# BBN-ANG-243 Phonological analysis 5-6. Syllable structure 

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the structure of the syllable: flat
flat syllables


## phonotactic constraints

$$
\begin{aligned}
& C+C \\
& \left\{\begin{array}{l}
t \\
s \\
k
\end{array}\right\} \text { wij- } \quad t\left\{\begin{array}{l}
r \\
w
\end{array}\right\} i j-
\end{aligned}
$$

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\end{array}\right\} w i j- \\
\end{array} \quad t\left\{\begin{array}{l}
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\end{array}\right\} i j- \\
V+C \\
-\left\{\begin{array}{l}
1 \\
\varepsilon \\
a \\
o
\end{array}\right\}- & *_{-u}\left\{\begin{array}{l}
j \\
\theta \\
\partial \\
v
\end{array}\right\}-
\end{array}
$$

phonotactic constraints

## $C(C)+V$



## the structure of the syllable: hierarchical

syllabic constituents: onset, rhyme, nucleus, coda

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alternatively
$[$ syllable $[$ onset g r $][$ rhyme [nucleus aj $][$ coda nd$]]]$

## sonority

## a sonority hierarchy

| index | sounds |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9 | low vowels (e.g., a e a d) |
| 8 | mid vowels (e.g., e $\varepsilon$ ¢ ว $\sim$ o) |
| 7 | high vowels (e.g., jiy $\ddagger$ u u w) |
| 6 | rhotics (e.g., r r) |
| 5 | laterals (e.g., I) |
| 4 | nasals (e.g., m n f ŋ) |
| 3 | voiced fricatives (e.g., v $\begin{aligned} & \text { z } \\ & \text { ¢ }\end{aligned}$ ) |
| 2 | voiceless fricatives (e.g., f $\theta \mathrm{s} \int x$ ) |
| 1 | voiced plosives (e.g., b d f g) |
| 0 | voiceless plosives (e.g., p t c k) |

## sonority sequencing

the sonority profiles of grind and low


## sonority violations

an impossible sonority profile: rgidn

the string above is impossible as a monosyllable

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- sonority fall before the peak


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- sonority fall before the peak
- sonority rise after the peak


## syllabic consonants

the sonority profiles of level $[\mid \varepsilon v a l]$ and $[|\varepsilon v|]$


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- rising-sonority CC: V.CCV (e.g., a.pply, ze.bra, Geo.ffrey)


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- rising-sonority CC: V.CCV (e.g., a.pply, ze.bra, Geo.ffrey)
- falling-sonority CC: VC.CV (e.g., Al.pine, pan.da, as.pire)


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- VCV $\rightarrow$ V.CV (e.g., le.vel, le.tter, la.ter)
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- rising-sonority CC: V.CCV (e.g., a.pply, ze.bra, Geo.ffrey)
- falling-sonority CC: VC.CV (e.g., Al.pine, pan.da, as.pire)
- level-sonority CC: VC.CV (e.g., chim.ney, as.phalt, fac.tor)


## a further principle is needed

```
heterosyllabic rising-sonority clusters
at.las
ath.lete
at.mosphere
ad.mire
eth.nic
hyp.nosis
ack.nowledge
ac.me
ig.nore
on.ly
Ham.let
Hen.ry
wal.rus
```


## word edges

how relevant are word edges to determining possible syllable edges?

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4. $\mathrm{X} \# \rightarrow \mathrm{X}$ ? no

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4. $\mathrm{X} \# \rightarrow \mathrm{X}$ ? no
that is: not really

## word-initial strings

s+stop violates sonority sequencing


## word-final strings

## stop $+s$ violates sonority sequencing



## syllable-final strings

## syllable-final short vowels

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- ${ }^{*} \breve{\mathrm{~V}} \# \rightarrow{ }^{*}$ V$\$$


## syllable-final strings

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- *V̌\# $\rightarrow$ *V̆ $\$$
- dè.mon vs. lĕm.on?


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- dè.mon vs. lĕm.on?
- ferry: *\&\#, *عr\#


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## \#sC: s a degenerate syllable?

- A|manda \# should \# ig|nore \# the |\# children


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\#sC: s a degenerate syllable?

