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「通言語的観点からみた音声類型論 (2)」2025 年度第 1 回研究会 (通算第 4 回目)

日時：2025 年 5 月 25 日 (金) 14:00–17:00

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」(DDDing)

報告タイトル

1. Promise Dodzi Kpoglu (LLACAN CNRS – INALCO – EPHE) and Cédric Patin (AA 研共同研究員, STL CNRS – Univ. Lille)
“L2 Acquisition of French liquids in Ghana”

Little research has been devoted to the acquisition of French L2 phonology as it occurs in sub-Saharan Africa, or to the acquisition of (its) liquids (but see, e.g., Colantoni & Steele 2007, Maria de Paolis 2018). Our study, devoted to the acquisition of liquids /l, ʁ/ by Ghanaian learners of French, aims to partially address these gaps.

Ghana is a multilingual country where 73 languages are spoken (Dakubu 2015, Lewis et al. 2014). The phonological status of liquids varies depending on the languages, and Ghanaian English is a non-rhotic variety, characterized by a reduction or vocalization of /l/ in the coda (Hubert 2004). French, for its part, is introduced in middle school if the school has a certified teacher, before becoming optional in high school; Although supported institutionally, the language remains marginally used in the country (Agbefe 2014). These various considerations suggest difficulties in realizing liquids for French learners, particularly in coda, especially since the French of neighboring countries is characterized by an absence of liquids in this position (see, for ex., Assémou 2020, for Ivorian French; Lafage 1985, for Togolese French), which is also generally empty in Niger-Congo languages (Hyman et al. 2019).

16 students from a Ghanaian school training future French teachers, 8 in first year and 8 in third year, were tested. The corpus, combining the reading of a list of words with that

of a poem, includes 63 occurrences of /ʁ/ and 43 of /l/ to be produced, for a total of 1760 tokens. The productions were annotated by the two authors independently (91.8% overall agreement), with disagreements being addressed a posteriori.

Examination of the data reveals that the lateral does not present a real production problem, even if its production improves with level ($p = 0.0014547$ on the Mann-Whitney test), and even if it is regularly velarized in a portion of speakers ([ɭ]), or deleted, with or without compensatory lengthening, in coda position. The rhotic, on the other hand, is almost systematically produced in a coronal form (vibrant, tap/flap, or spirant), and once again frequently suppressed in coda position, with or without compensatory lengthening. While some variability is observed among speakers, the realizations that deviate from reference French are similar in form and number within the two levels ($p = 1$ on the Mann-Whitney test). Our discussion situates these results contextually, through the evocation of the diversity of rhotic realizations in the French of Burkina Faso, Togo and Ivory Coast and in Ghanaian English, and concludes with the potential didactic implications of these results.

2. 李勝勲 (AA 研共同研究員, 國際基督教大學), Takaki Yanagida (JSPS & 國際基督教大學), Christian Ezekiel Mananis Fajardo (國際基督教大學)
“Phonetic correlates of phonological categories in Kapampangan”

This talk offers an overview of the phonetic structure of Kapampangan, an Austronesian language spoken in the Philippines. A vocabulary list was published in Bergano (1860) and a grammar in Bergano (1916). Since Bergano’s seminal work, a series of work on Pampanga (Catrillo 1955, Forman 1971, Mirikitani 1971, 1972, Kitano 2018) mainly focused on the morphosyntax of the language. This talk complements this previous work by analyzing the phonetics of segments using acoustic data. A focus is given to the voicing and place contrast in plosives and nasals. The talk will also discuss phonetics of fricative(s) and other sonorants as well as phonetics of stress patterns in Kapampangan.