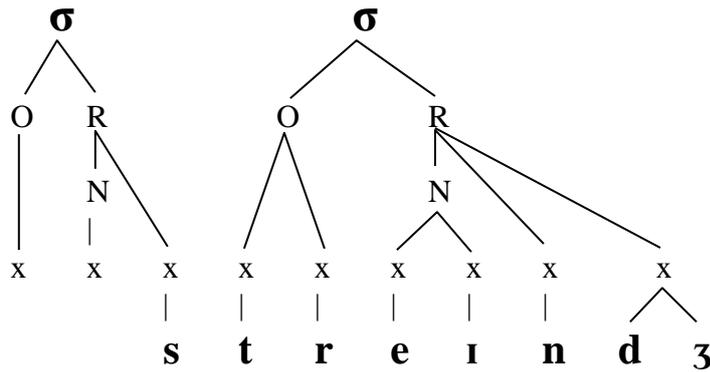


The Syllable (2)



Stress facts:

-show the distinct function of nuclei (relevant) and onsets (irrelevant)

-show that nuclei may be part of a larger unit called Rhyme which covers cases of weight of some VC sequences (e.g. veranda)

Phonotactics:

-show that the Onset functions as a domain of restrictions on possible clusters (tr vs. *tn in English), and their size (blu: vs. blju:)

Q: *But to function the way the constituents do something must decide on their syllabic affiliation?*

Q: *What are the principles of syllabification?*

- supremacy of nuclei → Syllables must have nuclei
- precedence of onsets → Onset Maximisation
- principles of phonotactics → Sonority Sequencing + Lang. specific constraints

The syllabification algorithm and the fate of codas

Example: *city, vulgar, cobra*

Two very important observations!!!

1) absence of certain clusters may point to constraints on the constituent structure (a) *tn, b) *blju:)

Q: what principle would be violated if *blju: occurred? Are *tn and *blju: subject to the same type of principles?

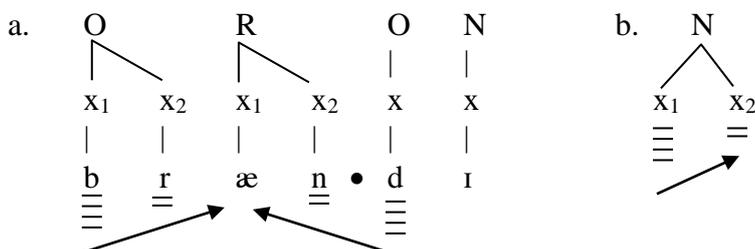
2) presence of clusters is not a guarantee of their syllabic affiliation (str...)

Q: what principle tells speakers of English that *strange* has two syllables? They do not know the Italian and Spanish facts!!! (syllable structure is predictable from the melody to a great extent, e.g s.C)

Theoretical Problem: How to ensure binarity which transpires from facts and how to explain the apparent violations of binary nature of constituents?

The role of Adjacency / Locality in phonotactic domains

Onset, Nucleus, Coda-Onset



Sonority = loudness = obstruction / closure in the vocal tract

less obstruction (complexity of articulation) = more sonority

Q: which positions can host more complexity and more contrasts in branching onsets?

Q: which positions can host more complexity and more contrasts in branching nuclei?

Q: is this complexity expressible in the same categories for onsets and nuclei?

Q: how is coda-onset similar or different from branching onset?

Q: what is the function of branching rhyme as a phonotactic domain? does it restrict melodies? what does it restrict?

Coda-onset domain

Q: what phenomena do you recall in this context?

(nasal place assimilation, voice assimilation, x-loss in the history of English)

The Rhyme

Make sense of the data below:

a) receive, perceive, describe, reduce, scribe, reduce, retain, intervene, five, wise, receptive, perception, descriptive, reduction, scripture, retentive, intervention, fifty, wisdom

b) keep, deep, wide, leap, sleep, deal, heal, wide, clean, leave, thief, kept, depth, width, leapt, slept, dealt, health, width, cleanse, left, theft

c) fountain, flounder, council, angel, poultry, shoulder, pastry

Types of rhymes:

a. light b. heavy c. heavy d. super-heavy

x x x x x x x x

Q: Any conditions on super-heavy rhymes?