

Extended indexation and the typology of opacity, unnaturalness, and exceptions

Aleksei Nazarov

Utrecht University

OCP 17, Uniwersytet Warszawski

Overview

- Opaque mappings in Optimality Theory (OT): problematic
 - Various proposals: OT-CC (McCarthy 2007), Serial Markedness Reduction (Jarosz 2014), Stratal OT (Bermúdez-Otero 1999), ...
 - Novel proposal (Nazarov 2019): opacity, unnaturalness, exceptions all arise from **indexed constraints**
- Indexed constraints: powerful, difficult to track mechanism
 - What is the typological effect of the various types of indexed constraints needed for Nazarov's (2019) analysis?
 - What are the consequences of this for learning opaque and unnatural patterns?

Opacity (in OT)

Opaque mappings

- Opaque mapping: two separate subpatterns interact in such a way that one subpattern creates “exceptions” to the other
 - Example A: Canadian Raising (Chomsky 1964, Chambers 1973, Idsardi 2006)

Subpattern 1: Raising – aɪ, aʊ raise to ʌɪ, ʌʊ before ʧ, NOT before ʧ̣
/raɪt/ → [rʌɪt] ‘write’ /raɪd/ → [raɪd] ‘ride’

Subpattern 2: Flapping – t,d flap (and voice) to r in (roughly) V_V
/blɪt+ɪŋ/ → [blɪrɪŋ] ‘bleating’ /blɪd+ɪŋ/ → [blɪrɪŋ] ‘bleeding’

Opaque interaction: Application of Flapping leads to Raising before ʧ!
/raɪt-ə/ → [rʌɪrə] ‘writer’ /raɪd-ə/ → [raɪrə] ‘rider’

Opaque mappings

- Opaque mapping: two separate subpatterns interact in such a way that one pattern creates “exceptions” to the other
 - Example B: Bedouin Arabic (McCarthy 2007)

Subpattern 1: Raising – a raises to i(/u) in nonfinal open syllable (_CV)
/samiʕt/ → [simiʕt] ‘I heard’

Subpattern 2: Epenthesis – i(/u) inserted in C + sonorant + # cluster
/libn/ → [libin] ‘clay’

Opaque interaction: Application of Epenthesis leads to lack of Raising _CV!
/gabɫ/ → [gabil] ‘before’

Opaque mappings in OT

- In Optimality Theory (OT), opaque mappings are (usually!; see Baković 2011) problematic
 - Overapplication opacity (process applies in superset of predicted cases): desired output candidate has unmotivated Faithfulness violations

/rait-ə/: ✓ [rʌɪrə]/*[raɪrə] - same relevant M violations, ✓ [rʌɪrə] loses
 - Underapplication opacity (process applies in subset of predicted cases): desired output candidate has unmotivated high-ranked Markedness violations

/gabl/: ✓ [gabil]/*[gibil] - *a/_CV ranked above Ident(V), ✓ [gabil] loses

Solutions

- Traditional:
 - Opaque mappings means that one constraint ranking is evaluated 'before' the other (OT-CC, McCarthy 2007: Precedence constraints; Serial Markedness Reduction, Jarosz 2014: Constraints on order of Markedness improvement; Stratal OT, Bermúdez-Otero 1999: rankings tied to morphosyntactic domains)
 - Exceptions (and unnaturalness) through other mechanisms (indexed constraints, Pater 2000; etc.)
- Novel proposal:
 - Opaque mappings, exceptions, unnaturalness come from the same source: locally indexed constraints (Nazarov 2019)
 - Which one is obtained depends on the particular indexed constraints and their ranking

Indexation proposal

Indexation

- Indexation: universal constraints may have variants specific to some inputs (morphemes/words) only (Kraska-Szlenk 1995, Pater 2000)
 - *[+voice]: no voiced segments
 - *[+voice]_{*i*}: no voiced segments in *i* words
- *Extended indexation*: indices are binary (cf. Becker 2009) and local to specific segments (Round 2017); basically same as SPE diacritics
 - *[+voice]_[+i]: no voiced [+i] segments
 - ✓ [d]_[-i]
 - *[d]_[+i]

