# Russian palatalization as incomplete neutralization 

Sejin Oh ${ }^{1,2,3}$, Jason Shaw ${ }^{3}$, Karthik Durvasula ${ }^{4}$, Alexei Kochetov ${ }^{5}$

## Background

## 1. Incomplete neutralization

Incomplete neutralization: Small but significant phonetic traces of underlying contrasts for phonologically "neutralized" contrasts

## 2. Russian palatalization

- Plain vs. Palatalized consonants, e.g. /// vs. /li/
- The plain-palatalized contrast is neutralized due to $/ \mathrm{j} /$ palatalization: /Cj/ --> [Cij].

| Palatalized consonants (UNDERLYING condition) | Plain C-glide sequences (DERIVED condition) |
| :---: | :---: |
| [lut/->[liut] 'fierce' | /ljut/ -> [ljut] 'pour (3p pl).' |

- "Plain" consonants possibly have a secondary velar/ uvular articulation (Litvin, 2014; Roon \& Whalen, 2019; Skalozub, 1963)


## 3. The temporal coordination (Shaw a tal, 2019)

- Segment sequence timing: the onset of G2 is coordinated with the offset of G1
- Complex segment timing: the onset of G2 is coordinated with the onset of G1



## 4. Predictions



## Methods

## 1. Participants \& Speech materials

- 4 Russian native speakers participated in an EMA experiment
- 15-30 repetitions of each word in a carrier phrase

| Palatalized consonants(UNDERLYING condition) |  | Plain C-glide sequences (DERIVED condition) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| /piok/ | bake (3ps past) | /pjot/ | drink (3ps pres) |
| st/ | bust (breast/sculpture) | /bjut/ | beat (3pp pres) |
| /miu/ | Greek letter | /mju/ | a Pokemon nan |
| /fiodor/ | Fyodor (name) | /fjord/ | fjord |
| /vioz/ | carry (3ps past) | /vjos/ | weave (2ps pres) |
| /viodra/ | bucket (pl) | /vjotsa/ | weave (3ps pres refl) |

## 2. Measurements

- Lip aperture for labial gesture; Tongue blade for j j
- The correlation between first gesture duration and onset lag
- The spatial position of the TB sensors at movement onset



## Results

## 1. Temporal coordination

The effect of first gesture duration on onset lag was not different for UNDERLYING vs. DERIVED conditions.
$\Rightarrow$ The DERIVED palatalization has the same pattern of tempora coordination as the UNDERLYING palatalization.


Fig. 1. The correlation between first gesture duration ( x -axis) and onset lag (y-axis) across conditions for each speaker

Table 1. LME Model comparisons for the interaction

| Onset lag | DF | AIC | LogLik | Chisq | Pr(>Chisq) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}+(\mathbf{1} \mid$ speaker) +(1\| item) | 4 | 10182 | -5086.9 | NA | NA |
| 1+consonant duration <br> $+(\mathbf{1} \mid$ speaker) + (1\| item) | 5 | 10162 | -5076.2 | 21.319 | $<0.001 * * *$ |
| 1+consonant duration <br> + status $+(\mathbf{1} \mid$ speaker) + (1\| item) | 6 | 10138 | -5063.2 | 26.075 | $<0.001 * * *$ |
| 1+consonant duration <br> *status+(1\|speaker) + (1| item) | 7 | 10140 | -5063.1 | 0.2308 | 0.631 |

## References

Fougeron, C., \& Steriade, D. (1997). Does deletion of French schwa lead to neutralization of lexical distinctions?. In Fifth European Conference on Speech Communication and Technology. (Ed.) Ph., \& Hall, N. (2009). Acoustics of epenthetic vowels in Lebanese Arabic. In S. Parker Equinox.
Herd, W., Jongman, A., \& Sereno, J. (2010). An acoustic and perceptual analysis of $/ / /$ and $/ / /$ /flaps in American English. Journal of Phonetics, 38(4), 504-516.
Litvin, N. (2014). An ultrasound investigation of secondary velarization in Russian (MA thesis, University of Victoria).
Port, R. F., \& O'Dell, M. L. (1985). Neutralization of syllable-final voicing in German. Journal of Roon, K. D, \& Whalen, D.

Escudero, M. Tabain \& P. Wari9). Velarization of Russian labial consonants. In S. Calhoun, P. Sciences, Melbourne, Australia.
Shaw, J. A., Durvasula, K., \& Kochetov, A. (2019). The temporal basis of complex segments. In S. Calhoun, P. Escudero, M. Tabain \& P. Warren (eds.) Proceedings of the 19th International Congress of Phonetic Sciences, Melbourne, Australia.
Skalozub, L. G. (1963). Palatogrammy i rentgenogrammy soglasnykh fonem russkogo literaturnogo iazyka [Palatograms and X-ray images of Russian consonants]. Kiev: Izdatel'stvo Kievskogo universiteta. Tiede, M. 2005. Mview: software for visualization and analysis of concurrently recorded movement data.

## 2. Articulatory evidence of incomplete neutralization

- The spatial position of the TB is significantly more retracted for the DERIVED condition than for the UNDERLYING condition at the onset of the palatal gesture.
=> consistent with the presence of a secondary tongue dorsum retraction gesture for plain stops.
- The lag between the gesture onsets was significantly longer for the DERIVED condition than for the UNDERLYING condition.


Fig. 2. normalized horizontal position (front-back) of the TB sensors at the gestural onset across conditions

Table 2. LME Model comparisons for TB

| TB | DF | AIC | LogLik | Chisq | Pr(>Chisq) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 + ( \mathbf { 1 } \| \text { speaker } ) + ( \mathbf { 1 } \| \text { sequence } )}$ | 4 | 3016.2 | -1504.1 | NA | NA |
| $\mathbf{1 + \text { status +(1\|speaker) } + ( \mathbf { 1 } \| \text { sequence } )}$ | 5 | 3000.3 | -1495.2 | 17.84 | $<0.001 * * *$ |

Table 3. LME Model comparisons for onset lag

| Onset lag | DF | AIC | LogLik | Chisq | $\operatorname{Pr}(>$ Chisq $)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}+(\mathbf{1} \mid$ speaker $)+(\mathbf{1} \mid$ sequence $)$ | 4 | 10182 | -5086.9 | NA | NA |
| $\mathbf{1 + \text { +status } + ( \mathbf { 1 } \| \text { speaker } ) + ( \mathbf { 1 } \| \text { sequence } )}$ | 5 | 10158 | -5074.1 | 25.551 | $<0.001 * * *$ |

## Discussion \& Conclusion

Gestures in both conditions are coordinated as complex segments.
$=>$ The contrast between palatalized and plain consonants is neutralized in this context
Evidence of small but significant underlying distinctions: more retracted TB \& the increased Onset lag for the DERIVED condition $=>$ The neutralization is incomplete

|  |  | UNDERLYING /pi/ [pid |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lips | \{clo, labial $\}$ | \{clo, labial $\}$ |
| TB | \{narrow, palatal\} | \{narrow, palatal\} |
| TD | \{narrow, velar/uvlar\} $\square$ |  |

