

*LSA 2019, Special session "Inside the segment"*

*Jan 3-6, 2018*

# **SUBFEATURAL REPRESENTATIONS: ENCODING COARTICULATORY STRENGTH**

**Florian Lionnet**

*Princeton University*

# 1. Introduction

1

- Main claim:
  - ▣ Coarticulation (gradient) is relevant to phonological computation (categorical)
  - ▣ Coarticulation must be represented in the phonological grammar
  - ▣ Proposal: enrich phonology with scalar representations of the effects of coarticulation = **SUBFEATURES**  
(Lionnet 2017)

# 1. Introduction

2

- Empirical support: Laal doubly triggered rounding harmony
  - ▣ Categorical process
  - ▣ Driven by coarticulatory effect
- + 52 cases of subphonemic teamwork = “coarticulatory gang effect” ([Lionnet 2016](#))

## 2. Laal doubly triggered rounding harmony

## 2. Laal doubly triggered rounding harmony

4

□ V1 is rounded if

□ V2 is [+rd]

□ AND there is a labial C near V1

1) /b̀ìr-ú/ → [b̀ùrú] ‘fish.hook-PL’

2) /s̀ìm-ú/ → [s̀ùmú] ‘fishing.net-PL’

## 2. Laal doubly triggered rounding harmony

5

□ If only one trigger → no rounding

1) /bìr-à/ → [bìrà] ‘fish.hook-SG’

2) /gín-ù/ → [gínù] ‘hunting.net-PL’

# 3. Phonetic underpinnings

6

[-round]

[+round]

ɒ

ɪ



r

u

# 3. Phonetic underpinnings

[-round]

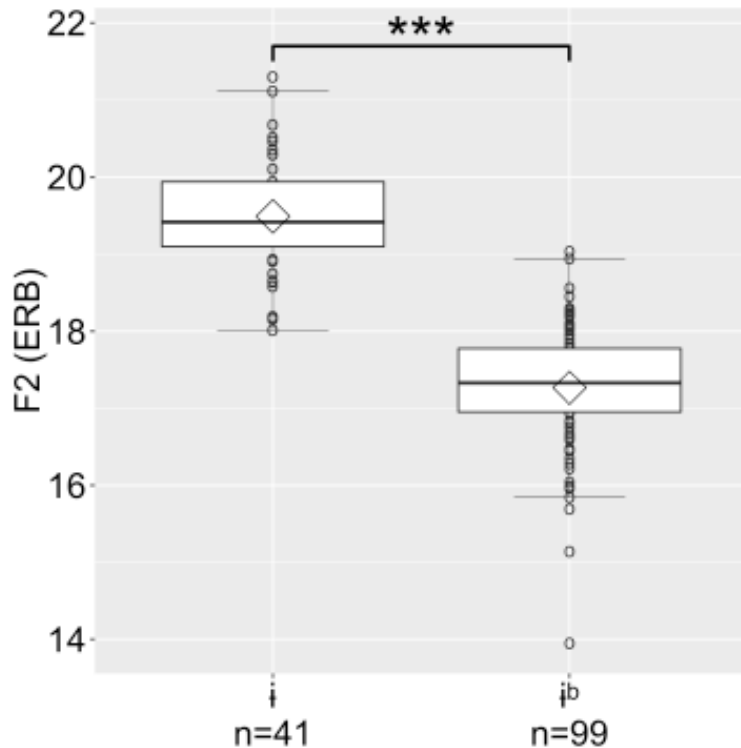
[+round]

ɪ

ɪ<sup>B</sup>

r

u



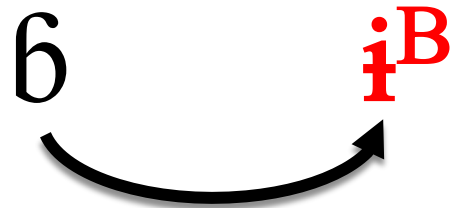
|                    | $\Delta F2$            | $p$ (T-test)         |     |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----|
| ɪ ~ ɪ <sup>B</sup> | -402 Hz<br>(-2.25 ERB) | 2.20e <sup>-16</sup> | *** |