- A|manda \# should \# ig|nore \# the |\# children
- s.top, s.pot, s.cope


## L-darkening

| data |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| clear [I] | dark [ 4$]$ |
| look | cool |
| lick | kill |
| play | belt |
| pillow | seldom |

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## rule/distribution

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1. } I \rightarrow I /-V \\
& \text { 2. } I \rightarrow+/-\left\{\begin{array}{l}
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\#
\end{array}\right\}
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- except: clear [l] before a consonant (yod): value valjuw


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## syllabic formulation

- clear [I] in onset
- dark [ $\dagger$ ] in rhyme


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- clear [I] in onset [j] is the only C before which [l] is in the onset
- dark [ $\dagger$ ] in rhyme


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- clear [I] in onset [j] is the only C before which [l] is in the onset
- dark [t] in rhyme $[t]$ in nucleus, $-\left\{\begin{array}{l}C \\ \#\end{array}\right\}=-(C) \mathbb{S}=$ in coda


## R-dropping

| data |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $[r]$ | no $[r]$ |
| right | tar |
| carry | metre |
| pray | card |
| zebra | martyr |

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1. $r /-V$
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$[r]$ in onset only

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- $\Rightarrow^{*}[r]$ (in nucleus!)
- camera [kámrəə], cigarette [sıgŕćt]
- barrel [bár|], literal [lítr!!]
- [r] occurs before anything syllabic


## aspiration

| aspirated |  | unaspirated |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pain | $p^{\text {h }}$ ¢́jn | Spain | spźjn |
| plain | $\mathrm{p}^{\text {h }}$ ¢́jn | splay | spléj |
| apace | ${ }^{\text {p }}{ }^{\text {¢ }}$ ¢́js | leper | 1غ́pə |
| complain | $\mathrm{k}^{\text {h}} \mathrm{mp}^{\text {h }}$ lı́jn | explain | ıksplénn |
| pagoda | $\mathrm{p}^{\text {h}}$ əgáwdə | specific | spasífik |
| placenta | phlasénta | lap | láp |

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## rule/distribution

- $\mathrm{C} \rightarrow \mathrm{C}^{\mathrm{h}} / \mathbb{\$}$


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## rule/distribution

- $\mathrm{C} \rightarrow \mathrm{Ch}^{h} / \$$ _
- this is the only point in indicating stress at the "syllable boundary": kəm'plعjn vs ık'splعjn
- kaftan $*\left[-\mathrm{t}^{\mathrm{h}}-\right] \Rightarrow$ ka.ftan?


## an alternative analysis

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- sp is only possible across a word boundary: tax\#payer tákspعjə


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- the "p" of Spain is phonetically identical to the "b" of bane
- the homophones discussed and disgust are currently transcribed as if they were a minimal pair: dıskóst vs disgóst, they both are "pronounced" as disgásd
- sp is only possible across a word boundary: tax\#payer tákspعjə
- therefore aspiration has nothing to do with syllable boundaries


## constraints on fricative+plosive clusters

sb, sd, sg are common
Spain sbéjn, explain ıksbléjn, stop sdop, pester pésdə, school sguwl, asking á:sgı

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icepack ájspak, misprint mísprínt, foxtrot fókstrot, mistime místájm, discount dıskáwnt, miscarry mıskárij

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Spain sbéjn, explain ıksbléjn, stop sdop, pester pésdə, school sguwl, asking á:sgı
sp , st, sk only across a word boundary
icepack ájspak, misprint mísprínt, foxtrot fókstrot, mistime místájm, discount dıskáwnt, miscarry mıskárij
zb, zp, zd, zt, zg, zk are rare
husband hə́zbənd, gazpacho gazpátโəw, Mazda mázdə, Aztec ázt\&k, Glasgow glázgəw, Azkaban ázkəban

## yod－dropping

| compute | kəmpjúwt | enthuse | $\ln \theta(\mathrm{j})$ úwz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rebuke | rıbjúwk | consume | kəns（j）廿́wm |
| confuse | kənfjúwz | exude | ıgz（j）úwd |
| revue | rıvjúw | minute | majn（j）úwt |
| amuse | əmjúwz | volute | vəl（j）úwt |
|  |  | obtuse | əbt（j）úws |
| agglutinate | əglúwtıneıt | deduce | dıd（j）úws |
| peruse | pərúwz |  |  |
| assure | əJó： | acute | əkjúwt |
| eschew | ISt $\int$ 世́w | ambiguity | ámbıgjúwətıj |
| adjudicate | əd3甘́wdıkとjt | exhume | عkshjúwm |

## yod-dropping

## data

| compute | kəmpjúwt | enthuse | ın $\theta(\mathrm{j})$ úwz |
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| eschew | Ist $\int$ t́w | ambiguity | ámbıgjúwətıj |
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## distribution

[j] does not appear

## yod-dropping

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## distribution

[j] does not appear

- after postalveolar consonants


## yod-dropping

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| compute | kəmpjúwt | enthuse | ın ${ }^{\text {(j) }}$ ( úwz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rebuke | rıbjúwk | consume | kəns(J)氏́wm |
| confuse | kənfjúwz | exude | ıgz(j)úwd |
| revue | rıvjúw | minute | majn(j)úwt |
| amuse | əmjúwz | volute | val(j) t́wt |
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## distribution

