'ELSEWHERE REVERSAL' IRANIAN ARMENIAN VERBS

ELSEWHERE REVERSAL

An 'elsewhere' rule and conditioned rule swap places. Apparent analogical extension of a minority pattern. • Observed in Tehrani Iranian Armenian perfect stems relative to

conservative Eastern Armenian

	[PFV]	тГс	ст]	,
AJF	ΓΓν]	ι[Γ	51]	-

Conservativ
(Eastern Ar.
-ø-a- / LIST

-c'-i- / ELSEWHERE

Innovative (Iranian Ar.)

-c'-i- / TH[=a] _____ -Ø-a- / ELSEWHERE

ACQUISITION AND CHANGE

ACQUISITION AS A DRIVER OF ACTUATION

Actuation = Innovation + Propagation

(Labov et al. 1972)

- Language acquisition is a major source of innovation
- Implicated in phonological, morphological, syntactic changes
- Paired with a sociolinguistic model of propagation, a concrete innovation by acquisition makes predictions about change

INNOVATION: THE TOLERANCE PRINCIPLE (TP)



Productive

Non-Productive

The tolerance threshold $\theta = N / \ln N$ (Yang, 2016):

N = number of verbs learned so far exhibiting pattern **R** *e* = number of verbs learned so far predicted to exhibit *R* but don't

Learn productive *R* if:

few enough verbs that do not obey the pattern R ($e < \theta$)

Memorize *R* if:

Too many known verbs do not obey the pattern R ($e > \theta$)

- Over-regularization may occur when a learner lexicon supports alternative productive pattern not supported in adult lexicons
- This is actuation if it gets a foothold in the population
- A concrete quantitative model of productivity makes testable predictions about innovation

INNOVATIONS IN THE IRANIAN ARMENIAN PAST TENSE







VERB CLASSES IN ARMENIAN

- A-Class and E-Class distinguished by theme vowel (TH)
- Pattern identically in Eastern Ar. except for TH
- A subset of E-Class is irregular. They have unique perfects in <-a->

Form	A-Clas	s 'read'	E-Cla	ss 'sing'	Irreg	ular 'eat'	Analysis
East Ar. INF	/kart ^h -a-l/	<kard-a-l></kard-a-l>	/jerk ^h -e-l/	<erg-e-l></erg-e-l>	/ut-e-l/	<ut-e-l></ut-e-l>	√-TH-INF
PST.PFV.3PL	/kart ^h -a-ts ^h -i-n/	<kard-a-c'-i-n></kard-a-c'-i-n>	/jerk ^h -e-ts ^h -i-n/	<erg-e-c'-i-n></erg-e-c'-i-n>	/ker-∞-∞-a-n/	<ker-∅-∅-a-n></ker-∅-∅-a-n>	√-TH-PFV-PST-3PL
PST.IPFV.3PL	/kart ^h -aj-i-n/	<kard-ay-i-n></kard-ay-i-n>	/jerk ^h -ej-i-n/	<erg-e-i-n></erg-e-i-n>	/ut-ej-i-n/	<ut-e-i-n></ut-e-i-n>	√-TH-PST-3PL
Iran Ar. INF	/kɒˌt ^h -ɒ-l/	<kard-a-l></kard-a-l>	/jerk ^h -e-l/	<erg-e-l></erg-e-l>	/ut-e-l/	<ut-e-l></ut-e-l>	√-TH-INF
PST.PFV.3PL	/kɒɹtʰ-ɒ-t͡sʰ-i-n/	<kard-a-c'-i-n></kard-a-c'-i-n>	/jeぇk ^h -ø-ɒ-n/	<erg-ø-a-n></erg-ø-a-n>	/ke _l -∞-ɒ-n/	<ker-∅-a-n></ker-∅-a-n>	√-TH-PST.PFV-3PL
PST.IPFV.3PL	/kɒˌt ^h -ɒj-i-n/	<kard-ay-i-n></kard-ay-i-n>	/je _l k ^h -Ø-i-n/	<erg-ø-i-n></erg-ø-i-n>	/ut-Ø-i-n/	<ut-ø-i-n></ut-ø-i-n>	√-TH-PST.IPFV-3PL

• Conservative varieties exhibit <-a-> perfects in the 3SG of a few high-frequency verbs ('*sit*,' '*bring*,' '*give*, '*say*'...)

METHODOLOGY

ESTIMATING LEARNER VOCABULARIES

A frequency-sorted lexicon of Eastern Ar. (\u00eduqupjuu, 1983) is treated as the starting point for the change Methodology from corpus-based acquisition research Learner lexicons are estimated from the high-freq items Good estimates when sampling from non-CDS (Kodner, 2020)

- In terms of lexicon size (2-300 verbs by 3;0, 500+ by age 5;0), distr. of morphological inflection, and semantic contents
- Development estimated with successively larger samples V

APPLYING THE TOLERANCE PRINCIPLE

Tests feasibility of paths of learner-driven innovation

- Generalizations are applied recursively at each estimated N
- Broader generalizations are evaluated based on the outcome of narrower generalizations

SELECTED REFERENCES

Kodner, J. (2020). *Language Acquisition in the Past*. Labov, W., Yaeger, M., & Steiner, R. (1972). A quantitative study of sound change in progress Martirosyan, Hrach. 2019. The Armenian dialects. Yang, C. (2016). The Price of Linguistic Productivity. Ղազարյան, B. (1982). Ժամանակակից հայոց լեզվի հաճախականության բառարան։ Մոտավորապես 36200 բառ [Frequency dictionary of modern Armenian: Approximately 36200 words].

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INNOVATIONS IN IRANIAN ARMENIAN

- Hiatus repair by deletion in E-Class imperfect: replaced repair by glide insertion:
- -TH-c'-i formerly shared with A-Class

and disyllabic verbs (Martirosyan, 2019)

MODELING THE ELSEWHERE REVERSAL

Set up a novel possible generalization only available in Iranian Armenian

TH-PST surfaces as <-i-> for PST/__IPFV, <-a> for PST/__PFV, **Perfectivity is not spelled out.**

Irregulars support, but TH in PFV.IPFV and <-c'-i>PST.PFV are counterevidence

2. OVER-GENERALIZATION AND THE NOVEL GRAMMAR

The initial state is generated by the conservative grammar with (1) **N** = All known PST.PFV and PFV.IPFV stems *e* = Known A-Class PST and regular E-Class PST.PFV forms Tenable for intransitive verbs up to V=100, for 2-syll intransitives to V=300 \rightarrow for all E-Class verbs up to V=300 is already productive for 2-syll → permanently for all intransitive E-Class if already productive for 2-syll → permanently for all E-Class if already productive for 2-syll and intranstives



intranstivies E-Class up to "school age"



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/ei/ > [i] /ei/ > [eji] • **Regular E-Class perfect ending in surface -a-** like irregulars replaced

• In Conservative varieties, <-a-> perfects are more likely in intransitives

1. PHONOLOGICAL CHANGE IN THE IMPERFECTIVE

All E-Class up to "school age" All intransitives and 2-sylls

For all E-Class. "Elsewhere Reversal"