Canadian Raising with indexation

- Raising: *aJC_[+i] >> Ident(low)

/ʌaɪt _[+i] /	*aJC _[+i]	Id(low)
[ʌaɪt _[+i]]	*!	
☞ [ʌʌɪt _[+i]]		*


All underlying segments are [-i]
unless specified otherwise

- Flapping: *VTV >> *[+voice]_[+i], Ident(son), Ident(voi)

/bʌt _[+i] ə/	*VTV	*[+voice] _[+i]	Id(son)	Id(voi)
[bʌt _[+i] ə]	*!			
☞ [bʌɾ _[+i] ə]		*	*	*

Canadian Raising with indexation


- The surface voicing of a [+i] segment does not influence raising

/ɹaɪt[+i]-ə/	*VTV	*[+voice] _[+i]	*aJc _[+i]	Ident(low)	Ident(son)	Ident(voi)
ɹaɪt _[+i] ə	*!		*			
ɹʌɪt _[+i] ə	*!			*		
ɹaɪd _[+i] ə	*!	*	*			*
ɹʌɪd _[+i] ə	*!	*		*		*
ɹaɪr _[+i] ə		*	*!		*	*
 ɹʌɪr _[+i] ə		*		*	*	*

**All segments are [-i]
unless specified otherwise**

Richness of the Base


- Anything with [+i] always shows up as voiceless and triggers raising unless it's in the flapping context

/aɪd[+i]/	*VTV	*[+voice] _[+i]	*[-voice] _[-i]	*aJC _[+i]	Ident(low)	Ident(son)	Ident(voi)
aɪt				*!			*
 aɪt					*		*
aɪd		*!		*			
ʌɪd		*!			*		
aɪr		*!		*		*	
ʌɪr		*!			*	*	

**All underlying segments are [-i]
unless specified otherwise**

Richness of the Base

- Anything with [-i] always shows up as voiced and never triggers raising

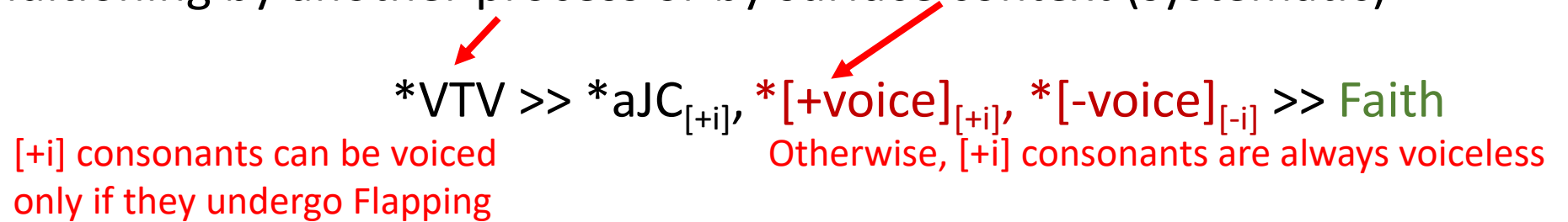
/aɪt[-i]/	*VTV	*[+voice] _[+i]	*[-voice] _[-i]	*aJC _[+i]	Ident(low)	Ident(son)	Ident(voi)
aɪt			*!				
ʌɪt			*!		*		
 aɪd							*
ʌɪd					*!		*
aɪr						*!	*
ʌɪr					*!	*	*

