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# Computation of unbounded processes with a suprabinary scale requires non-determinism

Nate Koser and Adam McCollum  
Rutgers University  
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# Introduction

- What is the computational nature of stress assignment?<sup>1</sup>

-  $\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma \mapsto \acute{\sigma}\sigma\grave{\sigma}\sigma\grave{\sigma}$

- What kind of *functions* are these?

- Intuition that some are more complex than others:

- initial stress:  $\acute{\sigma}, \acute{\sigma}\sigma, \acute{\sigma}\sigma\sigma, \acute{\sigma}\sigma\sigma\sigma\dots$  vs.

default-to-opposite:  $\text{LLL}\acute{\text{H}}\text{L}, \text{HHH}\acute{\text{H}}, \acute{\text{L}}\text{LLLL}$

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<sup>1</sup>I focus here on patterns where stress is predictable, rather than lexically-conditioned

# Introduction

- Formal language theory (FLT) gives rigorous measure of complexity
- Nested hierarchy of function classes based on their expressivity
  - initial stress: simple vs.  
default-to-opposite: more complex
- Gives formal definition of *locality*
- Leads to testable hypotheses about stress typology and its learnability<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>For some previous work, see Heinz (2009); Rogers et al. (2013); Baek (2018); Hao & Anderson (2019); Koser & Jardine (2020)

# Takeaway

- Focus today on non-local (unbounded) patterns
- Demonstrate that complexity affected not only by sensitivity to the input/output or locality, but the **number of contrasts**
- Complex patterns break down into steps that are maximally *piecewise*<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>languages: Rogers et al. (2010); functions: Burness & McMullin (2020)

# Results: empirical

• binary weight scale (DTS):  $\overrightarrow{\text{LLLLHHL}}$

suprabinary scale:  $\overrightarrow{\text{LMLMLHLL}}$

- With a binary scale, presence of H terminates search for stress
  - can be computed deterministically
- With a suprabinary scale, must posit syllables of intermediate weight as possible stress targets
  - *cannot* be computed deterministically, more complex

# Results: empirical

- Phonological function with *unary* input (QI stress;  $\sigma^n$ ) *cannot* describe a long-distance pattern
- binary weight scale (DTS):  $\overrightarrow{\text{LLLLHL}}$   
unary input as in QI stress:  $\overrightarrow{\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma}$
- Offers explanation as to why unbounded patterns are only ever QS
- Number of scalar levels and size of input inventory significantly alter formal complexity of phonological generalizations

# Results: theoretical

- Can view patterns as *decomposition* into separate functions
- Important that steps of decomposition are principled – many extensionally equivalent I-O maps, what do they say about *phonology*
- Result: *piecewise* restriction on individual functions i.e. individual phonological generalizations

# Results: theoretical

- Piecewise function – consistent effect of inputs on further inputs
  - stress leftmost H: L<sup>́</sup>LLHH, LLL<sup>́</sup>HH, LL<sup>́</sup>LLLH
- **No** “meta” properties e.g. parity counting – increase in formal complexity
  - stress alternating H: <sup>́</sup>LLH<sup>́</sup>LH<sup>́</sup>, <sup>́</sup>LLLH<sup>́</sup>, LL<sup>́</sup>HH<sup>́</sup>LL
- Being *phonological* means referring only to symbols in the word



# Plan

- Background
- Data and Analyses
- Discussion

# Complexity

- FLT complexity classes divide space of possible functions based on expressive power of those functions
- Phonology is *regular*<sup>4</sup> – definable with a finite-state machine
- In fact, most is subregular<sup>5</sup>
- Something intuitively non-phonological about English center embedding, this approach tells us why

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<sup>4</sup>Johnson (1972); Kaplan & Kay (1994)

<sup>5</sup>Rogers et al. (2013); Heinz (2018)

# Complexity

- Within unbounded typology, some relevant complexity distinctions:
- subsequential functions<sup>6</sup> – any one-way deterministic function
  - stress alternating heavy  $\sigma$ :  $\acute{H}LLH\acute{H}LH\acute{H}$ ,  $\acute{H}LLLH\acute{H}$ ,  $LL\acute{H}H\acute{H}LL\dots$
- strictly piecewise (SP) functions<sup>7</sup> – consistent effect of previous inputs on further inputs
  - stress H in DTO:  $L\acute{H}LLHH$ ,  $\acute{H}HHHH$ ,  $LL\acute{H}LLLH$

