

The Role of Acoustic Detail in the Production and Processing of Vowels in Spontaneous Speech

by

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Abstract

This dissertation examines the correlations between morphology and spontaneous speech production and perception. Specifically, this dissertation focuses on a subset of irregular English verbs and the production of vowel formants and the perception of vowel durations of those verbs. The dissertation is composed of three studies. Study 1 examines the patterns of formant movement in monosyllabic verbs. Both qualitative and quantitative analyses in Study 1 show that the spontaneously produced formant movement patterns are similar to the patterns found in more carefully controlled citation speech. The formant data gathered in Study 1 was then used in Study 2 to investigate the effect that morphology has on the production of vowels. Morphology was measured by determining whether a vowel appeared in the past or present tense, and by calculating the morphological support for a particular vowel through Naive Discriminant Learning metrics. It was predicted that vowels in the morphologically uncertain tense (past) and/or with a high level of morphological support would be produced with acoustic enhancement. To test these predictions, analyses of four related measures of acoustic detail were conducted: 1) F1 and F2 linear dispersion from vowel space centre; 2) F1 and F2 linear deviation from vowel onset; 3) F1 and F2 linear deviation from vowel offset; and 4) non-linear amount of F1 and F2 movement. Each measure was analyzed with all of the vowels pooled together (global analysis), and then vowel-by-vowel (fractionated analysis). The four main findings of Study 2 are: 1) the global analyses support the predictions; 2) this pattern is not uniform across all vowels in the vowel-by-

vowel analyses; 3) the vowel-by-vowel analyses better model the formant data than the global analyses; and 4) the linear analyses also better model the formant data than the non-linear analyses. Study 2 discusses the need for granular models of morphological predictability that account for vowel-specific conditions, since global generalizations made about the relationship between morphology and formant production were not found to be uniform for every vowel. Study 3 builds upon Study 2 by testing whether acoustic details in speech are produced in a way that necessarily facilitates perception. Previous research in production has found there to be a correlation between the morphological support for an irregular verb and the duration of its vowel. In both lexical and morphological decision experiments, Study 3 tested whether this production-related correlation affects perception. To test this, the relationship between morphological support and vowel duration was reversed. It was predicted that production and processing are linked, thus disrupting this production-based relationship would lead to processing difficulty in the lexical and morphological decision tasks. Study 3 finds that processing indeed becomes more difficult, but only in certain tasks and under certain conditions. This indicates that there is a link between production and processing, though the link is weaker than predicted. As with Study 2, Study 3 discusses the implications of a global generalization that does not uniformly hold across all conditions. Taken together, the results of the three studies are discussed in terms of an understanding of the mental representation of acoustic detail, and how acoustic detail can weakly link production and perception.

Preface

The studies in this dissertation were conducted under ethics approval from the University of Alberta Research Ethics Board, Project Name “Responses to phonetic detail,” Project Number Pro00025509, from October 11, 2011 – October 8, 2015. The studies in this dissertation were funded by a Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council Insight Development Grant with Dr. Benjamin V. Tucker as the principle investigator. The research conducted in this dissertation was done in collaboration with Dr. Benjamin V. Tucker, Dr. Terrance M. Nearey, and Dr. R. Harald Baayen. Dr. Tucker was the supervisory author who assisted in formulating the research concept and experimental design. Dr. Nearey assisted with the contribution of phonetic models in the research design. Dr. Baayen assisted with statistical analyses and computational techniques. All three assisted in the editing of the entire dissertation. I was responsible for the conception of the research, experiment design, data collection, analysis, and manuscript writing. No part of this dissertation has been previously published.

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Table of Contents

Chapter 1 - Introduction.....	1
1.1 - Research Questions and Outline of this Dissertation.....	2
1.2 - Scope of Linguistic Data for this Dissertation.....	5
1.3 - The Issue of Spontaneous Speech.....	7
1.4 - Mental Representations of Morphology and Acoustic Detail.....	9
1.4.1 - Mental Representation of Morphological Information.....	9
1.4.2 - Mental Representation of Acoustic Detail.....	10
1.5 - References.....	13
Chapter 2 - Dynamic Formant Movement in Spontaneous Speech Vowels.....	22
2.1 - Introduction.....	22
2.1.1 - Challenges of Dynamic Formant Movement in Spontaneous Speech.....	23
2.1.2 - Theories of Vowel Inherent Spectral Change.....	25
2.2 - Method.....	28
2.2.1 - The Data.....	28
2.2.2 - Analyses.....	29
2.2.2.1 - Standard Tests of Difference (t-tests) Procedure.....	29
2.2.2.2 - Linear Mixed Effects Regression Procedure.....	30
2.2.2.3 - Discriminant Analysis Procedure.....	34
2.3 - Results.....	35
2.3.1 - Vowel Properties, Gender, and Dialect.....	35
2.3.2 - Dynamic Formant Movement Patterns.....	36
2.3.2.1 - The Presence of Dynamic Formant Movement.....	37
2.3.2.2 - The Direction of Dynamic Formant Movement.....	38

2.3.3 - Discriminating Dynamic Formant Movement	41
2.4 - Discussion	42
2.4.1 - Patterns of Formant Movement in Spontaneous Speech	43
2.4.2 - Onset+Offset+Pitch+Duration Model of Formant Movement	48
2.4.3 - Future Research	48
2.5 - Conclusion	49
2.6 - References	51

Chapter 3 - Morphological Influence of Vowel Dispersion and Dynamic Formant

Movement	56
3.1 - Introduction	56
3.1.1 - Evidence from Studies on Linguistic Properties and Acoustic Detail	58
3.1.2 - Evidence from Studies on Linguistic Paradigms and Acoustic Detail	60
3.1.3 - Hypotheses of Linguistic Properties, Linguistic Paradigms, and Acoustic Detail	63
3.1.4 - The Current Analyses: Organizing Principles and Preliminary Predictions	66
3.2 - Methodology	68
3.2.1 - Items	68
3.2.2 - Acoustic Measurements	69
3.3 - Series of Statistical Models: Analyses and Local Results	70
3.3.1 - Linear Analysis of Vowel Dispersion	73
3.3.1.1 - Statistical Procedure	73
3.3.1.2 - Predictors	74
3.3.1.3 - Results with All Vowels Combined (global)	80
3.3.1.3.1 - Tense (linguistic property)	82
3.3.1.3.2 - NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support)	83
3.3.1.4 - Results by Vowel and by Time Percent	84
3.3.1.4.1 - Tense (linguistic property)	88
3.3.1.4.2 - NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support)	90
3.3.2 - Linear Analysis of Formant Deviation from Vowel Onset	91
3.3.2.1 - Statistical Procedures	93

3.3.2.2 - Predictors.....	93
3.3.2.3 - Results with All Vowels Combined (global).....	95
3.3.2.3.1 - Tense (linguistic parameter).....	98
3.3.2.3.2 - NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support).....	99
3.3.2.4 - Results by Vowel and by Time Percent.....	100
3.3.2.4.1 - Tense (linguistic parameter).....	104
3.3.2.4.2 - NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support).....	105
3.3.3 - Linear Analysis of Formant Deviation from Vowel Offset.....	106
3.3.3.1 - Statistical Procedures.....	107
3.3.3.2 - Predictors.....	107
3.3.3.3 - Results with All Vowels Combined (global).....	109
3.3.3.3.1 - Tense (linguistic parameter).....	112
3.3.3.3.2 - NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support).....	113
3.3.3.4 - Results by Vowel and by Time Percent.....	113
3.3.3.4.1 - Tense (linguistic parameter).....	117
3.3.3.4.2 - NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support).....	118
3.3.4 - Non-linear Analysis of Overall Formant Movement.....	119
3.3.4.1 - GAM Statistical Procedure for Overall Formant Movement.....	120
3.3.4.2 - Predictors.....	121
3.3.4.3 - Results with All Vowels Combined (global).....	125
3.3.4.3.1 - Tense (linguistic parameter).....	127
3.3.4.3.2 - NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support).....	128
3.3.4.4 - Results by Vowel.....	129
3.3.4.4.1 - Tense (linguistic parameter).....	135
3.3.4.4.2 - NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support).....	136
3.4 - Overall Results.....	137
3.5 - Discussion.....	137
3.5.1 - The Need for Fractioning in Theories of Speech Production.....	141
3.5.2 - Future Research.....	144
3.6 - Conclusions.....	146
3.7 - References.....	148

Chapter 4 - The Role of Acoustic Detail: Evidence from Lexical and Morphological Processing.....	154
4.1 - Introduction.....	154
4.1.1 - Acoustic Detail as a Consequence of Production Only.....	156
4.1.2 - Acoustic Detail as a Link between Production and Processing.....	157
4.1.3 - The Current Study.....	159
4.2 - Experiments.....	161
4.2.1 - Experiment I: Lexical Decision.....	162
4.2.1.1 - Items.....	162
4.2.1.2 - Recording Procedure.....	164
4.2.1.3 - Duration Manipulation.....	164
4.2.1.4 - Experiment Stimuli Lists.....	167
4.2.1.5 - Participants.....	167
4.2.1.6 - Procedure.....	168
4.2.1.7 - Statistical Analysis.....	168
4.2.1.8 - Results and Discussion.....	170
4.2.2 - Experiment II: Morphological Decision.....	177
4.2.2.1 - Experiment Stimuli Lists.....	177
4.2.2.2 - Participants.....	178
4.2.2.3 - Procedure.....	178
4.2.2.4 - Statistical Analysis.....	178
4.2.2.5 - Results and Discussion.....	179
4.3 - General Discussion.....	181
4.4 - Conclusion.....	183
4.5 - References.....	185
Chapter 5 - Conclusions.....	191
5.1 - General Findings.....	192
5.1.1 - Study 1 - Dynamic Formant Movement in Spontaneous Speech Vowels.....	192

5.1.2 - Study 2 - Morphological Influence of Vowel Dispersion and Dynamic Formant Movement.....	193
5.1.3 - Study 3 - The Role of Acoustic Detail: Evidence from Lexical and Morphological Processing.....	194
5.2 - Theoretical Implications for the Mental Lexicon.....	195
5.2.1 - The Representation of Morphological Information.....	196
5.2.2 - The Representation of Acoustic Detail.....	198
5.2.2.1 - The Representation of Acoustic Detail in Current Theories of the Mental Lexicon.....	198
5.2.2.2 - Contributions of the Current Dissertation to the Representation of Acoustic Detail and the Mental Lexicon.....	199
5.3 - Future Research.....	201
5.4 - Concluding Remarks.....	203
5.5 - References.....	204
 Bibliography.....	 207
 Appendix.....	 224
A.1 - Supplementary Information for Chapter 2.....	224
A.2 - Supplementary Information for Chapter 3.....	248
A.3 - Supplementary Information for Chapter 4.....	324

List of Tables

2.1 – Predictors for main effects and random effects in the LMER models.....	34
2.2 – Four vowel properties in the subset data of the Buckeye Corpus.....	36
2.3 – Summary of statistical analyses for differences in F1 and F2 onsets/offsets.....	38
2.4 – Euclidean distance estimates and coefficients from tests of significant differences and formant movement between males and females.....	39
2.5 – Summary of vowel F1 and F2 movement.....	41
2.6 – Results of the discriminant analysis.....	42
3.1 – Summary outline of the four analyses to be discussed.....	72
3.2 – Predictors for main effects, interactions, and random effects in the linear mixed-effects regression analysis of NDL and Tense on vowel dispersion.....	75
3.3 – Dispersion LMER model coefficients for the two predictors of interest.....	82
3.4 – t-values for the main effects of Tense and NDL for each of the 140 individual LMER models of vowel dispersion.....	88
3.5 - Predictors for main effects, interactions, and random effects in the linear mixed-effects regression analysis of NDL and Tense on formants’ deviance from vowel onset.....	94
3.6 – Deviance from onset LMER model coefficients for the two predictors of interest.....	97
3.7 - t-values for the main effects of Tense and NDL for each of the 140 individual LMER models of vowel onset.....	104
3.8 - Predictors for main effects, interactions, and random effects in the linear mixed-effects regression analysis of NDL and Tense on formants’ deviance from vowel offset.....	108

3.9 - Deviance from offset LMER model coefficients for the two predictors of interest.....	111
3.10 - t-values for the main effects of Tense and NDL for each of the 140 individual LMER models of vowel offset.....	117
3.11 - Predictors for main effects, interactions, and random effects in the general additive model analysis of NDL and Tense on formants' trajectories.....	122
3.12 – Smooth terms of interest from the F1 and F2 GAM models on the effect of Tense and NDL Cue Strength on overall formant values across all vowel.....	127
3.13 – Coefficients for the approximate significance of smoothness terms of interest in the F1 and F2 GAM models of formant trajectories.....	134
3.14 – Summary of results from the four analyses in the current chapter.....	138
4.1 – Summary of duration manipulations for each NDL group.....	166
4.2 – Table of coefficients for the lexical decision experiment (Experiment I) for models with NDL groups separated and combined.....	177
4.3 - Table of coefficients for the morphological decision experiment (Experiment II) for models with NDL groups separated and combined.....	181
A.1 – Information about the voicing of the surrounding phonetic context and gender.....	224
A.2 – Information about the place of articulation in the surrounding phonetic context and gender.....	225
A.3 – Information about the manner of articulation in the surrounding phonetic context and gender.....	228
A.4 – Information about the vowels in the skewed contexts.....	232
A.5 – Coefficients for all statistical tests of significant difference (t-tests) in F1 and F2 onsets/offsets.....	233
A.6 – Coefficients for all linear mixed-effects regression models of F1 and F2 onsets/offsets.....	234
A.7 – Frequency by gender for each vowel in the Buckeye Corpus irregular English verbs data.....	248

A.8 – Information about the vowels in the dataset.....	249
A.9 – Information about the vowels in the dataset.....	250
A.10 – Model calls for each global and by vowel analysis in Chapter 3.....	251
A.11 – Coefficients for the F1 and F2 global (all vowels pooled) LMER models of vowel dispersion.....	252
A.12 - Coefficients for the F1 and F2 by vowel LMER models of vowel dispersion.....	253
A.13 - Coefficients for the F1 and F2 global (all vowels pooled) LMER models of formant deviance from vowel onset.....	263
A.14 - Coefficients for the F1 and F2 by vowel LMER models of formant deviance from vowel onset.....	264
A.15 - Coefficients for the F1 and F2 global (all vowels pooled) LMER models of formant deviance from vowel offset.....	274
A.16 - Coefficients for the F1 and F2 by vowel LMER models of formant deviance from vowel offset.....	275
A.17 - Coefficients for the F1 and F2 global (all vowels pooled) GAM models of formant movement.....	285
A.18 - Coefficients for the F1 and F2 by vowel GAM models of formant movement.....	295
A.25 - Coefficients for the F1 and F2 global (all vowels pooled) GAM models of formant movement for robust vowels.....	305
A.26 - Coefficients for the F1 and F2 by vowel GAM models of formant movement for robust vowels.....	307
A.19 – Information about the Fillers and Nonwords for the morphological and lexical decision tasks.....	324
A.20 – Information about the Target stimuli for the morphological and lexical decision tasks.....	325
A.21 – LMER call and coefficients for the simple model of duration manipulation by vowel for the lexical decision data.....	328
A.22 - LMER call and coefficients for the simple model of duration manipulation by vowel for the morphological decision data.....	329

A.23 - LMER call and coefficients for the lexical decision data.....	330
A.24 - LMER call and coefficients for the morphological decision data.....	331

List of Figures

2.1 – Illustration of removing skewed context distributions for the five vowels affected by skewing.....	33
2.2 – Vowel plots for the average onset and offset of each vowel.....	37
2.3 – Vowel plots for the average onset and offset of each vowel across speakers.....	39
3.1 – Illustration of an NDL network for the words <i>blow</i> and <i>blue</i>	77
3.2 – Partial effects of the LMER model results for the two predictors of interest on vowel dispersion.....	81
3.3 – Raw averages across all speakers of the observed vowel dispersions from the centre of the vowel space.....	86
3.4 - Partial effects of the LMER model results for the two predictors of interest on formant dispersion from vowel onset.....	96
3.5 - Raw averages across all speakers of the observed vowel deviations from the onset of the vowel.....	102
3.6 - Partial effects of the LMER model results for the two predictors of interest on formant dispersion from vowel offset.....	110
3.7 - Raw averages across all speakers of the observed vowel deviations from the offset of the vowel.....	115
3.8 – F1 and F2 GAM models’ partial effects of NDL Cue Strength through Time.....	126
3.9 – Averages of the observed formant trajectories across all speakers.....	130
3.10a – F1 GAM model partial effects of NDL Cue Strength paired with Time for each vowel.....	131
3.10b – F2 GAM model partial effects of NDL Cue Strength paired with Time for each vowel.....	132

4.1 – Correlations between NDL cue association strength and mean duration based on Tucker et al.....	163
4.2 – Results for the LMER models for each NDL level in the lexical decision experiment (Experiment I) and morphological decision experiment (Experiment II).....	171
4.3 – Partial effects results for the LMER models in the lexical decision experiment (Experiment I) and morphological decision experiment (Experiment II) for all NDL levels combined.....	173
A.1 – Quantiles for the first formant by gender.....	244
A.2 – Quantiles for the second formant by gender.....	245
A.3 – Quantiles for the first formant by vowel.....	246
A.4 – Quantiles for the second formant by vowel.....	247
A.5 – Distributional plots for the voice, place, and manner of the context preceding each vowel.....	309
A.6 - Distributional plots for the voice, place, and manner of the context following each vowel.....	310
A.7 – Vowel plots by place of articulation for the consonant preceding each vowel.....	311
A.8 - Vowel plots by place of articulation for the consonant following each vowel.....	312
A.9 – Distributional plots for all the C1V and VC2 pairs in the dissertation’s data (Buckeye Corpus irregular English verbs) compared to the entire Buckeye Corpus.....	313
A.10 – LMER predictions in the formant deviation from vowel onset analysis (interaction between absolute and relative duration).....	314
A.11 - LMER predictions in the formant deviation from vowel offset analysis (interaction between absolute and relative duration).....	315
A.12 – F1 and F2 global GAM models’ partial effects of NDL Cue Strength through time.....	316
A.13 - F1 and F2 GAM models’ partial effects of NDL Cue Strength paired with Time for each vowel.....	317

Chapter 1:

Introduction

Speech, as people encounter it on a daily basis, is often within the context of casual, everyday conversations. However, spontaneous speech has received relatively little attention in the linguistic literature (Cutler, 1998; Ernestus et al., 2002; Johnson, 2004; Ernestus and Warner, 2011). Previous research has tended to focus on carefully elicited or contextually controlled speech, referred to as 'laboratory speech.' The current dissertation adds to speech research by investigating the acoustic detail of spontaneous speech, and how morphological information can influence the production and processing of the acoustic speech signal.

Spontaneous speech poses a methodological issue because the acoustic speech signal contains acoustic variation far beyond what can be corrected for during analysis (see Ernestus and Warner, 2011, for a discussion). Because such acoustic variation can be better controlled for in laboratory speech, carefully produced speech is often used to investigate mental representations and the mental lexicon. However, research on laboratory speech is less ecologically valid than spontaneous speech since the speech signals people encounter on a daily basis come from inherently uncontrolled and acoustically variable conversational speech.

The current dissertation addresses this issue of ecological validity by investigating the acoustic detail in spontaneous speech under current theories of

the mental lexicon. It is first necessary to establish the terminology used in this dissertation:

Acoustic detail refers to any quantifiable measure of the physical speech signal. The acoustic details discussed in this dissertation include segment and word durations, individual formant measurements, and continuous formant contours based on the individual formant measurements. **Acoustic variation** refers to statistically significant variation within one measure of acoustic detail. Formant measures at vowel onset compared to vowel offset are an example of acoustic variation (provided that F-onset and F-offset are significantly different from one another).

Linguistic property refers to any inherently variable linguistic phenomenon. A linguistic property may be either a grammatical or emergent property. Morphology (e.g., verb tense) is an example of a grammatical linguistic property; lexical frequency is an example of an emergent linguistic property. The variation of a linguistic property may be within a discrete closed class (e.g., morphology) or a data-dependent continuum (e.g., lexical frequency).

1.1 Research Questions and Outline of this Dissertation

The four broad research questions this dissertation asks are:

1) What do the acoustic details look like in spontaneous speech? (Chapter 2)
The first study of this dissertation centres around defining one measure of acoustic detail in spontaneous speech: the trajectories of the first and second formant from vowels in a corpus of conversational speech. The specific research questions for Chapter 2 are:

- i. Are there regular patterns of formant trajectories in spontaneous speech?
- ii. If so, are these patterns similar to those in citation speech?
- iii. What model of formant trajectories best captures the patterns seen in spontaneous speech?

I address these questions through descriptive and statistical analyses of formant contours. The results of this Chapter indicate that there are regular patterns of formant movement in spontaneous speech that are comparable to those in controlled and carefully elicited citation speech. Moreover, models of formant trajectory patterns previously proposed based on data from citation speech continue to hold for the spontaneous speech data at hand. This indicates that acoustic detail in spontaneous speech is comparable to that in more extensively citation speech. The data and analyses from Chapter 2 provide the background for subsequent analyses of relationships between formant measurements and linguistic properties in Chapter 3.

2) Do linguistic properties systematically influence the production of acoustic detail? (Chapter 3)

The second study of this dissertation builds upon the previous by asking whether formant movement and vowel dispersion are modulated by morphology and Naive Discriminative Learning cue association strengths (Baayen et al., 2011; discussed in detail in the following sections). The specific research questions for Chapter 3 are:

- i. Does morphology influence the amount of vowel dispersion and formant movement?
- ii. Does paradigmatic strength (as determined by Naive Discriminative Learning cue association strengths) influence the amount of vowel dispersion and formant movement?

I address these questions through a series of statistical models. The results of this Chapter indicate that, even though there is an overall effect of both morphology and paradigmatic strength on acoustic detail, the effects themselves vary between vowels and between formants. Thus, Chapter 3 argues for fractionation and variability in models of speech production. Chapter 4 explores whether this is also true for speech processing.

- 3) Do relationships between acoustic detail and linguistic properties link speech processing with production? (Chapter 4)

The last study of this dissertation tests an assumption made in the previous Study: acoustic details correlate with linguistic properties because they enable the listener to process the speech signal more easily. For this last study, I tested the relationship between vowel duration and Naive Discriminative Learning cue association strength. The specific research questions for Chapter 4 are:

- i. Does the production-based correlation between vowel duration and Naive Discriminative Learning cue association strength aid in word recognition?
- ii. Does the production-based correlation between vowel duration and Naive Discriminative Learning cue association strength aid in morphological recognition?

I addressed these questions using two auditory experiments. The results of this Chapter indicate that variation in processing is dependent both on task (either lexical or morphological decision) and condition (morphological tense). Chapter 4 concludes that relationships between linguistic properties and acoustic details can provide a helpful link between speech production and speech processing, but are not necessary for processing. Instead, the relationships act more as a resource that listeners have the ability to draw upon. The weak production-processing link found in Chapter 4, in conjunction with the results from speech production found in Chapter 3, provides evidence for Chapter 5's theoretical discussion on the mental representation of acoustic detail.

- 4) What can evidence from production and processing tell us about the representation of acoustic detail? (Chapter 5)

The final Chapter of this dissertation relates the findings from Chapters 2, 3, and 4 to the mental lexicon. I propose a new framework for representing acoustic detail after discussing how current theories on the mental representation of morphological information and acoustic detail apply to the results described in Chapters 2, 3, and 4.

The remainder of the current Chapter provides some of the necessary background for the entire dissertation. I discuss the following topics: 1) the scope of the linguistic data used in this dissertation and how this scope addresses the aforementioned research questions; 2) an overview of empirical evidence from linguistic literature on acoustic detail in spontaneous speech production and processing; and 3) a brief discussion of the relevant literature concerning the relationship between the mental lexicon, morphology, and acoustic detail.

1.2 Scope of Linguistic Data for this Dissertation

To study the research questions outlined above, the current dissertation investigates differences in the production and processing of acoustic detail between morphological forms. This dissertation is limited to a set of irregular monosyllabic English verbs that differ between the past and present tense based on a single vowel phone. This includes words like *sing/sang* and *get/got*. Morphological pairs that contain a vowel change as well as the addition of an extra phone (such as *weep/wept*), and pairs that contain other phonological changes (such as *am/was*), are not under investigation. Investigating this specific set of words has several advantages:

- 1) Though morphologically different, these word pairs are phonologically the same except for a single segment.

Kuperman et al. (2007) call these segments ‘pockets of indeterminacy’ (or areas of uncertainty) where there lies a specific area, or pocket, that carries the entire weight of the word’s morphological meaning. In the current set of irregular English verbs, the vowel segment resides in this pocket. For example, the morphological form of the word /sɪŋ/ is indeterminate without filling the vowel pocket: /sɪŋ/ or /sæŋ/.

- 2) The phonological differences between these word pairs are limited to one segment.

Unlike Kuperman et al. (2007), who studied pockets of indeterminacy that were filled by 1-2 segments, the pocket of indeterminacy in the present set of verbs is

filled by only one segment and always by a vowel. This makes the pockets of indeterminacy (i.e., the vowels) in the present word set comparable to one another (when the surrounding phonetic environment is controlled). Thus, it is possible to contrast a vowel in a past tense pocket (e.g., /sæŋ/) with the same vowel in a present tense pocket (e.g., /hæŋ/). In this way, the acoustic detail in these vowels can be compared across morphological forms.

3) These word pairs allow the influence of morphology and paradigm on the production and processing of acoustic detail to be tested.

Investigating morphologically related word pairs enables me to test directly for how various linguistic properties affect speech production and processing. These include common properties such as lexical frequency and neighbourhood density, as well as properties that are specific to this set of words such as morphology (i.e., past and present tense) and paradigmatic support. I can assess the mental representation of acoustic detail by testing the effect of morphology on speech production and processing and comparing morphological forms.

For these reasons, all three studies contained in this dissertation focus on this set of irregular English verbs. The first study investigates the acoustic detail present in the spontaneous production of these verbs. The second study analyzes the effect of morphology and paradigmatic support on the production of acoustic detail. The final study explores how the acoustic variability found in production can affect listeners' subsequent perceptual processing. In doing so (and as discussed in the previous section), the studies presented here address whether acoustic detail provides a link between speech production and speech processing.

The presence or absence of a production-processing link can provide insight into the role of acoustic detail in lexical representation. Several theories of mental representations have been posited based on studies in both spoken word production and spoken word processing, each discussed in detail below. This dissertation expands upon these studies by contributing new evidence for the relationship between acoustic detail and morphology in speech production and speech processing.

1.3 The Issue of Spontaneous Speech

Spontaneous speech is both interesting and problematic to study because it is produced with massive amounts of variability and reduction (Labov, 1972; Guy, 1991; Greenberg, 1999; Ernestus et al., 2002; Johnson, 2004; Ernestus and Warner, 2011). For example, the duration of a particular word can vary amongst productions of the same word by the same speaker by as much as one full second (Dilts, 2013). Moreover, the acoustic details within segments are also variable, such as the intensity of a consonant (Warner and Tucker, 2007) or the inherent formant structure of vowels (Nearey, 2013).

However, research indicates that this acoustic variability can be systematic in nature. Several studies have found predictive relationships between linguistic properties and the production of acoustic detail. For example, many studies have shown that word frequency modulates word and segmental duration (Jurafsky et al., 1998, 2001; van Son et al., 2004; Aylett and Turk, 2004; Pluymaekers et al., 2005, 2006; Gahl 2008; Dilts et al., 2011; Schuppler et al., 2011). These studies have found that highly frequent words tend to be produced with shorter durations, while words with lower frequencies tend to be produced with longer durations (cf. Kuperman et al., 2008). Aylett and Turk (2006) found a similar relationship between formant frequencies and lexical frequency, where vowels belonging to low frequency syllables are articulated more centrally than those of high frequency syllables.

Like lexical frequency, the phonological neighbourhood density of a word often correlates with acoustic detail. For example, many studies have found that phonological neighbourhood density is predictive of formant frequencies in vowels (Wright, 1997, 2004; Munson and Solomon, 2004; Munson, 2007; Gahl et al., 2012) as well as the produced durations of words and segments (Scarborough, 2004; Wright, 2004; Gahl et al., 2012).

Higher-level linguistic features have also been found to modulate the acoustic productions. For example, word duration can be predicted by the association strength between a word and its surrounding semantic and syntactic

context (Bell et al., 2003, 2009). Moreover, relative intensity, voicing, and formant structure have also been found to predictably vary across different discourse conditions (Warner and Tucker, 2011).

In addition to speech production, acoustic detail has also been shown to have an effect on the processing of speech (for a more general overview, see Cutler, 1998). Studies have found that acoustic details can affect processing at both the lexical and segmental levels. This includes the acoustic details of: word duration (; Pollack and Pickett, 1964; Liberman, 1967), coarticulations with the surrounding environment (Scarborough, 2004; Sumner and Samuel, 2005), the inherent spectral properties of vowels (Nearey and Assmann, 1986; Strange et al., 1989), influences of prosodic structure (Mehta and Cutler, 1988), and the reduction or deletion of a segment (Mehta and Cutler, 1988; Van Bergem, 1993; Cutler, 1998; Kemps et al., 2004; Tucker, 2011).

There is strong evidence in the speech processing literature that linguistic properties and acoustic details are correlated. Measures of word frequency (Connine et al., 1990; cf. Ernestus and Baayen, 2007), neighbourhood density (Luce and Pisoni, 1998; Vitevitch and Luce, 1998; Vitevitch et al., 1999; Luce and Large, 2001), paradigmatic support (Bybee and Slobin, 1982; Stemberger, 2004; Kuperman et al., 2007; Hanique et al., 2010; Hanique and Ernestus, 2011; Schuppler et al., 2012; Cohen, 2014), the immediate phonetic and syntactic context (Ernestus et al., 2002), semantic and syntactic associations (van de Ven et al., 2009; van de Ven et al., 2011; van de Ven et al., 2012), and collocational frequency (Hilpert, 2008) have all been found to correlate with the processing of acoustic variation.

Because acoustic details and linguistic properties have been found to correlate in both speech production and processing, it is often thought that speech production and speech processing are linked. They are thought to be two components of a single speech system rather than separate, autonomous processes (for a discussion, see Liberman, 1984, 1996; Dell et al., 1997). The speech signal, then, is assumed to be a by-product of this link. It is encoded during production with acoustic cues relevant to processing and subsequently decoded during

processing with the help of the acoustic cues (Lindblom, 1990; van Son and Pols, 2003; Aylett and Turk, 2004; Flemming, 2010; Jaeger, 2010; Gahl et al., 2012; Pate and Goldwater, 2015).

The studies referenced here interpret the role of acoustic detail within the theoretical frameworks of either speech production or speech processing. This dissertation expands upon these studies by interpreting the role of acoustic detail according to both speech production and speech processing.

1.4 Mental Representations of Morphology and Acoustic Detail

The data used in this dissertation allow me to investigate the mental representations of both morphology and acoustic detail. This involves determining whether morphology and acoustic detail reside inside or outside of the lexicon. What follows is a discussion of current theories on the mental representations of acoustic detail and morphology. Spoken word recognition theories provide hypotheses for the mental representations of acoustic detail, and speech processing theories provide hypotheses for the mental representations of morphological information.

1.4.1 Mental Representation of Morphological Information

The current dissertation compares morphological forms of irregular English verbs in order to investigate the mental representation of acoustic detail. Before doing so, it is first necessary to assess the mental representation of morphological forms. I consider three possible approaches for understanding the representation of morphological information as it relates to the lexicon. Each approach is explained here.

The first approach holds that morphological information is not contained in the lexicon. Instead, abstract lexical representations of words (such as lemmas) are stored in the lexicon, and these pass through a separate morphological process in order to derive various morphological word forms. Thus, morphological

specification/information is derived via a separate morphological process as one step within the larger speech processing process, not stored explicitly in the lexicon. Proponents of this morphology-process approach include Taft and Forster (1975), Marslen-Wilson et al. (1994), Levelt et al. (1999; Weaver++), and Cohen-Goldberg (2013; Heterogeneity of Processing Hypothesis).

A second approach holds that lexical representations are stored in the lexicon with their morphological information fully specified. Unlike in the morphology-process approach, word forms are not morphologically derived from abstract representations. Proponents of this morphology-storage approach include Manelis and Tharp (1977), Stemberger and MacWhinney (1986; for high frequency morphological forms), Caramazza (1988; the Augmented Addressed Morphology Model which includes a morphology-process component for novel words), and Baayen et al. (1997; the Parallel Dual Route Model which also allows for a parallel morphology-process component).

Finally, a third approach holds that morphological information is captured in learned connections between stored meanings and output of the speech production system (or input of the speech recognition system). Here, individual meanings, rather than individual word forms, are stored within the lexicon. Implicit learning connects these stored meanings to their outputted word forms. In this approach, morphological information resides outside of the lexicon as a generalized statistical pattern of learned associations (or a connection) between an output/input form and a mentally stored meaning. Proponents of this morphology-generalization approach include the Convergence Theory (Seidenberg and Gonnerman, 2000) and Naive Discriminative Learning (Baayen et al., 2011, Baayen et al., in press).

1.4.2 Mental Representation of Acoustic Detail

There are two general accounts for the mental representation of acoustic detail: an acoustic-detail-storage account, and an acoustic-detail-abstraction account. These two accounts are based on how acoustic detail interacts with the lexicon.

The acoustic-detail-storage account holds that every instance of an acoustically variant word form is stored with the word in the lexicon. Here, acoustic detail resides within the lexicon as a property of lexical representations (Hanique and Ernestus, 2012; Hanique et al., 2013). Different theories of speech production specify the extent to which acoustic detail is stored. Exemplar-based theories (Johnson, 2006; Goldinger 1996, 1998; Pierrehumbert 2001, 2003), for example, hold that the storage of acoustic detail is conditioned with experience. The encounter of a new variant form is matched to these exemplars and then incorporated into the lexical representation.

Other researchers (Klatt, 1979, Samuel, 1982; Kuhl, 1991, Thyer et al., 2000) propose that in addition to the storage of variant acoustic forms, mental representations contain an acoustic form that is abstracted over these stored variations (such as prototypes and perceptual magnets). The encounter of a new variant form is then matched to these abstracted prototypes and incorporated into the lexicon representation (with the prototype updated, if need be).

The acoustic-detail-abstraction account holds that a phonological process strips the speech signal of acoustic detail in order to parse the signal into discrete, abstract phonological representations. These phonological representations are then mapped to representations in the lexicon. Acoustic detail is represented as noise in the speech signal, outside of the lexicon. Proponents of this acoustic-detail-abstraction account differ in terms of how acoustic detail is abstracted.

Some models of spoken word recognition or production describe the phonological process in terms of probabilistic relationships between the acoustic detail and abstract phonological representations (such as in Shortlist B, Norris and McQueen, 2008). Other models make use of formal phonological processes to derive abstract forms from the noisy speech signal (such as Weaver++, Levelt et al., 1999). And still, other proponents of the acoustic-detail-abstraction account include a hidden ‘phonological interference mechanism’ for disambiguating phonologically variant forms (Lahiri and Marslen-Wilson 1991; Gaskell and Marslen-Wilson, 1996, 1998).

These two main approaches towards the mental representation of acoustic detail are similar to the previously discussed mental representations of morphology. In the literature, there is both a storage-based account and a process-based account of how morphology and acoustic detail relate to the lexicon. This dissertation extends the third account of morphological representation, a generalization account, to the mental representation of acoustic detail. Just as morphological variation acts as a tool to directly access stored meanings through learned patterns of statistical association, I propose that acoustic detail can function in the same way. The chapters contained within this dissertation (Chapters 2, 3, and 4) will provide empirical evidence for such an acoustic-detail-generalization account. Chapter 5 returns to this discussion of the mental representation of acoustic detail.

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Chapter 2:

Dynamic Formant Movement in Spontaneous Speech Vowels

2.1 Introduction

Studies of vowel perception have found strong support for the existence of dynamic formant movement in monophthongs, similar to those in diphthongs (Strange et al., 1983; Parker and Diehl, 1984; Nearey and Assmann, 1986; Strange, 1989; Andruski and Nearey, 1992; Zahorian and Jagharghi, 1993; Hillenbrand et al., 1995; Jenkins et al., 1999; Hillenbrand and Nearey, 1999; Assmann and Katz, 2000, 2004; Morrison and Assmann, 2013). Dynamic formant movement may be useful to the listener, as research in vowel perception suggests that listeners are better able to distinguish between and identify vowels with movement compared to their steady-state formants. Listeners use cues such as a vowel's pattern of movement through the vowel space and its F1xF2 location in the vowel space to identify vowels.

The formant trajectories of vowels and existence of dynamic formant movement have also been studied extensively in acoustic production research. Many early studies have measured the acoustic details of vowels in citation speech and found strong support for the existence of dynamic formant movement in vowels (Potter and Steinberg, 1950; Peterson and Barney, 1952; Stevens and

House, 1963), leading to specific theories on inherent vowel movement (Assmann et al., 1982; Nearey and Assmann, 1986; Andruski and Nearey, 1992; Hillenbrand et al., 1995; Assmann and Katz, 2000; Hillenbrand, 2001; Hillenbrand and Houde, 2003; Nearey, 2013; Morrison and Assmann, 2013). This tendency for vowels to display spectral movement throughout their duration, known as Vowel Inherent Spectral Change (VISC; Nearey and Assmann, 1986; Strange, 1989), is systematic and persistent across dialects and speakers (see Nearey, 2013, for a discussion). Studies show that the acoustic cues related to VISC are as informative as other inherent vowel properties, such as pitch and duration (Hillenbrand et al., 2000; Hillenbrand et al., 2001).

The VISC research discussed above has focused on data from carefully produced laboratory speech. Some researchers (namely Strange et al., 1986; Strange and Jenkins, 2013) are wary of investigating VISC in spontaneously produced vowels because of the amount of hypo-articulation and coarticulation present in spontaneous speech (discussed further below). The present study tests this concern by investigating VISC in spontaneous speech. I predict that formant trajectories in spontaneous speech will have patterns similar to those demonstrated in laboratory speech. In order to discuss current theories of VISC and how they apply to the present study, it is necessary to first highlight the challenges faced when analyzing spontaneous speech.

2.1.1 Challenges of Dynamic Formant Movement in Spontaneous Speech

Compared to carefully elicited laboratory speech, spontaneous speech is produced with faster articulations and more gestural overlap (Lindblom, 1963). Spontaneous speech presents two considerable challenges to the analysis of dynamic formant movement. The first challenge concerns articulatory undershoot, or hypo-articulation, while the second challenge concerns coarticulation with the surrounding phonetic environment.

Spontaneous speech is produced more quickly than citation or laboratory speech, often resulting in less movement in the vocal tract and reduced segments/words (for discussion, see Lindblom, 1963; Ernestus and Baayen, 2007;

Tucker, 2011; Warner et al., 2012; Strange and Jenkins, 2013). There is strong evidence for speakers using a smaller vowel space in spontaneous speech compared to more carefully elicited speech (Lindblom, 1963, 1990; Moon and Lindblom, 1994; Aylett and Turk, 2006). This leads to an overall effect of vowel centralization and hypo-articulation in spontaneous speech. Strange and colleagues argue that this centralization effect that is inherent to spontaneous speech is at odds with dynamic formant movement (1989, 2013). They reason that, because vowels in spontaneous speech are already produced with reduced articulations, any dynamic formant movement will also be reduced, perhaps to insignificance. Simply stated, Strange et al. claim that vowels in spontaneous speech are articulated too quickly to exhibit any systematic patterns of movement.

Furthermore, Strange and colleagues predict that coarticulatory effects will be too great to overcome. They contend that the gestures from the surrounding phonetic environment will overlap with the vowel's gesture, perhaps eclipsing the vowel entirely. This poses a second challenge to analyzing spontaneous speech data for formant movement: it is difficult to parse out formant movement that is inherent to the vowel only, and not to coarticulation effects.

However, this coarticulatory challenge is not unique to spontaneous speech; it also poses a challenge for citation speech. In fact, current research on vowel production in citation speech focuses on statistical methods to control for coarticulation from the phonetic environment (for a discussion, see Nearey 2013; Broad and Clermont, 2014). In the past, however, coarticulation was addressed by carefully crafting and controlling the phonetic context surrounding the vowel, e.g., by creating CVC contexts with initial /h, b, d, g, p, t, k/ consonants and final /b, d, g, p, t, k/ consonants (Andruski and Nearey, 1992; Hillenbrand et al., 1995; Assmann and Katz, 2000; Hillenbrand et al., 2001; Hillenbrand and Houde, 2003; Nearey, 2013).

Unlike the carefully controlled conditions of laboratory speech, the phonetic context surrounding a vowel in spontaneous speech is relatively uncontrolled and highly variable. The phones preceding and following a vowel are also produced with variable spectral properties, often due to the reduced

nature of spontaneous speech (van Son and Pols, 1999; Johnson, 2004; Tucker and Warner, 2007; Tucker, 2011; Warner and Tucker, 2011; Warner et al., 2012). The variability in a vowel's immediate phonetic context adds to the difficulty in parsing inherent formant trajectory patterns from coarticulatory effects. According to Strange and Jenkins (2013), the variable nature of the phonetic context coupled with its rapid articulation could bury systematic patterns of formant trajectories beneath the effects of coarticulation.

The present study takes a first step towards analyzing vowel patterns in spontaneous speech in the face of these challenges. I use various statistical and observational techniques to control for variability in the phonetic environment, allowing me to distinguish between vowel formant patterns and coarticulation. Further, I analyzed a large sample size of vowel acoustic data in order to maintain statistical power.

However, it is notable that the purpose of this study is more to observe and describe dynamic formant movement patterns in spontaneous speech, than to formally address the inherent nature of spectral change in spontaneously produced vowels. The descriptive observations in the present study are made under current theories of VISC. Theoretical research on VISC aims to characterize two aspects of dynamic formant movement: 1) how to best measure dynamic spectral properties, and 2) how to best describe VISC patterns.

2.1.2 Theories of Vowel Inherent Spectral Change

There are several theories as to which details of formant movement are most relevant for production and perception. Throughout the course of VISC research, three main hypotheses have been proposed to capture the informative nature of formant movement patterns. Morrison (2013; see also Morrison and Nearey 2007) identified these as the: onset+offset hypothesis, onset+slope hypothesis, and onset+direction hypothesis. Each of the three hypotheses acknowledges the importance of the formant trajectories' onset. They differ, however, in what type of information best captures the dynamic spectral movement that follows.

The onset+offset hypothesis predicts that in addition to the onset, a vowel's offset F1 and F2 values (which can be used to calculate a trajectory's change in frequency ΔF) will be the most informative. The onset+slope hypothesis predicts that formant movement patterns are a function of time ($\Delta F/\Delta t$), and the velocity of a vowel's trajectory will be the most informative. Lastly, the onset+direction hypothesis predicts that the overall direction of movement in a vowel's trajectories (such as "increasing F1+decreasing F2," "decreasing F1+decreasing F2," etc.) will be the most informative.

In fact, it seems that the best performing hypothesis is one consisting of a vowel trajectory's onset+offset+pitch+duration. In a discriminant analysis, Morrison (2013) found the onset+offset hypothesis to be superior in capturing both the acoustic production detail and the perceptual cues used by listeners (see also Nearey and Assmann, 1986; Hillenbrand et al., 2001; Morrison and Nearey 2007). Other studies on the perception of dynamic formant movement have found vowel duration and pitch to be informative of VISC as well (Hillenbrand et al., 2001). For example, a vowel's intrinsic pitch can help the listener discern between vowels articulated in the upper and lower halves of the vowel space (for discussion, see Ohala and Eukel, 1987). Vowel duration is also informative in discerning between traditionally named 'tense' and 'lax' vowels (for discussion, see Hillenbrand, 2013). A framework that combines these factors as onset+offset+pitch+duration is summarized by Morrison and Assman (2013).

In addition to testing the best means of capturing VISC, there has been substantial research on describing the VISC patterns of movement in carefully produced speech. According to Nearey (2013), there are four different types of VISC movement:

- 1) epsilon-movement: movement towards the high back corner of the vowel quadrilateral
- 2) alpha-movement: movement towards the low ventral corner of the vowel quadrilateral
- 3) iota-movement: movement towards the high front corner of the vowel quadrilateral

- 4) schwa-movement: centralization, or movement towards the centre of the vowel quadrilateral

The 'inherent' nature of VISC connotes that certain vowels tend to display a characteristic type of movement. For example, /o/ tends to pattern with upsilon-movement and /æ/ tends to pattern with alpha-movement. A predictive theory of VISC is based on observations that these patterns persist across speakers and utterances.

However, current predictions of dynamic formant movement have been entirely based on vowel data from citation speech. Though some studies have investigated vowel production in context (Andruski and Nearey, 1992; Hillenbrand et al., 1995; Assmann and Katz, 2000; Hillenbrand et al., 2001; Hillenbrand and Houde, 2003; Nearey, 2013), all studies of VISC and dynamic formant movement have analyzed vowels produced in carefully controlled, laboratory-based elicitations. There have been no studies that have investigated the nature of dynamic formant movement in a more ecologically valid situation, such as the unbalanced contexts of everyday spontaneous conversations. Since much has been learned about vowels' dynamic spectral properties in citation speech, several VISC researchers (namely, Hillenbrand, 2013; Strange and Jenkins, 2013) are calling for the next step in vowel production analysis: dynamic spectral properties of spontaneous speech.

The present study expands the research of dynamic formant movement and VISC by analyzing vowels produced in everyday, conversational spontaneous speech. The analyses used in this chapter focus on both descriptive and statistical investigations of vowels produced in spontaneous speech. Although the aforementioned challenges prevent me from directly testing one VISC theory over another, my data do allow for general comparisons to be made between the dynamic formant patterns in spontaneous speech versus citation speech. The purpose of the present study is to take an initial step in observing and describing dynamic formant movements in spontaneous speech as they relate to predictions of VISC patterns made on laboratory speech data.

2.2 Method

2.2.1 The Data

The present study limits the measurement of vowel tokens to a subset of monosyllabic irregular English verbs. The subset of monosyllabic irregular English verbs includes 74 verb pairs that differ between their past and present tense forms based on a single vowel. For example, the dataset included irregular verbs like *sing/sang*, but excluded irregular verbs that contained the addition of a phoneme, such as *weep/wept*, and verbs that contained other phonological changes, such as *is/were*. Studying this subset of English verbs allows for subsequent investigation into the role that morphology plays in the production and processing of the vowels' acoustic details (see Chapters 3 and 4 of this dissertation).

Productions of these verbs were extracted from the Buckeye Corpus of Conversational English (henceforth, Buckeye Corpus; Pitt et al., 2007). The Buckeye Corpus contains roughly 300,000 words in 40 hours of recorded spontaneous speech gathered from sociolinguistic-like interview sessions with 40 adult speakers. Speakers are evenly distributed amongst genders and age, and each speaker's recording lasts roughly for an hour. The Buckeye Corpus yields 6,983 verb tokens containing ten different monophthongs: /i/, /ɪ/, /ɛ/, /æ/, /ʌ/, /u/, /ʊ/, /o/, /ɔ/, and /ɑ/.

The contours of the fundamental frequency and first, second, and third formants (henceforth, f_0 , F1, F2, and F3, respectively) for each vowel were automatically gathered using FormantMeasurer (Morrison and Nearey, 2011) and hand-corrected. For the entire duration of each vowel, pitch and formant measurements were taken approximately every 2ms. Quantile plots of the first and second formant are given in the Appendix (Figure A.1, Figure A.2, Figure A.3, and Figure A.4).

2.2.2 Analyses

The current study contains two analyses of dynamic formant movement: 1) a description of the dynamic formant patterns for each vowel; and 2) a discrimination test of how to best capture the dynamic formant patterns.

The first analysis consists of both descriptive and statistical analyses to test for any dynamic movement in the spontaneously produced vowel formants. For the descriptive analysis, vowel onsets and offsets were plotted and analyzed for visible differences. The statistical analyses consist of both standard tests of difference (t-tests) and Linear Mixed Effects Regression (LMER; Baayen et al., 2008) analyses. These were computed in the R statistical environment using the *lme4* (Bates et al., 2014) and *languageR* (Baayen, 2013) packages.

The second analysis follows the methods of Morrison and Nearey (2007) for determining how to best capture the informative nature of the dynamic formant patterns. A set of linear discriminant analyses were used to determine which of the three hypotheses of VISC movement (onset+offset, onset+slope, or onset+direction) performs best in discriminating vowels from one another, based on the acoustic information each hypothesis provides. These were computed in the R statistical environment using the *MASS* package (Ripley et al., 2014).

Both analyses were iterated five times: once using non-normalized Hertz values and four times using data normalized by one of four techniques for comparison (Lobanov, 1971; Nearey, 1978; bark transform: Traunmüller, 1990; and logarithmic transform). The results of the normalized analyses were similar to each other and to that of the non-normalized analyses. As such, the results of the analyses calculated based on non-normalized Hertz values are discussed here.

2.2.2.1 Standard Tests of Difference (t-tests) Procedure

In the difference tests, a series of t-tests were used to assess significant differences between vowels' F1 and F2 onsets and offsets. These tests were performed separately on males and females. To decrease the effect of the surrounding phonetic environment on the trajectory of formant movement, the

analysis was limited to formant values that occurred between 20% and 80% of the vowel's total length (i.e., following Nearey, 2013's reanalysis of the Hillenbrand et al., 1995 data).

This method of decreasing the effect of the phonetic context reduces the effect of formant transitions at the tail ends of the vowel but does not control for the interaction between formant trajectories and the phonetic environment. Not all effects of the phonetic environment on formant production can be accounted for by removing the formant transitions; the formants themselves will be produced differently or masked according to the phonetic environment (for a discussion, see Van Summers, 1987; Sussman et al., 1991; Nearey, 2013; Broad and Clermont, 2014).

With the acknowledgement of this possible confound with the phonetic context, each vowel was tested for a significant difference between 1) F1 values at 20% and 80% of the total vowel duration, and 2) F2 values at 20% and 80% of the total vowel duration.

2.2.2.2 Linear Mixed Effects Regression Procedure

To better control for the surrounding phonetic environment, an additional LMER analysis was conducted over the trimmed data (i.e., over 20-80% of the vowels' total durations). The identities of the phones in the surrounding environment (i.e., the phone before the vowel and the phone after the vowel) were included as phonetic controls of context on the formant measures. Though using articulation characteristics of the surrounding phonetic context (such as place, voice, and manner) would make for a simpler, more interpretable model, this was not possible for the data at hand. For some vowels, there was not enough contrast in the articulatory characteristics to allow for LMER modelling. For example, the vowel /æ/ for females was always followed by a voiced consonant, making it impossible to model the contrast between voiced and voiceless phones. For this reason, the identities of the phones in the phonetic environment surrounding the vowel were used to model the contribution of the immediate context, rather than articulatory characteristics.

Ideally, in a regression analysis, the formant values under investigation would be compared to a neutral reference level comprising formant values for the same vowel in a phonetic context-free environment (such as in isolation). However, productions of each vowel in such context-free environments do not exist in the Buckeye Corpus for every speaker. Thus, instead of conducting a regression analysis that compares vowel formants to a reference level of phonetic context (dummy coding), the regression analysis compared vowel formants to the mean of the phonetic context (deviation coding). The mean of all the phonetic environments that occur with a vowel, then, serves as the neutral reference, which will be calculated from the dataset. The phonetic context mean and, consequentially, the VISC mean, may differ between data sets and sets of words. It is important to keep in mind that the current chapter investigates relative VISC values and discerns patterns of change, rather than absolute measures.

To further control for the surrounding phonetic environment, the distribution of both the phone before and the phone after each vowel (across all speakers) was evaluated for any skewing that would affect the mean of the phonetic context. For example, a greater representation of a particular phonetic environment would shift the mean towards that particular environment, producing a skewed mean of the surrounding context instead of a more neutral one. There are several ways of dealing with this skewed mean: 1) some of the items belonging to the skewing environment could randomly be removed so that the distributions are more even; 2) weights could be assigned to each environment so that each environment is weighted equally, though the number of items within each equally weighted environment can vary; or 3) all items from skew-inducing environments can be removed altogether. The third option (removing all skew-inducing items) was chosen for this particular analysis. The first option (random removal, even distribution) proved difficult to control across speakers; often, the skew-inducing environments were produced mostly by a handful of speakers (e.g., a particular environment was used by a few speakers, and those few speakers used the environment often). The second option (assigning weights) proved ineffectual for sparser environments: the weighted contribution from

environments with low densities would be calculated based on a few items (low statistical power) and is less informative than the weighted contribution from environments with higher densities. Thus, removing the items belonging to skew-inducing environments altogether seemed the least arbitrary and maintained the most statistical power.

Half of the vowels (namely /i/, /ɪ/, /ɛ/, /æ/, /o/) contained disproportionate skewing in the distribution of the surrounding phonetic context (see the Appendix Table A.1, Table A.2, and Table A.3). For example, /n/ occurred before /o/ three times as often than any other phone (with 50% of that particular environment produced by only 30% of the speakers). These skewed distributions were resolved by excluding formant measures associated with the disproportionate contexts. Figure 2.1 illustrates the linear model's results for /i/, /ɪ/, /ɛ/, /æ/, /o/ before and after removing the skewed formant measures, compared to the average of the raw data.

With the exception of /æ/, resolving the skewed context distributions resulted in a similar pattern of VISC movement, with a shift in the vowels' location in the F1xF2 vowel space. Thus, removing the skewed measures (n=955, 13% of the original data set) generates estimates that are more representative of the raw data (as seen in Figure 2.1). Post-hoc analyses also show that resolving context skewing improves the statistical models' performance (according to the models' AIC measures). There were 6,028 vowel tokens remaining in the data set after removing those skewed for context. Information about the vowel tokens removed, including the skewed contexts, are given in the Appendix (Table A.4).

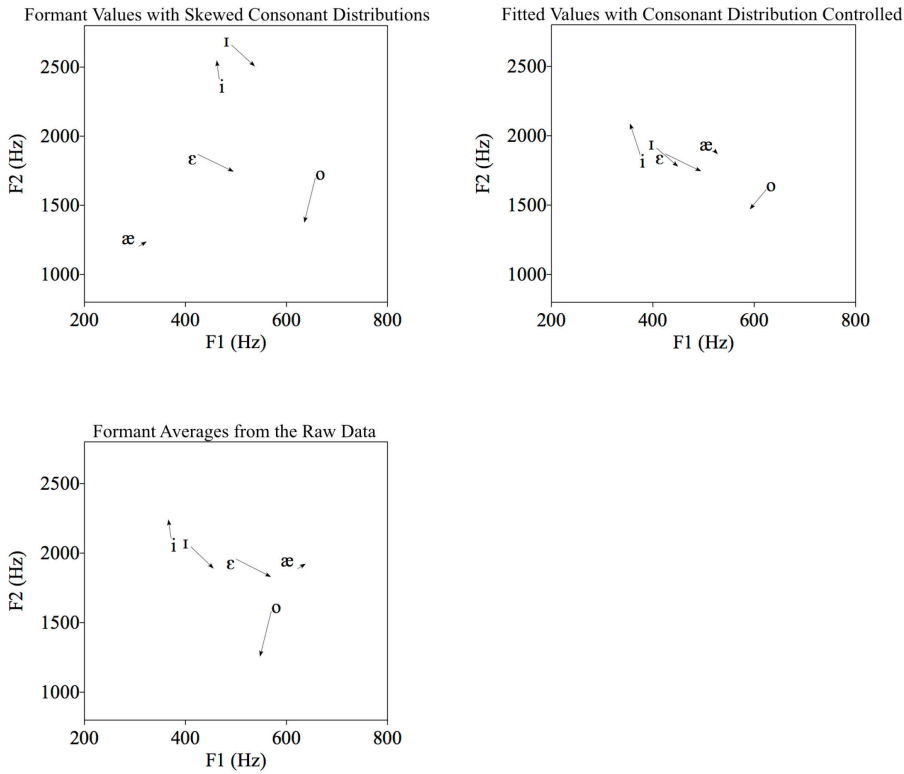


Figure 2.1: Illustration of removing skewed context distributions for the five vowels affected by skewing. The upper-left pane presents the fitted formant values from a linear mixed-effects regression model without controlling for context skewing. The upper-right pane presents the fitted formant values from the linear mixed-effects regression model with context skewing controlled. The lower-left pane presents average formant values from the raw measurements.

F1 and F2 for each vowel were modelled separately in the regression analysis, for a total of 20 linear mixed-effects models (10 vowels, each with F1 as the dependent variable in one model and F2 as the dependent variable in a second model). The duration of each vowel was normalized in terms of percentages of the total vowel duration (i.e., 20% of the total vowel duration, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, and 80%).

These normalized measures of time served as the main independent variable in predicting formant values, with the vowel onset (20%) serving as the reference level. In this way, a vowel's formant value at the 20% time step was

compared to the formant value at each subsequent time step. The LMER results are then relatable to the difference tests (t-tests) by comparing the formant values of the vowel onset (20% time step) to the formant values of the vowel offset (80% time step, based on Nearey’s reanalysis of the data (2013) from Hillenbrand et al., 1995).

The deviation coding of the phonetic context (the phone before and after the vowel) also served as an independent variable. The vowel’s duration, average pitch, and speaker gender served as controls. A simple inspection of the Pearson’s correlation coefficients for all possible two-way interactions found no strong correlations and thus low collinearity between the numeric predictors. Random intercepts were allowed for individual speakers. A summary of the predictors for the LMER models is given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Predictors for main effects and random effects in the LMER models.

Predictor	Description	use in LMER models
Formant Value	the F1 and F2 value at a particular time point; given in Hertz; F1 and F2 for each vowel were analyzed in separate LMER models	dependent variable
Time	normalized measure of time; each 10% of the total vowel duration is marked from 20%-80% (i.e. 20, 30, 40, ... 80%)	independent variable of interest
Vowel Duration	given in milliseconds	control variable
Previous Segment	deviation coding for the segment preceding the vowel	control variable
Next Segment	deviation coding for the segment following the vowel	control variable
Pitch	the f0 value at a particular Percent time point; given in Hertz	control variable
Gender	the gender of the Speaker as identified in the Buckeye Corpus	control variable
Speaker	the anonymous identity of the Speaker	random intercept

2.2.2.3 Discriminant Analysis Procedure

In addition to investigating the presence of dynamic formant movement, additional linear discriminant analyses tested the ability of Morrison’s (2013; Morrison and Nearey, 2007) dynamic formant movement models to distinguish between vowels in spontaneous speech. The analysis is based on a linear stepwise parametric technique trained on all various combinations of F1 and F2 onsets, offsets, slope, direction, pitch, and duration.

Vowel onset and offset measures were again taken at the 20% and 80% points of each vowel. A vowel's slope was calculated as the ratio of the Euclidian distances between the vowel's F1xF2 offset and F1xF2 onset. Onset and offset measurements used for calculating the formant trajectories' slopes were again taken at 20% and 80% of each vowel's total duration. It is possible, and likely, that taking onset/offset measurements at other durational points in the vowel could affect the slope measurement (since a linear slope's function is dependent upon where in the vertical and horizontal planes a sample is taken). However, the 20% and 80% formant measurements were used to maintain consistency throughout the analysis.

A vowel's direction was coded factorially according to the vowel's direction of formant movement (i.e., all possible variations of F1 [no change, increasing, or decreasing] combined with F2 [no change, increasing, or decreasing] for a total of 9 possible combinations). The same iteration of the discriminant analyses was performed two times: once on vowels produced by males only, and once on vowels produced by females only.

2.3 Results

2.3.1 Vowel Properties, Gender, and Dialect

Table 2.2 illustrates three properties of each vowel: average duration, frequency in the Buckeye Corpus, and average formant values for each gender. Overall, the difference in vowel duration is as expected, with tense vowels being produced longer than their lax vowel counterparts (mean duration of tense vowels: 129.14ms, mean duration of lax vowels: 71.44ms; $t = 38.9089$, $p < 0.001$; Klatt, 1976).

Gender differences in the vowel space are also as expected. A discriminant analysis shows that there is a significant difference between speaker genders in the location of vowels in the vowel space. Females tend to articulate vowels with higher F1 and F2 frequencies compared to males ($p < 0.001$ for all vowels).

Additionally, the vowel space measured by the Euclidian distance from the centre of the vowel space to the four corner vowels /i/, /æ/, /u/, and /ɔ/ is larger for females than for males ($p < 0.001$ for all vowels).

It is notable that the high back vowels /u/ and /ʊ/ are, in general, fronted in the Columbus, Ohio dialect (Thomas, 1989; Lavob et al., 2005). This dialectal fronting is evident in the F2 measures from /u/ and /ʊ/ in the present subset of irregular English verbs of the Buckeye Corpus. /u/ and /ʊ/ fronting are illustrated in the mean F2 value, as well as in the vowel plots in Figure 2.2.

Table 2.2: Four vowel properties in the subset data of the Buckeye Corpus: average vowel duration; frequency of occurrence in the subsetted Buckeye Corpus; and mean F1 and F2 values for males and females.

Vowel	Average Duration (ms)	Frequency in Buckeye Corpus	Males		Females	
			Mean F1 (Hz)	Mean F2 (Hz)	Mean F1 (Hz)	Mean F2 (Hz)
/i/	117.78	339.80	340.27	1984.67	396.33	2415.93
/ɪ/	66.52	406.33	400.23	1841.77	475.32	2154.48
/e/	82.99	480.09	479.37	1736.81	598.62	2031.21
/æ/	114.35	576.30	576.30	1802.56	699.70	2030.30
/ʌ/	73.68	541.17	541.44	1395.18	686.89	1582.52
/u/	113.82	367.14	370.51	1526.77	461.54	1836.97
/ʊ/	62.45	423.13	426.63	1491.34	507.06	1725.65
/o/	146.62	497.50	497.79	1288.05	641.22	1509.09
/ɔ/	143.14	565.29	572.56	1044.73	676.59	1169.76
/ɑ/	101.97	572.11	571.52	1554.83	748.17	1733.03

2.3.2 Dynamic Formant Movement Patterns

For the descriptive analysis of formant movement, the average F1xF2 values at 20% of the vowel's total duration will serve as the onsets, and average F1xF2 values at 80% of the vowel's total duration will serve as the offsets. The trajectories of the formant movements for each of the 10 vowels are illustrated in Figure 2.2, separated by gender. Labelled arrows indicate formant movement through the vowel space. The blunt end of each arrow marks the average onset of the labelled vowel, while the tip of the arrowhead marks the average offset.

2.3.2.1 The Presence of Dynamic Formant Movement

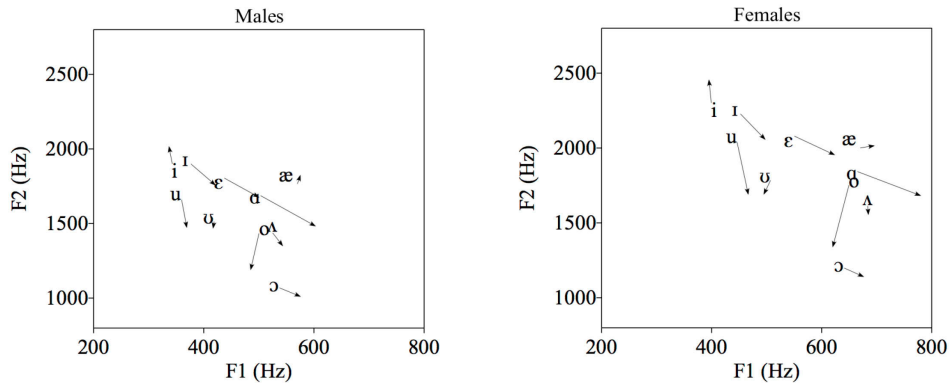


Figure 2.2: Vowel plots for the average onset and offset of each vowel. Data from males are shown in the first panel, data from females in the second. Blunt ends of the arrows indicate 20% of the total vowel duration (onsets) and arrowheads indicate 80% of total vowel duration (offsets).

As seen in Figure 2.2, most of the vowels move dynamically through the vowel space. The dynamic formant movement visually evident in the onsets and offsets is also supported by the statistical analyses. Table 2.3 shows the results for the t-tests and LMER models; all coefficients for the t-tests and LMER models can be found in the Appendix (Table A.5 and Table A.6).

The results of the difference analyses (t-tests) show that, with the exception of /æ/ (which does not exhibit any statistically significant dynamic formant movement in either gender), every vowel exhibits some statistically significant movement in at least one dimension (F1 or F2). This is evident in both the vowel plot (Figure 2.2) and regression coefficients (Table 2.3).

Overall, most of the vowels in the subset of irregular English verbs from the Buckeye Corpus exhibit dynamic formant movement in at least one formant dimension. Nine out of the ten vowels display movement in the F1 vowel space, and seven out of the ten vowels display movement in the F2 vowel space (with 7 vowels exhibiting movement in both formant dimensions). This dynamic formant movement is robust in both the descriptive vowel plot analysis and the statistical analyses (t-tests and linear mixed-effects regression).

Table 2.3: Summary of statistical analyses for differences in F1 and F2 onsets/offsets. The left side shows the significance values from the analysis on significant difference (t-tests on males, females, and combined genders). The right side shows the results from the linear mixed-effects regression analysis (controlled for gender). Shading indicates non-significance.

Vowel	significant difference (t-test) (uncontrolled for context)						linear mixed-effects regression (statistically controlled for context)	
	males		females		combined genders		statistically controlled for gender	
	F1 onset/offset difference	F2 onset/offset difference	F1 onset/offset difference	F2 onset/offset difference	F1 onset/offset difference	F2 onset/offset difference	F1 onset/offset difference	F2 onset/offset difference
/i/	p = 0.13	p < 0.01	p = 0.43	p < 0.01	p = 0.16	p < 0.01	t = -5.30	t = 15.98
/ɪ/	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	t = 8.53	t = -11.89
/e/	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	t = 16.04	t = -14.14
/æ/	p = 0.87	p = 0.35	p = 0.29	p = 0.82	p = 0.48	p = 0.45	t = 0.16	t = -0.33
/ɛ/	p = 0.08	p < 0.01	p = 0.93	p < 0.01	p = 0.23	p < 0.01	t = 1.90	t = -7.93
/u/	p = 0.19	p < 0.01	p = 0.16	p < 0.01	p = 0.10	p < 0.01	t = 2.73	t = -14.19
/o/	p = 0.87	p = 0.06	p = 0.52	p < 0.01	p = 0.57	p < 0.01	t = -0.55	t = -5.03
/ɔ/	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	t = -5.90	t = -11.47
/ɒ/	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	p = 0.18	p = 0.15	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	t = 5.40	t = -6.52
/ɑ/	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	p < 0.01	t = 28.84	t = -28.89

2.3.2.2 The Direction of Dynamic Formant Movement

In addition to the difference between onset and offset, the direction of movement shown in the vowel plots is also of interest. Statistical analysis shows that the amount of movement differs between genders for some vowels (measured as the Euclidian distance between onset and offset for each formant; see Table 2.4), but the patterns of direction are similar (as illustrated in Figure 2.3). Thus, the results that follow are from analyses with the genders combined.

It is also noted that the patterns observed here are particular to the data at hand, specifically regarding the dialect of the speakers. The descriptions below are intended to give an overview of the observational trajectories for this particular set of central Ohioan vowels. How the formant patterns described below compare to the formant patterns observed in other North American dialects (especially the high back vowels) is addressed in the subsequent Discussion section.

Table 2.4: Euclidean distance estimates and coefficients from tests of significant differences (t-tests) in formant movement between males and females; boldface indicates non-significance.

Vowel	F1			F2		
	est. Euclidian distance for males	est. Euclidian distance for females	<i>p</i> -value for gender differences in amount of movement	est. Euclidian distance for males	est. Euclidian distance for females	<i>p</i> value for gender differences in amount of movement
/i/	118.5406	163.6485	0.63	427.9936	591.1031	< 0.01
/ɪ/	68.7624	99.3933	0.88	294.0575	335.1692	0.01
/e/	69.8361	99.6508	0.13	229.7997	270.1119	0.84
/æ/	149.0723	146.3191	0.52	261.4749	241.8436	0.46
/ʌ/	130.3040	187.1380	0.03	210.9727	301.9798	0.06
/u/	89.6379	125.1657	0.12	237.1169	336.1949	< 0.01
/ʊ/	51.5258	97.4717	0.47	132.2941	185.2130	< 0.01
/o/	94.6212	133.1375	< 0.01	297.0597	363.3115	< 0.01
/ɔ/	116.3860	143.9893	0.85	515.7780	664.9841	0.97
/ɑ/	124.2274	198.1164	0.02	137.1151	160.9024	< 0.01

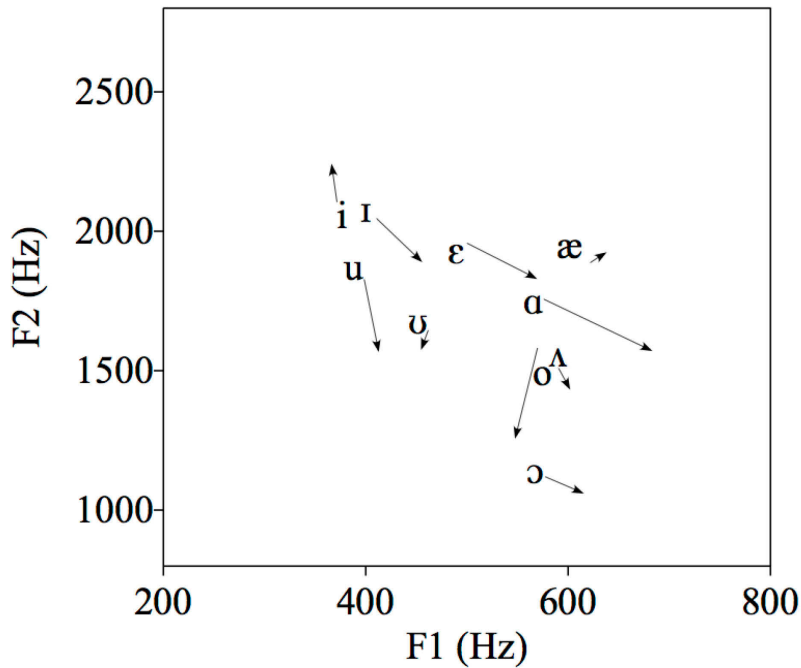


Figure 2.3: Vowel plots for the average onset and offset of each vowel across speakers. Blunt ends of the arrows indicate 20% of the total vowel duration (onsets) and arrowheads indicate 80% of total vowel duration (offsets).

Since /æ/ did not show any statistically significant movement (Table 2.3), it was not analyzed for patterns in directional movement. The remaining nine

vowels were analyzed for significant F1 and F2 directional patterns between their onsets and offsets. The vowel plots, t-tests, and LMER models agreed that five of the nine vowels (/ɪ /, /ɛ /, /u/, /ɔ /, /ɑ/) exhibit significant movement towards the lower region of the vowel space (indicating a downwards movement in height), as seen in their higher F1 offset values relative to their lower F1 onset values (with the exception of /u/, which had significant movement according to the LMER model but not the t-test). On the other hand, /i/ and /o/ exhibit F1 movement towards the higher region of the vowel space (indicating the tongue moving upwards in height). /o/'s negative F1 movement is evident both on the vowel plot and in the statistical analyses. Though visually present on the vowel plot, /i/'s decrease in the first formant is significant only when context is statistically controlled for (i.e., in the LMER model, but not in the difference test). The two remaining vowels /ʌ / and /ʊ/ do not exhibit any significant F1 movement in either statistical analysis, though F1 movement is visually present on the vowel plot.

Eight of the nine vowels also showed significant movement towards the back area of the vowel space (indicating a decrease in tongue advancement), as evident in their lower F2 offset values relative to their higher F2 onset values. As with the differences in the onset/offset of the vowels' first formant, arrows in the vowel plot (see Figure 2.3) and statistical analyses illustrate F2 movement to the back of the vowel space. The front vowel /i/, however, exhibits the opposite F2 movement. /i/'s higher F2 offset values relative to its lower F2 onset values indicate more of a movement towards the front vowel space area. A summary of each vowel's F1 and F2 movements is given in Table 2.5 below, and each vowel's VISCS-like movement is addressed in the Discussion.

Table 2.5: Summary of vowel F1 and F2 movement. An ‘X’ indicates the same statistical significance for both the difference tests on data from all genders and linear mixed-effect model.

Vowel	F1 movement (tongue height)			F2 movement (tongue advancement)			VISC-like movement
	Positive (lower)	Negative (higher)	No Significant Movement	Positive (more front)	Negative (more back)	No Significant Movement	
/i/		LMER ONLY		X			Iota
/ɪ/	X				X		Alpha/ Schwa
/e/	X				X		Alpha
/æ/			X			X	none
/ɛ/			X		X		Alpha (trending)
/u/	X				X		Upsilon
/ʊ/			X		X		Upsilon
/o/		X			X		Upsilon
/ɔ/	X				X		Alpha
/ɑ/	X				X		Alpha

2.3.3 Discriminating Dynamic Formant Movement

The outcomes of the linear discriminant analysis are illustrated in Table 2.6. The outcomes are given for two iterations of the same discriminant analyses: once for males only, and once for females only. The baseline model is composed of a single F1 and F2 measurement (in addition to the f0 and duration components). The percentages shown for the baseline models indicate how well the models perform at identifying the vowels. The outcomes for the other three models are displayed in terms of percentages that indicate the contribution of a particular model when compared to the baseline F1 onset+F2 onset model. A positive (+) percentage indicates that a particular model performs better than the baseline model by x%. A negative (-) percentage indicates that a particular model performs worse than the baseline model by x%. All models, including the baseline

model, include f0 and duration components as well. Each combination of F1 and F2 onsets, offsets, slope, and direction that are of interest are shown.

Table 2.6: Results of the discriminant analysis: amount of improvement compared to a single F1 and F2 measurement. In addition to the formant measures listed, all models also include f0 and duration components.

Model	Males only	Females only
(baseline model) pitch + duration + F1 onset + F2 onset	50.06%	51.64%
pitch + duration + F1 onset + F2 onset + F1 offset + F2 offset	7.08%	6.39%
pitch + duration + F1 onset + F2 onset + slope	0.05%	-0.05%
pitch + duration + F1 onset + F2 onset + direction	-40.19%	-40.41%

Regardless of gender, a model of dynamic vowel movement consisting of formant onsets and offsets (in addition to f0 and vowel duration) performed the best at discriminating vowels produced in spontaneous speech, with an accuracy ranging from 57.14 to 58.03%. When comparing the models between genders, the addition of slope to the baseline F1 onset + F2 onset model performed equally as well as the baseline model itself, with both models discriminating amongst vowels with accuracies ranging from 50.11 to 51.59%. A model containing direction performed considerably worse than all other models, with accuracy in vowel discrimination ranging from 9.87 to 11.23%. Out of the baseline, offset, slope, and directional models, the offset model performs the best at discriminating between vowels.

2.4 Discussion

Analyzing formant patterns in vowels from spontaneous speech presents specific challenges that arise due to the rapid nature of production and coarticulation with the surrounding phonetic context. The present study attempted

to control the surrounding phonetic context in part by removing the vowels' transitional periods and focusing only on the vowel's centre (between 20 and 80% of the vowel's total duration). Additionally, linear regression analyses were used to statistically control for the surrounding phonetic environment by comparing formant values to the arithmetic means of the phonetic context, with possible skewing in the distribution of context removed. However, these steps do not fully remove all effects exerted by the surrounding phonetic context. As such, results in this section are discussed with the acknowledgement that full context control was not achieved, but that there are nevertheless discernible patterns of dynamic formant movement. Notably, Hillenbrand (2013) emphasizes that coarticulation can confound dynamic formant patterns without obscuring them entirely.

2.4.1 Patterns of Formant Movement in Spontaneous Speech

Researchers have hypothesized that dynamic formant movement seen in citation speech will not be present in spontaneous speech due to hypo-articulatory and coarticulatory effects with the surrounding context (Strange et al., 1983; Strange and Jenkins, 2013). However, this study finds that, as seen in citation speech, vowels produced in spontaneous speech do not exhibit steady-states. The dynamic nature of spontaneously produced vowels is evident both in descriptive vowel plots and statistical tests of difference and linear mixed-effects regression modelling. The present analysis finds formant movement that is similar to that of Nearey's (2013) reanalysis of Nearey and Assmann (1986) data on vowels produced in citation speech with carefully controlled phonetic contexts. While the Nearey and Assmann (1986) analysis also used a similar method of controlling for phonetic context by disregarding the 24%-64% tail ends of vowels, the actual production of the vowels were also carefully controlled for context (with all vowels being produced in isolation). Since the production of vowels in spontaneous speech is not as carefully controlled as the citation speech vowels, comparisons between the present data and VISC seen in citation speech are limited.

Nonetheless, there are general similarities and differences between the present spontaneous speech data and citation speech data. The vowels in this study that display significant formant movement can be grouped into three different categories according to their combined F1xF2 movement. Five vowels with positive F1 movement and negative F2 movement, /ɪ /, /ɛ /, /ʌ /, /ɔ /, /ɑ /, can possibly be classified as exhibiting VISC-like patterns that Nearey (2013) has termed Alpha-movement. Alpha-movement is characterized by formant trajectories that move towards the low back corner of the vowel space (i.e., a slope with a negative F2 and positive F1 for high vowels, and a slope with a positive F2 and positive F1 for low vowels). Though the F1 movement in /ʌ / is not significant, the descriptive analysis shows the vowel moving towards the lower area of the vowel space (trending positive F1 movement). Nonetheless, /ɪ /, /ɛ /, /ɔ /, and /ɑ / best exemplify this type of movement, as seen in the directional tilt of their long trajectory tails, and the directional pointing of their arrowheads. However, it is possible that ɪ / is instead moving towards the centre rather than back area of the vowel space, exhibiting Schwa-like-movement rather than Alpha-like-movement. That is, the negative F2 movement of this vowel could be attributed to an effect of centralization rather than an intended back-edge target. An investigation of the vowel plots does not provide any obvious cues for distinguishing any centralization, or Schwa-like-movements from Alpha-like-movements.

However, the high front vowel /i/ can be classified as exhibiting a different type of movement all together. /i/ moves in the opposite direction of Alpha-movement, towards the high front corner of the vowel space, what Nearey (2013) classifies as Iota-movement. The Iota-like-movement in /i/ is evident by the vowel's long trajectory tail and stands out as the only vowel with positive F2 movement.

The remaining three vowels /u/, /ʊ/, /o/ exhibit movement towards the high back corner of the vowel space (though the F1 movement in /ʊ/ is not significant, the vowel plot shows a trend in movement towards the high area of

the vowel space). Movement towards this region of the vowel space is termed Upsilon-movement in Nearey (2013).

To summarize, according to Nearey (2013), there are three expected patterns of VISC movement that are relevant here:

- 1) /u/, /o/ exhibit Upsilon-movement
- 2) /ɪ /, /ɛ /, /æ/, /ʊ/ exhibit Alpha-movement
- 3) /i/, /ɑ/, /ʌ / are not identified as exhibiting any particular movement

Depending on where these vowels are located in the vowel space, Alpha-movement can be also interpreted as Schwa-movement, notably for /ɪ /.

Overall, the patterns of vowel movement found in the present study support the three expected patterns of VISC movement. Of the ten vowels analyzed in the present study, only four display patterns of movement that diverge from what is expected:

- 1) /i/ exhibits Iota-like-movement in the present study, compared to the expected insignificant movement
- 2) /æ/ does not exhibit any significant movement in the present study, compared to the expected Alpha-movement
- 3) /ʊ/ exhibits Upsilon-like-movement in the present study, compared to the expected Alpha-movement
- 4) /ɑ/ exhibits Alpha-like-movement in the present study, compared to the expectation of no movement

The difference in the movement pattern of /i/ found in the present data is based on the increase in the vowel's F2 from onset to offset. While the expectation for /i/ to exhibit insignificant movement is based on citation speech from Nearey and Assman (1986), many other studies have instead found increasing F2 movement, or Iota-like-movement, in citation speech data (Andruski and Nearey, 1992; Hillenbrand et al., 1995; Assmann and Katz, 2000; Hillenbrand et al., 2001; Nearey, 2013). This discrepancy may be partially attributable to a difference in phonetic context: the observations made by Nearey and Assmann (1986) were based on vowels produced in isolation. All of the

studies that instead found an increasing F2 pattern for /i/ (suggesting Iota-movement) focused on vowels produced between two consonants (i.e., in CVC contexts with initial /h, b, d, g, p, t, k/ consonants and final /b, d, g, p, t, k/ consonants). Moreover, research focused on the production aspect of vowel formants has found evidence for the modulation of formants, especially F2, when a vowel is placed in various phonetic environments (Summers, 1987; Sussman et al., 1991). Overall, the present study supports the F2 pattern of movement for /i/ found when the vowel is studied within a phonetic environment. My findings on dynamic formant movement using spontaneous speech data confirm the expectations from citation speech based on these studies.

For /ʊ/, the difference between Alpha-movement in citation speech and Upsilon-movement in the present study could be due to a difference in dialectal variation. As stated, the current data of spontaneous speech was gathered from speakers from Columbus, Ohio, a dialectal region notorious for back vowel fronting. The plot of /ʊ/ in the vowel space is much higher on the F2 axis, then, compared to /ʊ/ in vowel plots of other dialects (see Nearey, 2013, for evidence from Western Canadian, North Texan, and Western Michigan dialects). A decrease in F2 would indicate Upsilon-movement for /ʊ/ in the present study, while in other dialects (such as Western Canadian, North Texan, and Western Michigan) an increase in F2 would indicate Alpha-movement (and confusion with Schwa-movement). The dialectal fronting of /ʊ/ in the present study can account for the difference between the realized Upsilon-movement and expected Alpha-movement. That is, a decrease in F2 movement for /ʊ/ could instead be indicative of resolving vowel fronting, or decreasing the vowel's advancement to make it less dialectally fronted. A similar pattern is also seen with the other fronted vowel, /u/.

The most striking differences in spontaneous and citation speech formant patterns, however, come from the low vowels /æ/ and /ɑ/. It appears that the patterns of these two vowels found in the present study have been reversed given what is expected from citation speech data. /æ/ exhibits no movement in the present study when it is expected to exhibit significant Alpha-movement, and /ɑ/

exhibits significant Alpha-like-movement in the present study when it is expected to exhibit no movement. While the movement is not significant, the overall trajectory of /ɑ/ in studies on citation speech point towards the same low back corner trajectory, also seen in the Alpha-like-movement exhibited in the present study (Nearey and Assman, 1986; Hillenbrand et al., 1995; Assmann and Katz, 2000; Hillenbrand et al., 2001; Nearey, 2013). However, both the trajectory and lack of significant movement for /æ/ in the present study is surprising. It is possible that the confounds of the surrounding phonetic context are overriding any dynamic formant movement for /æ/ in the present study. It is also possible that the data for /æ/ lacks statistical power, since the vowel is by far the least frequently occurring vowel in the data set (with 58 tokens out of 6,028; a table of vowel frequency is listed in the Appendix Table A.7).

Overall, the vowels in the present spontaneous speech study exhibit more centralization (seen in the plotting of the vowels in the vowel space) and Schwa-movement (exhibited by three of ten vowels) compared to vowels in studies on citation speech. Several proposed theories of spontaneous speech account for such instances of vowel centralization, or reduction, such as articulatory undershoot (Lindblom, 1963) and the Dynamic Dispersion Hypothesis (Strange and Jenkins, 2013). These theories would, for example, predict that speakers will use less jaw, lip, and tongue movement, all of which would contribute to lowering/decreasing the height of vowel articulation and articulating vowels in the more central area of tongue advancement. This gradual decrease is the basis for Strange et al. (1983) predicting that spontaneous vowels will not exhibit patterns of movement that are similar to that of citation speech vowels. This hypothesis is partially supported by the current data when considering the overall effect of vowel space centralization. However, even though vowels produced in spontaneous speech use a smaller and more central area of the vowel space, they still, for the most part (with the exception of four vowel patterns, discussed above), mirror the formant patterns and/or trajectories found in citation speech. Spontaneous vowels do not exhibit insignificant minute changes in formant frequencies, but rather move dynamically through the limited vowel space.

2.4.2 Onset+Offset+Pitch+Duration Model of Formant Movement

The present study's models of VISC in spontaneous speech support the findings of perception research and studies on citation speech. There is a slight superiority for a combined onset+offset+pitch+duration model in capturing the dynamic spectral properties of vowels in conversational English compared to a model of a single F1xF2 measurement. These results are in line with both Hillenbrand et al.'s (2001) research on citation vowels and other studies comparing the different approaches to VISC analysis (such as Morrison and Nearey 2007; Morrison, 2013). It appears that as with citation speech, spontaneously produced vowels are best predicted by their onsets and offsets as they move through the vowel space. The general patterns of amount and direction of formant movement (slope and directional models) are no better at statistically discriminating amongst spontaneous vowels than a single formant measure. Where a vowel explicitly begins and ends in the vowel space is more informative of its identity than the vowel's less specific characteristics of slope and direction of movement.

2.4.3 Future Research

In future studies on spontaneous speech data, it will be important to establish a better means of controlling for the phonetic context. Nearey (2010, 2013) has postulated a theoretical basis for controlling for coarticulation effects when analyzing patterns of dynamic formant movement. His application of mitigating context effects in citation speech can further be adapted into a statistical means of controlling for coarticulation in spontaneous speech (such as in Broad and Clermont, 2014). It is also possible to select a subset of contexts from which to glean vowel data, in order to minimize the effects of the surrounding phonetic environment. For instance, more context-neutral occurrences of vowel productions in spontaneous speech can be selected as a means of limiting coarticulatory influence.

The issue of vowel centralization, however, is less problematic than the issue of coarticulatory influence. The results in the present study indicate that vowels produced in a reduced, centralized form exhibit dynamic formant movement. Though vowel space centralization decreases the range of formant movement, it is not hindering the observation of formant trajectories.

A final future direction of research investigating dynamic formant movement in spontaneous speech is to continue to incorporate data from spontaneous speech production and perception into models of VISC. This can be achieved only by investigating the generalizability of VISC in other speech genres, which would require directly addressing the issues of coarticulation and vowel centralization.

2.5 Conclusion

The present study investigated the existence of dynamic formant movement in 10 monophthongal vowels produced in casual everyday conversations. This analysis of dynamic formant movement is unique in that it is performed on data from spontaneous speech. In investigating the acoustic detail of vowels in the highly variably spontaneous speech context, there were challenges of vowel centralization and coarticulatory effects from the surrounding phonetic environment. While vowels were not controlled for the context in which they were produced, disregarding the tail ends of the vowels and statistical methods attempted to control the effect of gestural overlap from the surrounding phonetic environment. Though these means of control are not complete, they nevertheless allowed for a descriptive analysis of dynamic formant movement and a general comparison with VISC data in citation speech.

With regard to the reservations expressed by Strange and colleagues (1989, 2013) on the investigation of dynamic formant movement in spontaneous speech, the present study finds that these concerns are warranted, but not insurmountable. Even though there is vowel reduction and centralization, as well as context skewing and influences from the phonetic environment, patterns of

dynamic formant movement may still be discernible in spontaneously produced vowels. Most of the dynamic patterns observed in the present study are reminiscent of the VISC expectations outlined by Nearey (2013). However, not all of the patterns are exhibited, and some of the observed patterns are present to a lesser degree than their VISC counterparts. Nevertheless, this study is a step in the investigation of dynamic spectral properties of vowels in spontaneous speech.

The present study finds a slight superiority of a dual-target model of dynamic formant movement in discerning between spontaneous speech vowels. An onset+offset+duration+pitch model of formant trajectories outperforms comparable models based on formant trajectories' slopes and direction of movement. These results are in line with previous findings from VISC data in citation speech (Nearey and Assmann, 1986; Hillenbrand et al., 2001; Morrison and Nearey, 2007; Morrison, 2013). These findings are promising for future research on dynamic formant movement in spontaneous speech.

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Chapter 3:

Morphological Influence of Vowel Dispersion and Dynamic Formant Movement

3.1 Introduction

One of the most interesting characteristics of spontaneous speech is the amount of variability present in the acoustic signal. Not only are words produced with segmental variation, but the phones themselves are produced with acoustic differences in their acoustic details (see Dilts, 2013, for a discussion). It is assumed that such differences in the acoustic signal are driven by the linguistic input, but the details of this input and its effect on acoustic variation remain unclear.

Studies on spontaneous speech production often focus on acoustic detail, and how it is predictively modulated by linguistic properties (examples of such studies are discussed below). The current chapter defines ‘linguistic property’ as any linguistic parameter that is variable. For example, word frequency is a linguistic parameter that varies by the frequency of individual lexical items. Linguistic properties, while necessarily variable, are not necessarily continuous or highly gradient. For example, word frequency is an example of a linguistic

property that varies continuously; morphology is a linguistic property that varies discretely. The morphological possibilities in a language are finite. However, for a given phonological representation, there may be multiple morphological meanings. For example, the phoneme sequence /ʌ n/ refers to more than one morphological meaning, such as a 1st person present tense verb (“I/we run”), a 2nd person present tense verb (“you/you all run”), a 3rd person plural present tense verb (“they run”), and a noun (“a run”). There exists, then, differences in the morphological linguistic property of the single word /ʌ n/.

