

SUMMARIES OF SCIENTIFIC WORKS

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in the field of the announced competition for the academic position of professor in professional field 2.1. Philology, (Bulgarian Language – Applied Linguistics) – for the needs of the Faculty of Slavic Philology, issue of the *State Gazette*, No. 67/09.08.2024

B. Habilitation Work – Monograph

B. Mirena Patseva 2024, Morphological and prosodic aspects in the accentuation of nouns in the Bulgarian language, Sofia: UI "St. Kliment Ohridski", p.440, ISBN 978-619-7433-99-9 (softcover) ISBN 978-619-7785-00-5 (pdf).

The work is focused on the mechanism of Bulgarian accentuation for nouns. The object of the research is among the challenges for both theoretical linguistic analyzes and for the practical mastery of the Bulgarian language by foreigners. The purpose of the study is to deepen the understanding of lexical accentuation by tracing its two main aspects: morphological and prosodic. The first one is evident in the cases of persistent stress features of a number of morphemes, for example *-ach* always takes the word stress (*pazàch* ‘guard’), and the connecting morphemes in compounds never take the stress (*vodopàd* ‘waterfall’). However, the stress behavior of other morphemes (*-ba*, *-ets*) is not uniform and varies depending on a number of parameters. The variations raise the question of what other factors are significant in the lexical prosody. The morphological organization of words is not always "transparent". This necessitates consideration of the second aspect of the Bulgarian accentuation. We are looking for trends that are mainly manifested in lexical units with an unclear morphological structure, such as acronyms, for example. To the two perspectives, of course, other parameters can be added, such as the historical language layers, the structure of the lexicon, and the frequency of use of the lexical items.

Г4. Published Monograph, not presented as the main habilitation work

Г4. Mirena Patseva, *Anthropological view of language*, Sofia: Paradigma, 204 pp. ISBN:954-9536-93-9, COBISS.BG-ID – 41898248.

The book updates questions about language origins, the biological foundations of language, the causes and directions of language changes, language diversity, and the relationship between language processes, culture, and the psyche. They are relevant to both theory and institutional applications of linguistics – language functioning, teaching, language policy and others. The text is organized on the basis of opposing two points of view - universalism and relativism. We cannot give up the search for linguistic universals, which, according to a number of authors, is the primary task of the science of language. The sense of

relativity of our understanding of things, dictated by our particular cultural and linguistic model, will hardly leave us as well. Achievements in both directions "stretch" the horizon and provide unexpected points of view to the understanding and applications of language in society and culture.

Г6. Articles and reports published in scientific journals, referenced and indexed in world-renowned scientific information databases

Г61. Mirena Patseva, Elena Runevska. 2024 Prosodic aspects of the pronunciation of Ukrainian students learning Bulgarian as a foreign language, *Bulgarian Language and Literature*, ISSN 0323-9519(print), ISSN 1314-8516(online), pp. 198-212, Indexed in Web of Science, Impact factor 0.1 (2023), Rank by JCI Q4 (2023).

The paper represents an attempt to take a step in the direction of building a connection between scientific developments in the field of instrumental phonetics and the teaching of Bulgarian as a foreign language. Technological studies point to problem areas of the pronunciation of the Bulgarian language by speakers of closely related languages such as Ukrainian. As an object of attention and corrective work, we noted some segmental deviations in the articulation of *e, ə, o, tʃ, t*, slow pace of speech and articulation, fluency disorders, positional accent deviations and those in accent realization (indiscernible difference in the acoustic cues of stressed and unstressed units) and inconsistent reduction of unstressed syllables. We believe that audio and visual demonstrations have a place in teaching pronunciation in Bulgarian as a foreign language. A „translation“ of the specialized terminology of linguistics and illustrative materials are needed, which serve not only for illustration, but also as material for one's own production in comparison with that of native speakers.

