**Anderson 1984, ch. 10\textsuperscript{1} study questions**

To be turned in Tuesday, Oct. 18 in class

**Notes**
- pp. 138-139: The definition of “linear order” given here, though not strictly incorrect, is confusing. Because \((x_i \ R \ x_i)\) is not allowed by irreflexivity, it can never be the case that, in part (c) \(x_i = x_j\). So it would be clearer to replace (c), antisymmetry, with *asymmetry*:

  1c’. Asymmetry: There are no \(x_i\) and \(x_j\) in \(X\) such that \((x_i \ R \ x_j)\) and \((x_j \ R \ x_i)\).

  2c’. Asymmetry: No rule can both precede and follow another rule.

- pp. 144-145: I take this statement about rhyme to mean that \([\ddot{\text{o}}]\) derived from /a/ is allowed rhyme with [a].
- p. 148 \([\text{h}]\) and \([\text{?]}) are treated here as [–cons] (i.e., as “glides”).
- p. 151 \([x,]\) means palatalized [x] ([x\text{j}] in IPA).
- p. 152 “secondary” in this case means derived from some other underlying vowel

**Questions**

1. Are the following relations linear orders, as defined on pp. 138-139? For each relation that is not a linear order, say which property or properties of a linear order it lacks.

   “is greater than or equal to” (defined over real numbers)

   “is greater than” (defined over real numbers)

   “is greater than by 1.5” (defined over real numbers)

   “is a sibling of” (defined over humans)

   “is a parent of” (defined over humans)

   “is an ancestor of” (defined over humans)

   “is the same age as” (defined over humans)

2. Give failed derivations for Icelandic to show why neither syncope always preceding umlaut nor the reverse works.

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3. What are the “natural” orders for Anderson, and how are natural and unnatural orders treated differently by the grammar?

4. What’s the difference, for Anderson, between absolute and contingent ordering restrictions?