This study investigates how linguistic properties affect the production of vowel formants’ acoustic detail in spontaneous speech. In particular, the current chapter investigates the role of morphology in the amount of dispersion a vowel displays from the centre of the vowel space, how far a formant deviates from the vowel onset and offset, and the realization of vowel formant movement. The analyses here focus on monosyllabic irregular English verbs that vary between their past and present tense forms by a single vowel segment (e.g., as in /ʌ n/ and /ʌ æn/). This subset of verbs is unique because the morphological linguistic property of the verbs (i.e., whether they are in the past or present tense) is signalled by a change within a single phoneme. Without the vowel, the morphology of a verb in this subset is unknown (e.g., /ʌ _n/ signifies neither the past nor the present tense). The morphological information for this subset of verbs, then, is wholly contained within the vowel (e.g., it is /æ/ that signifies the past tense in /ʌ æn/). However, a vowel (such as /æ/) itself can signify both the past tense (as in the word /ʌ æn/) and the present tense (as in the word /hæp/). It may be useful, then, to compare the acoustic detail of a vowel when it alternates between the past and present tenses.

In addition to investigating the role of morphology in the realization of acoustic detail, the current chapter also analyzes the role of the linguistic paradigm (see below for a discussion on evidential support for the linguistic paradigm). ‘Linguistic paradigm’ refers to a set of patterns that a particular group of words follows between different morphological forms. For example, the past tense of irregular English verbs can be signalled by a variety of vowel patterns (or

paradigms), such as /u/ (as in ‘blew’), /æ/ (as in ‘ran’), and /ɪ / (as in ‘bit’). The linguistic paradigm for these irregular past tense English verbs is the collection of patterns /u/, /æ/, and /ɪ /. Several words may belong to one paradigm (such as ‘flew,’ ‘blew,’ ‘grew’ and ‘threw’ for the /u/ pattern), and yet vary in terms of other linguistic properties (‘flew,’ ‘blew,’ ‘grew’ and ‘threw’, for example, all have different word frequencies). Whereas any word can share a linguistic property (any word, for example, can have a word frequency; or, most verbs can have a past or present tense), linguistic paradigms are defined patterns that are specific to a particular group of words.

What follows is a brief discussion of evidence from previous research about the influence of linguistic properties and linguistic paradigms on the production of acoustic detail. Several theories about the role of linguistic properties and paradigms in acoustic detail production have been formulated based on this evidence. These theories are also discussed below in order to provide the theoretical backdrop for the hypotheses tested by the current chapter.

3.1.1 Evidence from Studies on Linguistic Properties and Acoustic Detail

The hypothesis that linguistic properties influence phonetic detail has strong support in the literature, seen in a range of linguistic properties and dimensions of phonetic detail. For example, many studies have demonstrated an effect of word frequency on word and/or segmental duration (Jurafsky et al., 1998, 2001; van Son et al., 2004; Aylett and Turk, 2004; Pluymaekers et al., 2005, 2006; Gahl 2008; Dilts et al., 2011; Schuppler et al., 2011; Tily and Kuperman, 2012; Pate and Goldwater, 2015; cf. Warner and Tucker, 2011). These studies have found that when a word has a high frequency (i.e., is encountered more often; has a low probabilistic uncertainty), it is produced with a shorter duration; and when a word has a lower frequency (i.e., is encountered less often; has a high probabilistic uncertainty), it is produced with a longer duration. That is, the linguistic property of word frequency relates inversely to the acoustic detail of duration. Aylett and Turk (2006) found that word frequency has an influence on vowel formant structure in addition to vowel duration. Their study showed that at

the lower end of the frequency continuum, vowels are produced with formant structures that indicate a more peripheral vowel space; and on the higher end of the frequency continuum, vowels are produced with formant structures that correspond to more vowel centralization.

Studies have demonstrated that other linguistic properties also affect vowel formants. Both Munson and Solomon (2004) and Gahl et al. (2012), for instance, have investigated the influence of phonological neighbourhood density on vowel formant frequencies. For words in isolation, Munson and Solomon found that, overall, denser phonological neighbourhoods (which have a high probabilistic uncertainty) correspond to larger vowel spaces. However, Gahl et al. found the opposite pattern for words produced in spontaneous speech.

The linguistic properties of word frequency and phonological neighbourhood density also jointly affect the probabilistic uncertainty of a word. For example, words that appear frequently and have sparser neighbourhood densities have a low probabilistic uncertainty, and are thus linguistically 'easy' words. Wright (2004) investigated how these factors influence the amount of dispersion that vowels display from the centre of the vowel space in isolated words. He found that high amounts of dispersion (producing vowels more on the periphery of the vowel space) correlate with linguistically 'easy' words compared to 'hard' words. These findings are similar to that of Munson and Solomon (2004) for words produced in isolation but are again the opposite of Gahl et al.'s (2012) findings on words produced in spontaneous speech.

Finally, in a paper on the predictability of reduction in function words, Bell et al. (2003) used discourse factors as linguistic properties (such as disfluencies and contextual probabilities) to analyze the phonetic variation in segmental realization (i.e., whether a segment was fully produced, or whether it was deleted relative to the word's canonical form). This study found that semantic and syntactic context can also influence the phonetic realization of spontaneously produced function words: function words are less segmentally reduced when they occur in more probabilistically uncertain contexts.

Overall, these studies illustrate that more probabilistic uncertainty (as measured by a particular linguistic property) occurs with more enhanced acoustic detail. Though each study focuses on different theoretical motivations for investigating this correlation (to be discussed below), they all nevertheless provide strong support for the relationship between linguistic processes and speech production. The production of acoustic detail does not happen in a vacuum, devoid of meta-phonetic influence. Acoustic variation, instead, is the product of a relationship between linguistic properties and the speech production system.

3.1.2 Evidence from Studies on Linguistic Paradigms and Acoustic Detail

As with linguistic properties, the influence of linguistic paradigms on acoustic detail is also well instantiated in previous research. Though linguistic paradigms may seem similar to linguistic properties (this point is contended later in the Discussion of the present chapter's experimental results), they have historically been treated as separate linguistic influences in the production of speech. Bybee and Slobin (1982) were among the first to recognize the effect of linguistic paradigm on speech production. The researchers termed the paradigmatic patterns 'schemas' to highlight the independence of a word's paradigmatic pattern from its linguistic properties such as word frequency. Schemas are statements that determine how the past tense form of a word is derived from its lemma. For example, words metastasize the final consonant to end in a particular phonetic natural class (e.g., dental) and additionally undergo a vowel alternation, as in *bring/brought*.

Subsequent research has expanded upon the idea of a schema to include measurable means of defining linguistic paradigms, often via pattern frequency. There are various means of quantifying pattern frequency: one method is to calculate pattern frequency as a ratio of one form to another (Kuperman et al., 2007; Hanique et al., 2010; Hanique and Ernestus, 2011; Schuppler et al., 2012); another method involves calculating paradigmatic entropy (Cohen, 2014). Regardless of how the pattern frequency was measured, these studies found strong

support for the influence of linguistic paradigm on acoustic detail. Words and segments in more frequent paradigmatic patterns tend to be produced with longer durations and less segmental deletion. Stronger linguistic paradigmatic support (low uncertainty) correlates with phonetic enhancement. Because the patterns between linguistic paradigms and acoustic details (low uncertainty, more enhancement) are the opposite of the patterns between linguistic properties and acoustic details (more uncertainty, more enhancement), linguistic paradigms and properties are thought to be separate influences on acoustic detail.

Instead of pattern frequency, Stemberger (2004) used gang size to quantitatively investigate linguistic paradigms. Gang size allows one to differentiate between patterns with high densities and patterns with lower densities (i.e., more words/segments belong to one pattern compared to another). Stemberger found that larger gang sizes correlate with fewer speech errors; or, as with the studies on pattern frequency, stronger linguistic paradigmatic support correlates with phonetic enhancement.

While pattern frequency and gang size are based on linguistic probabilities, a final means of measuring linguistic paradigmatic support is based on Naive Discriminative Learning (NDL; see Baayen et al., 2011). NDL metrics indicate how strongly particular cues (such as the phones in a word) are associated with particular outcomes (such as morphology, or tense). According to Tucker et al. (in preparation), phones that are more strongly associated with one morphological tense over another are better morphological cues, which they refer to as having a strong cue-to-tense activation level. Stronger cue strength is indicated by a stronger NDL measure, which represents more linguistic paradigmatic support.

For example, as described above, in the subset of monosyllabic irregular English verbs, the vowel /æ/ can signify both the past tense (as in the word /ɪ æn/) and the present tense (as in the word /hæŋ/). In NDL terms, /æ/ is a cue to both the past and present tense. To calculate the paradigmatic strength of /æ/, NDL metrics determine how robustly the cue /æ/ signifies one of the tenses. In this small example, /æ/ occurs equally in the past and present tense; thus, it is not a good

morphological cue. This cue would receive a low NDL measure to indicate its weak cue-to-tense activation level, and is considered to offer minimal paradigmatic support (though the current example illustrates NDL measures in terms of uniphone cues, Tucker et al., calculate NDL measures in terms of diphone cues).

NDL measures of paradigmatic support are different from more traditional measures of paradigmatic support, such as gang size (Stemberger, 2004) and pattern frequency (Kuperman et al., 2007; Hanique et al., 2010; Hanique and Ernestus, 2011; Schuppler et al., 2012). The main difference is that NDL is a learning network that facilitates associations between form and meaning through the learning of statistical patterns. Rather than dissociate the speaker from the listener, NDL assumes that they are one in the same: a learner of the acoustic nuances in speech. This distinction is important to make because it assumes that productions are made based on prior learning of associations between acoustic form and meaning rather than the ease of perception or production (cf. Lindblom, 1990; Aylett and Turk, 2004). That is, the speaker is not explicitly tailoring their speech productions to suit either their or the listener's needs, but rather guided by a network of implicit associations learned over the course of their life. The variation in acoustic detail, then, is a product of this network of learned associations, rather than a conscious speaker control of acoustic detail.

In the NDL framework, learning cue-to-tense associations can be either positive (activation) or negative (unlearning). "Positive" learning accounts for the frequency of a particular vowel occurring in a particular pattern. "Negative" learning penalizes occurrences of the same vowel occurring in a different pattern. Following the above example of /æ/, the cue-to-past tense activation level of /æ/ would include positive weights for positive learning (such as past tense /ɪ æn/), and negative weights for negative learning (such as present tense /hɪæ/). This penalization for /æ/ occurring in both the past and present tense is unique to the NDL metric of paradigmatic support. The amount of paradigmatic support in NDL cue-to-tense activation levels, then, is more precise in that it evaluates not

only the likelihood of a vowel's occurrence with a particular pattern, but also the likelihood of that vowel occurring with a different pattern.

Tucker et al. (in preparation) measured cue-to-tense association strengths and found that stronger NDL tense activation measures correlate with longer vowel durations in monosyllabic irregular English verbs (examples of NDL scores are given in the Appendix Table A.8 and Table A.9). That is, a vowel with a high NDL cue strength (more paradigmatic support) will have a longer duration (phonetic enhancement) than a vowel with a lower NDL cue strength. As with the other paradigms discussed previously, stronger linguistic paradigmatic support in NDL correlates with phonetic enhancement.

While the influence of linguistic paradigms on acoustic detail in spontaneous speech is less studied than the influence of linguistic properties, the results from linguistic paradigm studies are well-established. Regardless of how linguistic paradigm is measured or defined, research shows that paradigmatic support strongly correlates with phonetic detail: more instantiated patterns are often produced with more enhanced phonetic detail.

3.1.3 Hypotheses of Linguistic Properties, Linguistic Paradigms, and Acoustic Detail

Several hypotheses have been put forth to describe the nature of the relationship between linguistic properties, linguistic paradigms, and acoustic variation. Two of the most applicable theories to the current chapter are the Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis, and the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis.

The Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis put forth by Aylett and Turk (2004, 2006) accounts for the relationship between linguistic properties and acoustic detail. This hypothesis stems from Information Theory (Shannon, 1948; Pierce, 2012), which penalizes signal redundancy. For Aylett and Turk, signal redundancy occurs when the signal (or speech utterance) contains both acoustic redundancy and linguistic redundancy. The Hypothesis holds that speech signals

are less likely to contain double-redundancy (i.e., both acoustic redundancy and linguistic redundancy), and instead are more likely to have single-redundancy (i.e., either acoustic redundancy only, or linguistic redundancy only).

Acoustic details and linguistic properties are considered ‘redundant’ at extreme values. For measures of acoustic detail, extreme measurable values tend to correspond to acoustic salience (e.g., larger durational values, larger formant distances from the centre of the vowel space). For linguistic properties, however, the literature is divided on how the scale is defined (Gahl et al., 2012). This is due to a division in theoretical perspectives of speech production: one hypothesis is that speech production is listener-driven while another holds that it is speaker-driven. If speech production is listener-driven, extreme values on the linguistic property scale would correspond to parameters that make comprehension less confusing for the listener, or what Wright (2004) terms ‘easy’ words (e.g., are more frequent, have fewer phonological competitors). On the other hand, if production is speaker-driven, extreme values would correspond with parameters that make speech easier to produce for the speaker, or that ease articulation (e.g., are produced frequently and have more phonological neighbours that are similar in their articulations).

Both approaches have support in the literature, for example, by examining neighbourhood density using the Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis. According to the listener-driven model of speech production, redundancy would occur where words are easier to comprehend - in more *sparse* phonological neighbourhoods, as there are fewer lexical competitors. The Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis would predict, then, that sparse phonological neighbourhoods (linguistic redundancy) would correspond to shorter vowels and more centralized dispersions (no acoustic redundancy), which is supported in Munson and Solomon (2004, as described above). However, according to the speaker-driven model of speech production, redundancy would occur where words are easier to articulate - in more *dense* phonological neighbourhoods, as similar articulations are more frequent (i.e., more neighbours). Here the Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis would predict that dense phonological

neighbourhoods (linguistic redundancy) would correlate with shorter vowels and more centralized dispersions (no acoustic redundancy), which is supported in Gahl et al. (2012, also described above).

Thus, the speech production literature has yet to define redundancy for linguistic properties, or what extreme values mean. It could be the case (as seen in the present chapter) that the scale is dependent upon whether one takes a listener- or speaker-driven approach.

Research on linguistic paradigms shows that stronger linguistic paradigmatic support correlates with phonetic enhancement; in fact, this relationship is independent of the relationship between linguistic properties and phonetic detail. While the Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis describes the probabilistic relationship between uncertainty in linguistic properties ('redundancy') and acoustic detail, the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis also includes linguistic paradigms (Kuperman et al., 2007)

The Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis holds that while both linguistic properties and linguistic paradigms influence the production of acoustic detail, paradigmatic enhancement supersedes any influence of linguistic properties. The past tense irregular English verbs best exemplifies this. Recall that /u/ and /æ/ are possible paradigmatic vowel patterns to signal the past tense in irregular verbs, such as in *grew* and *ran*. Under a listener-driven assumption, the Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis would predict that the word with the most redundancy (i.e., least uncertainty, perhaps due to high lexical frequency) would be produced with less acoustic redundancy (i.e., it would be acoustically reduced, perhaps with a shorter vowel duration). *Ran* is more frequent than *grew*, so the Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis would predict /æ/ in *ran* to have a shorter duration than /u/ in *grew* (phonetically inherent vowel durations aside).

However, the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis predicts that paradigm effects supersede linguistic property effects, and words with more paradigmatic support would be acoustically enhanced (e.g., would have longer vowel durations). If /æ/ has more paradigmatic support than /u/ (i.e., /æ/ is more strongly associated with the past tense than /u/), the Paradigmatic Signal

Enhancement Hypothesis would predict /æ/ in *ran* to have a longer duration than /u/ in *grew*. Thus, under the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis, it is possible to have a high frequency word (*ran*) produced with a longer vowel duration than a lower frequency word (*grew*), contrary to the predictions of the Smooth Signal Redundancy hypothesis. The current chapter addresses these two hypotheses to explore the implications of paradigmatic strength superseding linguistic properties in the Discussion.

Like the Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis, the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis could be motivated by either a speaker- or listener-driven approach to speech production. The correlation between strong paradigmatic support and an acoustic enhancement could be beneficial for the listener: adding acoustic salience for well-entrenched paradigms. The correlation could also be beneficial for the speaker: more frequent or well-entrenched paradigms make them easier to articulate, resulting in phonetic enhancement. A listener-driven motivation of the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis is tested in Chapter 4 of this dissertation.

3.1.4 The Current Analyses: Organizing Principles and Preliminary

Predictions

The current chapter analyzes linguistic properties and paradigms using four acoustic measures (amount of vowel movement, formant deviance from vowel onset and offset, and amount of vowel dispersion). The linguistic property analyzed here is that of morphological tense: whether an irregular English verb is in the past or present tense. The measure of paradigmatic support analyzed here is the same employed by Tucker et al. (in preparation): NDL cue-to-tense activation strength. A previous study on more traditional measures of paradigmatic support, such as gang size, did not find a significant correlation between acoustic variation and the irregular monosyllabic English verbs at hand (Sims et al., 2010). As such, NDL, a different measure of paradigmatic support, is evaluated here.

Morphological tense and NDL paradigmatic support are analyzed in a series of four statistical analyses. As a series, these four analyses are designed to test the Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis and the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis on four different, but related, vowel formant measures. The first analysis investigates the effect of tense and NDL on vowel dispersion. The second and third analyses investigate the effects of tense and NDL on the amount of formant deviance from the vowel onset and offset. The final analysis investigates the effects of tense and NDL on the amount of non-linear formant movement.

The analyses in the current study test the following hypotheses: For spontaneous speech data, the acoustic detail measured (amount of vowel dispersion from the centre of the vowel space and amount of formant deviation and movement) will be modulated by linguistic properties (morphology, word frequency and neighbourhood density) and paradigmatic support (NDL cue association strengths) according to both the Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis and the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis. The Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis predicts there to be more phonetic enhancement (greater amounts of vowel dispersion and formant deviation and movement) when there is uncertainty in linguistic properties, such as in words with low frequencies.

In the current chapter, this hypothesis is extended to morphological tense. The more uncertain morphological form of an English verb is the form marked for tense, which is the past tense form of the verb (Bybee and Slobin, 1982). In the current set of irregular monosyllabic English verbs, the tense of the verb is determined by the vowel. ***Thus, it is predicted that the past tense form of the verb (the more morphologically uncertain form) will correspond to greater amounts of vowel dispersion, formant movement and deviation***

The Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis predicts there to be more phonetic enhancement (greater amounts of vowel dispersion and formant deviation and movement) when a word has stronger paradigmatic support. According to the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis (Kuperman et al., 2007), paradigmatic support is measured in terms of probability, or, as an example

for the current data, the likelihood of a vowel to appear in either the past tense (notably: not the joint probability of a vowel occurring in the past and present tense).

In the current chapter, the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis is extended to encompass a new measure of paradigmatic support: NDL cue-to-tense activation levels. NDL metrics expand upon the Kuperman et al. measure of paradigmatic support by adding the probability of a vowel also occurring with the other tense (or, the joint probability of a vowel occurring in the past and present tense). *Thus, it is predicted that stronger NDL cue association strengths will correlate with greater amounts of vowel dispersion, formant movement and deviation.* These predictions are tentative will serve primarily to organize discussion.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Items

The current analyses focus on 74 monosyllabic irregular English verbs in the Buckeye Corpus of Conversational English (henceforth, Buckeye Corpus; Pitt et al., 2007). This subset of English words consists of irregular verbs that differ between their present and past tense forms on a single vowel alone (for example, *sing/sang*). However, verbs that contain the addition of a phonological segment, such as “weep/wept” and verbs that are suppletive, such as “go/went,” were not included in the irregular verbs subset. The vowels from each instance of words in the irregular verbs subset were extracted from the Buckeye Corpus, yielding 6,028 tokens of 10 vowel types: /i/, /ɪ /, /ɛ /, /æ/, /ʌ /, /u/, /ʊ/, /o/, /ɔ /, and /ɑ/. Though acoustic measures were gathered for each of the vowel tokens (as outlined below), the analyses described in this chapter are limited to the 5,718 vowel tokens that contained measures for all the lexical and phonetic predictors under investigation (see the Appendix Table A.7 and Table A.9 for more information about these vowels, including a simple wordlist, the lexical frequency

of the words they belong to, vowel frequency, and their frequency of occurrence with the past and present tense).

3.2.2 Acoustic Measurements

Frequency measurements of the first and second formant (henceforth, F1 and F2, respectively) are the acoustic characteristics under investigation in the series of analyses. To gather formant data, spectral F1 and F2 contours were marked and hand-corrected using the FormantMeasurer program (Morrison and Nearey, 2011). The program yielded continuous F1 and F2 Hertz measurements at increments of 2ms over the entire length of the vowel duration.

These formant measurements were limited to those between 20% and 80% of each vowel's total duration. Discarding the first and last 20% of a vowel's duration helps to mitigate the effect of the surrounding phonetic environment on the formant data. For the linear analyses of vowel dispersion and formant movement, a sample measurement was taken at each 10% increment of the vowels' total duration from 20-80%, yielding seven F1 and seven F2 measurements for each vowel token. In the nonlinear models of formant movement, all the time step intervals in the data were included to allow for more precise modelling.

To analyze a vowel's dispersion from the centre of the vowel space, each speaker's vowel space area, perimeter, and centre were first calculated. In accordance with Bradlow et al. (1996) and Wright (2004), the perimeter and area of each speaker's vowel space were determined using the speaker's mean formant values for the peripheral vowels /i/, /a/, and /o/. The centre of each speaker's vowel space was determined by calculating the triangular centre of the three peripheral vowels. The Euclidian distance (taken as an absolute value) of each individual vowel from its speaker's centre was then calculated for each F1 and F2 point, separately, for each of the seven time points. This yielded 14 measures of vowel dispersion for each vowel token (7 time points x 2 formants). It is important to note that amount of vowel dispersion is relative to the vowel space centre, while amount of formant movement is relative to the vowels' F1xF2 onset

position in the vowel space. The two measures are related but provide different information about the vowels' acoustics.

3.3 Series of Statistical Models: Analyses and Local Results

What follows is a discussion of four analyses. All four analyses test for significant effects of morphological tense and NDL cue association strengths on vowel formant data. Table 3.1 outlines a summary of the four analyses, each of which first investigates a global effect of morphological tense and NDL cue association strength pooled across all vowels, then separates these effects by vowel. The first analysis (§3.3.1) uses a linear model to test for effects of tense and NDL cue association strength on vowel dispersion from the centre of the vowel space. The second analysis (§3.3.2) uses a linear model to test for effects of tense and NDL cue association strength on formant deviance from vowel onset, while the third analysis (§3.3.3) does the same from vowel offset. The final analysis (§3.3.4) uses a non-linear modelling technique to test for effects of tense and NDL cue association strength on the amount of formant movement in formant trajectories.

These analyses form a hierarchical sequence of quantitative reasoning that supports the final analysis. The first analysis, on vowel dispersion, mirrors the methodologies established in the phonetic literature (such as Wright 2004; discussed above), while the second and third analyses address phonetic issues with the dispersion analysis by investigating a different measure of acoustic detail: formant deviation from vowel onset and offset. Unlike the vowel dispersion analysis, these deviation analyses attempt to capture formant movement while mitigating the effects of the formants assimilation to the surrounding phonetic environment. To do so they take into account the contribution of the context before and after the vowel on the formant's trajectory (Lindblom, 1963; Broad and Clermont, 1987). The final analysis expands upon the previous two by modelling the same formant data, but in a non-linear fashion, to better capture the contours of formant movement.

The four analyses in this series are discussed in succession according to Table 3.1. More detailed and explanatory justification for how each analysis follows from the previous is given in the introduction to each analysis. Following the presentation of each analysis, §3.3.5 summarizes the results of all four analyses, tying in the contributions of each analysis to my prediction.

Table 3.1: Summary outline of the four analyses to be discussed.

Section	
3.3.1	Linear Analysis of Vowel Dispersion
3.3.1.1	Statistical Procedures
3.3.1.2	Predictors
3.3.1.3	Results with All Vowels Combined (global)
3.3.1.3.2	Tense (linguistic property)
3.3.1.3.3	NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support)
3.3.1.4	Results by Vowel and by Time Percent
3.3.1.4.2	Tense (linguistic property)
3.3.1.4.2	NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support)
3.3.2	Linear Analysis of Formant Deviation from Vowel Onset
3.3.2.1	Statistical Procedures
3.3.2.2	Predictors
3.3.2.3	Results with All Vowels Combined (global)
3.3.2.3.1	Tense (linguistic property)
3.3.2.3.2	NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support)
3.3.2.4	Results by Vowel and by Percent
3.3.2.4.1	Tense (linguistic property)
3.3.2.4.2	NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support)
3.3.3	Linear Analysis of Formant Deviation from Vowel Offset
3.3.3.1	Statistical Procedures
3.3.3.2	Predictors
3.3.3.3	Results with All Vowels Combined (global)
3.3.3.3.1	Tense (linguistic property)
3.3.3.3.2	NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support)
3.3.3.4	Results by Vowel and by Percent
3.3.3.4.1	Tense (linguistic property)
3.3.3.4.2	NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support)
3.3.4	Non-Linear Analysis of Formant Movement
3.3.4.1	Statistical Procedures
3.3.4.2	Predictors
3.3.4.3	Results with All Vowels Combined (global)
3.3.4.3.1	Tense (linguistic property)
3.3.4.3.2	NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support)
3.3.4.4	Results by Vowel

3.3.4.4.1	Tense (linguistic property)
3.3.4.4.2	NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support)
3.3.5	Summary of Results

3.3.1 Linear Analysis of Vowel Dispersion

This first analysis is a traditional analysis of formant values to test the effects of morphological tense (linguistic parameter) and NDL (paradigmatic strength) on the dispersion of vowels from the centre of the vowel space (Wright, 2004; Gahl et al., 2012). To capture a more dynamic, rather than static, effect of vowel dispersion, these effects are tested on formant values at 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, and 80% of the total duration for each vowel. After addressing the statistical modelling technique and predictors employed in this analysis, the results of the tense and NDL main effects on vowel dispersion are discussed.

3.3.1.1 Statistical Procedure

The effects of tense and NDL on the linear distances of the vowels from the centre of the vowel space were tested in a Linear Mixed Effects Regression Analysis (LMER; Baayen et al., 2008). The LMER modelling technique allows me to test for differences in the linear dispersion data according to specified predictors while accounting for factors of random variance for individual speakers. Analyses were computed in the R statistical environment using the *lme4* (Bates et al., 2014) and *languageR* (Baayen, 2013) packages.

Predictors in the LMER model are discussed in the next section, and the LMER call can be found in the Appendix (Table A.10). The LMER analysis proceeded in a backwards-fitting parametric fashion. In order to select a model, I visually compared residuals and fitted estimates between models, as well as the Akaike Information Criteria (AIC) scores. All principled two-way interactions were checked, along with other possible principled predictors (such as neighbourhood density and speaking rate). Only those predictors that achieved significance in the models were kept (see below for predictors' descriptions). A

simple inspection of the Pearson's correlation coefficients found no significant pairwise collinearity in all possible two-way interactions between numeric predictors. The random effects structures of the models were also checked in a parametric fashion. Both item and speaker random intercepts were checked, as well as all random slope combinations. Random slopes that were not supported by likelihood ratio tests ($p > 0.05$) were excluded. For ease of computation, F1 and F2 data were modelled separately.

3.3.1.2 Predictors

A summary of the predictors for the LMER analysis at hand is given in Table 3.2. The LMER call can be found in the Appendix (Table A.10). The acoustic measure of Vowel Dispersion serves as the dependent variable for the current LMER analysis. As discussed previously, seven samples of dispersion for F1 and F2 were gathered for each of the 5,718 vowel tokens: one at every 10% time point from 20%-80% of the total vowel duration. These time points are referred to as Percent, with 20% serving as the reference level in the model.

Table 3.2: Predictors for main effects, interactions, and random effects in the Linear Mixed Effects Regression analysis of NDL and Tense on vowel dispersion.

Predictor	Description	use in current analysis
Vowel Dispersion	absolute value of the Euclidean Distance of the vowels from the centre of the vowel space	dependent variable
NDL Cue Strength	diphone Naive Discriminative Learning cue association strengths with the past tense, aggregated over the word	independent predictor of interest x Percent
Tense	morphological past or present tense reference level: present	independent predictor of interest x Percent
Percent	seven normalized 10% time steps (from 20%-80% of the total vowel duration) reference level: 20%	x NDL Cue Strength x Tense
Frequency	log value of the local Buckeye lexical frequency	x Vowel Duration random intercepts for Speaker slopes
Vowel Duration	log value	x Frequency random intercepts for Speaker slopes
Vowel Identity	the identity of the vowel reference level: /ʌ/	main effect
Previous Voicing	deviation coding for the segment preceding the vowel reference level: means of all factors	main effect
Previous Place	deviation coding for the segment preceding the vowel reference level: means of all factors	main effect
Previous Manner	deviation coding for the segment preceding the vowel reference level: means of all factors	main effect
Following Voicing	deviation coding for the segment preceding the vowel reference level: means of all factors	main effect
Following Place	deviation coding for the segment preceding the vowel reference level: means of all factors	main effect
Following Manner	deviation coding for the segment preceding the vowel reference level: means of all factors	main effect
Speaker	unique speaker identifier	random intercepts

There are two independent predictors of interest in the current LMER model and for all subsequent models in this series of statistical analyses. The first, Tense, is a binary factor predictor that indicates whether a vowel belongs to a verb in the past or present tense (e.g., an instance of /æ/ from ‘hang’ would be marked as *present* while /æ/ from ‘ran’ would be marked as *past*). Tense is included in the LMER model in an interaction with Percent to capture differences in amount of dispersion between the past and present tenses at the various Percent time points. As stated in the Introduction, the past tense verb forms are the marked, or more linguistically uncertain verb forms, and are predicted to correlate with phonetic enhancement (more formant movement). For this reason, the present tense serves as the reference level, to which the past tense is compared.

The other predictor of interest concerns the paradigmatic nature of the vowels: NDL Cue Strength. The current chapter uses the measures of NDL cue-to-tense activation from Tucker et al. (in preparation) that is calculated for all verbs in the Buckeye Corpus (including the subset of verbs at hand) on the basis of diphone cues activating either the past or present tense. NDL cue strength is calculated based on a two-layer connectionist model (Baayen et al., 2011). The basic schema of an NDL network is that produced forms (first level, input) cue meanings (second level, output; see Figure 3.1). In the NDL network, association strengths between forms and meanings are calculated according to Danks (2003) adaptations of the Rescorla-Wagner equations (1972). The Rescorla-Wagner equations compute weights, which correspond to learning an association between a particular form and a particular meaning. These equations do so by calculating the probability of that form/meaning pair, and penalizing for unlearning (when a particular form occurs with another meaning, and vice versa). These equations are employed iteratively: weights, or learning association strengths, are adjusted/recalculated for each new form-meaning pairing.

Tucker et al. calculated NDL Cue Strength using morphological tense (past/present) as cued meanings (second level) and diphone pairs as produced forms (first layer). The NDL Cue Strength of a verb is the aggregate sum of all its diphone cue-to-tense activation levels. Diphones that were strongly associated with a particular tense (i.e., and not both tenses equally) were weighted with a higher cue-to-tense activation strength. Figure 3.1 illustrates this in a pair of verbs used in the current study, *blow* and *blew* (all the verbs in the current study are taken from the set of verbs studied by Tucker et al.). Diphones in the first layer are mapped to tenses in the second layer, with arrow thickness corresponding to strength of association. In the illustration below, it is clear that the morphologically informative diphone pairs are those that contain the vowel (shown in Figure 3.1 with blue lines), as these distinguish the verb's morphological tense. The diphone pairs that contain only consonants are less informative, since those diphones cue both the past and present tense equally (shown in Figure 3.1 with red lines). Thus, it is the diphone pairs containing the

vowel that are the most informative for calculating the NDL strength of the verb's diphone cues in activating tense.

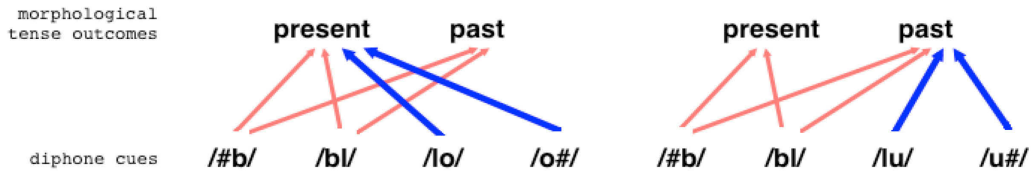


Figure 3.1: Illustration of an NDL network for the words *blow* and *blew*, comprising two layers: morphological tense and diphone cues. Arrows indicate associations between the two layers, with thickness indicating activation strength.

The cue-to-tense activation levels are calculated for each diphone in each verb. The NDL Cue Strength of a verb is the aggregate sum of all its diphone cue-to-tense activation levels. Since the diphones containing consonants only are not informative of morphological tense (as they occur equally in the past and present tense), it is the diphone pairs containing the vowel that are responsible for differences in the aggregated NDL Cue Strength for a particular verb.

NDL Cue Strength allows me to represent how strongly a particular vowel (in its diphone pairs) is associated with tense on a continuous, numerical scale. It differs from classic measures of gang size (e.g., Stemberger, 2004) in that the vowel alternation pattern in the morphological paradigm is not considered. For example, when determining the paradigmatic strength of /u/ (e.g., as in *blow/blew*), NDL Cue Strength is not determined by how many verbs follow the present-tense-/o/ → past-tense-/u/ morphological paradigm (a classic measure of gang size). Instead, NDL Cue Strength represents how indicative the diphones containing /u/ are for one morphological tense. In the NDL paradigm, vowels that serve as greater cues for one tense over the other are assigned a more positive NDL Cue Strength pattern. A negative NDL Cue Strength indicates that the vowel diphones of the particular word are not strongly associated with either tense. Taking NDL Cue Strength as a means of measuring paradigmatic support, it

follows that a higher NDL Cue Strength for a particular word indicates strong paradigmatic support for the vowel diphone patterns in signalling tense. A table of each irregular verb and its average NDL Cue Strength is provided in the Appendix (Table A.9).

Recall that Tucker et al. found that these NDL cue-to-tense activation strengths modulate fine phonetic detail: higher levels of NDL cue strength correlate with phonetic enhancement (longer vowel durations). Their findings support the predictions of the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis (Kuperman et al., 2007): stronger paradigm support is correlated with phonetic enhancement.

The remaining predictors in the models serve as lexical and phonetic controls. Frequency is a local measure of word frequency: it represents a token count of how often a particular verb appears in the Buckeye Corpus. Frequency is included in the model as the logged value of the raw frequency counts. A table of each irregular verb and its local Frequency is provided in the Appendix (Table A.8). Several studies have found a high correlation between segment duration and frequency in speech production. In work most related to the current study, Tucker et al. found that duration decreases for vowels in irregular verbs with a higher word frequency. Thus, Vowel Duration (measured in milliseconds) was included in the current model as a phonetic predictor in an interaction with the lexical predictor, Frequency.

The final predictors in the LMER model are an attempt to control for the phonetic environment surrounding the vowel: the Voice, Place, and Manner of the Previous and Following Segment. Several studies have illustrated that the articulations both before and after a vowel (phonetic context) can greatly influence the vowel's production, evident in its formant trajectories (for a discussion, see Broad and Clermont, 2014). However, there is currently no systematic means for disentangling the influence of the surrounding phonetic environment from a vowel's inherent formant trajectory when using unbalanced data in spontaneous speech corpora. It is not yet possible to parse a formant trajectory into its discrete components comprising context trajectory patterns and

trajectory patterns that are inherent to the vowel. Thus, any generalizations or analyses on formant data may be confounded by articulations before and after the vowels.

Our attempt to control for phonetic context by including an interaction between each vowel and the Previous and Following Voice, Place, and Manner of articulation for the phones surrounding the vowel is derived from work by Nearey (2013; see also Broad and Clermont 1987). Nearey identifies three contributing factors to a vowel's formant trajectory: 1) the trajectory from the locus of previous consonant to the vowel target (C_1V), 2) the vowel target (V), and 3) the trajectory from the vowel target to the locus of the following consonant (VC_2). Instead of calculating the exact trajectories of C_1V and VC_2 , I included the articulatory characteristics of the C_1 , and C_2 in the model as they interact with the vowel (coded as the identity of the vowel; reference level: / Λ /), which approximates the assimilation of the vowel trajectories' with the surrounding context. I chose to code the C_1 and C_2 by articulatory characteristics (Place, Voicing, and Manner) because doing so resulted in less data sparsity than coding by phone identity. Where as coding by phone identity splits the C_1 and C_2 into 28 sparsely populated factors (or 28 phone identities), coding by articulatory characteristics splits the C_1 and C_2 into fewer factors (7 for Place; 2 for Voicing; and 6 for Manner), gaining more members for each factor. The Appendix (Table A.1, Table A.2, Table A.3, Figure A.5, and Figure A.6) contains the distributional plots and tables of the C_1 and C_2 phone identities, and place/voice/manner factors.

In order to include consonant articulation characteristics (which are categorical variables) in my linear model, I had to normalize the predictors differently. The nature of these regression models assumes a reference level for each articulation predictor. In the phonetic reality, though, there does not exist a neutral, or referent, level of articulation. For example, bilabial is no more a neutral/referent place of articulation than velar. Thus, instead of comparing each of these phonetic control predictors to an arbitrary reference level within the models (as in dummy coding), the predictors are compared to the mean of the articulation group (as in deviation coding). For example, when assessing the

influence of place of articulation on the formant data, the models compare the bilabial place of articulation to the mean of all the places of articulation (the mean acts as the neutral/referent level), instead of to only a velar place of articulation (where the velar place of articulation would act as the neutral/referent level). Though this statistical method of categorical variable coding does not wholly control for the influence of the surrounding phonetic environment, it is nevertheless a step towards disentangling vowel formant values from their surrounding articulation environment.

3.3.1.3 Results with All Vowels Combined (global)

This first analysis focuses on the general centralization of all speakers' vowels simultaneously. Individual vowel identity is dealt with in the next analysis. Figure 3.2 illustrates the results from the LMER models of the interactions between dispersion and the independent predictors of interest, Tense and NDL, at various time points during vowel production. Table 3.3 shows the coefficients of these interactions. All coefficients for the F1 and F2 LMER models are in the Appendix (Table A.11).

In Figure 3.2, the top panels illustrate the effect of Tense for F1 (left panel) and F2 (right panel). The effects of Tense are shown in an interaction with Percent time step, as indicated by line type and colour. A line with a positive slope in these panels indicates that the past tense is correlated with greater amounts of vowel dispersion than the present tense (reference level). A positive slope would reflect my prediction: the more morphologically uncertain tense (past) will correlate with phonetic enhancement (more vowel dispersion). The bottom panels illustrate the effect of NDL Cue Strength for F1 (bottom left panel) and F2 (bottom right panel). As with Tense, the effects of NDL Cue Strength are shown in an interaction with Percent time step, as indicated by line type and colour. A line with a positive slope in these panels indicates that higher NDL Cue Strengths correlate with greater amounts of vowel dispersion. A positive slope would reflect my prediction: more paradigmatic support (greater NDL Cue Strengths) will correlate with phonetic enhancement (more vowel dispersion).

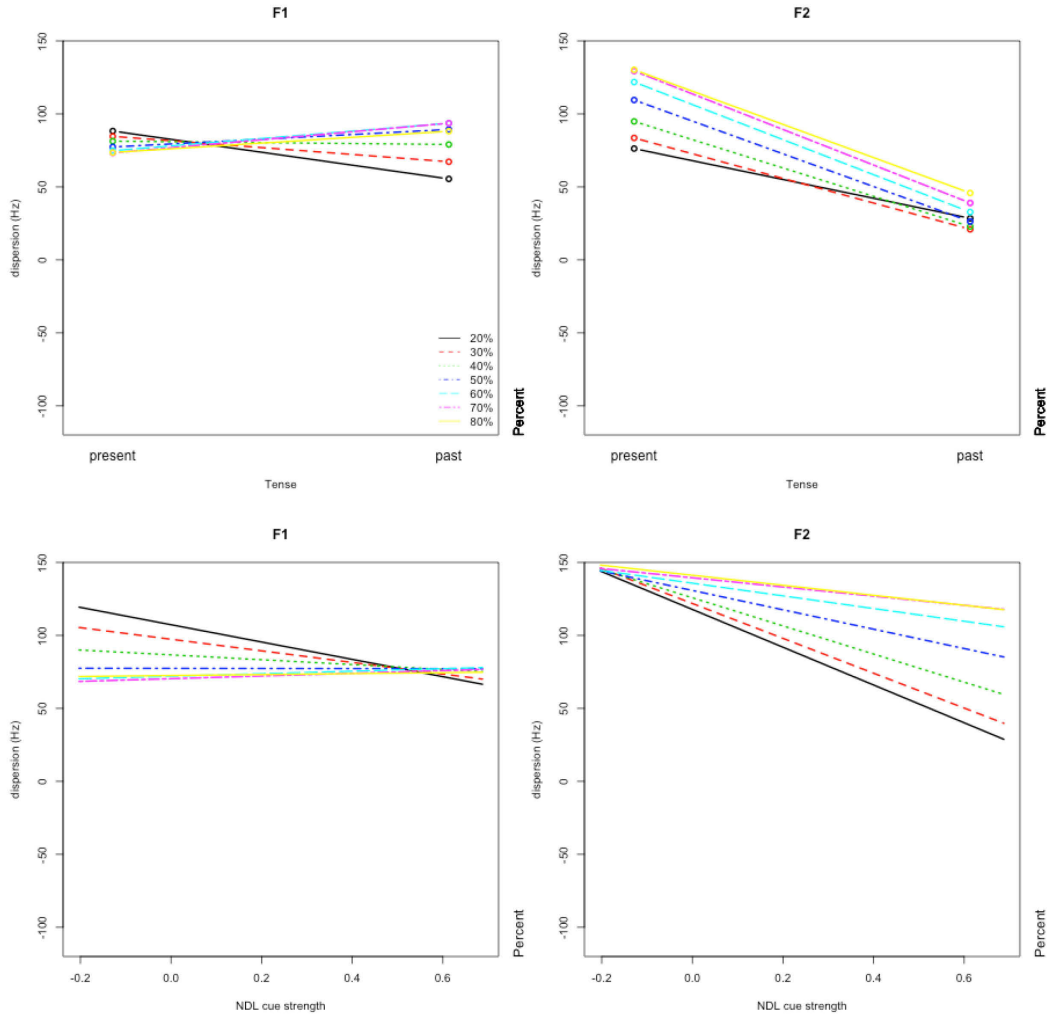


Figure 3.2: Partial effects of the LMER model results for the two predictors of interest. Top row: interactions between dispersion and tense (reference level: present tense and 20% time step) for F1 and F2 at 20-80% total vowel duration. Bottom row: interactions between dispersion and NDL Cue Strength for F1 and F2 at 20-80% total vowel duration (reference level: 20% time step).

Table 3.3 Dispersion LMER model coefficients for the two predictors of interest: Tense and NDL Cue Strength (reference level: present tense and 20% time step).

F1			
Predictor	Estimate	std Error	t value
(Intercept)	-58.3827	29.2753	-1.9943
Tense: past	-32.8123	2.6066	-12.5882
Percent: 30	-9.9599	2.1830	-4.5626
Percent: 40	-20.6675	2.1830	-9.4676
Percent: 50	-29.8967	2.1830	-13.6955
Percent: 60	-35.3127	2.1830	-16.1765
Percent: 70	-36.9782	2.1830	-16.9395
Percent: 80	-34.8091	2.1830	-15.9458
NDL Cue Strength	-59.3505	5.9354	-9.9993
Tense: past x Percent: 30	15.4293	3.0640	5.0357
Tense: past x Percent: 40	30.5306	3.0640	9.9644
Tense: past x Percent: 50	44.8250	3.0640	14.6298
Tense: past x Percent: 60	51.6519	3.0640	16.8579
Tense: past x Percent: 70	53.1408	3.0640	17.3439
Tense: past x Percent: 80	47.3845	3.0640	15.4651
Percent: 30 x NDL Cue Strength	19.6106	6.3897	3.0691
Percent: 40 x NDL Cue Strength	42.7670	6.3897	6.6931
Percent: 50 x NDL Cue Strength	59.0337	6.3897	9.2388
Percent: 60 x NDL Cue Strength	67.9969	6.3897	10.6416
Percent: 70 x NDL Cue Strength	68.5464	6.3897	10.7276
Percent: 80 x NDL Cue Strength	62.5850	6.3897	9.7946
F2			
Predictor	Estimate	std Error	t value
(Intercept)	-498.4431	74.2501	-6.7130
Tense: past	-47.7638	6.9191	-6.9031
Percent: 30	4.0708	5.7966	0.7023
Percent: 40	8.0062	5.7966	1.3812
Percent: 50	13.0229	5.7966	2.2466
Percent: 60	17.9984	5.7966	3.1050
Percent: 70	21.6940	5.7966	3.7425
Percent: 80	23.4357	5.7966	4.0430
NDL Cue Strength	-129.4344	15.7576	-8.2141
Tense: past x Percent: 30	-14.8310	8.1360	-1.8229
Tense: past x Percent: 40	-24.2537	8.1360	-2.9810
Tense: past x Percent: 50	-35.4567	8.1360	-4.3580
Tense: past x Percent: 60	-41.3241	8.1360	-5.0792
Tense: past x Percent: 70	-42.6435	8.1360	-5.2413
Tense: past x Percent: 80	-36.6429	8.1360	-4.5038
Percent: 30 x NDL Cue Strength	10.0258	16.9673	0.5909
Percent: 40 x NDL Cue Strength	33.0379	16.9673	1.9472
Percent: 50 x NDL Cue Strength	63.0881	16.9673	3.7182
Percent: 60 x NDL Cue Strength	85.9819	16.9673	5.0675
Percent: 70 x NDL Cue Strength	97.9981	16.9673	5.7757
Percent: 80 x NDL Cue Strength	95.1271	16.9673	5.6065

The general trend shown in Figure 3.2 and Table 3.3 is that, as the formants move farther in time, the correlation between dispersion and both Tense and NDL Cue Strength increases.

3.3.1.3.1 Tense (linguistic property)

Overall, there is a large effect of morphological tense. Tense was significant in both F1 and F2 dispersion as seen in Table 3.3. The slopes of the

lines in the upper panels of Figure 3.2 indicate the direction of Tense's effects on vowel dispersion at each Percent time point. Compared to the reference level (20% present tense), F1 in the past tense displayed significantly greater dispersion from the centre of the vowel space at all the 40%-80% time steps (seen in the upwards slanting slopes), however the opposite is true for the 20%-30% time steps (seen in the downward slanting slope). The effect of Tense on F2 dispersion were more uniform. Compared to the reference level (20% present tense), F2 in the past tense displayed significantly less dispersion from the centre of the vowel space (all Percent lines are sloping downwards). This effect was significant at the 40-80% time steps (insignificant at the 30% time step).

The results of the models are split for the predicted directions. It was predicted that phonetic enhancement (more dispersion) would correlate with the more morphologically uncertain verb form (the past tense). I find support for this prediction at the 40%-80% time steps in the F1 dimension only. In the F2 dimension, I find evidence of the opposite effect: the more morphologically uncertain verb form correlates with less dispersion compared to the unmarked verb form (the present tense).

3.3.1.3.2 NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support)

There is also an effect of NDL Cue Strength. When comparing the Percent time steps from 30%-80% to the 20% reference level, F2 displayed significantly less dispersion from the centre of the vowel space as NDL Cue Strength increased, seen in the negative slopes in Figure 3.2. In the F1 dimension, the interaction between NDL Cue Strength and Percent compared to the 20% reference level was significant for only the time steps between 50%-80%. An inspection of the LMER model results in Figure 3.2 indicates that the direction of the correlation between NDL Cue Strength and vowel dispersion for F1 is in the opposite direction as F2: there is slightly more dispersion (slight upward slanting slopes) as NDL Cue Strength increases.

As with the Tense predictor, the results of the model are split for the predicted directions of the NDL Cue Strength effects. It was predicted that

phonetic enhancement (more dispersion) would correlate with the stronger morphological support (greater NDL Cue Strengths). For those interactions between NDL Cue Strength and Percent that were significant, I again find support for this prediction in the F1 dimension only. The effects in the F2 dimension are in the opposite direction than was predicted.

However, it is not advisable to interpret the fitted predictions of this global model because this model assumes that the dispersion slope for each vowel is the same. The last panel of Figure 3.3 (below) illustrates how vowel dispersion is carried by vowel. Though Tense and NDL Cue Strength have an effect on vowel dispersion as a whole, their effects on each individual vowel are not directly interpretable. Various studies have shown that vowels are produced with inherent properties that are unique and independent of the spectral properties of other vowels (see Morrison and Assmann, 2013, for a discussion). A model that assumes all vowels are produced with similar inherent spectral tendencies, then, opposes phonetic research. Thus, though this global model shows there to be an overall effect of morphological tense and NDL metrics in the predicted directions, it does not capture any inherent phonetic properties of the vowels. As such, a subsequent LMER analysis by vowel and by time percent was constructed to better capture the inherent differences in the vowels' spectral properties.

3.3.1.4 Results by Vowel and by Time Percent

To mitigate inherent spectral effects, each pairing of a vowel and percent time point were fitted in their own LMER model. For example, the dispersion of /i/ at its 20% time point was a separate LMER model from /i/ at its 30% time point and from /o/ at its 20% time point. This produces 140 models of vowel dispersion (one for each formant of each vowel at each time step; 2 formants x 10 vowels x 7 time points). The models' calls are listed in the Appendix (Table A.10).

Modelling the data in this way tests for the point(s) in time at which the linguistic predictors and/or paradigmatic support significantly affect the amount of vowel dispersion. This method allows one to find effects of the predictors on the dispersion variance for each vowel formant at each time point. It is not

intended to compare dispersion amongst vowels at one particular time point nor amongst all the time points for one particular vowel (as a single LMER model with vowels and/or time steps as main effects would do).

Figure 3.3 illustrates averages of the (raw) vowel dispersion values for each of the time steps between 20 and 80% of the total vowel durations, grouped by tense. Figure 3.3 is based on vowel space area, perimeter, and vowel dispersion averages across all speakers; however, the LMER analysis uses the vowel space area, perimeter, and vowel dispersion from individual speakers and vowel tokens. The line colour on the plots illustrate morphological tense with past in blue and present in red. The differences between the past tense and the present tense can be seen in a comparison of the differently coloured lines for each vowel label. The length and direction of the line illustrates the average dispersion from the (averaged) centre of the vowel space. The vowel each line belongs to is illustrated with the vowel label. The last panel of the figure illustrates average vowel dispersion across all speakers and tenses. In this panel, vowel label illustrates the dispersion point in the F1xF2 vowel space, while the colour of the label illustrates the Percent time step.

Table 3.4 gives the *t*-values for the independent predictors of interest - Tense and NDL Cue Strength - in each of the 140 LMER analyses of the observed data (all coefficients for each LMER model are provided in the Appendix Table A.12). The table is colour coded according to the direction of the trend: green indicates a positive direction, yellow indicates a negative direction, and boldface (black font) indicates a significant value. A positive direction for Tense indicates that the past tense correlates with more vowel dispersion compared to the present tense (reference level). For example, the effect of Tense for the F1 of /i/ at the 20% time step is in a positive direction, indicating that the past tense correlates with more vowel dispersion when compared to the present tense, though this effect is statistically insignificant. However, the effect of Tense for the F1 of /ʌ / at the 20% is statistically significant, but in the opposite direction: the past tense correlates with less vowel dispersion when compared to the present tense. A positive direction for NDL Cue Strength indicates that greater NDL cue strengths correlate with more vowel dispersion. For example, the effect of NDL Cue Strength for the F2 of /i/ at the 50% time step is in a statistically significant positive direction, indicating that greater NDL cue strengths correlate with more vowel dispersion. However, the effect of NDL Cue Strength for the F2 of /u/ at the 50% time step is in a statistically insignificant negative direction, indicating that greater NDL cue strengths correlate with less vowel dispersion.

Recall that I predicted (§3.1.4) the past tense would correlate with more vowel dispersion (a positive trend, green shading) and greater NDL cue strengths would also correlate with more vowel dispersion (a positive trend, green shading).

Table 3.4: *t*-values for the main effects of Tense (reference level: present tense) and NDL for each of the 140 individual LMER models of vowel dispersion modelled on each Vowel Identity and Percent pair. Green shading indicates a positive trend. Yellow shading indicates a negative trend. Boldface (in black) indicates significance.

Tense														
Vowel	F1							F2						
	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%
i	0.6126	0.4831	0.6384	0.5397	0.3444	0.2272	0.6132	-1.1018	-0.5538	0.2291	0.8800	0.9374	1.2213	1.5896
ɪ	-1.0984	-0.9824	-1.3239	-1.6357	-1.5715	-1.5054	-0.7091	0.5749	0.3843	0.1665	0.1383	0.6275	0.8453	0.4774
ɛ	-1.7766	-1.0645	-1.1349	-0.6570	-0.2572	0.1100	-0.1060	-3.3573	-2.6061	-2.0378	-1.3988	-0.5151	0.3337	0.4553
æ	0.0876	1.3621	1.9252	2.2845	1.9472	1.7137	1.0140	-1.8889	-1.7301	-2.0767	-2.1162	-1.8792	-1.7078	-1.6794
ʌ	-2.7286	-2.6705	-2.1502	-1.3538	-1.0499	-0.9779	-0.9776	-1.4662	-1.3865	-1.2139	-1.1092	-1.0112	-0.7570	-0.4750
u	0.0016	0.0237	0.2590	0.3244	0.2819	0.1983	-0.0776	0.4024	-0.1330	-0.3091	-0.0478	-0.0602	-0.3913	-0.8713
ʊ	0.8667	0.4270	-0.0240	-0.0070	0.2520	0.3409	0.8697	0.1336	0.0706	-0.3360	-0.4603	-0.5045	-0.6535	-0.2795
o	0.6959	0.2488	0.1904	0.8488	1.3118	2.1675	3.2227	-1.8943	-2.2493	-2.6170	-2.2130	-1.6121	-1.0340	-0.8787
ɔ	0.8716	1.1617	1.6783	1.0927	0.6161	0.8903	1.0708	-0.1684	-0.2148	-0.1226	-0.3509	-0.4856	-1.3630	-1.6275
a	-0.9587	-1.2283	-0.2321	0.5583	1.0487	0.9713	-0.1834	-2.4319	-2.4000	-2.0788	-1.4249	-1.1143	-0.7741	0.0193
NDL Cue Strength														
Vowel	F1							F2						
	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%
i	0.4525	1.1669	1.5258	1.7366	1.5904	1.4771	1.5350	0.1872	0.8281	1.5365	2.1443	2.7859	2.8876	3.0531
ɪ	1.7166	1.9725	2.2440	2.3621	2.0874	1.4477	0.9572	0.7646	0.9479	0.8372	1.0362	0.5781	-0.0792	-0.3619
ɛ	-2.0036	-1.5069	0.2281	1.1682	1.5446	1.1653	0.7522	-2.5497	-3.3743	-3.8546	-3.9215	-3.9638	-3.5074	-2.4329
æ	0.2949	-0.4782	-1.0446	-1.3370	-1.1802	-1.0984	-0.7761	1.0319	0.9685	1.1765	1.3573	1.4584	1.9676	2.3075
ʌ	1.4465	1.3541	0.8503	0.4009	0.1824	0.3876	0.6074	1.4997	1.3394	0.9793	0.3891	-0.1810	-0.5643	-0.9533
u	-0.2737	-0.1808	-0.0759	-0.0839	-0.3166	-0.7478	-0.8451	1.2306	0.5430	0.0593	-0.0702	0.0376	0.2140	0.4883
ʊ	-0.5473	-0.1466	0.1153	0.0563	-0.1784	-0.2284	-0.5982	-0.4884	-0.6035	-0.1160	0.0272	0.0768	0.2736	0.0395
o	-1.0877	-0.7884	-0.4276	-0.3158	-0.7513	-0.5372	-0.1045	1.3444	0.6641	0.0701	-0.0479	0.0226	0.5809	1.0112
ɔ	-0.2976	-0.3837	0.0894	0.4839	0.5550	0.6057	0.7666	-2.5044	-2.7037	-3.1633	-2.8419	-4.1377	-4.8737	-4.9189
a	-0.4757	-0.0823	0.2556	1.1891	1.3434	1.4155	1.2886	1.8445	1.5876	1.0897	0.7771	1.4146	1.2666	0.6613

3.3.1.4.1 Tense (linguistic property)

Tense is significant in 17 of the 140 LMER models (0.05 x 140 models = 7 models are expected to be significant by chance). As seen in Table 3.4 in black boldface, half of the ten vowels - /ɛ /, /æ/, /ʌ /, /o/, and /ɑ/ - display a significant difference in the variance of vowel dispersion from the centre of the vowel space in at least one formant dimension when predicted by Tense (reference level: present). Four of the five vowels (/ɛ /, /æ/, /ʌ /, and /o/) show a significant effect of Tense in both formant dimensions. Figure 3.3 illustrates the dispersion lines gathered from a raw average across all speakers. The dispersion lines for /ɛ /, /æ/, /ʌ /, /o/, and /ɑ/ are visibly different in Figure 3.3.

The direction of the correlation between Tense and amount of dispersion varies amongst the five vowels that had a significant correlation. Most of the significant (boldface) effects seen on Table 3.4 (in yellow shading) are in a negative direction, meaning the past tense is correlated with less vowel dispersion compared to the present tense in these models. However, there are significant positive effects (in green shading) for the F1 of two vowels, /æ/ and /o/, meaning the past tense is correlated with more vowel dispersion compared to the present tense in these models. When viewing the trends for Tense in Table 3.4 as a whole, regardless of significance (black boldface), about half of the trends (44% or 61/140 models) are also in a positive direction.

Whereas I predicted that the more morphologically uncertain past tense would correlate with significantly more vowel dispersion, I do not find strong support for my prediction in the current analysis. There is an overall lack of statistically significant support for the past tense displaying more vowel dispersion compared to the present tense. Moreover, the trends in the data are split between positive and negative effects. There is no clear direction in the models' results for the predictability of Tense; the direction of Tense's effects on vowel dispersion is varied.

It is possible that this variation in the direction of correlation between Tense and Vowel seen both in the by vowel models and in the global models (with all vowels pooled together) is due to the surrounding phonetic environment's places of articulation. While the influence of place of articulation on the formant data is not specifically tested, the effects are illustrated in vowel plots for each place of articulation that precedes and follows each vowel (plots are located in the Appendix Figure A.7 and Figure A.8). The surrounding phonetic environment's place of articulation inherently effect vowel trajectories (shown with arrows in the vowel plots), which could alter the patterns of dispersion seen here. The current analysis of vowel dispersion was not designed to account for these context assimilation effects. Instead, context assimilation effects are better addressed in the two analyses of formant deviation (§3.3.2 and 3.3.3).

3.3.1.4.2 NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support)

NDL Cue Strength is significant in 23 of the 140 LMER models (0.05 x 140 models = 7 models are expected to be significant by chance). As seen in Table 3.4, half of the ten vowels - /i/, /ɪ/, /ɛ/, /æ/, and /ɔ/ - display a significant difference in the variance of vowel dispersion from the centre of the vowel space when predicted by NDL Cue Strength. All five vowels show a significant effect of NDL Cue Strength for at least one formant and at least one time step, though none of the vowels show a significant effect of NDL Cue Strength for both formants.

The direction of the correlation between NDL Cue Strength and amount of dispersion varies amongst the five vowels that had a significant correlation. The significant effects seen on Table 3.4 (in yellow shading and black boldface) for two vowels, /ɛ/ and /ɔ/, are in a negative direction, meaning higher NDL Cue Strengths are correlated with less vowel dispersion compared to lower NDL Cue Strengths. However, the F2 of three of the vowels, /i/, /ɪ/, and /æ/, are trending in a positive direction (in green shading and black boldface), meaning higher NDL Cue Strengths are correlated with more vowel dispersion compared to lower NDL Cue Strengths. When viewing the trends for Tense in Table 3.4 as a whole, regardless of significance (black boldface), slightly more than half of the trends (61% or 85/140 models) are also in a positive direction.

Our prediction was that greater NDL Cue strengths would pattern with phonetic enhancement (more vowel dispersion). Here I find slightly more support for my NDL Cue Strength prediction compared to my Tense prediction. Support for my NDL Cue Strength prediction is seen in the number of vowels showing a significant positive trend between NDL Cue Strength and vowel dispersion, as well as the proportion of positive trends in all of the models. Whereas the global models of the same vowel dispersion data were split on the direction of the NDL cue strength, the current by vowel models illustrate how this directional split is dependent on vowel (rather than across all vowels). For example, the global model found a significant negative correlation between NDL Cue Strength and F2 dispersion, overall. The results of the by vowel analysis here find that the F2 of only two vowels, /ɛ/ and /ɔ/, exhibit this significant negative correlation. In fact

the F2 dispersion of two other vowels, /i/ and /æ/, show the opposite effect: a significant positive correlation with Tense. It is possible, then, that /ɛ / and /ɔ / provide the most contribution for the negative trend seen in the global model (though this was not explicitly tested). Thus, in addition to lending more support for the predictive hypothesis (higher NDL cue strengths correlate with more vowel dispersion), the by vowel formant dispersion models offer more interpretative explanations of the global formant dispersion models.

However, the support for my NDL Cue Strength prediction is not very strong as there is a lot of variation in the directional trends. As discussed in the previous section, it is possible that this variation in the direction of correlation between NDL Cue Strength and Vowel is due to the influence of the surrounding phonetic environment, namely the place of articulation. Though vowel plots by place of articulation (in the Appendix Figure A.7 and Figure A.8) do indicate that there is an effect of the surrounding phonetic environment, this was not directly addressed in the vowel dispersion analysis. The following two analyses of formant deviation from vowel onset and offset, however, better address context effects, as explained below.

3.3.2 Linear Analysis of Formant Deviation from Vowel Onset

The second LMER analysis builds upon the previous analysis by testing for effects of NDL Cue Strength and Tense on a different acoustic parameter: formant deviance from vowel onset (time step = 0). The previous analysis investigated the location of the vowels in the F1xF2 vowel space relative to the centre of the vowel space. The current analysis investigates not the location relative to the centre the vowel space, but the location relative to the onset of the vowel.

This deviance from vowel onset analysis, coupled with the following deviance from vowel offset analysis, is an attempt to capture the formant assimilation to the consonants at the temporal edges of the vowels. As Lindblom (1963, 1990) explained, in fast speech (such as the spontaneous speech from the Buckeye Corpus), speakers have less time to reach a vowel's target formant

frequencies, resulting in more coarticulation at the vowel's edges and hypo-articulation of the vowel target (or "undershoot": falling short of the target vowel formant values). Lindblom notes that the edges of vowel productions are the result of articulators smoothly transitioning between the consonant and the vowel. This is evident in the smooth formant transitions at the edges of vowels, or "context assimilation" transitions. Broad and Clermont (1987; Model IVb, henceforth referred to as the Broad and Clermont context assimilation model) explore these context assimilations by investigating the time domain of the vowel's edges. They find that context assimilation is exponential: formant measurements taken at time slices closer to the edges of the vowels exhibit exponentially greater effects of context assimilation compared to measurements taken at time slices further from the edges of the vowels. In Lindblom terms, coarticulation is a function of time, with coarticulation effects increasing as the speaker's gestures move from a consonant place of articulation to the intended vowel target, and from the intended vowel target to the next consonant place of articulation. The least amount of context assimilation, then, is predicted to be at the point in time when the speaker reaches the maximum distance from the edges of the vowel (or, when the speaker has reached their closest approximation to their intended vowel target, though with articulatory undershoot). A Broad and Clermont context assimilation model predicts that the amount of dispersion from a vowel's onset/offset (its context assimilation) is expected to grow until it reaches an asymptotic state. This asymptotic state is akin to Lindblom's intended vowel target.

It is this exponential decay of context assimilation to an asymptote state (the vowel target) that the current and the following analyses indirectly address. This method of analysis addresses the issues of place of articulation effects discussed in the vowel dispersion analysis. Following from the phonetic research discussed above, it is predicted that the formant deviation from vowel onset will increase until the vowel has reached an asymptotic state. Moreover, it is predicted that linguistic predictors will modulate the formant deviance. The Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis (Aylett and Turk, 2004, 2006) predicts that there will be greater deviance from the edges (less target vowel undershoot) for the

morphologically uncertain tense: the past tense. The Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis (Kuperman, 2007) predicts that there will be greater deviance from the edges (less target vowel undershoot) for vowels with strong paradigmatic support (higher NDL cue strengths). These predictions are based on the assumption that more formant deviation from the edges better distinguishes the vowel production, and the intended vowel target is reached with less hypo-articulation (i.e. more deviation towards the vowel's so-called steady state).

3.3.2.1 Statistical Procedures

Predictors in the LMER analysis are discussed in the next section and the LMER call can be found in the Appendix (Table A.10). The overall LMER procedure for the current analysis proceeded in the same way as the previous dispersion analysis, with the exception of the dependent variable of interest. The previous analysis investigated the formants' dispersion from the centre of the vowel space. The current analysis investigates the formants' deviation from the onset of the vowel (time step = 0). For ease of computation, F1 and F2 data were modelled separately.

3.3.2.2 Predictors

A summary of the predictors for the LMER analysis at hand is given in Table 3.5; predictors that have been changed or added to the previous model are highlighted in boldface. The main difference between the LMER analysis at hand and the previous is the dependent variable. While the previous analysis examined vowel dispersion, the current model tests the effects of Tense and NDL Cue Strength on formant deviation from vowel onset.

Table 3.5: Predictors for main effects, interactions, and random effects in the Linear Mixed Effects Regression analysis of NDL and Tense on formants' deviance from vowel onset.

Predictor	Description	use in current analysis
Vowel Deviance	absolute value of the Euclidean Distance of the vowels from the onset of the vowel (time step = 0)	dependent variable
NDL Cue Strength	diphone Naive Discriminative Learning cue association strengths with the past tense, aggregated over the word	independent predictor of interest x Percent
Tense	morphological past or present tense reference level: present	independent predictor of interest x Percent
Percent	seven normalized 10% time steps (from 20%-80% of the total vowel duration) reference level: 20%	x NDL Cue Strength x Tense x Vowel Duration
Frequency	log value of the local Buckeye lexical frequency	x Vowel Duration random intercepts for Speaker slopes
Vowel Duration	log value	x Frequency x Percent random intercepts for Speaker slopes
Vowel Identity	the identity of the vowel reference level: /ʌ/	main effect
Previous Voicing	deviation coding for the segment preceding the vowel reference level: means of all factors	main effect
Previous Place	deviation coding for the segment preceding the vowel reference level: means of all factors	main effect
Previous Manner	deviation coding for the segment preceding the vowel reference level: means of all factors	main effect
Following Voicing	deviation coding for the segment preceding the vowel reference level: means of all factors	main effect
Following Place	deviation coding for the segment preceding the vowel reference level: means of all factors	main effect
Following Manner	deviation coding for the segment preceding the vowel reference level: means of all factors	main effect
Speaker	unique speaker identifier	random intercepts

The acoustic measure of Vowel Deviance serves as the dependent variable for the current LMER analysis. Vowel Deviance was calculated via the same method as dispersion. Euclidian distances were calculated by subtracting the formant values at each Percent from the formant values at the vowel onset (time step = 0). The absolute values of these distances were predicted in the LMER models.

In addition to the Voicing, Place, and Manner of the phone before and after the vowel, an interaction between Vowel Duration and Percent was added to the model to control for formant assimilation to context. Recall that the 10% Percent

time steps were calculated for each vowel in order to normalize vowel duration. However, a formant's distance from vowel onset at the 50% time step may be further (in terms of duration) than another vowel; the distances between each Percent time step and each vowel onset are not the same for all vowels. The distance from onset, though, influences a formant's deviation from the onset of a vowel (see equations (38) and (39) in Broad and Clermont, 1987). A vowel with a shorter duration will travel a shorter distance, so its deviance from onset will be less than a longer vowel that travels a longer distance. For this reason, Vowel Duration was placed in an interaction with Percent to capture how far a particular vowel has traveled at a given Percent time step. The results of this interaction between absolute duration and normalized time are phonetically interesting, though secondary to the primary focus on morphological effects. More discussion of the phonetically informative results is given in the Appendix (Discussion A.1 and Discussion A.2).

3.3.2.3 Results with All Vowels Combined (global)

The coefficients for the current LMER analysis are given in Table 3.6. Figure 3.4 illustrates the main effects of Tense and NDL Cue Strength and their interaction with Formant. All coefficients for the models are given in the Appendix (Table A.13).

The plots in Figure 3.4 are similar to those from the dispersion analysis. The top panels illustrate the effect of Tense for F1 (left panel) and F2 (right panel), shown in an interaction with Percent time step (line type and colour). A line with a positive slope in these panels indicates that the past tense is correlated with greater amounts of formant deviance from vowel onset than the present tense (reference level). A positive slope would be in line with my prediction: the more morphologically uncertain tense (past) will correlate with phonetic enhancement (more deviance). The bottom panels illustrate the effect of NDL Cue Strength for F1 (left panel) and F2 (right panel), shown in an interaction with Percent time step (line type and colour). A line with a positive slope in these panels indicates that higher NDL Cue Strengths correlate with greater amounts of formant deviance. A

positive slope would be in line with my prediction: more paradigmatic support (greater NDL Cue Strengths) will correlate with phonetic enhancement (more deviance).

A Broad and Clermont (1987) context assimilation model would predict that formant deviance will decrease at an exponential rate (irrespective of Tense and NDL Cue Strengths), until the trajectory reaches an asymptote state, roughly half-way through the vowel duration (roughly at the 50% vowel time step).

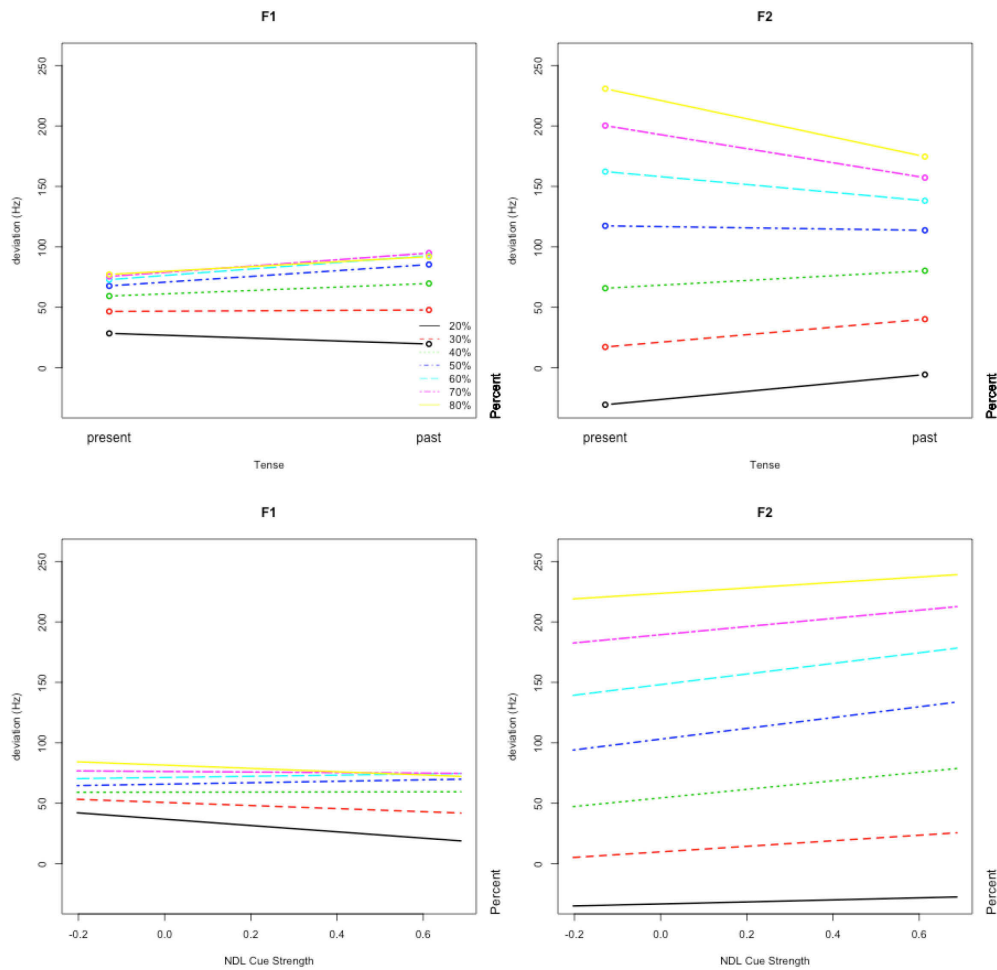


Figure 3.4: Partial effects of the LMER model results for the two predictors of interest: Tense is shown on the top row (for F1 and F2; reference level: present tense and 20% time step), and NDL Cue Strength is shown on the bottom row (for F1 and F2). The coloured lines show the interaction between Percent and the predictors (Tense and NDL Cue Strength).

Table 3.6: Deviance from onset LMER model coefficients for the two predictors of interest: Tense and NDL Cue Strength (reference level: present tense and 20% time step).

F1			
Predictor	Estimate	std Error	t value
(Intercept)	-60.3277	27.1073	-2.2255
Tense: past	-8.7889	2.4983	-3.5180
Percent: 30	-9.5582	10.0868	-0.9476
Percent: 40	8.7738	10.0868	0.8698
Percent: 50	36.6516	10.0868	3.6336
Percent: 60	61.9945	10.0868	6.1461
Percent: 70	86.2746	10.0868	8.5532
Percent: 80	108.1120	10.0868	10.7182
NDL Cue Strength	-26.0884	5.7085	-4.5701
Tense: past x Percent: 30	9.9964	2.9405	3.3996
Tense: past x Percent: 40	19.1579	2.9405	6.5152
Tense: past x Percent: 50	26.4371	2.9405	8.9907
Tense: past x Percent: 60	28.6169	2.9405	9.7320
Tense: past x Percent: 70	28.0819	2.9405	9.5500
Tense: past x Percent: 80	23.5311	2.9405	8.0024
Percent: 30 x NDL Cue Strength	13.3262	6.1728	2.1589
Percent: 40 x NDL Cue Strength	26.5509	6.1728	4.3013
Percent: 50 x NDL Cue Strength	32.0063	6.1728	5.1851
Percent: 60 x NDL Cue Strength	30.8832	6.1728	5.0031
Percent: 70 x NDL Cue Strength	23.8186	6.1728	3.8587
Percent: 80 x NDL Cue Strength	12.4952	6.1728	2.0242
F2			
Predictor	Estimate	std Error	t value
(Intercept)	183.8443	60.7904	3.0242
Tense: past	24.9237	5.4280	4.5917
Percent: 30	-95.3896	21.8949	-4.3567
Percent: 40	-164.3852	21.8949	-7.5079
Percent: 50	-211.0620	21.8949	-9.6398
Percent: 60	-246.8289	21.8949	-11.2734
Percent: 70	-255.1690	21.8949	-11.6543
Percent: 80	-207.1662	21.8949	-9.4619
NDL Cue Strength	8.3677	12.3979	0.6749
Tense: past x Percent: 30	-1.9290	6.3828	-0.3022
Tense: past x Percent: 40	-10.4789	6.3828	-1.6417
Tense: past x Percent: 50	-28.6004	6.3828	-4.4808
Tense: past x Percent: 60	-49.0144	6.3828	-7.6791
Tense: past x Percent: 70	-67.9520	6.3828	-10.6461
Tense: past x Percent: 80	-81.1054	6.3828	-12.7068
Percent: 30 x NDL Cue Strength	14.5606	13.3989	1.0867
Percent: 40 x NDL Cue Strength	27.0531	13.3989	2.0191
Percent: 50 x NDL Cue Strength	36.2152	13.3989	2.7028
Percent: 60 x NDL Cue Strength	35.4277	13.3989	2.6441
Percent: 70 x NDL Cue Strength	25.4561	13.3989	1.8999
Percent: 80 x NDL Cue Strength	14.1628	13.3989	1.0570

The general trend shown in Figure 3.4 and Table 3.6 is that, as the formants move farther in time, the correlation between onset deviance and both Tense and NDL Cue Strength increases, with both effects peaking around 50-60% of the total vowel duration.

3.3.2.3.1 Tense (linguistic parameter)

As seen in Table 3.6, the amount of F1 deviation from vowel onset in the past tense was significantly different than the reference level (20% present tense) for all Percent time steps. The direction of these effects are split in Figure 3.4. F1 in the past tense displayed significantly less deviation from vowel onset at the 20%-30% time steps (seen in the downwards slopes). However this effect is reversed at the 40%-80% time steps where the past tense is correlated with more deviance than the present tense (seen in the upwards slopes).

The amount of F2 deviation from vowel onset in the past tense was significantly different than the reference level (20% present tense) for only the 50%-80% time steps, as seen in Table 3.6. At the the 50% time step, the past tense is correlated with slightly less F2 deviance than the present tense (though the slope is almost horizontal). For the 60%-80% time steps, however, there is a clear downward slant in the slopes, indicating that the past tense is correlated with considerably less F2 deviation compared to the present tense.

It is possible to explain these split patterns of Tense's effects in terms of Broad and Clermont's (1987) model of context assimilation. It appears in Figure 3.4 that formant deviance from offset begins to asymptote around the 50% time step. In the top two panels for Tense, this is evident in the convergence of the Percent lines between 50%-80% (as compared to the more divergent 20%-40% lines). This 50% asymptote boundary is approximately where the effects of Tense change direction. In the F1 model (upper left panel), this is at the 40% time step (green line), and in the F2 model (upper right panel), this is at the 50% time step (blue line). One explanation for the split in Tense's effects is that the morphological predictor's effects become more apparent once the vowel reaches its asymptote state. Prior to reaching the asymptote state (at roughly the 20%-40% time steps), the exponential decay of the context assimilation could be overshadowing the effects of linguistic predictors. Coarticulation is too strong here.

Under this interpretation of the Broad and Clermont model of context assimilation, the effects of Tense are more clear. After the formant trajectory has

reached its asymptotic state, Tense is positively correlated with F1 trajectories (more deviation for the more uncertain verb form - past tense) and negatively correlated with F2 trajectories (less deviation for the more uncertain verb form - past tense).

With this explanation, the results of the models are again split for the predicted directions. It was predicted that phonetic enhancement (more dispersion) would correlate with the more morphologically uncertain verb form (the past tense). As in the analysis of vowel dispersion, I find support for this prediction in the F1 dimension only. In the F2 dimension, I find evidence of the opposite effect: the more morphologically uncertain verb form correlates with less deviation compared to the unmarked verb form (the present tense).

3.3.2.3.2 NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support)

NDL Cue Strength was significant for F1 deviation at all Percent time steps according to Table 3.6. The patterns of deviation for NDL Cue Strength in the F1 dimension are similar to the patterns of Tense. At the Percent time steps from 20%-30%, F1 displayed less deviation from vowel onset as NDL Cue Strength increased (seen in the downward slopes of the bottom left panel of Figure 3.4). The opposite is true for the 40%-80% time steps where F1 displayed slightly more deviation from vowel onset. One explanation based on a Broad and Clermont context assimilation model is again that as the vowel reaches its asymptotic state (around the 40% time step), effects of the NDL Cue Strength predictor begin to converge. This could explain the split between the negative and positive slopes. The interpretation is that once the vowel approaches its asymptote state, there is a positive effect of NDL Cue Strength (greater strengths correlate with more deviance). This positive effect is in the predicted direction.

It is also possible that the split between the negative and positive slopes is instead due to effects of the context following the vowel. After the vowel has approached its asymptotic state (i.e. in the last 60%-80% of the vowel duration), the effects of the C_1V decrease, but the effects of the VC_2 increase. Thus, under the current analysis, it is not possible to absolutely distinguish the following

phonetic environment's coarticulation effects from the effects of the NDL Cue Strength.

In the F2 dimension, the effects of NDL Cue Strength are only significant at the 40%-60% time steps, according to Table 3.6. Figure 3.4 (bottom right panel) shows clear positive slopes for these time steps: greater NDL Cue Strengths correlate with more formant deviation. According to a Broad and Clermont context assimilation model, the 40%-60% time steps (the time steps where the correlation between NDL Cue Strength and F2 are significant) should be where the F2 trajectory begins to asymptotes. However there is no clear evidence of an F2 trajectory asymptote in the plot of NDL Cue Strength. Regardless, the positive trends in the F2 data are in the predicted directions: more paradigmatic strength correlates with greater amounts of deviance.

3.3.2.4 Results by Vowel and by Time Percent

As with the dispersion analysis, 140 by vowel and by time percent models of formant deviance were computed to check for significant effects of Tense and NDL Cue Strength for each vowel. The same model structure for formant deviance was run over each of the 10 vowels at each of the 7 time percentages for both formants ($7 \times 10 \times 2 = 140$ models). The models' calls are listed in the Appendix (Table A.10).

Figure 3.5 illustrates averages of the (raw) vowel deviances from onset for each of the time steps between 20 and 80% of the total vowel durations, grouped by the past and present tenses. This figure is similar to the by vowel/by percent dispersion plots (Figure 3.3). Vowel label illustrates the average onset of each vowel at the 0% time step. Line colour illustrates morphological tense while line length and direction indicates the average formant distance and direction from vowel onset (terminal end marked with a point). Differences in a vowel's deviation with regards to tense can be seen by comparing the two coloured lines for each vowel.

The last panel of the figure illustrates average vowel deviation across all speakers and tenses with line colour indicating Percent time step. This plot

illustrates that vowels deviate further from the vowel onset as they progress through time. The exponential decay of vowel deviance predicted by a Broad and Clermont context assimilation model is evident in this plot. / ϵ / best exemplifies this: there is a big jump in formant deviations from 20%-50% (red-green lines), and a levelling off of the deviations as the vowel approaches an asymptote state at 50%-80% time steps (green-black lines).

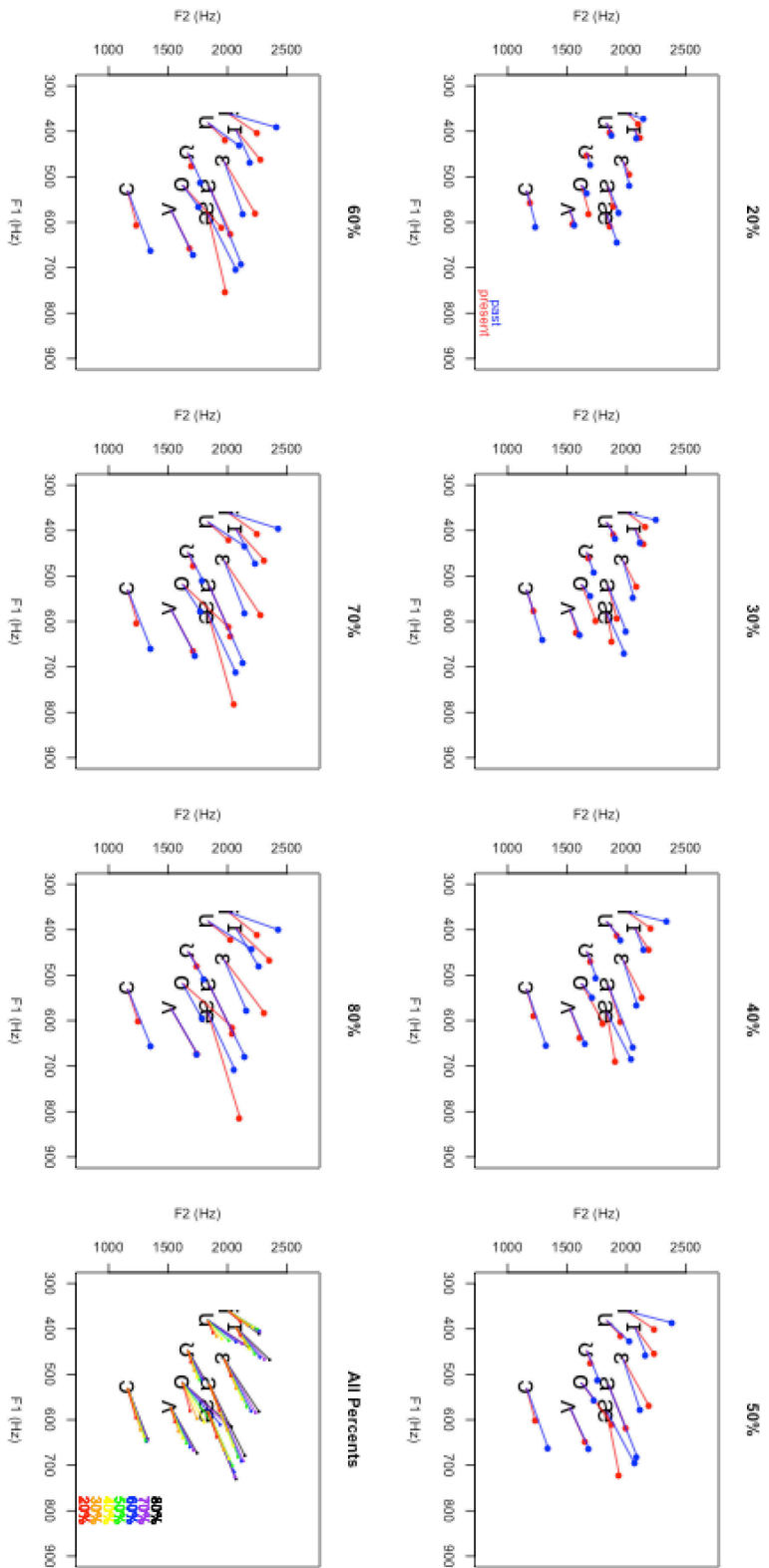


Figure 3.5: Raw averages across all speakers of the observed vowel deviations from the onset of the vowel, grouped by tense. Morphological tense is illustrated by line colour, and vowel onset is illustrated by vowel label.

The *t*-values for the LMER models of formant movement deviance from onset, by vowel, are given in Table 3.7 (all coefficients for each LMER model are provided in the Appendix Table A.14). This table is similar to the by vowel by percent dispersion table (Table 3.4). Positive trends are shaded in green, negative trends are shaded in yellow, and significant trends are indicated with black boldface. A positive trend for Tense indicates that the past tense correlates with more formant deviation than the present tense (reference level). A positive trend for NDL Cue Strength indicates that greater NDL cue strengths correlate with more formant deviation. As with vowel dispersions, my predictions are for all positive (green) trends: the more morphological uncertain tense (past) and stronger paradigmatic support (greater NDL cue strengths) correlate with more formant deviation from vowel onset.

Table 3.7: *t*-values for the main effects of Tense (reference level: present tense) and NDL for each of the 140 individual LMER models of vowel onset deviance modelled on each Vowel Identity and Percent pair. Green shading indicates a positive trend. Yellow shading indicates a negative trend. Boldface (in black) indicates significance.

Tense														
Vowel	F1							F2						
	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%
i	-0.4690	-0.9587	-1.6432	-1.8912	-1.7769	-1.9008	-1.4799	-0.8459	-0.9117	-1.0553	-0.7129	-0.8864	-0.9641	-0.8169
ɪ	0.5872	-0.0370	-0.1156	0.2534	0.7413	0.9069	1.5043	-1.1965	-1.0476	-1.0203	-1.5983	-2.1348	-2.0956	-2.0858
ɛ	1.5170	1.5087	1.5341	1.3423	1.0325	0.0568	-1.6371	-2.6274	-3.7106	-4.1036	-4.4948	-5.0307	-4.9812	-4.4811
æ	-0.6478	-0.5506	0.3774	0.6274	0.4987	-0.0074	-0.7549	-2.0377	-2.0614	-1.7070	-1.8614	-1.9012	-2.4176	-2.9386
ʌ	-0.1411	0.4618	0.8648	0.9322	0.7613	0.6152	0.2711	-0.2254	-0.4944	-0.4231	-0.2914	-0.7024	-0.9781	-1.2098
u	0.6029	0.7341	0.3410	0.2385	0.4043	0.6394	0.8831	-0.7855	0.3025	0.1506	0.5048	0.6976	0.4877	0.6007
o	-0.0554	0.2041	0.3419	0.1801	-0.0451	-0.1621	-0.1649	0.0021	-0.2996	0.1469	0.0823	0.4191	0.4789	0.2415
ɔ	-0.7773	-0.4355	-0.3710	-0.2800	-0.0623	0.4375	0.9923	0.0798	-0.3474	-0.3018	0.1234	0.2573	0.5003	0.7827
ɒ	0.9446	0.3515	0.0674	0.4293	0.8294	0.7717	0.4827	0.3755	0.1392	0.2619	0.4172	0.5687	0.7139	0.1763
a	0.3133	0.6192	0.7431	0.8654	1.0069	0.8970	0.5386	-1.1751	-0.8961	-0.9850	-1.0290	-1.2706	-0.8254	-0.5995
NDL Cue Strength														
Vowel	F1							F2						
	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%
i	0.6845	1.0235	0.3571	0.1272	0.3277	0.4745	0.3699	2.1724	2.0159	1.9031	1.9379	2.2117	1.8802	1.4033
ɪ	-0.1080	0.2279	0.3137	0.0611	0.0585	0.0288	0.0666	0.4859	0.5023	0.6078	0.1493	0.4771	0.4629	0.5037
ɛ	-0.3714	-0.5093	-0.4320	-0.7697	-1.0741	-0.6427	0.6246	2.0159	2.5985	2.8492	2.8550	2.8908	2.4861	1.7757
æ	0.7391	0.4009	-0.4881	-0.7413	-0.7959	-0.4895	0.0023	1.1141	1.2089	1.0817	1.3321	1.3518	1.6727	2.2021
ʌ	0.4184	-0.2263	-0.3227	-0.5348	-0.5694	-0.6529	-0.3491	1.0018	0.5363	0.2857	-0.0935	0.1588	0.2609	0.3707
u	1.8678	1.7947	1.7368	1.7463	1.9079	2.0909	1.9027	-1.2196	-0.1736	0.2837	0.7061	1.1567	1.4494	1.8296
o	0.2480	0.0867	-0.1429	-0.0134	0.2302	0.3582	0.3764	-0.0166	0.3019	-0.1567	-0.1092	-0.4923	-0.5970	-0.4396
ɔ	0.4048	-0.0145	-0.2611	-0.2430	-0.0652	0.5140	0.8188	-1.3777	-1.5064	-1.9223	-1.8623	-1.6088	-0.9624	-0.3857
ɒ	-0.1475	-0.5391	-0.6768	-0.8312	-0.8248	-0.7997	-0.7588	-1.3562	-1.2760	0.4209	1.1635	1.8254	1.9192	3.1095
a	0.1047	-0.3252	0.1734	0.1564	0.2055	-0.2399	0.1431	0.7711	0.2373	0.3094	0.0719	0.4686	0.1451	-0.5666

3.3.2.4.1 Tense (linguistic parameter)

Tense is significant in 14 of the 140 LMER models (0.05 x 140 models = 7 models are expected to be significant by chance). As seen in Table 3.7, three of the ten vowels - /ɪ /, /ɛ /, and /æ/ - display a significant difference in the variance of deviation from vowel onset when predicted by Tense (reference level: present). The significant differences occur after the vowel has reached an asymptote state for /ɪ /, throughout all the time steps for /ɛ /, and both at the initial time steps (where coarticulation is the strongest) and final timesteps (where coarticulation is weakest) for /æ/. Figure 3.5 illustrates the average formant deviations for each vowel. The three vowels with significantly different deviations between the past and present tense have visually different lines. Of all the models showing

significant differences in deviation, 64% (9/14 models) are between the 50%-80% time steps, when the formant trajectory has approximated an asymptote state of context assimilation (Broad and Clermont, 1987).

