

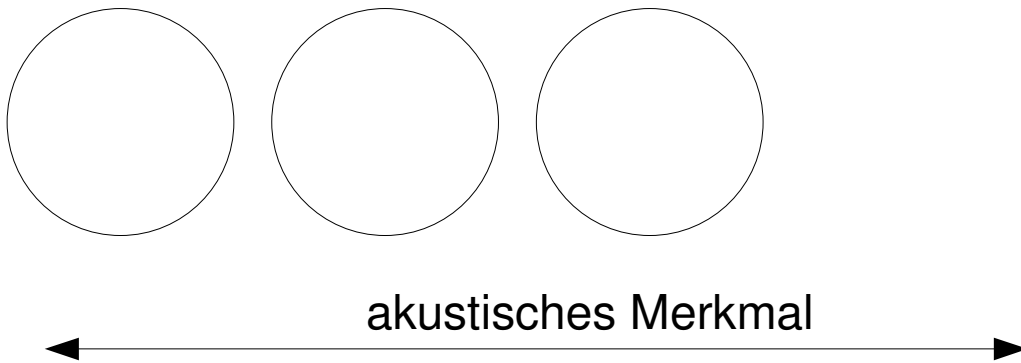
Inwiefern zeigen die Monophthong- Vokalverschiebungen in Neuseeland-Englisch Evidenzen von 'chain-shifting'?

Jonathan Harrington: "Die phonetischen Grundlagen des Lautwandels"

Referent: Matthias Mahrhofer

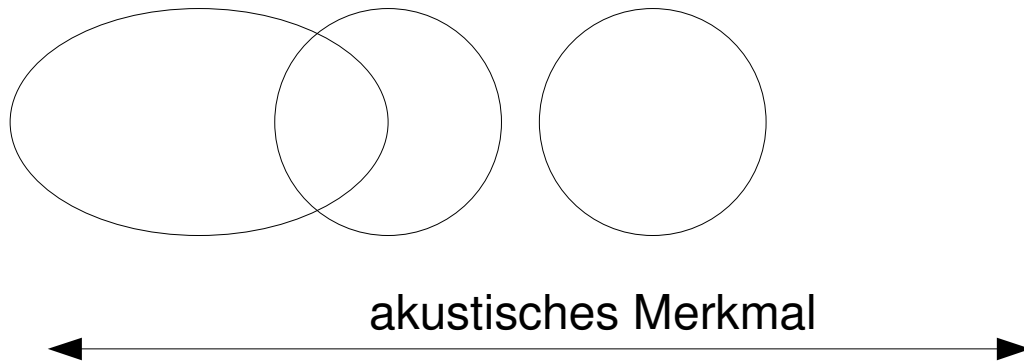
Lautwandel durch Chain-Shift – was ist das?

