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 The grammar of language L consists of: set of phonological rules specific to L (a) GEN, the Generator function There may also be restrictions on when - Takes the input (≈UR *or hypothetical form*) rules can apply - Generates the set of outputs - example: restrictions on possible clusters (b) CON, the set of <u>con</u>straints tell us whether we can or cannot reapply - Each constraint takes an output the Onset Rule or Coda Rule - Assigns a set of violation marks (c) A ranking for the constraints (d) EVAL, the <u>Eval</u>uator 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?