



# A Diachronic Counter-example to the Subset Principle: The Case of Anatolian Reduplication

Anthony D. Yates, UCLA (adyates@ucla.edu) & Sam Zukoff, Princeton (szukoff@princeton.edu)

AMP 2018 • University of California, San Diego • Oct 5-7, 2018



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- The “Subset Principle” (cf. Prince & Tesar 2004): learners choose the most restrictive grammar consistent with the positive evidence ( $\approx$  initial bias of MARKEDNESS  $\gg$  IO-FAITHFULNESS).
  - Capturing the Subset Principle is key argument in favor of Biased Constraint Demotion (BCD; Prince & Tesar 2004) and Low Faithfulness Constraint Demotion (LFCDD; Hayes 2004) over simple Recursive Constraint Demotion (RCD; Tesar & Smolensky 1998).
- The diachronic development of the Anatolian reduplicative system represents a case where speakers learned a superset grammar.
  - Our learning algorithm needs to accommodate (a specific kind of) non-Subset learning.
- Proposal: “Maximally Informative Recursive Constraint Demotion” (MIRCD)
  - A version of RCD (or BCD) which is biased towards winner-preferring constraints that can account for the greatest amount of data possible.
  - Non-Subset learning is permitted with MIRCD when there is a superset-subset relationship between the violation profiles of crucial constraints.

## 2. ANATOLIAN DATA

- Reduplication patterns of Hittite and its (reconstructed) proximate ancestor Proto-Anatolian [abbrev. PA] (following Yates & Zukoff 2016a,b, in press, Zukoff 2017; cf. Dempsey 2015):

Base Shape	Proto-Anatolian	>	Hittite	
	<u>CV</u> -CVX-	>	<u>CV</u> -CVX-	★ Distinction in copying patterns in PA between <i>obstruent-sonorant</i> (TRVX-) bases and <i>s-obstruent</i> (STVX-) bases: <b>C<sub>1</sub>-copying vs. cluster-copying.</b>
(1)	TRVX-	>	TRV-TRVX-	
	STVX-	>	iSTV-STVX-	
	VRTX-	does not exist yet >	VR-VRTX-	

- Distribution analyzed with \*PCR, a constraint against certain types of consonant repetitions:
- (2) **NO POORLY-CUED REPETITIONS (\*PCR)** [ $\approx$  \*C<sub>α</sub>VC<sub>α</sub> / \_C<sub>[sonorant]</sub>] (Zukoff 2017)  
For each sequence of repeated identical consonants separated by a vowel (C<sub>α</sub>VC<sub>α</sub>), assign a violation mark \* if that sequence immediately precedes an obstruent.

## 3. ANATOLIAN ANALYSIS & DIACHRONY

- CONTIGUITY-BR (McCarthy & Prince 1995) must rank low in PA to allow TRVX- C<sub>1</sub>-copying in *pi-pri-* (4.i), but high in Hittite to generate TRVX- cluster-copying in *pri-pri-* (4.ii).
- \*PCR must rank high in PA to generate STVX- cluster-copying in *stu-stu-* (5.i), but low in Hittite to allow VRTX- *ar-ark-* to emerge (6.ii).
- ALIGN-ROOT-L is ranked in the middle at both stages.
- (3) **ALIGN-ROOT-L**: Assign one violation mark \* for each segment intervening between the left edge of the root and the left edge of the word.

## 4. ANATOLIAN ANALYSIS & DIACHRONY (CONT.)

	i. Proto-Anatolian				>	ii. Hittite			
(4)	/RED, pri-/	*PCR	ALIGN	CNTG <sub>BR</sub>		/RED, pri-/	CNTG <sub>BR</sub>	ALIGN	*PCR
a.	pi-pri-		**	*		pi-pri-	*!	**	
b.	pri-pri-		***!			pri-pri-		***	
(5)	/RED, stu-/	*PCR	ALIGN	CNTG <sub>BR</sub>		/RED, stu-/	CNTG <sub>BR</sub>	ALIGN	*PCR
a.	su-stu-	*!	**	*		su-stu-	*!	**	*
b.	istu-stu-		***			istu-stu-		***	
(6)	No pattern exists yet: no vowel-initial roots in PA (Yates & Zukoff in press)					/RED, ark-/	CNTG <sub>BR</sub>	ALIGN	*PCR
a.						ar-ark-		**	*
b.						ark-ark-		***!	

- Total demotion of \*PCR constitutes a diachronic counter-example to the Subset Principle.
  - Learners learned a grammar with a low-ranked markedness constraint despite not encountering evidence that it was violable.
- Question: What could have led learners to fail to obey the Subset Principle in this case?
- ★ Proposal: **Maximally Informative Recursive Constraint Demotion (MIRCD)**
  - RCD with a preliminary step which picks out and installs the constraints that favor the most winners first (cf. Becker 2009), i.e., the most “informative” constraints.

## 5. MIRCD IN PRE-HITTITE [AFTER CHANGE FROM TV-TRVX- TO TRV-TRVX-]

- MIRCD first installs CNTG<sub>BR</sub> because it has only W’s, and the most W’s.
  - RCD would install \*PCR, but MIRCD does not because it does not have the most W’s.

	MIRCD (round 1) ⇒ install CNTG <sub>BR</sub>	CNTG <sub>BR</sub>	*PCR	ALIGN	MAX <sub>BR</sub>
(7)	i. TRVCV- → TRV-TRVCV- > TV-TRVCV-	W	e	L	W
	ii. TRVCV- → TRV-TRVCV- > TRVCV-TRVCV-	e	e	W	L
	i. STVCV- → STV-STVCV- > SV-STVCV-	W	W	L	W
	ii. STVCV- → STV-STVCV- > STVCV-STVCV-	e	e	W	L

- Among remaining support (white rows), ALIGN is the only winner-preferrer, so it gets installed.
  - Again unlike RCD, MIRCD does not install PCR despite it preferring no losers.
- All data is now explained, so \*PCR (and MAX<sub>BR</sub>) are ranked at the bottom of the grammar.
  - This is the ranking necessary to allow the later emergence of VR-VRTX-.
- Non-Subset learning is permitted w/ MIRCD here because of the superset-subset relationship between CNTG<sub>BR</sub> and \*PCR: \*PCR explains a proper subset of the data which CNTG<sub>BR</sub> explains.
- Under these specific conditions, MIRCD produces the non-Subset learning necessary to capture the Anatolian facts, without predicting non-Subset learning in the general case.