Dittongo mobile and *g* verbs

Reducing root allomorphy in Italian verbs

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In a nutshell

- Broad theoretical claims
  i. No need PH-conditioned allomorphy, phonology is enough
  ii. No DM-based approaches, they are not restrictive enough

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     - *Dittongo mobile*
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     - Their complementary distribution

In a nutshell

- Broad theoretical claims
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- Specific goals of the talk
  i. Provide a single-UR account of
     - *Dittongo mobile*
     - *g*-verbs distribution
     - Their complementary distribution
  ii. Show how this account betters previous analysis
     - Single-UR (Lampitelli 2017)
     - PH-conditioned lexical allomorphy (Pirelli & Battista 2000, Maiden 2001, Burzio 2014)

Dittongo mobile

- *sedere* ‘to sit’ IND.PRS

	SG	PL
1	'sjɛːdo	seˈdjaːmo
2	'sjɛːdi	seˈdeːte
3	'sjɛːde	'sjɛdono

Dittongo mobile

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1	'sjɛːdo	seˈdjaːmo
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3	'sjɛːde	'sjɛdono

- *morire* ‘to die’ IND.PRS

	SG	PL
1	'mwɔːjo	moˈrjaːmo
2	'mwɔːri	moˈriːte
3	'mwɔːre	'mwɔjono

Dittongo mobile

- ˈjɛ/ˈwɔ ∼ e/o

Dittongo mobile

- ˈjɛ/ˈwɔ ∼ e/o
  - Not all **e**/**o** become ˈ**jɛ**/ˈ**wɔ**
    - b**e**ˈvjaːmo ‘we drink’ ∼ ˈb**e**ːvo ‘I drink’ *vs* *ˈb**jɛ**ːvo
    - v**o**ˈtjaːmo ‘we vote’ ∼ ˈv**o**ːto ‘I vote’ *vs* *ˈv**wɔ**ːto

Dittongo mobile

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    - v**o**'tjaːmo ‘we vote’ ∼ 'v**o**ːto ‘I vote’ *vs* *'v**wɔ**ːto
  - Not all '**jɛ**/'**wɔ** become **e**/**o**
    - 'p**jɛ**ːgo ‘I fold’ ∼ p**je**'gjaːmo ‘we fold’ *vs* *p**e**'gjaːmo
    - 's**wɔ**ːno ‘I play’ ∼ s**wo**'njaːmo ‘we play’ *vs* *s**o**'njaːmo

Dittongo mobile

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- 6 verbs
  - II class ($\textsc{Th} = e$): *sedere* ‘to sit’, *tenere* ‘to hold’, *volere* ‘to want’, *dolere* ‘to hurt’
  - III class ($\textsc{Th} = i$): *venire* ‘to come’, *morire* ‘to die’

g-verbs

- *rimanere* ‘to remain’ IND.PRS

	SG	PL
1	riˈma**ŋg**o	rimaˈ**n**jaːmo
2	riˈmaː**n**i	rimaˈ**n**eːte
3	riˈmaː**n**e	riˈma**ŋg**ono

g-verbs

- *rimanere* ‘to remain’ IND.PRS

	SG	PL
1	ri'ma**ŋg**o	rima'**n**ja:mo
2	ri'ma:**n**i	rima'**n**e:te
3	ri'ma:**n**e	ri'ma**ŋg**ono

- *rimanere* ‘to remain’ SBJ.PRS

	SG	PL
1	ri'ma**ŋg**a	rima'**n**ja:mo
2	ri'ma**ŋg**a	rima'**n**ja:te
3	ri'ma**ŋg**a	ri'ma**ŋg**ano

g-verbs

- ∅ ∼ g /_ o,a
  - Not all **C-o,a** become **Cg-o,a** (**C** = sonorant)
    - $\sqrt{\text{FIN}}$ ‘end’ > fi'n-**isc-o**$_{\text{1SG.PRS.IND}}$ vs *'fi**ŋg-o**$_{\text{1SG.PRS.IND}}$

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- 9 verbs
  - II class ($\text{TH} = e$): *tenere* 'to hold', *svellere* 'to pluck out', *valere* 'to be worth, count', *porre* 'to put, set', *rimanere* 'to stay, remain', *sciogliere* 'to dissolve', *togliere* 'to remove', *dolere* 'to hurt'
  - III class ($\text{TH} = i$): *venire* 'to come', *salire* 'to go up'

Dittongo mobile & *g*-verbs

- *tenere* ‘to hold’ IND.PRS

	SG	PL
1	ˈt**ɛŋg**o	t**e**ˈnjaːmo
2	ˈt**jɛ**ːni	t**e**ˈneːte
3	ˈt**jɛ**ːne	ˈt**ɛŋg**ono

Dittongo mobile & *g*-verbs

- Diphthong-*g* complementary distribution
  - 'tɛ**n**g**g**o *vs* *'t**j**ɛ**ŋ**g**g**o (cf. 'tj**ɛː**n**n**i)

Dittongo mobile & *g*-verbs

- Diphthong-*g* complementary distribution
  - 'tɛ**ng**o *vs* *'t**jɛŋg**o (cf. 't**jɛː**n**i**)
- 3 verbs
  - II class ($\textsc{Th} = e$): *tenere* ‘to hold’, *dolere* ‘to hurt’
  - III class ($\textsc{Th} = i$): *venire* ‘to come’

Explananda

- Dittongo mobile
  - **ˈjɛ/ˈwɔ ∼ e/o**
- *g*-verbs
  - ∅ ∼ **g (with root-final C resyllabification)**
- Dittongo mobile & *g*-verbs
  - **Diphthong-g complementary distribution**

Preview of the analysis

i. *Dittongo mobile*
   - The glide of *dittongo mobile* - G - belongs to a complex onset
   - G surfaces only if licensed by 'Vː

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ii. *g*-verbs
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   - *g* surfaces only if licensed by $V_{[\text{-front}]}$ *and* associated to C

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ii. *g*-verbs
   - *g* is a floater belonging to the ROOT
   - *g* surfaces only if licensed by $V_{[\text{-front}]}$ *and* associated to C
iii. *Dittongo mobile*-*g* complementary distribution
   - *g* forces ROOT-final C resyllabification
   - ROOT-final C prevents 'V lengthening
   - No 'V lengthening, *dittongo mobile*'s G pronunciation

Table of Contents

Hypotheses - Dittongo mobile

i. Rising diph are 'complex O' (Marotta 1988, Kramer 2009)
   - Acoustic measurements (Salza 1988)
   - GV words select the pre-C Det (Loporcaro & Bertinetto 2005)
   - *TRGV
     - Exception: TR-*jamo*$_{\text{1PL.PRS.IND/SBJ}}$, TR-*jate*$_{\text{2PL.PRS.SBJ}}$

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ii. Non-alternating diph as CGV *vs dittongo mobile* as CGV
   - G surfaces only if followed, i.e. licensed by 'V:

Hypotheses - *g*-verbs

i. *g* is stored in the UR of the relevant roots

ii. *g* is a floater

iii. The presence of |I| (in a V) blocks the licensing of *g*'s |U|
   - *g* can only be licensed by *o*, *a* (Fanciullo 1998, Burzio 2004, Lampitelli 2019)

Hypotheses - Dittongo mobile - *g*-verbs interaction

i. *g*-surfacing pushes ROOT-final *n*, *r*, *l* backwards
   - Scheer (2016, on Hungarian): "/-i/ *moves* to the onset of the CV unit that is endowed with [due to] harmonic pressure"
   - Faust & Lampitelli (tomorrow): "*multiple correspondence*, whereby the melody lexically associated to x_1 is realized by x_2"

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ii. /'C(G)Vː/ → /'C(G)VC/ → ['CVC]

iii. 'Vː is a stronger licensor than 'V

Hypotheses - Licensing

- Lic strength $\propto$ complexity (Cyran 2008, 2010)
  - Full V $>$ ə$>$ EN
  - Complexity *qua* prosodic prominence
    - Mid vowels are not stronger than corner vowels

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- V Lic TR $\Rightarrow$ 'V Lic TR, *'V Lic TR $\Rightarrow$ V Lic TR (Harris 1997)
  - Br. Port. ['livru] $>$ ['livu] 'book'
  - Palmoli ['kwɛllə] 'that$_{\text{F.PL}}$ *vs* [ˌkəllə'fɛmmənə] 'that$_{\text{F.PL}}$ woman$_{\text{F.PL}}$'

Hypotheses - Licensing

i. Branchingness contributes to complexity calculation
   - 'C$\mathbf{V_i}$C$\mathbf{V_i}$ > 'C$\mathbf{V}$C$\varnothing$ > C$\mathbf{V}$
   - Language-specific cut-off point

Table of Contents

Theoretical toolkit

- Element Theory (Backley 2011)
- Strict CV (Lowenstamm 1999, Scheer 2004)
  - Complexity Scales and Licensing Strength (Cyran 2003, 2010)
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- Turbidity Theory (Goldrick 2001)
  - Projection: skeleton-to-melody ($\downarrow$)
    - Defined at UR
    - Cannot be modified
  - Pronunciation: melody-to-skeleton ($\uparrow$)
    - Defined at UR
    - Can be modified (deleted, added, moved)

Theoretical toolkit

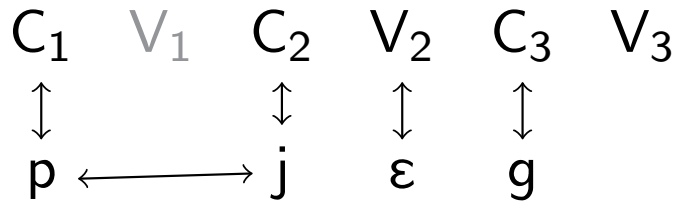
	V_1	V_2	V_3
		$\downarrow$	$\updownarrow$
$/\alpha/$		$/\alpha/$	$/\alpha/$
$\varnothing$	$\varnothing$	$\varnothing$	$[\alpha]$

