Prosodic structure and prominence constraints on epenthesis: evidence from hiatus resolution across Portuguese varieties

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Selected references


Main goal

Identify the factors that condition glide insertion in EP and their relative weight.

Research questions

What is the prosodic domain of $\ddagger$ [insertion]? Are higher levels of prominence also relevant? i.e. do they block or favor glide insertion? Does the type of word to which V1 belongs matter? i.e. is glide insertion restricted to V1 in clitic final position? Are there non-linguistic factors? i.e. age; speech style: read vs (semi-)spontaneous

Results

Phonological status of $\ddagger$: non-speech

All regions: Insertion mainly when V1 belongs to CL.

Bra and Nas: Insertion only when V1 belongs to CL.

W1, PW: Insertion tends to occur only in local regions.

Phonological status of W1: reading task

Pattern similar to that found in the reading task.

Emi and Gla: Higher frequency of insertion when V1 is in PW.

Phonological status of V1: age group

Older speakers insert more than younger ones.

CL is the exception: methodological limitations (only 1 fluent reader?)

Method

Speakers & Regions

3 northern varieties and 1 central variety included in the project Interactive Atlas of the Prosody of Portuguese (http://www.if.ufl.br/laboratorio/informatica/nap/pj)

Recorded material

(100) - Read sentences; map task; interview

Selected examples

V1 V2 inside of PW

V1 V2 across PW

V1 belonging to PW

Prosodic context: reading task

Features of W1: insertion tends to occur when V1 belongs to CL.

Prosodic context: non-speech

Features of V1: Insertion occurs only when V1 belongs to CL.

Phonological status of V1: age group

Older speakers insert more than younger ones.

Prosodic variation in European Portuguese

Phonological conditions reported so far (Lopes: 1997; Lopes & Sampaio: 2011; Vigário: 2003, 2010; Segura: 2013):

- two adjacent $\ddagger$ [s] (e.g. "xoaux" [xeaux] in the dialect struggle)

Figure 5.


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