This talk discusses an issue concerning one of the most substantial differences between Alignment Theories (Selkirk 1986, McCarthy & Prince 1993, Selkirk 1996, inter alia) and Match Theory (Selkirk 2011), namely, the (un)availability of asymmetric syntax–prosody mapping of right edges and left edges.

In the traditional Alignment Theories, syntax–prosody mapping constraints (Align-XP) are defined for left edges and right edges independently. Left and right edge mapping constraints can therefore be ranked differently with respect to other constraints. In Match Theory (Selkirk 2011), on the other hand, left and right edges of prosodic constituents are mapped to/from edges of syntactic constituents in a symmetric fashion. If there are cases where separate ranking of left and right edge mapping constraints is called for, these cases potentially pose a problem for Match Theory.

To illustrate this point, we discuss data from Stockholm Swedish, which has tonal phenomena that indicate both left and right edges of intonational phrases (Roll et al. 2009, Myrberg 2010, 2013, Myrberg & Riad 2015). Using these tonal cues, we discuss the syntax–prosody mapping of some syntactic structures in Swedish, and show that there are apparent cases of asymmetric mapping between left and right edges. We propose that these apparent cases can be accounted for via the interaction between Match constraints and wellformedness constraints that govern the location of prosodic heads.