

Assignment 6: due Wednesday March 16. Stress in English compounds

(1) The following are examples of compound stress: they suggest that the stress pattern correlates with the compound's bracketting. ABCD stand for compound members, numbers for probable stress values for the most prominent stressed syllable within each cpd. member. We are interested mostly in differences of relative prominence rather than absolute stress values. And for this reason some reported differences between 2 and 3 stress have been suppressed. Differences between 1 vs. all others are as reported in the literature and checked with a couple of speakers. Report any differences between the location of the 1 stress in your speech vs. the examples given but account for this data in any case.

- *láw degrèe, láw schòol, lánguage requìrements*
 - *lánguage requìrement chànges, pípe òrgan lèsson, láw schòol chùm*
 - *ùnion fíinance commíttee,*
 - *làw degrèe lánguage requìrements, làbor ùnion fíinance còmmittée, fly-ròd tróut fishing*
 - *láw degrèe requìrement chànges*
 - *láw degrèe lánguage requìrement chànges*
 - *tàx làw hèad litigátion tèam (the head litigation team engaged in tax law)*

[If you think of further examples of compound stress, bear in mind that some compounds - like *apple pie* - follow different patterns, which we have to take for granted (i.e. leave unanalyzed) for the purpose of this assignment.]

(2) The following are further examples of compound stress: they show that when we embed compounds with other stress patterns or even phrases (e.g. *surf and turf*) into a compound, the computation of relative prominence of the larger compound proceeds along the same lines as above. Your analysis should derive the location of the main stress in the larger compound, leaving unresolved how the individual pieces (e.g. *apple pie*) end up stressed that way.

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| <p>[[A and B]C] (212)</p> <p>[[AB]C] (212)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>&ear-and-nóse spècialist, sùrf-and-túrf dînner</i> • <i>àpple píe rècipe, Rùbe Góldberg devíce</i> |
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Your tasks:

- (a) State in English the generalizations that permit one to predict the stress patterns of all compounds in (1)-(2)

(b) Give a constraint-based analysis of the data using constraints on the distribution of stress of the form discussed in 24.962. Relevant constraints are Nonfinality (which has to be modified for the analysis of compounds- state the modification), Edgemost Right (main stress) – which assigns one violation for every syllable separating the main stress of the compound from the compound’s right edge – and a correspondence constraint that you’ll need to invent. Most of the work involves formulating and ranking this last constraint with respect to the others.

Role of Rightmost illustrated:

citation forms of left nodes: *lw degre*, *lnguage requrements*

	Corr Prom,	N-Non-final	>>	Edge R
law degr��e l��nguage requ��rements				****(*)
l��aw degr��e l��nguage requ��rements	!*	(!)*		*(*)
l��aw degree l��nguage requ��rements				*****!**(*)

citation forms: *law degree*, *law degree requirements*

	Corr Prom,	N-Non-final	>>	Edge R
law degr��e requ��rement ch��nges				*****(*)
l��w degr��e requ��rement ch��nges		!*		*
l��w degr��e requ��rement ch��nges	*!			*****(*)
l��w degr��e requ��rement ch��nges	*!			***(*)

Citation form of left node: *pípe òrgan* (Non-final main stress)

Citation form of left node:	<i>pipe organ</i>	(Non-final main stress)	Corr	Prom,	N-Non-final	>>	Edge R
☞	[pípe òrgan] lèsson			✓	✓		***
	[pipe órgan] lèsson			*!	✓		* * *
	[pípe òrgan] lésson			✓	*!		*