Reduplication: Frampton (2009, Kap. 5-6)

1. Sources of Variation

(1) Some Common Juncture Insertion Rules

a. C*V-rule: $\emptyset \rightarrow /V_-$  
(C*V-reduplication)
b. C*v-rule: $\emptyset \rightarrow /v_-$  
(C*v-reduplication)
c. ×-rule: $\emptyset \rightarrow /×_-$  
(initial timing slot reduplication)
d. ×*-rule: $\emptyset \rightarrow /×_-$  
(total reduplication)

Note:
Broad vs. narrow interpretation of timing slots linked to a vowel segment: “$V_-$” means “after any timing slot linked to a vowel”; “$v_-$” means “after all timing slots linked to a vowel”.

2. Prosodic Adjustment

(2) Mokilese Progressive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Progressive</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>podok</td>
<td>pod-podok</td>
<td>is planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kas-o</td>
<td>kas-kas-o</td>
<td>is throwing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wia</td>
<td>wi-wia</td>
<td>is doing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Generalizations:

a. The reduplicant wants to be a heavy syllable.
b. Preferably, this is CVC
c. Otherwise, CV plus V lengthening will have to do.

(4) Prosodic adjustment rules:

a. -Right:
   Move $|$ one position to the right; applies in the context $-$C.
b. First Conjunct Vowel Lengthening (FCVL)

5. Goal-driven rules

$\alpha \rightarrow (g:x) \beta$ if $\alpha$ does not satisfy $g$, $\alpha \rightarrow (r) \beta$, and $\beta$ does not satisfy $g$.

Note:
$\alpha \rightarrow (r) \beta = r$ can apply to $\alpha$ to produce $\beta$

6. Mokilese prosodic adjustment:

   first conjunct; bimoraic syllable :: $|$-Right $\gg$ FCVL

Assumption:
“The rule ordering in (6) is intrinsic.”