Summary of lectures by Professor Morris Halle

A Survey of Modern English Accentuation
This is of course, an abbreviation of the following two major subparts:

\[
\begin{align*}
   & (1) \\
   & \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
   \lambda (C^0_y) \\
   \left[ \begin{array}{l}
   1 \\
   2
   \end{array} \right] \\
   \lambda (C^0 - \text{stress}) \\
   \end{array} \right.
\end{align*}
\]

\[ C^0_y \rightarrow [x/y]^C^0 \]

\[
\begin{align*}
   & (2) \\
   & \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
   \lambda (C^0_y) \\
   \left[ \begin{array}{l}
   1 \\
   2
   \end{array} \right] \\
   \lambda (C^0 - \text{stress}) \\
   \end{array} \right.
\end{align*}
\]

\[ C^0_y \rightarrow [x/y]^C^0 \]

\[
\begin{align*}
   & (3) \\
   & \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
   \lambda (C^0_y) \\
   \left[ \begin{array}{l}
   1 \\
   2
   \end{array} \right] \\
   \lambda (C^0 - \text{stress}) \\
   \end{array} \right.
\end{align*}
\]

\[ C^0_y \rightarrow [x/y]^C^0 \]
The stress rules being are now stated, words in (a) must have the stress...

... q' emotion, etc.

... & (4) a particular... instance

2. The alternation stress rule (ASR), which is formulated as follows:

\[ \text{ASR: } \text{stress}\{X\} \rightarrow \text{stress}\{X\} \quad \text{if } X \in \{a, e, i, o, u\} \]

3. The English stress rule (ESR) above.

4. The English stress rule (ESR) above.

5. The stress of the noun (e) in the phrase "the mass of..."

6. The stress of the noun (e) in the phrase "the mass of..."

7. The stress of the noun (e) in the phrase "the mass of..."

8. No special mention of the + boundary is involved. Thus, all

9. The exceptions still remain as the exceptions, and all

10. The exception, which is independently motivated (e.g., ESR, Chap. 3).

11. Words like "personal" can be treated by placing the = boundary

12. Stress in ESR.

13. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

14. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

15. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

16. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

17. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

18. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

19. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

20. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

21. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

22. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

23. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

24. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

25. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

26. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

27. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

28. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

29. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

30. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

31. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

32. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

33. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

34. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

35. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

36. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

37. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

38. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

39. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

40. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

41. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

42. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

43. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

44. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

45. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

46. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

47. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

48. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

49. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."

50. Stress in the phrase "the mass of..."
Auxiliary Reduction

\[(\text{stress} \downarrow) \rightarrow \text{stress} \Downarrow \text{stress}\]

4. Vowel Reduction

Underlying the treatment of vowel reduction in the assumption that a vowel undergoes reduction if and only if it is unstressed and lax.

1. Stress Acquisition Rule (SAR), for the rule (8b) applied at the word level.

If a word contains more than one syllable, the stress rule assigns stress to the initial syllable of the word.

2. Stress Acquisitiveness Rule (SAR), for the rule (8b) applied at the word level.

If a word contains more than one syllable, the stress rule assigns stress to the initial syllable of the word.

3. The Compounding and Nucleation Stress Rules

The compounding and nucleation stress rules apply to compounds and nuclei, respectively.

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7. Stress Acquisitiveness Rule (SAR), for the rule (8b) applied at the word level.

If a word contains more than one syllable, the stress rule assigns stress to the initial syllable of the word.
Hale pointed out the following ways of treating exceptions:

1. Exception handling is done in the exception class itself, and the exception is handled within the class.
2. Exception handling is done in the enclosing class of the method that throws the exception.
3. Exception handling is done in the enclosing class of the method that calls the method that throws the exception.

Hale suggested that in most cases, exception handling should be done in the method that throws the exception, and that this approach is more robust and easier to maintain.

