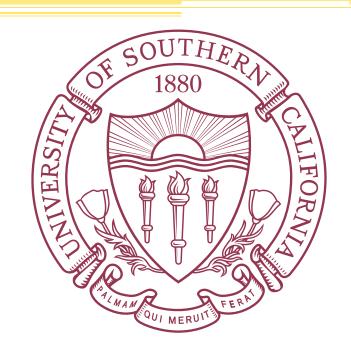
Stable articulatory tasks and their variable formation: Tamil retroflex consonants

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Caitlin Smith¹, Michael Proctor², Khalil Iskarous¹, Louis Goldstein¹, Shrikanth Narayanan³

- ¹ Linguistics, USC
- ² Linguistics, U. Western Sydney
- ³ Electrical Engineering, USC

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Speech Production & Task Dynamics

- Two levels of production:
 - Articulator level
 - Task level
- External perturbation causes coordinated articulators to adapt configurations to achieve linguistic task (Kelso, Tuller, Vatikiotis-Bateson, & Fowler 1984)
- Current study: tongue posture for vowel production as *linguistic perturbation* of retroflex consonant production

Retroflex Consonants & Perturbation

 Retroflex consonants: tongue curled back to make contact in postalveolar region

 High vowel /i/: domed tongue posture positioned close to palate

 Will tongue position required for /i/ act as perturbation in production of an embedded retroflex consonant?

Image Acquisition/Analysis

- Real-time mid-sagittal MRI
- Isolate first frame of contact between tongue tip and palate
- Grid of ≈30 lines orthogonal to vocal tract
- Air/tissue boundaries for upper and lower surfaces of vocal tract at each gridline

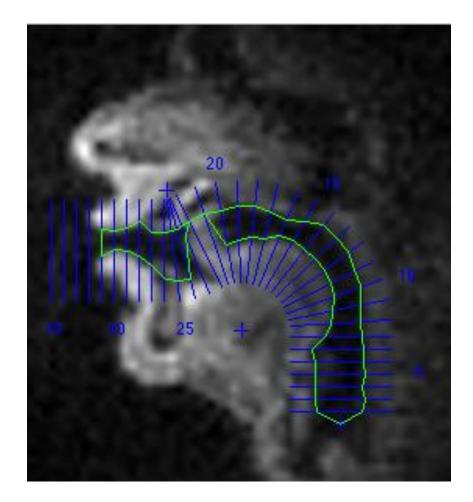
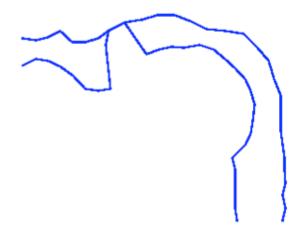


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Data

- Speakers: three male, one female
- Target consonants: retroflex stop and retroflex rhotic
- Vowel contexts: /a/, /i/,
 and /u/
- Five repetitions of each form for speakers (exception: three repetitions for speaker 4)
- Presented in Tamil orthography

