Correspondence

A. Overview


(2) a. Reduplication with containment;
b. over- and underapplication;
c. correspondence;
d. IR effects;
e. extensions of correspondence

B. Containment-based reduplication

(3) Ilokano
   kaldíñ ‘goat’    kal-kaldíñ ‘goats’
   púsa ‘cat’      pus-púsa ‘cats’
   klése ‘class’   klas-klése ‘classes’
   jyanitor ‘janitor’ jyan-jyanitor ‘janitors’
   kaʔót ‘s.t. grabbed’ kaʔ-kəʔót ‘id. (pl.)’
   róʔót ‘leaves, litter’ ro:-róʔót ‘id. (pl.)’

(4) RED = $\sigma_{\mu\mu}$

(5) MAX
R = B.

(6) RED = $\sigma_{\mu\mu} \gg$ MAX

(7) MAX is independent of PARSE and FILL and must be ranked with respect to them.
C. Types

(8) Overapplication: Javanese *VhV

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{stem} & +C & +V & \text{expected} & \text{gloss} \\
\hline
\text{an\textecr{c}} & \text{an\textecr{c}-ku} & \text{an\textecr{c}-e} & \textendash & \textit{‘strange’} \\
\text{badah} & \text{badah-badah} & \text{b\textecr{d}a-b\textecr{d}a-e} & \text{b\textecr{d}a-b\textecr{d}a-e} & \textit{‘broken’} \\
\text{d\textacircumflex{a}j\textcircumflex{c}h} & \text{d\textacircumflex{a}j\textcircumflex{c}h-d\textacircumflex{a}j\textcircumflex{c}h} & \text{d\textacircumflex{a}j\textcircumflex{c}h-d\textacircumflex{a}j\textcircumflex{c}h-e} & \text{d\textacircumflex{a}j\textcircumflex{c}h-d\textacircumflex{a}j\textcircumflex{c}h-e} & \textit{‘guest’} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

(9) Underapplication: Akan palatalization

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{stem} & \text{reduplicated} & \text{expected} & \text{gloss} \\
\hline
\text{ka?} & \text{ki-ka?} & \text{t\textacircumflex{c}r-ka?} & \textit{‘bite’} \\
\text{haw?} & \text{hu-kaw?} & \text{ç\textacircumflex{t}-haw?} & \textit{‘trouble’} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

(10) Normal application: Tagalog flapping

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{stem} & \text{reduplicated} & \text{under} & \text{gloss} \\
\hline
\text{dati\textacircumflex{c}q} & \text{d-um-\textacircumflex{a}-rati\textacircumflex{c}q} & \text{d-um-\textacircumflex{a}-rati\textacircumflex{c}q} & \text{d-um-\textacircumflex{a}-dati\textacircumflex{c}q} & \textit{‘arrive’} \\
\text{dingat} & \text{ka-ringat-dingat} & \text{ka-ringat-dingat} & \text{ka-dingat-dingat} & \textit{‘suddenly’} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

D. The model

(11) Posit violable faithfulness constraints in place of containment that require identity between input and output (IO-Faith).

(12) Allow parallel faithfulness constraints to also mediate the relationship between the base and the reduplicant (BR-Faith).

(13) Overapplication: \{BR-Faith, PHONO-Constraint\} \gg IO-Faith

(14) Underapplication: \{BR-Faith, C\} \gg PHONO-Constraint \gg IO-Faith

(15) Normal application: PHONO-Constraint \gg \{BR-Faith, IO-Faith\}

(16) Key theoretical/empirical observation/claim: the relationship between input and output is formally and empirically the same as the relationship between input and output.

