

Main Claims

- **Evidence for phonological optimization** in suppletive allomorphy (Kager 1996, Bonet et al. 2007, Wolf 2015)
- Opaque allomorph selection follows from **containment-based approach to coalescence** (Zaleska 2018)

The Problem for Subcategorization

Subcategorization frames should identify natural classes:

- n ↔ Infinitive / [-nasal +low] _
- e ↔ Infinitive (else)

⚡ predicts that -e should appear after consonants that are not [+low]: *vet-e/vet-n, *fel-e/fel-n

- e ↔ Infinitive / [+nasal -low] _
- n ↔ Infinitive (else)

⚡ predicts that -n should appear after all non-nasal vowels: *frai-n/frai-e, *bau-n/bau-e

Constraints

- *NN Assign -1 to every pair of adjacent nasal stops
- *V_{+low} V_{+low} Assign -1 to every pair of adjacent low vowels
- SHARE_{Place} TN Assign +1 to every lexical nasal which shares PLACE with a preceding lexical consonant
- σ_{3μ} Assign -1 to every trimoraic syllable
- *V̥ Assign * to every reduced vowel

Ranking:

*NN >> { *V_{+low} V_{+low}, SHARE_{Place} TN } >> *σ_{3μ} >> *V̥

Coalescence as Coalescence

Nasal+nasal coalescence should be possible whenever nasal+stop coalescence is possible:

Input:	k ₁ l ₂ a ₃ p ₄ -n ₅	*CC	MAX	UNIF	ID	PLC	ID nasal
a.	k ₁ l ₂ a ₃ p ₄ -n ₅	-1!					
b.	k ₁ l ₂ a ₃ p ₄		-1!				
☞ a.	k ₁ l ₂ a ₃ m _{4,5}			-1		-1	-1

Input:	= r ₁ a ₂ m ₃ -n ₄	*CC	MAX	UNIF	ID	PLC	ID nasal
☞ a.	r ₁ a ₂ m ₃ -n ₄	-1!					
b.	r ₁ a ₂ m ₃					-1	
c.	r ₁ a ₂ m _{3,4}			-1		-1	

Approaches to phonologically conditioned Suppletive Allomorphy

- **Phonological Optimization:** Phonological optimization selects among output forms with different listed allomorphs (Kager 1996, Bonet et al. 2007, Wolf 2015) ⇒ Contexts for every allomorph can be heterogeneous, reflecting different markedness constraints
- **Morphological Subcategorization:** Each allomorph selects for bases with a specific phonological shape (Bye 2006, Paster 2006) ⇒ Apart from default allomorphs, every allomorph should be restricted to a single natural class of contexts

Distribution of Allomorphs

	1sg	Infin.		1sg	Infin.	
a. Fricatives	laf	laf-ŋ	‘run’	fɛl	fɛl-n	‘ring’
	les	les-ŋ	‘read’	hul	hul-n	‘get’
	sɔʊx	sɔʊx-ŋ	‘quest’	be.tʰ	be.tʰ-n	‘beg’
b. Nasals	ram	ram-e	‘vacate’	baʊ	baʊ-e	‘build’
	rɛn	rɛn-e	‘run’	fɾaɪ	fɾaɪ-e	‘yell’
	sɪŋ	sɪŋ-e	‘sing’	lɔʊ	lɔʊ-e	‘let’
c. Stops	vip:	vip:-m	‘teeter’	ma:	ma:-n	‘mow’
	rɛt:	rɛt:-n	‘save’	fɔɐ	fɔɐ-n	‘drive’
	lɛk:	lɛk:-ŋ	‘lick’	hɛɐ	hɛɐ-n	‘hear’

Basic Analysis

Non-low vowels select -e to avoid an overlong syllable (*σ_{3μ}):

Non-Low Vowels:

Input:	baʊ {-n,-e}	*V _{+low} V _{+low}	*σ _{3μ}	*V̥
☞ a.	baʊ-e			-1
c.	baʊ-n		-1!	

Non-nasal consonants select -n to achieve sharing of place features (SH_{Pl}):

Non-nasal Consonants:

Input:	vɛk: {-n,-e}	*NN	SH _{Pl}	*σ _{3μ}	*V̥
a.	vɛk:-e		!		-1
☞ b.	vɛ(k:-ŋ)		+1		

Low vowels select -n by dissimilation (*V_{+low} V_{+low}):

Low Vowels:

Input:	hɛɐ {-n,-e}	*V _{+low} V _{+low}	*σ _{3μ}	*V̥
a.	hɛɐ-e	-1!		-1
☞ c.	hɛɐ-n		-1	

Nasal consonants select -e by dissimilation (*NN):

Nasal Consonants:

Input:	rɛn {-n,-e}	*NN	SH _{Pl}	*σ _{3μ}	*V̥
a.	rɛn-e				-1
b.	rɛ(n-ŋ)	-1!	+1		

The Language:

- High Palatinate variety of Northern Bavarian – Elimination of Standard German schwas and excessive diphthongization
- Spoken in the town of Eslarn ([islɪŋ], (49°35' N, 12°31')), documented in detail by Bachmann (2000)

Bidimensional Dissimilation

Stemfinal Consonants

← [-nasal] [+nasal] →

-n

-e

Stemfinal Vowels

← [+low] [-low] →

Opacity in Coalescence

1sg	Infin.		1sg	Infin.
vip:	vip:-m	‘teeter’	lep lem	‘live’
Geminates ret:	ret:-n	‘save’	Singletons ret ren	‘talk’
lek:	lek:-ŋ	‘lick’	lek leŋ	‘put’

Allomorph selection depends on stem-final input, not output segment:

[fɾaɪ] → [fɾaɪe] → * [fɾam] ‘yell’
[fɾaɪp] → * [fɾaɪe] → [fɾam] ‘write’

[klap] → [klam] ‘pick’
[ram] → * [ram] → [rame] ‘vacate’

Fake Coalescence in Containment

‘Coalescence’ = Assimilation + Deletion (Zaleska 2018)
Dissimilation and PLACE sharing apply despite deletion:

Input:	ram {-n,-e}	*NN	*V _{+low} V _{+low}	SH _{Pl}	*σ _{3μ}	*V̥
☞ a.	ram-e					-1
c.	ra(m-m)	-1!		+1	-1	

Input:	fɾaɪp {-n,-e}	*NN	*V _{+low} V _{+low}	SH _{Pl}	*σ _{3μ}	*V̥
a.	fɾaɪp-e			!		-1
b.	fɾaɪp-e			!	-1	
☞ c.	fɾaɪ(p-m)			+1	-1	

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