# 3. Phonetic underpinnings

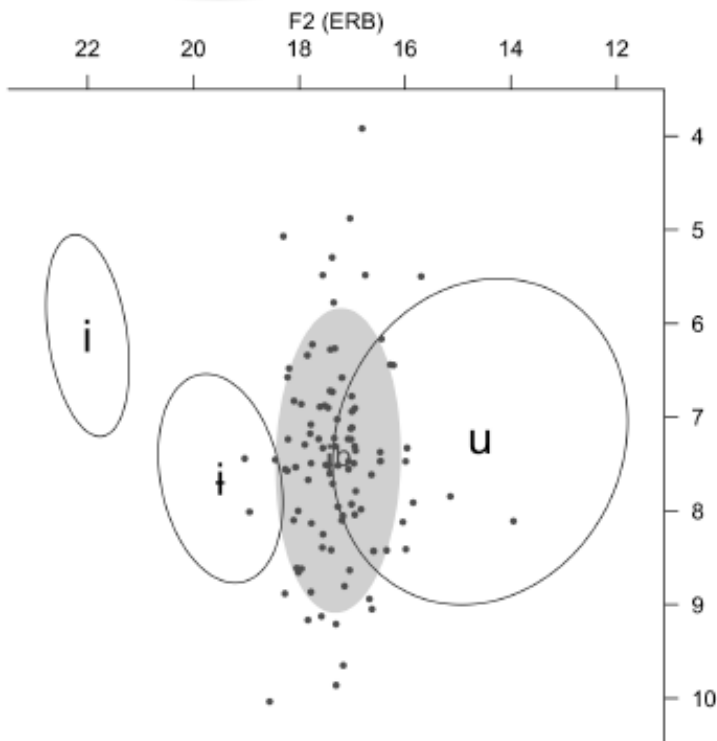
[-round]

[+round]



r

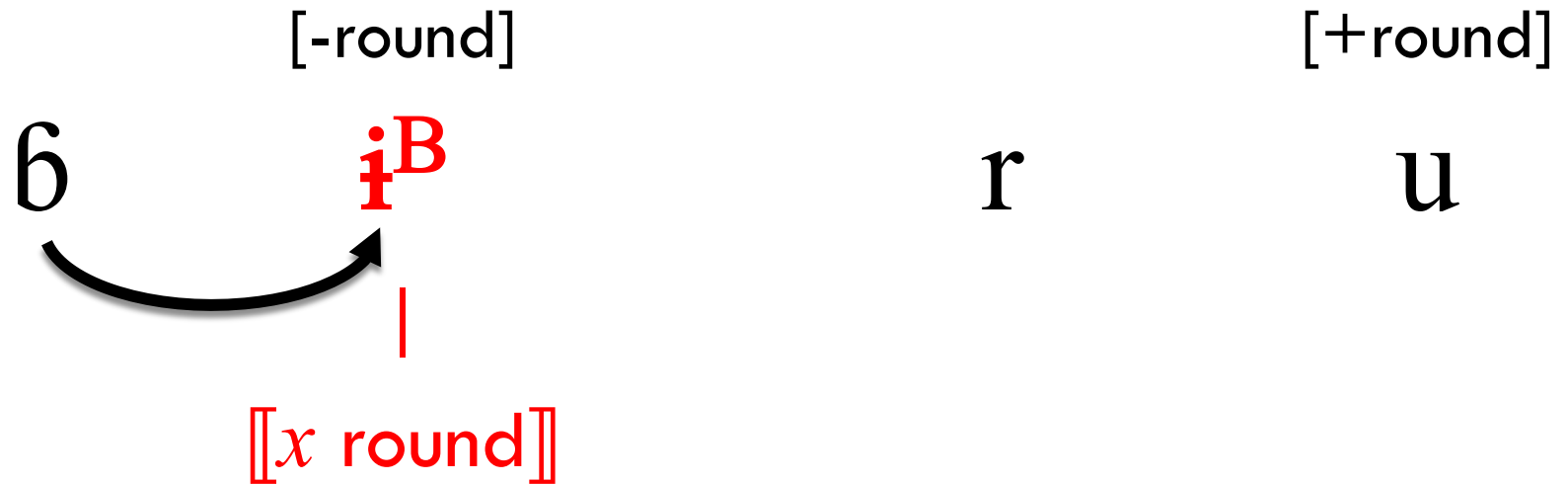
u



|              | $\Delta F2$            | $p$ ( <i>T-test</i> ) |     |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| $i \sim i^B$ | -402 Hz<br>(-2.25 ERB) | $2.20e^{-16}$         | *** |