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<sup>6</sup>Mohri (1997)

<sup>7</sup>Burness & McMullin (2020)

# Decomposition

- Some patterns can't be described in a deterministic one-way manner
- Yana<sup>8</sup> – ‘leftmost heavy or left’ (LHOL):
  - (1) a. p'ú.di.wi ‘women’  
b. si.búm.k'ai ‘sandstone’  
c. tsi.ni.já: ‘no’

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<sup>8</sup>Sapir & Swadesh (1960)

# Decomposition

- To locate stress: R-to-L –  $LHHH\overleftarrow{LL}\#$   
L-to-R –  $\overrightarrow{\#}LHHHLL$
- View these as *decomposition* into two functions that each express some aspect of the total map
- *Leftmost Heavy* – stress first heavy, left to right  
*Or Left* – stress initial  $\sigma$  if no heavies, right to left

# Analysis

- Binary LHOL: Yana

/p'udiwi/  $\mapsto$  [p'ú.di.wu]

input	×	CV	CV	CV	×
<i>Leftmost Heavy</i>	×	CV			×

# Analysis

- Binary LHOL: Yana

/p'udiwi/  $\mapsto$  [p'ú.di.wu]

input	×	CV	CV	CV	×
<i>Leftmost Heavy</i>	×	CV	CV		×

# Analysis

- Binary LHOL: Yana

/p'udiwi/  $\mapsto$  [p'ú.di.wu]

input	×	CV	CV	CV	×
<i>Leftmost Heavy</i>	×	CV	CV	CV	×



# Analysis

- Binary LHOL: Yana

/p'udiwi/  $\mapsto$  [p'ú.di.wu]

input	×	CV	CV	CV	×
<i>Leftmost Heavy</i>	×	CV	CV	CV	×
<i>Or Left</i>	×			CV	×

# Analysis

- Binary LHOL: Yana

/p'udiwi/  $\mapsto$  [p'ú.di.wu]

input	×	CV	CV	CV	×
<i>Leftmost Heavy</i>	×	CV	CV	CV	×
<i>Or Left</i>	×		CV	CV	×

# Analysis

- Binary LHOL: Yana

/p'udiwi/  $\mapsto$  [p'ú.di.wu]

input	×	CV	CV	CV	×
<i>Leftmost Heavy</i>	×	CV	CV	CV	×
<i>Or Left</i>	×	CV́	CV	CV	×

# Analysis

- Binary LHOL: Yana

/p'udiwi/  $\mapsto$  [p'ú.di.wu]

input	×	CV	CV	CV	×
<i>Leftmost Heavy</i>	×	CV	CV	CV	×
<i>Or Left</i>	×	CV́	CV	CV	×
output	×	CV́	CV	CV	×

# Analysis

- Binary LHOL: Yana

/tsinija/  $\mapsto$  [tsi.ni.já:]

input	×	CV	CV	CV:	×
<i>Leftmost Heavy</i>	×	CV			×

# Analysis

- Binary LHOL: Yana

/tsinija/  $\mapsto$  [tsi.ni.já:]

input	×	CV	CV	CV:	×
<i>Leftmost Heavy</i>	×	CV	CV		×

# Analysis

- Binary LHOL: Yana

/tsinija/  $\mapsto$  [tsi.ni.já:]

input	×	CV	CV	CV:	×
<i>Leftmost Heavy</i>	×	CV	CV	CV́:	×

# Analysis

- Binary LHOL: Yana

/tsinija/  $\mapsto$  [tsi.ni.já:]

input	×	CV	CV	CV:	×
<i>Leftmost Heavy</i>	×	CV	CV	CV́:	×
<i>Or Left</i>	×			CV́:	×



# Analysis

- Binary LHOL: Yana

/tsinija/  $\mapsto$  [tsi.ni.já:]

input	×	CV	CV	CV:	×
<i>Leftmost Heavy</i>	×	CV	CV	CV́:	×
<i>Or Left</i>	×		CV	CV́:	×

# Analysis

- Binary LHOL: Yana

/tsinija/  $\mapsto$  [tsi.ni.já:]

input	×	CV	CV	CV:	×
<i>Leftmost Heavy</i>	×	CV	CV	CV́:	×
<i>Or Left</i>	×	CV	CV	CV́:	×

