

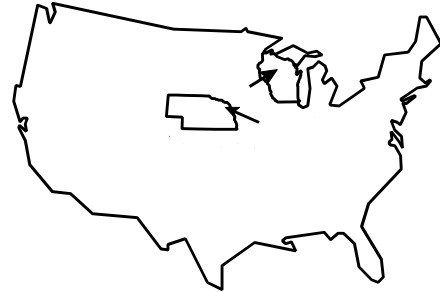
Metrical Constituents, p. 1

Winnebago

from Halle and Vergnaud (1987), based on K. Hale and J. White Eagle (1980) "A Preliminary Account of Winnebago Accent" *International Journal of American Linguistics* 46: 117-132.

Basic stress system:

Initial syllable is extrametrical. Right headed binary feet are constructed from the left end of the word. A stressed syllable immediately following another stressed syllable is destressed (the asterisk is deleted).



Winnebago, also called Ho-Chunk, is a nearly extinct Siouan language spoken in scattered locations in Wisconsin and on Winnebago Reservation in Nebraska. It is spoken by about 11 speakers.

Winnebago has the following epenthesis rule (Dorsey's Law): In the environment

[−son] ___ [+son] V

a copy of V is inserted at the site of the dash. Note the effects of this rule on the stress patterns of the following words.

I.

hoshwazhá
harakíshrujìkshanà

hosháwazhá
harakíshurujìkshanà

'you are ill'
'you pull it taut'

II.

maashrách
wakriprás
hirakróho
hirakróhonì
hirakróhonìra
wakriprópro

maashárach
wakiríparàs
hirakórohò
hirakórohòni
hirakórohònirà
wakiríporòporò

'you promise'
'flat bug'
'you dress'
'you don't dress'
'the fact that you don't dress'
'spherical bug'

For some words, those in group I, the addition of the epenthetic vowel does not change the stress pattern. For others, those in group II, it does.

Consider the foot structure of these two classes of words. First, group I:

Metrical Constituents, p. 2

$$\begin{array}{ccc} * & * & * \\ <*>(* *) & (* *) & (* *) \end{array} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & * & * & * \\ <*>(* *) & *(*) & (* *) \end{array}$$
 har a ki shruj i kshana → har a ki shruj i kshana

The addition of the epenthetic vowel does not create ill-formed feet. Now consider group II:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} * & * & \\ <*>(* *) & (* *) & * \end{array} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & * & * \\ <*>(* *) & (* *) & * \end{array} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{ccc} * & * & * \\ <*>(* *) & (* *) & (* *) \end{array}$$
 hir a kroh o nira → hir a koroh o nira → hir a kor o hon i ra

Epenthesis here creates an illicit ternary foot, so the word is rebracketed. This results in a changed stress pattern.

Biblical Hebrew

from Halle and Vergnaud (1987), based on M. Rappaport (1984) *Issues in the Phonology of Tiberian Hebrew*. PhD Dissertation, MIT.

Relevant aspect of the stress system:

A word ending in a vowel is stressed on the penult: there is a left-headed foot at the right edge of the word.

When a stressed vowel is deleted, the stress shifts to the other syllable in the same foot. Note, for example, the word כַּתְּבָה, which is /katab+a/. The surface form is [katvá], not *[kátva].

$$\begin{array}{ccc} * & & * \\ * & (* *) & * \end{array} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & * & * \\ * & & (* *) \end{array}$$
 katava → katva

Conclusion

Both vowel insertion and vowel deletion work on the basis of metrical constituents.