

# Allophonic Emergence: three ways allophonic rules come to be

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Formal Ways of Analyzing Variation (FWAV)  
Háskóli Íslands

# Introduction

In this talk, we'll argue that there are at least three ways that allophonic categories can emerge.

We provide evidence that they have all been attested in recent sound changes, and outline a research program with the goal of supporting or falsifying these hypotheses.

## Introduction

### Three paths to allophony

- Mechanical Means

- Spontaneous Phonologization

- Phonological Specialization

### Testing for the types

- Effect of duration

- Rate of change

## Conclusions

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## Mechanical Means

Traditionally assumed scenario (Ohala, 1981)

- A **mechanical**, non-grammatical effect skews the distribution of outputs perceived by the learner.

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- A **mechanical**, non-grammatical effect skews the distribution of outputs perceived by the learner.
  - Articulatory
  - Perceptual
- **Our interpretation:** some generation reanalyzes a phonetic effect as an allophonic rule, introducing a new rule variant into the populations (of utterances within speakers, of speakers in a speech community).



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## Mechanical Means

- Some generation reanalyzes a phonetic effect as an allophonic rule, introducing a new rule variant into the populations (utterances, speech community).
- **Preaspiration and (some) coda-devoicing in Icelandic** (Árnason, 1980, 1986):

/hattur/ ('hat') → [hahtyr]  
 /henta/ ('to suit') → [hɛnta]



## Mechanical Means

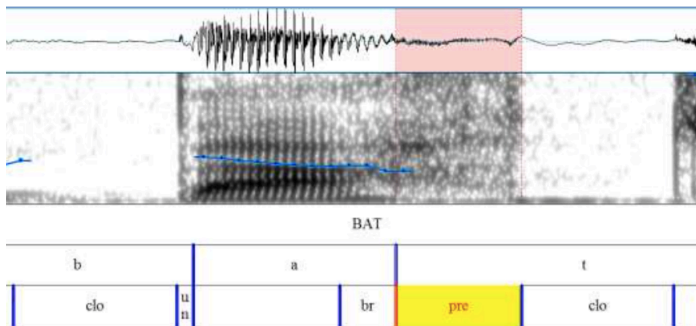
/hattur/ ('hat') → [hahtyr]  
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Diachrony (Árnason, 1980, 1986):

1. Icelandic loses contrastive vowel length.
  2. Lengthening Rule: vowels in open syllables lengthen, closed syllables shorten (active rule)
  3. In short syllables, spread glottis gesture is (mis-)timed in the segment preceding voiceless non-continuant codas.
  4. Speakers reanalyze the early-timed gesture as an allophonic rule (our interpretation of Árnason 1986).
- The new rule spreads (and is possibly still spreading in Northern Iceland).

## Preaspiration in Aberystwyth English (Hejná, 2014)

- The same change appears to be in progress in Aberystwyth English, Northwest British English, and possibly other British Englishes.
- As in Icelandic, it effects both vowels preceding voiceless codas and sonorants preceding a voiceless consonant in codas (Hejná, p.c.).

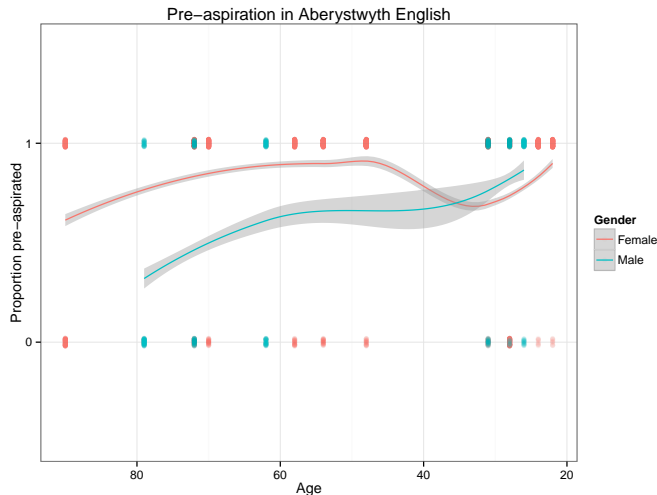


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# Preaspiration in Aberystwyth English (Hejná, 2014)