/pVdVm/

/pV₄Vm/

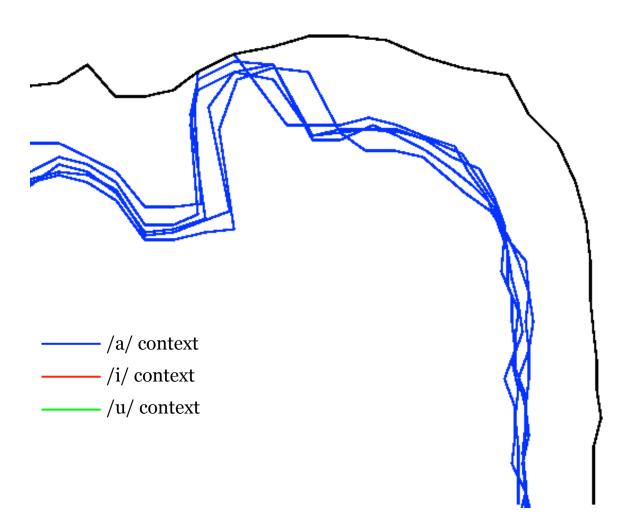
Hypotheses

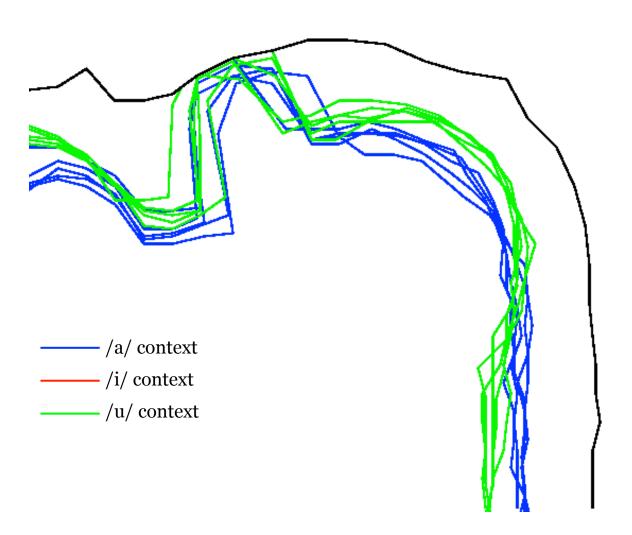
• Two distinct levels of speech production (task and articulator):

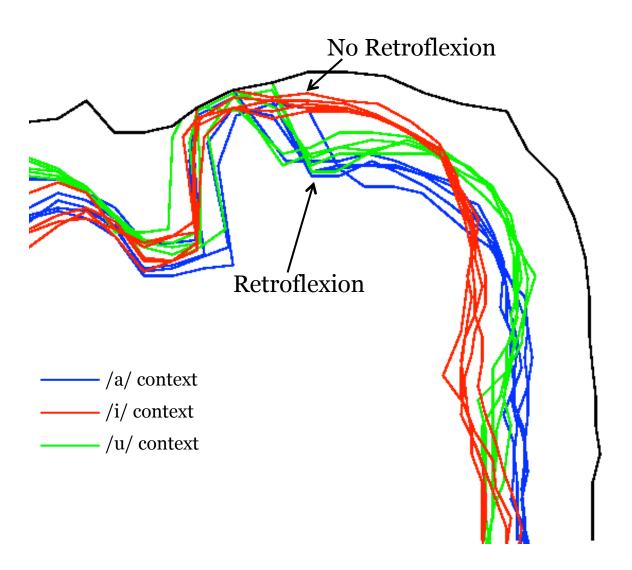
Unvarying linguistic task with variability of configuration to achieve it when perturbations are introduced

• Direct link between task and articulatory configuration:

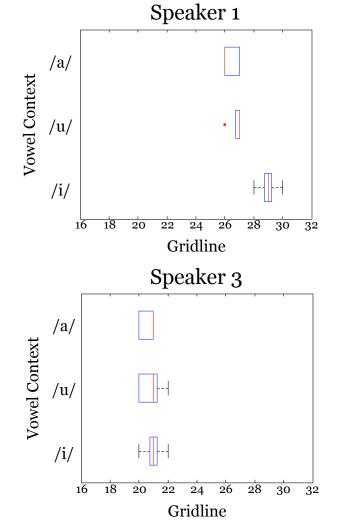
Unvarying configuration employed for a given linguistic task