**All underlying segments are [-i]
unless specified otherwise**

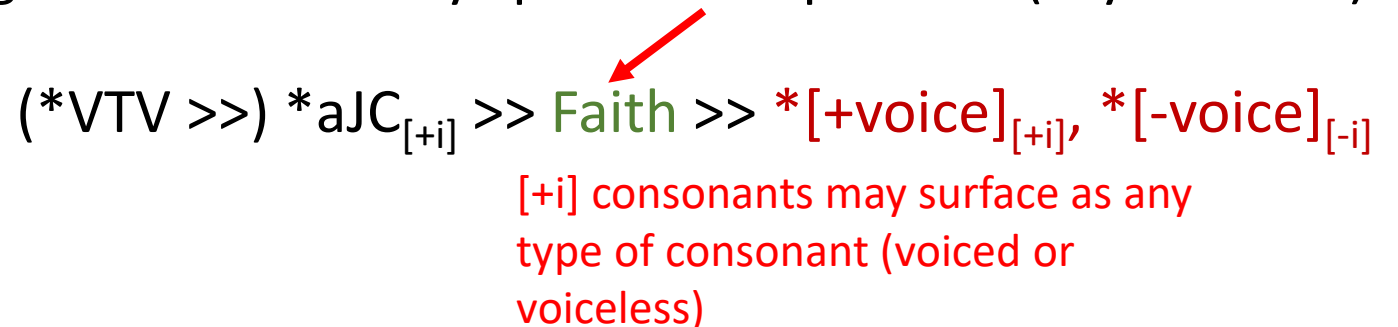
Representing exceptionality

- Difference between opacity and exceptionality:

- Opacity: conditioning by another process or by surface context (systematic)


*VTV >> *aJC_[+i], * [+voice]_[+i], * [-voice]_[-i] >> Faith
[+i] consonants can be voiced only if they undergo Flapping
Otherwise, [+i] consonants are always voiceless

- Exceptionality: a mapping is conditioned by specific morphemes (asystematic)


(*VTV >>) *aJC_[+i] >> Faith >> * [+voice]_[+i], * [-voice]_[-i]
[+i] consonants may surface as any type of consonant (voiced or voiceless)

Representing unnaturalness

- $*[+voice]$ and $*[-voice]$ can be indexed in any way possible:

$*[+voice]_{[-i]}$, $*[+voice]_{[+i]}$, $*[-voice]_{[-i]}$, $*[-voice]_{[+i]}$

- This allows us to represent unnatural Raising: exclusively before voiced C

$*aJC_{[+i]}$, $*[+voice]_{[-i]}$, $*[-voice]_{[+i]}$ >> Faith, $*[+voice]_{[+i]}$, $*[-voice]_{[-i]}$

$[-i]$ (non-Raising) consonants are always voiceless

$[+i]$ (Raising) consonants are always voiced

Indexation analysis: summary

- Crucial elements:

1. Local binary indexation (*extended indexation*); Becker (2009) ∪ Round (2017)
2. Constraint(s) that make(s) the mapping of the opaque process (Raising) dependent upon indices

e.g., *aJC_[+i]

3. Constraint(s) that make(s) the context of the opaque process dependent upon indices

e.g., *[+voice]_[+i], *[-voice]_[-i]

4. Ranking these constraints w.r.t. Markedness constraint that triggers the interacting process and well as faithfulness

e.g., *VTV >> *aJC_[+i], *[+voice]_[+i], *[-voice]_[-i] >> **Faith**

Questions + methodology

Questions

- The extended indexation analysis presumes that the right indexed constraints exist
 - Factorial typology: all rankings of these indexed constraints and the universal constraints are a predicted language
 - What is the range of languages predicted for the Canadian Raising setup?
 - What predictions does the presence of context-sensitive (e.g., *aJC_[+i]) vs. context-free indexed Markedness (e.g., *[+voice]_[+i]) constraint make?
 - Indexed constraints (e.g., *aJC_[+i]) must be induced from universal constraints (e.g., *aJC)
 - What does this mean for the acquisition path of opaque generalizations?

Simulations

- Using OT-Help 2.0 (Staub et al. 2010), find factorial typology (unique languages only) for Canadian Raising candidate space and four sets of constraints:
 1. Only universal constraints (see next slide)
 2. Universal constraints + context-free indexed constraints
* $[+voice]_{[-i]}$, * $[+voice]_{[+i]}$, * $[-voice]_{[-i]}$, * $[-voice]_{[+i]}$
 3. Universal constraints + context-sensitive indexed constraints
* $aJC_{[+i]}$, * $aJC_{[-i]}$
 4. Universal constraints + context-free/sensitive indexed constraints
All of the above

Constraint set

- Universal constraints

* $\underset{\circ}{r}$

*VTV (no [t/d] between vowels)

