Rule reversal revisited : synchrony and diachrony of tone and prosodic structure in the Franconian dialect of Arzbach

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1. The distinctive tonal melodies of the two Franconian tone accents derive from differences in the metrical structure of the relevant items.
2. The Arzbach dialect shows a reversal of tonal melodies only in declaration but not in interrogation.
3. None of the synchronic differences between Rule A and Rule B are representational.
4. All Franconian dialect systems derive from one common predecessor.
5. In accounting for language / dialectal variation, insights from dialectology and theoretical linguistics do not have to exclude each other but can rather lead to an enrichment for both sides.
6. Stress patterns in Continental West Germanic are not subject to the three-syllable window but the relevant items (mostly loanwords) are stored with lexical stress.
7. Syllables require an onset because the head mora of a syllable needs to branch leftwards.
8. The syllable can be abandoned as a TBU.
9. Waiting, at least when differentiated into *active waiting* and *passive waiting*, is a constitutive element of everyday life. Whereas passive waiting relates to future events whose timing one cannot influence, active waiting relates to such events where goal-oriented activity can shorten the waiting time.
10. The most interesting propositions are those where it is unclear whether they are meant seriously or as a joke.