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- Summary of what we know about English stress
    - English distinguishes heavy and light syllables
      - syllables with codas and with tense vowels are heavy, others are light
    - English builds quantity-sensitive trochaic feet
      - extrametricality in nouns (final syllable doesn't count)
      - consonant extrametricality in verbs (final consonant doesn't count)
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■ nouns

América

cinema

aspáragus

metrópolis

aróma

hiátus

horízon

coróna

veránda

agénda

consénsus

synópsis

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■ verbs and adjectives

<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
develop	maintain	torment
astonish	appear	usurp
surrender	erase	expect
demolish	reveal	collapse
embarrass	allow	molest
illicit	supreme	absurd
common	obscure	overt
implicit	remote	complex

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- Directionality

- R-to-L for primary stress, in short words
- in longer words with secondary stress, things are more complex

àbracadábra

Winnepesáukee

- Secondary stress seems to be assigned L-to-R

- Syllable weight also matters

Tìcònderóga

- The details are very complex...

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- More evidence for English feet: flapping
  - Flapping usually applies between a stressed and an unstressed syllable

□ flapping:      wáter              cíder  
                    ládder              léader

□ no flapping:      atómic  
                            tomáto

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- Foot structure

(wáter)

(cíder)

(ládder)

(léader)

a(tómic)

to(máto)

- Flapping applies *foot-internally*

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- Flapping or no flapping?

Nàvratilóva

Mèditerráneas

- The consonants are not foot-internal

(Nàvra)ti(lóva)

(Mèdi)te(rráneas)

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- A bonus question (for advanced phonology)

militaristic  
capitalistic

# Creek

## ■ Light (CV) syllables only

cokó	'house'
itiwanayipíta	'to tie each other'
apataká	'pancake'
osána	'otter'
amanokicitá	'to love mine'
pomosaná	'our otter'
amífa	'my dog'
anokicíta	'to love'
amanokicakíta	'to love mine (pl.subj.)'
amapatáka	'my pancake'
ifá	'dog'
isimahicitá	'one to sight at one'

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# Creek

- Heavy (CV: or CVC) and light (CV) syllables

nihá:	'lard'
hoktí:	'woman'
hitotí:	'snow'
ti:ni:tkí:	'thunder'
kofócka	'mint'
akcáwhka	'stork'
ta:skitá	'to jump (sg.subj.)'
atilo:yitá	'to gather (pl.obj.)'
ta:shokíta	'to jumb (dual subj.)'
iŋkosapitá	'one to implore'

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# More on syllable weight

- In many languages, CV: and CVC syllables behave alike
    - In English and Latin they both count as heavy for the purposes of stress
  - In many of languages, there is a minimum word size requirement
    - sometimes words must have at least two syllables
      - lots of Pama-Nyungan languages (Australia)
    - monosyllabic words are allowed to be CV: or CVC but not CV
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# Latin

- plenty of CV: and CVC monosyllables

mel 'honey'

dē 'of'

sum 'be.1SG'

rē 'affair.ABL'

nam 'for'

vī 'force.ABL'

rem 'affair.ACC'

prō 'for'

vir 'man'

- only three CV monosyllables, and all three are clitics

que 'and'

ne 'not'

ve 'or'

■ Another case where CV: and CVC pattern together vs. CV: Ancient Greek comparatives

- -o:teros after CV
- -oteros after CVV or CVC

	<i>adjective</i>	<i>comparative</i>	<i>gloss</i>
a.	k <sup>h</sup> a.le.p-os	k <sup>h</sup> a.le.p-o:teros	'difficult'
	ne.-os	ne.-o:teros	'young'
	so.p <sup>h</sup> -os	so.p <sup>h</sup> -o:teros	'wise'
	p <sup>h</sup> i.l-os	p <sup>h</sup> i.l-o:teros	'dear'
b.	de:l-os	de:l-o.te.ros	'clear'
	sem.n-os	sem.n-oteros	'venerable'
	pis.t-os	pis.t-oteros	'faithful'
	mak.r-os	mak.r-oteros	'long'

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■ Compensatory lengthening: Komi

- [l] is deleted syllable-finally
- the vowel after such a deletion is lengthened

a.	liy-i	liy-ni	'to shoot'
	mun-i	mun-ni	'to go'
b.	kil-i	ki:-ni	'to stand'
	sulal-i	sulo:n-i	'to hear'

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## ■ Questions:

- what makes Cs and Vs 'equivalent' in cases like Komi? Why lengthen a vowel if a consonant is deleted?
- what makes CV: and CVC equivalent in so many cases
  - why does the same notion of 'syllable weight' matter for several processes in the same language?

