

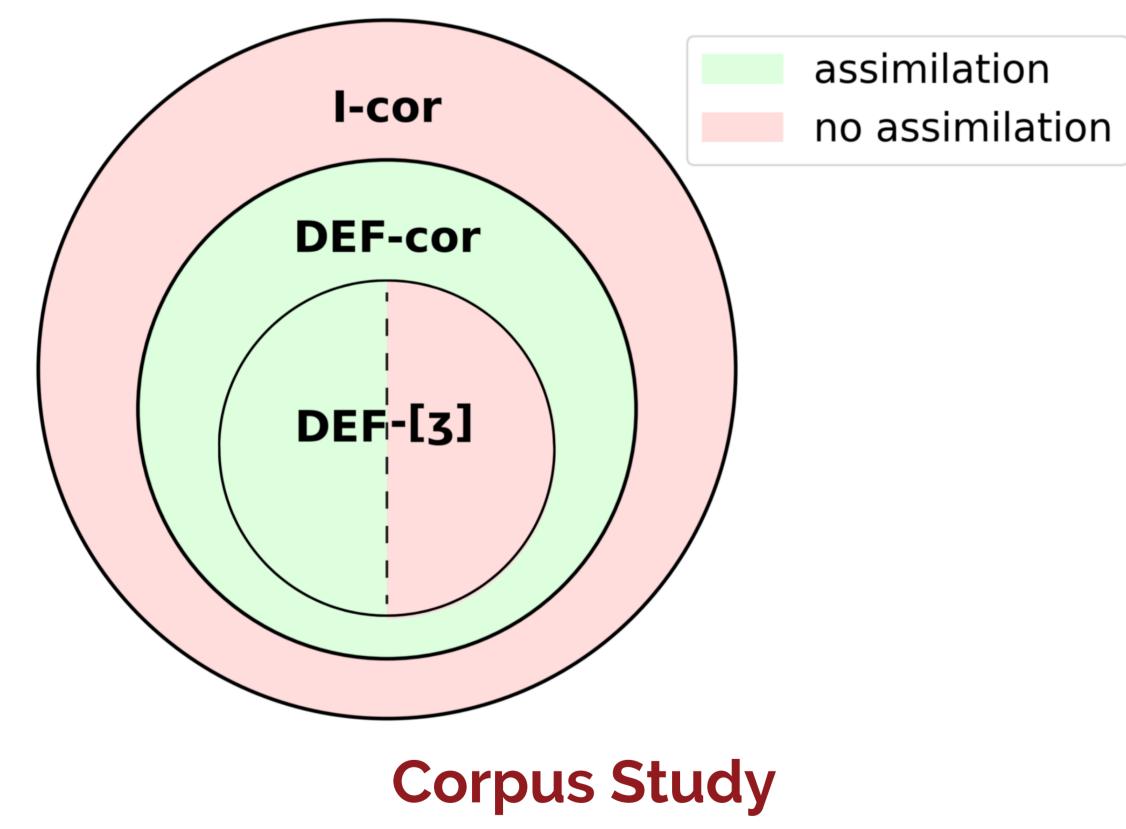
# Variable and Exceptional Assimilation of the Definite Article I- in Moroccan Arabic

# Introduction

 When the definite article [I] is followed by a coronal, total assimilation occurs, except for some words beginning with [3], where assimilation is variable:

PREP-cor	no assimilation	daro	l-daro
DEF-cor	assimilation	dar	d-dar
DEF-[3]	assimilation	zoqa	3-30qa
	no assimilation	zomhor	l-zomhor

- I show that the variation of [3] words is conditioned by the segment that follows [3].
- I propose a MaxEnt model that learns the entire grammar, predicting exceptionality for both assimilated and non-assimilated [3] words.



- I created and examined a corpus of 120 [3]-initial nouns, 76 of which assimilate and 44 do not.
- Sources of data: author, other native speakers, Darija Open Dataset (Outchakoucht & Es-Samaali, 2021), Moroccan Arabic-English dictionary (Harrell & Sobelman, 1966) and other previous work.

 $\rightarrow$  Assimilation is phonologically conditioned by the following context: full vowel, schwa, or consonant.

