

DanPASS - Conventions for segmentation

Segmentation is performed at three levels: syllables, words and prosodic phrases.

A general premiss in the segmentation into syllables is to obtain as many syllable-sized chunks as possible, even when some boundaries appear counter-intuitive.

Thus, a single consonant sound between two vowel sounds is onset in the succeeding syllable; and syllables in general are segmented according to the 'maximal onset' principle. Also when a single intervocalic consonant has stød (if the stød does not mask the boundary, in which case no segmentation is performed). This leads to certain structural oddities like [ˈmɛ | lʔm] *mellem*, i.e. syllables which onset with a stød consonant. This is phonologically preposterous because stød is a property of syllable codas, not onsets.

Likewise a long consonant sound which arises from assimilation of schwa, as in *samme*, is onset in the second syllable: [ˈsɑ | mm̩].

However, the principle becomes void if the boundary between the first vowel and the succeeding consonant cannot be established, as in *uden, sadde* [ˈuð̩ | ˈsað̩], due to the non-consonantal character of [ð̩].

Long consonants which arise from the coordination of identical consonants in a syllable offset and onset are, somewhat arbitrarily, cut in halves in the segmentation.

When [s] and [j] meet across a word boundary and fuse into [ʃ], this [ʃ] is onset in the second word, as in *alderdomshjemmet* [ˈa | lʔe | d̥ʌm | ʃɛ | mʔð̩].

A glottal stop is included with the succeeding vowel.

The closure in stop consonants after a pause cannot be determined - thus the consonant begins with the explosion.