

24.901/931, 2026

Introduction to Phonology

Lecture 23

- Optional reading for next week: Kager 1999 chapter 5
- Contents of class today: very approximately, Kager 1999 chapter 6

Phonology interacts with Morphology

- i. Morphology causes phon. deviations in complex words (*derived words* or *derivatives*, *Ds*)
- ii. It causes unusual word shapes: *reduplication*, *infixation*, *truncation*
- iii. All these phenomena require *faithfulness between output forms*,
i.e. between lexically related forms, neither is the UR of the other
And M-constraints on the global shape of words, or *templates*.

Evidence for faithfulness between outputs: C and C̥ sonorants in English

- In general, C̥s occur only to satisfy Sonority Sequencing Constraint (SSC a)

	Before V	After V	If sonorant is a peak of sonority
r	[-syllabic]: <i>rye</i>	[-syllabic]: <i>car</i>	[+syllabic]: <i>cent</i> [ɹ] (or [əɹ])
l	[-syllabic]: <i>lie</i>	[-syllabic]: <i>call</i>	(but [-syllabic] after Vr: <i>Carl</i>) [+syllabic]: <i>cam</i> [l]
nasals	[-syllabic]: <i>night</i>	[-syllabic]: <i>can</i>	[+syllabic]: -is[m̩], butt[n̩] (but [-syllabic] after r, l, glide: <i>arm</i>)

- C and C̥ are *allophones*, in *predictable distribution*: one can predict C̥ ↔ C.

SSC >> *Ç >> IDENT SYLL, in simple words, & before *-al*

- IDENT [$\pm$ SYLL] is inactive here: same result with UR Ç or C

/sentr/	SSC	*Ç	IDENT SYLL	/sentrəl/	SSC	*Ç	IDENT $\pm$ SYLL
sentr				☞sentrəl			
☞sentr̩		*	*	sentrəl		*!	*

/sentr̩/	SSC	*Ç	IDENT SYLL	/sentr̩əl/	SSC	*Ç	IDENT $\pm$ SYLL
sentr̩				☞sentr̩əl			
☞sentr̩̩		*		sentr̩		*!	

Because Ident [$\pm$ syllabic] is low ranked (*inactive*), Markedness constraints determine in every context if it's C or Ç that surfaces. C or Ç do not contrast.

Productive V-initial suffixes differ

- Syllabic Cs are optionally preserved before *productive* suffixes.
- Even when not required by the SSC

-ing	cent[ɹ]; cent[ɹ]-ing, cent[ɹ]-ing, light[ŋ]; light[ŋ]-ing ‘act of making lighter’
-er	recyc[l]; recy[kl]er ~ recy[kɹ]er [l] puz[zɹ]: puz[zɹ]er is possible
-able	recy[kl]able is possible

What is
productive?

A *productive* affix (e.g. *-ing*, *-able*, *-er*, *-less*, *-ness*, *-ly*) can generate novel forms: *yellow-ness*
An *unproductive* affix typically can't (e.g. *-ity*, *-al*, *-ous*, *-ive*): **yellow-ity*.

Bases, Derivatives, BD similarity

- Words formed by adding an affix to a word W are W's Derivatives (Ds).
center + *-al*, *-ing*; *centr-al*, *center-ing* are Ds of *center*, which is their Base (B).
- Fact: *productive* Ds tend to preserve properties of their B,
as if surface similarity between B and stem of D is being enforced.
 - Ds preserve syllabic Ç of their Bs + virtually all SR properties of these Bs.
 - None of the preserved properties in Ds are necessarily aspects of B's UR.
 - To preserve SR-similarity between B and D, Markedness may be violated.
- New constraints: Faithfulness of Ds to B: BD FAITH ($\neq$ IO FAITH)

Distribution of ɾ/ɭ next to V

(1) Derivative (D)		Base (B)	(2) Derivative (D)		Base (B)
i.	ok)	]	i.	[duck]-ling (*ɭ)	duck
ii.	[master]-y (ɾ ok)	]	ii.	[poet]-ry, bigot-ry (*ɾ)	poet, bigot
iii.	ok)	]	iii.	[geometr]-er (*ɾ)	geometr-y
iv.	ok)	]	iv.	[demonstr]-able (*ɾ)	demonstr-ate

Syllabic liquid ɭ next to V is ok in Ds, iff ɭ is found in the B.

- o In (1): ɭ is possible because it's in the B: SSC >> *Ç >> IDENT [±SYLL] require it in B.
- o In (2), ɭ is impossible: B doesn't contain any liquid (i-ii); or the L in B is [-syll] (iii-iv).

