

## Contingent Optionality

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## 1. Polish data: the clitic (verbal prefix or preposition) /z/

## (1) Voicing assimilation

## a. Voiced

z + ɔkna 'from the window'  
 z + wapatɕ 'to catch'  
 z + zɛgark<sup>j</sup>ɛm 'with a watch'

## b. Voiceless

s + plɛɕtɕ 'to entwine together'  
 s + kfasɛm 'with acid'  
 s + sunɔtɕ 'to slip down'

## (2) Optional coronal place assimilation (CPA)

## a. Alveolo-palatal

ʒ + d̥zɛtɕmi or z + d̥zɛtɕmi 'with children'  
 ʒ + zɛbnɔtɕ z + zɛbnɔtɕ 'to become cold'  
 ɕ + tɕpunɛm s + tɕpunɛm 'with a junkie'  
 ɕ + ɕana s + ɕana 'from hay'

## b. Postalveolar

ʒ + d̥ʒvi or z + d̥ʒvi 'from the door'  
 ʒ + ʒabɔ z + ʒabɔ 'with a frog'  
 ʃ + tʃasɛm s + tʃasɛm 'with/in time'  
 ʃ + ʃaʒɛtɕ s + ʃaʒɛtɕ 'to become grey'

## (3) Vowel epenthesis

## a. Obligatory

zɛ + zv<sup>j</sup>ɛʒɛtɕitɕ ɕɛ 'to become animal-like'  
 zɛ + znak<sup>j</sup>ɛm 'with a sign'  
 zɛ + staʒɛtɕ ɕɛ 'to become old'  
 zɛ + skawɔ 'with a rock'

## b. Optional

zɛ + ʒɛbaka or z + ʒɛbaka 'from a colt'  
 zɛ + ɕɕatɛm s + ɕɕatɛm 'with the world'  
 zɛ + ʒbik<sup>j</sup>ɛm z + ʒbik<sup>j</sup>ɛm 'with a wildcat'  
 zɛ + ʃfɛts<sup>j</sup>i s + ʃfɛts<sup>j</sup>i 'from Sweden'

## (4) Varying forms

a. ʒ + ʒɛmi ~ z + ʒɛmi 'from the ground'  
 ɕ + tɕpunɛm ~ s + tɕpunɛm 'with a junkie'  
 ʒ + d̥ʒɛmɛm ~ z + d̥ʒɛmɛm 'with jam'  
 ʃ + ʃɔku ~ s + ʃɔku 'from shock'

b. zɛ + ʒɾudwa ~ z + ʒɾudwa 'from a spring'  
 zɛ + ɕɕitɛm ~ s + ɕɕitɛm 'with dawn'  
 zɛ + ʒbika ~ z + ʒbika 'from wildcat'  
 zɛ + ʃpilkɔ ~ s + ʃpilkɔ 'with a pin'

## 2. Analysis: avoidance of identical adjacent consonants (Baković 2005; see also Pająk 2007)

Epenthesis applies to avoid *identical* adjacent consonants in a cluster. If epenthesis did not apply, then – due to the independent processes of voicing assimilation (VA) and coronal place assimilation (CPA) – the result would be a sequence of identical consonants in a cluster.

## a. Obligatory VA

/z + skawɔ/  
  
 (\*s + skawɔ) zɛ + skawɔ

## b. Optional CPA

/z + ʒɾudwa/  
  
 (\*ʒ + ʒɾudwa) zɛ + ʒɾudwa z + ʒɾudwa

## c. Obligatory VA &amp; optional CPA

/z + ɕɕitɛm/  
  
 (\*ɕ + ɕɕitɛm) zɛ + ɕɕitɛm s + ɕɕitɛm

## 3. Rule-based analysis fails

- |                            |   |  |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Obligatory epenthesis   | C <sub>1</sub> = C <sub>2</sub> , ignoring [voi]              |  |
| 2. Obligatory assimilation | regressive voicing  |  |
| 3. Optional epenthesis     | C <sub>1</sub> = C <sub>2</sub> , ignoring [COR-pl] (& [voi]) |  |
| 4. Optional assimilation   | regressive coronal place                                      |  |

Epenthesis bleeds assimilation	Both rules are skipped	Assimilation must be skipped!
/z + ʒɛbaka/	/z + ʒɛbaka/	/z + ʒɛbaka/
3. zɛ + ʒɛbaka	3. —skipped—	3. —skipped—
4. —bled—	4. —skipped—	4. ʒ + ʒɛbaka
√ [zɛ + ʒɛbaka]	√ [z + ʒɛbaka]	* [ʒ + ʒɛbaka]

