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)

```
  σ
 / | \   is pronounced [tak] and violates PARSE-SEGMENT
 t  a  l  k
```

• **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!

```
  σ
 / \  onset nucleus coda
 | |   is pronounced [pət] and violates FILL
 p  t
```

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’iː-ʔu’iːh]*? 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. Consider whether your proposal changes the typology. In particular, take a look at tableaux 18 and 38b—under the constraints there, which candidates can win under some ranking? Under your proposal (especially if it adds or redefines a constraint), which candidates can now win under some ranking? Be sure to consider candidates like (in tableau 18) *[ʔu-ʔu]* (in tableau 18) and *[ˈt̚ilpa-ˈt̚ilpa]* in tableau (38b).

   **One page** is plenty.