The direction of the correlation between Tense and deviance from vowel onset is consistent across the three vowels that had a significant correlation. All of the significant effects seen on Table 3.4 (in yellow shading and black boldface) are in a negative direction, meaning the past tense is correlated with less vowel dispersion than the present tense. As with the global analysis of formant deviation from vowel onset, the significant effects of Tense in the by vowel models are not in the predicted direction.

A count of the trends regardless of significance indicates that the F1 and F2 deviation models together are evenly split between positive and negative trends (50%, or 70/140 models, are positive trending, green shading). However, there is a visually clear difference between the F1 and F2 deviance models. In the F1 models, 66% of the trends (46/70 models) are in the positive direction (green shading; higher NDL cue strengths correlate with more deviation). In the F2 models, the proportion of positive trends is reduced to 34% (24/70 models).

As with the global models, support for the predicted results is split. I predicted that the more morphologically uncertain verb form (past tense) would correlate with more vowel deviation. The significant trends and proportion of negative trends in F2 deviation do not support this prediction, but the proportion of trending positive effects in F1 deviation does.

3.3.2.4.2 NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support)

NDL Cue Strength is significant in 12 of the 140 LMER models (0.05 x 140 models = 7 models are expected to be significant by chance). As seen in Table 3.7, half of the ten vowels - /i/, /ɛ/, /æ/, /u/, and /ɔ/ - display a significant difference in the variance of deviation from vowel onset when predicted by NDL Cue Strength. All five vowels show a significant effect of NDL Cue Strength for at least one formant and at least one time step, though none of the vowels show a significant effect of NDL Cue Strength for both formants and for all of the time

steps. Of all the models showing significant differences in deviation, 58% (7/12 models) are between the 50%-80% time steps, when the formant trajectory approximates an asymptote state of context assimilation (Broad and Clermont, 1987).

The direction of the correlation between NDL Cue Strength and deviance from vowel onset is consistent amongst the three vowels that had a significant correlation. All of the significant effects seen in Table 3.7 (in green shading and black boldface) are in a positive direction, meaning higher NDL Cue Strengths are correlated with more deviation than lower NDL Cue Strengths. The results of these models are in the predicted directions: more paradigmatic support correlates with greater amounts of deviation from vowel onset, or phonetic enhancement, overall.

Support for the predicted direction also comes from a count of the positive trends. The proportion of models in Table 3.7 that have a positive trend (green shading) is at 66% (88/140 models). Considering both the significant effects and proportion of trending positive effects, the results for the by vowel models here mirror that of the global analysis (when the global analysis is interpreted under a Broad and Clermont context assimilation model). Both of these analyses show that more paradigmatic support correlates with greater amounts of formant deviation.

3.3.3 Linear Analysis of Formant Deviation from Vowel Offset

The third LMER analysis builds upon the previous by testing for effects of NDL Cue Strength and Tense on formant deviance from vowel offset. This is the second analysis to test the effects of formant deviation under a Broad and Clermont context assimilation model. The predictions and predictors are the same in this deviance from offset analysis. The difference is the direction of deviation. The previous analysis investigated the formants' amount of deviance from the beginning of the vowel (progressive deviation); the current analysis investigates the amount of deviance from the end of the vowel (regressive deviation).

3.3.3.1 Statistical Procedures

Predictors in the LMER model are discussed in the next section and the LMER call can be found in the Appendix (Table A.10). The overall LMER procedure for the current analysis proceeded in the same way as the previous formant deviation analysis, with the exception of the dependent variable of interest. The previous analysis investigated the formants' deviation from vowel onset. The current analysis investigates the formants' deviation from vowel offset (maximum time step). As such, the reference level for the time measurement in the LMER models was set to the end of the vowels (80%). For ease of computation, F1 and F2 data were modelled separately.

3.3.3.2 Predictors

A summary of the predictors for the LMER analysis at hand is given in Table 3.8; predictors that have been changed or added to the previous model are highlighted in boldface. The main difference between the LMER analysis at hand and the previous is the dependent variable. While the previous analysis examined formants' deviance from vowel onset, the current model tests the effects of Tense and NDL Cue Strength on formants' deviance from vowel offset.

Table 3.8: Predictors for main effects, interactions, and random effects in the Linear Mixed Effects Regression analysis of NDL and Tense on formants' deviance from vowel offset.

Predictor	Description	use in current analysis
Vowel Deviance	absolute value of the Euclidean Distance of the vowels from the offset of the vowel (maximum time step)	dependent variable
NDL Cue Strength	diphone Naive Discriminative Learning cue association strengths with the past tense, aggregated over the word	independent predictor of interest x Percent
Tense	morphological past or present tense reference level: present	independent predictor of interest x Percent
Percent	seven normalized 10% time steps (from 20%-80% of the total vowel duration) reference level: 80%	x NDL Cue Strength x Tense x Vowel Duration x Vowel Duration
Frequency	log value of the local Buckeye lexical frequency	random intercepts for Speaker slopes
Vowel Duration	log value	x Frequency x Percent random intercepts for Speaker slopes
Vowel Identity	the identity of the vowel reference level: /ʌ/	main effect
Previous Voicing	deviation coding for the segment preceding the vowel reference level: means of all factors	main effect
Previous Place	deviation coding for the segment preceding the vowel reference level: means of all factors	main effect
Previous Manner	deviation coding for the segment preceding the vowel reference level: means of all factors	main effect
Following Voicing	deviation coding for the segment preceding the vowel reference level: means of all factors	main effect
Following Place	deviation coding for the segment preceding the vowel reference level: means of all factors	main effect
Following Manner	deviation coding for the segment preceding the vowel reference level: means of all factors	main effect
Speaker	unique speaker identifier	random intercepts

The acoustic measure of Vowel Deviance serves as the dependent variables for the current LMER analysis. Vowel Deviance from offset was calculated in the same way as deviance from onset. Euclidian distances were calculated by subtracting the formant values at the vowel offset (maximum time step) from the formant values at each Percent. The absolute values of these distances were predicted in the LMER models.

The other difference between the current analysis and the previous concerns the Percent predictor. Since vowel deviance from offset is the acoustic

measure under investigation, the reference level for Percent was set to 80%, towards the vowel offset.

3.3.3.3 Results with All Vowels Combined (global)

The coefficients for the current LMER analysis are given in Table 3.9. Figure 3.6 illustrates the main effects of Tense and NDL Cue Strength and their interaction with Formant. All coefficients for the models are given in the Appendix (Table A.15).

The plots in Figure 3.6 are similar to those from the dispersion and deviation from onset analyses. The main difference between the plots of the previous two analyses and the current one is that the Percent reference level for the current analysis is set to 80%, closer to the vowel offset. The top panels illustrate the effect of Tense for F1 (left panel) and F2 (right panel), shown in an interaction with Percent time step (line type and colour). A line with a positive slope in these panels indicates that the past tense is correlated with greater amounts of formant deviance from vowel offset than the present tense (reference level). A positive slope would be in line with my prediction: the more morphologically uncertain tense (past) will correlate with phonetic enhancement (more deviance). The bottom panels illustrate the effect of NDL Cue Strength for F1 (left panel) and F2 (right panel), shown in an interaction with Percent time step (line type and colour). A line with a positive slope in these panels indicates that higher NDL Cue Strengths correlate with greater amounts of formant deviance. A positive slope would be in line with my prediction: more paradigmatic support (greater NDL Cue Strengths) will correlate with phonetic enhancement (more deviance).

Similarly to the previous analysis of deviation from vowel onset, a Broad and Clermont (1987) context assimilation model would predict that formant deviance will decrease at an exponential rate (irrespective of Tense and NDL Cue Strengths), until the trajectory reaches an asymptote state, roughly half-way through the vowel duration (roughly at the 50% vowel time step).

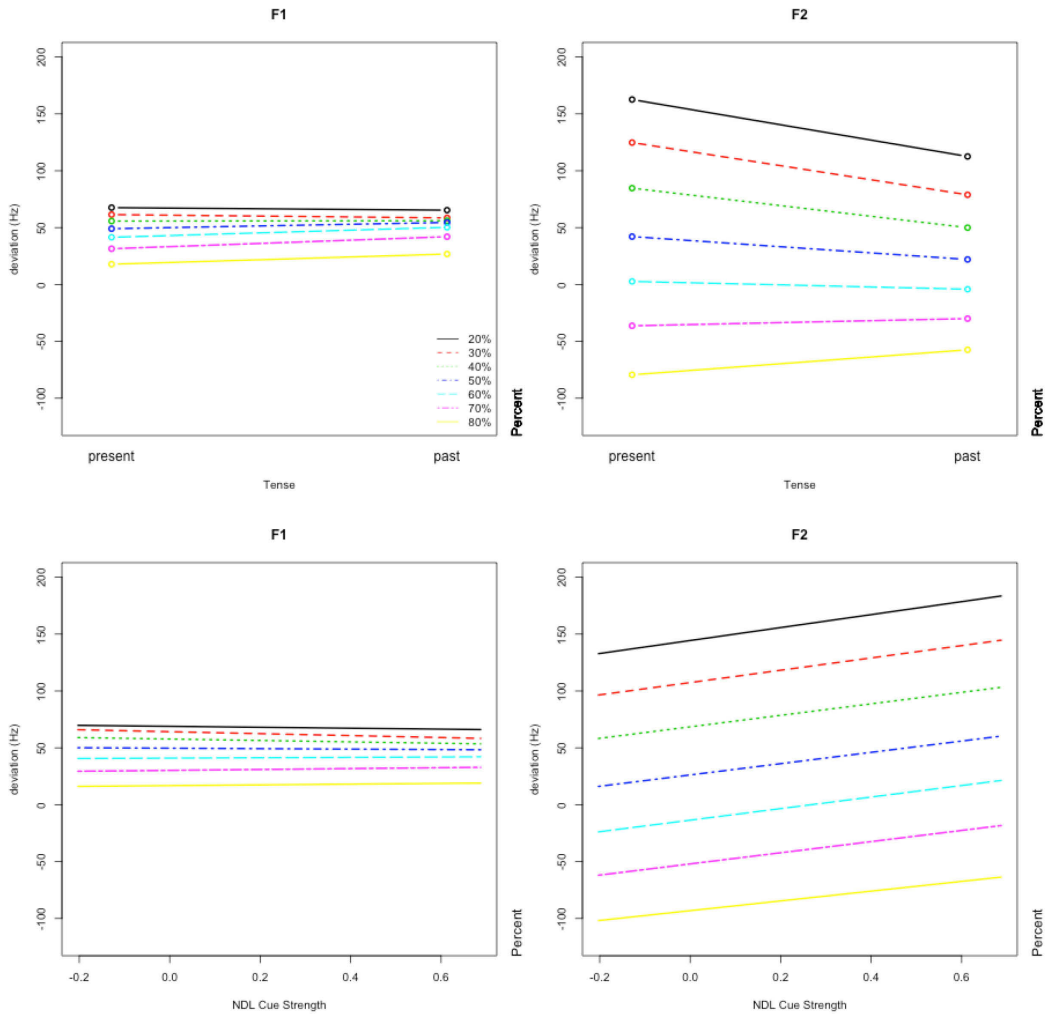


Figure 3.6: Partial effects of the LMER model results for the two predictors of interest: Tense is shown on the top row (for F1 and F2; reference level: present tense and 20% time step), and NDLCue Strength is shown on the bottom row (for F1 and F2). The coloured lines show the interaction between Percent and the predictors (Tense and NDLCue strength).

Table 3.9: Deviance from offset LMER model coefficients for the two predictors of interest: Tense and NDL Cue Strength (reference level: present tense and 20% time step).

F1			
Predictor	Estimate	std Error	t value
(Intercept)	66.3801	25.7837	2.5745
Tense: past	8.9709	2.3693	3.7863
Percent: 70	-19.2364	9.5612	-2.0119
Percent: 60	-31.8003	9.5612	-3.3260
Percent: 50	-33.6481	9.5612	-3.5192
Percent: 40	-19.7632	9.5612	-2.0670
Percent: 30	7.5149	9.5612	0.7860
Percent: 20	43.2560	9.5612	4.5241
NDL Cue Strength	3.1865	5.4124	0.5887
Tense: past x Percent: 70	1.6025	2.7873	0.5749
Tense: past x Percent: 60	-0.1844	2.7873	-0.0662
Tense: past x Percent: 50	-3.5021	2.7873	-1.2565
Tense: past x Percent: 40	-8.6475	2.7873	-3.1025
Tense: past x Percent: 30	-11.8572	2.7873	-4.2540
Tense: past x Percent: 20	-11.2110	2.7873	-4.0222
Percent: 70 x NDL Cue Strength	0.6944	5.8511	0.1187
Percent: 60 x NDL Cue Strength	-1.5174	5.8511	-0.2593
Percent: 50 x NDL Cue Strength	-5.1803	5.8511	-0.8853
Percent: 40 x NDL Cue Strength	-9.4204	5.8511	-1.6100
Percent: 30 x NDL Cue Strength	-11.7397	5.8511	-2.0064
Percent: 20 x NDL Cue Strength	-7.3538	5.8511	-1.2568
F2			
Predictor	Estimate	std Error	t value
(Intercept)	-323.3378	53.9555	-5.9927
Tense: past	21.9640	5.6273	3.9031
Percent: 70	-9.3547	22.9678	-0.4073
Percent: 60	6.5882	22.9678	0.2868
Percent: 50	24.1125	22.9678	1.0498
Percent: 40	32.5551	22.9678	1.4174
Percent: 30	15.8201	22.9678	0.6888
Percent: 20	-34.0596	22.9678	-1.4829
NDL Cue Strength	42.9038	12.8821	3.3305
Tense: past x Percent: 70	-15.6407	6.6956	-2.3360
Tense: past x Percent: 60	-28.8128	6.6956	-4.3032
Tense: past x Percent: 50	-42.0690	6.6956	-6.2831
Tense: past x Percent: 40	-56.6778	6.6956	-8.4649
Tense: past x Percent: 30	-67.8654	6.6956	-10.1358
Tense: past x Percent: 20	-72.0284	6.6956	-10.7576
Percent: 70 x NDL Cue Strength	6.1474	14.0555	0.4374
Percent: 60 x NDL Cue Strength	7.8729	14.0555	0.5601
Percent: 50 x NDL Cue Strength	6.7728	14.0555	0.4819
Percent: 40 x NDL Cue Strength	7.5815	14.0555	0.5394
Percent: 30 x NDL Cue Strength	11.2217	14.0555	0.7984
Percent: 20 x NDL Cue Strength	14.0322	14.0555	0.9983

The general trend shown in Figure 3.6 and Table 3.9 is that, as the formants move farther in time, the correlation between offset deviance and both Tense and NDL Cue Strength increases, with both effects peaking (regressively) around 50-30% of the total vowel duration. These predictions are in line with a Broad and Clermont (1987) model of context assimilation.

3.3.3.3.1 Tense (linguistic parameter)

To interpret the effects of both Tense and NDL Cue Strength in the offset deviance models, it is important to first point out that the Percent time steps are discussed as they regress backwards. Rather than interpreting formant trajectories as they move forward through time, as with the dispersion and deviance from onset analyses, the deviance from offset analysis interprets the effects of the linguistic predictors as the formant trajectories regress in time, away from vowel offset (maximum time step). For this reason, the reference level in the offset deviance models is set to the 80% time step.

According to Table 3.9 for F1 offset deviance, the past tense was significantly different than the present tense (reference level) at the 40%-20% time steps. The effect of Tense on F1 deviation from vowel offset is similar to its effect on F1 deviation from vowel onset and can also be interpreted in terms of a Broad and Clermont context assimilation model: once the F1 trajectory reaches its 40%-20% asymptote state, the past tense correlates with slightly more deviation (seen in the slight rise of the slope in Figure 3.6). The size of this effect is less than with onset deviance (seen in slope comparisons), but the interpretation of the results is the same. The more morphologically uncertain past tense correlates with more F1 deviation compared to the present tense.

F2 deviance from vowel offset is significant in the past tense for all 70%-20% time steps compared to the present tense 80% reference level. Moreover, Table 3.9 shows that the strength of this effect gradually grows until the vowel reaches an asymptote state roughly around the 40% time step. The directions of Tense's effect on F2 deviance from vowel offset are the same as in F2 deviance from vowel onset. Prior to reaching the asymptote state around the 50%-40% time step, Figure 3.6 shows that the past tense correlates with more F2 deviance (upwards sloping lines for the 80%-70% time steps). Once the F2 trajectory approaches an asymptote state, however, the past tense correlates with less F2 deviance (downwards sloping lines for the 60%-20% time steps). Again, a Broad and Clermont context assimilation model could explain this split in the F2 deviance patterns. The effects of Tense on F2 deviance at the 80%-60% tail end of

the vowel could be confounded with the exponential formant trajectories from the surrounding vowel environment. Coarticulation is strong here.

The results of the models are once again split for the predicted directions. My prediction for offset deviation is the same as it was for onset deviation: the more morphologically uncertain verb form (past tense) is expected to correlate with phonetic enhancement (more deviation). As with the analyses of vowel dispersion and formant deviation from onset, I find support for my prediction in the F1 dimension only: as the vowel reaches an asymptote state, the morphologically uncertain past tense correlates with more deviation. The opposite is true in the F2 dimension under a similar context assimilation explanation: as the vowel reaches an asymptote state, the morphologically uncertain past tense correlates with less deviation.

3.3.3.3.2 NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support)

However, there is less of an effect of NDL Cue Strength. NDL Cue Strength was significant for only F1 deviation, and only when comparing the 30% time step to the 80% reference level. Here, F1 displayed slightly less deviation from vowel offset as NDL Cue Strength increased.

Unlike with dispersion and deviation from vowel onset, there is not a strong global effect of NDL Cue Strength for deviation from vowel offset. For the single significant effect, the results of this model are in the predicted directions: more paradigmatic support correlates with greater amounts of vowel dispersion, or phonetic enhancement, overall.

3.3.3.4 Results by Vowel and by Time Percent

As with the analyses of dispersion and deviance from onset, 140 by vowel and by time percent models of formant deviance from vowel offset were computed to check for significant effects of Tense and NDL Cue Strength for each vowel. The same model structure for formant deviance from vowel offset was run

over each of the 10 vowels at each of the 7 time percents for both formants ($7 \times 10 \times 2 = 140$ models). The models' calls are listed in the Appendix (Table A.10).

The results for by vowel offset deviation analysis are reported in the same way as the results from by vowel onset deviation analysis. Figure 3.7 illustrates averages of the raw vowel deviances from offset for each of the time steps between 20 and 80% of the total vowel durations, grouped by tense. Vowel label indicates the average offset of each vowel (maximum time step), line colour indicates morphological tense, and line direction and length indicates formant distance from vowel offset. The last panel of the figure illustrates average vowel deviation across all speakers and tenses with line colour indicating Percent time step. This plot illustrates that vowels deviate further from the vowel onset as they progress backwards through time.

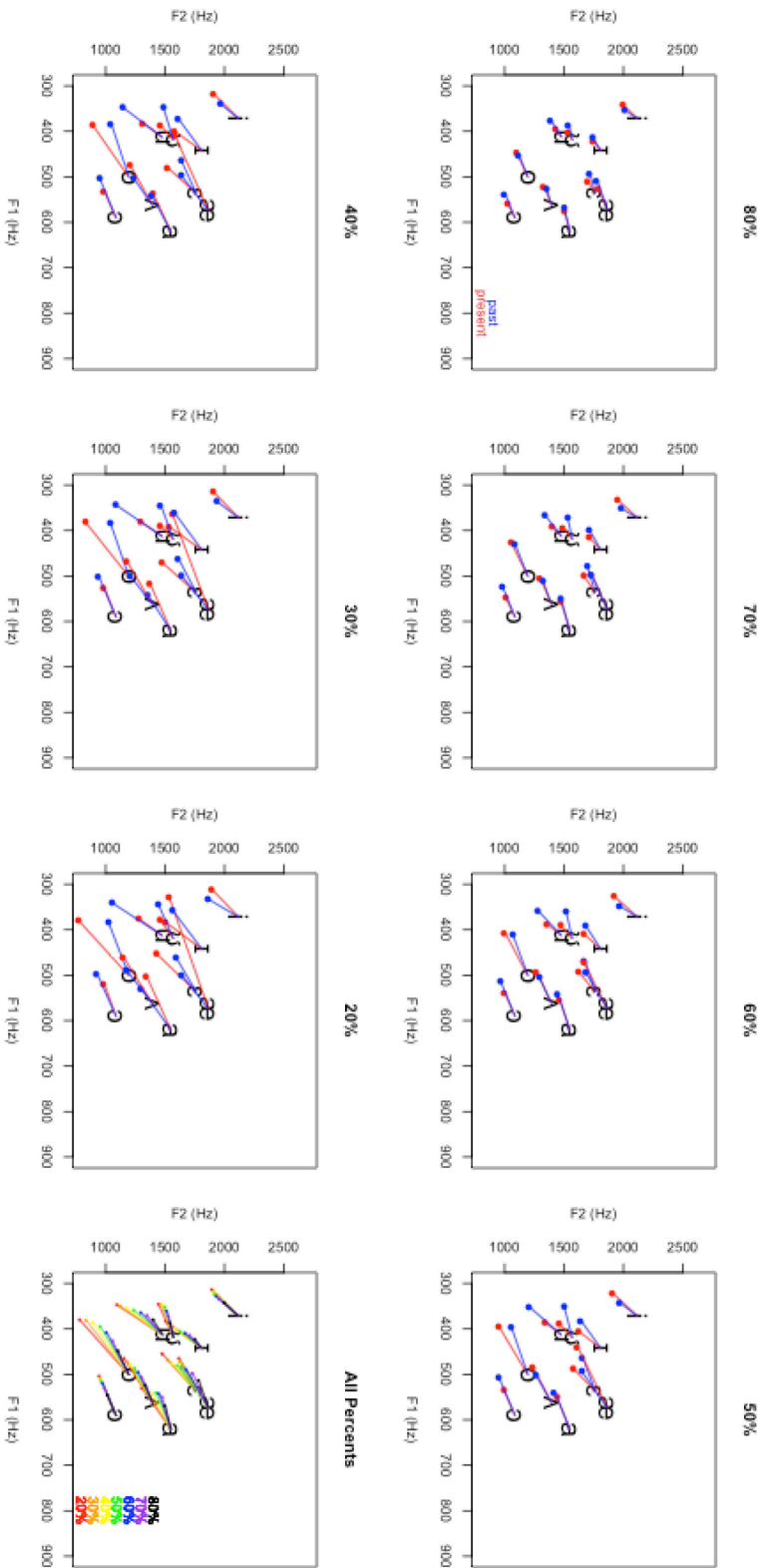


Figure 3.7: Raw averages across all speakers of the observed vowel deviations from the offset of the vowel, grouped by tense. Morphological tense is illustrated by line colour, and vowel offset is illustrated by vowel label.

The t -values for the LMER models of formant movement deviance from offset, by vowel, are given in Table 3.10 (all coefficients for each LMER model are provided in the Appendix Table A.16). The colour coding of the effects in Table 3.10 is the same as the previous analysis on formant deviation from vowel onset: green indicates a positive trend, yellow a negative trend, and black boldface significance. For Tense, a positive trend indicates that the past tense correlates with more deviation than the present tense reference level, while for NDL Cue Strength, a positive trend indicates that greater NDL cue strengths correlate with more deviation. The predicted directions are again that the past tense (more morphologically uncertain) and greater NDL cue strengths (stronger paradigmatic support) will correlate with more formant deviation from vowel offset (positive, green trends).

Table 3.10: *t*-values for the main effects of Tense (reference level: present tense) and NDL for each of the 140 individual LMER models of vowel offset deviance modelled on each Vowel Identity and Percent pair. Green shading indicates a positive trend. Yellow shading indicates a negative trend. Boldface (in black) indicates significance.

Tense														
Vowel	F1							F2						
	80%	70%	60%	50%	40%	30%	20%	80%	70%	60%	50%	40%	30%	20%
i	0.3835	0.4880	0.3288	0.2339	0.1730	0.0654	-0.3092	-1.2874	-1.9562	-2.3873	-2.3763	-1.8746	-1.5098	-1.0902
ɪ	0.7149	1.4429	1.4934	1.8086	2.0270	2.2280	1.8827	0.3420	-0.3916	-0.6218	-1.0053	-1.1520	-1.0709	-1.2518
ɛ	-0.0347	-0.3410	-0.4499	-0.9808	-1.9978	-3.2981	-4.0120	-0.3488	-0.4528	-0.7894	-1.3058	-1.8390	-2.6360	-3.3734
æ	-1.1290	-1.3569	-1.1660	-0.9558	-1.3479	-2.1305	-2.1226	-1.4435	-2.4256	-3.5326	-3.6620	-3.6581	-2.9751	-3.2009
ʌ	-1.3226	-1.4103	-1.5173	-1.8260	-1.6688	-1.4971	-1.1131	-0.0780	-0.0556	0.0418	-0.3278	-0.3832	-0.5638	-0.7296
u	0.9214	1.2422	1.3097	1.3189	1.2771	1.2153	1.4035	0.6576	-0.0426	-0.6556	-0.1360	0.3022	0.2323	0.4254
ʊ	0.1407	0.4010	0.5030	0.1209	-0.2454	-0.0488	0.3040	0.0266	-0.0129	-0.4488	-0.0786	0.0427	0.5761	0.2980
o	-2.2705	-2.5770	-2.1483	-1.6303	-1.4894	-1.5878	-1.1308	0.9513	0.9493	0.7196	0.9827	1.2820	1.2999	0.9983
ɔ	-0.7027	-0.3501	-0.2720	-0.5811	-0.3226	-0.6326	-0.4741	0.1972	0.0505	0.8890	0.8573	0.6178	0.2240	0.0638
a	1.2449	2.2001	2.1189	1.6667	0.6472	-0.4713	-0.1057	1.0504	0.6985	1.0202	0.8613	0.5321	0.2981	0.4727
NDL Cue Strength														
Vowel	F1							F2						
	80%	70%	60%	50%	40%	30%	20%	80%	70%	60%	50%	40%	30%	20%
i	0.5695	0.9157	0.9535	0.8172	0.8742	0.8227	0.8335	-0.9878	-2.0628	-2.4771	-2.5275	-2.2339	-1.9249	-1.2743
ɪ	-0.9567	-1.8487	-1.8293	-1.4789	-1.1133	-0.8927	-0.6583	0.9402	0.9016	0.7893	1.1547	0.8689	0.7935	0.6087
ɛ	-0.1280	-0.1309	-0.1655	0.1215	0.6133	1.2891	1.7536	-1.6320	-2.1386	-2.0012	-1.8040	-1.2861	-0.3297	0.4066
æ	0.7890	1.0737	0.8075	0.6193	0.8885	1.4110	0.9733	1.3989	1.9870	2.4395	2.5254	2.6629	2.2653	2.5089
ʌ	-0.0021	0.4238	0.5461	0.7919	0.6988	0.3828	0.0697	-0.0888	-0.1281	-0.3307	-0.3291	-0.5005	-0.3823	-0.1933
u	1.2738	1.0581	0.8993	0.8625	0.8823	0.7802	1.2641	1.0502	0.8622	0.9578	1.5974	2.1121	2.1488	2.3983
ʊ	-0.0435	-0.2691	-0.2161	0.3164	0.7029	0.4174	0.0178	-0.0753	-0.3249	0.1187	-0.1803	-0.2539	-0.7509	-0.4833
o	-0.9721	-1.0958	-0.8652	-0.3995	-0.3101	-0.4274	-0.5814	-0.7452	-1.0611	-0.6831	-0.1428	0.1027	-0.1557	-0.2310
ɔ	-0.1524	-0.5632	-0.5625	-0.7202	-0.9132	-1.2086	-1.0427	1.1934	2.9041	3.0825	3.6654	3.8155	3.6849	3.3566
a	0.1910	-0.2194	0.1752	0.4125	-0.0751	0.0695	-0.1270	-1.0880	-1.0816	-1.5117	-1.6209	-1.8739	-1.7601	-2.0796

3.3.3.4.1 Tense (linguistic parameter)

Tense is significant in 21 of the 140 LMER models (0.05 x 140 models = 7 models are expected to be significant by chance). As seen in Table 3.10, six of the ten vowels - /i/, /ɪ/, /ɛ/, /æ/, /o/, and /ɑ/ - display a significant difference in the variance of deviation from vowel offset when predicted by Tense (reference level: present). All six vowels show a significant effect of Tense for at least one formant and at least one time step. In the offset deviation plots (Figure 3.7), the differences in formant deviation between the past and present tense are visually present for these six vowels. Of all the models showing significant differences in deviation,

62% (13/21 models) are between the 50%-20% time steps, when the formant trajectory has reached an asymptote state of context assimilation (Broad and Clermont, 1987).

The direction of the correlation between Tense and deviance from vowel offset varies amongst the six vowels that had a significant correlation. Most of the significant effects seen on Table 3.10 (in yellow shading and black boldface) are in a negative direction, meaning the past tense is correlated with more vowel dispersion compared to the present tense. The results of these models are not in the predicted directions: the more uncertain past tense correlates with less formant deviation. However, the F1 of two vowels, /ɪ / and /ɑ/, **are trending in a positive** direction (in green shading and black boldface), meaning the past tense is correlated with more deviance from vowel offset compared to the present tense.

A count of the trends regardless of significance indicates that the F1 and F2 deviation models together are split between positive and negative trends (43%, or 61/140 models, are positive trending, green shading). This split in the positive and negative trends is present in both the F1 and F2 deviance models.

As with the global models, the by vowel analysis does not find strong support for my prediction. I predicted that the more morphologically uncertain verb form (past tense) would correlate with more vowel deviation. The significant trends and proportion of positive trends in by vowel formant deviation models do not support this prediction.

3.3.3.4.2 NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support)

NDL Cue Strength is significant in 21 of the 140 LMER models (0.05 x 140 models = 7 models are expected to be significant by chance). As seen in Table 3.10, six of the ten vowels - /i/, /ɛ /, /æ/, /u/, /ɔ /, and /ɑ/ - display a significant difference in the variance of deviation from vowel offset when predicted by NDL Cue Strength. All six vowels show a significant effect of NDL Cue Strength for F2 only and at least one time step, though none of the vowels show a significant effect for all of the time steps. Of all the models showing significant differences in deviation, 67% (14/21 models) are between the 50%-20% time steps, when the

formant trajectory has reached an asymptote state of context assimilation (Broad and Clermont, 1987).

The direction of the correlation between Tense and deviance from vowel offset varies amongst the six vowels that had a significant correlation. Most of the significant effects seen on Table 3.10 (in green shading) are in a positive direction, meaning higher NDL Cue Strengths are correlated with more deviation than lower NDL Cue Strengths. The results of these models are in the predicted directions: more paradigmatic support correlates with greater amounts of deviation from vowel offset, or phonetic enhancement, overall. However, the F2 of three vowels, /i/, /ɛ / and /ɑ/, are trending in the negative direction (in yellow shading), meaning higher NDL Cue Strengths are correlated with less deviation than lower NDL Cue Strengths.

Irrespective of significance (black boldface), the trends in Table 3.7 are evenly split with 50% (70/140 models) showing a positive trend (green shading). Considering both the significant effects and proportion of trending positive effects, the results for the by vowel models do not strongly support my prediction. I predicted that stronger NDL Cue Strengths would correlate with more formant deviation from vowel offset, but I do not find conclusive support for this directional prediction. This mirrors the results of the global models. Both the by vowel and global analyses do not find strong evidence for a directional prediction made on the modulation of formant deviance from vowel offset by NDL Cue Strength.

3.3.4 Non-linear Analysis of Overall Formant Movement

The fourth and final step in this series of analyses models the formant trajectories for each vowel non-linearly. In this analysis, the effects of Tense and NDL Cue Strength on the non-linear vowel formant trajectories were tested using Generalized Additive Modelling (GAM; Hastie & Tibshirani, 1998; Wood, 2006). That is, the current GAM models test the effects of Tense and NDL Cue Strength on the non-linear formant trajectories. GAMs have been used in various linguistic domains to analyze non-linear data, such as event-related potentials (Kryuchkova

et al., 2012; Tremblay & Newman, 2015), eye tracking (Porretta, 2015; Van Rij et al., in press), and electromagnetic articulography (Tomaschek et al., 2013).

Applying the GAM technique allows one to test for differences in the dynamic formant trajectories across different conditions. Whereas linear models can test for differences in formant movement from onset to offset, they do not capture time-dependent non-linear movement between those two points.

3.3.4.1 GAM Statistical Procedure for Overall Formant Movement

In addition to accounting for factors of random variance for individual speakers (as in the previous LMER analyses), the random effects structures in GAMs are clustered between groups, items, and speaker by including additional items in the random effects structure. Since the current data is gathered over ten vowels and forty speakers, clustering the formant data in the random effects structure is useful for ensuring a more accurate model fit. Analyses were computed in the R statistical environment using the *mgcv* (Wood, 2016) and *itsadug* (van Rij et al., 2015) packages for the GAM analysis.

Predictors in the GAM model are discussed in the next section, and the GAM call can be found in the Appendix (Table A.10). The GAM analysis proceeded in a stepwise fashion, similar to the LMER analyses (an backwards stepwise fitting of the model). Predictors and random effects structure were selected as with the LMER analyses (again, predictors' descriptions are given below). In order to select the most appropriate GAM, I visually inspected the residuals and estimates, as well as comparisons of the Maximum Likelihood (ML) scores (via the *itsadug* R package; van Rij et al., 2015). For ease of computation, F1 and F2 data were analyzed in separate models.

Since a formant measurement at any point after the onset of the vowel is dependent upon the formant's previous measurement (i.e., a vowel's F1 value at 30% of the vowel's total duration follows from its F1 value at 20%), it is necessary to include time-based autocorrelation within the model. The GAM model, then, is fitted with an autocorrelation parameter ($\rho \approx 0.8$) that is gathered from the first residual time lag using the *itsadug* R package (subsequent model

comparisons and visualization of the residuals also confirm the *rho* value is the best-fit for the data). In addition to specifying the autocorrelation parameter, the GAMs are fitted such that each vowel token contains its own time sequence in the model (i.e., each 20%-80% chunk of the data for an individual vowel token was taken as its own unique time series). That is, instead of the model proceeding as if all of the data points belong to one long, continuous time series, the models proceed across 5,718 smaller time series - one for each vowel token.

3.3.4.2 Predictors

A summary for the predictors of the GAM analysis at hand is given in Table 3.11; predictors that have been changed or added to the previous model are highlighted in boldface. Tensor product smooths - **te()** and **ti()** - are used in GAMs to investigate the covariation of a predictor (such as NDL) and a continuous smooth term (such as Time). **te()** is used as a tensor product smooth when there is no main effect for the predictor (such as Vowel), whereas **ti()** is used when there is a main effect for the predictor (such as NDL).

Table 3.11: Predictors for main effects, interactions, and random effects in the General Additive Model analysis of NDL and Tense on vowel formant trajectories.

Predictor	Description	use in current analysis
Formant Frequency	log transformed	dependent variable
NDL Cue Strength	diphone Naive Discriminative Learning cue association strengths with the past tense, aggregated over the word	independent predictor of interest ti(Time) x NDL Cue Strength + fixed effect
Tense	morphological past or present tense	independent predictor of interest ti(Time) x Tense + fixed effect
Time	normalized time steps	s(Time) ti(Time) x NDL Cue Strength ti(Time) x Tense random effect: s(Time) x Speaker x Vowel
Vowel Identity	identity of the 10 vowels in the current data	te(Time) x Vowel + fixed effect (Previous Voicing + Previous Place + Previous Manner) x Vowel Vowel x (Following Voicing + Following Place + Following Manner) random effect: s(Time) x Speaker x Vowel
Previous Voicing	deviation coding for the voicing of the segment preceding the vowel	(Previous Voicing + Previous Place + Previous Manner) x Vowel
Previous Place	deviation coding for the place of the segment preceding the vowel	(Previous Voicing + Previous Place + Previous Manner) x Vowel
Previous Manner	deviation coding for the manner of the segment preceding the vowel	(Previous Voicing + Previous Place + Previous Manner) x Vowel
Following Voicing	deviation coding for the voicing of the segment following the vowel	Vowel x (Following Voicing + Following Place + Following Manner)
Following Place	deviation coding for the place of the segment following the vowel	Vowel x (Following Voicing + Following Place + Following Manner)
Following Manner	deviation coding for the manner of the segment following the vowel	Vowel x (Following Voicing + Following Place + Following Manner)
Vowel Duration	log transformed	te(Vowel Duration) x Frequency
Frequency	log value of the local Buckeye lexical frequency	te(Vowel Duration) x Frequency
Speaker	unique identifier of the speaker	random effect: s(Time) x Speaker x Vowel

The model contains the same two independent predictors of interest as the previous LMER models: Tense and NDL Cue Strength. Both of these predictors were included as fixed effects and in an interaction with Time. Recall that formant

measurements were taken for each vowel every 2ms, yielding a continuous time step sequence. Unlike the previous LMER models where the time domain was limited to percents, the time domain in the GAM model included all time steps between 20 and 80% of each vowel's total time sequence.

Another difference between the structure of the predictors in the GAM model and the previous LMER models concerns the treatment of the surrounding phonetic environment. As discussed in the LMER analyses, there are three contributions to a vowel's formant trajectories: 1) the previous context (C_1V), 2) the vowel (V), and 3) the following context (VC_2). In the current model, six fixed effects were created to capture the two-way interactions between the Vowel and the Voicing, Place, and Manner of the phones surrounding the vowel (3 articulations x 2 contexts before/after = 6 interactions with the Vowel). An additional two-way interaction was created for Vowel x Time.

This method of modelling the surrounding phonetic environment is at odds with phonetic theory. The contributions of the C_1V and the VC_2 are time-dependent (Lindblom, 1963), with an exponential rate of decay (Broad and Clermont, 1987, 2014; Nearey, 2013). An ideal phonetic model would include the calculated trajectories of each C_1V , V , and VC_2 . However, there is currently no systematic means of parsing out all three components from the formant contours of spontaneously produced speech.

The next best phonetic model would include the interactions of the (factorized) consonants with the (factorized) vowels as they progress through time (as in: $C_1V \times \text{Time} + V \times \text{Time} + VC_2 \times \text{Time}$). There are two issues with this next best model. The first issue concerns the calculation of NDL cue strengths. Recall that the NDL cue strengths were calculated based on diphone cues (C_1V and VC_2) signalling the morphological tense outcomes. In this way, the surrounding phonetic context is inherently incorporated in the calculation of NDL cue strengths. An aggregate sum of the NDL diphone cue strengths serves as one of the dependent predictors of interest in the current analyses (i.e.: NDL Cue Strength x Time as a predictor of F1 and F2 movement). Adding in an interaction

between Time, C₁V and VC₂ diphone pairs (C₁V x Time + VC₂ x Time), then, essentially produces factorial contrasts of the NDL cue strengths

The second issue concerns model convergence. The next best model failed to reach convergence, likely as a result of data sparsity. The nature of spontaneous speech data entails an uneven distribution of the phonetic context surrounding the vowel. This means that some levels of the (factorized) consonant articulations are underrepresented in the dataset as a whole, or are disproportionally amongst all vowels. Chapter 2 of this dissertation also highlights the sparse nature of the contextual data by giving an example of the phonetic context immediately following /æ/: 98% of the consonants following /æ/ are voiced (when the speaker is female, the proportion jumps to 100%). The sparsity of the phonetic context is also illustrated when comparing the distributions of the C₁V and VC₂ diphone pairs. There are 254 unique C₁V and 253 unique VC₂ diphone pairs in the Buckeye Corpus, compared to the 94 unique C₁V and 159 unique VC₂ diphone pairs in the subset of irregular verbs. Distributional plots of the surrounding phonetic context for the entire Buckeye Corpus and for the subset of the irregular verbs are given in the Appendix (Figure A.5, Figure A.6, and Figure A.9).

In an attempt to resolve this issue with the next best model, three statistical methods were employed to alleviate data sparsity: 1) modelling the articulation features (voice, place, manner) of the C₁ and C₂ separately, 2) reducing the number of factor levels for the place of articulation feature by grouping individual places of articulation together according to locus equations predictions (Lindblom, 1963), and 3) modelling data from robust vowels only (i.e. those vowels that are produced in the context of every place of articulation, as re-factorized in (2)). While methods (1) and (2) did alleviate some of the data scarcity issues, there was still enough sparsity in the data to result in non-convergence. Method (3) was the only method where the models converged, however this is a challenge for analysis comparison within the current Chapter. For this reason, Method 3 is not included in the current analysis, though it and Methods 1 and 2 are discussed further in the Appendix (Discussion A.3).

Because of the confounding issues with data scarcity and NDL cue strengths, the next best model of context assimilation ($C_1V \times \text{Time} + V \times \text{Time} + VC_2 \times \text{Time}$) was further simplified by leaving time out the three-way interactions (i.e. leaving out the interaction with Time for the surrounding context: $C_1V \times V \times \text{Time} + VC_2$). Doing so resolves the convergence issue and does not factorize NDL Cue Strengths. This is not an ideal phonetic model as it does not include the informative interaction of time with the surrounding phonetic context (i.e. dynamic contours) and instead models the assimilation to the surrounding phonetic context statically (i.e. shifting the formant contours up and down as a whole, instead of up and down dynamically through time). Phonetic research on modelling formant contours is clear about the dynamic nature of context assimilation, however the current model is a balance between attempting to control for the surrounding phonetic environment, and the abilities of the GAM technique. Though adding these fixed-effect interactions do not fully control for the vowels' environment assimilation, they are a step towards mitigating the effects of the environment (the Discussion section returns to this point).

The remaining predictors in the model carried over from the previous model: Frequency and Vowel Duration are included in a tensor interaction and in the random effects structure as random slopes by speaker. As discussed in the previous analysis of vowel dispersion, Tucker et al. (in preparation) found that the duration of the same set of irregular English vowels is mitigated by word frequency, with random effects (individual differences) for speakers. I include their findings in the model here.

The random effect structure included an interaction between Speaker, Time, and Vowel Identity. This structure accounts for the speaker variation in the dynamic production of vowels.

3.3.4.3 Results with All Vowels Combined (global)

The partial effects of NDL Cue Strength across Time are illustrated in Figure 3.8. Time (normalized in time steps) is plotted on the x-axis. NDL Cue Strength is plotted on the y-axis. High NDL Cue Strengths correspond to the top

portion of the plots while low NDLCue Strengths correspond to the bottom portion of the plots. Formant values are plotted on the z-axis (in colours). The formant value z-axis is read like a topographic map where more warm colours (in the progression of: yellow, orange, white) correspond to higher F1/F2 values and more cool colours (in the progression of: green, aqua, blue) correspond to lower F1/F2 values. A change in colour from blue-green-yellow indicates a positive slope upwards in the formant value. An example of this is seen in the bottom of the F2 plot over the 0-250 time steps. A change in colour from yellow-green-blue indicates a negative slope downwards in the formant value. An example of this is seen in the bottom of the F1 plot over the 0-50 time steps. Contour lines illustrate deviations in colour/direction, labelled for direction (positive or negative) and effect size.

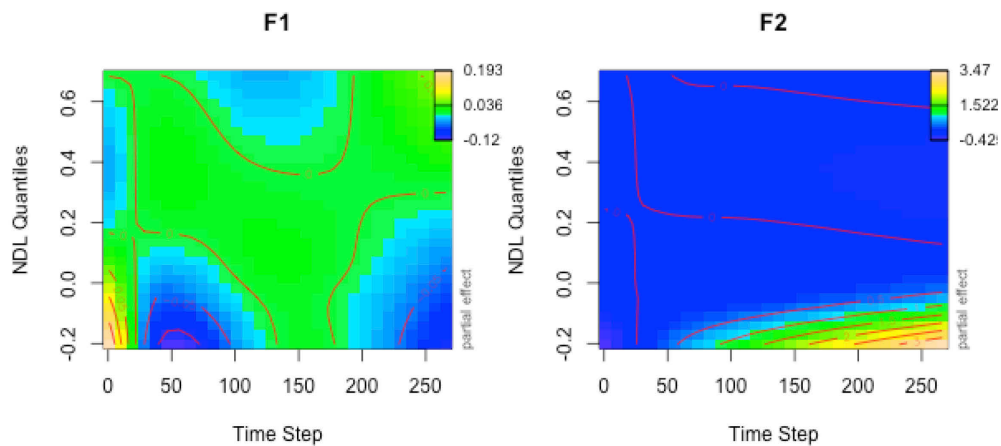


Figure 3.8: F1 and F2 GAM models' partial effects of NDLCue Strength through Time. Time is shown on the x-axis. NDLCue Strength is shown on the y-axis. Formant value is shown on the z-axis (in colours).

The results of interest for the current GAM analysis are illustrated in Table 3.12. The Appendix (Table A.10) contains the model calls as well as the full listing of parametric coefficients and smooth terms for the current models (Table A.17).

Table 3.12: Smooth terms of interest from the F1 and F2 GAM models on the effect of Tense and NDL Cue Strength on overall formant values across all vowels.

F1				
Predictor	<i>edf</i>	Ref.edf	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>
ti(Time Step) x Tense: past	1.3796	1.9124	3.8190	0.0241
ti(Time Step) x Tense: present	1.0158	1.0214	1.4789	0.2232
ti(Time Step,NDL Cue Strength)	7.8264	9.0248	41.1962	< 0.0001
F2				
Predictor	<i>edf</i>	Ref.edf	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>
ti(Time Step) x Tense: past	1.0040	1.0050	0.5010	0.4796
ti(Time Step) x Tense: present	2.1664	2.4716	8.7526	0.0001
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength	11.2998	12.4096	58.9209	< 0.0001

Note that the results of these models are to be interpreted cautiously. As discussed in the above section, the statistical method employed here models the interaction between the vowels and the surrounding context as fixed, or static effects, rather than more phonetically valid dynamic effects. This point is of importance when interpreting the magnitude and direction of movement of F2, in particular, as the place of the surrounding context's articulations greatly affects F2 movement (and especially so for reduced speech; Lindblom, 1963). This point is returned in the discussion of the results pertaining to NDL Cue Strength.

3.3.4.3.1 Tense (linguistic parameter)

The GAM technique does not readily allow for interpretations of significant differences within a group of items for a bi-factorial predictor like Tense. Instead, the model tests for significant movement for both morphological tenses. That is, the models tests whether the movement within the F1 or F2 trajectories in both the past and present tense is significantly different than zero (i.e., different than no movement). According to Table 3.12, F1 in the past tense and F2 in the present tense display movement that is significantly different than zero (no movement). This indicates that there is a weak overall effect of Tense on formant movement.

3.3.4.3.2 NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support)

Unlike Tense, NDL Cue Strength does strongly and significantly affect overall formant movement for both F1 and F2, as illustrated in Figure 3.8 and Table 3.12. Note that formant movement here refers to an overall, global amount of movement over and above the individual VISC-like patterns (i.e. those discussed in Chapter 2 of this dissertation) and context assimilation trajectories for each vowel.

For F1, vowels associated with low NDL Cue Strengths start off with comparatively high formant values and have sharp formant slopes over time that dip down, rise, and dip down again. Vowels with high NDL Cue Strengths, however, start with lower formant values that decrease and increase in movement more gradually, without decreasing at the end of the vowel duration. For F1, the initial formant values and formant slopes pattern differently according to a vowel's NDL Cue Strength. Formant movement for vowels with high NDL Cue Strengths is different than for vowels with low NDL Cue Strengths.

For F2, however, dynamic formant movement is only seen for vowels with low NDL Cue Strengths. The pattern of formant slopes for low NDL Cue Strengths is the different for F2 than for F1: F2 values start low, instead of high, and steadily rise throughout the vowel's duration, instead of rising and falling (as seen in F1 patterns).

Here, the issue of representing the dynamic effects of the surrounding phonetic environment is important. It is expected that the F2 show dynamic movement, regardless of direction and NDL Cue Strength (see Chapter 2 of the current dissertation). However, Figure 3.8 shows, unexpectedly, little movement overall. This unexpected lack of formant movement is likely to be attributed to the effects of the surrounding phonetic environment (as with the dispersion analysis, previously). The current model does not capture the dynamic effects the place of the surrounding environment has on these formant trajectories. Thus, it is likely that coarticulation is masking any effect of NDL. This coarticulation masking was predicted by Strange and colleagues (1983, 2013).

Coarticulation issues aside, the overall trend in Figure 3.8 is that greater NDL Cue Strengths correlate with less formant movement. Greater formant movement is seen at the bottom edges of the plots, at levels of low NDL Cue Strength. This direction does not support my prediction. Whereas I predicted that greater NDL Cue Strengths would correlate with more formant movement (§3.1.4), I find the opposite effect here.

3.3.4.4 Results by Vowel

As with the LMER analyses, two additional models of formant movement were computed to check for significant effects of Tense and NDL Cue Strength for each vowel. The basic GAM model structure for formant movement was run over both formants (2 models); however, both NDL Cue Strength and Tense were placed in a three-way smooth interaction with Time and Vowel Identity to investigate the effects of the predictors by vowel. The models' calls are listed in the Appendix (Table A.10).

Figure 3.9 illustrates averages of the raw formant trajectories for each vowel in the past and present tense. Here the difference between vowels' trajectories in the past versus present tense is shown by line type (solid line indicates present, dotted line indicates past).

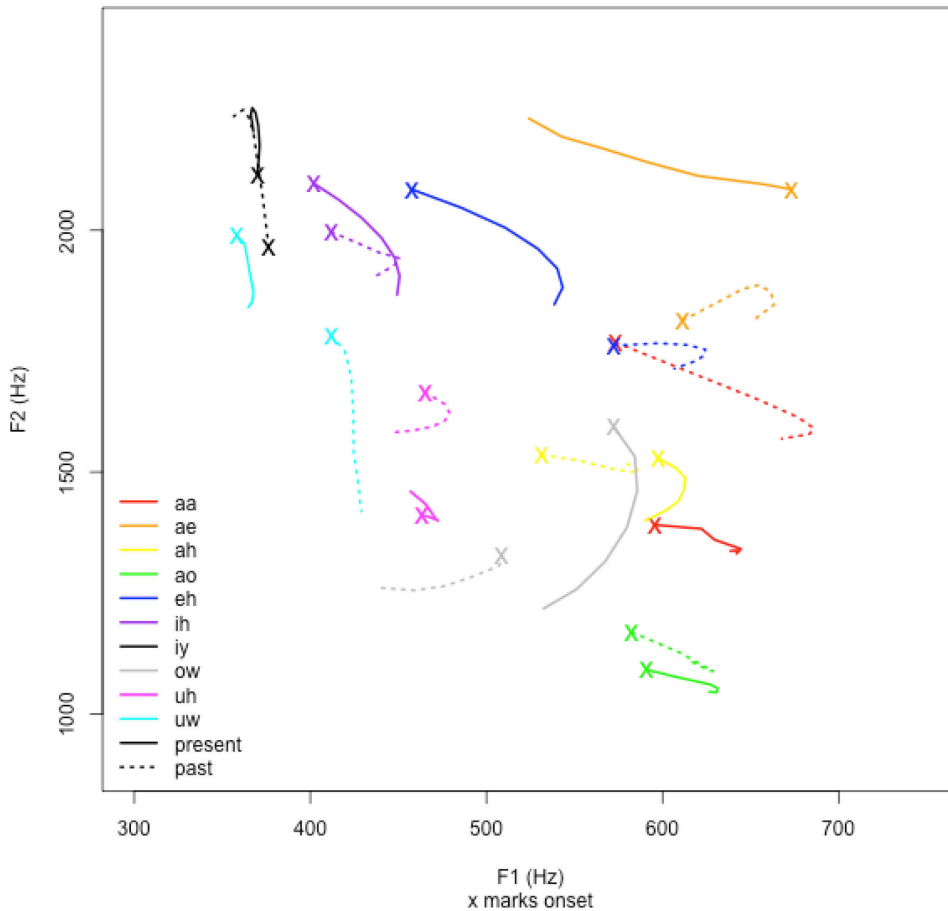


Figure 3.9: Averages of the observed formant trajectories across all speakers; ‘x’ marks the onset of the trajectory. Morphological tense (past or present) is illustrated by a solid or dashed line, respectively. Vowel identity is illustrated by line colour.

Figure 3.10a illustrates the GAM models’ partial effects of the NDL Cue Strength for the F1 of each vowel, and Figure 3.10b illustrates the same for the F2 of each vowel. These figures are read like a topographic map where more warm colours (in the progression of: yellow, orange, white) correspond to higher values and more cool colours (in the progression of: green, aqua, blue) correspond to lower values.

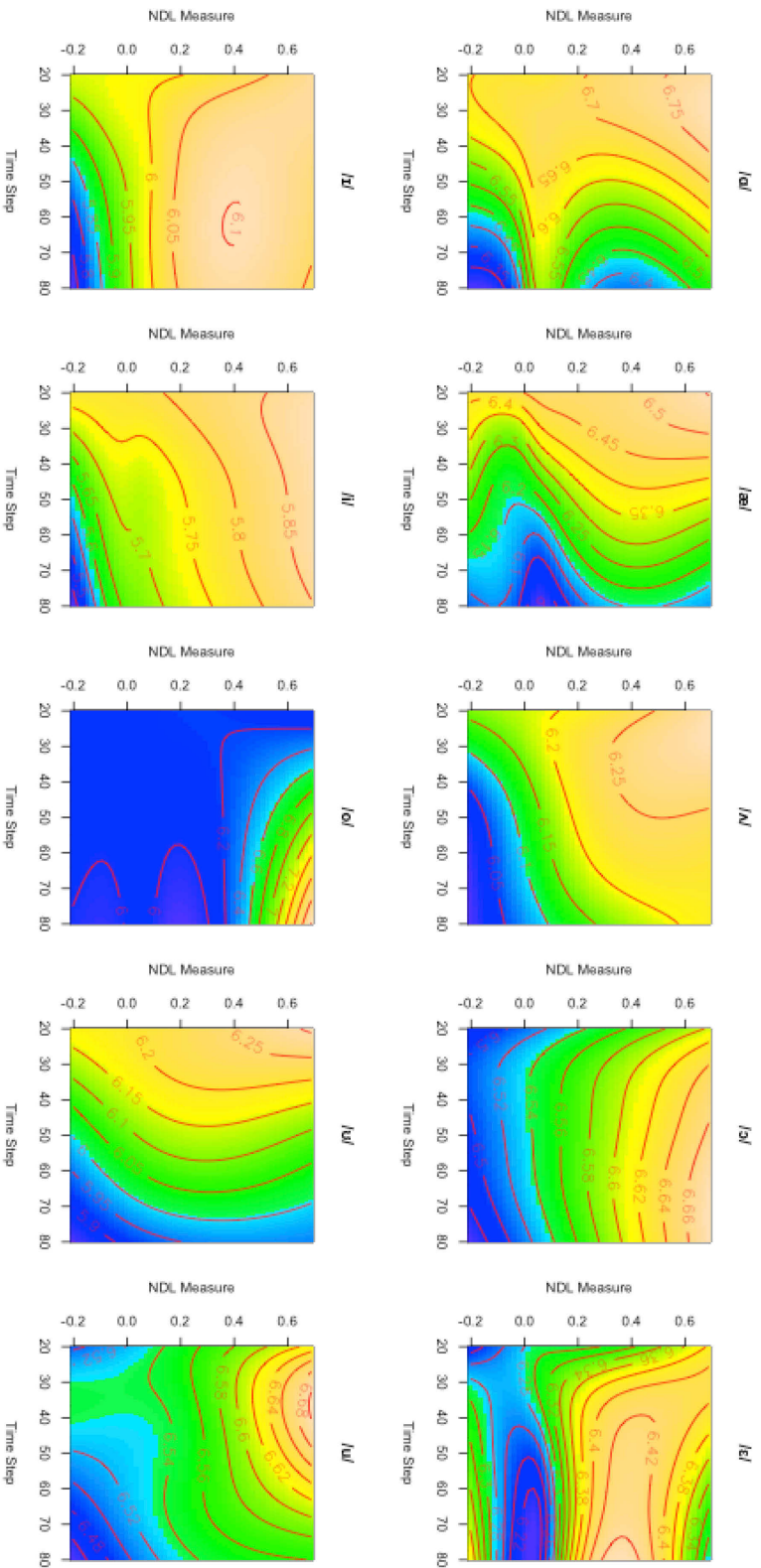


Figure 3.10a: F1 GAM model partial effects of NDL Cue Strength paired with Time for each vowel. Percent of vowel duration is shown on the x-axis. NDL Cue Strength is shown on the y-axis. F1 Measure (in Hertz) is shown on the z-axis (in colours). Effects for /ɔ/ and /ʊ/ are not significant. All other effects shown are significant.

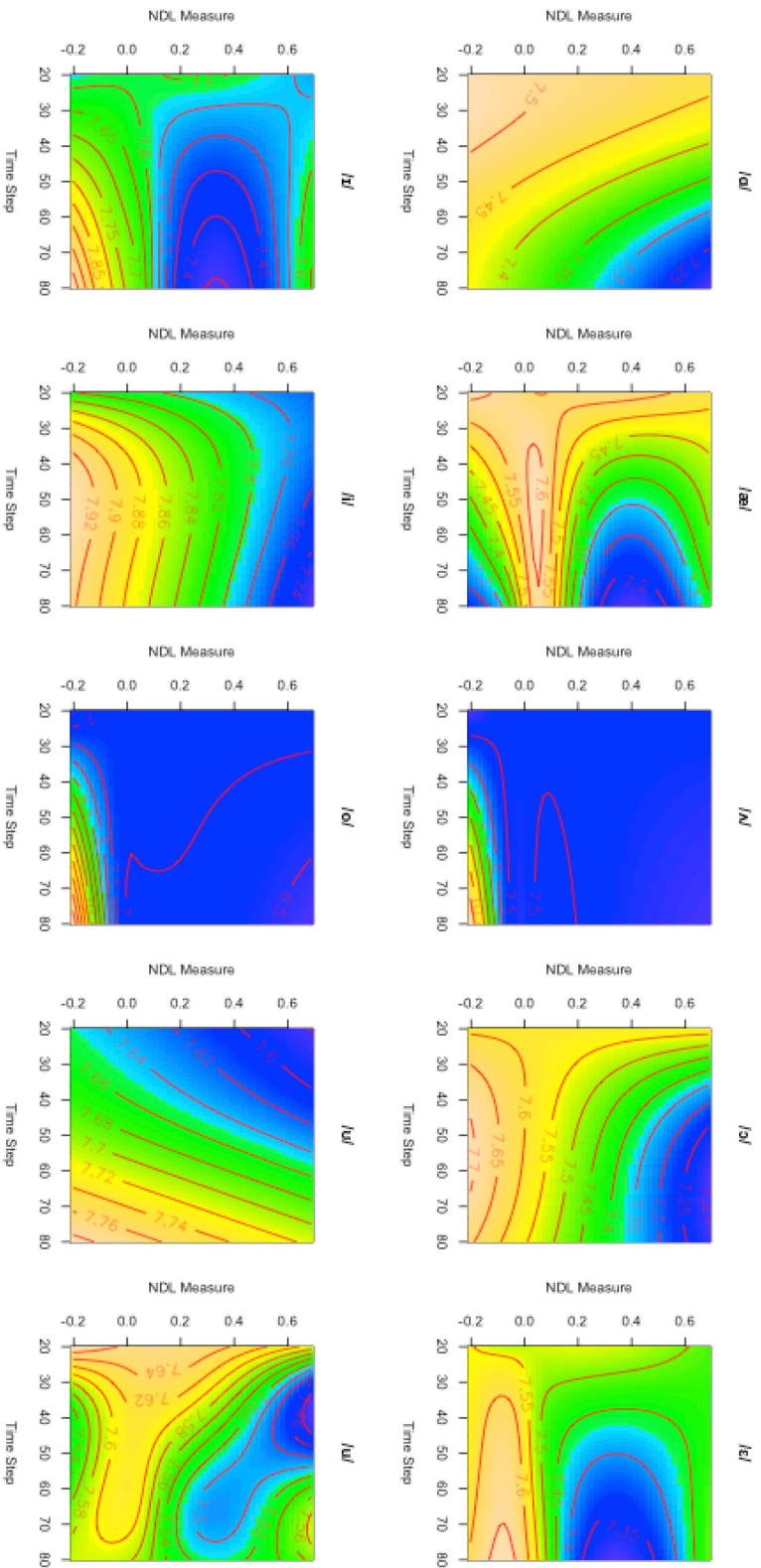


Figure 3.10b: F2 GAM model partial effects of NDL Cue Strength paired with Time for each vowel. Percent of vowel duration is shown on the x-axis. NDL Cue Strength is shown on the y-axis. F1 Measure (in Hertz) is shown on the z-axis (in colours). Effects for /ʊ/ are not significant. All other effects shown are significant.

Table 3.13 gives the smooth terms by vowel for Tense and NDL Cue Strength. The Appendix contains the full listing of parametric coefficients and smoothness terms (Table A.18).

Table 3.13: Coefficients for the approximate significance of smoothness terms of interest in the F1 and F2 GAM models of formant trajectories.

F1				
Predictor	<i>edf</i>	Ref.edf	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : a	1.0002	1.0002	17.5761	< 0.0001
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : a	0.0000	0.0001	0.0287	0.9987
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : æ	0.0002	0.0003	0.0088	0.9988
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : æ	1.0000	1.0000	16.7389	< 0.0001
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : ʌ	1.0001	1.0001	21.5859	< 0.0001
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : ʌ	0.0000	0.0001	0.3941	0.9953
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : ɔ	0.0000	0.0001	0.4390	0.9956
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : ɔ	1.0000	1.0001	0.0023	0.9618
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : ε	1.0001	1.0001	2.9852	0.0840
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : ε	0.0001	0.0001	0.0595	0.9981
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : ɪ	1.0000	1.0000	10.0147	0.0016
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : ɪ	1.0002	1.0004	14.6597	0.0001
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : i	1.0001	1.0001	11.4516	0.0007
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : i	1.0000	1.0000	12.3661	0.0004
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : o	0.0002	0.0004	0.4475	0.9900
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : o	1.0003	1.0005	15.9000	0.0001
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : ɔ	1.0000	1.0001	1.3605	0.2435
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : ɔ	1.0000	1.0000	0.1058	0.7450
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : u	0.0001	0.0001	0.1686	0.9960
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : u	1.0008	1.0014	0.0477	0.8275
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x a	5.0660	6.2648	2.4533	0.0210
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x æ	4.6062	5.8020	4.8858	0.0001
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x ʌ	7.8282	9.1501	23.7997	< 0.0001
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x ɔ	1.0005	1.0010	0.2531	0.6152
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x ε	5.9641	7.3657	9.5380	< 0.0001
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x ɪ	4.5025	5.5366	15.7206	< 0.0001
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x i	5.0402	6.6642	5.2974	< 0.0001
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x o	6.2244	7.6443	5.8289	< 0.0001
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x ɔ	0.3423	8.0000	0.1180	0.0686
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x u	1.7787	12.0000	0.3954	0.0319
F2				
Predictor	<i>edf</i>	Ref.edf	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : a	3.2410	3.5753	3.3461	0.0132
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : a	0.7938	1.0814	1.0275	0.3109
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : æ	0.0001	0.0001	0.0955	0.9971
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : æ	1.0000	1.0000	9.3759	0.0022
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : ʌ	1.0001	1.0001	79.9313	< 0.0001
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : ʌ	0.0002	0.0003	0.1426	0.9948
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : ɔ	0.0004	0.0007	0.0248	0.9967
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : ɔ	1.0000	1.0001	5.6575	0.0174
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : ε	1.0001	1.0001	21.9894	< 0.0001
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : ε	0.0001	0.0002	0.0023	0.9995
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : ɪ	2.8611	3.0021	6.3655	0.0003
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : ɪ	1.0002	1.0003	0.6001	0.4385
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : i	1.0001	1.0001	0.7349	0.3913
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : i	1.0001	1.0001	0.6150	0.4329
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : o	1.0020	1.0037	0.1485	0.7010
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : o	1.0014	1.0023	0.0387	0.8446
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : ɔ	1.0002	1.0003	0.6506	0.4199
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : ɔ	1.0000	1.0001	2.8852	0.0894
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : u	2.0246	2.4423	9.0563	< 0.0001
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : u	1.0001	1.0002	12.2674	0.0005
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x a	2.6386	3.4558	4.2515	0.0036
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x æ	7.8079	8.8917	12.5061	< 0.0001
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x ʌ	6.6042	7.8754	55.6524	< 0.0001
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x ɔ	5.0540	6.5404	6.0971	< 0.0001
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x ε	7.0087	8.4898	44.9558	< 0.0001
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x ɪ	6.1318	7.4266	65.7360	< 0.0001
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x i	5.7286	6.9988	11.4980	< 0.0001
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x o	10.5544	11.4824	24.5982	< 0.0001
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x ɔ	0.0008	8.0000	0.0000	0.7873
ti(Time Step) x NDL Cue Strength x u	3.2701	12.0000	2.5342	< 0.0001

As with the previous global analysis, the following results are to be interpreted cautiously due to a lack of proper phonetic modelling of context assimilation.

3.3.4.4.1 Tense (linguistic parameter)

Figure 3.9 illustrates the formant trajectory patterns of the raw F1+F2 data. As stated above, the GAM technique does not readily allow for interpretations of significant differences within a group of items for a bi-factorial predictor like Tense. Instead, Table 3.13 gives the estimates of the significance in the movement of the F1 and F2 formant trajectory curves for both morphological tenses (i.e. significant movement compared to zero, or no movement).

The current model, separated by vowel and formant, found significant effects of Tense. For F1, movement in the past tense was found to be significant for /ɑ/, /ʌ /, /ɪ /, and /i/ while movement was significant in the present tense for /æ/, /ɛ/, /ɪ/, and /o/. This means that both /ɪ / and /i/ displayed significant F1 movement in both the past and present tense. For F2, movement in the past tense was found to be significant for /ɑ/, /ʌ /, /ɛ /, /ɪ /, and /u/, while movement was significant in the present tense for //and /u/. This means that /u/ displayed significant F2 movement in the past and present tense.

/ɑ/, /ʌ /, and /ɪ / displayed significant movement in the past tense for both the F1 and F2 dimensions, though no vowel displayed significant movement in the present tense for both the F1 and F2 dimensions. This means that no vowel displayed significant movement in both the past and present tense for both the F1 and F2 dimensions.

The results indicate that Tense is a significant predictor of formant movement, with six of the ten vowels showing significant movement when predicted by Tense in the F1 dimension, and another six vowels showing the same in the F2 dimension.

3.3.4.4.2 NDL Cue Strength (paradigmatic support)

The GAM analyses' predictions for the NDL Cue Strength are illustrated in Figure 3.10 with the estimates for the smoothness terms given in Table 3.13. Nine vowels patterned with NDL Cue Strength in at least one formant dimension (/ʊ/ did not show any significance in formant movement). Of all the vowels for both the first and second formant, only the F1 of /ɔ / and /ʊ/ and F2 of /ʊ/ did not show a significant effect for the paradigmatic NDL measure. For all the other eight vowels, there is a significant positive effect of NDL Cue Strength on each vowels' overall trajectory movement in both formant dimensions.

However, as Figure 3.10 illustrates, the pattern of effect NDL Cue Strength has on each vowels' formants is not uniform. For example, the F1 of /o/ begins with lower F1 values that sharply increase at higher NDL Cue Strengths compared to no visible change in formant movement at lower NDL Cue Strengths. The F1 of /ɑ/, however, shows an opposite effect, where the vowel begins high and more sharply decreases at lower NDL Cue Strengths compared to higher NDL Cue Strengths. For comparisons in the F2 dimension, the formant values of /ɪ/ are higher for lower NDL Cue Strengths compared to higher NDL Cue Strengths with formant trajectories gradually increasing across all NDL Cue Strengths. However, the F2 trajectories of /æ/ begin high regardless of NDL Cue strength, and more sharply decrease at low and mid-high NDL Cue Strengths compared to high and mid-low NDL Cue Strengths.

Again, there is an issue of coarticulation and patterns of F2 movement. According to Figure 3.10b, there is relatively little F2 movement for three of the ten vowels - /ʌ /, /o/, and /i/ - compared to the remaining seven vowels. This lack of F2 movement is reminiscent of the previous global model. Once again, it is likely that coarticulation is too strong to discern any noticeable movement.

Overall, barring issues of coarticulation, the general trends are that greater NDL Cue Strengths correlate with higher formant values and less movement in the F1 dimension, and lower formant values and less movement in the F2 dimension, though the formant movement patterns are not consistent amongst all the vowels. These results mirror that of the global analysis. I predicted that greater

NDL Cue Strengths would correlate with more formant movement, and the data do not wholly support my prediction. Though some patterns of movement do support my prediction (such as the F1 of /o/), I do not find uniform support for this directional hypothesis across all vowels and formants.

3.4 Overall Results

My predictions were that the more morphologically uncertain tense (past tense) and greater amounts of paradigmatic support (stronger NDL cue strengths) will correlate with more vowel enhancement (more formant dispersion, deviance, and movement). Table 3.14 gives a summary of the results from all four analyses conducted in this chapter in regards to the predictions made. The main finding is that both Tense and NDL Cue Strength modulate the production of formant frequencies, though their effects vary with vowel and formant. In all of the global analyses that tested for a directional effect of tense (the GAM analysis does not allow for testing a direction effect of tense), I found support for my prediction in the F1 dimension only. Moreover, I found support for my NDL Cue Strength prediction in two of the four global analyses (the offset deviation analysis did not show a strong effect for NDL Cue Strength at all, and the formant movement analysis did not support my prediction).

In the by vowel analyses, I found support for my directional prediction about Tense in the onset deviation analysis only (the dispersion analysis did not show a strong directional effect for Tense either way, and the offset deviance analysis did not support my prediction). The GAM analysis did not allow for testing the directional Tense prediction, but it did find support for an interaction between Tense and formant movement. I also find support for my NDL Cue Strength prediction in three of the four by vowel analyses (again, the analysis of offset deviation did not show a strong effect for NDL Cue Strength), though support is weak in the dispersion and formant movement analyses.

Table 3.14: Summary of results from the four analyses in the current chapter.

Tense		
	global analysis	by vowel analysis
LMER vowel dispersion	support for the prediction from F1 model but not from F2 model	lack of support for the prediction due to the directional variation of the effect
LMER onset deviance	support for the prediction from F1 model but not from F2 model	support for the prediction from F1 trend but not from F2 trends or the significant effects
LMER offset deviance	support for the prediction from F1 model but not from F2 model	no support for the prediction seen in the significant effects and the proportional trends
GAM formant movement	a test of the directional prediction is not supported by the GAM technique; however there is an effect of Tense on the presence of formant movement	a test of the directional prediction is not supported by the GAM technique; however there is an effect of Tense on the presence of formant movement
NDL Cue Strength		
	global analysis	by vowel analysis
LMER vowel dispersion	support for the prediction from F1 model but not from F2 model	weak support for the prediction due to the directional variation of the effect
LMER onset deviance	support for the prediction from both F1 and F2 models	support for the prediction from both F1 and F2 models
LMER offset deviance	no strong effect of NDL in the models	no support for the prediction seen in the significant effects and the proportional trends
GAM formant movement	no support for the prediction as seen in the topographic plots	no support for the prediction seen in the overall F1 and F2 trends, though some individual vowel patterns support the prediction

The advantage of the by vowel models are seen in those analyses where the results greatly differ between the global and by vowel models. This includes the dispersion and formant movement analyses. In the dispersion analysis, the contribution of the surrounding phonetic environment was made apparent in the by vowel models. Whereas the global model of pooled vowel data glosses over the effects of the surrounding phonetic context (which resulted in strong model predictions), the by vowel analyses illustrate how the surrounding phonetic context affects different vowels differently. Thus the once strong global effects are weakened in the by vowel analyses.

The opposite is seen for NDL Cue Strength in the formant movement analyses. The global models of formant movement find evidence for effects of NDL Cue Strength in the opposite predicted direction. The by vowel models find that while the greater proportion trends are also in the opposite predicted direction, they are not true of every vowel. More vowels do exhibit formant movement in the opposite predicted direction (which could possibly contribute to the global models' results), but some vowels instead exhibit formant movement in the predicted direction. More support for the by vowel models of formant movement comes from model comparison (using the `compareML` function from the *itsadug* R package; van Rij et al., 2015). A comparison of the model scores favours the by vowel models in both the F1 and F2 dimensions (by an ML score difference of 101.79 for F1 and 904 for F2). Thus, allowing the effects of Tense and NDL Cue Strength to vary by model results in better model fits for the formant data.

3.5 Discussion

The current study investigates the influence of morphological tense and paradigm on acoustic variation in irregular English vowels. Specifically, I measured the effects of the morphologically uncertain verb form (past tense) and NDL cue-to-tense activation levels on F1 and F2 vowel dispersion, F1 and F2 deviance from vowel onset and offset, and amount of F1 and F2 formant trajectory movement. My analyses show that, while there is an overall effect of morphological tense and NDL cue-to-tense activation levels on the production of acoustic detail, these effects are split in both the significance of their influence, and the direction and magnitude of their influence.

I used morphological tense and NDL cue-to-tense activation levels to test two hypotheses: the Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis (Aylett and Turk, 2004, 2006) and the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis (Kuperman et al., 2007). The Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis predicts that for any linguistic property and an acoustic detail, there will be a consistent relationship

that reduces redundancy in the signal. Less redundancy, or uncertainty, in the linguistic properties or acoustic detail of the signal is advantageous: it facilitates either speaker production or listener processing. Thus, this hypothesis would not be supported if there is double redundancy: linguistically uncertain forms and acoustic reduction.

Support for this hypothesis is split between the analyses in this chapter. The Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis would predict that the more morphologically uncertain verb form, the past tense form (Bybee and Slobin, 1982), would be produced with more enhanced dispersion and formant deviations compared to the present tense. Though this directional prediction is not testable under the analysis of formant movement, I do find support for this prediction in all the global analyses of formant dispersion and deviation, as well in the by vowel analyses of formant deviation from onset. However, I find support for the opposite effect in the by vowel analysis of formant deviation from vowel offset: the past tense (linguistically uncertain form) correlates with less dispersion and formant deviations compared to the present tense (comparatively more acoustic reduction), resulting in double redundancy. There is lack of support for either predictive direction of morphological tense in the by vowel analysis of formant dispersion. This is explained in the Results section in terms of context assimilation, with more discussion given below.

There are several possible explanations for not finding support for the Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis. One simple explanation is that this hypothesis was not intended to be applied to bivariate linguistic properties. As stated in the Introduction to this chapter, the hypothesis was originally proposed for scalar linguistic properties, such as word frequency, where there is a clear uncertainty continuum. Applying the hypothesis to morphology assumes that discrete morphological properties can be quantified for uncertainty in a way that mimics scalar properties. Furthermore, the uncertainty of morphology hinges on the theoretical assumption that the past tense is the marked, or more uncertain, verb form. It is worthwhile to apply the Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis to

more scalar measures of morphological uncertainty, such as the proportional frequency of the past and present tense verb forms.

The Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis is similar in its predictions about acoustic variation. This hypothesis holds that more paradigmatic support correlates with phonetic enhancement. For the current data, this hypothesis would predict more vowel dispersion, deviation from onset/offset, and formant movement for higher NDL cue-to-tense activation levels.

Overall, the current chapter finds support for the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis. Vowels with strong NDL cue-to-tense activation strengths (strong paradigmatic support) are produced with enhanced acoustic details (seen in formant dispersion and deviation from vowel onset; formant deviation from vowel offset analyses did not find an effect of NDL cue-to-tense activation strength as a whole), supporting the predictions of the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis. The formant movement analyses are split on their support of the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis. While the global effect of formant movement does not support the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis, some individual vowel patterns do (as discussed previously in more detail).

As discussed in the Introduction, the Smooth Signal Reduction Hypothesis and the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis are seemingly at odds with one another. The Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis holds that effects of the paradigm supersede effects of linguistic predictors (i.e. effects predicted by the Smooth Signal Reduction Hypothesis). It is possible, however, for the two hypotheses to coexist under more granular, fractionated models of speech production. What a fractionated model would entail is discussed below.

3.5.1 The Need for Fractioning in Theories of Speech Production

Having global analyses over pooled data enables one to make predictive hypotheses of how linguistic properties correlate with acoustic detail. However, previous studies have assumed that global effects over pooled data are predictive of individual items' acoustic details (Aylett and Turk, 2004, 2006; Munson and

Solomon, 2004; Wright, 2004; Gahl et al., 2012, to name a few). For example, it would be predicted that every vowel with high paradigmatic support would be produced with more dispersion, formant deviance, and formant movement. However, the current study illustrates that a global effect may not fully capture how each item behaves. For example, the formant dispersion, deviance, and movement of the high back tense vowel /ʊ/ did not significantly correlate with either morphological tense or paradigmatic support.

Several studies support the idea that there are indeed global relationships between linguistic predictors and acoustic detail, but there is a need to qualify how this global relationship is fractionated. Consider the studies that report that phonetic detail correlates with neighbourhood density one way, while other studies find the opposite correlation (e.g., Munson and Solomon, 2004, compared to the findings of Gahl et al., 2012). Specifically, the following groups of words were found to have different patterns of correlation between vowel dispersion and neighbourhood density based on the data studied from:

- 1) 20-30 words in read speech produced by Central-Minnesotans from specifically crafted and well-balanced wordlists (Munson and Solomon, 2004);
- 2) 12,414 monosyllabic CVC words from a spontaneous speech corpus of Central-Ohioan English (Gahl et al., 2012);
- 3) 680 monosyllabic CVC words in read speech produced by Central-Indianans from a specifically crafted and well-balanced wordlist (Wright, 2004).

All of these studies could be accounted for with a by corpus analysis (akin to the by vowel analyses in the analyses here). Such a model would hold that linguistic predictors like neighbourhood density influence phonetic details like vowel dispersion, and the size and direction of the influence is mitigated based on the variable nature of the stimuli analyzed (e.g., the effect is in one direction for words in read speech, while it is in another direction for words in spontaneous speech).

Furthermore, allowing for fractionation in models of speech production could eliminate the opposition between the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis and Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis. In cases where a linguistic predictor does not fit the pattern predicted by the Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis, the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis adds paradigms to the model in an effort to make sense of these findings. For example, the Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis would predict that high-certainty interfixes would be produced with shorter durations; the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis finds that high-certainty interfixes in a certain paradigm are produced with longer durations than other high-certainty words (Kuperman et al., 2007). In this way, paradigms are introduced to act as intermediary influences (or “pocket of intermediacy,” to use the words of Kuperman et al., 2007) on phonetic detail that can oppose the influence of a particular linguistic property. I posit that a more granular, single model is possible, eliminating the need for an intermediary influence such as paradigms to describe these relationships. Recall that the Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis makes its predictions based on extreme values of linguistic predictor and acoustic detail. Perhaps if these values and the scales on which they fall took into account differences between groups of words, the results in Kuperman (2007) would be interpreted differently. The variable nature of the relationship between linguistic predictors and the production of acoustic details, then, is an area where future research is warranted.

It is worth highlighting the importance of analyzing inherently variable phonetic details when formulating theories of speech production. For example, using duration as a measure of phonetic detail can lead to overly simplified theories, because duration behaves the same for every phone/word: it increases for all phones/words in the same conditions, and decreases for all phones/words in the same conditions. Phonetic measures that have the same behaviour for every phone, may lead one to an *a priori* assumption that this is true for all linguistic predictors. Analyzing other phonetic measures, that are inherently variable across phones (such as the formant data seen here), allows for an investigation into the

variable nature of the relationship between linguistic predictors and phonetic details while also testing global assumptions made on pooled data.

Of course, there is a trade-off between more granularity in theories of speech production and the ability to make generalizations about correlations between linguistic predictors and acoustic detail. In the past, theories of speech production have made a simple one-to-one mapping between a linguistic predictor and a phonetic detail: for example, more paradigmatic support correlates with enhanced formant dispersion (as predicted by the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis: Kuperman et al., 2007).

Although the current chapter does initially find evidence for a broad generalization, I show that these broad generalizations do not wholly capture the patterns of variation in the acoustic details. Thus, I call for more fractionated predictions that take into account specific conditions, e.g., that more paradigmatic support correlates with enhanced formant dispersions, deviance, and trajectories for certain vowels in spontaneous speech.

3.5.2 Future Research

There are three possible confounds in the present study that provide areas of future research. The first concerns the analysis of formant detail in spontaneous speech. The intrinsic nature of vowels' formants in spontaneous speech remains understudied in the current phonetic literature. It is difficult, then, to relate the acoustic variation in formant details to acoustic variation in other measures of phonetic detail with confidence. For instance, it is difficult to qualify what 'phonetic enhancement' means for formant trajectory movements. After all, phonetic enhancement is, by definition, an exaggeration of the intrinsic nature of a phoneme's acoustic properties (Lindblom, 1963), which entails that the intrinsic nature of a phoneme's acoustic properties in spontaneous speech must first be known.

Moreover, in order to investigate a vowel's formant trajectories, it is first necessary to subtract the effects of context assimilation from the raw trajectories. Current research on subtracting the influence of the surrounding context from

vowel trajectories is conducted on context-balanced and laboratory-controlled data (Nearey, 2013; Broad and Clermont, 2014). However, spontaneous speech data is inherently unbalanced and uncontrolled. There remains no formal means of controlling for the consonantal context when analyzing vowel trajectories in spontaneous speech. In addition to controlling for the consonantal context, it is also necessary to control for vowel duration. Simply, vowels with shorter durations do not have enough time to be produced with great amounts of formant movement, resulting in vowel reduction (Lindblom, 1963). Thus, in quick spontaneous speech, vowels will be produced with shorter durations and, as expected, more reduced formant trajectories. An area of further research is learning more about the dynamic nature of spontaneously produced vowels, methods for parsing out the trajectories from surrounding context, and ecologically valid statistical means of dealing with unbalanced and uncontrolled data.

The second confound concerns the absence of discourse effects in the current study. It is very likely that pragmatic, syntactic, and semantic effects are also contributing to the production of the acoustic detail at hand. H&H Theory (Lindblom, 1990) predicts there to be such discourse effects, as the speaker lends acoustic salience to words that are important or uncertain given the discourse. However, how to best quantify the contribution of the discourse remains largely unknown. Current researchers such as Bell et al. (2003) use word association/collocation scores, hesitations, and position in utterance to quantify discourse effects. These measures were not included in the current study, though their effects could be of interest. An area of further research is including higher levels of linguistic processing in a model of speech production, since spontaneous speech is necessarily comprised of higher level discourse influences.

The final confound concerns the equations used to calculate NDL cue-to-tense activation levels. The current study uses NDL cue-to-tense activation levels that were calculated by Tucker et al. (in preparation) according to the Danks (2003) adaptations of the Rescorla-Wagner equations (1972). The Rescorla-Wagner equations used here adjust the NDL cue-to-tense weights iteratively, as if

each occurrence of a verb in the Buckeye Corpus is a novel learning experience. However, this method of weight calculation is at odds with the population of speakers in the current study. The Rescorla-Wagner equations assume that the order in which words appear in the Buckeye Corpus is also the order in which they were learned, as if the time-course of the Buckeye Corpus replicates the time-course of language learning. The order of learning is important when calculating NDL metrics using equations that are based on iterative learning mechanisms such as Rescorla-Wagner. As such, the method of calculating the NDL metrics in this chapter aimed to mimic the learning networks of the speakers though the iterative means of obtaining weights (and, consequently, the individual weights themselves) do not precisely capture speakers' own learning of diphone cues. Simply put: the NDL metrics were calculated based on artificial language learning. An area of further research is formulating an NDL model that mirrors language acquisition theories.

3.6 Conclusions

The current chapter has found support for the modulation of acoustic detail by linguistic properties and paradigms. The results from the analysis of the correlations between vowel dispersion, formant deviance from vowel onset/offset, formant movement, morphological tense, and NDL cue-to-tense activation levels suggest a need for a more fractionated model of speech production. This fractionation is supported by other analyses that do not support the ubiquitous nature of two current hypotheses of speech production: the Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis (Aylett and Turk, 2004, 2006) and the Paradigmatic Signal Enhancement Hypothesis (Kuperman et al., 2007).

Overall, previous research has simplified the relationship between linguistic predictors and acoustic variation. The current chapter shows that the relationship between linguistic predictors and phonetic detail is perhaps not so straightforward. My study suggests that there is a need for future research in order to develop more granular hypotheses about the modulation of fine phonetic detail

in speech production. For example, testing the Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis and the Paradigmatic Signal Hypothesis using inherently variable phonetic data, such as electromagnetic articulography, and well-studied linguistic properties and parameters, such as word and paradigm frequency. A granular, fractionated model of inherently variable phonetic data would better capture the patterns of variation between linguistic/paradigmatic predictors and acoustic detail.

3.7 References

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Chapter 4:

The Role of Acoustic Detail: Evidence from Lexical and Morphological Processing

4.1 Introduction

It is possible that some insight into the role acoustic detail plays in speech production can be gained by investigating its subsequent role in speech processing. Previous research has found that speakers produce a messy speech signal with massive amounts of acoustic variation (e.g., Johnson, 2004), yet listeners are able to decode the messy speech signal into meaningful messages (e.g., Ernestus et al., 2002). Thus the speech system is a combination of speakers' effortful productions and listeners' effortful processing. The role of acoustic detail in this dual-natured speech system is captured in two competing hypotheses: acoustic detail either facilitates processing (i.e., there is a link between the production of acoustic detail and speech processing), or it is a consequence of production only (i.e., there is no link between production and processing). The current chapter investigates these hypotheses. To do so, a measure of acoustic detail that is found to be significant in speech production is tested for its subsequent significance in processing. Should the acoustic detail found in

production play a role in speech processing, it is possible to propose a link between production and processing.

Current research in speech processing has found that patterns of acoustic variation are important for both speech discrimination and recognition. This is evident at the sub-segmental level, such as phone discrimination in voice onset time (Liberman et al., 1958) and vowel formant movement (see Morrison and Assmann, 2013 for an overview). Moreover, acoustic details at the segmental level also affect the processing of word recognition, as exemplified in studies on consonant reduction (Mitterer and Ernestus, 2006; Tucker and Warner, 2007; Ernestus and Warner, 2011; Tucker, 2011). At higher levels of speech processing, the acoustic detail of the syntactic and semantic context surrounding reduced word forms (Ernestus et al., 2002, van de Ven et al., 2011) and the semantic bias of the sentence (Connine, 1987) exemplify phrasal-level effects on word recognition.

Additional research has found that linguistic properties also play an important role in speech processing. For example, the facilitatory effect of word frequency in speech discrimination and recognition has been widely replicated (Taft, 1979; Connine et al., 1990; Connine et al., 1993; Meunier and Segui, 1999; Baayen et al., 2003; Ernestus and Baayen, 2007). The addition of neighbourhood density and lexical competition amongst phonologically similar neighbours has also been shown to significantly affect speech processing (Landauer and Streeter, 1973; Goldinger et al., 1989; Luce and Pisoni, 1998; Vitevitch et al., 1999; Luce and Large, 2001). Taken together, studies on these two linguistic properties provide insight into the processing of variant phonological forms (Metsala, 1997; Connine, 2004; Ranbom and Connine, 2007; Connine et al., 2008).