- New allophone is still spreading:



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# Spontaneous Phonologization

Scenario proposed by Janda and Joseph (2003); Fruehwald (2013)

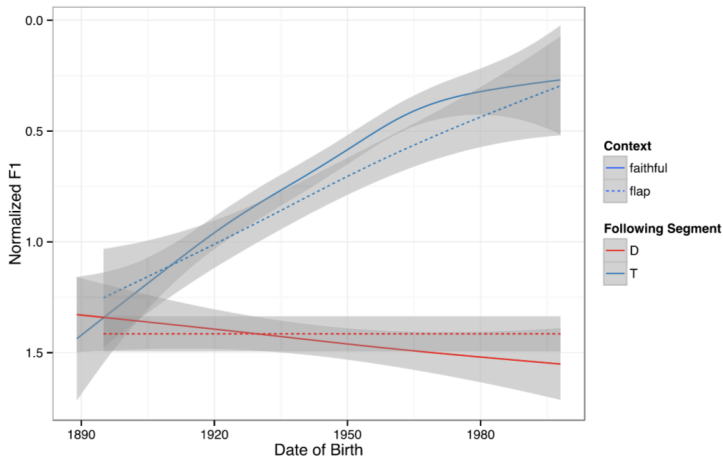
- Speakers **spontaneously** create an allophone without any phonetic motivation.
  - Allophonic categories emerge in individual speakers' grammars before any phonetic motivation.

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# Spontaneous Phonologization: PRICE-raising in Philadelphia English (Fruehwald 2013)

(308 speakers)



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# Phonological Specialization

Proposed by us:

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## Phonological Specialization

Proposed by us:

- A phonetic change begins, creating variation in phonetic space.

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  - Different from Mechanical Means because the phonologization is **not** the result of generationally compounding perception or production errors.

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## Phonological Specialization

Proposed by us:

- A phonetic change begins, creating variation in phonetic space.
- This variation is reanalyzed as an allophonic distinction for a generation of speakers.
  - Different from Mechanical Means because the phonologization is **not** the result of generationally compounding perception or production errors.
  - Different from Spontaneous Phonologization because it **is** a reanalysis of existing phonetic space.

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## Phonological Specialization

In a categorical dimension (e.g. a consonant changes from k > t, as in Hawaiian):

- A phoneme changes from A to B, but while A and B are in variation (**doublet**), they gradually become specialized for different phonological contexts, faster than one replaces the other.
  - General case of categorical specialization, as in Kroch (1994); Fruehwald and Wallenberg (2013, In preparation), due to “Principle of Contrast”.

/k/ → [k] / Context<sub>1</sub>

/k/ → [t] / Context<sub>2</sub>

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## Phonological Specialization

In a continuous dimension (e.g. a vowel fronts), suppose:

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3. They hear larger than expected, asymmetrical variance around V in the last two generations of the speech community.

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## Phonological Specialization

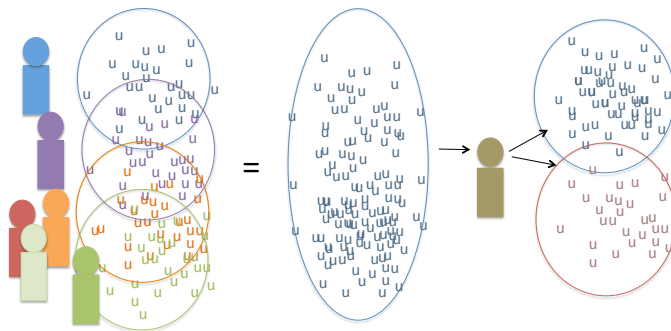
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# Phonological Specialization