-push-chain-shift



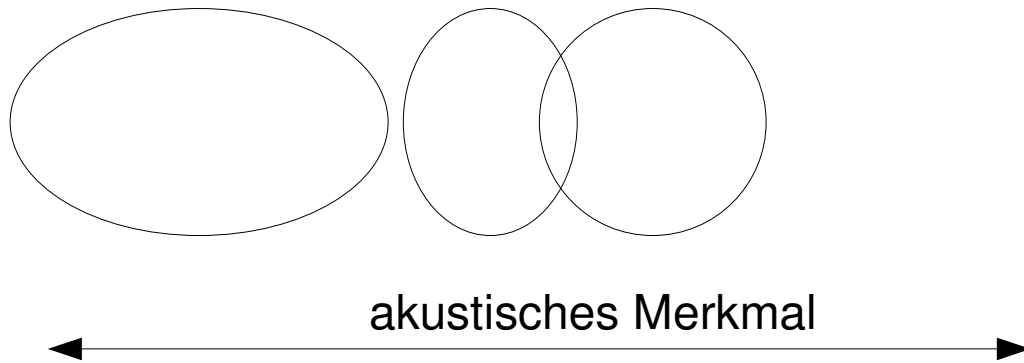
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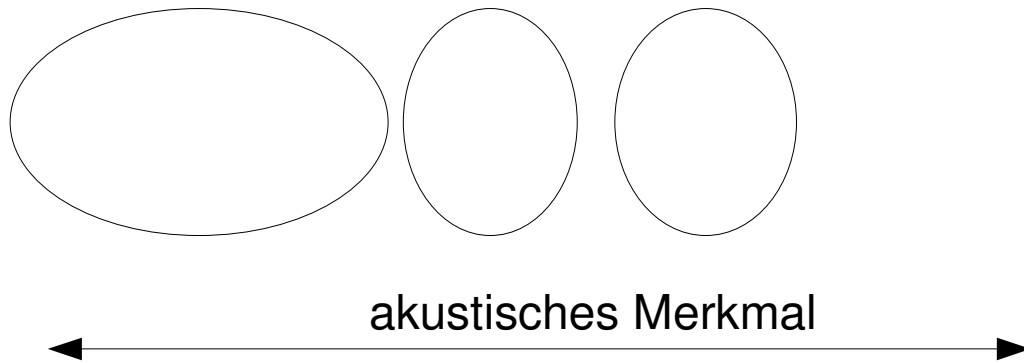
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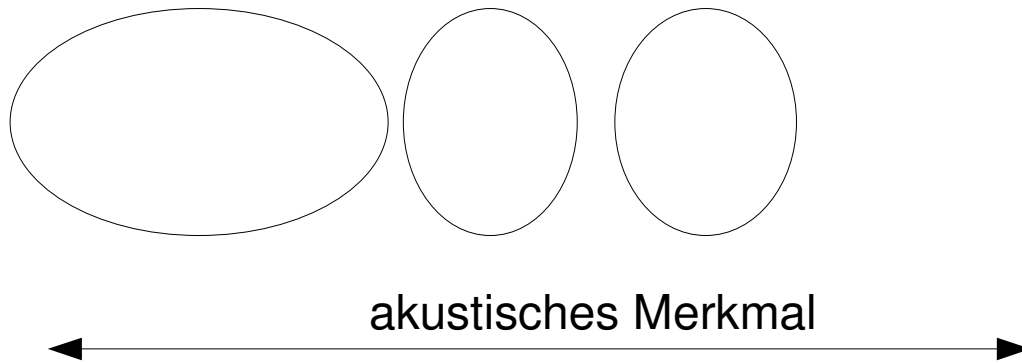
Lautwandel durch Chain-Shift – was ist das?

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Lautwandel durch Chain-Shift – was ist das?

-push-chain-shift



-pull-chain-shift

„Key Words“

Key Words (Wells, 1982)

kennzeichnen

-individuelle Phoneme

-lexikale Sets, zu denen sie zählen

z.B. START, TRAP, DRESS, FLEECE, KIT

Begriffserklärung: „stimmhaft“

„stimmhaftes DRESS“ / „DRESS(sth.)“: *DRESS*,
gefolgt von einem stimmhaften Konsonanten

„stimmloses DRESS“ / „DRESS(stl.)“: *DRESS*,
gefolgt von einem stimmlosen Konsonanten