Г62. Mirena Patseva 2022 Accent variations in Bulgarian zero-derived nouns, *Linguistique Balkanique* LXI (2022),2, Dedicated to the 80th Anniversary of the Institute for Bulgarian Language, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Балканско езикознание / *Linguistique balkanique*, ISSN 0324-1653, 196-213, SCOPUS, Impact Rank 2022: SJR 0.101, Q 4

The paper focuses on the stress variations of prefixes with the aim of outlining the filters they are sensitive to – prosodic, structural, and psycholinguistic. The main objective of the study is to analyze the accent variations in Bulgarian zero-derived prefixed nouns within the *Primary accent first* theory. After Revithiadou (1999) we assume that in lexical stress systems morphemes are accentually prespecified as marked and unmarked, which is not easy to trace among prefixes, and especially among the zero-derived ones. The corpus was a set of 232 nouns formed from verb roots, extracted from OPRBE (2012). The units in it have varying stress – on the prefix or on the root. The analysis is based on the proposal of Caha & Zikova (2016) concerning the aspectual contribution of verbal prefixes, which make verbs *telic* (adding a result state) and *perfective* (depicting the event as an entirety with a start and an end point). The

authors decompose the structure in order to identify the specific parts of the verb phase influenced by the prefix. This allows them to define the specific meaning components assigned by the prefix. This approach aims to account for the difference between the unstressed verbal prefixes and their stressed allomorphs in the zero-derived nouns. The latter depict results or simple events. The difference was tested on Bulgarian data by means of experts and internet examples of the compatibility with inchoative verbs and others denoting phases of the process. The result is that the nouns with accented prefixes more often denote processes along with results and are compatible with inceptive verbs. This means that these items lack the perfectivity which is high in the functional projection. Apart from the morphosyntactic parameter, other factors are also discussed, such as an anti-homophony effect and relative frequency. The conclusion is that the domestic prefixes are unmarked, adjoined outside the stress domain, but can receive stress under the influence of morphological, structural, metrical, and psycholinguistic factors.

Г63. Mirena Panceva, Stanka Panova, Elena Runevska. 2019 The challenge of the literary text in teaching Bulgarian for foreigners, *Bulgarian Language and Literature*, 2019, issue 3, 246-256, ISSN 0323–9519, WoS, Impact factor 0.1 (2023), Rank by JCI Q4 (2023) .

The present work aims to justify the role of literature in foreign language teaching, to identify the difficulties in the use of Bulgarian literary texts by foreign students and the factors that optimize their perception. The theoretical goals related to a practical task of creating a short anthology, titled “Pages of Bulgarian Literature”. It is designed as an online edition which could serve as a resource for both seminar works and extensive reading. The electronic edition allows the use of virtual communication, link clarifications to artistic performances, films, and interactive tasks.

Г64. Mirena Patseva, Momov Mitko, 2016 Longitudinal study of social and political attitude in Bulgaria (psycholinguistic study), *Analele Universitatii din Craiova, Seria: Filosofie* , N 37 (1/2016) p. 15-26, ISSN 1841-8325, (Editor-in-Chief: Adriana Neacșu, University of Craiova), SCOPUS, SJR 0.1, Q 4.

The paper presents part of the data of a longitudinal psycholinguistic study of the dynamics of the lexical meaning of words representing social terms. It is illustrated by the analysis of the concepts *motherland* and *foreigner*. It traces some aspects of the identity modification since 1989 - the beginning of democratic changes in Bulgaria. Our data show moderate consolidation and reduced emotional strength of reactions on subconscious level of associations.

Г65. Mirena Patseva The lectureship in Bulgarian language and culture at the University of "Macedonia" in Thessaloniki, *Bulgarian language and literature, Az Buki*, vol. 3, year LVI, 2014, 2, pp. 308-312, ISSN (print):0323–9519, ISSN - 0323-9519, COBISS.BG-ID – 1120425188, Web of Science.

The history of the lectureship at the University of Macedonia in Thessaloniki is very short - it started in the second semester of the academic year 2012/2013. This is the first lectureship created on the basis of an interstate agreement. I would like to present Bulgaria not only as a beautiful country with exciting literature and history, but also as an economically favorable opportunity for realization. It is good to look for opportunities for live contact, using the possibilities of European exchange programs, so that students would have not only knowledge, but also personal experiences in Bulgaria and with the Bulgarians. In each new environment, people realize a different aspect of their potential. The lectureship on Bulgarian language and culture provides an opportunity for such refreshment. And like any new task, it is both a challenge and a test. You have to look at yourself, at your country and at the subject you teach in a new way, in tune with the view of the people in the receiving country.