*aJC (no unraised diphthong [aɪ/aʊ] before consonants)

*aJ $\underset{\circ}{C}$ (no unraised diphthong [aɪ/aʊ] before voiceless consonants)

*[+voice], *[-voice]

Ident(voice), Ident(sonorant), Ident(low)

Constraint set

- Universal constraints (bolded constraints get indexed versions)

* $\underset{\circ}{r}$

*VTV (no [t/d] between vowels)



***aJC** (no unraised diphthong [aɪ/aʊ] before consonants)

***aJÇ** (no unraised diphthong [aɪ/aʊ] before voiceless consonants)

***[+voice]**, ***[-voice]**

Ident(voice), Ident(sonorant), Ident(low)

Inputs + candidate space

- Inputs: **Wug input**  $/glaɪt_{[-i]}/$ $/raɪt_{[+i]}/$ $/raɪd_{[-i]}/$ $/vlaɪd_{[+i]}/$
 $/glaɪt_{[-i]}-ə/$ $/raɪt_{[+i]}-ə/$ $/raɪd_{[-i]}-ə/$ $/vlaɪd_{[+i]}-ə/$ **Wug input** 

- Candidate space: 16 candidates for each input

- Voicing of initial consonant: voiced/voiceless
- Height of diphthong: unraised/raised
- Voicing and sonorancy of stem-final /t,d/

[g/k] [r/r̥] [v/f]
[aɪ/ʌɪ]
[d/t/r/r̥]

Processing

- OT-Help 2.0 deterministically finds all unique languages in the factorial typology
 - One run for each of the 4 constraint sets
 - Only OT-compatible languages considered
- Unique languages for each constraint set further summarized into unique sets of alternations (e.g. {[Çʌɪt ~ Çʌɪrə], [Çaɪt ~ Çaɪrə], [Çaɪd ~ Çaɪrə])
- Manually classified by the apparent status of the Raising process:
 - Opaque (if Raising before voiceless unless Flapping applies)
 - Unnatural (if Raising only before voiced C)
 - Exceptionful (if context for application of a process cannot be recovered from alternation)
 - Unmarked (all other cases)

Results

Alternations: no indexed constraints

- 25 unique alternation patterns (1-2 alternations per language)

- All are Unmarked:

- Voicing neutralization patterns:

- Consonant voicing neutralized (8)

$\underset{\cdot}{C}Vt \sim \underset{\cdot}{C}Vr\text{̃}$

$\underset{\cdot}{C}Vd \sim \underset{\cdot}{C}Vr\text{̃}$

- Voiceless unless Flapping applies (3)

$\underset{\cdot}{C}Vt \sim \underset{\cdot}{C}Vr\text{̃}$

(avoids violation of $*_{\text{f}}$)

- Voiceless, unless after diphthong (2)

$\underset{\cdot}{C}Vd \sim \underset{\cdot}{C}Vr\text{̃}$

(avoids violation of $*_{\text{aJ}\underset{\cdot}{C}}$)

- No neutralization (12)

$Vt \sim Vr\text{̃}/r\text{̃}$ & $Vd \sim Vr\text{̃}$

- Pathologies:

- $*[-\text{voice}] \gg *[\text{+voice}]$, Faith leads to lack of voiceless C (sol: universal $*[\text{+v}] \gg *[-\text{v}]$)

- $*_{\text{aJ}\underset{\cdot}{C}}$, Id(low) \gg Id(voice) leads to consonant voicing after diphthong (sol: Harmonic Serialism?)