# 4. Subfeatural representations

9



**“SUBFEATURE”**

- Not contrastive (allophonic)
- But perceptually distinctive

# 4. Subfeatural representations

10

Two-tiered featural system:

# 4. Subfeatural representations

11

Two-tiered featural system:

*Featural  
level*

[+ round]

[-round]

# 4. Subfeatural representations

12

Two-tiered featural system:

*Subfeatural  
level*

[[1 round]]

[[x round]]

[[0 round]]

*Featural  
level*

[+ round]

[-round]

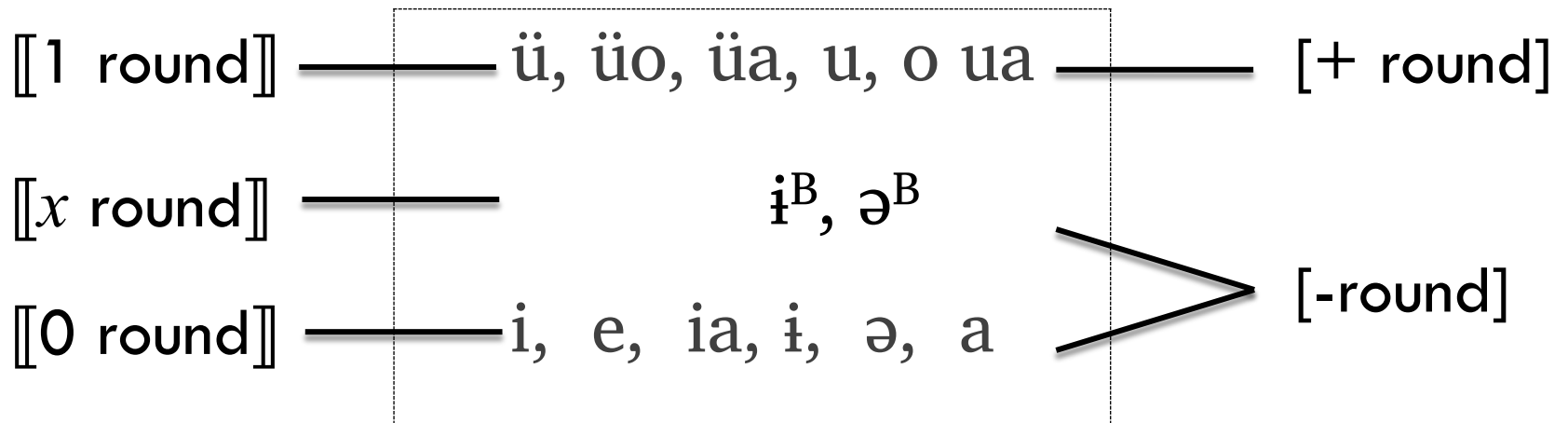
# 4. Subfeatural representations

13

Two-tiered featural system:

*Subfeatural  
level*

*Featural  
level*



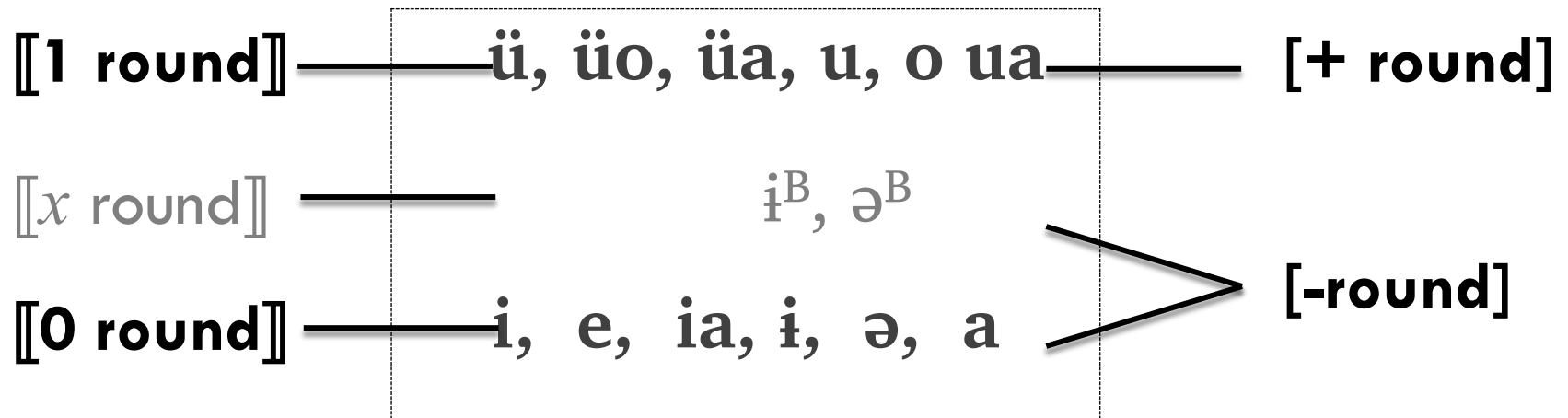
# 4. Subfeatural representations

14

Two-tiered featural system:

*Subfeatural level*

*Featural level*



All else being equal (no coarticulation): **[[1 F]] ↔ [+F]**

**[[0 F]] ↔ [-F]**

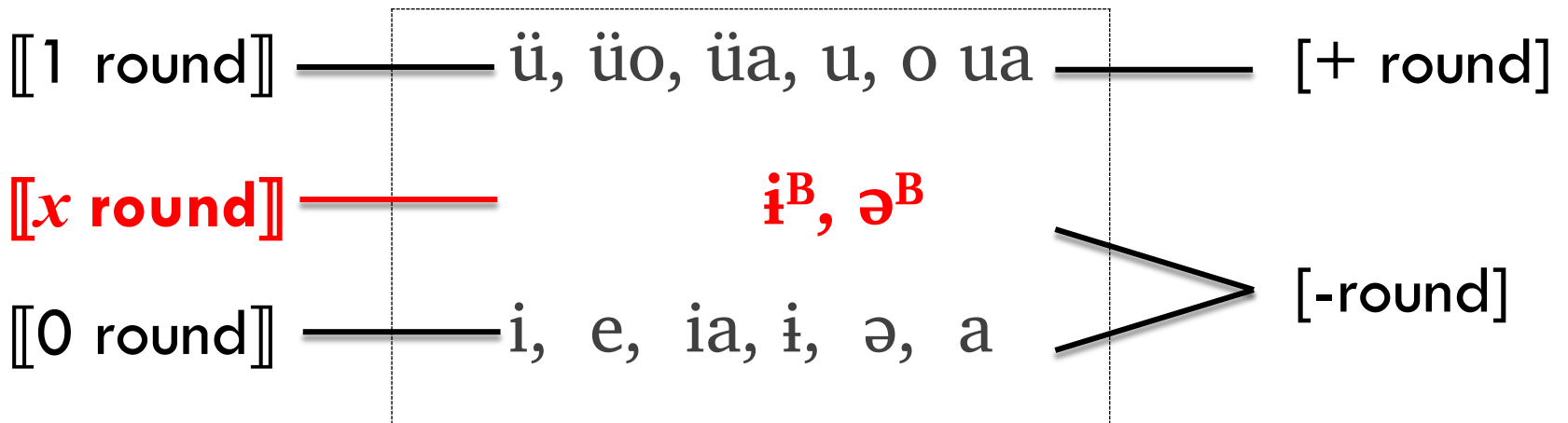
# 4. Subfeatural representations

15

Two-tiered featural system:

*Subfeatural  
level*

*Featural  
level*



Coarticulation changes the expected subfeatural value to an intermediate value **x**: **[[x F]]** ( $0 < x < 1$ )



