


KOLTA 5 A

Konferensi Linguistik Tahunan Atma Jaya:
Tingkat Internasional

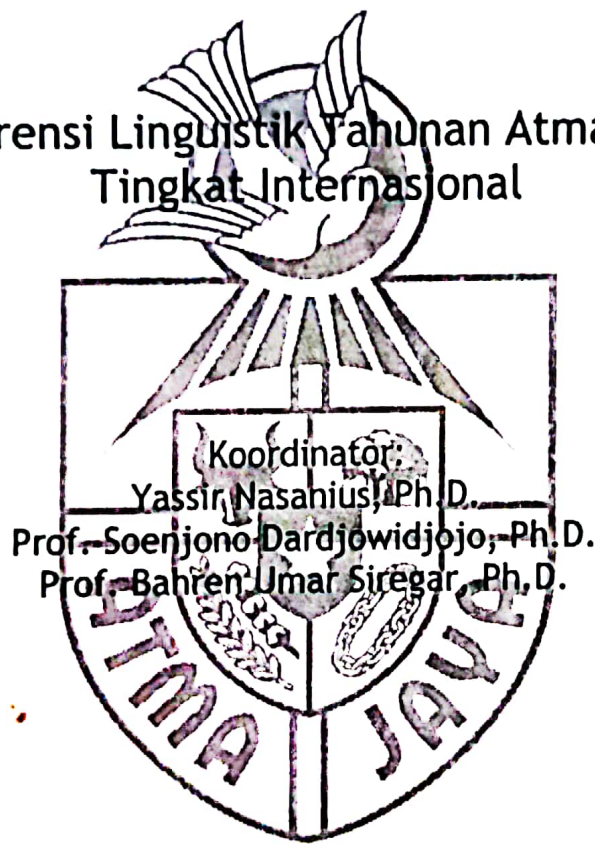


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Pusat Kajian Bahasa dan Budaya
Unika Atma Jaya
Jalan Jenderal Sudirman 51 Jakarta 12930
7-8 Mei 2007

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PKBB, UNIKA ATMA JAYA, JAKARTA
Gedung Yustinus, Lantai 14
7 – 8 Mei, 2007

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Gusnetti dan Phil Quick tidak dapat hadir tetapi makalah sudah diterima.

Penyaji makalah yang terlambat menyerahkan naskahnya diminta untuk membuat *copies* bagi para peserta atas biaya sendiri. Di kampus tersedia pelayanan fotocopy.

[R] EPENTHESIS IN MINANGKABAUNESE: AN OPTIMALITY THEORY ANALYSIS

Refnaldi
Universitas Negeri Padang

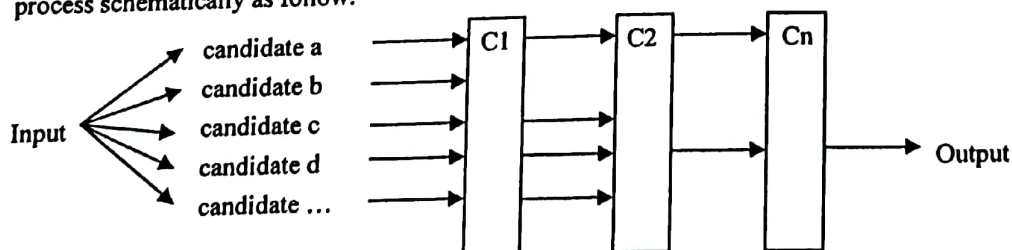
The introduction of Optimality Theory (OT) by Prince and Smolensky (1993 and 2000) and McCarthy and Prince (1993) is considered as a development of Generative Grammar in the 1990s. It shares its focus on formal description and quest for universal principles, on the basis of empirical research of linguistic typology and (first) language acquisition. It has profoundly changed (morpho-) phonological inquiry, and it has given an important impulse to the study of language learning. Perhaps the key to its success is its applicability in all areas of grammar, offering a new perspective on a wide range of problems in linguistics.