Alternations: no indexed constraints

- 25 unique alternation patterns (1-2 alternations per language)
- All are Unmarked:
 - Application of Raising:
 - No Raising (11)
 - Raising everywhere (9)
 - Raising before voiceless C (5)

Alternations: no indexed constraints

- 25 unique alternation patterns (1-2 alternations per language)
- All are Unmarked:
 - Application of Flapping:
 - No Flapping (7)
 - Flapping everywhere in V_V (12)
 - Flapping only alternating with voiced segments (6)

Vt~Vtə & Vd~Vrə

Alternations: context-free indexed constraints

- 52 unique alternation patterns (1-3 alternations per language)
 - 25 Unmarked (see before)
- + 27 Exceptionful alternation patterns
 - Voicing neutralization patterns:
 - Voiceless unless Flapping applies (3)
 - Voiceless, unless in indexed segments in certain words (20)
 - (2 also have exceptional Flapping)
 - Voiceless only in indexed segments in certain words (2)
 - No neutralization (2)

Alternations: context-free indexed constraints

- 52 unique alternation patterns (1-3 alternations per language)
 - 25 Unmarked (see before)
- + 27 Exceptionful alternation patterns
 - Raising patterns:
 - No Raising (9)
 - Raising everywhere (9)
 - Raising before voiceless C (9)

Alternations: context-free indexed constraints

- 52 unique alternation patterns (1-3 alternations per language)
 - 25 Unmarked (see before)
- + 27 Exceptionful alternation patterns
 - Flapping patterns:
 - No Flapping (3)
 - Flapping everywhere in V_V (14)
 - Flapping only alternating with voiced segments (3) Vt~Vtə & Vd~Vrə
 - Flapping conditioned by word (7)

Alternations: context-sensitive ICs

- 44 unique alternation patterns (1-3 alternations per language)
 - 25 Unmarked (see before)
- + 19 Exceptionful alternation patterns
 - Voicing neutralization patterns
 - Consonant voicing neutralized (6)
 - Voiceless unless Flapping applies (1)
 - *Voiceless, unless in indexed segments in certain words (3) overlap with context-free ICs*
 - No neutralization (9)
 - Exceptionful voicing neutralization arises from interaction between $*aJ_{C_{[+i]}}$ and (pathological) post-diphthong voicing

Alternations: context-sensitive ICs

- 44 unique alternation patterns (1-3 alternations per language)
 - 25 Unmarked (see before)
- + 19 Exceptionful alternation patterns
 - Raising patterns:
 - No Raising (0)
 - Raising everywhere (0)
 - Raising conditioned by specific indexed segments (16)
 - Raising before voiceless C (3)

Alternations: context-sensitive ICs

- 44 unique alternation patterns (1-3 alternations per language)
 - 25 Unmarked (see before)
- + 19 Exceptionful alternation patterns
 - Flapping patterns:
 - No Flapping (7)
 - Flapping everywhere in V_V (12)
 - Flapping only alternating with voiced segments (2) Vt~Vtə & Vd~Vrə

Alternations: full constraint set

- 122 unique alternation patterns (1-3 alternations per language)
 - 25 Unmarked (see before)
 - 43 Exceptional patterns (see before; 27 for context-free, 19 for context-sensitive – 3 overlapping patterns)
- 54 remaining patterns that require context-free+sensitive indexation
 - Voicing neutralization patterns: Exceptionality
 - Voiceless unless Flapping applies (4)
 - Voiceless, unless in indexed segments in certain words (25)
 - (all overlap with exceptional or unnatural Raising)
 - No neutralization (25)

Alternations: full constraint set

- 122 unique alternation patterns (1-3 alternations per language)
 - 25 Unmarked (see before)
 - 43 Exceptional patterns (see before; 27 for context-free, 19 for context-sensitive – 3 overlapping patterns)
- 54 remaining patterns that require context-free+sensitive indexation
 - Raising patterns: Opacity, Exceptionality, and Unnaturalness
 - Raising everywhere (1)
 - Raising before whatever alternates with a voiceless consonant (1) $\lambda i t \sim \lambda i r \partial$
 - Raising conditioned by specific indexed segments (44)
 - *(include opacity+exceptionality)* e.g. $\lambda i t \sim \lambda i r \partial$ & $a i d \sim a i r \partial$ & $\lambda i d \sim \lambda i r \partial$
 - Raising before voiced C (8) $a i t$ & $\lambda i d$

