Positional neutralization of back vowels in two Majorcan Catalan dialects

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Introduction

Stress-induced back vowel alternations in Catalan

- Phonological rules vary across Catalan dialects
- Main dialectal division: Western, Eastern [4]

Western Catalan

Phon.	[+stress]	[-stress]
/o/	c[o]ssa	c[o]sseta
$\backslash c /$	c[s]sa	c[o]seta
$/\mathrm{u}/$	c[u]ssa	c[u]sseta

[+stress]	О	G	u
[-stress]	()	u

Eastern Catalan

Phon.	[+stress]	[-stress]
/o/	c[o]ssa	c[u]sseta
$\Big/\mathbf{G}\Big/$	c[s]sa	c[u]seta
$/\mathrm{u}/$	c[u]ssa	c[u]sseta

[+stress]	О	С	u
[-stress]	u		

Exceptions to norm in Eastern Catalan

- Majorcan Catalan: Eastern dialect but Western back-vowel pattern
- Sóller Catalan: Majorcan Catalan, but Eastern back-vowel pattern
- i.e., Sóller: Exception within exception (according to tradition) [2]

Village of Sóller, Majorca

- Population 14,000 (1.75% of Majorca's total population)
- Isolated by rugged mountains (tunnel built in 1996)
- Commuting to Palma (capital) daily is increasingly common

Koineization across Europe

- Regional dialects tend towards loss of idiosynchratic features [3]
- Koineization due to dialect contact and population movement [1]

Goals of present study

- Explore back vowel alternation(s) with acoustic data
- (Described pattern may hide incomplete neutralization)
- Evidence of effects of koineization or dialect contact in Majorca?

Method

Speakers

- 12 male speakers in their twenties (range = 20-26)
- 6 from Sóller: born, raised and residing in village
- 6 from Palma: born, raised and residing in city or surroundings

Materials

 \bullet 60 nouns with stress on stem vs. stress on derivational morpheme

Phoneme	[+stress]	[-stress]
/o/-words	(10) cossa	(10) cosseta
$/\mathrm{o}/\mathrm{-words}$	$(10) \cos a$	(10) coseta
/u/-words	(10) cussa	(10) cusseta

