

Syllabic Trochees

Review from last time

Rhythm

- | | |
|---------|--|
| NOCLASH | No $\acute{\sigma}$ follows $\acute{\sigma}$ |
| NOLAPSE | No σ follows σ |

Alignment

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| TROCHEE | No σ between $\acute{\sigma}$ and beginning of ω |
| IAMB | No σ between $\acute{\sigma}$ and end of ω |
| ALLFTLEFT | No σ between φ and beginning of ω |

Binarity

- | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| FtBin | Every foot has two syllables. |
|-------|-------------------------------|

A new piece of machinery

CULMINATIVITY Every word has one *primary* stress.

this isn't a common phonological property
words can have many vowels, nasals, stops, tones, etc.

Gooniyandi (McGregor 1990)



níyiya ‘that-loc’

ŋábuwàŋga ‘father-his-ERG’

ŋáraŋùwanya ‘mother-his-ERG’

mílajìrìŋbìra 'we'll see you'

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| (níyi)ya | ‘that-loc’ |
| (ŋábu)(wàŋga) | ‘father-his-ERG’ |
| (ŋára)(nùwanŋ)ga | ‘mother-his-ERG’ |
| (míla)(jìrīŋ)(bìra) | ‘we'll see you’ |

(́σ)σ
(́σ)(́σ)
(́σ)(́σ)σ
(́σ)(́σ)(́σ)

TROCHEE
NOCLASH
ALLFTLEFT
FTBIN
> PARSE-σ

	TROCHE	NoCLASH	AllFtLeft	FtBin	PARSE- σ
👉 $(\acute{\sigma})(\acute{\sigma})\sigma$					*
$(\acute{\sigma})(\acute{\sigma})(\acute{\sigma})$				*	
$(\acute{\sigma})\sigma(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)$			*		
$(\acute{\sigma})(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)$		*			
$(\sigma\acute{\sigma})\sigma(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)$	*				

equally important

less important

	TROCHEE	NOCLASH	AllFtLeft	FtBin	PARSE- σ
👉 $(\acute{\sigma})(\acute{\sigma})\sigma$					*
$(\acute{\sigma})(\acute{\sigma})(\acute{\sigma})$				*	
$(\acute{\sigma})\sigma(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)$			*		
$(\acute{\sigma})(\acute{\sigma})(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)$		*			
$(\sigma\acute{\sigma})\sigma(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)$	*				

Some formalism

input	CONSTRAINT	CONSTRAINT	CONSTRAINT	CONSTR	CONSTRAINT
winner				*	
loser				*!	
loser			*!		
loser		*!			
loser	*!				

fatal violation

violation

input	CONSTRAINT	CONSTRAINT	CONSTRAINT	CONSTR	CONSTRAINT
winner				*	
loser				*!	
loser			*!		
loser		*!			
loser	*!				

equally important

	AGE 35	US CITIZEN	NoFASCISTS	NOWOMEN
👉 Joe Biden				
Hilary Clinton				*
Donald Trump			*!	
Vladimir Putin		*!	*	
Angela Merkel		*!		*
Jesus Christ		*!		
your mother				
etc.				

West Finnmark Saami (Bye 2001)



tíeh.tiih	'to know'
véah.ke.hih	'to assist'
át.tes.tèas.tiih	'to give a tiny bit'
póar.raa.sèep.mo.sah	'he oldest ones'
ráah:.kaa.sìj:.ta.sèa.meh	'to our loved ones'
meáh:.tse.tàa.luj.ðà.sa.meh	'to our forest farms'

(tíeh.tiih)	'to know'
(véah.ke)hih	'to assist'
(át.tes)(tèas.tiih)	'to give a tiny bit'
(póar.raa)(sèep.mo)sah	'the oldest ones'
(ráah:.kaa)(sìj:.ta)(sèa.meh)	'to our loved ones'
(meáh:.tse)(tàa.luj)(ðà.sa)meh	'to our forest farms'

(́σ)σ
(́σ)(́σ)
(́σ)(́σ)σ
(́σ)(́σ)(́σ)
(́σ)(́σ)(́σ)σ

TROCHEE
NOCLASH
ALLFTLEFT
FTBIN
> NOLAPSE

Babies



Most humans sing songs to their children in trochees.
They are part of our ‘shared, common humanity’.
(Burling 1966)