Overall: ɭ surfaces only when required by SSC (in B) or by IDENT [±SYLLABIC] BD (in D)

Analysis

Generating Base-Derivative sets

- Step 1: Generate the B. For any simple word, its sole input is the UR.
Evaluate candidates, select winner. Store it in *a derived lexicon*.
- Step 2: To generate any affixed D, the input is:
 - (i) the URs of all morphemes composing D: root + affix(es)
 - (ii) the SR of B selected in step 1
- Constraint hierarchy in Step 2 includes BD Faith constraints (BD MAX, DEP...) ranked independently of IO Faith, typically BD faith >> M >> IO Faith
- Multiply affixed Ds ($[[\text{Root-Aff}_1]_{D_1}\text{-Aff}_2]_{D_2}\dots$) are generated recursively:
 - Step 2: evaluate D_1 candidates, store result,
 - Step 3: evaluate D_2 , based on D_1 as Base, etc.

cycle, *[re-cycle]*, *[[re-cycl]-able]*, *[un[[re-cycle]-able]]*

Step 1: generating Base words with [ɹ] and [r]

UR /sɛntr/	SSC	*Ç	IDENT [±SYLL] IO
☞ sɛnɹ		*	*
sɛntr	*!		

UR /dɛmənstreɪt/	*Ç	IDENT [±SYLL] IO
dɛmənstrɛɪt		
☞ dɛmənstreɪt		

ID STRESS IO: one * for each instance of a segment that is
 α syllabic in UR and $-\alpha$ syllabic in its SR correspondent

Step 2: generating Derivatives. Note SR's of Bs as input items.

UR /sentr/, /əbl/ B: sentɾ	IDENT [±SYLL] BD	*Ç	IDENT [±SYLL] IO
☞ sentɾ-əbl	*		
sentrəbl	*!		

UR /dəmənstr-ɛɪ/, /əbl/ B: dəmənstr-ɛɪ	IDENT [±SYLL] BD	*Ç	IDENT [±SYLL] IO
dəmənstɾəbl	*		
☞ dəmənstɾəbl	*!		

ID ±SYLLABIC BD: one * for each instance of a segment that is α syllabic in the Base and $-\alpha$ syllabic in its D correspondent

A different ranking, $*Ç \gg$ IDENT [±SYLL] BD, *can* generate forms like [sentrəbl].
No ranking generates forms like *[dəmənstɾəbl]: they violate both M and Faith.

Summary

- Derivative (D) = a morphologically complex word
- Base (B) = the SR of a word that the D is built out of
- M constraints violated in some Ds, to keep them similar to their Bs
- E.g. *Ç in *centerable*, *centering*
- In simple words, *Ç is violated *only* to satisfy SSC
- In Ds, *Ç is also violated to preserve intact the Çs occurring in Bs

Affixes aren't Bases, only words are. So, affix properties aren't preserved by BD Faith. But an affix can be incorporated *into* a B in a multiply-affixed word:
e.g. *-less* is part of the Base *mindless* of D *mindlessly*.
It is 0 stressed in *mindless*, 10, and that 0 stress is preserved in *mindlessly*, 100.

Base-Derivative vs. Input-Output Faithfulness

- Base-Derivative (BD) Faith constraints:
assign *s for specific mismatches between B and the stem of the D.
- Faith BD and Faith IO differ on one point:
they link different pairs of representations: B-to-D vs. I-to-O (UR-to-SR)
- Faith BD and Faith IO are otherwise alike:
refer to identical properties; have identical syntax: MAX, DEP, IDENT F etc.
- Because BD and IO constraints are distinct, they can be ranked differently.
- Typically, $F(BD) \gg M(\gg) F(IO)$, as in:
 $IDENT [\pm SYLL] BD \gg *C \gg IDENT [\pm SYLL] IO$

English stress in simple vs. complex words

Differences of productivity between Ds are reflected in their stress.
Productive Ds preserve the stress of their Bases, violating M constraints.
Unproductive Ds tend to satisfy M, preserve little of their B stress.

English stress in simple words

- Words 3σ and longer, without a Heavy σ:

stress on antepenult and alternating syllables to its left.

