

**Reading guide: Bermúdez-Otero (2011), day 2 (sec 6-9)**

Bermúdez-Otero, Ricardo. 2011. Cyclicity. In Marc van Oostendorp, Colin J. Ewen, Elizabeth Hume and Keren Rice (eds.), *The Blackwell Companion to Phonology*, 2019-2048. Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell.

For this assignment, focus on sections §6, §8-9 of the paper. Advanced phonology students may also be interested in §7, but we will not discuss it in detail in class.

**Start this assignment by looking back over our class discussion of example (20).** This part of the paper is largely concerned with testing whether the cyclic approach we mainly focused on last time, or the transderivational correspondence approach as illustrated in (20), is better able to account for misapplication.

**Notes:**

- In §6, p 2030, below ex (23), Bermúdez-Otero talks about “losing the laryngeal node” or “being laryngeally unspecified”. For our purposes, these are essentially the same as saying “losing the [±voice] feature” and “having no feature specification for [±voice]”.
  - In §6, p 2031, the description “If surface bases are selected by the containment criterion” is giving us more specifics about how to implement the transderivational correspondence approach. Remember that the “surface base” is the form that the morphologically complex form is trying to resemble (see p 2028), thereby causing misapplication effects. The “containment criterion” means that the surface base must be something that is *contained inside* the morphologically complex form in question.
  - At the beginning of §8, some potentially unfamiliar morphological terms are used. *Deponency* is when a verb bears (usually) GF-changing morphology but has the semantics of a basic verb (example: the form looks passive but the meaning is active). *Defectiveness* is what Aikhenvald (2007) called a *paradigm gap*. *Suppletion* is illustrated in the online glossary of linguistic terms. *Heteroclisys* is when a lexeme has a paradigm that looks like part of it comes from one lexeme class in the language, and part of it comes from a different lexeme class.
- (1) Quito Spanish /s/-voicing (§6):
    - (a) Describe the nature of the pattern, making it clear what part of the pattern is misapplication.
    - (b) Summarize how the cyclic approach would account for this pattern.
    - (c) Try to summarize why Bermúdez-Otero sees this case as a problem for the transderivational correspondence approach. If you aren’t sure, just try your best, and we’ll clarify the point in class.
  - (2) English linking and intrusive /r/ (§7): This is a more difficult section to read than §6, because the phenomenon is more complex. If you feel like a serious phonology challenge, answer parts (a)–(c) from DQ (1), except concerning English /r/ in place of Quito /s/.

(cont. on p 2)

- (3) Albanian stress placement (§8):
- (a) Describe the nature of the pattern, making it clear what part of the pattern is misapplication.
  - (b) Summarize how the cyclic approach would account for this pattern.
  - (c) Try to summarize why Bermúdez-Otero sees this case as a problem for the transderivational correspondence approach. If you aren't sure, just try your best, and we'll clarify the point in class.
- (4) What is the nature of the problem that Bermúdez-Otero raises in §9 with respect to the Russian Doll Theorem and the transderivational correspondence approach to misapplication? As always, use techniques like restating claims in your own words and giving specific linguistic examples to make your response to this question thoughtful and clear.