TT representations (Cavirani & van Oostendorp 2017, 2019)

Table of Contents

Non-alternating diphthong

- $\sqrt{\text{PIEG}}$ ‘fold’



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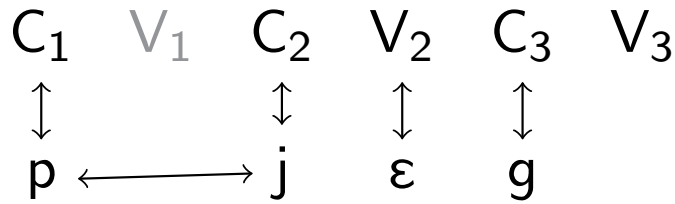

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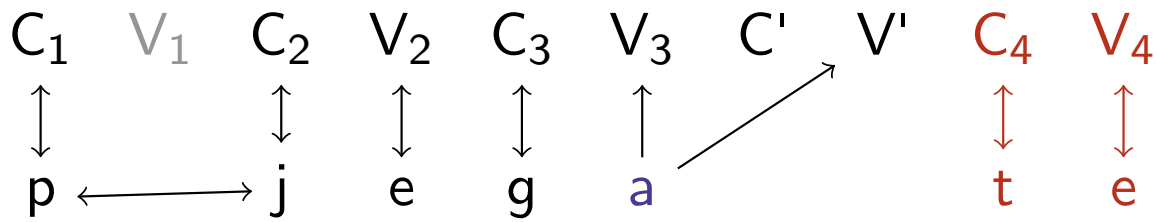

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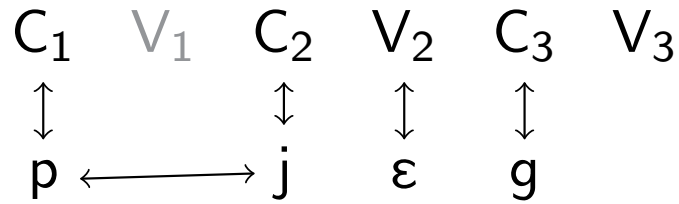

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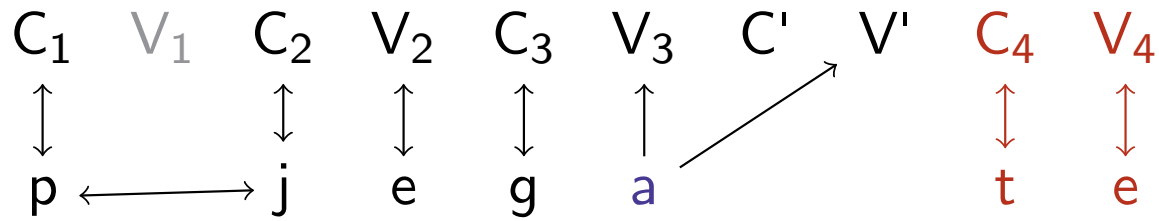
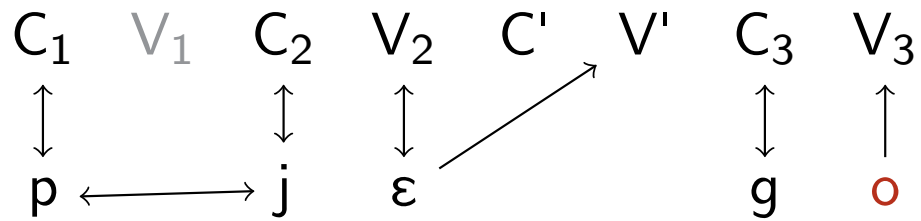


- 1SG.IND.PRS: $\sqrt{}$ + floating o_{1SG} ⇔ ['pjɛ:go]



Dittongo mobile

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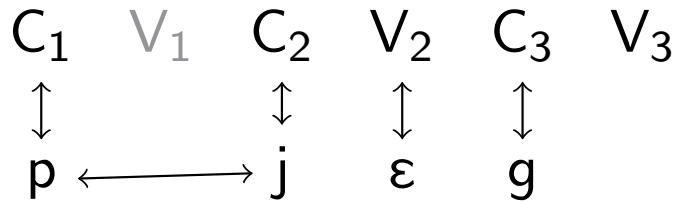
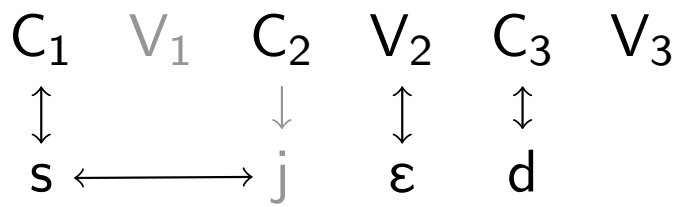


- $\sqrt{\text{SIED}}$ 'sit' - *Dittongo mobile*



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Dittongo mobile

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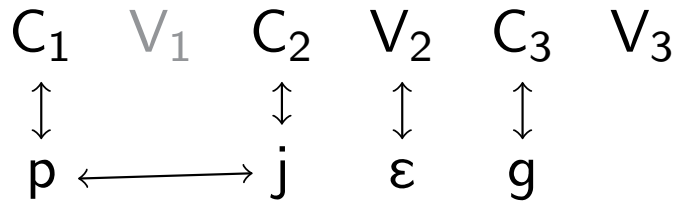
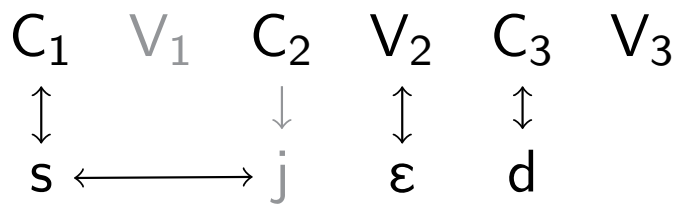


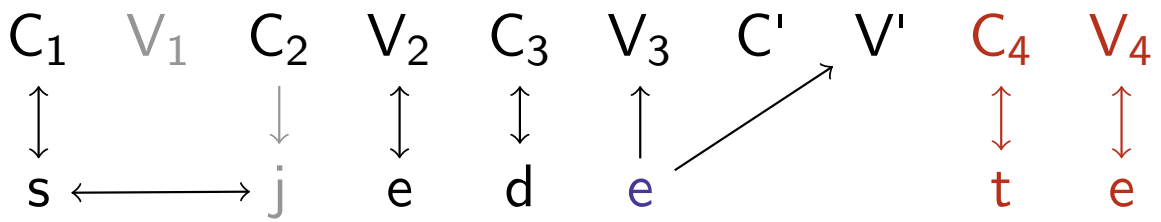
- $\sqrt{\text{SIED}}$ 'sit' - *Dittongo mobile*



- Non-alternating diphthong
  - C_2 has both $\uparrow$ and $\downarrow \Rightarrow$ always pronounced $\Rightarrow$ no Lic required
- *Dittongo mobile*
  - C_2 has only $\downarrow \Rightarrow$ pronounced if Lic
    - V_2 Lic $>$ x, x $\propto$ complexity

Dittongo mobile

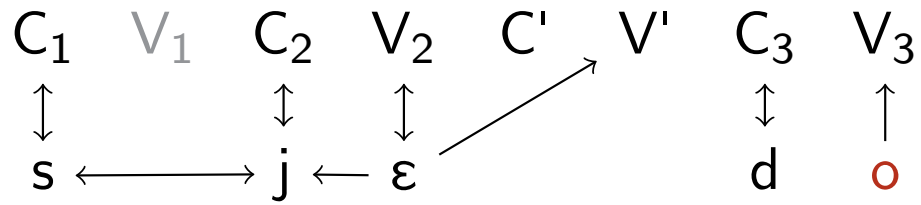
- 2PL.IND.PRS: $\sqrt{}$ + floating e_{TH} + $C_t V_{e\,2\text{PL}}$ ⇔ [se'de:te]



- V_2 is unstressed ⇒ weak licensor
- V_2 cannot Lic C_2 ⇒ no *j*-to-C_2 ↑ ⇒ silent *j*

Dittongo mobile

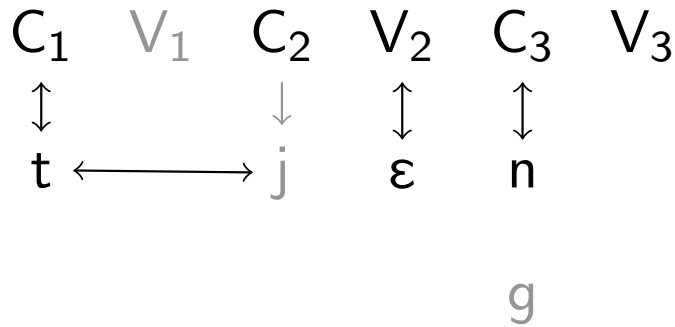
- 1SG.IND.PRS: $\sqrt{}$ + floating o_{1SG} ⇔ ['sjɛːdo]



- V_2 is stressed *and* long ⇒ strong(est) licensor
  - Branchingness adds to complexity
- V_2 Lic C_2 ⇒ *j*-to-C_2 ↑ insertion ⇒ *j* pronunciation