Mìnneápolis 20100

hàmamèlidánthemum 2020100

EXTNONFIN >> STRESS R places the rightmost stress

***LAPSE >> ONE STRESS** ensures rhythmic alternation

- Words with 3 σ before last stress: stress 1st

Kàlamazóo (2001) Wìnnepesáukee (20010), Pàssamaquóddy (20010)

[Latinate words differ: manípulàte (0102), apòtheósis (02010)]

STRESS L, *CLASH >> *LAPSE in general

vs. ***LAPSE, *CLASH >> STRESS L** in Latinate words

Weight effects

- Final C_0VVC_0 : always stressed WSP (VV): *stressless C_0VVC_0 syllable
 Kàlamazóo 2001, Íllinòis 102: **WSP (VV) >> (EXT)NONFIN**
- Other finals are typically unstressed, consistent with (EXT)NONFIN
 ásterisk 100; Connécticut 0100; América: **NONFIN>>WSP**
- Heavy penults C_0VVC_0 or C_0VCC_0 : stressed WSP: *stressless C_0VXC_0 syllable
 agénda, aróma, Aláska: 010. **WSP >> EXTNONFIN**
- Light penult and final typically unstressed
 América 0100, Sàskátchewan 2100: **EXTNONFIN >> STRESSR**
- But all non-final heavies are stressed:
 Tìcònderóga: 22010, **WSP >> *CLASH**
 Sàskátchewan: 2100, **WSP, EXTNONFIN >> *CLASH**

Main stress

- Typically the last non-final stress has main stress (except $X_{oo}C_0\#$, $X_{een}\#$)
 - (a) final unstressed: Àpalàchicóla 202010, Mìnneápolis 20100
 - (b) final stressed: álkàline 102, wíndòw 12, acétamìde, éducàte 102
- MAINSTRESSR >> MAIN STRESSL
- NONFINALITY (MAINSTRESS) >> MAINSTRESS(R)

Def: NONFINALITY (MAIN STRESS): *1#.

Def: MAINSTRESSR: one * for every stress that follows 1. *1...n, n>0

simple words only, ignoring lexical exceptions, and Latinate words

simple words only, ignoring lexical exceptions, and Latinate words



Faithfulness to UR stress?

- Assume most simple words of English have predictable stress.
- Means: whatever stress information URs *might* contain, preserving that information is subordinated to satisfying the M-stress constraints.
- M constraints on stress >> IDENT [$\pm$ STRESS]/MAIN STRESS IO
- IO = INPUT-TO-OUTPUT, where INPUT = UR
- Reality is more complex (recall *giráffe* vs. *shériff*) but not different for most constraints: e.g. *EXTLAPSE, WSP, *CLASH >> ID [$\pm$ STRESS] IO
- M (stress) >> F (stress) is mostly right for English.

babushka

UR 'babuʃka 100	
'babəʃkə 100	*!
'babəkə 100	*!
ɪbə'bʊʃkə 010	* *

This word is borrowed, so those who adapted it had evidence of an input whose stress differs from its English SR. But they changed the stress.

This UR-SR difference is consistent with a $M \gg F$ ranking

Back to BD Faith: deviations from basic stress pattern

- Derived words seem to follow different constraint hierarchy from slide 19:

dísciplin-ing	1000	<	dísciplin 100
dísciplin-able	10000	<	dísciplin 100
meaning-less-ly	1000	<	meáningless 100 < meáning 10
pórcupìn-ish-ly	10200	<	pórcupìnish 1020 < pórcupìne 102
júst-ifi-able	10200	<	jústify 102
re-ŕit, en-trúst	01	<	ŕit, trúst 1
ùnder-cút	201	<	cút 1

In fact, Ds follow same constraint hierarchy as simple words, but outranked by BD F constraints. A very common pattern cross-linguistically.

Affix classes, productivity, BD Faith

B <i>center</i>	* _r , √ _r
D, class 2: <i>cénter-able</i> , <i>cénter-ing</i>	√ _r , √ _r
D, class 1: <i>céntr-al</i> , <i>céntr-ic</i> , <i>céntr-ist</i>	√ _r , * _r

The two affix classes

- Class 1: *-(i)al, -(i)an, -ary, -ate, -ic, -ify, -ory, -ous, -ity*.

vestigial, personal; American, Kentuckian; consolidate; basic; solidify; laboratory; felicitous; solidity

Mostly Latin.

- Class 2: *-er, -ful, -ish, -less, -ly, -most, -ness, -ship, -able, -hood, -y* (adj).

solidifier, spoonful; solidish, solidless; solidly; uppermost; solidness; spoonship; spoonhood; spoony, solidifiable

Mix of Latinate and Germanic.

- BD Faith has effects in both affix classes, but much stronger in Class 2 Ds.

2 main differences between affix classes

- Faithfulness

All properties of Bases (stress, features) are typically preserved in Class 2 forms.

➡ A general property of Class 2 Ds must be responsible for the Faith (BD) effects.

- Productivity (ability to freely create novel Ds)

Most Class 2 Ds must be created and interpreted online, need not be memorized.

Most Class 1 Ds have unpredictable properties, can/must be memorized.

