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# DO BRANCHING ONSETS NEED SPECIFIC REPRESENTATIONS?

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## I. EMPIRY

### Properties of Branching onsets:

1. two segments
2. invisible to the Three-Consonant Law
3. weightless

### Branching onset test:

1. is CC observed in initial position?
2. is CC observed after a heavy rhyme?
3. is CC invisible to stress rules?

note: in this study, we took into account only the first of these tests.

### Mini-Typology:

	TR	SL	SR	SS
FRENCH	[tʁu] 'hole'	-	-	-
ENGLISH	[tʁæk] 'track'	[sləu] 'slow'	-	-
RUSSIAN	[tri] 'three'	[sləvə] 'word'	[srək] 'delay'	-
BERBER	[tra] 'she wants'	[sli] 'touch'	[sri] 'scratch'	[ssay] 'buy'

ss > sr > sl > tr

## II. THEORY

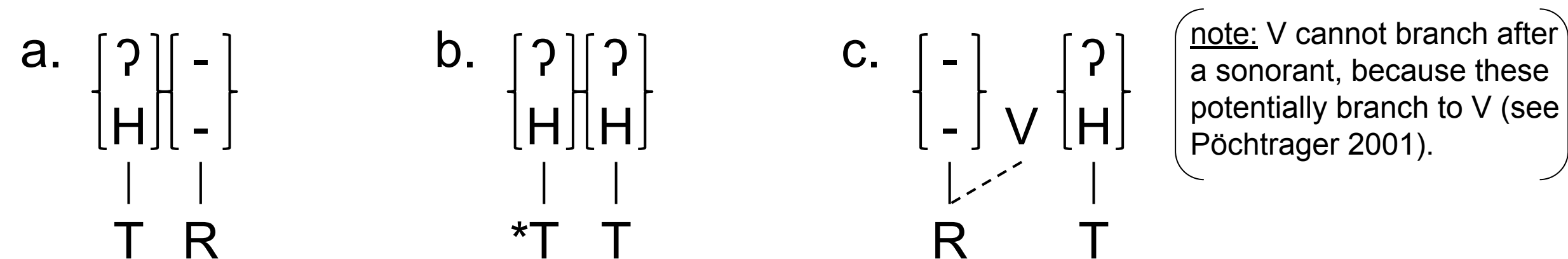
### Skeleton, melody and the OCP

1. OCP (Leben 1973, McCarthy 1979, 1986)
2. Strict periodicity between C and V positions (Lowenstamm 1996)
3. Strict CV is a dissimilation process between root nodes

$C \neq V \neq C \neq V \dots$  (Carvalho 2002, Enguehard 2018)

### Complex onset vs. any other CC cluster

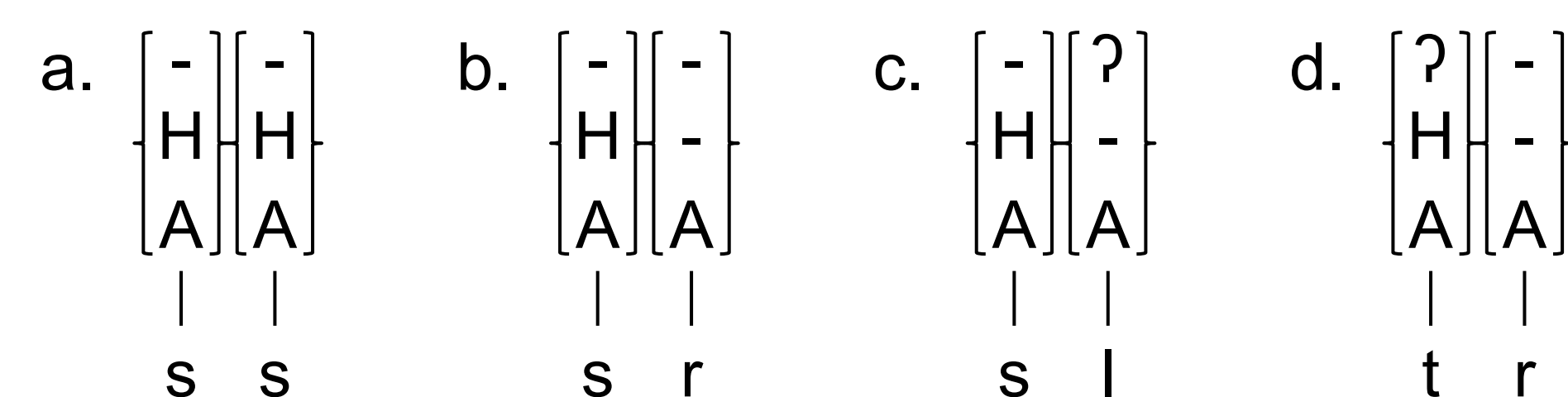
1. V is equivalent to a weight unit (Scheer & Szigetvári 2005)
2. Thus, branching onsets, i.e. weightless clusters, have no V
3. V drops *iff* root nodes are distinct enough (Enguehard 2019)