The major shift OT brought about in phonology is that from rule-based (initiated by Chomsky and Halle, 1968) to an output model. Boersma et. al. (2000) state that this is an approach to grammar, most notably Phonology, based on the parallel evaluation of possible output forms with regard to a ranked system of violable constraints. These constraints are assumed to be universal, and the difference between child phonology and adult phonology, and between the grammars of different languages, now lies in the differences in the ranking of constraints. This paper aims to provide some basic concepts of Optimality Theory (OT) and their application in analyzing [r] epenthesis Minangkabaunese. The discussion focuses on [r] epenthesis after prefix {ba-}. The well-known patterns of [r] epenthesis in Minangkabaunese appear in verbs initialized by a vowel and prefixed by [ba-], like in *barubek* 'to get the medicine'. However, the absence of [r] implies the different meaning of prefix {ba-}, like in *baubek* 'to be given the medicine'. Thus, it implies that there are some sets of different rules and constraints concerning [r] epenthesis in Minangkabaunese, and these rules and constraints can be analyzed by using Optimality Theory

Basic Concept of Optimality Theory

The approach to linguistic theorizing known as Optimality Theory appears to offer the prospect of a major change in current situation. At this point, OT, like other models of linguistics, proposes an input and output and a relation between the two (Archangeli, 1997). In transformational grammar view, the input is the starting point; there is a series of operations performed on the input, and the result of these operations is the output. Crucially, if an operation makes some change in the input, that changed form serves as the input to the next operation. In OT, however, two formal mechanisms, Generator (GEN) and Evaluator (EVAL) mediate the relation between input and output. GEN creates linguistic objects and notes their faithfulness relations to the input under consideration. EVAL uses the language constraint hierarchy to select the best candidate(s) for a given input from among the candidates produced by GEN. The constraint hierarchy for a language is its own particular ranking of the universal set of constraints (CON).

Kager (1999) adds that the basic assumption of OT is that each linguistic output is optimal, in the sense that it incurs the least serious violations of a set of conflicting constraints. For a given input, the grammar generates and then evaluates an infinite set of output. Evaluation takes place by a set of hierarchically ranked constraints ($C1 > C2 > \dots > Cn$), each of which may eliminate some candidate outputs, until a point is reached at which one output candidate survives. Kager (1999 : 8) furthermore describes the elimination process schematically as follow:



The optimal output candidate is the one that is 'most harmonic' with respect to the set of ranked constraints. 'Harmony' is a kind of relative well-formedness taking into account the severity of the violations of individual constraints, as determined by their hierarchical ranking. The violation of a higher-ranked

constraint causes greater distance to harmony compared to the violation of a lower-ranked constraint. Some violations must occur in every output candidate, as constraints impose conflicting requirements. Accordingly, lower-ranked constraints can be violated to avoid the violation of a higher-ranked one, but violation is always kept to a minimum, given the requirement of maximal harmony.

OT recognizes two types of constraints, markedness constraints and faithfulness constraints. Each individual constraint evaluates one specific aspect of output markedness or faithfulness. Keger (1999) and McCarthy (2002) state that markedness constraints require that the output forms meet some criterion of structural well-formedness. The following examples show that such requirements may take the form of prohibitions of marked phonological structures, including segment types (a), prosodic structure (b), or occurrences of segment types in specific situation (c). However, markedness constraints may just as well be stated positively, as in (d - f):

- a. Vowels must not be nasal.
- b. Syllables must not have codas.
- c. Obstruents must not be voiced in coda position
- d. Sonorants must be voiced.
- e. Syllables must have onsets
- f. Obstruents must be voiced after nasals.

(Keger 1999, 9)

Faithfulness constraints require that output preserve the properties of their basic lexical forms, requiring some kind of similarity between the output and its input. The following examples describe some faithfulness constraints:

- a. The output must preserve all segments present in the input.
- b. The output must preserve the linear order of segments in the input.
- c. Output segments must have counterparts in the input.
- d. Output segments and input segments must share values for [voice]

(Keger 1999, 10)

Two more assumptions to be made about constraints in OT are universal and violable requirements on some aspect of linguistic output forms. Constraints are universal and all constraints are parts of Universal Grammar (UG). Due to the language specific ranking of constraints, a constraint that is never violated in one language may be violated but still be active in a second language, and be totally inactive in a third language. Constraints are violable, but violation must be minimal. No constraint is violated without a compelling reason: avoiding the violation of another higher-ranked constraint (McCarthy, 2002).