# Analysis

- Binary LHOL: Yana

/tsinija/  $\mapsto$  [tsi.ni.já:]

input	×	CV	CV	CV:	×
<i>Leftmost Heavy</i>	×	CV	CV	CV́:	×
<i>Or Left</i>	×	CV	CV	CV́:	×
output	×	CV	CV	CV́:	×

# Analysis

- For LHOL<sup>9</sup>, functions are non-interacting – order doesn't matter
- Non-interacting decompositions less expressive than interacting decompositions – *weakly deterministic*<sup>10</sup>
- *Any* ternary or higher scale in unbounded pattern *requires* interaction

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<sup>9</sup>And DTO/DTS in general

<sup>10</sup>Meinhardt et al. (submitted); Heinz & Lai (2013)

# Analysis

- Suprabinary LHOL: Mauritanian Pulaar<sup>11</sup>
- quaternary weight distinction<sup>12</sup>: CV:C » CV: » CVC » CV

- (2) a. á.du.na ‘world’      c. hál.ku.de ‘to make perish’  
b. hal.ká:.de ‘to perish’      d. ja:.tá:r.na:.jo ‘person from Jaataar’

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<sup>11</sup>Niang (1997)

<sup>12</sup>See Gordon (2006, p.126) for other patterns of this type

# Analysis

- Suprabinary LHOL: Mauritanian Pulaar – analysis above fails

/halka:de/  $\mapsto$  [hal.ká:.de]

input	×	CVC	CV:	CV	×
<i>Leftmost heavy</i>	×	CVC			×

# Analysis

- Suprabinary LHOL: Mauritanian Pulaar

/halka:de/  $\mapsto$  [hal.ká:.de]

input	×	CVC	CV:	CV	×
<i>Leftmost Heavy</i>	×	CVC	CV:		×

# Analysis

- Suprabinary LHOL: Mauritanian Pulaar

/halka:de/  $\mapsto$  [hal.ká:.de]

input	×	CVC	CV:	CV	×
<i>Leftmost Heavy</i>	×	CVC	CV:	CV	×



# Analysis

- Suprabinary LHOL: Mauritanian Pulaar

/halka:de/  $\mapsto$  [hal.ká:.de]

input	×	CVC	CV:	CV	×
<i>Leftmost Heavy</i>	×	CVC	CV:	CV	×
<i>Or Left</i>	×			CV	×

# Analysis

- Suprabinary LHOL: Mauritanian Pulaar

/halka:de/  $\mapsto$  [hal.ká:.de]

input

*Leftmost Heavy*

*Or Left*

×	CVC	CV:	CV	×
×	CVC	CV:	CV	×
×		CV:	CV	×

# Analysis

- Suprabinary LHOL: Mauritanian Pulaar

/halka:de/  $\mapsto$  [hal.ká:.de]

input

*Leftmost Heavy*

*Or Left*

×	CVC	CV:	CV	×
×	CVC	CV:	CV	×
×	CVC	CV:	CV	×

# Analysis

- Suprabinary LHOL: Mauritanian Pulaar

/halka:de/  $\mapsto$  [hal.ká:.de]

input	×	CVC	CV:	CV	×
<i>Leftmost Heavy</i>	×	C <sup>´</sup> VC	CV:	CV	×
<i>Or Left</i>	×	C <sup>´</sup> VC	CV:	CV	×
output	×	C <sup>´</sup> VC	CV:	CV	×

- \*/hal.ka:de/  $\mapsto$  [há.l.ka:.de]

# What happened?

- Stress leftmost heaviest, or left
- With binary scale, first H in word is only potential target
- With suprabinary scale, *every* heaviest syllable seen is potential target

# What to do?

- First function marks potential targets, second locates correct one
- *Heaviest* – stress heaviest  $\sigma$  thus far seen, right to left  
*Destress* – keep first stress, delete others, left to right
- *Heaviest* creates intermediate form where leftmost stress is the one to keep,  
*Destress* uses this information, enforces culminativity
- Explicit interaction necessitated by suprabinary weight scale