Dittongo mobile & g

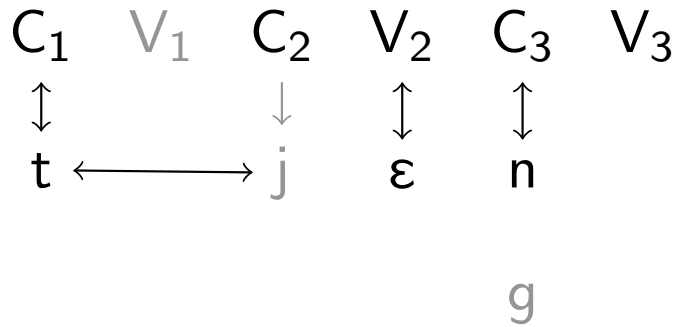
- $\sqrt{\text{TIEN}^{\text{G}}}$ ‘hold’



- Floating g $\Rightarrow$ neither $\downarrow$ nor $\uparrow$

Dittongo mobile & g

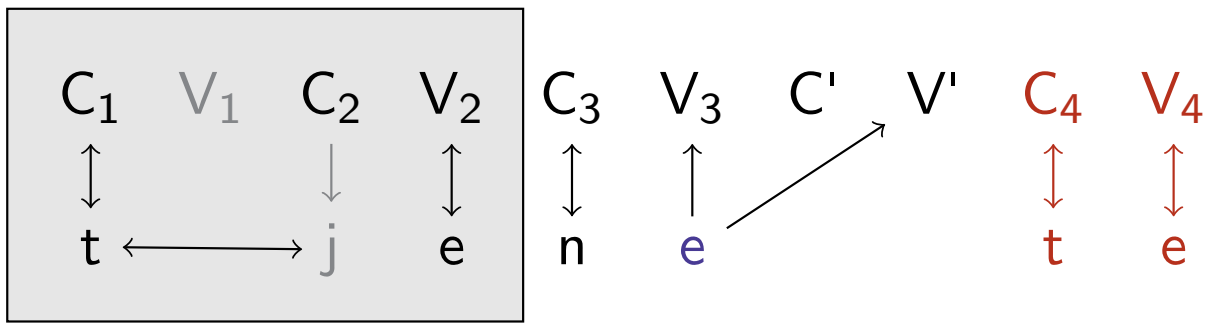
- $\sqrt{\text{TIEN}^{\text{G}}}$ 'hold'



- Floating $g \Rightarrow$ neither $\downarrow$ nor $\uparrow$
- Pronounced if
  - Licensed
  - Associated to C

Dittongo mobile & g

- 2PL.IND.PRS: $\sqrt{}$ + floating e_{TH} + $C_t V_{e\,2PL}$ ⇔ [te'ne:te]



g

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Dittongo mobile & g

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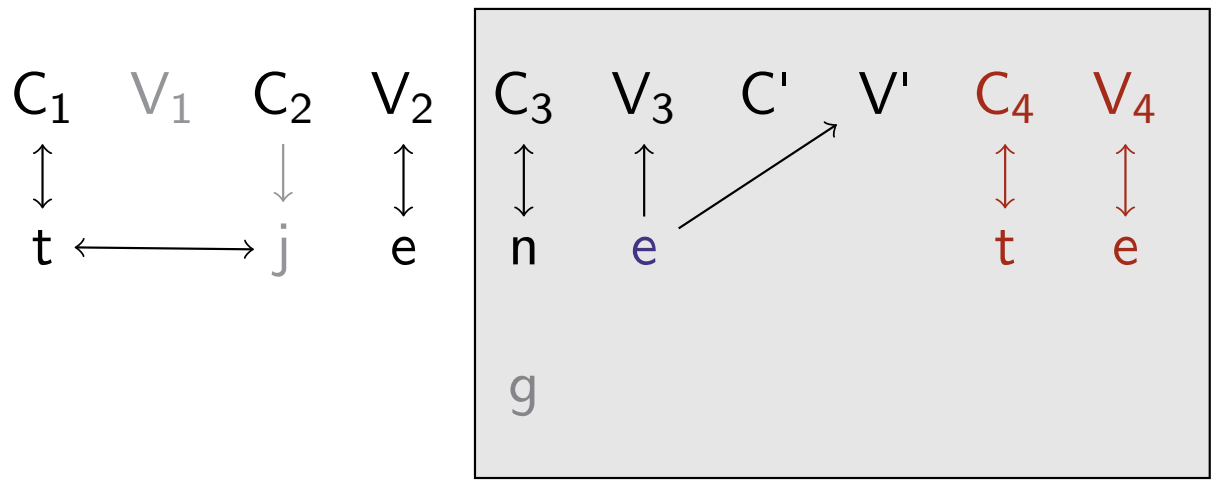

- No free C for *g*
  - 'V used by *e* ⇒ 'C unavailable

Dittongo mobile & g

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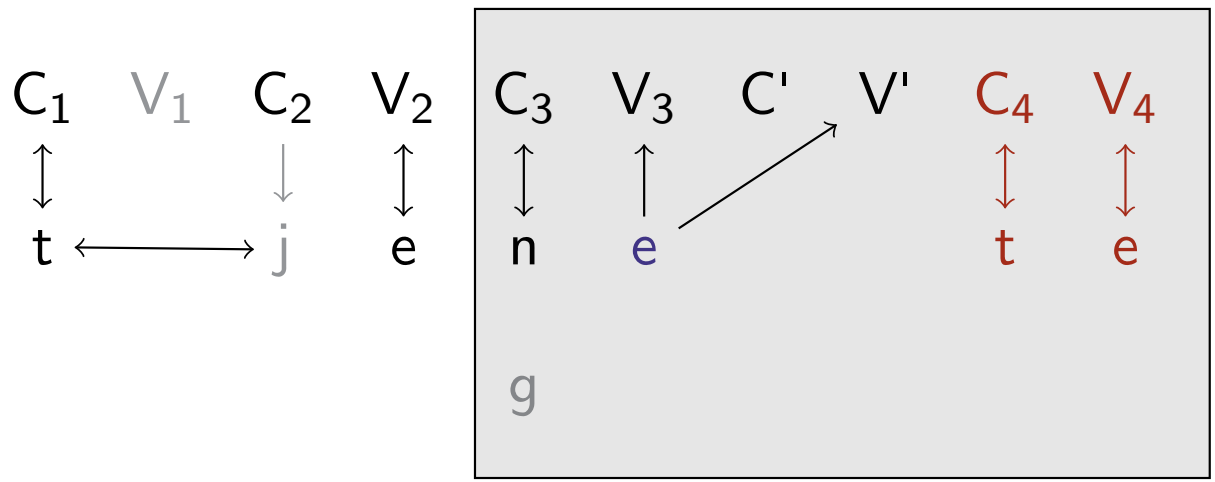

- No free C for *g*
  - 'V used by *e* ⇒ 'C unavailable
  - *te'negte
    - *gt
    - No *g* licensor (EN too weak to Lic *g*)

Dittongo mobile & g

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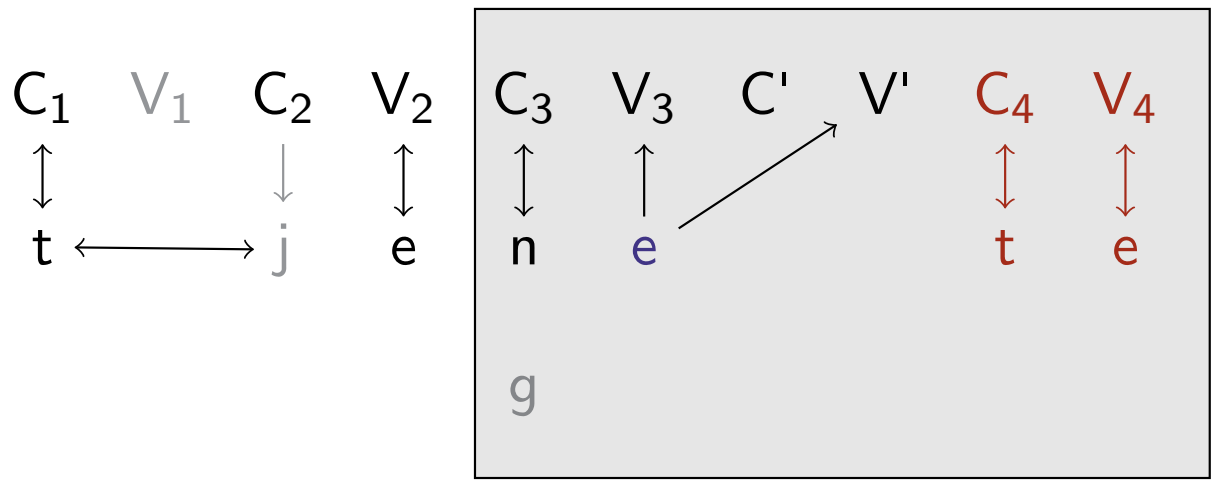
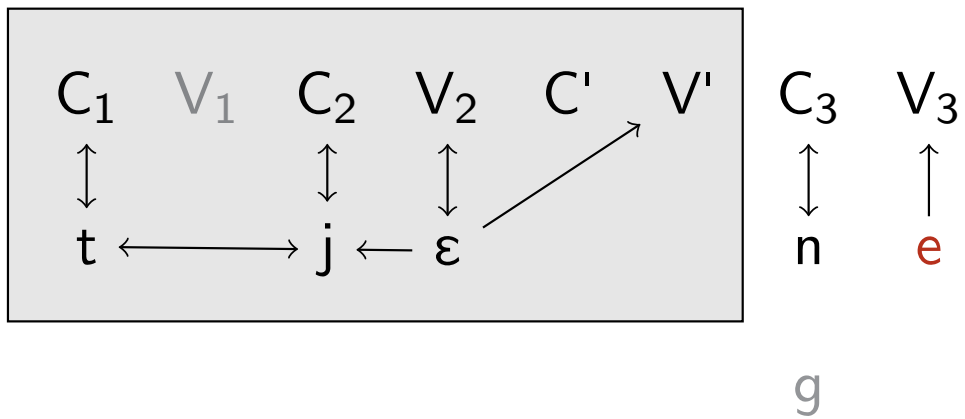


