

# Asymmetries in V-to-V coarticulation among harmonic and non-harmonic sequences in Khalkha Mongolian

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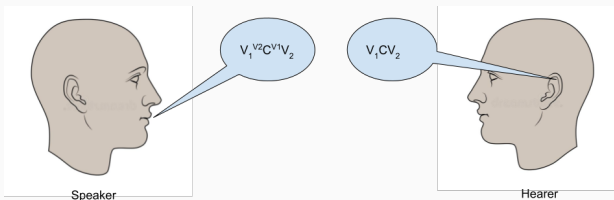
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## Coarticulation and Vowel Harmony

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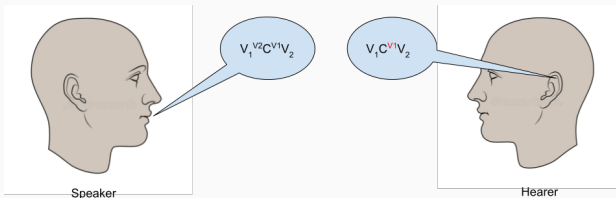
# Relationship between coarticulation and vowel harmony

- Acoustic variation due to overlapping gestures in V-to-V coarticulation (Öhman, 1966)
- Coarticulatory propensity and directionality varies cross-linguistically depending on size, shape & density of segmental inventories (Manuel, 1990)



**Figure 1:** Listener's perceptual compensation of speaker's acoustic variation due to coarticulation

# Relationship between coarticulation and Vowel Harmony



**Figure 2:** Development of vowel harmony when acoustic variation is not perceptually compensated

- Lack of perceptual compensation → phonologization of acoustic variation and emergence of vowel harmony (Ohala, 1994; Przedziecki, 2000; Beddor, Harnsberger, and Lindemann, 2002)
- Directionality in VH patterns should follow the direction of coarticulatory propensity

# Vowel Harmony in Khalkha Mongolian

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# Khalkha Mongolian vowel system

Seven phonological vowel categories, classified as non-pharyngeal (+ATR) and pharyngeal (-ATR) (Svantesson et al., 2005):

	[+ATR]	[-ATR]	neutral
high	u	ʊ	i
non-high	e, o	a, ɔ	

**Table 1:** Monophthongs in Khalkha Mongolian, classified by harmony class

- Non-high vowels have rounded (right) and non-rounded (left) counterparts
- i : 2 allophones: [i] in ATR words, [ɪ] in non-ATR words

# Khalkha Mongolian vowel system

- **Vowel harmony:** vowels in non-compound words must share the feature [ATR]. A subset of vowels (non-high: e, o, a, ɔ) show rounding harmony.
- Focus of present study: ATR harmony
- **Directionality:** left-to-right
- [i] is 'transparent' → non-harmonic sequences

## Research Questions

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# Research questions

- How does coarticulation function within an established vowel harmony system?
- What explains the development of non-harmonic sequences in such a system?
- Broadly: abstract grammar vs physiological processes in speech
- Present study: compare patterns of coarticulatory propensity in harmonic vs non-harmonic sequences within the same language
  - Khalkha Mongolian

## Materials, methods

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# Measuring coarticulation

- Data: read speech items from Svantesson et al., 2005, 14 female native speakers
- (C) V C V (C)
- (C)  $V_1$  C  $V_2$  (C)
- groups: harmonic vs non-harmonic

# Acoustic analyses

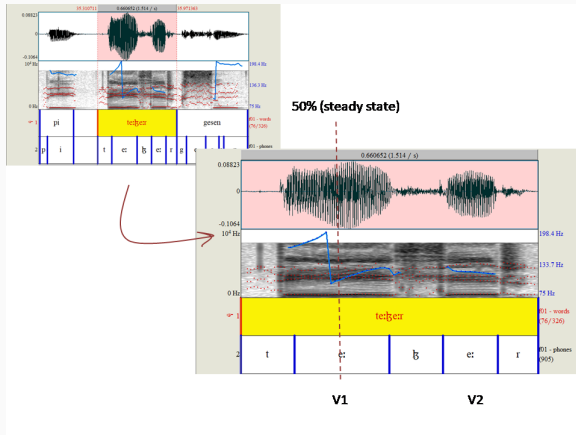


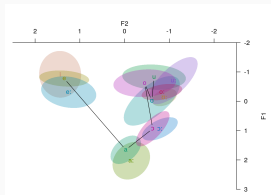
Figure 3: Acoustic measurements

- Alignment and annotation using the MFA (McAuliffe et al., 2017)
- Lobanov normalization