## [j] does not appear

- after postalveolar consonants
- after C+| clusters


## yod-dropping

## yod after a single onset



## yod-dropping

## yod after a single onset


yod after a branching onset


## yod-dropping

yod after a single onset

yod after a branching onset

j after sC clusters

| $C_{x}$ |  | $s C_{j} j$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| beauty | bj- | sputum | sbj- |
| mew | mj- | smew | smj- |
| duty | dj- | student | sdj- |
| new | nj- | - |  |
| lewd | Ij- | slew | slj- |
| argue | gj- | rescue | sgj- |

## open vs closed syllables

- pa.dək (paddock)


## open vs closed syllables

- pa.dək (paddock)
- pan.də (panda)


## open vs closed syllables

- pa.dək (paddock)
- pan.də (panda)
- cinema $\Leftrightarrow$ paddock


## open vs closed syllables

- pa.dək (paddock)
- pan.də (panda)
- cinema $\Leftrightarrow$ paddock
- make $\Leftrightarrow$ map


## light vs. heavy syllables

- sı.nə.mə (cinema), ə.lı.vı.jə or .vjə (Olivia)


## light vs. heavy syllables

- Sı.nə.mə (cinema), ə.lı.vı.jə or .vjə (Olivia)
- tambo: (tambour), aŋ.gə (anger)
light vs. heavy syllables
- Sı.nə.mə (cinema), ə.lı.vı.jə or .vjə (Olivia)
- tambor (tambour), aŋ.gə (anger)
- mejn.tejn (maintain), wo:so: (Warsaw)


## heavy syllables



## heavy syllables


heavy syllables


## moras



## moras



## moras



## compensatory lengthening



## stressability

- lĕm.on vs. dē.mon in English


## stressability

- lĕm.on vs. dē.mon in English
- It. fátto fat:o 'fact', fáto farto 'fate'


## stressability

- lĕm.on vs. dē.mon in English
- It. fátto fat:o 'fact', fáto farto 'fate'
- città nera tit:anserra 'black city'


## extrametricality

- agrée, defý, lamént, salúte, consíder, mátter


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- agrée, defý, lamént, salúte, consíder, mátter; but cáncel, devélop, abándon


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- agrée, defý, lamént, salúte, consíder, mátter; but cáncel, devélop, abándon
- cánce $\langle\mathrm{I}\rangle$, develo $\langle\mathrm{p}\rangle$, abando $\langle\mathrm{n}\rangle$
- ${ }^{*} \breve{\mathrm{~V}} \# \rightarrow{ }^{*} \breve{\mathrm{~V}}\langle\mathrm{C}\rangle \#$ (dog, cat, van, forget, submit, etc.)


## word-final degenerate syllables

if $C \#$ is weightless, it must be an onset


## closed syllable shortening

data
keep kıjp $\sim$ kept kept, *kıjpt

## closed syllable shortening

## data

keep kıjp ~ kept kept, *kıjpt

## analysis



## closed syllable shortening

## data

keep kıjp $\sim$ kept kept, *kıjpt

## analysis



## closed syllable shortening

## data

keep kjp ~ kept kept, *kijpt

## analysis



## closed syllable shortening

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keep kıjp $\sim$ kept kept, *kıjpt

## analysis



## condition

superheavy syllables are illicit: a $\sigma$ cannot contain more than two $\mu \mathrm{s}$

## typology <br> the nucleus

## typology

## the nucleus

- may branch in English and Hungarian


## typology

## the nucleus

- may branch in English and Hungarian
- may not branch in French and Spanish


## typology

## the nucleus

- may branch in English and Hungarian
- may not branch in French and Spanish
the onset


## typology

## the nucleus

- may branch in English and Hungarian
- may not branch in French and Spanish
the onset
- may branch in English and French


## typology

## the nucleus

- may branch in English and Hungarian
- may not branch in French and Spanish
- may branch in English and French
- (probably) may not branch in Hungarian (paprika is a dactyl)


## typology <br> the nucleus

- may branch in English and Hungarian
- may not branch in French and Spanish


## the onset

- may branch in English and French
- (probably) may not branch in Hungarian (paprika is a dactyl)
the rhyme


## typology <br> the nucleus

- may branch in English and Hungarian
- may not branch in French and Spanish


## the onset

- may branch in English and French
- (probably) may not branch in Hungarian (paprika is a dactyl)
the rhyme
- may branch in English and Hungarian


## typology

## the nucleus

- may branch in English and Hungarian
- may not branch in French and Spanish


## the onset

- may branch in English and French
- (probably) may not branch in Hungarian (paprika is a dactyl)