Research on speech processing has primarily focused on how acoustic details and linguistic properties affect processing independently. Although studies have found an abundance of evidence for a relationship between specific acoustic details and linguistic properties in speech production (as discussed below), and interpretations of research in speech production are often based on this

relationship, little is known about their joint effect on speech processing. The purpose of the current study is to investigate this effect.

4.1.1 Acoustic Detail as a Consequence of Production Only

It is possible that acoustic detail in the speech signal is unrelated to listener processing, and is instead a product of production facilitation, or ease of articulation. Speakers make use of existing acoustic variation/linguistic property relationships in their productions to ease their articulations in producing the speech signal, even when this might cause difficulties for the listener. Many studies have investigated the role that ease of articulation plays in modulating acoustic detail.

The relationship between acoustic duration and word frequency illustrates how acoustic detail and ease of articulation are clearly related. Bell et al. (2009) (see also Pluymaekers et al., 2005a&b) found that content words with higher lexical frequencies are produced with shorter durations than those with lower lexical frequencies, which they interpret in terms of lexical access. Their interpretation holds that high word frequencies enable speakers to access words' phonological forms more quickly, resulting in faster productions. In this way, acoustic variation is the by-product of a facilitation effect in production, not processing.

Likewise, in a study on the effects of neighbourhood density on vowel duration and dispersion (similar to Wright 1997, 2004), Gahl (2012; and Gahl et al., 2012, Yao, 2011) also interprets her findings in terms of lexical access of competing variant phonological forms. Gahl finds that words from denser phonological neighbourhoods are produced with shorter vowel durations and less vowel dispersion, suggesting that speakers vary acoustic detail by how quickly they can access the phonological form. According to Gahl, speakers produce words in dense phonological neighbourhoods with shorter durations even though doing so may inhibit the subsequent processing of those words. This is in contrast to the findings of Wright (1997, 2004), which support a role for ease of listener processing, discussed below.

In their Articulation Proficiency Theory, Tomaschek et al. (2014, Baayen et al., to appear) explain the production of acoustic variation in terms of speaker experience rather than lexical access. They studied the movement of the tongue body when producing vowels and find that there is earlier and more peripheral tongue movement when speakers have more experience with the utterance produced. Speaker experience is quantified in terms of lexical frequency, frequency of the phonetic context surrounding the vowel, and age of the speaker. The Articulation Proficiency Theory predicts that the amount of experience a speaker has with a particular utterance can modulate the production of acoustic variation.

4.1.2 Acoustic Detail as a Link between Production and Processing

Thus far, I have discussed the role of acoustic detail based on speech production data. The studies discussed above have made predictions about the processing of acoustic detail based on relationships between linguistic properties and acoustic detail in production: acoustic detail is produced in such a way that it is either facilitatory or inhibitory to speech processing. However, these predictions are often not directly tested, but are instead formulated based on statistical probabilities.

There are also research-based hypotheses that suggest acoustic detail is produced in a way that facilitates processing (such as Aylett and Turk, 2004, 2006; Ernestus and Baayen, 2007; to name a few.). In order to help disambiguate messy speech signals, speakers may employ existing acoustic detail/linguistic property relationships in their productions. A speaker may vary acoustic variation with the listener's perception in mind, thereby facilitating processing via acoustic detail (otherwise known as 'ease of processing,' or 'listener-driven' speech production). This framework assumes that processing messy speech signals would be more difficult without a shared knowledge of acoustic variation/linguistic property relationships.

This hypothetical link between production and processing is formalized in H&H Theory (Lindblom, 1990). H&H Theory holds that speakers are constantly

alternating between a natural hypo-articulation production state (reduction), and more enhanced hyper-articulations. This is presumably in order to balance speakers' tendencies towards production ease with listeners' processing demands. In H&H Theory, speakers are continuously aware of the processing load that acoustic variation presents, so they balance their tendencies for hypo-articulation reductions with more hyper-articulated clear-speech forms.

This balance in producing the right kind and right amount of acoustic detail is also seen in Wright's work with vowel duration and dispersion in 'easy' and 'hard' words (1997, 2004). Wright (as well as Luce, 1986; Luce and Pisoni, 1998) determines the 'easiness' or 'hardness' of a word by its predicted processing load. 'Easy' words are those with higher frequencies and fewer phonological competitors, while 'hard' words are those with lower frequencies and more phonological competitors. In this paradigm, 'hard' words are produced by speakers with enhanced acoustic details in order to ease the listeners' processing of the speech signal. Or, in terms of H&H Theory, 'easy' words are hypo-articulated, and 'hard' words are hyper-articulated.

The Smooth Signal Redundancy Hypothesis (Aylett and Turk, 2004, 2006) adds detail to H&H Theory and Wright's 'easy/hard' paradigm by qualifying at which points in the speech signal speakers will likely reduce and enhance their speech. This Hypothesis can be used to determine probabilistically points in the speech signal with a difficult processing load (similar to being 'hard'). It is at these points, the Hypothesis holds, that speakers intuitively produce enhanced acoustic details in order to ease the listeners' processing of the speech signal. In this way, speech production and speech processing are strongly linked.

Several studies in speech production lend support to this 'ease of processing' role for acoustic variation. Research has shown that speakers reduce the durations of their word productions when the word is predictable from the surrounding context (Pluymaekers et al., 2005a; Pluymaekers et al., 2005b, Kuperman and Bresnan, 2012; Tily and Kuperman, 2012; Pate and Goldwater, 2015). Further, van Son and Pols (2003) found that segments within words are produced with shorter durations only when they are less informative for

disambiguating words. Jurafsky et al. (2001) refer to this tendency of producing reduced word forms in contexts that favour processing ease (i.e., in contexts with higher likelihoods of predictability) as the Probabilistic Reduction Hypothesis.

The current study investigates these predictions by taking a production-based probabilistic relationship and testing effects on processing. In this way, the current study directly investigates whether acoustic detail correlates with a linguistic property in processing, using production data.

4.1.3 The Current Study

The production-based relationship to be tested here is derived from an analysis by Tucker et al. (in preparation). The researchers analyzed the vowels in a set of spontaneously produced monosyllabic irregular English verbs where the verbs' vowels differentiate their past/present tense forms. The acoustic variable of interest was the duration of the morphological vowel (e.g., the /i/ or /æ/ in *sing/sang*). The linguistic property of interest comes from Naive Discriminative Learning metrics (henceforth NDL; Baayen et al., 2011).

Tucker et al. found that vowel durations in this subset of irregular verbs are modulated by “NDL cue association strengths,” which generally measure how strongly the verbs' vowel diphone pairs are associated with, or indicative of, the past tense. A stronger NDL cue association corresponds to a stronger relationship between the vowel diphone pair and the verb's morphological form (i.e., more morphological support). Tucker et al. found that within this subset of verbs, words with stronger NDL cue associations are produced with longer vowel durations. This can be loosely interpreted to mean that more enhanced vowel productions correlate with more morphological support (based on NDL cue association). This production-based relationship between morphological vowel duration and NDL cue association strength is henceforth referred to as a duration-NDL relationship.

Though Tucker et al. do not interpret the duration-NDL relationship in terms of facilitation of either production or processing, their findings have implications for both. According to processing facilitation, the role of acoustic detail (in this case, vowel duration) is to provide the listener with a processing cue

to decode the messy speech signal. A listener will process a signal more quickly if the cue is more predictable due to morphological support of the vowel diphone pair for the verb tense (stronger NDL cue association). This processing facilitation view supports a strong link between production and processing: speakers produce vowel durations according to a predictable relationship between vowel duration and morphological support that facilitates processing. On the other hand, a production-only facilitation view holds that acoustic variation (vowel duration) exists to provide a shortcut from lexical access to articulation, irrespective of the word's subsequent processing. This production facilitation view does not support the existence of a link between production and processing. It is unclear whether production facilitation alone is sufficient to explain acoustic variation, or if listener processing also plays a role.

The current chapter tests whether acoustic detail does, in fact, play a facilitatory role in processing by manipulating the Tucker et al. duration-NDL relationship. To investigate how the relationship between NDL cue association strength and vowel duration affect lexical and morphological recognition, two word processing experiments were conducted.

Recall that Tucker et al. (in preparation) found that stronger NDL cue associations correlate with longer vowel durations for irregular English verbs in spontaneous speech. I manipulated this relationship by altering vowel duration, then measuring the resulting processing difficulty compared to unmanipulated words. This allowed me to determine how influential this NDL-duration relationship is on processing load (i.e., whether it provides a link between production and processing by subsequently facilitating recognition).

I hypothesize that acoustic detail (indicated by the NDL-duration relationship) facilitates the processing of irregular English verbs. Acoustic detail links production and processing: the speech signal is produced with informative, probabilistic acoustic variation that has the potential to act as a cue for processing. This follows from my assumption that speakers phonetically enhance (produce with longer durations) the vowels in irregular English verbs when doing so aids the listener in identifying the tense of the verb (as in high NDL cue strength

conditions). When a vowel is strongly discouraging of a particular morphological tense (as in low NDL cue strength conditions), speakers do not phonetically enhance the vowel. Thus, I predict that manipulating the acoustic detail will make processing more difficult. This effect will be seen for both vowel lengthening (manipulating the low NDL cue strength conditions) and vowel shortening (manipulating the high NDL cue strength conditions). The alternative to this hypothesis is that the NDL-duration relationship facilitates production only. If this is the case, my manipulation will not result in a difference in processing.

I used two different experimental paradigms to investigate the relationship between NDL-duration and processing: lexical decision and morphological decision. The two paradigms allowed me to investigate two processing tasks: accessing word representations, and accessing morphological representations, respectively. Given that NDL cue strength was calculated based on differences in morphology, it is plausible that the morphological decision task is more sensitive to differences in NDL cue strength than the lexical decision task. Testing both speech processing tasks will allow me to more thoroughly investigate the NDL-duration relationship.

4.2 Experiments

The role of acoustic detail in processing as it correlates with NDL cue strengths is investigated using two paradigms: an auditory lexical decision paradigm and an auditory morphological decision paradigm. The lexical decision paradigm (Experiment I) and morphological decision paradigm (Experiment II) use the same recording methodologies, set of stimuli items, basic experimental procedure, and similar participant populations. The list of experimental items, experiment procedure, and participant groups are discussed for each Experiment, as well as the statistical analysis of the data, results, and local discussions.

4.2.1 Experiment I: Lexical Decision

Experiment I consisted of evaluating reaction times to the manipulated Target items in a lexical decision paradigm.

4.2.1.1 Items

The Target stimuli for the lexical task consisted of irregular monosyllabic English verbs that alternate between their present and past tense forms by only a single vowel (no other phonological differences). For example, this would include words like sing/sang but not words like is/was or weep/wept. English has 127 such verb pairs (i.e., 127 lemmas). The current project focuses on a subset of these verbs based on the following criteria:

- 1) The verbs occur in the Buckeye Corpus of Conversational Speech (Buckeye Corpus; Pitt et al., 2007).
- 2) The verbs exemplify the correlation between NDL cue association strength and vowel duration found in production data (based on Tucker et al.).

Tucker et al. found that in a set of 60 irregular monosyllabic English verbs, greater NDL cue association strengths correlated with longer vowel durations. Figure 4.1 illustrates their findings using a simple regression line. To meet the requirements for Criterion #2, only those verbs where both the past and present form of the verb fell close to the regression line from the Tucker et al. data were selected as Target word items. This includes 18 verb types (shown in black in Figure 4.1; unused words, where visual inspection of the plot found at least one of the past/present forms fell far away from the regression line, are shown in grey). The present and past tense forms of each word type were included, yielding a total of 36 Target word items.

Dictionary: Weide, 1998) based on a phonological edit distance of 1-2 phones in the; 2 Nonwords were chosen for each item. This yielded 144 Nonword items: 36 Target counterparts (x 2) + 36 Filler counterparts (x 2) = 144 Nonwords.

4.2.1.2 Recording Procedure

Each Target, Filler, and Nonword item was recorded by a 29 year old male who is a monolingual native speaker of Western Canadian English. The speaker is a trained phonetician who had no knowledge of the methodological intent of the recordings. Recordings were made in a sound-attenuated booth.

The speaker was provided with the frame “She clearly said _____ today.” on the screen. Real words and pseudowords appeared in the frame one at a time. The speaker was asked to record the whole sentence, including the frame and real word or pseudoword (e.g., “She clearly said sing today.”). Pseudowords were presented in IPA transcriptions and were recorded in a separate block from real words. To mitigate list effects in the recordings, the speaker was asked to reproduce each sentence three times, with the second reproduction used as the stimulus.

More natural variations of vowel durations were obtained by recording each real word/pseudoword sentence at 9 speaking rates in order to create stimuli that could be manipulated. Speaking rate was set by a metronome the speaker listened to through headphones. The speaker was instructed to produce one syllable per metronome beat. Speaking rates varied in 5 beats per minute intervals, ranging from very slow, careful speech (110 bpm on the metronome) to very fast and heavily reduced (150 bpm on the metronome). Each of the 9 rates of speech was recorded in separate blocks.

4.2.1.3 Duration Manipulation

Of the three reproductions of each sentence, the second reproduction of each sentence was taken as the stimulus item. Of the nine speaking rates, sentences from recordings produced at the middle (median) speaking rate (130

bpm) served as the referent frame. The durations of all the vowels in all nine speech rate recordings were measured and their durational differences were compared to the original, referent vowel. Vowel duration was shortened or lengthened by splicing vowels from faster or slower recordings, respectively, into the Target/Filler/Nonword of the 130 bpm referent frame (e.g., “She clearly said s_{ng} today.”). Splices in and out of sentences were made at zero-crossings.

Altogether, this method of duration manipulation (as opposed to other methods such as PSOLA) produced more natural sounding vowels by preserving vowels’ intrinsic spectral properties and coarticulations with the surrounding phonetic environment. The goal of manipulating the stimuli were to produce words that did not differ noticeably in any other perceptual characteristics other than duration. To check for this, four trained phoneticians listened to the stimuli for distortions, glitches, and unnatural patterns in pitch and formant contours, particularly at the edges of the vowel splices. The phoneticians found that 91% of the 288 Target, Filler, and Nonword items were free of any distortions, glitches, and unnatural pitch and formant patters. None of the Target items were marked for distortions, glitches, and unnatural patterns. The Appendix (Table A.19) lists all items that were marked for disfluencies.

Target words were grouped into high, mid, or low NDL by dividing the NDL continuum into three distinct categories (see Figure 4.1 and Appendix Table A.20 for details). Measures of cue association strength of the NDL continuum used here are the same diphones-cueing-morphological tense measures that were gathered in Chapter 3 of this dissertation. Whether Target vowel durations were increased or decreased (whether a slower or faster vowel was spliced into the referent frame, respectively) was determined by these categories. According to Tucker et al. the effect size of NDL on vowel duration is about 30 ms, i.e., vowels in words with a high NDL cue association strength were about 30 ms shorter than vowels in words with a low NDL cue association strength. Vowel durations of the Target verbs were manipulated in the opposite direction observed by Tucker et al. (see Figure 4.1): words with high NDL cue association strengths were spliced with vowels of shorter durations (by either 15 or 30 ms), and words with low

NDL cue association strengths were spliced with vowels of longer durations (by either 15 or 30 ms). Each Target item, then, contained three levels of manipulations, or three conditions: a normal duration (referent level), a duration that has been altered in the opposite direction of the Tucker et al. predictions, and a duration between the two. A summary of levels of duration manipulation and NDL group is provided in Table 4.1. The remainder of this chapter refers to these duration manipulation conditions by their level names (i.e., shortest, short, normal, long, and longest) and NDL groups by their level names (i.e., high, mid, low).

Table 4.1: Summary of duration manipulations for each NDL group.

NDL Group	Duration Manipulation				
	shortest (-30ms from normal)	short (-15ms from normal)	normal	long (+15ms from normal)	longest (+30ms from normal)
high	X	X	X		
mid		X	X	X	
low			X	X	X

To control for any possible splicing effects, each occurrence of the Target vowel in a normal duration condition was also spliced: the Target vowel in the frame was spliced with another repetition of the same vowel in the same frame. For example, if the 2nd repetition in the recordings served as the Target frame, the normal vowel duration manipulation was taken from the 1st or 3rd repetition of the same recorded item - whichever repetition had the closest vowel duration to the Target frame.

A simple linear regression *a priori* test of the Target vowels in the normal duration condition (130 bpm) confirmed that the productions adhere to the predictions made by Tucker et al. The durations of the vowels produced by the recorded speaker were longer when the vowel's NDL cue association strengths were higher. This is interesting given that the predictions made by Tucker et al. are based on a corpus of spontaneously produced speech, and the current data is based on read list speech. It appears that the relationship between NDL cue

strength and vowel duration persists in both spontaneous and more laboratory elicited speech.

The duration of the stressed vowels in all the Filler and Nonword items were also manipulated. The amount of duration manipulation was randomly assigned for each item and evenly distributed amongst the Fillers and Nonwords. A list of all the Targets, Fillers, Nonwords, and their manipulation levels can be found in the Appendix (Table A.20 and Table A.19).

4.2.1.4 Experiment Stimuli Lists

In the Experiment I stimuli lists, the 18 chosen Target verbs were counterbalanced across six experiment word lists according to their morphology and manipulation level: 2 levels of morphology (past/present) x 3 levels of duration manipulation (normal, between, opposite) = 6 counterbalanced word lists of 18 words each. Each participant heard only one token of each of the 18 word types (either the past or the present tense form of the word, and with only one level of duration manipulation).

In total, each experiment list contained 144 pseudowords and 54 real words (18 Target items + 36 Filler items), for a total of 198 items per list. The 6 counterbalanced lists were pseudo-randomized so that real word items did not occur twice in a row. To mitigate trial effects, the 6 lists were ran forwards from the first item to the 198th item, and backwards from the 198th item to the first item. This yielded 12 total versions of the experiments (6 counterbalanced lists x 2 directions forward/backwards = 12 versions).

4.2.1.5 Participants

Participants were university students who completed the experiment as partial credit for a research participation requirement in a linguistics course. All participants were native speakers of Western Canadian English and grew up speaking only English in the home.

Data from the lexical decision experiment consists of responses from 97 participants (73 identified as female, 24 identified as male; mean age was 20.84 years). Participants were evenly distributed across each of the 12 experiment versions insofar as possible.

4.2.1.6 Procedure

Participants sat in a sound-attenuated booth in front of a computer screen. The screen displayed the frame sentence “She clearly said _____ today.” for all auditory stimuli. Through headphones, participants heard the entire stimulus sentence only once, containing both the frame and the Target/Filler/Nonword item (e.g., “She clearly said sang today.”). Participants were asked to respond with their first instinct and without deliberation. The inter-stimulus interval was 1000 ms, during which a crosshair fixation point appeared on the screen in place of the frame sentence.

In the lexical decision experimental paradigm for Experiment I, participants were asked to respond by pressing “yes” or “no” on a button box to indicate whether or not the word “she” clearly said today (i.e., following from the frame sentence) was a real word in English.

4.2.1.7 Statistical Analysis

Participants were excluded from the analysis if they did not respond correctly to a predetermined percentage of the stimuli. For the lexical decision task, participants that did not respond correctly for 70% or more of all experiment items were excluded (n=2). Likewise, reaction times less than 200 ms and greater than 2.5 standard deviations from the means were excluded (n=65). The following statistical analyses are based on correct responses only (n=1573).

A set of Linear Mixed Effects Regression (LMER; Baayen et al., 2008) analyses were conducted on the reaction times in the R statistical environment using the package *lme4* (Bates et al., 2014) and *languageR* (Baayen, 2013). The dependent variable was the logged values of the reaction times from Target word

offset. The main independent variable of interest was the duration manipulation condition (normal, long, longest, short, and shortest), with the ‘normal’ level as the reference level in the models.

An initial analysis of the reaction time data was conducted to test for effects on the manipulated vowel duration and the vowel identity. In this simple analysis, reaction times (in milliseconds, log normalized) were predicted by an interaction between the manipulated vowel duration (in milliseconds, log normalized) and the identity of the vowel (e.g. /i/) with random intercepts for participant. It is possible that manipulating the duration of vowels may inherently confuse vowels that differ mostly by vowel length (e.g. /i/ and /ɪ /), resulting in longer reaction times/more processing effort. However, this initial analysis did not find any statistically significant effects for an interaction with vowel duration and vowel identity (the Appendix Table A.21 and Table A.22 contains these initial LMER models’ coefficients for the lexical decision and morphological decision tasks). Though it is statistically insignificant, the overall trend in both tasks is that reaction times were faster across all vowels when the duration of the vowel was manipulated to be longer. In post-hoc analyses, the same interaction between vowel duration and vowel identity was added to the final LMER analyses (the final LMER analyses are discussed below). As with the initial analysis, these post-hoc analyses show a statistically insignificant trend for faster reaction times when vowels are longer, across all vowels. Subsequent model criticism involving an analysis of variance (ANOVA) and a comparison of Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) values show that including the interaction between vowel duration and vowel identity does not improve model fit as the final (no interaction) and post-hoc (with interaction) LMER analyses are not significantly different from each other (Appendix Table A.21 and Table A.22). For this reason, the interaction between vowel duration and vowel identity was not included in the final analyses.

In the final LMER analyses of the reaction times, each NDL group was modelled separately since the duration manipulations were not consistent between NDL groups (refer to Table 4.1.). A secondary analysis combined all NDL groups

into one LMER model to investigate the effect of linguistic predictors on reaction times across the NDL paradigm as a whole.

The LMER modelling procedure was conducted in a stepwise backwards-fitting fashion. Several predictors were initially checked for their influence on the reaction time data. These include the linguistic predictors of neighbourhood density (Levenshtein distances of phonological neighbours from Balota et al., 2007; scaled and centred around 0 by dividing the densities by their standard deviations), NDL cue association strength, morphological tense (past/present), and various measures of word frequency (including both lemma and word frequencies calculated by local token frequency in the Buckeye Corpus; and a more global token frequency in the CELEX Lexical Database, Baayen et al., 1995). Control predictors include vowel quality (tense/lax; phonetic control), trial and reaction time in the previous trial (experiment controls), and participant age and gender (participant controls). A simple Pearson's test for correlation found no significant pairwise collinearity between any of the numeric predictors. All two- and three-way interactions were checked amongst the predictors; none were found to be significant. Only the main effects that reached statistical significance were left in the final LMER models, resulting in the exclusion of both local and global measures of word and lemma frequency, trial, age, and gender from the final lexical decision model.

Random intercepts for participant and item were added to the final model. The inclusion of random slopes for participant and item did not improve model fit, so random slopes were not included in the final model.

A full listing of the lexical decision model's coefficients is given in the Appendix (Table A.23). Below is a discussion of the results of interest.

4.2.1.8 Results and Discussion

To better make comparisons between the two Experiments, the results of both Experiment I (lexical decision) and Experiment II (morphological decision) are illustrated in Figure 4.2 and Figure 4.3.

Figure 4.2 combines the partial effects results of the LMER models for both the lexical decision and morphological decision tasks. Task is shown in colour (red for lexical decision, blue for morphological decision). NDL group is shown by line label ("h" for high NDL group, "m" for mid NDL group, and "l" for low NDL group). Duration manipulation level is shown on the x-axis, with the "normal" reference level (the reference level) shaded in grey. Reaction time is on the y-axis. Those reaction times at a particular level of duration manipulation that were significantly different than the "normal" reference level within their NDL group are marked with an asterisk (*).

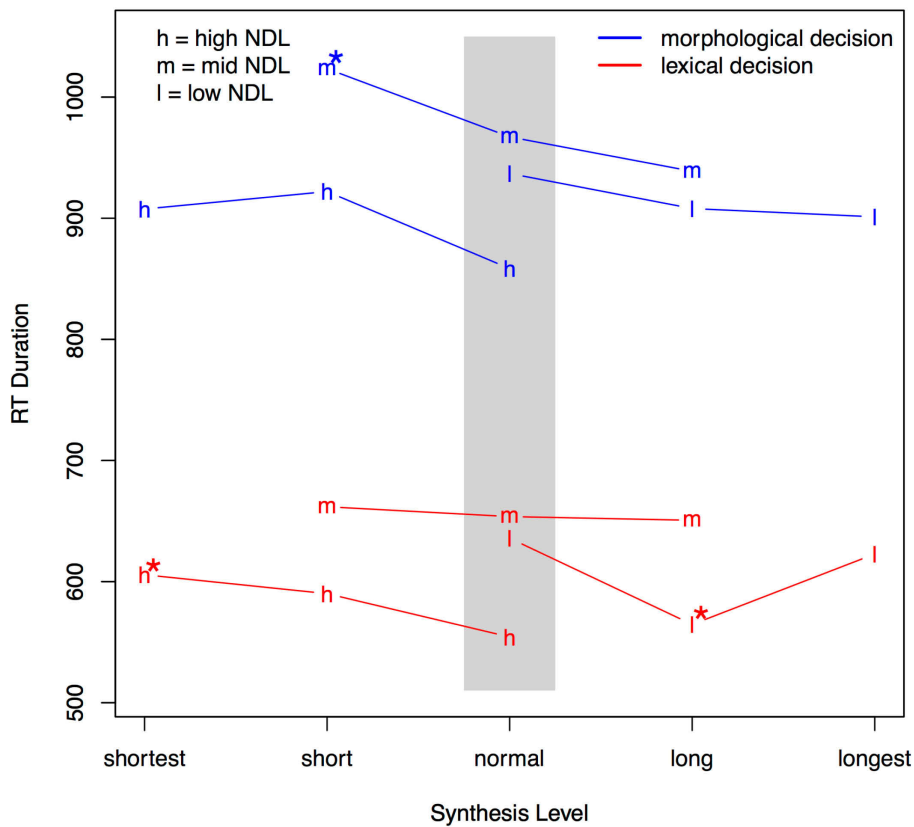


Figure 4.2: Results for the LMER models for each NDL level in the lexical decision experiment (Experiment I) and morphological decision experiment (Experiment II). An asterisk (*) indicates a significant difference in a manipulated Synthesis Level from the 'normal' Synthesis Level (shown in grey shading).

Figure 4.3 illustrates the partial effects of the LMER models for the lexical and morphological decision tasks. Task is coded by line colour with the lexical decision model shown in red and the morphological decision model shown in blue. Reaction time is shown in the y-axis for all panels. Predictors are shown on the x-axis. Panel (a) illustrates the difference in reaction time for each duration manipulation level (compared to the "normal" reference level of duration manipulation - illustrated by a dashed line). The x-axis is arranged in alphabetic order following the "normal" reference level. This panel combines all data from all NDL groups, as opposed to Figure 4.2 that compares models' predictions within NDL groups. The only significant effect shown in this panel is the difference between the 'shortest' and 'normal' levels of manipulation in the lexical decision experiment (shown in red). Panel (b) illustrates the partial effects of neighbourhood density on the reaction time data. The neighbourhood density predictor (x-axis) is scaled and centred around zero. All effects shown are significant. Panel (c) illustrates the partial effects of NDL cue strength. NDL cue strength was predictive in the lexical decision model only. All effects shown are significant. Panel (d) illustrates the partial effects of morphological tense (reference level: past). Tense was predictive in the lexical decision model only. All effects shown are significant.

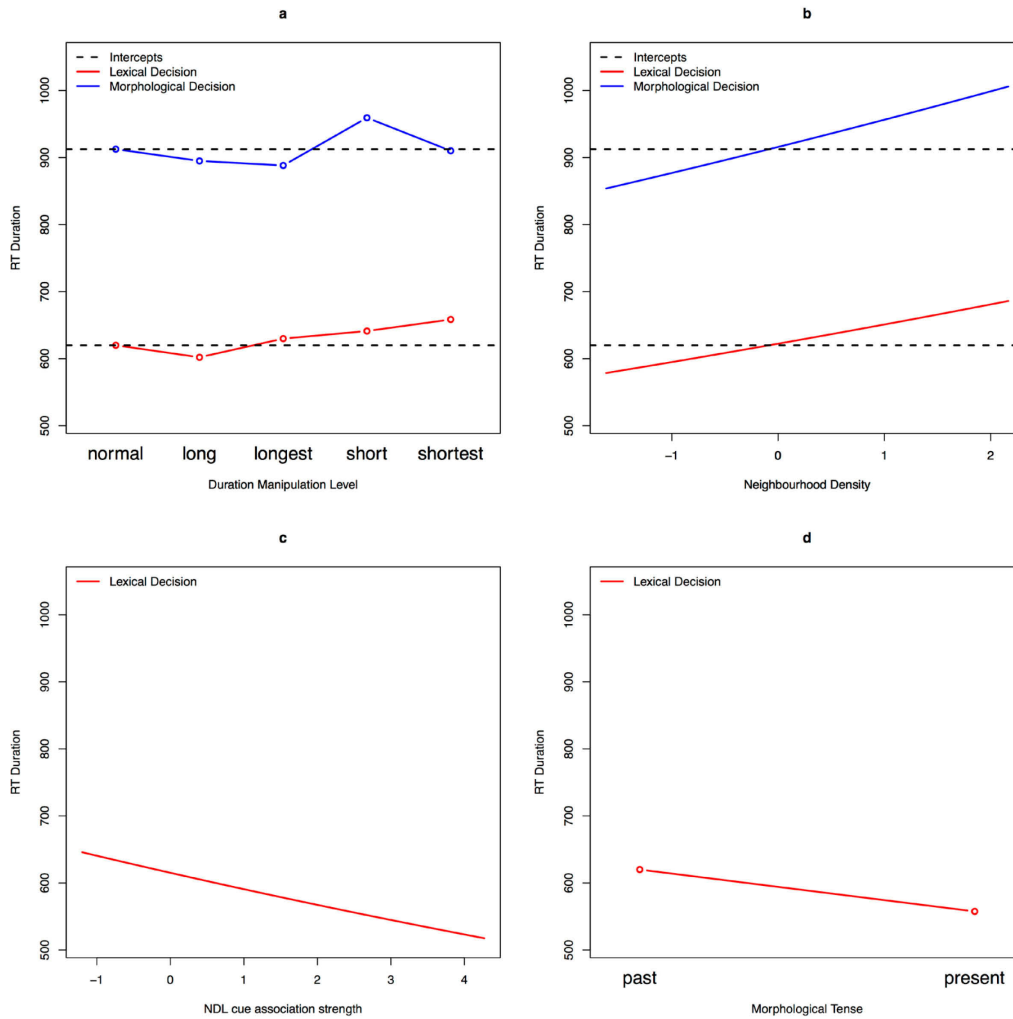


Figure 4.3: Partial effects results for the LMER models in the lexical decision experiment (Experiment I) and morphological decision experiment (Experiment II) for all NDLCue levels combined. The following predictors are shown in panels (a-d): (a) duration manipulation level (b) neighbourhood density, scaled and centred around zero (c) NDLCue cue association strength (d) morphological tense (reference level: past).

Table 4.2 (below) displays the LMER coefficients for four models: one for each NDLCue group in the primary analysis (by-NDLCue-group: high, mid, and low) and one for the secondary analysis (all NDLCue groups combined). It is possible that the duration manipulations affect the lexical processing of each NDLCue group

differently (since each NDL group was manipulated differently), so by-NDL-group analyses were first conducted. The by-NDL-group analyses indicate that lexical decision reaction times were affected by vowel duration manipulation when the word belonged to the high or low NDL group (shown also in Figure 4.2 in red and with asterisks; the normal vowel duration level is shaded). For the high NDL group, response times to words containing vowels with the shortest duration manipulation were significantly slower (compared to the normal group). For the low NDL group, words containing vowels with the long (but not longest) duration manipulation were responded to significantly faster (compared to the normal group). Though the effect is not significant Table 4.2 in each NDL group, the trend is that shorter words are processed more slowly, and longer words are processed more quickly (note this is the same trend seen in the simple, preliminary analysis of a duration/vowel interaction, which was also found to not be statistically significant).

In the secondary analysis that combines all NDL groups, only those words that contained vowels with the shortest level of duration manipulation were significantly different from those words with no duration manipulation (shown in Figure 4.3 in red). The overall trend of duration manipulation for all words, when combining all NDL groups, is that shorter words elicit slower reaction times.

Taking these analyses together, it appears that manipulating the duration of the vowel to be contrary to what is expected in production (as found by Tucker et al.) does not have a strong predictive effect on processing difficulty in lexical decision. In fact, criticism of model fit shows a slight favour for a model of the combined NDL groups when the duration manipulation factor is removed (AIC: 722; compared to leaving in the duration manipulation - AIC: 740).

Tucker et al. found that vowels with high NDL cue association strengths are produced with longer durations, and vice versa. I hypothesized that this is due to an effect of acoustic enhancement: vowels with a stronger association with the past tense are enhanced (produced with longer durations) to serve as an acoustic cue for tense disambiguation. It was predicted that processing would be more difficult (as reflected in slower reaction times) when acoustic enhancement is

instead given to vowels that are discouraging of the past tense (reversing the Tucker et al. findings), and when vowels with a strong association with the past tense are reduced. My hypothesis is not supported: the NDL-duration relationship attested for in production is not necessarily facilitatory in processing irregular English verbs across all NDL groups.

However, when evaluating each NDL group individually (as in a one-tailed test: comparing manipulated/unmanipulated), there are slight effects in processing time for manipulating the vowel duration. For vowels that discourage the past tense and were acoustically enhanced (low NDL group with longer durations), the effect is in the opposite predicted direction: reaction times were faster despite the manipulation. For vowels that are strongly associated with the past tense and were acoustically reduced (high NDL group with shorter durations), the effect is in the predicted direction: reaction times were slower, indicating more difficult processing. One possible explanation for this comes from H&H Theory (Lindblom, 1990). H&H Theory predicts that hyper-articulations (such as longer vowel durations) will facilitate production in general. This prediction is irrespective of patterns of correlations between linguistic properties and acoustic detail (such as the correlation NDL cue association strength and vowel duration). In H&H Theory, it is not the linguistic property that matters, but the fact that the acoustic signal has been hyper articulated at all. Disambiguating this H&H Theory prediction from my original prediction (that the correlation NDL cue association strengths and vowel duration is what conditions processing) is not possible in the current analysis since both predictions are in the same direction. However, both predictions entail some form of a link between production and processing.

The influence of other linguistic properties on lexical decision reaction times provide further support for a link between production and processing. The lexical predictors of neighbourhood density, NDL cue-to-tense activation strength, and morphological tense were each significant in predicting variance in reaction time responses. Past tense words result in slower responses than present tense words.

NDL cue-to-tense association strength is inversely related to reaction time: words with stronger NDL cue association strengths were responded to faster than words with weaker NDL cue association strengths. Though the effect of NDL cue association is weak, model criticism shows no preference for removing or including the NDL cue association predictor (leaving out the NDL predictor - AIC: 669; leaving in the NDL predictor - AIC: 670). Though I originally predicted that manipulating the Tucker et al. NDL-duration relationship would result in processing difficulty overall, what I find instead is that stronger NDL cue-to-tense association strengths allow for faster processing overall. Tucker et al. find that stronger NDL association strengths lead to more enhanced vowel productions (longer durations), I similarly find that stronger NDL association strengths lead to more enhanced processing, irrespective of the production of vowel duration. This association between greater NDL association strengths and ease of processing is also attested for in studies on reading (Baayen et al., 2011).

In addition to the effects of morphological tense and NDL cue association strength, neighbourhood density is positively associated with reaction time; words with larger phonological neighbourhoods pattern with longer reaction times. Recall that previous research in speech production predicted opposing effects of phonological neighbourhood density in speech processing. While Wright (1997, 2004) predicted that phonological neighbourhood density would inhibit speech processing based on his findings in speech production, Gahl (2012; also Gahl et al., 2012) predicted the opposite based on her interpretations of speech production data. In the current lexical decision experiment, there is a clear inhibitory effect of neighbourhood density in speech processing: words belonging to more dense phonological neighbourhoods are recognized more slowly than words with fewer neighbours. The effect of neighbourhood density here follows the predictions made by Wright.

Table 4.2: Table of coefficients for the lexical decision experiment (Experiment I) for models with NDL groups separated and combined.

High NDL Group				Mid NDL Group			
Predictor	Estimate	Standard Error	<i>t</i>	Predictor	Estimate	Standard Error	<i>t</i>
Intercept (Manipulation Level: normal Morphological Tense: past Vowel Quality: lax)	4.901	0.232	21.104	Intercept (Manipulation Level: normal Morphological Tense: past Vowel Quality: lax)	5.471	0.171	31.908
Manipulation Level: long				Manipulation Level: long	-0.019	0.024	-0.793
Manipulation Level: longest				Manipulation Level: longest			
Manipulation Level: short	0.069	0.037	1.888	Manipulation Level: short	0.027	0.024	1.086
Manipulation Level: shortest	0.111	0.037	3.037	Manipulation Level: shortest			
Previous Reaction Time (ms)	0.205	0.033	6.148	Previous Reaction Time (ms)	0.157	0.025	6.250
Morphological Tense: present	0.023	0.075	0.303	Morphological Tense: present	-0.147	0.055	-2.693
NDL Cue Association Strength (scaled and centred)	-0.005	0.036	-0.130	NDL Cue Association Strength (scaled and centred)	-0.021	0.038	-0.556
Phonological Neighbourhood Density (scaled and centred)	0.007	0.037	0.189	Phonological Neighbourhood Density (scaled and centred)	0.033	0.025	1.304
Vowel Quality: tense	0.049	0.074	0.667	Vowel Quality: tense	0.085	0.084	1.011
Low NDL Group				All NDL Groups Combined			
Predictor	Estimate	Standard Error	<i>t</i>	Predictor	Estimate	Standard Error	<i>t</i>
Intercept (Manipulation Level: normal Morphological Tense: past Vowel Quality: lax)	5.137	0.243	21.161	Intercept (Manipulation Level: normal Morphological Tense: past Vowel Quality: lax)	5.551	0.121	45.698
Manipulation Level: long	-0.083	0.039	-2.144	Manipulation Level: long	-0.029	0.019	-1.547
Manipulation Level: longest	0.011	0.038	0.294	Manipulation Level: longest	0.016	0.030	0.520
Manipulation Level: short				Manipulation Level: short	0.034	0.019	1.744
Manipulation Level: shortest				Manipulation Level: shortest	0.060	0.030	1.997
Previous Reaction Time (ms)	0.195	0.035	5.566	Previous Reaction Time (ms)	0.133	0.018	7.581
Morphological Tense: present	-0.094	0.068	-1.376	Morphological Tense: present	-0.106	0.035	-3.068
NDL Cue Association Strength (scaled and centred)	0.000	0.032	-0.003	NDL Cue Association Strength (scaled and centred)	-0.041	0.021	-1.946
Phonological Neighbourhood Density (scaled and centred)	0.014	0.041	0.326	Phonological Neighbourhood Density (scaled and centred)	0.045	0.017	2.612
Vowel Quality: tense	0.320	0.141	2.265	Vowel Quality: tense	0.097	0.043	2.269

4.2.2 Experiment II: Morphological Decision

Experiment II follows from the procedure, stimuli, and analysis presented in Experiment I. Rather than focusing the experimental task on word recognition, Experiment II focuses on morphology recognition in a morphological decision paradigm.

4.2.2.1 Experiment Stimuli Lists

Stimulus items from Experiment I served as the basis for the experiment stimuli lists in Experiment II. For the morphological decision experiment, the 9 noun Filler items and their 18 Nonword counterparts were removed from each of the 12 items list versions. This yielded 126 pseudowords and 45 real words (18 Target items + 27 Filler items), for a total of 171 items per morphological

decision list. As with Experiment I, lists were pseudo-randomized and counterbalanced into 12 experiment versions.

4.2.2.2 Participants

Similar to Experiment I, participants for Experiment II were also university students completing the experiment as partial credit for a research participation requirement in an introductory linguistics course. No student participated in both Experiment I and Experiment II. Experiment II consists of responses from 69 participants (51 identified as female, 17 identified as male, 1 identified as other gendered; mean age was 19.58 years). As with Experiment I, participants were evenly distributed across each of the 12 experiment versions insofar as possible.

4.2.2.3 Procedure

The overall procedure for Experiment II is the same as Experiment I. In the morphological decision experiment, however, participants were asked to respond by pressing “past” or “present” on a button box to indicate whether the word “she” clearly said (from the frame sentence "She clearly said ____ today") was in the past or present tense. Additionally, for the morphological experiment only, participants were told that some of the words "she" said were made-up English verbs. Participants were asked to decide on instinct whether these made-up words sounded more like they were referring to the past or present tense.

4.2.2.4 Statistical Analysis

Error rates for the real words in the lexical decision task were 6.7%, while error rates for the real words in the morphological decision task were 22.5%. Because the morphological decision task was harder than the lexical decision task, the percentage of correctness threshold was lowered for discarding participant responses. Participants that did not respond correctly for 60% or more of the time were excluded (n=8). Reaction times less than 200 ms and greater than 2.5

standard deviations from the means were excluded (n=390). The following statistical analyses are based on correct responses only (n=807).

The LMER analyses of the reaction time data for Experiment II proceeded in the same way as Experiment I. Statistical models were created for each NDL group separately, and a secondary analysis combined all NDL groups together. The same dependent variable, set of predictors, and random effects structure in Experiment I were used in Experiment II. A simple Pearson's test for correlation found no colinearity between any of the numeric predictors. All two- and three-way interactions were checked amongst the predictors; none were statistically significant. For the morphological decision experiment, six predictors (NDL cue association strength, morphological tense, frequency, trial, age, and gender) were thus omitted from the final morphological decision model.

A full listing of the lexical decision model's coefficients is given in the Appendix (Table A.24). Below is a discussion of the results of interest.

4.2.2.5 Results and Discussion

Overall, morphological decision reaction times were 340 ms longer than lexical decision reaction times ($t = -22.684$, $df = 1209.797$, $p < 0.001$). Along with the increased proportion of incorrect responses, the slower responses in the morphological decision task indicate that the task was much harder than the lexical decision task in Experiment I.

Table 4.3 (below) shows the LMER coefficients for four models: one for each NDL group in the primary analysis (by-NDL group: high, mid, and low) and one for the secondary analysis (all NDL groups combined). It is possible that the duration manipulations affect the morphological processing of each NDL group differently (since each NDL group was manipulated differently), so by-NDL-group analyses were first conducted. The by-NDL-group analyses indicate that lexical decision reaction times were affected by vowel duration manipulation only when the word belonged to the mid NDL group (shown in Figure 4.2 in blue and with asterisks; the normal vowel duration level is shaded). Whereas duration manipulation affected response times at the tail ends of the NDL cue association

strength scale in Experiment I, response times for words in the middle scale were affected in Experiment II. Words with a middle level of NDL cue association strength that contained a ‘short’ level of vowel duration manipulation are responded to significantly slower than words without duration manipulations. This follows the trend displayed in Experiment I where shorter words were more difficult to process.

A secondary analysis with all vowels combined, however, did not find a significant effect of vowel duration manipulation across all NDL groups. Model criticism shows no preference for removing or including the duration manipulation predictor (leaving out the predictor - AIC: 624; leaving in the predictor - AIC: 627). It was predicted that processing would be more difficult (as reflected in slower reaction times) when acoustic enhancement is instead given to vowels that are discouraging of the past tense (reversing the Tucker et al. findings), and when vowels with a strong association with the past tense are reduced. My hypothesis is not supported: the NDL-duration relationship attested for in production is not necessarily facilitatory in the morphological processing irregular English verbs.

Interestingly, I do not find any effect of NDL cue-to-tense association strength on morphological processing. As NDL cue-to-tense association strength gauges how strongly associated a particular vowel is with the past tense, it is surprising that this measure of paradigmatic support is not predictive of morphological processing (as measured in the current experiment). The lack of predictive significance for vowels’ duration manipulation and NDL association strengths in the current experiment leads me to believe that Experiment II does not gain much more understanding about a possible link between production and processing. The manipulation of the production-based NDL-duration relationship had no real significance in morphological processing under the current paradigm. Given the more difficult nature of the morphological decision task, it is possible that there is additional noise and unaccounted for variation in my data. A comparison of the residual errors in the morphological decision and lexical decision LMER models illustrates this possibility (lexical decision residual error

= 0.0753; morphological decision residual error: 0.1154). Overall, there is more research to be done in this method of investigating morphological processing.

Though I did not find an effect of NDL or duration manipulation in the morphological decision analysis, I do find a strong effect of neighbourhood density. Here, the effect of neighbourhood density is the same as its effect in the lexical decision analysis: words with more dense phonological neighbourhoods were responded to slower than words from sparser phonological neighbourhoods. This pattern again provides more support for Wright’s (1997, 2004) predictions based on speakers’ productions.

Table 4.3 Table of coefficients for the morphological decision experiment (Experiment II) for models with NDL groups separated and combined.

High NDL Group				Mid NDL Group			
Predictor	Estimate	Standard Error	<i>t</i>	Predictor	Estimate	Standard Error	<i>t</i>
Intercept (Manipulation Level: normal)	5.557	0.328	16.919	Intercept (Manipulation Level: normal)	5.495	0.247	22.257
Manipulation Level: long				Manipulation Level: long	0.008	0.043	0.193
Manipulation Level: longest				Manipulation Level: longest			
Manipulation Level: short	0.028	0.062	0.446	Manipulation Level: short	0.086	0.042	2.034
Manipulation Level: shortest	0.027	0.064	0.422	Manipulation Level: shortest			
Previous Reaction Time (ms)	0.173	0.047	3.706	Previous Reaction Time (ms)	0.191	0.034	5.552
Phonological Neighbourhood Density (scaled and centred)	0.027	0.028	0.975	Phonological Neighbourhood Density (scaled and centred)	0.036	0.020	1.792
Low NDL Group				All NDL Groups Combined			
Predictor	Estimate	Standard Error	<i>t</i>	Predictor	Estimate	Standard Error	<i>t</i>
Intercept (Manipulation Level: normal)	4.877	0.331	14.746	Intercept (Manipulation Level: normal)	5.519	0.176	31.366
Manipulation Level: long	-0.091	0.062	-1.453	Manipulation Level: long	-0.019	0.032	-0.599
Manipulation Level: longest	-0.050	0.065	-0.769	Manipulation Level: longest	-0.027	0.048	-0.559
Manipulation Level: short				Manipulation Level: short	0.050	0.033	1.540
Manipulation Level: shortest				Manipulation Level: shortest	-0.003	0.051	-0.051
Previous Reaction Time (ms)	0.279	0.047	5.995	Previous Reaction Time (ms)	0.186	0.025	7.551
Phonological Neighbourhood Density (scaled and centred)	0.031	0.028	1.115	Phonological Neighbourhood Density (scaled and centred)	0.043	0.014	3.107

4.3 General Discussion

The goal of Experiments I and II was to test whether a relationship between acoustic details and linguistic properties found in speech production is of consequence to speech processing. The Experiments find that manipulating Tucker et al.’s production-based NDL-duration relationship does not strongly

affect processing in the lexical and morphological decision tasks overall. It appears that the effect the NDL-duration relationship has on processing is somewhat mitigated by the task at hand. While manipulations to the relationship weakly affect words belonging to the tail ends of the NDL cue association strength scale in the lexical decision task, the same manipulations weakly affect words in the middle of the NDL cue association strength scale in the morphological decision task. However, when pooling together all NDL cue association strengths, it is apparent that manipulating the duration of vowels does not affect processing in directions that are otherwise not predicted by other theoretical assumptions, such as H&H Theory (Lindblom, 1990).

However, Experiment I finds that NDL cue-to-tense association strengths are facilitatory in lexical decision. Though I originally predicted that manipulating acoustic detail will cause a disruption in the link between production and processing, I find instead that stronger links between form and meaning (i.e. greater NDL cue association strengths) correlate with both the enhancement of acoustic details and the enhancement of processing speed. In this way, speech production and processing are linked.

Moreover, I find support for Wright's (1997, 2004) predictions made about neighbourhood density: words from more dense neighbourhoods are produced with more enhanced acoustic details when they correlate with more processing effort (greater reaction times), as seen in both the lexical and morphological decision tasks. The effects of neighbourhood density on processing suggest that a correlation, or a link, between speech production and speech processing does exist.

Taken together, the Experiments here also suggest that lexical and morphological decision tasks may make use of different cues. The processing of lexical recognition is affected by the linguistic properties of neighbourhood density, NDL cue association strength, and morphological tense. However, the processing of morphological recognition corresponds only with neighbourhood density. Whereas some processing theories assume that the recognition of a word also accesses the word's morphology (such as Manelis and Tharp, 1977), the

current analyses show that it is possible that explicit morphological recognition is processed differently than recognizing a word as an existing lexical form. Different cues can play a more influential role for different tasks. The possibility of morphological and lexical processing using different cues is a future area of research. It would be interesting to directly test the difference in cue usage between the two processing tasks. This would provide further evidence for a more nuanced link between production and processing: the link is strengthened depending on task and cue, which could allow more graded predictions about the role of acoustic detail in speech production and processing.

Thus, the current study highlights the importance of conducting follow-up processing studies to qualify the simple, straightforward generalizations made in production studies about the role of acoustic detail in speech. As production is only one half of the speech system, any predictions made about the purpose of producing acoustic detail and its processing consequences should be tested in subsequent processing-based experiments.

4.4 Conclusion

The current chapter has found support for the processing consequences of a relationship that exists between acoustic detail and a linguistic property, as attested for in spontaneously produced speech. Results gathered from lexical decision and morphological decision experiments point towards the need to reevaluate the role of acoustic detail in speech. This stems from two approaches towards the processing of acoustic detail that previous research in speech production have taken: acoustic detail is either facilitatory for processing, or is facilitatory for production. Instead of dichotomizing the role of acoustic detail into either production-based (no link between production/processing) or processing-based (strong link between production/processing) approaches, the current chapter discusses a different approach towards understanding the role of acoustic detail: acoustic detail provides a weak link between speech production and processing.

It is proposed that the production of acoustic detail has the potential to play a facilitatory role in speech processing, but not necessarily so. Therefore, production studies should interpret relationships between production data and its subsequent processing with caution. The current study also finds that the relationship between acoustic detail and a linguistic property might be facilitatory in one type of processing (e.g., morphological decision) but not in another (e.g., lexical decision).

4.5 References

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Chapter 5:

Conclusions

This dissertation has investigated the production and processing of acoustic detail in spontaneous speech. The study of acoustic detail in this dissertation was limited to vowels' formant trajectories, dispersions, and durations within a subset of irregular English verbs from the Buckeye Corpus of Conversational English (Pitt et al., 2007). The two production studies in this dissertation focus on how spontaneously produced vowel formants compare to research on carefully produced vowel formants, as well as how linguistic properties influence acoustic detail. The set of recognition experiments in this dissertation evaluate how the relationship between vowel duration and morphology affect processing.

In what follows, the general findings of the three studies contained in this dissertation are reiterated to answer the research questions posed in the first Chapter of this dissertation. The implications of these results for current theories of the mental lexicon are then discussed. In the discussion of the mental lexicon, the current Chapter first asserts one theoretical stance that best captures the relationship between morphology and the mental lexicon as seen in the Studies presented in this dissertation. The remainder of this Chapter then discusses the main focus of this dissertation: the representation of acoustic detail in the mental lexicon.

5.1 General Findings

Overall, the three Studies presented in this dissertation find support for the inclusion of variation in both the production and processing of acoustic detail. Different types of variation in acoustic detail is seen in all three Studies: for Study 1, there is variation in the production of phonetic details; for Study 2, there is variation in how phonetic details are modulated by morphology; and for Study 3, there is variation in how acoustic variation facilitates lexical and morphological processing.

5.1.1 Study 1 - Dynamic Formant Movement in Spontaneous Speech Vowels

The first study of this dissertation focuses on the presence of formant movement in spontaneous speech. It asks whether the quick nature of spontaneous speech allows for the types of formant trajectory patterns seen in citation speech (Nearey, 1989), and, if there are such patterns, whether formant movement can be captured by current VISC models (Morrison and Nearey, 2007; Morrison, 2013).

To address these questions, formant trajectories were gathered from all the vowels in a subset of irregular English verbs. These formant trajectories were both descriptively and statistically analyzed for their amount and direction of movement, using vowel plots, simple tests of significant differences (t-tests), and Linear Mixed-Effects Regression modelling techniques. Subsequent discriminant analyses evaluated how the formant trajectory patterns were captured under three hypotheses of vowel formant movement.

The results of Study 1 indicate that though vowels in spontaneous speech are shorter in duration than vowels in careful speech, they nevertheless display formant trajectory patterns that are reminiscent of careful speech patterns. Though it has been predicted that coarticulation and vowel space centralization effects would inhibit the production of formant trajectory patterns (Strange et al., 1989), the results of Study 1 indicate otherwise. Moreover, the spontaneously produced formant trajectory patterns found in Study 1 are best captured by the same onset-

offset phonetic model that better captures carefully produced formant trajectory patterns.

Taken together, the findings of Study 1 highlight the nature of acoustic variation in spontaneous speech in the context of one measure of phonetic detail (formant movement). Formant movement is highly variable not only amongst vowels but amongst productions of the same vowel. Nevertheless, a pattern of formant movement emerges for most (though not all) spontaneously produced vowels in this subset of irregular English verbs.

5.1.2 Study 2 - Morphological Influence of Vowel Dispersion and Dynamic

Formant Movement

The second study of this dissertation expands upon Study 1 by investigating how linguistic parameters correlate with the production of acoustic detail. Specifically, Study 2 asks whether the formant trajectory patterns in Study 1 are influenced by morphology and morphological paradigms. This question is prompted by two theoretical assumptions: 1) linguistic uncertainty is balanced with phonetic enhancement (Aylett and Turk, 2004, 2006); 2) more paradigmatic support correlates with phonetic enhancement (Kuperman et al., 2007).

The formant data were evaluated for their correlation with morphological uncertainty and paradigmatic support using global models (data pooled across all vowels) of formant dispersion, deviation from vowel onset and offset, and formant movement. These models indicate an overall effect of morphology and paradigmatic support on the production of vowel formants. Further analyses were conducted to test for effect of morphological uncertainty and paradigmatic support when the formant data was split by vowel. These additional results in Study 2 indicate that the effects of morphological uncertainty and paradigmatic strength on the production of the formant data are better captured in the by vowel analyses. This is discussed in terms of model comparison and better representation of the data in the predictive trends.

As such, Study 2 highlights the importance of allowing fractionation, or by item subtype analyses, in models of speech production.

5.1.3 Study 3 - The Role of Acoustic Detail: Evidence from Lexical and Morphological Processing

Finally, the third study of this dissertation expands upon Study 2 by investigating the subsequent processing of an acoustic detail/linguistic property relationship. The basis for Study 3 is the untested assumption that production and processing are linked by acoustic detail (Lindblom, 1990; Aylett and Turk, 2004, 2006). Study 3 experimentally manipulates an attested measure of acoustic detail (vowel duration; Tucker et al., in preparation) and investigates its combined effect with a linguistic property (morphological NDL cue association strength) on processing.

Study 3 uses stimuli with vowels whose durations were manipulated to be the opposite of that predicted by Tucker et al. based on their NDL cue association strengths. The effect of manipulating the duration-NDL relationship is then tested in lexical and morphological decision experiments. The rationale is that if a produced vowel duration corresponded to NDL cue association strength in a way that aids in processing (as is the hypothesis being tested), disrupting the relationship will in turn disrupt processing.

The results of Study 3 find inhibition in processing; however, the inhibition is not correlated with disrupting the NDL-duration relationship. Instead, Study 3 finds that irrespective of vowel duration, neighbourhood density and morphological paradigmatic support (i.e. NDL cue association strengths) influence processing speed. Both lexical and morphological recognition were inhibited when words had more phonological neighbours, and lexical recognition was inhibited when words had weak paradigmatic support. Previous research on speech production has found that 'hard' words with more phonological neighbours (Wright, 1997, 2004) and words with more paradigmatic support (Kuperman et al., 2007; Tucker et al., in preparation) are phonetically enhanced (e.g. are

produced with longer durations). These production-based studies predict that phonetic enhancement is used by listeners to distinguish between 'hard' words and disambiguate morphological tense. Study 3 finds support for these production-based predictions. In this way, speech production and speech processing are linked.

Thus, Study 3 finds that the role of acoustic detail in speech processing is different than what was originally predicted. It was originally predicted that acoustic detail's role is captured in its distinct patterns with linguistic properties (if these distinct patterns are disrupted, processing will be inhibited). However, Study 3 finds that these distinct patterns are of less importance in speech perception than originally predicted. Instead of acoustic detail necessarily providing cues for perception (i.e., a strong link between production and processing), Study 3 shows that acoustic detail has the potential to provide cues for perception (i.e., a weaker link between production and processing). As compared to acoustic detail, linguistic properties provide a stronger link between speech production and perception. Linguistic properties such as neighbourhood density and paradigmatic support correlate with enhancement in both speech production (longer durations) and perception (faster processing).

5.2 Theoretical Implications for the Mental Lexicon

The remainder of the current Chapter discusses the implications from the three Studies reviewed above on the structure of the mental lexicon and the mental representation of acoustic detail. The three Studies contained in this dissertation address this question by analyzing the acoustic differences in the production and processing of different morphological forms. It is therefore prudent to first establish a theoretical stance on the mental representation of morphology. This stance will set the framework within which the mental representation of acoustic detail will be discussed.

5.2.1 The Representation of Morphological Information

Since the main focus of the current dissertation (the mental representation of acoustic detail) hinges on morphological production and processing, it is necessary to first discuss the mental representation of morphology. Recall from Chapter 1 that there are three main approaches to the representation of morphology: the morphology-process approach, morphology-storage approach, and morphology-generalization approach. Each of these approaches makes different predictions about the relationship between morphological information and the mental lexicon. These predictions are evaluated here in the context of the results of Studies 2 and 3 presented in this chapter.

The morphology-process approach states that morphological information is stored and accessed independently of both lexical representation and the acoustic signal, but connects the two (Taft and Forster, 1975; Marsden-Wilson, 1994a&b; Levelt et al., 1999; Cohen-Goldberg, 2013). Because the morphological process encodes morphological information only, this approach would lead one to predict that morphology does not play a direct role in the production of acoustic detail. However, Study 2 suggests that there is indeed a direct effect of morphology on the production of acoustic detail.

Moreover, Study 3 finds a direct effect of morphology on the subsequent processing of acoustic detail. Because morphological decoding must first happen to gain access to lexical representations, the morphology-process approach would also predict that lexical recognition entails morphological recognition. Should morphological recognition be difficult to process, lexical recognition will also be difficult to process. However, Study 3 shows that lexical processing and morphological processing were affected by different experimental conditions. In light of these production and processing results, this dissertation does not support a morphological-process view of the mental lexicon.

The morphology-storage approach, on the other hand, posits that related words with different morphological forms may be produced with differences in acoustic detail (Manelis and Tharp, 1977; Stemberger and MacWhinney, 1986; Caramazza, 1988). However, these differences in acoustic detail can only be

attributed to differences in lexical storage. That is, this approach does not stipulate *patterns* of morphological influence, as morphological information (and, subsequently, its effects) is not inherently generalizable, but an individual property of each mental representation.

The same is true for generalizing morphological patterns in speech recognition. Any differences in processing various morphological forms can only be attributed to accessing the individual lexical representations of those forms since there is no mechanism to account for any overarching morphological association. However, the results of Study 2 and Study 3 do find evidence for such patterns of influence, both in production and processing. Though these patterns are variable in terms of their direction and magnitude of effect, they nevertheless are generalizable across morphological forms. So, the results of this dissertation do not support a morphological-storage approach.

The predictions made by the morphology-generalization approach best capture the results of this dissertation. This approach predicts that morphological information directly affects production and the processing of word meanings (Seidenberg and Gonnerman, 2000; Baayen et al., 2011). Specifically, the connection between acoustic form (input/output, or the speech signal) and the mental lexicon (storage of meanings) depends on learned morphological associations that are specific to each form-meaning connection. These connections will vary - for example, in speech production, morphology may correlate with vowel enhancement for one form-meaning pairing, and vowel reduction for another form-meaning pairing. That is, the individual patterns between morphology and acoustic details may vary between different conditions. But an overall pattern emerges: morphology correlates with acoustic detail. Thus, these learned associations can be generalized into a statistical pattern of morphological influence. Both Studies 2 and 3 call for such variation in morphological influence.

The results of this dissertation are best interpreted using the morphological-generalization approach towards the relationship between morphology and the mental lexicon. By adopting this approach, it is proposed that

morphology has a direct and gradient influence both in the representations in the mental lexicon and in the acoustic signal. The Studies in this dissertation were not specifically designed to test such an assumption. The research questions tested and the hypotheses proposed in the Studies were not formulated to specifically test the representation of morphology. However, because the morphological-generalization approach lends itself to a more harmonious interpretation of the results in this dissertation, it is adopted in order to serve as a framework for evaluating the mental representation of acoustic detail.

5.2.2 The Representation of Acoustic Detail

Having adopted a morphological-generalization view of the lexicon, this section turns towards the representation of acoustic detail. It will become apparent that this relationship (i.e., whether acoustic detail resides inside or outside of the lexicon) follows from the morphological-generalization assumption I have just established. In the next section, the results of this dissertation's Studies are briefly discussed in terms of current theories of the mental lexicon.

5.2.2.1 The Representation of Acoustic Detail in Current Theories of the Mental Lexicon

The representation of acoustic detail can loosely be defined in terms of the speech system level in which it resides: at the top (mental representations), or at the bottom (phonetic implementation). As such, there are two broad views about the status of acoustic detail in the mental lexicon. The first holds that all instances of acoustic detail are stored with lexical representations in the mental lexicon (acoustic-detail-storage accounts). The second holds that abstract phonological forms are extracted from acoustic detail, and these abstract phonological forms are stored in the mental lexicon (acoustic-detail-abstraction accounts).

The results found in the current Studies do not wholly support either the acoustic-detail-storage account or acoustic-detail-abstraction account. This dissertation finds evidence for the acoustic signal to be both directly and variably

influenced by morphology. Neither the acoustic-detail-storage account nor the acoustic-detail-abstraction account is able to account for both direct and variable influences of morphology. Acoustic-detail-storage accounts view acoustic detail in terms of lexical representations. Under an acoustic-detail-storage approach to the mental lexicon, lexical representations are fully specified for their phonological form. For example, the presence of variation in the acoustic details amongst words of different morphological forms is inferred to be the result of a direct property of the particular words, rather than directly effected by a morphological pattern.

A lack of direct morphological influence on the realization of acoustic detail is also indicative of acoustic-detail-abstraction accounts. Unlike acoustic-detail-storage, acoustic-detail-abstraction views acoustic details as noise. Here, the phonological forms of a lexical representation are discrete abstractions stripped of any acoustic variation. It is these phonological abstractions that interface with higher levels of speech processing (such as morphology and lexical representations). Any higher levels in the processing system (such as morphology), then, have no direct influence on the acoustic detail in the speech signal. However, Studies 2 and 3 show that a higher level of processing (morphology) does have a direct influence on the production and processing of the speech signal.

5.2.2.2 Contributions of the Current Dissertation to the Representation of Acoustic Detail and the Mental Lexicon

Since neither acoustic-detail-storage accounts nor acoustic-detail-abstraction accounts can readily accommodate the results presented in this dissertation, an alternative framework for the relationship between acoustic detail and the mental lexicon is proposed. This alternative framework centres on both the adoption of a morphological-generalization approach towards the mental lexicon and the central findings of this dissertation: acoustic detail variably affects both speech production and speech processing.

The variable nature of acoustic detail in speech processing entails that acoustic detail (such as vowel duration) acts as a potential cue to aid in encoding and decoding the acoustic signal, though whether acoustic detail serves as a speech processing facilitator is dependent upon task and condition. The adoption of a morphological-generalization approach towards the mental lexicon further entails that the presence of acoustic detail is the result of learned association patterns between the acoustic signal (form) and mental lexicon representations (meaning). According to the results presented in this dissertation, the relationship between the mental lexicon and acoustic detail, then, must be contained in task/condition dependent association patterns.

The linguistic system offers several tools to derive form and meaning from one another. One such tool is the statistically learned pattern between morphology and vowel formants (i.e., the relationship between a linguistic property and a measure of acoustic detail). Another tool is the statistically learned pattern between morphology and vowel dispersion; and yet another tool is the statistically learned pattern between word frequency and vowel duration, and so on. These tools are developed and refined (or learned) as the language user encounters them. A language user can add to his knowledge of, for example, his morphology/vowel dispersion tool by learning that this particular tool is associated with phonetic enhancement for one form/meaning pairing, and phonetic reduction for a different form/meaning pairing. Just as a hammer can have variable uses (it can both drive a nail into a wall and pull it out), so can a morphology/vowel formant tool (it can both enhance and reduce the speech signal). This accounts for the variable nature of relationships between acoustic detail and linguistic parameters. Whereas previous research assumes the relationship between acoustic detail and linguistic parameters is ubiquitous (Aylett and Turk, 2004, 2006), Study 2 of this dissertation finds that this effect is less severe.

The tool analogy can also account for the variable role acoustic detail places in speech processing. Whereas previous studies assume linguistic property/acoustic detail relationships necessarily affect speech processing (Lindblom, 1990), Study 3 of this dissertation finds that this effect is dependent

on task and condition. A particular linguistic tool is used only when the task and condition at hand call for its use. Just as a hammer would not be used in tightening a screw, a morphology/vowel duration tool would not be used in recognizing morphological information when the diphone/paradigmatic association strength tool is more informative. That is to say, some tools are not associated with some tasks and conditions.

This dissertation accounts for the variable nature of morphological influence on acoustic detail in speech production and processing by viewing the morphology/acoustic detail relationship as a potential tool at speakers' and listeners' disposal. The relationship between acoustic detail and the mental lexicon lies in statistical associations with linguistic properties between speech signal forms and mental representation meanings. In this way, production and processing are weakly linked. The acoustic detail tool is available for production and processing (i.e., they are linked), but the tool need not be used all the time (i.e., the link is weak). When a particular measure of acoustic detail will be used as a tool is determined by the statistical learning of associations between production and processing. This conclusion is drawn based on the assumption that morphology has a direct and variable influence on the processing of acoustic detail, which is not assumable under several theories of representations in the mental lexicon.

Thus, the role of acoustic detail in the mental lexicon is to serve as a tool in forming statistically learned associations between speech production and speech processing. The use of the information provided by acoustic details is dependent upon one's learned associations between form and meaning, which can capture (amongst other things) linguistic task and condition.

5.3 Future Research

This dissertation offers several proposals for pursuing further research in the processing of acoustic detail. In addition to the directions of future research

offered in Chapters 2, 3, and 4 for the individual Studies, a few broader areas of possible work are outlined here:

- Performing experimentation in both speech production and speech recognition in tandem to gain a broader picture of how the two are linked: It would be of interest to extend the Studies contained in this dissertation to other measures of acoustic detail and linguistic properties. Replication of the variable findings seen in this dissertation would provide more evidence for the mental representation of acoustic detail.
- Testing for the explicit knowledge of these linguistic properties/acoustic detail relationships in order to study the status of the relationships in the mental lexicon: For example, if it is found that people do have explicit knowledge of these relationships, it would suggest that they are stored within the mental lexicon.
- Conducting more ecologically valid experiments on spontaneous speech: This dissertation finds that task and condition play a role in speech recognition (see also Ernestus et al., 2002). If the goal of research on acoustic detail is to understand how humans process speech on an everyday basis, then tasks and conditions related to the everyday use of language should be examined. This extends to the use of more ecologically valid speech corpora, such as databases of spontaneous speech.
- Embracing the acoustically variable nature of the speech signal and the variability with which it is used in speech processing: The use of less ecologically valid experimental designs often comes from the need to impose control over an inherently variable phenomenon. This imposition of control, however, leads to oversimplified generalizations about the speech system. With the development of new statistical techniques and quantitative theories of linguistics, there is a growing possibility of gleaning meaningful inferences over inherently variable phenomena.

Overall, these areas of further exploration will bring linguistic research closer to a better understanding of the role of acoustic detail and its implications for theories of speech production and processing.

5.4 Concluding Remarks

This dissertation studied the production of acoustic detail, the influence of morphology on acoustic variation in speech production, and the consequences of that influence on speech processing. The three Studies presented in this dissertation find evidence for 1) patterns of formant movement in spontaneous speech, 2) variable morphological influence of those patterns in speech production, and 3) morphological and vowel duration facilitation effects in speech processing. These results are interpreted under the assumption that the relationship between morphology and the mental lexicon is contained in associations, or connections, between the speech signal and mentally stored meanings. While adopting this view of the speech system, this dissertation contributes a new framework for evaluating the relationship between the mental lexicon and acoustic detail. This framework stipulates that different correlations between acoustic detail and linguistic properties, as contained in associations between form/meaning, provide different tools that are available to the language user for both encoding and decoding the speech signal. As a tool in the speech system, acoustic detail can play many roles in speech production and speech processing. Ultimately, understanding the uses of acoustic detail will lead to a better understanding of the human capacity for speech.

5.5 References

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Appendix

A.1 Supplementary Information for Chapter 2

Table A.1: Information about the voicing of the surrounding phonetic context and gender.

Vowel	Voicing	Sex	Frequency in Previous Segment	Frequency in Following Segment
a	voiced	female	1995	1547
		male	2464	1827
	voiceless	female	112	553
		male	126	749
æ	voiced	female	133	182
		male	77	189
	voiceless	female	49	0
		male	119	7
ʌ	voiced	female	700	1442
		male	1267	1869
	voiceless	female	917	147
		male	1106	371
ɔ	voiced	female	63	217
		male	91	322
	voiceless	female	224	56
		male	301	35
ɛ	voiced	female	1743	1267
		male	1414	1120
	voiceless	female	98	567
		male	154	448
ɪ	voiced	female	3136	2352
		male	3899	2870
	voiceless	female	511	1295
		male	581	1596
i	voiced	female	504	1666
		male	350	1610
	voiceless	female	1869	504
		male	1967	462
o	voiced	female	5327	3710
		male	6139	4403
	voiceless	female	91	686
		male	84	658
u	voiced	female	14	49
		male	21	49
	voiceless	female	420	385
		male	413	378
ʊ	voiced	female	567	539
		male	672	658
	voiceless	female	126	84
		male	161	140

Table A.2: Information about the place of articulation in the surrounding phonetic context and gender.

Vowel	Place	Females		Males	
		Frequency in Previous Segment	Frequency in Following Segment	Frequency in Previous Segment	Frequency in Following Segment
a	alveolar	35	1127	35	1645
	consonant	0	7	0	14
	dental	0	0	0	7
	diphthong	0	7	28	35
	glottal	0	777	0	630
	labial	7	91	0	70
	labio-dental	14	0	35	14
	lax	0	77	0	133
	palatal	2023	14	2436	28
	palato-alveolar	21	0	49	0
	rhotic	0	0	0	0
	tense	7	0	7	0
æ	alveolar	126	140	126	91
	consonant	0	0	0	0
	dental	0	0	0	0
	diphthong	0	0	0	0
	glottal	21	14	49	14
	labial	0	0	0	0
	labio-dental	14	0	0	7
	lax	0	0	0	0
	palatal	21	28	21	77
	palato-alveolar	0	0	0	0
	rhotic	0	0	0	7
	tense	0	0	0	0
ʌ	alveolar	581	343	1036	385
	consonant	0	0	0	7
	dental	0	56	7	63
	diphthong	0	14	35	49
	glottal	7	77	35	245
	labial	56	889	42	973
	labio-dental	0	0	14	21
	lax	14	154	28	259
	palatal	959	49	1169	182
	palato-alveolar	0	0	0	35
	rhotic	0	0	7	0
	tense	0	7	0	21
ɔ	alveolar	196	119	336	98
	consonant	0	0	0	7
	dental	0	56	0	49
	diphthong	0	0	0	0
	glottal	14	49	0	7
	labial	21	14	21	21
	labio-dental	49	0	35	0
	lax	0	35	0	154
	palatal	7	0	0	7

	palato-alveolar	0	0	0	0
	rhotic	0	0	0	0
	tense	0	0	0	14
ε	alveolar	210	1288	147	1036
	consonant	0	7	0	7
	dental	0	28	0	14
	diphthong	0	7	0	28
	glottal	21	455	28	301
	labial	385	21	266	77
	labio-dental	28	7	21	7
	lax	14	14	7	77
	palatal	1183	7	1092	21
	palato-alveolar	0	0	0	0
	rhotic	0	0	0	0
	tense	0	0	7	0
ɪ	alveolar	532	2268	567	2702
	consonant	0	7	0	21
	dental	0	35	0	56
	diphthong	0	21	0	21
	glottal	7	672	14	658
	labial	0	42	35	182
	labio-dental	0	406	7	567
	lax	21	91	14	98
	palatal	3059	98	3801	140
	palato-alveolar	7	0	21	14
	rhotic	0	0	0	7
	tense	21	7	21	0
i	alveolar	2051	609	2044	504
	consonant	14	14	0	7
	dental	0	371	0	252
	diphthong	28	42	0	42
	glottal	0	126	0	119
	labial	140	308	182	273
	labio-dental	35	28	21	42
	lax	49	469	28	567
	palatal	0	126	35	182
	palato-alveolar	0	21	7	21
	rhotic	14	21	0	21
	tense	42	35	0	42
o	alveolar	5285	273	5747	546
	consonant	0	28	0	42
	dental	14	595	0	700
	diphthong	14	483	28	259
	glottal	35	273	70	252
	labial	14	1281	14	1428
	labio-dental	0	126	0	84
	lax	21	1001	224	1295
	palatal	7	189	112	294

	palato-alveolar	28	70	0	35
	rhotic	0	7	0	14
	tense	0	70	28	112
o	alveolar	420	0	427	0
	consonant	0	0	0	0
	dental	14	7	0	0
	diphthong	0	0	0	0
	glottal	0	0	0	7
	labial	0	0	0	7
	labio-dental	0	0	0	0
	lax	0	21	0	21
	palatal	0	406	7	392
	palato-alveolar	0	0	0	0
	rhotic	0	0	0	0
	tense	0	0	0	0
	u	alveolar	553	140	665
consonant		0	0	0	0
dental		0	133	14	105
diphthong		0	35	0	7
glottal		0	14	7	42
labial		0	42	0	84
labio-dental		0	7	0	14
lax		0	217	0	350
palatal		14	7	7	21
palato-alveolar		126	0	140	7
rhotic		0	0	0	0
tense		0	28	0	14

Table A.3: Information about the manner of articulation in the surrounding phonetic context and gender.

Vowel	Manner	Females		Males	
		Frequency in Previous Segment	Frequency in Following Segment	Frequency in Previous Segment	Frequency in Following Segment
a	affricate	0	0	0	0
	approximate	7	21	35	21
	diphthong	0	7	28	35
	diphthong-nasal	0	0	0	0
	flap	0	525	0	889
	fricative	63	0	84	70
	lax	0	77	0	133
	lax-nasal	0	0	0	0
	nasal	0	56	35	63
	nonnasal	0	0	0	0
	rhotic	0	0	0	0
	rhotic-nasal	0	0	0	0
	stop	2030	1407	2401	1358
	syllabic	0	7	0	7
	tense	7	0	7	0
tense-nasal	0	0	0	0	
æ	affricate	0	0	0	0
	approximate	112	0	56	0
	diphthong	0	0	0	0
	diphthong-nasal	0	0	0	0
	flap	0	7	0	21
	fricative	49	0	119	7
	lax	0	0	0	0
	lax-nasal	0	0	0	0
	nasal	0	154	0	133
	nonnasal	0	0	0	0
	rhotic	0	0	0	7
	rhotic-nasal	0	0	0	0
	stop	21	21	21	28
	syllabic	0	0	0	0
	tense	0	0	0	0
tense-nasal	0	0	0	0	
ʌ	affricate	0	0	0	14
	approximate	322	28	217	98
	diphthong	0	14	7	49
	diphthong-nasal	0	0	28	0
	flap	0	28	7	70
	fricative	7	133	91	266
	lax	14	154	21	259
	lax-nasal	0	0	7	0
	nasal	287	1141	756	1176
	nonnasal	0	0	0	0

	rhotic	0	0	7	0
	rhotic-nasal	0	0	0	0
	stop	987	84	1232	287
	syllabic	0	0	0	0
	tense	0	7	0	21
	tense-nasal	0	0	0	0
o	affricate	0	0	0	0
	approximate	49	91	70	84
	diphthong	0	0	0	0
	diphthong-nasal	0	0	0	0
	flap	0	14	0	0
	fricative	217	112	294	77
	lax	0	35	0	154
	lax-nasal	0	0	0	0
	nasal	7	7	21	21
	nonnasal	0	0	0	0
	rhotic	0	0	0	0
	rhotic-nasal	0	0	0	0
	stop	14	14	7	7
	syllabic	0	0	0	0
	tense	0	0	0	14
	tense-nasal	0	0	0	0
ε	affricate	0	0	0	0
	approximate	259	140	175	112
	diphthong	0	7	0	28
	diphthong-nasal	0	0	0	0
	flap	0	406	0	476
	fricative	70	35	91	63
	lax	14	14	7	77
	lax-nasal	0	0	0	0
	nasal	322	42	196	112
	nonnasal	0	0	0	0
	rhotic	0	0	0	0
	rhotic-nasal	0	0	0	0
	stop	1176	1190	1092	700
	syllabic	0	0	0	0
	tense	0	0	7	0
	tense-nasal	0	0	0	0
	affricate	7	0	7	14
	approximate	42	14	105	63
	diphthong	0	21	0	21
	diphthong-nasal	0	0	0	0
	flap	7	875	0	1043
	fricative	406	483	511	679
	lax	21	91	14	98

i	lax-nasal	0	0	0	0
	nasal	42	70	7	252
	nonnasal	0	0	0	0
	rhotic	0	0	0	7
	rhotic-nasal	0	0	0	0
	stop	3101	2086	3815	2289
	syllabic	0	0	0	0
	tense	21	7	21	0
	tense-nasal	0	0	0	0
i	affricate	0	14	0	7
	approximate	266	224	154	245
	diphthong	28	42	0	42
	diphthong-nasal	0	0	0	0
	flap	0	147	0	98
	fricative	1771	539	1883	483
	lax	49	462	28	560
	lax-nasal	0	7	0	7
	nasal	98	98	126	105
	nonnasal	0	0	0	0
	rhotic	14	21	0	21
	rhotic-nasal	0	0	0	0
	stop	105	574	126	455
	syllabic	0	7	0	7
tense	42	35	0	42	
tense-nasal	0	0	0	0	
o	affricate	28	28	0	14
	approximate	364	1099	490	1477
	diphthong	0	483	0	259
	diphthong-nasal	14	0	28	0
	flap	7	28	14	56
	fricative	42	1106	70	1155
	lax	14	1001	175	1295
	lax-nasal	7	0	49	0
	nasal	4914	168	5341	196
	nonnasal	0	0	0	0
	rhotic	0	7	0	14
	rhotic-nasal	0	0	0	0
	stop	28	399	28	483
	syllabic	0	7	0	0
tense	0	70	28	112	
tense-nasal	0	0	0	0	
	affricate	0	0	0	0
	approximate	14	0	21	0
	diphthong	0	0	0	0
	diphthong-nasal	0	0	0	0

u	flap	0	0	0	0
	fricative	14	7	7	0
	lax	0	21	0	21
	lax-nasal	0	0	0	0
	nasal	0	0	0	7
	nonnasal	0	0	0	0
	rhotic	0	0	0	0
	rhotic-nasal	0	0	0	0
	stop	406	406	406	399
	syllabic	0	0	0	0
	tense	0	0	0	0
	tense-nasal	0	0	0	0
	u	affricate	77	0	56
approximate		147	42	217	63
diphthong		0	35	0	7
diphthong-nasal		0	0	0	0
flap		0	7	0	42
fricative		49	231	105	217
lax		0	217	0	350
lax-nasal		0	0	0	0
nasal		406	7	448	14
nonnasal		0	0	0	0
rhotic		0	0	0	0
rhotic-nasal		0	0	0	0
stop		14	56	7	91
syllabic		0	0	0	0
tense		0	28	0	14
tense-nasal	0	0	0	0	

Table A.4: Information about the vowels in the skewed contexts.

Vowel	Segment	Position Relative to the Vowel	Number of Tokens	Percent of All Contexts
/æ/	r	Previous	25	43.1
/ɛ/	g	Previous	310	59.39
/ɪ/	t	Following	934	72.23
/i/	s	Previous	514	74.49
/o/	n	Previous	1465	87.78

Table A.5: Coefficients for all statistical tests of significant difference (t-tests) in F1 and F2 onsets/offsets.

Sex	Vowel	F1			F2		
		<i>t</i>	df	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	df	<i>p</i>
combined	/ɑ/	-15.1249	1363.5646	< 0.0001	17.9218	1356.6325	< 0.0001
	/æ/	-0.7109	113.5317	0.4786	-0.7517	113.5557	0.4538
	/ʌ/	-1.2041	1261.3325	0.2288	5.4779	1257.3996	< 0.0001
	/ɔ/	-2.6044	229.3068	0.0098	2.5839	215.8241	0.0104
	/ɛ/	-9.4565	1041.7743	< 0.0001	6.8190	917.8200	< 0.0001
	/ɪ/	-13.4831	2587.0081	< 0.0001	14.4922	2466.4822	< 0.0001
	/i/	1.3911	1372.9665	0.1644	-8.0704	1377.0482	< 0.0001
	/o/	4.3909	3335.5521	< 0.0001	35.5412	3301.1423	< 0.0001
	/ʊ/	0.5656	242.2468	0.5722	2.5292	255.0060	0.0120
/u/	-1.6402	452.2902	0.1017	7.6504	451.9113	< 0.0001	
males	/ɑ/	-15.6961	737.7871	< 0.0001	16.9182	719.4579	< 0.0001
	/æ/	-0.1623	53.2227	0.8717	-0.9411	52.5563	0.3510
	/ʌ/	-1.7817	741.9516	0.0752	5.9019	718.6278	< 0.0001
	/ɔ/	-3.0494	128.5063	0.0028	2.4726	133.5978	0.0147
	/ɛ/	-8.1064	460.0874	< 0.0001	5.7659	395.9615	< 0.0001
	/ɪ/	-11.9196	1427.9808	< 0.0001	12.4234	1294.4411	< 0.0001
	/i/	1.5164	669.0459	0.1299	-7.4411	675.9984	< 0.0001
	/o/	2.8121	1782.9199	0.0050	24.4748	1777.3998	< 0.0001
	/ʊ/	0.1580	105.6833	0.8747	1.8719	129.8401	0.0635
/u/	-1.3052	251.7107	0.1930	5.1424	251.5022	< 0.0001	
females	/ɑ/	-12.5623	598.5682	< 0.0001	11.5263	604.9215	< 0.0001
	/æ/	-1.0659	57.3276	0.2910	-0.2328	55.5983	0.8168
	/ʌ/	-0.0878	518.4669	0.9301	2.5793	516.8187	0.0102
	/ɔ/	-1.3408	87.7809	0.1834	1.4575	77.7007	0.1490
	/ɛ/	-7.6961	577.0638	< 0.0001	5.2237	463.4531	< 0.0001
	/ɪ/	-9.3610	1155.4231	< 0.0001	12.4349	1091.4634	< 0.0001
	/i/	0.7895	698.3772	0.4301	-7.8321	699.2930	< 0.0001
	/o/	4.2203	1544.0125	< 0.0001	32.0401	1546.7384	< 0.0001
	/ʊ/	0.6481	121.3161	0.5181	2.3710	123.9969	0.0193
/u/	-1.3937	200.0834	0.1650	6.6795	202.4229	< 0.0001	

Table A.6: Coefficients for all linear mixed effects regression models of F1 and F2 onsets/offsets.