Stress differences in Class 1 vs. Class 2

phónème 12	phoném-ic 01-0	phónème-hood 12-3	
vírgin 10	virgín-ity 01-00	vírgin-hood 10-3	
áffix 10			
párent 10	parént-al 01-0	párent-ing 10-0	
prósody 100	prosód-ic 01-0	prósody-ish 100-0	
víllager 100	víllagér-eal 201-00	víllager-ish 100-0	

[$\pm$ stress] and the main stress of Base are typically preserved in Class 2 Ds. They're typically not preserved in Class 1 Ds, if M is better satisfied by a change of stress.

M-stress constraints vs. BD Faith in Class 2 Ds

B	Class 2 D		Ranking
jéttison	jéttisoning	jéttisonable	
100	1000	10000	
pówer	pówerless	pówerlessness	
10	100	1000	
pórcupène	pórcupènish	pórcupènishness	
102	1020	10200	
cáll	recáll	mis-re-cáll	
1	01, 21	201, 221	

M-stress constraints vs. BD Faith in Class 2 Ds

B	Class 2 D		Ranking
jéttison 100	jéttisoning 1000	jéttisonable 10000	BD Faith >> *EXTLAPSE
pówer 10	pówerless 100	pówerlessness 1000	BD Faith >> WSP *EXTLAPSE
pórcupène 102	pórcupènish 1020	pórcupènishness 10200	BD Faith >> MAINSTRESSR WSP
cáll 1	recáll 01, 21	mis-re-cáll 201, 221	BD Faith >> NFIN, EXT NFIN (MAIN)

Stress under/mis-applies in Class 2 Ds

ID [$\pm$ STRESS] (BD) >> M >> ID STRESS (IO)

Step 1: *disciplin* 100

/disciplin/	(EXT)NF	STRESSR	IDSTRESS IO
☞ 100		**	(...)
010	*!	*	(...)
001	*!		(...)

Step 2: *disciplinable* FAITH(BD)>> M; cf. *EXTLAPSE >> ID[$\pm$ STRESS] IO: *América*, 0100, *1000

/disciplin/, able B 100	IDENT[$\pm$ STRESS] BD	*EXTLAPSE
☞ 100-00		**
201-00	*!	
010-00	*!*	*

Main stress under/mis-applies in Class 2 Ds

ID MAIN STRESS(BD) >> MSR >> ID MAINSTRESS (IO)

Step 1: *porcupine* 102 (NONFIN (MAIN)>> MSR >> IDENT MAINSTRESS (IO))

/porcupine/	NONFIN (MAIN)	MSR	IDMAINSTRESS IO
☞ 102		*	(...)
201	*!		(...)

Step 2: *porcupinish* IDENT MAIN STRESS (BD)>> NONFINALITY (MAIN)

/porcupine/, ish; B 102	IDMAINSTRESS BD	NONFIN (MAIN)
☞ 102-0		*
201-0	*!	

Segmental processes in Class 1 vs. Class 2

Base	Class 1	Class 2
cýcle [l]	cýcl-ic [l]	cýcl-ing [l]
áutumn [m]	autúmn-al [mn]	áutu[m]-ing [m], *[mn]
damn [m]	dàmn-átiön [mn]	da[m]-ing [m], *[mn]
long [lɔŋ]	longer [lɔŋgæ]	longing [lɔŋɪŋ], *[lɔŋgɪŋ]
critique [k]	crític-ism [s]	crití[k]-ing
opáque [eɪk]	opác-ity [æɪs]	op[eɪk]-ish-ness

Processes: (a) liquid, nasal $\rightarrow$ syllabic/C_{lower sonority}_#

(b) $n \rightarrow \emptyset/m_ \#$ e.g. /autumn/ $\rightarrow$ autu[m]

(c) $g \rightarrow \emptyset/\eta_ \#$ e.g. /long/ $\rightarrow$ lo[ŋ]. Or $b \rightarrow \emptyset/m_ \#$ e.g. /bomb/ $\rightarrow$ bo[m].

(d) $ign \rightarrow am/_ \#$ e.g. /sign/ $\rightarrow$ s[am], cf. si[gn]-ify

(e) $k \rightarrow s/_ i, ai$ e.g. /critic/ $\rightarrow$ criti[s]-ize,

(f) $VV \rightarrow V/_ \sigma \sigma \#$ e.g. /divine/ $\rightarrow$ divi[ɪ]-ity, op[æ]c-ity

Overapplication of cluster reduction in Class 2 Ds

DEP C (BD) >> M >> ID MAINSTRESS (IO)

Step 1: *damn* No codas clusters *mb*, *ŋg*, *mn* *[-cor, +nas]-[+voice, -cont]

/dæmn/	*[-cor, +nas]-[+voice, -cont]	MAX C IO
☞ dæm		*
dæmn	*!	