Beispiel: „short front vowel shift“ im New Zealand English

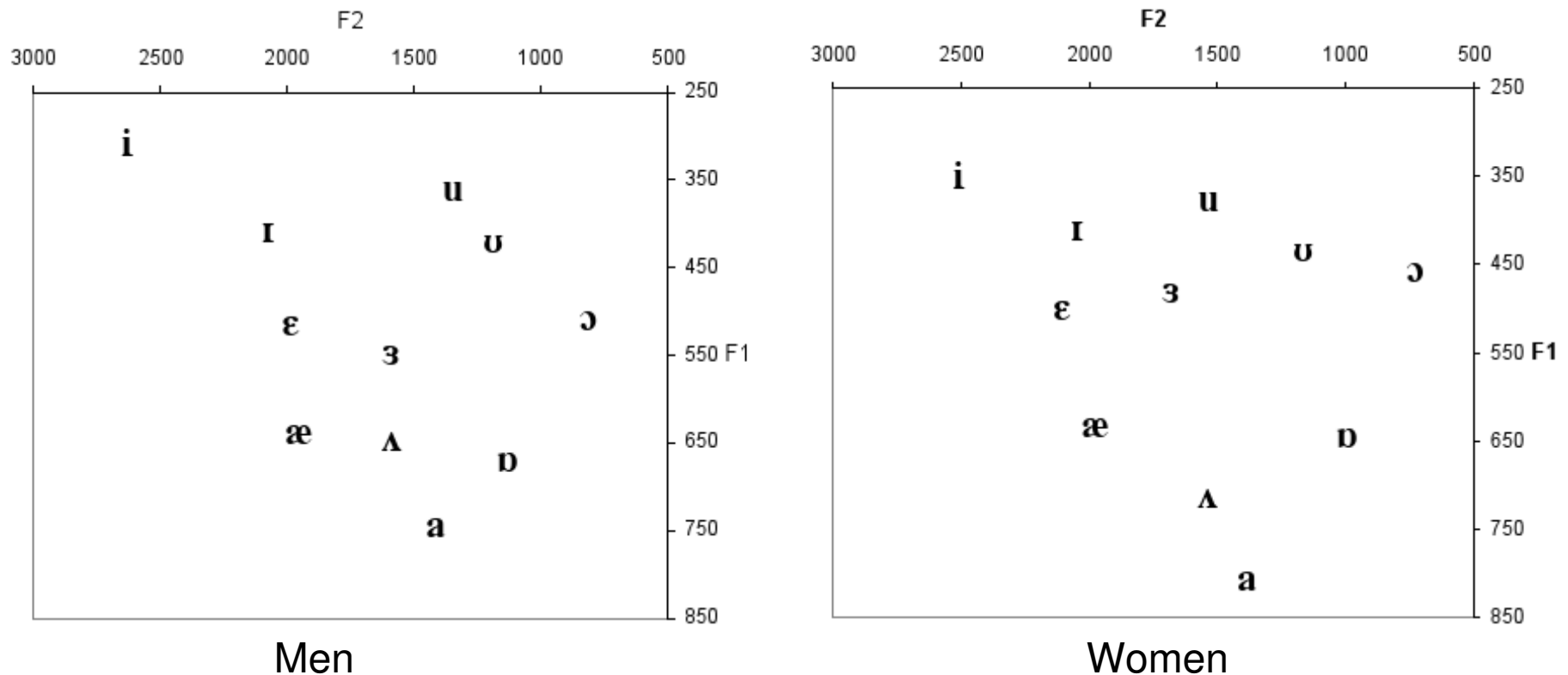


Figure 1: Mean formant frequencies in Hz for five men and five women from the Mobile Unit born between 1865 and 1885 (based on Gordon et al. 2004). At least 20 tokens of each vowel were analyzed for each speaker. All tokens were taken from stressed words in spontaneous speech. The data is normalized.

Pull Chain vs. Push Chain

Pull Chain:

- Maclagan (2000a)
- KIT leading

Push Chain:

