Bent Jul Nielsen Some cases of interdependence between the accent system and the vowel system in Jutlandic dialects.

1. It seems to be a necessary condition for the replacement of stød by a parasite consonant as acc.1-manifestation in long vowels that the vowel in question is 1° close, 2° slightly diphthongized (closing). This is the case both in the area in which the parasite occurs in /T, \overline{y} , \overline{u} / only (P+p, see map below; the parasite-areas π are disregarded here) and in the one in which it also appears in /10, yo, uo/ (area p). Conversely, when the parasite is once established, it is able to prevent those cases of vowel-merging which might arise from this above -mentioned diphthongization or from re-monophthongization of the a-diphthongs. These mergings, however, take place under the condition acc. 2.

2. Illustration.

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The common N.Jutl. vowel system (outside the P+p+\pi areas).
                         Acc. 1-manifestation Acc.2-manifestation
       Long vowels
                                                    [(\iota)i:,(\gamma)y:,(\alpha)u:]
       /T, \( \overline{v} \), \( \overline{u} / \)
                           [(u)i?, (y)y?, (a)u?]
                                                     [lə, yə, wə]
       /iə, yə, uə/
/ē, ø, ō/
                           [1?ə, Y?ə, o?ə]
                           [e?, ø?, o?]
                                                     [e:, \phi:, o:]
                           [ε?, œ?, ɔ?]
[α?]
                                                     [ε:, œ:, ɔ:]
       /\bar{\epsilon}, \bar{\alpha}, \bar{5}/
                                                     [a:]
       /ā/
  Certain combinations of short vowel and consonant.
                                                    ([e::]) [E::]
                         ([eι?])[ει?]
(/e/+/j/), /\epsilon/+/j/
                          ([\phi y?])[cey?]
                                                    ([øy:]) [œY:]
(/\phi/+/j/), /ce/+/j/
(/o/+/w/), /o/+/w/
                          ([ow?])[ow?]
                                                    ([ow:]) [ow:]
  Alternative vowel systems (only manifestations and only the
  first part of the long vowel system are recorded). Area P \frac{\text{Area pl}}{\text{Area pl}}
                                                     Acc.1-manif.
   Acc.1-manif.
                           Acc.1-manif.
                         [(v)iġ, (v)yġ, (a)u wg]
[(i)iġ, (y)yġ, (a)u wg]
                                                         as p<sup>1</sup>
                        [e(u)gə, ø(v)gə, o(w)g wə]
[:?ə, y?ə, o?ə]
                         [e:?][E:?]
[ei?][εi?]
                         [øy?] [œy?]
                                                         as pl
[øy?] [æy?]
                         [ ow?] [ sw?]
[ow?] [ow?]
                                                     Acc.2-manif.
                           Acc.2-manif.
   Acc.2-manif.
                                                   [:i:, yy:, ou:]
                         [::, yy:, ou:]
[::, yy:, ou:]
                         [eta, øya, owa]
                                                   [e:(a), ø:(a), o:(a)]
[[a, ya, ca]
                         [et:][Et:]
[ei:][E1:]
                                                         as pl
                         [ øy: ] [œy:]
[øy:] [œy:]
                         [ow:] [ow:]
[ow:][sw:]
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3. Phonemic interpretation of the alternative systems.

a. The [(1)| g, (v)yg, 6)u wg]-complexes may be interpreted everywhere in area p+P as manifestations of /T, \overline{y} , \overline{u} / in acc.

1-syllable, the parasite being a positional variant of the stød. The corresponding acc.2-manifestations are [ii:, yy:, ou:].
b. The [edge, ø(wge, owg we]-complexes may be inter-

preted as manifestations of /ie, ye, ue/ in acc.l-syllable, being opposed to both /T, \overline{y} , \overline{u} /, $/\overline{e}$, \overline{g} /, and /eje, øje, owe/. The corresponding acc. 2-manifestations, on the contrary, will always be identical with one of the other sound-series already present within the pattern, i.e. the three diphthong-phonemes are absent under the condition acc. 2.

