Assignment #3: Beginning OT for Ponapean reduplication
Due Friday, Oct. 25 to my mailbox

Data from Rehg & Sohl 1981

Directions
- Account for the changes between input and output below.
    - Normally, it'll be up to you to determine the inputs, but since this is our first OT assignment I've given you the inputs.
    - Also, when you study reduplication in more depth (maybe in 201A), you'll see that these inputs are not quite right—all of these words should really have the same underlying prefix ("RED").
- When the surface form starts CVCV, don't try to account for the quality of the second V, but do account for its presence.
    - E.g., for /lus+lus/, include candidates [lusulus] and *[luslus] (and maybe others), but not *[lusilus], *[lusolus], etc.
- There is some final vowel deletion; don't try to account for it. (There is probably even more than is shown here, because I don't know what the underlying forms really are.)

Tips
- Take a look through the data to see all the types of change that can occur in this language.
    - In each of your tableaux, include one candidate for each type of change (including no change).
- Remember that the constraint ranking remains the same for every word.
- You'll need to posit some markedness constraints to rule out the types of CC sequences Ponapean disallows.
    - Features will help.
- In the forms with a !, the italicized vowel is reported to be optional, but you can treat it as obligatory.
- 'Be out of breath' is the only example of its kind I found; according to the description, it should be taken to represent the following three patterns:

/mVp+mVp…/	→ [mVmmVp…]
/mʷVpʷ+mʷVpʷ…/	→ [mʷVmʷmʷVpʷ…]
/ŋVk+ŋVk…/	→ [ŋVŋŋVk…]

Data notes
- Vowel allophony is suppressed.
- I also suppressed cases of /...C+{l,r}.../, /...{l,r}+C.../, /...n+t͡s.../, /...r+t͡s.../, and one long vowel.

	underlying	*surface*	*gloss[1]*
1.	/tow + tow/	towtow	'climb'
2.	/pʷej + pʷej/	pʷejpʷej	'hardy (of plants)'
3.	/pej + pej/	pejpej	'float'
4.	/tej + tejet/	tejtejet	'eat breakfast'
5.	/t͡ʂej + t͡ʂej/	t͡ʂejt͡ʂej	'be torn'
6.	/ŋaj + ŋaj/	ŋajŋaj	'bay (of dogs)'
7.	/mem + mem/	memmem	'sweet'
8.	/pap + pap/	pampap	'swim'
9.	/pep + pepe/	pempepe	'swim to
10.	/mʷopʷ + mʷopʷ/	mʷomʷmʷopʷ	'be out of breath'
11.	/pʷupʷ + pʷupʷ/	pʷumʷpʷupʷ	'fall'
12.	/t͡ʂep + t͡ʂepek/	t͡ʂepet͡ʂepek	'kick (tr.)'
13.	/t͡ʂep + t͡ʂepe/	t͡ʂepet͡ʂep	'kick (intr.)'
14.	/t͡ʂep + t͡ʂepi/	t͡ʂepit͡ʂep	'begin'
15.	/sip + sipet/	sipisipet	'shake out'
16.	! /sop + sopuk/	sop*ɯ*sopuk	'intercept'
17.	/tam + taman/	tamataman	'remember'
18.	!/tipʷ + tipʷ/	tipʷ*ɨ*tipʷ	'grassy'
19.	/nen + nenek/	nennenek	'commit adultery'
20.	/tun + tune/	tuntune	'tie together'
21.	/sin + sinom/	sinsinom	'sink in'
22.	/sin + sile/	sinsile	'guard'
23.	/sen + sel/	sensel	'be tied'
24.	/tot + tot/	tontot	'frequent'
25.	/tit + tit/	tintit	'build a wall'
26.	/sas + sas/	sansas	'stagger'
27.	/sis + sis/	sinsis	'speak with an accent'

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[1] For verbs glossed '*X*', the reduplicated form usually means '*X*ing' ('*X*' is the gloss of the root)

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28.	/pet + pet/	petipet	'be squeezed'
29.	/pat + pataak/	patapataak	'preach'
30.	/was + wasas/	wasawasas	'stagger'
31.	/kat + katek/	katakatek	'be kind'
32.	/kat + katall/	katakatall	'swallow'
33.	! /kat + katoore/	katɪkatoore	'subtract'
34.	/mas + masukun/	masamasukun	'be blind'
35.	/mʷas + mʷas/	mʷasamʷas	'rotten'
36.	/t͡sat͡s + t͡sat͡s/	t͡san t͡sat͡s	'writhe'
37.	/net͡s + net͡s/	net͡sinet͡s	'sell'
38.	/set͡s + set͡sik/	set͡siset͡sik	'quick in performing action'
39.	/set͡s + set͡s/	set͡seset͡s	'artificially ripen breadfruit'
40.	/ŋoŋ + ŋoŋ/	ŋoŋŋoŋ	'bark'
41.	/kaŋ + kaŋ/	kaŋkaŋ	'eating'
42.	/kak + kak/	kaŋkak	'able'
43.	/kik + kik/	kiŋkik	'kick'
44.	/pik + pik/	pikapik	'sandy'

Rehg, Kenneth & Damien Sohl. 1981. *Ponapean Reference Grammar*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.