(17) Correspondence

Given two strings \(S_1\) and \(S_2\), **correspondence** is a relation \(\mathcal{R}\) from the elements of \(S_1\) to those of \(S_2\). Elements \(\alpha \in S_1\) and \(\beta \in S_2\) are referred to as **correspondents** of one another when \(\alpha \mathcal{R} \beta\).
E. Examples

(18) Javanese: \*VhV \textless\textgreater \text{Max-IO}

\[\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{RED-b\dah-\d}\text{-e} & \text{Dep-BR} & \text{\*VhV} \\
\hline
\text{b\dah-b\dah-\d}\text{-e} & \text{\*} \\
\text{b\dah-b\dah-\d}\text{-e} & \text{\*!} \\
\text{b\dah-b\dah-\d}\text{-e} & \text{\*!} \\
\text{b\dah-b\dah-\d}\text{-e} & \text{\*!} \\
\hline
\end{array}\]

(19) Akan: \text{PAL} \gg \text{IDENT-IO(-cor)}

\[\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{/ke/} & \text{PAL} & \text{IDENT-IO(-cor)} \\
\hline
\text{t\d\d\d} & \text{\*} \\
\text{k\d} & \text{\*!} \\
\hline
\end{array}\]

(20) OCP(+cor) \gg \text{PAL}

\[\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{/kesi/} & \text{OCP(+cor)} & \text{PAL} \\
\hline
\text{kesi} & \text{\*} \\
\text{t\d\d\d\d} & \text{\*!} \\
\hline
\end{array}\]

(21) Underapplication in Akan

\[\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{/RED-ka/} & \text{OCP(+cor)} & \text{IDENT-BR(-cor)} & \text{PAL} & \text{IDENT-IO(-cor)} \\
\hline
\text{tc\d\d\d\d\d} & \text{\*!\*!} & \text{\*} \\
\text{tc\d\d\d\d\d} & \text{\*} & \text{\*} \\
\text{kr\d\d\d\d\d} & \text{\*!} & \text{\*} \\
\hline
\end{array}\]

F. IR-correspondence

(22) Klamath syncope

\[
\begin{align*}
/\text{RED}+\text{body}'+\text{dk}/ & \text{ mbo-mp_ditk 'wrinkled up'} \\
/\text{RED}+\text{sm}'q'y+\text{dk}/ & \text{ sm'o-sm_q'itk 'having a mouthful'} \\
/\text{RED}+\text{pniw}+\text{abc}'+\text{a}/ & \text{ pni-pn_o:pc'a 'blow out'} \\
/\text{RED}+\text{njoy}+\text{el}'g+a/ & \text{ njo-nj_ij:ga 'are numb'} \\
/\text{RED}+\text{poli:k}'+\text{a}/ & \text{ po-p_li:k'a 'little policemen'}
\end{align*}
\]

(23) Reduplicant is more faithful to the input than the base is: IR-Faith \gg BR-Faith

G. Other uses of correspondence: Welsh poetry

(24) Law of the Instrument

It is tempting, if the only tool you have is a hammer, to treat everything as if it were a nail.

26. Yr wybrwynt, | hêlynt | hêlaw, Sky-wind, unhindered course,
Agwrdd drêwst | a gerdda drâw, mighty commotion passing yonder,
Gŵr eres wyd | gerw ei gân, you are a harsh-sounding minstrel,
Drud byd | heb droed heb ádain. world’s fool without foot or wing.
Uthr yw | mor eres y’th rôd It’s amazing how wondrously you were sent
O bântri | wyb heb úntroed, from the pantry of the sky without any feet
A buaended | y rhêdy and how swiftly you run
Yr awr hón | dros y frón | frý. now across the hilltop on high

27. {O wrando cú[r] | nodau cérdd]
    {Melys i [mî] | lais y môr}
    {Anfwn gwý[nfan] | eigionfor]

28. Hebrew (Bat-El, 2006)
xam ‘hot’ ximem ‘to heat’
xamuc ‘sour’ xamúc ‘sour grass’
hed ‘echo’ hidhêd ‘to echo’
daf ‘page’ dafdelet ‘paper pad’
lax ‘damp’ laxluki ‘slightly damp’

29. Cy(C)
Consonants in demi-lines correspond.

30. Cy(V)
Vowels in demi-lines correspond.

31. M-Parse (MP)
Morphemes are parsed into morphological constituents.

32. \{ Cy(C) \} \Rightarrow MP \Rightarrow Cy(V)