- No free C for *g*
  - 'V used by *e* ⇒ 'C unavailable
  - *te'negte
    - *gt
    - No *g* licensor (EN too weak to Lic *g*)
- *g* stays afloat

Dittongo mobile & g

- 3SG.IND.PRS: $\sqrt{}$ + floating e_{3SG} ⇔ ['tjɛːne]



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  - Branchingness adds to complexity
- V_2 Lic C_2 ⇒ *j*-to-C_2 ↑ insertion ⇒ *j* pronunciation
  - C_2-C_1 IOL ⇒ V_1 trapping

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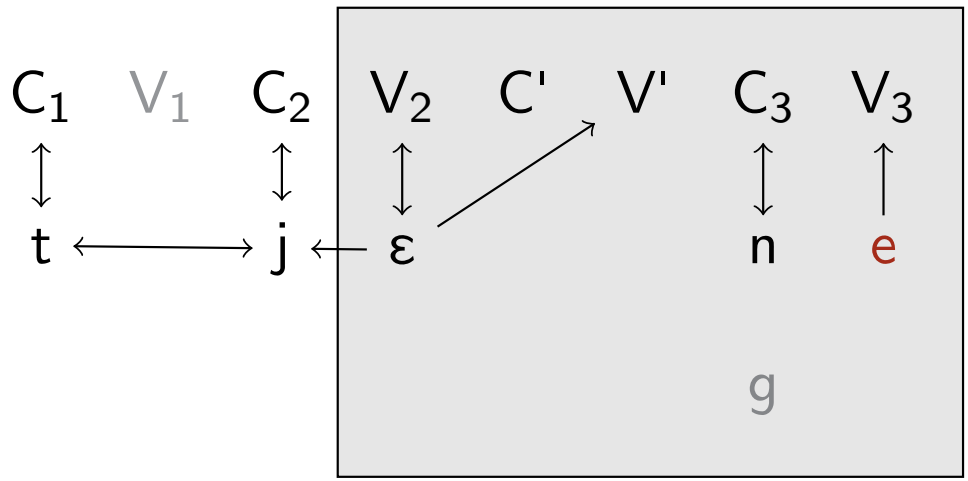

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Dittongo mobile & g

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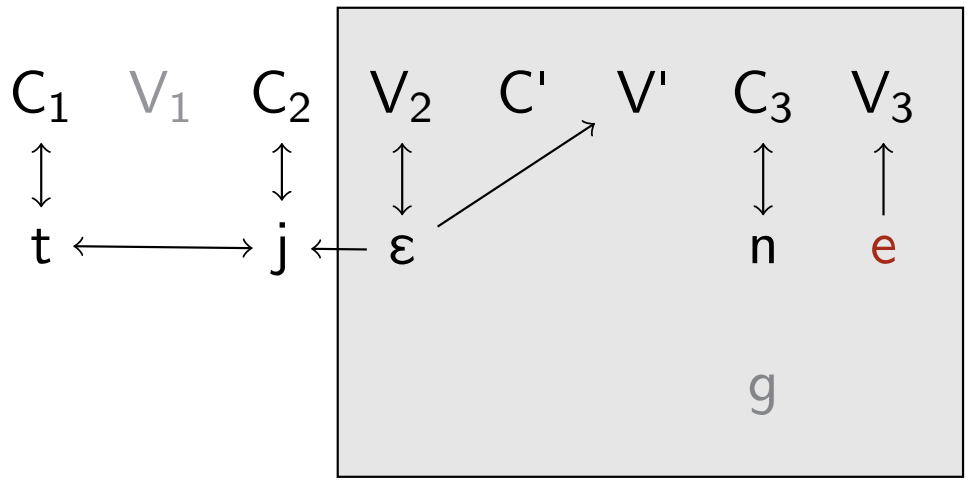

- No free C for *g*
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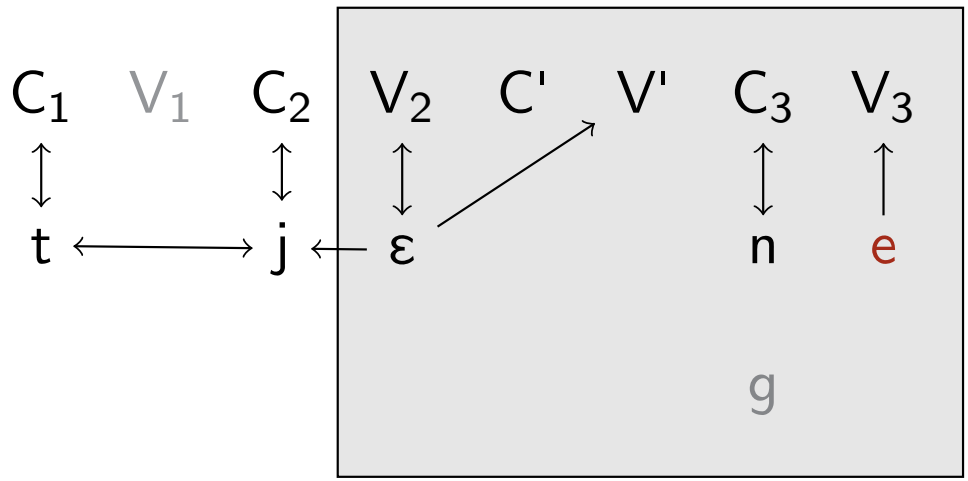

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Dittongo mobile & g

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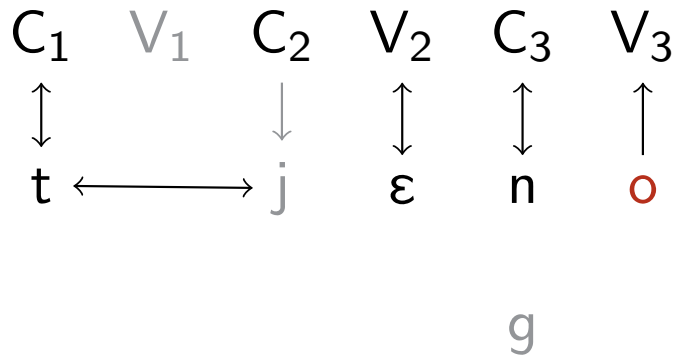

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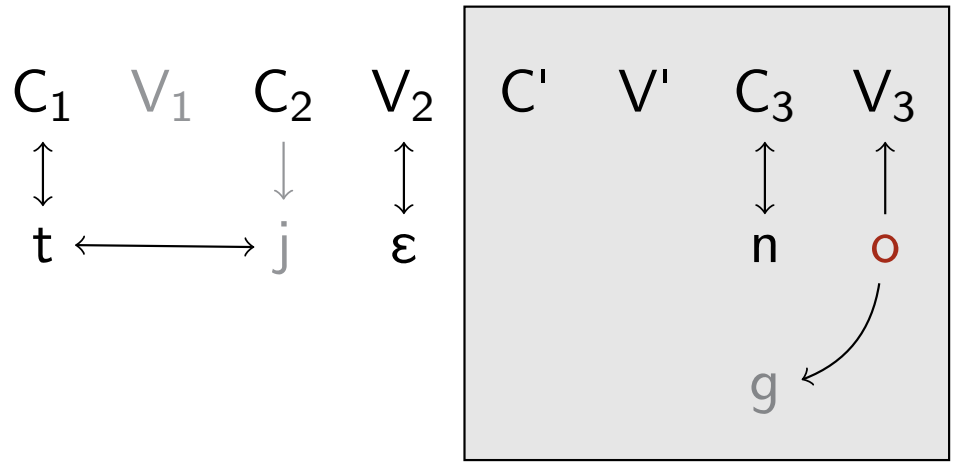

- Stress assignment ⇒ 'CV insertion
- *o* Lic *g*
  - No ↑ without C

Dittongo mobile & g

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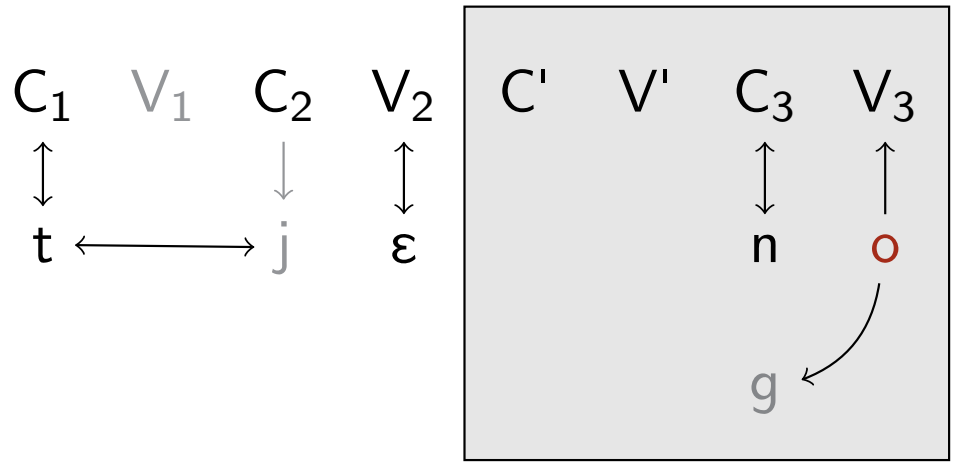

