Reduplication

Partial reduplication poses questions for phonology
a.   What is the size of the reduplicant? Can it be expressed in phonological terms as a fixed size template?
b.   What part of the base is copied? Do affixes always copy the adjacent material?
c.   Are suprasegmental features such as tone copied?
d.   Do phonological processes apply to the reduplicant as in the base?

A. Lushootseed (Central Salishan, spoken in Washington State, USA)

			Diminutive	
a.	ʔalʔal	'house'	*ʔa*ʔalʔal	'hut'
b.	ʔuqʷ'u-d	'pull out'	*ʔu*ʔuqʷ'u-d	'pull part way out'
c.	hiw-il	'go ahead'	*hi*hiwil	'go on ahead a bit'
d.	s-kʷ'uy	'mother'	*kʷ'u*kʷ'uy	'poor dear mother'
e.	q'ixʷ	'upstream'	*q'i*q'ixʷ	'a little upstream'

(Bates, Hess & Hilbert 1994, Urbanczyk 2000)

B. Creek (Muskogean, spoken in Oklahoma and Florida)

	singular	*plural*	
a.	hasátki:	hasat*ha*kí:	'clean'
b.	likácwi:	likac*li*wí:	'nasty, dirty, filthy'
c.	lowácki:	lowac*lo*kí:	'soft'
d.	cámpi:	cam*ca*pí:	'sweet'
e.	citákki:	citak*ci*kí:	'torn up, mashed'
f.	holwakí:	holwa:*ho*kí:	'ugly, naughty'

(Haas 1997; Martin and Mauldin 2000)

C. Mokilese (Malayo-Polynesian, Austronesian, spoken on Mokil Atoll, Micronesia)

		progressive	
a.	podok	*pod*podok	'plant'
b.	kaso	*kas*kaso	'throw'
c.	wadek	*wad*wadek	'read'
d.	poki	*pok*poki	'beat'
e.	pa	*paa*pa	'weave'
f.	diar	*dii*diar	'find'
g.	kooko	*koo*kooko	'grind coconut'
h.	caak	*caa*caak	'bend'

(Harrison 1973, 1976)

What is the size of the reduplicant in each case? Can it be expressed in phonological terms as a 'template'? What part of the root is copied?

D. Mayo (Uto-Aztecan, spoken in Mexico)

There are two classes of words in Mayo: Class 1 has initial stress and Class 2 has stress on the second syllable. Syllable boundaries are indicated with a dot: [.].

	stem	*habitual*	
a.	ˈnok.wa	ˈnok.nok.wa	'known language'
b.	ˈwat.ti.a.wa	ˈwat.wat.ti.a.wa	'put'
c.	ˈbuj.te	ˈbuj.buj.te	'run'
d.	ˈno.ka	ˈnon.no.ka	'know language'
e.	ˈju.ke	ˈjuj.ju.ke	'rain'
f.	ˈhi.ma	ˈhih.hi.ma	'throw'
g.	no.ˈka	nok.ˈno.ka	'speak'
h.	ba.ˈna	ban.ˈba.na	'cry'
i.	si.ˈme	sim.ˈsi.me	'go'
j.	om.ˈte	om.ˈom.te	'hate'

What is the size of the reduplicant? What generalizations determine which consonant gets copied?

E. Akan (Kwa, spoken in Ghana)

repetitive action

a.	dá	*dì*dá	'sleep'
b.	tã́	*tĩ̀*tã́	'fart'
c.	hú	*hù*hú	'see'
d.	pέ	*pì*pέ	'look for'
e.	sɔ́	*sò*sɔ́	'weld'
f.	tí	*tì*tí	'hear'

g.	pɔ́n	*pòn*pɔ́n	'close'
h.	káŋ	*kìŋ*káŋ	'read'
i.	sέŋ	*sìŋ*sέŋ	'hang'
j.	pám	*pìm*pám	'sew'

k.	kásà	kásà*kàsà*	'speak'
l.	kúrà	kúrà*kùrà*	'hold'
m.	wárì	wárì*wàrì*	'marry'
n.	tìrέ	tìrέ*tìrὲ*	'spread'
o.	sòmá	sòmá*sòmà*	'send'

How is the size of the reduplicant determined?
What phonological properties of the reduplicant are not copied from the base?
How would you characterize the reduplicant template in each of the three sets?