No diphthong, no problem

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	__C	__#	__V
1. ɪ ɛ a ɔ ʉ	✓	✗	✗
2. ɪː ɛː ɑː ɔː əː ə	✓	✓	✗
3. ɪj ɛj ɑj ɔj aw əw ʉw	✓	✓	✓

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3. ɪj ɛj ɑj oj aw əw ʉw	✓	✓	✓

1. kit, dress, trap, lot, foot

vowels of current British English (seas3.elte.hu/cube)

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2. iː eː aː oː əː ə	✓	✓	✗
3. ij ej aj oj aw əw uw	✓	✓	✓

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i → ɪ	a → ɑ before {ː, j}
e → ɛ	o → ɔ except before {ː, j}
u → ʉ	

the diphthongs

ij bee	
ej bay	
aj buy	aw bow
oj boy	
	uw two
	əw toe

pj pew	
bj beauty	
fj few	
	tw twin
	dw dwell
	θw thwack

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ij bee	
ej bay	
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oj boy	
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the diphthongs

ij bee	iw bill
ej bay	ew bell
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oj boy	ow ball
	uw two
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aj buy	aw bow
oj boy	ow ball
uj	uw two
əj	əw toe

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aj buy	aw bow
oj boy	ow ball
uj two	uw bull
əj toe	əw dull

epenthesis

- *film* film (Irish E filəm)

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- *known* nəwn (rarely nəwən)

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A: it does not: ij ej aj oj are VC sequences, epenthesis is in CC

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A: no epenthesis in homorganic clusters like wl, cf *film,* which is homorganic in BrE, not in IrE

a distributional gap

glidophilic environments		glidophobic environments	
#__V	yet, wet	V__#	—
C__V	cue, quit	V__C	—
V__V́	beyond, away	V́__V	(Dewi, vilayet)

a distributional gap?

glidophilic environments   glidophobic environments

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C__V	cue, quit	V__C	—
V__V́	beyond, away	V́__V	(Dewi, vilayet)

Q: why are glides so rare after a stressed V?

a distributional gap?

glidophilic environments   glidophobic environments?

#__V	yet, wet	V__#	—
C__V	cue, quit	V__C	—
V__V́	beyond, away	V́__V	Dewi, vilayet, neon, crayon, lion, doyen, gowan, boa, fuel

Q: why are glides so rare after a stressed V?

A: they are not rare: eg *neon* níjon, *crayon* kréjən, *lion* lájən, *doyen* dójən, *gowan* gáwən, *boa* béwə, *fuel* fjúwəl

a distributional gap

| glidophilic environments		~~glidophobic environments~~	
#__V	yet, wet	V__#	my, too
C__V	cue, quit	V__C	take, coat
V__V́	beyond, away	V́__V	Dewi, vilayet, neon, crayon,
			lion, doyen, gowan, boa, fuel

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in fact, glides occur word finally and preconsonantally too, eg
take tejk, *my* maj, *coat* kəwt, *too* tuw

```
              σ
V   c   V     │
│       │     μ   μ
A       I     │   │
              A   I
```
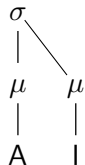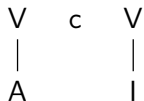
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representations

```
σ
├─┐
μ   μ
│   │
A   I
```

```
V   c   V
│       │
A       I
```

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- but English diphthongs also pattern with VC sequences

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```
V   c   V        V   C   v              σ
|       |    →   |   |                 /  \
A       I        A   I                μ    μ
                                      |    |
                                      A    I
```

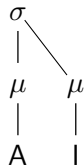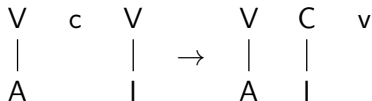- English diphthongs pattern with long vowels, hence they are represented similarly (as VV)
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```
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|       |    →   |   |                /\
A       I        A   I              μ   μ
                                    |   |
                                    A   I
```
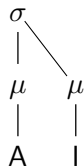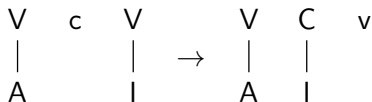
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- the 2nd half of a diphthong is nonsyllabic, ie it is a glide, C!

