Linguistics 200 Phonology

Phonology in mental grammar: Rule-based phonology vs. OT

| Rule-based phonology | Optimality Theory phonology |
|--|--|
| Lexicon | Lexicon |
| Contains URs URs are restricted? (example: "default" allophones only) Alternative: Use redundancy rules? | Contains URs There are no language-particular restrictions on input forms The constraint ranking is what enforces <i>all</i> predictable information |

Representations — This is independent of the choice between rules and OT

{ features, #, syllables, ... }

- URs are stored in terms of...
- Phonological processes refer to or manipulate or change...

| Phonological processes ("grammar") | Phonological processes ("grammar") |
|--|---|
| The grammar of language L consists of a set of phonological rules specific to L There may also be restrictions on when rules can apply example: restrictions on possible clusters tell us whether we can or cannot reapply the Onset Rule or Coda Rule | The grammar of language L consists of: (a) GEN, the Generator function Takes the input (≈UR or hypothetical form) Generates the set of outputs (b) CON, the set of constraints Each constraint takes an output Assigns a set of violation marks (c) A ranking for the constraints (d) EVAL, the Evaluator function Takes a complete tableau Chooses the optimal output (winner) Note that (a), (b) [mostly], (d) are proposed to be universal in classic OT Only (c) is language-specific |

Remember: rules and constraints are very different things

- Rules: Identify a "problem" and say how to fix it
- **Constraints**: Identify a "problem" what determines how it will be fixed?