‘The natural metric form of children 's words is trochaic. ’
(Allen & Hawkins 1978)

‘I would argue that children may come into the world
with a preference for trochaic structure.’
(Archibald 2000)

‘Children are biased towards the trochaic foot.’
(Adams & Bat–El 2007)



Optimality Theory assumes

constraints are innate (TROCHEE, FTBIN, etc.)

babies have to learn how they are ranked

ie, which are absolute, which are tendencies

If there's a trochaic bias in babies,

Trochee > Iamb at birth

Ono
(Phinnemore 1985)



déne	'my eye '
lólotnè	'many'
mésikène	'you will sit '
árimàgeàke	'he always goes'

(́σ)
(́σ)(̀σ)
(́σ)(́σ)
(́σ)(́σ)(̀σ)
(́σ)(́σ)(́σ)

TROCHEE
NOCLASH
NOLAPSE
> FTBIN

TROCHEE	←	seems to be an innate bias
NoCLASH	←	grounded in perception, OCP
NoLAPSE	←	grounded in perception, OCP
> FTBIN	←	cf. binary branching in syntax

baby just needs to learn that

NoLAPSE > FTBIN

	TROCHEE	NoCLASH	NoLapse	FTBIN
👉 (́σ)(́σ)(̀σ)				*
(́σ)(́σ)(σ)			*!	
(́)(́σ)(́σ)		*!		
(σ́)σ(́σ)	*!			

baby learns that NO LAPSE > FTBIN
when she hears her mother say

👉 (́σ)(́σ)(̀σ)

and not

(́σ)(́σ)(σ)

Hungarian
(Hammond 1987)



(ví:z)	‘water’
(kópɔ)	‘hoe’
(kópa:)(vòl)	‘with hoe’
(téri:)(tø:vɛl)	‘with tablecloth’
(fé:lɛ)(mèlɛ)(tèn)	‘on mezzanine’
(fé:lɛ)(mèlɛ)(tèid)	‘your mezzanines’
(kíšku:n)(fè:lɛj)(hà:za:)(bòn)	‘in Kiskunfelegyhaiza’
(mégves)(tègɛt)(hètɛt)(lènɛk)	‘unbribable (ones)’
(mégves)(tègɛt)(hètɛt)(lènɛk)(nèk)	‘to those unbribable’
(élka:)(pòsta:)(šì:tot)(tòlɔ)(ní:tott)	‘decabbagised’
(légmèg)(vèste)(gèthɛ)(tètlɛ)(nèbbɛk)(knèk)	‘to those least bribable’
(élka:)(pòsta:)(šì:tot)(tòlɔ)(ní:tott)(tà:tok)	‘you have decabbagised it’

(́σ)	
(́σσ)	
(́σ)(̀σ)	TROCHEE
(́σ)(̀σσ)	NOCLASH
(́σ)(́σ)(́σ)(̀σ)	NOLAPSE
(́σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)	
(́σ)(́σ)(́σ)(́σ)(̀σ)	
(́σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)	
(́σ)(́σ)(́σ)(́σ)(́σ)(̀σ)	
(́σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)	

(́σ) ←

(́σσ)

(́σσ)(̀σ)

(́σσ)(̀σσ)

(́σσ)(́σσ)(̀σ)

(́σσ)(̀σσ)(̀σσ)

(́σσ)(́σσ)(́σσ)(̀σ)

(́σσ)(̀σσ)(̀σσ)(̀σσ)

(́σσ)(́σσ)(́σσ)(̀σσ)(̀σ)

(́σσ)(̀σσ)(̀σσ)(̀σσ)(̀σσ)

(́σσ)(́σσ)(́σσ)(́σσ)(́σσ)(̀σ)

(́σσ)(̀σσ)(̀σσ)(̀σσ)(̀σσ)(̀σσ)

one syllable words
require one syllable feet

but one syllable feet
are needed word-finally
anyway

$(\acute{\sigma}) \longleftarrow$ CULMINATIVITY > FTBIN

$(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)$

$(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}) \longleftarrow$ NOLAPSE > FTBIN