For any complex onset with  $n$  violations of the OCP, there is a complex onset with  $n-1$  violations of the OCP.

## III. PREDICTIONS

1. Each element lies on its own tier
2. Each repetition of the same value incurs an OCP violation



### Coronality = A (R in Harris 1990)

	p	t	k	f	s	h	m	n	ŋ	l	r	w	j
p [ʔHU]	6	4	5	5	3	4	4	2	3	3	2	4	2
t [ʔHA]	4	6	5	3	5	4	2	4	3	5	4	2	2
k [ʔH]	5	5	6	4	4	5	3	3	4	4	3	3	3
f [ʔHU]	5	3	4	6	4	5	3	1	2	2	3	5	3
s [ʔHA]	3	5	4	4	6	5	1	3	2	4	5	3	3
h [ʔH]	4	4	5	5	5	6	2	2	3	3	4	4	4
m [ʔNU]	4	2	3	3	1	2	6	4	5	3	2	4	2
n [ʔNA]	2	4	3	1	3	2	4	6	5	5	4	2	2
ŋ [ʔN]	3	3	4	2	2	3	5	5	6	4	3	3	3
l [ʔA]	3	5	4	2	4	3	3	5	4	6	5	3	3
r [ʔA]	2	4	3	3	5	4	2	4	3	5	6	4	4
w [ʔU]	4	2	3	5	3	4	4	2	3	3	4	6	4
j [ʔI]	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	3	3	4	4	6

Expected pattern: ss > sr, tl > sl, tr  
Weird patterns: tr > sp (...)

### Coronality = I or A (Backley 2011)

	p	t	k	f	s	h	m	n	ŋ	l	r	w	j
p [ʔHU]	6	4	5	5	3	4	4	2	3	3	2	4	2
t [ʔHI]	4	6	5	3	3	4	2	4	3	5	2	2	4
k [ʔH]	5	5	6	4	4	5	3	3	4	4	3	3	3
f [ʔHU]	5	3	4	6	4	5	3	1	2	2	3	5	3
s [ʔHA]	3	3	4	4	6	5	1	1	2	2	5	3	3
h [ʔH]	4	4	5	5	5	6	2	2	3	3	4	4	4
m [ʔNU]	4	2	3	3	1	2	6	4	5	3	2	4	2
n [ʔNI]	2	4	3	1	1	2	4	6	5	5	2	2	4
ŋ [ʔN]	3	3	4	2	2	3	5	5	6	4	3	3	3
l [ʔI]	3	5	4	2	2	3	3	5	4	6	3	3	5
r [ʔA]	2	2	3	3	5	4	2	2	3	3	6	4	4
w [ʔU]	4	2	3	5	3	4	4	2	3	3	4	6	4
j [ʔI]	2	4	3	3	3	4	2	4	3	5	4	4	6

## IV. CONCLUSION

Branching onsets can be derived from general autosegmental principles. There is no need for specific representations. The typology of branching onsets results from a scale of OCP violations. Of course, there is a lot of weird patterns, but these depend more on the version of the Element Theory than on the present hypothesis.