

# Introduction

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The stress systems of human languages have been the subject of intensive research by contemporary phonological theory since the development of metrical phonology in the final quarter of the twentieth century. In fact, stress studies have played a prominent role in phonological theory since Chomsky and Halle's *The Sound Pattern of English* (1968) (*SPE*), where stress is analyzed as one of the set of language's distinctive features. The special status of stress was captured in later work such as Liberman's (1975) metrical grid, in which "stress is defined in terms of an abstract two-dimensional array that plots metrical positions for level of prominence" (Kentowicz 1993: 553), thus providing the basic tools to capture the primary and secondary stress assignment parameters in the world's languages, a framework enriched later on in the seminal works by Halle and Vergnaud (1987) and Idsardi (1992). It is also worth mentioning Hayes' (1995) influential treatise on metrical theory, which according to Kager (1995: 437) put forth "a new and highly articulated version of metrical stress theory whose major theoretical innovation is an asymmetric foot inventory" based on the analysis of the "stress patterns of a large number of languages, many of which had not been previously analyzed in the metrical literature". More recently, within the framework of Optimality Theory, the relation between prosodic structure constituents and stress assignment parameters such as stress assignment directionality, (un)boundedness systems, head position, footing and weight (in)sensitivity systems has been seen to be controlled by a ranked set of constraints. Much of the work on stress and stress systems carried out after *SPE* has been extended successfully in both comparative analyses of various languages and monographic studies of stress in languages other than English, such as Harris's (1983, 1985, 1989a, 1989b) and Roca's (1988, 1997) works on Spanish, or Mester's (1994) trailblazing exploration of Latin's quantitative trochee.

In this monographic collection of studies, we have not attempted to present a comprehensive survey of how stress interacts with other aspects of linguistic structure. Rather, it brings together seven representative samples of the multiple perspectives taken in current research on this topic, each embodying a different approach to the analysis of stress and its connections with other components of the grammar.

The core idea of these seven contributions to this volume is the interaction between stress and other aspects of linguistic structure, with a main focus on those of a phonological nature. Stress location can be determined in a variety of ways, depending on the particular language in question: in some languages it can be dependent on purely phonological factors, as in the well-known role of syllable weight in stress locus. In others, it can be lexically encoded. And in still other languages, it can be conditioned by morphological factors, or by a combination of phonological and morphological conditions. By the same token, vowels can interact with stress in a number of ways, as seen, for example, in stress-dependent vowel harmony (Mascaró 2015), or in the intriguing issue discussed here in de Lacy and Shih's article "Evidence for sonority-driven stress". In fact, on the basis of an exhaustive survey of data from a variety of languages, de Lacy and Shih find no clear evidence to support the notion of sonority-driven stress, and conclude that the putative dependence of stress locus on sonority arises from impressionistic descriptions that lack methodological reliability.

Pruitt's "Revisiting top-down primary stress" explores the topic known as 'top-down' primary stress systems by looking at Cahuilla, Yine and other languages with a similar stress system. Framed in Harmonic Serialism theory, her analysis examines the order of primary and non-primary stress assignment in top-down and bottom-up languages, and surmises that these terms constitute theoretical or analytical tools rather than true mechanisms of stress assignment in particular languages.

Five of the contributions are centered around stress in Latin and specific Romance languages. It is well known that Latin vocalism was affected by different alterations. In "Cross-level interactions in Latin: vowel shortening, vowel deletion and vowel gliding", Jacobs explores how these processes affected more than one level of the prosodic hierarchy. He shows that though they can be accounted for by either a parallel or a serial version of Optimality Theory, it is the serial version analysis that ultimately provides a better fit with the facts.

Colantoni, Hualde and Isasi's "Stressed clitic pronouns in two Spanish varieties: a perception study" describes an experimental study which looked at how stress can shift to clitics in verb+clitic groups in Argentinian Spanish and Peninsular Spanish, despite the fact that clitics are non-tonic by definition. This phenomenon, which the authors label 'enclitic stress shift', is then compared with what occurs in other Romance languages such as Sardinian and Majorcan Catalan.

Truncation and stress are closely related. Truncation appears in vocatives in some Romance varieties, such as the Southern Italian dialect Taviano, discussed here in "The analysis of truncated vocatives in Taviano (Salentino) Italian" by Kenstowicz. These authors explore the properties of vocative truncation and distinguish those that belong to the language's grammar properly speaking and those that are specific to the construction in question. The article also includes an analysis of how stress is assigned in loanword adaptation.

In "Prominence augmentation via nasalization in Brazilian Portuguese", Nevins and Pinheiro investigate stress and its relation with prominence enhancement in dialectal and idiolectal variants of Brazilian Portuguese, as well as in other Romance

languages. They explore three basic strategies, namely the spontaneous nasalization of high vowels, rhotic metathesis and the lowering of mid vowels in pretonic position, whose effect is to increase prominence in primary stress, secondary stress and word-initial positions, all of them already prominent positions.

This volume concludes with Torres-Tamarit and Bonet's exploration of stress shift from a different perspective than that adopted for the similar phenomenon in Argentinian Spanish. In "Verb-clitic structures in Eivissan Catalan: recursive prosodic words and allomorphy", the authors note that the pattern of stress shift in verb+clitic groups is much more restrictive in this understudied Catalan variety in comparison with other Balearic Catalan varieties. Framed in the Optimality Theory model, the authors' analysis argues for the recursion of prosodic words.

To sum up, the articles that make up this volume deal with a variety of issues related to primary and secondary stress assignment, including the interaction of stress with sonority, vowel changes in Latin, stress shift in verb+clitic groups in Spanish and Catalan varieties, the role of stress in truncation and loanword adaptation, and stress location in prominence augmentation strategies. We hope that readers will find this monographic volume both interesting and useful.

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