Undershoot in Kyrgyz short vowels increases with the articulatory distance to adjacent consonants.

UNDERSHOOT IN KYRGYZ SHORT VOWELS IS ARTICULATORILY CONDITIONED

Nathaniel Ziv Stern Swarthmore College

Background

Undershoot

Occurs when articulators fall short of reaching their target position in a gesture.

- Extremely common
- Conditioned by extra-ling. factors (speech rate)
- Result of decreasing articulatory effort
- Related to coarticulation
- Timing vs. adjacent segments debated

Undershoot in vowel length

- In languages with V/Vz constrast, V more central
- V: articulations thought of as targets for V
- At times minor differences phonologised

Vowel length in Kyrgyz

- Largely unstudied
- Documented C influence on V and vice versa
- Potentially high amounts of undershoot

Methodology

Corpus

- Speakers of Turkish, Kazakh, Kyrgyz
- Indiana University Speech Production Lab
- Philips EPIQ 7 Ultrasound System
- C_1VC_2 stems (mostly); range of C_1 and C_2
- in various morphological forms, from 1σ to 3σ
- 2 carrier sentences, 1 each per stimulus Үйгө бар<mark>ы</mark>п, _ _ деп айттым. deβ ajttʰwm] [yjyæ ßarwp_ I went/reached home and said деп айттым. Үйгө кирип,
- deβ ajtthum] [yjyœ yirip] I entered the house and said
- sentences randomised, 6 per slide, ~150 slides
- session up to 2 hours, optional breaks

Speaker

P04: 42/F; from Kyrgyzstan, Jalalabat oblast, Suzaq district, Joon Küngöy village; also knows Russian, Turkish, English, some Arabic

Data processing

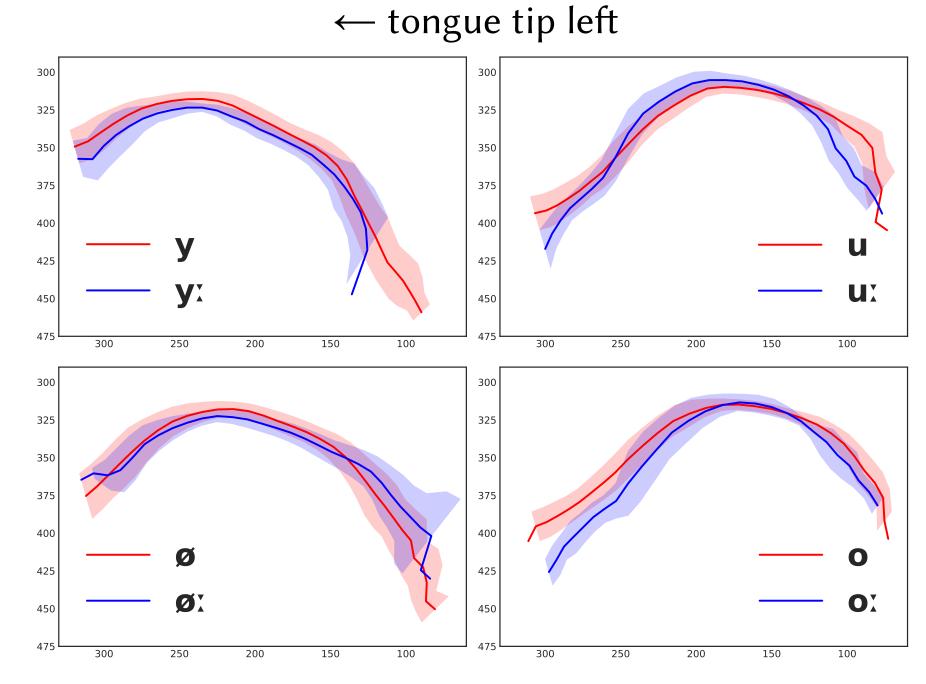
- Examined Vs / #K___D $\sigma(\sigma)$ K: k,q D: d,l,n,r,s
- Avoids documented palatal C influence on V
- Avoids stress effects
- Avoids other limitations of corpus
- US frames acquired every 19.6ms (51Hz)
- Processed in UltraTrace (Murphy et al. 2020)
- US & audio recordings aligned, adjusted by hand
- US frames traced by hand
- US frame closest to vowel midpoint selected