/a/						
	F1			F2		
	Estimate	Std. Error	<i>t</i>	Estimate	Std. Error	<i>t</i>
Intercept	568.5194	23.3880	24.3082	1843.4175	37.9573	48.5656
F0	0.2000	0.0300	6.6663	0.5688	0.0505	11.2629
Duration (ms)	0.7586	0.0291	26.0247	-1.0191	0.0491	-20.7561
Sex: male	-157.1596	19.6401	-8.0020	-153.9017	29.5236	-5.2128
Timestep: 30%	43.2662	3.7705	11.4749	-61.7937	6.3532	-9.7264
Timestep: 40%	78.1071	3.7712	20.7116	-113.7056	6.3543	-17.8942
Timestep: 50%	101.8548	3.7727	26.9976	-150.4007	6.3570	-23.6592
Timestep: 60%	111.0000	3.7744	29.4088	-171.3249	6.3597	-26.9391
Timestep: 70%	108.9242	3.7762	28.8447	-182.2139	6.3628	-28.6372
Timestep: 80%	93.6662	3.7784	24.7897	-190.2890	6.3666	-29.8889
Previous Segment Contrasts: ey	30.7883	33.1645	0.9284	29.1911	55.8776	0.5224
Previous Segment Contrasts: f	39.1965	27.5795	1.4212	-370.8950	46.4640	-7.9824
Previous Segment Contrasts: g	-13.3896	16.2310	-0.8249	6.5496	27.3448	0.2395
Previous Segment Contrasts: iy	-32.1599	25.4085	-1.2657	4.8049	42.8075	0.1122
Previous Segment Contrasts: k	-34.5731	18.2804	-1.8913	-81.9778	30.7964	-2.6619
Previous Segment Contrasts: n	183.9396	27.5112	6.6860	-344.5462	46.3514	-7.4334
Previous Segment Contrasts: nx	128.5237	32.3362	3.9746	-363.8400	54.4821	-6.6782
Previous Segment Contrasts: r	24.8999	33.1021	0.7522	-361.8623	55.7702	-6.4885
Previous Segment Contrasts: s	116.1332	25.8244	4.4970	-309.0233	43.5095	-7.1024
Previous Segment Contrasts: sh	-3.7557	17.5188	-0.2144	-163.0616	29.5145	-5.5248
Previous Segment Contrasts: t	85.8289	35.7895	2.3982	-182.6011	60.2940	-3.0285
Previous Segment Contrasts: w	-9.3408	39.8266	-0.2345	-412.5794	67.0819	-6.1504
Previous Segment Contrasts: y	-35.9573	20.5200	-1.7523	-16.3254	34.5723	-0.4722
Following Segment Contrasts: ao	-0.1155	17.3622	-0.0067	4.7775	29.2441	0.1634
Following Segment Contrasts: aw	22.5257	14.8549	1.5164	93.4860	25.0290	3.7351
Following Segment Contrasts: ay	-447.2096	40.5833	-11.0195	250.8389	68.3788	3.6684
Following Segment Contrasts: b	-1.4646	12.0036	-0.1220	-14.9282	20.2236	-0.7382
Following Segment Contrasts: d	-13.6109	9.2745	-1.4676	26.0183	15.6255	1.6651
Following Segment Contrasts: dh	28.7510	28.2028	1.0194	228.6744	47.5141	4.8128
Following Segment Contrasts: dx	6.9294	6.6097	1.0484	31.9368	11.1351	2.8681
Following Segment Contrasts: eh	-39.7277	14.9649	-2.6547	62.5852	25.2129	2.4823
Following Segment Contrasts: el	-60.0715	20.0791	-2.9917	-34.8681	33.8297	-1.0307
Following Segment Contrasts: en	56.7764	29.6264	1.9164	51.4899	49.8793	1.0323
Following Segment Contrasts: ey	-67.0985	27.4612	-2.4434	327.6086	46.2701	7.0804
Following Segment Contrasts: f	-90.1033	23.4778	-3.8378	-2.1455	39.5564	-0.0542
Following Segment Contrasts: g	-49.9511	20.3163	-2.4587	-94.7578	34.2298	-2.7683
Following Segment Contrasts: hh	-25.9227	13.9023	-1.8646	105.2761	23.4225	4.4947
Following Segment Contrasts: ih	-148.4508	32.5823	-4.5562	-184.8466	54.8991	-3.3670
Following Segment Contrasts: IVER	-121.4508	21.6317	-5.6145	63.3826	36.4451	1.7391
Following Segment Contrasts: k	-29.0689	16.9015	-1.7199	130.6500	28.4769	4.5879
Following Segment Contrasts: l	-29.1919	18.1923	-1.6046	-62.9542	30.6518	-2.0538
Following Segment Contrasts: m	0.0904	11.6662	0.0078	-65.0092	19.6557	-3.3074
Following Segment Contrasts: n	15.7157	22.1482	0.7096	173.8165	37.3158	4.6580
Following Segment Contrasts: nx	65.4889	35.6603	1.8365	-26.3254	60.0772	-0.4382
Following Segment Contrasts: p	-26.5863	12.9731	-2.0493	72.4864	21.8547	3.3167
Following Segment Contrasts: r	-108.5455	34.0370	-3.1890	-86.4537	57.3391	-1.5078
Following Segment Contrasts: t	-1.1009	6.6135	-0.1665	38.5877	11.1420	3.4633
Following Segment Contrasts: tq	18.6093	6.5523	2.8401	5.0072	11.0390	0.4536
Following Segment Contrasts: VOCNOISE	-39.8913	36.6637	-1.0880	186.8704	61.7740	3.0251
Following Segment Contrasts: w	10.2759	20.1005	0.5112	-136.8784	33.8659	-4.0418

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	F1			F2		
	Estimate	Std. Error	t	Estimate	Std. Error	t
Intercept	525.3463	167.1701	3.1426	1877.3526	217.1793	8.6443
F0	0.8530	0.4232	2.0157	-1.3196	0.6759	-1.9523
Duration (ms)	1.1240	0.2625	4.2824	0.2696	0.4784	0.5635
Sex: male	-93.8224	70.9866	-1.3217	-420.2037	82.7046	-5.0808
Timestep: 30%	13.5775	17.0586	0.7959	-2.6727	32.9606	-0.0811
Timestep: 40%	13.6140	17.0863	0.7968	-12.0993	32.9971	-0.3667
Timestep: 50%	15.9969	17.0694	0.9372	-11.8239	32.9748	-0.3586
Timestep: 60%	12.5701	17.0856	0.7357	-8.8749	32.9962	-0.2690
Timestep: 70%	2.6954	17.0931	0.1577	-10.8411	33.0062	-0.3285
Timestep: 80%	-16.0730	17.1088	-0.9395	-5.4507	33.0268	-0.1650
Previous Segment Contrasts: g	-208.5747	159.7407	-1.3057	89.9083	180.5293	0.4980
Previous Segment Contrasts: hh	-123.3051	183.0491	-0.6736	294.5315	199.9645	1.4729
Previous Segment Contrasts: p	-156.7389	114.6341	-1.3673	629.1870	144.5212	4.3536
Previous Segment Contrasts: s	-145.9211	147.7434	-0.9877	238.6779	167.6940	1.4233
Previous Segment Contrasts: w	-182.9100	183.6897	-0.9958	425.2221	193.4858	2.1977
Following Segment Contrasts: dx	10.9530	36.1462	0.3030	79.7008	66.7516	1.1940
Following Segment Contrasts: er	141.0152	162.5880	0.8673	336.3379	180.7438	1.8609
Following Segment Contrasts: n	-27.7195	150.4808	-0.1842	172.9992	176.0175	0.9829
Following Segment Contrasts: ng	80.0516	107.6528	0.7436	395.8310	122.6223	3.2280
Following Segment Contrasts: t	-23.9145	143.2533	-0.1669	0.3702	159.5267	0.0023
Following Segment Contrasts: tq	133.3770	89.5006	1.4902	255.6591	110.9942	2.3034
Following Segment Contrasts: v	113.9320	36.8167	3.0946	-55.7691	70.0194	-0.7965

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	F1			F2		
	Estimate	Std. Error	t	Estimate	Std. Error	t
Intercept	604.5177	64.8073	9.3279	1560.7658	98.3503	15.8695
F0	0.1159	0.0497	2.3314	0.0583	0.0768	0.7583
Duration (ms)	0.5740	0.0520	11.0476	-0.1080	0.0805	-1.3407
Sex: male	-118.6069	30.0341	-3.9491	-212.9720	36.4333	-5.8455
Timestep: 30%	11.4820	6.3393	1.8112	-14.5754	9.8361	-1.4818
Timestep: 40%	19.4951	6.3401	3.0749	-31.7497	9.8373	-3.2275
Timestep: 50%	20.7201	6.3414	3.2674	-50.0496	9.8393	-5.0867
Timestep: 60%	18.6690	6.3426	2.9434	-66.0315	9.8411	-6.7098
Timestep: 70%	12.0765	6.3441	1.9036	-78.1025	9.8434	-7.9345
Timestep: 80%	0.5265	6.3460	0.0830	-91.5144	9.8463	-9.2943
Previous Segment Contrasts: ahn	145.9425	68.8861	2.1186	126.8153	106.8476	1.1869
Previous Segment Contrasts: b	55.4316	53.6799	1.0326	25.4141	83.2358	0.3053
Previous Segment Contrasts: d	171.7044	62.9744	2.7266	37.0993	97.6871	0.3798
Previous Segment Contrasts: dx	125.7795	66.2578	1.8983	-88.7145	102.7892	-0.8631
Previous Segment Contrasts: er	178.8512	68.0101	2.6298	-109.1239	105.4968	-1.0344
Previous Segment Contrasts: f	184.5486	57.3107	3.2201	91.0669	88.8975	1.0244
Previous Segment Contrasts: g	138.2840	51.5265	2.6837	325.4373	79.9265	4.0717
Previous Segment Contrasts: hh	247.6430	54.6139	4.5344	215.5596	84.7158	2.5445
Previous Segment Contrasts: ih	-118.6133	65.8679	-1.8008	301.7988	102.1721	2.9538
Previous Segment Contrasts: k	199.1288	54.3206	3.6658	45.4919	84.2541	0.5399
Previous Segment Contrasts: l	21.3796	59.7944	0.3576	-221.1071	92.7522	-2.3838
Previous Segment Contrasts: n	127.7649	49.5973	2.5760	89.9652	76.9382	1.1693
Previous Segment Contrasts: nx	131.3116	49.7827	2.6377	103.2454	77.2317	1.3368
Previous Segment Contrasts: ow	208.3276	69.0378	3.0176	-34.8763	107.0769	-0.3257

Previous Segment Contrasts: own	92.7081	53.2292	1.7417	39.0124	82.5670	0.4725
Previous Segment Contrasts: r	162.5571	51.2397	3.1725	13.0617	79.4843	0.1643
Previous Segment Contrasts: s	183.8916	53.6902	3.4250	41.0526	83.2838	0.4929
Previous Segment Contrasts: t	80.0432	55.3879	1.4451	362.0751	85.9194	4.2141
Previous Segment Contrasts: th	246.2399	72.7571	3.3844	201.1255	112.8462	1.7823
Previous Segment Contrasts: w	154.3803	52.4099	2.9456	-186.9536	81.2980	-2.2996
Previous Segment Contrasts: y	130.4108	54.8270	2.3786	459.8564	85.0494	5.4069
Following Segment Contrasts: ae	-170.3596	43.6436	-3.9034	-73.8454	67.7084	-1.0906
Following Segment Contrasts: ah	-175.2544	33.7578	-5.1915	-4.1315	52.3713	-0.0789
Following Segment Contrasts: ay	-85.4925	37.2095	-2.2976	-25.7789	57.7267	-0.4466
Following Segment Contrasts: ch	-199.0958	55.3127	-3.5995	77.0882	85.8061	0.8984
Following Segment Contrasts: d	-96.6519	45.7372	-2.1132	22.0495	70.9426	0.3108
Following Segment Contrasts: dh	-180.7779	35.0399	-5.1592	172.6207	54.3599	3.1755
Following Segment Contrasts: dx	-123.1695	35.9992	-3.4215	-22.0283	55.8445	-0.3945
Following Segment Contrasts: eh	-170.4890	40.3483	-4.2254	177.6310	62.5894	2.8380
Following Segment Contrasts: en	-22.1539	74.5067	-0.2973	178.8998	115.5739	1.5479
Following Segment Contrasts: f	-201.7412	45.6198	-4.4222	-169.5301	70.7730	-2.3954
Following Segment Contrasts: g	-177.0012	55.1450	-3.2097	89.4490	85.5446	1.0456
Following Segment Contrasts: hh	-71.5575	34.3337	-2.0842	55.3276	53.2637	1.0387
Following Segment Contrasts: ih	-149.3244	36.5127	-4.0897	-115.6047	56.6376	-2.0411
Following Segment Contrasts: IVER	-184.3532	37.4157	-4.9272	49.8858	58.0442	0.8594
Following Segment Contrasts: iy	-70.6711	44.9472	-1.5723	29.5171	69.7338	0.4233
Following Segment Contrasts: jh	-285.2564	55.4007	-5.1490	155.2264	85.9421	1.8062
Following Segment Contrasts: k	-85.9815	40.3808	-2.1293	-197.4750	62.6436	-3.1524
Following Segment Contrasts: l	105.4173	56.3059	1.8722	593.4803	87.3181	6.7968
Following Segment Contrasts: LAUGH	-105.0290	56.9092	-1.8456	265.0644	88.2768	3.0026
Following Segment Contrasts: m	-165.1196	38.5521	-4.2830	-15.3585	59.7970	-0.2568
Following Segment Contrasts: n	-146.6750	34.6139	-4.2375	26.2853	53.6979	0.4895
Following Segment Contrasts: ng	-171.8116	35.7421	-4.8070	-110.2847	55.4483	-1.9890
Following Segment Contrasts: nx	-170.7782	34.7375	-4.9163	47.4596	53.8903	0.8807
Following Segment Contrasts: ow	-127.3190	54.7723	-2.3245	-240.2647	84.9777	-2.8274
Following Segment Contrasts: p	-143.2759	42.5897	-3.3641	-14.5359	66.0708	-0.2200
Following Segment Contrasts: r	-352.5847	43.0270	-8.1945	-115.4912	66.7320	-1.7307
Following Segment Contrasts: s	-170.6955	37.8198	-4.5134	28.5380	58.6736	0.4864
Following Segment Contrasts: sh	-133.6486	41.4111	-3.2274	68.0138	64.2446	1.0587
Following Segment Contrasts: SIL	-212.2914	38.1932	-5.5584	-75.0583	59.2484	-1.2668
Following Segment Contrasts: t	-199.3647	35.7122	-5.5825	70.2671	55.4017	1.2683
Following Segment Contrasts: th	-55.0774	53.9019	-1.0218	92.7650	83.6316	1.1092
Following Segment Contrasts: tq	-147.7582	35.6027	-4.1502	16.6859	55.2275	0.3021
Following Segment Contrasts: v	-183.9651	40.6875	-4.5214	-20.9346	63.1130	-0.3317
Following Segment Contrasts: VOCNOISE	-185.1965	36.9292	-5.0149	67.3877	57.2932	1.1762
Following Segment Contrasts: w	-133.1858	40.6209	-3.2787	-215.7373	63.0087	-3.4239
Following Segment Contrasts: y	-172.9432	35.5359	-4.8667	189.6542	55.1328	3.4400
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	F1			F2		
	Estimate	Std. Error	t	Estimate	Std. Error	t
Intercept	636.6944	31.8820	19.9703	1149.4495	39.6427	28.9953
F0	-0.0764	0.0726	-1.0517	-0.2540	0.0973	-2.6110
Duration (ms)	0.2240	0.0481	4.6560	-0.2918	0.0645	-4.5256
Sex: male	-121.4348	29.3130	-4.1427	-201.8842	32.5625	-6.1999
Timestep: 30%	20.9586	6.9416	3.0193	-30.9569	9.3470	-3.3120
Timestep: 40%	32.8456	6.9444	4.7298	-51.7523	9.3506	-5.5346
Timestep: 50%	40.0063	6.9462	5.7594	-61.9720	9.3531	-6.6258

Timestep: 60%	40.4751	6.9481	5.8253	-63.2909	9.3556	-6.7650
Timestep: 70%	37.5383	6.9525	5.3992	-61.0573	9.3615	-6.5222
Timestep: 80%	30.6163	6.9557	4.4016	-52.6487	9.3658	-5.6214
Previous Segment Contrasts: g	60.9496	34.8714	1.7478	552.3091	46.7779	11.8070
Previous Segment Contrasts: hh	-79.0095	62.7740	-1.2586	-90.2669	70.0118	-1.2893
Previous Segment Contrasts: n	120.0846	22.7645	5.2751	479.7760	30.3950	15.7847
Previous Segment Contrasts: r	27.1848	16.2619	1.6717	204.7334	21.8096	9.3873
Previous Segment Contrasts: s	47.0797	15.0359	3.1312	281.5588	20.1616	13.9651
Previous Segment Contrasts: t	-148.2172	45.7984	-3.2363	153.1563	61.2525	2.5004
Previous Segment Contrasts: w	-57.6005	38.3319	-1.5027	153.7526	51.4429	2.9888
Following Segment Contrasts: ah	-27.9155	17.0898	-1.6335	-37.8245	22.9699	-1.6467
Following Segment Contrasts: ao	98.3905	19.5276	5.0385	15.6766	26.2767	0.5966
Following Segment Contrasts: b	-23.2195	28.6352	-0.8109	-154.5551	38.4973	-4.0147
Following Segment Contrasts: dh	-43.4937	17.8595	-2.4353	-48.9912	24.0037	-2.0410
Following Segment Contrasts: dx	84.8189	26.0335	3.2581	8.8671	35.0033	0.2533
Following Segment Contrasts: em	46.8948	25.6655	1.8272	18.4846	34.5407	0.5352
Following Segment Contrasts: en	100.1552	31.0288	3.2278	125.7971	41.6960	3.0170
Following Segment Contrasts: g	-26.2851	28.6230	-0.9183	63.3939	38.4899	1.6470
Following Segment Contrasts: hh	2.3324	22.3892	0.1042	-38.2153	29.9707	-1.2751
Following Segment Contrasts: ih	-16.4834	20.9834	-0.7855	-75.3505	28.1613	-2.6757
Following Segment Contrasts: l	-1.7920	19.3027	-0.0928	36.8146	25.9535	1.4185
Following Segment Contrasts: m	15.8241	20.9923	0.7538	-63.0391	28.1658	-2.2381
Following Segment Contrasts: r	-32.6616	41.2269	-0.7922	-210.8641	55.3612	-3.8089
Following Segment Contrasts: s	-29.8409	22.3710	-1.3339	20.0743	29.8347	0.6729
Following Segment Contrasts: SIL	-87.8557	21.6535	-4.0574	21.9229	29.0794	0.7539
Following Segment Contrasts: t	1.2480	31.8460	0.0392	63.8030	42.7486	1.4925
Following Segment Contrasts: VOCNOISE	-71.8612	21.1494	-3.3978	-70.0979	28.4232	-2.4662
Following Segment Contrasts: w	-40.9694	26.4666	-1.5480	41.0591	35.3115	1.1628
Following Segment Contrasts: y	33.8088	31.8711	1.0608	172.8176	42.7859	4.0391
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	F1			F2		
	Estimate	Std. Error	t	Estimate	Std. Error	t
Intercept	424.1323	32.0998	13.2129	1869.4798	65.0236	28.7508
F0	0.3400	0.0330	10.3149	0.5723	0.0660	8.6728
Duration (ms)	0.5418	0.0362	14.9879	0.3798	0.0723	5.2520
Sex: male	-87.8804	15.0400	-5.8431	-284.0619	33.5095	-8.4771
Timestep: 30%	26.6034	4.4482	5.9808	-17.8301	8.8921	-2.0052
Timestep: 40%	48.2853	4.4485	10.8542	-41.7017	8.8928	-4.6894
Timestep: 50%	63.7051	4.4492	14.3182	-69.8602	8.8942	-7.8546
Timestep: 60%	70.9528	4.4502	15.9438	-97.7169	8.8961	-10.9842
Timestep: 70%	71.3814	4.4515	16.0354	-125.8692	8.8987	-14.1446
Timestep: 80%	64.5350	4.4534	14.4912	-152.8009	8.9026	-17.1637
Previous Segment Contrasts: b	69.1406	28.9752	2.3862	-226.7901	57.9283	-3.9150
Previous Segment Contrasts: f	61.0568	29.7732	2.0507	-101.0503	59.5283	-1.6975
Previous Segment Contrasts: g	-18.5709	28.0138	-0.6629	135.7919	56.0065	2.4246
Previous Segment Contrasts: hh	116.2552	34.3277	3.3866	-201.1492	68.6438	-2.9303
Previous Segment Contrasts: ih	-47.0107	40.5714	-1.1587	204.9542	81.1409	2.5259
Previous Segment Contrasts: iy	-43.2753	40.7967	-1.0608	262.7115	81.6063	3.2193
Previous Segment Contrasts: k	27.5546	30.8687	0.8926	52.9229	61.7182	0.8575
Previous Segment Contrasts: l	108.3786	33.1250	3.2718	-197.0853	66.2290	-2.9758
Previous Segment Contrasts: m	119.9389	28.0801	4.2713	-124.7454	56.1390	-2.2221
Previous Segment Contrasts: n	49.3011	32.1691	1.5326	-213.0512	64.3199	-3.3124
Previous Segment Contrasts: nx	140.0741	32.0817	4.3662	-158.9347	64.1395	-2.4780

Previous Segment Contrasts: r	54.0070	28.8793	1.8701	-225.9748	57.7388	-3.9137
Previous Segment Contrasts: s	28.6344	29.8646	0.9588	-51.2459	59.7085	-0.8583
Previous Segment Contrasts: t	62.1684	36.5930	1.6989	163.9701	73.1690	2.2410
Previous Segment Contrasts: w	98.0014	30.7871	3.1832	-225.0988	61.5599	-3.6566
Previous Segment Contrasts: y	-8.3335	31.7631	-0.2624	79.5396	63.5052	1.2525
Following Segment Contrasts: aw	112.8956	23.8695	4.7297	131.7744	47.7468	2.7599
Following Segment Contrasts: ay	14.3737	34.4038	0.4178	197.4898	68.9321	2.8650
Following Segment Contrasts: d	-11.8112	11.9190	-0.9910	107.3165	23.8353	4.5024
Following Segment Contrasts: dh	-93.0950	17.3532	-5.3647	15.7529	34.7125	0.4538
Following Segment Contrasts: dx	6.1515	9.8346	0.6255	62.0883	19.6636	3.1575
Following Segment Contrasts: eh	40.1956	34.3668	1.1696	106.5680	68.8562	1.5477
Following Segment Contrasts: en	-22.7763	21.8189	-1.0439	106.2765	43.6216	2.4363
Following Segment Contrasts: ey	-42.6555	23.4044	-1.8225	174.4976	46.7934	3.7291
Following Segment Contrasts: hh	-30.0777	18.3615	-1.6381	210.5985	36.7147	5.7361
Following Segment Contrasts: ih	-75.7616	19.2290	-3.9400	307.7622	38.4444	8.0054
Following Segment Contrasts: IVER	-45.9012	29.6039	-1.5505	-110.5918	59.1876	-1.8685
Following Segment Contrasts: k	-15.2934	20.1187	-0.7602	60.3075	40.2251	1.4992
Following Segment Contrasts: l	41.8906	18.9891	2.2060	-184.6224	37.9890	-4.8599
Following Segment Contrasts: m	-13.2710	15.9352	-0.8328	107.4337	31.8680	3.3712
Following Segment Contrasts: n	-67.2287	14.2106	-4.7309	157.0741	28.4163	5.5276
Following Segment Contrasts: p	-4.7312	21.7612	-0.2174	3.8899	43.5051	0.0894
Following Segment Contrasts: r	-80.4597	15.8515	-5.0758	-47.4606	31.7081	-1.4968
Following Segment Contrasts: s	-30.2232	23.0235	-1.3127	155.2378	46.0302	3.3725
Following Segment Contrasts: t	-0.0909	9.9504	-0.0091	56.9475	19.8957	2.8623
Following Segment Contrasts: th	-17.4562	29.2448	-0.5969	-105.4862	58.4650	-1.8043
Following Segment Contrasts: tq	1.7524	10.0301	0.1747	73.7203	20.0554	3.6758
Following Segment Contrasts: v	-41.9364	22.8291	-1.8370	61.2138	45.6771	1.3401
Following Segment Contrasts: w	31.3338	29.6822	1.0556	-126.8514	59.3454	-2.1375
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	F1			F2		
	Estimate	Std. Error	<i>t</i>	Estimate	Std. Error	<i>t</i>
Intercept	406.9112	31.4253	12.9485	1912.8188	74.2702	25.7549
F0	0.3420	0.0409	8.3669	0.9120	0.0930	9.8029
Duration (ms)	0.5744	0.0499	11.5202	0.1861	0.1133	1.6425
Sex: male	-61.9294	13.2610	-4.6700	-265.0133	43.2114	-6.1329
Timestep: 30%	12.2039	5.0495	2.4169	-20.7235	11.3777	-1.8214
Timestep: 40%	24.6035	5.0496	4.8724	-44.2239	11.3778	-3.8868
Timestep: 50%	35.5058	5.0498	7.0312	-72.3769	11.3783	-6.3609
Timestep: 60%	41.4569	5.0501	8.2090	-104.4172	11.3792	-9.1761
Timestep: 70%	43.0810	5.0507	8.5297	-135.2720	11.3805	-11.8863
Timestep: 80%	40.3192	5.0512	7.9820	-171.9832	11.3817	-15.1105
Previous Segment Contrasts: ch	-174.7340	28.9712	-6.0313	203.0411	65.5208	3.0989
Previous Segment Contrasts: d	43.3628	46.6957	0.9286	368.5425	105.5051	3.4931
Previous Segment Contrasts: dx	19.1546	51.6806	0.3706	613.0019	116.7440	5.2508
Previous Segment Contrasts: f	123.1630	52.5452	2.3439	243.2602	118.8787	2.0463
Previous Segment Contrasts: g	-24.0621	8.9503	-2.6884	390.3046	20.2585	19.2663
Previous Segment Contrasts: hh	-122.8457	31.9735	-3.8421	338.7255	73.1661	4.6295
Previous Segment Contrasts: ih	-191.8703	29.8137	-6.4356	688.7004	67.5344	10.1978
Previous Segment Contrasts: IVER	-151.8553	30.2764	-5.0156	399.5680	68.4103	5.8408
Previous Segment Contrasts: iy	30.3016	33.4020	0.9072	-35.3445	75.9314	-0.4655
Previous Segment Contrasts: k	-22.5399	14.7942	-1.5236	484.8885	33.4835	14.4814
Previous Segment Contrasts: n	73.0677	19.7821	3.6936	24.6602	44.7419	0.5512
Previous Segment Contrasts: ng	-29.7989	29.4750	-1.0110	316.9928	66.5593	4.7626

Previous Segment Contrasts: nx	190.5543	31.8556	5.9818	296.4509	72.1555	4.1085
Previous Segment Contrasts: p	0.0097	25.3330	0.0004	207.4675	57.4063	3.6140
Previous Segment Contrasts: r	-17.8126	14.7700	-1.2060	126.1944	33.5563	3.7607
Previous Segment Contrasts: s	-37.5214	10.5313	-3.5628	277.4004	23.8264	11.6426
Previous Segment Contrasts: sh	33.9503	29.7635	1.1407	18.2702	67.3712	0.2712
Previous Segment Contrasts: t	20.0309	15.7770	1.2696	103.8318	35.6283	2.9143
Previous Segment Contrasts: uw	-97.4065	28.4777	-3.4204	452.9101	64.2251	7.0519
Previous Segment Contrasts: w	19.1770	15.1221	1.2681	-76.3704	34.2163	-2.2320
Previous Segment Contrasts: y	-43.3685	19.1133	-2.2690	464.3221	43.1692	10.7559
Previous Segment Contrasts: z	48.2487	35.5259	1.3581	330.0610	80.4197	4.1042
Previous Segment Contrasts: zh	-0.2100	33.0987	-0.0063	377.9498	74.6435	5.0634
Following Segment Contrasts: ae	35.9360	38.8910	0.9240	-382.4494	87.9205	-4.3499
Following Segment Contrasts: ah	-11.7800	28.8697	-0.4080	-357.5406	65.1133	-5.4911
Following Segment Contrasts: aw	-23.6473	33.5470	-0.7049	-297.1625	75.6668	-3.9273
Following Segment Contrasts: ay	-49.6259	37.5250	-1.3225	-383.8106	84.6069	-4.5364
Following Segment Contrasts: b	-14.3452	29.2938	-0.4897	-263.7398	66.0827	-3.9911
Following Segment Contrasts: ch	-51.8917	32.5806	-1.5927	-113.4898	73.4486	-1.5452
Following Segment Contrasts: d	-16.7672	27.4196	-0.6115	-252.9660	61.8326	-4.0911
Following Segment Contrasts: dh	-84.0928	27.8816	-3.0161	-163.8841	62.8733	-2.6066
Following Segment Contrasts: eh	-17.5559	28.4158	-0.6178	-209.5419	64.0853	-3.2697
Following Segment Contrasts: em	-47.5064	31.4563	-1.5102	-241.9150	70.9263	-3.4108
Following Segment Contrasts: en	6.2800	38.1561	0.1646	-602.8721	86.1051	-7.0016
Following Segment Contrasts: er	5.8142	37.7949	0.1538	-325.9891	85.2321	-3.8247
Following Segment Contrasts: ey	1.0728	39.3789	0.0272	-111.9772	88.9525	-1.2588
Following Segment Contrasts: f	-43.7166	29.4118	-1.4864	-308.2291	66.3121	-4.6482
Following Segment Contrasts: g	-172.9261	51.0692	-3.3861	-236.9826	115.3319	-2.0548
Following Segment Contrasts: hh	39.4946	30.8373	1.2807	-321.9757	69.5840	-4.6271
Following Segment Contrasts: ih	-25.4574	29.6495	-0.8586	-304.9151	66.9253	-4.5561
Following Segment Contrasts: IVER	-297.0992	42.6982	-6.9581	-515.1796	96.3980	-5.3443
Following Segment Contrasts: k	-45.5403	31.0139	-1.4684	-17.5928	69.9821	-0.2514
Following Segment Contrasts: l	-20.2135	37.8120	-0.5346	69.2221	85.2726	0.8118
Following Segment Contrasts: m	-44.5728	28.3925	-1.5699	-225.3088	64.0290	-3.5189
Following Segment Contrasts: n	-49.7694	29.7706	-1.6718	-123.6212	67.1603	-1.8407
Following Segment Contrasts: ng	30.8084	28.2726	1.0897	-145.1528	63.7659	-2.2763
Following Segment Contrasts: nx	-19.2729	32.9111	-0.5856	-153.9030	74.2160	-2.0737
Following Segment Contrasts: ow	123.2197	43.3933	2.8396	-474.1461	98.2305	-4.8269
Following Segment Contrasts: p	6.5389	30.9810	0.2111	-332.7418	69.9329	-4.7580
Following Segment Contrasts: r	-50.7871	33.3060	-1.5249	-416.9055	75.1013	-5.5512
Following Segment Contrasts: s	-35.7774	29.2201	-1.2244	-334.0653	65.9081	-5.0687
Following Segment Contrasts: SIL	1.1874	38.3599	0.0310	-345.5239	86.5005	-3.9945
Following Segment Contrasts: th	-48.1814	33.6114	-1.4335	-316.0886	75.8528	-4.1671
Following Segment Contrasts: v	-51.0729	27.4531	-1.8604	-225.4982	61.8999	-3.6429
Following Segment Contrasts: VOCNOISE	-78.8417	37.2168	-2.1184	-183.8117	83.8889	-2.1911
Following Segment Contrasts: w	-51.0641	29.0140	-1.7600	-197.5266	65.4501	-3.0180
Following Segment Contrasts: y	-92.9453	38.2937	-2.4272	-278.8546	86.3480	-3.2294
Following Segment Contrasts: z	-34.7617	33.4742	-1.0385	-235.2720	75.6037	-3.1119

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	F1			F2		
	Estimate	Std. Error	t	Estimate	Std. Error	t
Intercept	374.8605	22.9362	16.3436	1864.6181	83.8847	22.2284
F0	0.1317	0.0330	3.9948	-0.3575	0.1217	-2.9388
Duration (ms)	-0.1062	0.0252	-4.2164	0.9153	0.0929	9.8494
Sex: male	-51.1866	15.6668	-3.2672	-426.2387	55.1434	-7.7296

Timestep: 30%	-3.1003	3.8054	-0.8147	92.4271	14.0644	6.5717
Timestep: 40%	-8.1284	3.8054	-2.1360	157.1495	14.0643	11.1737
Timestep: 50%	-12.0844	3.8054	-3.1756	197.0958	14.0642	14.0140
Timestep: 60%	-16.2501	3.8054	-4.2703	219.5571	14.0643	15.6110
Timestep: 70%	-20.1611	3.8055	-5.2979	224.7171	14.0647	15.9774
Timestep: 80%	-23.1247	3.8057	-6.0764	208.9821	14.0655	14.8578
Previous Segment Contrasts: ay	191.3792	16.3452	11.7086	4.0646	60.4008	0.0673
Previous Segment Contrasts: d	11.3891	13.4070	0.8495	-155.2889	49.5179	-3.1360
Previous Segment Contrasts: eh	30.3615	18.8222	1.6131	-22.0536	69.5350	-0.3172
Previous Segment Contrasts: en	26.4042	13.0782	2.0189	35.3525	48.3286	0.7315
Previous Segment Contrasts: er	70.2022	13.8339	5.0747	-285.1734	51.1141	-5.5792
Previous Segment Contrasts: ey	68.8333	14.4368	4.7679	120.9165	53.3092	2.2682
Previous Segment Contrasts: f	28.0857	12.0661	2.3276	-26.7790	44.5607	-0.6010
Previous Segment Contrasts: g	71.0304	21.3273	3.3305	-199.5093	78.1422	-2.5532
Previous Segment Contrasts: ih	53.2603	12.2125	4.3611	63.2270	45.1135	1.4015
Previous Segment Contrasts: iy	26.3633	11.9772	2.2011	110.5057	44.2348	2.4982
Previous Segment Contrasts: k	-75.2078	53.0861	-1.4167	106.0984	188.3209	0.5634
Previous Segment Contrasts: l	34.8379	11.5891	3.0061	-100.7779	42.7973	-2.3548
Previous Segment Contrasts: m	60.9251	10.9016	5.5886	-72.9123	40.2591	-1.8111
Previous Segment Contrasts: n	15.6006	15.1272	1.0313	3.0259	55.8758	0.0542
Previous Segment Contrasts: nx	64.8336	11.8622	5.4656	-30.6003	43.8311	-0.6981
Previous Segment Contrasts: p	-5.5922	16.5366	-0.3382	-157.7810	60.8566	-2.5927
Previous Segment Contrasts: r	49.8481	11.4009	4.3723	-192.5488	42.1026	-4.5733
Previous Segment Contrasts: sh	-24.7950	27.3359	-0.9070	-109.9787	100.9409	-1.0895
Previous Segment Contrasts: SIL	17.8493	12.3976	1.4397	143.7683	45.8011	3.1390
Previous Segment Contrasts: t	-28.7948	15.5635	-1.8502	-18.2477	57.4238	-0.3178
Previous Segment Contrasts: w	216.3770	23.1347	9.3529	-388.7240	85.4472	-4.5493
Following Segment Contrasts: b	-49.7735	22.9828	-2.1657	8.7850	84.8849	0.1035
Following Segment Contrasts: ch	-64.6928	36.2809	-1.7831	499.1474	132.2898	3.7731
Following Segment Contrasts: d	-31.6188	16.0209	-1.9736	484.0210	59.1828	8.1784
Following Segment Contrasts: dx	-29.9080	16.6238	-1.7991	438.1523	61.4046	7.1355
Following Segment Contrasts: eh	123.3799	23.3318	5.2881	513.9351	86.2042	5.9618
Following Segment Contrasts: ey	7.7175	21.9147	0.3522	378.1913	80.9701	4.6708
Following Segment Contrasts: f	9.1595	28.0211	0.3269	574.2576	102.6705	5.5932
Following Segment Contrasts: g	3.5812	19.9745	0.1793	244.2329	73.7701	3.3107
Following Segment Contrasts: ih	75.4569	27.2147	2.7726	396.3868	100.4648	3.9455
Following Segment Contrasts: k	12.0784	21.4307	0.5636	533.9409	79.0017	6.7586
Following Segment Contrasts: l	60.4071	23.6995	2.5489	198.2746	87.4973	2.2661
Following Segment Contrasts: m	15.1457	23.6524	0.6403	273.7065	87.3869	3.1321
Following Segment Contrasts: ng	-84.8036	23.0586	-3.6777	451.3963	85.1605	5.3005
Following Segment Contrasts: s	-108.6201	26.7802	-4.0560	230.0258	98.9453	2.3248
Following Segment Contrasts: t	-34.5006	17.2150	-2.0041	530.8461	63.5858	8.3485
Following Segment Contrasts: tq	-38.5396	17.3155	-2.2257	506.1487	63.9576	7.9138
Following Segment Contrasts: v	-56.6788	27.1151	-2.0903	611.2210	99.6642	6.1328
Following Segment Contrasts: VOCNOISE	46.0043	22.1875	2.0734	461.2368	81.9709	5.6268
<i>/o/</i>						
	F1			F2		
	Estimate	Std. Error	<i>t</i>	Estimate	Std. Error	<i>t</i>
Intercept	623.3583	38.5223	16.1818	1612.8497	86.5631	18.6321
F0	-0.1918	0.0594	-3.2279	0.1063	0.1345	0.7903
Duration (ms)	-0.0199	0.0351	-0.5659	-0.4319	0.0797	-5.4200
Sex: male	-127.5997	21.2339	-6.0093	-144.0127	45.2261	-3.1843
Timestep: 30%	1.9346	5.5150	0.3508	-26.0199	12.5232	-2.0777

Timestep: 40%	-0.3816	5.5155	-0.0692	-58.5403	12.5242	-4.6742
Timestep: 50%	-9.8896	5.5163	-1.7928	-92.4639	12.5262	-7.3817
Timestep: 60%	-21.4564	5.5172	-3.8890	-123.5935	12.5282	-9.8652
Timestep: 70%	-32.5749	5.5189	-5.9024	-143.7729	12.5321	-11.4724
Timestep: 80%	-44.5274	5.5219	-8.0638	-147.4293	12.5387	-11.7579
Previous Segment Contrasts: ah	34.4119	24.7685	1.3893	42.2356	56.2287	0.7511
Previous Segment Contrasts: ahn	158.3954	31.6386	5.0064	-18.1404	71.8008	-0.2526
Previous Segment Contrasts: ch	8.5614	34.0988	0.2511	158.9399	77.2891	2.0564
Previous Segment Contrasts: d	-17.0070	33.3378	-0.5101	-75.7316	75.6387	-1.0012
Previous Segment Contrasts: dx	-26.2758	30.9626	-0.8486	58.9339	70.2697	0.8387
Previous Segment Contrasts: eh	71.0198	39.9514	1.7777	388.6233	90.6494	4.2871
Previous Segment Contrasts: hh	-81.8318	28.5134	-2.8699	-313.5695	64.7097	-4.8458
Previous Segment Contrasts: ih	47.7889	28.1644	1.6968	120.4621	63.9333	1.8842
Previous Segment Contrasts: ihn	-71.4643	29.2794	-2.4408	59.5957	66.4702	0.8966
Previous Segment Contrasts: iy	-41.4541	29.9477	-1.3842	188.0340	67.9945	2.7654
Previous Segment Contrasts: k	58.3275	41.5910	1.4024	-231.9534	94.3427	-2.4586
Previous Segment Contrasts: l	-19.8220	29.7007	-0.6674	-265.4589	67.4109	-3.9379
Previous Segment Contrasts: own	75.9526	29.4438	2.5796	-78.1344	66.8229	-1.1693
Previous Segment Contrasts: p	-64.7975	32.1835	-2.0134	-130.2135	73.0410	-1.7827
Previous Segment Contrasts: r	7.1192	26.6577	0.2671	-105.9308	60.5006	-1.7509
Previous Segment Contrasts: t	60.7247	32.4930	1.8689	134.6985	73.7584	1.8262
Previous Segment Contrasts: th	-144.5203	36.6972	-3.9382	-14.6806	83.1577	-0.1765
Previous Segment Contrasts: tq	135.0252	46.1303	2.9270	-44.8086	104.5546	-0.4286
Previous Segment Contrasts: uh	85.5073	36.3734	2.3508	-130.6108	82.5626	-1.5820
Previous Segment Contrasts: uhn	130.2063	38.0129	3.4253	296.8486	86.2395	3.4421
Previous Segment Contrasts: uw	39.9422	32.4912	1.2293	99.6472	73.7400	1.3513
Previous Segment Contrasts: w	-51.7527	32.6995	-1.5827	-297.0441	74.1813	-4.0043
Previous Segment Contrasts: y	-29.2844	25.5448	-1.1464	102.0961	57.9969	1.7604
Following Segment Contrasts: ae	104.7720	30.8318	3.3982	110.0866	69.5582	1.5827
Following Segment Contrasts: ah	12.9351	19.5337	0.6622	-108.5097	44.2760	-2.4508
Following Segment Contrasts: ao	0.9659	27.8926	0.0346	-217.4468	63.2976	-3.4353
Following Segment Contrasts: aw	86.2608	23.9332	3.6042	12.4730	54.2705	0.2298
Following Segment Contrasts: ay	-5.8855	24.5991	-0.2393	161.1279	55.7884	2.8882
Following Segment Contrasts: b	-84.4674	22.3360	-3.7817	-32.9283	50.6405	-0.6502
Following Segment Contrasts: d	44.8683	25.1724	1.7824	-165.7747	57.0404	-2.9063
Following Segment Contrasts: dh	22.6945	20.5870	1.1024	-8.8270	46.6703	-0.1891
Following Segment Contrasts: dx	-2.6708	20.6388	-0.1294	-12.6304	46.7887	-0.2699
Following Segment Contrasts: eh	5.8551	25.8294	0.2267	55.4364	58.5921	0.9461
Following Segment Contrasts: ey	150.8135	30.6695	4.9174	-61.3964	69.5902	-0.8823
Following Segment Contrasts: g	10.8254	29.1488	0.3714	-21.6313	66.1343	-0.3271
Following Segment Contrasts: hh	-78.7031	30.0835	-2.6162	-253.1418	68.1759	-3.7131
Following Segment Contrasts: ih	14.3829	22.6898	0.6339	-207.6205	51.4537	-4.0351
Following Segment Contrasts: IVER	-98.3674	36.9748	-2.6604	200.3032	83.8382	2.3892
Following Segment Contrasts: k	-36.0029	20.1252	-1.7889	-104.4591	45.6216	-2.2897
Following Segment Contrasts: l	69.1847	21.5006	3.2178	-204.2300	48.7435	-4.1899
Following Segment Contrasts: m	-13.4368	20.7858	-0.6464	-126.3304	47.1184	-2.6811
Following Segment Contrasts: n	25.4722	25.8941	0.9837	-48.4440	58.7276	-0.8249
Following Segment Contrasts: NOISE	-63.3482	29.2722	-2.1641	7.3231	66.4062	0.1103
Following Segment Contrasts: ow	57.3460	26.1559	2.1925	-206.7158	59.3052	-3.4856
Following Segment Contrasts: p	33.2165	25.2916	1.3133	10.6086	57.3613	0.1849
Following Segment Contrasts: r	-86.6010	27.2464	-3.1784	-286.7342	61.8008	-4.6397
Following Segment Contrasts: s	-40.4365	21.2791	-1.9003	-36.1520	48.1409	-0.7510
Following Segment Contrasts: SIL	-37.7730	21.6427	-1.7453	-145.8493	49.0551	-2.9732

Following Segment Contrasts: t	-19.6718	19.8171	-0.9927	-23.8362	44.9353	-0.5305
Following Segment Contrasts: tq	-23.8433	21.8228	-1.0926	21.0152	49.4815	0.4247
Following Segment Contrasts: uh	9.5644	29.1717	0.3279	-70.2584	66.1770	-1.0617
Following Segment Contrasts: v	-31.8476	22.0112	-1.4469	34.8147	49.8971	0.6977
Following Segment Contrasts: VOCNOISE	50.5607	21.9796	2.3004	-63.3057	49.8428	-1.2701
Following Segment Contrasts: w	12.0340	20.3168	0.5923	-267.3300	46.0632	-5.8035
Following Segment Contrasts: y	-90.5808	24.9069	-3.6368	151.7701	56.4862	2.6869
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	F1			F2		
	Estimate	Std. Error	t	Estimate	Std. Error	t
Intercept	338.9652	57.8612	5.8582	1437.0778	244.7275	5.8722
F0	0.3421	0.0810	4.2217	0.6845	0.1305	5.2452
Duration (ms)	0.7191	0.1334	5.3893	-1.6471	0.2118	-7.7759
Sex: male	-50.6110	18.3701	-2.7551	-105.3314	79.3753	-1.3270
Timestep: 30%	11.0027	8.6489	1.2721	-21.1128	13.2727	-1.5907
Timestep: 40%	14.6489	8.6509	1.6933	-37.1874	13.2760	-2.8011
Timestep: 50%	12.1235	8.6554	1.4007	-51.0333	13.2837	-3.8418
Timestep: 60%	5.3671	8.6607	0.6197	-60.7705	13.2925	-4.5718
Timestep: 70%	-4.7636	8.6666	-0.5497	-66.9184	13.3025	-5.0305
Timestep: 80%	-17.2124	8.6737	-1.9844	-69.8863	13.3145	-5.2489
Previous Segment Contrasts: k	48.5911	60.8685	0.7983	95.9628	241.0494	0.3981
Previous Segment Contrasts: r	74.6292	55.4805	1.3451	34.9223	237.9516	0.1468
Previous Segment Contrasts: s	171.6636	64.4054	2.6654	-84.0724	243.5579	-0.3452
Previous Segment Contrasts: t	-78.5296	62.1999	-1.2625	282.1740	242.0197	1.1659
Previous Segment Contrasts: th	84.6284	61.4545	1.3771	120.4463	241.4317	0.4989
Following Segment Contrasts: dh	-95.7493	42.7676	-2.2388	153.9513	66.2859	2.3225
Following Segment Contrasts: dx	10.1011	62.5723	0.1614	129.4595	242.2522	0.5344
Following Segment Contrasts: g	178.8470	34.2059	5.2285	28.8576	53.6618	0.5378
Following Segment Contrasts: k	126.7844	31.5482	4.0188	-44.8650	49.5354	-0.9057
Following Segment Contrasts: t	0.6735	57.8290	0.0116	136.2847	239.2974	0.5695
Following Segment Contrasts: tq	-75.6205	39.4636	-1.9162	242.9349	60.8462	3.9926
/u/						
	F1			F2		
	Estimate	Std. Error	t	Estimate	Std. Error	t
Intercept	287.1348	37.7177	7.6127	1878.2541	123.0542	15.2636
F0	0.6398	0.0424	15.0849	0.1332	0.1400	0.9512
Duration (ms)	0.0077	0.0438	0.1763	-0.5973	0.1456	-4.1013
Sex: male	-36.5297	16.7690	-2.1784	-250.6717	44.7611	-5.6002
Timestep: 30%	6.9619	5.5062	1.2644	-26.1037	18.3936	-1.4192
Timestep: 40%	10.6273	5.5062	1.9301	-76.0825	18.3937	-4.1363
Timestep: 50%	12.1414	5.5062	2.2050	-140.6122	18.3936	-7.6446
Timestep: 60%	12.7127	5.5062	2.3088	-208.2720	18.3937	-11.3230
Timestep: 70%	15.0172	5.5063	2.7273	-261.0361	18.3940	-14.1914
Timestep: 80%	16.9967	5.5070	3.0864	-307.6113	18.3964	-16.7213
Previous Segment Contrasts: g	-3.0157	34.9430	-0.0863	-222.0075	116.2963	-1.9090
Previous Segment Contrasts: hh	-18.5234	43.7783	-0.4231	-435.7914	145.8556	-2.9878
Previous Segment Contrasts: l	88.4494	32.9554	2.6839	-438.6781	109.7359	-3.9976
Previous Segment Contrasts: n	56.8969	31.3490	1.8150	-52.0986	104.3633	-0.4992
Previous Segment Contrasts: r	91.6244	31.1673	2.9398	-383.5136	103.7077	-3.6980
Previous Segment Contrasts: sh	-8.8277	37.0824	-0.2381	-205.6986	123.4362	-1.6664
Previous Segment Contrasts: th	43.1778	36.3271	1.1886	-139.1174	120.9475	-1.1502
Following Segment Contrasts: ah	-21.5636	15.1383	-1.4244	160.2872	50.4721	3.1758

Following Segment Contrasts: ao	-4.6548	21.3965	-0.2175	108.8188	71.3892	1.5243
Following Segment Contrasts: ay	10.6308	17.5738	0.6049	225.7965	58.6179	3.8520
Following Segment Contrasts: b	-75.0397	22.1667	-3.3852	152.0441	73.9510	2.0560
Following Segment Contrasts: ch	-29.7519	34.2726	-0.8681	752.4799	114.2546	6.5860
Following Segment Contrasts: d	-37.7534	33.2832	-1.1343	497.1671	111.0146	4.4784
Following Segment Contrasts: dh	-31.2973	15.2269	-2.0554	423.0916	50.7334	8.3395
Following Segment Contrasts: dx	-21.8622	23.3306	-0.9371	451.3075	77.7979	5.8010
Following Segment Contrasts: eh	-15.3188	15.8800	-0.9647	85.6675	52.9259	1.6186
Following Segment Contrasts: f	-55.4887	21.3487	-2.5992	542.8119	70.9559	7.6500
Following Segment Contrasts: g	-77.7633	29.1181	-2.6706	309.1788	96.8819	3.1913
Following Segment Contrasts: hh	-21.5067	17.5710	-1.2240	288.3744	58.2997	4.9464
Following Segment Contrasts: ih	-36.9852	17.1589	-2.1554	117.3864	57.1069	2.0556
Following Segment Contrasts: IVER	-80.4830	56.2321	-1.4313	538.9767	155.8020	3.4594
Following Segment Contrasts: iy	-63.1409	19.7990	-3.1891	162.9471	66.0208	2.4681
Following Segment Contrasts: k	-45.0338	23.3882	-1.9255	303.4867	77.9284	3.8944
Following Segment Contrasts: m	-9.5400	28.3603	-0.3364	354.0792	94.5192	3.7461
Following Segment Contrasts: n	-31.9614	21.7599	-1.4688	410.6735	72.5878	5.6576
Following Segment Contrasts: NOISE	22.1182	22.7219	0.9734	212.7151	75.7575	2.8078
Following Segment Contrasts: ow	0.3739	28.7836	0.0130	-170.5122	95.9582	-1.7769
Following Segment Contrasts: p	-46.7522	28.8440	-1.6209	446.4102	96.0353	4.6484
Following Segment Contrasts: s	-2.7399	29.1816	-0.0939	500.3661	97.2001	5.1478
Following Segment Contrasts: SIL	-32.7765	19.7584	-1.6589	118.0632	65.7648	1.7952
Following Segment Contrasts: t	-20.9551	24.7198	-0.8477	573.7911	82.2842	6.9733
Following Segment Contrasts: th	-68.0650	22.1142	-3.0779	202.0058	73.7651	2.7385
Following Segment Contrasts: tq	-58.0988	30.4572	-1.9076	659.6176	101.3625	6.5075
Following Segment Contrasts: uh	-96.6390	23.6686	-4.0830	164.3241	78.5331	2.0924
Following Segment Contrasts: VOCNOISE	-73.5652	17.7934	-4.1344	168.5474	59.2474	2.8448
Following Segment Contrasts: w	5.5744	16.0909	0.3464	239.2751	53.5821	4.4656
Following Segment Contrasts: y	97.3136	29.9994	3.2439	31.4841	99.6342	0.3160
Following Segment Contrasts: z	-20.1400	34.2788	-0.5875	371.9210	114.1997	3.2568
Following Segment Contrasts: zh	-16.4400	40.9668	-0.4013	447.0736	136.5395	3.2743

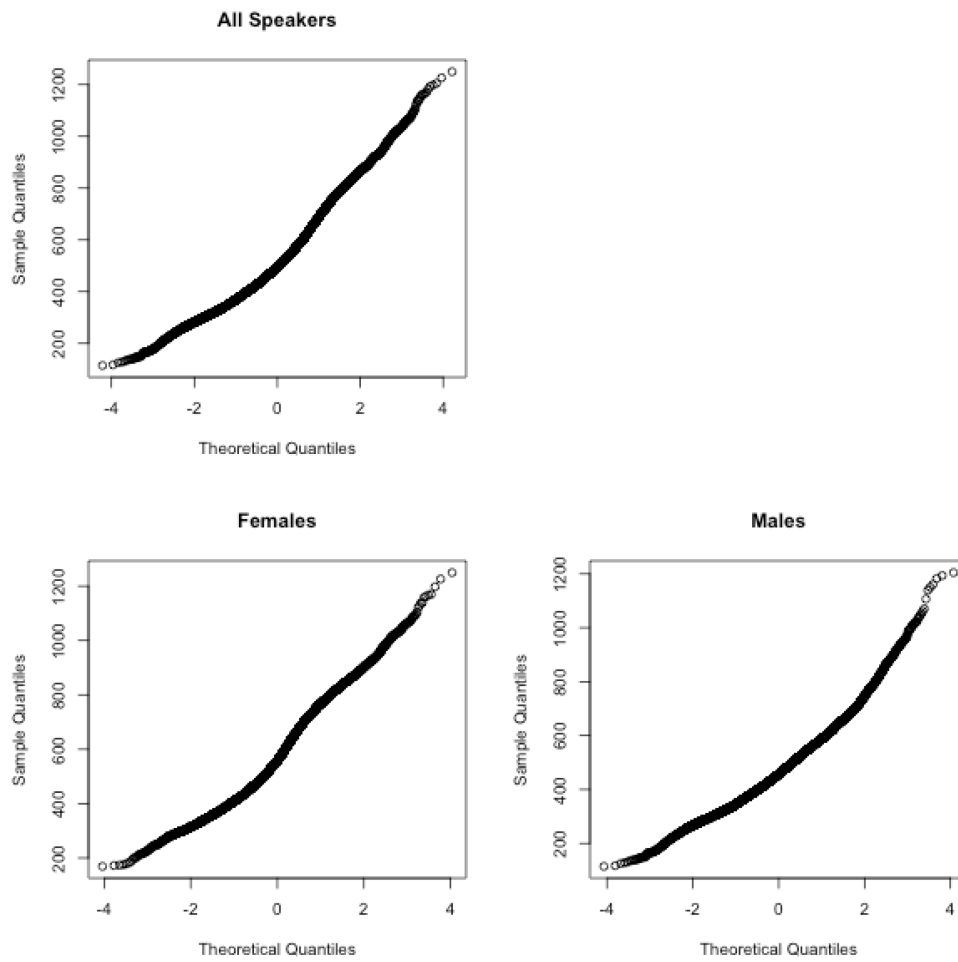


Figure A.1. Quantiles for the first formant by gender.

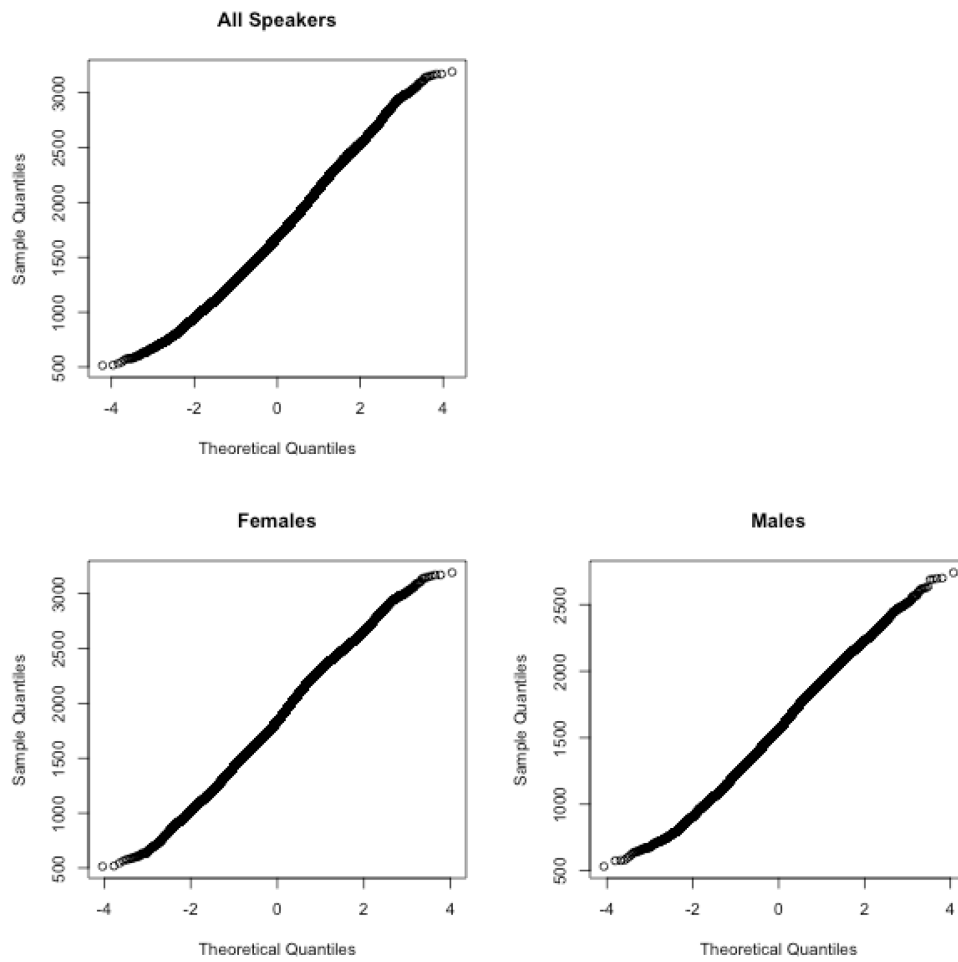


Figure A.2. Quantiles for the second formant by gender.

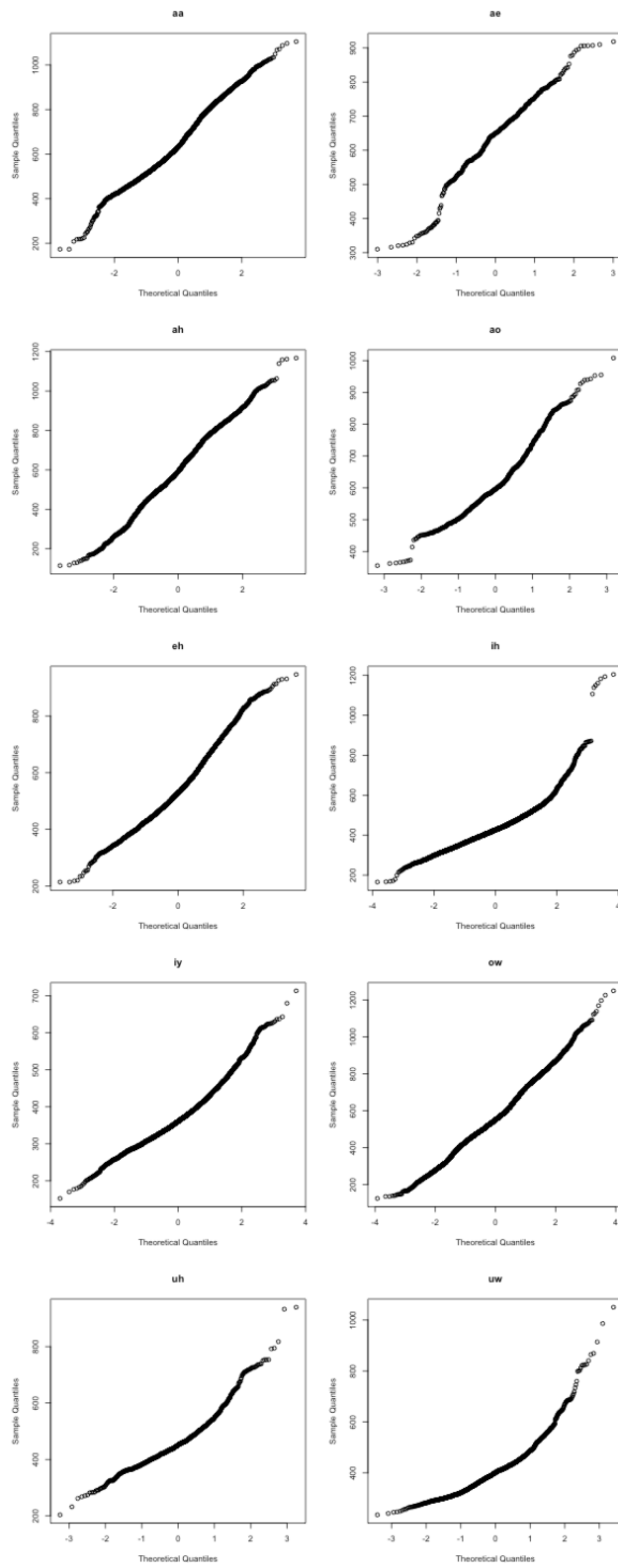


Figure A.3. Quantiles for the first formant by vowel.

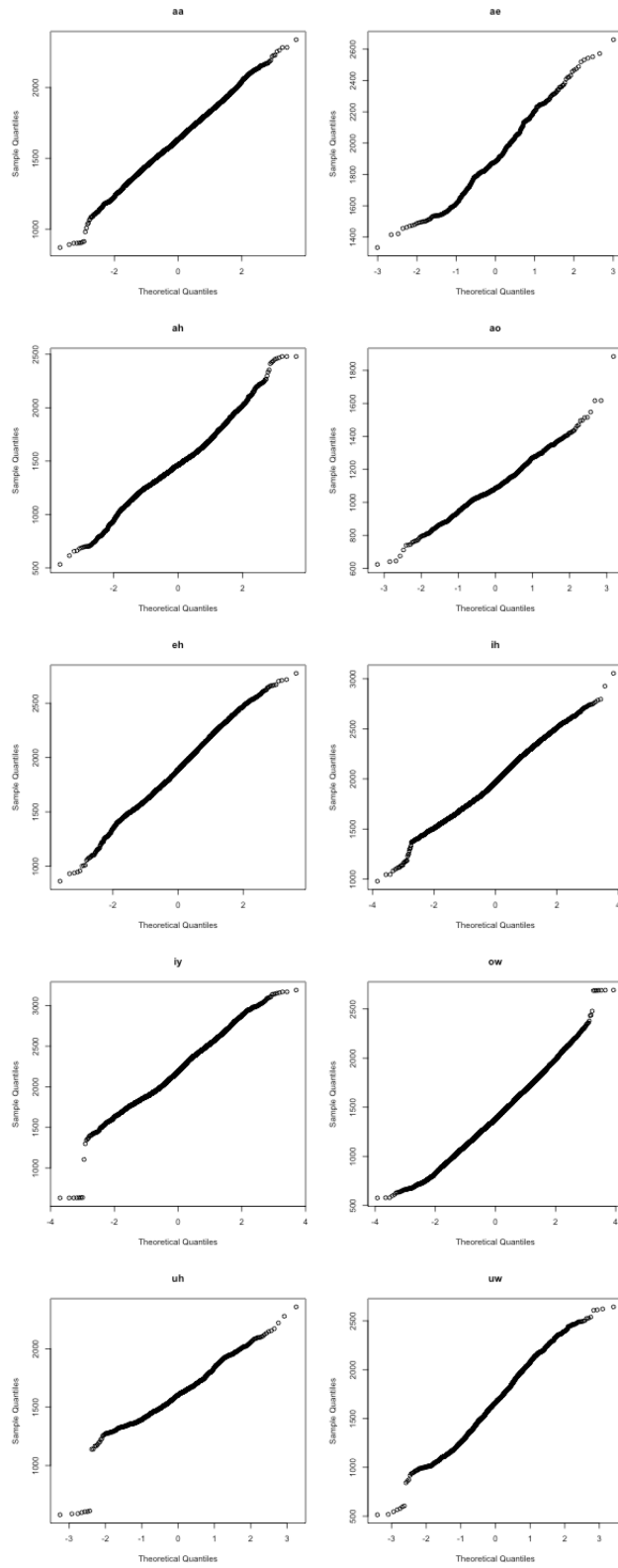


Figure A.4. Quantiles for the second formant by vowel.

A.2 Supplementary Information for Chapter 3

Table A.7: Frequency by gender for each vowel in the Buckeye Corpus irregular English verbs data.

Vowel	Gender	Frequency
aa	female	2107
	male	2590
ae	female	182
	male	196
ah	female	1617
	male	2373
ao	female	287
	male	392
eh	female	1841
	male	1568
ih	female	3654
	male	4480
iy	female	2387
	male	2331
ow	female	5418
	male	6223
uh	female	434
	male	434
uw	female	693
	male	833

Table A.8: Information about the vowels in the data set.

Vowel	Frequency in the Current Data Subset	Number of Speakers Produced by	Frequency in the Buckeye	Average NDL Measure	Number of Present Tense Tokens	Number of Past Tense Tokens
/ɑ/	671	40	6.5108	0.6624	11	660
/æ/	54	26	3.3527	0.1014	11	43
/ʌ/	570	38	5.8917	0.1388	493	77
/ɔ/	97	33	3.8304	0.1970	27	70
/ɛ/	487	40	5.9828	0.1752	335	152
/ɪ/	1160	40	6.4258	0.2183	1141	19
/i/	674	40	5.7009	0.3902	621	53
/o/	1663	40	7.1277	0.3010	1602	61
/ʊ/	124	34	4.7595	0.5331	3	121
/u/	218	38	4.2203	0.2498	41	177

Table A.9: Information about the words in the data set.

Traditional Paradigm/Gang	Lemma	Word	Tense	Frequency in the Current Data Subset	Number of Speakers Produced by	Frequency in the Buckeye	Average NDL Measure (past tense activation)
/i/→/e/	feed	fed	past	4	3	2.3979	-0.0265
		feed	present	8	7	2.6391	0.0427
	meet	met	past	66	24	4.2047	-0.0214
		meet	present	26	14	3.2958	0.0323
	read	read	past	75	26	4.4427	-0.0051
/i/→/ei/	drink	drink	present	11	6	3.0445	-0.1644
	eat	eat	present	38	18	3.7136	0.1389
	sing	sang	past	5	2	1.7918	0.0842
		sing	present	6	4	1.9459	-0.0978
/i/→/ɪ/	swing	swing	present	4	2	1.9459	-0.2027
/i/→/ʊ/	sneak	sneak	present	2	2	1.3863	0.0640
/i/→/o/	speak	spoke	past	2	2	1.0986	0.1239
		speak	present	20	15	3.0445	0.0547
	steal	steal	present	3	3	1.0986	0.0041
/i/→/ɑ/	see	saw	past	63	28	4.2627	0.2677
		see	present	543	40	6.3404	0.4957
/i/→/ei/	give	gave	past	8	7	3.8067	0.1286
		give	present	148	36	5.0370	0.3438
/i/→/æ/	sit	sat	past	12	8	2.4849	0.1084
		sit	present	104	32	4.6634	0.0652
/i/→/ɪ/	stick	stuck	past	14	10	2.8332	0.0265
		stick	present	5	4	2.7081	-0.0357
	win	won	past	13	8	2.9957	0.0320
		win	present	6	5	2.4849	-0.1190
/i/→/ʊ/	spin	spin	present	1	1	1.0986	0.0237
/e/→/i/	lead	led	past	2	2	1.0986	-0.0359
		lead	present	5	5	2.3979	0.1289
/e/→/o/	wear	wore	past	5	3	1.7918	0.0270
		wear	present	24	15	3.7612	-0.0698
/e/→/ɑ/	get	got	past	725	40	6.6093	0.6873
		get	present	1122	40	7.0273	0.2109
	tread	tread	present	1	1	0.6931	-0.0711
/ei/→/ɪ/	hang	hung	past	5	2	1.9459	-0.0500
		hang	present	10	9	2.7081	-0.0013
/ei/→/ʊ/	take	took	past	120	35	4.8203	0.5709
		take	present	6	4	5.8171	0.3539
/ei/→/o/	tear	tore	past	3	3	1.6094	-0.0433
		tear	present	1	1	0.6931	0.0052
	break	woke	past	2	2	1.0986	0.1027
		broke	past	18	13	2.9957	0.1672
/aɪ/→/ɪ/	hide	hid	past	1	1	1.0986	0.0152
/aɪ/→/ɪ/	strike	struck	past	1	1	0.6931	0.0866
/aɪ/→/ɪ/	fly	flew	past	3	3	1.3863	0.0399
/aɪ/→/o/	drive	drove	past	9	6	2.3026	0.0078
		ride	past	5	3	1.9459	0.0948
	write	wrote	past	22	11	3.1781	0.0093
		write	present	1	1	3.8067	0.1145
/aɪ/→/ɑ/	fight	fought	past	2	2	1.0986	-0.0478
/aɪ/→/aʊ/	find	find	present	3	3	4.8283	0.1993
		found	past	7	6	4.2195	-0.0264
/ɪ/→/ei/	come	came	past	7	7	5.0626	-0.1199
		come	present	268	37	5.6312	-0.0334
/ɪ/→/æ/	run	ran	past	26	15	3.2958	0.0298
		run	present	46	21	4.3175	0.1112
/o/→/e/	hold	held	past	7	5	2.0794	0.0053
		hold	present	17	11	3.0445	-0.0119
	swear	swore	past	1	1	0.6931	0.1578
		swear	present	1	1	1.9459	-0.0698
/o/→/u/	blow	blew	past	5	5	1.7918	0.0399
		blow	present	2	2	1.6094	0.0993
	grow	grew	past	47	25	3.9703	0.0402
		grow	present	33	19	3.5264	-0.0089
	know	knew	past	121	33	4.8363	0.3763
		know	present	1729	40	7.4782	0.3209
	throw	threw	past	9	7	2.3026	0.0548
throw		present	29	19	3.4012	0.1547	
/u/→/o/	choose	chose	past	4	4	1.6094	0.2900
		choose	present	21	12	3.0910	0.1308
/u/→/ɑ/	shoot	shot	past	10	6	2.9957	0.1278
		shoot	present	19	10	3.4657	0.1599
/ɑ/→/e/	fall	fall	present	11	10	3.2581	0.0395
		fell	past	3	3	1.3863	-0.0213
/ɑ/→/u/	draw	drew	past	1	1	0.6931	0.1121
		draw	present	11	7	2.7081	0.0784

Table A.10: Model calls for each global and by vowel analysis in Chapter 3.

Analysis	Technique	Model Call
dispersion from vowel space centre	LMER	<pre> absFvalDispersion ~ # predictors of interest Tense * Percent + ObsVowelSupportTenseNP * Percent # fixed effect of vowel + Vowel # word frequency and vowel duration interaction + logmsDur * logBuckeyeFormFreq # phonetic context + Prev_VoicingContrasts + Prev_PlaceContrasts + Prev_MannerContrasts + Next_VoicingContrasts + Next_PlaceContrasts + Next_MannerContrasts # random speaker effects + (logmsDur Speaker) + (logBuckeyeFormFreq Speaker) + (1 Speaker) </pre>
deviance from vowel onset	LMER	<pre> absFvalOnsetDeviation ~ # predictors of interest Tense * Percent + ObsVowelSupportTenseNP * Percent # fixed effect of vowel + Vowel # word frequency and vowel duration interaction + logmsDur * logBuckeyeFormFreq # phonetic context + Prev_VoicingContrasts + Prev_PlaceContrasts + Prev_MannerContrasts + Next_VoicingContrasts + Next_PlaceContrasts + Next_MannerContrasts # random speaker effects + (logmsDur Speaker) + (logBuckeyeFormFreq Speaker) + (1 Speaker) </pre>
deviance from vowel offset	LMER	<pre> absFvalOffsetDeviation ~ # predictors of interest Tense * Percent + ObsVowelSupportTenseNP * Percent # fixed effect of vowel + Vowel # word frequency and vowel duration interaction + logmsDur * logBuckeyeFormFreq # phonetic context + Prev_VoicingContrasts + Prev_PlaceContrasts + Prev_MannerContrasts + Next_VoicingContrasts + Next_PlaceContrasts + Next_MannerContrasts # random speaker effects + (logmsDur Speaker) + (logBuckeyeFormFreq Speaker) + (1 Speaker) </pre>
nonlinear formant movement	GAM (BAM)	<pre> logFval ~ ti(TimeStep) + # predictors of interest ti(TimeStep, by=Tense) + Tense + ti(TimeStep, ObsVowelSupportTenseNP) + ObsVowelSupportTenseNP + # vowel duration and frequency interaction te(logmsDur, logBuckeyeFormFreq) + # fixed effect of vowel ti(TimeStep, by=Vowel) + Vowel + # fixed effects of consonant assimilation # ti(TimeStep, by=interaction(Vowel, Prev_MannerContrasts)) + # non-convergence # ti(TimeStep, by=interaction(Vowel, Prev_VoicingContrasts)) + # non-convergence # ti(TimeStep, by=interaction(Vowel, Prev_PlaceContrasts)) + # non-convergence # ti(TimeStep, by=interaction(Vowel, Next_MannerContrasts)) + # non-convergence # ti(TimeStep, by=interaction(Vowel, Next_VoicingContrasts)) + # non-convergence # ti(TimeStep, by=interaction(Vowel, Next_PlaceContrasts)) + # non-convergence (Prev_MannerContrasts + Prev_VoicingContrasts + Prev_PlaceContrasts) * Vowel + Vowel * (Next_MannerContrasts + Next_VoicingContrasts + Next_PlaceContrasts) + # random effects of speaker s(TimeStep, Speaker, by=Vowel, bs="re") </pre>

Table A.11: Coefficients for the F1 and F2 global (all vowels pooled) LMER models of vowel dispersion.

Predictor	F1			F2		
	Estimate	std.Error	t.value	Estimate	std.Error	t.value
(Intercept)	-58.3827	29.2753	-1.9943	-498.4431	74.2501	-6.7130
Tense: past	-32.8123	2.6066	-12.5882	-47.7638	6.9191	-6.9031
Percent: 30	-9.9599	2.1830	-4.5626	4.0708	5.7966	0.7023
Percent: 40	-20.6675	2.1830	-9.4676	8.0062	5.7966	1.3812
Percent: 50	-29.8967	2.1830	-13.6955	13.0229	5.7966	2.2466
Percent: 60	-35.3127	2.1830	-16.1765	17.9984	5.7966	3.1050
Percent: 70	-36.9782	2.1830	-16.9395	21.6940	5.7966	3.7425
Percent: 80	-34.8091	2.1830	-15.9458	23.4357	5.7966	4.0430
NDL Cue Strength	-59.3505	5.9354	-9.9993	-129.4344	15.7576	-8.2141
Vowel: a	35.2117	2.5651	13.7271	-80.7634	6.8104	-11.8588
Vowel: æ	10.7633	4.0242	2.6746	-79.2013	10.6779	-7.4173
Vowel: ɔ	9.7500	3.4576	2.8199	337.3863	9.1794	36.7545
Vowel: ɛ	-31.2273	2.1471	-14.5440	-93.9519	5.7010	-16.4800
Vowel: ɪ	-3.7689	2.0953	-1.7988	-26.3873	5.5629	-4.7434
Vowel: i	62.3089	2.2646	27.5149	224.7182	6.0120	37.3783
Vowel: o	-29.4125	1.8194	-16.1657	108.2589	4.8314	22.4074
Vowel: ʊ	-33.4486	3.8910	-8.5963	22.6628	10.3279	2.1943
Vowel: u	5.8728	2.6796	2.1917	66.7550	7.1134	9.3845
Duration (log)	30.3510	5.1256	5.9214	161.4549	14.0663	11.4781
Frequency (log)	91.1762	12.6142	7.2280	243.7842	32.4483	7.5130
Previous Voicing: voiceless	21.5441	2.6540	8.1176	-54.7933	7.0467	-7.7757
Previous Place: dental	17.2030	9.8372	1.7488	-79.4131	26.1042	-3.0422
Previous Place: diphthong	43.5282	12.0395	3.6154	275.1590	31.9482	8.6127
Previous Place: glottal	30.0689	4.6542	6.4606	281.9279	12.3416	22.8437
Previous Place: labial	11.9971	2.6722	4.4896	23.9764	7.0875	3.3829
Previous Place: labio-dental	25.2603	4.6041	5.4864	113.6556	12.2157	9.3041
Previous Place: lax	56.9125	12.0803	4.7112	54.1151	32.0621	1.6878
Previous Place: palatal	0.6178	3.0861	0.2002	-1.7969	8.1958	-0.2192
Previous Place: palato-alveolar	62.6837	5.2308	11.9835	27.2266	13.8769	1.9620
Previous Place: tense	60.8194	10.0142	6.0733	297.2697	26.5670	11.1894
Previous Manner: approximate	28.0839	8.5230	3.2951	160.1612	22.6005	7.0866
Previous Manner: diphthong	-4.4798	12.0180	-0.3728	-18.3934	31.9192	-0.5762
Previous Manner: flap	77.2486	14.8704	5.1948	116.2946	39.4461	2.9482
Previous Manner: fricative	7.4412	7.6658	0.9707	110.0829	20.3182	5.4180
Previous Manner: lax	-6.3571	9.4375	-0.6736	113.4938	25.0599	4.5289
Previous Manner: nasal	47.6860	8.4085	5.6712	66.5220	22.2951	2.9837
Previous Manner: stop	25.8115	8.3531	3.0900	191.8042	22.1471	8.6605
Next Voicing: voiceless	3.0165	1.5760	1.9140	31.4395	4.1847	7.5130
Next Place: dental	-19.9179	3.2212	-6.1833	39.2946	8.5554	4.5929
Next Place: diphthong	17.8941	9.5555	1.8726	46.7636	25.3757	1.8428
Next Place: glottal	5.3473	1.7311	3.0889	47.3702	4.5968	10.3050
Next Place: labial	1.6234	1.7828	0.9106	58.7536	4.7345	12.4098
Next Place: labio-dental	4.0586	3.4812	1.1659	44.6409	9.2437	4.8294
Next Place: lax	-55.2747	19.5666	-2.8250	-4.4656	51.9656	-0.0859
Next Place: palatal	4.5456	2.1572	2.1072	-28.8190	5.7220	-5.0366
Next Place: palato-alveolar	-3.5265	6.4218	-0.5491	-37.9269	17.0608	-2.2230
Next Place: tense	3.8627	9.9884	0.3867	71.0383	26.5287	2.6778
Next Manner: approximate	-10.3617	9.4358	-1.0981	64.6658	25.0567	2.5808
Next Manner: flap	-7.7542	9.4420	-0.8212	19.5740	25.0727	0.7807
Next Manner: fricative	7.6158	9.1437	0.8329	-36.4178	24.2803	-1.4999
Next Manner: lax	46.9746	17.2197	2.7280	61.0983	45.7338	1.3360
Next Manner: nasal	18.9483	9.5316	1.9879	5.6872	25.3112	0.2247
Next Manner: stop	-6.0402	9.2840	-0.6506	-5.0305	24.6529	-0.2041
Tense: past x Percent: 30	15.4293	3.0640	5.0357	-14.8310	8.1360	-1.8229
Tense: past x Percent: 40	30.5306	3.0640	9.9644	-24.2537	8.1360	-2.9810
Tense: past x Percent: 50	44.8250	3.0640	14.6298	-35.4567	8.1360	-4.3580
Tense: past x Percent: 60	51.6519	3.0640	16.8579	-41.3241	8.1360	-5.0792
Tense: past x Percent: 70	53.1408	3.0640	17.3439	-42.6435	8.1360	-5.2413
Tense: past x Percent: 80	47.3845	3.0640	15.4651	-36.6429	8.1360	-4.5038
Percent: 30 x NDL Cue Strength	19.6106	6.3897	3.0691	10.0258	16.9673	0.5909
Percent: 40 x NDL Cue Strength	42.7670	6.3897	6.6931	33.0379	16.9673	1.9472
Percent: 50 x NDL Cue Strength	59.0337	6.3897	9.2388	63.0881	16.9673	3.7182
Percent: 60 x NDL Cue Strength	67.9969	6.3897	10.6416	85.9819	16.9673	5.0675
Percent: 70 x NDL Cue Strength	68.5464	6.3897	10.7276	97.9981	16.9673	5.7757
Percent: 80 x NDL Cue Strength	62.5850	6.3897	9.7946	95.1271	16.9673	5.6065
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)	-16.8536	2.5821	-6.5270	-66.6849	6.8375	-9.7528

Predictor	20		30		40		50		60		70		80								
	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE							
Next Piece: label	-6.8864	29.1514	-0.2362	-17.165	28.3653	0.6673	-39.8988	27.8258	-1.4371	-46.0323	28.5463	-2.1142	-77.0276	29.1977	-2.6387	-97.9997	30.3823	-3.2256	-116.6443	31.8583	-3.6626
Next Piece: label-decl	18.6340	59.2446	0.3145	26.9739	59.0753	0.4466	15.6133	58.9068	0.2623	11.1006	60.9163	0.1822	10.9757	62.3790	0.1760	64.7982	64.3982	0.2298	27.7449	68.1168	0.4073
Next Piece: tax	-7.2301	151.0236	-0.4851	-31.7078	146.8276	0.2165	-14.9977	149.6190	0.1007	-49.9587	148.6504	0.1361	-47.7976	151.9159	0.3146	-81.8108	158.1124	-0.5174	-183.2206	165.9188	-0.8041
Next Piece: manual	-3.5352	33.8930	-1.6490	-17.0707	32.3228	-1.1469	-15.6677	31.7055	-1.6263	-18.8888	32.6947	-1.1967	-2.3155	33.1918	-0.6098	-34.5209	34.5209	0.0914	86.2381	36.2408	2.3810
Next Piece: manual-avoider	-14.0566	83.3226	-1.6870	-10.2123	81.3177	-1.3178	-17.7788	80.1978	-1.4659	-20.5630	82.5053	-0.7058	-2.0796	84.3451	-0.0646	-36.0572	87.7090	0.4107	123.9388	92.6883	1.5462
Next Piece: issue	-107.5537	124.2106	-0.8689	-0.9179	120.1978	-0.4098	-1.7174	118.4127	-0.6077	-80.7650	121.5313	0.6654	132.2117	124.0431	0.0661	-166.2907	129.0719	1.1354	243.2875	130.7125	1.9810
Next Measure: approximate	-13.2872	120.1462	-1.0261	-17.1265	116.8085	0.1475	39.2972	115.3596	0.1627	90.3991	117.1477	0.2485	152.6322	119.6985	1.2752	176.4265	124.8888	1.4161	243.2875	130.7125	1.9810
Next Measure: flip	-5.5878	109.2205	-0.4680	-10.4245	115.8313	0.2534	9.3923	113.9536	0.1072	103.8094	115.3040	0.2926	166.8855	118.9282	1.4641	202.2984	123.8484	1.6543	276.0710	129.0198	1.9928
Next Measure: flip-decl	-129.2020	115.1606	-1.1246	-66.8480	111.2201	-0.6054	-42.3130	100.3664	-0.3014	25.9292	113.0878	0.2229	75.8357	114.5157	0.6624	25.7888	119.1923	0.6358	156.8028	127.6719	1.9928
Next Measure: flip-avoider	-52.8492	96.6197	-0.2073	-41.6320	94.6251	-0.4291	-84.2720	93.6788	-0.1830	20.7406	96.1885	0.2140	86.82919	98.5380	0.8804	238.8408	102.4881	2.3287	141.1968	107.5862	1.3142
Next Measure: manual	-47.8317	121.3264	-0.2941	-46.4417	117.2325	0.0607	64.2720	115.5273	0.1530	20.7406	118.4454	0.1344	268.5511	121.0131	2.1944	317.7078	125.9489	2.5252	418.4150	132.1061	3.0528
Next Measure: manual-decl	-19.1083	117.3016	-0.1028	-68.7681	113.5203	0.1068	91.8483	111.6222	0.8228	157.6723	114.4296	1.3744	220.3143	116.9133	1.8844	245.4563	121.6773	2.0173	321.9057	127.7154	2.5025
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)	-0.1761	0.1047	-1.6814	-0.1521	0.1068	-1.4242	-0.1051	0.1062	-0.9893	-0.0091	0.1010	-0.0827	0.0172	0.1127	0.1522	-0.0099	0.1169	-0.0353	-0.0545	0.1231	-0.4413

Table with columns for Predictor, Estimate, StdError, Value, Estimate, StdError, Value, Estimate, StdError, Value, Estimate, StdError, Value, Estimate, StdError, Value, Estimate, StdError, Value, Estimate, StdError, Value. Rows include various predictors like Next Pace: lateral, Next Pace: lateral, Next Pace: lateral, etc.

Table with columns for Predictor, Estimate, StdError, Value, Estimate, StdError, Value, Estimate, StdError, Value, Estimate, StdError, Value, Estimate, StdError, Value, Estimate, StdError, Value, Estimate, StdError, Value. Rows include various predictors like Next Pace: lateral, Next Pace: lateral, Next Pace: lateral, etc.

Predictor	20		30		40		50		60		70		80											
	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr										
Previous Maneuver: flip	163.2828	222.1153	0.7231	192.9766	216.4486	0.5388	119.7896	210.4412	1.5679	137.7460	207.6684	0.6612	141.8259	208.9611	0.6787	149.2672	211.6137	0.7054	178.7316	212.2719	0.8130			
Next Maneuver: flip	300.5728	199.5345	1.5064	324.0167	194.4310	1.6659	354.4159	188.9622	1.8756	347.1146	186.4964	1.8612	316.2983	187.6166	1.6859	280.8270	190.1868	1.4766	212.0357	190.4647	1.1133			
Previous Maneuver: flip	-368.4899	131.4751	-2.8086	-249.9783	-128.4232	-2.8624	-361.9492	-126.4663	-2.8963	-335.9778	-123.1705	-2.8901	-331.9910	-122.9271	-2.7002	-334.8074	-123.6610	-2.7075	-316.6793	-126.9287	-2.5763			
Next Maneuver: flip	58.6268	201.6119	0.2906	249.9783	197.2119	0.1267	145.9071	190.4212	0.2164	90.4232	167.7676	0.1554	91.9499	157.9425	0.8131	236.4755	186.3224	1.2045	207.9099	196.1866	1.0660			
Previous Maneuver: stall	132.9296	102.1984	1.3107	137.7951	97.9116	1.3109	145.9071	97.0079	1.5039	144.0516	95.6664	1.5004	140.8178	95.7154	1.4709	134.8105	96.5534	1.3962	97.9365	96.1877	1.0184			
Next Maneuver: stall	-164.8939	80.2801	-2.0540	-183.7562	-78.2644	-2.3487	-238.0491	-74.9841	-2.1404	-228.0766	-75.0757	-2.1706	-205.2208	-75.7102	-1.3868	-272.6263	-75.7240	-1.3991	-266.6919	-76.6919	-0.9358			
Previous Maneuver: vector	-52.0183	170.1660	-0.3148	-50.6488	-68.4838	-0.7395	-97.8788	-66.5549	-1.2607	-55.0789	-65.6995	-0.8110	-61.4126	-66.0048	-0.9364	-57.9780	-66.7733	-0.8654	-62.1120	-66.6919	-0.9358			
Next Maneuver: vector	-102.8910	120.3245	-0.8551	-111.4608	-117.2722	-0.8769	-128.4848	-118.4839	-1.0255	-146.9406	-127.7771	-1.2892	-158.8696	-128.4116	-1.3563	-155.9064	-133.2998	-1.3527	-165.4011	-135.0316	-1.4376			
Previous Maneuver: flip	-10.0381	188.4086	-0.0533	22.2927	184.1111	0.1306	44.8182	178.9328	0.2436	54.8384	176.7942	0.3105	93.5865	178.4116	0.5181	133.2886	181.2932	0.7297	158.0609	181.4459	0.8827			
Next Maneuver: flip	53.5364	64.9840	0.2389	93.2484	63.5250	0.1838	44.1111	64.6428	0.0765	-13.8553	60.9891	0.2571	20.2522	61.7196	0.3101	28.2522	61.7196	0.3101	28.2522	61.7196	0.3101			
Previous Maneuver: stall	-24.5152	60.1801	-0.4312	-41.0778	-58.2201	-0.6108	-75.2621	-60.6208	-0.8134	-91.4216	-62.5489	-0.9459	-78.5091	-63.5031	-1.0350	-52.6780	-62.4850	-0.4117	-29.4481	-62.3352	-0.4758			
Next Maneuver: stall	92.2943	128.9002	0.7160	117.4538	125.7621	0.9340	133.4410	122.2242	0.9282	121.1303	120.6148	1.0043	127.2220	121.1738	1.0449	121.7802	122.6079	0.9932	112.5602	122.6858	0.9152			
Previous Maneuver: label	-4.5388	180.2861	-0.0031	-19.9728	176.1939	0.1134	-194.2443	168.4285	-2.8386	-204.2408	167.5213	-3.0228	-192.1309	167.6877	-2.8417	-209.7777	170.9440	0.2743	80.5306	173.9078	0.4620	112.5602	174.0660	0.4738
Next Maneuver: label	-47.3027	116.1481	-0.4073	-41.2943	-113.2575	-0.2774	-143.6151	-110.0151	-0.3964	-133.1556	-108.6164	-0.6257	-144.3335	-109.1834	-0.5182	-125.4419	-104.1900	-0.1720	-25.4443	-104.2761	-0.1310			
Previous Maneuver: approach	-189.5559	201.8491	-0.9391	-179.8069	-197.1758	-0.8065	-266.3470	-180.9768	-0.5667	-204.5282	-178.8015	-0.2945	-248.8555	-180.9705	-0.2525	-252.4419	-183.6825	-0.7434	-173.8857	-183.8476	-0.9438			
Next Maneuver: approach	67.6048	190.4480	0.3550	76.0518	186.1310	0.4106	66.3470	180.0764	0.5742	70.5325	178.8015	0.5945	94.8355	180.9705	0.7166	65.4894	183.9226	0.8910	176.5360	183.5976	0.9632			
Previous Maneuver: flip	60.9625	190.6231	0.3198	96.2105	186.2810	0.5165	103.9604	181.4834	0.5742	86.5345	178.8848	0.4837	129.3490	180.4933	0.7166	65.4894	183.9226	0.8910	176.5360	183.5976	0.9632			
Next Maneuver: flip	-12.5162	159.3923	-0.0623	9.7029	155.8519	0.0262	28.0649	151.4434	0.1833	37.0358	149.7694	0.2473	77.1587	151.7014	0.3386	106.0207	154.8371	0.6847	142.7822	155.3457	0.9191			
Previous Maneuver: stall	29.9227	186.7795	0.1602	36.1578	182.5825	0.1980	17.6266	174.7438	0.1001	-9.7238	176.3622	0.0524	1.9818	176.9749	0.0112	22.4951	179.9178	0.1250	59.4549	179.9980	0.2192			
Next Maneuver: stall	144.9368	169.4928	0.8551	161.0892	165.6469	0.9725	153.5231	160.9868	0.9536	141.7202	159.1106	0.8908	168.1902	160.8142	1.0459	192.8417	163.7839	1.1774	206.7835	164.0531	1.2605			
Duration (log) X Frequency (log)	-0.1927	0.1598	-1.2085	-0.1914	0.1380	-1.2115	-0.1733	0.1541	-1.2147	-0.1488	0.1527	-0.6864	0.0235	0.1542	0.1893	0.1601	1.1826	0.3369	0.1546	2.1787				

	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Previous Piece: label	56.3699	43.9661	1.2996	64.3044	43.0667	1.4935	42.6346
Previous Piece: tax	3.0129	52.0407	0.6797	9.2655	32.1161	0.1778	20.7575
Previous Piece: label	39.5999	41.8112	0.9484	1.8882	41.4922	0.7628	22.0076
Previous Piece: label+volume	13.0769	60.5400	0.2491	-2.8481	60.7261	-0.0732	-13.8217
Previous Piece: zone	-4.0110	59.1586	-0.1354	-1.4732	59.2266	0.2615	-13.8217
Previous Piece: approximate	-34.1405	60.7995	-0.6165	-28.3212	60.9024	0.4648	-13.8441
Previous Piece: flip	-10.1375	68.1208	0.1887	-17.9927	68.1320	0.4253	-19.1261
Previous Piece: fracture	-19.6910	88.7147	0.2218	-40.1142	88.8027	0.4531	-39.1261
Previous Piece: label	0.3616	28.8027	0.0126	-0.9884	28.8430	0.0126	-0.9884
Previous Piece: tax	1.1177	45.9372	0.0243	3.2881	46.0179	0.0184	3.2881
Previous Piece: label	9.5555	10.6855	0.0943	6.0285	10.6719	0.5888	9.5433
Next Volume: velocities	-4.5461	16.6549	-0.2741	-3.9401	16.6504	0.2346	-2.9455
Next Piece: detail	27.1150	36.2071	0.7889	47.7947	36.5252	1.3320	47.8982
Next Piece: label	23.2972	12.8519	1.8127	28.9670	12.8755	2.2986	4.4794
Next Piece: detail	10.6570	9.7570	1.1126	5.9235	16.7965	1.5654	6.6653
Next Piece: label+detail	9.9704	16.8103	0.5754	26.2925	35.7850	0.6917	21.1061
Next Piece: tax	8.3970	12.0382	0.2538	8.7966	12.0407	0.7301	10.8073
Next Piece: label+volume	24.5248	24.5063	1.0008	50.4276	24.5444	2.0455	36.7979
Next Piece: zone	-9.8931	36.5539	-0.2706	9.1127	36.5051	0.2496	6.0561
Next Piece: approximate	-17.6206	38.0105	0.6444	39.1938	37.9838	1.0119	24.9141
Next Piece: flip	-4.8931	40.9210	-0.4184	-6.6311	40.8389	-0.1617	-6.8217
Next Piece: fracture	-6.3028	33.6097	-0.1797	5.7522	33.6068	-0.1643	-1.4231
Next Piece: label	0.7934	37.8894	0.0211	17.6764	37.5469	0.4709	21.7413
Next Piece: tax	-1.8480	36.6055	-0.3782	2.4465	36.5339	0.0669	-0.4122
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)	0.0336	1.3731	0.0230	0.0261	0.8829	-0.0366	-0.1345

Table A.13: Coefficients for the F1 and F2 global (all vowels pooled) LMER models of formant deviance from vowel onset.

