Anderson 1984, ch. 10¹ study questions—pp. 137-151 only!

due Nov. 4

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 [ö] derived from /a/ is allowed rhyme with [a].
- p. 148 [h] and [?] are treated here as [-cons] (i.e., as "glides").

In case you read the Greek discussion (you don't have to! The assigned reading is just to (16) on p. 151):

- p. 151 [x,] means palatalized $[x] ([x^j]$ in IPA).
- p. 152 "secondary" in this case means derived from some other underlying vowel

Questions

1. Only two of these relations are linear orders, as defined on pp. 138-139. Say which ones they are, and for each of the others, 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 exactly 2 greater than" (defined over real numbers)

"is a sibling of" (defined over family tree A below)

"is a parent of" (defined over family tree B below)

"is an ancestor of" (defined over family tree B below)

"is the same age as" (defined over all humans)



¹ Anderson, Steven (1984). The Organization of Phonology. New York: Academic Press. Ch. 10: pp. 137-165.

 $^{^{2}}$ Thanks, Wikipedia, for both trees. Of course there are other personages in these families, but we are defining the relations over exactly these sets of people.

- 2. Give <u>failed</u> derivations for Icelandic to show why neither syncope always preceding umlaut nor the reverse works.
- **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?