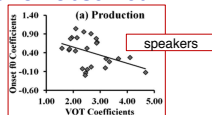


BACKGROUND

- Seoul Korean: Sound change in progress (Bang et al., under review):
 - F0 is replacing the role of VOT in producing aspirated/lax stop contrasts (e.g. /pʰ/ vs /p/).
 - “Trade-off” between the use of VOT and f0 across words, vowel contexts, and individuals.
- Other languages: ΔVOT/ΔF0 covariation observed across individuals
 - English (Shultz et al., 2013): **negative**
 - English, Khmer, Thai, and Vietnamese (Kirby, 2016): **negative**
 - limited to the languages with long-lag VOT stop category
 - English (Clayards, 2017): **positive**
- Limitations:
 - Inconsistent results possibly due to the small # of data
 - How are cues used across words and contexts?



QUESTIONS

- What is the relationship between synchronic covariation in VOT/F0, and diachronic sound change?
 - Q: What is VOT/F0 covariation in signaling contrasts across word frequencies, vowel contexts, and individuals?
 - Languages undergoing change (Korean) versus not (German/English): “trade-off” as a precondition to change?

DATA

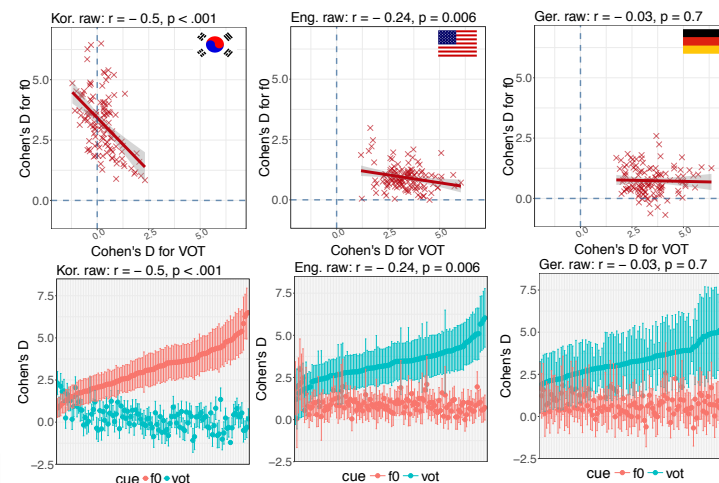
- Read speech corpora

Language	Korean	English	German
Corpus	NIKL (NIKL, 2005)	WPC G3 (Morgan et al., 2005)	PhonDat (Draxler, 1995)
# of speakers	118	126	118
# of words	60	76	79
# of tokens	5559	4208	2660

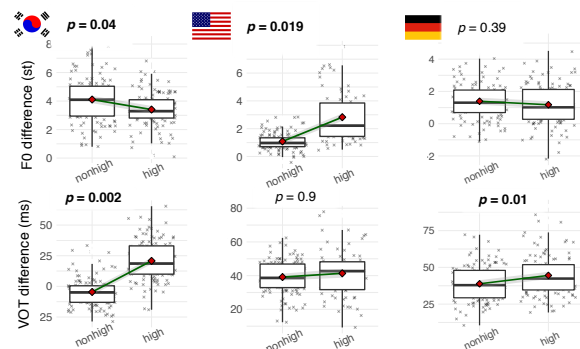
- F0 values converted into semitones
- VOT measured using AutoVOT (Keshet et al., 2014)

CUE COVARIATION ACROSS SPEAKERS

- Cohen's D:



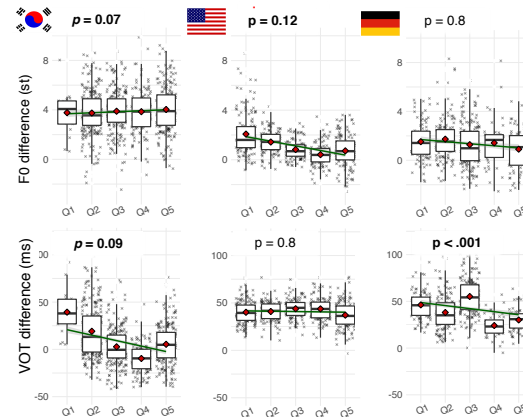
HEIGHT



Language	Korean	English	German
F0 contrast	[-high] > [+high]	[-high] < [+high]	[-high] ? [+high]
VOT contrast	[-high] < [+high]	[-high] ? [+high]	[-high] < [+high]

- Korean:** Trade-off between VOT & F0 contrasts
 - Total cue informativity constant across vowel contexts
- German & English:** No trade-off
 - Less informativity in [-high] contexts

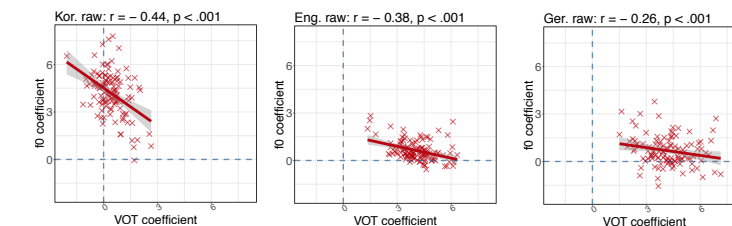
WORD FREQUENCY



Language	Korean	English	German
F0 contrast	High > Low (weak)	High > Low (weak)	High ? Low
VOT contrast	High < Low (weak)	High ? Low	High < Low

- Stops in **low** frequency words behave similarly to those in **high** vowel contexts.

- LDA weights:



- Negative correlation** between the weights of VOT and F0 across speakers in **all languages** (Exception: D' values in German)
 - ✓ A stronger correlation in the language undergoing change
- Korean:** Greater speaker variability in F0 than VOT (also for almost all speakers, F0 weights are positive)
- English and German:** Greater speaker variability in VOT than F0 (also for all speakers, VOT weights are positive)

DISCUSSION

- The use of F0 and VOT are negatively correlated across speakers in all languages.
- Change seems to be progressing by strengthening the existing correlations.
- Correlations across words and contexts exist only in Seoul Korean.
- In Seoul Korean, change is more advanced in the conditions where total cue informativity (VOT + F0) is smaller in other languages.
- VOT/f0 covariation across speakers may be an origin of sound change due to speakers' use of efficiently integrated voicing cues.

Bang, H.-Y., Sonderegger, M., Kang, Y., Clayards, M., & Yoon, T.-J. (2015). The effect of word frequency on the timecourse of tonogenesis in Seoul Korean. Proceedings of the 18th ICPHS, Glasgow, Scotland, UK / Draxler, C. (1995). Introduction to the Verbmobil-PhonDat Database of Spoken German, PrologApplications Conference PAP 95, Paris. / Kang, Y. (2014). Voice Onset Time merger and development of tonal contrast in Seoul Korean stops: A corpus study. J Phon, 45, 78-90. / Keshet, J., Sonderegger, M., & Knowles, T. (2014). AutoVOT: A tool for automatic measurement of voice onset time using discriminative structure prediction [Computer program]. Version 0.91. <https://github.com/mimifautovot>. / Kirby, J. P. (2016). Cross-linguistic variability in cue weighting of consonant voicing. Oral presentation at the Workshop on Higher-order structure in speech variability, The 15th Conference on LabPhon, Cornell University, Ithaca, USA, Jul 13-17. / Shultz, A. A., Francis, A. L., & Llanos, F. (2012). Differential cue weighting in perception and production of consonant voicing. JASA, 132(2), EL95- E101.