Chaha labialization and palatalization as coalescence

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Banksira's claims

- Chaha suffixes causing labialization and palatalization in different positions of the word are not floating affixes.
- They should be analysed as containing underlyingly full segments, /w/ and /y/.
- At the underlying level, their order is fixed.
- The process of coalescence deriving their surface position and realization is phonological rather than morphological in nature.



Outline

The impersonal and the t-converb morphemes

Impersonal subject and the t-converb in strong verbs

Impersonal allomorphs in defective verbs



The impersonal and the *t*-converb morphemes



The impersonal - introduction

The impersonal is expressed with rounding, manifested in three ways:

(1)	Personal	Impersonal	
a.	labialization of a root consonant:		
	ť i rək'	t'ɨrək' ^w -ɨm / t'ɨrək' ^w -i	
	dry.you.m.sg	dry.one-CON /dry.one-MVM	
	'Dry (2MSG)!'	'one having dried' / 'Let one dry!'	
b.	an independent seg	gment [w]:	
	t'ɨrək' ^y -tə	t'ɨrək' ^y -tə-w-i	
	dry.con-con	dry.con-con-one-mvm	
	'he/it having dried'	'one having dried' (used as a verb)	
C.	a round vowel [o] (r	esult of coalescence with a):	
		t'ɨrək' ^y -t-o	
		dry.con-con-con.one	i
		'one having dried' (used adverbially)	

The *t*-converb - introduction

The *t*-converb is expressed with the suffix /tə/ and palatality/frontness:

(2)	2мsg Imperative	3MSG t-converb		
a.	surface palatalization of velars:			
	ťɨrək'	t'ɨrək' ^y -tə		
	dry.you.m.sg	dry.con-con		
	'Dry (2MSG)!'	'he/it having dried'		
b.	deep palatalization of ave	olars:		
	kɨft	kɨf <mark>č-ɨt</mark> ə		
	open.you.m.sg	open.CON-CON		
	'Open (2мsg)!'	'he/it having opened'		
C.	fronting of /ɨ, ə/ to [i, e]			
	xɨrəm	xɨrem-tə		
	spend a year.you.m.sg	spend a year.con-con		
	'Spend a year (2MSG)!'	'he/it having spent a year'		

Floating or regular affixes?

Because reflexes of the impersonal and the *t*-converb can appear in different parts of the word, they have been analysed as floating affixes.

Properties of floating affixes:

- they're less than a full segment (a feature or feature bundle)
- 2 their position is variable



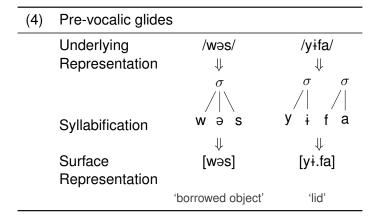
Floating or regular affixes?

Banksira's claims:

- they're derived from full segments
 - they are sometimes realized as such (see 1b) but the data has gone unnoticed
 - their positional realizations mirror the realization of underlying glides /w/ and /y/
- underlyingly, their position fixed (as in 3 below); their non-local realization is the result of the phonological processes of coalescence
 - (3) verb *t*-converb impersonal case 3MsG tense/
 subject object *m*-converb/
 MVM
 ... /vtə/ /w/ ... /wə/



Allophones of /w, y/ and their contextual realizations





Allophones of /w, y/ and their contextual realizations

(5)	Post-V Coalescence				
	Underlying	/a-wta/	/a-yf/		
	Representation	\downarrow	\Downarrow		
		a w t a `_\	a y f \\\\		
	Coalescence	[+round]	[-back]		
		\downarrow	\downarrow		
	Surface Representation	[ɔ-t'a]	[ε-f]		
		'Take sth out (MSG)!'	'Cover with a lid (MSG)'		



Allophones of /w, y/ and their contextual realizations

(6)	Post-C Coalesce	ence	
	Underlying	/k'wm/	/k'yt'/
	Representation	↓ k'w m	↓ k' y t'
		`\.\ \	`,‡
	Coalescence	[DOR]	[COR]
	(epenthesis)	\downarrow	\downarrow
	Surface	[k' ^w ɨm]	[k' ^y ɨt]
	Representation	(0)	() A/ />1
		'Stand still (MSG)!'	'Weaken (MSG)'



