ON MISPERCEPTION IN Rhoticisation and LambdaCisation

Daniela Müller

SOUND CHANGE: Which factors play a role in the perceptual confusion of liquids?

RHOTICISATION of LATERALS

STIMULI

- Lateral degree of darkness (5 levels)
- Lateral duration (2 levels)

RESULTS

- Syllable position: $\chi^2[8]=3.97$, p=0.86 → no effect
- Syllable position: $\chi^2[14]=855.04$, p<0.001

PERCEPTION EXPERIMENT

- 292 participants from Greece and Cyprus
- Multiple forced choice test analysis:
  - significant effects: syllable position, lateral duration, rhotic variant
  - no effect: lateral degree of darkness
  - significant effects: syllable position, lateral duration, rhotic variant
  - no effect: lateral degree of darkness

LAMBDACISATION of RHOTICS

STIMULI

- Rhotic variants (4 levels)

RESULTS

- Syllable position: $\chi^2[8]=80.3$, p=0.001
- Tukey post-hoc tests:
  - for approximant rhotics:
    - more lambdacisation in onset clusters
    - less lambdacisation in the remaining syllable positions
  - for taps:
    - more lambdacisation in /pRaka/ (lexical effect of πλάκα)
  - for taps without svarabhakti vocoid:
    - more lambdacisation in /aR̄a, pRa/ > /Ra/ > /kRa/ > /aR̄a/ > /aR̄/ > /aR/
  - for trills: no effect

SUMMARY

- Significant effects: syllable position, lateral duration, rhotic variant
- No effect: lateral degree of darkness
- More lambdacisation in approximant rhotics, followed by taps without svarabhakti vocoid
- Less lambdacisation in taps and trills

Funding acknowledgement:
LMUexcellent Research Fellowship, Center for Advanced Studies, LMU München