

## Juncture and \*Edge effects in old Tibetan syllable codas

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Old Tibetan syllable codas are examined in this paper from the viewpoint of theoretical phonology. Complex codas ( $M_2 + M_1$ ) are highly constrained; the possibilities are [+coronal] + /d/ or [-coronal] + /s/ (unlike in onsets, where almost any combination of the available consonant segments may occur). In contrast to the basic phonemic distinction between voiced and unvoiced stops that characterizes onsets in Old Tibetan, in coda position the distinction is neutralized, though they are all underlyingly voiced. It is shown that \*EDGE constraints on codas include canonical devoicing of stop codas *stem* finally – i.e., either as word final or as the last segment before sandhi-rule-governed CV(C) clitics. When simple stop codas are followed by a vowel suffix (e.g., the declarative finite suffix *-o*), the Maximal Onset Principle applies and the stop is fully voiced (e.g., *pab* [p<sup>h</sup>ap] + *o* > *pabo* [p<sup>h</sup>a.bo]). When complex final stop codas (as in *Hg<sup>y</sup>urd*) are followed by the same suffix (*-o*), first the  $M_1$  stop is devoiced by the \*EDGE constraint (*Hg<sup>y</sup>urd* > [N<sup>g</sup>yurt]) and then, with the addition of the vowel suffix, the Maximal Onset Principle applies and the word is resyllabified ([N<sup>g</sup>yur.to]). Old Tibetan codas are compared to complex onsets, which frequently violate the Sonority Sequencing Principle but have recently been shown to follow an acoustically determined template that governs complex margin structure in general cross-linguistically. It is concluded that, in light of the margin template and the \*EDGE constraints, the codas of Old Tibetan syllables are not theoretically exceptional.