G7. Articles and reports published in non-referenced journals with scientific review or published in edited collective volumes

Г71. Mirena Patseva. 2019. Is there a stereotype in the mastery of Bulgarian prosody by foreigners?, The stereotype in Slavic languages, literatures and cultures Collection of reports from the Fourteenth International Slavic Readings, Sofia, April 26-28, 2018, 2019, pp. 682-692, ISBN - 978-954-07-4883-2, COBISS. BG-ID – 39928072

The present study aims to seek stereotypical trends in acquiring Bulgarian accentuation by foreign students and to explore the role of the following factors: transfer from the native language, universal stereotypes and statistical accent pattern distribution in the target language. The deviations in speech production of two groups of students were compared – Greek and Chinese. A transfer from the native language was observed in Greek students' data, mainly in respect to the *three-syllable stress window*. The Chinese accentual preference of the initial syllable could be interpreted as a universal tendency.

Г72. Mirena Patseva. 2024 Approaches to learning the speech prosody of the Bulgarian language as a foreign language. In First National Scientific Conference with International Participation "Language and Science" dedicated to September 26 - European Day of Languages, Collection of reports September 24 - 25, 2022, Medical University - Plovdiv, (ed.) Sema Jevjet Kutsarova, 45-53, ISBN - 978-619-237-129-6, COBISS.BG-ID 64738824.

Speech recordings of foreign students of Bulgarian are compared with readings of the same texts by native Bulgarians. Various prosodic aspects of speech are traced, such as realization of word stress and tempo. The analysis of the material is carried out using the sound processing program Praat. The interpretation takes into account both phonological and phonetic approaches. Within the framework of the first, the *Stress parameter model* is developed. It is assumed that the lexical stress is represented phonologically if, during the first two years, the child is in an environment of a lexically contrastive language, such as Bulgarian. Otherwise, varying degrees of "stress deafness" occur. The phonetic approach focuses on the acoustic

parameters that distinguish stressed syllables such as fundamental frequency, duration, intensity, and vowel quality. Their unequal importance in different languages is illustrated, which is the basis of perceptual and pronunciation differences.

Г73. Mirena Paceva, Elena Runevska, 2019 Parameters of lexical progression in learning Bulgarian as a foreign language, *Bulgarian Readings, International Scientific Conference – Szeged, Hungary June 13–14, 2019, 173-185, ISBN 978-963-315-424-3.*

During the recent years, vocabulary teaching in foreign language has been referred to as a neglected field in applied language studies that needs special attention (Nation 2009). This also applies to the contemporary practice of teaching Bulgarian as a foreign language. Our goal here is to analyze the choice of lexical units in their basic parameters – volume and scope. We are tracing two options of lexical selection – by topic areas and the presentation of frequency vocabulary in a selected textbook in Bulgarian as a foreign language.

Г74. Mirena Patseva, Rate of speech and rate of articulation of Bulgarian speech of Chinese Mandarin speakers learning Bulgarian as a foreign language, *Reports from the International Annual Conference of the Institute for the Bulgarian Language "Prof. Lyubomir Andreychin" (Sofia, 2024), Koeva, S., H. Deykova, M. Stamenov (ed.), Sofia: BAS, 2024, ISSN (print): 2683-118X, ISSN (online): 2683-1198.*

Prosodic aspects of the read speech of Bulgarian and Chinese Mandarin native speakers who are learning Bulgarian as a foreign language were compared. The goal was to analyze the temporal dimensions of their speech, looking for the reasons for the differences and identifying problem areas as guidelines for teaching. With the methods of instrumental phonetics using Praat we measured the total time of reading a text and calculated the values of speech rate (with pauses) and articulation rate (without pauses), as well as the percentage of pauses. The results show that both types of pace are slower in the read speech of Bulgarian as L2. Among the reasons for this are the high rate of duration of pauses and hesitations, the extended time of articulation, the “opening” of syllables by vocal epenthesis, as well as the lack of reduction of the unstressed syllables. The differentiation between stressed and unstressed syllables is reduced, which contributes to the foreign accent of the Chinese speakers.

