

Rule Ordering Practice

Karok: (ignoring initial glottal stops; they are epenthetic)	/ni-/	/u-/	
	1sing+verb	3 sing+verb	gloss
	[nipasip]	[ʔupasip]	'shoot'
	[nikifnuk]	[ʔukifnuk]	'stoop'
	[nifj:tva]	[ʔusi:tva]	'steal'
	[nifuprih]	[ʔusuprih]	'measure'

Palatalization: s → ʃ / i (C) ___ and Truncation: V → ∅ / V + ___

	Imperative	1sing.	3sing.	gloss
Imp. has	[ʔaxyar]	[nixyar]	[ʔuxyar]	'fill'
no prefix	[ʔifkak]	[nijkak]	[ʔuskak]	'jump'
	[ʔuksup]	[nikʃup]	[ʔuksup]	'point'
	[ʔikʃah]	[nikʃah]	[ʔuksah]	'laugh'

If the rules are ordered, which rule comes first?
 What kind of ordering relationship do these two rules have in Karok?
 Try UR: /ni-uksup/ and /u+iksah/

[nikʃup] [ʔuksah]

Canadian English: Vowel Raising and Flapping (from Halle and Bromberger "Why Phonology is Different", *Linguistic Inquiry* 1989, who cite Chomsky and Halle's *Sound Pattern of English*, who cite Joos 1942 "A Phonological Dilemma in Canadian English", *Language* 18:2).

Raising: V → [-low] / ___ [-voice] [+stress] Flapping: [cor] → [+voice] / V ___ V [+stress] [-stress]

Spelling:	write	ride	clout	cloud	
UR:	ɹajt	ɹajd	klɔwt	klɔwd	Underlying
Raising:	ɹɔjt	ɹajd	klɔwt	klɔwd	Surface
UR:	ɹajt+ing	ɹajd+ing	klɔwt+ed	klɔwd+ed	Underlying
Raising:	ɹɔjtɪŋ	ɹajdɪŋ	klɔwtəd	klɔwdəd	??Between??
Flapping:	ɹɔjɾɪŋ	ɹajɾɪŋ	klɔwɾəd	klɔwɾəd	Surface

For this dialect, if both rules relate the Underlying to the Surface we do not need ordering. But there is another dialect: Flapping "before" Raising:

write [ɹɔjt] ride [ɹajd] riding/writing [ɹajɾɪŋ] typewriter [tʰɹajpɹajɾə]

"If rules were applied to the UR only, then .. we would need a rule such as:

(8) [-cons,+stress] → [-low] / ___ [-voice] but not / ___ t V " H&B 1989