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Syllable structure and vowel/zero alternations in Moroccan Arabic and Berber

Mohamed Lahrouchi

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The Modern Arabic dialects of the Maghreb have three phonemic vowels /i, a, u/. These dialects are generally said to have lost the short vowels of Classical Arabic (henceforth, CA) and to have developed a short central vowel [ə], used to break up consonant clusters.¹ A rapid comparison between CA and Moroccan Arabic (henceforth, MA) actually reveals that the latter lost length contrast in the vowels. In a number of items shared by these languages, there is a regular change whereby the long vowels of CA correspond to short vowels in MA, whereas short vowels in CA disappear in MA, resulting in consonant clusters often simplified by means of vowel epenthesis. The following examples illustrate the phenomenon:

(1)	CA	MA	
	kataba	ktəb	‘he wrote’
	kita:b	ktab	‘book’
	qalb	qəlb	‘heart’
	sa:hama	sahəm	‘he contributed’
	kari:m	krim	‘generous’

The same situation arises in the Berber languages², except in Tashlhiyt, which allows complex consonant clusters without any vowels (see Dell & Elmeldlaoui 2002, and Ridouane 2008). The correspondences in (2) are good examples in this respect:

(2)			
a.	CA	Tamazight Berber (Taïfi 1991)	
	dʿalama	dʿləm	‘accuse wrongly’
	ʔalba:b	lbab	‘the door’
	yarraba	yərrəb	‘go west’

¹ Unlike other Maghrebi dialects, Tunisian and Libyan Arabic use [i] as an epenthetic vowel: For instance, CA *xubz* ‘bread’ and *katabtu* ‘I wrote’ are realized in Tunisian as *xubiz* and *ktibit* (see Wise 1983: 175). Similar examples are found in Libyan: CA *tʿifl* ‘child’ and *fazr* ‘dawn’ are realized as *tʿifil* and *fazir* (see Elramli 2012 : 67).

² Berber refers to an Afroasiatic group of languages spoken in large parts of North Africa, mainly in Morocco and Algeria, and to a lesser extent in Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Libya, Egypt, Tunisia and Burkina Faso. Large Berber-speaking communities are also found in Western Europe and Canada. In Morocco, three main varieties are distinguished: Tamazight and Tashlhiyt, the varieties investigated here, are spoken in the Central and Southern Morocco, respectively; Tarifit is spoken in Northern Morocco. Kabyle is the main variety spoken in Algeria. Tamashek or Touareg is found in Niger, Mali and southern Algeria (see Chaker 1992).

	yirba:l	ayərba:l	‘sieve’
b.	CA	Tashlhiyt Berber	
	sa:fara	safr	‘travel’
	la:ħaqa	laħg	‘reach, pursue’
	alkita:b	lktab	‘the book’
	ʔibri:q	lbriq	‘tea-pot’

The situation depicted in MA reflects the loss of the ability to associate peripheral vowels to non-branching nuclei, according to Lowenstamm (1991: 959). That is to say, CA short vowels do not surface in MA because they have access to only one skeletal position (see also Kaye 1990).³ They remain silent as long as the resulting consonant cluster does not violate the language’s syllabic requirements. The general observation is that MA, like Berber, prohibits any sequence of more than two consonants. For example, the 3rd masculine singular perfective *ktāb* (1a) has only one epenthetic vowel, whereas the corresponding 2nd singular imperfective *tāktāb* ‘you write’ resorts to a double epenthesis. More interestingly, the position of the vowels can vary depending on the nature of the suffix. The epenthetic vowel which appears between the last two consonants in *ktāb* shifts leftward when a vowel-initial suffix is added (e.g. *kātb-u* ‘they wrote’, *kātb-at* ‘she wrote’).

Standard syllable-based analyses generally view the facts just introduced as evidence against complex constituents (see Benhallam 1990, 1989/90, Haddad 1984, Hall 2011, among others), while those couched within the framework of Government Phonology (Kaye, Lowenstamm & Vergnaud 1990) make use of empty vocalic nuclei in order to derive the surface clusters. This chapter provides a general overview of these analyses and highlights their implications on the syllable structure of MA and Berber. Moreover, it argues following Guerssel (1990, 1992), Kabbaj (1990) and Kaye (1990) that (i) Tamazight Berber and MA have neither complex onsets nor complex codas, and that (ii) the vowel-zero alternations observed therein are better analyzed in terms of lateral relations between nuclei rather hierarchical syllable structure. In Tashlhiyt Berber, where epenthetic vowel is found, syllabic consonants arise. The distribution of these consonants will be shown to play a central role in determining the shape of the causative prefix in the same way plain vowels do in Tamazight Berber.

