

Dual-counting Foot

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Two Foot Types

Syllabic Trochee

x

[s s]

Halle & Vergnaud (1987)

Halle (1998)

Hammond (1999)

Moraic Trochee

x

[m m]

Mester (1994)

Hayes (1995)

Syllabic Trochee Theories

x
(s s) s
Ca na da

s s s
a gen da

However

All syllable-counting theories require devices to consult the internal structure of syllables, namely, moraic structures

because in English stress is assigned to heavy syllables.

Halle & Vergnaud (1987)

Halle (1998)

Hammond (1999)

Halle & Vergnaud (1987)

s s s
Ca na da
syllable projecting

s s .
Ca na da
extrametricality

x Line 1
[s s] . Line 0
Ca na da
left-headed binary foot

Wrong Prediction

s s s

a gen da
syllable projection

x

[s s] .

a gen da
extrametricality
left-headed foot

Accent Rule (AR)

Assign a line 1 grid to a syllable with a branching rime. ...

	x		Line 1
s	s	.	Line 0
a	gen	<da>	

Halle (1998)

- projects syllables onto line 0
- constructs feet over the projected grids
- differs in foot representation

x	x	Line 1
(s	(s	Line 0
um	pire	

Rules for English

- 1) Edge-Marking Rules (EMR)
- 2) Main Stress Rule (MSR)
- 3) Rhythm Rule (RR): left-headed binary

EMR

The effect of EMR is to make final syllables with short vowels unfooted

s s] s
a gen da

s s [s
hu rri cane

MSR

Construct a binary foot on line 0

Condition K: the second last grid projects a light syllable

x		Line 1
(s <u>s</u>)	s	Line 0
Ca	na	da

MSR

Construct a unary foot
where the syllable is heavy or
there are not enough syllables

x
s (s] s
a **gen** da

x
(s] s
vi lla

MSR (Condition K)

the last grid projects a light syllable

→ use syllable internal information
for foot construction

Hammond (1999)

Formulates the analysis of English stress in the OT framework

Trochee: Stress occurs on the left side of the binary foot.

Foot Binarity: Feet are binary.

Weight-to-Stress: Heavy syllables are stressed.

Non Finality: The final syllable is not footed.

Rooting: All words are stressed.

Foot Binarity: feet are binary.

→ 'binary' means 'disyllabic' (p.169)

→ [H] violates Ft Bin.

→ [σ @ σ]

syllabic trochee is insensitive to syllable weight (p. 263)

Weight-to-Stress Principle

Stress VV : stress syllables with long vowels.

Stress VCC : stress syllables with consonant clusters as the coda.

Stress VC : stress syllables with a consonant as the coda.

Constraint ranking

Trochee, Rooting >>

Stress VV, Stress VCC >>

NonFin >>

Stress VC >>

FtBin

Canada	NF	FB
☞ [Can.a]da		
Ca [nad.a]	*!	
Ca [na] da		*!

Syllabification

1. Stressed syllables are always heavy.

Canada – ca@n.a.da

2. Stressed syllables need an onset.

*raccoon – ra\$c.co@on, balloon – ba.llo
@on*

agenda	NF	STRESS VC	FB
☞ a[gen]da			*
a[gen.da]	*!		
[ag.en]da		*!	
agen[da]	*!	*	*

Rooting

→ all words are stressed

*monomoraic words (*ba)

→ MinWd (Hammond 1999: 135)

Words must be bimoraic.

→ inadequate

a minimal word = a foot

So far

H&V's Accent Rule

Halle's MSR (Condition K)

Hammond's Weight-to-Stress

Look inside the syllable

Moriac structure is used implicitly

Can we represent moraic structure in foot structure?

YES!

Hayes (1995)

Feet are built on **mora projections**.

Fixed foot types are recognized as independent requirement on metrical structure; feet are not the result of rule application

The fixed foot types

Moraic Trochee

x		x
[m m]		[m m]
/		
[σ_H]	or	[$\sigma_L \sigma_L$]

x

m [mm] m

a gen da

x

[m.m] m

Ca na da

Syllable Integrity

(Hayes 1995: 123)

moraic trochee theory must refer to syllables in order to guarantee that moras belonging to a single syllable cannot be separated into two different feet

Sum up

English needs both moraic and syllabic levels for foot construction.

Dual-counting Foot

x

[σ

σ]

s- foot

so

da

[m m]

m

m- foot

x

x

[σ σ] σ

Ca na da

[m. m] m

x

x

σ [σ σ]

a gen da

m [mm] m

x

3 Degrees of Stress

x
[s s]
gam bit
[mm] [mm]
x x

Thank you!