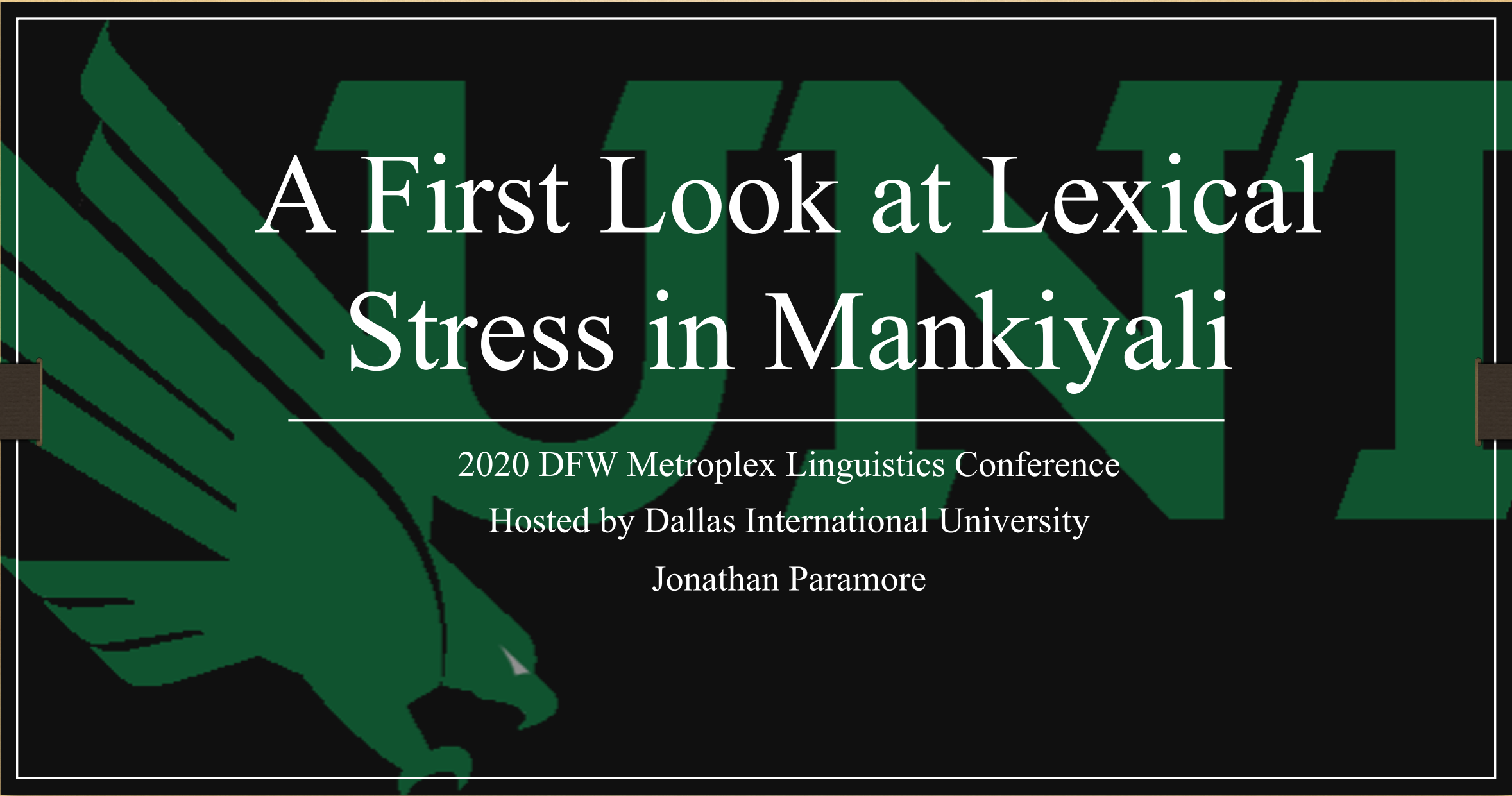


A large, stylized green bird, possibly a phoenix or eagle, is depicted in the background. The bird is facing right, with its wings spread wide. The entire graphic is set against a black rectangular field, which is itself centered on a larger tan-colored background. The bird's form is composed of various shades of green, creating a layered, almost pixelated effect.

