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I. INTRODUCTION

Almost 100 years of research have repeatedly shown that consonantal voicing has an effect on preceding vowel duration: vowels followed by voiced obstruents are longer than when followed by voiceless ones (Belasco, 1953; Chen, 1970; Durvasula and Luo, 2012; Esposito, 2002; Farnetani and Kori, 1986; Fowler, 1992; Halle and Stevens, 1967; Heffner, 1937; House and Fairbanks, 1953; Hussein, 1994; Javkin, 1976; Klatt, 1973; Kluender *et al.*, 1988; Laeufer, 1992; Lampp and Reklis, 2004; Lisker, 1974; Maddieson and Gandour, 1976; Peterson and Lehiste, 1960; Raphael, 1975; Warren and Jacks, 2005). Evidence for such so called 'voicing effect' has been found in a variety of languages, including (but not limited to) English, German, Hindi, Russian, Italian, Arabic, and Korean (see Maddieson and Gandour, 1976, for a more comprehensive, but still not exhaustive list). Despite of the plethora of evidence in support of the *existence* of the voicing effect, still after 100 years agreement hasn't been reached regarding the source of this effect.

Several proposal have been put forward as to where to look for the possible cause of the voicing effect (see Maddieson and Gandour, 1976, and Sóskuthy (2013) for an overview). Most of the proposed accounts place the source of the voicing effect in properties of speech production.[1] One of these production accounts, which will be the focus of this study, relates the voicing effect to some constant property of speech that is held constant across contexts while the local property of voiceless vs. voiced obstruents varies, thus creating a trade-off solution within the constant property. Lindblom (1967), Slis and Cohen (1969a), Slis and Cohen (1969b), and Lehiste (1970) (among others) argue that the relevant invariant property of speech is a constant durational interval within which segments of different duration results in different duration of other segments. Both the syllable/VC sequence (Lindblom) and the word (Lehiste, Slis) has been proposed as the fixed interval. The closure of voiced stops is shorter than that of voiceless stops. It follows that vowels followed by shorter closures (like in the case of voiced stops) are longer than vowels followed by longer closures (like in the case of voiceless stops).

However, Chen (1970) and Maddieson and Gandour (1976) criticise the compensatory temporal adjustment account on empirical grounds. Chen (1970) shows that the duration of the syllable is affected by consonant voicing (compatible with findings in Jacewicz *et al.*, 2009), contrary to Lindblom's expectations. Maddieson and Gandour (1976) reject any compensatory account based on data from a phenomenon parallel to the voicing effect, the aspiration effect, by which vowel tend to be longer when followed by aspirated stops than when followed by non-aspirated stops. They measured consonant duration and they found no compensatory pattern in relation to vowel duration: the consonant /t/, which has the shortest duration, is preceded by the shortest vowel, and the vowels before /d/ and /t / have the same duration although the durations of the two consonant are different.

They show that word duration is not affected by voicing of C2 but they don't discuss the internal structure of the word. I will show that the Release to Release is invariant and that this is compatible with a gestural timing in which the C2 is right-edge aligned with C1/V. I will also offer an interpretation of Maddieson and Gandour (1976) that is compatible with a compensatory temporal adjustment account.

II. METHOD

A. Participants

Seventeen subjects in total participated to this exploratory study. Eleven participants were native speakers of Italian (5 female, 6 male), while six were native speakers of Polish (3 female, 3 male). The Italian speakers were from the North and Centre of Italy (8 speakers from Northern Italy, 3 from Central Italy). The Polish group had 2 speakers from Poznań and 4 speakers from Eastern Poland. For more information on the speakers, see Appendix A. Ethical clearance was obtained for this study from the University of Manchester (REF 2016-0099-76). The participants signed a written consent and received a monetary compensation.

B. Equipment

The acquisition of the audio signal was achieved with the software Articulate Assistant Advanced™ (AAA, v2.17.2) running on a Hawlett-Packard ProBook 6750b laptop with Microsoft Windows 7, with a sample rate of 22050 MHz (16-bit) in a proprietary format. A FocusRight Scarlett Solo pre-amplifier and a Movo LV4-O2 Lavalier microphone were used for audio recording.

C. Materials

The target stimuli were disyllabic words with $C_1V_1C_2V_2$ structure, where C_1 = /p/, V_1 = /a, o, u/, C_2 = /t, d, k, g/, and $V_2 = V_1$ (e.g. /pata/, /pada/, /poto/, etc.). The lexical stress of the target words was placed by speakers of both Italian and Polish on

V_1, as intended. The make-up of the target words was constrained by the design of the experiment, which included ultrasound tongue imaging (UTI). Front vowels are difficult to image with UTI, since their articulation involves tongue positions which are particularly far from the ultrasonic probe, hence reducing the visibility of the tongue contour. For this reason, only central and back vowels were included. Since one of the variables of interest in the exploratory study was the closing gesture of C_2, only lingual consonants were used. A labial stop was chosen as the first consonant to reduce possible coarticulation with the following vowel (although see Vazquez-Alvarez and Hewlett 2007). The target words were embedded in a frame sentence, *Dico X lentamente* 'I say X slowly' in Italian (following Hajek and Stevens, 2008), and *Mówię X teraz* 'I say X now' in Polish. These sentences were chosen in order to keep the placement of stress and emphasis similar across languages, so to ensure comparability of results.