³ The proposal has been extended to the Berber languages by Jebbour 1993, Idrissi 2000a, Bendjaballah 2001, Lahrouchi 2001, 2003, and Lahrouchi & Ségéral 2010, among others.

1. Syllable-based approaches

A large body of literature has been devoted to vowel-zero alternations. They have been studied in many unrelated languages such as French (Dell 1973, Charette 1990), Polish (Gussmann 1980), Dutch (Booij 1995, Oostendorp 1995), Tangale (Nikiema 1989), Arabic (Benhallam 1980, 1989/90, Haddad 1984, Itô 1989, Kaye 1990, Ali *et al.* 2008, and Hall 2013), and Berber (Bader 1985, Kossmann 1995, Coleman 1996, 2000, Bendjaballah 1999, 2001, Idrissi 2000a, 2000b, Lahrouchi 2001, 2003, Lahrouchi & Ségéral 2010, and Ben Si Said 2014). In many cases, the alternating vowels are analyzed as instances of epenthesis, which allows resyllabifying phonotactically illicit consonant clusters. As a matter of fact, epenthesis occurs in different structural contexts, including the coda position (see Booij 1995 on Dutch, and Awbery 1984 on Welsh), the onset (see Itô 1989 on Temiar), and between identical consonants such as English *meld*[ə]d and *tax*[ɪ]s (see Frankiewicz 2001, and Bauer 2015).

1.1. No complex coda

In the Modern Arabic dialects, it is generally argued that vowel epenthesis occurs into CC clusters to avoid undesirable complex codas, as opposed to complex onsets which may occur in the Western (Maghrebi) dialects. Evidence for this statement is given in MA (Benhallam 1980, 1989/1990, Kaye 1990, and Boudlal 2001, 2006/2007) and Lebanese Arabic (Haddad 1984, and Hall 2013) below.

(3)	<i>Moroccan Arabic</i>	<i>Lebanese Arabic</i>	
a.	rkəb	rikib	‘ride’
	ktəf	kitif	‘shoulders’
	qfəl	ʔifil	‘lock’
	fhəmna	fihimna	‘he understood us’
b.	kəbjf	kibijf ~ kibjf	‘ram’
	səbt	sabit ~ sabt	‘Saturday’
	qərd	ʔirid ~ ʔird	‘monkey’
	nəfs	nafis ~ nafs	‘self’

In (3a), both languages epenthesize a vowel between the last two consonants, which would otherwise form a complex coda.⁴ The forms in (3b) behave the other way around: the last two consonants remain unaffected in MA, while in Lebanese Arabic they can be subject to epenthesis, leading to forms of the same word in free variation. Based on these facts, one

⁴ The quality of the epenthetic vowel in Lebanese Arabic differs from that in Moroccan Arabic, as can be seen from the data in (3). Generally speaking, the Levantine dialects use the high front [i], while the dialects of the Maghreb generally use [ə].

can either argue that the coda may be complex in both languages or refer to some category-specific epenthesis to explain why the forms in (3b) behave differently (Echchadli 1986). Another alternative consists in analyzing the final consonant as extrasyllabic (Kaye *et al.* 1986), or adjoined to the coda by a post-lexical rule (Kenstowicz 1986). This amounts to saying that the grammar of the modern dialects has no syllable with a complex coda, and that those of the type in (3b) are marginal syllables, restricted to very specific contexts. Indeed, as noticed by Kaye *et al.* (1986: 62), the CC clusters which would otherwise result in illicit complex codas occur only at end of the word. In word-internal position, they all behave as heterosyllabic.

The same reasoning holds for initial CC clusters (3a). MA tolerates such clusters word-initially, which the standard syllable theory would analyze as complex onsets. In the next section, we show that these clusters do not behave as branching onsets.

1.2. No complex onsets

One crucial piece of evidence against complex onsets in MA relates to sonority. Word-initial clusters are much less restricted in MA than they are in languages with genuine branching onsets. While most Indo-European languages require that #CC clusters always have a rising sonority profile (e.g. English *blue*, *true*; French *plat* ‘dish’, *bras* ‘arms’), MA imposes no sonority restriction on their distribution. Consider the following examples (O = obstruent, S = sonorant).