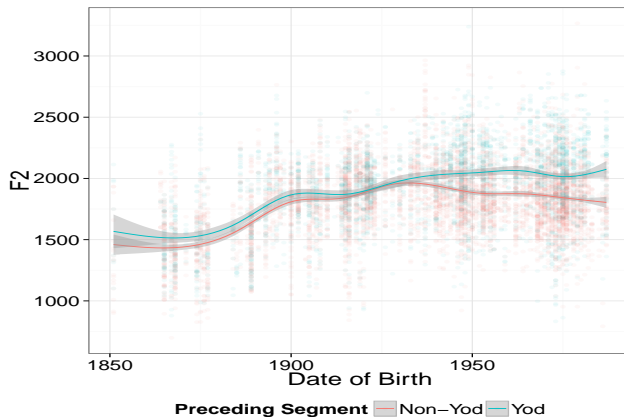


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# Phonological Specialization:

GOOSE-NEW split in New Zealand English (Seyfarth and Sneller 2014)



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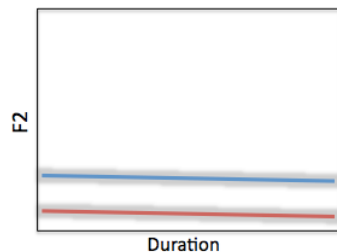
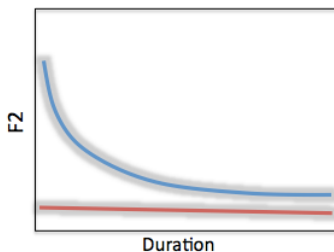
## Conclusions



Does a surface distinction map to one underlying category or two?

## Effect of duration

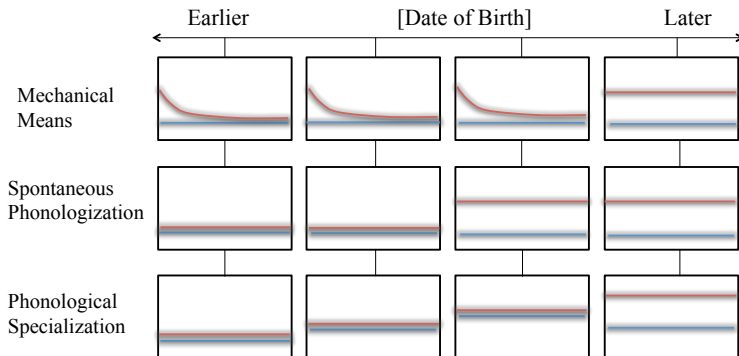
- If a difference in acoustic output is caused by coarticulation, it will increase for short tokens (Strycharczuk, 2012).
- If the difference is caused by allophony, it will be present in the long tokens too.



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## Effect of duration: Predictions



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## Rate of change: coarticulation

- A phonological rule operates on a single phonological category (Fruehwald, 2013).

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## Rate of change: coarticulation

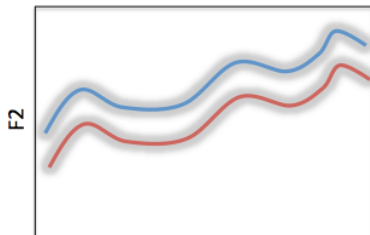
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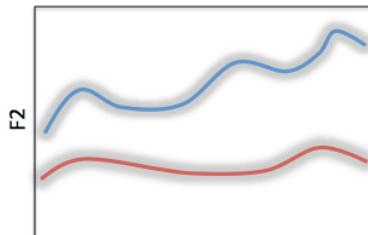
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Date of Birth



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## Conclusions: 3 types of allophonic splits

### Mechanical means

- Effect of duration for the whole change until reanalysis.
- Gradual split in rate of change.

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### Phonological specialization

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- Immediate split in rate of change.

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## Final thoughts and questions

- To use these metrics, we need **lots** of data from lots of people.