Hale also noted that in some cases, it may be necessary to handle exceptions in the enclosing class of the method that calls the method that throws the exception. This is particularly true when the method that throws the exception is part of a larger system, and it is not possible to modify the method itself.

Hale concluded that the best approach to exception handling depends on the specific requirements of the system being developed. In general, however, it is better to handle exceptions as close to the source as possible, to avoid creating complex and difficult-to-maintain code.
This rule applies only at the word level.

\[
\text{\# \# \# \#} \neq X \text{ and } \varnothing = Z \text{ and } \varnothing \equiv \varnothing
\]

\[
\text{\# \# \# \#} \neq Z \quad (\text{iv})
\]

\[
\text{\# \# \# \#} \neq Z \quad (\text{iv})
\]

Consequences:

\[
\begin{cases}
\text{predictive} \\
\text{Glotal} \\
\text{Non-}
\end{cases}
\]

\[
\lambda \left[ \lambda \left[ \text{stress} \right] \left[ \text{stress} \right] \right]
\]

(3) Compound, Nucleus Stress, and Stress Assignment Rules

\[
\lambda \left[ \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{stress}} \right] \lambda \left[ \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{stress}} \right] \lambda \left[ \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{stress}} \right]
\]

(2) Alternative Stress Rule (ASR)

\[
\begin{cases}
\lambda \left[ \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{stress}} \right] \\
\lambda \left[ \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{stress}} \right] \\
\lambda \left[ \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{stress}} \right]
\end{cases}
\]

(1) Main Stress Rule (MSR):

\[
\lambda \left[ \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{stress}} \right] \lambda \left[ \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{stress}} \right] \lambda \left[ \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{stress}} \right]
\]

Prephonological Rules:

\[
\lambda \left[ \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{stress}} \right] \lambda \left[ \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{stress}} \right] \lambda \left[ \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{stress}} \right]
\]

Reduction Rules:

\[
\lambda \left[ \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{stress}} \right] \lambda \left[ \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{stress}} \right] \lambda \left[ \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{stress}} \right]
\]

Appendix to Part I: Summary of Rules

Morris Halle

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Consider, by way of example, the following line from Boccaccio:

"Thirdly, the facts of stress pose a problem of some theoretical interest.

But not all words have no condition.

The rule to allow optional stress at the end of the structural condition, which is not, for instance, the stress of the second rule, is not met. The stress interactions between the stress interactions themselves change when the stress interactions themselves change. This may not be correct, since monosyllabic (fewer than three-syllable) stems. This may not be correct, since

Secundum, Rule B, the stress rule applies only to words with

(i) is witnessed by the accentuation of the prefix (e.g., versus), and

(iii) is witnessed by the accentuation of the prefix (e.g., versus), and

(iii) is witnessed by the accentuation of the prefix (e.g., versus), and

(iii) is witnessed by the accentuation of the prefix (e.g., versus), and

The pairs like, congruence, and aggregate (i.e., and his congruence non

\[ H_{\text{stress}} \rightarrow H_{\text{stress}} + H_{\text{stress}} \]

was defined as:

To test whether a word was considered, i.e., the following determinative rule to stress the word in question is Old English, the stress was unmarked. First, the position of the stress is modified by the following next

Of these two rules, Rule B, a stress retraction rule, requires further

\[ \text{Advective} \left( \begin{array}{c}
B. \gamma \rightarrow l[\text{stress}] \gamma_{\text{stress}}[\text{stress}] \gamma_{\text{stress}}[\text{stress}] \gamma_{\text{stress}}[\text{stress}]
\end{array} \right) \]

Second, Rule B, the stress rule applies only to words with

The pairs like, congruence, and aggregate (i.e., and his congruence non

In the study of Middle English, stress words were separated. The system of English accentuation

A Survey of Modern English Accentuation

English Accentuation

The Grammar of Old English

The Normal Conditions (1969) proposed into English not only words

of the initial syllable of a word in compound words.

