

Uyghur disharmony without diacritics (or, Phonological representations are phonological)

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Uyghur back harmony

(1) Harmonic forms

- a. *tyr-dæ/*da* ‘type-LOC’
- b. *pul-ka/*gæ* ‘money-DAT’

(2) Transparent and neutral vowels

- a. *ymid-lær/*lar* ‘hope-PL’
- b. *amil-ka/*gæ* ‘element-DAT’
- c. *biz-gæ/*ka* ‘us-DAT’
- d. *din-ka/*gæ* ‘religion-DAT’

(3) Disharmonic suffixes

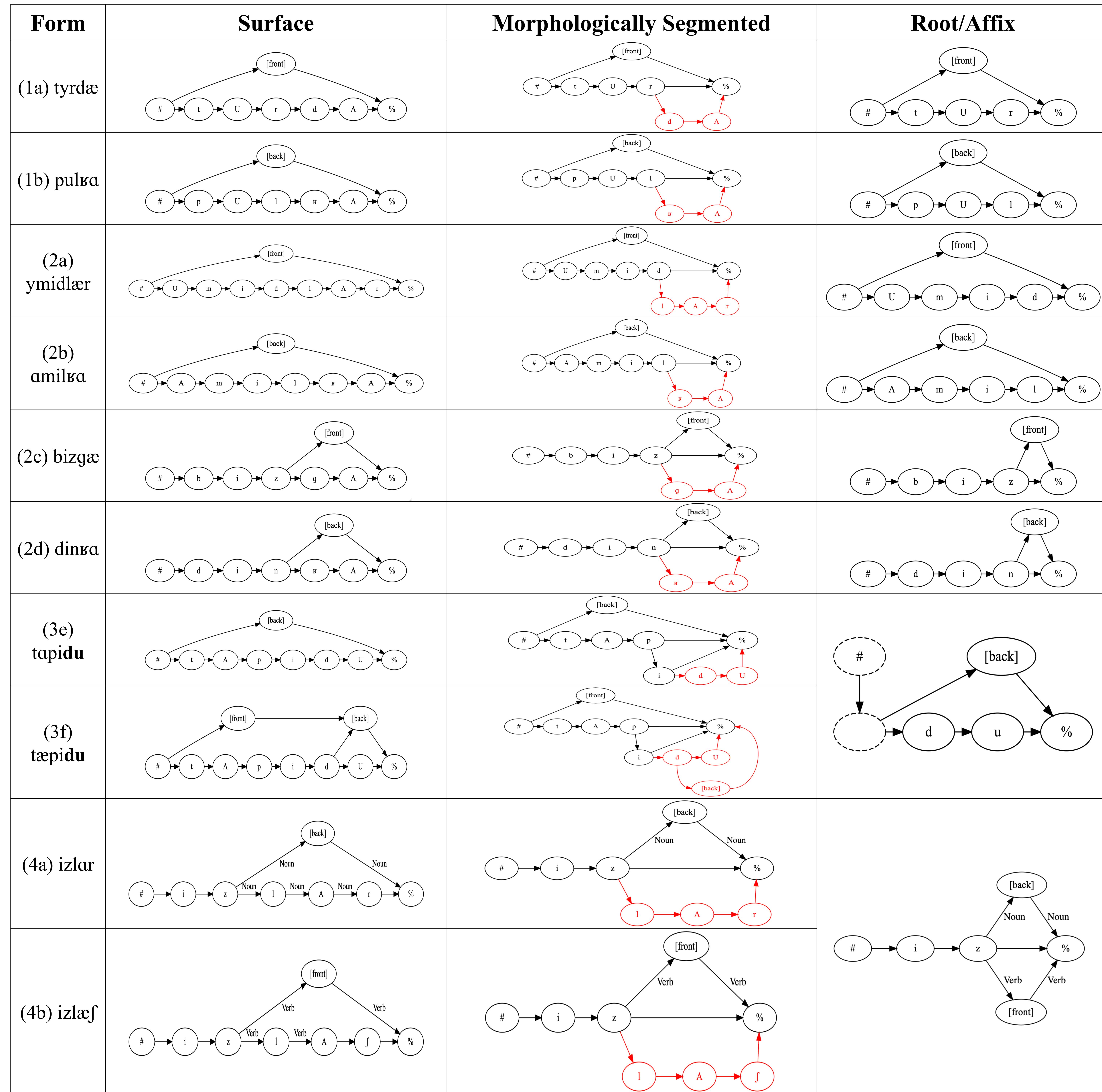
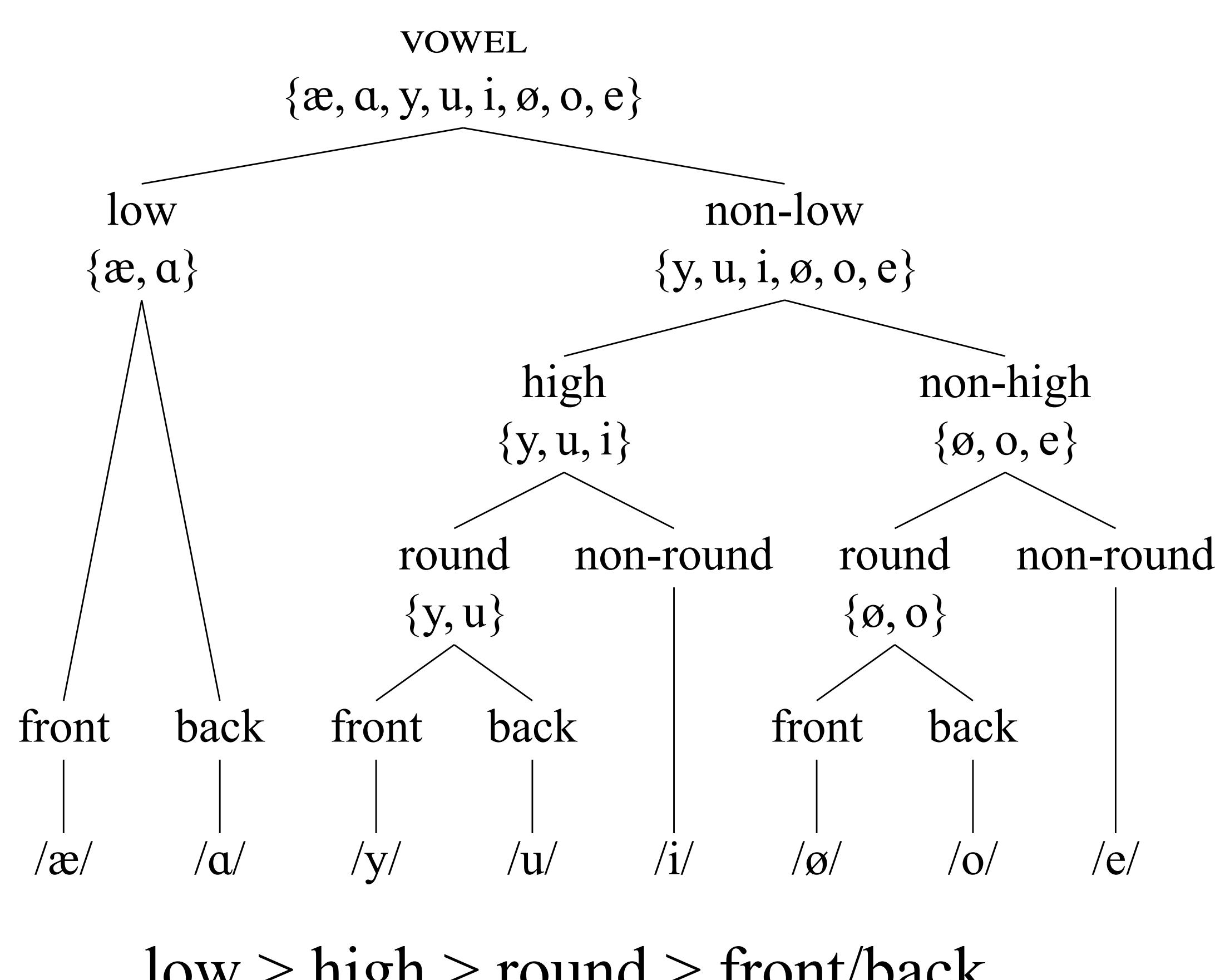
- a. *søzlæ-wat-i-du* ‘speak-wat-NPST-3’
- b. *søzlæ-gæn* ‘speak-PERF’
- c. *talla-wat-i-du* ‘choose-wat-NPST-3’
- d. *talla-gan* ‘choose-PERF’
- e. *tap-i-du* ‘find-NPST-3’
- f. *tæp-i-du > tep-i-du* ‘kick-NPST-3’