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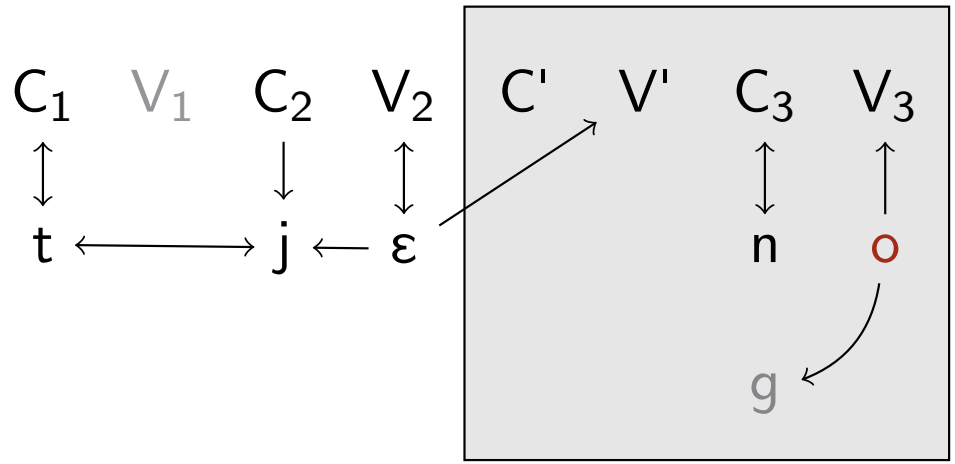

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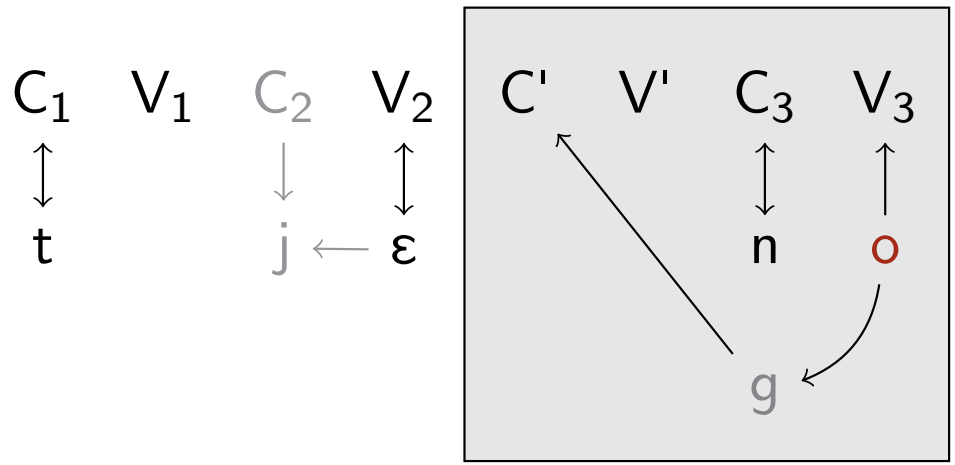

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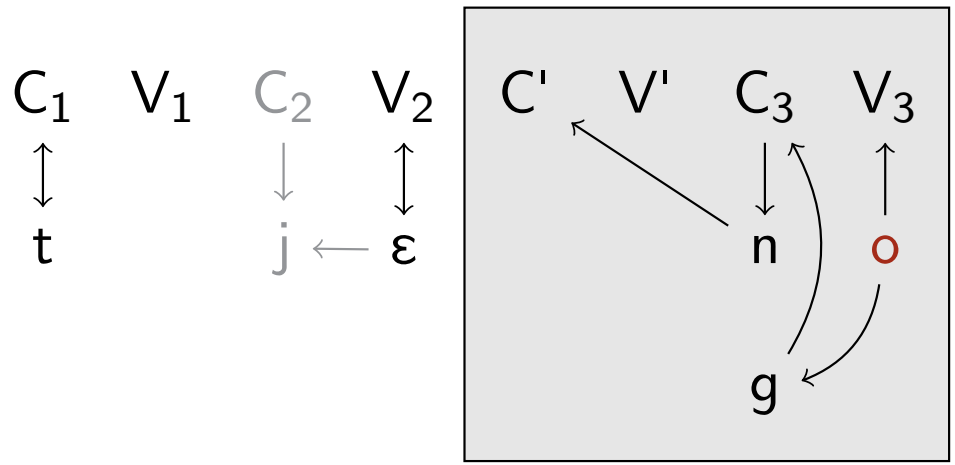

- Stress assignment ⇒ 'CV insertion
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- 'CV needs to be identified
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  - *g* ↑ in C' ⇒ **gn* & **g* and *o* non-adjacent
  - *g* ↑ in C_3 & *n* ↑ in C' ⇒ *ŋg*
    - ↑ from *n*-to-C_3 to *n*-to-C'

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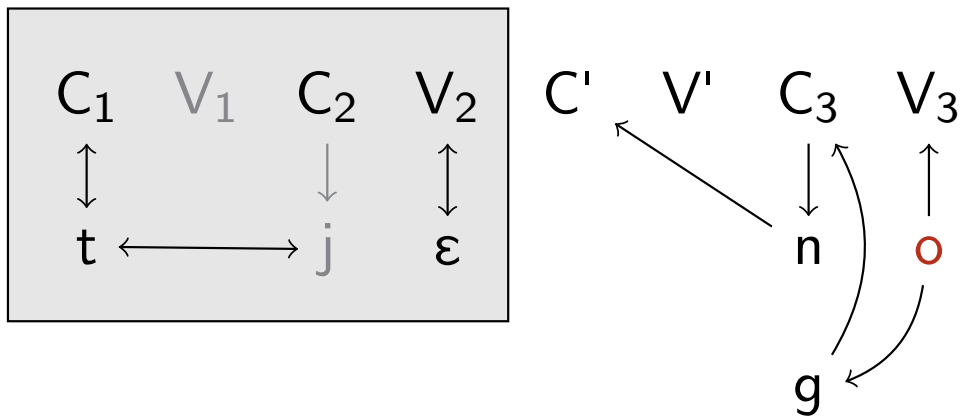

- V_2 is stressed *but* non-branching ⇒ weak licensor
  - '$C\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{i}}C\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{i}}$ > '$C\mathbf{V}C\varnothing$ > $C\mathbf{V}$
- V_2 cannot Lic C_2 ⇒ no *j*-to-C_2 ↑ ⇒ silent *j*

Previous accounts - Lampitelli (2017)

- **Strict CV and Elements**
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- **One UR**
  - Two CV-units ROOT template
  - Floating ROOT vowel and *n*
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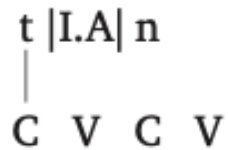

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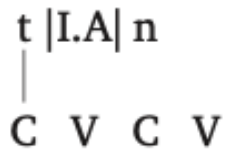

- **g before $V_{[+back]}$** (Fanciullo 1998 and Burzio 2004)
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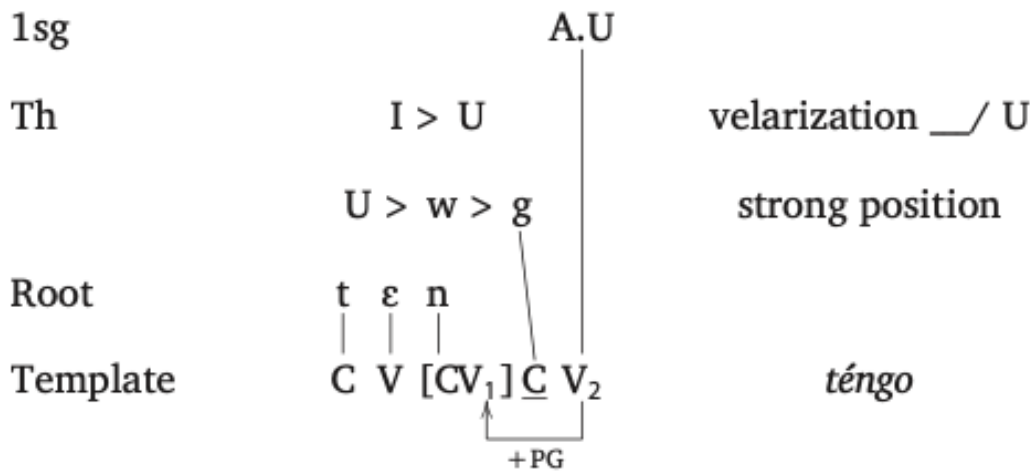

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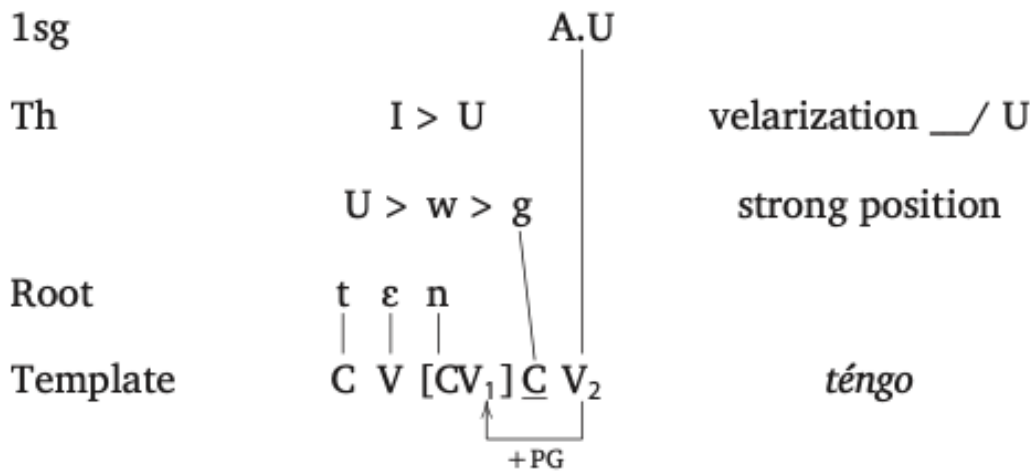

