

Token Identity Vs. Type Identity

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START \rightarrow b \rightarrow a \rightarrow n \rightarrow a \rightarrow END

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graph LR; START --> b; b --> a; a --> n; n --> a; a --> END;
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The Framework

- *The Phonology and Morphology of Reduplication*, Raimy (2000)
 - Explicit Precedence links
 - Non-linear Underlying structures
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What's with the bananas?

Idsardi & Raimy 2000 (I&R) proposed that the underlying representations posited by a learner are constrained by *economy* in a manner such that they could be non-linear.

Token Identity Vs. Type Identity

Presented with a string like the Temiar continuative [sglɔg]
the child has two possibilities:

- The two surface [g]'s are underlyingly different tokens (Type Identical).
 - The two surface [g]'s are underlyingly the same token (Token Identical).
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The Predictions

Suppose a language L which has two forms

[imat]
[itat]

Suppose further that L has total reduplication as well as an overapplying rule that assibilates $t \Rightarrow t^s$ before a high front vowel.

The Predictions....

(a) If the [t]s are not token identical:
[itat^sitat^s]

(b) If the [t]s are token identical:
[it^sat^sit^sat^s]

(a) is attested, but (b) is unattested

Argument 1

Overapplication applies only to corresponding segments in Base and Reduplicant



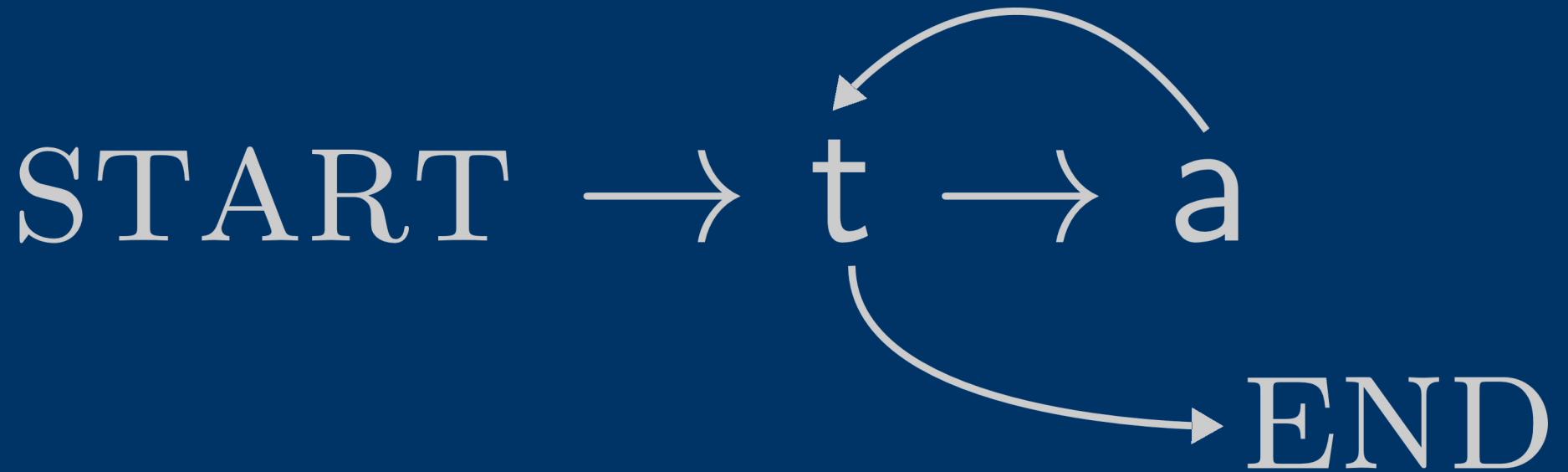
More Predictions....

Overapplication in simple cases of Allophony of non-reduplicated forms is also predicted.



Suppose L_1, \dots

- Suppose a Language L_1 that has a rule of allophony which aspirate voiceless stops in the onset of a stressed syllable.



The Following Forms Are Expected With Overapplication

t^hat^h

p^hat

k^hat

t^hap

p^hap^h

k^hap

t^hak

p^hak

k^hak^h



The Following Forms Are Expected With Underapplication

tat	p ^h at	k ^h at
t ^h ap	pap	k ^h ap
t ^h ak	p ^h ak	kak

Argument 2

Allophonic patterns do not support *economy of representation*

Linearizing the String

- Consider “total” reduplication of the form $[it_1at_2]$ where the consonants are underlyingly token identical.



Linearizing....

- Recency: [itit]
 - Completeness
 - Not decisive: [itatit], [itatit]
 - Rejected for independent reasons recently
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Solution

Without token identity and along with the recency principle, [itat-itat] is trivially derived



Argument 3

Token identity is problematic for linearization



Counter Argument?

Fitzpatrick (*to appear*), following Buckley, cites evidence from Manam as support for economy of representation. However, Lichtenberk (1983), Buckley's only source, gives no indication that the relevant forms reflect a productive process.

A Productive Process?

Lichtenberk (1983), Buckley's only source, gives no indication that the relevant forms reflect a productive process.

Review

- Three arguments
 - Overapplication restricted to BR correspondents in reduplicated forms
 - No evidence for overapplication in non-reduplicated forms with surface identical segments
 - Linearization problems in reduplication of roots with putative token identical segments
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Conclusion

No economy of representation

Start \rightarrow b \rightarrow a \rightarrow n \rightarrow a \rightarrow n \rightarrow a \rightarrow End