D. Procedure

The participant was asked to read the sentences with the target words which were sequentially presented on the computer screen. The order of the sentence stimuli was randomised for each participant. Each participant read the list of randomised sentence stimuli six times. Due to software constraints, the order of the list was kept the same across the six repetitions within each participant. Each speaker read a total of 72 sentences, with a grand total of 576 tokens (288 per language). The reading task lasted between 15 and 20 minutes, with optional short breaks between one repetition and the other.

TABLE I. List of measurements as extracted from acoustics.

landmark		**criteria**
vowel onset	(V1 onset)	appearance of higher formants in the spectrogram following the burst of /p/ (C1)
vowel offset	(V1 offset)	disappearance of the higher formants in the spectrogram preceding the target consonant (C2)
consonant onset	(C2 onset)	corresponds to V1 offset
closure onset	(C2 closure onset)	corresponds to V1 offset
consonant offset	(C2 offset)	appearance of higher formants of the vowel following C2 (V2); corresponds to V2 onset
consonant release	(C1/C2 release)	automatic detection + manual correction (Ananthapadmanabha *et al.*, 2014)

E. Data processing and measurements

The audio recordings were exported from AAA in `.wav` format for further processing. A forced aligned transcription was accomplished through the SPeech Phonetisation Alignment and Syllabification software (SPPAS) (Bigi, 2015). The outcome of the automatic annotation was manually corrected when necessary, according to the criteria in Table I. The releases of C1 and C2 were detected automatically by means of a Praat scripting implementation of the algorithm described in Ananthapadmanabha *et al.* (2014). The durations in milliseconds of the following intervals were extracted from the annotated acoustic landmarks with Praat scripting: sentence duration, word duration, vowel duration (V1 onset to V1 offset), consonant closure duration (V1 offset to C2 burst), and Release-to-Release duration (RR duration, C1 release to C2 release). Syllable rate (syllables per second) was used as a proxy to speech rate (Plug and Smith, 2018) for duration normalisation, and was calculated as the number of syllables divided by the duration of the sentence (8 syllables in Italian, 6 in Polish).

F. Statistical analysis

The durational measurements were analysed with linear mixed-effects models using `lme4` v1.1-17 in R v3.5.0 (Bates *et al.*, 2015; Team, 2018). *P*-values for the individual terms were obtained with `lmerTest` v3.0-1, which uses the Satterthwaite's approximation to degrees of freedom (Kuznetsova *et al.*, 2017). *P*-values below the alpha level 0.05 were considered significant. The estimates of the relevant effects are then calculated by refitting the models including only the significant terms (step-down approach, Diggle *et al.*, 2002; Zuur *et al.*, 2009). All `lmer` models were fitted using maximum likelihood estimation (`REML = FALSE`) and treatment contrasts for factors. Bayes factors were used to specifically test the null hypotheses that word and RR duration are not affected by C2 voicing (i.e., the effect of C2 voicing on duration is `0`). The BIC approximation was used to calculate the Bayes factors (Wagenmakers, 2007). The approximation is performed according to the equation in 1

(Wagenmakers, 2007, p. 796). Interpretation of the Bayes factors will follow the recommendations in **?**, p. 139.

$$BF_{01} \approx exp(\Delta BIC_{10}/2) \tag{1}$$

where $\Delta BIC_{10} = BIC_1 - BIC_0$. Values of $BF_{01} > 1$ indicate a preference of H_0 over H_1.

III. RESULTS

Only the most relevant terms will be presented. For the others see tables and appendixes.

A. Vowel duration

A linear mixed-effects model was fitted with the following terms: vowel duration as the outcome variable; fixed effects for C2 voicing, C2 place of articulation, vowel identity, language, and speech rate (as syllables per second); by-speaker and by-word random intercept with by-speaker random slopes for C2 voicing. All logical interactions were included. The following terms and interactions are significant: C2 voicing, vowel identity, language, speech rate, the interaction between C2 voicing and vowel, and C2 place and vowel. The vowels /a, o/ are 14 ms longer (se = 3 ms) when followed by a voiced stop. The effect is smaller for /u/ (around 6 ms; $\hat{\beta}$ = -8 ms, se = 4 ms). Polish has on average shorter vowels than Italian ($\hat{\beta}$ = -25.5 ms, se = 7.5 ms), although the effect of voicing is estimated to be the same in both languages (the interaction of language and C2 voicing is not significant). Speech rate has a negative effect on vowel duration, such that faster rates correlate with shorter vowel durations ($\hat{\beta}$ = -15 ms, se = 1 ms).