Alternations: full constraint set

- 122 unique alternation patterns (1-3 alternations per language)
 - 25 Unmarked (see before)
 - 43 Exceptional patterns (see before; 27 for context-free, 19 for context-sensitive – 3 overlapping patterns)
- 54 remaining patterns that require context-free+sensitive indexation
 - Flapping patterns: Exceptionality
 - No Flapping (8)
 - Flapping everywhere in V_V (32)
 - Flapping only alternating with voiced segments (9) Vt~Vt̤ & Vd~Vr̤
 - Flapping conditioned by word (5) aɪt̤~aɪt̤ & ʌɪt̤~ʌɪr̤ & ʌɪd̤~ʌɪr̤
 - Includes cases of opaque application of Raising, e.g.,

Results summary

- Unindexed constraints only: 25 Unmarked patterns
- Context-free indexed constraints ($*[+vce]_{[+i]}$): + 27 Exceptional patterns
 - Voicing neutralization (3 overlap with context-sensitive indexed constraints)
 - Flapping
- Context-sensitive ind. constraints ($*aJC_{[+i]}$): + 19 Exceptional patterns
 - Raising
- All constraints: + 54 Opaque, Exceptional, or Unnatural patterns
 - Opaque, Exceptional (+Opaque), or Unnatural Raising
 - Flapping (with opaque Raising)

Discussion

Experiment

- Factorial typology based on indexed analysis for Canadian Raising:
 - Universal constraints:
 - no opacity/exceptionality/unnaturalness*
 - Adding only context-free indexed constraints or only context-sensitive indexed constraints:
 - adds exceptionality only
 - Adding both types of indexed constraints:
 - also adds opacity and unnaturalness as options
- Opacity and unnaturalness needs two types of indexed constraint!
- What does this mean for learning opacity and unnaturalness?

Learning indexed constraints

- Indexed constraints:
 - All potential indexed constraints included universally?
 - Difficult to maintain because indices bound to language-specific morphemes
 - Induced whenever needed by learner? Becker (2009), Coetzee (2009), Pater (2010), Round (2017)
- Pater (2010): indexed constraints induced whenever ranking inconsistency detected
 - One input needs $A \gg B$, another input needs $B \gg A \rightarrow$ induce A_i or B_i
 - Defines what evidence is needed for an indexed constraint

Opaque Canadian Raising

- Coming back to actual Canadian Raising:

/raɪt/ → [r Λ ɪt] ‘write’

/raɪd/ → [raɪd] ‘ride’

/raɪt-ə/ → [r Λ ɪrə] ‘writer’

/raɪd-ə/ → [raɪrə] ‘rider’

- There is evidence for an indexed version of *aJC
 - /raɪt-ə/ → [r Λ ɪrə] needs *aJC >> Ident(low) not motivated by *aJC_◦
 - /raɪd-ə/ → [raɪrə] needs Ident(low) >> *aJC
- However, without the presence of *aJC_[+i], there is no evidence for *_[+i][+voice] or *_[-i][-voice]
 - No morpheme-specific voicing neutralization present

Unnatural Canadian Raising

- Unnatural (counterfactual) version of Canadian Raising:

/rait/ → [rΛɪt]

/raid/ → [rΛɪd]

/rait-ə/ → [raɪrə]

/raid-ə/ → [rΛɪrə]

- There is evidence for an indexed version of *aJC
 - /raid-ə/ → [rΛɪrə] needs *aJC >> Ident(low) not motivated by *aJÇ
 - /rait-ə/ → [raɪrə] needs Ident(low) >> *aJC, *aJÇ
- Again, without the presence of *aJC_[+i], there is no evidence for *_[+i][+voice] or *_[-i][-voice]
 - No morpheme-specific voicing neutralization present

Implications for acquisition

- Context-sensitive indexed constraints will be induced first
 - On their own, just yield a pattern of Exceptionality
- Context-free indexed constraints will be induced second
 - Both CF and CF indexed constraints necessary for opacity/unnaturalness!
- Implication: there will be an intermediate stage of exceptionality

Stage 0 Universal constraints only

Stage 1 Universal constraints + *aJC[+i] *Exceptionality*
(Raising allowed before any consonant)

Implications for acquisition

- Context-sensitive indexed constraints will be induced first
 - On their own, just yield a pattern of Exceptionality
- Context-free indexed constraints will be induced second
 - Both CF and CF indexed constraints necessary for opacity/unnaturalness!
- Implication: there will be an intermediate stage of exceptionality