- Bauer, 1979, 1992; Trudgill, Gordon and Lewis, 1998
- TRAP leading

Gordon et al., 2004: historische Aufnahmen belegen: Push Chain

speziell: FLEECE-DRESS

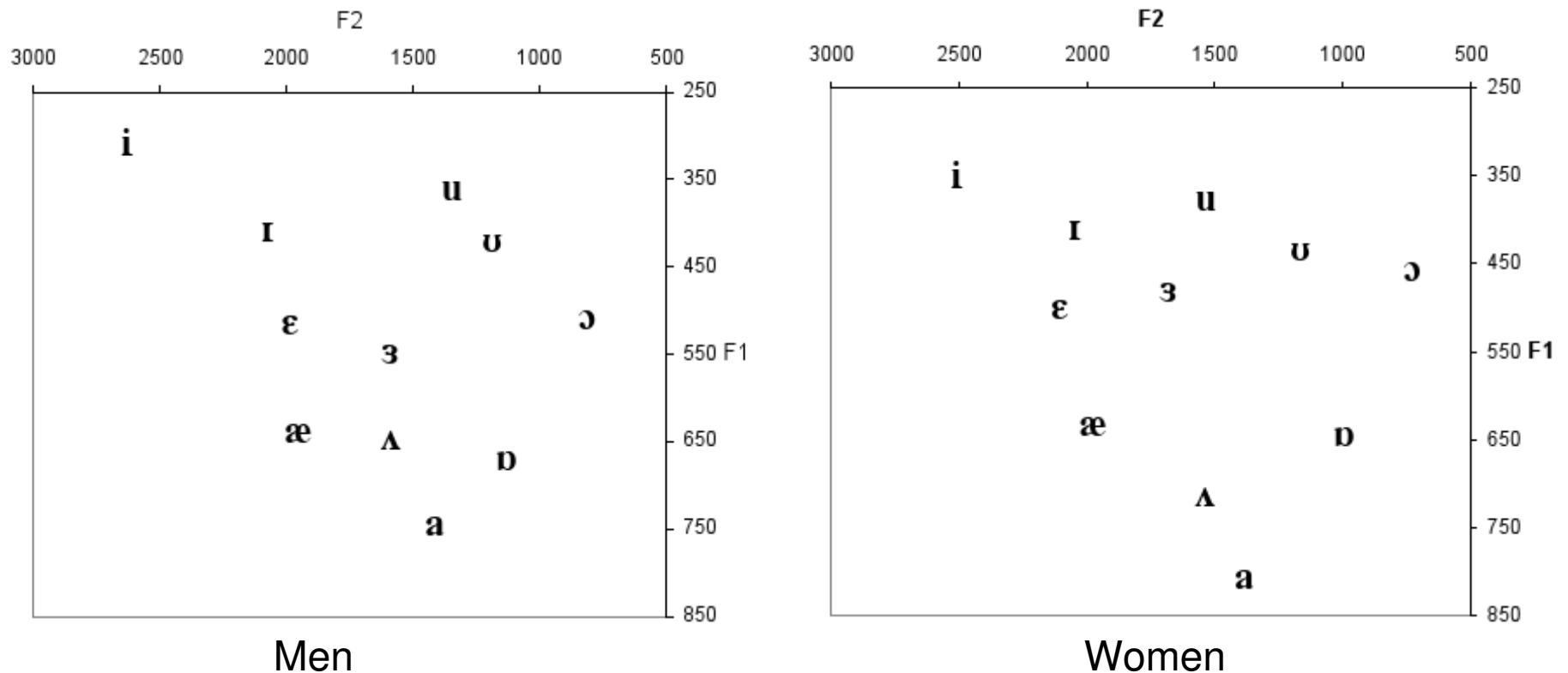


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