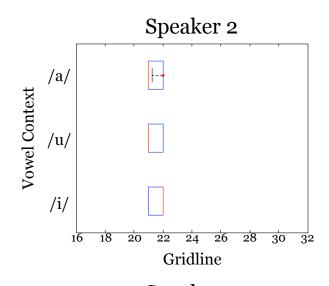


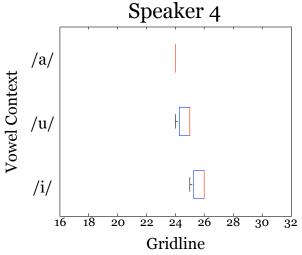




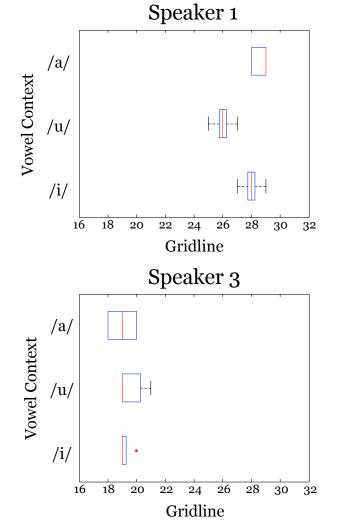
Measuring the Task: Constriction Location

