Havlík vs. Lower

1. (1) all vowel-zero alternations share
   a. zero in open syllables (Cz: -e-k) and
   b. vowel in closed syllables (Cz: “brzek”)
   Czech (2004)

2. (2) they fall into two patterns according to how sequences of alternating vowels behave:
   a. Havliék vocalizes every other, counting from the right margin.
   b. Lower vocalizes all of them.

3. Havlík vs. Lower in CVCV
   (a) implementation of Havlík vs. Lower
      a. Havlík: alternating vowels = floating melodies are allowed
      b. Lower: alternating vowels = floating melodies cannot occur

4. where we stand now

5. solution 1: alternating vs. non-alternating vowels
   a. Havlík vs. Lower solution
   b. alternating vs. non-alternating vowels are governed by affixes
   c. solution 2: phase-sensitive affixes
      a. Havlík vs. Lower in CVCV
         i. Czech: -e-k “diminutive”
         ii. Lower: -e-k “diminutive”

6. Phase theory
   a. phase theory: phase-marking as a property of affixes (or affix classes) is an idea first put forth by Havelík & Vinegar (1987).
   b. hence phases are phonology-driven: there is one when we observe its phonological effects.
   c. ideally, the phonological traces of a phase coincide with morphological and/or syntactic properties of affixes. This is the original Lexical Phonology generalization called “affix ordering”.
   d. a completely different perspective is “node-driven phase”
   e. node-driven phase is a probabilistic process that has to do with the way phases are triggered.
   f. pass through both (affixes)