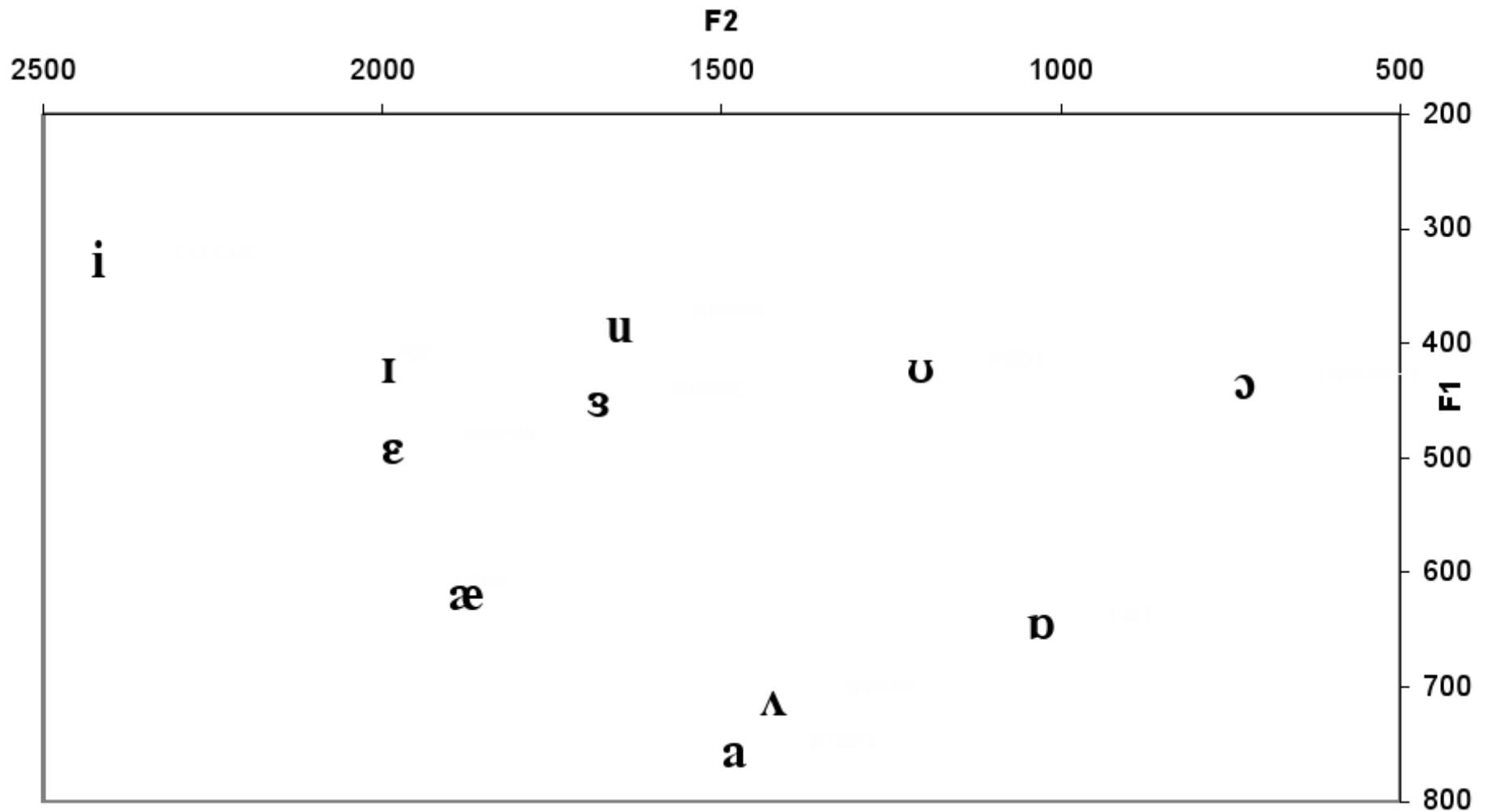


Figure 3: Formant frequency plots in Hz for four New Zealand men born between 1890 and 1900 (based on Langstrof, 2004a). At least 20 tokens of each vowel were analyzed for each speaker. The data is normalized.

