Unit 11

Syllables & Rhythm (2):

morphophonology and stress

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⟨English Phonetics: Unit 11:⟩
/ˈɪŋ.glɪʃ/ /fəˈnet.ɪks/ /ˈjuːn.ɪt/ /ɪˈlev.n̩/
[ˈiŋ.gɫəʃ.fə.ˈneɾ.əks.ˈjʉːn.əɾ. əɫev.n̩] (AusE, broad)

⟨Syllables & Rhythm (2)⟩
/ˈsɪl.əb.ᵊlz/ /ən/ /ˈrɪð.əm/ /tuː/
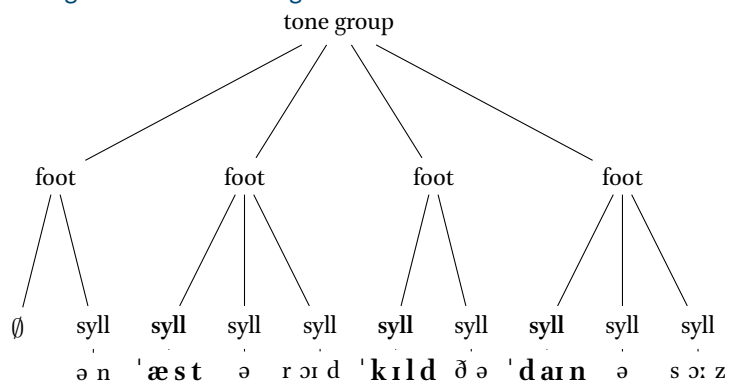[ˈsɪɫ.əb.ɫz.n̩.ˈɹʷi̥ð.m̩. | ˈtʰʉː] (AusE, broad)

/ˌmɔːf.əʊ.fəʊˈnɒl.ədʒ.i/ /ənd/ /ˈstres/
[ˌmoːf.ɐ̈ː.ɵ.fə.ˈnɔɫ.ədʒ.i ən ˈstɹes] (AusE, broad)

1 A phonological rank scale for English

A phonological rank scale for English

(Context: 'What happened 65 million years ago?')

tone group ⟶ foot ⟶ syllable ⟶ phoneme

This is the most minimalistic description of English phonological units that actually works.

2 Morphophonology (1): the phonology of flexional morphology

Flexional morphophonology: plural and/or genitive

- The regular plural morpheme (typical spelling: ⟨s⟩) is realized phonologically in three different ways:
    - /s/ after a voiceless consonant (but see below), e.g.
      ⟨cats⟩ /kæts/
    - /z/ after a voiced consonant (but see below) or a vowel/diphthong, e.g.
      ⟨dogs⟩ /dɒgz/
      ⟨mares⟩ /meəz/
    - /ɪz/ after a 'sibilant' (/s z ʃ ʒ tʃ dʒ/), e.g.
      ⟨horses⟩ /hɔːs.ɪz/
- The same applies to the ⟨'s⟩ genitive of nouns, and to the third person singular present indicative of verbs ⟨walks⟩ /s/, ⟨hugs⟩ /z/, ⟨teaches⟩ /ɪz/.
- Could we perhaps interpret these facts in terms of ELISION and ASSIMILATION?
- Note: the American and Australian pronunciation of the plural morpheme after a sibilant is more like [əz] than [ɪz].
- Note:
  ⟨Governors-General⟩ (plural)
  ⟨Governor-General's⟩ (genitive singular).

<div align="right">11.4</div>

Flexional morphophonology: past tense

- The regular past tense morpheme (typical spelling: ⟨ed⟩) is realized phonologically in three different ways:
    - /t/ after a voiceless consonant (but see below), e.g.
      ⟨faced⟩ /feɪst/
    - /d/ after a voiced consonant (but see below) or a vowel/diphthong, e.g.
      ⟨fazed⟩ /feɪzd/
      ⟨laid⟩ /leɪd/
    - /ɪd/ after /t/ or /d/
      ⟨fated⟩ /ˈfeɪtɪd/ ⟨faded⟩ /ˈfeɪdɪd/
- The following remarks refer to the spelling conventions for libretti (e.g. Handel's *Messiah*) written a few centuries ago; these often contain past tense endings that have to be pronounced /ɪd/ for purely metrical reasons:
- In earlier forms of English, ⟨ed⟩ and ⟨'d⟩ were used to spell /ɪd/ and /d/ (or /t/) respectively.
- In today's English, ⟨èd⟩ and ⟨ed⟩ are used instead.
- "His work was soon in rehearsal
  Because he always usèd Purcell" (Flanders and Swann).

<div align="right">11.5</div>

3 Morphophonology (2): the phonology of derivational morphology (1)

Morphophonology (2): the phonology of derivational morphology (1)

Here are two of the most important ways in which words in English can be 'derived' from simpler words via the use of affixes:

- The Anglo-Saxon way:
  fear ⟶ ˈ**fear**less ⟶ ˈ**fear**lessness
- The French-Latin-Greek way:
  ˈ**gram**mar ⟶ gramˈ**mat**ical ⟶ grammatiˈ**cal**ity

It is even possible to mix the two strategies:

- A mixture:
  ˈ**gram**mar ⟶ gramˈ**mat**ical ⟶ gramˈ**mat**icalness

Note what happens to the position of the stress!