Allophones of /w, y/: summary

(7) Context /w/ /y/

a. Pre-V: {#, V}__V [w] [y] (glides fill in the onset position)

Compare with [t'irək'y-tə-w-i], 'one having dried' (used as a V)

- b. Post-V: V_{C, #} [2], [0] or [u] [ε], [e] or [i] (glides cannot appear in the coda (?) and diphthongs are disallowed)
 Compare with [t'ɨrək'y-t-o], 'one having dried' (used as and Adv)
- c. Post-C: C__ C^w, C^y or both C^y (glides cannot vocalize and branching onsets are prohibited)

Compare with [t'irək'w-i], 'Let one dry!'



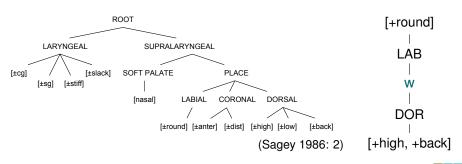
The impersonal subject and the *t*-converb in strong verbs



Preliminaries

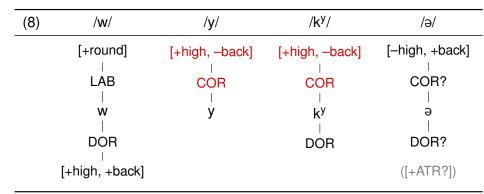
Strong verbs: roots that only contain [+consonantal] radicals (as opposed to **defective verbs** that contain /w/, /y/ or /A/).

Assumptions: feature geometry and autosegmental representation





Representation of selected sounds





Rightmost Labialization: the rightmost velar or labial is labialized

('Post-C /w/ coalesces with the nearest preceding labial or velar')

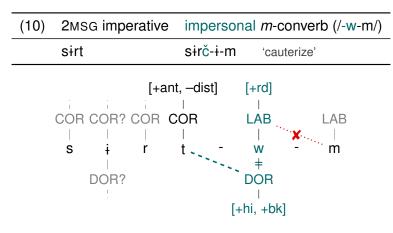
(9) 2MSG imperative	impersonal r	<i>m</i> -converb (/-w-m/)
nɨk'ɨm fɨxər bɨdər	nɨk'm ^w -ɨ-m fɨx ^w ər-ɨ-m b ^w ɨdər-ɨ-m	'cull' 'proliferate' 'ahead'
LAB COR? COF f i x - 5 DOR? DOR DOF	?? COR 	[+rd]



[+hi, +bk]

Final Palatalization: the last root consonant becomes alveopalatal when it is an alveolar obstruent.

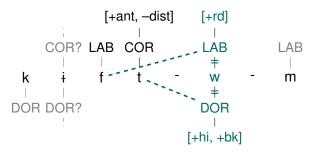
('Post-C /w/ coalesces with an alveolar obstruent if this is the last root consonant')





Rightmost Labialization and Final Palatalization together.

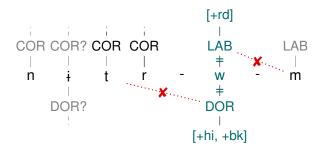
(11)	2MSG imperative	impersonal <i>m</i> -converb (/-w-m/)		
	nɨk't'	nɨk' ^w č-ɨ-m	'kick'	
	kɨft	kɨf ^w č-ɨ-m	'open'	
	gɨrəz	g ^w ɨrəž-ɨ-m	'aim'	





Nonapplication



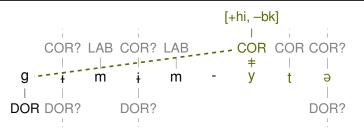




Rightmost Palatalization: the rightmost velar is (surface) palatalized when no alveolar intervenes.

