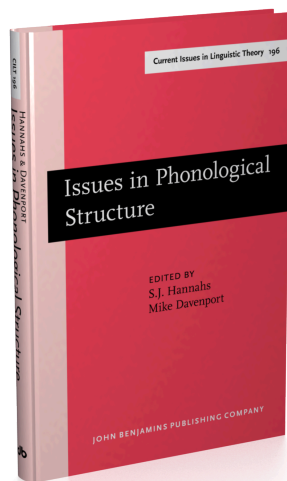


Introduction

S.J. Hannahs

Mike Davenport

 <https://doi.org/10.1075/cilt.196.03han>



Pages xi–xii of

**Issues in Phonological Structure: Papers from an
International Workshop**

Edited by S.J. Hannahs and Mike Davenport

[*Current Issues in Linguistic Theory*, 196]

1999. xii, 268 pp.

© John Benjamins Publishing Company

This electronic file may not be altered in any way. For any reuse of this material written permission should be obtained from the publishers or through the Copyright Clearance Center (for USA: www.copyright.com).

For further information, please contact rights@benjamins.nl or consult our website at benjamins.com/rights

John Benjamins Publishing Company

Introduction

This volume contains revised, expanded and updated versions of papers originally presented at the *International Workshop on Phonological Structure* held at the University of Durham in September 1994. As the title of the conference suggests, the focus of the contributions is on aspects of phonological structure, both segment internal and suprasegmental.

The questions surrounding phonological structure are approached from a wide variety of theoretical standpoints, including frameworks such as prosodic phonology, declarative phonology, optimality theory, metrical phonology, government phonology, feature geometry, particle theory and dependency phonology. This range of viewpoints allows the crossfertilisation of various strands of phonological thinking with respect to many of the central issues concerning phonological structure.

The papers by Broadbent, Humbert, Ritter and Wang deal with various facets of the representation of the internal structure of segments and the relationships holding between the features, components or elements which constitute the primary building blocks of phonological structure. Broadbent examines *r*-sandhi in non-rhotic forms of British English, supporting the notion that *r*-sandhi is a type of glide insertion. Humbert's focus is on segmental representation and the problem of overgeneration of segment types in most models, suggesting a principle of consonantal feature dominance to reduce the number of undesirable segments. Ritter discusses vowel harmony in Hungarian from the perspective of phonological principles and parameters, combined with government phonology notions of licensing. Wang examines the segmental inventory of Beijing Mandarin and proposes an amended feature geometry to deal with some of the intricacies of the system.

The representation of the next levels of structure, i.e. the syllable and the foot, is the concern of the contributions of van der Hulst, Roca & Al-Ageli and Takahashi. Van der Hulst examines the range of foot types and the predictions made by various

proposals concerning foot structure. Roca & Al-Ageli compare the treatment of foot structure in optimality theory and standard metrical phonology. Takahashi tackles the question of the role of the onset in syllable weight and stress assignment from the joint perspective of optimality and government phonology.

The papers by Mazzola, van Oostendorp, Rivera-Castillo and Vogel deal with structural concerns at the levels of the word and the phrase as well as the relationship between phonology and other components of the grammar, such as morphology and syntax. Mazzola, looking at phrasal phenomena in French and Italian, proposes that the identification of suprasegmental domains is neither determined by the syntax nor (necessarily) co-terminus with standard prosodic structures. Van Oostendorp re-examines *s*-voicing in Italian as a diagnostic for prosodic wordhood, suggesting that constraint interaction may resolve apparently contradicting predictions based on morphological structure alone. Rivera-Castillo is also concerned with phonological domains, also suggesting that these are not syntactically based. Rather, she suggests that stress and other prosodic considerations form the basis for the construction of these domains. Vogel examines problems arising from the Strict Layer Hypothesis having to do with minimality and suggests a principled weakening of the SLH to allow certain subminimal constituents within the prosodic hierarchy.