Step 2: *damning* DEP C (BD)>> MAX C (IO)

/dæmn/, -ɪŋ B = dæm	DEP C (BD)	MAX C (IO)
☞ dæmɪŋ		*
dæmnɪŋ	*!	

M constraints and BD Faith in Class 1 Ds

B	Class 1 D		Possible ranking
óorigin 100	oríoriginal 0100	orìorigin-ál-ity 020100	*EXTLAPSE >> IDSTRESS(BD) _{CLASS 1}
sóolid 10	solídify 0102	solìidific-átion 020010	*LAPSE >> IDSTRESS (BD) _{CLASS 1} MSR >> IDMAINSTRESS (BD) _{CLASS 1}

/origin/, -al B 100	*EXTLAPSE	*CLASH	EXTNONFIN	IDSTRESS(BD) _{CLASS 1}
100-0	*!			
210-0		*!		*
201-0			*!	*
☞ 010-0				**

Regular application of cluster reduction in Class 1 Ds

DEP C (IO, BD), M >> MAX C (IO)

Step 1: *damn* No codas clusters *mb*, *ŋg*, *mn* *[-cor, +nas]-[+voice, -cont]

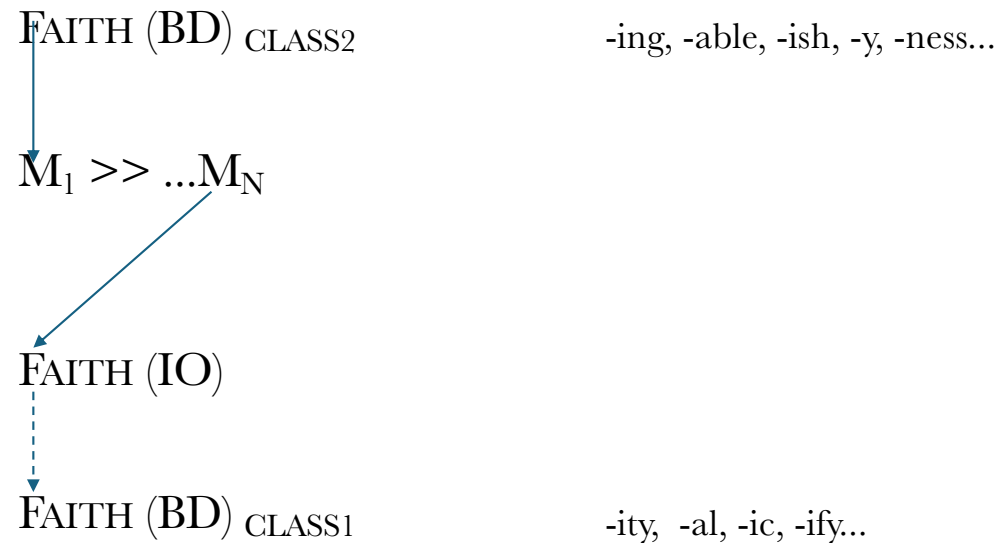
/dæmn/	*[-cor, +nas]-[+voice, -cont]#	MAX C IO
☞ dæm		*
dæmn	*!	

Step 2: Class 1 *damnation*. One analysis: MAX C (IO) >> DEP C (BD)_{CLASS 1}

/dæmn/, -ation B = dæm	*[-cor, +nas]-[+voice, - cont]#	MAX C (IO)	DEP C (BD) _{CLASS 1}
☞ dæmneɪʃən			*
dæmeɪʃən		*!	