Г75. Mirena Paceva, Elena Runevska, 2022, The narrative in the activity-oriented learning of Bulgarian as a foreign language. *From Word to Action: Narratives and Representations. Proceedings from the International Scientific Conference of the Faculty of Slavic Philology May 2 - 4, 2019. T.1. Linguistic Readings, 2022, 147-158, ISBN:978-619-7433-32-6, COBISS.BG-ID – 55002120.*

The action-oriented approach developed within the communicative method of foreign language training is the methodological basis of the *Common European Framework of Reference* (2006). The *task-based language teaching* is an actively developed form of language

teaching in the recent years. Among the criteria for defining a task are: focus on meaning, engagement of interest, goal and performance with a concrete result, as well as orientation towards relations with the real world (Willis, Willis 2007). This approach helps to overcome the problem of the transfer of explicit language knowledge to real-speaking (Ellis 2008). In the present work, we analyze the challenges and risks of performing a storytelling task based on cartoons by comparing the work of several groups of students.

Г76. Mirena Patseva, 2013 Teaching some accentual features of the Bulgarian language, in Panayot Karagyozov, Yuliana Stoyanova (ed.) *Past, present and perspectives of Bulgarian studies abroad, Collection of reports from the International Round Table dedicated to the fiftieth anniversary of the Summer Seminar on Bulgarian Studies, Lozen July 19-20, 2012*, UI "St. Kliment Ohridski", 2013, pp. 204-218, ISBN - 978-954-07-3641-9, COBISS.BG-ID - 1262429412.

Two types of research aimed at the mastery of accent information are presented: analysis of accent errors and tracking of accent strategies in unfamiliar vocabulary. The participants were foreign students at Sofia University - from Greece and Cyprus (26 people in total - 11 boys and 15 girls). The aim was to trace the dynamics in mastering the accent patterns of the Bulgarian vocabulary. Analyzing students' errors and accent strategies, the following results emerged: The accent is most often mistakenly shifted forward while looking for the root. The students recognize the oxytonic pattern in masculine names in accordance with the stressed heavy syllable. Open vowels - /a/, /e/, /o/, less often - /и/, with /y/ and /ъ/ being avoided, are often chosen as the phonemic carrier of the stress.

Г77. Mirena Patseva, The mental sound of speech or the theory of speech. – *Comparative Linguistics*, vol. 4, 2015, pp. 26-36, ERIH Plus, ISSN - 0204-8701, COBISS.BG-ID - 1119680484

Sphota is a specific concept from the Indian linguistic and philosophical tradition, which has no analogue in Western linguistics. Sphota is the word in the mind or the mental sound that "illuminates" the signified. The concept is presented systematically by the ancient Indian philosopher and grammarian Bhartrihari in his treatise *About the sentences and the words*. Among the main features of the concept are integrity, lack of sequence and temporal specificity. *Sphota* transmits its own form together with the meaning. Furthermore, the form has a predominant position. From the standpoint of modern psycholinguistics, the ideas of Bhartrihari are more consonant with the connectionist models of speech production and less with the serial ones.

Г78. Мирена Пацева, Some accent shifts in Greek loanwords in Bulgarian language, *Studies in Greek Linguistics*, 37 (2017), Aristotle University Of Thessaloniki, Institute of Modern Greek Studies (Manolis Triandaphyllidis Foundation), 615-626, ISSN 1106–9325, ISBN 978–960–231–181–3 (e-book).

The paper presents some accent shifts in Greek loanwords in Bulgarian language, based on analysis of masculine and feminine gender nouns. The aim of the study is to trace the productivity of constraints reflected in the loanword accentual adaptation. The basic relevant factor in both of them is the frequency of accent pattern in the native lexicon reflected in the loanword adaptation. The paper is organized as follows: after the introductory notes on loanword accentual adaptation and Greek loanwords in Bulgarian language (BL), I present some tendencies in accentual adaptations of Greek loanwords, based on analysis of masculine and feminine gender nouns. Different trends in the two morphological classes are demonstrated. The account is couched within the constraintbased approach of Optimality theory (OT) (Prince & Smolensky 1993/2004) and Headmost theory (Revithiadou 1999). This framework allows for a unified account for both lexical, morphological and phonological components of the word stress.

Г79. Mirena Patseva, 2006 *Dhatu-patha* (Sanskrit verbal roots) and some Bulgarian parallels, *Proceedings of the National Seminar on Perspectives in Linguistics 8-9.11. 2006* Nazir Ahmad Dhar (chief ed.), University of Kashmir, SGR 190006 J&K, NSPL 2006.

