

Can Prosody be derived from Syntax?

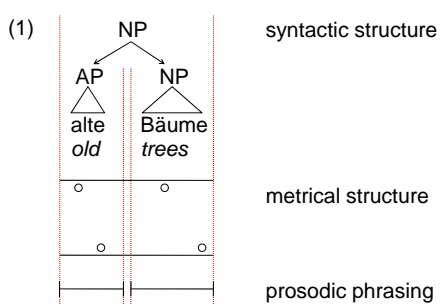
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Using *Phrase Structure Grammar*, metrical structure in German can be deduced from syntactic structure by comparing adjacent nodes. Relevant cues are:

- the syntactic relation of two adjacent constituents,
 - a marking for focus or givenness,
 - the base position of moved constituents.
- Prosodic phrasing can be derived from metrical and syntactic information.

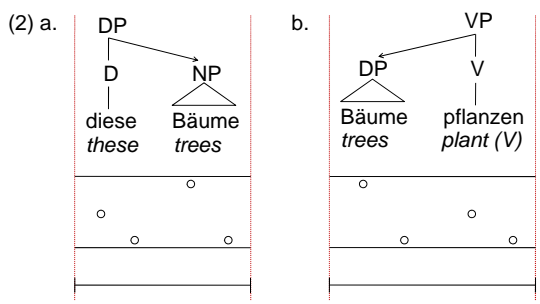
Adjunct structure:

Both constituents are of equal metrical strength and are preferably realized in two separate prosodic units.



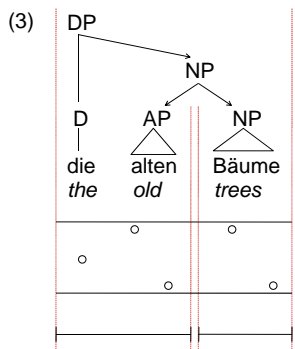
Head-complement structure:

The complement is metrical stronger than the head, independent of whether the structure is right or left branching. Both constituents are preferably realized in one prosodic phrase.



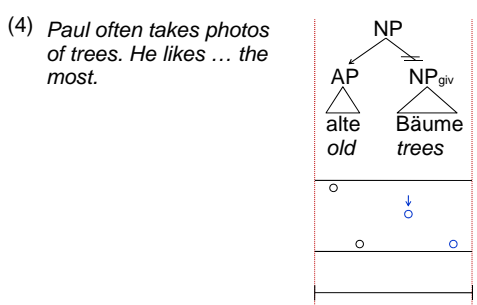
Prosodic phrasing:

Every metrical top mark tends to be realized in a separate prosodic phrase. Lower marks are integrated in the prosodic phrase of their syntactically closest element. Heads force an integration in the prosodic phrase of their complement. If a complement contains more than one prosodic phrase, the head integrates into the closest prosodic phrase of its complement.



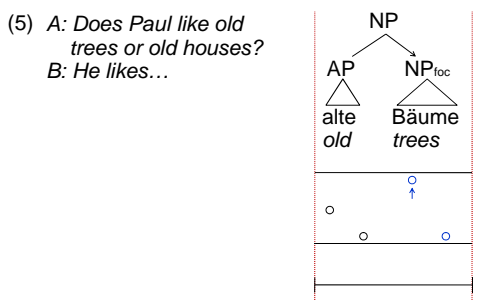
Given constituents:

Givenness marking blocks the stress assignment process. The given constituent is metricaly lowered.



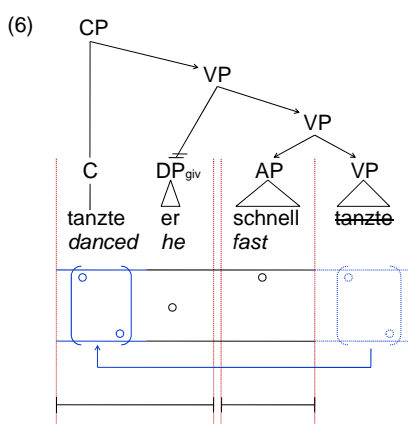
Focused constituents:

Focus marking forces an assignment of stronger metrical stress to the focused constituent.



Movement:

The metrical strength of constituents moved to C or to the initial field (= adjunct to CP) depends on their base position. If metrical strength would be oriented to the target position, the finite verb in (6) as the C-head would have to be metricaly subordinated to AP. But in a neutral structure, verb and AP are of equal metrical strength, which is a result of the fact that AP and VP are adjuncts before movement takes place.



Taking these facts into consideration, metrical structure and prosodic phrasing can be derived from syntactic information.