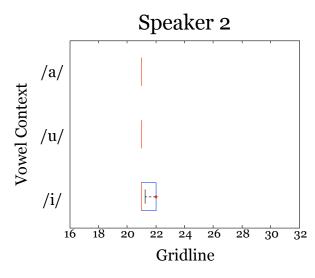


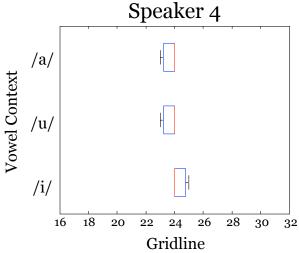


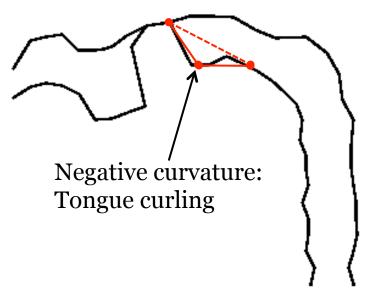


Measuring the Task: Constriction Location

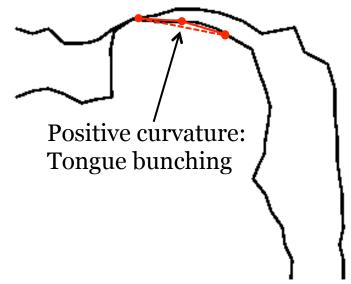




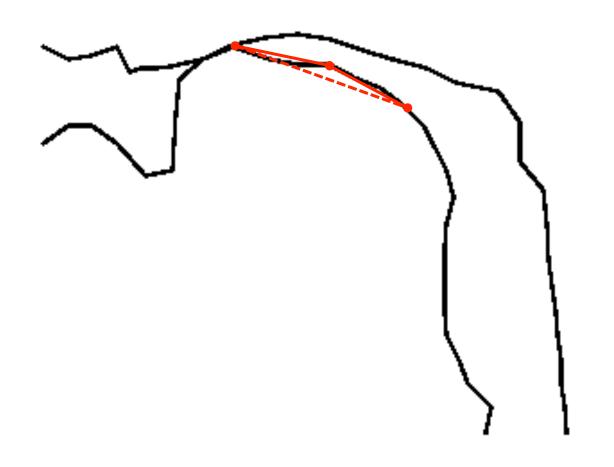


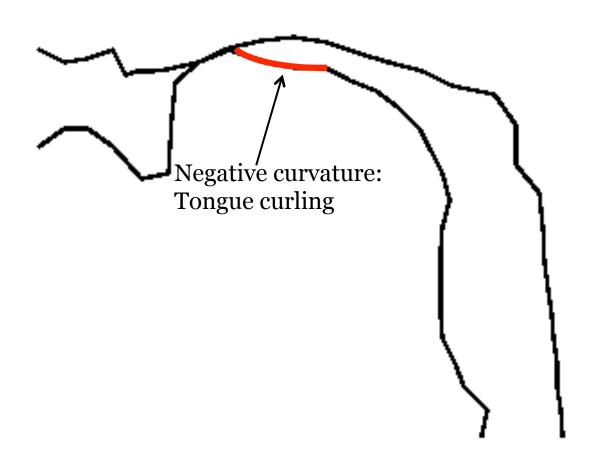


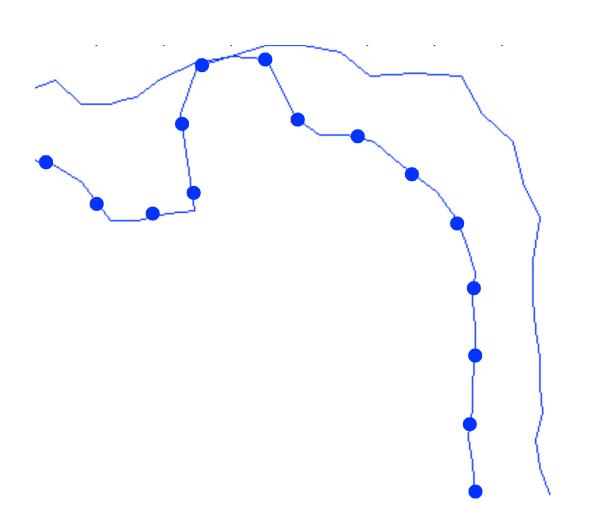
Retroflex stop /d/ in /a/ vowel context

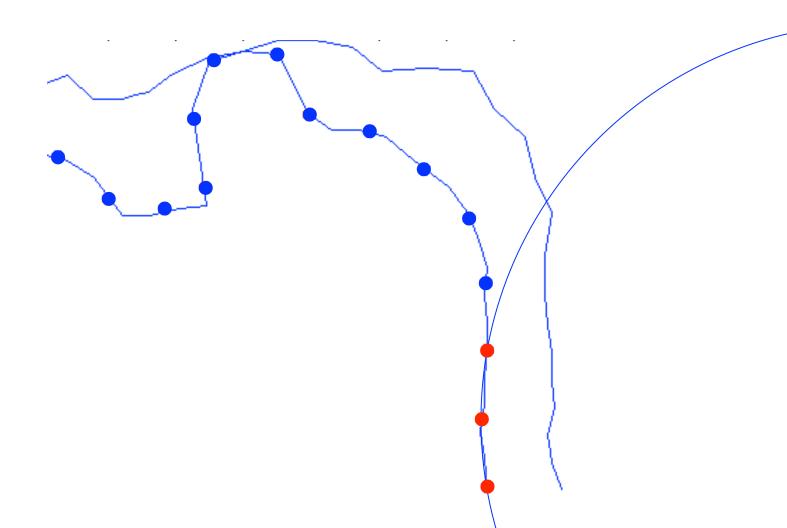


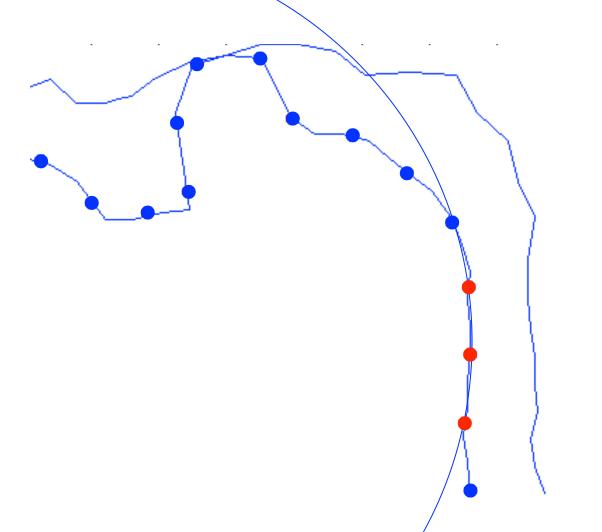
Retroflex stop /d/ in /i/ vowel context

