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References

In American Philosophy

Chips and Trees

The paper reports on the development of a theory of reference.
There is no natural text for this page.
shift to the right in a language like Maranungku, and a stress shift to the left in a language like Weri.

Unfortunately, I do not have information as to what happens to the stress pattern of words in Weri and Maranungku as the result of deletion. Such information as we have about the effects of deletion on the stress pattern of words seems, however, to bear out the arboREAL theory as against Prince’s treeless alternative.

As a case in point consider the stress pattern of Tiberian Hebrew, the language of the Masoretic text of the Hebrew bible. In this language, main stress generally goes on the penultimate syllable in words ending with an open syllable. We thus have:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{qamitii} & \quad \text{‘arose} \quad & \text{kaatbii} & \quad \text{‘wrote} \quad & 1. \text{sg.} \\
\text{qaamvu} & \quad & \text{kaatbhu} & \quad & 3. \text{pl.} \\
\text{qaamva} & \quad & & \text{kaatbaa} & \quad & 3. \text{sg}.f.
\end{align*}
\]

The stress rule just stated is not obeyed by the last two forms in the right hand column of (16). The two aberrant forms, however, have another peculiarity: they have no vowel before the stem-final consonant. As explained by Prince (1975) the absence of the vowel is due to a special rule of Vowel Deletion which applies after stress assignment and deletes short vowels in nonfinal open syllable. Thus prior to the application of Vowel Deletion the last two forms in (16) are tri syllabic, with the penultimate vowel bearing stress. One way of expressing the fact that in a given language words have penultimate stress is by constructing left-headed bounded trees over the last two syllables of the word as shown in (17).

As illustrated in (17b) when the penultimate vowel in such forms is deleted we are left with a nonbranching tree dominating the word final syllable. As already noted this means that stress is automatically shifted to the last syllable of the word. Thus, the notation that includes both grids and trees implies that stress movement should be a consequence of syllable deletion.

1 The absence of secondary stress on the initial syllable of kaatbii is due to specific processes which cannot be discussed here; for details see M. Rappaport (1984).
The average person in the room was standing with their back to the wall.

She continued:

(24) I also want to express my thanks to the

(25) *(In each case above, the expected number of full stops is 3)*

*(In each case above, the expected number of full stops is 3)*

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REFERENCES

