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「通言語的観点からみた音声類型論 (2)」2024 年度第 2 回研究会 (通算第 2 回目)

日時：2024 年 10 月 5 日 (土) 13:00–17:30

場所：304, オンライン会議室

使用言語：英語

主催：AA 研基幹研究「アジア・アフリカの言語動態の記述と記録：アジア・アフリカに生きる人々の言語・文化への深い理解を目指して」(DDDLing)

報告タイトル

1. 植田尚樹 (AA 研)

“The phonetic realization of liquids in Mongolian”

Khalkha Mongolian, widely spoken in Mongolia and considered as Standard Mongolian, has /ɣ/ and /r/ in its phonological system. In addition, some previous studies claim that /ʎ/, which occurs in word-initial position in a few Tibetan loanwords, is a phoneme. However, it is debatable whether /ɣ/ and /ʎ/ are contrastive, and whether /ɣ/ and /r/ are interpreted as voiced. This study examined the phonetic realization of /ɣ/, /ʎ/, and /r/ in several phonological environments; more specifically, /ɣ/ and /ʎ/ in word-initial position, and /ɣ/ and /r/ between vowels, after a nasal, and before an aspirated consonant. The production experiment and acoustic analysis revealed that (i) /ʎ/ can be phonetically differentiated from /ɣ/ by having (aspiration) noise; (ii) /ɣ/ is usually realized as the voiceless lateral fricative [ɣ̥] in all of the environments; and (iii) /r/ is normally pronounced as the voiced tap [r̥] or trill [r̥r], while /r/ is devoiced before an aspirated consonant.

2. Priyankoo Sarmah (AA 研共同研究員, Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati)

“Voiced and voiceless laterals in Mizo”

This talk focuses on the distinctive phonetic cues that distinguish a voiced lateral consonant from a voiceless lateral consonant in Mizo. Mizo is known to have a contrast

between /l/ and /ɭ/. In this talk it is shown that the latter is realized as a [hɭ] with pre-aspiration preceding the and voiced [l] following the voiceless lateral part. The study reported in the talk also reported that in terms of phonetic features, both temporal and spectral cues distinguished the voiced and the voiceless laterals. The first four formant frequencies, intensity, Harmonic-to-noise-ratio (HNR) and duration – all these values were significantly different for the voiced and the voiceless laterals. The observation that voiceless lateral are followed by voiced portions was also shown by the acoustic phonetic measures obtained for the voiceless laterals. The voiceless laterals, in their phonetic realizations showed similarity to the realization of voiceless nasals in Mizo, prompting us to conclude that the voiceless sonorants in the languages are possibly realized in the same manner in the language. Considering this, it can be also assumed that languages that show pre-aspiration in the realization of voiceless sonorants may have similar phonetic characteristics.

3. 溝口愛 (AA 研共同研究員, 前橋工科大学)

“Ultrasound Evidence for the Assimilation Behavior of the Japanese Moraic Nasal /N/ in Native Speakers of Japanese, English, and Chinese”

The talk titled "Ultrasound Evidence for the Assimilation Behavior of the Japanese Moraic Nasal /N/ in Native Speakers of Japanese, English, and Chinese" examines the articulation and assimilation of the moraic nasal /N/ across speakers of these three languages. It explores the place of articulation (PoA) of /N/ in the utterance-final position, which varies among individuals, ranging from palatal to uvular in Japanese speakers. The study reveals that Japanese speakers tend to show complete assimilation of /N/ to the following consonant, while English and Chinese speakers often transfer their native language's gradient assimilation patterns to Japanese. English speakers showed a mix of alveolar and velar gestures depending on their proficiency, and Chinese speakers also demonstrated varying levels of assimilation. The research suggests that proficiency in Japanese influences the assimilation patterns in non-native speakers, but further research is needed to confirm whether this is the proficiency effect.

4. Patin, Cédric (AA 研共同研究員, Université de Lille)

“The rhotic(s) of Shingazidja”

This talk deals with the distribution and phonetic characteristics of the rhotic /r/ of Shingazidja, a Bantu language [G44a] of the Comoros. After a general presentation of

the phonemic inventories of the language, it is shown that the rhotic emerges in the form of a trill [r] in absolute initial position, except before front vowels, where it is reduced to a tap [ɾ]. This latter realization is also observed in intervocalic situations, even if lenition can go as far as a realization in the form of an approximant [ɹ]. The configuration that is then examined is the post-consonantal position, which sees the rhotic realized in the form of a trill, even before a front vowel. Finally, it is shown that the realization in absolute initial position varies according to the nature of the tone of the following vowel, and it is suggested that the trill could be a form of geminate.