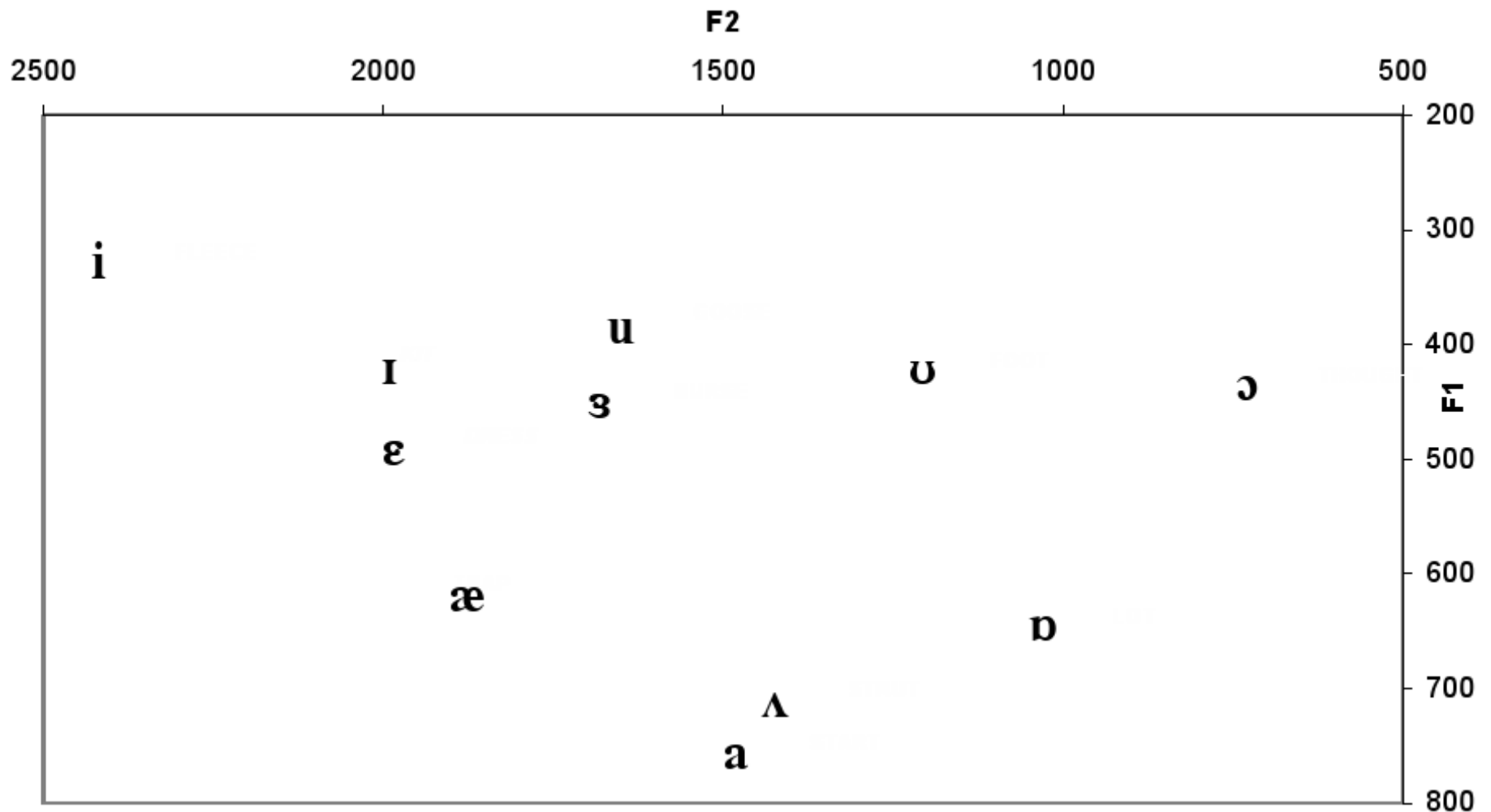


Figure 4: Formant frequency plot in Hz of Modern NZE speakers (25 men and 25 women) born in the 1950s, recorded in 1979 (from Maclagan 1982). Tokens were placed in an /h_d/ frame in the carrier phrase Please say /h_d/ again. The data is not normalized.

Korpus / Sprecher

3 verschiedene Merkmale:

- Jung(20-30), *Y* vs. alt(45-60), *O*
- Geschlecht: M/F
- „social Class“:
„professional“ *P* vs. „non professional“ *N*

$2^3 \Rightarrow 8 \times 10 \Rightarrow 80$ Sprecher

Korpus / Aufnahmen

vorgelesene Wörter, z.B.

„bet, bed, beck, beg, Ben“

„beat, bead, beak, bean“

warum trotz vorhandener Spontansprache?

