

# Boolean Monadic Recursive Schemes for Phonological Analysis: A tutorial

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# Overview

- A theory of phonology...
  - allows us to directly state linguistically significant generalizations;
  - captures abstract universals about the phonological cognitive module;
  - (and is also learnable)

# Overview

- **Boolean monadic recursive schemes (BMRS)** is a logical formalism for implementing such a theory

# Overview

An example:

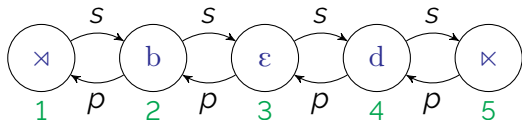
$$\begin{aligned} \acute{\sigma}_o(x) = & \text{ if } \text{final}_i(x) \text{ then } \perp \text{ else} \\ & \text{ if } \acute{\sigma}_o(\rho(x)) \text{ then } \top \text{ else} \\ & \acute{\sigma}_i(x) \end{aligned}$$

in:	$\sigma$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\sigma$	$\sigma$	$\sigma$	$\sigma$
$\acute{\sigma}_i(x)$	$\perp$	$\top$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$
$\acute{\sigma}_o(x)$	$\perp$	$\top$	$\top$	$\top$	$\top$	$\perp$
out:	$\sigma$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\sigma$

# Boolean Monadic Recursive Schemes (BMRS)

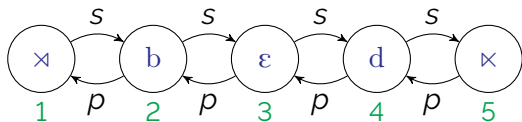
- A logical characterization of a phonological process includes:
  - 1 **Models** (representations)
  - 2 a **logical language** for describing properties
  - 3 an **interpretation** for describing the *output* structure

# BMRS: String Models



- **indices** (elements in the structure)
- **order functions**  $p$  and  $s$
- **properties** of the indices

# BMRS: String Models



## ■ Featural properties:

	1	2	3	4	5	
$[\text{sonorant}]_i(x)$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\top$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\top = \text{true}$ $\perp = \text{false}$
$[\text{voice}]_i(x)$	$\perp$	$\top$	$\top$	$\top$	$\perp$	
$\times_i(x)$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\top$	
$\times_i(s(x))$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\top$	$\perp$	

# BMRS: Logical language

The core of BMRS syntax are expressions of the form

`if  $A$  then  $B$  else  $C$`

that return boolean values ( $\top$  or  $\perp$ )



# BMRS: Logical language

Ex.,

if [son]<sub>i</sub>(x) then  $\perp$  else [voi]<sub>i</sub>(x)

# BMRS: Logical language

Ex.,

if  $[\text{son}]_i(x)$  then  $\perp$  else  $[\text{voi}]_i(x)$

	$\times$	$b$	$\epsilon$	$d$	$\times$
$[\text{sonorant}]_i(x)$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\top$	$\perp$	$\perp$
$[\text{voice}]_i(x)$	$\perp$	$\top$	$\top$	$\top$	$\perp$
	$\perp$	$\top$	$\perp$	$\top$	$\perp$

## BMRS: Logical language

$A$ ,  $B$ , or  $C$  can be another expression

```
if [son]i( $x$ ) then  $\perp$  else  
  if [voi]i( $x$ ) then  $\top$  else  $\perp$ 
```

Usually this is  $C$ , to chain together expressions

# BMRS: Logical language

Expressions define new properties

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} -\text{son} \\ +\text{voi} \end{array} \right]_i (x) := \text{if } [\text{son}]_i(x) \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } [\text{voi}]_i(x)$$

# BMRS: Logical language

Expressions define new properties

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} -\text{son} \\ +\text{voi} \end{array} \right]_i (x) := \text{if } [\text{son}]_i(x) \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } [\text{voi}]_i(x)$$

$$\text{final}_i(x) := \text{if } \times (s(x)) \text{ then } \top \text{ else } \perp$$