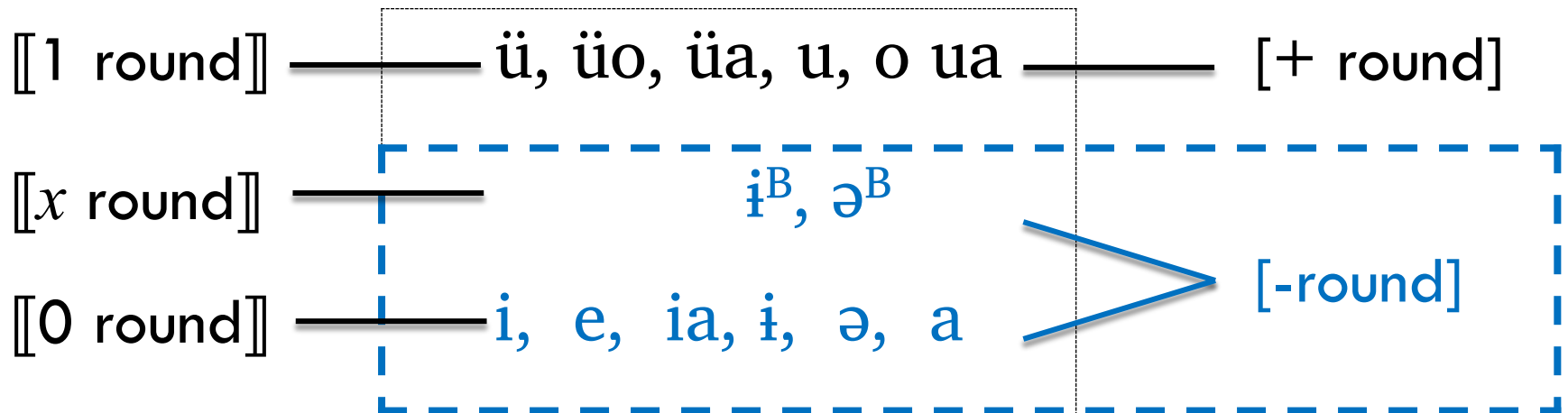
# 4. Subfeatural representations

16

Two-tiered featural system:

*Subfeatural  
level*

*Featural  
level*



# 4. Subfeatural representations

17

Two-tiered featural system:

*Subfeatural  
level*

*Featural  
level*

[[1 round]]

ü, üo, üa, u, o ua

[+ round]

[[x round]]

i<sup>B</sup>, ə<sup>B</sup>

[[0 round]]

i, e, ia, i, ə, a

[-round]

Targets of the doubly  
triggered rounding harmony

# 4. Subfeatural representations

18

- Calculating proportion of  $[[x \text{ round}]]$  increase in Laal
  - = Proportion of F2 decrease

|    | $[i^B]$                 |
|----|-------------------------|
| AK | $[[.47 \text{ round}]]$ |
| KD | $[[.40 \text{ round}]]$ |

- Subfeatural representations easily accommodate inter-speaker variation

# 4. Subfeatural representations

- Any theory of vowel harmony can account for this harmony, if it is granted access to subfeatural representations.

# 4. Subfeatural representations

20

Nature of “subfeatures”

# 4. Subfeatural representations

21

## Nature of “subfeatures”

- Subfeatures = representation of “phonetic knowledge”

(Kingston & Diehl 1994)

*“the speaker’s partial understanding of the physical conditions under which speech is produced and perceived”*

(Hayes & Steriade 2004:1)

# 4. Subfeatural representations

22

## Nature of “subfeatures”

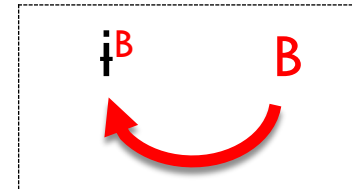
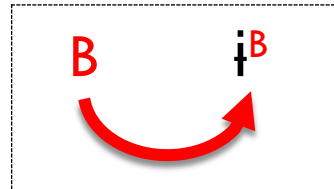
- Subfeatures = representation of “phonetic knowledge”

(Kingston & Diehl 1994)

*“the speaker’s partial understanding of the physical conditions under which speech is produced and perceived”*

(Hayes & Steriade 2004:1)