-extremere Werte

-leichtere Vergleichbarkeit

F1 / F2

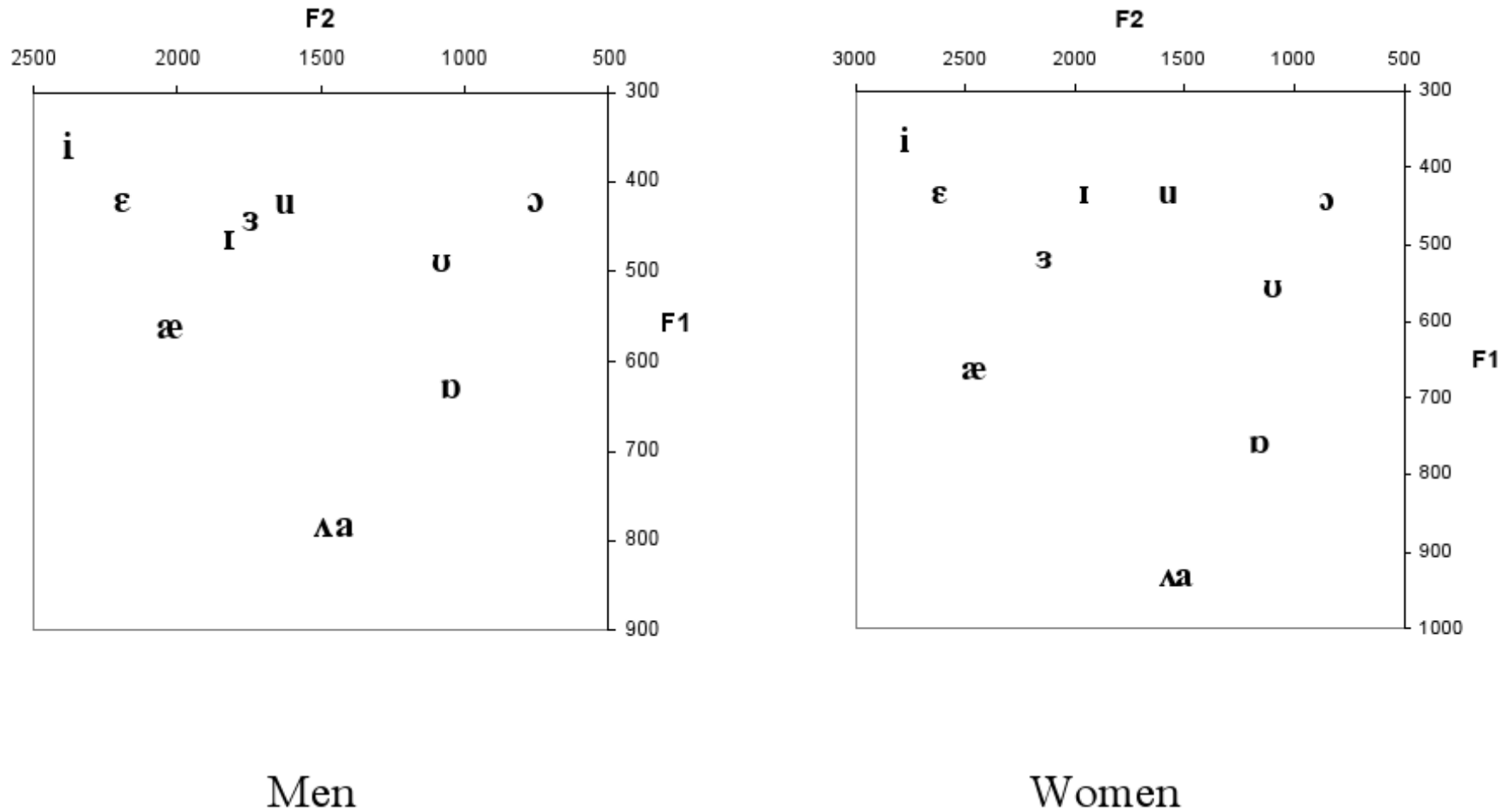


Figure 5: Vowel spaces for all men and women included in this study. The data is not normalized.