('Post-C /y/ coalesces with the nearest preceding velar when no coronal intervenes')

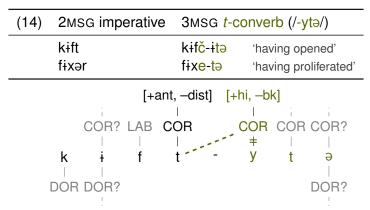
(13)	2мsg imperative	3MSG t-converb (/-ytə/)		
	fɨrəx nɨk'ɨm gɨmɨm	fɨrəx ^y -tə nɨk' ^y ɨm-tə g ^y ɨmɨm-tə	'having been patient' 'having culled' 'having chipped the rim'	





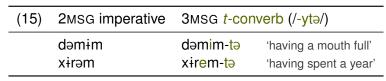
Final Palatalization: the last root consonant is palatalized when it is alveolar (obstruents become alveopalatal, /r/ turns into /y/).

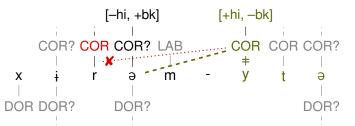
('Post-C /y/ coalesces with an alveolar if this is the last root consonant')





Vowel Fronting: when no consonant can be palatalized, /y/ and the last radical metathesize. Then /y/ coalesces with the preceding vowel.

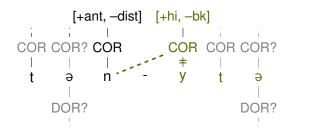






Vacuous palatalization: /n/ is palatalized but surfaces as [n]. Alveopalatals are also palatalized vacuously.

(16)	2MSG imperative	3MSG <i>t</i> -converb (/-ytə/)		
	yə-tən yə-məč (?)	tən-tə 'having come' məč-tə 'having washed cloth		

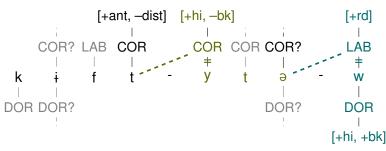




Interactions of the impersonal and the *t*-converb

The interaction of the two morphemes shows us their underlying order:

```
(17)
        impersonal
                         t-converb
                                        t-converb and impersonal
        fɨx<sup>w</sup>ər-ɨ-m
                                        fixe-t-o
                         fixe-ta
                                                        'proliferate'
        sɨrč-ɨ-m
                         sɨrč-ɨtə
                                        sɨrč-ɨt-o
                                                        'cauterize'
        kɨf<sup>w</sup>č-ɨ-m
                         kɨfč-ɨtə
                                        kɨfč-ɨt-o
                                                        'open'
        nɨt'r-ɨ-m
                         nɨt'i-tə
                                        nɨt'i-t-o
                                                        'wean'
```



Impersonal allomorphs in defective verbs



Preliminaries

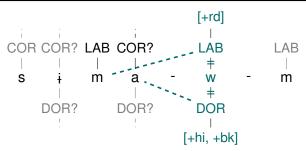
Defective verbs: verbs in which /A/, /w/ and /y/ appear as radical consonants.

/A/, which represents an ancient guttural, is realized as [ə] or [a] but patterns with consonants (Kenstowicz & Banksira 1999).



The impersonal with a-final verb stems

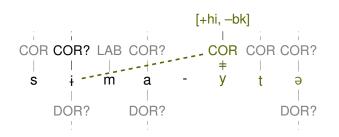
(18)	2мsg imperative	impersonal <i>m</i> -converb (/-w-m/)		
	gɨßa sɨma nɨsa fɨta sɨra	gɨwə-m sɨm ^w ə-m nɨčə-m f ^w ɨčə-m sɨrə-m	'enter' 'listen' 'pick him/it up' 'untie' 'reach high'	





The *t*-converb with *a*-final verb stems

(19)	2мsg imperative	t-converb (/-ytə/)		
	gɨßa	g ^y ɨßə-tə	'enter'	
	sɨma	simə-tə	ʻlisten'	
	n i sa	nɨčə-tə	'pick him/it up'	
	f i ta	f ič ə-tə	'untie'	
	sɨra	sɨyə-tə	'reach high'	