## the rhyme

- may branch in English and Hungarian
- may not branch in Hua and Cayuvava (i.e., these languages have only open syllables)


## coda constraints

## onsets

can usually contain the whole consonant inventory of the given language

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- English coda cannot copy the following onset in its entirety (no true geminates)
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## an asymmetry

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- the onset is obligatory in some languages (e.g., Hua), but never absent


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## an asymmetry

- the onset is obligatory in some languages (e.g., Hua), but never absent
- the coda is absent in some languages (e.g., Hua), but never obligatory


## geminates

## true (tautomorphemic) geminates

Hungarian/Italian Anna an:a/an:a (cf. English anə)
C 0
n

## geminates

```
true (tautomorphemic) geminates
Hungarian/Italian Anna an:a/an:a (cf. English anə)
    C O
    n
```

fake (heteromorphemic) geminates
English keenness kıjniəs


## constraints on the nucleus

## minimal sonority in the nucleus

| idx | sounds |
| :--- | :--- |
| 9 | low Vs |
| 8 | mid Vs |
| 7 | high Vs |
| 6 | r |
| 5 | I |
| 4 | nasals |
| 3 | vd fricatives |
| 2 | vl fricatives |
| 1 | vd plosives |
| 0 | vl plosives |

## constraints on the nucleus

## minimal sonority in the nucleus

- Hungarian: $\geq 7$ (i.e., only vowels)

| idx | sounds |
| :--- | :--- |
| 9 | low Vs |
| 8 | mid Vs |
| 7 | high Vs |
| 6 | r |
| 5 | I |
| 4 | nasals |
| 3 | vd fricatives |
| 2 | vl fricatives |
| 1 | vd plosives |
| 0 | vl plosives |

## constraints on the nucleus

## minimal sonority in the nucleus

- Hungarian: $\geq 7$ (i.e., only vowels)
- Serbian, Croatian: $\geq 6$ (i.e., vowels and [r])

| idx | sounds |
| :--- | :--- |
| 9 | low $V \mathrm{Vs}$ |
| 8 | mid $V \mathrm{~s}$ |
| 7 | high Vs |
| 6 | r |
| 5 | l |
| 4 | nasals |
| 3 | vd fricatives |
| 2 | vl fricatives |
| 1 | vd plosives |
| 0 | vl plosives |

## constraints on the nucleus

## minimal sonority in the nucleus

- Hungarian: $\geq 7$ (i.e., only vowels)
- Serbian, Croatian: $\geq 6$ (i.e., vowels and [r])
- Czech, Slovak: $\geq 5$ (i.e., vowels, [r], and [l])

| idx | sounds |
| :--- | :--- |
| 9 | low $V \mathrm{Vs}$ |
| 8 | mid $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| 7 | high Vs |
| 6 | r |
| 5 | I |
| 4 | nasals |
| 3 | vd fricatives |
| 2 | vl fricatives |
| 1 | vd plosives |
| 0 | vl plosives |

## constraints on the nucleus

## minimal sonority in the nucleus

- Hungarian: $\geq 7$ (i.e., only vowels)
- Serbian, Croatian: $\geq 6$ (i.e., vowels and [r])
- Czech, Slovak: $\geq 5$ (i.e., vowels, [r], and [l])
- English stressed: $\geq 7$

| idx | sounds |
| :--- | :--- |
| 9 | low Vs |
| 8 | mid $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| 7 | high Vs |
| 6 | r |
| 5 | I |
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| 3 | vd fricatives |
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| 1 | vd plosives |
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## constraints on the nucleus

## minimal sonority in the nucleus

- Hungarian: $\geq 7$ (i.e., only vowels)
- Serbian, Croatian: $\geq 6$ (i.e., vowels and [r])
- Czech, Slovak: $\geq 5$ (i.e., vowels, [r], and [l])
- English stressed: $\geq 7$
- English unstressed: $\geq 4$ (i.e., any sonorant)

| idx | sounds |
| :---: | :--- |
| 9 | low $V \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 8 | mid $V \mathrm{~s}$ |
| 7 | high Vs |
| 6 | r |
| 5 | I |
| 4 | nasals |
| 3 | vd fricatives |
| 2 | vl fricatives |
| 1 | vd plosives |
| 0 | vl plosives |

## constraints on the nucleus

## minimal sonority in the nucleus

- Hungarian: $\geq 7$ (i.e., only vowels)
- Serbian, Croatian: $\geq 6$ (i.e., vowels and [r])
- Czech, Slovak: $\geq 5$ (i.e., vowels, [r], and [1])
- English stressed: $\geq 7$
- English unstressed: $\geq 4$ (i.e., any sonorant)
- Imdlawn Tashlhiyt Berber: $\geq 0$ (i.e., any segment)


