

Informal speech in Optimality Theory

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1. Style levels in generative grammar

- (1) The more formal the register, the higher ranked the faithfulness constraints.
- (2) **Input/output faithfulness** (Correspondence, PARSE/FILL, etc.):
An element in the input should correspond to an element in the output (input material should surface).
or
An element in the output should correspond to an element in the input (no insertion of non-underlying material).

2. French liaison

- (3) Style I *Conversation Familière*
 - a. Il est son_ amant.
 - b. On le considère très_ incommode.
 - c. Il est venu en_ été.
 - d. Vous vous_ en êtes allés.
- (4) Style II *Conversation Soignée*
Il a naïvement_ exprimé ses sentiments.
- (5) Style III *Discours et Lecture*
 - a. les vins_ à cuire
 - b. des gens_ âgés
 - c. Elle donnait_ un cours à l'université.
- (6) a. [DP s õ n [l a m ã
[AP t r è s [l i n k
[PP e n [l é t é
[VP v o u s [l e n
b. DP_i
son NP_i
amant

- (7) a. n a i v m ã t]_f [_i E k s p r i m e
 b. VP_i
 AdvP VP_i

naivement exprimé

- (8) a. v i n s [_f [_i a c u i r e
 g e n s [_f [_i a g e
 d o n n a i t [_f [_i u n c o u r s

- b. DP_i

les NP_i

vins PP_j

à cuire

- (9) **liaison in:**

Style I: [_f X [_i Y ...]]

Style II: [_f X [_i Y ...]] [[... X]_f Y]_f

Style III: [_f X [_i Y ...]] [[... X]_f Y]_f [_f X [_f Y ...]]

- (10) *CROSS-[_i: A syllable should not cross the left boundary of a lexical projection.
 *CROSS-]_f: A syllable should not cross the right boundary of a functional projection.
 *CROSS-[_f: A syllable should not cross the left boundary of a functional projection.

- (11) *CROSS-[_f _ *CROSS-]_f _ *CROSS-[_i

- (12) SURFACEC: A consonant in the underlying form should correspond to a consonant in the surface form.

- (13) Style I: *CROSS-[_f _ *CROSS-]_f _ SURFACEC _ *CROSS-[_i
 Style II: *CROSS-[_f _ SURFACEC _ *CROSS-]_f _ *CROSS-[_i
 Style III: SURFACEC _ *CROSS-[_f _ *CROSS-]_f _ *CROSS-[_i

(14) Style I

	*CROSS-[_f	*CROSS-] _f	SURFACEC	*CROSS-[_l
☞ n [_l a (3)				*
n [_l a			*!	
t] _f E (4)		*!		*
☞ t] _f E			*	
s [_f a (5)	*!	*		*
☞ s [_f a			*	

(15) Style II

	*CROSS-[_f	SURFACEC	*CROSS-] _f	*CROSS-[_l
☞ n [_l a (3)				*
n [_l a		*!		
☞ t] _f E (4)			*	*
t] _f E		*!		
s [_f a (5)	*!		*	*
☞ s [_f a		*		

(16) Style III

	SURFACEC	*CROSS-[_f	*CROSS-] _f	*CROSS-[_l
☞ n [_l a (3)				*
n [_l a	*!			
☞ t] _f E (4)			*	*
t] _f E	*!			
☞ s [_f a (5)		*	*	*
s [_f a	*!			

Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.3. Dutch vowel reduction

(17)	Weak Positions	Semi-weak positions
/e/	formal	formal
/a/	formal	semi-formal
/o/, /ø/	semi-formal	informal
/y/, /u/, /i/	informal	excluded

- (18) a. *theater* 'theatre' [t@j@t@r/[?]tej@t@r]
 b. *plezier* 'fun' [pl@zír/[?]plezír]
 c. *democratie* 'democracy' [dèmokr@tí/dèmokratí]
 d. *fonologie* 'phonology' [fòn@l@xí/fòn@loxí/fònoloxí]
 e. *kabinet* 'cabinet' [^{*}kàb@nÉt/kàbinÉt]

- (19) /e/ [+front]
 /a/ [+low]
 /o/ [+round] /ø/ [+round, +front]
 /u/ [+high, +round] /y/ [+high, +round, +front] /i/ [+high, +front]
- (20) PARSE-[+high]: [+high] in the underlying form should be present in the output form.
 PARSE-[+round]: [+round] in the underlying form should be present in the output form.
 PARSE-[+low]: [+low] in the underlying form should be present in the output form.
 PARSE-[+front]: [+front] in the underlying form should be present in the output form.
- (21) REDUCE-1: Weak and semi-weak positions should be schwa.
 REDUCE-2: Weak positions should be schwa.
- (22) PARSE-[+high] >> PARSE-[+round] >> PARSE-[+low] >> PARSE-[+front]
 REDUCE-2 >> REDUCE-1
- (23) *formal*: PARSE-[+high] >> PARSE-[+round] >> PARSE-[+low] >> REDUCE-2 >>
 REDUCE-1 >> PARSE-[+front]
semi-formal: PARSE-[+high] >> REDUCE-2 >> PARSE-[+round] >> REDUCE-1 >>
 PARSE-[+low] >> PARSE-[+front]
informal: PARSE-[+high] >> REDUCE-2 >> REDUCE-1 >> PARSE-[+round] >>
 PARSE-[+low] >> PARSE-[+front]

(24) formal

	P-[high]	P-[round]	P-[low]	RD-2	RD-1	P-[front]
plezir				*!	*	
☞ pl@zir						*
fatal				*	*	
☞ f@tal			*!			
fonologi				*	**	
☞ fon@logi			*!		*	
☞ fon@l@gi			*!*			
☞ bizAr				*	*	
b@zAr	*!					