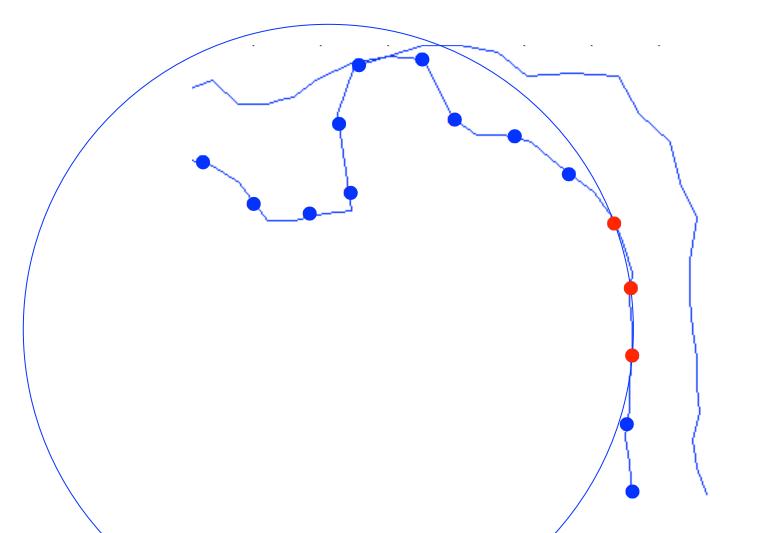


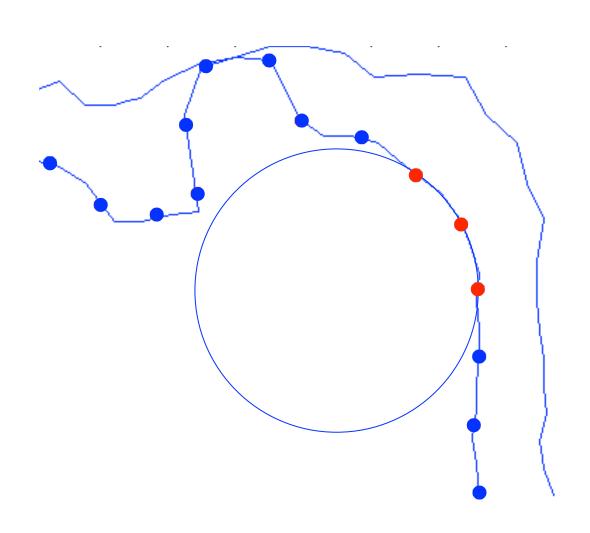


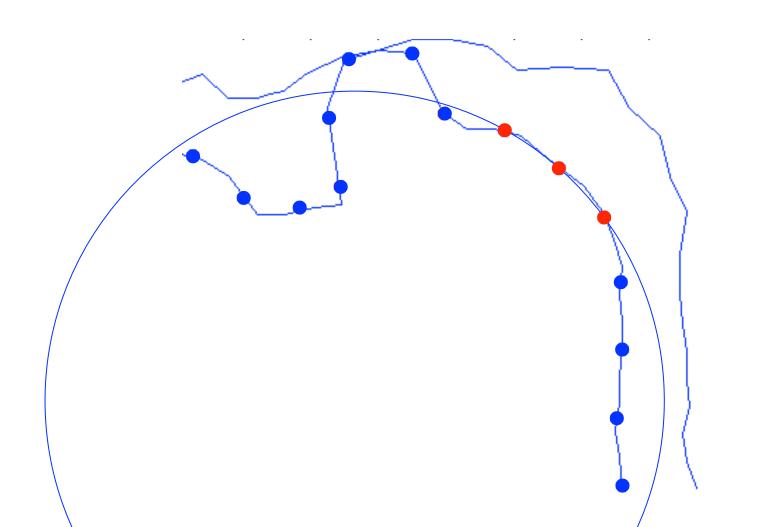


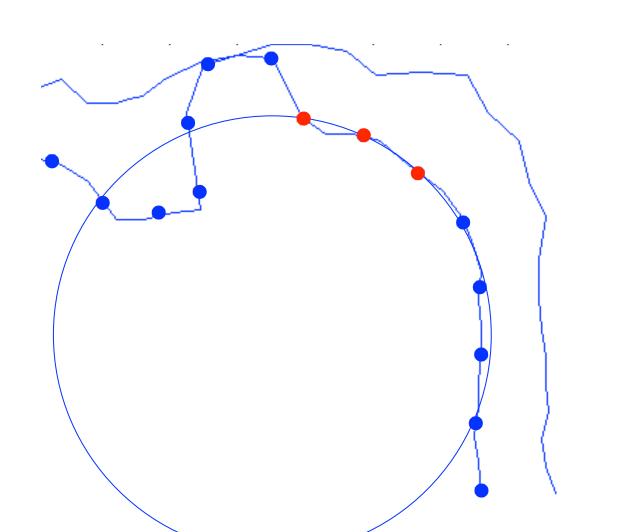


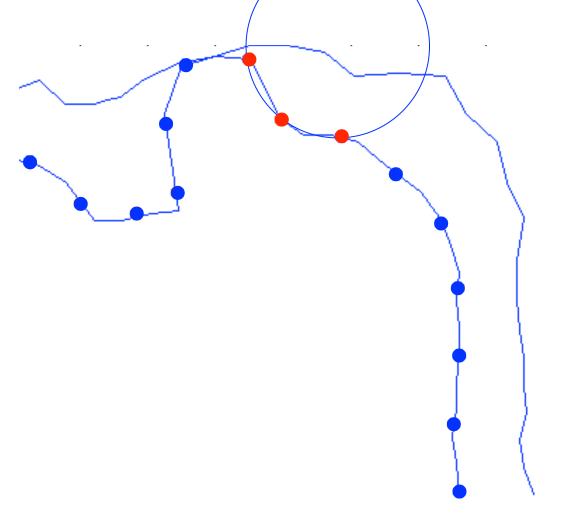


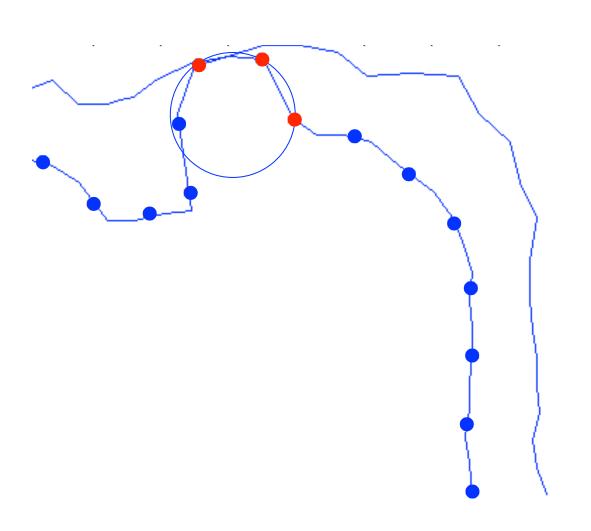


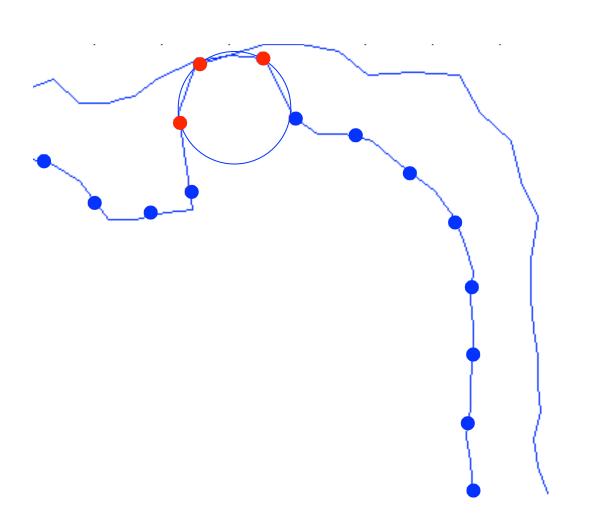












• Curvature score =
$$\frac{100}{\text{radius}}$$

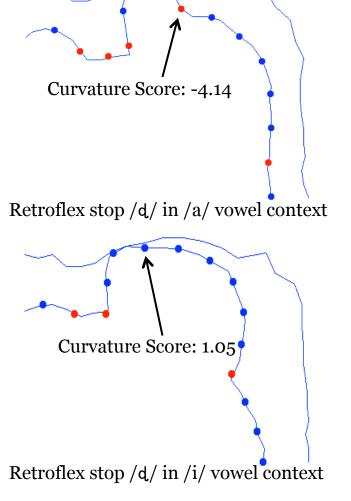
 Negative curvature: circle lies outside tongue contour

Tongue Curling

 Positive curvature: circle lies within tongue contour

Tongue Bunching