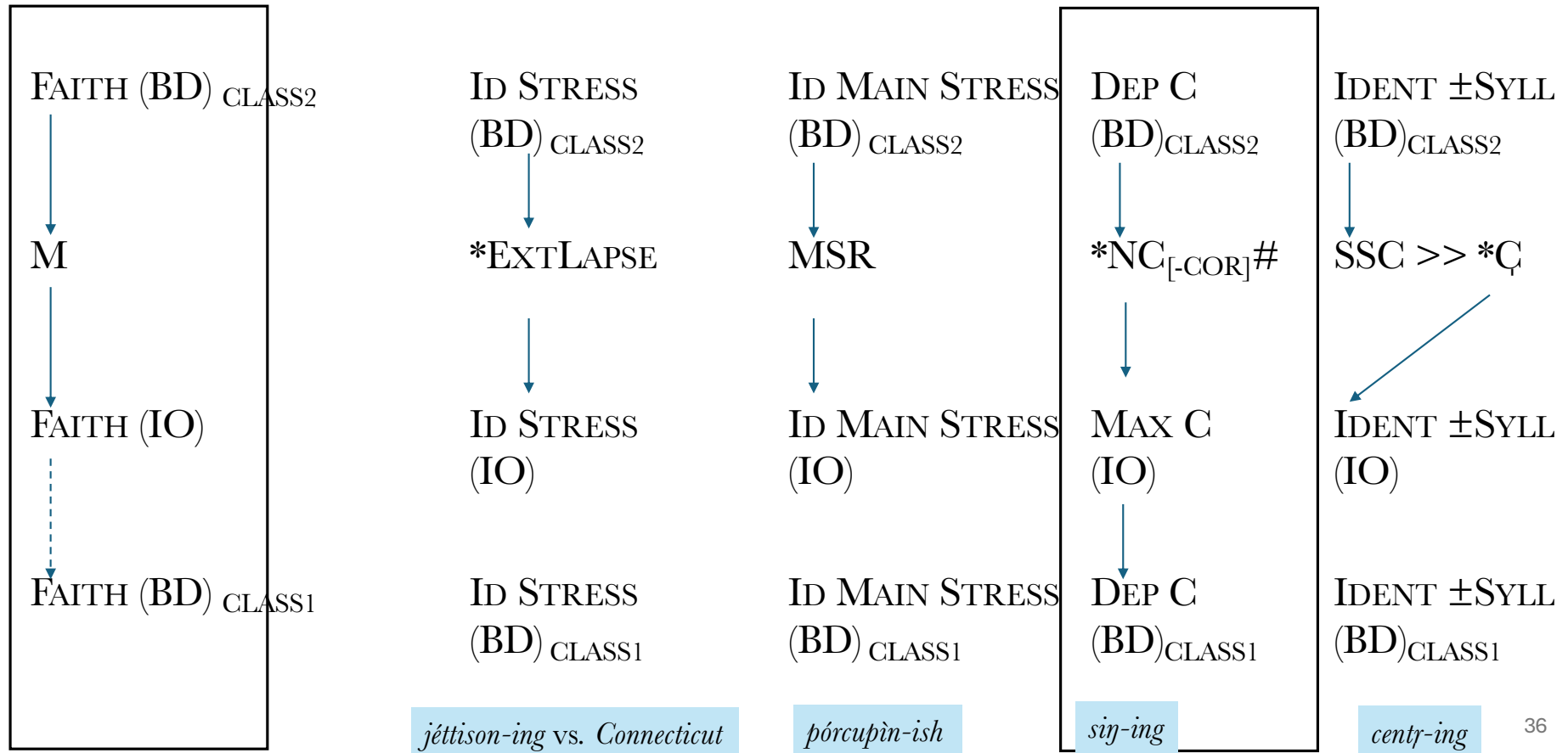
Also, compare semantically compositional da[m]able vs. non-compositional da[mn]able
Non-compositional *-able* words work as Class 1 Derivatives.

Overall analysis of English affix classes



Faith BD (BD MAX, BD DEP, BD IDENT) is faithfulness to a SR, that of the Base:
B's predictable properties are preserved too.

Some details in schematic form



Truncation as *non-concatenative* word formation

Word-formation usually strings together (*concatenates*) affixes to roots, or roots to roots.

But some word formation processes (*non-concatenative* ones) lack any affix.

These include: *truncation*, *augmentation* and *reduplication*

To generate Derivatives, these word formation processes copy the Base, or change its shape.

BD Faithfulness interacts with phonology in the analysis of such processes:

properties of surface Base are frequently preserved in truncated or reduplicated Derivatives.

M.Hebrew denominal verbs: N becomes V

(Bat-El 2013) NLLT

Noun	Verb	
<i>kamut</i>	<i>kimet</i>	quantity/quantify
<i>telegraf</i>	<i>tilgref</i>	telegraph
<i>telefon</i>	<i>tilfen</i>	phone
<i>torpedo</i>	<i>tirped</i>	torpedo
<i>nostalgia</i>	<i>nistelg</i>	nostalgia, feel nostalgic
<i>pravoslavi</i>	<i>privslev</i>	Orthodox, be Orthodox
<i>faks</i>	<i>fikses</i>	fax
<i>flirt</i>	<i>flirtet</i>	flirt

Fixed shape, or *template*, for derived V: C₀iC₀eC₀

Truncation: *telefon*→*tilfen*. Augmentation: *flirt*→*flirtet*

Partial reduplication: morphological information encoded by copied fragment w. fixed shape

a. Ilokano (Austronesian) plurals: RED (copied fragment) is one heavy syllable

- *kaldin* *kal-kaldin* 'goats'
- *pusa* *pus-pusa* 'cats'
- *klase* *klas-klase* 'classes'
- *roʔot* *ro:-roʔot* 'litter-pl'

b. Sanskrit (Indic) desideratives: RED is one CV_[+high] syllable.

