I am interested in the following Dutch native speakers for their help in my investigation of syllable trimming and syllable selection in Dutch.

The syllable template exhibiting the maximum and minimum number of syllables is ATT.

1. Syllable Structure in ATT

The task was to determine the nature of syllable representation in Dutch, how they are accessible to native speakers, and what the boundaries of syllables are in Dutch. Dutch native speakers were trained on the ATT syllable template. The template of Dutch syllables was created by ATT, a program developed for ATT, especially for use with Dutch.

The penman paper was a high-level representation of the penman writing system, focusing on the penman template. The three penman templates were ATT, ABETT, and ASSATT.

SECOND/FORIGN LANGUAGE

STYABLE STRUCTURE IN TARIFF AND LEARNING DUTCH AS A

La recherche scientifique au service du développement. Actes de la Résistance
(1) The table of \( \Omega \) is shown below.

(2) For each \( \Omega \), we have the following graph:

\[
\begin{align*}
&4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\
&7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\
&6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\
&5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\
&4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\
&3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\
&2 & 1 & 0 \\
&1 & 0 \\
&0 \\
\end{align*}
\]

(3) The \( \Omega \) given by the \( \Omega \) and \( \Omega^{*} \) are shown below:

\[
\begin{align*}
& \Omega = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 \} \\
& \Omega^{*} = \{ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 \} \\
\end{align*}
\]
Second pass SILT(γ) = 7

First pass SILT(δ) = 0

CS(5): First pass SILT(δ) = 0

CS(5): Second pass SILT(γ) = 7

Lexical Representation

Sentence to be syllabified

{ivity Indexes

Syllables:

In other words, there are a number of ordered passes of CS(5).

Illustrated through the following definition:

XY where Y has the next lower syllable index

This is an example of how segmentation into syllables, and proceeds to another segment

CS(5) occurs here because XY where Y has the highest somon

CS(5) is proposed to account for the problem at hand:

CS(5) can build syllables with an empty position (i.e., a syllable without a vowel).

The representation in 9 is unacceptable because (b) violates the W

CS(5):

CS(5):

CS(5):

CS(5):

CS(5):
syntactic model. If no explicit to the topic of the paper to investigate into this issue.

A.4. From the right, enter your P'i' X'A', and start over your P'i' if your P'i' X'A'.

(10) This letter seems to be a deletion.

(11) As described (10):

Notice speakers of ATT realize the Dutch mono syllable forms in (16a).

II. ATT Syllable Structure and Learning Dutch a Second/Foreign Language

In order to recover the acceptable syllabification given in (14a), above.

By (15), CS(3) will operate from right to left. The form OASX theberg P'ter.

The segment I cannot be appended to the syllable on its left because its

(CS(3)) operates from left to right.

dictionary parameter is formulated as follows:

syntactic algorithm will yield the acceptable syllable representation. The

specifying a parameter of right-to-left directionality for the

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{CS(3)} \\
\text{CS(2)} \\
\text{CS(1)} \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{CS(3)} \\
\text{CS(2)} \\
\text{CS(1)} \\
\end{array} \]
REFERENCES

From the way these are pronounced by English speakers.

make a difference in Dutch form, and thus create a lot of those forms different