

ORDERED RULES

1. FREE RULE APPLICATION:

UR	/pænda/
Aspiration Rule	p ^h ænda
Nasalization Rule	p ^h æ̃nda
Vowel Reduction Rule	p ^h æ̃ndə
PR	[p ^h æ̃ndə]

The order of rules may not matter in some cases (see above), but it is important in others.

Study the following problem:

TONKAWA (Exercises #5/A; p. 83);

2. ORDERED RULE APPLICATION

Simultaneous vs. linear rule ordering?

Simultaneous rule ordering: any rule would always apply if its *structural description* was met.

Linear rule ordering: the output of one rule serves as the input of another rule.

The crucial property of ordered rules is that they apply or fail to apply to the most recent representation -- that is, the OUTPUT OF ONE RULE BECOMES THE INPUT OF THE NEXT RULE.

English Plural suffix (pp. 83-85)

Compare the application of the two approaches!

The linear rule application theory allows *simpler generalizations*. It also implies that the order of the rules is *constant*.

Rules do not apply simultaneously, they apply *in order* (= linearly).

- There is a *set order of rules* in the grammar;
- Each rule applies *after* the rules that precede it and *before* the rules that follow it;
- A rule can only apply *once* in a derivation.

Transitive ordering: If there are three rules, A, B, and C, where rules apply in the order A – B and C applies in the order of B – C, the rules A and C will apply in the order of A – C.

3. EXTRINSIC AND INTRINSIC ORDERING

Intrinsic Ordering: imposed by the system of rules itself; given two rules, they can only apply in one order.

ELSEWHERE CONDITION is the principle governing the application of rules.



When two rules (a general rule and a rule that applies only to a subset of forms) are in conflict in a derivation, the one which has a more restricted domain will apply first.
Examples: English, Finnish -- Study pp. 85-96.

Extrinsic Ordering: two grammars could differ in terms of the ordering relationship between the two (or more) rules. The ordering in such cases does *not* follow from general principles: both orderings are possible -- extrinsic ordering!

4. FEEDING, COUNTERFEEDING, BLEEDING AND COUNTERBLEEDING ORDERS

FEEDING ORDER

The output of one rule increases the number of items to which the second rule is applicable.

If Rule A increases the number of forms to which Rule B can apply: the order A—B is a feeding order (p.98)

LUGANDA (Exercises #5/B)

COUNTERFEEDING ORDER

If Rule A increases the number of forms to which Rule B can apply: the order B--A is a counterfeeding order.

Example: French (p. 88)

BLEEDING ORDER: The output of a rule decreases the number of items to which the second rule is applicable.

If Rule A decreases the number of the forms to which Rule B can apply, the order A—B is a bleeding order.

Example: English (pp. 88-89)

COUNTERBLEEDING ORDER

If Rule A decreases the number of the forms to which Rule B can apply, the order B--A is a bleeding order.

Example: Dutch (p. 89)