- *pa:* *pi-pa:-s-a:mi* 'drink'
- *twar* *ti-twar-iṣ-a:mi* 'hasten'
- *stamb^h* *ti-stamb^h-iṣ-* 'prop'

- In truncation and reduplication, the grammar must determine:
 - (a) the shape of the truncated word, or of the reduplicated part, RED;
 - (b) which parts of the original survive.
 - (c) placement of copied string relative to original
- Constraint interaction is involved in all these decisions.
- We focus now on (b), as it relates to English; (a-c) next week.

Nickname truncation in English

<u>Base</u>	<u>Tleft</u>	<u>Tleft+suffix</u>	<u>Tright</u>	<u>Tright+suffix</u>
<i>Herbert</i>	<i>Herb</i>	<i>Herbie</i>	<i>Bert</i>	<i>Bertie</i>
<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>Liz</i>	<i>Lizzie</i>	<i>Beth</i>	<i>Bethie, Bettie</i>
<i>William</i>	<i>Will</i>	<i>Willie</i>	<i>(Liam)</i>	
<i>Alexander</i>	<i>Al</i>			<i>Sandy</i>
<i>Barbara</i>	<i>Barb</i>	<i>Barbie</i>		
<i>Martin</i>		<i>Marty</i>		
<i>Patricia</i>	<i>Pat</i>	<i>Patti</i>	<i>Trish (Tricia)</i>	
<i>Diana</i>	<i>Di</i>			
<i>Stuart</i>	<i>Stu</i>			
<i>Christina</i>	<i>Chris</i>	<i>Chris(t)ie</i>	<i>(Tina)</i>	
<i>Amanda</i>			<i>Mandy</i>	

Tleft = a left edge syllable.
 Tright = a right edge syllable.
 Tsuffix: Tleft or Tright plus [i]
 Forms in parens involve other processes.

Productivity and lexicalization

- *Bill* < *William*, *Bob* < *Robert*, *Ted* < *Edward* are unique forms, not representative of productive nickname formation
- To check how nicknames are productively generated: look for names that lack known nicknames.
- 5 examples with candidate nicknames.

(a) <i>Mackenzie</i>	<i>Kenzie,</i>	<i>Kennie,</i>	<i>Mackie</i>
(b) <i>Colin</i>	<i>Collie,</i>	<i>Linnie</i>	
(c) <i>Conrad</i>	<i>Connie,</i>	<i>Conrie,</i>	<i>Raddie</i>
(d) <i>Imogen</i>	<i>Immie,</i>	<i>Moggie,</i>	<i>Gennie</i>
(e) <i>Huxtable</i>	<i>Huxie,</i>	<i>Huxtie,</i>	<i>Huckie, Tabbie, Tablie</i>

Productivity and lexicalization

- *Bill* < *William*, *Bob* < *Robert*, *Ted* < *Edward* are unique forms, not representative of productive nickname formation
- To check how nicknames are productively generated: look for names that lack known nicknames.
- 5 examples with candidate nicknames. My judgments: red = possible
 - (a) *Mackenzie* ***Kenzie***, *Kennie*, *Mackie*
 - (b) *Colin* ***Collie***, *Linnie*
 - (c) *Conrad* ***?Connie***, *Conrie*, ***?Raddie***
 - (d) *Imogen* ***Immie***, *Moggie*, *Gennie*
 - (e) *Huxtable* ***Huxie***, ***Huxtie***, *Huckie*, *Tabbie*, *Tablie*

Generalizations

- Template: σ plus optional [i] suffix
- The syllable preserved contains one of Base's stressed Vs:

Elizabèth $\rightarrow$ *Liz*, *Beth*, **Zab*

- Generally, as many segments are kept as fit in one syllable:

Herbie, *Bertie*, **Herrie*, **Berrie*

- Diminutives with + [i] suffix contain one full, well-formed syllable + i:

Edwin [édwin] $\rightarrow$ [ɛd-i], *[ɛdw-i]

Gabriella [gàbriélə] $\rightarrow$ [gæb-i], *[gæbr-i]

Agnes [ágnəs] $\rightarrow$ [æg-i], *[ægn-i]

Role of Base stress

T = 1σ: assign one * for any truncated diminutive longer than one σ.

IDENT STRESS BD: one * for each B s whose corresp. in D differs in stress

B = [ə́ɪzəbèθ] UR /ɛɪzəbɛθ/	T = 1σ	é	IDENT STRESS BD	MAXBD
☞ b'éθ				*****
☞ ɪz				*****
z'áɓ			*!	*****
z'óɓ		*!		
ə́ɪz	*!			****
əb'éθ	*!			

Further choices

How do we favor [béθ] over [líz], and vice-versa?

