# Syntax and Focus in Prosodic Phrasing

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Prosodic phrasing refers to a grouping of words in an utterance, marked by phonological properties, either segmental or suprasegmental. The grouping, though not isomorphic to syntactic structure, is strongly influenced by syntactic structure, with the edges of major syntactic constituents matching the edges of prosodic units (Selkirk 1986, 2000, 2011; Nespor & Vogel 1986/2007; Jun 1993, 1998; Truckenbrodt 1999; Samek-Lodovici 2005). It is also well-known that contrastive or corrective focus affects prosodic phrasing in various languages, overriding the default prosodic phrasing of an utterance produced in broad focus condition (Jun 2014). Typically, a prosodic boundary is deleted after a focused word and/or a prosodic boundary is inserted at the beginning or the end of a focused word. In other words, prosodic phrasing marks major syntactic groupings and prominence relationship among words (Shattuck-Hufnagel & Turk 1996; Beckman 1996; Jun 2005). The question is whether these two types of prosodic phrasing, syntax-marking vs. focus-marking, have the same phonological and phonetic properties. In the revised model of (Seoul) Korean intonational phonology (Jun 2004, 2007, 2011), I have proposed that an Intermediate Phrase (ip) can be defined in two ways depending on its function. The right edge of ip is marked by phrase-final lengthening and a boundary tone when it marks syntactic grouping but the left edge of ip shows pitch reset when it marks focus. In this talk, I will show that, in Yanbian Korean, a lexical pitch accent dialect spoken in northeastern China, near North Korea, an Accentual Phrase is headed by the rightmost word when it marks syntactic grouping but headed by the leftmost word when it marks focus. The phrasing data also suggests that a preverbal argument receives focus in Yanbian Korean. The results will be further discussed by referring to the typological difference in prominence marking across languages.

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