A First Look at Lexical Stress in Mankiyali

2020 DFW Metroplex Linguistics Conference

Hosted by Dallas International University

Jonathan Paramore

Presentation Overview

Language
Information

Demographics

Data Collection
Methods

Primary Stress
Pattern

Secondary
Stress Pattern

Future
Research

Language Information

- Undocumented and absent from the literature
- About 500 speakers
- Spoken in Mansehra District of Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province
 - Villages: Danna and Dameka

Pakistan



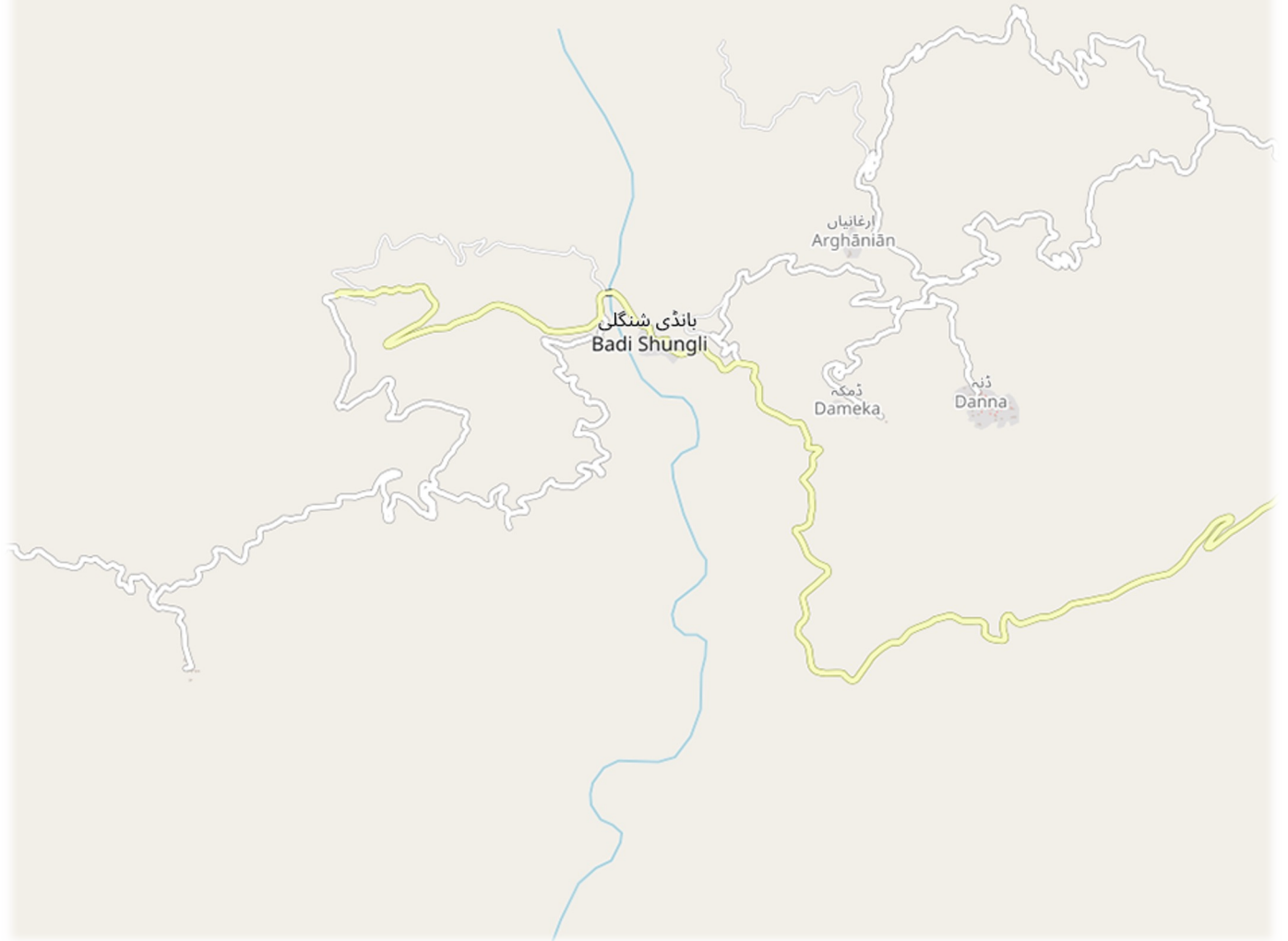
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province