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  - Duration and ROC are good metrics for vocalic and consonantal change.
  - Cho (2015) Development of pitch contrast in Korean prosody.
- Questions going further: how does allophone emergence relate to phoneme emergence?
- What's the role of learned phonetic targets (pre-phonological) in allophonic split, or gradient phonological rules in Bermúdez-Otero's work?

## References I

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Thank you!

## Effect of duration: Mechanical means

### Mechanical means

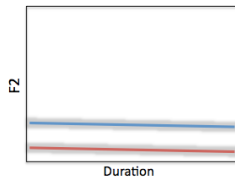
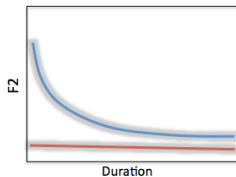
- Because the allophonic split is the result of accruing phonetic effects, we should see an effect of duration for most speakers, until a reanalysis has been made.
- After the reanalysis, as the new allophone spreads, the earlier effect of duration should decrease over time.

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## Effect of duration: Mechanical means

### Mechanical means



## Effect of duration: Spontaneous phonologization

### Spontaneous phonologization

- Because there is no phonetic effect that precedes the phonological effect, we should see no effect of duration at any time



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## Effect of duration: Spontaneous phonologization

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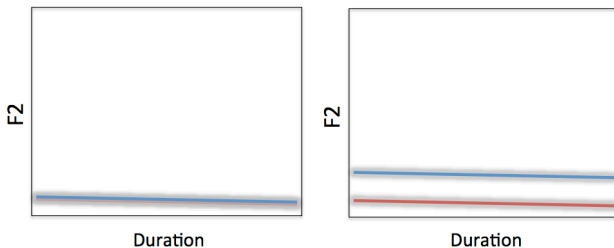
- Because there is no phonetic effect that precedes the phonological effect, we should see no effect of duration at any time
  1. Speakers with one category show no coarticulation (no difference to be found)
  2. Speakers with two categories show two phonological categories (no effect of duration)

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# Effect of duration: Spontaneous phonologization

## Spontaneous phonologization



## Effect of duration: Phonological specialization

### Phonological specialization

- Because the phonologization is the result of reanalyzed coarticulation, we should see older speakers showing an effect of duration (shorter tokens more distinct)

## Effect of duration: Phonological specialization

### Phonological specialization

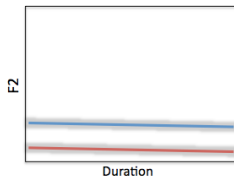
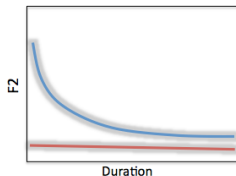
- Because the phonologization is the result of reanalyzed coarticulation, we should see older speakers showing an effect of duration (shorter tokens more distinct)
- and younger speakers with two distinct categories for tokens of all duration

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# Effect of duration: Phonological specialization

## Phonological specialization

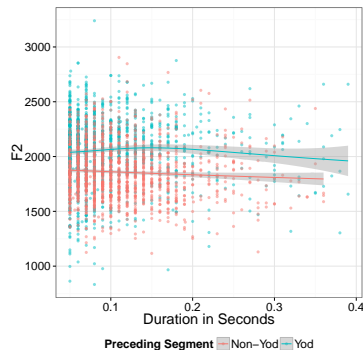
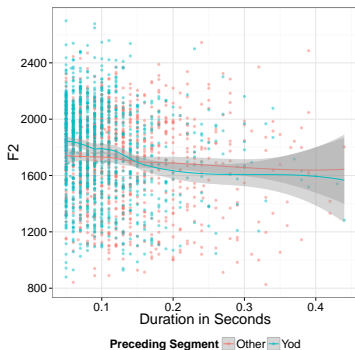


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# Effect of duration: Phonological specialization

## Phonological specialization in New Zealand English



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## Rate of change: Mechanical means

