or raising raising to the next level

Floris van Vugt

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■ High V raise preceding V (Regressive)

■ High V raise following V (Progressive)

■ High V raise preceding V (Regressive)

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Compounding / \text{me} / \text{'fire'} + / \text{\tt sin} / \text{'wood'} = [\text{misii}] / \text{to} / \text{'stone'} + / \text{puu} / \text{'pile'} = [\text{tupuu}]
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■ High V raise following V (Progressive)

■ High V raise preceding V (Regressive)

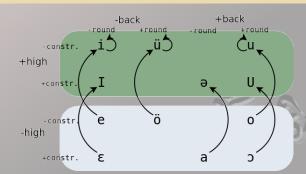
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 \begin{array}{lll} \textit{Compounding} & / \text{ me} \ / \ \text{'fire'} \ + \ / \ \text{sin} \ / \ \text{'wood'} = [ \ \text{mišii} ] \\ & / \ \text{to} \ / \ \text{'stone'} \ + \ / \ \text{puu} \ / \ \text{'pile'} = [ \ \text{tupuu} ] \\ & / \ \text{tee} \ / \ + \ / \ \text{pa} \ / = [ \ \text{tee} \ \ \text{pa} ] \ \text{'did get'} \\ & / \ \text{tee} \ / \ + \ / \ \text{qi} \ / = [ \ \text{tiiqi} ] \ \text{'will get'} \\ & / \ \text{nee} \ / \ + \ / \ \text{pa} \ / = [ \ \text{nee} \ \ \text{pa} ] \ \text{'did sleep'} \\ & / \ \text{nee} \ / \ + \ / \ \text{qi} \ / = [ \ \text{nIIqi} ] \ \text{'will sleep'} \\ \end{array}
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■ High V raise following V (Progressive)

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Compounding [pi – kaa] 'relative' vs. [məə–mi] [ri – paa] 'wild boar'
```

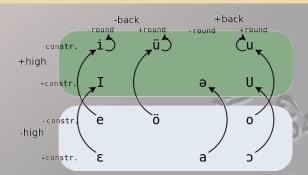
#### Observations

■ High vowels cause other vowels to raise, progressive and regressive.



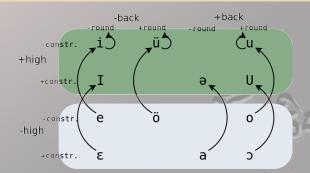
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- High vowels cause other vowels to raise, progressive and regressive.
- [ə] is high.



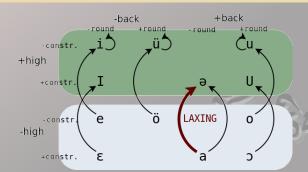
#### **Observations**

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- But progression does not affect long, low vowels.



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$$\blacksquare (P-LAX) \stackrel{a}{[-long]} \rightarrow \flat/\underline{\hspace{1cm}} p+$$



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#### Feeds raising,

e.g. 
$$/$$
 ma  $+$  lap  $+$  pa  $/$   $\stackrel{P-lax}{\rightarrow}$  [ ma ləp pa ]  $\stackrel{Raising}{\rightarrow}$  [ mələpə ]



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### Counterfeeds raising,

e.g. 
$$/$$
 tee  $/$   $+$   $/$  pa  $/$  = [ tee pə ] 'did get' (not [ tiipə ])



$$\blacksquare \ \left( \mathrm{REGR} \right) \ V {\rightarrow} \big[ + \mathrm{high} \big] \ / \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathrm{C}_0 \ \frac{\mathrm{V}}{\big[ + \mathrm{high} \big]}$$



■ (REGR) 
$$V \rightarrow [+\text{high}] / \_\_\_C_0 V [+\text{high}]$$

V

-long
-constricted +round
-back

V

[+high] V

[+high] / V

[+high] / C\_0 \_\\_\\_\_



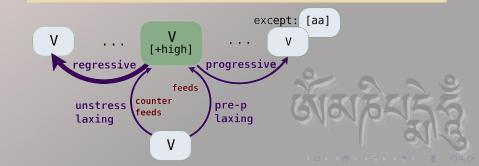
# OT accounts for harmony and its exception...

		UMD'		4.	(GH)	IAI O	(CH)
/[aha:	a+ri]/	[UM)	DIT	10/2	ALI	10/	HI.
			<u> </u>				
1a.			*!				
1b. 🖼	[qhəəri]			*		*	
1c.	[qhaare]	*!				*	
/[ri+	/[ri+paa]/						
2a.	[ripəə]			*!			
2b. ☞	[ripaa]				*		
2c.	[repaa]	*!				*	

... but OT doesn't get counterfeeding.

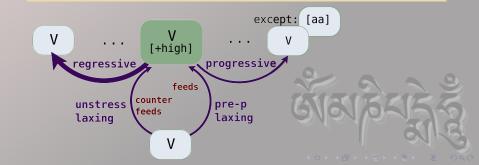
/saa+pa/ SALTU HCH) ALTU HCH)							
/saa-	+pa/	\\\f\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Dr.	D.	by.	D	
a.	saapa	*!					
b. ③	saapə		*!			*	
c. *	səəpə			*		**	
d.	səəpa	*!		*	*	*	

#### Lhasa Tibetan counterfeeding remains problematic



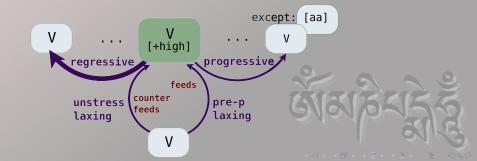
#### Lhasa Tibetan counterfeeding remains problematic

■ Regressive raising is stronger than progressive.



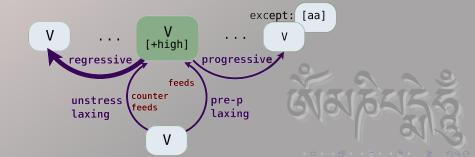
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- Regressive raising is stronger than progressive.
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#### Lhasa Tibetan counterfeeding remains problematic

- Regressive raising is stronger than progressive.
- The exception ([aa]) can be captured in rules, but perhaps more naturally in OT.
- Counterfeeding cannot be accounted for straight–forwardly in classic OT.



# The anticipated questions

Lexical phonology / Stratal OT — a sketch						
Level I						
Affixing	/ ma <mark>+</mark> lap <mark>+</mark> pa /	/ tee + pa /				
All constraints (except!)	[mə + ləp + pə]					
Level II						
Undominated [-stress]		[tee + pə]				