

THE STRESSABILITY HIERARCHY FOR ENGLISH

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outline

- the vowel system of British English (BE)
- the historical provenance of long vowels in BE
- the stressability hierarchy (SH)
- maintaining the SH

the distribution of stressed vowels in BE

vowels	_C	_#	_V	strictest environment where they occur
KIT, STRUT, FOOT, DRESS, TRAP, LOT	✓	✗	✗	_C
NEAR, NURSE, CURE, SQUARE, START, FORCE	✓	✓	✗	_#
FLEECE, GOAT, GOOSE, FACE, PRICE, MOUTH, CHOICE	✓	✓	✓	_V

traditions that miscategorize the BE vowel system

(Jones 1917,) Gimson 1962, Wells 1990

1. _C: i ʌ ʊ e ə ɒ = short vowels
2. _#: iə ɜ: ʊə eə a: ɔ: = **nonhigh** long vowels and centring diphthongs (**nonhigh** offglide)
3. _V: i: əʊ u: eɪ aɪ aʊ ɔɪ = **high** long vowels and closing diphthongs (**high** offglide)

(Windsor Lewis 1972,) Giegerich 1992

1. _C: i ʌ ʊ ε ə ɒ = some lax vowels
2. _#: iə ɜ: ʊə εə a ɔ = some lax vowels and centring diphthongs
3. _V: i o u e aɪ aʊ ɔɪ = tense vowels and closing diphthongs

the stressed vowel system of BE (based on Lindsey 2012)

							_C	_#	_V	category
i	ə	u	e	a	o		✓	✗	✗	short vowels
i:	ə:	u:	e:	a:	o:		✓	✓	✗	long vowels
ij	əw	uw	ej	aj	aw	oj	✓	✓	✓	diphthongs

STRUT is *ə* (Fabricius 2007, Szigetvári 2018); NEAR *i:*, CURE *u:*, SQUARE *e:*, and FORCE *o:* have all monophthongized during the 20th c (Jones 1918, Upton 1995, Lindsey 2012, 2019, Cruttenden 2014); FLEECE *ij* and GOOSE *uw* are 'diphthongs' (Sweet 1900, Jones 1918, Lindsey 2012, Cruttenden 2014); 'diphthongs' are short vowel + glide sequences (Batchelor 1809, Trager & Bloch 1941)
⇒ **BE has 6 vowels** (the standard quintet + *ə*), **short and long**

a note on transcription symbols

system	KIT, NEAR, FLEECE	DRESS, SQUARE, FACE	TRAP, START, PRICE, MOUTH	STRUT, NURSE, GOAT	LOT, FORCE, CHOICE	FOOT, CURE, GOOSE
Lindsey	I, I:, ij	ɛ, ɛ:, ej	a, a:, aj, aw	ə, ə:, əw	ɔ, o:, oj	ʌ, ʌ:, ʌw
me	i*	e*	a*	ə*	o*	u*

Lindsey's phonetically precise symbols do not encode any contrast

'The shapes of the graphic symbols scarcely deserve discussion. The reader who prefers the symbol [æ] where I use [ɛ] does not need any factual basis to justify his preference.'
(Bloomfield 1935: 98)

the distribution of unstressed 'diphthongs'

	_C (glide is moraic)	_# (glide is not moraic)	_V (glide is not moraic)
ij	–	<i>valley</i> vál <i>ij</i>	<i>atrium</i> éjtr <i>ijəm</i>
əw	<i>obey</i> əwbéj > əbéj	<i>yellow</i> jéləw	<i>Genoa</i> ɟénəwə
uw	<i>volume</i> vóljuwm > vóljuṁ	<i>value</i> váljuw	<i>usual</i> júwʒuwəl

although all stressed vowels occur _C, unstressed ij əw uw do not or are lost here

explanations for the distribution of unstressed vowels

vowels	_C	_#	_V	comments
i u	✓	✗	✗	like all short vowels
ə	✓	✓ ¹	✗	the only short V#
ij	✗ ²	✓	✓	$\emptyset \rightarrow j / i_{\{\#,V\}}$
əw uw	% ³	✓	✓	$w \rightarrow \emptyset / \{\text{ə,u}\}_{\text{C}}$

1. no glide to insert after ə word finally in a nonrhotic accent, where *r#
2. historically ij < i (no j inserted where (i) i is okay and (ii) j would be moraic)
3. historically əw/uw were 'long' (w is lost where moraic)

the vowel system of BE (that's all, really)

	nonlow	nonhigh
short	i e u	e a o
long	i: e: u:	e: a: o:

the orange vowels occur both stressed and unstressed,
the dark slate grey ones only occur stressed

the two main sources of long vowels in BE

1. loss of nonprevocalic R after short vowel and compensatory lengthening
2. (schwa epenthesis after diphthong,) glide loss and vowel + schwa coalescence

compensatory lengthening (CL)