The paper illustrates the thickness of parallels between Sanskrit, Bulgarian, and other Slavic languages on the level of the kernel of language – verbal roots. The reality in the Indian philosophical tradition is a constant becoming, having a dynamic essence, represented by *kala* – the Time. It is not surprising that in the Indian grammatical tradition the verb occupies a predominant pivot position. One of the most important discoveries in the ancient history of the Sanskrit grammar is the abstraction of the verbal roots – *dhatu*. The oldest work on it that has come down to us is the Panini's *dhatu-patha* (recital of roots) – ancillary to his grammar *Astadhyai* (5th c.BC). Their discovery for the European science marked the starting point of the comparative linguistics.

Г710. Patseva M., Momov M., 2018, Two approaches to understanding speech: *khanda* and *akhanda* and their modern parallels, *Buddhism and traditional religions of the peoples of Russia, Inner and East Asia*, ed. L.E. Yangutov, Ulan-Ude: BSC SB RAS, 2018, pp.: 92-101, ISBN 978-5-7925-0505-6, doi: DOI: 10.30792/978-5-7925-0505-6-2018-9-11, RINTS, eLIBRARY ID: 36725638.

The ancient Indian philosopher of language Bhartrihari contrasts two main approaches to understanding speech: *khanda* and *akhanda*. The first is associated with the Mimamsa school and defends the thesis that the meaning of an utterance is constructed from individual word meanings. The *akhanda* approach problematizes the reality of the meaning of an individual word and considers the meaning of the whole sentence to be primary. Both approaches can be traced in modern cognitive science and psycholinguistics - formulated as parallel bottom-up and top-down processes in the interactive connectionist model of McClelland and Elman (1986, 2015). The first is derived from sensory information. It begins as an auditory process and moves

to higher levels of linguistic units. However, the problems of segmentation and invariance presented in coarticulation exclude the possibility of limiting the analysis only to the framework of this process (Liberman 1996, Pinker 2011). Recognition of linguistic units is a category-directed process in which complex cognitive categories are activated from long-term memory and interact with incoming sensory signals. This aspect of speech perception is interpreted as top-down process and can be traced at the level of complex linguistic units.

Г711. Мирена Пацева, 2014 За паметта и природата на думата в древно индийския философско-лингвистичен трактат на Бхартрихари, *Езици на паметта в литературния текст*, ред. Амелия Личева, Велико Търново: Фабер, 2014, стр.532-541, ISBN 978-619-00-0111-9, COBISS.BG-ID – 1269567204.

Текстът представлява фрагмент от философията на езика на древноиндийския граматик Бхартрихари (V век) за паметта и същността на словото. Паметта се разглежда като когнитивна категория в контекста на специфичното разбиране на човешкия език. Бхартрихари обсъжда специфичен феномен, наречен от него *следи от реч*. Те съществуват в съзнанието на всеки като потенциал или семена, които дават основите на човешкото познание. Поставят се въпроси за предшестващото (вродено) знание и очертаването на формата му. Думите задават границите на човешкия свят и му придават определени форми, т. е. го конструират. Човешкият свят, това, което ние възприемаме от реалността (*Брахман*), има за своя същностна природа - *речта* и е оформен от единиците на познанието – думите.

Г711. Mirena Patseva, On Memory and the Nature of the Word in the Ancient Indian Philosophical-Linguistic Treatise of Bhartrihari, *Languages of Memory in the Literary Text*, ed. Amelia Licheva, Faber Publishing House, Veliko Tarnovo, 2014, p.532-541, ISBN - 978-619-00-0111-9, COBISS.BG-ID – 1269567204

The text represents a fragment of the philosophy of language of the ancient Indian philosopher Bhartrihari (V century) about the memory and the essence of word. The memory is examined as a cognitive category in the context of the specific understanding of the human language. Bhartrihari discussed a specific phenomenon called by him *traces of speech*. They exist in the consciousness of every one as a potential or *seeds*, which give the bases of human cognition. Questions are raised about prior (innate) knowledge and delineating its form. Words set the boundaries of the human world and give it certain forms, i.e. constructs it. The human world, what we perceive of reality (Brahman) has as its essential nature - the speech and is shaped by the units of knowledge – the words.

Г712. Mirena Paceva, 2005, Language and emotions: an experimental study, in *How words make worlds*, Sofia: University Press "St. Kliment Ohridski", pp. 417 - 428, ISBN - 954-07-2036-2, COBISS.BG-ID – 1044079844.

