

## Strictly Local Languages

fact<sub>k</sub>(w)       $w$  is  $k$ -fact of  $w$  if  $w = w_1 u w_2$

$G \rightsquigarrow$  a SL<sub>k</sub> grammar if  $G \subseteq \text{fact}_k(\Sigma^* \Sigma^*)$



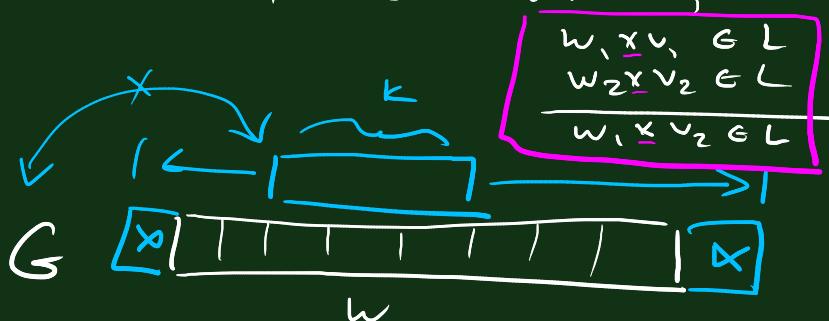
$w \models G$  iff  $\text{fact}_k(\Sigma^* \Sigma^*) \cap G = \emptyset$

$$L(G) = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid w \models G\}$$



$L$  is SL<sub>k</sub> iff  $L = L(G)$  for some SL<sub>k</sub> grammar  $G$

Theorem (Rogers & Pullum 2011)  $L$  is SL<sub>k</sub> iff  $w_1, v_1, w_2, v_2 \in \Sigma^*$ , and for any string  $x$   $|x| = k-1$ , then



## Strictly Piecewise (Rogers et al 2010)

subsequence  $u = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_k \sqsubseteq w$  iff  $w = w_1 \sigma_1 w_2 \sigma_2 \dots w_k \sigma_k w_{k+1}$

$$u \in \Sigma^* \quad \underline{\sigma_i \in \Sigma}$$



Z-subseq of abca

$$\text{ac} \quad \frac{a}{w_1} \frac{ab}{\sigma_1} \frac{c}{w_2} \frac{a}{\sigma_2} \frac{c}{w_3}$$

$$\text{ba} \quad \frac{ab}{w_1} \frac{c}{\sigma_1} \frac{a}{w_2} \frac{c}{\sigma_2} \frac{a}{w_3}$$

$$\text{ab} \quad \frac{a}{w_1} \frac{b}{\sigma_1} \frac{a}{w_2} \frac{c}{\sigma_2} \frac{a}{w_3}$$

$$\text{subseq}_k(w) = \{u \mid u \sqsubseteq w \text{ and } |u| = k\} \quad \text{if } |w| \geq k$$

$$\{u\} \quad \text{if } |w| < k$$

$$\text{subseq}_k(L) = \bigcup_{w \in L} \text{subseq}_k(w)$$

$G \rightsquigarrow$  SP<sub>k</sub> grammar iff  $G \subseteq \text{subseq}_k(\Sigma^*)$

$w \models G$  iff  $\text{subseq}_k(w) \cap G = \emptyset$

$$L(G) = \{w \mid w \models G\}$$

Long-distance interactions in phonology

Sources /s-i-tʃiz-a?/  $\rightarrow$  s-i-tʃiz-a? \*s-i-tʃiz-a?  
/na-s-ʃatʃ/  $\rightarrow$  na-s-ʃatʃ  
\*s...s ✓ S...s

$$L_s \subset \overbrace{\{s, S, a, t\}}^{\Sigma}^*$$

$$L_s = \{ Satas, Satas, \dots \}$$

$$\bar{L}_s = \{ sataS, \dots \}$$

$$G_s = \{ sS \}$$

$$\text{subseq}_2(Satas) = \{ Sa, St, Sa, SS, at, aa, aS, ta, tʃ \}$$

$$\text{subseq}_2(sataS) = \{ sa, st, sc, sS, at, ag, aS, tʃ \}$$

$$L \rightsquigarrow SP_k \text{ iff } L = L(G) \text{ for some } SP_k \text{ grammar}$$

Then (Royer et al 2010)

SP langs are exactly those closed under subsequence  
 $L \rightsquigarrow SP$  &  $\forall w \in L$ , if  $u \in w$ , then  $u \in L$