Stress and flapping

LING 20: Introduction to Linguistic Analysis

UCLA · Winter 2022

Introduction

- As we have already seen, some phonological properties pertain to syllables rather than segments (i.e. sounds).
- · Such properties are called suprasegmentals.
- Tone and stress are two suprasegmental properties.

Stress

- · Some syllables are more prominent than others:
 - (1) [bə.næ.nə] 'banana' → [bə.ˈnæ.nə] [kæ.nə.də] 'Canada' → [ˈkæ.nə.də]
- · We call prominent syllables **stressed**.
- Stress is indicated in the IPA with a ['] before the syllable.

Primary and secondary stress

- Longer words have more than one stressed syllable:
 - (2) [tɛ.lə.gɹæ.fɪk] 'telegraphic' → [ˌtɛ.lə.ˈgɹæ.fɪk]
- Typically, each word has one syllable with PRIMARY STRESS
 ['] and may have other syllables with SECONDARY STRESS
 [.].

[mɪ.nə.sow.tə]

 $[mi.nə.sow.tə] \rightarrow [mi.nə.sow.tə]$

```
[mr.nə.sow.tə] \rightarrow [mr.nə.'sow.tə][mæ.sə.tʃu.srts]
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```
 \begin{array}{lll} [\text{mɪ.nə.sow.tə}] & \rightarrow & [\text{,mɪ.nə.'sow.tə}] \\ [\text{mæ.sə.tʃu.sits}] & \rightarrow & [\text{,mæ.sə.'tʃu.sits}] \\ [\theta \text{əu.ma.mi.ri-i}] \end{array}
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```
 \begin{array}{lll} [\text{mi.na.sow.ta}] & \rightarrow & [\text{mi.na.'sow.ta}] \\ [\text{mæ.sa.tfu.sits}] & \rightarrow & [\text{mæ.sa.'tfu.sits}] \\ [\theta a J. ma.mi.reh] & \rightarrow & [\theta a J. ma.mi.reh] \\ \end{array}
```

```
 \begin{array}{lll} [\text{mɪ.nə.sow.tə}] & \rightarrow & [\text{mɪ.nə.'sow.tə}] \\ [\text{mæ.sə.tfu.sits}] & \rightarrow & [\text{mæ.sə.'tfu.sits}] \\ [\theta_{\text{J.ma.mi.mi.la}}] & \rightarrow & [\theta_{\text{J.ma.mi.ria}}] \\ [\text{mæ.nə.fə.ste}]. [\theta_{\text{J.ma.mi.ria}}] \end{array}
```

Stress-conditioned allophony

 We have seen that grammatical rules can be sensitive to stress:

(3) -freaking- infixation:

[kæ.lɪ.ˈfɔɹ.njə] 'California'

- a. Cali-freaking-fornia
- b. *Ca-freaking-lifornia
- In some cases, allophony is dependent on stress too.

· Example:

Vowel reduction

[r] in English

```
[ˈtɛ.lə.ˌgɹæf] 'telegraph'
[tə.ˈlɛ.gɹə.ˌfi] 'telegraphy'
[ˌtɛ.lə.ˈgɹæ.fɪk] 'telegraphic'
```

```
[ˈtɛ.lə.ˌgɹæf] 'telegraph'
[tə.ˈlɛ.gɹə.ˌfi] 'telegraphy'
[ˌtɛ.lə.ˈgɹæ.fɪk] 'telegraphic'
```

 Vowels in unstressed syllables are often realized as schwa ([ə]), or [ɨ].

[ˈæ.sɨd] [ə.ˈsɪd.ɨk]

[ˈæ.sɨd] [ə.ˈsɪd.ɨk]