The lexical expression of emotions describes a *semantic field* - a unity of opposing elements that are defined within the framework of the whole. It is built on the basis of the internal opposition between them and on the center-periphery axis. This setting is outlined in a study of a productive study of Bulgarian youth (23 boys and 23 girls). The results are enriched by additional associations with colors as a relatively more stable semantic domain. Women's reactions are more stereotypical. They consistently associate positive emotions with warm colors, while for men, joy is often associated with green, love with blue, and fear with red.

Г713. Mirena Paceva, 2022 A constructivist approach to the accentuation of some domestic prefixes, in Tradition and innovation, Collection of reports from the jubilee scientific conference of the Department of Foreign Languages and Cultures on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of NBU and the philological programs of the department, June 4-5, 2022. June 4–5, 2022. (eds) S. Dimitrova-Gyuzeleva, V. Sirakova, Sofia: NBU, 2023, p. 45-62, ISSN (online): 978-619-233-256-3, ISBN: 978-619- 233-255-6 (print edition), COBISS.BG-ID – 61031432

The word stress in the field of preification is considered within the *constructivist* theory (Booij 2010, 2018). Linguistic units are defined as constructs of meaning and form, the latter being characterized by both phonological and morphosyntactic parameters. There is an interaction between them, in which the prosodic and accentual characteristics of the morphemes are involved. We follow Reviyhiadou and a number of other authors who argue that morphemes have intrinsic accentual specifications that are realized under appropriate conditions (Reviyhiadou 1999). Variation in prefix stress is a challenge for theory and raises questions about both the relevant factors in stress and the status of prefixes within derived words. The analysis shows that the prosodic realization of prefixes varies depending on morphological, semantic, metrical and pragmatic parameters. Among them is the class of motivational basis. Single prefixes for verbs are usually unstressed (*premina* 'pass'), and those for nouns, adjectives and adverbs can be stressed in limited cases (*prenaprezhènie*, 'overstress', *preðovòden* 'overjoyed', *premnògo* 'pre too much'). They are realized with certain meanings and function as distinct prosodic units in a complex construction. The results are interpreted within the framework of the theory of *interference* between prosody and morphology.

G9. Studies published in non-referenced journals with scientific review or published in edited collective volumes

Г91. Mirena Patseva. Accent models of some substantives in masculine and feminine gender, 2013, Annual of Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", Faculty of Slavic Studies, Volume 98, 83-107, 1314-9989, COBISS.BG-ID – 58320648

Bulgarian word stress is a stumbling block for foreign students acquiring Bulgarian language. The paper presents the basic accent models of some substantive in masculine and feminine gender. The stress falls mostly on the last two and rarely on the antepenult syllable. The weight to stress principle (WSP) is satisfied in most of the cases (in 68%) by masculine

gender nouns and in 53% by feminine. The correspondence is greater by masculine gender because most of them end with consonant and have final accent more often. The principle is better accomplished by two- and three-syllable substantives than in longer words. We can consider WSP as a valid principle for Bulgarian language but not as one of primer importance. The dominant models show a curious trend: masculine substantives have iambic foot, and feminine – trochaic. The first one is known in prosody as *rising* or *masculine*, and the second one- as *descending* or *feminine*. This coincidence is interpreted by the iamb/trochaic law of Hayes and the Grouping harmony cognitive theory of Smolensky and Prince.

Г92. Patseva Mirena, 2017, *Bulgarian word stress analysis in the frame of prosody morphology interface*, Rutgers Optimality Archive, ROA1304.

The thesis of the dominant effect of accent marking of morphemes as the main characteristic of the interaction of morphology and prosody is asserted in the study. The Bulgarian accent system is not limited in its orientation to word boundaries, but the predominant accent position for verbs and feminine nouns is on the penultimate syllable. The stressed syllable is most often only one, so the metrical step can also be only one. The principle of weight and stress correspondence is observed primarily in shorter two- and three-syllable words, and to a lesser extent among polysyllabic ones. It is observed most often in masculine nouns ending in a consonant sound. The main stress is determined by the specific stress characteristics of the morphemes. Some of them are accent-marked and some are not. The main lexical constraint that resolves conflicts between their stress specifications is the dependence on which morpheme performs the function of "head".