Predictor	F1			F2		
	Estimate	std.Error	t.value	Estimate	std.Error	t.value
(Intercept)	-60.3277	27.1073	-2.2255	183.8443	60.7904	3.0242
Tense: past	-8.7889	2.4983	-3.5180	24.9237	5.4280	4.5917
Percent: 30	-9.5582	10.0868	-0.9476	-95.3896	21.8949	-4.3567
Percent: 40	8.7738	10.0868	0.8698	-164.3852	21.8949	-7.5079
Percent: 50	36.6516	10.0868	3.6336	-211.0620	21.8949	-9.6398
Percent: 60	61.9945	10.0868	6.1461	-246.8289	21.8949	-11.2734
Percent: 70	86.2746	10.0868	8.5532	-255.1690	21.8949	-11.6543
Percent: 80	108.1120	10.0868	10.7182	-207.1662	21.8949	-9.4619
NDL Cue Strength	-26.0884	5.7085	-4.5701	8.3677	12.3979	0.6749
Vowel: a	30.7875	2.4581	12.5248	27.1492	5.3391	5.0849
Vowel: æ	16.1865	3.8502	4.2041	66.8724	8.3784	7.9815
Vowel: ɔ	13.4642	3.3119	4.0655	35.7741	7.1997	4.9688
Vowel: e	3.0858	2.0574	1.4999	24.3122	4.4681	5.4413
Vowel: i	-23.5196	2.0074	-11.7163	44.3914	4.3594	10.1829
Vowel: ɪ	-51.6467	2.1697	-23.8034	111.6534	4.7128	23.6914
Vowel: o	-21.0531	1.7442	-12.0701	35.9628	3.7878	9.4944
Vowel: u	-19.3965	3.7261	-5.2056	36.8355	8.0976	4.5489
Vowel: ʊ	-50.2501	2.5671	-19.5749	28.4480	5.5784	5.0997
Duration (log)	20.7207	5.2872	3.9190	-59.8977	11.8658	-5.0479
Frequency (log)	-58.5587	11.5120	-5.0867	-293.0058	26.3273	-11.1293
Previous Voicing: voiceless	-15.7020	2.5432	-6.1742	-12.1867	5.5233	-2.2064
Previous Place: dental	-22.7336	9.4161	-2.4143	36.5773	20.4782	1.7862
Previous Place: diphthong	3.9222	11.5211	0.3404	-0.7684	25.0680	-0.0307
Previous Place: glottal	13.9388	4.4459	3.1352	50.9637	9.6868	5.2611
Previous Place: labial	7.0776	2.5547	2.7705	58.4090	5.5608	10.5036
Previous Place: labio-dental	-27.9528	4.4046	-6.3462	6.6740	9.5891	0.6960
Previous Place: lax	-11.5736	11.5638	-1.0009	73.4326	25.1635	2.9182
Previous Place: palatal	3.3317	2.9577	1.1264	49.2760	6.4279	7.6660
Previous Place: palato-alveolar	3.5537	5.0007	0.7106	47.6947	10.8918	4.3790
Previous Place: tense	-1.3258	9.5736	-0.1385	12.2316	20.8609	0.5863
Previous Manner: approximate	-17.7404	8.1374	-2.1801	76.2812	17.7552	4.2963
Previous Manner: diphthong	-49.3063	11.5253	-4.2781	-88.5137	25.0305	-3.5362
Previous Manner: flap	6.2253	14.2199	0.4378	37.5253	30.9580	1.2121
Previous Manner: fricative	22.6637	7.3109	3.1000	-6.6932	15.9701	-0.4191
Previous Manner: lax	15.3760	9.0504	1.6989	-34.0611	19.6488	-1.7335
Previous Manner: nasal	10.4072	8.0273	1.2965	74.8735	17.5166	4.2744
Previous Manner: stop	10.0335	7.9726	1.2585	69.9992	17.4016	4.0226
Next Voicing: voiceless	-3.5275	1.5109	-2.3348	-18.2677	3.2808	-5.5680
Next Place: dental	-7.2143	3.0892	-2.3353	-60.8007	6.7079	-9.0641
Next Place: diphthong	35.7948	9.1642	3.9059	-50.0716	19.8979	-2.5164
Next Place: glottal	5.4222	1.6595	3.2674	-15.1567	3.6038	-4.2057
Next Place: labial	8.0867	1.7091	4.7315	33.7936	3.7122	9.1033
Next Place: labio-dental	-3.2305	3.3371	-0.9681	-29.7822	7.2475	-4.1093
Next Place: lax	35.7628	18.7680	1.9055	-71.1671	40.7355	-1.7471
Next Place: palatal	12.0064	2.0617	5.8236	-14.9944	4.4875	-3.3414
Next Place: palato-alveolar	14.9064	6.1614	2.4193	-69.5119	13.3774	-5.1962
Next Place: tense	19.6003	9.5804	2.0459	17.7506	20.8033	0.8533
Next Manner: approximate	11.0507	9.0490	1.2212	-12.7308	19.6474	-0.6480
Next Manner: flap	22.6619	9.0545	2.5028	-41.2334	19.6606	-2.0973
Next Manner: fricative	16.9542	8.7683	1.9336	-20.8732	19.0392	-1.0963
Next Manner: lax	-12.9341	16.5176	-0.7831	33.2881	35.8474	0.9286
Next Manner: nasal	23.4982	9.1406	2.5707	-24.5324	19.8470	-1.2361
Next Manner: stop	17.5997	8.9029	1.9768	-34.8832	19.3314	-1.8045
Tense: past x Percent: 30	9.9964	2.9405	3.3996	-1.9290	6.3828	-0.3022
Tense: past x Percent: 40	19.1579	2.9405	6.5152	-10.4789	6.3828	-1.6417
Tense: past x Percent: 50	26.4371	2.9405	8.9907	-28.6004	6.3828	-4.4808
Tense: past x Percent: 60	28.6169	2.9405	9.7320	-49.0144	6.3828	-7.6791
Tense: past x Percent: 70	28.0819	2.9405	9.5500	-67.9520	6.3828	-10.6461
Tense: past x Percent: 80	23.5311	2.9405	8.0024	-81.1054	6.3828	-12.7068
Percent: 30 x NDL Cue Strength	13.3262	6.1728	2.1589	14.5606	13.3989	1.0867
Percent: 40 x NDL Cue Strength	26.5509	6.1728	4.3013	27.0531	13.3989	2.0191
Percent: 50 x NDL Cue Strength	32.0063	6.1728	5.1851	36.2152	13.3989	2.7028
Percent: 60 x NDL Cue Strength	30.8832	6.1728	5.0031	35.4277	13.3989	2.6441
Percent: 70 x NDL Cue Strength	23.8186	6.1728	3.8587	25.4561	13.3989	1.8999
Percent: 80 x NDL Cue Strength	12.4952	6.1728	2.0242	14.1628	13.3989	1.0570
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)	14.1029	2.4568	5.7404	72.3020	5.3769	13.4468
Percent: 30 x Duration (log)	5.3382	2.2945	2.3266	31.5601	4.9805	6.3367
Percent: 40 x Duration (log)	3.0944	2.2945	1.3486	57.4536	4.9805	11.5357
Percent: 50 x Duration (log)	-1.7451	2.2945	-0.7606	79.1766	4.9805	15.8973
Percent: 60 x Duration (log)	-6.2621	2.2945	-2.7292	97.6121	4.9805	19.5989
Percent: 70 x Duration (log)	-10.6691	2.2945	-4.6499	108.9096	4.9805	21.8672
Percent: 80 x Duration (log)	-14.4487	2.2945	-6.2972	105.7603	4.9805	21.2349

Table A.14: Coefficients for the F1 and F2 by vowel LMER models of formant deviance from vowel onset.

Predictor	20		30		40		50		60		70		80		
	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	
(Intercept)	18.6042	26.4173	6.6547	49.4197	33.0779	1.8089	58.7814	37.6185	1.5626	49.5072	39.0055	1.2855	51.6935	39.0387	77.0783
Time: past	-5.1343	10.9484	-0.4660	-13.4826	-13.6641	-0.9587	-23.9195	-14.5566	-1.6422	-28.8157	-16.8158	-2.7815	-32.7886	-15.4700	-1.7669
NDL Cue Strength	30.6000	44.7066	0.6645	56.7838	55.5464	1.0235	21.2879	59.6168	0.3571	62.8387	62.8388	0.2722	70.7856	64.4294	0.3277
Duration (log)	-0.0456	0.1203	-0.3794	-0.0422	0.4248	-0.2953	0.0807	0.1498	0.3590	0.1824	0.1591	-0.0988	0.5055	0.1589	0.9755
Frequency (log)	-7.1773	4.5886	-1.5641	-1.9381	5.6984	-2.1132	-9.4112	-6.0445	-1.5870	6.1281	6.3187	-0.6988	6.3935	-0.2922	-6.9112
Next Vowel: voiceless	2.4486	15.3638	0.1604	13.6484	18.9359	0.6667	-2.6460	20.3800	-0.7298	1.9520	21.3205	0.0092	11.5915	21.7557	0.3310
Next Vowel: labial	-7.0799	16.8747	-0.4184	-16.3814	20.4232	-0.7972	-19.0627	21.7868	-0.6759	-19.5432	23.0056	-0.8495	-40.4420	22.1230	-1.7509
Next Vowel: labial-dental	-3.6107	8.5868	-0.4018	-8.3889	11.1955	-0.7689	-9.2049	11.7466	-0.3185	-9.4210	12.5452	-0.4840	-12.7459	-0.2859	-1.8858
Next Vowel: labial-velar	-7.6949	18.7649	-0.4095	-12.8935	23.4470	-0.5500	-22.4173	23.1564	-0.8910	-24.6232	26.5307	-0.9345	-23.3415	28.8081	-0.8707
Next Vowel: labial-uvular	-2.4026	10.6920	-0.2247	-18.0935	13.2861	-1.8649	-24.2684	14.9202	-1.7087	-15.8848	26.2952	0.8802	15.1425	-2.2657	-4.2162
Next Vowel: dental	-19.8531	18.4401	0.7226	11.0250	22.8481	0.8827	17.4622	24.6206	0.7093	15.8368	26.8641	0.9948	26.2952	0.8802	14.5510
Next Vowel: dental-velar	-14.8536	15.3852	1.0786	4.5129	16.8488	0.2738	3.2087	14.1378	-0.5588	6.6417	16.9131	-0.4799	-24.0058	17.0227	-0.6453
Next Vowel: dental-uvular	-3.5533	20.2094	-0.1523	-12.3102	28.8352	-0.4208	-5.7670	31.0272	-0.8395	-16.5518	32.5272	-0.5987	-36.5917	33.0884	-1.0298
Next Vowel: fricative	4.2824	16.6233	0.4031	-15.6641	13.2295	-1.1831	-30.5304	14.1378	-2.1595	-38.5518	14.7476	-2.5732	-44.0703	15.0216	-0.3283
Next Vowel: nasal	6.0459	16.1122	-0.3752	-20.3427	19.9663	-1.0199	-34.9686	22.6200	-2.0177	-29.4294	22.9925	-2.5847	-79.1159	23.9113	-3.3822
Next Vowel: stop	-0.7038	5.0812	-0.1385	1.1944	6.7290	0.1902	2.6355	7.1754	0.3889	7.9734	7.1068	0.3956	10.3937	7.2210	1.4394
Next Vowel: voiceless	5.3191	7.9641	0.6679	10.8482	9.8681	1.0628	12.5034	10.6488	1.1742	11.1594	10.6052	1.1313	1.6158	26.0224	11.5107
Next Vowel: dental	36.1470	21.2723	1.5532	4.17295	28.8368	1.4476	40.3370	54.2034	33.6241	66.144	65.2438	8.7231	33.7018	71.2724	33.7018
Next Vowel: dental-velar	0.6203	6.1400	0.1025	3.2801	7.8870	0.4323	4.6031	8.1920	0.5619	7.8485	8.5872	0.9140	10.5534	8.7231	1.0681
Next Vowel: dental-uvular	-9.3782	5.5337	-1.6947	-8.4844	6.8333	-1.2427	-7.6734	7.6093	-1.0481	-14.3050	7.8092	-1.8318	-18.5887	7.9260	-2.3402
Next Vowel: labial	-9.1860	11.5850	-0.7929	-5.6606	14.0737	-0.4021	-1.7549	15.0299	-0.1168	4.1139	16.7422	0.2607	6.1556	15.9108	0.3869
Next Vowel: labial-dental	22.4573	28.6419	0.7841	31.6279	35.4464	0.8924	22.8110	38.2060	0.5371	26.8301	40.6042	0.6700	27.7769	40.6783	0.6828
Next Vowel: labial-velar	-0.8100	6.2495	-0.1296	3.1716	7.7356	0.4100	8.3716	8.2000	1.0097	7.8652	8.6748	0.8721	5.9785	8.7991	0.6340
Next Vowel: labial-uvular	31.0117	15.8355	2.0847	28.4366	28.8840	1.0180	30.5315	21.1705	1.0058	14.5773	22.1927	0.6839	10.1610	22.5564	0.6505
Next Vowel: nasal	22.3881	21.3172	0.9602	29.4026	28.8840	1.0180	30.5315	31.1997	0.9786	43.9192	37.7621	1.3176	43.8446	33.2414	1.3190
Next Vowel: stop	30.9251	22.5459	1.3716	37.1391	27.9133	1.3297	34.3463	30.1542	1.1390	39.7036	31.5953	1.2566	42.4598	32.1071	1.3255
Next Vowel: fricative	19.8297	21.5897	0.9198	20.0714	26.7253	0.7510	14.2364	29.2954	0.6786	24.9860	31.3898	0.7960	23.5299	32.1071	0.7377
Next Vowel: nasal	4.6610	18.6264	0.2502	3.1971	23.0060	0.1300	8.8478	24.2596	0.3573	10.7562	25.9389	0.4147	9.3256	26.3257	0.3541
Next Vowel: stop	35.5209	27.7649	1.5601	39.9459	28.2058	1.4165	36.5296	30.4516	1.1966	44.3330	31.9143	1.3578	43.6675	32.4313	1.5644
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)	23.2318	21.9640	1.0555	27.7437	27.2457	1.0153	21.3856	29.4012	0.7224	32.2245	30.8144	0.7553	33.5589	31.3108	0.7524
	0.6263	0.0203	1.2957	0.0219	0.0242	0.9979	-0.0051	0.6255	-0.1213	0.0205	0.0271	-0.7584	-0.0189	0.0271	-0.6959

Predictor	20		30		40		50		60		70		80	
	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr
Next Place: label	-20.7766	13.2100	-1.5728	-30.9181	20.2027	-1.5304	-44.8400	22.8676	-1.8455	-57.3457	27.0528	-2.1213	-71.8739	29.3391
Next Place: label-dental	-29.6220	28.2005	-1.0460	-2.8883	43.9966	-0.8662	-29.1719	52.4800	-0.5559	-30.2589	59.8017	-0.5060	-31.7573	64.5348
Next Place: tax	-103.7261	68.5761	-1.5126	-6.1385	104.5643	-0.1561	123.6660	-0.3181	138.4092	140.4582	0.0605	151.2241	152.8129	0.0990
Next Place: palatal	-18.4201	15.6665	-1.1758	-28.1608	24.2424	-1.6166	-38.7448	28.5824	-28.1069	32.3299	-0.6694	-7.9062	34.9324	-0.2063
Next Place: labio-dental	9.5997	37.8112	0.2539	57.3911	0.7262	45.6086	67.9893	0.6708	67.9893	77.3924	1.4753	178.2331	84.3049	2.0904
Next Place: dental	-97.1106	56.5697	-1.7167	-6.9094	86.2367	-0.6800	20.0528	102.4888	106.8338	116.3799	1.4753	178.2331	84.3049	2.0904
Next Place: labial	-68.8544	54.7290	-1.2764	-8.9238	83.3089	-0.4527	81.9841	96.7710	0.8280	108.3447	1.17440	1.6790	228.2366	3.0857
Next Manner: approximate	-68.0619	54.8855	-1.2469	-20.0508	83.3089	0.2401	83.3089	96.7710	0.8280	108.3447	1.17440	1.6790	228.2366	3.0857
Next Manner: labial	-108.8774	52.8815	-2.0706	-62.1184	80.2027	-0.7749	94.9712	-0.4256	104.1579	114.1029	1.4151	167.5820	107.8288	1.5592
Next Manner: labio-dental	-22.4245	43.2014	0.3155	-29.9971	66.1599	0.4535	77.9625	69.2924	0.9958	121.2946	188.8594	1.3850	192.5818	192.5818
Next Manner: dental	-68.4487	55.2513	-1.2389	-28.5333	84.3787	0.3382	72.2006	99.2756	0.2262	104.6520	117.9192	1.1330	123.2866	1.2825
Next Manner: stop	-82.6708	51.7399	-1.5383	-6.5811	82.2447	-0.8800	22.9663	97.2071	0.2542	104.6520	110.4156	0.9478	185.6614	120.0700
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)	0.0512	0.0534	0.9590	0.1387	0.0882	1.6276	0.1924	0.1022	1.8827	0.1345	0.1161	2.7082	0.3633	0.1246

Predictor	20		30		40		50		60		70		80	
	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr
Next Place: label	-20.7766	13.2100	-1.5728	-30.9181	20.2027	-1.5304	-44.8400	22.8676	-1.8455	-57.3457	27.0528	-2.1213	-71.8739	29.3391
Next Place: label-dental	-29.6220	28.2005	-1.0460	-2.8883	43.9966	-0.8662	-29.1719	52.4800	-0.5559	-30.2589	59.8017	-0.5060	-31.7573	64.5348
Next Place: tax	-103.7261	68.5761	-1.5126	-6.1385	104.5643	-0.1561	123.6660	-0.3181	138.4092	140.4582	0.0605	151.2241	152.8129	0.0990
Next Place: palatal	-18.4201	15.6665	-1.1758	-28.1608	24.2424	-1.6166	-38.7448	28.5824	-28.1069	32.3299	-0.6694	-7.9062	34.9324	-0.2063
Next Place: labio-dental	9.5997	37.8112	0.2539	57.3911	0.7262	45.6086	67.9893	0.6708	67.9893	77.3924	1.4753	178.2331	84.3049	2.0904
Next Place: dental	-97.1106	56.5697	-1.7167	-6.9094	86.2367	-0.6800	20.0528	102.4888	106.8338	116.3799	1.4753	178.2331	84.3049	2.0904
Next Place: labial	-68.8544	54.7290	-1.2764	-8.9238	83.3089	-0.4527	81.9841	96.7710	0.8280	108.3447	1.17440	1.6790	228.2366	3.0857
Next Manner: approximate	-68.0619	54.8855	-1.2469	-20.0508	83.3089	0.2401	83.3089	96.7710	0.8280	108.3447	1.17440	1.6790	228.2366	3.0857
Next Manner: labial	-108.8774	52.8815	-2.0706	-62.1184	80.2027	-0.7749	94.9712	-0.4256	104.1579	114.1029	1.4151	167.5820	107.8288	1.5592
Next Manner: labio-dental	-22.4245	43.2014	0.3155	-29.9971	66.1599	0.4535	77.9625	69.2924	0.9958	121.2946	188.8594	1.3850	192.5818	192.5818
Next Manner: dental	-68.4487	55.2513	-1.2389	-28.5333	84.3787	0.3382	72.2006	99.2756	0.2262	104.6520	117.9192	1.1330	123.2866	1.2825
Next Manner: stop	-82.6708	51.7399	-1.5383	-6.5811	82.2447	-0.8800	22.9663	97.2071	0.2542	104.6520	110.4156	0.9478	185.6614	120.0700
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)	0.0512	0.0534	0.9590	0.1387	0.0882	1.6276	0.1924	0.1022	1.8827	0.1345	0.1161	2.7082	0.3633	0.1246

Predictor	20		30		40		50		60		70		80	
	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr
Next Place: label	-20.7766	13.2100	-1.5728	-30.9181	20.2027	-1.5304	-44.8400	22.8676	-1.8455	-57.3457	27.0528	-2.1213	-71.8739	29.3391
Next Place: label-dental	-29.6220	28.2005	-1.0460	-2.8883	43.9966	-0.8662	-29.1719	52.4800	-0.5559	-30.2589	59.8017	-0.5060	-31.7573	64.5348
Next Place: tax	-103.7261	68.5761	-1.5126	-6.1385	104.5643	-0.1561	123.6660	-0.3181	138.4092	140.4582	0.0605	151.2241	152.8129	0.0990
Next Place: palatal	-18.4201	15.6665	-1.1758	-28.1608	24.2424	-1.6166	-38.7448	28.5824	-28.1069	32.3299	-0.6694	-7.9062	34.9324	-0.2063
Next Place: labio-dental	9.5997	37.8112	0.2539	57.3911	0.7262	45.6086	67.9893	0.6708	67.9893	77.3924	1.4753	178.2331	84.3049	2.0904
Next Place: dental	-97.1106	56.5697	-1.7167	-6.9094	86.2367	-0.6800	20.0528	102.4888	106.8338	116.3799	1.4753	178.2331	84.3049	2.0904
Next Place: labial	-68.8544	54.7290	-1.2764	-8.9238	83.3089	-0.4527	81.9841	96.7710	0.8280	108.3447	1.17440	1.6790	228.2366	3.0857
Next Manner: approximate	-68.0619	54.8855	-1.2469	-20.0508	83.3089	0.2401	83.3089	96.7710	0.8280	108.3447	1.17440	1.6790	228.2366	3.0857
Next Manner: labial	-108.8774	52.8815	-2.0706	-62.1184	80.2027	-0.7749	94.9712	-0.4256	104.1579	114.1029	1.4151	167.5820	107.8288	1.5592
Next Manner: labio-dental	-22.4245	43.2014	0.3155	-29.9971	66.1599	0.4535	77.9625	69.2924	0.9958	121.2946	188.8594	1.3850	192.5818	192.5818
Next Manner: dental	-68.4487	55.2513	-1.2389	-28.5333	84.3787	0.3382	72.2006	99.2756	0.2262	104.6520	117.9192	1.1330	123.2866	1.2825
Next Manner: stop	-82.6708	51.7399	-1.5383	-6.5811	82.2447	-0.8800	22.9663	97.2071	0.2542	104.6520	110.4156	0.9478	185.6614	120.0700
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)	0.0512	0.0534	0.9590	0.1387	0.0882	1.6276	0.1924	0.1022	1.8827	0.1345	0.1161	2.7082	0.3633	0.1246

Predictor	20		30		40		50		60		70		80		
	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	
Previous Pace: lateral	7.4637	26.0778	0.2567	26.6701	38.6960	0.7614	49.6208	44.4404	1.4290	104.3924	57.6703	1.8102	142.8840	65.3146	2.1876
Previous Pace: lateral	87.9983	28.6722	3.0697	19.5974	38.5800	3.5406	200.8804	48.7222	4.1214	221.2225	58.6641	4.4528	263.5313	3.9656	272.0801
Previous Pace: lateral	-4.9211	40.2189	-0.1601	-0.7589	65.6051	-0.0111	-0.7589	79.5321	51.9076	91.9758	0.5647	81.5985	103.4445	0.7889	87.3745
Previous Pace: lateral	1.1219	19.6091	0.0181	25.4254	82.8731	0.8064	54.4322	101.6648	0.5354	101.6648	0.6297	83.2751	151.9267	0.3473	6.6312
Previous Pace: lateral	5.8302	19.6091	0.2973	21.2143	26.2734	0.8074	44.9335	42.7921	1.3899	37.9244	1.8866	63.7062	42.7921	1.8866	100.4145
Previous Pace: lateral	-19.6732	36.6169	-0.5173	-9.8236	49.0178	-0.2004	-34.5611	59.8638	4.3408	69.5613	0.2626	-11.2030	88.9097	-0.1427	-27.2287
Previous Pace: lateral	33.3147	61.9013	0.3382	83.6653	83.6653	1.0880	128.3314	100.0281	1.2580	161.1823	1.3823	180.8928	134.6391	1.3435	152.6372
Previous Pace: lateral	26.2904	60.6625	0.4334	71.0909	81.2674	0.8138	118.3786	127.8070	0.9716	141.8616	1.484870	1.0931	149.8058	167.7445	0.8931
Previous Pace: lateral	12.3138	78.3390	0.5722	86.4531	100.7774	0.8313	124.6480	89.7297	80.3414	109.8520	110.4257	1.1454	138.9049	154.9852	0.6199
Previous Pace: lateral	-11.2121	62.4994	-0.1729	-56.4571	83.8385	0.5555	65.6263	103.1419	0.6366	84.6533	120.6110	0.7019	84.3369	116.0812	0.6199
Previous Pace: lateral	6.1904	57.4112	0.1832	32.3383	76.5266	0.6084	85.5766	96.5326	1.0453	120.6110	13.9415	-0.0601	-13.6644	154.9852	-0.3224
Previous Pace: lateral	-35.3112	21.6706	-0.1661	-40.1494	9.8644	1.1132	12.0067	12.0067	1.0453	-0.8373	13.9415	-0.0601	-13.6644	45.5861	-2.3991
Previous Pace: lateral	9.0272	21.2222	0.4266	19.5265	28.5299	0.6984	13.8889	34.8433	0.3969	61.7561	104.3924	0.1548	-136.4422	45.5861	-2.3991
Previous Pace: lateral	4.0649	7.9288	0.3111	5.1945	10.8283	0.4883	2.2933	12.5259	0.1847	-2.0157	15.0478	1.4631	-37.8856	44.7006	0.0087
Previous Pace: lateral	1.3349	11.8180	0.1310	1.9455	15.8988	-0.8234	-19.9260	19.4466	-1.0247	-2.2492	22.6161	-0.0387	161.0465	25.5508	0.6360
Previous Pace: lateral	-22.8040	20.0326	-1.1383	-48.9880	26.9252	-1.8312	-46.4116	32.5924	1.0798	-88.3162	37.8521	-2.3385	-101.6527	42.6264	-2.3847
Previous Pace: lateral	15.0719	12.1189	1.2442	22.2745	16.1700	1.3169	12.9051	26.5820	1.0798	15.2429	22.7223	0.6699	4.2621	25.5500	0.1660
Previous Pace: lateral	-4.5344	16.0881	-0.0326	4.1902	21.5366	0.1946	12.9051	26.5820	1.0798	15.2429	22.7223	0.6699	4.2621	25.5500	0.1660
Previous Pace: lateral	42.0144	34.6446	-1.2135	-46.1148	46.1844	-1.2666	48.8181	42.2884	79.8328	55.9929	1.5145	-90.3121	64.6888	-1.3961	-96.9499
Previous Pace: lateral	58.5982	49.6991	1.1836	53.9965	65.9010	0.8189	42.2884	79.8328	55.9929	1.5145	-90.3121	64.6888	-1.3961	-96.9499	
Previous Pace: lateral	-8.9170	17.7870	-0.5013	3.9972	23.7823	0.1428	9.5208	28.9337	0.3291	21.7181	33.5157	0.6480	35.4844	-4.4571	103.7264
Previous Pace: lateral	4.6665	7.7312	0.6036	6.9534	10.2329	0.6737	7.2344	12.5655	0.5757	-3.2085	14.5944	-0.2198	-12.0181	16.4350	-0.7235
Previous Pace: lateral	27.2488	14.9103	1.8356	58.5335	19.8944	2.8415	76.5452	24.1395	3.1710	96.7281	27.8695	3.4707	102.7119	31.3288	3.2792
Previous Pace: lateral	6.1423	13.7700	0.4461	13.3863	8.3454	0.7234	8.3454	22.7163	0.3674	-9.7747	26.5328	-0.3684	-11.7695	29.9595	-0.5028
Previous Pace: lateral	0.0690	0.0530	1.3268	0.0534	0.0705	0.7370	0.0812	0.0875	0.9279	0.0773	0.1017	0.8536	0.0237	0.1130	0.2098

Predictor	20		30		40		50		60		70		80								
	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr							
(Intercept)	567.6983	370.6707	1.5315	1008.7976	647.9966	1.6707	1490.7592	1000.7844	1.4856	2172.8202	1288.2304	1.6932	2406.6708	1416.2405	1.6694	3084.8123	1497.1144	2.0602	3639.8706	1472.8624	2.4713
Time: past	-364.2946	178.2714	-2.0177	-646.2711	313.2485	-1.8164	-824.6681	483.1458	-1.7070	-1152.5650	681.8931	-1.8614	-1298.5161	681.2574	-1.8012	-1740.8302	720.0754	-2.4716	-2080.8053	708.0970	-3.9186
Time: Cur: Strength	345.9746	309.2719	1.1441	660.4383	546.3034	1.2089	933.8631	848.8193	1.0874	1448.9383	1087.6411	1.3331	1628.3839	1204.8571	1.3318	2124.9344	1276.6276	1.6277	2733.0256	1380.0717	2.2021
Duration (log)	0.5169	0.0000	0.5373	1.5405	0.0489	7.0654	2.3242	0.2246	2.3482	2.8781	0.2652	0.9198	2.9331	0.3136	1.5364	3.2876	0.5201	3.6467	2.8588	0.8987	
Frequency (log)	-39.2116	64.6274	-1.2527	-148.9709	112.7600	-1.3175	-214.6455	174.3488	-1.3719	-327.9790	221.3711	-1.4652	-448.7938	246.3049	-1.4158	-600.2524	259.8150	-1.5406	-845.9730	258.8388	-1.7470
Previous Vowel: voiceless	-281.4403	115.9411	-2.4904	-387.7198	183.9940	-1.5644	-608.3238	285.7802	-1.4268	-859.7623	360.2567	-1.6113	-1141.3634	466.1646	-1.5952	-1711.2162	473.2487	-1.9794	-2620.0978	467.9857	-3.2010
Previous Place: labial	-281.4403	115.9411	-2.4904	-387.7198	183.9940	-1.5644	-608.3238	285.7802	-1.4268	-859.7623	360.2567	-1.6113	-1141.3634	466.1646	-1.5952	-1711.2162	473.2487	-1.9794	-2620.0978	467.9857	-3.2010
Previous Place: labio-dental	184.5778	182.6073	1.0501	306.1888	321.8069	1.1440	459.0501	499.0161	1.0584	842.4447	641.3623	1.3140	910.5204	709.0862	1.2839	1105.1128	745.6879	1.4864	1292.8470	720.8385	1.7955
Next Vowel: voiceless	65.25614	48.9971	1.3429	67.4486	80.5259	0.8384	18.1654	123.1219	0.1474	-4.8274	161.8842	-0.0288	-41.0046	180.5366	-0.2276	-11.6255	199.5815	0.0583	69.5398	202.9537	0.3417

Predictor	20		30		40		50		60		70		80											
	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr										
Next Piece: detail	-1.7209	39.7658	-0.2990	-36.4354	68.9282	0.3538	-1.0737	105.7839	0.2051	25.4770	138.5504	0.1839	3.0264	153.8354	0.0197	-15.3523	170.1570	0.0902	-34.8286	178.4678	0.1952			
Next Piece: label	-2.4088	43.8881	-0.0549	-72.2100	-0.6020	-19.3778	-0.6020	-14.5625	-0.1055	-7.8118	182.2124	0.0428	7.8118	182.2124	0.0428	-7.8118	182.2124	0.0428	-7.8118	182.2124	0.0428	-7.8118		
Next Piece: stop	-1.7038	35.4496	-0.3102	-14.8326	-5.9679	-0.2482	-5.9679	91.8439	-0.0532	91.8439	120.8126	0.1219	15.3274	134.6411	0.1138	14.7949	148.2665	0.0971	6.3917	152.7295	0.0418			
Next Piece: label-detail	0.1740	0.2635	0.6602	0.2683	0.4714	0.3500	0.4440	0.6028	0.9024	0.3024	0.8780	0.5722	0.4163	0.9034	0.4608	0.0077	0.9051	0.0085	0.3862	0.9119	0.6429			
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)																								
Frequency (log)	-1.8455	7.8889	-0.2502	3.0625	10.5854	0.2893	6.5332	15.1211	0.4979	9.2177	14.8106	0.6224	7.9594	15.6899	0.3073	4.6285	16.8822	0.2745	0.4519	18.160	0.6977	0.4758	17.823	0.0289
Previous Piece: detail	-5.1176	49.1642	-1.1834	-40.6937	-24.6088	-0.0767	-35.2108	78.3390	-0.4495	2.2266	89.2080	0.0231	36.2935	94.5383	0.3839	67.9387	101.0818	0.6723	92.7795	106.5081	0.8673			
Previous Piece: label	-78.2519	29.6055	-2.6432	-88.1553	43.0208	-2.6991	-84.3552	59.7256	-1.5703	-60.7362	61.9614	-0.1910	6.1242	70.5544	0.0864	22.6258	69.0739	0.0298	41.6030	81.3907	0.5112			
Previous Piece: stop	5.3969	33.1130	0.6390	-62.784	48.8574	0.4522	49.6117	-0.1842	-13.4077	28.4498	0.7060	-0.5488	-35.1645	-34.0179	-0.0964	-4.3845	36.4211	0.1294	-23.1041	-16.6563	82.7278	0.0672		
Previous Piece: label-detail	5.5955	15.6267	0.3555	-4.2151	22.8831	0.1755	-8.7945	28.7530	0.7431	33.1373	0.3528	-3.2808	34.0179	-0.0964	-4.3845	36.4211	0.1294	-23.1041	-16.6563	82.7278	0.0672			
Previous Piece: label	-4.6853	33.9766	-1.3132	-10.6414	60.6415	-0.4933	-9.7378	67.7090	0.8135	35.9701	-19.3159	-0.3263	-48.7468	88.8216	-0.4813	-75.5419	96.5416	0.1044	-33.6876	107.2862	0.3140	-47.8874	113.2264	0.4229
Previous Piece: stop	3.1515	41.0657	0.0124	-16.6414	60.6415	-0.4933	-9.7378	67.7090	0.8135	35.9701	-19.3159	-0.3263	-48.7468	88.8216	-0.4813	-75.5419	96.5416	0.1044	-33.6876	107.2862	0.3140	-47.8874	113.2264	0.4229
Previous Piece: label-detail	4.8528	46.9913	0.9835	55.0481	67.7090	0.8135	35.9701	-19.3159	-0.3263	-48.7468	88.8216	-0.4813	-75.5419	96.5416	0.1044	-33.6876	107.2862	0.3140	-47.8874	113.2264	0.4229			
Previous Piece: label	3.9776	16.0722	0.2481	-10.6414	60.6415	-0.4933	-9.7378	67.7090	0.8135	35.9701	-19.3159	-0.3263	-48.7468	88.8216	-0.4813	-75.5419	96.5416	0.1044	-33.6876	107.2862	0.3140	-47.8874	113.2264	0.4229
Previous Piece: stop	4.9150	25.4015	1.7288	35.8033	17.9860	60.2408	0.2986	14.3007	74.5122	20.0011	25.8741	83.517	0.3046	55.4183	88.6759	0.6250	96.1241	96.1065	1.0002	125.0000	101.3822	0.2285		
Previous Piece: label-detail	-4.3664	44.3782	-0.0984	-11.4948	64.6560	-0.1778	-14.1885	80.4280	-0.1764	3.4313	89.6170	0.0242	-13.6447	-38.6749	-0.2439	-38.6749	44.1432	0.2914	64.2676	101.1993	0.6351	34.7061	50.3933	0.6887
Previous Piece: label	21.4864	20.7048	1.0382	24.6627	29.9208	0.8241	24.8275	37.0167	19.5356	41.6041	0.4606	18.2326	25.7983	30.7712	0.5000	22.2463	33.3800	0.4669	24.9418	35.2373	0.7078			
Previous Piece: stop	8.4350	16.1714	0.5278	13.4539	23.8266	0.5895	19.2031	29.2331	0.5323	25.0205	32.9799	0.7599	28.7983	34.9833	0.3734	18.6390	37.8180	0.4629	3.8009	39.9039	0.2080			
Next Piece: detail	12.9144	14.2593	0.9083	20.2953	20.9990	0.9711	29.6867	25.8388	11.4489	22.2460	28.9850	0.7664	15.3842	30.7712	0.5000	22.2463	33.3800	0.4669	24.9418	35.2373	0.7078			
Next Piece: label	25.6023	24.8936	1.0321	34.9747	38.4346	0.9042	32.5358	45.1037	11.5381	42.8166	50.5084	0.8484	29.4743	35.5174	0.5308	31.3459	37.9222	0.5411	32.2139	41.6133	0.5317			
Next Piece: stop	37.2365	29.6837	0.9414	55.0939	58.1416	0.9076	109.9604	71.8802	1.5296	125.8181	80.0753	1.5713	136.5722	136.5722	1.0002	113.1588	91.9891	1.2201	112.8838	97.0803	1.628			
Next Piece: label-detail	15.4915	13.8880	1.1401	22.8831	17.0370	-0.6222	-13.9084	21.8257	-0.6172	-30.8253	24.4484	-1.012	-28.6610	26.0282	-1.012	-30.1160	28.3365	-1.0628	-31.9055	29.8647	1.4358			
Next Piece: label	0.9006	12.0793	0.0746	-8.5014	17.0707	0.1666	-2.415	47.9100	0.0504	-4.9397	53.6580	0.0111	-0.5128	56.9586	-0.0090	-21.1295	61.7183	0.3424	22.9459	63.1288	0.3522			
Next Piece: stop	-45.1776	38.3818	-1.7586	-6.4622	38.2486	-0.6686	2.415	47.9100	0.0504	-4.9397	53.6580	0.0111	-0.5128	56.9586	-0.0090	-21.1295	61.7183	0.3424	22.9459	63.1288	0.3522			
Next Piece: label-detail	15.6092	14.7183	1.0665	7.0792	9.4558	0.26336	30.3377	34.0405	29.6601	-0.8907	-34.3362	81.9875	1.5679	99.8803	88.712	1.1260	36.3453	35.9270	1.0729	43.7960	43.7960	0.7060		
Next Piece: label	34.0797	22.6136	1.4431	34.0797	21.3355	0.3315	9.4558	26.4336	0.3277	41.8460	47.6240	0.9786	30.7534	50.6392	0.3780	43.7960	43.7960	0.7060	55.1471	70.92	53.0643	53.9203	0.9103	
Next Piece: stop	59.3461	42.7485	1.3887	84.7988	42.3716	1.3194	118.3467	77.1109	1.5349	128.4235	83.7603	1.4627	128.8157	90.5165	1.3964	83.5354	98.4143	0.8673	71.337	103.8313	0.8682			
Next Piece: label-detail	44.7081	40.5852	1.0106	74.9738	59.2832	1.2615	120.5244	77.4757	1.6408	146.2722	87.7352	1.7952	157.2483	86.4759	1.6223	124.8287	124.8287	1.2823	124.8287	124.8287	1.314			
Next Piece: label	56.4104	40.4999	1.0292	80.1625	59.2832	1.2615	120.5244	77.4757	1.6408	146.2722	87.7352	1.7952	157.2483	86.4759	1.6223	124.8287	124.8287	1.2823	124.8287	124.8287	1.314			
Next Piece: stop	31.1360	34.8847	0.9917	43.0728	51.1547	0.8423	61.3325	63.3469	0.9960	79.1031	70.3755	1.1240	94.9362	74.2658	1.2783	90.2570	80.0777	0.6274	42.911	84.5319	0.5058			
Next Piece: label-detail	60.5349	39.8859	1.2525	91.0728	58.9588	1.5387	128.5392	71.8066	1.7844	99.1084	80.0002	1.7611	136.1327	84.6294	1.6086	99.1224	91.5242	1.0850	86.7019	96.5340	0.8981			
Next Piece: label	30.2261	36.4689	0.8288	49.8835	53.4396	0.9350	66.0060	11.844	99.1084	80.0002	1.7611	136.1327	84.6294	1.6086	99.1224	91.5242	1.0850	86.7019	96.5340	0.8981				
Next Piece: stop	4.0072	0.0385	-0.1863	-0.0255	0.5351	-0.4614	-0.067	0.0071	-0.9704	4.0163	0.0731	-0.7933	-0.0068	0.0773	-0.8599	-0.0459	0.0802	-0.5717	0.0293	0.0842	-0.3478			
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)																								
Predictor																								
Estimate	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value			
StdErr	StdErr	StdErr	StdErr	StdErr	StdErr	StdErr	StdErr	StdErr	StdErr	StdErr	StdErr	StdErr	StdErr	StdErr	StdErr	StdErr	StdErr	StdErr	StdErr	StdErr	StdErr			
Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value			

Predictor	20		30		40		50		60		70		80								
	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr							
Previous Manner: dipthong	66.1691	48.028	1.3784	101.2025	70.6493	1.4454	47.1077	92.4443	5.3614	115.7378	-0.0463	9.0670	138.6534	0.0654	42.1851	158.5335	0.2661	64.9853	176.0587	0.3691	
Previous Manner: flap	-21.3676	-40.038	-0.4957	-0.9313	63.9375	-0.0146	17.8781	83.7991	-9.6141	104.9522	-0.0916	-20.2607	125.5162	-0.2411	-49.9702	143.0400	-0.3488	-73.9922	159.3266	-0.4637	
Previous Manner: fricative	8.5732	26.8013	0.3188	12.0951	40.6239	0.2977	9.9418	53.7986	0.1792	31.6177	0.1860	34.0770	80.1401	0.3083	26.5659	97.8447	0.2992	33.7815	163.1201	0.3276	
Previous Manner: lax	-70.5730	-61.4929	-1.5206	-61.7941	-33.9963	-0.9156	33.9853	87.8519	-0.3868	110.1028	-0.8490	32.0559	130.6645	0.2530	107.7298	148.5850	0.7250	98.3427	164.2451	0.5988	
Previous Manner: nasal	10.5199	21.6134	0.4867	25.2280	23.7096	0.8584	32.8788	42.3419	0.7597	61.0108	0.2844	21.3308	63.1018	0.3860	29.8784	60.7594	0.4136	44.6788	80.7398	0.5584	
Next Manner: stop	-1.1796	16.8961	-0.0698	18.3482	23.4786	0.5316	24.5756	33.4319	0.7293	40.8166	0.1820	49.9745	50.0470	0.8786	56.5946	57.2362	0.9888	67.2577	63.7557	1.2118	
Next Manner: fricative	18.3481	15.0131	1.2155	20.6888	22.4778	0.8928	30.7068	29.6021	10.0373	40.2676	1.0860	36.6125	44.2219	0.8144	33.2471	50.5413	0.6578	44.2819	56.2173	0.7877	
Next Manner: vowel	7.6833	26.2096	0.2925	12.3420	30.2905	0.6125	23.9305	79.8862	0.2346	29.9440	100.0708	0.2992	14.3091	119.4290	0.1198	-19.3231	156.2944	-0.1418	-62.0675	151.0244	-0.4110
Next Manner: dipthong	-12.8722	14.2406	0.3113	3.5195	21.1102	0.1667	20.3095	27.6841	0.2408	27.7116	34.6738	0.2992	17.2917	41.5352	0.4418	-0.8430	47.1914	0.0179	41.9246	52.3756	-0.0770
Next Manner: dental	16.8101	12.7186	1.3217	12.4883	18.9991	0.6573	17.0720	58.8324	0.2920	38.3777	76.8713	0.5853	31.2132	67.4165	0.4630	13.0237	80.6653	0.1615	-4.9412	92.1799	0.0536
Next Manner: labial-dental	0.8866	27.6027	0.0321	6.9775	41.0734	0.1701	31.8499	33.8777	-0.8414	110.1028	-0.9859	33.3271	48.0966	114.7596	-0.0706	-3.9082	130.2932	0.0756	-26.4621	144.8438	-0.1827
Next Manner: lax	-5.7779	39.9904	-0.1445	17.0720	58.8324	0.2920	38.3777	76.8713	0.4992	31.2132	67.4165	0.4630	13.0237	80.6653	0.1615	-4.9412	92.1799	0.0756	-26.4621	144.8438	-0.1827
Next Manner: palatal	-13.7467	15.4653	-0.8889	-23.7183	33.1444	-1.0348	-3.9586	40.3129	-0.0002	-31.6106	63.7558	-0.3515	-51.1186	45.5370	-0.7704	-47.8841	50.0272	-0.9757	-55.9274	57.9514	-0.9633
Next Manner: palato-alveolar	-10.0383	24.8452	-0.4024	-11.5761	31.6460	-0.2094	-3.9586	40.3129	-0.0002	-31.6106	63.7558	-0.3515	-51.1186	45.5370	-0.7704	-47.8841	50.0272	-0.9757	-55.9274	57.9514	-0.9633
Next Manner: alveolar	11.1533	44.8472	0.0790	29.2053	63.9841	0.4547	54.7926	85.0367	0.6464	40.3759	106.5175	0.2792	41.2786	127.0386	0.3249	-47.5146	144.9358	0.3238	70.2927	160.7711	0.4372
Next Manner: retroflex	2.4121	42.1750	0.0572	33.1857	61.7428	0.5735	62.4689	80.0254	0.8405	62.4689	101.0057	0.6185	117.0704	120.5716	0.4711	28.1118	157.2516	0.2348	116.1135	152.0734	0.7054
Next Manner: approximate	23.4460	42.1860	-0.2218	11.0354	61.9824	0.1780	29.5451	81.0209	0.3464	18.4420	101.4981	0.1819	-28.5022	120.9479	-0.2009	-19.4102	137.2548	0.1448	-47.1308	152.7853	-0.2085
Next Manner: fricative	-25.3700	35.9466	-0.7065	-6.1918	51.9197	-0.1193	-13.0209	67.91294	-0.2229	-37.1723	84.4242	-0.4443	-7.2637	118.1054	-0.0263	4.5974	134.6452	0.0327	-4.0736	149.2704	-0.0088
Next Manner: nasal	-24.6018	41.2489	-0.1470	20.4479	60.5248	0.3377	46.6776	79.1294	0.5900	37.7408	99.1175	0.3804	80.204	100.7338	-0.6707	-38.5313	114.6452	0.0327	-4.0736	149.2704	-0.0088
Next Manner: stop	-24.6347	37.8311	-0.6512	0.1577	33.6059	0.0093	13.0065	72.0294	0.1813	-16.6446	90.2664	-0.1824	-40.0125	107.5549	-0.5580	-45.6715	122.5193	-0.3394	-76.0319	135.6276	-0.5605
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)	0.1121	0.0412	-2.7190	-0.1532	0.0000	-0.9368	-0.1948	0.0788	-2.4710	0.2321	0.0992	-2.3386	-0.2167	0.1123	-1.9257	-0.2283	0.1269	-1.7990	-0.2310	-0.2310	-1.6600

Frequency (log)	-4.8312	10.0877	-0.6796	1.2020	15.8624	0.0021	0.0021	22.9302	0.6430	20.7729	31.4191	0.6613	27.0195	38.9711	0.7005	29.6776	40.2920	0.6911	24.1160	44.9453	0.5370			
Previous Voltage	-43.7383	95.5669	-0.4579	61.4173	152.9677	0.4013	0.4013	220.8424	0.5181	213.4278	306.9633	0.6952	331.1343	382.7809	0.8651	306.8012	425.1789	0.7388	387.7177	444.2704	0.1328			
Previous Place: denial	26.5301	32.7976	0.5023	-30.9855	-35.4423	-0.4611	-0.4611	123.2170	-0.1460	-176.6822	117.1767	-0.3075	-29.1526	212.6275	-0.1941	-11.4640	226.2445	-0.0485	32.7658	246.6757	0.1328			
Previous Place: denial	7.7965	65.1585	0.1197	-10.0844	108.3181	0.0931	0.0931	6.4009	0.0434	-27.2385	178.5644	0.3375	-202.8211	272.1972	-0.7451	-246.1199	301.0543	0.8175	-318.6805	312.3671	-0.2002			
Previous Place: denial	-106.5390	83.9902	-1.2748	-29.5164	135.8582	-0.2171	-0.2171	14.7455	196.0020	-0.0752	196.0020	-0.0752	322.6785	338.0628	0.6098	322.6785	374.8166	0.8660	455.6470	390.3485	1.673			
Previous Manure: approximate	-117.2443	86.1605	-1.3508	-66.6628	141.0332	-0.2722	-0.2722	204.2377	-0.1633	42.8034	282.4431	0.1930	194.6176	330.4483	0.5555	286.6473	388.2861	0.7660	452.5730	403.8790	0.6759			
Previous Manure: approximate	-89.0643	53.0047	-1.6803	-80.0234	100.4377	-0.3000	-0.3000	128.3555	-0.7792	-21.9095	175.1087	-0.4095	23.9256	214.6653	0.1114	146.7970	237.5158	0.6185	166.2173	245.9130	0.6759			
Next Voltage: voltages	31.2770	17.5621	2.1236	28.8766	38.2274	0.8929	0.8929	42.6533	0.8902	12.9590	175.1087	0.2245	-29.2732	70.1447	-0.2748	-57.0591	77.7854	0.4735	-67.2625	80.7406	-0.8343			
Next Place: denial	-34.5138	38.8980	0.2442	75.0024	63.9863	1.1211	1.1211	96.3928	0.8929	96.8303	-0.8975	0.8975	132.2233	-0.2096	33.1971	-74.6406	155.6259	-0.4797	183.3208	-222.3735	185.8808	-1.5271		
Next Place: denial	22.4290	30.4179	0.3735	-22.7609	50.6564	0.0404	0.0404	74.3129	0.8929	82.0309	-0.3739	35.9134	101.0696	0.3354	17.0191	124.6764	116.2620	0.2037	149.2620	137.2480	0.2146	-34.2247	141.9297	0.2411
Next Place: denial	-25.0641	32.8851	-0.7627	-3.5764	55.8272	-0.4607	-0.4607	-30.6690	63.9861	90.5893	0.7062	63.8304	123.4853	0.5168	54.4321	132.9322	0.1675	146.0001	153.2622	0.9528	208.2943	158.2218	1.3165	
Next Place: label	27.4447	37.4128	0.2328	22.9131	45.8493	0.4541	0.4541	48.6851	0.7862	45.9192	-39.3177	120.4707	-0.2700	30.2117	164.0298	-0.2700	30.2117	164.0298	0.4837	94.8992	174.0439	0.5453		
Next Place: label	-7.8482	35.1493	-0.2213	-3.5336	59.8092	-0.5451	-0.5451	110.9585	1.1433	110.9585	0.7343	1.2222	115.4322	134.5704	0.2972	113.1288	154.0095	0.3746	127.5341	170.2904	0.2493	31.4837	176.1543	0.1787
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0590	70.6692	63.9286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	0.8286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286	62.3286	62.3286	0.8286
Next Place: label	38.8433	36.6779	1.0																					

	20	30	40	50	60	70	80															
Previous Piece: label	7.6894	35.7381	0.2132	5.0834	44.2211	0.1144	16.1881	48.9824	-0.3305	-16.0135	50.6365	-0.3162	-17.7434	50.9834	-0.3480	-42.1536	52.8531	-0.3796	-48.2292	53.0338	-0.9094	
Previous Piece: fax	-2.8980	42.7154	-0.0578	6.6268	52.8065	0.1255	16.9401	57.8139	0.2888	33.3735	95.4511	0.2950	14.8704	50.9721	0.2966	-8.3286	60.0820	-0.1419	-27.7024	62.2702	-0.3485	
Previous Piece: pallet	1.3612	34.2664	0.0397	-8.1157	42.4413	-0.9172	-4.8787	66.5764	-0.1050	-7.4832	48.0029	-0.2027	4.9398	48.2000	0.0325	-1.3573	48.9770	-0.2727	-24.8911	50.1941	-0.4959	
Previous Piece: pallet+vehicle	4.5455	50.2743	0.0904	4.2484	62.4884	0.9356	24.8872	66.7164	0.3534	7.4832	70.8387	0.1049	3.2016	70.9587	0.0555	2.3228	71.1082	0.0318	61.3477	73.7834	0.8315	
Previous Piece: tense	-0.8776	48.4971	-0.0181	2.5410	59.5961	0.0247	1.9179	65.6469	0.0749	1.0799	67.7086	0.0208	27.4264	67.7086	0.0451	9.3824	68.3132	0.1078	4.2386	70.7913	0.0402	
Previous Piece: tense	-0.9127	49.7959	-0.2191	0.2619	61.5921	0.0069	3.1008	67.4820	0.0474	22.8409	69.6296	0.3380	-4.0367	69.8680	-0.0577	2.1705	70.8801	0.0366	4.2386	70.0787	0.0880	
Previous Manner: flap	-3.8750	55.7751	-0.0695	22.0528	65.8754	0.3198	45.6869	55.6702	0.6041	81.2435	69.3391	0.1527	70.8804	78.2519	0.8068	77.7484	79.1613	0.9822	103.0723	81.7599	1.2610	
Previous Manner: flap	25.4969	22.7764	0.2501	44.7229	50.0418	-0.9467	34.8400	96.6602	0.5311	52.5294	101.9019	0.1042	82.1433	101.8145	0.8068	74.7833	101.0690	0.7256	44.2804	106.3365	0.4070	
Previous Manner: flap	-4.4671	23.6032	-0.1893	1.4368	29.1850	0.0092	5.9444	31.9587	0.1719	1.6239	32.8620	0.0994	1.2895	32.9358	0.0392	15.3334	33.2061	0.4678	32.5289	34.4116	0.2275	
Previous Manner: flap	-1.2181	8.8141	-0.1382	2.8688	10.9064	0.2530	3.4344	11.9578	0.7600	59.5124	52.5294	0.4117	7.2418	44.2957	52.6415	0.8415	52.4794	12.4779	10.0395	15.6564	55.0533	0.2275
Next Piece: detail	8.8811	13.6664	0.6484	1.8107	16.9398	0.7685	10.4324	18.5508	0.8883	15.5881	19.0796	0.8170	1.7908	19.1034	0.0937	3.0256	19.2770	0.1569	7.5332	19.9102	0.5693	
Next Piece: detail	17.9400	29.6943	0.6642	22.4609	36.2229	0.6106	26.6268	40.1905	0.6625	33.6427	41.2921	0.8123	38.2427	41.3872	0.9240	41.8785	41.3872	0.9240	41.8785	41.3872	0.9240	
Next Piece: detail	12.1849	10.8903	1.1506	15.2467	13.8882	1.1203	17.8887	14.3328	1.2118	23.6403	14.7238	1.6981	17.8887	14.3328	1.1973	20.3836	14.8473	1.3661	19.8973	13.5661	15.3617	1.3703
Next Piece: detail	-5.9482	7.8670	-0.3244	1.6083	9.7184	0.4453	9.4454	10.6386	0.8020	16.8891	10.9667	1.6392	21.9713	10.9286	0.2964	35.8277	11.0837	2.3203	29.8808	11.4379	2.5882	
Next Piece: label+detail	2.7024	15.8136	0.1958	7.8059	17.8624	0.4101	9.2946	18.3922	0.5236	18.9252	20.2646	0.2646	19.2279	19.2279	0.8784	-5.7071	19.2567	-0.2964	19.2786	19.2413	1.0972	
Next Piece: label+detail	11.6957	29.2923	0.9279	15.5857	35.9459	0.8752	10.2367	39.7818	0.2646	12.8151	40.8723	0.2844	11.6319	40.7724	0.2840	7.8465	41.5280	0.1849	41.5280	42.7739	0.0552	
Next Piece: label	1.7225	9.9308	0.1735	8.4897	12.2810	0.6913	14.4707	13.4507	1.0976	16.7142	16.5271	1.6372	16.7142	16.5271	32.8878	13.8621	2.1537	32.8878	16.0159	14.4487	2.3899	
Next Piece: pallet+vehicle	36.0103	20.2118	1.7816	49.9546	24.7426	2.0002	14.6047	27.3349	0.1852	4.7896	43.4125	0.1103	1.6631	43.4546	0.0383	7.8801	43.7693	0.1794	20.6370	45.3105	0.4534	
Next Piece: tense	10.8911	31.2460	0.2868	13.8154	37.6828	0.3576	7.8288	42.2620	0.1852	4.7896	43.4125	0.1103	1.6631	43.4546	0.0383	7.8801	43.7693	0.1794	20.6370	45.3105	0.4534	
Next Piece: tense	11.6053	29.9942	0.2869	7.8401	37.6828	0.2314	-2.4568	40.2820	0.7453	29.2719	41.7108	-0.2210	-14.9139	41.8101	-0.3587	-20.2310	42.1773	-0.4797	-30.0853	43.6602	-0.6891	
Next Manner: flap	23.0650	33.5500	0.6875	7.8401	41.5074	0.8361	33.9797	45.4598	0.7453	29.2719	41.7108	-0.2210	-14.9139	41.8101	-0.3587	-20.2310	42.1773	-0.4797	-30.0853	43.6602	-0.6891	
Next Manner: flap	11.2116	28.7628	0.0390	-6.1084	35.7076	-0.1717	-9.2387	38.9318	-0.2099	-12.0884	40.0089	-0.3021	-0.4170	40.1138	-0.2034	-4.3364	40.4874	0.1071	3.3816	48.9523	-0.0691	
Next Manner: flap	25.4481	30.8533	0.8248	24.8125	38.1496	0.6504	18.2033	41.7497	0.2599	14.6451	42.9122	0.3412	12.1332	41.8234	0.2825	4.2020	42.4186	0.0968	-13.2609	44.9307	-0.2947	
Next Manner: stop	14.2719	30.0106	0.4752	12.3768	37.1128	0.3333	11.7823	40.6388	0.2899	7.1557	41.7663	0.1713	-0.4854	41.8718	-0.0116	-7.6231	42.2457	0.1184	-18.5001	43.7284	-0.4219	
Duration (log X Frequency) (log)	0.0335	0.0221	1.3160	0.0171	0.0273	0.6253	0.0086	0.0300	0.2868	0.0077	0.0308	-0.0599	-0.0041	0.0308	0.0308	-0.1329	0.0064	0.0312	0.1738	0.0317	0.4162	

Predictor	20		30		40		50		60		70		80											
	Estimate	StdError	Estimate	StdError	Estimate	StdError	Estimate	StdError	Estimate	StdError	Estimate	StdError	Estimate	StdError										
NDL1_Cut_Strength	11.9345	113.9690	0.1047	-39.3574	121.0188	-0.2322	235.3389	147.2546	0.1734	257.7940	164.8875	0.1564	36.3323	176.7845	0.2055	-42.5388	177.2866	-0.2399	24.9952	174.7249	0.1431			
Duration (log)	0.7000	0.4252	1.8461	0.1576	0.2931	0.2931	0.7232	-0.2083	-0.4091	-0.4091	0.8140	0.8187	-0.6084	-0.8811	0.8140	-0.7131	0.7602	-0.6013	0.7602	-0.3176	0.6106	-0.5200		
Frequency (log)	4.7693	59.6828	0.0799	8.2632	62.5157	-1.2422	-24.4033	-70.9604	-0.3130	-80.1863	87.8468	0.7110	-87.4948	93.1447	-0.0933	-67.7119	25.6590	-1.6246	-51.5331	27.2404	-1.8918	-40.2413	27.4395	-1.7975
Previous Voltage: voltages	16.5493	18.8358	0.6574	3.9672	18.8358	0.2104	-138.9900	228.5162	-0.4770	-77.6669	257.1665	-1.2890	71.4535	275.8661	0.2590	25.5510	273.9497	0.0053	53.5375	269.5289	0.9078			
Previous Pace: flipping	-73.2475	180.3025	-0.0005	-1.5339	186.6714	-0.8245	-110.9790	133.8161	-0.4770	-77.6669	257.1665	-1.2890	71.4535	275.8661	0.2590	25.5510	273.9497	0.0053	53.5375	269.5289	0.9078			
Previous Pace: lateral	-122.0371	99.8456	-1.2223	-1.6011819	97.5894	-1.64149	-1.80119	123.8020	-0.4770	-77.6669	257.1665	-1.2890	71.4535	275.8661	0.2590	25.5510	273.9497	0.0053	53.5375	269.5289	0.9078			
Previous Pace: lateral-dental	-63.3385	45.2814	-1.3988	-3.1667	46.9622	-0.6849	41.8384	58.5875	0.1949	56.1929	65.9274	0.8353	90.7044	70.1932	1.2922	55.0109	66.1861	0.2851	20.4009	67.2927	0.3036			
Previous Pace: palatal	-53.8949	176.2282	-0.4979	-11.6660	182.0946	-0.6184	41.8384	223.8352	-0.2765	47.8177	251.9348	0.1898	127.8192	76.3398	0.1932	1.2922	55.0109	66.1861	0.2851	20.4009	67.2927	0.3036		
Previous Pace: rhotic	-43.1719	181.8717	-0.2404	-7.2227	175.2500	0.1027	28.4711	92.5496	0.3075	21.4470	104.8214	0.2046	22.8924	112.5995	0.2037	29.4484	110.7351	0.2658	20.9197	108.8794	0.1921			
Previous Pace: fricative	11.6678	100.5664	0.1262	-48.8239	101.4017	-0.4461	328.8199	124.9064	-0.2106	-19.6764	141.3901	-0.1392	-17.0870	151.7062	0.1266	-46.9754	149.4725	0.3143	-25.1638	147.1520	-0.1710			
Previous Manner: nasal	-33.0266	257.6295	-0.1292	-124.4080	259.1679	-0.6699	231.7288	328.3397	-0.0706	130.2746	349.0072	0.3238	218.5044	339.6759	0.5322	122.7342	394.2566	0.3113	188.5706	387.8668	0.4862			
Previous Manner: stop	22.9491	23.9539	0.9581	20.5018	22.9490	0.7290	18.2214	31.3075	0.8988	33.2193	34.7816	0.8997	26.6453	37.5269	0.7100	28.9670	39.4602	0.7253	32.4333	40.3988	0.8028			
Next Voltage: voltages	-2.5400	11.0335	-0.2246	-3.8320	12.5481	-0.3960	10.6470	16.6152	-1.1938	13.6527	18.6527	0.1804	2.2870	17.5106	0.1306	3.3279	18.5999	0.2053	6.4043	18.3406	0.3417			
Next Pace: dental	56.6108	56.7218	0.9299	126.5345	60.6224	1.8338	144.2031	101.6720	1.2922	2.7075	40.5819	0.0544	-2.7131	44.9718	0.0605	20.4469	46.3255	0.4248	38.6938	51.0711	0.2529	67.4691	51.2408	13.155
Next Pace: alveolar	-4.8468	30.6402	-0.1386	-0.9729	35.6888	-0.6224	2.2075	40.5819	0.0544	-2.7131	44.9718	0.0605	20.4469	46.3255	0.4248	38.6938	51.0711	0.2529	67.4691	51.2408	13.155			
Next Pace: alveolar-dental	-3.8454	11.2147	-0.3404	-4.8327	13.2884	-0.5356	4.8327	14.9814	0.1862	13.1100	16.6150	0.7890	19.2539	17.8917	0.0750	29.6222	19.6049	1.5387	42.6567	19.1621	2.2851			
Next Pace: labial	-5.4740	15.2969	-0.4177	-7.6664	15.5831	-0.9220	0.8419	17.6751	0.0476	17.2400	18.2755	0.4282	14.2738	21.0954	0.0766	16.8238	22.4042	0.7299	18.5378	22.5925	0.8161			
Next Pace: labial-dental	7.0085	40.1564	0.1745	8.8891	46.6489	0.1798	10.2506	52.5485	0.1951	12.2400	58.2755	0.2100	16.8321	62.8425	0.2878	21.6514	66.8489	0.3256	43.9226	41.1099	1.0084			
Next Pace: palatal	16.2561	22.1410	-0.2368	-9.6657	28.6002	0.5355	13.4469	39.3199	0.4085	40.7651	26.9745	0.3080	34.4815	32.6281	0.1871	32.6281	37.0150	0.8815	45.0964	38.9928	1.1865			
Next Manner: flap	21.3318	23.4697	0.9089	19.5355	27.1823	0.8811	26.6763	31.1708	0.8374	49.0321	54.3170	-0.1227	10.8311	35.8357	0.1859	22.6965	40.8038	0.3407	36.4482	62.0293	1.5880			
Next Manner: fricative	13.8929	36.7250	0.5644	12.8237	43.0472	0.2979	8.9116	49.6920	0.5183	-23.5629	43.1397	-0.5856	-23.1496	46.4280	-0.4997	-15.3001	49.1098	-0.3315	8.7568	49.3369	0.1775			
Next Manner: nasal	30.4386	29.3831	1.0339	10.6536	34.1547	0.3131	20.1922	38.9609	0.4183	32.7400	0.7898	32.7400	0.7898	36.2418	0.4966	21.5489	36.9314	0.5355	25.5983	41.0680	0.6233			
Next Manner: stop	24.1482	24.6601	0.9792	27.8602	28.6134	0.9737	25.8468	32.7400	0.7898	32.7400	0.7898	32.7400	0.7898	36.2418	0.4966	21.5489	36.9314	0.5355	25.5983	41.0680	0.6233			
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)	0.0041	0.0659	0.0615	0.1402	0.0058	1.6759	0.2134	0.1149	1.8574	0.2471	0.1268	1.9494	0.2382	0.1264	1.8848	0.2000	0.1184	1.8848	0.2000	0.1184	1.6901	0.0958		

Table A.15: Coefficients for the F1 and F2 global (all vowels pooled) LMER models of formant deviance from vowel offset.

Predictor	F1			F2		
	Estimate	std.Error	t.value	Estimate	std.Error	t.value
(Intercept)	66.3801	25.7837	2.5745	-323.3378	53.9555	-5.9927
Tense: past	8.9709	2.3693	3.7863	21.9640	5.6273	3.9031
Percent: 20	43.2560	9.5612	4.5241	-34.0596	22.9678	-1.4829
Percent: 30	7.5149	9.5612	0.7860	15.8201	22.9678	0.6888
Percent: 40	-19.7632	9.5612	-2.0670	32.5551	22.9678	1.4174
Percent: 50	-33.6481	9.5612	-3.5192	24.1125	22.9678	1.0498
Percent: 60	-31.8003	9.5612	-3.3260	6.5882	22.9678	0.2868
Percent: 70	-19.2364	9.5612	-2.0119	-9.3547	22.9678	-0.4073
NDL Cue Strength	3.1865	5.4124	0.5887	42.9038	12.8821	3.3305
Vowel: a	4.6388	2.3306	1.9904	-23.5051	5.5363	-4.2456
Vowel: æ	0.8579	3.6543	0.2348	75.9621	8.5085	8.9278
Vowel: ɔ	-10.4355	3.1416	-3.3217	-10.4197	7.3663	-1.4145
Vowel: ε	-10.5689	1.9504	-5.4189	40.9406	4.6122	8.8766
Vowel: ɪ	-16.2781	1.9030	-8.5541	67.5045	4.4982	15.0069
Vowel: i	-36.2872	2.0572	-17.6391	74.4523	4.8727	15.2795
Vowel: o	4.0685	1.6536	2.4604	21.9665	3.9298	5.5897
Vowel: ʊ	-21.6768	3.5339	-6.1340	16.2345	8.3539	1.9433
Vowel: u	-24.5765	2.4346	-10.0947	91.4753	5.7577	15.8875
Duration (log)	-10.8249	5.0196	-2.1565	61.3587	10.0282	6.1186
Frequency (log)	-89.6837	11.1034	-8.0771	-16.2488	23.3614	-0.6955
Previous Voicing: voiceless	7.1656	2.4110	2.9720	-63.7964	5.7003	-11.1918
Previous Place: dental	-2.2642	8.9349	-0.2534	9.0964	20.9684	0.4338
Previous Place: diphthong	9.4173	10.9339	0.8613	-45.3689	25.6995	-1.7654
Previous Place: glottal	0.2229	4.2227	0.0528	-6.0658	9.6496	-0.6286
Previous Place: labial	0.4681	2.4252	0.1930	-21.3936	5.6509	-3.7858
Previous Place: labio-dental	-1.3620	4.1816	-0.3257	-25.1245	9.7442	-2.5784
Previous Place: lax	-14.9449	10.9752	-1.3617	23.8618	25.7794	0.9256
Previous Place: palatal	14.1047	2.8051	5.0282	25.3416	6.5985	3.8405
Previous Place: palato-alveolar	-26.1420	4.7487	-5.5050	11.6917	10.9906	1.0638
Previous Place: tense	-4.2643	9.0928	-0.4690	18.6937	21.1135	0.8854
Previous Manner: approximate	8.6944	7.7342	1.1241	19.9713	17.7579	1.1246
Previous Manner: diphthong	-31.9397	10.9266	-2.9231	51.1131	26.0177	1.9646
Previous Manner: flap	46.3441	13.5000	3.4329	112.0965	31.5445	3.5536
Previous Manner: fricative	12.4986	6.9529	1.7976	62.5417	15.8534	3.9450
Previous Manner: lax	21.9349	8.5791	2.5568	8.9289	20.5230	0.4351
Previous Manner: nasal	15.8642	7.6300	2.0792	65.3351	17.5159	3.7301
Previous Manner: stop	-5.4552	7.5791	-0.7198	69.1918	17.3753	3.9822
Next Voicing: voiceless	-4.6593	1.4323	-3.2530	-4.7926	3.4089	-1.4059
Next Place: dental	-27.2848	2.9286	-9.3167	-10.0329	6.9638	-1.4407
Next Place: diphthong	5.8042	8.6878	0.6681	56.4078	20.7686	2.7160
Next Place: glottal	-6.8019	1.5732	-4.3236	7.8620	3.7352	2.1048
Next Place: labial	18.9502	1.6204	11.6948	133.9861	3.8432	34.8634
Next Place: labio-dental	-28.1782	3.1639	-8.9062	70.8835	7.5194	9.4268
Next Place: lax	103.2242	17.7883	5.8029	224.3376	42.5506	5.2723
Next Place: palatal	30.7080	1.9571	15.6908	35.8240	4.5182	7.9288
Next Place: palato-alveolar	41.7064	5.8408	7.1405	15.2668	13.8944	1.0988
Next Place: tense	15.4496	9.0826	1.7010	74.1030	21.6758	3.4187
Next Manner: approximate	-3.2728	8.5785	-0.3815	98.4722	20.5167	4.7996
Next Manner: flap	6.4928	8.5840	0.7564	20.1476	20.5195	0.9819
Next Manner: fricative	35.6179	8.3128	4.2847	13.3819	19.8735	0.6734
Next Manner: lax	-103.4286	15.6543	-6.6070	-196.4742	37.4548	-5.2456
Next Manner: nasal	13.3191	8.6655	1.5370	39.6846	20.7117	1.9160
Next Manner: stop	15.7541	8.4403	1.8665	-1.8307	20.1736	-0.0907
Tense: past x Percent: 20	-11.2110	2.7873	-4.0222	-72.0284	6.6956	-10.7576
Tense: past x Percent: 30	-11.8572	2.7873	-4.2540	-67.8654	6.6956	-10.1358
Tense: past x Percent: 40	-8.6475	2.7873	-3.1025	-56.6778	6.6956	-8.4649
Tense: past x Percent: 50	-3.5021	2.7873	-1.2565	-42.0690	6.6956	-6.2831
Tense: past x Percent: 60	-0.1844	2.7873	-0.0662	-28.8128	6.6956	-4.3032
Tense: past x Percent: 70	1.6025	2.7873	0.5749	-15.6407	6.6956	-2.3360
Percent: 20 x NDL Cue Strength	-7.3538	5.8511	-1.2568	14.0322	14.0555	0.9983
Percent: 30 x NDL Cue Strength	-11.7397	5.8511	-2.0064	11.2217	14.0555	0.7984
Percent: 40 x NDL Cue Strength	-9.4204	5.8511	-1.6100	7.5815	14.0555	0.5394
Percent: 50 x NDL Cue Strength	-5.1803	5.8511	-0.8853	6.7728	14.0555	0.4819
Percent: 60 x NDL Cue Strength	-1.5174	5.8511	-0.2593	7.8729	14.0555	0.5601
Percent: 70 x NDL Cue Strength	0.6944	5.8511	0.1187	6.1474	14.0555	0.4374
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)	20.1893	2.3383	8.6341	-1.0055	5.1297	-0.1960
Percent: 20 x Duration (log)	2.0239	2.1749	0.9306	61.8992	5.2246	11.8478
Percent: 30 x Duration (log)	9.0893	2.1749	4.1792	42.1071	5.2246	8.0595
Percent: 40 x Duration (log)	13.8384	2.1749	6.3627	29.4238	5.2246	5.6318
Percent: 50 x Duration (log)	15.1681	2.1749	6.9741	21.7016	5.2246	4.1538
Percent: 60 x Duration (log)	12.7588	2.1749	5.8663	16.6359	5.2246	3.1842
Percent: 70 x Duration (log)	7.4390	2.1749	3.4204	11.5016	5.2246	2.2015

Table A.16: Coefficients for the F1 and F2 by vowel LMER models of formant deviance from vowel offset.

	20		30		40		50		60		70		80									
Predictor	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr								
(Intercept)	67.215	51.7188	1.2999	76.7096	39.7684	1.5106	57.5484	47.7414	1.2044	49.1380	44.7851	1.0972	61.9497	42.4809	1.4580	47.2769	37.7469	1.2525	29.5392	28.1389	1.0498	
Intercept	6.4565	20.2649	-0.3092	1.2829	19.6538	0.0654	3.1680	18.3102	0.1750	4.0025	17.1117	0.2339	5.3333	16.3724	0.3328	7.0302	14.4060	0.4880	44.3398	10.9501	0.3835	
NDR Cus Strength	68.6840	82.4041	0.8315	66.0775	6.0222	-0.1039	0.2080	-0.3389	0.0389	0.2080	-0.3389	0.0389	0.2080	-0.3389	0.0389	0.2080	-0.3389	0.0389	0.2080	-0.3389	0.0389	0.2080
Duration (log)	0.0222	0.2264	0.0984	-0.1115	0.1298	-0.5166	-0.0809	-0.1039	0.0389	0.2080	-0.3389	0.0389	0.2080	-0.3389	0.0389	0.2080	-0.3389	0.0389	0.2080	-0.3389	0.0389	0.2080
Frequency (log)	-15.0994	8.4479	-1.7973	-18.4407	8.2390	-2.2417	-16.9494	7.7095	-1.3164	-13.1640	7.2376	-1.8165	-13.2896	6.4847	-1.3092	8.1925	6.8850	1.3463	-2.4839	4.5504	0.5543	
Previous Vowels	39.0529	28.2722	1.3825	24.0280	27.0506	0.6666	33.0161	25.8425	1.1124	38.0585	24.4429	1.4534	29.7017	22.9799	1.3026	16.8840	20.4276	0.8251	0.6499	15.3774	0.5410	
Previous Place of articulation	-39.6615	31.1340	-1.2259	-21.8190	30.9992	-0.2488	13.1616	19.9176	0.4524	30.1592	21.5653	1.0998	24.9175	24.2232	0.9499	6.7034	23.3706	0.2868	2.9397	17.2486	0.1272	
Previous Place of articulation	-3.0619	11.0062	-0.1800	3.4480	16.3644	0.3329	-3.4259	11.7494	-1.1500	-10.1738	16.9063	-0.9751	-16.8359	28.7187	-0.5740	-0.7707	25.0521	-0.0708	14.6477	18.8459	0.0724	
Previous Place of articulation	-45.5341	19.7921	-2.3066	-31.1194	19.2869	-1.6134	-20.5711	18.0449	-1.1400	-10.1738	16.9063	-0.9751	-16.8359	28.7187	-0.5740	-0.7707	25.0521	-0.0708	14.6477	18.8459	0.0724	
Previous Place of articulation	-8.9524	25.1991	-0.3305	-3.2069	24.0001	0.1769	-3.0431	31.3016	0.8385	14.6746	29.2529	0.5017	9.4194	38.5179	-0.2476	0.3884	33.9499	0.0115	9.8853	25.4066	0.2891	
Previous Place of articulation	-45.1843	42.8133	-1.0584	-16.9049	41.9138	-0.2556	-10.1300	39.2403	-0.4809	-18.6759	21.5623	-0.4606	-9.4870	20.4957	-0.4607	-5.0722	18.2465	-0.2747	6.9759	23.2402	0.3039	
Previous Place of articulation	-66.9907	29.9484	-2.2275	-8.8798	29.2107	-1.5653	-5.6274	27.4428	0.1018	10.1323	16.7025	0.6067	9.5406	15.8406	0.6019	11.5633	14.0292	0.8204	17.1123	10.5928	0.6714	
Previous Place of articulation	3.7177	9.2664	0.4072	-0.3138	9.1328	-0.0363	-2.9498	8.5904	-0.2088	-5.4560	8.0301	-0.6794	-6.3319	7.6048	0.8326	-2.8538	6.7519	-0.4252	3.1869	5.0666	0.6290	
Previous Place of articulation	8.4364	14.3406	-0.5883	-13.1584	14.1769	-0.9282	-12.2532	13.9108	-0.1404	-17.6849	12.6109	-1.4201	-18.3192	11.7999	-1.5252	-10.8895	10.4489	-1.0402	-1.9845	7.8415	-0.2531	
Previous Place of articulation	137.2048	41.9822	3.2682	121.8273	41.6445	2.9381	114.5612	39.1036	2.9297	56.5078	2.4591	55.6198	34.6584	1.6048	31.9728	30.7856	1.0386	8.1155	10.339	11.2443	6.0813	
Previous Place of articulation	8.7333	11.0877	0.7877	7.2652	10.6666	0.6235	5.7791	10.3168	0.5990	3.2807	9.6507	0.3399	2.8638	9.1434	0.3132	8.5969	7.2613	0.3154	-2.8985	5.4082	0.5359	
Previous Place of articulation	-13.4569	9.9156	-1.3574	-11.7487	9.8117	-1.9744	-11.6778	9.2633	-1.2606	-6.0707	8.6573	-0.6504	-2.3234	8.1868	-0.2838	-2.9033	7.2613	0.3154	-2.8985	5.4082	0.5359	
Previous Place of articulation	3.1122	20.8520	-0.4931	-9.9460	20.6159	-0.4824	-9.6101	18.6653	-0.4907	-6.0707	18.5169	-0.3260	-2.5613	17.5441	-0.7160	-8.3085	15.6201	-0.5447	0.2079	11.5353	0.0180	
Previous Place of articulation	145.3987	51.3954	2.8290	143.6949	50.9932	2.8234	138.6653	48.8079	2.8856	114.9885	44.8952	2.5613	68.4196	42.4002	1.6166	29.7237	37.8096	0.7861	-3.5862	28.2702	-0.1258	
Previous Place of articulation	-0.3066	11.3897	-0.0289	8.7424	11.1663	0.7830	10.6540	10.4775	1.0126	15.5169	9.8082	1.5820	13.1503	9.2815	1.4168	6.3109	8.2373	0.7661	-3.5862	6.1500	0.1929	
Previous Place of articulation	18.8611	28.4621	0.6627	8.7424	28.3767	2.4600	98.5800	39.2200	2.5133	77.7105	34.6092	2.1227	52.6695	24.7335	-1.0029	-19.7638	21.0889	-0.9722	-1.9147	15.8067	-1.2105	
Previous Place of articulation	116.1487	42.0438	2.7626	102.2458	40.1741	0.9872	33.7242	37.8928	0.8781	9.1538	35.2808	0.6389	-16.0266	33.4434	-0.0592	-12.6861	29.6889	-0.4272	-17.6664	22.3279	-1.0366	
Previous Place of articulation	40.0406	46.4278	0.9904	35.4690	38.4525	1.0591	38.6791	36.3266	1.0667	22.4424	32.2346	0.9659	-1.8603	33.4434	-0.0592	-12.6861	29.6889	-0.4272	-17.6664	22.3279	-1.0366	
Previous Place of articulation	-43.6326	38.5056	-1.1610	-40.7260	38.4525	1.0591	38.6791	36.3266	1.0667	22.4424	32.2346	0.9659	-1.8603	33.4434	-0.0592	-12.6861	29.6889	-0.4272	-17.6664	22.3279	-1.0366	
Previous Place of articulation	-41.6398	33.1186	-2.5252	-91.4094	32.9064	-2.7779	-91.0009	30.2471	-1.0097	-21.9204	-86.2935	-29.0828	-2.9672	-64.0923	-2.7423	-2.2271	-35.5333	-24.4191	-1.4851	-17.9292	21.3921	
Previous Place of articulation	51.0658	41.0215	1.2449	46.8020	40.4442	1.1544	41.8323	38.2471	1.0097	21.8039	35.7052	0.6197	-2.9541	33.8886	-0.0872	-11.8202	30.0949	-0.3928	-10.2785	22.5441	-0.4859	
Previous Place of articulation	46.6044	39.7150	1.1735	39.2529	35.2493	1.0546	42.0792	37.0703	1.1322	22.8115	34.8022	0.6599	-2.5579	32.8194	-0.0729	-13.9410	29.1526	-0.4782	-20.3195	21.8892	-0.9304	
Previous Place of articulation	0.0019	0.0381	0.0005	0.0003	0.0371	0.0347	0.0287	0.0351	0.0389	0.0312	0.0335	0.0342	0.0236	0.0315	0.0341	0.0315	0.0284	0.0264	0.0167	0.0207	0.0020	

Next Place: wheel	48.5360	35.8389	1.3640	97.8536	34.5267	140.1695	33.7364	41.548	150.3183	33.1749	4.5311	142.167	31.8446	4.4643	116.8782	28.6330	4.0819	75.7604	22.8570	3.3148
Next Place: wheel-dread	72.9095	72.4795	1.0059	39.5560	70.2230	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632
Next Place: tax	667.4166	184.8106	3.6114	617.8534	179.8489	3.4354	570.9476	176.3722	3.2312	54.7445	68.9819	173.3830	2.5368	303.1262	37.8427	0.8178	-8.3836	36.3223	-0.2188	-26.9075
Next Place: radial	94.3653	41.2642	2.8688	77.7259	39.6632	1.9595	68.8767	38.5406	1.7347	30.9468	67.4276	0.8085	-1.0045	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	
Next Place: radial-oval	258.0967	102.1735	2.5261	174.6765	99.6196	1.7433	100.9472	98.6518	1.0295	-8.1691	96.6376	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	
Next Place: radial-oval	403.1223	151.8865	2.6594	241.6175	147.2147	2.2355	288.7480	144.6469	1.9987	1.6264	26.1654	142.0376	1.2195	130.8791	135.9513	0.7641	-81.8699	137.5712	0.6726	-25.1447
Next Maneuver: approximate	585.9659	146.6328	3.9924	452.0765	142.9496	3.1478	348.9079	138.6807	2.6084	30.1695	136.3499	1.3177	172.2022	111.4316	1.1309	90.4878	-16.1711	130.5284	1.0533	131.4026
Next Maneuver: tax	320.0067	140.5391	2.5259	304.0571	116.5426	2.2266	228.7416	113.6688	2.1479	-17.2022	111.3811	1.1309	90.4878	-16.1711	130.5284	1.0533	131.4026	1.0533	131.4026	1.0533
Next Maneuver: radial	338.7871	118.6318	-2.2409	341.4229	115.7305	-2.9022	-364.9032	113.4093	-3.2189	-12.7027	111.3811	1.1309	90.4878	-16.1711	130.5284	1.0533	131.4026	-2.9188	-1.480065	95.8353
Next Maneuver: wheel	371.1479	147.9157	2.5221	242.6489	143.7224	1.6652	143.7229	140.8666	0.9662	-12.1302	118.4354	-0.0836	-70.4432	132.5098	-0.5319	-51.4289	118.5219	-0.4319	-58.4248	94.8865
Next Maneuver: wheel-dread	360.9791	143.2013	2.5208	261.0548	138.9384	1.8783	101.7342	138.2053	1.4254	74.1546	113.9269	0.5317	44.319	128.2105	1.0346	12.0051	114.2169	0.1054	-16.9340	91.4051
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)	0.1109	0.1268	0.8347	0.1897	0.1215	1.4870	0.2106	0.1269	1.7420	0.2486	0.1215	0.2573	0.1180	2.1807	0.2277	0.1078	2.1226	0.2069	0.0872	2.3729
11																				
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Next Place: wheel	48.5360	35.8389	1.3640	97.8536	34.5267	140.1695	33.7364	41.548	150.3183	33.1749	4.5311	142.167	31.8446	4.4643	116.8782	28.6330	4.0819	75.7604	22.8570	3.3148
Next Place: wheel-dread	72.9095	72.4795	1.0059	39.5560	70.2230	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632
Next Place: tax	667.4166	184.8106	3.6114	617.8534	179.8489	3.4354	570.9476	176.3722	3.2312	54.7445	68.9819	173.3830	2.5368	303.1262	37.8427	0.8178	-8.3836	36.3223	-0.2188	-26.9075
Next Place: radial	94.3653	41.2642	2.8688	77.7259	39.6632	1.9595	68.8767	38.5406	1.7347	30.9468	67.4276	0.8085	-1.0045	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	
Next Place: radial-oval	258.0967	102.1735	2.5261	174.6765	99.6196	1.7433	100.9472	98.6518	1.0295	-8.1691	96.6376	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	
Next Place: radial-oval	403.1223	151.8865	2.6594	241.6175	147.2147	2.2355	288.7480	144.6469	1.9987	1.6264	26.1654	142.0376	1.2195	130.8791	135.9513	0.7641	-81.8699	137.5712	0.6726	-25.1447
Next Maneuver: approximate	585.9659	146.6328	3.9924	452.0765	142.9496	3.1478	348.9079	138.6807	2.6084	30.1695	136.3499	1.3177	172.2022	111.4316	1.1309	90.4878	-16.1711	130.5284	1.0533	131.4026
Next Maneuver: tax	320.0067	140.5391	2.5259	304.0571	116.5426	2.2266	228.7416	113.6688	2.1479	-17.2022	111.3811	1.1309	90.4878	-16.1711	130.5284	1.0533	131.4026	1.0533	131.4026	1.0533
Next Maneuver: radial	338.7871	118.6318	-2.2409	341.4229	115.7305	-2.9022	-364.9032	113.4093	-3.2189	-12.7027	111.3811	1.1309	90.4878	-16.1711	130.5284	1.0533	131.4026	-2.9188	-1.480065	95.8353
Next Maneuver: wheel	371.1479	147.9157	2.5221	242.6489	143.7224	1.6652	143.7229	140.8666	0.9662	-12.1302	118.4354	-0.0836	-70.4432	132.5098	-0.5319	-51.4289	118.5219	-0.4319	-58.4248	94.8865
Next Maneuver: wheel-dread	360.9791	143.2013	2.5208	261.0548	138.9384	1.8783	101.7342	138.2053	1.4254	74.1546	113.9269	0.5317	44.319	128.2105	1.0346	12.0051	114.2169	0.1054	-16.9340	91.4051
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)	0.0795	0.0518	0.8590	0.0101	0.0481	-0.0214	-0.0143	0.0425	-0.0033	-0.0474	0.0402	-0.0143	0.0363	-0.0390	-0.0056	0.0329	-0.1692	-0.0109	0.0253	-0.2387
20																				
Next Place: wheel	48.5360	35.8389	1.3640	97.8536	34.5267	140.1695	33.7364	41.548	150.3183	33.1749	4.5311	142.167	31.8446	4.4643	116.8782	28.6330	4.0819	75.7604	22.8570	3.3148
Next Place: wheel-dread	72.9095	72.4795	1.0059	39.5560	70.2230	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632
Next Place: tax	667.4166	184.8106	3.6114	617.8534	179.8489	3.4354	570.9476	176.3722	3.2312	54.7445	68.9819	173.3830	2.5368	303.1262	37.8427	0.8178	-8.3836	36.3223	-0.2188	-26.9075
Next Place: radial	94.3653	41.2642	2.8688	77.7259	39.6632	1.9595	68.8767	38.5406	1.7347	30.9468	67.4276	0.8085	-1.0045	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	
Next Place: radial-oval	258.0967	102.1735	2.5261	174.6765	99.6196	1.7433	100.9472	98.6518	1.0295	-8.1691	96.6376	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	
Next Place: radial-oval	403.1223	151.8865	2.6594	241.6175	147.2147	2.2355	288.7480	144.6469	1.9987	1.6264	26.1654	142.0376	1.2195	130.8791	135.9513	0.7641	-81.8699	137.5712	0.6726	-25.1447
Next Maneuver: approximate	585.9659	146.6328	3.9924	452.0765	142.9496	3.1478	348.9079	138.6807	2.6084	30.1695	136.3499	1.3177	172.2022	111.4316	1.1309	90.4878	-16.1711	130.5284	1.0533	131.4026
Next Maneuver: tax	320.0067	140.5391	2.5259	304.0571	116.5426	2.2266	228.7416	113.6688	2.1479	-17.2022	111.3811	1.1309	90.4878	-16.1711	130.5284	1.0533	131.4026	1.0533	131.4026	1.0533
Next Maneuver: radial	338.7871	118.6318	-2.2409	341.4229	115.7305	-2.9022	-364.9032	113.4093	-3.2189	-12.7027	111.3811	1.1309	90.4878	-16.1711	130.5284	1.0533	131.4026	-2.9188	-1.480065	95.8353
Next Maneuver: wheel	371.1479	147.9157	2.5221	242.6489	143.7224	1.6652	143.7229	140.8666	0.9662	-12.1302	118.4354	-0.0836	-70.4432	132.5098	-0.5319	-51.4289	118.5219	-0.4319	-58.4248	94.8865
Next Maneuver: wheel-dread	360.9791	143.2013	2.5208	261.0548	138.9384	1.8783	101.7342	138.2053	1.4254	74.1546	113.9269	0.5317	44.319	128.2105	1.0346	12.0051	114.2169	0.1054	-16.9340	91.4051
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)	0.0795	0.0518	0.8590	0.0101	0.0481	-0.0214	-0.0143	0.0425	-0.0033	-0.0474	0.0402	-0.0143	0.0363	-0.0390	-0.0056	0.0329	-0.1692	-0.0109	0.0253	-0.2387
30																				
Next Place: wheel	48.5360	35.8389	1.3640	97.8536	34.5267	140.1695	33.7364	41.548	150.3183	33.1749	4.5311	142.167	31.8446	4.4643	116.8782	28.6330	4.0819	75.7604	22.8570	3.3148
Next Place: wheel-dread	72.9095	72.4795	1.0059	39.5560	70.2230	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632	-21.6029	0.5632
Next Place: tax	667.4166	184.8106	3.6114	617.8534	179.8489	3.4354	570.9476	176.3722	3.2312	54.7445	68.9819	173.3830	2.5368	303.1262	37.8427	0.8178	-8.3836	36.3223	-0.2188	-26.9075
Next Place: radial	94.3653	41.2642	2.8688	77.7259	39.6632	1.9595	68.8767	38.5406	1.7347	30.9468	67.4276	0.8085	-1.0045	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	
Next Place: radial-oval	258.0967	102.1735	2.5261	174.6765	99.6196	1.7433	100.9472	98.6518	1.0295	-8.1691	96.6376	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	-0.0845	-7.7207	
Next Place: radial-oval	403.1223	151.8865	2.6594	241.6175	147.2147	2.2355	288.7480	144.6469	1.9987	1.6264	26.1654	142.0376	1.2195	130.8791	135.9513	0.7641	-81.8699	137.5712	0.6726	-25.1447
Next Maneuver: approximate	585.9659	146.6328	3.9924	452.0765	142.9496	3.1478	348.9079	138.6807	2.6084	30.1695	136.3499	1.3177	172.2022	111.4316	1.1309	90.4878	-16.1711	130.5284	1.0533	131.4026
Next Maneuver: tax	320.0067	140.5391	2.5259	304.0571	116.5426	2.2266	228.7416	113.6688	2.1479	-17.2022	111.3811	1.1309	90.4878	-16.1711	130.5284	1.0533	131.4026	1.0533	131.4026	1.0533
Next Maneuver: radial	338.7871	118.6318	-2.2409	341.4229	115.7305	-2.9022	-364.9032	113.4093	-3.2189	-12.7027	111.3811	1.1309	90.4878	-16.1711	130.5284	1.0533	131.4026	-2.9188	-1.480065	95.8353
Next Maneuver: wheel	371.1479	147.9157	2.5221	242.6489	143.7224	1.6652	143.7229	140.8666	0.9662	-12.1302	118.4354	-0.0836	-70.4432	132.5098	-0.5319	-51.4289	118.5219	-0.4319	-58.4248	94.8865
Next Maneuver: wheel-dread	360.9791	143.2013	2.5208	261.0548	138.9384	1.8783	101.7342	138.2053	1.4254	74.1546	113.9269	0.5317	44.319	128.2105	1.0346	12.0051	114.2169	0.1054	-16.9340	91.4051
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)	0.0795	0.0518	0.8590	0.0101	0.0481	-0.0214	-0.0143	0.0425	-0.0033	-0.0474	0.0402	-0.0143	0.0363	-0.0390	-0.0056	0.0329	-0.1692	-0.0109	0.0253	-0.2387
40																				