B = [əlízəbèθ] UR /ɛlízəbɛθ/	T = 1σ	acute	IDENT STRESS BD	MAXBD
☞ béθ				*****
☞ líz				*****
záb			*!	*****
zób		*!		
əlíz	*!			****
əbéθ	*!			

A scenario for *Edwie < Edwin

	BASE	DERIVATIVE	BASE	DERIVATIVE
Step 1: Truncation	[hɜbɜt] → [bɜt]		[ɛdwin] → [ɛd] (*[ɛdw])	
Step 2 Suffixation	[bɜt] → [bɜt-i]		[ɛd] → [ɛd-i] (*[ɛdwi])	

Step 1: Derivative is truncated; a fixed-shape constraint ('T = 1σ')

It keeps as many properties of the SR Base as possible:

BD Correspondence constraints evaluate this.

Step 2: Truncated-unsuffixed nickname is now the Base; truncated-suffixed form is its Derivative..

The suffixed nickname must now be faithful to the surface form of the *truncated*, unsuffixed, nickname.

BD Faith constraints enforce this too.

Step 1: Truncation

‘ $T = 1\sigma$ ’: assign one * for any diminutive longer than one σ .

B = [ϵ dwin]	$T = 1\sigma$	SSC(a)	MAXBD
ϵ dwin	*!		
ϵ dw		*!	** (I, n)
ϵ du	*!		** (I, n)
 ϵ d			*** (w, I, n)

Step 2: Suffixation

‘ $T = 1\sigma$ ’: assign one * for any diminutive longer than one σ .

B = [ϵd]; suffix: $-[i]$	SSC(a)	DEPBD	
$\epsilon d-i$			What about ‘ $T = 1\sigma$ ’? Assume this evaluates only the stem. Similarly for DEP BD: adding a suffix doesn’t violate DEP.
$\epsilon dw-i$		*! (w)	

Constraints

- $T = 1\sigma$ T = truncated output, a morphologically derived form
- MAX BD: *Every segment* in original form must appear in the Derivative
- CONTIGUITY: *Di*, **Dine*, **Dinie*; *Stu*, **Stur*, **Sturt*; *Will*, **Wilm*
- IDENT [STRESS] BD
One *** for each stressed σ in the Derivative that's stressless in the Base.
(*Liz*, *Beth*, **El*, **Zab*; *Stu*; **Art*)
- ANCHOR L BD, ANCHOR R BD: the first/last segment in the B is preserved in D

B = herbert	T = 1σ	ANCHOR L B, D	MAXBD	ANCHOR R B, D
herb			***	*
bert		*!	***	
her			****!	
herbe	*!		**	
B = herbert	T = 1σ	ANCHOR L B, D	MAXBD	ANCHOR R B, D
herb			***	*
bert		*!	***	
her			****!	
herbe	*!		**	

- *Herbert, Herbie, *Herrie;*
- *Algernon, Alg(ie), *All(ie).*
- *Ale[ɡz ~ ks]ander, Sandy, *Sanny;*
- *Andrew, Andie, *Annie;*
- *Plantagenet, Planty, *Plannie;*
- *Golda, Goldie, *Gollie*
- Variation: *Victor, Vic(kie), *Vict(ie); Christine, Kris(*t) vs. Kris(t)ie; Augusta, Gus(*t), vs. Gustie; Albert, Al(*b), vs. Albie; Alvin, Al(*v), vs. Alvie; Adolphus (or Rodolfo), Dolph, Dolly, Dolphy.*
- Some the forms: a C surfaces only when followed by the suffix –i

Variable ranking between Align L/R BD

Herbert 12	$T = 1\sigma$	ANCHOR L B, D	MAXBD	ANCHOR R B, D
☞ herb			***	*
bert		*!	***	
her			****!	
herbe	*!		**	
Herbert 12	$T = 1\sigma$	ANCHOR R B, D	MAXBD	ANCHOR L B, D
herb		*!	***	
☞ bert			***	*
ert			****!	

Variable ranking

ALIGN R BD/ID MAIN STRESS

Elizabeth 0102	IDSTRESS BD	IDMAIN STRESS BD	ANCHOR R B, D	ANCHOR L B, D
☞ liz			*	*
el	*!	*	*	
beth			*	
zab	*!	*	*	*

Elizabeth 0102	IDSTRESS BD	ANCHOR R B, D	IDMAIN STRESS BD	ANCHOR L B, D
☞ beth			*	*
liz		*!		*
zab	*!	*	*	*
el 5/7/26	*!	*	*	54

Stuart 10	CONTIGUITY	MAXBD
☞ stu		*** (art)
stut	*!	** (ar)

Howard [hawərd] 10	IDENTSTRESS BD	MAXBD
☞ hawi 10		*** (ərd)
wardi 10	*!	** (hɑ)

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