(25) semi-formal

	P-[high]	RD-2	P-[round]	RD-1	P-[low]	P-[front]
plezir		*!		*		
☞ pl@zir						*
fatal		*!		*		
☞ f@tal					*	
fonologi		*!		**		
☞ fon@logi			*	*		
☞ fon@l@gi			*!*			
☞ bizAr		*		*		
b@zAr	*!					

(26) informal

	P-[high]	RD-2	RD-1	P-[round]	P-[low]	P-[front]
plezir		*!	*			
☞ pl@zir						*
fatal		*!	*			
☞ f@tal					*	
fonologi		*!	**			
☞ fon@logi			*!	*		
☞ fon@l@gi				**		
☞ bizAr		*	*			
b@zAr	*!					

(27) PARSE-[+high] >> PARSE-[+round] >> REDUCE-2 >> REDUCE-1 >> PARSE-[+low] >> PARSE-[front]

4. Turkish vowel epenthesis

(28)	<i>careful</i>	<i>less careful</i>	<i>colloquial</i>	
	<i>form</i>	<i>form</i>	<i>form</i>	
	'prince'	prens	pİrens	pirens
	'test'	prova	pİrova	purova
	'protest'	protesto	pİrotesto	purotesto
	'France'	fransa	fİransa	fıransa
	'transit'	transit	tİransit	tıransit
	'direct'	drek	dİrek	dırek
	'announcer'	spiker	sİpiker	sıpiker
	'Dracula'	drakula	dİrakula	dırakula
	'crèche'	kreş	kİreş	kıreş
	'group'	grup	gİrup	gırup

- (29) a. SPREAD F: If a feature F is linked to one segment in a word, it should be linked to all segments in that word.; the relevant instances for this constraint scheme in Turkish are SPREAD [front] and SPREAD [round].
- b. NOCLUSTER: *C₁C₂ in the onset
- c. NOEPENTHESIS: A vowel in the output form should be present in the underlying form.
- d. NOSPREADING: An autosegmental association between a feature and a segment in the output form should be present in the underlying form.

- (30) a. *careful register:* NOEPENTHESIS >> NOCLUSTER,
NOSPREADING >> SPREAD
- b. *less careful register:* NOCLUSTER >> NOEPENTHESIS,
NOSPREADING >> SPREAD
- c. *colloquial register:* NOCLUSTER >> NOEPENTHESIS,
SPREAD >> NOSPREADING

(31) careful register

	NOEPENTHESIS	NOCLUSTER	NOSPREADING	SPREAD
☞ prens		*		
pIrens	*!			*
pirens	*!		*!	

(32) less careful register

	NOCLUSTER	NOEPENTHESIS	NOSPREADING	SPREAD
prens	*!			
☞ pIrens		*		*
pirens		*	*!	

(33) colloquial register

	NOCLUSTER	NOEPENTHESIS	SPREAD	NOSPREADING
prens	*!			
pIrens		*	*!	
☞ pirens		*		*

- (34) NOEPENTHESIS >> NOCLUSTER,
 SPREAD >> NOSPREADING

5. Dutch n-deletion and euphonic n-insertion

- (35) a. *wij lopen* 'we are walking'
(formal) [wEi lop@n]
(semi-formal, informal) [wEi lop@]
- b. *wij lopen op straat* 'we are walking in the street'
(formal, informal) [wEi lop@n Op stra:t]
(semi-formal) [wEi lop@ Op stra:t]
- (36) *@n: Do not allow an /n/ after a schwa
- (37) SURFACE-N: An n in the underlying form should correspond to an n in the surface form.
- (38) formal: SURFACE-N >> *@n
semi-formal, (informal): *@n >> SURFACE-N
- (39) *clitic-clitic*
Daar heb je 'm. 'there he is (litt. there have you him)
(formal, semi-formal) [da:r hEp j@ @m]
(informal) [da:r hEb j@ n @m]
- (40) *suffix-clitic*
Ik hoorde 'm. (I heard him.)
(formal, semi-formal) [Ik ho:rd@ @m]
(informal) [Ik ho:rd@ n @m]
- (41) *stem-clitic*
Toen gaf Abe 'm een leI (Then Abe gave him a hefty kick.)
(formal, semi-formal) [tun xAf ab@ @m @n lEl]
(informal) [tun xAf ab@ n @m @n lEl]
- (42) Toen gaf Laura 'm een leI
(all styles) [tun xAf laura @m @n lEl]
- (43) Toen gaf Otto 'm een leI
(formal) [tun xAf Oto @m @n lEl]

(semi-formal, informal) [tʌn xAf Otə w@m @n IEI]

- (43) *V@: Do not allow a schwa after a vowel.
- (44) UNDERLYING-N: An n in the surface form should correspond to an n in the underlying form.
- (45) formal, semi-formal: UNDERLYING-N >> *@@
informal: *@@ >> UNDERLYING-N

6. Discussion: universal principles and language acquisition

- (46) The more formal the style of speech, the closer the pronunciation to the spelling.