Previous Price: detail	20		30		40		50		60		70		80									
	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value								
Previous Price: detail	166.717	88.8687	1.8764	16.1090	86.6210	1.6085	99.5715	77.8701	1.2877	66.9076	68.8438	0.9719	35.9282	58.2328	6.0171	10.3166	45.7177	0.2254	-10.6302	-0.3479		
Previous Price: label	252.9889	90.0969	2.8088	196.6200	86.5818	2.3208	164.5971	78.2594	2.0900	114.7165	68.9397	1.6640	118.5546	93.2890	2.0339	104.9675	46.0085	2.2815	101.6170	30.5518	1.3467	
Previous Price: label-demand	40.4737	19.0330	0.3559	4.6777	12.8242	0.3669	21.2079	123.7064	0.7154	-5.5253	11.2025	0.0500	-21.5390	19.1560	-0.2344	-48.9183	93.4883	0.5233	-25.7676	62.6462	-0.3805	
Previous Price: tax	23.4105	180.1426	0.1300	-15.1624	-1.7230	-0.0082	-37.8683	90.6923	2.3236	95.5399	44.9094	1.2500	77.2614	37.9686	2.0350	44.1229	29.8066	1.4804	31.1518	20.0044	1.5376	
Previous Price: rental	169.9094	57.4441	0.5299	54.9784	2.7919	117.8889	90.6923	91.2000	-1.0081	-88.2812	82.3139	-1.0672	-75.7622	66.6623	-1.0876	-59.7559	54.5650	-1.0951	-20.4379	62.5302	-0.5616	
Previous Price: rental-voider	64.1963	105.3389	-0.6093	-76.5192	100.5274	40.7161	100.5274	100.5274	40.7161	100.5274	100.5274	40.7161	100.5274	100.5274	40.7161	100.5274	100.5274	40.7161	100.5274	100.5274	40.7161	100.5274
Previous Price: expense	-2.4044	180.6283	-0.0133	-56.7889	172.1679	-0.0298	-102.7659	156.1078	0.6453	-134.2251	134.2266	0.9256	-116.8306	119.1373	-0.9006	-136.7749	93.5092	-1.4628	-82.3978	62.5302	-1.7160	
Previous Price: apponume	-39.7612	177.1108	-0.2245	-86.9459	168.7220	-0.5152	-113.6079	156.1078	0.6453	-134.2251	134.2266	0.9256	-116.8306	119.1373	-0.9006	-136.7749	93.5092	-1.4628	-82.3978	62.5302	-1.7160	
Previous Price: flap	-162.2588	225.0937	-0.7221	-249.8928	214.8472	-1.2053	-277.6821	190.2324	-1.3938	-211.1111	177.0767	-1.3311	-248.5710	104.4222	-1.3088	-133.5464	117.3041	-1.8193	-124.1794	78.4273	-1.3824	
Previous Price: mast	-78.2380	158.5166	-0.4939	-129.7377	151.6472	-0.8392	-154.9972	139.6382	1.1100	-189.3367	123.7969	-1.2386	-136.2504	104.4222	-1.3088	-133.5464	117.3041	-1.8193	-124.1794	78.4273	-1.3824	
Previous Price: mast	-91.6697	182.5342	-0.4921	-142.9121	171.9315	-0.8392	-167.7349	160.7927	-1.0432	-161.3111	142.5813	-1.4548	-136.2504	104.4222	-1.3088	-133.5464	117.3041	-1.8193	-124.1794	78.4273	-1.3824	
Previous Price: mast	-80.7415	167.1261	-0.4831	-135.8319	159.2494	-0.8319	-159.2494	147.2981	-1.0376	-161.3111	142.5813	-1.4548	-136.2504	104.4222	-1.3088	-133.5464	117.3041	-1.8193	-124.1794	78.4273	-1.3824	
Next Value: voider	-43.1017	20.9941	-2.6580	-48.9951	-20.0847	-2.4488	-48.9951	18.6278	-2.6298	-34.5458	48.7326	0.6022	22.3439	48.7326	0.6022	22.3439	48.7326	0.6022	22.3439	48.7326	0.6022	
Next Price: mast	50.6410	60.1206	0.9310	42.011	57.4460	0.9470	48.3154	54.0701	0.2145	22.5448	48.7326	0.6022	22.3439	48.7326	0.6022	22.3439	48.7326	0.6022	22.3439	48.7326	0.6022	
Next Price: apponume	99.6410	22.8572	2.2906	4.6789	31.6525	2.8370	52.6392	207.0788	2.3236	33.0885	17.8925	-1.4299	20.8002	24.8002	4.4759	97.9518	22.5839	2.2669	68.1989	29.8403	2.2835	
Next Price: detail	118.8449	34.2462	2.2906	154.4329	32.6456	4.1179	139.1072	30.2250	4.2998	4.2998	28.8082	4.4759	97.9518	22.5839	2.2669	68.1989	29.8403	2.2835	43.0107	19.9866	2.1516	
Next Price: label-demand	47.0272	57.1064	0.8514	77.7783	34.5810	1.0459	84.8026	30.6550	1.6742	88.9946	45.0263	1.9751	83.4719	38.6003	2.2669	68.1989	29.8403	2.2835	43.0107	19.9866	2.1516	
Next Price: tax	-26.1286	14.0351	-0.6977	-55.1713	35.2938	-0.1293	-24.443	41.6660	2.1993	-28.4803	36.2924	2.0798	-19.5077	22.7220	2.0812	-28.4803	36.2924	2.0798	-19.5077	22.7220	2.0812	
Next Price: rental	113.6596	47.5616	2.2998	110.2998	49.1244	2.4443	114.6357	41.6660	2.1993	-28.4803	36.2924	2.0798	-19.5077	22.7220	2.0812	-28.4803	36.2924	2.0798	-19.5077	22.7220	2.0812	
Next Price: rental-voider	-81.5392	97.5352	-0.8399	-52.824	99.1386	-0.7820	-57.1891	86.6995	0.6215	-55.7292	77.2106	0.6299	-77.5580	63.1654	-0.7295	-56.8935	51.0927	-0.7210	-18.2601	44.2111	-0.3540	
Next Price: apponume	-25.3788	139.1734	-0.1948	-5.9244	132.8811	-0.0088	-27.1031	123.7817	0.2197	70.1422	110.3222	0.6271	117.5067	93.1011	1.2613	171.9170	73.0928	1.6680	80.2253	48.9883	1.6390	
Next Price: mast	21.7325	50.4796	4.1948	208.3134	48.1080	4.1900	196.9035	44.7399	4.4011	183.4621	39.9872	4.6111	143.8973	33.5922	4.2900	84.2518	26.2676	3.2074	34.1384	17.8877	1.9488	
Next Price: mast	-2.5309	21.9986	-0.1146	-6.5395	21.0118	-0.3122	-4.9077	19.5719	-0.2546	5.2156	17.2619	0.3304	-5.0543	27.9800	-0.1108	-5.0549	21.9985	-0.2322	-4.1047	14.6823	-0.2796	
Next Price: mast	41.3340	41.8540	0.9881	3.3536	39.9693	0.0884	8.2261	37.1822	0.2312	-11.2019	33.1202	1.3244	41.7887	26.3929	1.5833	36.5325	20.6362	1.7616	19.8868	13.7760	1.4456	
Next Price: mast	27.6660	40.8113	0.6885	15.6211	38.2354	0.4080	22.6699	35.4245	0.6599	41.5574	31.7885	1.3244	41.7887	26.3929	1.5833	36.5325	20.6362	1.7616	19.8868	13.7760	1.4456	
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)	0.0575	0.1360	0.4231	0.0803	0.1273	0.6399	0.1185	0.1157	-1.0240	0.0668	0.1020	0.6590	-0.0425	0.0851	-0.5003	0.0581	0.0670	0.0671	0.0071	0.0090	0.1448	

Predictor	20		30		40		50		60		70		80	
	Estimate	StdError	Estimate	StdError	Estimate	StdError	Estimate	StdError	Estimate	StdError	Estimate	StdError	Estimate	StdError
(Intercept)	389.9283	102.2776	3.8126	292.8248	94.3389	2.7845	174.7433	64.6656	1.7820	64.6656	1.7820	64.6656	1.7820	64.6656
(Tense past)	-106.3938	-77.4256	-0.3724	29.3739	-2.6360	-49.6329	-0.7432	26.7374	-1.8390	-137.0079	-0.7432	26.7374	-1.8390	-137.0079
NOL Cues Strength	20.1190	71.6164	0.0066	-21.9925	66.4717	-0.2977	-77.9642	60.6191	-1.8008	45.3461	-2.0012	-71.5942	33.4768	-2.1386
Duration (log)	-0.2672	0.7186	-0.3718	0.2324	0.6629	0.3204	0.6629	0.6031	0.5056	0.3795	0.0554	0.4548	0.1218	-0.1401
Frequency (log)	-31.0222	19.0238	-1.6299	-14.6333	-17.6036	-0.8341	-4.7638	-14.9149	-0.2998	-5.7276	-14.6061	-0.4646	-4.4081	-12.0153
Previous Vowel: voiceless	-187.1337	56.5391	-3.3098	-147.5397	52.8122	-3.3098	-147.5397	52.8122	-3.3098	-147.5397	52.8122	-3.3098	-147.5397	52.8122
Previous Place: dental	282.3764	94.6366	2.9838	229.2423	88.1322	2.6011	158.0895	80.2025	1.9731	101.1417	70.8668	1.4266	39.3736	60.7617
Previous Place: labial	6.1175	43.9381	0.1151	-43.0183	-41.8601	79.2794	-0.5580	-35.7116	72.2819	-0.7640	-65.5437	61.8556	-1.0764	-54.0303
Previous Place: voiceless	-35.5769	86.3721	0.0927	-30.7705	86.4274	-0.4927	-30.7705	86.4274	-0.4927	-30.7705	86.4274	-0.4927	-30.7705	86.4274
Previous Place: labial-dental	-86.3721	96.4274	-0.0927	-90.7705	96.4274	-0.4927	-90.7705	96.4274	-0.4927	-90.7705	96.4274	-0.4927	-90.7705	96.4274
Previous Place: labial-velar	123.9756	123.9756	0.7191	123.2608	66.8111	1.9465	119.8125	60.7579	1.0367	105.3066	15.3470	1.1884	1.7279	1.8236
Previous Place: nasal	111.5924	153.2016	0.7191	96.7452	144.3041	0.6704	109.4752	139.8359	0.7080	99.2801	114.3247	0.8684	68.7060	97.4829
Previous Vowel: fricative	150.3038	63.1822	1.8699	78.1246	77.2699	12.7051	183.2010	70.6328	2.6038	171.4022	34.1038	1.5382	34.6009	29.1905
Previous Vowel: nasal	-11.1976	43.7796	-0.2446	17.5425	42.6130	0.0749	42.1422	38.7586	1.0813	32.4623	45.0686	1.0898	43.0716	1.0898
Previous Vowel: voiceless	-35.9258	36.5304	-0.9883	121.3342	33.9965	-0.4228	-3.1402	30.8319	-0.1667	-10.4603	27.0418	-0.2848	-9.4575	23.1180
Next Vowel: dental	107.1613	99.8525	1.0732	121.8057	95.0724	1.3087	113.9392	84.5056	1.3483	48.3137	73.9797	0.6531	38.6762	62.2861
Next Vowel: dental-velar	-65.3325	82.1561	-0.7952	-36.5405	76.5070	-0.5984	-38.5975	69.5026	-0.8242	-38.5975	69.5026	-0.8242	-38.5975	69.5026
Next Vowel: dental-velar	-38.6022	36.5310	-1.0597	-20.2864	34.0718	-0.5984	-38.5975	69.5026	-0.8242	-38.5975	69.5026	-0.8242	-38.5975	69.5026
Next Vowel: labial	278.5264	99.8613	4.6528	235.7329	55.9041	4.2167	200.1127	50.0066	3.9110	168.1251	168.1251	2.7176	271.756	3.7385
Next Vowel: labial-dental	296.7127	139.5644	1.2560	328.5801	130.2310	2.5230	348.5694	118.5089	2.9396	258.5168	104.0784	2.7094	244.3564	88.8892
Next Vowel: labial-velar	-39.2776	62.2563	-0.6381	-41.3365	57.9232	-0.7138	-34.2001	52.6282	-0.6593	46.3116	34.6092	-0.8795	39.3602	-0.8795
Next Vowel: labial-velar	-94.4201	78.4258	-1.2167	-21.8464	75.2222	-0.2893	-48.8116	66.6575	-0.2713	77.9366	38.5066	1.3211	85.1307	50.1378
Next Vowel: labial-velar	-94.7748	46.7279	-2.0274	-86.9793	43.5923	-0.9843	-76.6873	39.6957	-1.9763	-68.8446	34.8448	-1.9701	66.4214	29.9446
Next Vowel: fricative	-147.6747	96.9570	-1.5231	-154.9775	90.3303	-1.7358	-147.6747	96.9570	-1.5231	-154.9775	90.3303	-1.7358	-147.6747	96.9570
Next Vowel: nasal	-109.8720	53.1087	-2.0688	-83.2512	-49.5254	-1.6810	-74.2831	82.0354	-1.8380	-104.6918	17.7857	-1.4584	87.9660	61.3364
Next Vowel: stop	-65.5302	52.9208	-1.2384	-42.5510	49.3458	-1.6723	-46.0817	44.9331	-1.9188	-70.1378	39.9097	-1.2915	-43.6785	39.9097
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)	0.1584	0.1212	1.3973	0.0480	0.1121	0.4283	0.0111	0.1018	0.1088	0.0185	0.0893	0.2707	0.0318	0.0764

Predictor	20		30		40		50		60		70		80	
	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr	Value	Estimate	StdErr
Next Place: global	-60.2824	165.4270	-0.3662	-61.6712	155.1323	-0.3705	-51.2479	-51.2479	-0.4061	-75.6803	110.2947	-0.6680	-82.9755	90.5570
Next Place: alpha-denial	282.6278	179.2175	1.5772	292.7798	174.8959	1.6740	290.6385	142.8867	2.0339	335.5643	124.9126	2.5378	355.5643	102.0206
Next Name: stop	-5.5459	144.1277	-0.0364	-3.1832	139.6493	-0.0228	3.5488	133.8864	0.0312	20.1359	99.5771	0.2021	50.8686	82.8840
Duration (log) x Frequency (log)	-0.4490	0.7885	-0.5664	-0.0469	0.7049	-0.0070	0.1020	0.5787	0.0524	0.0192	0.3440	0.0332	0.1213	0.4483
A1														
Next Place: global	-61.4796	206.6244	-0.5072	-102.9116	190.4461	-0.5404	-121.7343	169.6900	-0.7592	-12.2973	145.9375	-0.8246	-160.2857	126.6881
Next Place: alpha-denial	-52.6325	72.1391	-0.7296	-37.5172	66.5933	-0.5738	-22.7572	60.6382	-1.7144	18.4248	44.0846	0.0418	-2.0529	107.2877
Next Name: stop	-32.7805	69.5474	-0.1933	-39.7660	156.3161	-0.3823	-69.9447	139.1366	-0.5005	-30.4604	103.3091	-0.3107	86.2469	60.1556
Duration (log)	9.7104	31.9205	0.3942	16.4473	29.4102	0.5592	2.1838	26.1925	0.2333	2.6136	0.5610	4.8886	2.3813	0.5012
Previous Name: vowels	-65.5186	-74.7833	-0.8769	-67.0907	66.8633	-0.6688	-35.6069	-18.0365	153.8064	-0.7674	-28.8806	-3.3857	-45.5191	19.4662
Previous Name: dental	-89.3446	186.7313	-1.0140	-162.2703	172.0253	-0.9418	-183.0563	153.8064	-0.7674	-28.8806	113.9518	-0.7975	-66.3115	95.6451
Previous Name: alveolar	-55.1307	142.3856	-0.2871	-57.4396	131.3048	-0.4375	-61.9454	117.1787	-0.5527	-100.7169	-0.4682	-43.0574	87.1396	-0.4942
Previous Name: gliding	35.9141	120.4767	0.2774	24.9389	119.8590	0.2092	9.1297	106.0799	0.0182	1.5252	90.2950	0.0188	-28.4995	78.3703
Previous Name: dental	223.7848	165.1936	1.3845	153.1943	61.0256	2.5123	106.9531	164.4729	1.9661	69.7313	46.7071	1.4910	34.6910	40.8700
Previous Name: labial	85.3368	142.4701	0.5990	69.6303	131.4578	0.7204	77.9558	117.3045	0.7026	70.6600	100.5674	0.7026	20.5316	86.9346
Previous Name: labio-dental	-57.4193	-13.9941	-0.3281	-60.2170	-13.9545	-0.2376	-46.9331	144.3372	-0.0912	22.2247	124.2720	0.1795	43.5441	107.8218
Previous Name: lex	104.0077	70.8778	1.6801	79.8127	65.5424	1.2239	46.9531	58.0900	0.8079	19.5246	49.3700	0.2922	5.9595	43.0607
A2														
Next Place: global	-61.4796	206.6244	-0.5072	-102.9116	190.4461	-0.5404	-121.7343	169.6900	-0.7592	-12.2973	145.9375	-0.8246	-160.2857	126.6881
Next Place: alpha-denial	-52.6325	72.1391	-0.7296	-37.5172	66.5933	-0.5738	-22.7572	60.6382	-1.7144	18.4248	44.0846	0.0418	-2.0529	107.2877
Next Name: stop	-32.7805	69.5474	-0.1933	-39.7660	156.3161	-0.3823	-69.9447	139.1366	-0.5005	-30.4604	103.3091	-0.3107	86.2469	60.1556
Duration (log)	9.7104	31.9205	0.3942	16.4473	29.4102	0.5592	2.1838	26.1925	0.2333	2.6136	0.5610	4.8886	2.3813	0.5012
Previous Name: vowels	-65.5186	-74.7833	-0.8769	-67.0907	66.8633	-0.6688	-35.6069	-18.0365	153.8064	-0.7674	-28.8806	-3.3857	-45.5191	19.4662
Previous Name: dental	-89.3446	186.7313	-1.0140	-162.2703	172.0253	-0.9418	-183.0563	153.8064	-0.7674	-28.8806	113.9518	-0.7975	-66.3115	95.6451
Previous Name: alveolar	-55.1307	142.3856	-0.2871	-57.4396	131.3048	-0.4375	-61.9454	117.1787	-0.5527	-100.7169	-0.4682	-43.0574	87.1396	-0.4942
Previous Name: gliding	35.9141	120.4767	0.2774	24.9389	119.8590	0.2092	9.1297	106.0799	0.0182	1.5252	90.2950	0.0188	-28.4995	78.3703
Previous Name: dental	223.7848	165.1936	1.3845	153.1943	61.0256	2.5123	106.9531	164.4729	1.9661	69.7313	46.7071	1.4910	34.6910	40.8700
Previous Name: labial	85.3368	142.4701	0.5990	69.6303	131.4578	0.7204	77.9558	117.3045	0.7026	70.6600	100.5674	0.7026	20.5316	86.9346
Previous Name: labio-dental	-57.4193	-13.9941	-0.3281	-60.2170	-13.9545	-0.2376	-46.9331	144.3372	-0.0912	22.2247	124.2720	0.1795	43.5441	107.8218
Previous Name: lex	104.0077	70.8778	1.6801	79.8127	65.5424	1.2239	46.9531	58.0900	0.8079	19.5246	49.3700	0.2922	5.9595	43.0607
A3														
Next Place: global	-61.4796	206.6244	-0.5072	-102.9116	190.4461	-0.5404	-121.7343	169.6900	-0.7592	-12.2973	145.9375	-0.8246	-160.2857	126.6881
Next Place: alpha-denial	-52.6325	72.1391	-0.7296	-37.5172	66.5933	-0.5738	-22.7572	60.6382	-1.7144	18.4248	44.0846	0.0418	-2.0529	107.2877
Next Name: stop	-32.7805	69.5474	-0.1933	-39.7660	156.3161	-0.3823	-69.9447	139.1366	-0.5005	-30.4604	103.3091	-0.3107	86.2469	60.1556
Duration (log)	9.7104	31.9205	0.3942	16.4473	29.4102	0.5592	2.1838	26.1925	0.2333	2.6136	0.5610	4.8886	2.3813	0.5012
Previous Name: vowels	-65.5186	-74.7833	-0.8769	-67.0907	66.8633	-0.6688	-35.6069	-18.0365	153.8064	-0.7674	-28.8806	-3.3857	-45.5191	19.4662
Previous Name: dental	-89.3446	186.7313	-1.0140	-162.2703	172.0253	-0.9418	-183.0563	153.8064	-0.7674	-28.8806	113.9518	-0.7975	-66.3115	95.6451
Previous Name: alveolar	-55.1307	142.3856	-0.2871	-57.4396	131.3048	-0.4375	-61.9454	117.1787	-0.5527	-100.7169	-0.4682	-43.0574	87.1396	-0.4942
Previous Name: gliding	35.9141	120.4767	0.2774	24.9389	119.8590	0.2092	9.1297	106.0799	0.0182	1.5252	90.2950	0.0188	-28.4995	78.3703
Previous Name: dental	223.7848	165.1936	1.3845	153.1943	61.0256	2.5123	106.9531	164.4729	1.9661	69.7313	46.7071	1.4910	34.6910	40.8700
Previous Name: labial	85.3368	142.4701	0.5990	69.6303	131.4578	0.7204	77.9558	117.3045	0.7026	70.6600	100.5674	0.7026	20.5316	86.9346
Previous Name: labio-dental	-57.4193	-13.9941	-0.3281	-60.2170	-13.9545	-0.2376	-46.9331	144.3372	-0.0912	22.2247	124.2720	0.1795	43.5441	107.8218
Previous Name: lex	104.0077	70.8778	1.6801	79.8127	65.5424	1.2239	46.9531	58.0900	0.8079	19.5246	49.3700	0.2922	5.9595	43.0607

Product	Subfactor	Value	20		30		40		50		60		70		80	
			Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value	Estimate	Value
Previous Maner dip/bomb		35.2541	197.5902	0.1784	22.5607	184.2520	0.1226	41.8559	162.9878	0.1268	75.3104	140.2296	0.5371	66.4530	121.1839	0.8599
Previous Maner flap		103.1808	177.8322	0.5802	144.0110	164.2116	0.8710	172.8062	146.7004	1.7580	197.3736	126.2470	1.5404	199.2652	190.3908	1.8316
Previous Maner fracture		43.7617	114.8884	0.3809	20.9247	105.7195	0.2831	31.8679	94.0456	0.2444	101.8076	66.5000	0.2923	66.5000	0.2923	14.3434
Previous Maner wax		60.8042	180.6089	0.3507	83.9381	166.4988	0.3818	36.9127	148.8388	0.2414	11.3037	78.4999	0.1145	96.7017	111.9571	0.2486
Previous Maner mast		57.0707	89.9545	0.5789	51.9030	82.8640	0.6191	60.5902	71.8134	0.5454	33.6944	64.3246	0.5321	27.1795	54.7968	0.4961
Previous Maner stop		77.5723	110.887	1.0017	66.7833	99.4439	0.7100	46.5776	88.5576	1.0881	46.5776	80.2759	0.8957	33.8522	48.8655	0.8245
Next Vending velocities		44.8084	62.9070	0.7168	29.9439	57.6503	0.5193	15.7539	51.4393	0.3063	8.7264	44.1227	0.0881	11.4298	38.2512	0.2908
Next Place dental		44.7094	107.9260	0.4143	27.8873	99.5780	0.2801	30.1834	88.7595	0.0934	8.7264	76.5644	0.1143	17.9313	119.5603	0.0564
Next Place dip/bomb		0.8856	186.0678	0.0035	11.5514	153.1807	0.0744	30.138	138.6800	0.0650	6.7354	124.5442	0.1098	24.5442	103.5355	0.2370
Next Place dental		15.2061	53.5788	0.2619	6.7574	40.3376	0.1265	44.669	47.8116	0.0934	4.5050	41.1601	0.1098	48.4375	37.3779	1.2044
Next Place flap		67.7728	114.3261	0.8928	48.9921	105.5297	0.4632	38.6071	43.9764	0.8789	15.5598	18.0120	0.1590	34.6241	38.8198	0.3262
Next Place bleed-dental		48.0263	160.7010	0.2898	46.0095	148.2000	0.3100	34.2306	133.5866	0.2887	26.6601	115.2884	0.2364	43.9395	99.2021	0.4419
Next Place wax		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place fracture		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place mast		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place stop		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place velocities		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place dental		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place flap		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place bleed-dental		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place wax		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place fracture		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place mast		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place stop		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place velocities		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place dental		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place flap		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place bleed-dental		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place wax		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place fracture		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place mast		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place stop		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place velocities		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place dental		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place flap		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place bleed-dental		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place wax		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place fracture		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place mast		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place stop		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place velocities		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place dental		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place flap		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place bleed-dental		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place wax		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place fracture		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place mast		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place stop		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place velocities		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place dental		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place flap		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place bleed-dental		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place wax		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place fracture		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place mast		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place stop		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place velocities		48.0263	164.3389	0.1341	5.5252	99.3035	0.0888	30.0419	52.8380	0.1806	44.5133	45.3635	0.0888	16.6577	39.3115	1.2857
Next Place dental		48.0263	16													

Table A.17: Coefficients for the F1 and F2 global (all vowels pooled) GAM models of formant movement.

	F1				F2			
<i>Parametric Coefficients</i>	edf	Ref.edf	F	p	edf	Ref.edf	F	p
Predictor								
(Intercept)	6.0419	0.2615	23.1068	0.0000	7.4215	0.1745	42.5337	0.0000
Tense: present	0.0109	0.0099	1.1006	0.2711	-0.0143	0.0066	-2.1487	0.0317
NDL Cue Strength	0.0924	0.0250	3.6981	0.0002	-0.0885	0.0170	-5.2206	0.0000
Vowel: æ	-0.0485	0.1429	-0.3397	0.7341	0.0428	0.0903	0.4740	0.6355
Vowel: ʌ	0.2632	0.2338	1.1261	0.2601	-0.3274	0.1560	-2.0985	0.0359
Vowel: ɔ	-0.3316	0.1450	-2.2866	0.0222	-0.6278	0.1623	-3.8683	0.0001
Vowel: ɜ	-0.1923	0.1296	-1.4841	0.1378	0.1252	0.0865	1.4466	0.1480
Vowel: ɪ	-0.4626	0.2987	-1.5488	0.1214	0.5070	0.1995	2.5414	0.0110
Vowel: i	-0.3184	0.1706	-1.8662	0.0620	0.2509	0.1141	2.1989	0.0279
Vowel: o	0.1112	0.2712	0.4098	0.6819	-0.1215	0.1814	-0.6701	0.5028
Vowel: u	-0.5709	0.1714	-3.3300	0.0009	-0.4208	0.1369	-3.0743	0.0021
Vowel: ʊ	-0.2043	0.0896	-2.2808	0.0226	0.2573	0.0595	4.3268	0.0000
Previous Manner: approximate	0.4122	0.2218	1.8588	0.0631	0.2441	0.1482	1.6475	0.0995
Previous Manner: diphthong	0.2062	0.2134	0.9667	0.3337	0.4029	0.1430	2.8181	0.0048
Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Previous Manner: flap	0.4623	0.1037	4.4585	0.0000	-0.2621	0.0696	-3.7645	0.0002
Previous Manner: fricative	0.4184	0.2001	2.0912	0.0365	0.0967	0.1338	0.7226	0.4699
Previous Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Previous Manner: lax-nasal	-0.3447	0.2400	-1.4364	0.1509	-0.1289	0.1607	-0.8026	0.4222
Previous Manner: nasal	0.1765	0.2037	0.8661	0.3864	-0.1687	0.1361	-1.2394	0.2152
Previous Manner: rhotic	0.1286	0.2167	0.5933	0.5530	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Previous Manner: stop	0.4785	0.2178	2.1971	0.0280	0.2426	0.1455	1.6670	0.0955
Previous Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.1584	0.1377	1.1504	0.2500
Previous Voicing: voiceless	-0.0223	0.0265	-0.8420	0.3998	-0.0760	0.0177	-4.2935	0.0000
Previous Place: dental	0.2295	0.1236	1.8577	0.0632	0.3593	0.0824	4.3576	0.0000
Previous Place: diphthong	-0.0638	0.1100	-0.5802	0.5618	-0.2659	0.0742	-3.5855	0.0003
Previous Place: glottal	-0.0865	0.0836	-1.0351	0.3006	-0.2477	0.0584	-4.2397	0.0000
Previous Place: labial	-0.0826	0.1448	-0.5701	0.5686	-0.2934	0.0966	-3.0380	0.0024
Previous Place: labio-dental	-0.0965	0.0612	-1.5764	0.1149	-0.0187	0.0411	-0.4559	0.6485
Previous Place: lax	0.1590	0.2298	0.6918	0.4891	0.0624	0.1535	0.4063	0.6845
Previous Place: palatal	-0.2996	0.1006	-2.9775	0.0029	-0.0880	0.0672	-1.3089	0.1906
Previous Place: palato-alveolar	-0.1593	0.0526	-3.0255	0.0025	-0.0006	0.0358	-0.0169	0.9865
Previous Place: tense	0.0870	0.2061	0.4223	0.6728	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Next Manner: approximate	0.1094	0.1727	0.6336	0.5264	-0.2237	0.1151	-1.9424	0.0521
Next Manner: diphthong	-0.0034	0.1741	-0.0193	0.9846	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Next Manner: flap	0.1431	0.1705	0.8390	0.4015	-0.1081	0.1137	-0.9512	0.3415
Next Manner: fricative	0.0466	0.1772	0.2627	0.7928	-0.1264	0.1181	-1.0704	0.2845
Next Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0973	0.1664	0.5851	0.5585	0.0779	0.1109	0.7030	0.4821
Next Manner: nasal	0.1834	0.1668	1.0993	0.2716	-0.0906	0.1112	-0.8148	0.4152
Next Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.0040	0.1596	-0.0248	0.9802
Next Manner: stop	0.1199	0.1707	0.7026	0.4823	-0.1356	0.1138	-1.1917	0.2334
Next Manner: tense	-0.0187	0.1013	-0.1842	0.8538	0.0437	0.0676	0.6468	0.5177
Next Voicing: voiceless	0.0281	0.0198	1.4195	0.1558	0.0427	0.0132	3.2392	0.0012
Next Place: dental	0.2282	0.1057	2.1602	0.0308	0.0517	0.0705	0.7343	0.4628

Next Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.0412	0.1160	-0.3549	0.7227
Next Place: glottal	0.0663	0.0202	3.2856	0.0010	0.0205	0.0134	1.5278	0.1266
Next Place: labial	0.0327	0.0237	1.3767	0.1686	-0.0158	0.0158	-0.9995	0.3175
Next Place: labio-dental	0.0737	0.0715	1.0313	0.3024	-0.0561	0.0476	-1.1781	0.2387
Next Place: lax	0.1202	0.1712	0.7022	0.4825	-0.1086	0.1141	-0.9513	0.3414
Next Place: palatal	-0.1210	0.0397	-3.0459	0.0023	-0.0349	0.0265	-1.3188	0.1872
Next Place: palato-alveolar	-0.0561	0.0889	-0.6308	0.5282	-0.1112	0.0593	-1.8752	0.0608
Next Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: approximate	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: approximate	-0.2028	0.1657	-1.2243	0.2209	0.0313	0.1107	0.2829	0.7773
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: approximate	0.1583	0.0997	1.5881	0.1123	-0.0087	0.0682	-0.1281	0.8981
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: approximate	-0.0486	0.1533	-0.3171	0.7512	-0.1982	0.1024	-1.9360	0.0529
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: approximate	0.0783	0.2446	0.3200	0.7490	-0.5003	0.1635	-3.0598	0.0022
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: approximate	-0.2696	0.1288	-2.0941	0.0363	-0.2299	0.0864	-2.6616	0.0078
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: approximate	-0.5975	0.2298	-2.6001	0.0093	-0.2928	0.1538	-1.9036	0.0570
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: approximate	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: approximate	-0.0778	0.1225	-0.6353	0.5253	-0.2417	0.0817	-2.9570	0.0031
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: diphthong	0.1152	0.2411	0.4778	0.6328	-0.4720	0.1614	-2.9249	0.0034
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: flap	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: flap	-0.3648	0.2690	-1.3559	0.1751	0.3829	0.1797	2.1304	0.0331
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: flap	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: flap	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: flap	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: flap	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: flap	-0.5979	0.1607	-3.7203	0.0002	0.1981	0.1084	1.8279	0.0676
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: flap	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: flap	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: fricative	-0.1401	0.0970	-1.4434	0.1489	0.1295	0.0595	2.1755	0.0296
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: fricative	-0.7319	0.1478	-4.9511	0.0000	0.2412	0.0990	2.4369	0.0148
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: fricative	0.2452	0.1331	1.8413	0.0656	0.2895	0.0902	3.2088	0.0013
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: fricative	-0.1685	0.1258	-1.3398	0.1803	-0.0544	0.0841	-0.6461	0.5182

Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: fricative	-0.0081	0.2210	-0.0366	0.9708	-0.3161	0.1480	-2.1361	0.0327
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: fricative	-0.2714	0.0992	-2.7361	0.0062	-0.0934	0.0669	-1.3966	0.1625
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: fricative	-0.9936	0.2897	-3.4294	0.0006	-0.5868	0.1942	-3.0217	0.0025
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: fricative	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: fricative	-0.4294	0.1561	-2.7500	0.0060	-0.2198	0.1045	-2.1023	0.0355
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: lax	0.2834	0.2526	1.1220	0.2619	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: lax	-0.1437	0.1385	-1.0377	0.2994	0.1169	0.0925	1.2643	0.2061
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: lax	-0.3388	0.2386	-1.4203	0.1555	-0.1455	0.1597	-0.9111	0.3623
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: lax-nasal	0.7478	0.2611	2.8640	0.0042	-0.0106	0.1747	-0.0605	0.9518
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: nasal	-0.1162	0.1366	-0.8506	0.3950	0.3565	0.0914	3.9013	0.0001
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: nasal	0.6274	0.1473	4.2588	0.0000	0.4660	0.0995	4.6828	0.0000
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: nasal	0.2535	0.1212	2.0918	0.0365	0.2542	0.0809	3.1427	0.0017
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: nasal	0.5331	0.2288	2.3303	0.0198	-0.0963	0.1529	-0.6298	0.5288
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: nasal	-0.1446	0.0858	-1.6850	0.0920	0.3152	0.0575	5.4793	0.0000
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: nasal	-0.2632	0.2119	-1.2419	0.2143	0.1562	0.1420	1.0998	0.2714
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: nasal	0.0267	0.0780	0.3428	0.7318	0.4099	0.0523	7.8370	0.0000
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: stop	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: stop	-0.3925	0.1647	-2.3835	0.0172	0.1048	0.1101	0.9518	0.3412
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: stop	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: stop	-0.1946	0.1510	-1.2884	0.1976	-0.1844	0.1009	-1.8280	0.0676
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: stop	-0.1027	0.2392	-0.4293	0.6677	-0.4552	0.1599	-2.8458	0.0044
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: stop	-0.3821	0.1281	-2.9837	0.0028	-0.1478	0.0856	-1.7259	0.0844
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: stop	-0.7153	0.2337	-3.0606	0.0022	-0.4490	0.1565	-2.8690	0.0041

Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: stop	0.2194	0.1401	1.5669	0.1171	0.3405	0.1480	2.3005	0.0214
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: stop	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: tense	0.2378	0.2312	1.0284	0.3038	-0.2202	0.1546	-1.4245	0.1543
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.2374	0.1479	-1.6049	0.1085
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Voicing: voiceless	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Voicing: voiceless	0.1507	0.0429	3.5163	0.0004	0.0194	0.0286	0.6776	0.4980
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Voicing: voiceless	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Voicing: voiceless	0.0757	0.0451	1.6788	0.0932	0.1480	0.0301	4.9102	0.0000
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Voicing: voiceless	0.0270	0.0321	0.8420	0.3998	0.0880	0.0214	4.1214	0.0000
Vowel: i x Previous Voicing: voiceless	-0.0757	0.0572	-1.3248	0.1852	0.1260	0.0383	3.2943	0.0010
Vowel: o x Previous Voicing: voiceless	0.1522	0.0803	1.8950	0.0581	0.3104	0.0537	5.7784	0.0000
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Voicing: voiceless	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Voicing: voiceless	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Place: consonant	-0.0122	0.0662	-0.1847	0.8535	0.1087	0.0442	2.4584	0.0140
Vowel: o x Previous Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: dental	0.0699	0.1591	0.4391	0.6606	-0.3629	0.1063	-3.4134	0.0006
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Place: dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Place: dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: dental	-0.2480	0.1954	-1.2690	0.2045	0.1339	0.1307	1.0242	0.3058
Vowel: u x Previous Place: dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: diphthong	0.0391	0.2531	0.1544	0.8773	0.4115	0.1697	2.4246	0.0153
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: glottal	-0.0108	0.1026	-0.1055	0.9160	0.3060	0.0691	4.4256	0.0000

Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: glottal	0.6590	0.1088	6.0585	0.0000	0.3112	0.0746	4.1710	0.0000
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: glottal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: glottal	0.3970	0.0991	4.0042	0.0001	0.2338	0.0685	3.4144	0.0006
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: glottal	0.0310	0.0988	0.3137	0.7537	0.2953	0.0682	4.3304	0.0000
Vowel: i x Previous Place: glottal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Place: glottal	0.3794	0.1336	2.8388	0.0045	0.1114	0.0908	1.2269	0.2199
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: glottal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: glottal	0.0819	0.1951	0.4197	0.6747	0.3069	0.1314	2.3359	0.0195
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: labial	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: labial	0.0775	0.1477	0.5248	0.5997	0.0306	0.0985	0.3106	0.7561
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: labial	-0.0712	0.1609	-0.4423	0.6582	0.0759	0.1079	0.7033	0.4819
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: labial	0.1176	0.1470	0.7998	0.4239	0.3122	0.0980	3.1848	0.0014
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: labial	0.1796	0.1527	1.1761	0.2396	0.1710	0.1019	1.6783	0.0933
Vowel: i x Previous Place: labial	0.1395	0.1476	0.9452	0.3446	0.2147	0.0985	2.1809	0.0292
Vowel: o x Previous Place: labial	-0.1306	0.1553	-0.8410	0.4004	0.0745	0.1040	0.7157	0.4742
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: labial	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: labial	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: labio-dental	0.5196	0.1658	3.1350	0.0017	0.0385	0.1068	0.3601	0.7188
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: labio-dental	0.4824	0.0995	4.8455	0.0000	-0.0112	0.0666	-0.1675	0.8670
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: labio-dental	0.0754	0.0850	0.8872	0.3750	-0.1792	0.0580	-3.0910	0.0020
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: labio-dental	0.2657	0.0780	3.4067	0.0007	0.0277	0.0523	0.5295	0.5965
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: labio-dental	0.1468	0.1052	1.3953	0.1629	-0.1107	0.0703	-1.5734	0.1156
Vowel: i x Previous Place: labio-dental	0.1155	0.0719	1.6056	0.1084	0.1255	0.0484	2.5960	0.0094
Vowel: o x Previous Place: labio-dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: labio-dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: labio-dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: lax	-0.5409	0.1806	-2.9943	0.0028	0.2249	0.1208	1.8623	0.0626
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.1513	0.1687	-0.8969	0.3698
Vowel: i x Previous Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: palatal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: palatal	0.2148	0.1035	2.0748	0.0380	0.1798	0.0691	2.6031	0.0092
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: palatal	0.1404	0.2038	0.6891	0.4908	0.3883	0.1381	2.8119	0.0049
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: palatal	0.2506	0.1068	2.3461	0.0190	0.1908	0.0714	2.6741	0.0075
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: palatal	0.3267	0.1050	3.1126	0.0019	0.1322	0.0702	1.8842	0.0595
Vowel: i x Previous Place: palatal	0.2867	0.1157	2.4780	0.0132	-0.0138	0.0772	-0.1790	0.8580
Vowel: o x Previous Place: palatal	0.2349	0.1024	2.2937	0.0218	0.1002	0.0683	1.4669	0.1424
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: palatal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: palatal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA

Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: palato-alveolar	0.2720	0.0832	3.2673	0.0011	-0.0726	0.0559	-1.2973	0.1945
Vowel: i x Previous Place: palato-alveolar	0.0793	0.1000	0.7928	0.4279	-0.1054	0.0670	-1.5719	0.1160
Vowel: o x Previous Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: palato-alveolar	0.2359	0.1631	1.4463	0.1481	0.3947	0.1093	3.6123	0.0003
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Place: tense	-0.0925	0.0961	-0.9632	0.3355	0.0320	0.0642	0.4994	0.6175
Vowel: o x Previous Place: tense	-0.2340	0.2208	-1.0596	0.2893	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: approximate	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: approximate	-0.2981	0.1978	-1.5070	0.1318	0.2720	0.1320	2.0609	0.0393
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: approximate	-0.0479	0.0928	-0.5157	0.6061	0.3183	0.1430	2.2264	0.0260
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: approximate	-0.0966	0.0861	-1.1212	0.2622	-0.0218	0.0575	-0.3795	0.7043
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: approximate	-0.0994	0.2055	-0.4835	0.6287	0.0594	0.1370	0.4338	0.6645
Vowel: i x Next Manner: approximate	-0.0451	0.1570	-0.2874	0.7738	0.1908	0.1047	1.8234	0.0683
Vowel: o x Next Manner: approximate	0.0273	0.1792	0.1521	0.8791	0.1419	0.1195	1.1878	0.2349
Vowel: ʊ x Next Manner: approximate	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Manner: approximate	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: diphthong	0.1336	0.0889	1.5020	0.1331	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.1175	0.1385	-0.8485	0.3961
Vowel: i x Next Manner: diphthong	0.1861	0.1605	1.1593	0.2463	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Next Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Next Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Manner: diphthong	-0.0264	0.0974	-0.2712	0.7862	-0.2938	0.0650	-4.5219	0.0000
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: flap	-0.1016	0.1267	-0.8019	0.4226	-0.0110	0.0836	-0.1317	0.8952
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: flap	-0.1593	0.1957	-0.8138	0.4158	0.0696	0.1305	0.5332	0.5939
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: flap	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.1564	0.1545	1.0124	0.3113
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: flap	-0.0341	0.0755	-0.4521	0.6512	-0.0170	0.0504	-0.3370	0.7361
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: flap	-0.0272	0.2020	-0.1348	0.8927	-0.0502	0.1347	-0.3730	0.7092
Vowel: i x Next Manner: flap	-0.0989	0.1554	-0.6366	0.5244	0.1271	0.1036	1.2269	0.2199
Vowel: o x Next Manner: flap	-0.0169	0.1787	-0.0947	0.9246	0.1457	0.1191	1.2229	0.2214

Vowel: ʊ x Next Manner: flap	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Manner: flap	-0.2709	0.0743	-3.6477	0.0003	-0.1900	0.0496	-3.8332	0.0001
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: fricative	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: fricative	-0.1578	0.1958	-0.8061	0.4202	0.1294	0.1306	0.9911	0.3217
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: fricative	0.1385	0.1937	0.7150	0.4746	0.1667	0.1844	0.9041	0.3660
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: fricative	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: fricative	0.0487	0.2088	0.2332	0.8156	-0.0793	0.1392	-0.5699	0.5688
Vowel: i x Next Manner: fricative	-0.0659	0.1638	-0.4021	0.6876	0.0706	0.1092	0.6464	0.5180
Vowel: o x Next Manner: fricative	-0.0002	0.1831	-0.0013	0.9990	0.1760	0.1221	1.4416	0.1494
Vowel: ʊ x Next Manner: fricative	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Manner: fricative	-0.1222	0.1226	-0.9967	0.3189	-0.1506	0.0818	-1.8398	0.0658
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0869	0.1295	0.6708	0.5024
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: lax	-0.1314	0.1006	-1.3060	0.1916	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: lax	-0.0630	0.0797	-0.7899	0.4296	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: lax	0.0047	0.2031	0.0229	0.9817	-0.0774	0.1354	-0.5720	0.5673
Vowel: i x Next Manner: lax	-0.0228	0.1554	-0.1469	0.8832	0.1169	0.1036	1.1283	0.2592
Vowel: o x Next Manner: lax	0.1160	0.1775	0.6532	0.5136	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Next Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.1753	0.1090	1.6081	0.1078
Vowel: u x Next Manner: lax	-0.2377	0.0839	-2.8327	0.0046	-0.3204	0.0560	-5.7223	0.0000
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: nasal	-0.2890	0.1796	-1.6090	0.1076	-0.0380	0.1173	-0.3236	0.7462
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: nasal	-0.3156	0.1916	-1.6468	0.0996	0.1155	0.1278	0.9038	0.3661
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: nasal	0.0186	0.1373	0.1356	0.8921	0.1133	0.1559	0.7269	0.4673
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: nasal	-0.2298	0.0829	-2.7731	0.0056	-0.0254	0.0553	-0.4592	0.6461
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: nasal	-0.1579	0.1998	-0.7905	0.4293	0.0106	0.1332	0.0797	0.9365
Vowel: i x Next Manner: nasal	-0.1102	0.1492	-0.7384	0.4603	0.1239	0.0995	1.2457	0.2129
Vowel: o x Next Manner: nasal	-0.0239	0.1740	-0.1371	0.8909	0.1161	0.1160	1.0008	0.3169
Vowel: ʊ x Next Manner: nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Manner: nasal	-0.2367	0.0838	-2.8246	0.0047	-0.1404	0.0559	-2.5108	0.0121
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Next Manner: rhotic	-0.0139	0.1585	-0.0878	0.9300	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Next Manner: rhotic	-0.0099	0.1526	-0.0652	0.9480	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Next Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: stop	-0.1067	0.1243	-0.8585	0.3906	0.0574	0.0826	0.6947	0.4872

Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: stop	-0.3044	0.1912	-1.5917	0.1115	0.1445	0.1275	1.1332	0.2572
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: stop	0.1231	0.1507	0.8166	0.4141	0.1283	0.1644	0.7804	0.4351
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: stop	-0.0021	0.0597	-0.0352	0.9719	0.0568	0.0398	1.4261	0.1538
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: stop	-0.0498	0.2017	-0.2469	0.8050	0.0093	0.1345	0.0691	0.9449
Vowel: i x Next Manner: stop	-0.1434	0.1551	-0.9245	0.3552	0.1700	0.1034	1.6442	0.1002
Vowel: o x Next Manner: stop	0.0052	0.1773	0.0291	0.9767	0.1394	0.1182	1.1796	0.2382
Vowel: u x Next Manner: stop	-0.0396	0.1370	-0.2894	0.7723	0.2078	0.0915	2.2706	0.0232
Vowel: u x Next Manner: stop	-0.1523	0.0643	-2.3689	0.0178	-0.0936	0.0429	-2.1818	0.0291
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: tense	-0.0032	0.2288	-0.0140	0.9889	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Next Manner: tense	0.1051	0.1271	0.8271	0.4082	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Next Manner: tense	0.2186	0.1129	1.9360	0.0529	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Next Voicing: voiceless	-0.0545	0.1180	-0.4620	0.6441	-0.0605	0.0774	-0.7811	0.4348
Vowel: ʌ x Next Voicing: voiceless	0.0627	0.0397	1.5791	0.1143	-0.0048	0.0265	-0.1814	0.8561
Vowel: ɔ x Next Voicing: voiceless	-0.2526	0.1701	-1.4847	0.1376	0.0581	0.1165	0.4986	0.6181
Vowel: ɜ x Next Voicing: voiceless	-0.0446	0.0296	-1.5065	0.1319	-0.0667	0.0198	-3.3728	0.0007
Vowel: ɪ x Next Voicing: voiceless	-0.0084	0.0234	-0.3579	0.7204	-0.0687	0.0156	-4.4031	0.0000
Vowel: i x Next Voicing: voiceless	-0.0096	0.0259	-0.3724	0.7096	-0.0036	0.0173	-0.2088	0.8346
Vowel: o x Next Voicing: voiceless	0.0283	0.0242	1.1699	0.2421	-0.0865	0.0162	-5.3508	0.0000
Vowel: u x Next Voicing: voiceless	-0.1129	0.0444	-2.5430	0.0110	-0.0876	0.0297	-2.9480	0.0032
Vowel: u x Next Voicing: voiceless	-0.0655	0.0423	-1.5484	0.1215	-0.0252	0.0283	-0.8916	0.3726
Vowel: æ x Next Place: dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: dental	-0.2220	0.1218	-1.8235	0.0682	0.0219	0.0812	0.2693	0.7877
Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: dental	-0.5277	0.2041	-2.5854	0.0097	-0.0109	0.1388	-0.0789	0.9371
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: dental	-0.2674	0.1215	-2.2016	0.0277	-0.1079	0.0810	-1.3315	0.1830
Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: dental	-0.3998	0.1120	-3.5683	0.0004	0.0212	0.0747	0.2837	0.7766
Vowel: i x Next Place: dental	-0.1569	0.1088	-1.4422	0.1492	-0.0057	0.0725	-0.0792	0.9369
Vowel: o x Next Place: dental	-0.1065	0.1079	-0.9876	0.3234	-0.0797	0.0719	-1.1081	0.2678
Vowel: u x Next Place: dental	-0.0538	0.2899	-0.1855	0.8529	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Place: dental	-0.2723	0.1357	-2.0072	0.0447	0.0059	0.0905	0.0651	0.9481
Vowel: æ x Next Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: diphthong	0.0397	0.1987	0.1999	0.8416	-0.0048	0.1325	-0.0365	0.9709
Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.1308	0.0593	-2.2047	0.0275
Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: diphthong	0.1493	0.2077	0.7188	0.4723	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Next Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0085	0.1070	0.0798	0.9364
Vowel: o x Next Place: diphthong	0.3290	0.1804	1.8233	0.0683	0.0137	0.1203	0.1137	0.9094
Vowel: u x Next Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Next Place: glottal	0.1847	0.1072	1.7227	0.0850	0.0692	0.0663	1.0437	0.2966
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: glottal	0.0538	0.0382	1.4076	0.1593	-0.0321	0.0255	-1.2568	0.2088
Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: glottal	0.0845	0.0648	1.3031	0.1925	-0.0445	0.0453	-0.9830	0.3256
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: glottal	-0.0634	0.0299	-2.1208	0.0339	-0.0459	0.0200	-2.2971	0.0216

Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: glottal	-0.0130	0.0243	-0.5353	0.5925	-0.0338	0.0162	-2.0889	0.0367
Vowel: i x Next Place: glottal	0.0095	0.0283	0.3346	0.7379	0.0131	0.0189	0.6922	0.4888
Vowel: o x Next Place: glottal	0.0944	0.0262	3.6029	0.0003	-0.0593	0.0175	-3.3979	0.0007
Vowel: ʊ x Next Place: glottal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.2556	0.1946	1.3135	0.1890
Vowel: u x Next Place: glottal	-0.1158	0.0717	-1.6143	0.1065	-0.0470	0.0478	-0.9826	0.3258
Vowel: æ x Next Place: labial	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: labial	0.0784	0.0370	2.1162	0.0343	-0.1553	0.0247	-6.2837	0.0000
Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: labial	-0.2282	0.1043	-2.1890	0.0286	0.0285	0.0703	0.4048	0.6856
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: labial	0.0237	0.0436	0.5428	0.5873	-0.0289	0.0291	-0.9922	0.3211
Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: labial	-0.0639	0.0316	-2.0244	0.0429	-0.0386	0.0211	-1.8339	0.0667
Vowel: i x Next Place: labial	-0.0219	0.0296	-0.7400	0.4593	0.0180	0.0198	0.9101	0.3628
Vowel: o x Next Place: labial	0.0204	0.0268	0.7610	0.4467	-0.0591	0.0178	-3.3128	0.0009
Vowel: ʊ x Next Place: labial	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Place: labial	-0.1681	0.0730	-2.3045	0.0212	-0.1309	0.0487	-2.6897	0.0072
Vowel: æ x Next Place: labio-dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: labio-dental	-0.3277	0.0959	-3.4168	0.0006	-0.0936	0.0639	-1.4638	0.1433
Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: labio-dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: labio-dental	-0.1108	0.1101	-1.0066	0.3141	0.1776	0.0735	2.4144	0.0158
Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: labio-dental	-0.1654	0.0784	-2.1107	0.0348	0.1935	0.0523	3.6978	0.0002
Vowel: i x Next Place: labio-dental	-0.0933	0.0803	-1.1621	0.2452	0.0974	0.0536	1.8189	0.0689
Vowel: o x Next Place: labio-dental	0.1102	0.0747	1.4752	0.1402	0.0337	0.0498	0.6768	0.4985
Vowel: ʊ x Next Place: labio-dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Place: labio-dental	-0.1763	0.1105	-1.5964	0.1104	0.1449	0.0736	1.9688	0.0490
Vowel: æ x Next Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: lax	-0.1863	0.1942	-0.9592	0.3375	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.1441	0.1397	1.0315	0.3023
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.0514	0.0532	-0.9661	0.3340
Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Next Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Next Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0633	0.1184	0.5348	0.5928
Vowel: ʊ x Next Place: lax	0.1124	0.2426	0.4634	0.6430	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Next Place: palatal	0.4297	0.1624	2.6457	0.0082	0.2605	0.1048	2.4866	0.0129
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: palatal	0.0726	0.0522	1.3906	0.1644	0.0693	0.0349	1.9857	0.0471
Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: palatal	-0.0009	0.1189	-0.0078	0.9938	0.2803	0.0848	3.3061	0.0009
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: palatal	0.0269	0.0622	0.4324	0.6654	0.0443	0.0415	1.0671	0.2859
Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: palatal	0.0989	0.0478	2.0688	0.0386	0.1179	0.0319	3.6901	0.0002
Vowel: i x Next Place: palatal	0.1234	0.0445	2.7741	0.0055	0.0322	0.0297	1.0841	0.2783
Vowel: o x Next Place: palatal	0.1087	0.0426	2.5504	0.0108	0.1156	0.0284	4.0680	0.0000
Vowel: ʊ x Next Place: palatal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Place: palatal	-0.0566	0.0867	-0.6524	0.5142	-0.0867	0.0579	-1.4969	0.1344
Vowel: æ x Next Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: palato-alveolar	-0.1620	0.1060	-1.5288	0.1263	0.0930	0.0707	1.3151	0.1885
Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Next Place: palato-alveolar	0.1167	0.1031	1.1316	0.2578	0.0875	0.0688	1.2717	0.2035
Vowel: o x Next Place: palato-alveolar	0.1668	0.0945	1.7646	0.0776	0.1846	0.0631	2.9268	0.0034

Vowel: u x Next Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Next Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: tense	0.1889	0.1703	1.1092	0.2673	-0.0012	0.1136	-0.0107	0.9914
Vowel: i x Next Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.0447	0.0848	-0.5268	0.5983
Vowel: o x Next Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.1122	0.0753	-1.4893	0.1364
Vowel: ʊ x Next Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Place: tense	-0.0630	0.2160	-0.2918	0.7704	-0.4233	0.1441	-2.9380	0.0033

Smooth Terms

Predictor	edf	Ref.edf	F	p	edf	Ref.edf	F	p
s(Time Step)	8.3309	8.8554	53.3082	0.0000	6.5498	7.7354	6.4663	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x Tense: past	1.3796	1.9124	3.8190	0.0241	1.0040	1.0050	0.5010	0.4796
ti(Time Step) x Tense: present	1.0158	1.0214	1.4789	0.2232	2.1664	2.4716	8.7526	0.0001
ti(Time Step,NDL Cue Strength)	7.8264	9.0248	41.1962	0.0000	11.2998	12.4096	58.9209	0.0000
te(Duration (log), Frequency (log))	13.8764	16.0228	25.3339	0.0000	16.2401	18.1581	91.0332	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: a	3.5382	3.8506	14.8823	0.0000	3.4833	3.7845	6.6146	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: æ	0.0020	0.0039	0.6606	0.9594	1.7931	2.1385	13.3914	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: ʌ	2.1052	2.5750	2.8603	0.0441	3.4768	3.7853	8.7078	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: ɔ	1.0024	1.0046	3.7859	0.0515	2.5222	3.0496	3.4376	0.0157
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: ɜ	3.5054	3.8380	15.1666	0.0000	1.0033	1.0052	1.5360	0.2150
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: ɪ	1.0004	1.0008	5.4227	0.0199	2.0432	2.4867	1.6453	0.1813
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: i	3.6136	3.9025	12.9208	0.0000	3.8667	3.9406	42.3087	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: o	1.0007	1.0013	0.6262	0.4289	3.1729	3.4755	1.8712	0.1215
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: ʊ	1.0001	1.0003	7.4338	0.0064	1.8292	2.1253	3.2682	0.0355
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: u	1.0007	1.0014	0.1649	0.6850	3.2931	3.6499	4.4290	0.0022
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: a	37.0603	39.0000	17.3184	0.0000	36.5572	39.0000	10.9882	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: æ	20.8736	25.0000	4.2108	0.0000	14.2595	25.0000	1.2247	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: ʌ	35.1676	37.0000	7.7642	0.0000	35.1513	37.0000	7.1888	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: ɔ	16.5750	32.0000	1.0861	0.0000	20.8947	32.0000	1.6271	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: ɜ	35.5184	39.0000	6.7917	0.0000	36.1762	39.0000	6.0333	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: ɪ	37.3672	39.0000	9.7843	0.0000	37.8747	39.0000	16.3753	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: i	35.7047	39.0000	5.9639	0.0000	37.3951	39.0000	12.8315	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: o	38.1623	39.0000	28.9540	0.0000	38.3501	39.0000	26.4541	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: ʊ	26.0562	33.0000	2.5833	0.0000	31.5760	33.0000	8.7190	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: u	31.3823	36.0000	4.1848	0.0000	30.4589	36.0000	4.6108	0.0000

Table A.18: Coefficients for the F1 and F2 by vowel GAM models of formant movement.

<i>Parametric Coefficients</i>	F1				F2			
	edf	Ref.edf	F	p	edf	Ref.edf	F	p
(Intercept)	6.0124	0.2603	23.1011	0.0000	7.3108	0.1697	43.0926	0.0000
Tense: present	0.0111	0.0100	1.1159	0.2645	-0.0065	0.0070	-0.9324	0.3511
NDL Cue Strength	0.1003	0.0256	3.9148	0.0001	-0.0661	0.0173	-3.8217	0.0001
Vowel: æ	0.0040	0.1420	0.0279	0.9777	0.0159	0.0889	0.1789	0.8580
Vowel: ʌ	-0.0878	0.3072	-0.2858	0.7750	0.1532	0.2007	0.7632	0.4454
Vowel: ɔ	-0.3064	0.1444	-2.1223	0.0338	-0.1814	0.1479	-1.2266	0.2200
Vowel: ɜ	0.6992	0.2494	2.8039	0.0051	0.1261	0.0857	1.4713	0.1412
Vowel: ɪ	-0.4394	0.2972	-1.4782	0.1394	0.5993	0.1953	3.0695	0.0021
Vowel: i	-0.2918	0.1699	-1.7173	0.0859	0.2939	0.1129	2.6040	0.0092
Vowel: o	0.2475	0.2705	0.9147	0.3604	-0.1073	0.1579	-0.6799	0.4966
Vowel: ʊ	-0.5920	0.1976	-2.9960	0.0027	-0.0257	0.0737	-0.3491	0.7270
Vowel: u	-0.1929	0.0893	-2.1599	0.0308	-0.1472	0.1387	-1.0612	0.2886
Previous Manner: approximate	0.4038	0.2209	1.8278	0.0676	0.3541	0.1463	2.4210	0.0155
Previous Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	-0.3386	0.2131	-1.5886	0.1122	-0.4110	0.1128	-3.6432	0.0003
Previous Manner: flap	0.4586	0.1034	4.4370	0.0000	-0.2903	0.0690	-4.2041	0.0000
Previous Manner: fricative	0.4398	0.1993	2.2064	0.0274	0.1775	0.1252	1.4171	0.1564
Previous Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Previous Manner: lax-nasal	0.4196	0.1044	4.0173	0.0001	-0.1457	0.0693	-2.1029	0.0355
Previous Manner: nasal	0.1855	0.2028	0.9145	0.3605	-0.0728	0.1319	-0.5521	0.5809
Previous Manner: rhotic	0.1392	0.2158	0.6452	0.5188	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Previous Manner: stop	0.4700	0.2169	2.1667	0.0303	0.3539	0.1438	2.4620	0.0138
Previous Manner: tense	0.1031	0.2052	0.5023	0.6155	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Previous Voicing: voiceless	-0.0203	0.0264	-0.7678	0.4426	-0.0738	0.0175	-4.2169	0.0000
Previous Place: consonant	-0.0108	0.0659	-0.1638	0.8699	0.1032	0.0437	2.3612	0.0182
Previous Place: dental	0.2285	0.1229	1.8588	0.0631	0.4440	0.1626	2.7307	0.0063
Previous Place: diphthong	0.1614	0.2010	0.8029	0.4220	0.2203	0.1304	1.6892	0.0912
Previous Place: glottal	-0.0639	0.0834	-0.7661	0.4436	-0.2101	0.0588	-3.5710	0.0004
Previous Place: labial	-0.1031	0.1442	-0.7148	0.4747	-0.2874	0.0955	-3.0099	0.0026
Previous Place: labio-dental	-0.0894	0.0619	-1.4442	0.1487	0.0063	0.0409	0.1550	0.8769
Previous Place: lax	-0.7165	0.1502	-4.7708	0.0000	0.1550	0.1001	1.5484	0.1215
Previous Place: palatal	-0.2751	0.1005	-2.7382	0.0062	-0.1138	0.0666	-1.7071	0.0878
Previous Place: palato-alveolar	-0.2006	0.0532	-3.7684	0.0002	0.0266	0.0356	0.7477	0.4547
Previous Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.1656	0.1399	1.1836	0.2366
Previous Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.2446	0.1204	2.0316	0.0422
Next Manner: approximate	0.1203	0.1719	0.6998	0.4841	-0.2222	0.1138	-1.9521	0.0509
Next Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Next Manner: flap	0.1497	0.1697	0.8823	0.3776	-0.1020	0.1124	-0.9081	0.3638
Next Manner: fricative	0.0405	0.1763	0.2296	0.8184	-0.1210	0.1168	-1.0367	0.2999
Next Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0724	0.1096	0.6608	0.5088
Next Manner: nasal	0.1852	0.1660	1.1159	0.2645	-0.0855	0.1099	-0.7781	0.4365
Next Manner: rhotic	-0.1546	0.2498	-0.6188	0.5361	0.0004	0.1567	0.0023	0.9982
Next Manner: stop	0.1263	0.1698	0.7441	0.4568	-0.1311	0.1124	-1.1661	0.2436
Next Manner: syllabic	0.0563	0.1273	0.4422	0.6583	-0.0908	0.0843	-1.0764	0.2817
Next Manner: tense	0.0035	0.1008	0.0352	0.9720	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Next Voicing: voiceless	0.0283	0.0197	1.4387	0.1502	0.0439	0.0130	3.3708	0.0008
Next Place: consonant	0.0419	0.0949	0.4416	0.6588	-0.0346	0.0628	-0.5514	0.5813
Next Place: dental	0.2414	0.1051	2.2957	0.0217	0.0510	0.0696	0.7323	0.4640

Next Place: diphthong	0.0190	0.1732	0.1098	0.9125	-0.0426	0.1147	-0.3716	0.7102
Next Place: glottal	0.0668	0.0201	3.3289	0.0009	0.0227	0.0133	1.7081	0.0876
Next Place: labial	0.0338	0.0236	1.4295	0.1529	-0.0136	0.0156	-0.8705	0.3840
Next Place: labio-dental	0.0578	0.0711	0.8124	0.4166	-0.0449	0.0471	-0.9525	0.3408
Next Place: lax	0.1260	0.1703	0.7396	0.4595	-0.1016	0.1128	-0.9010	0.3676
Next Place: palatal	-0.1175	0.0395	-2.9726	0.0030	-0.0315	0.0262	-1.2030	0.2290
Next Place: palato-alveolar	-0.0509	0.0886	-0.5743	0.5658	-0.0934	0.0588	-1.5893	0.1120
Next Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Next Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0488	0.0669	0.7291	0.4660
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: approximate	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: approximate	0.1683	0.2589	0.6498	0.5158	-0.4456	0.1724	-2.5847	0.0097
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: approximate	0.1389	0.1003	1.3841	0.1663	-0.4619	0.0912	-5.0649	0.0000
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: approximate	-0.8994	0.2585	-3.4784	0.0005	-0.2007	0.1013	-1.9809	0.0476
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: approximate	0.0746	0.2438	0.3061	0.7595	-0.6242	0.1618	-3.8579	0.0001
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: approximate	-0.2560	0.1285	-1.9924	0.0463	-0.2782	0.0856	-3.2523	0.0011
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: approximate	-0.7031	0.2293	-3.0658	0.0022	-0.3110	0.1282	-2.4263	0.0153
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: approximate	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.3496	0.1467	-2.3829	0.0172
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: approximate	-0.0420	0.1222	-0.3438	0.7310	-0.2733	0.0810	-3.3746	0.0007
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: diphthong	-0.0243	0.2406	-0.1012	0.9194	-0.4842	0.1342	-3.6091	0.0003
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: diphthong-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: flap	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: flap	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: flap	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: flap	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: flap	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: flap	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: flap	-0.7006	0.1612	-4.3456	0.0000	0.3137	0.1081	2.9031	0.0037
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: flap	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: flap	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: fricative	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: fricative	-0.4171	0.2470	-1.6887	0.0913	-0.1825	0.1614	-1.1305	0.2583
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: fricative	0.1970	0.1338	1.4724	0.1409	-0.1404	0.0609	-2.3034	0.0213
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: fricative	-1.0662	0.2530	-4.2147	0.0000	-0.0695	0.0834	-0.8333	0.4047
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: fricative	-0.0317	0.2201	-0.1439	0.8856	-0.4021	0.1402	-2.8678	0.0041
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: fricative	-0.2936	0.0993	-2.9572	0.0031	-0.1526	0.0663	-2.3024	0.0213
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: fricative	-1.1363	0.2890	-3.9319	0.0001	-0.6539	0.1518	-4.3081	0.0000

Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: fricative	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.3002	0.1950	-1.5392	0.1238
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: fricative	-0.4374	0.1556	-2.8118	0.0049	-0.3006	0.1451	-2.0718	0.0383
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: lax	1.1624	0.1828	6.3594	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0875	0.0915	0.9567	0.3387
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: lax	0.4252	0.1109	3.8342	0.0001	-0.1623	0.0735	-2.2064	0.0274
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: nasal	0.2519	0.2429	1.0370	0.2998	-0.1083	0.1590	-0.6811	0.4958
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: nasal	0.5865	0.1477	3.9720	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: nasal	-0.6187	0.2441	-2.5341	0.0113	0.2456	0.0802	3.0611	0.0022
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: nasal	0.5277	0.2278	2.3165	0.0205	-0.2232	0.1488	-1.5000	0.1336
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: nasal	-0.1498	0.0858	-1.7460	0.0808	0.2920	0.0571	5.1108	0.0000
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: nasal	-0.3845	0.2117	-1.8161	0.0694	0.1364	0.1116	1.2226	0.2215
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: nasal	0.0303	0.0778	0.3886	0.6976	0.3989	0.0520	7.6771	0.0000
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.4153	0.1772	-2.3437	0.0191
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: stop	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: stop	-0.0180	0.2571	-0.0702	0.9440	-0.3731	0.1717	-2.1727	0.0298
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: stop	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.4216	0.0996	-4.2339	0.0000
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: stop	-1.0452	0.2569	-4.0676	0.0000	-0.1913	0.0999	-1.9157	0.0554
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: stop	-0.0960	0.2383	-0.4029	0.6870	-0.5758	0.1585	-3.6338	0.0003
Vowel: i x Previous Manner: stop	-0.3684	0.1278	-2.8816	0.0040	-0.2022	0.0848	-2.3838	0.0171
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: stop	-0.8217	0.2332	-3.5233	0.0004	-0.4981	0.1312	-3.7954	0.0001
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Manner: stop	0.2199	0.1447	1.5204	0.1284	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: stop	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Manner: tense	-0.8869	0.2605	-3.4042	0.0007	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Manner: tense	0.2271	0.2302	0.9868	0.3237	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA

Vowel: i x Previous Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ə x Previous Voicing: voiceless	-0.0716	0.0983	-0.7290	0.4660	0.1838	0.0584	3.1454	0.0017
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Voicing: voiceless	0.1479	0.0428	3.4529	0.0006	0.0124	0.0284	0.4365	0.6625
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Voicing: voiceless	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Voicing: voiceless	0.0856	0.0449	1.9047	0.0568	0.1762	0.0299	5.9024	0.0000
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Voicing: voiceless	0.0248	0.0319	0.7768	0.4373	0.0880	0.0212	4.1582	0.0000
Vowel: i x Previous Voicing: voiceless	-0.0779	0.0571	-1.3632	0.1728	0.1511	0.0379	3.9871	0.0001
Vowel: o x Previous Voicing: voiceless	0.1625	0.0800	2.0318	0.0422	0.3656	0.0533	6.8538	0.0000
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Voicing: voiceless	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Voicing: voiceless	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: dental	0.1258	0.1585	0.7936	0.4274	-0.4629	0.1756	-2.6355	0.0084
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Place: dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Place: dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.0694	0.1732	-0.4005	0.6888
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: dental	-0.2824	0.1948	-1.4495	0.1472	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: diphthong	0.5358	0.1855	2.8875	0.0039	-0.0120	0.1238	-0.0968	0.9229
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: glottal	-0.2240	0.1065	-2.1039	0.0354	0.2544	0.0703	3.6203	0.0003
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: glottal	0.6683	0.1092	6.1187	0.0000	0.2242	0.0751	2.9858	0.0028
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: glottal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: glottal	0.3772	0.0991	3.8067	0.0001	0.1959	0.0688	2.8460	0.0044
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: glottal	0.0082	0.0988	0.0825	0.9342	0.2185	0.0685	3.1892	0.0014
Vowel: i x Previous Place: glottal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Previous Place: glottal	0.3592	0.1331	2.6982	0.0070	0.0864	0.0905	0.9546	0.3398
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: glottal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: glottal	0.0493	0.1943	0.2539	0.7996	0.3628	0.1680	2.1591	0.0309
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: labial	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: labial	0.1238	0.1471	0.8420	0.3998	0.0415	0.0975	0.4253	0.6706
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: labial	-0.0427	0.1604	-0.2664	0.7900	0.0924	0.1070	0.8634	0.3879

Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: labial	0.1430	0.1464	0.9772	0.3285	0.3379	0.0969	3.4850	0.0005
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: labial	0.2000	0.1520	1.3158	0.1882	0.1609	0.1008	1.5965	0.1104
Vowel: i x Previous Place: labial	0.1606	0.1469	1.0931	0.2744	0.1910	0.0973	1.9616	0.0498
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: labial	-0.0923	0.1546	-0.5972	0.5504	0.0585	0.1029	0.5684	0.5698
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: labial	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: labial	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: labio-dental	0.3869	0.1667	2.3211	0.0203	-0.0425	0.1072	-0.3965	0.6918
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: labio-dental	0.5327	0.1001	5.3235	0.0000	-0.0372	0.0664	-0.5604	0.5752
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: labio-dental	0.0699	0.0854	0.8186	0.4130	-0.1823	0.0580	-3.1451	0.0017
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: labio-dental	0.2639	0.0786	3.3575	0.0008	0.0186	0.0522	0.3561	0.7218
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: labio-dental	0.1485	0.1053	1.4100	0.1585	-0.1644	0.0698	-2.3552	0.0185
Vowel: i x Previous Place: labio-dental	0.1113	0.0725	1.5351	0.1248	0.1111	0.0482	2.3070	0.0211
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: labio-dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: labio-dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: labio-dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: lax	0.6913	0.1958	3.5307	0.0004	-0.2496	0.1306	-1.9108	0.0560
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.2851	0.1219	-2.3395	0.0193
Vowel: i x Previous Place: lax	0.7398	0.2432	3.0418	0.0024	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: palatal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: palatal	0.2005	0.1033	1.9405	0.0523	0.1726	0.0684	2.5224	0.0117
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: palatal	0.0901	0.2035	0.4429	0.6578	0.4763	0.1399	3.4036	0.0007
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: palatal	0.2208	0.1066	2.0708	0.0384	0.2008	0.0707	2.8401	0.0045
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: palatal	0.3099	0.1049	2.9552	0.0031	0.1355	0.0696	1.9460	0.0517
Vowel: i x Previous Place: palatal	0.2609	0.1155	2.2588	0.0239	0.0482	0.0766	0.6300	0.5287
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: palatal	0.2124	0.1022	2.0784	0.0377	0.1098	0.0677	1.6229	0.1046
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: palatal	0.0608	0.2943	0.2067	0.8362	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: palatal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: palato-alveolar	0.3134	0.0834	3.7570	0.0002	-0.1152	0.0554	-2.0777	0.0377
Vowel: i x Previous Place: palato-alveolar	0.1218	0.0999	1.2195	0.2226	-0.1321	0.0663	-1.9912	0.0465
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: palato-alveolar	0.2788	0.1626	1.7147	0.0864	0.4732	0.1414	3.3457	0.0008
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: rhotic	0.3720	0.2679	1.3887	0.1649	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Previous Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Previous Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Previous Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA

Vowel: ʌ x Previous Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Previous Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Previous Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Previous Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.3352	0.1392	-2.4088	0.0160
Vowel: i x Previous Place: tense	-0.0917	0.0956	-0.9594	0.3374	0.0237	0.0634	0.3741	0.7084
Vowel: o x Previous Place: tense	-0.3642	0.2205	-1.6515	0.0986	-0.2489	0.1038	-2.3979	0.0165
Vowel: u x Previous Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Previous Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: approximate	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: approximate	-0.2960	0.1969	-1.5035	0.1327	0.2817	0.1305	2.1584	0.0309
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: approximate	-0.0304	0.0929	-0.3268	0.7438	0.3082	0.1415	2.1782	0.0294
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: approximate	-0.1130	0.0859	-1.3150	0.1885	-0.0175	0.0569	-0.3070	0.7589
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: approximate	-0.1088	0.2046	-0.5319	0.5948	0.0971	0.1355	0.7163	0.4738
Vowel: i x Next Manner: approximate	-0.0554	0.1562	-0.3543	0.7231	0.1890	0.1035	1.8271	0.0677
Vowel: o x Next Manner: approximate	0.0200	0.1783	0.1123	0.9106	0.1440	0.1181	1.2188	0.2229
Vowel: ʊ x Next Manner: approximate	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Manner: approximate	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.4106	0.1425	2.8816	0.0040
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: diphthong	0.0252	0.1977	0.1274	0.8986	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: diphthong	0.1289	0.2067	0.6234	0.5330	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Next Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Next Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0174	0.1189	0.1461	0.8839
Vowel: ʊ x Next Manner: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Manner: diphthong	-0.0528	0.0970	-0.5444	0.5862	0.1489	0.1369	1.0879	0.2766
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: flap	-0.1475	0.1262	-1.1691	0.2424	0.0040	0.0825	0.0489	0.9610
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: flap	-0.1477	0.1948	-0.7581	0.4484	0.0758	0.1290	0.5874	0.5569
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: flap	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.1854	0.1532	1.2096	0.2264
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: flap	-0.0421	0.0752	-0.5592	0.5760	-0.0223	0.0499	-0.4467	0.6551
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: flap	-0.0381	0.2011	-0.1895	0.8497	-0.0242	0.1332	-0.1815	0.8560
Vowel: i x Next Manner: flap	-0.1065	0.1546	-0.6890	0.4908	0.1305	0.1024	1.2753	0.2022
Vowel: o x Next Manner: flap	-0.0165	0.1778	-0.0929	0.9260	0.1457	0.1177	1.2378	0.2158
Vowel: ʊ x Next Manner: flap	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Manner: flap	-0.2736	0.0739	-3.7004	0.0002	0.2180	0.1392	1.5659	0.1174
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: fricative	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: fricative	-0.1583	0.1948	-0.8126	0.4165	0.0993	0.1291	0.7690	0.4419
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: fricative	0.1580	0.1927	0.8201	0.4121	0.1262	0.1825	0.6913	0.4894
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: fricative	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: fricative	0.0535	0.2078	0.2577	0.7967	-0.0599	0.1376	-0.4354	0.6633
Vowel: i x Next Manner: fricative	-0.0630	0.1629	-0.3867	0.6990	0.0612	0.1079	0.5676	0.5703
Vowel: o x Next Manner: fricative	0.0080	0.1821	0.0440	0.9649	0.1700	0.1206	1.4097	0.1586
Vowel: ʊ x Next Manner: fricative	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Manner: fricative	-0.1027	0.1222	-0.8404	0.4007	0.2516	0.1477	1.7037	0.0884
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: lax	-0.0719	0.0794	-0.9059	0.3650	-0.0587	0.0526	-1.1157	0.2646
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Next Manner: lax	-0.0295	0.1547	-0.1909	0.8486	0.1107	0.1024	1.0810	0.2797
Vowel: o x Next Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Next Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA

Vowel: u x Next Manner: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0942	0.1336	0.7050	0.4808
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0908	0.1655	0.5487	0.5832	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Manner: lax-nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: nasal	-0.2678	0.1792	-1.4947	0.1350	-0.0027	0.1159	-0.0231	0.9815
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: nasal	-0.3176	0.1907	-1.6657	0.0958	0.1141	0.1264	0.9031	0.3665
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: nasal	0.0430	0.1370	0.3140	0.7535	0.1085	0.1544	0.7024	0.4824
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: nasal	-0.2327	0.0826	-2.8156	0.0049	-0.0493	0.0548	-0.8989	0.3687
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: nasal	-0.1585	0.1988	-0.7972	0.4254	0.0392	0.1317	0.2979	0.7658
Vowel: i x Next Manner: nasal	-0.1123	0.1485	-0.7561	0.4496	0.1170	0.0983	1.1902	0.2340
Vowel: o x Next Manner: nasal	-0.0226	0.1731	-0.1304	0.8962	0.1140	0.1146	0.9944	0.3201
Vowel: ʊ x Next Manner: nasal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Manner: nasal	-0.2298	0.0835	-2.7526	0.0059	0.2782	0.1360	2.0456	0.0408
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: rhotic	0.2703	0.2846	0.9496	0.3423	-0.1270	0.1809	-0.7022	0.4826
Vowel: i x Next Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.0710	0.1511	-0.4701	0.6383
Vowel: o x Next Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.2447	0.1629	-1.5022	0.1331
Vowel: ʊ x Next Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Manner: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: stop	-0.1681	0.1243	-1.3524	0.1763	0.0667	0.0819	0.8151	0.4150
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: stop	-0.3026	0.1903	-1.5902	0.1118	0.1356	0.1260	1.0758	0.2820
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: stop	0.1409	0.1503	0.9374	0.3486	0.1225	0.1628	0.7524	0.4518
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: stop	-0.0117	0.0595	-0.1973	0.8436	0.0573	0.0395	1.4522	0.1464
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: stop	-0.0582	0.2007	-0.2897	0.7720	0.0352	0.1330	0.2644	0.7915
Vowel: i x Next Manner: stop	-0.1498	0.1543	-0.9709	0.3316	0.1749	0.1022	1.7120	0.0869
Vowel: o x Next Manner: stop	0.0030	0.1764	0.0169	0.9865	0.1400	0.1168	1.1983	0.2308
Vowel: ʊ x Next Manner: stop	0.0099	0.2216	0.0446	0.9644	0.1340	0.0924	1.4506	0.1469
Vowel: u x Next Manner: stop	-0.1501	0.0640	-2.3444	0.0191	0.3207	0.1406	2.2808	0.0226
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: syllabic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: syllabic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: syllabic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: syllabic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: syllabic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Next Manner: syllabic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Next Manner: syllabic	0.0778	0.1626	0.4783	0.6325	0.1080	0.1077	1.0031	0.3158
Vowel: ʊ x Next Manner: syllabic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Manner: syllabic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Next Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Next Manner: tense	0.0007	0.2282	0.0029	0.9977	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Next Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0187	0.1124	0.1661	0.8681
Vowel: i x Next Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA

Vowel: o x Next Manner: tense	0.1989	0.1124	1.7699	0.0768	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Manner: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Next Voicing: voiceless	-0.0920	0.1179	-0.7804	0.4352	-0.0619	0.0763	-0.8110	0.4174
Vowel: ʌ x Next Voicing: voiceless	0.0775	0.0396	1.9566	0.0504	0.0148	0.0263	0.5643	0.5726
Vowel: ɔ x Next Voicing: voiceless	-0.2400	0.1692	-1.4183	0.1561	0.0999	0.1155	0.8651	0.3870
Vowel: ɜ x Next Voicing: voiceless	-0.0437	0.0294	-1.4827	0.1382	-0.0727	0.0195	-3.7227	0.0002
Vowel: ɪ x Next Voicing: voiceless	-0.0109	0.0233	-0.4684	0.6395	-0.0678	0.0154	-4.3992	0.0000
Vowel: i x Next Voicing: voiceless	-0.0076	0.0258	-0.2955	0.7676	-0.0035	0.0171	-0.2075	0.8356
Vowel: o x Next Voicing: voiceless	0.0260	0.0241	1.0792	0.2805	-0.0868	0.0160	-5.4357	0.0000
Vowel: ʊ x Next Voicing: voiceless	-0.1137	0.0441	-2.5762	0.0100	-0.0916	0.0294	-3.1182	0.0018
Vowel: u x Next Voicing: voiceless	-0.0709	0.0421	-1.6831	0.0924	-0.0237	0.0279	-0.8498	0.3954
Vowel: æ x Next Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: consonant	0.5151	0.1398	3.6853	0.0002	-0.0742	0.0926	-0.8009	0.4232
Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: consonant	-0.2485	0.1716	-1.4481	0.1476	0.1029	0.1147	0.8974	0.3695
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: consonant	0.1039	0.1158	0.8972	0.3696	0.0732	0.0767	0.9542	0.3400
Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: consonant	-0.0327	0.1063	-0.3075	0.7584	-0.0674	0.0705	-0.9564	0.3389
Vowel: i x Next Place: consonant	0.0811	0.1285	0.6306	0.5283	0.0451	0.0851	0.5299	0.5962
Vowel: o x Next Place: consonant	-0.0099	0.1004	-0.0984	0.9216	-0.0228	0.0664	-0.3433	0.7314
Vowel: ʊ x Next Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Place: consonant	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Next Place: dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: dental	-0.2187	0.1212	-1.8044	0.0712	0.0439	0.0803	0.5463	0.5848
Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: dental	-0.5258	0.2030	-2.5899	0.0096	0.0358	0.1375	0.2604	0.7946
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: dental	-0.2763	0.1209	-2.2851	0.0223	-0.0825	0.0801	-1.0296	0.3032
Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: dental	-0.4101	0.1115	-3.6779	0.0002	0.0300	0.0739	0.4060	0.6848
Vowel: i x Next Place: dental	-0.1683	0.1082	-1.5548	0.1200	-0.0043	0.0717	-0.0603	0.9519
Vowel: o x Next Place: dental	-0.1203	0.1073	-1.1207	0.2624	-0.0752	0.0711	-1.0578	0.2901
Vowel: ʊ x Next Place: dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Place: dental	-0.2958	0.1350	-2.1901	0.0285	0.0278	0.0895	0.3110	0.7558
Vowel: æ x Next Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.0069	0.1310	-0.0527	0.9580
Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: diphthong	0.1077	0.0886	1.2152	0.2243	-0.1285	0.0587	-2.1881	0.0287
Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.0772	0.1369	-0.5640	0.5728
Vowel: i x Next Place: diphthong	0.1615	0.1597	1.0110	0.3120	0.0060	0.1058	0.0565	0.9549
Vowel: o x Next Place: diphthong	0.3075	0.1795	1.7126	0.0868	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Next Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Place: diphthong	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Next Place: glottal	0.1839	0.1080	1.7025	0.0887	0.0464	0.0652	0.7125	0.4761
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: glottal	0.0637	0.0381	1.6714	0.0946	-0.0232	0.0253	-0.9188	0.3582
Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: glottal	0.0912	0.0643	1.4183	0.1561	-0.0414	0.0447	-0.9263	0.3543
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: glottal	-0.0625	0.0298	-2.1006	0.0357	-0.0532	0.0198	-2.6908	0.0071
Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: glottal	-0.0154	0.0242	-0.6385	0.5232	-0.0352	0.0160	-2.1991	0.0279
Vowel: i x Next Place: glottal	0.0084	0.0282	0.2968	0.7666	0.0108	0.0187	0.5794	0.5623
Vowel: o x Next Place: glottal	0.0951	0.0261	3.6483	0.0003	-0.0587	0.0173	-3.3985	0.0007
Vowel: ʊ x Next Place: glottal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.3002	0.2199	1.3650	0.1723
Vowel: u x Next Place: glottal	-0.1209	0.0714	-1.6932	0.0904	-0.0423	0.0473	-0.8928	0.3720
Vowel: æ x Next Place: labial	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: labial	0.0785	0.0369	2.1295	0.0332	-0.1632	0.0244	-6.6777	0.0000
Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: labial	-0.2283	0.1040	-2.1956	0.0281	0.0396	0.0700	0.5663	0.5712
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: labial	0.0293	0.0435	0.6743	0.5001	-0.0075	0.0289	-0.2581	0.7963

Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: labial	-0.0663	0.0314	-2.1112	0.0348	-0.0401	0.0209	-1.9198	0.0549
Vowel: i x Next Place: labial	-0.0238	0.0295	-0.8073	0.4195	0.0158	0.0195	0.8112	0.4172
Vowel: o x Next Place: labial	0.0168	0.0266	0.6321	0.5273	-0.0627	0.0176	-3.5525	0.0004
Vowel: ʊ x Next Place: labial	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Place: labial	-0.1757	0.0726	-2.4200	0.0155	-0.1234	0.0482	-2.5622	0.0104
Vowel: æ x Next Place: labio-dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: labio-dental	-0.2859	0.0955	-2.9932	0.0028	-0.0762	0.0633	-1.2048	0.2283
Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: labio-dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: labio-dental	-0.0852	0.1097	-0.7767	0.4374	0.2020	0.0728	2.7743	0.0055
Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: labio-dental	-0.1428	0.0781	-1.8286	0.0675	0.1973	0.0518	3.8095	0.0001
Vowel: i x Next Place: labio-dental	-0.0780	0.0799	-0.9766	0.3288	0.0813	0.0530	1.5341	0.1250
Vowel: o x Next Place: labio-dental	0.1286	0.0744	1.7281	0.0840	0.0255	0.0493	0.5177	0.6047
Vowel: ʊ x Next Place: labio-dental	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Place: labio-dental	-0.1724	0.1100	-1.5680	0.1169	0.1543	0.0728	2.1178	0.0342
Vowel: æ x Next Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: lax	-0.1746	0.1933	-0.9033	0.3663	0.0915	0.1281	0.7142	0.4751
Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: lax	-0.1082	0.1014	-1.0678	0.2856	0.1482	0.1381	1.0732	0.2832
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: lax	-0.0011	0.2021	-0.0056	0.9955	-0.0486	0.1339	-0.3632	0.7165
Vowel: i x Next Place: lax	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Next Place: lax	0.1104	0.1766	0.6249	0.5321	0.0585	0.1170	0.5002	0.6169
Vowel: ʊ x Next Place: lax	0.1996	0.1612	1.2378	0.2158	0.1027	0.1080	0.9515	0.3414
Vowel: u x Next Place: lax	-0.2396	0.0836	-2.8679	0.0041	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Next Place: palatal	0.3597	0.1620	2.2199	0.0264	0.2454	0.1032	2.3776	0.0174
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: palatal	0.0757	0.0520	1.4566	0.1452	0.0701	0.0345	2.0302	0.0423
Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: palatal	-0.0302	0.1188	-0.2539	0.7996	0.2972	0.0842	3.5302	0.0004
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: palatal	0.0107	0.0620	0.1727	0.8629	0.0232	0.0411	0.5654	0.5718
Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: palatal	0.1030	0.0477	2.1604	0.0307	0.1112	0.0317	3.5099	0.0004
Vowel: i x Next Place: palatal	0.1164	0.0443	2.6271	0.0086	0.0154	0.0294	0.5260	0.5989
Vowel: o x Next Place: palatal	0.0998	0.0424	2.3534	0.0186	0.1117	0.0281	3.9755	0.0001
Vowel: ʊ x Next Place: palatal	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Place: palatal	-0.0699	0.0864	-0.8094	0.4183	-0.0913	0.0573	-1.5934	0.1111
Vowel: æ x Next Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: palato-alveolar	-0.1535	0.1056	-1.4538	0.1460	0.0891	0.0700	1.2726	0.2032
Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Next Place: palato-alveolar	0.1119	0.1027	1.0893	0.2760	0.0703	0.0681	1.0318	0.3022
Vowel: o x Next Place: palato-alveolar	0.1622	0.0942	1.7217	0.0851	0.1697	0.0625	2.7168	0.0066
Vowel: ʊ x Next Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Place: palato-alveolar	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Next Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Next Place: rhotic	0.2507	0.2418	1.0368	0.2998	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: o x Next Place: rhotic	0.2576	0.2587	0.9959	0.3193	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Next Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: u x Next Place: rhotic	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: æ x Next Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʌ x Next Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA

Vowel: ɔ x Next Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɜ x Next Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ɪ x Next Place: tense	0.1746	0.1695	1.0300	0.3030	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: i x Next Place: tense	0.0812	0.1265	0.6414	0.5213	-0.0508	0.0839	-0.6057	0.5447
Vowel: o x Next Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	-0.1126	0.0746	-1.5095	0.1312
Vowel: u x Next Place: tense	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA
Vowel: ʊ x Next Place: tense	-0.0865	0.2150	-0.4021	0.6876	0.0000	0.0000	NA	NA

Smooth Terms

Predictor	edf	Ref.edf	F	p	edf	Ref.edf	F	p
s(Time Step)	8.3456	8.8408	54.0186	0.0000	7.6025	8.4649	12.1285	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : a	1.0002	1.0002	17.5761	0.0000	3.2410	3.5753	3.3461	0.0132
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : a	0.0000	0.0001	0.0287	0.9987	0.7938	1.0814	1.0275	0.3109
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : æ	0.0002	0.0003	0.0088	0.9988	0.0001	0.0001	0.0955	0.9971
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : æ	1.0000	1.0000	16.7389	0.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.3759	0.0022
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : ʌ	1.0001	1.0001	21.5859	0.0000	1.0001	1.0001	79.9313	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : ʌ	0.0000	0.0001	0.3941	0.9953	0.0002	0.0003	0.1426	0.9948
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : ɔ	0.0000	0.0001	0.4390	0.9956	0.0004	0.0007	0.0248	0.9967
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : ɔ	1.0000	1.0001	0.0023	0.9618	1.0000	1.0001	5.6575	0.0174
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : ɜ	1.0001	1.0001	2.9852	0.0840	1.0001	1.0001	21.9894	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : ɜ	0.0001	0.0001	0.0595	0.9981	0.0001	0.0002	0.0023	0.9995
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : ɪ	1.0000	1.0000	10.0147	0.0016	2.8611	3.0021	6.3655	0.0003
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : ɪ	1.0002	1.0004	14.6597	0.0001	1.0002	1.0003	0.6001	0.4385
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : i	1.0001	1.0001	11.4516	0.0007	1.0001	1.0001	0.7349	0.3913
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : i	1.0000	1.0000	12.3661	0.0004	1.0001	1.0001	0.6150	0.4329
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : o	0.0002	0.0004	0.4475	0.9900	1.0020	1.0037	0.1485	0.7010
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : o	1.0003	1.0005	15.9000	0.0001	1.0014	1.0023	0.0387	0.8446
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : u	1.0000	1.0001	1.3605	0.2435	1.0002	1.0003	0.6506	0.4199
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : u	1.0000	1.0000	0.1058	0.7450	1.0000	1.0001	2.8852	0.0894
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : ʊ	0.0001	0.0001	0.1686	0.9960	2.0246	2.4423	9.0563	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : ʊ	1.0008	1.0014	0.0477	0.8275	1.0001	1.0002	12.2674	0.0005
ti(Time Step,NDL Cue Strength) x Vowelae	5.0660	6.2648	2.4533	0.0210	2.6386	3.4558	4.2515	0.0036
ti(Time Step,NDL Cue Strength) x Vowelae	4.6062	5.8020	4.8858	0.0001	7.8079	8.8917	12.5061	0.0000
ti(Time Step,NDL Cue Strength) x Vowelah	7.8282	9.1501	23.7997	0.0000	6.6042	7.8754	55.6524	0.0000
ti(Time Step,NDL Cue Strength) x Vowelao	1.0005	1.0010	0.2531	0.6152	5.0540	6.5404	6.0971	0.0000
ti(Time Step,NDL Cue Strength) x Voweleh	5.9641	7.3657	9.5380	0.0000	7.0087	8.4898	44.9558	0.0000
ti(Time Step,NDL Cue Strength) x Vowelih	4.5025	5.5366	15.7206	0.0000	6.1318	7.4266	65.7360	0.0000
ti(Time Step,NDL Cue Strength) x Voweliy	5.0402	6.6642	5.2974	0.0000	5.7286	6.9988	11.4980	0.0000
ti(Time Step,NDL Cue Strength) x Vowelow	6.2244	7.6443	5.8289	0.0000	10.5544	11.4824	24.5982	0.0000
ti(Time Step,NDL Cue Strength) x Voweluh	0.3423	8.0000	0.1180	0.0686	0.0008	8.0000	0.0000	0.7873
ti(Time Step,NDL Cue Strength) x Voweluw	1.7787	12.0000	0.3954	0.0319	3.2701	12.0000	2.5342	0.0000
te(Duration (log), Frequency (log))	13.8118	15.9767	25.1458	0.0000	16.5027	18.3308	95.7426	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x Vowelaa	2.3295	2.6503	6.8357	0.0004	0.0013	0.0016	0.0000	1.0000
ti(Time Step) x Vowelae	1.0002	1.0002	13.9636	0.0002	1.0000	1.0000	3.2900	0.0697
ti(Time Step) x Vowelah	1.0000	1.0001	10.4374	0.0012	2.8453	3.1933	2.6029	0.0468
ti(Time Step) x Vowelao	1.0001	1.0001	14.0069	0.0002	1.0004	1.0007	0.3710	0.5426
ti(Time Step) x Voweleh	3.4391	3.7128	9.4088	0.0000	1.0001	1.0001	0.2418	0.6229
ti(Time Step) x Vowelih	0.0001	0.0001	0.2793	0.9957	0.0002	0.0003	0.2159	0.9940
ti(Time Step) x Voweliy	2.6514	2.8823	16.4521	0.0000	2.8753	2.9577	48.1089	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x Vowelow	1.0005	1.0008	11.9708	0.0005	0.0249	0.0304	0.0652	0.9645
ti(Time Step) x Voweluh	0.0000	0.0001	0.0272	0.9991	0.6369	0.9328	0.8159	0.3830
ti(Time Step) x Voweluw	1.0001	1.0001	8.2791	0.0040	1.0001	1.0002	0.5396	0.4626
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowelaa	37.0393	39.0000	16.2188	0.0000	36.5549	39.0000	12.3381	0.0000

s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowelae	19.9724	25.0000	3.9641	0.0000	12.3729	25.0000	1.0093	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowelah	35.3050	37.0000	8.0558	0.0000	35.2418	37.0000	7.9716	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowelao	15.9404	32.0000	1.0476	0.0000	20.3417	32.0000	1.4172	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Voweleh	35.5853	39.0000	6.7702	0.0000	36.1292	39.0000	5.3759	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowelih	37.3747	39.0000	9.3783	0.0000	37.9099	39.0000	20.2732	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Voweliy	35.8173	39.0000	5.9661	0.0000	37.4363	39.0000	13.1429	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowelow	38.1849	39.0000	22.8954	0.0000	38.3750	39.0000	27.0447	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Voweluh	25.9042	33.0000	2.7315	0.0000	31.6080	33.0000	8.5689	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Voweluw	31.4147	36.0000	4.3508	0.0000	30.6172	36.0000	4.9993	0.0000

Table A.25: Coefficients for the F1 and F2 global (all vowels pooled) GAM models of formant movement for robust vowels.