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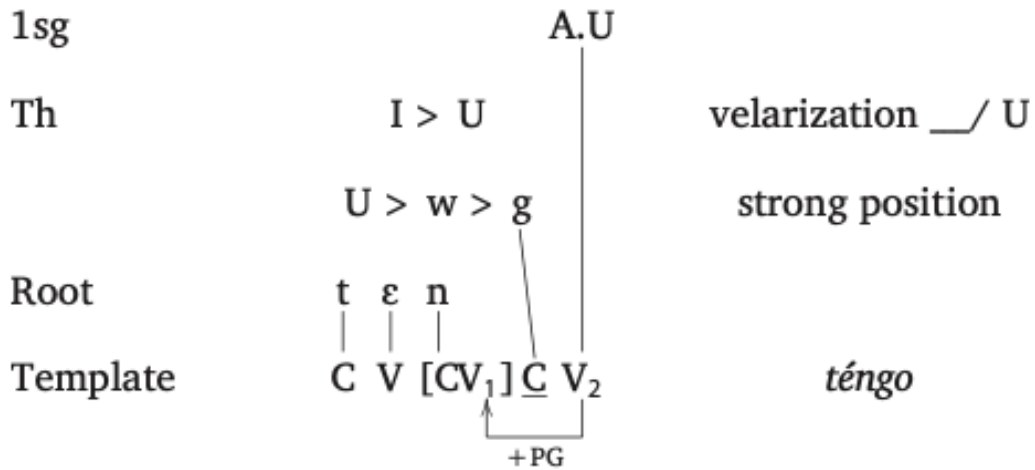

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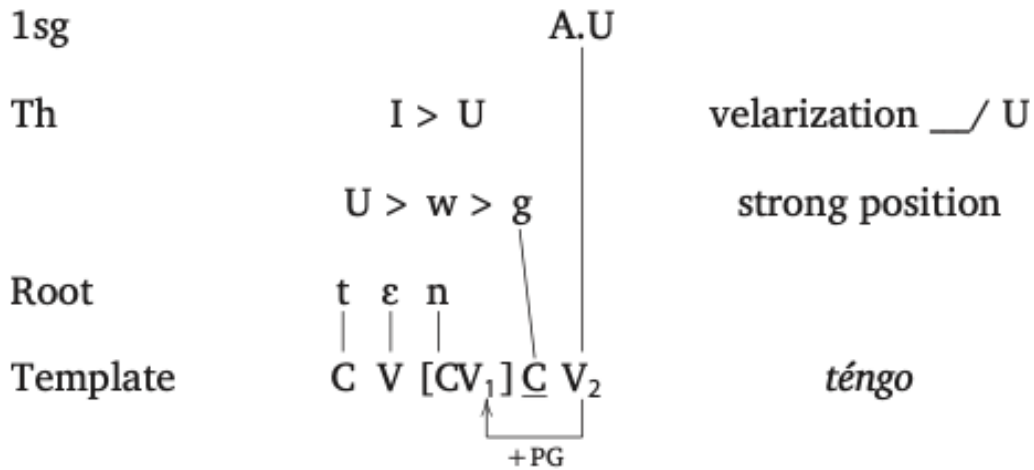

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Previous accounts - Lampitelli (2017)

- Problems with the *phono* part of the morpho*phono*logical analysis and with floaters linearization
- Massive use of allomorphy
  - |I| $\Leftrightarrow$ |U| $/\_{}_{\text{TH}}$ *o*
  - *w* $\Leftrightarrow$ *g* $/\_{}_{\text{TH}}$ *o*
  - II class *-e-re*$_{\text{INF}}$: |I|$_{\text{TH}}$ $\Leftrightarrow$ |I.A| $/\_{}_{\text{INF}}$ (but III class *-i-re*$_{\text{INF}}$)
  - ...
- No account of the *g*-dittongo complementary distribution
  - "The analysis [...] accounts for lengthening in open stressed syllables, but does not explain why some stems undergo diphthongization together with lengthening"

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Credits

- Maria Cortiula, Michal Starke & nanolab
- Tobias Scheer

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  - See also Rohlfs (1968) and Pirelli & Battista (2000)

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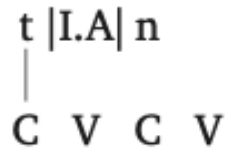

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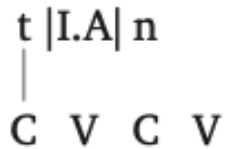

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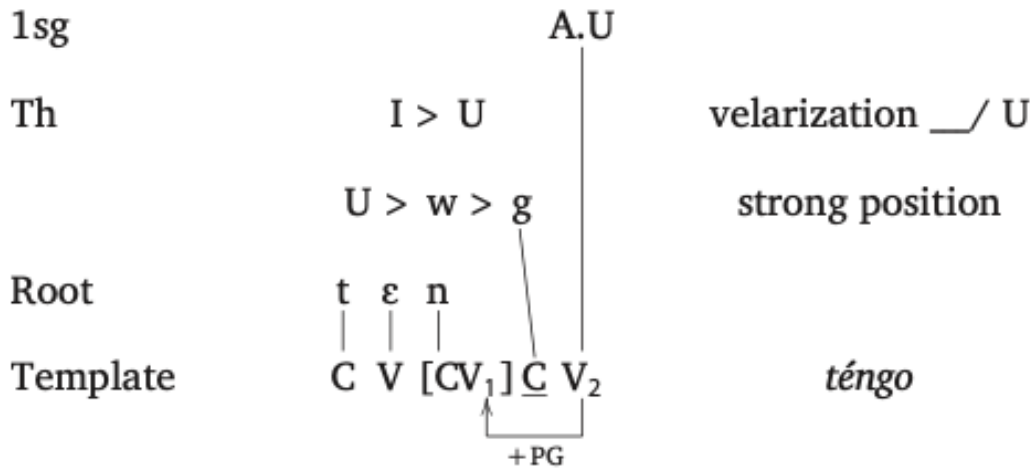

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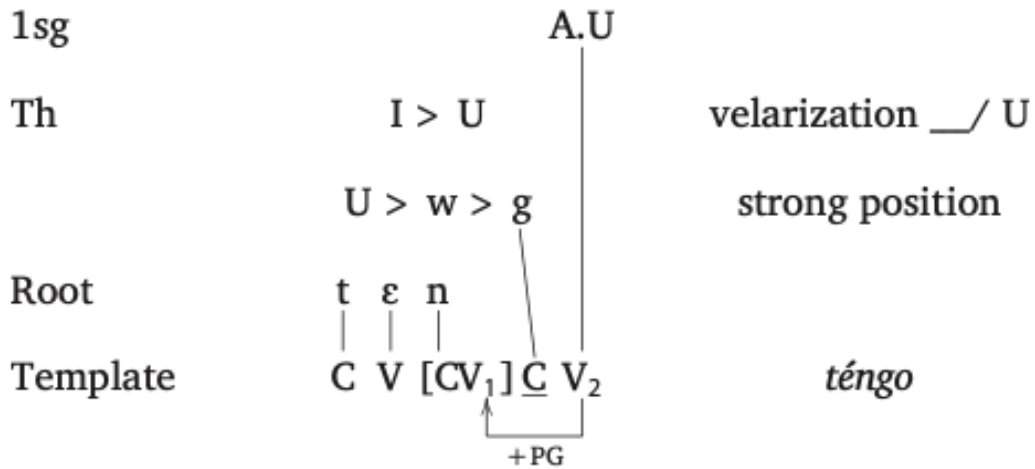

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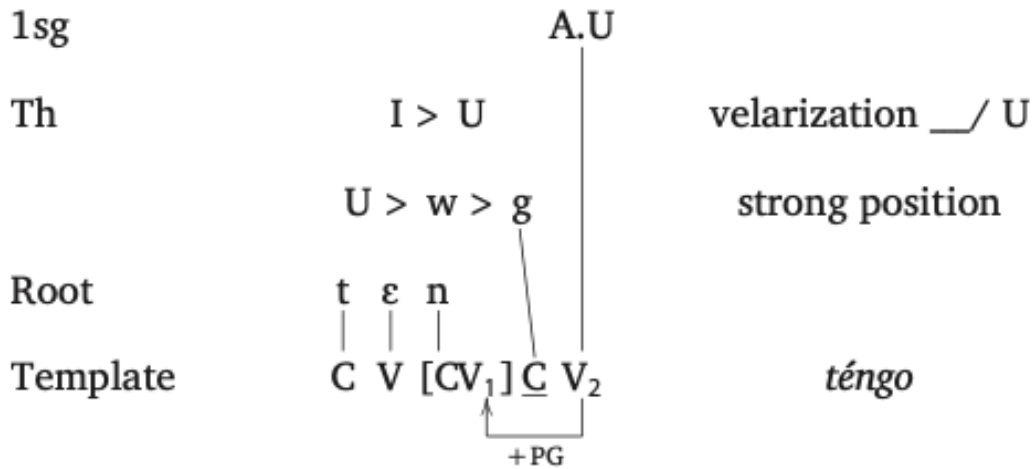