(4)	a. OS	b. SO	c. OO
	ʃra ‘he bought’	rʃa ‘he corrupted’	ktab ‘book’
	sni ‘sign’	nsa ‘he forgot’	kdub ‘lies’
	mr ^ʕ a ‘woman’	r ^ʕ ma ‘he throw’	ʃkun ‘who’s there?’
	bləʃ ‘swallow’	lbən ‘milk’	xbar ^ʕ ‘news’
	gləs ‘sit down’	lga ‘he found’	dkər ^ʕ ‘male’

MA exhibits sequences of rising sonority (4a), but also their mirror images (4b). The forms in (4c) show clusters with obstruents, some of which have a sonority plateau. The range of word-initial sequences allowed in MA goes well beyond the set defined in (4). Any CC combination is possible, regardless of the relative sonority of the consonants. Apart from geminates and certain NC clusters (see Harrell 1962: 34, and Heath 2002: 356), all other CC clusters can be split by an epenthetic vowel when the phonotactic conditions are met. For instance, the initial cluster in *gləs* ‘he sat down’ (from CA *zalasa*) hosts an epenthetic vowel in the corresponding plural *gəlsu* ‘they sat down’. Further evidence for the absence of

complex onsets in MA is provided in Shaw *et al.* (2009). The results of their study show a heterosyllabic parsing of initial clusters in words such as *ktab* ‘book’ and *sbati* ‘belt’.

The Berber languages do not diverge from this trend, as no sonority restriction is imposed on their consonant clusters. Word-initial CC may consist of a sequence of stops or obstruent-sonorant, each with their mirror-image. Examples are given in Tashlhiyt Berber.

(5)	a. OS		b. SO		c. OO	
	kru	‘rent’	rku	‘be dirty’	kti	‘remember’
	bri	‘scratch’	rbu	‘carry on the back’	bsi	‘melt’
	gnu	‘sew’	ngi	‘overflow’	sti	‘pick out’
	dlu	‘cover’	ldi	‘pull’	zd ^h arn	‘they are able’

In a recent study, Ridouane *et al.* (2014) showed that prevocalic clusters of the type in (5) behave as heterosyllabic, regardless of their sonority profile and their position within the word.

As to word-final position, CC clusters are generally simplified by means of epenthesis in all Berber varieties where no consonant syllabicity is found (e.g. Tamazight Berber *fθal* ‘roll’, *d^hlām* ‘accuse wrongly’), except for geminates and homorganic clusters, to which we will turn later in section 2. Needless to say that any internal CC which occurs in intervocalic position is syllabified as a coda+onset sequence, according to standard analyses. The reader is referred to Bensoukas & Boudlal (2012a,b) for a comparative study on the phonology of schwa in Tamazight and MA.

The state of affairs in Arabic and Berber, only partially documented here, leads to the view that such languages, which do not impose sequential constraints on clustering and seem to resort to an extensive use of epenthetic vowels, can be analyzed as having only open syllables at the phonological level. This proposal, first made by Guerssel (1990) on Tamazight Berber and Kaye (1990) on MA, has been extended to other Berber varieties (see Bendjaballah 1999, 2005 and Ben Si Said on Kabyle, and Lahrouchi 2001, 2003 on Tashlhiyt) and to many other languages (see Barillot 2002 and Lampitelli on Somali, Rucart 2006 on Afar, and Faust 2011 on Hebrew).

The next section will show how the vowel-zero alternations and the surface clusters provide much support for the idea that empty nuclei play a central role in the syllable structure of MA and Berber. The strict CV model (also termed CVCV) will be used as a unifying approach to these phenomena, making the role of standard syllabic constituents unnecessarily redundant.

2. Strict CV approach to syllable structure and vowel-zero alternations

2.1. CVCV model

The CVCV approach to syllable structure (Lowenstamm 1996), which falls within the general framework of Government Phonology (Kaye *et al.* 1990), holds that syllable structure universally boils down to strict alternations of non-branching onsets (i.e. C positions) and non-branching nuclei (i.e. V positions), which interact laterally to derive various syllable types. The familiar closed syllables, complex onsets and nuclei, long vowels and geminates are represented as follows.

