A **Simplex Word** is one that is **either**

1. a **mono**syllable (e.g, *stump*) **or**
2. a trochaic **dis**yllable
   ending with one of the following **un**stressed suffixes:

a. /-əl/ as in *opal*   (468 occurences)

b. /-ər/ as in *doctor*   (407 ")   j. /-əʃ/ as in *punish*   (28 ")

c. /-i/ as in *lily*   (271 ")   k. /-əd/ as in *method*   (27 ")

d. /-ən/ as in *beacon*   (173 ")   l. /-ə/ as in *tuna*   (24 ")

e. /-ət/ as in *lancet*   (133 ")   m. /-əŋ/ as in *cunning* (10 ")

f. /-əs/ as in *jealous*   (89 ")   n. /-əb/ as in *cherub*   (3 ")

g. /-o/ as in *window*   (83 ")   o. /-əns/ as in *science* (2 ")

h. /-ək/ as in *chronic*   (56 ")   p. /-li/ as in *ugly*   (2 ")

i. /-əm/ as in *system*   (46 ")   q. /-əz/ as in *Mrs.*   (1 occurence)

> (NB: No distinction is made in the data between unstressed suffixes
>   containing [ɨ] (an allophone of /ə/) and those containing /ɪ/.
>   Since there is no contrast between them, both are coded as /ə/.

All data (and statistics) from the
   Lawler-Rhodes Simplex Word Database
   http://www.umich.edu/~jlawler/monosyl.zip

Proper nouns are excluded   (e.g, *London* /ləndən/),

   as are productive derivational   (e.g, *push-er*, /pʊʃər/),

   and inflectional suffixes.   (e.g, *push-ing* /pʊʃɪŋ/)

Assonance: Initial consonant cluster of simplex word   (ST- in *stump*)

Rime: Stressed initial nucleus and coda of simplex word   (-UMP in *stump*)

Assonance Class: Set of all words in database with a particular assonance

Rime Class: Set of all words in database with a particular rime

Coherence: Percentage of words in a rime or assonance class
           that form a semantically coherent subset

Orthogonal: Two or more coherent subsets in a class are <u>orthogonal</u> if there is no
           intrinsic semantic connection between them; this usually results in
           little or no overlap between subsets. (Ex: <u>-ump</u> subsets) Such
           classes are best represented as Venn diagrams.

Non-Orthogonal: Two or more coherent subsets in a class are <u>non-orthogonal</u> if
                   there is some intrinsic semantic connection between them; this
                   usually results in large multiple overlaps between subsets. (Ex:
                   <u>kr-</u> subsets) Such classes are best represented as feature
                   matrices.