Predictor	F1				F2			
	edf	Ref.edf	F	p	edf	Ref.edf	F	p
<i>Parametric Coefficients</i>								
(Intercept)	6.4468	0.0228	282.2044	0.0000	7.2649	0.0140	519.9614	0.0000
Tense: present	-0.0631	0.0068	-9.3332	0.0000	0.0124	0.0042	2.9440	0.0032
NDL Cue Strength	-0.1648	0.0146	-11.2823	0.0000	0.1181	0.0091	12.9638	0.0000
Vowel: ε	-0.1234	0.0259	-4.7568	0.0000	0.2165	0.0172	12.5971	0.0000
Vowel: ɪ	-0.2832	0.0262	-10.8184	0.0000	0.2750	0.0179	15.4010	0.0000
Vowel: i	-0.4669	0.0245	-19.0331	0.0000	0.3309	0.0168	19.7458	0.0000
Vowel: u	-0.4419	0.0290	-15.2619	0.0000	0.2346	0.0169	13.9160	0.0000
<i>Smooth Terms</i>								
Predictor	edf	Ref.edf	F	p	edf	Ref.edf	F	p
s(Time Step)	6.5989	7.7262	9.0277	0.0000	1.0019	1.0034	4.5408	0.0329
ti(Time Step) x Tense: past	2.6965	3.1086	7.7588	0.0000	1.0008	1.0015	20.6267	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x Tense: present	0.0002	0.0002	0.3420	0.9930	2.0954	2.5410	3.0100	0.1149
ti(Time Step,NDL Cue Strength)	4.8098	6.1673	12.3736	0.0000	3.5891	3.8805	48.3961	0.0000
te(Duration (log), Frequency (log))	16.5237	18.5192	13.2472	0.0000	17.7318	19.4183	45.0458	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: ʌ	1.0001	1.0002	8.9198	0.0028	0.0011	0.0017	0.7616	0.9709
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: ε	1.0000	1.0001	0.2291	0.6323	0.0009	0.0014	0.0194	0.9958
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: ɪ	1.3531	1.7906	3.6057	0.0954	0.0006	0.0011	0.3971	0.9831
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: i	0.0002	0.0003	0.2802	0.9933	2.2057	2.5787	5.8619	0.0027
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: u	0.0002	0.0003	0.2172	0.9933	0.0030	0.0058	0.0035	0.9964
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) ʌ.voiced	1.6377	2.0892	5.0175	0.0069	0.0002	0.0003	0.0013	0.9995
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) ε.voiced	1.0000	1.0001	0.1252	0.7236	1.0008	1.0012	61.8123	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) ɪ.voiced	0.0606	0.0806	0.8042	0.7990	0.0005	0.0009	0.3701	0.9853
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) i.voiced	1.3706	1.7773	6.1324	0.0187	1.5829	1.9710	7.2266	0.0013
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) u.voiced	1.0001	1.0002	1.3639	0.2428	1.0010	1.0020	0.7384	0.3899
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) ʌ.voiceless	1.0001	1.0002	0.2739	0.6007	1.0009	1.0015	94.3688	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) ε.voiceless	0.0000	0.0001	0.0788	0.9983	2.9487	2.9961	23.7945	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) ɪ.voiceless	2.9339	3.2501	5.0978	0.0016	3.3932	3.5127	11.8456	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) i.voiceless	1.0001	1.0001	1.4818	0.2235	1.0031	1.0038	0.5610	0.4537
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) u.voiceless	0.0001	0.0002	0.0020	0.9995	0.0009	0.0017	0.0518	0.9925
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) ʌ.F2high	1.0001	1.0002	1.8091	0.1787	3.6359	3.9097	13.4617	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) ε.F2high	3.3676	3.7145	21.0809	0.0000	3.1992	3.5826	36.2207	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) ɪ.F2high	1.0001	1.0001	0.2519	0.6158	1.0006	1.0010	1.9114	0.1669
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) i.F2high	1.0001	1.0001	0.2648	0.6069	1.0010	1.0019	1.8085	0.1790
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) u.F2high	1.0001	1.0002	0.1736	0.6770	1.0009	1.0017	4.3172	0.0377
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) ʌ.F2low	0.0000	0.0001	0.0016	0.9998	3.0416	3.4964	6.9750	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) ε.F2low	1.0000	1.0001	2.3531	0.1251	3.9659	3.9975	29.8698	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) ɪ.F2low	1.0000	1.0000	0.7276	0.3937	3.8754	3.9846	15.5158	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) i.F2low	1.0000	1.0001	0.4074	0.5233	2.0117	2.4382	4.7534	0.0071
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) ʌ.F2mid	2.4915	2.9189	10.4378	0.0000	1.0010	1.0016	0.4920	0.4823
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) ε.F2mid	2.6214	2.8805	4.5670	0.0041	0.0005	0.0008	0.1169	0.9921
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) ɪ.F2mid	1.0000	1.0000	0.1402	0.7081	1.0001	1.0002	0.6002	0.4386
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) i.F2mid	1.0001	1.0001	0.0103	0.9192	1.0011	1.0016	4.7505	0.0292
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) u.F2mid	0.0001	0.0002	0.4697	0.9929	0.0023	0.0045	0.0115	0.9943
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next_Voicing) ʌ.voiced	1.0000	1.0001	10.7837	0.0010	1.0005	1.0008	2.6846	0.1014
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next_Voicing) ε.voiced	1.0000	1.0000	10.8677	0.0010	3.1839	3.6710	5.4204	0.0004
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next_Voicing) ɪ.voiced	2.1159	2.5637	8.7457	0.0004	1.0003	1.0006	8.9062	0.0028
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next_Voicing) i.voiced	0.0001	0.0002	0.2191	0.9953	1.9271	2.4572	4.9362	0.0035
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next_Voicing) u.voiced	1.0001	1.0002	1.2338	0.2667	1.0008	1.0015	9.9760	0.0016
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next_Voicing) ʌ.voiceless	2.0424	2.3450	23.3599	0.0000	1.4222	1.8400	6.0838	0.0127
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next_Voicing) ε.voiceless	0.0000	0.0001	0.2680	0.9963	0.0002	0.0003	0.1149	0.9955

ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next Voicing) i.voiceless	0.0001	0.0001	0.0015	0.9997	1.7290	2.0318	8.1498	0.0002
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next Voicing) i.voiceless	1.0001	1.0001	10.7493	0.0010	1.0023	1.0031	36.7402	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next Voicing) u.voiceless	0.0000	0.0001	0.0020	0.9997	0.0007	0.0013	0.2437	0.9856
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) ʌ.F2high	2.6152	2.9839	5.9011	0.0010	1.0004	1.0007	2.5808	0.1080
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) ɛ.F2high	0.0000	0.0000	0.3368	0.9969	1.0002	1.0003	61.7554	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) i.F2high	1.0000	1.0000	0.3629	0.5469	3.4461	3.5649	11.5842	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) i.F2high	2.0087	2.5530	1.1826	0.3900	0.0005	0.0009	0.0122	0.9973
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) u.F2high	0.0007	0.0014	0.8111	0.9735	1.3674	1.9012	0.6949	0.4443
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) ʌ.F2low	0.0001	0.0003	0.6850	0.9892	0.0006	0.0008	0.7646	0.9798
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) ɛ.F2low	1.0000	1.0000	0.0607	0.8055	1.0003	1.0006	65.0800	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) i.F2low	0.0000	0.0001	0.0015	0.9997	0.0004	0.0007	0.1917	0.9910
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) i.F2low	1.0001	1.0001	0.3492	0.5546	1.0014	1.0025	37.3059	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) u.F2low	1.0000	1.0000	1.4249	0.2326	2.5977	2.8765	25.4829	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) ʌ.F2mid	1.0000	1.0001	0.4975	0.4806	2.8113	3.2071	11.6874	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) ɛ.F2mid	1.0001	1.0001	0.2649	0.6068	1.0005	1.0009	63.8407	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) i.F2mid	1.0000	1.0000	2.0825	0.1490	2.2015	2.5266	5.6264	0.0028
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) i.F2mid	1.0002	1.0004	0.8000	0.3709	3.3588	3.7450	5.5947	0.0003
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) u.F2mid	1.0001	1.0001	0.0068	0.9341	1.0016	1.0032	0.2995	0.5844
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: ʌ	34.5677	36.0000	31.0782	0.0000	34.4755	36.0000	24.6681	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: ɛ	35.1530	39.0000	13.1475	0.0000	36.4038	39.0000	18.9644	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: i	37.2238	39.0000	22.7403	0.0000	37.9765	39.0000	49.4769	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: i	34.3833	39.0000	8.2036	0.0000	37.0068	39.0000	26.0224	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: u	27.3519	31.0000	10.3384	0.0000	25.6568	31.0000	6.8442	0.0000

Table A.26: Coefficients for the F1 and F2 by vowel GAM models of formant movement for robust vowels.

	F1				F2			
<i>Parametric Coefficients</i>	edf	Ref.edf	F	p	edf	Ref.edf	F	p
Predictor								
(Intercept)	6.4486	0.0232	277.5160	0.0000	7.2590	0.0140	518.2553	0.0000
Tense: present	-0.0644	0.0068	-9.5338	0.0000	0.0166	0.0043	3.8919	0.0001
NDL Cue Strength	-0.1634	0.0146	-11.1668	0.0000	0.1130	0.0093	12.1060	0.0000
Vowel: ε	-0.1241	0.0264	-4.7010	0.0000	0.2127	0.0175	12.1223	0.0000
Vowel: ɪ	-0.2843	0.0266	-10.6990	0.0000	0.2775	0.0179	15.4750	0.0000
Vowel: i	-0.4680	0.0249	-18.7818	0.0000	0.3352	0.0168	19.9237	0.0000
Vowel: u	-0.4446	0.0294	-15.1062	0.0000	0.2453	0.0170	14.4534	0.0000
<i>Smooth Terms</i>								
Predictor	edf	Ref.edf	F	p	edf	Ref.edf	F	p
s(Time Step)	6.8837	7.9239	14.4017	0.0000	2.7531	3.7305	1.3333	0.2254
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : ʌ	1.0008	1.0015	11.3454	0.0008	1.0000	1.0001	14.2293	0.0002
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : ʌ	0.0003	0.0006	0.1827	0.9919	0.0000	0.0000	0.0351	0.9990
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : ε	0.0001	0.0002	0.2585	0.9941	0.0000	0.0000	0.1956	0.9980
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : ε	1.0002	1.0004	12.7940	0.0003	1.0000	1.0000	47.2357	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : ɪ	0.0000	0.0001	0.0781	0.9982	0.0000	0.0000	0.2860	0.9980
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : ɪ	1.0002	1.0004	2.6339	0.1047	1.0000	1.0001	0.5194	0.4711
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : i	1.0002	1.0003	1.2822	0.2575	1.0001	1.0001	4.9942	0.0254
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : i	0.0006	0.0009	0.2639	0.9874	0.0001	0.0001	0.0594	0.9978
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) past : u	0.0003	0.0005	0.6432	0.9863	0.0002	0.0004	0.2265	0.9923
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Tense, Vowel) present : u	1.0003	1.0005	9.9119	0.0016	1.0001	1.0001	6.2199	0.0126
ti(Time Step,NDL Cue Strength) x Vowel: ʌ	2.7354	3.0044	17.4362	0.0000	8.7307	9.5739	12.4970	0.0000
ti(Time Step,NDL Cue Strength) x Vowel: ε	5.9822	7.4725	6.5133	0.0000	10.0172	11.3198	18.8192	0.0000
ti(Time Step,NDL Cue Strength) x Vowel: ɪ	1.0027	1.0053	22.3937	0.0000	2.8066	3.2448	14.2881	0.0000
ti(Time Step,NDL Cue Strength) x Vowel: i	3.7257	4.7237	2.1099	0.0455	3.0154	3.3703	2.7506	0.0191
ti(Time Step,NDL Cue Strength) x Vowel: u	1.0890	12.0000	0.4580	0.0343	0.9018	11.0000	1.6185	0.0012
te(Duration (log), Frequency (log))	16.2991	18.3479	12.8219	0.0000	17.4379	19.1991	44.1104	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: ʌ	0.0009	0.0012	0.0159	0.9966	0.0000	0.0000	0.0425	0.9992
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: ε	2.6148	2.8207	19.9166	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2548	0.9974
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: ɪ	0.0004	0.0006	0.4410	0.9870	0.0000	0.0001	0.4783	0.9949
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: i	1.0324	1.3922	2.0956	0.2794	2.4329	2.7305	7.7498	0.0006
ti(Time Step) x Vowel: u	0.0002	0.0003	0.0825	0.9961	0.0001	0.0002	0.0032	0.9994
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) ʌ.voiced	1.8720	2.3102	8.8679	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0695	0.9992
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) ε.voiced	1.0001	1.0002	0.5958	0.4402	1.0000	1.0000	0.6569	0.4177
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) ɪ.voiced	0.0005	0.0008	0.5216	0.9832	0.0000	0.0001	0.4553	0.9952
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) i.voiced	0.8255	1.1738	1.4618	0.4069	1.6220	2.0087	9.5704	0.0001
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) u.voiced	1.0003	1.0005	0.2991	0.5843	1.0002	1.0004	0.2469	0.6193
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) ʌ.voiceless	2.7952	3.3298	4.5583	0.0040	1.0000	1.0000	30.4587	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) ε.voiceless	0.0001	0.0002	0.0082	0.9990	1.4643	1.8300	8.9376	0.0017
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) ɪ.voiceless	2.9845	3.2975	6.0492	0.0004	3.4198	3.5322	12.2262	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) i.voiceless	1.0005	1.0006	0.1359	0.7127	1.0002	1.0002	0.0100	0.9202
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Prev_Voicing) u.voiceless	0.0003	0.0006	0.1936	0.9917	0.0001	0.0001	0.1288	0.9969
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) ʌ.F2high	1.0002	1.0004	0.0023	0.9614	1.0000	1.0000	2.5196	0.1125
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) ε.F2high	1.0002	1.0003	29.2064	0.0000	1.0002	1.0003	45.7482	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) ɪ.F2high	1.0001	1.0002	0.0195	0.8889	1.0000	1.0001	0.8409	0.3592
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) i.F2high	1.0002	1.0003	0.0027	0.9590	1.0000	1.0000	3.7202	0.0538
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) u.F2high	1.0003	1.0005	8.0234	0.0046	0.0001	0.0001	0.1221	0.9972
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) ʌ.F2low	0.0003	0.0005	0.0197	0.9975	2.9238	3.3794	6.3020	0.0001
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) ε.F2low	1.0001	1.0001	18.2029	0.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.0067	0.9347
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) ɪ.F2low	1.0000	1.0001	0.0989	0.7532	3.8916	3.9882	17.1629	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) u.F2low	1.0002	1.0004	0.2438	0.6218	1.9435	2.3679	2.3501	0.1004

ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) ʌ.F2mid	1.0008	1.0015	4.5821	0.0322	1.0000	1.0000	1.0650	0.3021
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) ɛ.F2mid	0.0001	0.0002	0.0191	0.9984	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) i.F2mid	1.0000	1.0000	0.1854	0.6668	1.0001	1.0002	0.1059	0.7449
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) ɪ.F2mid	1.0004	1.0006	0.2170	0.6416	1.0000	1.0001	3.4429	0.0635
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, PrevPlacegrp) u.F2mid	0.0003	0.0005	0.6681	0.9857	1.0002	1.0003	1.3930	0.2378
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next_Voicing) ʌ.voiced	1.0006	1.0007	9.4372	0.0021	1.0000	1.0000	1.6820	0.1947
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next_Voicing) ɛ.voiced	1.0001	1.0002	8.6920	0.0032	1.0000	1.0000	3.7398	0.0531
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next_Voicing) i.voiced	2.5157	3.0426	7.2382	0.0001	1.0000	1.0001	9.4403	0.0021
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next_Voicing) ɪ.voiced	1.0003	1.0006	10.6482	0.0011	2.8830	3.4261	13.8514	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next_Voicing) u.voiced	1.0003	1.0005	2.3028	0.1292	2.8187	3.2686	3.7848	0.0056
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next_Voicing) ʌ.voiceless	1.9046	2.2205	17.1122	0.0000	1.5518	1.9411	8.0564	0.0011
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next_Voicing) ɛ.voiceless	0.0001	0.0001	0.0260	0.9987	1.6404	2.0543	4.3079	0.0093
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next_Voicing) i.voiceless	0.0001	0.0002	0.0658	0.9973	1.7758	2.0640	8.4764	0.0001
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next_Voicing) ɪ.voiceless	0.0002	0.0004	0.0133	0.9981	0.0005	0.0007	0.1705	0.9914
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, Next_Voicing) u.voiceless	0.0001	0.0002	0.0662	0.9969	0.0000	0.0001	0.1675	0.9972
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) ʌ.F2high	1.8010	2.1510	13.1578	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.3246	0.9971
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) ɛ.F2high	1.0001	1.0001	0.1773	0.6736	1.0000	1.0000	0.0213	0.8840
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) i.F2high	1.0000	1.0000	0.1585	0.6906	3.4443	3.5585	12.2281	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) ɪ.F2high	2.9410	3.4740	0.6344	0.6980	1.0001	1.0001	32.7759	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) u.F2high	1.0328	1.0629	0.1155	0.7183	0.0001	0.0001	0.1000	0.9972
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) ʌ.F2low	1.0002	1.0003	5.2615	0.0218	1.0000	1.0000	0.0907	0.7634
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) ɛ.F2low	1.0001	1.0001	0.4563	0.4994	1.0000	1.0000	1.8800	0.1704
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) i.F2low	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.2223	0.9965
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) ɪ.F2low	0.0003	0.0006	0.0208	0.9973	0.0001	0.0001	0.2056	0.9960
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) u.F2low	1.0001	1.0001	0.0002	0.9895	2.5609	2.8523	25.9225	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) ʌ.F2mid	1.0002	1.0003	6.2834	0.0122	3.2020	3.5388	23.8936	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) ɛ.F2mid	1.0001	1.0001	0.4479	0.5033	1.0000	1.0001	0.8365	0.3604
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) i.F2mid	1.0001	1.0002	0.5002	0.4794	1.9645	2.2759	4.8201	0.0076
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) ɪ.F2mid	1.8763	2.2899	1.2023	0.3734	3.3684	3.7524	17.0712	0.0000
ti(Time Step) x interaction(Vowel, NextPlacegrp) u.F2mid	1.0003	1.0005	0.0895	0.7650	1.0000	1.0001	1.0463	0.3064
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: ʌ	34.6087	36.0000	35.1737	0.0000	34.4689	36.0000	29.5862	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: ɛ	35.2524	39.0000	15.8211	0.0000	36.6344	39.0000	19.4892	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: i	37.2553	39.0000	25.8293	0.0000	37.9965	39.0000	52.1229	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: ɪ	34.4078	39.0000	9.4207	0.0000	37.0231	39.0000	27.6693	0.0000
s(Time Step, Speaker) x Vowel: u	27.4720	31.0000	10.7382	0.0000	25.8226	31.0000	8.4128	0.0000

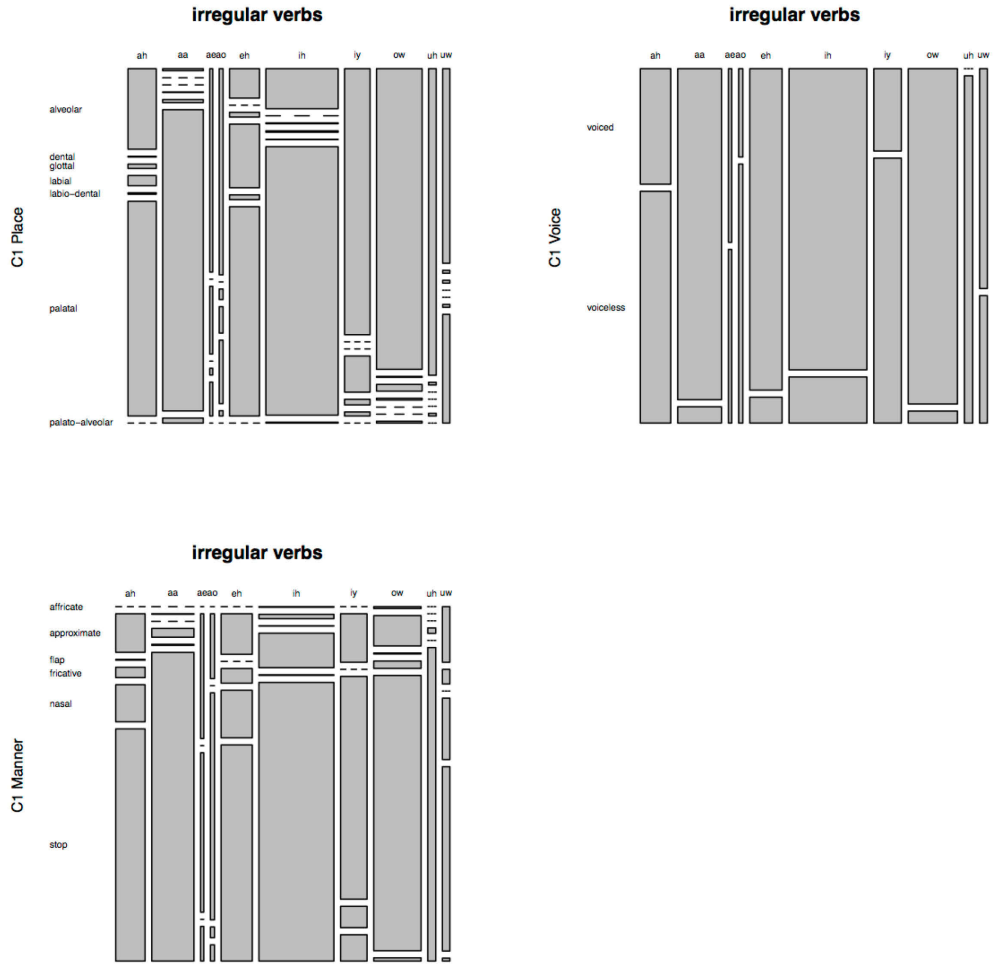


Figure A.5. Distributional plots for the voice, place, and manner of the context preceding each vowel.

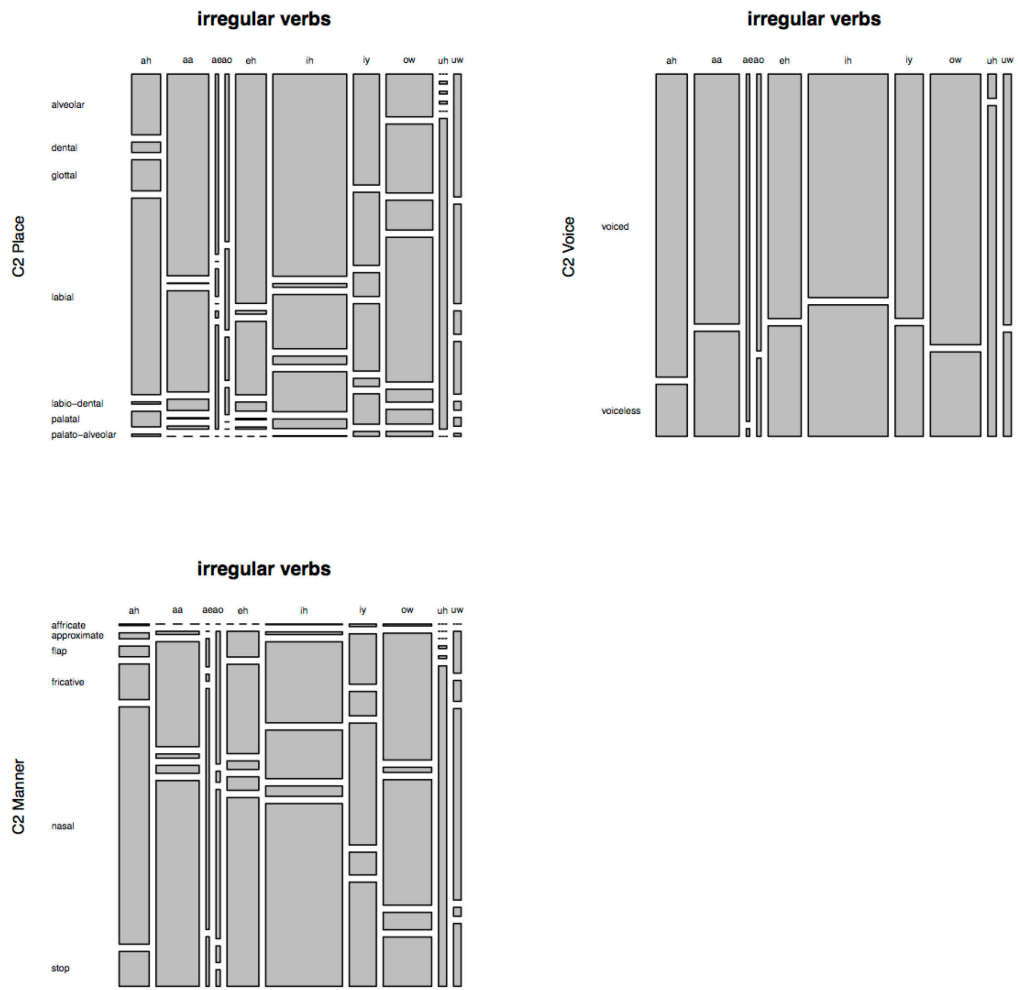


Figure A.6. Distributional plots for the voice, place, and manner of the context following each vowel.

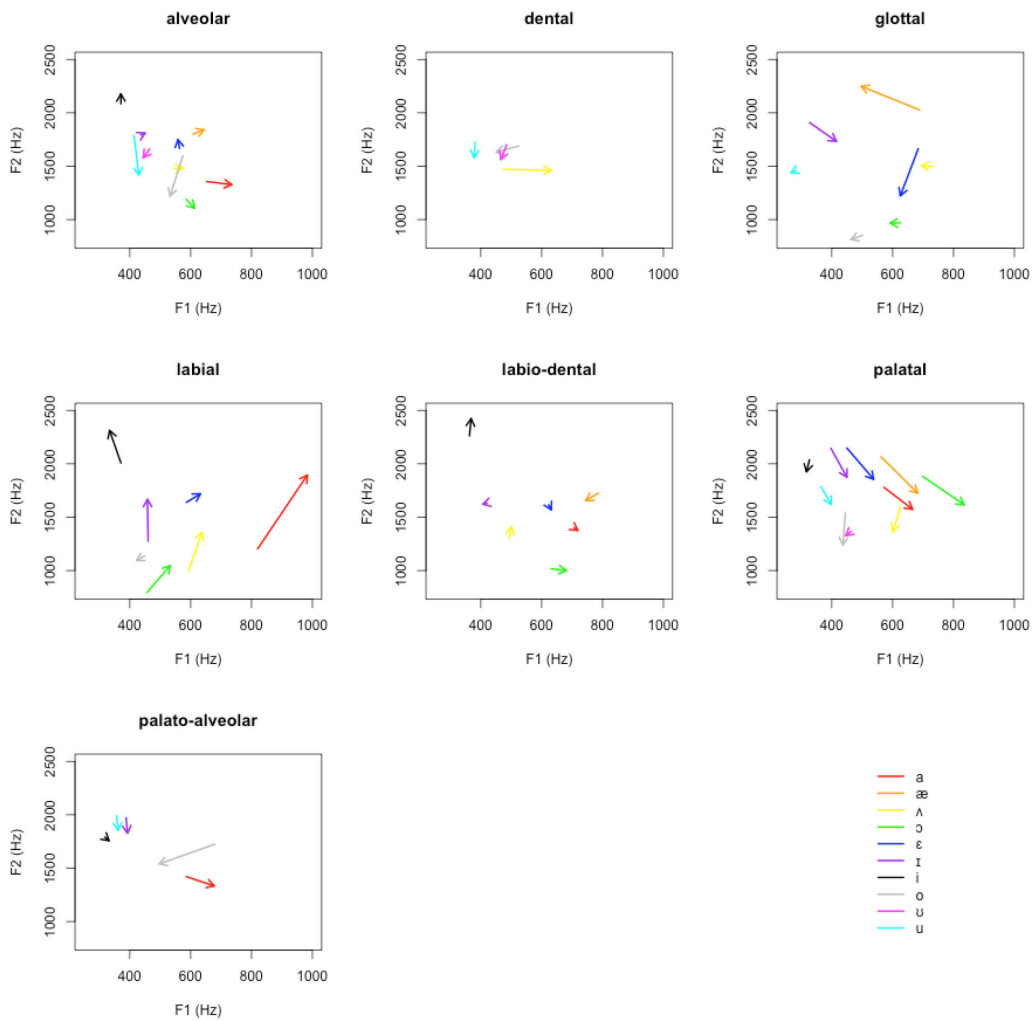


Figure A.7. Vowel plots by place of articulation for the consonant preceding each vowel. Arrowhead denotes vowel offset, blunt end denotes vowel onset.

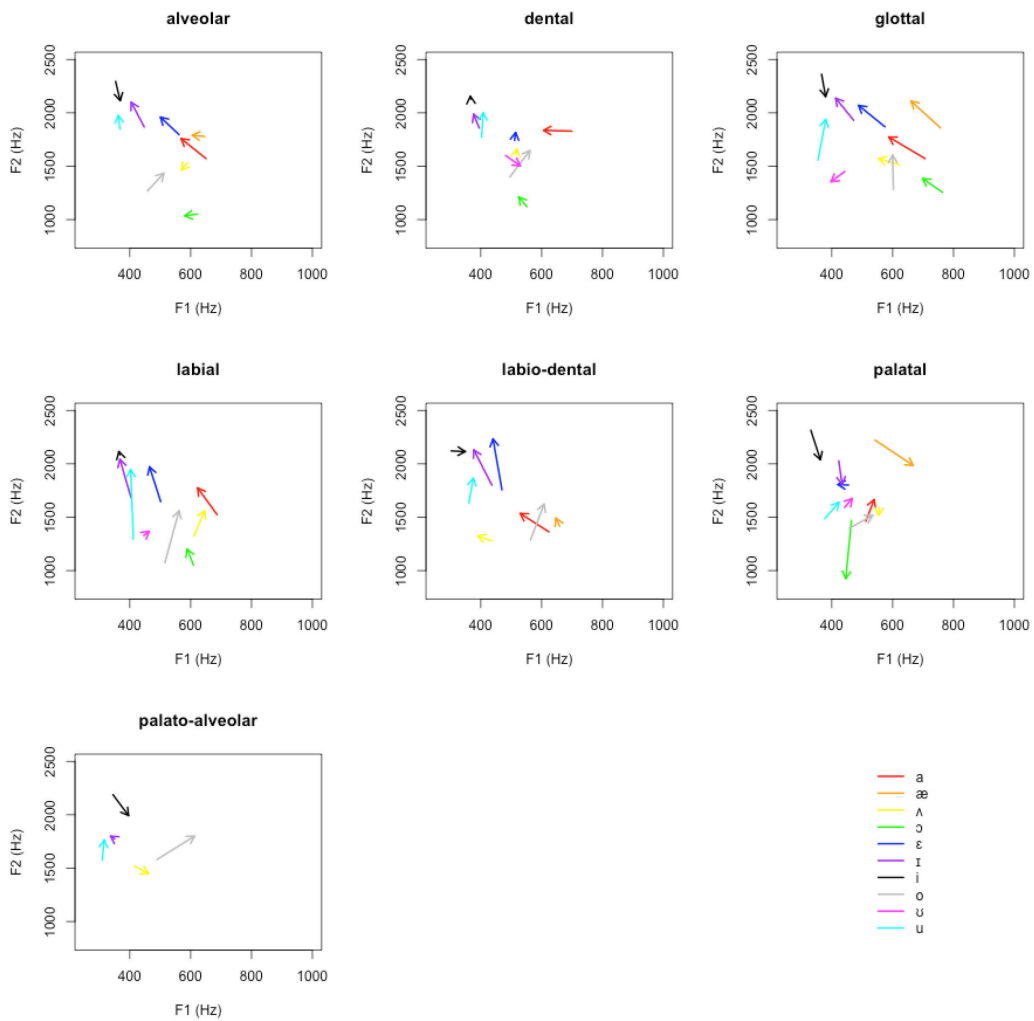


Figure A.8. Vowel plots by place of articulation for the consonant following each vowel. Arrowhead denotes vowel offset, blunt end denotes vowel onset.

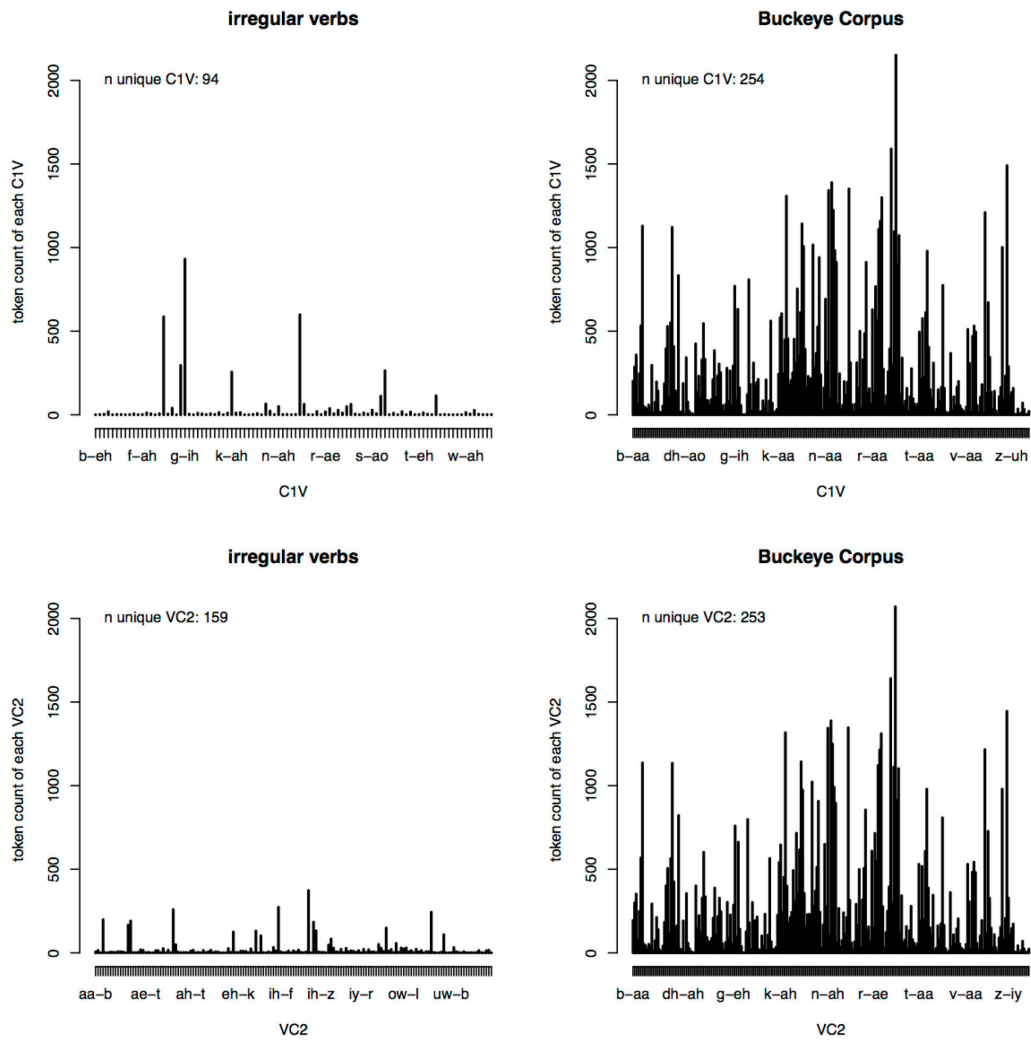


Figure A.9. Distributional plots for all the C1V and VC2 pairs in the dissertation's data (Buckeye Corpus irregular English verbs) compared to the entire Buckeye Corpus.

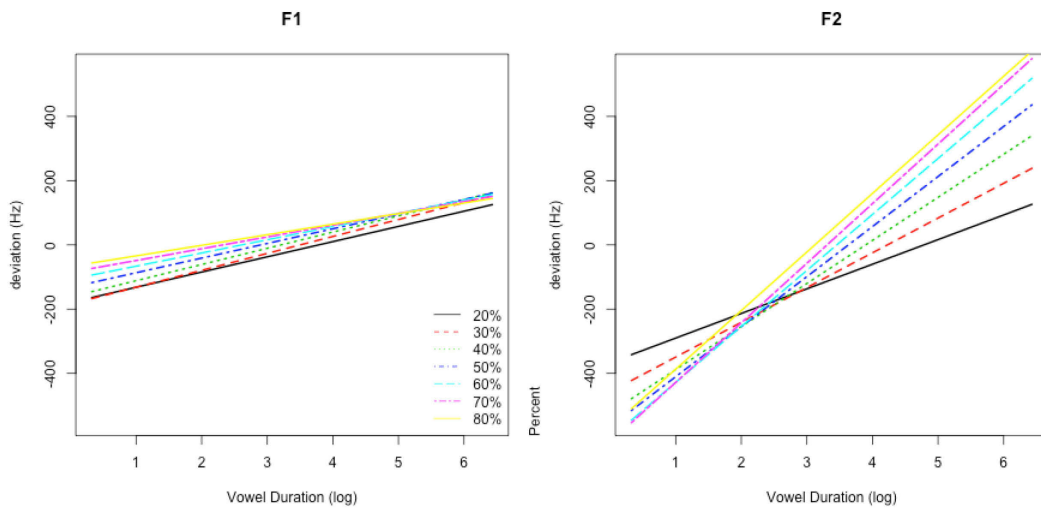


Figure A.10. LMER predictions in the formant deviation from vowel onset analysis. Interaction shown is between vowel duration (ms log) and percent time step.

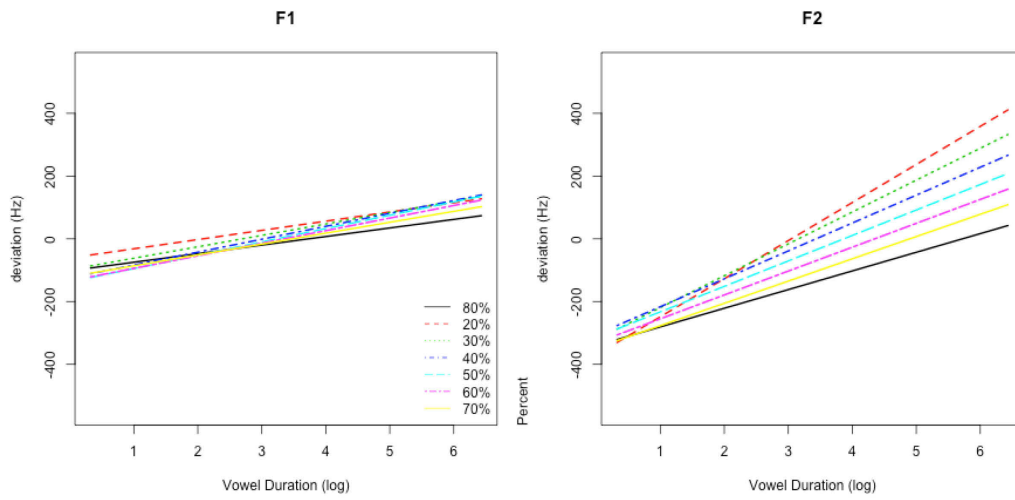


Figure A.11. LMER predictions in the formant deviation from vowel offset analysis. Interaction shown is between vowel duration (ms log) and percent time step.

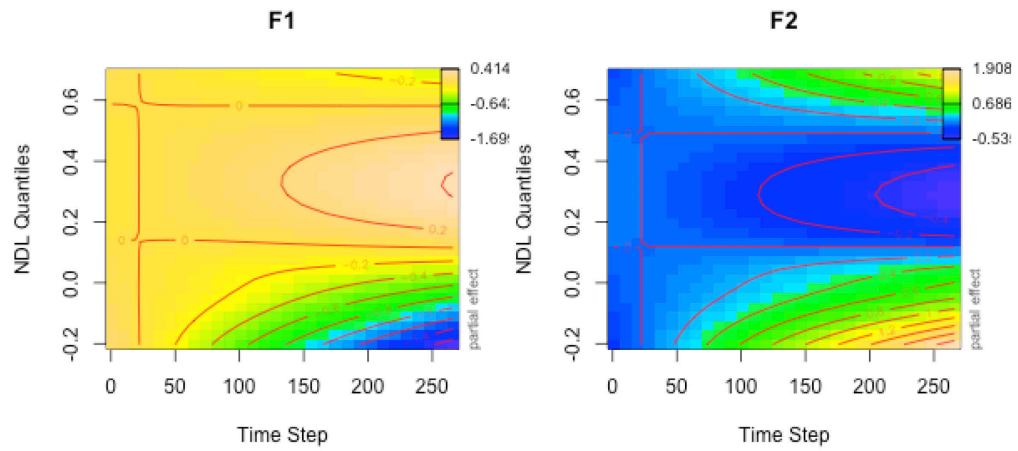


Figure A.12. F1 and F2 global GAM models' partial effects of NDLCue Strength through Time. Time is shown on the x-axis. NDLCue Strength is shown on the y-axis. Formant value is shown on the z-axis (in colours).

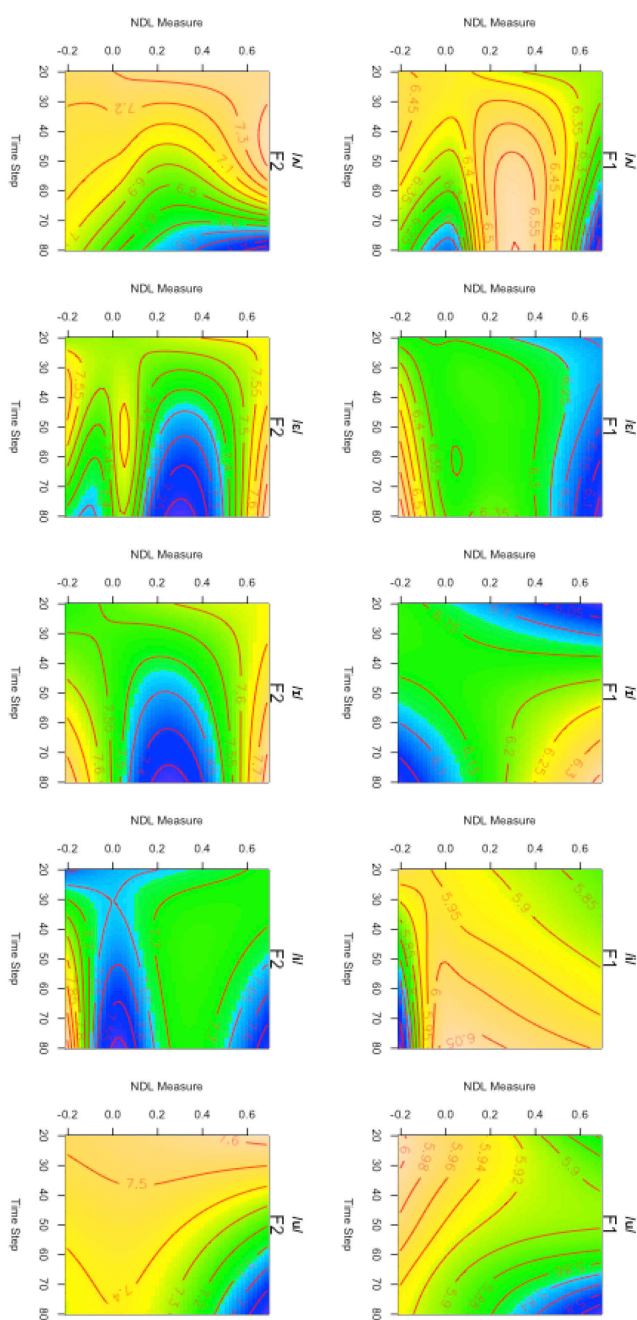


Figure A.13. F1 GAM model partial effects of ND L Cue Strength paired with Time for each vowel. Percent of vowel duration is shown on the x-axis. ND L Cue Strength is shown on the y-axis. Formant measures (in Hertz) is shown on the z-axis (in colours). F1 is shown on the top row, F2 is on the bottom row.

Discussion A.1: Phonetically relevant results to the onset analysis.

In the analysis of formant movement from the vowel edges (onset and offset), the interaction between the absolute length of a vowel's duration (log Duration) and relative time (Percent) is phonetically relevant. The phonetic relevance concerns the contribution of the surrounding phonetic environment on the formant trajectories. Lindblom (1963) proposes that more reduced (i.e. shorter) vowel durations will be produced with less formant movement because the contributions of the surrounding environment are too influential (context assimilation is strong). H&H Theory holds that hyper-articulated vowels (i.e. longer vowel durations) will show more formant movement away from the onset and offset edges, where there is less context assimilation. Broad and Clermont (1987) add to H&H Theory by quantifying the time domain of context assimilation. They propose that vowel trajectories will exponentially increase until it reaches an asymptote state, where context assimilation is at its weakest, at roughly 50% of the vowel's duration. Taken together, these two predictions entail that vowels with longer durations (H&H Theory's hyper-articulation) will display more movement away from the vowel edges (where assimilation to the phonetic context is strong) when compared to vowels with shorter durations (hypo-articulation). These predictions are discussed here with regards to vowel onset, where assimilation to the phonetic context preceding the vowel is strong.

On Table A.13 and for F1, the duration-time interaction is significant at the 30%, and 60%-80% time intervals, or the two tail ends of the vowel duration - close to onset, and close to offset (i.e. and not during Broad and Clermont's vowel asymptote state). For F2, however, this interaction is significant for every Percent time interval, with the magnitude of the effect gradually increasing until the 60%-70% time interval.

Figure A.10 shows positive trends for the duration-time interaction. For both F1 and F2, longer vowels are produced with more formant deviation from vowel onset compared to shorter vowels. The amount of deviation increases for

each time step, from 20%-80%, indicating that deviation increases over time. The slopes of the interaction are steeper for F2 formant deviation than F1. This could be due to the effect the place of articulation that precedes the vowel, as place of articulation is known to strongly affect F2 trajectories. Thus, there is strong support for the predictions made by H&H Theory and Broad and Clermont: more hyper-articulated vowels are produced with more dynamic formant dispersion compared to hypo-articulated vowels.

Discussion A.2: Phonetically relevant results to the offset analysis.

Similar to Discussion A.1, this section discusses the Lindblom (1963) and Broad and Clermont (1987) predictions of formant movement from vowel offset. On Table A.15 and for F1, the duration-time interaction is significant at the 70%-30% time intervals (80% serves as the reference level of vowel offset). For F2, this interaction is significant for every Percent time interval. The magnitude of the interaction effects in both the F1 and F2 data gradually increases as the trajectories progress backwards in time, away from the vowel offset. These effects are similar to the deviance from vowel onset models in Discussion A.1.

Figure A.11 shows positive trends for the duration-time interactions that are also similar to the onset models. For both F1 and F2, longer vowels are produced with more formant deviation from vowel onset compared to shorter vowels. The amount of deviation increases for each time step, from 80%-20%, indicating that deviation increases over time. Again, the slopes of the interaction is steeper for F2 formant deviation than F1 due to a possible confound with the place of articulation in the phonetic context that follows the vowel. Once again, there is strong support for the predictions made by H&H Theory and Broad and Clermont. Taken with Discussion A.1, the phonetic context that surrounds the vowel affects the formant trajectories in predictable ways: hyper-articulated vowels display more movement through time compared to hypo-articulated vowels.

Discussion A.3: Methods of gaining convergence in the GAM of formant movement.

Three methods were employed to attempt to gain convergence in the GAM models of formant movement. Methods 1 and 2 proved to be ineffective to solving the data sparsity issue. These methods and the issues of data sparsity are discussed below. Method 3 was effective in solving data sparsity, however it limits the generalizability of the predictions to other analyses in Chapter 3. This is discussed in more detail below.

Method 1: modelling each articulation feature (voice, place, and manner) for each C_1 and C_2 separately

Place of articulation is known to affect formant trajectories, particularly F2, and voicing is known to affect F1 trajectories (Lindblom, 1963). Each of these features for each C_1 and C_2 were placed in the GAM models individually; for example, one model with C_1 voicing only, another model with C_1 place only, etc. However, no factor level (e.g. C_1 voicing) was populated well enough across each vowel to gain model convergence. For example, /æ/ is disproportionately followed by voiceless consonants, with very few data for voiced consonants (see distributional plots in Figure A.5 and Figure A.6). For this data population sparsity issue, this method failed to reach model convergence.

Method 2: collapsing articulation features into locus equation groups to reduce factor levels

The places of articulation for the surrounding phonetic environment were collapsed into three groups according to Lindblom (1963): F2 decreasing (bilabial-like: labial and labio-dental), F2 mid (alveolar-like: dental and alveolar), and F2 increasing (velar-like: palatal-alveolar and palatal; phones such as /k/ are coded as 'palatal' in the Buckeye Corpus). However, these collapsed factor levels were still sparse for some vowels. For example, there is no F2 increasing

consonants following the production of /ɔ/ in the current data set (again, see distributional plots in Figure A.5 and Figure A.6).

Method 3: modelling data from robust vowels only

According to the distributional plots in Figure A.5 and Figure A.6, half of vowels (5/10) are robust for both each collapsed articulation feature (in Method 2 above) and voicing contrast in both phonetic environments (preceding and following): /ʌ/, /ɛ/, /ɪ/, /i/, and /u/. The ideal model of context assimilation ($C_1V \times \text{Time} + V \times \text{Time} + VC_2 \times \text{Time}$) was run over data from these robust vowels only. All other predictors in the GAM model described in § 3.3.4.2, including the predictors of interest (morphological tense and NDL Cue Strength) were also included in the model. F1 and F2 were modelled separately.

Parametric coefficients and smooth terms for the global GAM model of robust vowels are given in Table A.25 and the same for the by vowel model in Table A.26. Partial effects for the NDL predictor in the global model are illustrated in Figure A.12 and Figure A.13.

In terms of model criticism, the current models with dynamic context contributions (smooth terms) are a better fit to the robust data when compared to models of the same robust data with fixed effect context contributions (parametric terms). The R^2 scores of the dynamic context models are slightly better (by a difference in score of at most 0.037), and the ML scores are much lower (by a difference in score of at least 7880). A better model fit with dynamic context predictors is unsurprising given phonetic theory of context assimilation (discussed in §3.3.4.2).

In terms of NDL Cue Strength and Tense predictions, there is no difference in the predicted direction and statistical significance between the current model with dynamic context contributions and a model with fixed effects context contributions. The only difference between the two is seen in the partial effects plots for NDL in the global and by vowel models (Figure A.12 and Figure A.13). Compared to the GAM analysis in Chapter 3 (Figure 3.8 and Figure 3.10), the current model shows more formant movement in the robust vowels, overall.

The interaction pattern between NDL and formant movement is made more clear in the models of dynamic context contributions: vowels associated with high and low NDL Cue Strengths display similar patterns of dynamic movement compared to vowels associated with mid NDL Cue Strengths. The GAM analysis presented in Chapter 3 (§3.3.4) concluded that there was no discernible pattern between NDL Cue Strength and formant movement. It was suggested that this may be due to a proper lack of control over formants' context assimilations. This is supported here. In the models here with context assimilation properly controlled for its dynamic effects, there is a discernible pattern between NDL Cue Strength and formant movement.

However, this method of gaining model convergence limits the generalizability of the models' predictions for NDL Cue Strength and Tense. The three linear analyses in Chapter 3 are based on all irregular English verb vowels, whereas the GAM models here are based on a subset of those vowels. This subset was selected based out of statistical necessity, rather than a linguistic one. If anything, this statistical necessity highlights the issue of studying inherently unbalanced spontaneous speech. The goal of Chapter 3 is to present ecologically valid analyses and to represent the vowel data as it was produced by speakers, including its inherent and unbalanced variation with phonetic context. Capturing actual language use was paramount. For this reason, the current models with more researcher imposed control over the data is not discussed in Chapter 3.

A.3 Supplementary Information for Chapter 4

Table A.19: Information about the Fillers and Nonwords for the morphological and lexical decision tasks. Stimuli items marked for containing distortions, glitches, and/or unnatural patterns in pitch and formant contours are shown in boldface.

shortest		short		normal		long		longest	
duration manipulation		duration manipulation		duration manipulation		duration manipulation		duration manipulation	
Word	Type	Word	Type	Word	Type	Word	Type	Word	Type
women	Filler	weeks	Filler	kite	Filler	noses	Filler	meal	Filler
apple	Filler	suggest	Filler	movies	Filler	cat	Filler	cities	Filler
intend	Filler	acted	Filler	counted	Filler	needed	Filler	accept	Filler
joined	Filler	live	Filler	close	Filler	saved	Filler	called	Filler
care	Filler	check	Filler	cooked	Filler	faced	Filler	hoped	Filler
ask	Filler	dealt	Filler	do	Filler	felt	Filler	walk	Filler
cut	Filler	weep	Filler	spent	Filler	send	Filler	forbade	Filler
was	Filler	bikiz	Nonword	gmæn	Nonword	kʌŋ	Nonword	tez	Nonword
mdand	Nonword	koit	Nonword	jip	Nonword	twu	Nonword	herv	Nonword
feft	Nonword	hʌʒ	Nonword	fiks	Nonword	swou	Nonword	dimiz	Nonword
kwet	Nonword	vɔld	Nonword	wem	Nonword	dæt	Nonword	sanspest	Nonword
sɛps	Nonword	wif	Nonword	wad	Nonword	souvd	Nonword	fʌt	Nonword
dʒɔld	Nonword	sɪθ	Nonword	ælk	Nonword	wɪd	Nonword	swæg	Nonword
gam	Nonword	dʒɪŋ	Nonword	koit	Nonword	gem	Nonword	kukt	Nonword
dret	Nonword	wɔm	Nonword	grθ	Nonword	fept	Nonword	izəl	Nonword
hæʒ	Nonword	foupt	Nonword	foust	Nonword	neld	Nonword	kwat	Nonword
kɛʃ	Nonword	falk	Nonword	ɹark	Nonword	deft	Nonword	læv	Nonword
eknəd	Nonword	ploʊ	Nonword	wuks	Nonword	ɔok	Nonword	gid	Nonword
swu	Nonword	vɛɪ	Nonword	slɔɪ	Nonword	stoom	Nonword	zart	Nonword
tizəd	Nonword	tʃæk	Nonword	plu	Nonword	zout	Nonword	kuft	Nonword
pəgkest	Nonword	ekselt	Nonword	stim	Nonword	kwu	Nonword	dʒaɪnd	Nonword
febard	Nonword	dæ	Nonword	drit	Nonword	walm	Nonword	gouziz	Nonword
nim	Nonword	twou	Nonword	grik	Nonword	ælsəd	Nonword	grak	Nonword
liz	Nonword	lez	Nonword	sæʒ	Nonword	feɪpt	Nonword	ged	Nonword
stam	Nonword	mivuz	Nonword	dʒæɪŋ	Nonword	hent	Nonword	mʌpɪz	Nonword
mem	Nonword	æksekt	Nonword	dɹou	Nonword	tʃouɪ	Nonword	æʃk	Nonword
tɔz	Nonword	kæŋ	Nonword	brv	Nonword	kɔɪntəd	Nonword	ɹouz	Nonword
hount	Nonword	vɔɪ	Nonword	tamən	Nonword	tʃul	Nonword	wəbeɪd	Nonword
tʃɛd	Nonword	lʌn	Nonword	kaɪb	Nonword	dr	Nonword	vɪou	Nonword
dit	Nonword	hm	Nonword	stum	Nonword	dept	Nonword	vɹu	Nonword
taɪzɪz	Nonword	keɪndəd	Nonword	kæʒ	Nonword	zɔɪ	Nonword	part	Nonword
maz	Nonword	hrv	Nonword	kɛnd	Nonword	kaɪɪ	Nonword	geɪθ	Nonword
zɛɪ	Nonword	sɪʒ	Nonword	seɪgd	Nonword	skou	Nonword	nould	Nonword
sɹu	Nonword	gɪvəd	Nonword	hoump	Nonword	map	Nonword	sæθ	Nonword
gil	Nonword	slɛɪ	Nonword	ɪndɛɪd	Nonword	spouz	Nonword	wɛz	Nonword
kɔdʒd	Nonword	ɛtəl	Nonword	spept	Nonword	blɛnt	Nonword	swæg	Nonword

Table A.20: Information about the Target stimuli for the morphological and lexical decision tasks.

Lemma	Word	Vowel	Tense	NDL Level	NDL Cue Association Strength	Phonological Neighbourhood Density	Backeye Frequency	Duration Manipulation Level	Speaking Rate (bpm)	Vowel Duration (ms)	Frame Word Duration (ms)	Stimuli Word Duration (ms)	Frame Sentence Duration (ms)	Stimuli Sentence Duration (ms)
blow	blow	/o/	present	mid	0.0529	10	1.61	long	120	213.09	788.87	1001.96	1171.63	1384.72
	blew	/u/	past	high	0.1113	11	1.79	normal	130	204.26	993.12	967.76	1171.63	1375.87
								short	140	121.01	952.62	1340.68		
choose	chose	/o/	past	high	0.1383	18	1.61	longest	115	136.77	812.04	948.81	1257.77	1394.54
	choo se	/u/	present	mid	0.0085	17	3.09	long	120	173.56	1039.02	1212.58	1452.74	1605.15
								normal	130	152.39	1099.02	1211.23	1605.15	
get	got	/u/	past	high	0.2739	23	6.61	shortest	150	130.22	971.19	1099.31	1333.54	1463.74
	get	/e/	present	low	-0.039	18	7.03	longest	115	136.77	812.04	948.81	1257.77	1394.54
								normal	130	112.03	932.1	1380.5		
give	gave	/e/	past	low	-0.0476	20	3.81	normal	130	168.2	947.38	939.81	1202.98	1353.9
	give	/i/	present	high	0.1042	6	5.04	short	140	111.01	796.48	913.63	1185.56	1306.78
								shortest	150	93.76	890.24	1296.58		
grow	grew	/o/	past	mid	0.0235	12	3.97	long	120	194.43	843.78	1038.22	1234.16	1428.59
	grow	/o/	present	high	0.1994	8	3.53	normal	130	101.46	870.37	971.83	1276.36	1377.82
								short	150	100.07	931.21	1342.61		
hang	hung	/ʌ/	past	low	-0.0444	16	1.95	shortest	140	61.21	841.52	893.67	1350.82	1404.08
	hang	/e/	present	low	-0.044	21	2.71	longest	115	154.41	860.27	1014.68	1296.2	1450.61
								normal	130	126.95	987.22	1423.15		
hold	held	/e/	past	mid	0.0053	19	2.08	long	120	97.54	845.67	950.07	1266.73	1378.5
	hold	/o/	present	mid	0.0183	22	3.04	longest	115	111.77	845.67	950.07	1266.73	1378.5
								normal	130	155.85	714.87	1126.12		
lead	led	/i/	past	mid	0.0194	42	2.4	short	140	172.59	881.3	1053.89	1292.44	1465.03
	lead	/e/	present	mid	0.0194	42	2.4	normal	130	156.36	881.3	1042.36	1292.44	1448.8
								long	115	141.36	1029.63	1428.46		

	led	/e/	past	low	-0.0359	25	1.1	longest normal	115 130	155.62 124.99	888.27	1043.89 1009.92	1279.55	1435.17 1404.56
meet	meet	/i/	present	mid	0.0547	27	3.3	long	115	133.58	858.26	991.84	1306.35	1439.93
	met	/e/	past	mid	-0.002	28	4.2	normal	130	129.04	987.21	952	1306.35	1435.37
sing	met	/e/	past	mid	-0.002	28	4.2	long	140	92.09	770.2	886.51	1379.71	1398.44
	sing	/i/	present	high	0.1068	23	1.95	normal	115	116.31	876.05	876.05	1263.4	1369.25
	sang	/æ/	past	high	0.0842	19	1.79	short	130	105.86	854.21	854.21	1349.07	1440.7
	sing	/i/	present	high	0.1068	23	1.95	normal	140	93	770.2	886.51	1379.71	1398.44
sit	sang	/æ/	past	high	0.0842	19	1.79	shortest	130	72.83	946.98	1019.81	1367.87	1454.13
	sit	/i/	present	mid	0.0132	32	4.66	short	140	67.92	1014.94	1014.94	1435.78	1429.61
sift	sang	/æ/	past	high	0.0842	19	1.79	shortest	150	61.76	1018.43	1008.77	1311.26	1445.29
	sift	/i/	present	mid	0.0132	32	4.66	normal	130	142.87	875.56	1007.6	1311.26	1433.95
stick	sang	/æ/	past	mid	0.0391	31	2.48	shortest	150	122.71	998.25	998.25	1433.95	1433.95
	sift	/i/	present	mid	0.0132	32	4.66	long	115	100.12	837.01	837.01	1273.31	1273.31
stick	sift	/i/	present	mid	0.0132	32	4.66	normal	130	83.78	736.89	820.66	1173.19	1256.96
	stuck	/ʌ/	past	high	0.0897	12	2.83	short	140	69.09	805.97	805.97	1242.27	1242.27
swear	stuck	/ʌ/	past	high	0.0897	12	2.83	long	120	149.95	955.46	955.46	1370.54	1370.54
	swear	/e/	present	low	-0.0698	10	1.95	normal	130	142.75	805.51	976.27	1220.59	1391.18
tear	swore	/ɔ/	past	mid	-0.0271	5	0.69	short	140	135.4	933.7	933.7	1317.8	1317.8
	tear	/e/	present	mid	0.0052	37	0.69	longest	115	79.42	1088.38	1088.38	1509.27	1509.27
throw	tear	/e/	present	mid	0.0052	37	0.69	longest	115	92.66	1008.96	1101.6	1429.85	1522.49
	tone	/o/	past	low	-0.062	38	1.61	normal	130	77.06	1086	1086	1506.89	1506.89
wear	throw	/o/	present	high	0.0778	8	3.4	normal	130	74.34	1003.85	1003.85	1447.46	1447.46
	threw	/o/	past	mid	0.055	8	2.3	shortest	140	49.92	979.43	979.43	1423.04	1423.04
wore	swore	/ɔ/	past	mid	-0.0271	5	0.69	short	150	62.82	929.51	929.51	1373.12	1435.94
	wear	/e/	present	mid	-0.029	30	3.76	longest	115	173.26	1048.74	1048.74	1274.9	1445.06
wore	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	long	120	153.92	875.48	1038.21	1274.9	1428.82
	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	normal	130	142.95	1021.52	1021.52	1417.85	1417.85
wore	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	long	120	108.69	1009.15	1009.15	1365.44	1365.44
	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	normal	130	79.78	991.92	991.92	1346.21	1346.21
wore	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	short	150	81.5	982.18	982.18	1339.55	1339.55
	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	longest	115	200.16	1001.88	1001.88	1426.62	1426.62
wore	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	normal	130	177.04	801.72	973.36	1226.46	1403.51
	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	short	130	155.09	956.82	956.82	1381.56	1381.56
wore	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	long	115	95.83	1008.36	1008.36	1421.77	1421.77
	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	longest	115	107.66	989.6	989.6	1405.46	1405.46
wore	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	normal	130	81.21	1001.93	1001.93	1419.27	1419.27
	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	normal	130	107.05	926.2	926.2	1365.19	1365.19
wore	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	short	140	95.98	819.15	916.69	1258.14	1354.49
	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	shortest	150	76.7	898.66	898.66	1335.26	1335.26
wore	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	long	115	138.63	1061.52	1061.52	1474.01	1474.01
	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	short	120	89.21	922.89	1012.09	1335.38	1424.58
wore	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	normal	130	117.68	1025.95	1025.95	1438.44	1438.44
	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	long	120	164.66	956.49	956.49	1374.97	1374.97
wore	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	normal	130	150.38	791.83	942.22	1210.31	1360.7
	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	short	140	114.2	906.03	906.03	1324.51	1324.51
wore	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	normal	120	99.72	860.89	960.61	1296.36	1396.08
	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	long	120	127.91	989.59	989.59	1419.86	1419.86
wore	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	short	140	84.93	958.16	958.16	1388.44	1388.44
	wore	/ɔ/	past	mid	0.027	31	1.79	short	140	84.93	958.16	958.16	1388.44	1388.44

win	win	/e/	present	low	-0.1281	30	2.48	long	115	72.59	906.96	979.55	1350.11	1422.7
	won	/ʌ/	past	mid	-0.0243	20	3	longest	115	83.42	989	970.82	1350.11	1432.15
write	write	/ʌ/	present	mid	-0.0214	35	3.81	normal	130	66.99	1030.47	1000.85	1413.97	1453.22
								long	120	115.08	970.28	1338.14	1423.61	
	wrote	/o/	past	mid	0.0483	34	3.18	short	140	51.07	915.39	928.36	1393.04	1479.39
								long	120	109.21	819.15	920.11	1269.34	1378.55
								normal	140	95.22	915.48	915.48	1365.67	1479.39
								short	150	85.44	987.54	958.83	1365.75	1457.26
								normal	120	113.64	873.9	941.29	1365.75	1479.39
								short	130	101.17	873.9	941.29	1365.75	1457.26
								short	140	73.09	873.9	941.29	1365.75	1438.87

Table A.21: LMER call and coefficients for the simple model of duration manipulation by vowel for the lexical decision data.

Model Call:				Model Call:			
logRTWordOffset ~ log(VowelDurationms) * TargetSegment + (1 Subject)				logRTWordOffset ~ SynthLevel * TargetSegment + (1 Subject)			
Predictor	Estimate	std.Error	t.value	Predictor	Estimate	std.Error	t.value
(Intercept)	3.9548	1.8266	2.1651	(Intercept)	6.4761	0.0833	77.7180
log(VowelDurationms)	0.4934	0.3666	1.3459	SynthLevel: long	0.1138	0.0723	1.5734
TargetSegment: æ	-1.9761	2.4871	-0.7945	SynthLevel: longest	0.4520	0.0883	5.1209
TargetSegment: ʌ	2.0077	1.8554	1.0821	SynthLevel: short	0.0133	0.1193	0.1115
TargetSegment: ɔ	3.6641	2.0445	1.7921	SynthLevel: shortest	-0.1512	0.1091	-1.3856
TargetSegment: ε	2.7828	1.8426	1.5102	TargetSegment: æ	-0.0581	0.0922	-0.6303
TargetSegment: ɪ	2.3358	1.8387	1.2703	TargetSegment: ʌ	-0.0611	0.0901	-0.6775
TargetSegment: i	2.9600	2.0030	1.4778	TargetSegment: ɔ	0.0743	0.0976	0.7618
TargetSegment: o	3.3911	1.8434	1.8396	TargetSegment: ε	-0.0886	0.0848	-1.0449
TargetSegment: u	2.8364	2.1093	1.3447	TargetSegment: ɪ	-0.1135	0.0858	-1.3234
TargetSegment: u	4.9362	1.8901	2.6116	TargetSegment: i	-0.0306	0.0995	-0.3074
log(VowelDurationms) x TargetSegment: æ	0.4091	0.5022	0.8146	TargetSegment: o	-0.0660	0.0873	-0.7555
log(VowelDurationms) x TargetSegment: ʌ	-0.3870	0.3743	-1.0340	TargetSegment: ɔ	0.0579	0.1093	0.5300
log(VowelDurationms) x TargetSegment: ɔ	-0.7279	0.4178	-1.7421	TargetSegment: u	-0.1348	0.0943	-1.4292
log(VowelDurationms) x TargetSegment: ε	-0.5662	0.3701	-1.5298	SynthLevel: long x TargetSegment: æ	-0.0483	0.1023	-0.4723
log(VowelDurationms) x TargetSegment: ɪ	-0.4845	0.3696	-1.3110	SynthLevel: longest x TargetSegment: æ	-0.5406	0.1287	-4.2003
log(VowelDurationms) x TargetSegment: i	-0.5912	0.4029	-1.4672	SynthLevel: short x TargetSegment: æ	0.0679	0.1377	0.4931
log(VowelDurationms) x TargetSegment: o	-0.6804	0.3702	-1.8379	SynthLevel: shortest x TargetSegment: æ	0.0025	0.1393	0.0180
log(VowelDurationms) x TargetSegment: ɔ	-0.5879	0.4296	-1.3683	SynthLevel: long x TargetSegment: ʌ	-0.0366	0.0951	-0.3844
log(VowelDurationms) x TargetSegment: u	-1.0055	0.3804	-2.6433	SynthLevel: longest x TargetSegment: ʌ	-0.3789	0.1309	-2.8944
				SynthLevel: short x TargetSegment: ʌ	-0.0249	0.1313	-0.1895
				SynthLevel: shortest x TargetSegment: ʌ	0.0506	0.1490	0.3395
				SynthLevel: long x TargetSegment: ɔ	-0.1515	0.1035	-1.4641
				SynthLevel: short x TargetSegment: ɔ	0.0156	0.1464	0.1068
				SynthLevel: long x TargetSegment: ε	-0.1603	0.0828	-1.9371
				SynthLevel: longest x TargetSegment: ε	-0.4453	0.0990	-4.4990
				SynthLevel: short x TargetSegment: ε	0.1083	0.1320	0.8200
				SynthLevel: long x TargetSegment: ɪ	-0.1043	0.0941	-1.1077
				SynthLevel: longest x TargetSegment: ɪ	-0.5834	0.1119	-5.2154
				SynthLevel: short x TargetSegment: ɪ	-0.0250	0.1279	-0.1953
				SynthLevel: shortest x TargetSegment: ɪ	0.0757	0.1214	0.6238
				SynthLevel: long x TargetSegment: i	-0.1540	0.1031	-1.4936
				SynthLevel: short x TargetSegment: i	-0.0008	0.1483	-0.0051
				SynthLevel: long x TargetSegment: o	0.0041	0.0881	0.0461
				SynthLevel: short x TargetSegment: o	-0.0685	0.1271	-0.5386
				SynthLevel: shortest x TargetSegment: o	0.1865	0.1207	1.5448
				SynthLevel: long x TargetSegment: ɔ	-0.4442	0.1391	-3.1937
				SynthLevel: short x TargetSegment: ɔ	-0.2231	0.1590	-1.4037
				SynthLevel: short x TargetSegment: u	0.1549	0.1388	1.1162
				SynthLevel: shortest x TargetSegment: u	0.4648	0.1526	3.0463

Table A.22: LMER call and coefficients for the simple model of duration manipulation by vowel for the morphological decision data.

Model Call: logRTWordOffset ~ log(VowelDurationms) * TargetSegment + (1 Subject)				Model Call: logRTWordOffset ~ SynthLevel * TargetSegment + (1 Subject)			
Predictor	Estimate	std.Error	t.value	Predictor	Estimate	std.Error	t.value
(Intercept)	5.7441	3.7169	1.5454	(Intercept)	6.8767	0.1476	46.5910
log(VowelDurationms)	0.2391	0.7427	0.3219	SynthLevel: long	0.0568	0.1456	0.3902
TargetSegment: æ	-2.7057	4.8921	-0.5531	SynthLevel: longest	0.0884	0.1842	0.4798
TargetSegment: ʌ	1.2981	3.8009	0.3415	SynthLevel: short	0.2133	0.1995	1.0696
TargetSegment: ɔ	3.7681	4.1277	0.9129	SynthLevel: shortest	-0.0571	0.2165	-0.2638
TargetSegment: ε	0.9242	3.7352	0.2474	TargetSegment: æ	0.0260	0.1728	0.1505
TargetSegment: i	1.0435	3.7302	0.2797	TargetSegment: ʌ	-0.1089	0.1671	-0.6515
TargetSegment: ɪ	3.4473	3.9706	0.8682	TargetSegment: ɔ	-0.0797	0.1859	-0.4285
TargetSegment: o	2.2134	3.7375	0.5922	TargetSegment: ε	-0.0345	0.1499	-0.2303
TargetSegment: u	0.4468	5.0654	0.0882	TargetSegment: i	-0.0795	0.1525	-0.5213
TargetSegment: ʊ	1.9982	3.8129	0.5241	TargetSegment: ɪ	-0.0134	0.1656	-0.0807
log(VowelDurationms) x TargetSegment: æ	0.5407	0.9849	0.5490	TargetSegment: o	-0.0596	0.1544	-0.3860
log(VowelDurationms) x TargetSegment: ʌ	-0.2910	0.7637	-0.3811	TargetSegment: u	-0.0273	0.1792	-0.1523
log(VowelDurationms) x TargetSegment: ɔ	-0.8236	0.8411	-0.9792	SynthLevel: long x TargetSegment: æ	0.0252	0.1955	0.1288
log(VowelDurationms) x TargetSegment: ε	-0.2047	0.7467	-0.2741	SynthLevel: longest x TargetSegment: æ	-0.0260	0.2634	-0.0988
log(VowelDurationms) x TargetSegment: i	-0.2456	0.7461	-0.3291	SynthLevel: short x TargetSegment: æ	-0.2254	0.2379	-0.9477
log(VowelDurationms) x TargetSegment: ɪ	-0.6916	0.7960	-0.8688	SynthLevel: shortest x TargetSegment: æ	-0.2976	0.2701	-1.1018
log(VowelDurationms) x TargetSegment: o	-0.4712	0.7472	-0.6306	SynthLevel: long x TargetSegment: ʌ	-0.0395	0.1841	-0.2145
log(VowelDurationms) x TargetSegment: u	-0.0793	1.0362	-0.0765	SynthLevel: longest x TargetSegment: ʌ	0.1822	0.2492	0.7311
log(VowelDurationms) x TargetSegment: ʊ	-0.4203	0.7639	-0.5502	SynthLevel: short x TargetSegment: ʌ	-0.2571	0.2365	-1.0869
				SynthLevel: shortest x TargetSegment: ʌ	0.2441	0.2709	0.9013
				SynthLevel: long x TargetSegment: ɔ	-0.1443	0.2133	-0.6766
				SynthLevel: short x TargetSegment: ɔ	0.1242	0.2676	0.4642
				SynthLevel: long x TargetSegment: ε	-0.0822	0.1587	-0.5179
				SynthLevel: longest x TargetSegment: ε	-0.1369	0.1977	-0.6923
				SynthLevel: short x TargetSegment: ε	-0.1546	0.2178	-0.7100
				SynthLevel: long x TargetSegment: i	-0.0572	0.1692	-0.3383
				SynthLevel: longest x TargetSegment: i	-0.1951	0.2122	-0.9195
				SynthLevel: short x TargetSegment: i	-0.3063	0.2109	-1.4520
				SynthLevel: shortest x TargetSegment: i	0.0524	0.2350	0.2230
				SynthLevel: long x TargetSegment: ɪ	0.0236	0.1886	0.1251
				SynthLevel: short x TargetSegment: ɪ	0.1291	0.2366	0.5456
				SynthLevel: long x TargetSegment: o	-0.0751	0.1723	-0.4360
				SynthLevel: short x TargetSegment: o	-0.1690	0.2093	-0.8074
				SynthLevel: shortest x TargetSegment: o	0.0978	0.2334	0.4189
				SynthLevel: long x TargetSegment: u	0.4233	0.3140	1.3478
				SynthLevel: short x TargetSegment: u	0.2110	0.3628	0.5815
				SynthLevel: short x TargetSegment: ʊ	-0.1360	0.2410	-0.5642
				SynthLevel: shortest x TargetSegment: u	-0.0244	0.3523	-0.0692

Table A.23: LMER call and coefficients for the lexical decision data.

Model Call:			
logRTWordOffset ~ SynthLevel + logPreviousRTWordOffset + Tense + scale(ObsVowelSupportTenseNP, center=TRUE) + scale(PhoneNeighbourhood, center=TRUE) + VowelQualitydichot + (1 Subject) + (1 Word)			
High NDJ			
Predictor	Estimate	std.Error	t.value
(Intercept)	4.9013	0.2322	21.1037
SynthLevel: short	0.0692	0.0366	1.8884
SynthLevel: shortest	0.1111	0.0366	3.0369
logPreviousRTWordOffset	0.2054	0.0334	6.1484
Tense: present	0.0226	0.0745	0.3034
scale(ObsVowelSupportTenseNP, center = TRUE)	-0.0047	0.0364	-0.1296
scale(PhoneNeighbourhood, center = TRUE)	0.0070	0.0373	0.1886
VowelQualitydichotTense:	0.0492	0.0737	0.6670
Mid NDJ			
Predictor	Estimate	std.Error	t.value
(Intercept)	5.4712	0.1715	31.9079
SynthLevel: long	-0.0189	0.0238	-0.7926
SynthLevel: short	0.0266	0.0245	1.0859
logPreviousRTWordOffset	0.1566	0.0250	6.2500
Tense: present	-0.1469	0.0546	-2.6927
scale(ObsVowelSupportTenseNP, center = TRUE)	-0.0210	0.0377	-0.5561
scale(PhoneNeighbourhood, center = TRUE)	0.0325	0.0249	1.3044
VowelQualitydichotTense:	0.0846	0.0837	1.0108
Low NDJ			
Predictor	Estimate	std.Error	t.value
(Intercept)	5.1370	0.2428	21.1607
SynthLevel: long	-0.0830	0.0387	-2.1437
SynthLevel: longest	0.0112	0.0382	0.2938
logPreviousRTWordOffset	0.1954	0.0351	5.5662
Tense: present	-0.0942	0.0685	-1.3762
scale(ObsVowelSupportTenseNP, center = TRUE)	-0.0001	0.0324	-0.0030
scale(PhoneNeighbourhood, center = TRUE)	0.0135	0.0415	0.3257
VowelQualitydichotTense:	0.3196	0.1411	2.2653
All NDJ			
Predictor	Estimate	std.Error	t.value
(Intercept)	5.5510	0.1215	45.6981
SynthLevel: long	-0.0294	0.0190	-1.5473
SynthLevel: longest	0.0159	0.0305	0.5201
SynthLevel: short	0.0337	0.0193	1.7441
SynthLevel: shortest	0.0603	0.0302	1.9966
logPreviousRTWordOffset	0.1330	0.0175	7.5809
Tense: present	-0.1062	0.0346	-3.0684
scale(ObsVowelSupportTenseNP, center = TRUE)	-0.0405	0.0208	-1.9465
scale(PhoneNeighbourhood, center = TRUE)	0.0450	0.0172	2.6116
VowelQualitydichotTense:	0.0967	0.0426	2.2686

Table A.24: LMER call and coefficients for the morphological decision data.

Model Call:			
logRTWordOffset ~ SynthLevel + logPreviousRTWordOffset + scale(PhoneNeighbourhood, center=TRUE) + (1 Subject) + (1 Word)			
High NDJ			
Predictor	Estimate	std.Error	t.value
(Intercept)	5.5566	0.3284	16.9192
SynthLevel: short	0.0278	0.0624	0.4456
SynthLevel: shortest	0.0270	0.0640	0.4215
logPreviousRTWordOffset	0.1734	0.0468	3.7060
scale(PhoneNeighbourhood, center = TRUE)	0.0270	0.0277	0.9745
Mid NDJ			
Predictor	Estimate	std.Error	t.value
(Intercept)	5.4946	0.2469	22.2571
SynthLevel: long	0.0084	0.0434	0.1934
SynthLevel: short	0.0862	0.0424	2.0338
logPreviousRTWordOffset	0.1911	0.0344	5.5517
scale(PhoneNeighbourhood, center = TRUE)	0.0365	0.0204	1.7921
Low NDJ			
Predictor	Estimate	std.Error	t.value
(Intercept)	4.8775	0.3308	14.7465
SynthLevel: long	-0.0906	0.0623	-1.4534
SynthLevel: longest	-0.0496	0.0645	-0.7686
logPreviousRTWordOffset	0.2794	0.0466	5.9951
scale(PhoneNeighbourhood, center = TRUE)	0.0308	0.0276	1.1152
All NDJ			
Predictor	Estimate	std.Error	t.value
(Intercept)	5.5193	0.1760	31.3664
SynthLevel: long	-0.0194	0.0324	-0.5990
SynthLevel: longest	-0.0270	0.0483	-0.5591
SynthLevel: short	0.0501	0.0325	1.5401
SynthLevel: shortest	-0.0026	0.0515	-0.0512
logPreviousRTWordOffset	0.1863	0.0247	7.5507
scale(PhoneNeighbourhood, center = TRUE)	0.0433	0.0139	3.1074