	NURSE	START	NORTH
input	ər	ar	or
R loss + CL	ə:	a:	o:

glide loss and vowel + schwa coalescence (= smoothing)

	FORCE	SQUARE	CURE	NEAR	FIRE	SOUR	COIR
input	owr	ejr	uwr	ijr	ajr	awr	ojr
epenthesis (& R deletion)	owə	ejə	uwə	ijə	ajə	awə	ojə
glide loss	oə	eə	uə	iə	aə	aə	-
coalescence	ɔ:	e:	u:	i:	a:	a:	-

this process is more advanced with vowels to the left than with those to the right

notes on VGə

- epenthesis also occurs before l: *feel fíjəl, mail méjəl, wild wájəld, boil bójəl* (marginally even before n: *known néwən, kind kájənd*)
- smoothing is not restricted to VGə created by (presonorant) epenthesis
 - *lion lájən%lá:n, Himalaya himəléjə%himəlé:, vowel vágəl%vá:l*
 - *diamond dáj(ə)mənd%dá:mənd* (syncope bleeds smoothing)
 - *theatre θíjətə%θí:tə, but *θíjtə* (obstruents block syncope)
 - *violence váj(ə)ləns%vá:ləns, but violate vág*(ə)lejt* (stress blocks syncope)

stressability

1. weight: $V: \geq VC \geq V$ (Hayes 1995)
2. sonority: $a \geq e \ o \geq i \ u$ (Kenstowicz 1997) $\Rightarrow V \geq C$
3. moraicity and syllabicity are also related to sonority (Zec 1995)

(note, any ‘full’ vowel is here taken to be stressed, ie ‘tertiary’ stress too; Szigetvári 2020)

the stressability (& syllabicity & moraicity) hierarchy (SH)

set	members	moraic	syllabic	stressed
long vowels	e: a: o: i: ə: u:	✓	✓	✓
nonhigh vowels	e a o	✓	✓	✓
schwa	ə	✓	✓	%
high Vs = glides	i=j u=w	%	%	%
liquids, nasals	r l m n ŋ	%	%	✗
obstruents	v ð z ʒ f θ s ʃ b d ɒ g p t ʈ k	%	✗	✗

maintaining the SH, case 1: no CL in unstressed position

CL applies	no CL
<i>defer</i> difá:	<i>differ</i> difə(*:)
<i>bombard</i> bombá:d	<i>standard</i> stándə(*:)d
<i>concern</i> kənsá:n	<i>modern</i> módə(*:)n
<i>desert</i> dizé:t	<i>desert</i> dézə(*:)t
<i>merger</i> má:ðə	<i>merger</i> má:ðə(*:)

⇒ CL does not produce a long vowel in unstressed position

case 2: no smoothing in unstressed position

smoothing possible	smoothing impossible
<i>idea</i> ajdíjə%ajdi:	<i>India</i> índijə (*-di:)
<i>career</i> kéríjə%kérí:	<i>linear</i> líníjə (*-ni:)
<i>revere</i> rəvíjə%rəví:	<i>Xavier</i> zéjvijə (*-vi:)
<i>secure</i> sikjúwə%sikjú:	<i>jaguar</i> ʃágjuwə (*-ju:)
<i>sulfuric</i> səlfjúwərik%səlfjú:rik	<i>sulfuret</i> sálfjuwəret%-jur%-jər- (*-ju:-)

⇒ smoothing does not produce a long vowel in unstressed position

case 3: no syllabic C formation (SCF) in stressed position

SCF possible	SCF impossible
<i>tunnel</i> ténəl%ténł	<i>anull</i> ənál (*-nł́)
<i>doctoral</i> dóktərəl%dóktrəl	<i>immoral</i> imórəl (*-mṛ-)
<i>Axel</i> áksəl%áksł	<i>Maxell</i> máksel (*-sł̄)
<i>camel</i> káməl%kámł	<i>Intel</i> íntel (*-tl̄)
<i>Dixon</i> díksən%díksṇ	<i>Exxon</i> ékson (*-sṇ̄)
<i>caramel</i> kárəməl%kárəmł	<i>philomel</i> fíləmel (*-mł̄)

⇒ SCF does not produce a consonant in stressed position

conclusions

- moraic/syllabic/stressable and nonmoraic/nonsyllabic/nonstressable segments occupy contiguous ranges on the sonority scale with a zone of variation for each property
- phenomena that respect the stressability hierarchy:
 - CL does not apply in unstressed position (no unstressed long V)
 - smoothing does not apply in unstressed position (no unstressed long V)
 - SCF does not apply in stressed position (no stressed C)

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references

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