The ranking of constraints can be demonstrated by a TABLEAU: this lists two (or any number of) output candidate vertically in random order, and constraints horizontally, in descending ranking from left to right (McCarthy, 2002). The individual cells show the violation-marks (*) incurred by each candidate relative to each constraint. The optimal candidate is called out by the pointing hand (☞). The exclamation mark (!) is used to indicate that the violation is already fatal, and the shading of the cells is used to show that the violation content is no longer relevant. The following tableau shows the general model of how OT works:

Table 1
The tableau for OT account

Input / /	C1	C2
☞ candidate a		*
candidate b	*!	*

[r] Epenthesis after Prefix {ba-} in Minangkabau

Selkirk in Keger (1999; 98) has discussed that the key insight that epenthesis and syllabification are inextricably connected. An epenthetic segment is any empty structural position whose presence is required by a language-specific 'syllable template'. This template defines whether or not an onset is obligatory, whether or not a coda is allowed, etc. In this model, epenthesis is driven by an imperfect match between input segments and the syllable template. An imperfect match may arise when the input contains a sequence of two vowels, without an intervening consonant, whereas the syllable template requires an

obligatory onset. For example, in Minangkabau, [ba] + [adza] is pronounced as [baradza] 'to
 leave'.

There are several constraints used in analyzing an epenthesis in Minangkabau. They are as follow:

ONSET

Output segments must have input correspondents. ("No epenthesis")

This constraint is violated by any output segment that lacks a correspondent in the input. Such a violation is incurred by epenthesis [r] in the example [baradza] from Minangkabau. This violation is
 can be described as follow:

	a	a	d	z	a	
	a	r	a	d	z	a

ONSET

Syllables must have onsets

This constraint is fulfilled by any output segment (syllable constituents) that can function as the onset.

The [r] epenthesis in the following example shows the onset fulfillment.

	a	a	d	z	a	
	a	r	a	d	z	a

MAX-IO

Input segments must have output correspondents. ("No deletion")

Segment deletion is a violation of faithfulness, just as epenthesis is. It is importantly noted that MAX-IO does not require that an input segment and its corresponding output segment have identical feature content. This violation can be described as follow:

	a	a	d	z	a	
	a		a	d	z	a

Jufrizal (1996) states that there are two types of prefix (ba-) in Minangkabau. They are (ba₁-) and (ba₂-). Prefix (ba₁-) is used to indicate the passive meaning, such as in:

ba + ubah	/baubah/	'diubah'	'to be changed'
ba + oyak	/baoyak/	'digoyak'	'to be shaken'
ba +itung	/baitung/	'dihitung'	'to be counted'

(Jufrizal, 1996: 81)

Prefix (ba₂-) is used to indicate the active meaning. When this prefix is combined the verb initialized by a vowel, (ba₂-) becomes (bar). Thus there is an [r] epenthesis in this morphophonemic process. The following data show the [r] epenthesis

ubah	ba + r + ubah	/barubah/	'berubah'	'change'
oyak	ba + r + oyak	/baroyak/	'beroyak'	'shake'
itung	ba + r + itung	/baritung/	'beritung'	'count'

(Jufrizal, 1996: 80)

An OT account for [r] epenthesis in the case of (ba₂) can be put into the following tableau. The highest rank is put on the left and the lowest rank is on the right. The optimal candidate is the one which violate the lowest rank (marked with @).

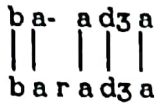
obligatory onset. For example, in Minangkabunese, {ba}+ {adʒa} is pronounced as [baradʒa] 'to learn'.

There are several constraints used in analyzing an epenthesis in Minangkabaunese. They are as follow:

DEF-IO

Output segments must have input correspondents. ('No epenthesis')

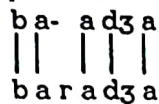
This constraint is violated by any output segment that lacks a correspondent in the input. Such a violation is incurred by epenthetic [r] in the example [baradʒa] from Minangkabaunese. This violation is can be described as follow:



ONSET

Syllables must have onsets

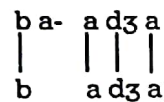
This constraint is fulfilled by any output segment (notably consonants) that can function as the onset. The [r] epenthesis in the following example shows the onset fulfillment.



