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Plotting the onset times of these word-initial stops showed that the core of the data fell within a similar time range, even across phonemes. However, the individual ranges of these phonemes’ onset times were different in potentially important ways. Unfortunately, the sample did not have enough data points for /p/ to be descriptive in my opinion; but what we do have shows that the voice onset times for this word-initial sound tend to be shorter than the other two. /t/ seems to be greater dispersed, having a wider range and a more spread-out inner-quartile range. Lastly, /k/ had a fairly even distribution with the highest mean of the three. I don’t have too many guesses about why this is the case for these data. One explanation might be that because /t/ is often used in the word ‘to’. This word is short and pronounced in quick succession a lot of the time, this may be causing the /t/ data as a whole to be heavier on the short-end as a result.