Study questions on McCarthy & Prince 1994

Notes
• p. 10 and later: PARSE and FILL are names for “don’t delete” and “don’t insert” that were only in use for about 1993-1994, soon replaced by MAX and DEP
  ▪ The general idea is that nothing is ever truly inserted or deleted
  ▪ The output is different from the input only in its prosodic structure
  ▪ In order to be pronounced, consonants and vowels (and whatever) have to be attached to a higher level of prosodic structure, like a syllable
  ▪ PARSE: all segments should be attached to syllable structure (and if they’re not, they don’t get pronounced)

\[
\sigma \\
| / | / \\
n t a l k \text{ is pronounced } [tak] \text{ and violates PARSE-SEGMENT}
\]

• FILL: all syllable positions should be filled with a segment (and if they’re not, a default segment gets pronounced instead
• You can skip the appendix!

\[
\sigma \\
| / | / |
\text{onset nucleus coda} \\
| / | / |
p t \text{ is pronounced } [pet] \text{ and violates FILL}
\]

Question
1. Different languages (and even different morphemes in the same language) require reduplicants of different shapes/sizes. Some of this can be taken care of by markedness constraints like NOCODA, as in McCarthy & Prince’s tableau (19). But not all: for example, in tableau (18), what rules out *[ʔu’i:-ʔu’i:h]? This is addressed for the Diyari case, but not for all the cases in the paper.

Make a proposal (it’s okay if it’s one you’ve seen before in the literature) about what could take care of this size problem and illustrate it with a tableau. Discuss whether your proposal runs into trouble for candidates like (in tableau 18) *[ʔu-ʔu]. It may help to consider also candidate *[ʔiɻpa-ʔiɻpa] in tableau (38b).

One page is plenty.