(6)

<i>a. closed syllable</i>	<i>b. complex onset</i>	<i>c. long vowel</i>	<i>d. geminate</i>
b a r C V C V	b r a C V C V	b a / \ C V C V	b a / \ C V C V
[bar]	[bra]	[ba:]	[b:a]

As can be seen from these representations, there are no rhymes, no codas and no branching constituents. The differences in the surface syllabic structures lie in the way segments are associated to C and V positions:

- a. The postvocalic consonant of the surface closed syllable in (6a) appears in the onset of the second syllable, whose nucleus is empty.
- b. The complex onset in (6b) has an empty nucleus between its consonants.
- c. The long vowel in (6c) has an empty C between its members, whereas the geminate in (6d) contains an empty V.

Any skeletal position which has no phonetic realization is said to be licensed to remain empty by virtue of the government relation it shares with the neighbouring segment. Proper Government (henceforth, PG) is one such relation, which allows a vocalic position to remain empty when followed by a vowel. This proves particularly interesting in explaining the vowel-zero alternations under close scrutiny in this chapter.

2.2. Vowel-zero alternations

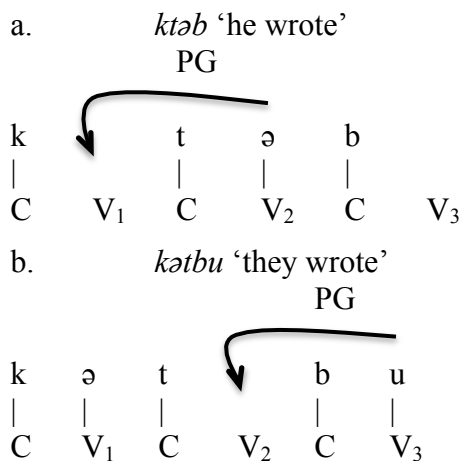
PG is an asymmetric, local and unidirectional relation contracted by vocalic positions. (7) provides a definition of this relation as currently understood in the relevant literature (see Kaye 1990, and Scheer 2004).

(7) *Proper Government*

- α properly governs β if
- α and β are adjacent at the vocalic level
- α is located to the right of β
- α is not itself properly governed
- no governing domain intervenes between α and β.

The vowel-zero alternations at issue in MA and Berber are fully handled by this device, which crucially predicts that empty positions cannot be adjacent at the vocalic projection. Any sequence of two adjacent empty positions must realize one, depending on the government relation contracted with the neighbouring vowels. The position which escapes PG is generally the one that surfaces at the phonetic level. Let us illustrate this with the MA pair *ktəb / kətbu*:

(8)



In (8a), V₃ is licensed to remain empty by virtue of being domain-final;⁵ therefore it is unable to properly govern the preceding nucleus. This results in the phonetic realization of V₂, which then governs V₁. On the other hand, the inflectional vowel *-u* in (8b) properly governs the preceding V position, which in turn remains inaudible. Then V₁, no more governed, surfaces as [ə]. Almost all cases of vowel/zero alternations in MA comply with this analysis, except for nouns like *qəlb* ‘heart’ and *ħəbs* ‘jail’ which exhibit an epenthetic vowel between the first two consonants. Interestingly, these nouns contrast with the verbs *qləb* ‘revert’ and *ħbəs* ‘put in jail’. Following Echchadli (1986), we assume that some category-specific epenthesis is responsible for the distribution of schwa in nouns like *qəlb*. For further details

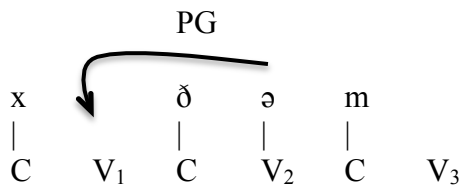
⁵ Within the strict CV model, all phonological domains end with a nucleus, which may or may not be licensed to remain empty. This parametric licensing proves necessary in distinguishing languages like English and MA where words can end in a consonant from languages like Italian where they always end in a vowel.

and analysis of the distribution of epenthetic vowels in MA, the reader is referred to Kaye (1990).

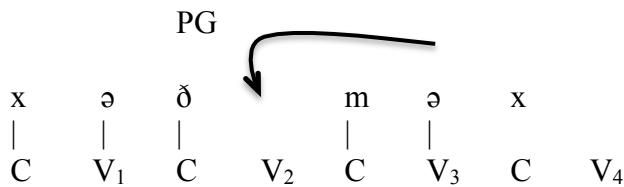
The same situation obtains in the Berber varieties which resort to vowel epenthesis. (9) gives the representation of two forms of the verb *xǝm* ‘to work’, which involve three empty nuclei, each of which can surface if it escapes PG.