• Record *minimum* curvature score along tongue blade



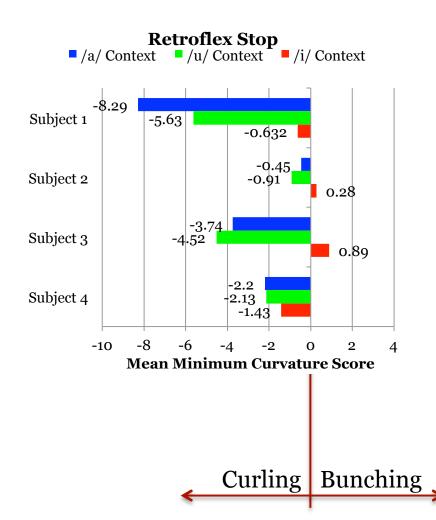
Results: Tongue Shaping

 Back vowel contexts: substantial negative curvature scores along tongue blade

Tongue Curling

 High front vowel context: less extreme negative curvature OR positive curvature along tongue blade

Tongue Bunching



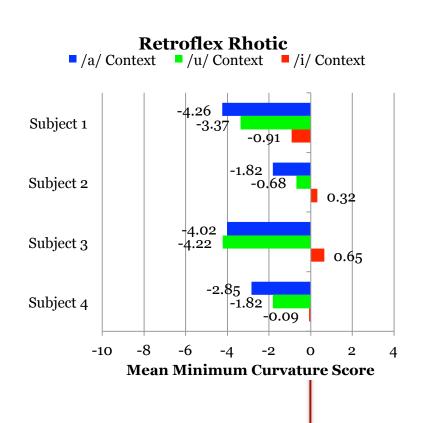
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Curling

Bunching

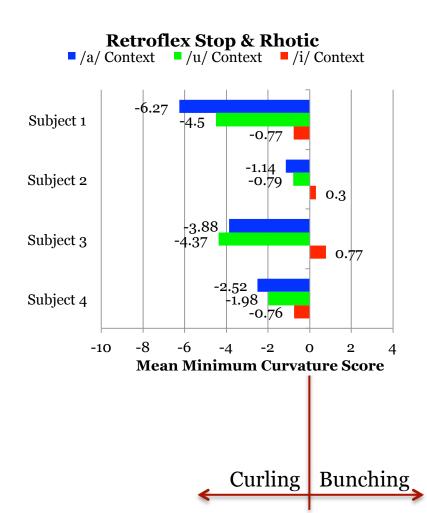
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Conclusion

- Tamil retroflex consonants specified for stable postalveolar constriction *task*
- Articulatory configuration for achieving task varies with vowel context
 - Back vowels: tongue may curl back to make palatal contact
 - High front vowel: tongue is prevented from curling back and instead bunches
- Tongue posture necessary for retroflex's surrounding vowel context acts as *linguistic perturbation* to determine the configuration/maneuvering of articulators to achieve linguistic task