<div align="right">11.6</div>

Morphophonology (2): the phonology of derivational morphology (2)

Here is another way in which one word can be 'derived' from another in English – this time by a change in the stress pattern alone, without any change to the structure of the word as a sequence of morphemes:

- in'**sult** (verb) ⟶ '**in**sult (noun)
- con'**vert** (verb) ⟶ '**con**vert (noun)

and even

- in'**vite** (verb) ⟶ '**in**vite (noun)

11.7

Morphophonology (2): the phonology of derivational morphology (3)

Note:

(adjective)	(verb)
⟨separate⟩	⟨separate⟩
/'sepərət/	/'sepəreɪt/

(adjective) or (noun)	(verb)
⟨degenerate⟩	⟨degenerate⟩
/diˈdʒenərət/	/diˈdʒenəreɪt/

11.8

Word Stress Patterns from Sauer's *Drillbook* (1)

Monday ballet famous
ˈmʌndeɪ ˈbæleɪ ˈfeɪməs

cigar hotel prefer
sɪˈgɑː həʊˈtel prɪˈfɜː

violin Chinese canteen
vaɪəˈlɪn tʃaɪˈniːz kænˈtiːn

energy Catholic communist Arabic
ˈenədʒɪ ˈkæθəlɪk ˈkɒmjʊnɪst ˈærəbɪk

suspicious strategic Arabian
səˈspɪʃəs strəˈtiːdʒɪk əˈreɪbjən

cigarette engineer refugee
ˌsɪgəˈret ˌendʒɪˈnɪə ˌrefjʊˈdʒiː

11.9

Word Stress Patterns from Sauer's *Drillbook* (2)

admirable comfortably personally
ˈædmərəbl ˈkʌmfətəblɪ ˈpɜːsənəlɪ

3

philosophy ridiculous catastrophe
fɪˈlɒsəfɪ rɪˈdɪkjʊləs kəˈtæstrəfɪ

scientific disproportion politician
ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk ˌdɪsprəˈpɔːʃn ˌpɒlɪˈtɪʃn

Protestantism criticizable
ˈprɒtəstəntɪzm ˈkrɪtɪsaɪzəbl

Catholicism considerable particularly
kəˈθɒlɪsɪzm kənˈsɪdərəbl pəˈtɪkjʊləlɪ

aristocracy mathematical possibility
ˌærɪˈstɒkrəsɪ ˌmæθəˈmætɪkl ˌpɒsəˈbɪlətɪ

Word Stress Patterns from Sauer's *Drillbook* (3)
pasteurization characteristic
ˌpɑːstjʊəraɪˈzeɪʃn ˌkærəktəˈrɪstɪk

pronunciation consideration
prəˌnʌnsɪˈeɪʃn kənˌsɪdəˈreɪʃn

transformationally photographically
ˌtrænsfəˈmeɪʃənəlɪ ˌfəʊtəˈgræfɪkəlɪ

nationalization characterization
ˌnæʃənəlaɪˈzeɪʃn ˌkærəktəraɪˈzeɪʃn

inferiority bacteriologist
ɪnˌfɪərɪˈɒrɪti bækˌtɪərɪˈɒlədʒɪst

Note: Sauer transcribes a slightly old-fashioned form of RP in a slightly old-fashioned way.

4   Further reading, additional exercises, homework, whatever …

Further reading, additional exercises, homework, whatever … (1)

- See Eckert and Barry, pages 239 to 243 – scans of these pages are in this week's folder:
  `http://www.spence.saar.de/courses/phoneticswithlistening/unit11_20241`

- Pay particular attention to those cases where there is a systematic difference between English and German!

- We can only skim the surface of lexical stress. Although it is important, especially from a contrastive point of view ("English is different from German!"), many of the examples given in Eckert and Barry on pages 197 to 212 are specific to one variety of British English and/or antiquated
  `http://www.spence.saar.de/phonetics/unit11_20241`

Further reading, additional exercises, homework, whatever … (2)

- We will examine some of these issues from a different perspective in Unit 13. If you want to take a peek in advance, check Halliday 1970 §5.3 pp44-47:
  `http://www.spence.saar.de/arcanum/phonetics/Halliday1970/The_Book/2192_001.pdf`
  `http://www.spence.saar.de/arcanum/phonetics/Halliday1970/Halliday1970_45/ http://www.`
  `spence.saar.de/arcanum/phonetics/Halliday1970/Halliday1970_45/`

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http://www.spence.saar.de/arcanum/phonetics/Halliday1970/Halliday1970_46/
http://www.spence.saar.de/arcanum/phonetics/Halliday1970/Halliday1970_47-49/
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Further reading, additional exercises, homework, whatever … (3)

· There are more exercises in Sauer:
  §33 pp104-109
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  http://www.spence.saar.de/arcanum/phonetics/pronunciation/pronunciation_25-33.pdf
  http://www.spence.saar.de/arcanum/phonetics/pronunciation/pronunciation_25-33.mp3
  ```