- **[[x round]]** = Laal speakers’ knowledge of labial coarticulation



# 4. Subfeatural representations

23

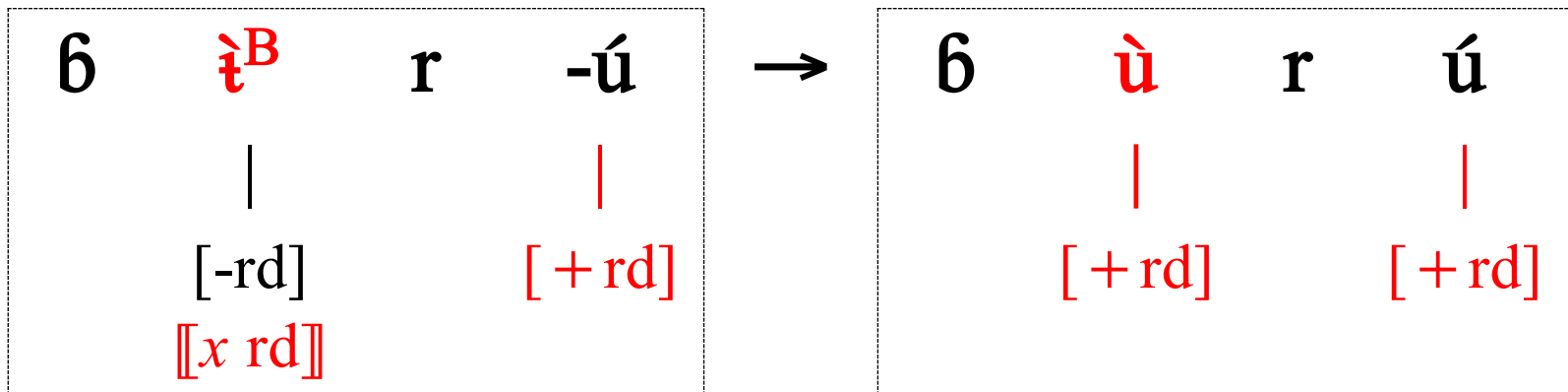
- Subfeatures = abstract categories



# 4. Subfeatural representations

24

- Subfeatures = abstract categories

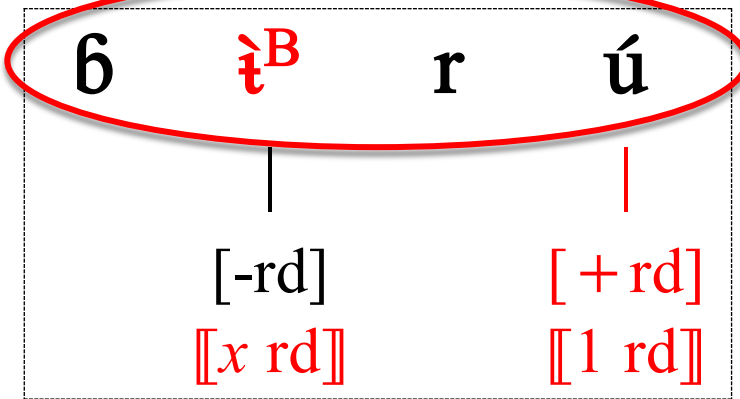


# 4. Subfeatural representations

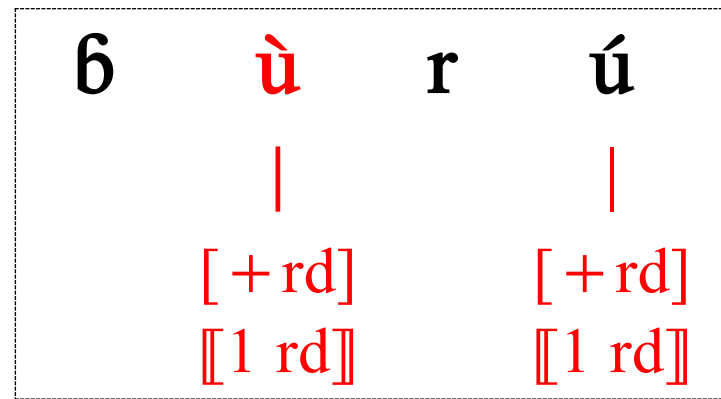
25

- Subfeatures = abstract categories

?

