

Allomorphy and Accentuation of *-ory* and *-ive*

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As is well-known, the suffixes *-ory* and *-ive* exhibit seemingly 'allomorphy' phenomenon. Consider the following examples:

- (1) a. dismissory (< dismiss), sensory (< sense), vomitory (< vomit)
b. reflexive (< reflex), regressive (< regress), active (< act)
- (2) a. signatory (< sign), reformatory (< reform), observatory (< observe)
b. accusative (< accuse), conservative (< conserve), provocative (< provoke)

While the suffixes are attached directly to the stems in the a-examples, it is the forms which have the sequence *-æ-* at the beginning that are attached in the b-examples. In this talk, I proposed the following specification for the suffixes to account for this 'allomorphy' phenomena.

- (3) *-ory* and *-ive* are specified as attaching to voiceless coronal obstruents (i.e. /s/ or /t/).

In cases in which this specification is not satisfied, I propose, the suffix *-æte* is brought in between the stem and the suffix. Note that *-æte* ends with /t/, which satisfies the specification. I will attribute the reason why this suffix is chosen to its special status, which is observed in accentuation and *-able*-suffixation. The former is examined below and the latter is clarified in the comparison *communicate/communicable*, where *-æte* is deleted.

The stress pattern of words with these suffixes is illustrated in the following examples.

- (4) a. áuditory, vómitory, tránsitory, premónitory, depósitory
b. olfáctory, satisfáctory, diréctory, contradíctory, introdúctory
c. reconcíliatory, áleatory, antíciatory, ádulatory
d. condémnatory, refórmatory, obsérvatory, confíscatory

- (5) a. prohibitive, infinitive, sécretive, cónitive, púrposive
 b. pervásive, adáptive, decísive, conclúsive, inténsive
 c. contínuative, significative, imáginative, appréciative
 d. consérvative, affirmative, contéplative, alternative

The primary stress falls on the preceding syllable of *-oryl-ive* (the b-examples) and *-atory/-ative* (the d-examples) when the syllable is heavy, and on the second nearest syllable when the preceding syllable is light (a- and c-examples). This fact suggests that the sequence *-at-* is skipped in the calculation of stress assignment at the cyclic level. Therefore, I propose the following conditions for *-ate* to account for the accentuation, which would result from the suffix's peculiarity.

- (6) a. *-ate* Condition (i): *-ate* cannot be stress-bearing word-internally by constituting a foot on its own.
 b. *-ate* Condition (ii): *-ate* must be short after a heavy syllable word-internally.

These conditions account for the stress pattern of the words in (4) and (5), as we see in (7).

- (7)
- | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| * * * * | *
(* *)
(* *) (*) < * > | *
(*)
(* *) * < * > |
| generative | → gene ra tive | → generative |

The *-ate* Condition (ii) accounts for shortening phenomena observed in words with *-ive*. Note that the metrical structure constructed in my analysis satisfies the structural description of the shortening rule formulated by Halle and Vergnaud (1987).

- (8)
- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| * * * * | * * * *
(* *)
(*) (* *) < * > | *
(* *)
(*) (* *) < * > |
| conservative | → conservative | → conserva tive |
| H H | H L | |