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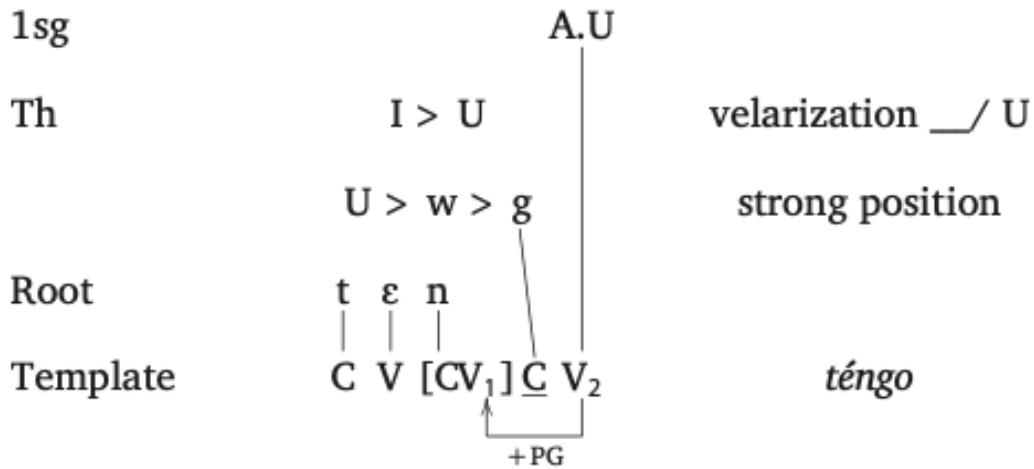

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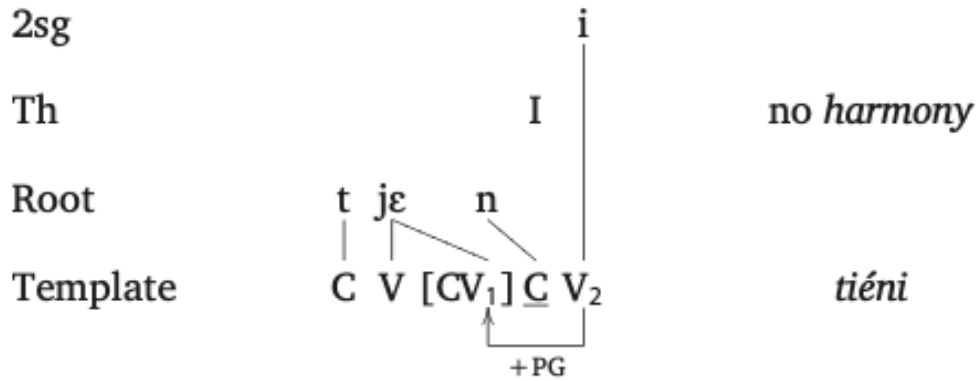

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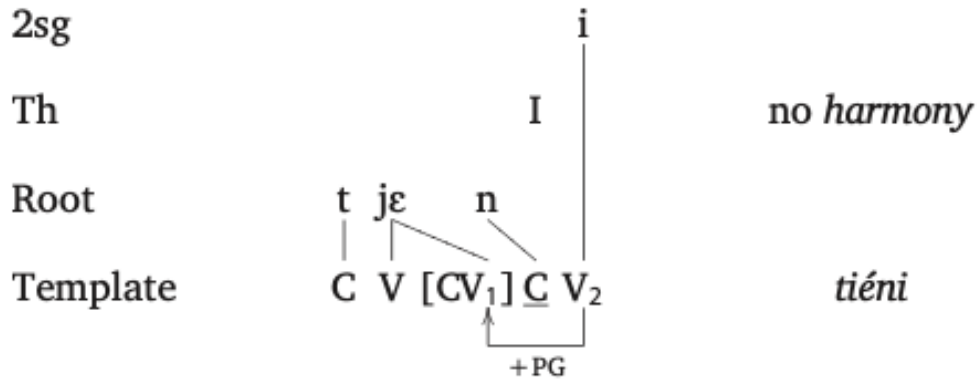

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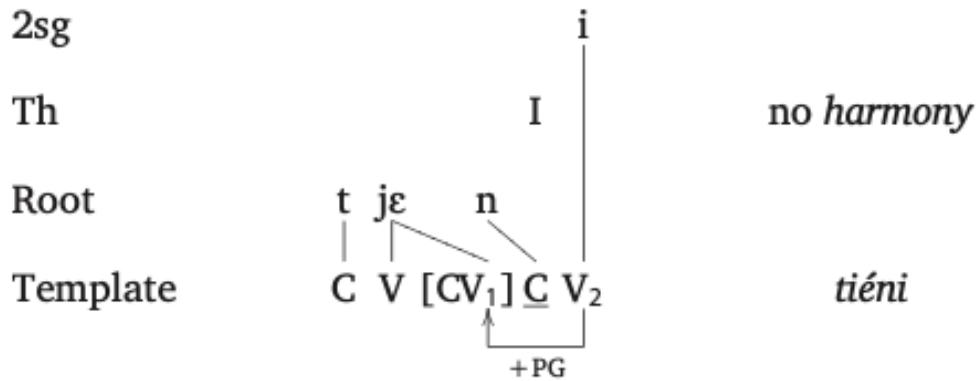

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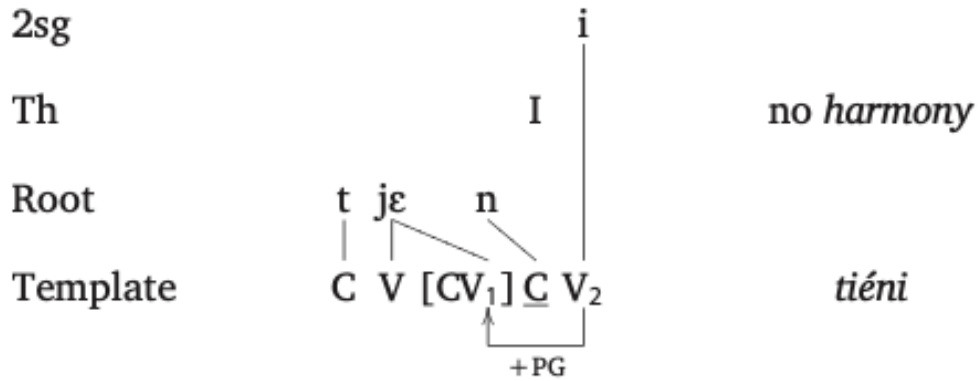
  - ii. V_1 is PrGvtd ⇒ jɛ lengthens
  - iii. *n* in $\underline{C}$ ⇒ $|I|_{TH}$ afloat



- Shortcomings with with the *phono* part of the analysis
  - ii. Why jɛ, and why ɛ to V_1?
  - iii. Why *n* to $\underline{C}$?
    - NB i. *n* is a floater, ii. in 1SG, ɛ does not lengthen, and *n* in 'C
  - iii. $|I|_{TH} \prec |I|_{2SG}$ ⇒ $|I|_{TH}$ in V_2

Previous accounts - Lampitelli (2017)

- Problems with the *phono* part of the morpho*phono*logical analysis and with floaters linearization
- Massive use of allomorphy
  - |I| $\Leftrightarrow$ |U| $/\_{}_{\text{TH}}$ *o*
  - *w* $\Leftrightarrow$ *g* $/\_{}_{\text{TH}}$ *o*
  - II class *-e-re*$_{\text{INF}}$: |I|$_{\text{TH}}$ $\Leftrightarrow$ |I.A| $/\_{}_{\text{INF}}$ (but III class *-i-re*$_{\text{INF}}$)
- No formal account of the *g*-dittongo complementary distribution
  - "The analysis [...] accounts for lengthening in open stressed syllables, but does not explain why some stems undergo diphthongization together with lengthening"

1SG & 2SG *vs* 3SG

- 1SG.IND.PRS: ['tɛŋg**o**], ['aːm**o**] ⇒ ...CVC$_{\sqrt{}}$-**o**
  - 1SG.IND.PRS phonological exponent: floating *o*
  - *o* docks onto the $\sqrt{}$-final V$_{\varnothing}$
  - No TH (unless G $<$ |I| as per Lampitelli 2017)

1SG & 2SG *vs* 3SG

- 1SG.IND.PRS: ['tɛŋg**o**], ['aːm**o**] ⇒ ...CVC$_{\sqrt{}}$-**o**
  - 1SG.IND.PRS phonological exponent: floating *o*
  - *o* docks onto the $\sqrt{}$-final V$_{\varnothing}$
  - No TH (unless G $<$ |I| as per Lampitelli 2017)
- 2SG.IND.PRS: ['tjɛːn**i**], ['aːm**i**] ⇒ ...CVC$_{\sqrt{}}$-**i**
  - 2SG.IND.PRS phonological exponent: floating *i*
  - *i* docks onto the $\sqrt{}$-final V$_{\varnothing}$
  - No TH

1SG & 2SG *vs* 3SG

- 1SG.IND.PRS: ['tɛŋg**o**], ['aːm**o**] ⇒ ...CVC$_{\sqrt{}}$-**o**
  - 1SG.IND.PRS phonological exponent: floating *o*
  - *o* docks onto the $\sqrt{}$-final V$_{\varnothing}$
  - No TH (unless G < |I| as per Lampitelli 2017)
- 2SG.IND.PRS: ['tjɛːn**i**], ['aːm**i**] ⇒ ...CVC$_{\sqrt{}}$-**i**
  - 2SG.IND.PRS phonological exponent: floating *i*
  - *i* docks onto the $\sqrt{}$-final V$_{\varnothing}$
  - No TH
- 3SG.IND.PRS: ['tjɛːn**e**], ['aːm**a**] ⇒ ...CVC$_{\sqrt{}}$-**e**/**a**
  - 3SG.IND.PRS phonological exponent
    - Class II, III: floating *e*
    - Class I: floating *a*

1SG & 2SG *vs* 3SG

- 1SG.IND.PRS: ['tɛŋg**o**], ['aːm**o**] ⇒ ...CVC$_{\sqrt{}}$-**o**
  - 1SG.IND.PRS phonological exponent: floating *o*
  - *o* docks onto the $\sqrt{}$-final V$_{\varnothing}$
  - No TH (unless G < |I| as per Lampitelli 2017)
- 2SG.IND.PRS: ['tjɛːn**i**], ['aːm**i**] ⇒ ...CVC$_{\sqrt{}}$-**i**
  - 2SG.IND.PRS phonological exponent: floating *i*
  - *i* docks onto the $\sqrt{}$-final V$_{\varnothing}$
  - No TH
- 3SG.IND.PRS: ['tjɛːn**e**], ['aːm**a**] ⇒ ...CVC$_{\sqrt{}}$-**e**/**a**
  - 3SG.IND.PRS phonological exponent
    - Class II, III: floating *e*
    - Class I: floating *a*
  - Class-sensitive allomorphy?