# BMRS: Logical language

Expressions define new properties

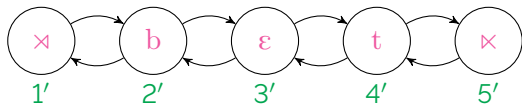
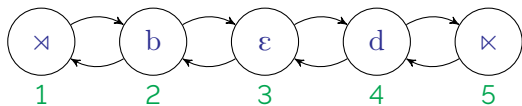
$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} -\text{son} \\ +\text{voi} \end{array} \right]_i (x) := \text{if } [\text{son}]_i(x) \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } [\text{voi}]_i(x)$$

$$\text{final}_i(x) := \text{if } \times (s(x)) \text{ then } \top \text{ else } \perp$$

$$D\#_i(x) := \text{if } \left[ \begin{array}{c} -\text{son} \\ +\text{voi} \end{array} \right]_i (x) \text{ then } \text{final}(x) \text{ else } \perp$$

# BMRS: Interpretations

Word-final obstruent devoicing:



# BMRS: Interpretations

	×	b	ε	d	×
[sonorant] <sub>i</sub> (x)	⊥	⊥	⊤	⊥	⊥
[voice] <sub>i</sub> (x)	⊥	⊤	⊤	⊤	⊥
[cor] <sub>i</sub> (x)	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊤	⊥
[sonorant] <sub>o</sub> (x)	⊥	⊥	⊤	⊥	⊥
[voice] <sub>o</sub> (x)	⊥	⊤	⊤	⊥	⊥
[cor] <sub>o</sub> (x)	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊤	⊥
	×	b	ε	t	×

- **interpretations** specify maps by defining output structures in terms of the input structures (Engelfriet & Hoogeboom 2001)



# BMRS: Interpretations

**Scheme** - series of definitions of (output) properties

$$\begin{aligned}[\text{son}]_o(x) &= \dots \\ [\text{voi}]_o(x) &= \dots \\ [\text{cor}]_o(x) &= \dots\end{aligned}$$

Properties in a **BMRS** are

- **boolean**
- **monadic** (unary)
- **recursive**

## BMRS: Interpretations

Output properties assert the conditions under which a segment is + for a given feature **in the output structure**.

$$\begin{aligned}[\text{son}]_o(x) &= \dots \\ [\text{voi}]_o(x) &= \dots \\ [\text{cor}]_o(x) &= \dots\end{aligned}$$

# BMRS: Interpretations

Word-final obstruent devoicing:

$$[\text{son}]_o(x) = \dots$$

$$[\text{voi}]_o(x) = \dots$$

$$[\text{cor}]_o(x) = \dots$$

	×	b	ε	d	×
$[\text{son}]_i(x)$	⊥	⊥	⊤	⊥	⊥
$[\text{voi}]_i(x)$	⊥	⊤	⊤	⊤	⊥
$[\text{cor}]_i(x)$	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊤	⊥
$[\text{son}]_o(x)$					
$[\text{voi}]_o(x)$					
$[\text{cor}]_o(x)$					
	×	b	ε	t	×

# BMRS: Interpretations

Word-final obstruent devoicing:

$$[\text{son}]_o(x) = [\text{son}]_i(x)$$

$$[\text{voi}]_o(x) = \dots$$

$$[\text{cor}]_o(x) = \dots$$

	×	b	ε	d	×
$[\text{son}]_i(x)$	⊥	⊥	⊤	⊥	⊥
$[\text{voi}]_i(x)$	⊥	⊤	⊤	⊤	⊥
$[\text{cor}]_i(x)$	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊤	⊥
$[\text{son}]_o(x)$	⊥	⊥	⊤	⊥	⊥
$[\text{voi}]_o(x)$					
$[\text{cor}]_o(x)$					
	×	b	ε	t	×