B. Consonant closure duration

The same maximally specified model as with vowel duration has been fitted to consonant closure durations as the outcome variable. The following terms and interactions were significant: C2 voicing, C2 place of articulation, vowel identity, language, and interactions between language and C2 place, language and vowel identity, C2 voicing and place, C2 voicing and vowel, and a three-way interaction between C2 voicing, place and vowel identity. Stop closure is 15 ms shorter (se =) if the stop is voiced. Vowel identity has an effect on closure duration in voiced stops, but not in voiceless stops, and more so in voiced velar than in voiced coronal stops: closure after /a/ is the shortest, while after /u/ is the longest, with closure after /o/ in the middle.

C. Vowel and closure duration

The model with the following specification was fit to assess the correlation between vowel and closure durations: vowel duration as the outcome variable; fixed effects for closure duration, vowel identity, C2 place of articulation, and speech rate; all interactions between closure duration, vowel, and C2 place; by-speaker and by-word random intercepts, and by-speaker random slope for closure duration. The results of terms which were included in the analysis of vowel duration in XXX will not be discussed here (see Supplementary material). Closure duration has a non-significant effect on vowel duration when the vowel is /a/ ($\hat{\beta}$ =

-0.2 ms, se = 0.06 ms) and /o/ ($\hat{\beta}$ = -0.25 ms, se = 0.06 ms), but it has a significant effect on the duration of /u/ ($\hat{\beta}$ = -0.5 ms, se = 0.06 ms). In general, closure duration is inversely correlated with vowel duration when controlling for speech rate. However the correlation is quite weak: a 1 ms increase in closure duration corresponds to a 0.2–0.5 ms decrease in vowel duration.

D. Word duration

The following full and null models were fitted to test whether C2 voicing affects word duration. In the full model, I entered as fixed effects: C2 voicing, C2 place, vowel, speech rate, and language. The model also included by-speaker and by-word random intercepts, plus a by-speaker random slope for C2 voicing. The null model was the same as the full model, with the exclusion of the fixed effect of C2 voicing. The Bayes factor of the null model against the full model is 21.5. Thus, the null model (in which the effect of C2 voicing is 0) is 21.5 times more likely than the full model given the data. This indicates that there is strong evidence for word duration not being affected by C2 voicing.

E. Release to Release interval duration

The duration of the interval between the release of C1 and the release of C2 is not affected by C2 voicing.

IV. DISCUSSION

A major drawback of the analysis in Maddieson and Gandour (1976) is that the consonant duration in fact was measured from the closure of the relevant consonant to the release of the following consonant, due to difficulties in detecting the release of the consonant of interest (e.g., in *ab sāth kaho*, the duration of /t / in *sāth* was calculated as the interval between the closure of /t / and the release of /k/). This measure includes the burst and (eventual) aspiration of the consonant. Slis and Cohen (1969a), however, states that the inverse correlation between vowel duration and the following consonant raises when consonant *closure* duration is taken into account, and not entire *consonant* duration. If the correlation exists between vowel and closure duration, the inclusion of burst/aspiration duration clearly alters this relationship.

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APPENDIX A: SOCIO-LINGUISTIC INFORMATION OF PARTICIPANTS

[1]Two accounts that point to perceptual features are Javkin (1976) and Kluender *et al.* (1988). To the best of my knowledge, Javkin (1976)'s proposal remains empirically untested, while see Fowler (1992) for arguments against Kluender *et al.* (1988).

Participant ID	Age	Sex	Native language	Other languages	City of birth	Sp
it01	29	Male	Italian	English, Spanish	Verbania	Ve
it02	26	Male	Italian	Friulian, English, Ladin-Venetan	Udine	Tr
it03	28	Female	Italian	English, German	Verbania	Ve
it04	54	Female	Italian	Calabrese	Verbania	Ve
it05	28	Female	Italian	Engligh	Verbania	Ve
it07	29	Male	Italian	English	Tradate	C
it09	35	Female	Italian	English	Vignola (MO), Italy	V
it11	24	Male	Italian	english	Monza	M
it13	20	Female	Italian	English, French, Arabic, Farsi	Ancona	C
it14	32	Male	Italian	English, Spanish	Frosinone	Fr
pl02	32	Female	Polish	English, Norwegian, French, German, Dutch	Koło	Po
pl03	26	Male	Polish	Russian, English, French, German	Nowa Sol	Po
pl04	34	Female	Polish	Spanish, English, French	Warsaw	W
pl05	42	Male	Polish	English, French	Przasnysz	W
pl06	33	Male	Polish	English	Zgierz	Zg
pl07	32	Female	Polish	English, Russian	Bielsk Podlaski	B

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