Jonathan North Washington Swarthmore College

Findings Acoustic F2 1200 800 2000 1600 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

- 1. Spectral differences between V and V:
- 2. Mainly back V more central than V

Articulatory



- 3. back Vs raised tongue tip
- 4. front Vs raised tongue dorsum
- 5. back Vs backed tongue root

Analysis

Effect of **preceding dorsal** on undershoot:

- All Vs: tongue body closer to Cs' POA
- Front Vs: velum (4); back Vs: uvula (5)

Effect of **following coronal** on undershoot:

- Back Vs: tongue tip closer to aleveolar ridge (3)
- Front Vs: tongue is already very close

Effect of undershoot on **high vs non-high** (back) Vs:

- Tongue tip: more undershoot in non-high V
- Tongue dorsum & root: more undershoot in high Vs

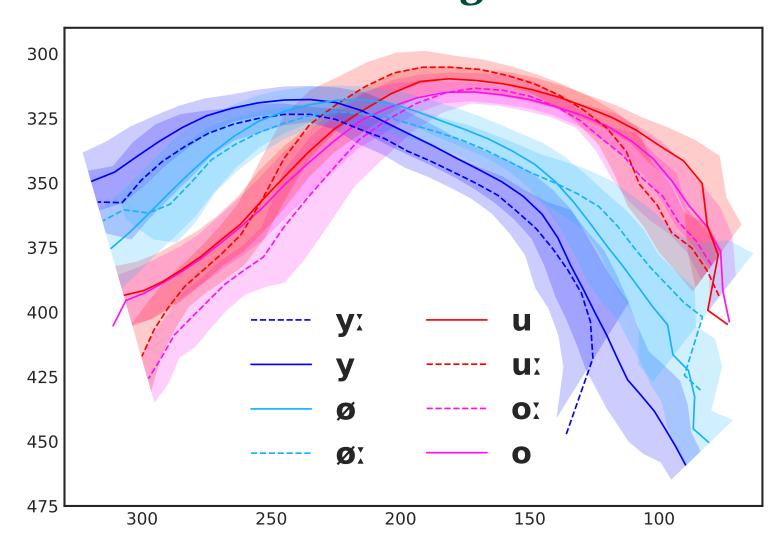
Effect of undershoot on **formants** (2):

- Front Vs: no effect, dorsal raising small
- Back Vs: connection between formant and articulation differences not yet modeled

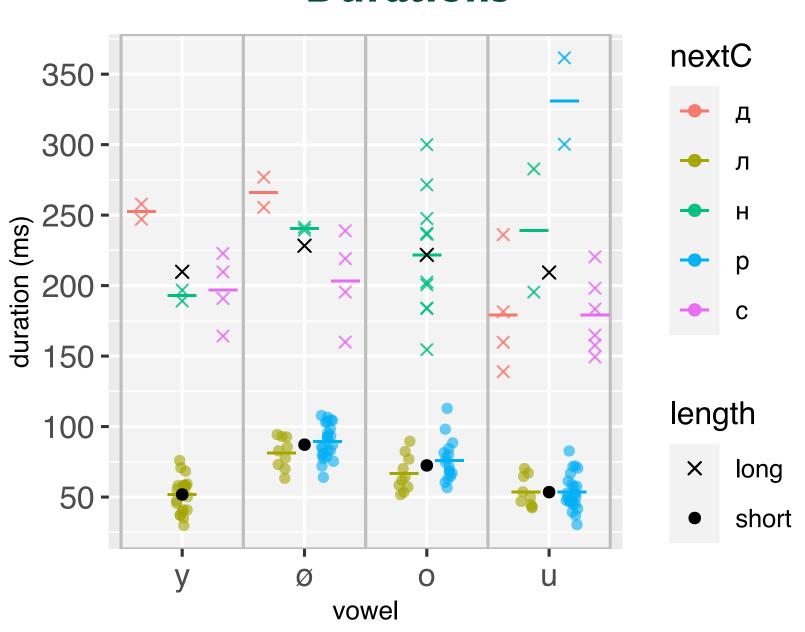
Generally: most undershoot where largest articulatory effort would be required

