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「通言語的観点からみた音声類型論」2021 年度第 3 回研究会（通算第 3 回目）
日時：2022 年 3 月 5 日（土）9:30–19:00
場所：オンライン会議室
使用言語：英語，日本語
主催：基幹研究「多言語・多文化共生に向けた循環型の言語研究体制の構築（LingDy3）」

2021 年度第 3 回研究会は、上記日程にて行われた。本課題の初年度の主要研究テーマである有声無声の対立を含む喉頭素性の対立 (laryngeal contrast) を中心テーマとした、7 つの研究発表が行われた（うち 2 つは、研究代表者を筆頭発表者とする初年度の成果のふりかえりを趣旨とする発表）。詳細は、以下を参照されたい。

報告タイトル

Part 1: 9:30–12:00

1. Seunghun J. LEE (ILCAA Joint Researcher, International Christian University)

“PhonTyp project: Year 1”

In this talk, an overview of the PhonTyp project in Year 1 was presented. After summarizing the outcomes of the project, discussions concerning the rest of the project were made.

2. Marc BRUNELLE (ILCAA Joint Researcher, University of Ottawa)

“The diachronic relation between voicing and voice quality”

Chru, a Chamic language of south-central Vietnam, has been described as combining contrastive obstruent voicing with incipient registral properties (Fuller, 1977). A production study reveals that obstruent voicing has already become optional and that the voicing contrast has been transphonologized into a register contrast based primarily on vowel height (F1). An identification study shows that perception roughly matches production in that F1 is the main perceptual cue associated with the contrast. Structured variation in production suggests a sound change still in progress: While younger speakers largely rely on vowel height to produce the register contrast, older male speakers maintain a variety of secondary properties, including optional

closure voicing. Our results shed light on the initial stages of register formation and challenge the claim that register languages must go through a stage in which breathiness or aspiration is the primary contrastive property (Haudricourt, 1965; Wayland & Jongman, 2002; Thurgood, 2002). This article also complements several recent studies about the transphonologization of voicing in typologically diverse languages (Svantesson & House, 2006; Howe, 2017; Coetzee, Beddor, Shedden, Styler, & Wissing, 2018).

3. Andries COETZEE (ILCAA Joint Researcher, University of Michigan)

“L1-persistence in spite of long-term L2-dominance: plosives in a bilingual Afrikaans-Spanish community”

The present study examines the relationship between the two grammars of bilingual speakers, the linguistic ecologies in which the L1 and L2 become active, and how these topics can be explored in a bilingual community undergoing L1 attrition. Our experiment focused on the production of intervocalic phonemic voiced stops for L1-Afrikaans/L2-Spanish bilinguals in Patagonia, Argentina. While these phonemes undergo systematic intervocalic lenition in Spanish (e.g., /b d g/ > [β ð γ]), they do not in Afrikaans (e.g., /b d/ > [b d]). The bilingual participants in our study produced target Afrikaans and Spanish words in unilingual and code-switched speaking contexts. The results show that: (i) the participants produce separate phonetic categories in Spanish and Afrikaans; (ii) code-switching affects the production of the target sounds asymmetrically, such that L1 Afrikaans influences the production of L2 Spanish sounds but not vice versa; and (iii) this L1-to-L2 influence remains robust despite the instability of the L1 itself. Altogether, our findings speak to the persistence of a bilingual’s L1 phonological grammar despite cross-generational L1 attrition.

4. Lee, Seunghun J. (ILCAA Joint Researcher, International Christian University)

“Digital Archives for Phonetic Typology Research I”

A summary of digital archives created by three projects was presented. The PhoPhoNO project has 5 Tibeto-Burman languages (Drenjongke, Dzongkha, Mon, Tamang and Burmese). The ECPPT archive has data from Xitsonga Basque and Irish. The ReNeLDA archive has data from 5 southern Bantu languages. These archives are housed in IRC, and accessible to researchers upon requests.

Part 2: 16:30–19:00

1. Lee, Seunghun J. (ILCAA Joint Researcher, International Christian University)

“Digital Archives for Phonetic Typology Research II”

A summary of digital archives created by three more projects was presented. The NYDA project has data from Nuosu Yi and has pages in four different languages. The health questionnaire archive has data from four less studied languages (Quechua, Shipibo, Kiribati and Nuosu Yi). The Bantu Language Digital Archive has data from Xitsonga, Rwa, Bende, Kirundi and Swahili. These archives are housed in IRC, and accessible to researchers upon requests.

2. Seunghun J. LEE (ILCAA Joint Researcher, International Christian University),
Daisuke SHINAGAWA (ILCAA), Yuko ABE (ILCAA Joint Researcher, Lanzhou
University)

“Plosives in Kirundi”

This presentation reports new findings of an acoustic study concerning plosives in Kirundi, a language of Burundi. Kirundi has a voicing dissimilation rule between a prefix and a root, where the prefix is voiced before a voiceless-initial root, and it is voiceless before a voiced-initial root. We report that this difference is based on the duration of voice onset time (vot), rather than prevoicing. The paper ends the presentation with a discussion point for the phonetic characteristics of the feature [voice].

3. Hayato AOI (ILCAA, NINJAL)

“Laryngealized sonorants in Northern Ryukyuan”

This presentation discusses glottalized resonants in Northern Ryukyuan languages. Data comes from an acoustic phonetic survey conducted on the Iejima dialect of Okinawa. The main findings are that glottalized resonants have shorter duration and/or abrupt onset, and they begin with a glottal stop. This type of glottalized resonants are similar to the ones reported in the Yuwan dialect of Amami and some Khoisan languages.