[ˈæ.sɨd] [bɨ.sid.ik] [ˈhi.w͡o.i.ed] [wo.i.id]

```
[ˈæ.sɨd] [ə.ˈsɪd.ɨk]
[ˈhi.ˌi.ow] [hə.ˈu.ow.ɨk]
[ˈfow.ɾə.ˌgɹæf] [fə.ˈtʰɑ.gɹə.fi]
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```
[ˈæ.sɨd] [ə.ˈsɪd.ɨk]
[ˈhi.ˌxῶv] [hə.ˈxῶv.ɨk]
[ˈfow.rə.ˌgɹæf] [fə.ˈtʰɑ.gɹə.fi]
[ˈsɪ.vəl] [sə.ˈvɪ.li.ən]
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```
['æ.sɨd] [ə.ˈsɪd.ɨk]
[ˈhi.ˌxo͡w] [hə.ˈxo͡w.ɨk]
[ˈfow.rə.ˌgɹæf] [fə.ˈtʰɑ.gɹə.fi]
[ˈsɪ.vəl] [sə.ˈvɪ.li.ən]
[ˈfa͡ʃ.nəl] [fə.ˈnæ.lə.ri]
```

```
[ˈæ.sɨd] [ə.ˈsɪd.ɨk]
[ˈhi.ˌɹo͡w] [hə.ˈɹo͡w.ɨk]
[ˈfow.ɾə.ˌgɹæf] [fə.ˈtʰɑ.gɹə.fi]
[ˈsɪ.vəl] [sə.ˈvɪ.li.ən]
[ˈfaĵ.nəl] [fə.ˈnæ.lə.ɾi]
[ˈpləʃ.ˌɾo͡w] [plə.ˈtʰa.nɨk]
```

```
[ˈæ.sɨd] [ə.ˈsɪd.ɨk]
[ˈhi.ˌɹo͡w] [hə.ˈɹo͡w.ɨk]
[ˈfo͡w.rə.ˌgɹæf] [fə.ˈtʰɑ.gɹə.fi]
[ˈsɪ.vəl] [sə.ˈvɪ.li.ən]
[ˈfa͡ʃ.nəl] [fə.ˈnæ.lə.ri]
[ˈpləʃ.ˌro͡w] [plə.ˈtʰa.nɨk]
[ˈtʰɛ.lə.ˌgɹæf] [tʰə.ˈlɛ.gɹə.fi]
```

[ˈæ.sɨd]	[ə.ˈsɪd.ɨk]
[ˈhi.ˌɹ͡ow]	[hə.ˈɹo͡w.ɨk]
[fsug.en.wof']	[fə.ˈtʰɑ.gɹə.fi]
[ˈsɪ.vəl]	[sə.ˈvɪ.li.ən]
[ˈfa͡ʃ.nəl]	[fə.ˈnæ.lə.ɾi]
[ˈple͡j.ˌro͡w]	[plə.ˈtʰa.nɨk]
[ˈtʰɛ.lə.ˌgɹæf]	[il.eug.3l'.e ⁴ 1]
[ˈsʌb.ˌdʒɛkt]	[səb.ˈdʒɛk.tɨv]

[ˈæ.sɨd]	[ə.ˈsɪd.ɨk]
[ˈhi.ˌɹo͡w]	[hə.ˈɹo͡w.ɨk]
[ˈfo͡w.rə.ˌsəɪˈ]	[fə.ˈtʰɑ.gɹə.fi]
[ˈsɪ.vəl]	[sə.ˈvɪ.li.ən]
[ˈfa͡j.nəl]	[fə.ˈnæ.lə.ɾi]
[ˈple͡j.ˌro͡w]	[plə.ˈtʰa.nɨk]
[ˈtʰɛ.lə.ˌgɹæf]	[il.ekg.3l'.6 ⁴ 1]
[ˈsʌb.ˌdʒɛkt]	[səb.ˈdʒɛk.tɨv]
[ˈpɑ.lə.tɨks]	[pə.ˈlɪ.ɾɨ.kəl]

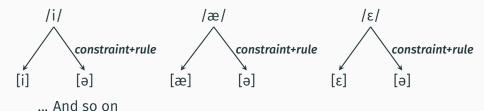
[ˈæ .sɨd]	[ə .ˈsɪd.ɨk]
[ˈh i .ˌɹ͡ow]	[h ə .ˈɹo͡w.ɨk]
[ˈf ͡ow .e _l .en. wo d	[f ə .ˈtʰɑ.gɹə.fi]
[ˈs ɪ .vəl]	[s ə .ˈvɪ.li.ən]
[ˈf aĵ .nəl]	[f ə .ˈnæ.lə.ɾi]
[ˈpl ej .ˌro͡w]	[pl ə .ˈtʰa.nɨk]
[ˈtʰ ɛ .lə.ˌgɹæf]	[f.ekg.3l '.e 4]
[ˈs ʌ b.ˌdʒɛkt]	[s ə b.ˈdʒɛk.tɨv]
[ˈp ɑ .lə.tɨks]	[p ə .ˈlɪ.ɾɨ.kəl]

Vowel reduction rule

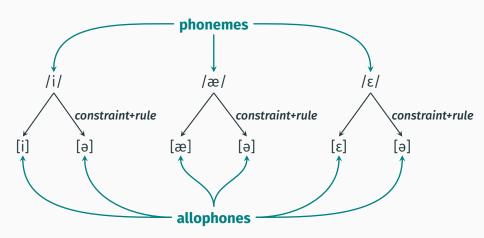
Vowel reduction in English:
 Change any vowel to [a] in an unstressed syllable.