$(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}\sigma)$

$(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}) \longleftarrow$ NOLAPSE > FTBIN

$(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}\sigma)$

$(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}) \longleftarrow$ NOLAPSE > FTBIN

$(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}\sigma)$

$(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}) \longleftarrow$ NOLAPSE > FTBIN

$(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}\sigma)$

$(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}) \longleftarrow$ NOLAPSE > FTBIN

$(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}\sigma)$

Tohono O'odham
(Yu 2000)



kí:	‘house’
tó:n	‘knee’
pí:ba	‘pipe’
háiwan	‘cow’
?ásugal	‘sugar’
símindžul	‘cemetary’
páko?òla	‘Pascola dancer’
(pímiàndo	‘pepper’

(kí:.)	‘house’	
(tó:n)	‘knee’	
(pí:ba)	‘pipe’	TROCHEE
(háiwan̩)	‘cow’	ALLFTL
(?ásu)gal	‘sugar’	FTBIN
(símin)džul	‘cemetary’	> PARSE- σ
(páko)(?òla)	‘Pascola dancer’	
(pími)(àndo)	‘pepper’	

We can add NOCLASH and NOLAPSE to the constraints that are never violated in this language.

The kid on the sheep didn't need to learn anything here.

NOCLASH
NOLAPSE
TROCHEE
ALLFTL
FTBIN
> PARSE- σ

he *did* need to learn this

Golston's Axiom:
learning makes babies cry.



Estonian
(Viitso 2007)



(súu)

(mína)

(sáda)mad

(lýkka)(zìme)

(kóģe)(lèzi)me

($\acute{\sigma}$)
($\acute{\sigma}\sigma$)
($\acute{\sigma}\sigma$) σ
($\acute{\sigma}\sigma$)($\grave{\sigma}\sigma$)
($\acute{\sigma}\sigma$)($\acute{\sigma}\sigma$) σ

TROCHEE
ALLFTL
FTBIN
> PARSE- σ

AGAIN, can add NOCLASH and NOLAPSE
to the constraints that are never violated
in this language.

NOCLASH

NOLAPSE

TROCHEE

ALLFTL

FTBIN

> PARSE- σ

Estonian babies
learn this

Polish
(Rubach & Booij 1985)



('rozpraw)
war('szawa)
(, hipo)(, potam)
(, hipo)po(, tamus)
(, revo)(, lucjo)(, nista)
(, revo)(, lucjo)ni(, stami)
(, konstan)(, tyno)(, poli)(, tanczyk)
(, konstan)(, tyno)(, poli)tan(, czyka)
(, konstan)(, tyno)(, poli)(, tanczy)(, kami)

‘discussion (GEN PL)’
‘Warsaw’
‘hippopotamus’
‘hippopotamus (GEN)’
‘revolutionary’
‘revolutionaries (INSTR PL)’
‘resident of Constantinople’
‘res. of Const. (GEN)’
‘res. of Const. (INSTR PL)’

(́σ)

σ(́σ)

(́σ)(̀σ)

(́σ)σ(́σ)

(́σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)

(́σ)(́σ)σ(́σ)

(́σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)

(́σ)(́σ)(́σ)σ(́σ)

(́σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)

FINALFOOT: every word ends in a φ

(́σ)	
σ(́σ)	NOCLASH
(́σ)(̀σ)	TROCHEE
(́σ)σ(́σ)	FTBIN
(́σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)	FINALFOOT > ALLFTLEFT
(́σ)(́σ)σ(́σ)	NOLAPSE
(́σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)	

Phrasal Trochees

Piro
(Matteson 1965)



(nsó)
(wálo)
ru(txítxa)
(tšiya)(háta)
(sàlway)eh(kákna)
(pètši)(tšíma)(tlóna)
(rùslu)(nòti)ni(tkána)
(sàple)(whíma)(mtàna)(tnáka)
(kàxru:)(kàkhi)(màna)ta(tkána)
(rùmka)(hètko)(hìmta)(pànat)(kána)

‘genipa
‘rabbit’
‘he observes tabooos’
‘he cries’
‘they visit each other’
‘they say they stalk it!’
‘their voices already changed’
‘they say he went along screaming again’
‘they were joking together then, it is said’
‘it is said that they were perhaps
unfortunately asleep as they were going
along’

a gap shows up before the final foot
if there's an odd number of syllables

(yànta)(mùtško)(nkàkha)(pkàhi)ma(tána)
‘next, it is said, they wrestled’

(kòšpa)(khìtška)(phìma)(tàna)(ktàtka)(lúna
‘then, it is said, someone removed his intestines’

(xèma)(nsìnì)(kànka)(khètko)(hìma)ta(tkána)
‘it is said that maybe they conferred then!’

