

Predictions:

1. The first hypothesis relies on a well-known restriction on the Spanish rhyme, namely that Spanish only allows a maximum of three rhyme segments (Harris 1983). Thus if a sequence of CGVGC:

Consonant + Glide + Vowel + Glide + Consonant

is allowed (e.g., nonce word la.ca.puais.to) the glide should be in the onset, because otherwise the rhyme would contain four segments and would be illicit. Stimuli in this group consisted of four-syllable nonce words that contained a postconsonantal high vocoid followed by a triphthong (four segment rhyme or complex onset + three segment rhyme). Four syllable words were created to avoid a glide + vowel sequence too close to the beginning or end of the word, positions known to favor hiatuses in some dialects (Hualde 1999, 2005).

O sea, que no debería haber hiato en estas secuencias y el vocoide que sigue al ataque debería ser una deslizada, lo mismo que el que precede a la coda

2. The second set of stimuli was designed around the hypothesis that, if the glide is in the onset, there should be onset co-occurrence restrictions, i.e., only some combinations of consonant + glide should be possible as complex clusters. For instance, a palatal consonant + homorganic glide [j] (e.g., ch[j]aba) should be disallowed because their articulations are too similar. For the second set of stimuli, subjects were also given a grammaticality judgment task. Oral production data will be analyzed by two judges first impressionistically and then with Praat according to duration and F1/F2 values.

O sea, que sí debería haber hiato en estas secuencias y el vocoide que sigue al ataque debería ser una vocal