# Analysis: Pulaar

- /ja:.ta:r.na:.jo/  $\mapsto$  [ja:.tá:r.na:.jo]

input	×	CV:	CV:C	CV:	CV	×
<i>Heaviest</i>	×				CV́	×

# Analysis: Pulaar

- /ja:.ta:r.na:.jo/  $\mapsto$  [ja:.tá:r.na:.jo]

input	×	CV:	CV:C	CV:	CV	×
<i>Heaviest</i>	×			CV́:	CV́	×



# Analysis: Pulaar

- /ja:.ta:r.na:.jo/  $\mapsto$  [ja:.tá:r.na:.jo]

input	×	CV:	CV:C	CV:	CV	×
<i>Heaviest</i>	×		CV':C	CV':	CV'	×

# Analysis: Pulaar

- /ja:.ta:r.na:.jo/  $\mapsto$  [ja:.tá:r.na:.jo]

input	×	CV:	CV:C	CV:	CV	×
<i>Heaviest</i>	×	CV:	CV':C	CV':	CV'	×

# Analysis: Pulaar

- /ja:.ta:r.na:.jo/  $\mapsto$  [ja:.tá:r.na:.jo]

input	×	CV:	CV:C	CV:	CV	×
<i>Heaviest</i>	×	CV:	CV́:C	CV́:	CV́	×
<i>Destress</i>	×	CV:				×

# Analysis: Pulaar

- /ja:.ta:r.na:.jo/  $\mapsto$  [ja:.tá:r.na:.jo]

input	×	CV:	CV:C	CV:	CV	×
<i>Heaviest</i>	×	CV:	CV́:C	CV́:	CV́	×
<i>Destress</i>	×	CV:	CV́:C			×

# Analysis: Pulaar

- /ja:.ta:r.na:.jo/  $\mapsto$  [ja:.tá:r.na:.jo]

input	×	CV:	CV:C	CV:	CV	×
<i>Heaviest</i>	×	CV:	CV́:C	CV́:	CV́	×
<i>Destress</i>	×	CV:	CV́:C	CV:		×

# Analysis: Pulaar

- /ja:.ta:r.na:.jo/  $\mapsto$  [ja:.tá:r.na:.jo]

input	×	CV:	CV:C	CV:	CV	×
<i>Heaviest</i>	×	CV:	CV́:C	CV́:	CV́	×
<i>Destress</i>	×	CV:	CV́:C	CV:	CV	×

# Analysis: Pulaar

- /ja:.ta:r.na:.jo/  $\mapsto$  [ja:.tá:r.na:.jo]

input	×	CV:	CV:C	CV:	CV	×
<i>Heaviest</i>	×	CV:	CV́:C	CV́:	CV́	×
<i>Destress</i>	×	CV:	CV́:C	CV:	CV	×
output	×	CV:	CV́:C	CV:	CV	×

# Reflections

- Must interact – order is crucial: *Destress* first leads to outputs like \*[ja:.tá:r.ná:.jó]
- Total map is non-deterministic, at *regular* bound on phonology



# Reflections

- BUT each individual function expresses a simpler, SP generalization:
  - *Heaviest*:  $C\acute{V}:C\dots\{C\acute{V}:C, CV:, CVC, CV\}$ , etc. for other  $\sigma$
  - *Destress*:  $\acute{\sigma}\dots\sigma$
- Each input has *consistent*, long-distance effect on further inputs
- Resembles other well-known processes, e.g. harmony:
  - Navajo:  $\int\dots\int, *\int\dots s$
- If phonology is composition of individual generalizations, suprabinary patterns are not unusual in terms of complexity

# Non-phonological?

- Something that's not piecewise?
- “ $3\sigma$  suprabinary LHOL” – Pulaar but only stress in  $3\sigma$  windows:
  - (3) a. CV́. CV. CV. CV:.. CV:C. CV.
  - b. CV. CVC. CV. CV. CV:.. CV. CV́:
- Not piecewise – *inconsistent* effect of inputs on further inputs

# Non-phonological?

- Something that's not piecewise?
- “ $3\sigma$  suprabinary LHOL” – Pulaar but only stress in  $3\sigma$  windows:
  - (4) a. CV́. CV. CV. CV:.. CV:C. CV.
  - b. CV. CVC. CV. CV. CV:.. CV. CV́:
- Not piecewise – *inconsistent* effect of inputs on further inputs in “ $3\sigma$  Heaviest”
  - both CVC...CV: and CVC...CV́:

# Non-phonological?

- “ $3\sigma$  Heaviest” not piecewise, *is* subsequential
- Suggests that individual pieces of a generalization subject to piecewiseness
- Piecewiseness hinges on symbols in the string, subsequential functions can introduce parity and counting
- Being *phonological* is about the symbols in the string, not meta-properties like parity

# Recap

- Significant differences in complexity based on scalar levels
  - Binary scale, unbounded pattern can be deterministic
  - Suprabinary scale necessarily non-deterministic
- Each individual step of the total map of attested patterns still adheres to piecewiseness
- Two more related points...

# More levels

- More scalar levels beyond i.e. 3 vs 4 vs 12 does not affect complexity
- Nanti<sup>13</sup>: twelve-step scale combines weight and sonority – Ca:N as best target and Ci as worst target, stress rightmost

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<sup>13</sup>Crowhurst & Michael (2005)

# More levels

- Despite explosion of scale, location of main stress proceeds as in Pulaar:

iŋ.kan.tán.ta.ksem.pa.ra ‘he will say that for a reason’

(5) *Heaviest*:  $\overrightarrow{\text{CíN CáN CáN Ca CeN Ca Ca}}$   
*Destress*:  $\overleftarrow{\text{CíN CaN CáN Ca CeN Ca Ca}}$

# More Levels

- Still piecewise, e.g. observe a Ca, further better targets stressed, worse targets unstressed
- Number of levels beyond suprabinary doesn't further increase complexity
- More labels for positions in word, behavior of function with regards to the word is identical



# Unary scale

- Significant differences in computation in binary vs. suprabinary scales
- What about binary vs. unary scale?
  - quantity insensitive (QI) stress inputs:  $\sigma^n$ , unary
- With unary input, cannot define unbounded pattern

# Unary scale

(6)	inputs = L,H		inputs = $\sigma$				
a.	LHLLLL	$\mapsto$	L $\acute{H}$ LLLL	a.	$\sigma\sigma\sigma$	$\mapsto$	$\acute{\sigma}\sigma\sigma$
b.	LLLLHL	$\mapsto$	LLLL $\acute{H}$ L	b.	$\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$	$\mapsto$	$\acute{\sigma}\sigma\sigma\sigma$
c.	LLLLLL	$\mapsto$	$\acute{L}$ LLLLL	c.	$\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$	$\mapsto$	$\acute{\sigma}\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$

- Presence of at least two input symbols allows encoding of a long-distance generalization
- With only one, there's no differences to track, can't encode long-distance generalization<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>14</sup>Possible counterexample from Creek stress in all L forms, but this is local assuming foot structure

# Unary scale

(6)	inputs = L,H		inputs = $\sigma$				
a.	LHLLLL	$\mapsto$	L $\acute{H}$ LLLL	a.	$\sigma\sigma\sigma$	$\mapsto$	$\acute{\sigma}\sigma\sigma$
b.	LLLLHL	$\mapsto$	LLLL $\acute{H}$ L	b.	$\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$	$\mapsto$	$\acute{\sigma}\sigma\sigma\sigma$
c.	LLLLLL	$\mapsto$	$\acute{L}$ LLLLL	c.	$\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$	$\mapsto$	$\acute{\sigma}\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$

- Limitation to unary input alphabet restricts the range of possible phonological functions
- Offers explanation as to why unbounded patterns only appear in quantity sensitive (QS) systems

# Discussion

- Number and type of contrasts a language makes is a crucial factor in the expressivity of possible patterns
- Suprabinary unbounded patterns require non-deterministic map
- Not just syllable inventory – the *interaction* of processes *with* the inventory:
  - Language with high, mid, and low vowels, but sonority is irrelevant

# Discussion

- Important that steps of decomposition are principled – many extensionally equivalent decompositions, what do they say about *phonology*
- Posit piecewise boundary on individual steps of a decomposition – no reference to meta-properties like parity
- Tracks with previous work on stress as formal languages i.e. stringsets<sup>15</sup> if function composition is analogous to set intersection
- Tells us how the functions can be learned from positive data<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>15</sup>Rogers et al. (2013)

<sup>16</sup>Heinz & Rogers (2010)

Thanks!

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