# Ali Nirheche

University of Massachusetts Amherst

### Learning

'to house'

'the house'

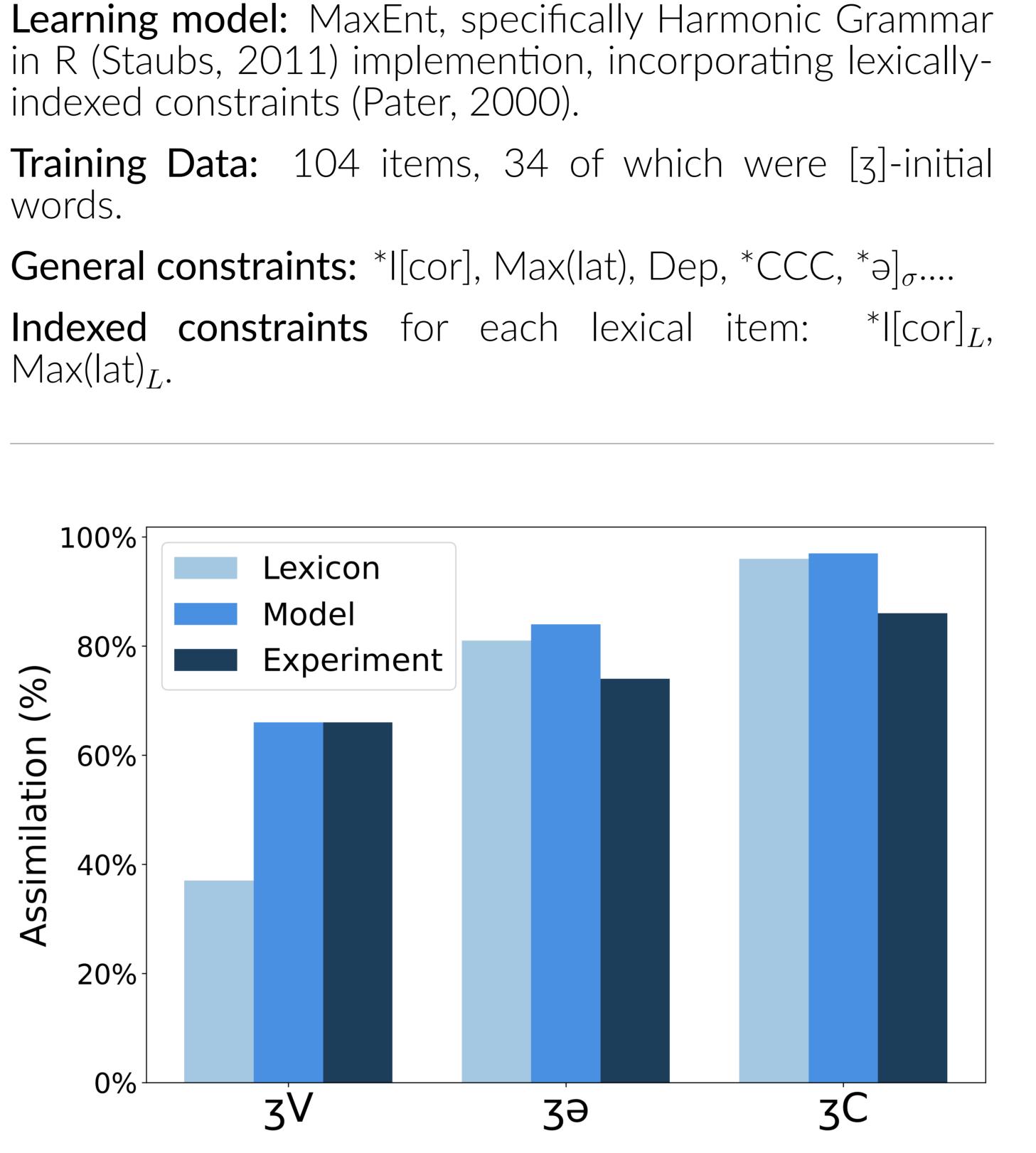
'the gathering'

'the audience'

indexed constraints (Pater, 2000).

words.

 $Max(lat)_L$ .



**Results:** the model gave weight to the indexed constraints depending on the following context and assimilation pattern, e.g.:

> Context Assimilates Yes 3V No

 $\rightarrow$  Predictions for nonce words aligned with lexicon, except for [3V] context.

