

Features; Rule ordering relations

(1) Karok.

General information: no surface word begins with V; no word contains [is]

UR	Imperative	1sg	3sg	Gloss
	pasip	ni-pasip	?u-pasip	shoot
	si:tva	ni-ʃi:tva	?u-si:tva	steal
	kifnuk	ni-kifnuk	?u-kifnuk	stoop
	suprih	ni-ʃuprih	?u-suprih	measure
	?ifik	ni-?ifik	?u-?ifik	pick up
	?aktuv	ni-?aktuv	?u-?aktuv	pluck at
	?axjar	ni-xjar	?u-xjar	fill
	?ikʃah	ni-kʃah	?u-ksah	laugh
	?ikʃup	ni-kʃup	?u-ksup	point
	?iʃkak	ni-ʃkak	?u-skak	jump
	?iʃriv	ni-ʃriv	?u-sriv	shoot at target

Rule 1:

Rule 2:

Ordering:

(2) Transparent rule interaction:

- Two rules interact transparently if the application of one determines the later application of the other:

(a) by increasing the number the strings to which the later rule applies: **feeding**
(The earlier rule **feeds** the later one: adds new inputs.)

or

(b) by decreasing the number of strings to which the later rule applies: **bleeding**
(The earlier rule **bleeds** the later one: removes some potential inputs.)

or

(c) by modifying the way the later rule will apply (no term for this interaction, **modifying** is what we'll call it here)

- E.g. Karok V-deletion *increases* the number of strings to which Palatalization can apply:

UR	ni-suprih	ni-uksup
V-delete	n/a	niksup
Palatalization	nifuprih	nikfup

Hence V-deletion **feeds** Palatalization.

- E.g. Karok V-deletion *decreases* the number of strings to which Palatalization can apply:

UR	ni-suprih	?u-iskak
V-delete	n/a	?uskak
Palatalization	nifuprih	n/a

Hence V-deletion also **bleeds** Palatalization, in addition to feeding it.

(3) More examples of interaction:

- In Lardil vowels are lost at the end of the word. Non-coronal C's are lost at the end of the word.

UR	kentapal	ŋaluk	jalulu	putuka	tipitipi
V-delete	n/a	n/a	jalul	putuk	tipitip
C-delete	n/a	ŋaluk	n/a	putu	tipiti
SR	kentapal	ŋalu	jalul	putu	tipiti

What is the term for the V-delete - C-delete interaction? What would the interaction be if the order was reversed?

- In Turkish, s is deleted after a C (s-> Ø/ C_). And intervocalic k is deleted by k-> Ø/V_V. (simplified.)

UR	ari-si	jel-si	jel-im	ajak-si	ajak-im
s-delete	n/a	jeli	n/a	ajak-i	n/a
k-delete	n/a	n/a	n/a	ajai	ajaim
SR	arisi	jelsi	jelim	ajaksi	ajakim

What is the term for the interaction between s-delete and k-delete?

- In Lamba, k-> tʃ before [i] vowels. High vowels become mid after syllables with mid vowels.

UR	las-ika	kos-ika	tul-ika	sek-ika	kak-ika
V-lower	n/a	koseka	n/a	sek-eka	n/a
k-palatal	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	katfika
SR	lasika	koseka	tulika	sekeka	katfika

What is the term for the V-lower / k-Palatalization interaction?

(4) Opaque rule interaction:

- Two rules interact **opaquely** (the opposite of **transparently**) if the application of one **could** have affected the application of the other (by bleeding or feeding its inputs) but this does not in fact happen because the rule that has the potential to affect the other follows it and thus cannot affect on its application.

	Actual order R1 > R2	Opposite order R2 > R1
effect:	R1 does not feed/bleed R2	
term:	R1 counterfeeds/counterbleeds R2	R2 feeds/bleeds R1