

## Advanced Phonological Theory B – Lecture 4: Assimilation of place and cue-driven phonotactics

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March 7, 2005

Lecture 4: Assimilation of place and cue-driven phonotactics

## Accounting for place assimilation: two asymmetries

1. It has been claimed that progressive assimilation of place is relatively rare (e.g., [Ohala 1990](#)), yet this can not be derived from feature-geometrical models
2. Nasal stops are more prone to regressive assimilation of place than oral stops, which are in turn more prone to regressive place assimilation than fricatives ([Jun, 2004](#)); this observation is not easily derived from feature-geometrical models

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## Accounting for place assimilation: Ohala's (1990) account

- Listeners (learners) 'misperceive' the place of articulation of a  $C_1$  in  $C_1C_2$  sequences with a probability that depends on the relative strengths of the **phonetic cues** to place of articulation in  $C_1$  and  $C_2$
- If the misperception is consistent enough, the listener reanalyses the original place of  $C_1$  as homorganic with  $C_2$ , adapts the articulation of  $C_1$  accordingly
- . . . and transmits this reanalysis to subsequent generations

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## Nasal $C_1$ - $C_2$ sequences

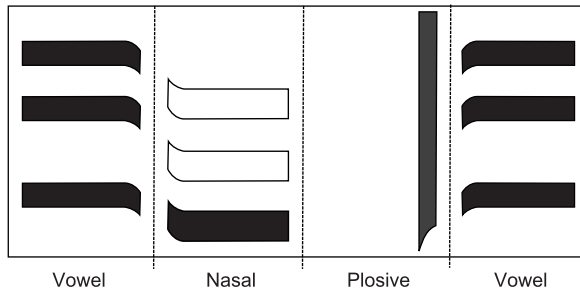
- Nasal place is cued by (relatively weak) VC transitions
- Nasal spectrum is unreliable as a cue to place because information resides partially in **spectral zeros** and because nasal spectra are subject to considerable inter-speaker variation

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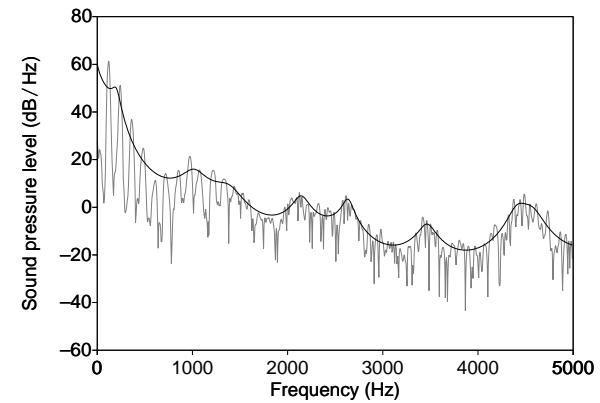
3

## Nasal C<sub>1</sub> - C<sub>2</sub> sequences

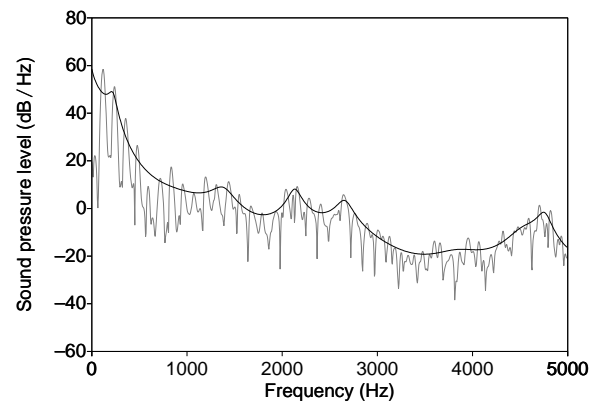
- Sequence of spectral events in a nasal + stop sequence:



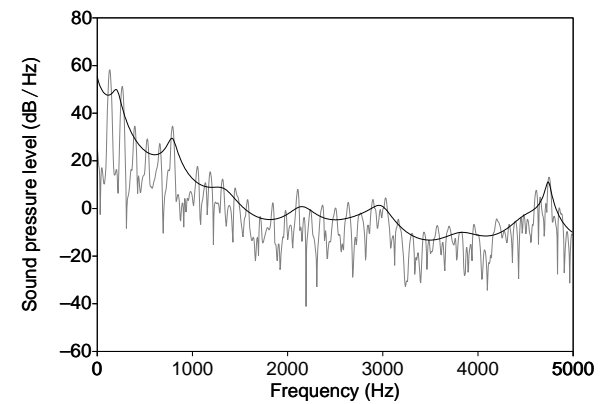
## Spectrum of [m]



## Spectrum of [n]

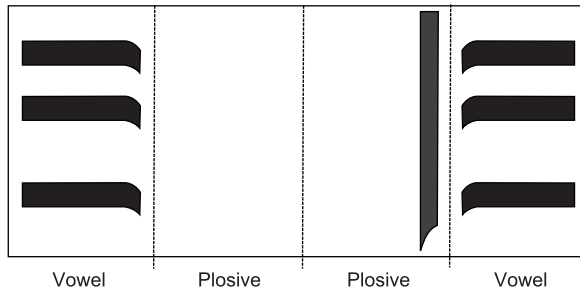


## Spectrum of [ŋ]

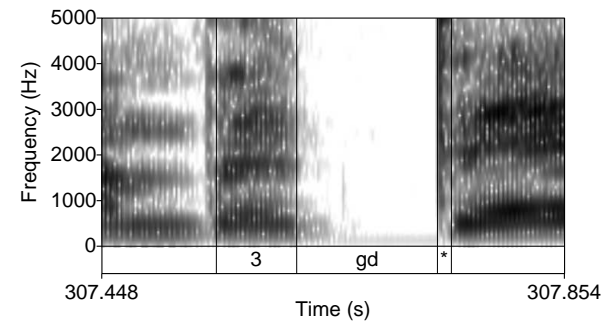


## Unreleased plosive C<sub>1</sub> - C<sub>2</sub> sequences

- The place of articulation of unreleased C<sub>1</sub> plosives is cued by (relatively weak) VC transitions:

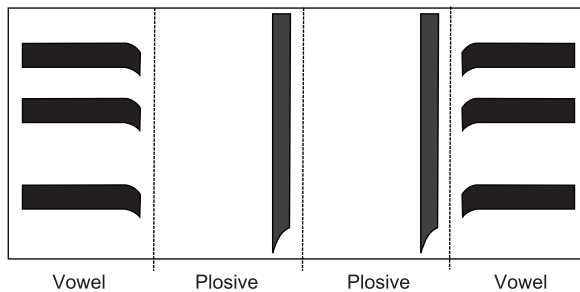


## Unreleased plosive C<sub>1</sub> - C<sub>2</sub> sequences

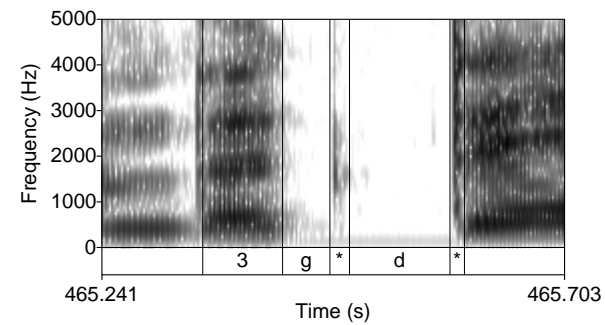


## Released plosive C<sub>1</sub> - C<sub>2</sub> sequences

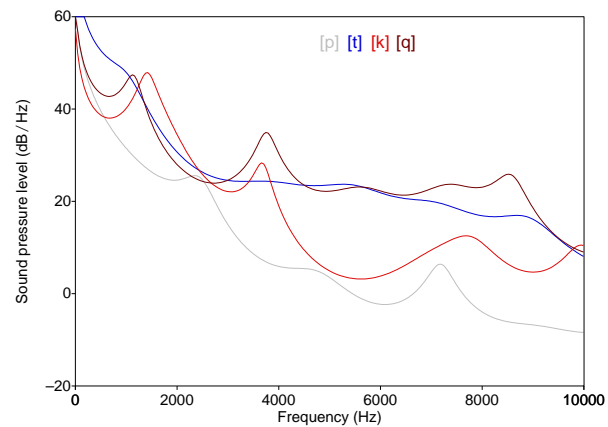
- The place of articulation of released C<sub>1</sub> plosives is cued by (relatively weak) VC transitions and the release burst:



## Released plosive C<sub>1</sub> - C<sub>2</sub> sequences

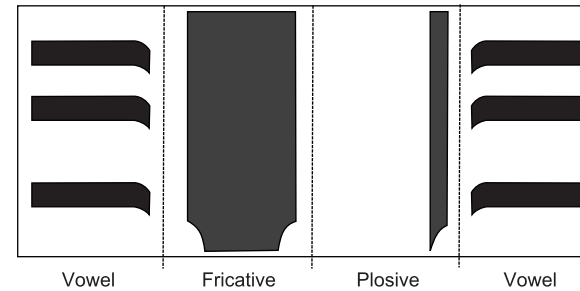


## Release burst spectra for [p], [t], [k]

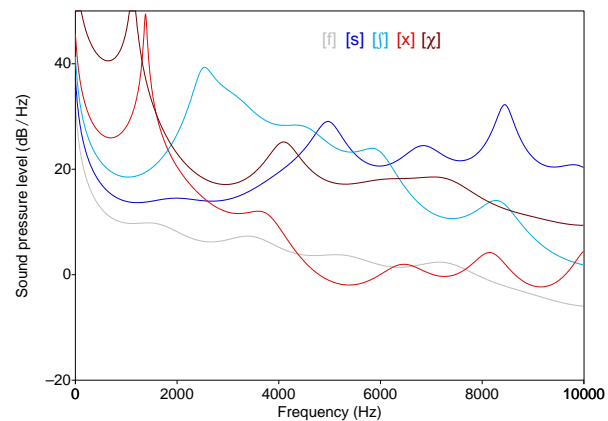


## Fricative C<sub>1</sub> - C<sub>2</sub> sequences

- The place of articulation of C<sub>1</sub> fricatives is cued by (relatively weak) VC transitions and the noise spectrum:



## Noise spectra for [f], [s], [ʃ], [x], [χ]



## Cue-driven phonotactics

- Ohala's account of NPA is part of a much broader attempt to predict (all) phonotactic restrictions on the basis of (constraints on) human speech perception
- In its broadest form, this approach holds that there is a direct correlation between the **perceptibility** of a feature in a given context and the probability of its (synchronic/diachronic) survival in that context

## Cue-driven phonotactics

- Optimising perceptibility in the (phonetic) grammar can take at least the following two forms:
  1. Neutralisation of (some or all) distinctive values of a relatively imperceptible feature *x*
  2. Block/trigger phonological rule in accordance with perceptibility requirements (ultimately perhaps a product of 3 below)
  3. (Re)structuring phonetic realisation such that feature *x* remains or becomes more perceptible; this may involve neutralisation of some other feature *y*

## Cue-driven phonotactics

- Note that to test cue-driven models we need data with a high phonetic resolution (thus that phonemic accounts are useless!)

## References

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