

ASYMMETRIC ANCHORING

by

NICOLE ALICE NELSON

A Dissertation submitted to the

Graduate School-New Brunswick

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

Graduate Program in Linguistics

written under the direction of

Alan Prince

and approved by

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New Brunswick, New Jersey

May, 2003

## ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION

Asymmetric Anchoring

by NICOLE ALICE NELSON

Dissertation Director:

Alan Prince

In this dissertation I reveal an inherent asymmetry in the grammar regarding faithfulness constraints across representations; only left edge anchoring constraints are necessary. Anchoring constraints are, I argue, Positional Faithfulness constraints, and the asymmetry is grounded in the type of psycholinguistic privilege commonly associated with initial position. Reduplicative morphemes furthermore are positioned by anchoring and locality alone.

Several encouraging predictions result from this Positional Anchoring proposal. Most importantly, reduplication or truncation that does exhibit right edge correspondence

with the base must be compelled; in terms of edge correspondence, only left edge correspondence can function as the default. Second, violation of Marantz's Generalization cannot be required merely in order to satisfy reduplicant alignment constraints. In addition, a system may allow a reduplicant to alternate between left and right edges of a stem, as dictated by other constraints in the language. I argue that Lakhota exhibits just such a pattern.

Several questions arise from proposal. The first involves cases where the segment near but not at the left edge of the relevant morpheme is the one targeted. I propose a system of base formation that leads such "gradient" cases to involve copying of the segment that indeed stands at the left edge of the base, as the base is constructed by independent constraints. The dramatic case of Bella Coola is used to illustrate the proposed system.

Some cases of apparent right edge copying support a novel constraint, EDGE-ANCHOR, which targets segments at both edges of the main stressed foot of the base, which may or may not be coextensive with morpheme edges. Data from Semai, Ulu Muar Malay, Dutch, Tagalog, Yidj, and Makassarese are examined in this light.

Additional apparent counter-examples involve stressed syllable copying. Several examples, including data from Nancowry, French, and Lakhota illustrate that a main stressed syllable target offers a superior explanation of the attested patterns.

Finally, other apparent counter examples are argued not to involve reduplication at all. Rather, these examples show augmentation to a requisite size by means of copying.

The examples are taken from Tzotzil, Tzeltal, and Yoruba. An augmentation analysis is independently motivated for each, offering further support for the more restrictive theory of asymmetric anchoring.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alan Prince's energy and enthusiasm is contagious, and I was honored to work with him. This dissertation has benefited immensely from the inspiration, feedback, and encouragement that Alan munificently and regularly provided. John McCarthy offered important comments at several stages. The analysis that led to the main line of research in this dissertation first saw light as a paper for the LSA Institute course John taught in 1997. Lively meetings with Hubert Truckenbrodt led to further improvements; his encouragement was much appreciated. I am grateful to Bruce Tesar for drawing my attention to various details that were in need of further contemplation. In addition, Bruce offered kind support and assistance as Graduate Director during a key period. I am grateful to Akin Akinlabi for his input, and especially for his help concerning the Yoruba data, which was crucial.

Jane Grimshaw has also contributed to the ideas in this dissertation, and interaction with her as well as with Ken Safir and Roger Schwarzschild enriched my time at Rutgers. I am also especially grateful to Veneeta Dayal for her generosity in and out of the classroom.

I would also like to thank the members of the Linguistics Department at UC Santa Cruz, especially Armin Mester, Junko Ito, Jaye Padgett, Sandy Chung, and Jim McCloskey for helping this Language Studies major "see the light", and for their inspiration and encouragement, past and present.

In addition, I would like to thank the following people, who all helped in the development of these ideas: Eric Bakovic, Young-mee Cho, Markus Hiller, Graham Horwood, Brett Hyde, Ahmadu Kawu, Ed Keer, Vieri Samek-Lodovici, Ania Lubowicz,

Sten Vikner, Colin Wilson, and Alex Zepter. Thanks also to Barbara Jo Abell, Christine Brisson, Luba Butska, Yoko Futagi, Judy Grasberg, Joanna Stoehr, and Melissa Trachtenberg for their friendship along the way.

During my time at UC Irvine, I have been benefited greatly from discussions with and comments from my colleague Bernard Tranel, whom I gratefully thank.

Thank you to Kent Johnson for unfaltering support, as well as to our cats Frank and Vandal. Finally, thanks go to my sister Jackie and my parents Carol and Frank, to whom this dissertation is dedicated.

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