representations

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V   c   V         V   C   v              σ
|       |    →    |   |                  |＼
A       I         A   I              μ     μ
                                     |     |
                                     A     I
```
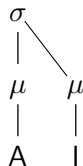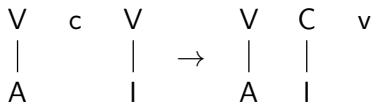
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- what are the empirical consequences of the above difference?

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    2. *decade* dékejd, *defence* dəféns

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- so stress is not a very good argument for $[_\sigma$ VV$]$ vs $[_\sigma$ VC$]$

intervocalic vowels

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- ▶ but consonants after a diphthong are now C__!
- ▶ "intervocalic" C lenition is not categorical

	A C C E N T		
	A	B	C
litter lítə	✓	✓	✓
McBearty -íːtij	✓	✓	✗
litre líjtə	✓	✓	✗
linter líntə	✓	✓	✗
filter fíltə	✓	✗	✗
lister lístə	✗	✗	✗
lictor líktə	✗	✗	✗

✓ = t lenites
✗ = t does not lenite

vowels of current British English

if diphthong = vowel + glide, then

	__C	__#	__V
1. i e a o u	✓	✗	✗
2. iː eː aː oː əː ə	✓	✓	✗

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	__C	__#	__V
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1. kit/fleece, dress/face, trap/price/mouth, lot/choice, foot/goose
2. near, square, start/bath/palm, force/north/thought/cure, nurse, strut/comma/letter/goat

a detail: the FOOT/CURE *vowel*

u is rare: uj?, *up, *ub, *uv, *uθ, *uð, *uʤ, ug only in *sugar*

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	near	square	start	nurse	cure	poor	force
"RP"	iə	ɛə	ɑː	əː		uə	oə/ɔː

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  - ► [ʉː] (=uː, ie kjuː) or

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split 1	iː	eː	aː	əː	uː	oː	

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- in no-split accents CURE and FORCE merge context-free (ie kjoː)

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split 2	iː	eː	aː	əː		oː	
no split	iː	eː	aː	əː	oː		

vowels of current British English

i	e	a	ə	o	u
iː	eː	aː	əː	oː	(uː)

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note 1

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- accent C has líɾə vs líjtə, báɾə vs báːtə, etc

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note 2

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- ː and r, ː and h are in complementary distribution

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note 2

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- historically most long vowels come from vowel+r or vowel+h,
  eg *fort* foːt < fort, *fought* foːt < foht

if long vowel = vowel + consonant, then

	__C	__#	__V
1. i e a o u	✓	✗	✗
2. ə	✓	✓	✗

vowels of current British English

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	__C	__#	__V
1. i e a o u	✓	✗	✗
2. ə	✓	✓	✗

1. kit/fleece(/bill)/near, dress/face(/bell)/square,
trap/price/mouth/start/bath/palm,
lot/choice(/ball)/force/north/thought/cure,
foot/goose(/cure)

vowels of current British English

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2. strut/comma/letter/goat/nurse(/cure)

the apparent diversity of the vowel system results from the combination of 6 short monophthongs and 3 consonants

i bit	ij bee	iw bill	ih beer
e bet	ej bay	ew bell	eh bear
a bat	aj buy	aw bow	ah bar
o bot	oj boy	ow ball	oh boar
u put		uw boo	(uh bureau)
ə but		əw bow	əh bird

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  - ə: eg *abbot* ábət, *fellow* féləw, *fellah* félə (not __j/ʤ/ʧ/ŋ)

thank

- YOU
- OTKA #104897