The initial word of Old English, there were two stress rules, viz.

M.M. Hale
Evidence for a definitive conclusion.

Second alternative may be preferred. But all present we have only a few

stress in the initial syllable. In view of the example just discussed, the

word /kri: di: te/ skips the primary and stress

Thus, English was subject to Rule (i), driving and Jesus to Rule (ii).

Rule (iii)

A stress/ɪəʊ/ - ɪəʊ/ ɪəʊ/

A stress/ɪəʊ/ - ɪəʊ/ ɪəʊ/

A stress/ɪəʊ/ - ɪəʊ/ ɪəʊ/

Rule (iv)

A stress/ɪəʊ/ - ɪəʊ/ ɪəʊ/

Rule (v)

C. Middle English Stress Rules

(17) C. Middle English Stress Rules

where may be described as subject to one of the following three rules:

Since both (i) and (ii) can be handled by the same rule, every ʃ

A stress/ɪəʊ/ - ɪəʊ/ ɪəʊ/ ɪəʊ/

(18) A. Middle ʃ

Word order was always last.

The accentuation of these words

Middle English words were divided into two groups: nouns and

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The accentuation system of Middle English is somewhat more complex.

2. Middle English Accents

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It is known that Old English verse was in general composed based on the

Following principle:

The same initial Ċ context

At least two and no more than three of the accented syllables must have

(15) Each ʃ

Final ʃ

Drop ʃ

M.B.

(200)
The same is true of native words: they could also receive stress by foreign

or which I speak: there be Cunane found

B. 370

I am thy daughter Cunane and she

B. 1107

full well she soone the service dire

C. 1065

too, how this threat Rodec his sorethe peope

D. 348

that in science so expert was that he

(Prologue 377)

then were of lawe expert and curious

stressed syllables.

surrounded by unaccented syllables.

maximun. Stress maximun is denoted as a stressed syllable.

both and the second may be ignored.

(c) no diphthongal position may occur correspond to a stress

of the kind e may be ignored.

position (e) the appoll may stand two on three.

A sequence of voiced may count as a single metrical

metal.

A position is normally occupied by a single syllable, but

and two or more extra-metrical syllables.

Stress Rules:

of the following pairs of lines that the same word may

accompanies.

(18) (a) The Iambic Pentameter is consists of ten positions plus

Franke-Halli, 1969:

of Rhyme in English, "Proseody", in Read and Stainer, (eds.), Modern Studies in

A Survey of Modern English Accentuation

Robert Cleaver. "The Linguistic Basis of English

This literary subjugation of the lexicon was lost by the time of

Metris Halli
Modern English is attested by the description offered by Cooper (Grammar) of the placement of stress in the grammar of Old English, which is not the same as modern English. The stress rules proposed to account for this fact are as follows:

1. The stress rule for Old English (Rule A) states that a word will have stress on its initial syllable, unless it is a noun, adjective, or adverb.

2. The stress rule for Old English (Rule B) states that words with a final stressed syllable, regardless of whether it is a noun, adjective, or adverb, will have stress on the final syllable.

3. The stress rule for Old English (Rule C) states that words with a single syllable will always have stress on the initial syllable, regardless of whether it is a noun, adjective, or adverb.

These rules account for the differences between Old English and Modern English stress patterns, but they also raise questions about the historical development of stress in English and the role of the stress in the grammar of Old English.
Typical example of physiological change of a language.

Consciousness of the old and the new grammars. The middle class has received a new system of stress and its own stress rules. The two systems still coexist, but once the power of the old collapsed, the new system is more stable, and one can no longer say the old system is the more natural. The rules are similar in both systems. The new system is more complex, and this grammar must have an explanatory system of rules, and thus we can see how the two systems are different. We can also see that the new system is the more natural, based on data that have been collected. This is an example of how the two systems are different. We can also see how the two systems are different.

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