(9) Tamazight Berber

a. *xǝm* ‘work!’



b. *xǝmǝx* ‘I worked’

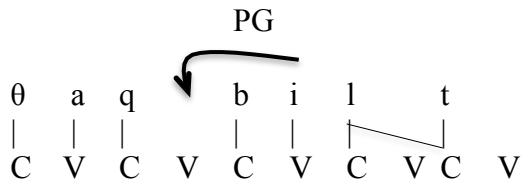


The computation of empty nuclei proceeds in much the same way it does in MA. Domain-final ones are licensed to remain empty, therefore allowing the preceding nuclei to be realized. In (9a), V_2 surfaces as schwa and then governs V_1 , leading to the form *xǝm*, which exhibits an initial CC cluster at the phonetic level.⁶ Interestingly, this cluster gets its empty nucleus interpreted in (9b), while V_2 properly governed by V_3 remains silent. In fact, the difference between the two forms in (9) lies in the suffixation of the 1st person marker, which disrupts the distribution of empty vocalic positions. The unidirectional application of PG predicts that any penultimate empty nucleus must surface, except when it is followed by another vowel or when it is a member of a geminate or homorganic cluster. In Tamazight, for instance, neither the final geminate in *ggall* ‘swear’ nor the final cluster in *θaqbilt* ‘tribe’ undergoes vowel epenthesis. Their vocalic position remains silent for it is located within a branching structure which prevents it from surfacing. The representations in (10) show how homorganic clusters and geminates, whose integrity is well-documented in the literature (Schein & Steriade 1986, and Hayes 1986), display branching structures within the strict CV approach.

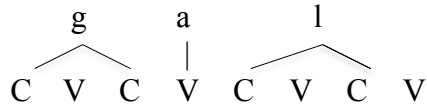
⁶ *xǝmǝx* is another pronunciation of the verb (cf. Saïb 1976, Abdelmasih 1971). Forms of this type may exhibit schwa at the beginning, perhaps in order to avoid the initial cluster.

(10)

a.



b.



The branching structure of final /lt/ in (10a) not only blocks vowel epenthesis but also prevents final /t/ from being spirantized, as generally expected for stops in Tamazight (e.g. initial /t/ > [θ] in (10a), /tajdit/ > [θajdiθ] ‘she-dog’). According to Ulfsbjorninn & Lahrouchi (2016: 120), this kind of cluster branches by sharing a closure feature (also termed |ʔ| element, cf. Harris 1994, and Backley 2011). The branching structure of the geminates in (10b) allows them resist epenthesis in a similar fashion.

The facts just discussed clearly show how the strict CV approach captures the distribution of epenthetic vowels and surface clustering under the same operation of Proper Government. There is no need for any specific constraint on syllable margins: the ban of complex coda and onset naturally obtains as the result of the phonological computation of empty vocalic positions. The ones which escape PG are filled with the language-specific default vowel, namely schwa in Berber and MA.

In Tashlhiyt Berber, where no epenthetic schwa is found, syllabic consonants arise. The next section turns to this issue. It is argued that any vocalic position lacking PG systematically hosts one syllabic consonant (see Hammane 2010 on Tashlhiyt; Blaho 2004 and Scheer 2008 on Slavic, and Beltzung & Patin 2007 on Coptic).

3. Syllabic consonants in Tashlhiyt Berber

3.1. Words without vowels

One major feature of Tashlhiyt Berber is its extensive use of consonant clusters, which may result in utterances without any vocalic segment (e.g. *tsslkmtnt* ‘you made them (fem.) arrive’). Based on this characteristic, Dell & Elmedlaoui (1985, 1988, 2002) argued that in Tashlhiyt any segment, even a voiceless obstruent, can be syllabic (see also Boukous 1987, and Ridouane 2008). The so-called “transitional vocoids”, which appear in certain consonant clusters (e.g. *nkər* ‘wake up, stand up’, *lkəm* ‘arrive’), have no syllabic status according to

Dell & Elmedlaoui (2002), while Coleman (1996, 2001) argues that they are epenthetic, filling syllabic nuclei that would otherwise remain empty.