(tàpa)(lùška)(nàwa)(thìma)(nànu)(mtàna)(tnáka)
‘it is said that his canoe alone was going along again’

a gap shows up before the final foot
if there's an odd number of syllables

ALLFTL applies to the *clause*, not the *word*
FINALFT Every *clause* ends in a foot.

(xèma)(nsìni)(kàンka)(khètko)(hìma)tat(kána)

‘it is said that maybe
they conferred then!

Someone asked yesterday about ternary feet

- (́σσ) dactyl
- (σ́σ) amphibrach
- (σσ́) anapest

Garawa (Garrwa)
(Furby 1974)



yámi

púnjala

wátjimpàju

kámalařinji

yákalâkalàmpa

ŋánkiřikírimpàyi

námpalânjinmûkunna

nářinjmûkunjînamìřa

nímpalânjinmûkunânjimiřa

‘eye’

‘white’

‘armpit’

‘wrist’

‘loose’

‘fought with boomerangs’

‘at our many’

‘at your own many’

‘from your own two’

“Initial dactyl effect”

Words with 3, 5, 7, 9σ begin with a ‘dactyl’ óσσ

Is this a ternary foot (óσσ)?

(́σ)

(́σ)σ

(́σ)(̀σ)

(́σ)σ(́σ)

(́σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)

(́σ)σ(́σ)(́σ)

(́σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)

(́σ)σ(́σ)(́σ)(́σ)

(́σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)

Probably just an unparsed syllable.

Every word begins with (́σ), but the rest of the feet are *right*-aligned, presumably to avoid stress lapse...

(́σ)	
(́σ)σ	TROCHEE
(́σ)(̀σ)	FTBIN
(́σ)σ(̀σ)	INITIALFOOT
(́σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)	> NOLAPSE
(́σ)σ(̀σ)(̀σ)	
(́σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)	
(́σ)σ(̀σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)	
(́σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)(̀σ)	

	ALLFTL	NOLAPSE
!! $(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)\sigma(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)$	*!	*
☞ $(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)\sigma$		*

PROBLEM If ALLFTL >> NOLAPSE

we get the wrong winner

	NoLAPSE	ALLFTL
!! $(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)\sigma(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)$	*	*!
☞ $(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)\sigma$	*	

AND If NoLAPSE >> ALLFTL

we get the wrong winner

	NOWEAKLAPSE	ALLFTL
☞ $(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)\sigma(\grave{\sigma}\sigma)$		*
$(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}\sigma)\sigma$	*!	

this seems to
solve the problem

Alber suggests that
 lapse after primary stress $(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)\sigma$
 is worse than after secondary stress $(\grave{\sigma}\sigma)\sigma$
 ‘= WeakLapse’

	INITIALDACTYL	ALLFTL
☞ $(\acute{\sigma}\sigma\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}\sigma)$		*
$(\acute{\sigma}\sigma)(\grave{\sigma}\sigma\sigma)$	*!	

but the evidence
for dactyls in
language is weak

Another option would require an initial dactyl

Back to
Ancient
Greece



Feet in Greek Meter

iamb	˘ -
trochee	- ˘
spondee	-- --
dactyl	- ˘ ˘
anapest	˘ ˘ -
tribrach	˘ ˘ ˘
cretic	- ˘ -
bacchius	˘ -- --
choriamb	- ˘ ˘ -
ionic (a minore)	˘ ˘ - -

Feet in Phonology

√

√

?

?

Most of us
hope that
natural language
uses only two feet

iamb √
trochee √

and that poetic feet
are combinations of
phonological feet
(Golston & Riad 2000, 2004)

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