

Review: Part III.

Rule ordering

Lardil (an Australian aboriginal language):

Study the analysis on pp. 166-182, discussed in class.

Rule-ordering terminology

The order of rules may not matter in some derivations, but it is important in others.

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]

These rules will apply in any order.

2. **ORDERED RULE APPLICATIONS:**

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**.

a. **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

Example:

UR	/jukar _ɹ pa/	<i>husband</i>
Apocope	jukar _ɹ p	
Cluster Reduction	jukar	
PR	[jukar]	

(p. 183)

b. 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:

UR	/papi + uɹ/
/w/ Epenthesis	papiwuɹ
Vowel Deletion	--
PR	[papiwuɹ]

(p. 183)

c. 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:

UR	/ŋaluk/
Final Lowering	--
Non-Apical Deletion	ŋalu
PR	[ŋalu]

(p. 184)

d. COUNTERBLEEDING ORDER

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

Example:

UR /papi + uɿ/

/w/ Epenthesis papiwuɿ

Vowel Deletion --

PR [papiwuɿ]

This example (see above) illustrates bleeding as well as counterbleeding.

UR /papi + uɿ/

Vowel Deletion papiɿ

/w/ Epenthesis ---

PR *[papiɿ]

The opposite order counterbleeds /w/ Epenthesis – correct surface form!

(pp. 184-185)