Remapping syntax–prosody mapping

The intonational phrase as the unit of discourse–prosody mapping

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2024

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CROSSIN (Intonation at the crossroads), Leiden University, 2024-07-06

Main claims

- The mapping of syntactic clauses to intonational phrases (ι's) put forward in Match Theory (Selkirk 2011) is only apparent, hence should be eliminated from the syntax–prosody mapping.
- An alternative model assumes **two sources of ι-mapping** that are not related to clausehood.
    - Discourse–prosody mapping:
      Mapping of speech acts to ι's
    - Prosodic wellformedness:
      Prosodic promotion of φ's to ι's

Introduction: MatchClause

- Embedded clauses often fail to map to an ι.
- Two types of MatchClause (Selkirk 2011)
    - **Match(illocutionary clause, ι):** a clause carrying an illocutionary force is mapped to an ι. — undominated constraint
    - **Match(standard clause, ι):**
      Any clause is mapped to an ι — may be outranked by other constraints
      (See Ishihara 2022 for critical discussion of Selkirk 2009)
- **Question: Is "clausehood" really relevant?**

Relevance of speech act

- 'Root sentences' (Downing 1970), 'Comma Phrase' (Potts 2005), 'illocutionary clause' (Selkirk 2011), 'non-integrated dependent clause (Frey 2012, Frey & Meinunger 2019), …
    - Syntactic independence (e.g., binding)
    - **Prosodic independence** (pauses, sentence stress) — separate ι's
    - **Discourse independence** (illocutionary force/speech act) — separate speech acts

Irrelevance of clausehood

- Elements that are outside the speech act of the main root clause may be a phrase or a clause.
    - Parentheticals (e.g., nominal apposition)
    - Discourse topics (*As for John*, …)
    - Structural discourse markers (*First of all*, …)

Source 1: discourse–prosody mapping

- Mapping of speech acts to ι's
    - **Match(speech act, ι) — MatchSA**
      (Güneş 2014, 2015, Truckenbrodt 2015, Ishihara 2022)
      A speech act is realized as an ι in the prosodic representation.
    - applies to clausal and non-clausal elements

Source 2: prosodic wellformedness

- **prosodic promotion of a phonological phrase (φ) to an ι** caused by prosodic wellformedness.
    - Size constraints (e.g., BinMax)
      (φ (φ…) (φ …) (φ…)) → {ι (φ…) (φ…) (φ…)}
    - EqualSisters (Myrberg 2013)
      {ι {ι … } **(φ …)** } → {ι {ι … } {ι … } }
    - Stylistic promotion (Selkirk 2005)
      {ι **(φ** Three mathematicians in ten**) (φ** derive a lemma**)**}
      → {ι {ι Three mathematicians in ten} {ι derive a lemma}}
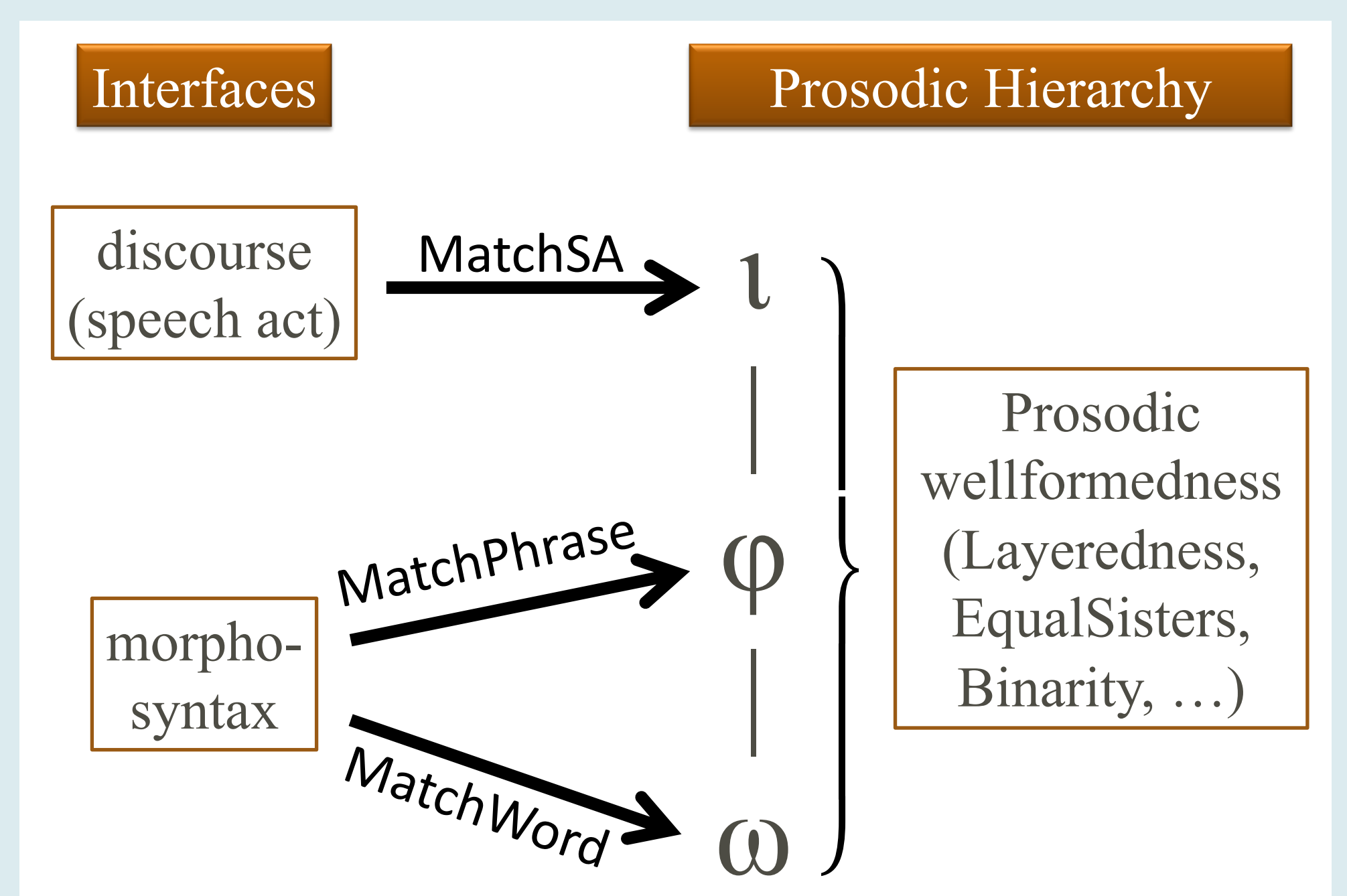- Apparent clause–ι mapping can be explained.

Fig. 1: Schematic illustration of the proposed architecture of grammar

Selected references

Frey, W. & Meinunger, A. 2019. Topic Marking and Illocutionary Force. In Molnar, V., et al. (eds.) *Architecture of Topic*. **Güneş, G. 2014.** Constraints on syntax-prosody correspondence: The case of clausal and subclausal parentheticals in Turkish. *Lingua*, 150:278–314. **Ishihara, S. 2022.** On the (lack of) correspondence between syntactic clauses and intonational phrases. In Kubozono, H., et al. (eds.) *Prosody and prosodic interfaces*. **Truckenbrodt, H. 2015.** Intonation phrases and speech acts. In Kluck, M., et al. (eds.) *Parenthesis and Ellipsis*.