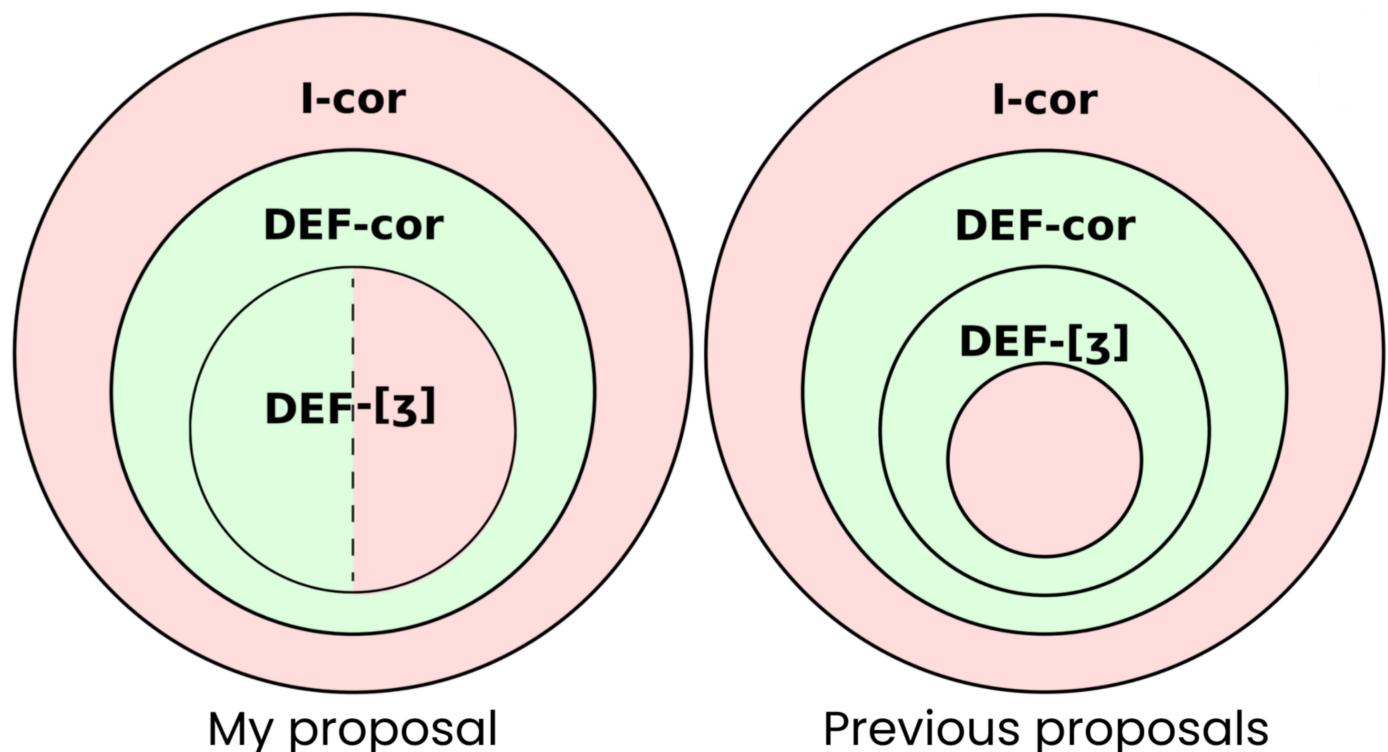
Weights				
*I[cor]	Max(lat)			
7.3	0			
()	8.1			

# **Nonce-word experiment**

Context	non-cor	non-[ʒ]-cor	[3]-initial
CV	ħan	Sar	zin, zas
Cə	bərx	dənt	ʒərq, ʒəħt
СС	kfax	∫ruf	zmir, zbuq

 $\rightarrow$  The proposed MaxEnt model with indexed constraints learned the entire grammar of [I] followed by a coronal.

 $\rightarrow$  Assimilation of the definite artcile to [3] words displays patterned exceptionality where both assimilated and nonassimilated [3] words can be exceptional, contrary to previous proposals (Harrell, 1962; Heath, 1987; Freeman, 2016).



My proposal

 $\rightarrow$  The results support the view that processes are gradient and driven by lexical statistics.



• A forced-choice acceptability judgment experiment. • Participants: 32 adult Moroccan Arabic speakers. • Materials: 42 words (6 real words and 36 nonce words).

• **Procedure:** listening to assimilated and non-assimilated versions of each item and selecting their preference.

 $\rightarrow$  The results aligned with the model predictions.

## Conclusions