Supplemental data

All vowels together



Durations



Words examined

				<u> </u>	
колдогу колдубу? колумабы? колуна колунда коондогу коонумабы коонуна коргонун коргонун кордубу? коробу?	корорду корот корсунбу? коруптур көлдүбү? көлдөгү көлүндө көлүнө көргөнгө көргөнүн көрдүбү? көрдөгү	көрүмөбү? көрүндө көрүнө көрүптүр көрөбү? көрөрдү көрөт көөдөгү көөсүндө көөсүндө кулдагы кулдубу?	кулумабы? кулуна кулунда курабы? курарды курат курганга курганын курдагы курдубу? курсунбу? курумабы? куруна	курунда куруптур куудагы куудубу? куунубу? куурду куусуна куусунбу? куусунда күлгөнгө күлгөнүн күлдөгү күлдөгү	күлүмөбү? күлүндө күлүнө күлөбү? күлөрдү күлөт күүдөгү күүнүбү? күүсүндө күүсүндө

158 V tokens:

24 y 8 y: 34 u 14 u: 34 ø 8 ø: 26 o 10 o:

Future work

- Examine articulation of adjacent Cs
- Expected acoustic effects = observed? Model!
- Examine other Kyrgyz speakers in corpus
- V versus V: in other articulatory contexts?
- Do these findings hold up cross-linguistically?
- Can undershoot effects be lang.-dependent?

References

Johnson, K., & Martin, J. (2001). Acoustic vowel reduction in Creek: Effects of distinctive length and position in the word. *Phonetica*, *58*, 81–102. https://doi.org/10.1159/000028489

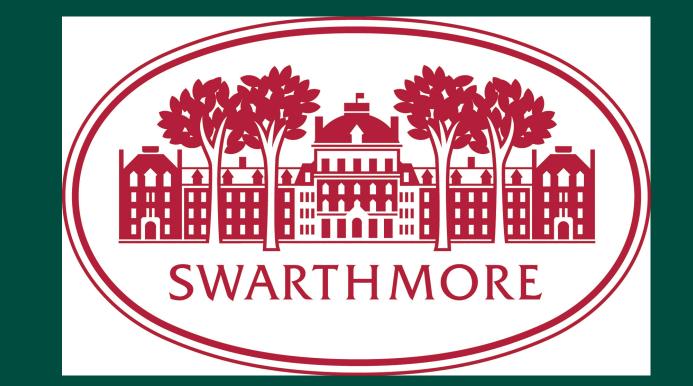
Lindblom, B. (1963). Spectrographic study of vowel reduction. *Journal* of the Acoustical Society of America, 35(11), 1773–1781.

Murphy, K., Stern, N. Z., Swanson, D., Ho, C., & Washington, J. (2020). UltraTrace: A free/open-source cross-platform tool for manual annotation of ultrasound tongue imaging data. *UltraFest IX*.

Stern, N. Z., & Washington, J. (2019). A phonetic study of length and duration in Kyrgyz vowels. Proceedings of the 4th Workshop on Turkic & languages in contact with Turkic (Tu+4). https://doi. org/10.3765/ptu.v4i1.4577

van Son, R. (1993). Spectro-temporal features of vowel segments (Doctoral dissertation). Universiteit van Amsterdam.

Yazawa, K., & Kondo, M. (2019). Acoustic characteristics of Japanese short and long vowels: Formant displacement effect revisited.



With generous support from:

- Swarthmore Faculty Research Support Grants
- Indiana University Grant-in-Aid of Dissertation
- Joel Dean Summer Research Fellowship • Eugene M. Lang Summer Research Fellowship

Also thanks to:

- University of Delaware Phon Group, especially Katie Franich
- Anonymous reviewer for UltraFest



Download: