

Präzedenz und Linearisierung bei Raimy (2000)

Jochen Trommer
University of Leipzig

<http://www.uni-leipzig.de/~jtrommer>
`jtrommer@uni-leipzig.de`

Reduplikation, Universität Leipzig

November 24, 2006



Standard-Präzedenz

→ k → æ → t → %

#	Start
%	Ende
X → Y	X geht Y voran

Eigenschaften von Standard-Präzedenz

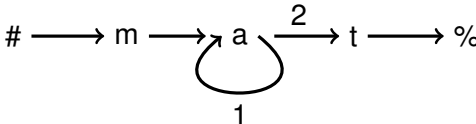
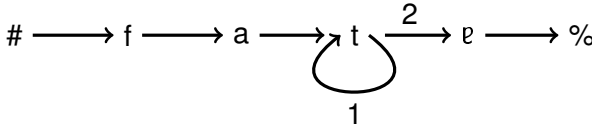
Standard-Präzedenz ist ...

asymmetrisch:	wenn a b vorrausgeht, dann geht b nicht a vorraus	
irreflexiv:	Kein Laut geht sich selbst vorraus	

Präzedenz bei Raimy (2000)

- **Phonologie:** Asymmetrie & Irreflexivität möglich
- **Phonetik:** Asymmetrie & Irreflexivität wird repariert
- **Reduplikation:** Phonetische Reparatur von asymmetrischer Phonologie

z.B. Langvokale & Geminaten

Phonologie:	Phonetik
 <p># → m → a → t → %</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	# m a a t %
 <p># → f → a → t → e → %</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	# f a t t e %

Aspiration in Ossetisch

[t^həχ] “Stärke”

[χɔstɔg] “nahe”

[fadat^h] “Möglichkeit”

[akkag] “angemessen”

[k^hark^h] “Huhn”

[k^hɔttag] “Leinen”

[ɔftən] “hinzugefügt werden”

[k^hastɔn] “ich blickte”

[dəkkag] “zweiter”

[zaχta] “er sagte”

Generalisierungen

Aspirierte Plosive werden deaspiriert ...

- ... nach Frikativen
- ... wenn sie Geminaten sind

Generalisierung

→ ɔ → f → t → ə → n → %

→ a → k → a → g → %

1

2

Plosive werden deaspiriert,
wenn ihnen ein Obstruent vorangeht

Linearization

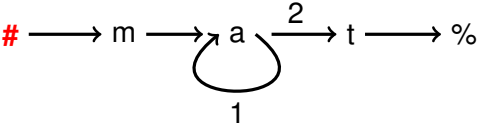
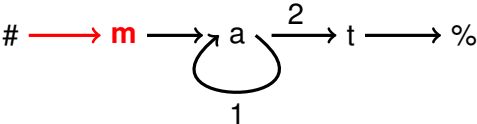
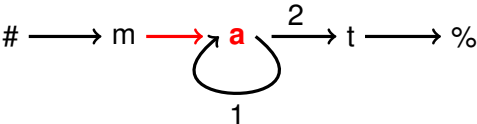
“Two inviolable characteristics of this process are that the output representation must be asymmetrical and no new precedence relationships are added . . .

The other goals (sometimes incompletely obtained) . . . are to use morphologically added material before lexical material and to generate the shortest possible output.” (Raimy, 2000:13)

Linearization

- Traverse the graph starting with # until you reach %
- At each node X write X
- If there are more than 1 transitions at node X follow the 1st transition and delete it


Linearization I

Phonologie:	Phonetik
 <p>Diagram showing the phonological structure of 'mat'. The sequence is # → m → a → t → %. A loop labeled '1' is drawn around the 'a' node, and a loop labeled '2' is drawn around the 't' node.</p>	#
 <p>Diagram showing the phonological structure of 'mat'. The sequence is # → m → a → t → %. A loop labeled '1' is drawn around the 'a' node, and a loop labeled '2' is drawn around the 't' node. The 'm' node is highlighted in red.</p>	# m
 <p>Diagram showing the phonological structure of 'mat'. The sequence is # → m → a → t → %. A loop labeled '1' is drawn around the 'a' node, and a loop labeled '2' is drawn around the 't' node. The 'a' node is highlighted in red.</p>	# m a

Linearization II

Phonologie:	Phonetik
<p># → m → a → t → %</p> <p>1 (loop on a)</p> <p>2 (transition from a to t)</p>	# m a
# → m → a → t → %	# m a a
# → m → a → t → %	# m a a t
# → m → a → t → %	# m a a t %

Linearisierung & Reduplikation

Grundform:	# → b → u → k → u → %
Readjustment:	# → X ... X → % 
Ergebnis:	# → b → u → k → u → ² % 