In fact, these schwa-like vowels are found in very specific contexts, that is in the immediate vicinity of sonorants and voiced obstruents. In utterances with voiceless obstruents, no vowels are found (e.g. *kktt* ‘go through it (FM)’, *fftt* ‘eat it (FM)’, *tsskffstt* ‘you fade it (FM)'), contrary to the varieties which resort to schwa epenthesis.

I here adopt the idea that any segment, even a voiceless obstruent, may act as a syllable nucleus. However, I claim that the competition for the nucleus position is not always driven by the relative sonority of segments. Rather, it is the lateral interaction between vocalic positions that determines which consonant can be syllabic.

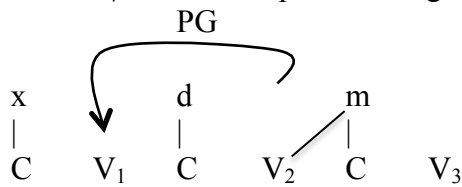
3.2. Syllabic consonants in strict CV

In order to bring out the specificity of Tashlhiyt syllable structure, let us consider the verbs *xǝǝm* ‘work!’ and *xǝǝmǝx* ‘I worked’ discussed in Tamazight Berber under (9). In Tashlhiyt, no epenthetic vowel appears in the phonetic form of these verbs. They surface as *xǝm* and *xǝmǝx* (where ǝ stands for syllabic consonant).

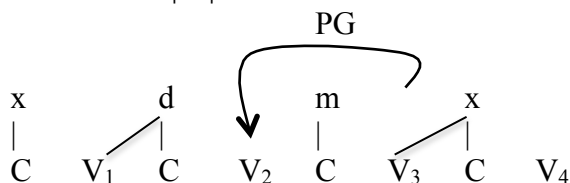
The strict CV approach along with its government device allows syllabic consonants to attach to vocalic positions. Any position which lacks PG is filled by the consonant immediately to its left. In *xǝm*, the consonant /m/ fills the V position to its left and then governs the empty V between /x/ and /d/ (11a), whereas in *xǝmǝx* it is the consonants /x/ and /d/ that branch into the ungoverned V positions (11b).

(11) Tashlhiyt Berber

a. *xǝm* ‘work – imperative 2 sg’



b. *xǝmǝx* ‘I worked’



The left-branching representation of syllabic consonants is supported by the distribution of epenthetic vowels in the Berber varieties where only vocalic elements appear in the nucleus position, including the aforementioned Tamazight variety. Indeed, the careful reader will have noticed that the syllabic consonants in Tashlhiyt forms are exactly the ones preceded by an epenthetic schwa in Tamazight. Further evidence is found in languages such as English and German, where many instances of əC are in free variation with syllabic C: In German, for instance, *ha:bən* ‘to have’ and *ge:bən* ‘to give’ alternate with *ha:b̩m* and *ge:b̩m*, respectively (cf. Clark & Yallop 1995: 68). The reader is referred to Scheer (2004) for similar facts in Czech and Polish.

Further evidence for the proposal put forth in this section is drawn from the length alternation of the causative morpheme. The next section argues that such an alternation derives from the distribution of nuclei, including those hosting syllabic consonants.

3.3. Causative formation in Tashlhiyt Berber

In Tashlhiyt, like in many other Berber varieties, the causative verb is built by means of a mono-consonantal prefix attached to a stem. This prefix is realized as single or geminated depending on the properties of the stem. The examples in (12) illustrate the phenomenon.

(12)	<i>Verb</i>		<i>Causative</i>	
a.	<i>mun</i>	‘gather’	<i>smun</i>	‘pick up’
	<i>br^sbr^s</i>	‘boil’	<i>sbr^sbr^s</i>	‘make boiled’
	<i>gawr</i>	‘sit’	<i>sgawr</i>	‘make sit’
	<i>bukd^s</i>	‘be blind’	<i>sbukd^s</i>	‘blind’
b.	<i>anf</i>	‘move away’	<i>ssanf</i>	‘move’
	<i>imlul</i>	‘be white’	<i>ssimlul</i>	‘whiten’
	<i>knu</i>	‘lean’	<i>ssknu</i>	‘tilt’
	<i>r^smi</i>	‘be tired’	<i>ssr^smi</i>	‘tire’
	<i>xdm</i>	‘work’	<i>ssxdm</i>	‘make someone work’
	<i>lkm</i>	‘arrive’	<i>sslkm</i>	‘make arrive’

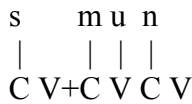
The data suggest that verbs beginning with a CV sequence select the simplex variant of the prefix, while those that begin with two consonants take the geminated variant. The verbs which consist entirely of consonants do diverge from this trend. As we will show shortly, the vocalic positions hosting syllabic consonants play the same role as plain vowels.

