

## **Correspondence of prosody and syntax by phase in a polysynthetic language**

Research on prosodic phonology over the past 40 years has shown that prosodic structure is closely related to syntactic structure, but may mismatch in ways that are phonologically optimizing (Nespor & Vogel 2007, and many others). An open question is how syntax-prosody correspondence differs in polysynthetic languages with large “clausal words” (see Arnhold, Elfner, and Compton 2020; Compton & Pittman 2010; Dyck 2009; Miller 2018; Piggott & Travis; Wojdak 2008). One hypothesis is that the Prosodic Word (PWd) constituent corresponds to different syntactic units in different languages, some of which are quite large. A second hypothesis is that the PWd constituent corresponds to the same syntactic unit across languages, and that some other mechanism creates large “clausal words”. In this talk, I argue in favor of the second hypothesis.

I investigate the correspondences between syntactic, prosodic, and metrical constituents in Blackfoot (Algonquian), a polysynthetic language. I show that a particular  $vP$  phrase matches to a Prosodic Word (PWd) constituent, while DPs and CPs match to Phonological Phrase (PPh) constituents. I propose that syntactic  $vP$ , DP, and CP phases (Chomsky 2001; Uriagereka 1999) correspond by default to the PWd, the PPh, and the IPh, respectively. I model these relationships using a modified version of Match Theory (Selkirk 2011). The large “clausal words” in Blackfoot arise because of a phonological pressure for sisters to a PPh to also be a PPh. The findings in this talk show that phrasal correspondence like Match Theory extend “below the word” level.