

Local and Nonlocal Interactions between Speech Sounds

Aaron Kaplan

Chamorro

Lena

Bolognese

Implications

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 An Austronesian language spoken in Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands

 The definite article [i] 'the' causes the stressed vowel to change:

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gúma? 'house' \rightarrow i gíma? 'the house' sóŋsuŋ 'village' \rightarrow i séŋsuŋ 'the village' dáŋkulu 'big one' \rightarrow i dæŋkulu 'the big one'
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 But only when the definite article and the stressed vowel are in adjacent syllables:

pulónnun 'trigger fish' \rightarrow i pulónnun 'the trigger fish' mundóngu 'cow's stomach' \rightarrow i mundóngu 'the cow's stomach'



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A Romance language spoken in Italy, similar to (but not a descendant of) Italian



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 When the last vowel in a word is [u], the stressed vowel changes:

kordéros 'lambs' \rightarrow kordíru 'lamb' tsóbos 'wolves' \rightarrow tsúbu 'wolf' tsamárgos 'muddy lakes' \rightarrow tsamérgu 'muddy lake'



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 When the stressed vowel is farther from the end of the word, the interaction persists:

trwébanos 'beehives' \rightarrow trwíbanu 'beehive' páfara 'bird (fem)' \rightarrow péfaru 'bird (masc)'



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 A Romance language spoken in Bologna, Italy, similar to (but not a descendant of) Italian



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• The pronoun meaning 'he' is [1] before vowels:

l arspand 'he responds'

• And [al] before consonants:

al vad 'he sees'



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• The pronoun meaning 'him/it' is [1] before vowels:

il adro:ven 'they use it'

• And [al] before consonants:

jal dan 'they give it'



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Implication

Generalization

- [1] before vowels, [al] before consonants
 - When the pronouns appear before vowels, everything is as expected:

'he guessed it'



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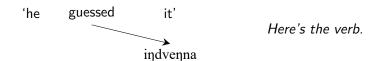
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Generalization

- [1] before vowels, [al] before consonants
 - When the pronouns appear before vowels, everything is as expected:





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Generalization

- [l] before vowels, [al] before consonants
 - When the pronouns appear before vowels, everything is as expected:



This pronoun is before a vowel, so it's [l].



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Implication

Generalization

- [1] before vowels, [al] before consonants
 - When the pronouns appear before vowels, everything is as expected:

This pronoun is before a consonant, so it's [al].



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Generalization

- [1] before vowels, [al] before consonants
 - But before consonants, something surprising happens.
 - Here's what we expect:

'he sees him'



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Generalization

- [1] before vowels, [al] before consonants
 - But before consonants, something surprising happens.
 - Here's what we expect:



Here's the verb.



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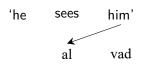
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Generalization

- [1] before vowels, [al] before consonants
 - But before consonants, something surprising happens.
 - Here's what we expect:



This pronoun is before a consonant, so it's [al].



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Generalization

- [1] before vowels, [al] before consonants
 - But before consonants, something surprising happens.
 - Here's what we expect:

'he	sees	him'	
\forall			
1	al	vad	

This pronoun is before a vowel, so it's [l].



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Generalization

- [1] before vowels, [al] before consonants
 - But before consonants, something surprising happens.
 - Here's what we expect:

'he sees him'

• Here's what we actually find:

al le vad



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Implication

The Puzzle

[al le vad], not [la l vad]

- What's going on?
- Maybe Bolognese doesn't allow two [1]s in one syllable.
- [la l vad]: The first syllable is [lal]. Not allowed!
- [al le vad]: The first syllable is [al], the second is [le].
 - The [l]s may be closer together, but they're in separate syllables.



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Implications

 Producing the right sound sometimes means remembering what came before, and sometimes it means anticipating what's coming later.



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Implications

 Producing the right sound sometimes means remembering what came before, and sometimes it means anticipating what's coming later.

• [gúma?] vs. [gíma?] (Chamorro): did the definite article come first?



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Implications

- Producing the right sound sometimes means remembering what came before, and sometimes it means anticipating what's coming later.
- [gúma?] vs. [gíma?] (Chamorro): did the definite article come first?
- trwéban... vs. trwíban... (Lena): is [u] coming up?



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Implications

- Producing the right sound sometimes means remembering what came before, and sometimes it means anticipating what's coming later.
- [gúma?] vs. [gíma?] (Chamorro): did the definite article come first?
- trwéban... vs. trwíban... (Lena): is [u] coming up?
- [1] vs. [al] vs. [le] (Bolognese): is a vowel or a consonant coming next? Was there another [1] right before?



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Implications

- This memory/anticipation sometimes concerns the local environment, but it may extend to more distant things.
- Locality can be measured in counterintuitive ways.
- Any system that claims proficiency with language must contend with all of these considerations.