

UNSTRESSED VOWELS IN ENGLISH: DISTRIBUTIONS AND CONSEQUENCES

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the vowel system of British English (BE)

category							_c	_#	_v
checked	i	ə	u	e	a	o	✓	x	x
long	i:	ə:	u:	e:	a:	o:	✓	✓	x
free/'diphthongs'	ij	əw	uw	ej	aj	aw	oj	✓	✓

- STRUT is ə (Fabricius 2007, Szigetvári 2018)
- NEAR i:, CURE u:, SQUARE e:, and FORCE o: have monophthongized (Jones 1918, Upton 1995, Lindsey 2012, Cruttenden 2014)
- FLEECE ij and GOOSE uw are 'diphthongs' (Sweet 1900)

stress and syllable weight

- stressability scale (most to least, Hayes 1995)
 $VV\$ > VC\$ > V\$$
- ‘unstressability’ scale (most to least)
 $V\$ > VC\$ > VV\$$

the unstressed vowels of BE

- **long** vowels cannot be unstressed (cf the ‘unstressability’ scale)
- the three ‘nonlow’ **checked** vowels may be unstressed (cf Kenstowicz 1997)
(*comic* kómik , *common* kómən , *commute* kómjutejt)
nonlow: i ə u *unstressable*
nonhigh: e a o *not unstressable*
- three ‘**diphthongs**’ may also be unstressed
(*volley* vólɪj , *veto* víjtəw , *value* váljuw)
nonlow: ij əw uw *unstressable*
nonhigh: ej aw aj oj *not unstressable*
- the three unstressable ‘diphthongs’ are not random, they contain i , ə , and u

the unstressed ‘diphthongs’ of BE

- HAPPY-tensing (Wells 1982): $i \rightarrow ij / \{\#, V\}$
* ij C; *happy* hápij , † hápi ; *atrium* éjtrijəm , ? éjtriəm
- *omit* $\text{əwmít} \sim \text{əmít}$; *veto* víjtəw , * víjtə ; *Genoa* dʒénəwə , * dʒénəə
(also *fellow* $\text{féləw} \sim$ ‘colloquial’ félə)
- *volume* $\text{vóljuwm} \sim \text{vóljum}$; *value* váljuw , † válju ; *usual* júwʒuwəl , ? júwʒuəl

- | | <u>C</u> | <u>#</u> | <u>V</u> |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| ij | X | ✓ | ✓ |
| θw | ~ | ✓ | ✓ |
| uw | ~ | ✓ | ✓ |

variability in unstressed position

- i → ə : *devil* dévil ~ dévəl , *event* ivént ~ əvént , *octave* óktiv ~ óktəv ,
menace ménis ~ ménəs , *chicken* tʃíkin ~ tʃíkən
- u → ə : *accurate* ákjurət ~ ákjərət , *chasuble* tʃázjubəl ~ tʃázjəbəl ,
amulet ámjulit ~ ámjələt

no variation

- *cómic* -ik , *pólisch* -iʃ , *óstrich* -itʃ , *víllage* -idʒ , *háppy* -ij
ie before a **velar/palatal** consonant (including j (!))
- *vólume* -um , *válue* -uw
ie before a **labial** consonant (including w (!))

conclusion

`ij`, `əw`, and `uw` must be VC, not VV (cf Trager & Bloch 1941), because

- we find `i`, `ə`, `u` and `ij`, `əw`, `uw` in unstressed position:
the simplest generalization is that we have `i`, `ə`, `u` in both cases
- unstressed `ij` does not occur before C (unprecedented for a vowel):
`ij` V and `ij` # are light syllables, `ij` C is heavy (=less unstressable)
- unstressed `əw` and `uw` simplify to `ə` and `u` before C (not elsewhere):
for the same reason as * `ij` C
- unstressed `i` is stable before velar and palatal C, including `j`
- unstressed `u` is stable before labial C, including `w`

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references

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