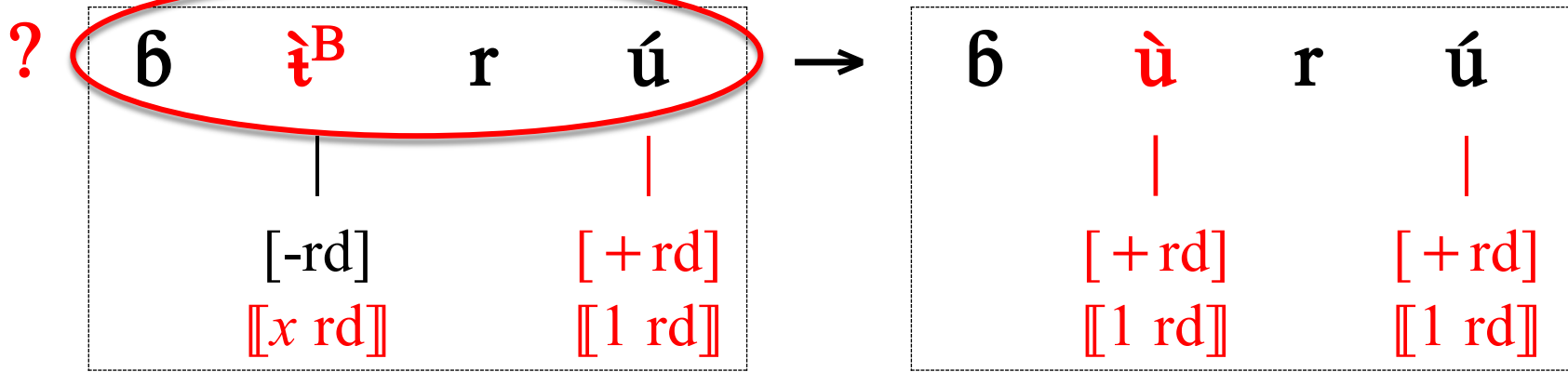


→



# 4. Subfeatural representations

- Subfeatures = abstract categories



- Underlying form:

/ɓ ɪ r - ú/      no [[x rd]] [ɪ<sup>b</sup>]

- Surface form:

[ ɓ ù r ú ]      no [[x rd]] [ɪ<sup>b</sup>]

# 4. Subfeatural representations

27

- Subfeatures = abstract categories

| Underlying form | Surface form          |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| /b̥ɪr-à/        | [b̥ɪ <sup>B</sup> rà] |
| /p̥ɪr/          | [p̥ɪ <sup>B</sup> r]  |

# 4. Subfeatural representations

28

- Subfeatures = abstract categories

| Underlying form | Surface form          |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| /ɓ̀ɪr-à/        | [ɓ̀t <sup>B</sup> rà] |
| /pɪ́r/          | [pɪ́ <sup>B</sup> r]  |

| Underlying form |  |
|-----------------|--|
| /ɓ̀ɪr-ú/        |  |

# 4. Subfeatural representations

29

- Subfeatures = abstract categories

| Underlying form | Surface form          |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| /ɓ̀ɪr-à/        | [ɓ̀t <sup>B</sup> rà] |
| /pɪr/           | [pɪ <sup>B</sup> r]   |

ABSTRACTION

| Underlying form | Inferred surface form |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| /ɓ̀ɪr-ú/        | [ɓ̀t <sup>B</sup> rú] |

# 4. Subfeatural representations

30

- Subfeatures = abstract categories

| Underlying form | Surface form          |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| /ɓ̀ɪr-à/        | [ɓ̀ɪ <sup>B</sup> rà] |
| /pɪr/           | [pɪ <sup>B</sup> r]   |

ABSTRACTION

| Underlying form | Inferred surface form  | Application of rounding harmony |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| /ɓ̀ɪr-ú/        | *[ɓ̀ɪ <sup>B</sup> rú] | [ɓ̀ùrú]                         |

# 4. Subfeatural representations

31

- Subfeatures = abstract categories

| Underlying form | Surface form          |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| /ɓ̀ɪr-à/        | [ɓ̀ɪ <sup>B</sup> rà] |
| /pɪr/           | [pɪ <sup>B</sup> r]   |

Cf.

- “Inferred input”  
(Steriade 1997,  
Jun 2002)
- “Realized input”  
(Flemming 2008)

ABSTRACTION

| Underlying form | Inferred surface form  | Application of rounding harmony |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| /ɓ̀ɪr-ú/        | *[ɓ̀ɪ <sup>B</sup> rú] | [ɓ̀ùrú]                         |