1SG & 2SG *vs* 3SG - a nanosyntax proposal

- 3SG.IND.PRS: ['tjɛːn**e**], ['aːm**a**] ⇒ ...CVC$_{\surd}$-**e**/**a**
  - TH vowels
    - Class III = |I| (*ten***e***re*)
    - Class II = |A.I| (*ven***i***re*)
    - Class I = |A| (*am***a***re*)
  - 3SG.IND.PRS phonological exponent: |A|

1SG & 2SG *vs* 3SG - a nanosyntax proposal

- 3SG.IND.PRS: ['tjɛːn**e**], ['aːm**a**] ⇒ ...CVC$_{\sqrt{}}$-**e**/**a**
  - TH vowels
    - Class III = |I| (*ten***e***re*)
    - Class II = |A.I| (*ven***i***re*)
    - Class I = |A| (*am***a***re*)
  - 3SG.IND.PRS phonological exponent: |A|
  - TH & |A|$_{\text{3SG.IND.PRS}}$ merge in $\sqrt{}$-final V$_{\varnothing}$
    - Class III = |I| + |A| ⇒ ['vjɛːn**e**]
    - Class II = |A.I| + |A| ⇒ ['tjɛːn**e**]
    - Class I = |A| + |A| ⇒ ['aːm**a**]

1SG & 2SG *vs* 3SG - a nanosyntax proposal

- 3SG.IND.PRS: ['tjɛːn**e**], ['aːm**a**] ⇒ ...CVC$_{\sqrt{}}$-**e**/**a**
  - TH vowels
    - Class III = |I| (*ten***e***re*)
    - Class II = |A.I| (*ven***i***re*)
    - Class I = |A| (*am***a***re*)
  - 3SG.IND.PRS phonological exponent: |A|
  - TH & |A|$_{\text{3SG.IND.PRS}}$ merge in $\sqrt{}$-final V$_{\varnothing}$
    - Class III = |I| + |A| ⇒ ['vjɛːn**e**]
    - Class II = |A.I| + |A| ⇒ ['tjɛːn**e**]
    - Class I = |A| + |A| ⇒ ['aːm**a**]
  - Why does TH surface only in 3SG.IND.PRS?

1SG & 2SG *vs* 3SG - a nanosyntax proposal

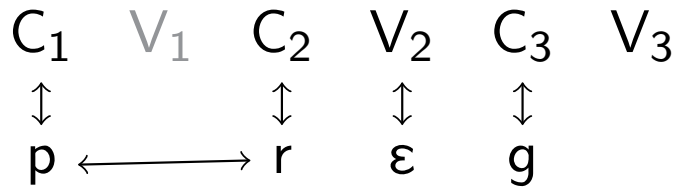
- 3SG.IND.PRS: ['tjɛːn**e**], ['aːm**a**] ⇒ ...CVC$_{\sqrt{}}$-**e**/**a**
  - TH vowels
    - Class III = |I| (*ten**e**re*)
    - Class II = |A.I| (*ven**i**re*)
    - Class I = |A| (*am**a**re*)
  - 3SG.IND.PRS phonological exponent: |A|
  - TH & |A|$_{\text{3SG.IND.PRS}}$ merge in $\sqrt{}$-final V$_{\varnothing}$
    - Class III = |I| + |A| ⇒ ['vjɛːn**e**]
    - Class II = |A.I| + |A| ⇒ ['tjɛːn**e**]
    - Class I = |A| + |A| ⇒ ['aːm**a**]
  - Why does TH surface only in 3SG.IND.PRS?
  - 3SG.IND.PRS is 'smaller' than 1,2SG.IND.PRS
    - floating *o* ⇔ ROOT-TH-1SG.IND.PRS
    - floating *i* ⇔ ROOT-TH-2SG.IND.PRS
    - floating *a* ⇔ ROOT-TH-3SG.IND.PRS

1SG & 2SG *vs* 3SG - a nanosyntax proposal

- 3SG.IND.PRS: ['tjɛːn**e**], ['aːm**a**] ⇒ ...CVC$_{\sqrt}$-**e**/**a**
  - TH vowels
    - Class III = |I| (*ten***e***re*)
    - Class II = |A.I| (*ven***i***re*)
    - Class I = |A| (*am***a***re*)
  - 3SG.IND.PRS phonological exponent: |A|
  - TH & |A|$_{\text{3SG.IND.PRS}}$ merge in $\sqrt{}$-final V$_{\varnothing}$
    - Class III = |I| + |A| ⇒ ['vjɛːn**e**]
    - Class II = |A.I| + |A| ⇒ ['tjɛːn**e**]
    - Class I = |A| + |A| ⇒ ['aːm**a**]
  - Why does TH surface only in 3SG.IND.PRS?
  - 3SG.IND.PRS is 'smaller' than 1,2SG.IND.PRS
    - floating *o* ⇔ ROOT-TH-1SG.IND.PRS
    - floating *i* ⇔ ROOT-TH-2SG.IND.PRS
    - floating *a* ⇔ ROOT-TH-3SG.IND.PRS
  - In 3SG.IND.PRS, TH head can be lexicalized (in $\sqrt{}$-final V$_{\varnothing}$)

TR cluster

- $\sqrt{\text{PREG}}$ ‘prey’



TR cluster

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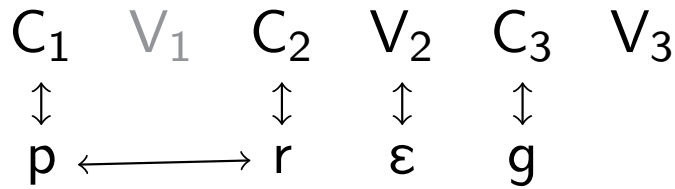
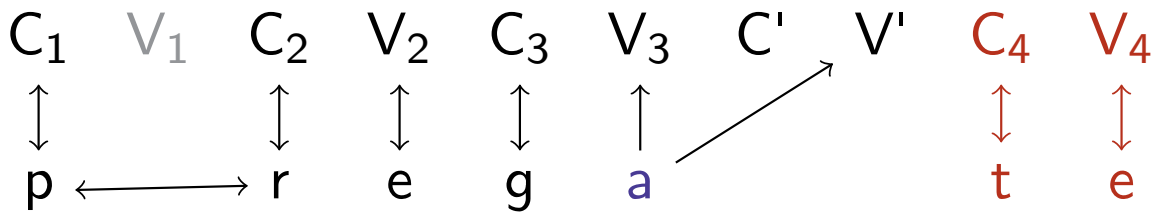
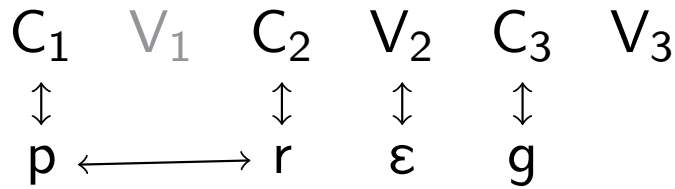


- 2PL.IND.PRS: $\sqrt{}$ + floating a_{TH} + $\text{C}_\text{t}\text{V}_\text{e2PL}$ ⇔ [pre'ga:te]

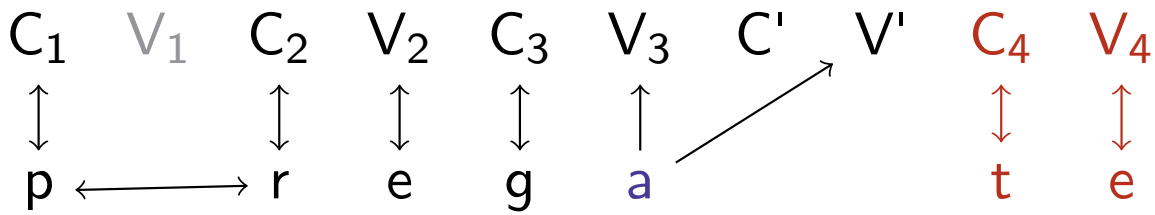


TR cluster

- $\sqrt{\text{PREG}}$ ‘prey’



- 2PL.IND.PRS: $\sqrt{}$ + floating a_{TH} + $C_t V_{e\,2\text{PL}}$ ⇔ [pre'ga:te]



- 1SG.IND.PRS: $\sqrt{}$ + floating o_{1SG} ⇔ ['prɛ:go]