A. **Overview**

(1) **Outline:**
   a. Turn in draft
   b. Questions from last time
   c. Syntax and stress
   d. OT issues

B. **Syntax and stress**

(2) Speakers manipulate stresses to conform to rhythmic alternation:
   a. The big pêrñèw escaped.
   b. Save the pêrñèw quickly.

(3) **Doublets:**
   - récord vs. recórd,
   - sûrvèy vs. survéy,
   - pêrmít vs. pêrmút,
   - cónvèct vs. convíct,
   etc.

(4) There’s experimental and corpus evidence for nouns wanting to be trochaic and verbs wanting to be iambic too.

(5) The ____ kissed the girl.
The bój ____ the girl.

(6) How frequent are those stress configurations (Kelly and Bock, 1988)? Can those configurations arise from inflection as well?

(7) Disyllabic verbs are far more likely to get a syllabic inflection than disyllabic nouns.

(8) Words ending in [t] or [d] are more like to have stress doublets like pêrmít vs. pèrmít.
Experiment #2:
The birds vonlort.
The bird vonlort.
The bird vonlorted.
The bird’s vonlorting.

Results: more iambic stress with syllabic inflections.

Experiment #3:
The sled rostorded.
The sled’s rostording.
The sled rostorned.
The sled’s rostording.

Results: pseudoverbs ending in [t,d] are more likely to receive iambic stress. (This is at odds with the fact that [t,d] are not necessarily moraic generally!)

There’s a connection between stress and affixation, but is it causal? If so, which way does it go?

C. OT issues

[r] is deleted or epenthesized in near complementary environments:
a. The spa[r] is broken (spa/spar).
b. The spa seems broken (spa/spar).

[r] is not inserted or deleted morpheme-internally or before level 1 suffixes: Aida, algebraic vs. Homeric.

A schwa is inserted between a glide and a liquid syllable finally, e.g. file [fayəl], flour [flawə].

This does not happen before a level 1 suffix, e.g. Gaelic [ɡɛlɪk], polar [pɔlær], etc.

This happens even if the consonant is subsequently deleted, e.g. fear Ann [fiyəræn] vs. fear Dan [fiyədæn], etc.

CODA-COND: prohibits [r] in coda position, unless it is also in onset position.

FINAL-C: a prosodic word cannot end in a short vowel.
(21) The OT analysis needs an r-insertion rule because the default consonant isn’t [r]. Do we really need this? The $64,000 question: why is [r] inserted?

(22) The problem: /fijr/ → [fija], *[fij]. This looks like rule ordering.

(23) OT analogs: turbidity, sympathy, harmonic serialism, etc.

(24) Hypercorrection in terms of the Elsewhere Condition. This gets the ordering, but does not get the generalization that the intrusive consonant needs to be [r].

D. References


