Functional Load modulates speech production, but not speech perception? Evidence from Thai vowel length



Introduction High Functional Load (FL) of a phonemic contrast has been shown to correlate with a resistance to mergers (Wedel, Kaplan, & Jackson 2013) Do these diachronic tendencies come about in day-to-day speech? Example: FL helps predict singleton/geminate contrast duration ratio (Tang & Harris 2014) Research Question Does FL have real-time effects on speech production and/or perception? Bangkok Thai vowel length as a case study



Production

Data collection

FL is extracted from a unigram model derived from the Thai National Corpus (monosyllabic words only, ~22 mln tokens)

 $FL(x,y) = \frac{H(L) - H(L_{xy})}{H(L)}$

- 20 native speakers of Bangkok Thai
- Stimuli: 189 attested Thai words with all licit phonotactic and tone combinations embedded in a carrier sentence

Data analyses

 \diamond Correlations of (i) grand mean vowel duration ratio and $\log(FL)$ and (ii) Bhattacharyya Distance and log(FL)Pearson's r and Kendall τ rank correlations

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Results



.8; τ = .61; R^2 = .64)



Perception

Data collection

- 15 native speakers of Bangkok Thai ABX discrimination task
- Stimuli: nonce words of shape [f (i/u/ε/ɔ/a) p] We modified vowel duration of the stimuli into 11 steps

Data analyses

- Mixed effect logistic regression comparing models with and without the interaction of duration step and vowel quality
- (ambiguous stimuli) and log(FL)

Perception

Confusion matrices in previous work (Onsuwan et al. 2013) do not seem to reflect modulations of FL

(Surendran & Niyogi 2006)

• Bhattacharyya Distance displays a correlation with log(FL) ($\rho =$

Correlation of the grand mean of the reaction time for step 4-8

- .18; τ = .2; R^2 = .03)





- SUPPRESSION (Tilsen 2016)

Association of Great Britain 2014.

Wedel, Andrew, Abby Kaplan & Scott Jackson. 2013. High functional load inhibits phonological contrast loss: A corpus study. *Cognition* 128(2). 179–186.



Results

Loglikelihood ratio tests indicates that model structure should include both duration steps and vowel quality (χ^2 (4) = 46.423, p < .001) but not the interaction (χ^2 (40) = 52.553, p = .088)

Mean reaction times do not show a correlation with log(FL) (ρ =

Conclusion

The results show that FL modulates the production of short-long vowel contrast, but it does not affect perception

♦ Production ≠ Perception? Different basic units (segments/gestures vs words)?

Sound change not based on perception alone, but on "stability" in production, modulated by FL

FL may be accommodated in a dynamical model of speech production, like the task dynamic model of Articulatory Phonology, by modulating gestural durations via feedback-based

References

Onsuwan, Chutamanee, Charturong Tantibundhit, Nantaporn Saimai, Tanawan Saimai, Patcharika Chootrakool, & Sumonmas Thatphithakkul. 2013. Perception of Thai distinctive vowel length in noise. Acoustical Society of America 19. Surendran, Dinoj & Partha Niyogi. 2006. Quantifying the functional load of phonemic oppositions, distinctive features, and suprasegmentals. In Ole Nedergaard Thomsen (ed.), Competing Models of Linguistics Change: Evolution and Beyond. In commemoration of Eugenio Coseriu (1921-2002), 43–58. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: Benjamins. Tang, Kevin & John Harris. 2014. A functional-load account of geminate contrastiveness: a meta-study. Presented at the Linguistics

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