The Intonational Phrase Constrains Coda Development in EP

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Introduction
It is a well-known fact that prosody is acquired at a very early stage (see, Gerken 1996, Morgan & Demuth 1996, Christophe et al. 2002a, 2003b, Perkampus 2003, Prieto & Bosch-Bailard 2006, a.o.). However, to our knowledge the potential relevance of higher-level prosodic structure to syllable development has not attracted the attention of researchers. The goal of this paper is to show the role of prosodic structure in coda development, focusing on the PW, PhP and IP edges and prominence.

Background

Method
Previous Studies on the Acoustic of Codas
Coda Production: levels of prominence
Coda Production - prosodic edges
Analysis

General Results
Total n # of (X, Y, Z) codas in the target: 5535; Total n # of codas produced, by L: 354 Total n # of repair strategies produced, 919; Most common – RS epenthesis [l] (35.71%, C deletion[i])

Conclusions
RS (2.04): emerge at phrase edges and in prominent positions > 65% of RS occur in words which are heads of IPs and/or syllables at the IP-edge (20% are PhP-head).

Produced Codas (2.08): emerge at phrase edges. The edge effect is not incremental: IP final position is the main prosodic factor that triggers early coda production.

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