# BMRS: Interpretations

Word-final obstruent devoicing:

$$[\text{son}]_o(x) = [\text{son}]_i(x)$$

$$[\text{voi}]_o(x) = \dots$$

$$[\text{cor}]_o(x) = [\text{cor}]_i(x)$$

	×	b	ε	d	×
$[\text{son}]_i(x)$	⊥	⊥	⊤	⊥	⊥
$[\text{voi}]_i(x)$	⊥	⊤	⊤	⊤	⊥
$[\text{cor}]_i(x)$	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊤	⊥
$[\text{son}]_o(x)$	⊥	⊥	⊤	⊥	⊥
$[\text{voi}]_o(x)$					
$[\text{cor}]_o(x)$	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊤	⊥
	×	b	ε	t	×

# BMRS: Interpretations

Word-final obstruent devoicing:

$$\begin{aligned}[\text{son}]_o(x) &= [\text{son}]_i(x) \\ [\text{voi}]_o(x) &= \text{if } D\#_i(x) \text{ then } \perp \text{ else } [\text{voi}]_i(x) \\ [\text{cor}]_o(x) &= [\text{cor}]_i(x)\end{aligned}$$

	×	b	ε	d	×
$[\text{son}]_i(x)$	⊥	⊥	⊤	⊥	⊥
$[\text{voi}]_i(x)$	⊥	⊤	⊤	⊤	⊥
$[\text{cor}]_i(x)$	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊤	⊥
$[\text{son}]_o(x)$	⊥	⊥	⊤	⊥	⊥
$[\text{voi}]_o(x)$	⊥	⊤	⊤	⊥	⊥
$[\text{cor}]_o(x)$	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊤	⊥
	×	b	ε	t	×

## H-tone spread to penult

$\acute{\sigma}\sigma \quad \mapsto \quad \acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}$   
 $\sigma\acute{\sigma}\sigma\sigma \quad \mapsto \quad \sigma\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}$   
 $\sigma\sigma\acute{\sigma}\sigma \quad \mapsto \quad \sigma\sigma\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}$   
 $\sigma\acute{\sigma}\sigma\sigma\sigma \quad \mapsto \quad \sigma\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}$   
etc.

## H-tone spread to penult

$\acute{\sigma}\sigma\sigma \quad \mapsto \quad \acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}$   
 $\sigma\acute{\sigma}\sigma\sigma\sigma \quad \mapsto \quad \sigma\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}$   
 $\sigma\sigma\acute{\sigma}\sigma\sigma \quad \mapsto \quad \sigma\sigma\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}$   
 $\sigma\acute{\sigma}\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma \quad \mapsto \quad \sigma\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}$   
etc.

$$\acute{\sigma}_0(x) = ?$$



# BMRS: Recursion

## H-tone spread to penult

$$\sigma\acute{\sigma}\sigma\sigma\sigma \mapsto \sigma\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}\sigma$$

<hr/>						
in:	$\sigma$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\sigma$	$\sigma$	$\sigma$	$\sigma$
<hr/>						
$\acute{\sigma}_i(x)$	$\perp$	$\top$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$
$\acute{\sigma}_o(x)$						
<hr/>						
out:	$\sigma$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\sigma$

$$\acute{\sigma}_o(x) =$$

# BMRS: Recursion

## H-tone spread to penult

$$\sigma\acute{\sigma}\sigma\sigma\sigma \mapsto \sigma\acute{\acute{\sigma}}\acute{\acute{\sigma}}\acute{\acute{\sigma}}\sigma$$

in:	$\sigma$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\sigma$	$\sigma$	$\sigma$	$\sigma$
$\acute{\sigma}_i(x)$	$\perp$	$\top$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$
$\acute{\sigma}_o(x)$	$\perp$	$\top$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$
out:	$\sigma$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\sigma$

