Contents

	Preface	*page* xiii
	Introduction	1
1	**A theory of government in phonology**	
1.0	Introduction	5
1.1	The principle of prosodic government	5
1.2	Phonological government	7
	1.2.1 Stress assignment in English	8
	1.2.2 Long vowels and heavy diphthongs in Quebec French	9
	1.2.3 Government as the motor driving syllabification	11
	1.2.4 The notion of charm	13
	1.2.5 Constituent government	16
	1.2.6 Interconstituent government	20
	1.2.7 The 'Coda' Licensing Principle	26
	1.2.8 Government by projection	26
2	**The '*e*-muet' in French**	
2.0	Introduction	28
2.1	The alternation between schwa and zero	28
	2.1.1 Word-internal and word-final schwas	28
	2.1.2 Schwa in monosyllabic words	34
2.2	Alternation between schwa/zero and [ɛ]	36
3	**Earlier treatments of schwa**	
3.0	Introduction	38
3.1	Dell's analysis of schwa	39
	3.1.1 Problems with Dell's analysis	44

3.2	Selkirk's analysis of French schwa	45
	3.2.1 Schwa alternation with zero	45
	3.2.2 Alternation with [ɛ]	49
	3.2.3 Problems with Selkirk's analysis	50
3.3	Anderson's analysis	53
	3.3.1 Zero as an alternant of schwa: a case of resyllabification	53
	3.3.2 Alternation with [ɛ]	60
	3.3.3 Sequences of empty nuclei	64
	3.3.4 Problems with Anderson's analysis	66
4	**An analysis of schwa in terms of government**	
4.0	Introduction	68
4.1	Alternation between [*i*] and ∅ in Moroccan Arabic	69
4.2	An analysis of schwa in terms of government	72
	4.2.1 The underlying representation of schwa	72
	4.2.2 Motivation for the presence of empty nuclei	76
	4.2.3 Zero as the realization of a properly governed empty nucleus	83
5	**Licence to govern**	
5.0	Introduction	97
5.1	A summary of governing relations	98
5.2	Government-licensing: a condition on government	99
	5.2.1 Governing versus non-governing non-nuclear heads	100
	5.2.2 Licensers	102
	5.2.3 Principles in conflict	104
5.3	'Stable' schwas aren't schwas?	112
5.4	Proper government blocked by an intervening governing domain	113
6	**Word-final empty nuclei**	
6.0	Introduction	119
6.1	The 'Coda' Licensing Principle	120
6.2	Word-final nuclei in French	121
	6.2.1 Word-final nuclei preceded by a single consonant	123
	6.2.2 Word-final nuclei preceded by a consonant cluster	129
6.3	Word-final empty nuclei	132

	6.3.1 Are licensed word-final empty nuclei government-licensers?	134
	6.3.2 Directionality of proper government	137
6.4	Direct and indirect government-licensing	139
6.5	Conclusion	141
7	**Compounds and phrases**	
7.0	Introduction	143
7.1	The facts	143
7.2	The behaviour of schwa determined by stress assignment	146
	7.2.1 Stress assignment in French	146
	7.2.2 Stress assignment in compounds	151
7.3	Phrases	168
8	**The alternation between schwa/zero and [ɛ]**	
8.0	Introduction	172
8.1	The alternation between schwa/zero and [ɛ]	172
	8.1.1. Is [ɛ] the realization of an empty nucleus in closed syllables?	174
8.2	[ɛ] as the realization of a schwa occurring in an accented nucleus	175
	8.2.1 [ɛ] as the realization of a stressed ungoverned empty nucleus	181
	8.2.2 Apparent counterexamples	188
8.3	Why is stressed schwa manifested as [ɛ]?	194
8.4	Conclusion	194
9	**Miscellaneous issues**	
9.0	Introduction	196
9.1	Sequences of clitics	196
9.2	Sequences of zeros	199
9.3	Empty nuclei in syllable-initial position	202
9.4	Why schwa never occurs within a branching rhyme	205
	Conclusion	206
	Notes	209
	References	225
	Index	231