

# Syllables, feet and higher up

 <https://doi.org/10.1075/cilt.234.02syl>

Pages ix–x of

## **The Phonological Spectrum: Volume II: Suprasegmental structure**

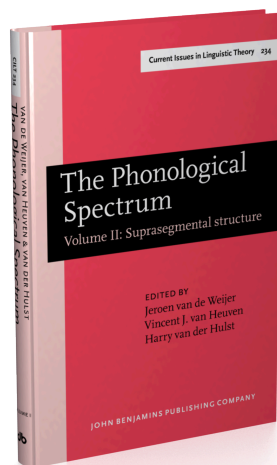
**Edited by Jeroen van de Weijer, Vincent J. van Heuven and Harry van der Hulst**

[*Current Issues in Linguistic Theory*, 234] 2003. x, 262 pp.

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# Syllables, feet and higher up

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This volume deals with phonological structure above the segmental level, in particular with syllable structure, metrical structure and sentence level prosodic structure.

In Section 1, different syllable structure theories, as well as possible relations between segment structure and syllabic structure, and evidence from aphasia are examined. The section starts with an article by Heather Goad and Kathleen Brannen ('Phonetic evidence for phonological structure in syllabification'), which looks at the status of syllable structure from the perspective of language acquisition, presenting evidence for the position that word-final consonants are syllabified as onsets, not codas, in the first stages. Dirk-Bart den Ouden and Roelien Bastiaanse ('Syllable structure at different levels in the speech production process: Evidence from aphasia') looks at the phonetics and phonology of syllable structure in aphasic patients, and shows that phonological structures play a role in the early planning of utterances. The article in this section by Shosuke Haraguchi shows that the order of segments need not be stipulated in the phonological representation for a number of lexical items in Japanese and English, given a sufficiently richly articulated theory of syllable structure. Finally, Krisztina Polgárdi ('Hungarian as a strict CV language') explores the abstractness of underlying representations in arguing that syllable structure in Hungarian is strictly CV underlyingly, a necessary move to explain surface generalizations.

Metrical structure is examined in papers on foot structure, and, experimentally, on word stress in Indonesian. First, Heli Harrikari ('Quantity-sensitivity of syllabic trochees revisited: The case of dialectal gemination in Finnish') examines the claim that syllabic troches are typically quantity-insensitive against the background of segmental processes in various dialects of Finnish. Also with regard to stress, Ellen van Zanten, Rob Goedemans and

Jos Pacilly ('The status of word stress in Indonesian') re-examine the location of primary stress in Indonesian from a laboratory-phonology perspective, and find that this is phrasal rather than lexical in nature. Ternary stress systems, a long-standing problem to phonological theories embracing (strict) binarity, are the topic of Jay Rifkin's 'Ternarity is Prosodic Word binarity', in which he shows that such structures should be analysed as binary-branching prosodic words, not single feet.

Finally in this volume, there are three laboratory-phonological reports on the intonation of Dutch. Karijn Helsloot and Barbertje Streefkerk ('Perceived prominence and the metrical-prosodic structure of Dutch sentences') present a prosodic analysis of Dutch sentences, arguing in favour of a four-level prominence grid and a hierarchy that incorporates both input and output constraints. Johanneke Caspers ('Phonetic variation or phonological difference: The early versus the late-accent lending fall in Dutch') raises the question when a particular melodic shape in the intonation of a language (in this case, Dutch) should be considered to be phonological and when it should be considered as a case of phonetic variation, trying to differentiate between different models used to describe intonational autosegments. Roughly the same problem, the categorization of boundary tones in Dutch, but exploring a different methodology, is tackled by Bert Remijsen and Vincent van Heuven ('On the category of intonational contrasts – an experiment on boundary tones in Dutch').