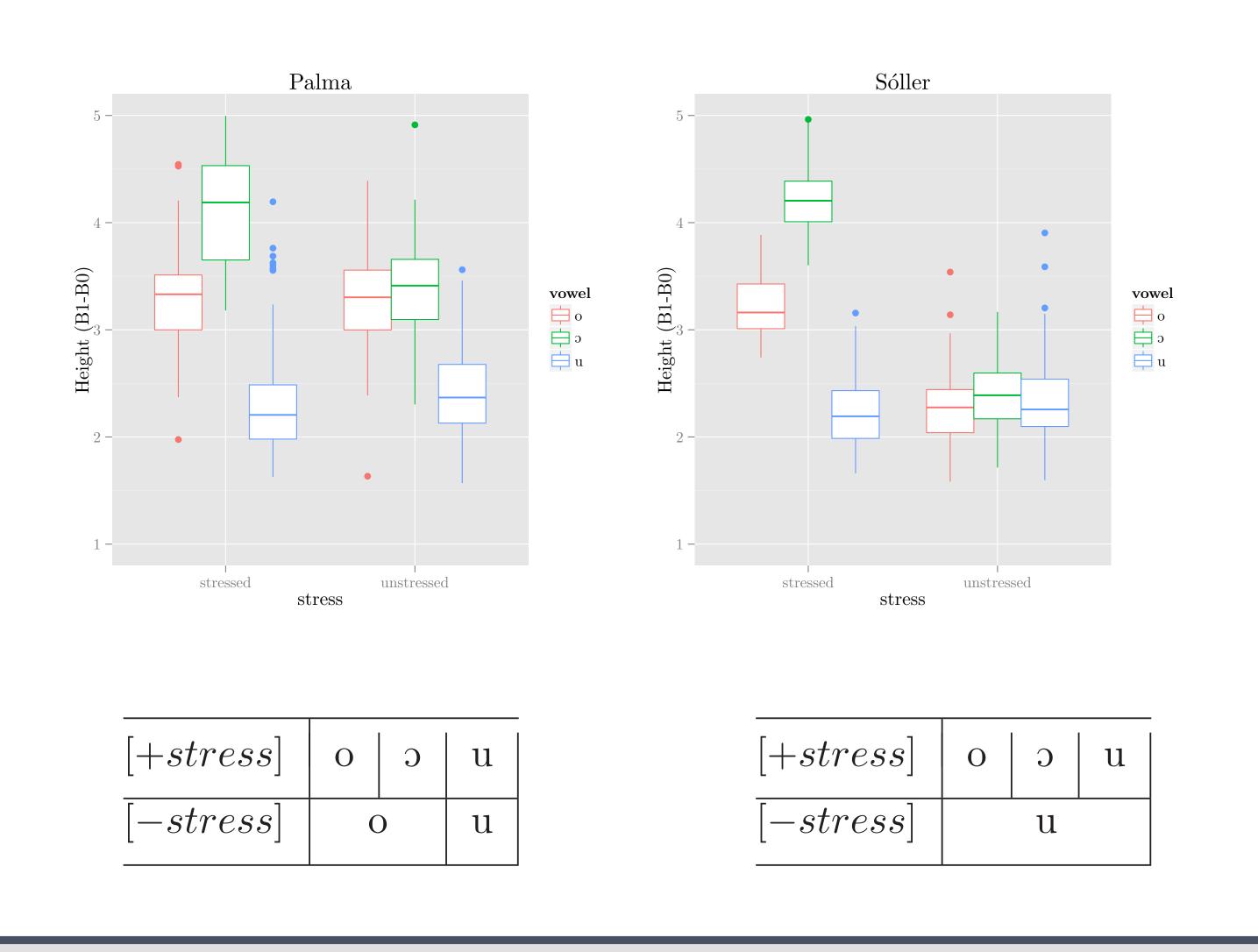
- 60 items \times 2 dialects \times 6 speakers \times 2 iterations = 1,440 tokens
- Same carrier sentence for each target word pair:
 - En Joan menja una **poma** / **pometa** des seu hortet

Analysis

- Height {F1 (Bark) F0 (Bark)} at mean of 25%, 50%, 75%
- Height \sim phoneme \times stress \times dialect + ϵ {by-subjects, by-items}

Results

Figure 1: Height values for /o/, /ɔ/ and /u/ in stressed and unstressed positions by speakers form Palma (left) and Sóller (right)



Conclusion

Conclusions

- Acoustic study confirms traditional dialectological accounts
- Idiosynchratic feature of Sóller Catalan seems stable
 - No measurable effects of increasing dialect contact

Remaining questions

- Why is this (i.e., Sóller) pattern stable against all odds?
 - Is stability due to the geographic situation of Sóller?
 - Is it due to its prestige as identity marker?Sociophonetic study is needed
- More generally, when does *koineization* occur?
 - Extralinguistic factors adduced in koineization, not sufficient

Our real goal

- How do phonological alternations modulate lexical processing?
 - How many phonolexical entries of alternating morphemes?
 - Method: Cross-modal (auditory-to-visual) priming

Dialect	Pattern	Prime (aud.)	Target (vis.)
Palma	O	ko.'sə.tə	cosseta
	$o \sim 0$	ko. 'zə.tə	coseta
Sóller	$o \sim u$	ku.'sə.tə	cosseta
	$o \sim u$	ku.ˈzə.tə	coseta

- Does hearing cross-dialectal variants hinder lexical access?
- We now know alternations are indeed categorical in these dialects

Selected references

- [1] Paul Kerswill. Dialect levelling and geographical diffusion in British English. In David Britain and Jenny Cheshire, editors, Social dialectology: In honour of Peter Trudgill, number September, pages 223–243. John Benjamins Publishing, Amsterdam, 2003.
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- [3] Eivind Torgersen and Paul Kerswill. Internal and external motivation in phonetic change: Dialect levelling outcomes for an English vowel shift. *Journal of Sociolinguistics*, 8(1):23–53, February 2004.
- [4] Joan Veny. Els parlars catalans: (síntesi de dialectologia). Moll, 1983.