· In features:

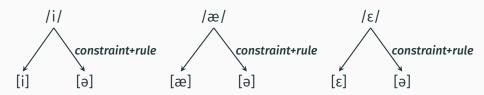
Vowel allophones in English



Vowel allophones in English



Vowel allophones in English



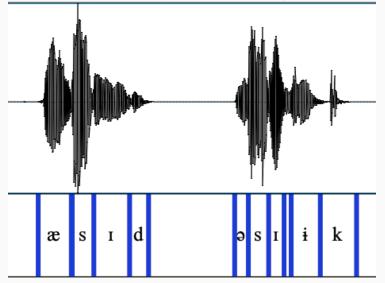
What are the constraints?

· Constraints:

· Or maybe::

Vowel reduction: phonetics

Schwa is very short compared to other English vowels



[ˈpa.ɾə] [pə.ˈɾɛm]

[ˈpa.ɾə] [pə.ˈɾɛm]

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['pa.rə] [pə.ˈrɛm] [ˈtrɛn.tə]
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```
['pa.rə] [pə.'rɛm]
['trɛn.tə] [trən.'te]
['ren.tə] [rən.'tes]
```

```
['pa.rə] [pə.'rɛm]
['trɛn.tə] [trən.'te]
['ren.tə] [rən.'tes]
['ɔ.brə] [u.bri.'ra]
```

```
['pa.rə] [pə.'rɛm]
['trɛn.tə] [trən.'te]
['ren.tə] [rən.'tes]
['ɔ.brə] [u.bri.'ra]
['kon.trə] [kun.'tra.ri]
```

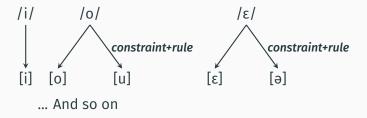
```
['pa.rə] [pə.'rɛm]
['trɛn.tə] [trən.'te]
['ren.tə] [rən.'tes]
['ɔ.brə] [u.bri.'ra]
['kon.trə] [kun.'tra.ri]
['trɛn.tə.'siŋ]
```

```
['pa.rə] [pə.'rɛm]
['trɛn.tə] [trən.'te]
['ren.tə] [rən.'tes]
['b.brə] [u.bri.'ra]
['kon.trə] [kun.'tra.ri]
```

· Constraints:

· Or maybe:

Vowel allophones in Catalan



Vowel reduction rule - Catalan

Vowel reduction in Catalan:

Change $/a,\epsilon,e/$ to [a] in an unstressed syllable. Change /a,e/ to [a] in an unstressed syllable.

Flapping

• In some cases, [d] or [t] will become a [r] in casual speech:

```
[sɪt] 'sit' [sɪrɨɹ] 'sitter' [spɑt] 'spot' [spɑri] 'spotty' [mæd] 'mad' [mæɾɨɹ] 'madder' [dɑɹk] 'dark' [tʰæp] 'tap'
```

Flapping

• In some cases, [d] or [t] will become a [r] in casual speech:

```
[sɪt] 'sit' [sɪrɨɹ] 'sitter'
[spɑt] 'spot' [spɑri] 'spotty'
[mæd] 'mad' [mærɨɹ] 'madder'
[dɑɹk] 'dark' [tʰæp] 'tap'
```

Flapping

• In some cases, [d] or [t] will become a [r] in casual speech:

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[sɪt] 'sit' [sɪrɨɹ] 'sitter'
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[mæd] 'mad' [mærɨɹ] 'madder'
[dɑɹk] 'dark' [tʰæp] 'tap'
```

· First stab:

[t] and [d] are changed to [r] between vowels.

The role of stress

[ˈfow.rə.gɹæf]

[ə.'tʰɑ.mɪk] [ˈæ.rəm]
[ˌkʰəm.pʰju.'tʰe͡j.ʃən] [kʰəm.'pʰju.rəɹ]
[ə.'dɪ.ʃən] [ˈɛ.rɪt]

[fə.ˈtʰɑ.gɹə.ˌfi]

[fow.ra.græ.frk]

The role of stress

[a.'tha.mrk] ['æ.rəm]

[ˌkhəm.phju.'thej.ʃən] [khəm.'phju.rəɹ]

[a.'dr.ʃən] ['ɛ.rɪt]

['fow.rə.guæf] [fə.'tha.guə.fi] [fow.rə.'guæ.frk]

Flapping rule

· Flapping in English:

Change [d] and [t] to [r] if it is preceded and followed by a vowel **AND the [d] or [t] occurs in an unstressed syllable**.

· In features:

Change [alveolar, plosive] to [voiced, flap] if it is preceded and followed by a vowel **AND the [alveolar, plosive] occurs in an unstressed syllable.**

Flapping rule

· Flapping in English:

$$\left/ \begin{array}{c} + \mathrm{alveolar} \\ + \mathrm{stop} \\ - \mathrm{stress} \end{array} \right/ \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} + \mathrm{voiced} \\ + \mathrm{flap} \end{array} \right] \left/ \begin{array}{c} \mathsf{V} & _\mathsf{V} \end{array} \right.$$

t/d allophones