(4) Grammatical disharmony

- a. *iz-lar* ‘tooth-PL’ (N)
- b. *iz-læ-ʃ* ‘tooth-VRB-GER’ (V)

Inventory and feature hierarchy

non-round		round	
front	back	front	back
i	(u)	y	u
e	(ɔ)	ø	o
æ	a		



Past accounts of disharmony

Hahn (1991)

- abstract vowels /u, ɔ/ as back unrounded triggers

“underlying featural contrast is used to condition phonological behavior despite corresponding to no observable phonetic differences in the conditioning segments themselves” (Mayer, Major & Yakup 2022)

- but, Dresher and Compton (2011) provide arguments from Inuit for abstract vowels
- MMY 2022 is equivalent to *linearity* and *invariance* conditions rejected by Chomsky (1964)

Mayer, McCollum, & Eziz (2022)

- lexical exception marks
- [+back] affixes are default for neutral vowels; [-back] affixes for neutral vowels are lexical exceptions

“[the diacritic] is arbitrary, unconstrained, and makes no predictions about the behavior of the morpheme beyond that rule” (Buckley 1995)

Events, features, precedence: Our autosegmental approach

- Idsardi (2022) generalizes proposals in Papillon (2020) and Raimy (2000)
- present autosegmental (Goldsmith 1976) approach sequences features to code ‘exceptional’ affix behavior
- no abstract underlying /u, ɔ/
- features are not diacritics
- harmonic and disharmonic forms accounted for with the same representations
- Phonological representations are phonological

References

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