

Word Stress

Jochen Trommer
jtrommer@uni-leipzig.de

Universität Leipzig
Institut für Linguistik

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Four cross-linguistic preferences (Kager, 1999)

- The culminative property
- The demarcative property
- The rhythmic property
- Quantity-Sensitivity

The culminative property

σ_1	σ_2	σ_3
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Sie	ben	stein
Fo	re	lle
a	rro	gant

*	a	rro	gant
*	a	rro	gant
*	a	rro	gant

The demarcative property

Crosslinguistically, stress tends to occur close to constituent boundaries:

initial:	pu.liŋ.ka.la.t ^j u	‘(we) sat on the hill’	Pintupi
prefinal:	ya.pu.ru.ki.ta.ne.ha.se	‘verily to climb’	Warao
final:	a.ku.ne.te.pal	‘times’	Weri

Common Explanation:

Stress helps to identify boundaries in speech

The rhythmic property

Hungarian

bol. dog	'happy'	bol. dog. ság	'happiness'
bol. dog. ta. lan	'unhappy'	bol. dog. ta. lan. ság	'unhappiness'

Warao

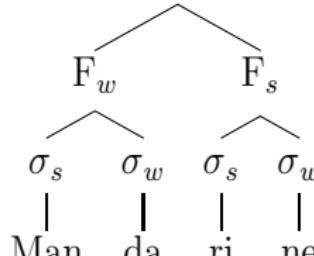
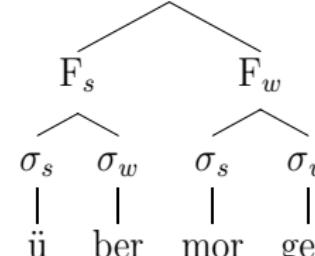
ya. pu. ru. ki. ta. ne. ha. se	'verily to climb'	e. na. ho. ro. a. ha. ku. ta. i	one who caused him to eat'
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Quantity-Sensitivity

	heavy penultimate	light penultimate
a.	ga. rii .da 'newspaper'	?i.na.ba 'a grape'
	fa. kaa .ha 'humor'	?a.ra.bi 'Arabic'
b.	bi. sil .la 'green peas'	za.la.ta 'stone'
	za. kit .ta 'jacket'	
c.	fa. sul .ya 'green beans'	
	ga. wan .ti 'gloves'	

Cairene Arabic (Morén, 1999:4-5)

Representing Word Stress

SPE Chomsky & Halle (1968)	1 2 Mandarine	2 1 übermorgen
The Metrical Grid Liberman (1975)	* * * * * * * Man.da.ri.ne	* * * * * * * ü.ber.mor.gen
Prosodic Trees Selkirk (1980)	Word  <pre> graph TD Word --- Fw Word --- Fs Fw --- ss1[σs] Fw --- sw1[σw] Fs --- ss2[σs] Fs --- sw2[σw] ss1 --- Man sw1 --- da ss2 --- ri sw2 --- ne </pre>	Word  <pre> graph TD Word --- Fs Word --- Fw Fs --- ss1[σs] Fs --- sw1[σw] Fw --- ss2[σs] Fw --- sw2[σw] ss1 --- ü sw1 --- ber ss2 --- mor sw2 --- gen </pre>