Stage 1 Universal constraints + *aJC[+i]

Stage 2 Universal constraints + *aJC[+i] + *[+/-voice][+i]

Unnaturalness (Raising before voiced) or Opacity (Raising before /t/)

Implications for typology

- Exceptions require 1 stage of indexed constraint induction + ranking
- Opacity/Unnaturalness require 2 stages of indexed constraint induction + ranking
 - Context-sensitive first
 - Then, context-free
- Implies:
 - Opacity/unnaturalness more fragile in transmission to other generations
 - Therefore, opacity/unnaturalness will be typologically rarer than exceptions

Generalizability

- Here, effects shown just for Canadian Raising case
- However, mechanism behind this is shared with opacity *on environment* (Baković 2011) and unnaturalness in general:
 - Context-sensitive indexed constraints necessary to define the position of the environment w.r.t. the focus of the process

$a_I \rightarrow \Lambda_I / __ C_{[+i]}$

$*aJC_{[+i]}$

- Context-free indexed constraints necessary to define default realization of the environment

$C_{[+i]}$ is voiceless unless Flapping applies

$*VTV \gg * [+voice]_{[+i]}$

Generalizability

- Future work:
 - How does this mechanism interact with specific properties of other cases of opacity?
 - Are there any particular properties of opacity *on environment* cases that can annul this prediction?
- Prediction:
 - Given the environment location/environment specification dichotomy, opacity *on environment* (and unnaturalness) will:
 - Go through a phase of exceptionality while they are learned (and possibly when they are learned incorrectly)
 - Be rarer typologically than exceptionality

Learning (simulations)

- More questions for future work:
 - Test these claims with implemented learning algorithms
 - Especially, incremental learning algorithms
 - Some work with non-incremental learning algorithms (BCD + locally indexed constraint induction, Round 2017) done already
 - Human acquisition
 - Do we see misanalyses of opacity as exceptionality in the course of acquisition? (requires testing on nonsense words)
 - Typology
 - How can we quantify the prevalence of opacity *on environment* and exceptionality, respectively?

Thank you!

Acknowledgments

Many thanks for inspiration, comments, and suggestions to:

- Adam Albright
- Elan Dresher
- Gaja Jarosz
- Peter Jurgec
- Michael Kenstowicz
- John McCarthy
- Marc van Oostendorp
- Joe Pater
- Nathan Sanders
- Brian Smith
- Audiences at the University of Toronto, UMass Amherst, and MIT

References

- **Baković, E.** 2011. Opacity and ordering. In J.A. Goldsmith, J. Riggle, and A.C.L. Yu (eds.), *The Handbook of Phonological Theory*, 2nd ed., 40–67. Wiley-Blackwell.
- **Becker, M.** 2009. Phonological trends in the lexicon: the role of constraints. U of Massachusetts Amherst dissertation.
- **Bermúdez-Otero, R.** 2003. The acquisition of phonological opacity. In J. Spenader, A. Eriksson & Ö. Dahl (eds), *Variation within Optimality Theory*, 25-36. Stockholm University.
- **Boersma, P.** 2007. Some listener-oriented accounts of h-aspiré in French. *Lingua* 117(12): 1989–2054.
- **Chambers, J.** 1973. Canadian raising. *Canadian Journal of Linguistics* 18: 113-35.
- **Chomsky, N, & M. Halle.** 1968. *The Sound Pattern of English*. New York: Evanston. **Lin, Y.** 2005. Learning features and segments from waveforms: a statistical model of early phonological acquisition. UCLA dissertation.
- **Goldrick, M.** 2001. Turbid Output Representations and the Unity of Opacity. In *Proceedings of the Northeast Linguistic Society 30*, Rutgers University, edited by Masako Hirotsu, Andries Coetzee, Nancy Hall, and Ji-Yung Kim, 231–45. Amherst, MA: GLSA.
- **Idsardi, W.** 2000. Clarifying opacity. *The Linguistic Review* 17: 337–350.
- **Jarosz, G.** 2014. Serial Markedness Reduction. In *Proceedings of the 2013 Annual Meeting on Phonology*, ed. John Kingston, Claire Moore-Cantwell, Joe Pater, and Robert D. Staubs. Washington, DC: Linguistic Society of America.
- **Joos, M.** 1942. A phonological dilemma in Canadian English. *Language* 18: 141–144.
- **Kisseberth, C.W.** 1970. The treatment of exceptions. *Papers in Linguistics* 2: 44–58.
- **Łubowicz, A.** 2003. Contrast preservation in phonological mappings. U of Massachusetts Amherst dissertation.
- **Mayer, C.** 2018. An algorithm for learning phonological classes from distributional similarity. MA thesis, UCLA.
- **McCarthy, J.J.** 1999. Sympathy and Phonological Opacity. *Phonology* 16(3): 331-399.