MAX-IO

Input segments must have output correspondents. ('No deletion')

Segment deletion is a violation of faithfulness, just as epenthesis is. It is importantly noted that **MAX-IO** does not require that an input segment and its corresponding output segment have identical feature content. This violation can be described as follow:



Jufrizal (1996) states that there are two types of prefix {ba-} in Minangkabaunese. They are {ba₁-} and {ba₂-}. Prefix {ba₁-} is used to indicate the passive meaning, such as in:

ba + ubah	/baubah/	'diubah'	'to be changed'
ba + oyak	/baoya?/	'digoyang'	'to be shaken'
ba + etong	/baetong/	'dihitung'	'to be counted'

(Jufrizal, 1996: 81)

Prefix {ba₂-} is used to indicate the active meaning. When this prefix is combined the verb initialized by a vowel, {ba₂-} becomes {bar}. Thus there is an [r] epenthesis in this morphophonemic process. The following data show the [r] epenthesis:

ubah	ba + r + ubah	/barubah/	'berubah'	'change'
oyak	ba + r + oyak	/baroya?/	'bergoyang'	'shake'
etong	ba + r + etong	/baretong/	'berhitung'	'count'

(Jufrizal, 1996: 80)

An OT account for [r] epenthesis in the case of {ba₂-} can be put into the following tableau. The highest rank is put on the left and the lowest rank is on the right. The optimal candidate is the one which violate the lowest rank (marked with ⚡).

obligatory onset. For example, in Minangkabunese, {ba}+ {adʒa} is pronounced as [baradʒa] 'to learn'.

There are several constraints used in analyzing an epenthesis in Minangkabaunese. They are as follow:

DEF-IO

Output segments must have input correspondents. ('No epenthesis')

This constraint is violated by any output segment that lacks a correspondent in the input. Such a violation is incurred by epenthetic [r] in the example [baradʒa] from Minangkabaunese. This violation is can be described as follow:

```

b a- a dʒ a
| | | |
b a r a dʒ a

```

ONSET

Syllables must have onsets

This constraint is fulfilled by any output segment (notably consonants) that can function as the onset. The [r] epenthesis in the following example shows the onset fulfillment.

```

b a- a dʒ a
| | | |
b a r a dʒ a

```

MAX-IO

Input segments must have output correspondents. ('No deletion')

Segment deletion is a violation of faithfulness, just as epenthesis is. It is importantly noted that MAX-IO does not require that an input segment and its corresponding output segment have identical feature content. This violation can be described as follow:

```

b a- a dʒ a
| | | |
b   a dʒ a

```

Jufrizal (1996) states that there are two types of prefix {ba-} in Minangkabaunese. They are {ba₁-} and {ba₂-}. Prefix {ba₁-} is used to indicate the passive meaning, such as in:

ba + ubah	/baubah/	'dirobah'	'to be changed'
ba + oyak	/baoyaʔ/	'digoyang'	'to be shaken'
ba + etong	/baɛtoŋ/	'dihitung'	'to be counted'

(Jufrizal, 1996: 81)

Prefix {ba₂-} is used to indicate the active meaning. When this prefix is combined the verb initialized by a vowel, {ba₂-} becomes {bar}. Thus there is an [r] epenthesis in this morphophonemic process. The following data show the [r] epenthesis:

ubah	ba + r + ubah	/barubah/	'berubah'	'change'
oyak	ba + r + oyak	/baroyaʔ/	'bergoyang'	'shake'
etong	ba + r + etong	/baretoŋ/	'berhitung'	'count'

(Jufrizal, 1996: 80)

An OT account for [r] epenthesis in the case of {ba₂-} can be put into the following tableau. The highest rank is put on the left and the lowest rank is on the right. The optimal candidate is the one which violate the lowest rank (marked with ☞).

Table 2
The tableau for [r] epenthesis in Minangkabaunese

Input ba ₂ - + ubah	MAX-IO	ONSET	DEP-IO
☞ barubah			*
baubah		*	
bubah	*		
babah	*		

Next, the OT account for the absence of [r] epenthesis in the case of {ba₁.} can be put into the following tableau. The highest rank is put on the left and the lowest rank is on the right. The optimal candidate is the one which violate the lowest rank (marked with ☞).

Table 3
The tableau for the absence of [r] epenthesis in Minangkabaunese

Input ba ₁ - + ubah	MAX-IO	DEP-IO	ONSET
barubah		*	
☞ baubah			*
bubah	*		
babah	*		

Conclusion

The analysis of [r] epenthesis in Minangkabaunese shows the possibility for a wide range of complex phonological phenomena by the interaction of a small number of simplex constraints. The claim of universality, that all constraints are universal, is of interest not because constraints are being analyzed as 'universal', but because simplex constraints can be combined in various rankings to produce richly different sets of grammars, as in the case of {ba₁} and {ba₂-}. A single constraint that is highly ranked in {{ba₁} is ranked lower in {ba₂-}.

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