# Conclusion

# Conclusion

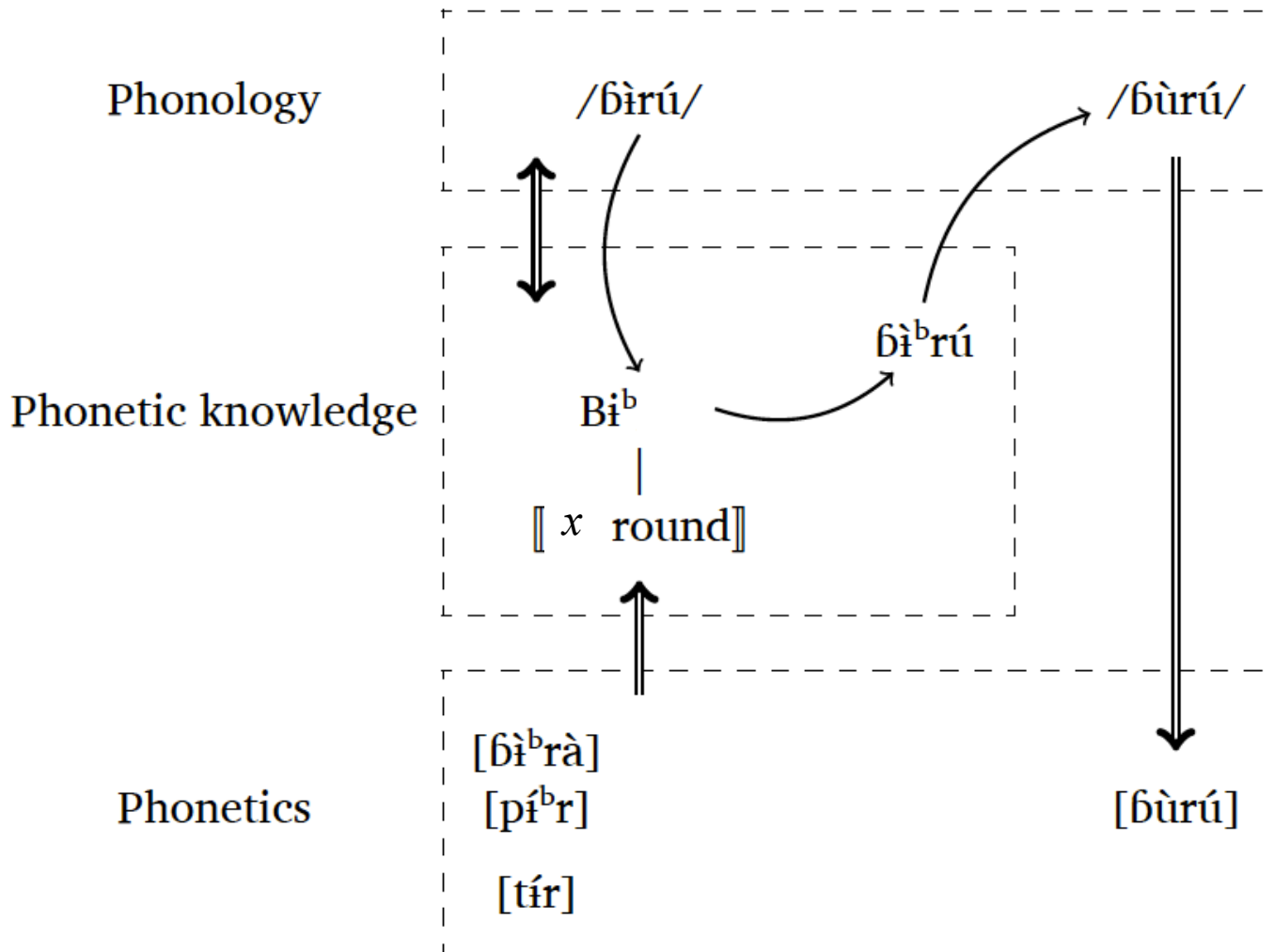
- Coarticulation is relevant to phonological processes, in particular cumulative effects driving subphonemic teamwork
- Argument in favor of gradient representations
- Argument in favor of a phonetically grounded approach

# Conclusion

- Solution: enriching phonology with quantal subfeatural representations:
  - ▣ fine-grained representation of phonetic knowledge
  - ▣ represent perceptually distinctive categories
  - ▣ but not contrastive
- In keeping with phonetically grounded approaches
- But keeps phonology and phonetics separated (only mediated by phonetic knowledge)
  - ▣ Not limited to perception: cf. articulatory implementation of subfeatural representations by Hayeun Jang (2019)

# 4. Subfeatural representations

35



# THANK YOU!

Thank you to:

- my Laal consultants in Chad
- Will Bennett, Larry Hyman, Sharon Inkelas, Donca Steriade

My research on Laal is funded by the DoBeS program of the Volkswagen Foundation