The impersonal with nonfinal C^y verb stems

(20)	Perfective		Imperative		
	3мѕс	impersonal	2MSG	impersonal	
a.	k ^{'y} ət'ər-ə-m	<mark>k'^yət'ər-i-m</mark>	k'ət'ɨr	k' ^w ət'r-i-m	'connect'
	nək ^y ər-ə-m	nək ^y ər-i-m	nəkɨr	nək ^w r-i-m	'win a lawsuit'
b.	bə <mark>k'^yər-ə-m</mark>	b ^w ə <mark>k'^yər-i-m</mark>	bə <mark>k'i</mark> r	bə <mark>k'^wr-i-m</mark>	'brew'
	mə <mark>k^yər-ə-m</mark>	m ^w ə <mark>k^yər-i-m</mark>	mə <mark>ki</mark> r	mə <mark>k</mark> ^w r-i-m	'set on fire'

(21) $\mathbf{y} \to \emptyset$ / imperative



The impersonal with final C^y verb stems

(22)	2мsg /verb-r-a/	2MPL /verb-o-ra/	impersonal /verb-w-r-a/	
a.	mər <mark>k'^y-r-a</mark>	mər <mark>k</mark> '-o-r-a	mər <mark>k'^w-r-a</mark>	'Prune for her!'
b.	k'ə <mark>y</mark> ə-r-a	k'ə <mark>r-o-r-a</mark>	k' ^w ərə-r-a	'Wait for her!'
C.	bɨrač'-r-a	bɨrat'-o-r-a	b ^w ∔rač'-r-a	'Scatter for her!'

(23)
$$\mathbf{y} \rightarrow \emptyset / \mathbf{C}$$
 + [-cons, -back]



The impersonal with final C^y verb stems

(24)	UR 'be shy'	2мsg <i>m</i> -converb	impersonal (main verb)	•
	$\sqrt{k'mty}$	k'əmt <mark>y</mark> -m k'əm <mark>č'-i</mark> -m	•	k'əmt <mark>y</mark> -w-m k'əm ^w č'- i -m

(25)	UR	3мsg	impersonal	impersonal
	'be shy'	perfective	(main verb)	<i>m</i> -converb
	$\sqrt{k'mty}$	•	k'ɨmət' <mark>əy</mark> -w-i-m k'ɨmət' ə -w-i-m	k'∔mət' əy -w-m k'∔mət'- o -m



The impersonal with final C^y verb stems

(28)	UR	impersonal	impersonal	3мsg
	'be shy'	(main verb)	<i>m</i> -converb	perfective
	$ \sqrt{k'mty} $ (26) (27)	k'imət'əy-w-i-m k'imət'əw-w-i-m k'imət'ə-w-i-m k'imət'ə-w-i-m	k'ɨmət'əy-w-m k'ɨmət'əw-w-m k'ɨmət'ə-w-m k'ɨmət'-o-m	k'ɨmət'əy-m — — k'ɨməč'ə-m



Radical independence

(29)	UR 'become deaf'	impersonal (main verb)	impersonal <i>m</i> -converb	3мsg perfective
	$ \sqrt{t'rkw} $ (26) (27)	t'ɨrək'əw-w-i-m t'ɨrək'əw-w-i-m t'ɨrək'ə-w-i-m t'ɨrək'ə-w-i-m	t'ɨrək'əw-w-m t'ɨrək'əw-w-m t'ɨrək'ə-w-m t'ɨrək'-o-m	t'ɨrək'əw-m — — t'ɨrək ^w ə-m

(30) **Radical independence**: Radical /w,y/ cannot coalesce with a vowel except when deletion would ensue otherwise.



Deriving radical independence

(31)	'become deaf'	impersonal (main verb)	impersonal <i>m</i> -converb	3мsg perfective
	UR Post-C Coalescence		√ <i>t′rkw</i> t'rk ^w	
	Tier conflation & affixation Post-V	t'ɨrək' <mark>»</mark> ə-w-i-m	t'ɨrək' <mark>w</mark> ə-w-m	t'ɨrək' <mark>w</mark> ə-m
	Coalescence SR	— [t'ɨrək' <mark>ʷə</mark> wim]	t'ɨrək' <mark>ʷo</mark> -m [t'ɨrək' <mark>ʷo</mark> m]	— [t'ɨrək' ^w əm]



Thank you!

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References I

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- Kenstowicz, Michael & Banksira, Degif Petros. 1999. Reduplicative identity in Chaha. *Linguistic Inquiry* 4.
- Sagey, Elizabeth. 1986. The representation of features and relations in non-linear phonology. Doctoral dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts.

