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Empty Consonants in Root-medial Position*

Stephen A. Marlett

Evidence is given that empty consonants occur in root-medial position in Seri, which
bears on the observation in Broselow 1995 (Skeletal positions and moras) that such had
not been described in the literature. This brief work complements an earlier publication
(Marlett and Stemberger 1983, Empty consonant positions in Seri) which posited such
consonants at the beginning of various verbs.

1. Introduction

Broselow 1995 notes that “all of [the cases of empty onset slots in stems] involve empty C
slots in the initial (never internal) position of a stem” (p. 196). She cites the analysis of Seri found
in Marlett and Stemberger 1983, in which verbs with empty consonants in stem-initial position are
presented. In this brief note, I present some facts which I believe could be or should be analyzed
with root-internal empty slots. These facts contribute more evidence of empty onsets, which
Broselow notes are predicted not to exist by moraic theory.

2. The verbs know and give

Two common verbs in Seri are know and give, which are entirely parallel in their conjugation.
Some crucial forms (finite forms are all cited in third person) are: ¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>know</th>
<th>give</th>
<th>Morphology²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Subject Nominalization</td>
<td>kija</td>
<td>kijæ</td>
<td>k-i-_____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Independent Future</td>
<td>isija</td>
<td>isijæ</td>
<td>i-si-_____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Proximal Realis</td>
<td>imija</td>
<td>imijæ</td>
<td>i-mi-_____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Emphatic Realis</td>
<td>iχoá</td>
<td>iχoæ</td>
<td>i-χo-_____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Dependent Realis</td>
<td>ipoá</td>
<td>ipoæ</td>
<td>i-po-_____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Distal Realis</td>
<td>ijóa</td>
<td>ijóæ</td>
<td>i-jo-_____</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Thanks to Ellen Broselow for her comments on this squib. Any remaining errors are mine alone.

² The formatives presented here are: k (subject nominalizer in active non-negative contexts), i (object
marker), si (independent irrealis), mi (proximal realis), χo (emphatic realis), po (dependent irrealis), jo
(distal realis), t (neutral realis), m (negative), k (imperative—one of several suppletive allomorphs, and
the appropriate one to appear before roots beginning with short low vowels), ?a (subject nominalizer in
passive non-negative contexts), p (passive in pre-vocalic contexts). The k that appears in (1h–i) is
epenthetic.
g. Neutral Realis itáa itéæ i-t-____
h. Negative Neutral Realis itkmáa itkméæ i-t-m-____
i. Negative Independent Irrealis iskmáa iskméæ i-s-m-____
j. Negative Emphatic Realis ižomáa ižoméæ i-žo-m-____
k. Negative Dependent Irrealis ipomáa ipoméæ i-po-m-____
l. Negative Distal Realis ijomáa ijoméæ i-jo-m-____
m. Negative Subject Nominalization imáa iméæ i-i-m-____
n. Imperative káa kaæ k-____
o. Passive Subject Nominalization ?apáa ?apéæ ?a-p-____

Marlett 1981 treated these as irregular verbs, with underlying forms {-aa} and {-ææ}, respectively, solely for the reason that the forms in (1a-c) have a palatal glide in them that does not occur in regular verbs. However, they are not anywhere as irregular as other irregular verbs in the language, so that solution seems a bit drastic. I sketch an alternative analysis below which posits underlying forms which contain a root-medial empty slot, analogous to the empty consonant slots posited in Marlett and Stemberger 1983. This is the kind of form which Broselow 1995 notes has not been reported in the literature to date.

3. An empty slot analysis

The analysis that I propose here includes an empty consonant slot in the middle of these verb roots, as shown informally in (2).

\[ \text{(2) } \text{know } V \ C \ V \quad \text{give } V \ C \ V \]
\[ | \quad | \quad | \]
\[ a \quad a \quad æ \quad æ \]

This consonant position is never preceded by a consonant, and so it never appears as a geminated consonant, unlike the examples discussed in Marlett and Stemberger 1983. It either appears as a glide (j) or it does not surface as anything. The situation which gives rise to the former does not present itself with the verbs discussed in the previous work, and the latter behavior is entirely consistent with the patterns observed in that work.