According to my analysis, the causative prefix is underlyingly simplex (see also Guerssel 1992, Jebbour 1999, Lahrouchi 2001, 2003, and Hammane 2010). It geminates by

spreading into the following empty onset, which only verbs with an initial vowel or syllabic consonant provide. Otherwise, the prefix remains simplex. The representations in (13) show how the distribution of vowels determines the shape variation of the causative prefix.

(13)

a. *smun* ‘pick up’



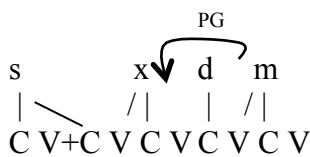
b. *ssimlul* ‘whiten’



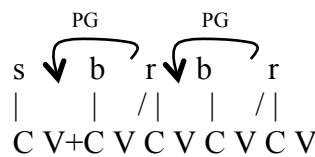
In (13b), /s/ geminates by spreading into the following empty onset. In contrast, in (13a), the prefix remains simplex since the base verb begins with a consonant. The same situation obtains in the verbs which have syllabic consonants: the prefix geminates when it is followed by an onsetless syllable, whose nucleus hosts a syllabic consonant; otherwise it remains simplex. The examples represented in (14) illustrate both situations.

(14)

a. *ssɣdm* ‘employ’



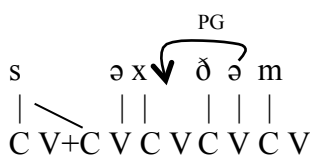
b. *sbɣbr* ‘boil’



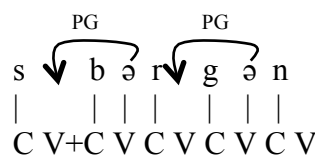
As explained in section 3.2, PG regulates the distribution of syllabic consonants: any ungoverned V position can host a syllabic consonant, which then governs the preceding V position, just as plain vowels do in the Berber varieties which have no syllabic consonants. As a matter of comparison, the form in (14a) surfaces in Tamazight Berber as *ssəxðəm*, with a geminated causative prefix like in Tashlhiyt, plus schwa epenthesis in the stem-initial position and between the last two consonants. The stem-initial syllable, whose onset is empty, allows the causative prefix to geminate (see 15a). Conversely, a verb *bərgən* takes the simplex variant of the prefix (15b).

(15) Tamazight Berber

a. *ssəxðəm* ‘employ’



b. *sbərgən* ‘put on face (scarf)’



A rapid comparison between these representations and the ones in (14) clearly shows that the shape of the stem-initial syllable, be it headed by an schwa or a syllabic consonant,

determines the length variation of the causative prefix. This prefix geminates whenever it is followed by an empty onset position.

The strict CV approach captures clearly the parallel between the distribution of epenthetic vowels and syllabic consonants. Both strategies (epenthesis and consonant syllabicity) lead to the same result: MA and Berber can be analyzed as having only open syllables at the phonological level.

4. Conclusion

Based on previous work, I have argued that the vowel/zero alternations found in Tamazight Berber and Moroccan Arabic can be explained in terms of lateral relations between empty nuclei, rather than hierarchical structure. Within the strict CV approach, I have shown that consonant clusters result from the computation of empty nuclei, some of which remain silent when they are properly governed by the following vowel. There is no need for any specific constraint on complex constituents, be they codas or onsets.

In Tashlhiyt Berber, where no epenthetic schwa is found, syllabic consonants arise. The distribution of these consonants proceeds in much the same way as the epenthetic vowels in Tamazight Berber and Moroccan Arabic: any empty position which escapes proper government systematically hosts a syllabic consonant. One piece of evidence in favour of this analysis is drawn from the causative formation. I have shown that the distribution of syllabic consonants determines the shape of the causative prefix in the same way plain vowels do: the prefix geminates into the following empty onset, be it adjacent to a vowel or syllabic consonant.

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