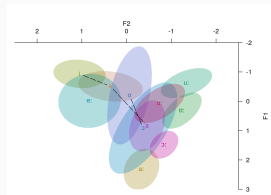
## Results and analyses

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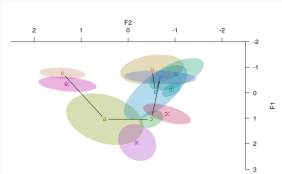
# Vowel space diffusion: harmonic vs non-harmonic



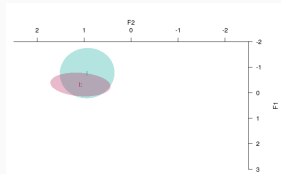
(a) harmonic subset:  $V_1$



(b) harmonic subset:  $V_2$



(c) non-harmonic subset:  $V_1$



(d) non-harmonic subset:  $V_2$

**Figure 4:** Steady-state formants for harmonic and non-harmonic vowel sequences

# Statistical analyses: F1

**Q:** How well is formant frequency predicted by the identity of the contiguous vowel in the word?

Harmony type	Direction	Model fixed effects	ChiSq	Df	p	effect size ( $\eta^2$ ) <sup>1</sup>
harmonic	anticipatory	F1V1t5 ~ V1+ <b>V2</b>	17.174	9	0.04606 *	0.322
	carryover	F1V2t5 ~ V2+ <b>V1</b>	34.131	11	0.003443 ***	0.536
non-harmonic	anticipatory	F1V1t5 ~ V1+ <b>V2</b>	100.87	1	< 2.2e-16 ***	0.133
	carryover	F1V2t5 ~ V2+ <b>V1</b>	133.41	10	< 2.2e-16 ***	0.174

**Table 2:** Model outputs for coarticulation in F1, compared to a null model lacking the explanatory variable (bold)

- Robust coarticulation in both directions, with greater propensity in the carryover (left-to-right) direction.

<sup>1</sup>using the effectsize package in R Ben-Shachar, Lüdtke, and Makowski, 2020

## Statistical analyses: F2

Harmony type	Direction	Model fixed effects	ChiSq	Df	p	effect size ( $\eta^2$ )
harmonic	anticipatory	F1V1t5 ~ V1+ <b>V2</b>	9.3863	9	0.4024	0.191
	carryover	F1V2t5 ~ V2+ <b>V1</b>	22.79	11	0.01892 *	0.404
non-harmonic	anticipatory	F1V1t5 ~ V1+ <b>V2</b>	110.57	1	< 2.2e-16 ***	0.146
	carryover	F1V2t5 ~ V2+ <b>V1</b>	74.809	10	5.182e-12 ***	0.101

**Table 3:** Model outputs for coarticulation in F2, compared to a null model lacking the explanatory variable (bold)

- Harmonic subset: coarticulation is left-to-right
- Non-harmonic subset: greater anticipatory coarticulation (right-to-left)



## Coarticulatory resistance and preservation of contrast

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- Patterns of coarticulation differ: V2 is enhanced in non-harmonic sequences
- Coarticulatory resistance in high front vowel
- Coarticulation as a contrast-preserving force

## Future directions




- Explicit measurement of coarticulatory resistance using the Locus Equation framework
- Typology of vowel harmony systems






Materials, data files, and analysis code are available at [https://github.com/auromitamitra/mongolian\\_vowel\\_harmony](https://github.com/auromitamitra/mongolian_vowel_harmony)

Acoustic model for Khalkha Mongolian trained on study corpus:  
[https://github.com/auromitamitra/Mongolian\\_Acoustic\\_Model](https://github.com/auromitamitra/Mongolian_Acoustic_Model)

## References

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