$$\acute{\sigma}_o(x) =$$

$$\acute{\sigma}_i(x)$$

# BMRS: Recursion

## H-tone spread to penult

$$\sigma\acute{\sigma}\sigma\sigma\sigma \mapsto \sigma\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}\sigma$$

in:	$\sigma$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\sigma$	$\sigma$	$\sigma$	$\sigma$
$\acute{\sigma}_i(x)$	$\perp$	$\top$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$
$\acute{\sigma}_o(x)$	$\perp$	$\top$	$\top$	$\top$	$\top$	$\top$
out:	$\sigma$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\sigma$

$$\acute{\sigma}_o(x) = \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \acute{\sigma}_o(p(x)) \text{ then } \top \text{ else} \\ \acute{\sigma}_i(x) \end{array}$$

# BMRS: Recursion

## H-tone spread to penult

$$\sigma\acute{\sigma}\sigma\sigma\sigma \mapsto \sigma\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}\sigma$$

in:	$\sigma$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\sigma$	$\sigma$	$\sigma$	$\sigma$
$\acute{\sigma}_i(x)$	$\perp$	$\top$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$
$\acute{\sigma}_o(x)$	$\perp$	$\top$	$\top$	$\top$	$\top$	$\perp$
out:	$\sigma$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\acute{\sigma}$	$\sigma$

$$\begin{aligned} \acute{\sigma}_o(x) = & \text{if final}(x) \text{ then } \perp \text{ else} \\ & \text{if } \acute{\sigma}_o(p(x)) \text{ then } \top \text{ else} \\ & \acute{\sigma}_i(x) \end{aligned}$$

# BMRS: Review

BMRSs are

- logical descriptions of maps
- series of definitions of the form

$$\begin{aligned} [F]_o(x) = & \text{ if (condition 1)(x) then } \top/\perp \text{ else} \\ & \text{ if (condition 2)(x) then } \top/\perp \text{ else} \\ & \vdots \\ & [F]_i(x) \end{aligned}$$

- computationally restrictive (Bhaskar et al., 2020)

## A Homework Assignment: Iny

- Iny (Ribeiro 2002, 2012) ATR harmony requires both reference to input and output

/r-ε-rɔ=r-e/	[rerore]	"I ate it"
/b-∅-ɪ-krɔ=kre/	[bikrokre]	"You will cut it"
/r-ε-hãdɛ=r-e/	[rɛhãdɛre]	"I hit it"
/brɔrɛ-dĩ/	[broreni]	"cow"
/wa-θɛ-ritʃɔrɛ/	[waθeritʃɔrɛ]	"my sibling"
/kɔdʊ-dĩ/	[kɔdʊni]	"a type of turtle" PL'
/r-ε-hɪ=r-e/	[rɛhire]	"I drove it away"

# Iny in BMRSSs

- Some hints:
  - 1 Define the relevant sets of natural classes,
  - 2 then write a formula to define the conditions under which vowels surface as  $[\pm\text{ATR}]$  (and the other features).

# Iny in BMRSSs

## 1 Natural class properties

- $[+ATR, +hi]_i(x) =$
- $[+ATR, -hi, -lo, -nas]_o(x) =$

## 2 Output features

- $[high]_o(x) =$
- $[low]_o(x) =$
- $[nasal]_o(x) =$
- $[ATR]_o(x) =$



# Iny in BMRs

Answers on  
`adamjardine.net/bmrstutorial`



# Ideas for AMP 2023 Submissions on BMRS

- What restrictions should we put on BMRS for defining natural classes?
- What does a tertiary feature system look like in BMRS? See Turkish voicing alternations as described in e.g., Inkelas (1995).
- BMRS captures elsewhere condition-type effects well. What about non-derived environment blocking?
- What is the status of intermediate representations? See, e.g., Gleim (2019) for a feeding Duke of York analysis of tone-epenthesis interactions in Arapaho.
- How does BMRS capture the typology of stress patterns? (E.g., in Gordon 2002)