

Some Little Exercises

Goal: These little exercises test your understanding of basic OT technology.

Which of the following tableaux, if any, provides a valid argument that B >> C?

(1)

	/in/	B	C
a.	☞ out1	*	
b.	out2	*	*

(2)

	/in/	B	C
a.	☞ out1		
b.	out2	*	*

(3)

	/in/	B	C
a.	☞ out1		*
b.	out2	*	*

(4)

	/in/	B	C
a.	☞ out1	*****	*****
b.	out2	*****	*****

(5)

	/in/	B	C
a.	☞ out1		
b.	out2		*

(6)

	/in/	A	B	C
a.	☞ out1			*
b.	out2	*	*	

(7)

/in/	A	B	C
a. \rightarrow out1	*		*
b. out2	*	*	

(8)

/in/	B	C	A
a. \rightarrow out1		*	
b. out2	*		*

(9) How would you add shading to the tableaux above?

(10) You do a problem on some language L1. You discover an underlying representation /tpak/, from which the following candidate set is derived:

.tpak. ⟨t⟩.pak. t□.pak. t□.pa.k□ .tpa.⟨k⟩ etc.

The actual output form is .tpa.⟨k⟩.

Later in the semester, you do a problem on some language L2, which is completely unrelated to L1. Purely by accident, L2 also has an underlying representation /tpak/. What is the candidate set for /tpak/ in L2? The actual output form in L2 is t□.pak. Does that change your answer?

(11) You're halfway through working on a problem. You've come up with the following tableau:

/in/	A	B
a. \rightarrow out1		*
b. out2		*

What does your analysis need?

(12) A particular input *in* has exactly three candidates associated with it: *out1*, *out2*, *out3*. UG contains exactly three constraints: *A*, *B*, *C*. Suppose after analyzing other examples, you come up with the following tableau in language L1:

/in/	A	B	C
a. \rightarrow out1			*
b. out2	*	*	
c. out3		*	*

So L1 has the mapping /in/ → *out1*.

Do you predict that there will be a language L2 with the mapping /in/ → *out2*?

Do you predict that there will be a language L3 with the mapping /in/ → *out3*?

If either of your predictions turned out to be false, how would you improve the theory?