References

- **McCarthy, J.J.** 2007. *Hidden generalizations: phonological opacity in Optimality Theory*. London: Equinox.
- **McCarthy, J.J.** 2008. The Gradual Path to Cluster Simplification. *Phonology* 25: 271–319.
- **Mielke, J., M. Armstrong & E. Hume.** 2003. Looking through opacity. *Theoretical linguistics*, 29(1-2):123-139.
- **Mullin, K.** 2011. The Necessity of Diacritics for Descriptive Adequacy. Talk given at RUMMIT 2011.
- **Van Oostendorp, M.** 2008. Incomplete Devoicing in Formal Phonology. *Lingua* 118: 1362–74.
- **Osadcha, I.** 2019. Lexical stress in East Slavic: variation in space and time. U of Toronto dissertation.
- **Pater, J.** 2000. Non-uniformity in English secondary stress: the role of ranked and lexically specific constraints. *Phonology* 17(2): 237–74.
- **Pater, J.** 2010. Morpheme-Specific Phonology: Constraint Indexation and Inconsistency Resolution. In *Phonological Argumentation: Essays on Evidence and Motivation*, edited by Steve Parker, 123–54. London: Equinox Press.
- **Pater, J.** 2014. Canadian raising with language-specific weighted constraints. *Language* 90(1): 230-240.
- **Sanders, N.** 2006. *Strong lexicon optimization*. Talk given at Umass Phonology Group. Available at <http://sanders.phonologist.org/Papers/sanders-umass.pdf>.
- **Staub, R., M. Becker, C. Potts, P. Pratt, J.J. McCarthy & J. Pater.** 2010. OT-Help 2.0. Software package. U of Massachusetts Amherst.
- **Temkin-Martínez, M.** 2010. *Sources of non-conformity in pshonology: Variation and Exceptionality in Modern Hebrew Spirantization*. USC dissertation.
- **Tesar, B.B., and P. Smolensky.** 2000. *Learnability in Optimality Theory*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press.
- **Zuraw, K.** 2000. *Patterned exceptions in phonology*. UCLA dissertation.

Appendix

Unnaturalness

- Anything with [+i] always shows up as voiceless and triggers raising unless it's in the flapping context

/aɪd[+i]/	*VTV	*[-voice] _[+i]	*aJC _[+i]	Ident(low)	Ident(son)	Ident(voi)	*[+voice] _[+i]
aɪt		*!	*!			*	
ʌɪt		*!		*		*!	
aɪd			*!				*
 ʌɪd				*			*
aɪr			*!		*		*
ʌɪr				*	*!		*

All underlying segments are [-i] unless specified otherwise

Exceptionality

- If * $[+voice, -i]$ below Faithfulness: raising occurs in lexically specific environments

/ $\lambda a i m[-i]$ /	*VTV	* $a J C_{[-i]}$	Ident(low)	Ident(son)	Ident(voi)	* $[+voice, -i]$	* $[-voice, +i]$
$\lambda a i m$		*!				*	
$\lambda m i a$			*			*	
$\lambda a i b$		*!		*		*	
$\lambda m i b$			*	*!		*	
$\lambda a i p$		*!		*			
$\lambda m i p$			*	*!	*		

**All underlying segments are $[+i]$
unless specified otherwise**