

The breadth of the candidate set
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How broad is the candidate set that the phonological grammar optimizes over? Does the grammar consider multiple pronunciations of the words in the utterance (*There are two wug[s]* vs. *There are two wug[z]*), variant constructions with small semantic differences (*There are two wugs* vs. *Two wugs are there*), or options with much bigger semantic differences (*There are two wugs* vs. *I can see a couple of little birds*)?

This talk aims to contribute to this debate (Martin 2007, Smith 2015, Shih & al. 2015, Bennett & al. 2016, and many others) with data expanded from Zuraw 2015. The earlier study used a written corpus to examine French coordinated structures of the form *de X et/ou (de) Y* 'of X and/or (of) Y', such as *de tomates et (de) carottes* 'of tomatoes and (of) carrots'. While that study looked only at the factors that condition omitting the second *de*, this talk also looks at the order of X and Y, and at which Xs and Ys get coordinated in the first place--concluding that phonological considerations influence choices at a high level.