Mansehra District



Danna & Dameka



Demographics of the Mankiyali Speakers

- Speakers are Bilingual
- Many are illiterate
- Occupations
 - Agriculture and unskilled labor
 - About a dozen teachers

Data Collection Methods

- Naturally Occurring Discourse
 - Stories, personal and historical narratives, conversations, poems and songs, and recipes
- Elicitation sessions with native speaker consultants
 - Words elicited in isolation and in sentences

Overview of Weight-sensitive Stress

- Weight-sensitive stress system
- 40% of the world's languages exhibit weight-sensitive systems
- 87% of weight-sensitive systems exhibit binary distinction: $VV(C) > V(C)$
- Mankiyali stress scale: $VVC > VV > VCC > VC > V$

Statistics from Gordon (2006)



Mankiyali Primary Stress Placement

- Sensitive to both syllable weight and the position of the syllable within a word
- Unbounded
- Sensitive to morphology
- Non-phonemic

Neutral Weight

- | | | |
|----|--------------|-----------|
| 1. | 'a.za | 'above' |
| 2. | 'ḍaa.kii | 'postman' |
| 3. | ku.'cu.ṛa | 'dog' |
| 4. | ǰan.'dar.yõz | 'locks' |
| 5. | a.na.'gu.gu | 'owl' |
| 6. | pa.ba.'li.ṇa | 'burning' |

VVC > VV > VCC > **VC** > **V**

1. ma.'č^hIr 'mosquito'
2. pro.fe.'sar 'professor'
3. 'kaŋ.sa.le 'centipedes'
4. 'man.ki.ya.li 'Mankiyali'
5. ba.'šan.da 'rain'

$VVC > VV > \mathbf{VCC} > \mathbf{VC} > v$

1. kar.'sang 'a huge heap'

$VVC > \mathbf{VV} > \mathbf{VCC} > VC > V$

1. gand. 'gii 'dirtiness'
2. zInd. 'gii 'life'
3. mist. 'rii 'mason'
4. ang. 'raa.ɾi.ɳa 'a weed that grows in maize crops' (genitive)

VVC > VV > VCC > VC > V

- | | | |
|----|--------------|--|
| 1. | 'aaz.vII | ‘they were’ |
| 2. | kaa.'yaaz | ‘paper’ |
| 3. | baa.'leez | ‘air’ |
| 4. | 'žããž.yaa.ra | ‘person who looks after the watermill’ |

Tie for Heaviest Syllable

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. | kaɾ. 'san.ga | ‘heaps’ |
| 2. | mil. 'yan.di.yĩ | ‘lightning’ |
| 3. | baa. 'lee.ɳa | ‘air’ |
| 4. | ʃɪ. 'taa.ɳii | ‘naughtiness’ |
| 5. | do. 'kaan.daar | ‘shopkeeper’ |
| 6. | 'laas.le.yaal | ‘smooth’ |

Secondary Stress

- Mankiyali is highly sensitive to both stress clash and stress lapse

Examples:

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------------|------------|----|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | 'ni.ka | 'small' | 5. | ki.'taa.baz | 'book' (dative) |
| 2. | a.'sooɾ | 'walnut' | 6. | ˌi.ti.'faa.ka.ˌna | 'consensus' |
| 3. | 'xaa.pi.ˌrak | 'bat' | 7. | 'žããž.yaa.ˌra | 'watermill watchman' |
| 4. | ˌco.ki.'daar | 'watchman' | 8. | lun.'gee.ɾi.ˌna | 'fox' (genitive) |

Summary of Lexical Stress in Mankiyali

- Primary Stress
 - Default position – penultimate syllable
 - 5-way stress scale: $VVC > VV > VCC > VC > V$
- Secondary Stress
 - Occurs on every other syllable away from the primary stress location

Future Research

- The effects of syllable weight on other prosodic phenomena in Mankiyali
 - Tone
 - Compensatory Lengthening
 - Metrics
 - Minimal Word Constraints

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