The analysis for the ‘epenthetic’ palatal glide is almost self-evident. The features of the i are spreading to the empty consonant position, as shown in (3). The rule is structure preserving, however, because no glide appears after a prefixal o; Seri does not have a labiovelar glide. The prefixal i appears adjacent to the root-medial empty consonant position by means of a rule of short low vowel deletion that is very general in the language, discussed in Marlett and Stemberger 1983, and evident also in forms (1d-f). The rule essentially deletes a (root-initial) short low vowel after another vowel.

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3 I have adopted this analysis in more recent work in progress; Marlett 1993 uses {-æCæ} to represent the underlying form of this particular verb for give, for example.

4 The glide is lengthened in this position phonetically, so its presence is not in doubt.

5 It is possible that the label ‘Short Low Vowel Deletion’ is misleading. In pre-consonantal position, \(o+a\) or \(o+æ\) becomes long \(o\), but in pre-vocalic position, \(o+a\) or \(o+æ\) becomes short \(o\). Perhaps the features of a are deleted in both cases, leaving its mora behind generally; the ‘compensatory’ lengthening which results from the stranded mora is lost in pre-vocalic position, however.
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(3) Underlying V CV VCV V CV VCV V C VCV
Form   | | | | |   | | | | |   | | | | |
     i p o   a   a i s i   a   a i t   a   a
SLV    V CV VCV V CV VCV VCV (structural Deletion | | | | | | | | |
      i p o   a   i s i   a   (is not met)
Spreading (blocked by V CV CV V CV VCV (structural Structure | | | | |
Preservation) i s i   a   (is not met)
Surface ipóa isíja itáa
Form

4. Distinguishing between long vowels and vowel sequences

The verbs *know* and *give* behave differently from those which begin with long low vowels. Long vowels always condition the deletion of a prefix vowel, and conjugate very differently from verb roots beginning with short low vowels (Marlett and Stemberger 1983, Marlett 1981). For example, underlying {si-aa} will be flat surfaces as [saa] (compare to {si-aCa} will give, which is [sija]).

These verbs also behave differently from those which begin with a sequence of identical short low vowels. The latter are not common (and perhaps should not exist at all, by the Obligatory Contour Principle). One verb root which begins with such a sequence is the verb {aaa} *wear loinstrings* (short a, followed by long a). Likewise, the plural stem of the verb *say to* {aaam}, which is related to the singular root {ai} by an ablaut rule observed in various forms (changing i to aa), begins with a short low vowel. Such verbs do not have any kind of ‘epenthetic’ glide in them. In fact, the i of a prefix is regularly lowered to [as] in them when it precedes a low vowel, as shown in (4).

(4) wear loinstrings say to (plural subject)

a. Subject Nominalization kačaaφ kačaam
b. Independent Future iszáaφ iszáaam
c. Proximal Realis imačaaφ imačaam
d. Emphatic Realis ijóóaaφ ijóóaam
e. Dependent Irrealis ipóóaaφ ipóóaam
f. Distal Realis ijóóaaφ ijóoaam
g. Neutral Realis ittáaφ ittáaam
h. Negative Neutral Realis itkmzáaφ itkmáaam
i. Negative Independent Irrealis iskmzáaφ iskmáaam

Choice of suppletive allomorph which depends on vowel length also easily distinguishes short low vowel-initial verb roots from other verbs, as described in Marlett and Stemberger 1983 and Marlett 1981. The empty consonant analysis distinguishes the verbs *know* and *give* from other verbs, and also provides a simple and motivated way to account for their phonological behavior.
5. Conclusion

In this paper I have given some evidence to believe that empty consonant positions exist in root-medial positions in Seri. The data do not provide any more convincing arguments for empty consonant positions than previously presented, but they do at least help document more of what is possible in language. One wonders how many other similar cases there are in other ‘exotic’ (and often endangered) languages of the world. Unfortunately, too few linguists are doing research on too few of these languages, and too little of this research is primary research. This suggests that many of the interesting theoretical proposals that are being made are still relatively untested.

References


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