The dual nature of the Greek glide as both a phoneme and an allophone of /i/ can be captured if we assume the following representation:

(4) Schema for /i/-/j/ contrast and neutralization in Greek

\[
\text{Heseglu} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c}
\text{Neutral} \\
\text{Neutralized}
\end{array} \right. \]

We also argue that the presence vs. absence of alternations can be – at least partly – predicted by morphological considerations:
- Neuter nouns (3) predictably present alternations vs. lack thereof depending on the noun’s morphological class:
  - /i/-stem final > /j/-suffix > /i/-alternation
  - /i/-stem final > /i/-initial suffix > /i/-alternation
- But why? Paradigm uniformly asks that same number of syllables is preserved across the paradigm.
- Technically, we utilize the Optimality Paradigms framework (McCarthy 2005) and claim that while hiatus is normally admissible (Faith-SI > TV) accounting for context, the number of syllables is a parasyn (should remain the same [cf. Bat-El 2002, OP-Faith-sI], explaining the predictable neutralization. Thus:
  - pe. /ui/ (Nom.Sg.) > pe. /u (Gen.Sg.) > pe. /ui (Nom.Pl.) > pe. /a (Nom.Pl.) > pe. /a (Nom.Pl.) > pe. /a (Nom.Pl.) /i/ (it) is NOT Solutions: /i/ and consequently hypothesized syllabification of /i/i/.
  - Hence: pe. /ui/ (Nom.Sg.) > pe. /u (Nom.Sg.) > pe. /i (Nom.Sg.) > pe. /i (Nom.Sg.)

[5.2. ON SOME PHONETIC AND PHONOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF THE GREEK GLIDE]

There are few phonetic studies of Greek palatalization. Articulatorily palatalization has been shown to involve a shift of the primary articulation towards the palatal region for sonorant alveolars /s/ and /n/ and also for velar obstruents /k, g, x, xi/ (Nicolaids 2003). However, nothing more is known about palatalisation.

Question: How much is the phonological account above reflected in the phonetic realisation?

Method and materials:
- 7 female speaker
- words with /i/ or /j/ (sequenced word-initial and word-final position, as shown in Table below)

Table 5.5.7.8: RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INITIAL</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
<th>PROCESS</th>
<th>FINAL</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If Cl</td>
<td>[ni]</td>
<td>Simple Pal.</td>
<td>Cf</td>
<td>[c]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>[ni]</td>
<td>Simple Pal.</td>
<td>cf</td>
<td>[c]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>[ni]</td>
<td>Simple Pal.</td>
<td>cf</td>
<td>[c]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. ARE GLIDE UNDERLYING?

YES, but it can also be allomorphic.

4. THE GLIDE AND PALATALS

As seen in (3), the /i/-glide alternations between Nom. Sg. and Pl. are realised by means of /i/ vs. palataliser. But what about cases where there is a palatal C in the Nom.Sg. too?

(5) [1]-[3] /i/-altemation with palatalism?

As in (3), the /i/-glide alternations do not present a full account to those of (5) in terms of the identical morphological environment.

Claim: Greek employs both simple and extreme palatalization (SP, EP). SP applies before /i/-/j/ (cf. /j/-trigger), the EP before /i/-/j/ (cf. /i/-trigger) (a glide) fuses with the target, as it is easily recoverable. In SP, the /i/-trigger (a vowel) remains, because its absorption would entail loss of a nucleus (cf. Bateman 2007).

Consequence: palatalism (except for /i/-/j/) in Greek are always derived /h/i/-/h/j/ > /h/j/ (simple palatalization, SP) /h/i/ > /h/j/ > /h/j/ > /h/j/ (extreme palatalization, EP) /h/i/ > /h/j/ (extreme palatalization, EP)

Welcome extension: similar analysis for palatalisation: found in purely phonological contexts (morpheme internally).

Compare: /h/i/-/h/j/ > /h/i/ > /h/j/ (morpheme internally) /h/i/-/h/j/ (morpheme externally) (morpheme internally).

We can now also explain why words like [iia] ‘new’ exist alongside /i/’s. Claim: [iia] > [aia] > through SP. [i]’call process EP, hence realization of the /i/-glide.”