#### 4. Informal definitions of the OT constraints<sup>1</sup>

NOGEM+C	A sequence of identical segments must not be followed by a consonant
DEP(V)	No vowel epenthesis
AGREE[voi]	Adjacent obstruents must agree in voicing
IDENT[voi]	Voicing of obstruents must not change from input to output
AGREE[cor]	Adjacent coronal stridents must agree in place of articulation
IDENT[cor]	Place of articulation of coronal stridents must not change from input to output

#### 5. Analysis of optionality with tied constraints: ranking paradox

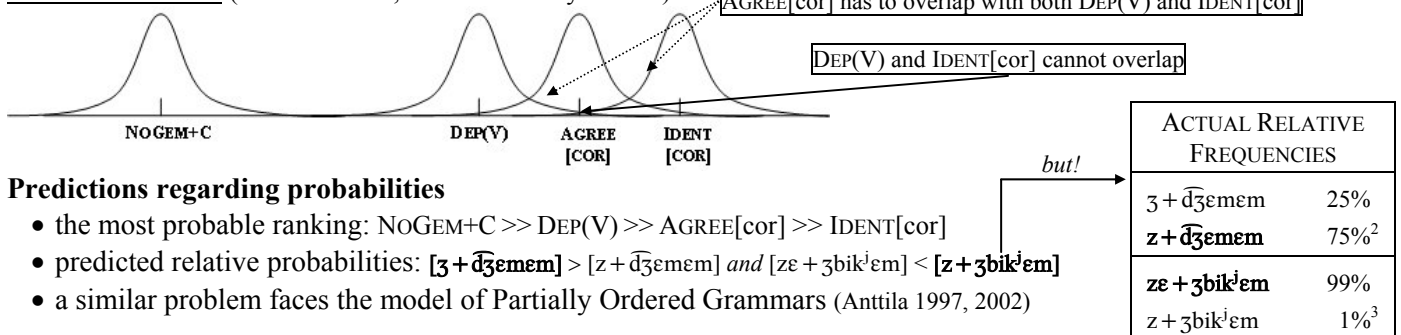
(i)	Input: /z + d̄z̄em̄em/	NOGEM+C	DEP(V)	AGREE[cor]	IDENT[cor]	Other inputs of this type:
a. →	[z + d̄z̄em̄em]			*		/z + z̄emi/
b. →	[z + d̄z̄em̄em]				*	/z + t̄ɕp̄onem/
c.	[zε + d̄z̄em̄em]		*!			/z + ʃoku/

(ii)	Input: /z + zbik <sup>l</sup> em/	NOGEM+C	DEP(V)	AGREE[cor]	IDENT[cor]	Other inputs of this type:
a. →	[z + zbik <sup>l</sup> em]			*		/z + z̄rudwa/
b.	[z + zbik <sup>l</sup> em]	*!			*	/z + ɕfitem/
c. →	[zε + zbik <sup>l</sup> em]		*			/z + ʃpilkō/

- Two incompatible ranking conditions would have to be met at the same time:  
DEP(V) >> AGREE[cor] (i) and DEP(V) ~ AGREE[cor] (ii)
- A similar ranking paradox holds for the Rank-Ordering Model of Eval (Coetzee 2006)

#### 6. Stochastic OT (Boersma 1998, Boersma & Hayes 2001)



#### Predictions regarding probabilities

- the most probable ranking: NOGEM+C >> DEP(V) >> AGREE[cor] >> IDENT[cor]
- predicted relative probabilities: [z + d̄z̄em̄em] > [z + d̄z̄em̄em] and [zε + zbik<sup>l</sup>em] < [z + zbik<sup>l</sup>em]
- a similar problem faces the model of Partially Ordered Grammars (Anttila 1997, 2002)

#### 7. Conclusions

- Epenthesis in ‘sufficiently identical’ C<sub>1</sub>\_\_C<sub>2</sub>C = geminate avoidance + assimilation. (Baković 2005)
- The optionality of epenthesis is *contingent* on the optionality of coronal place assimilation.
- A rule-based analysis fails to capture both aspects of epenthesis-assimilation interaction.
- Stochastic OT (-like) grammar generates possibilities; probabilities determined by other factors. (Pająk 2007)

#### Selected references

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<sup>1</sup> For more information regarding the details of analysis and constraint definition see Pająk (in progress).

<sup>2</sup> Based on a production study by Osowicka-Kondratowicz (2004) on 90 subjects. In general, non-application of CPA was found more common than its application. CPA across a clitic boundary (16 tokens) occurred, on average, with a frequency of 25%.

<sup>3</sup> Based on a search through the IPI PAN Corpus of Polish (available at <http://korpus.pl>), containing over 250 million segments and about 44,000 occurrences of the clitic /z/ in the context that triggers optional epenthesis, of which the non-epenthetic forms constitute less than 1%.