

PWd Recursion Parallels Morphosyntax in Creek Grades

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Notes on Stress and Tone: The interaction of stress and tone in Creek is more complex than shown in the poster, where it has been abridged for ease of exposition (all data from Martin 2011)

- The main phonetic realization of Creek stress is pitch: a steady high pitch (marked by [H]) extends from the first to the last regular stressed syllable
 - Unstressed syllables after the last regular stress have low pitch [L]
 - Initial light syllables, which are always unstressed due to iambic parsing, have slightly lower pitch [M] than the following stressed syllable
- The non-graded verb forms in the poster have the following pitch patterns:
 - 1) [(‘ho^Hm).p-a^Ls] [(‘H)L]
 - 2) [(wa^M.‘na^H)y-a^Ls] [(M‘H)L]
 - 3) [(a^M.‘wa^H).(na^H.‘y-a^Hs)] [(M‘H)(H‘H)]
- Pitch in Creek is also determined by morphological or lexical tone
 - Some nouns have a lexically determined falling tone [HL] on a specific stressed syllable, which triggers downstep on any following high tone (4-5)
 - 4) [(‘sa:^{HL}).(‘sa^Hk).wa] ‘goose’ [(‘HL)(‘H)L]
 - 5) [(‘si:^H).(‘ko^{HL}l).ko] ‘purple martin’ [(‘H)(‘HL)L]
- Pitch patterns in verbs are a predictable interaction between the default high tone [H] that associates with regular stress and the lexically-specified tones of the grades
 - The right-spreading high tone [H*] of the Lengthened grade is identical to the default high tone [H], and gets downstepped if the default high tone occurs previously in the word (i.e., if there is a previous stressed syllable) (6)
 - The lexical tones of the Falling and Nasalized grades are [L] and [H+], respectively, which create the contour tones [HL] (8) and [HH+] (9) when the default high tone [H] spreads to the Stem-final syllable
 - 6) Lengthened /H*/: [(a^M.‘wa^H).(‘na:^H)y-i^Hs] [[(M‘H)(‘H)]H]
 - 7) Aspirated: [(a^M.‘wa^H).(‘na^{Hh})y-i^Ls] [[(M‘H)(‘H)]L]
 - 8) Falling /L/: [(a^M.‘wa^H).(‘na:^{HL})y-i^Ls] [[(M‘H)(‘HL)]L]
 - 9) Nasalized /H+/: [(a^M.‘wa^H).(‘nã:^{HH+})y-i^Ls] [[(M‘H)(‘HH+)]L]
- Some outer suffixes, e.g., /-a^Hhi:-/ ‘future’, are “inherently stressed” (Martin 2011)
 - These suffixes have lexical high tone, which, similarly to the lengthened grade, gets downstepped if primary stress precedes it (10), but remains high if primary stress falls on it due to an odd-parity Stem (11)
 - 10) /wanay_{Stem}-a^Hhi:-s/ → [(wa^M.‘na^H)y-a^H.hi:^Ls] [(M‘H)HL]
 - 11) /a-wanay_{Stem}-a^Hhi:-s/ → [(a^M.‘wa^H).(na^H.‘y-a^H).hi:^Ls] [(M‘H)(H‘H)L]

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