### Mechanical means

- Because the allophonic split is the result of accruing phonetic effects, we should see a gradual drift in the two variables

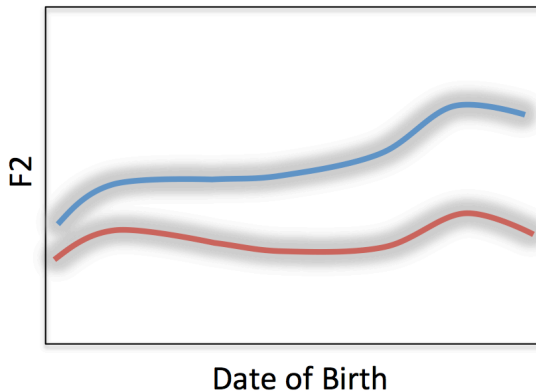


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## Rate of change: Mechanical means

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## Rate of change: Spontaneous phonologization

### Spontaneous phonologization

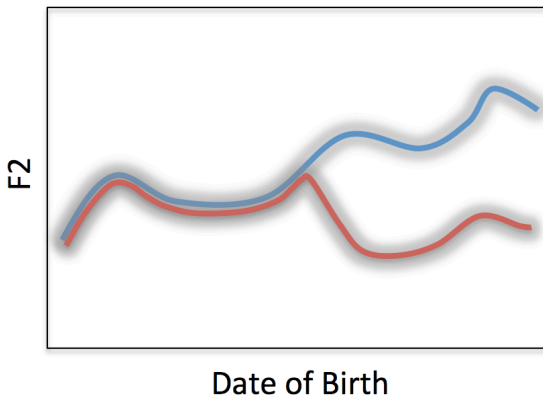
- Because the allophonic split occurs suddenly, we should see both variables in lock step until the community spontaneously creates a new category

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### Phonological specialization

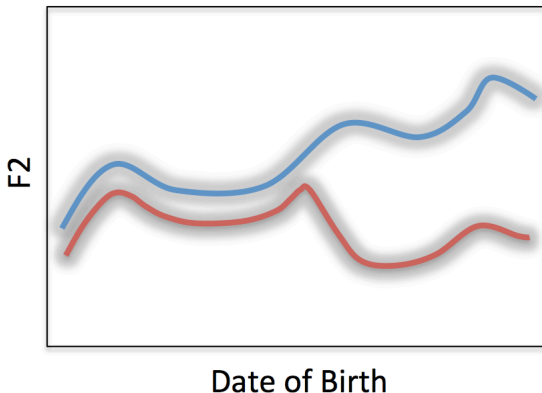
- Because the allophonic split occurs suddenly, we should see both variables in lock step until the community spontaneously creates a new category
- However, we may still see an effect of coarticulation for the early speakers

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# Rate of change: Phonological specialization

## Phonological specialization

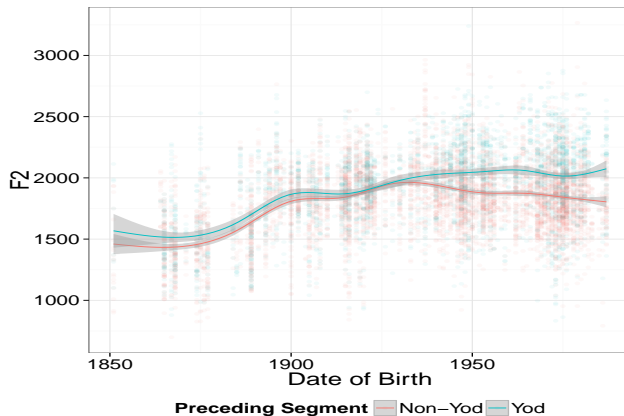


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# Rate of change: Phonological specialization

## Phonological specialization in New Zealand English /u/-fronting



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# Rate of change: Phonological specialization

## Phonological specialization in New Zealand English /u/-fronting