## ■ Proposal: another level in the prosodic hierarchy between the syllable and the segment

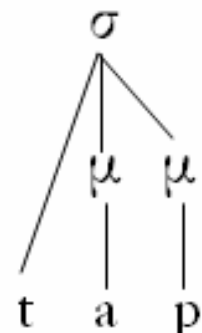
- an abstract representation of a timing unit, called a *mora*
  - "the thing which a long vowel has two of and a short vowel has one of"
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[ta]



[ta:]

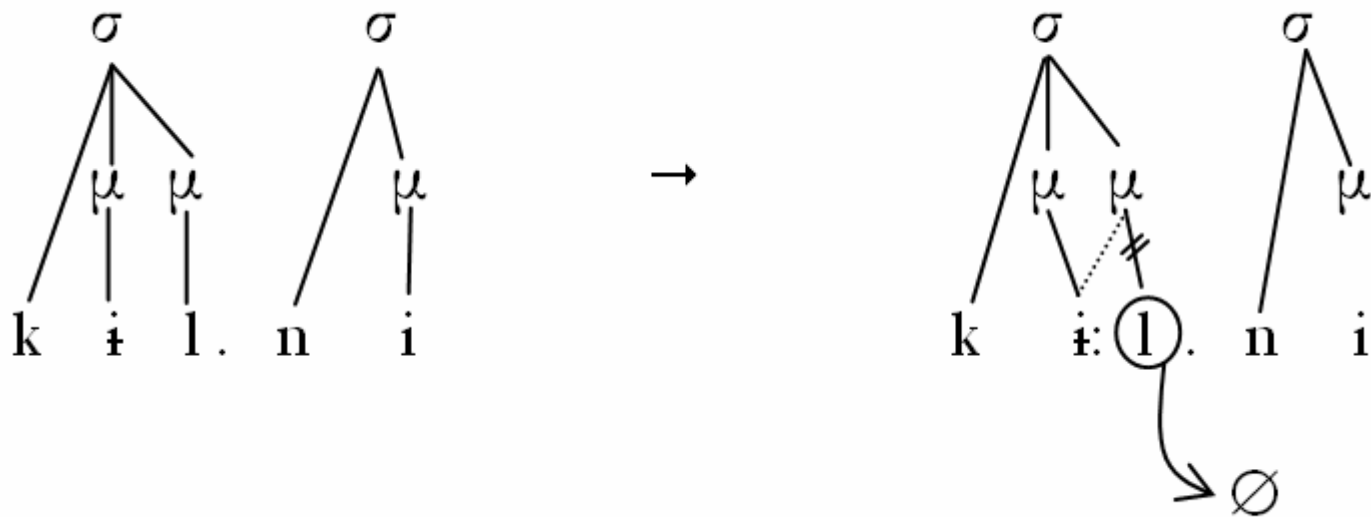


[tap]

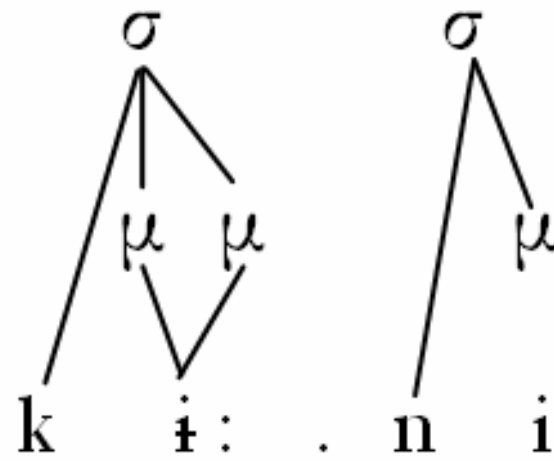
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- Generalizations about moras:
    - a nucleus projects a mora
    - a long nucleus projects two moras
    - a coda projects a mora
    - onsets do not contribute moras (they don't count for weight)
  - CV: and CVC are equivalent because they have two moras, whereas CV has one mora
  - Compensatory lengthening
    - Moras and segments are independent (cf. autosegmental phonology)
    - The mora of a deleted consonant can show up as a long V
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## ■ Back to Komi

/kəl-ni/ → [kɛ:ni]



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- Moras give us an abstract way to represent syllable quantity
    - heavy syllables have two moras, light syllables have one mora
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Table 4.18 Examples of *katakana* writing

ハーモニカ	/haamonika/	'harmonica'	English borrowing
カエル	/kaeru/	'frog'	animal
ハツカネズミ	/hatukanezumi/	'mouse'	animal
リンゴ	/riNgo/	'apple'	plant
ワンワン	/waNwaN/	'bow-wow'	onomatopoetic
パタン	/pataN/	'sound of slamming'	onomatopoetic
カネ オクレ	/kane okure/	'Send money!'	telegram

(From *Writing Systems*, by Henry Rogers, Blackwell, 2005.)