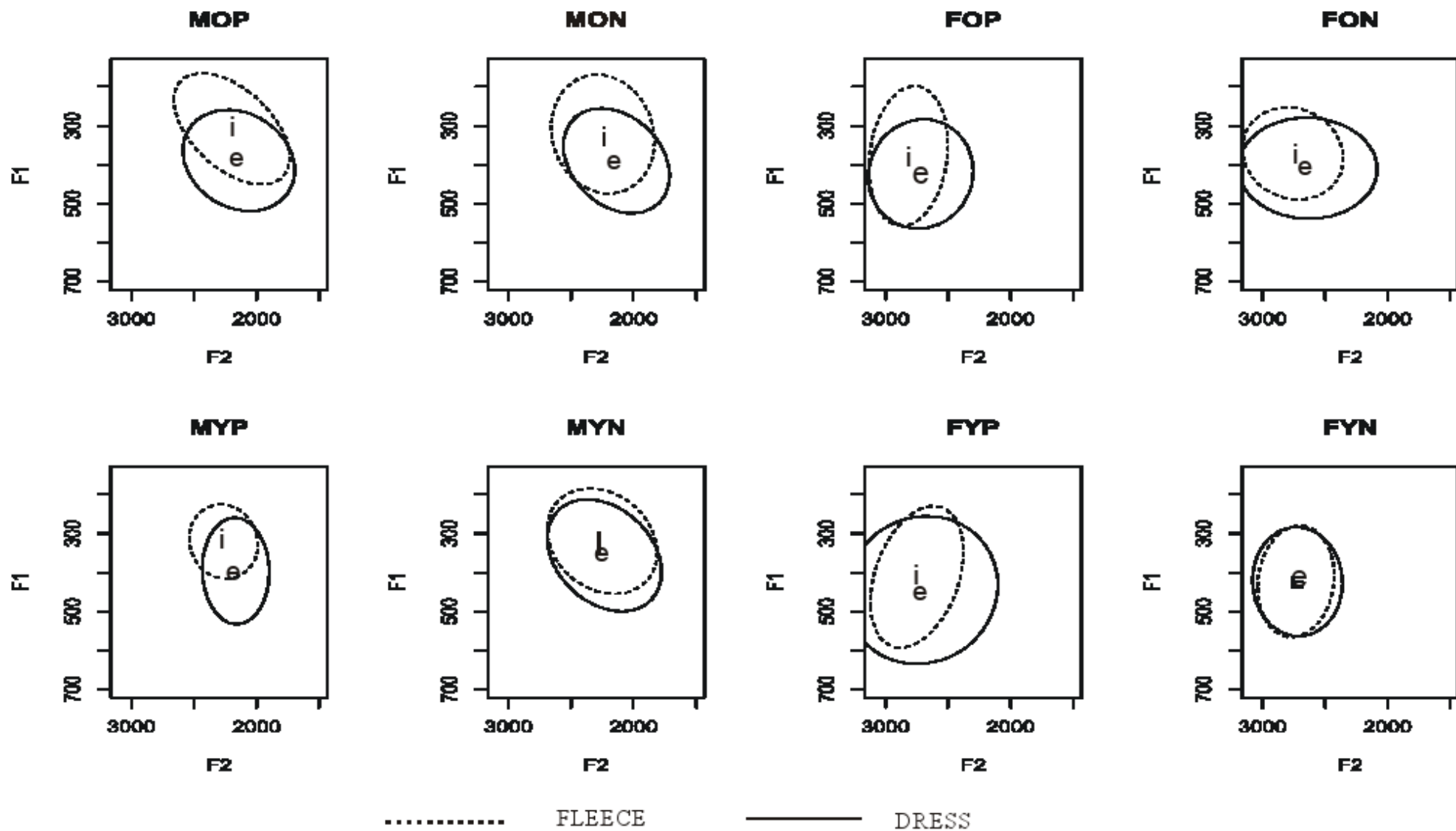
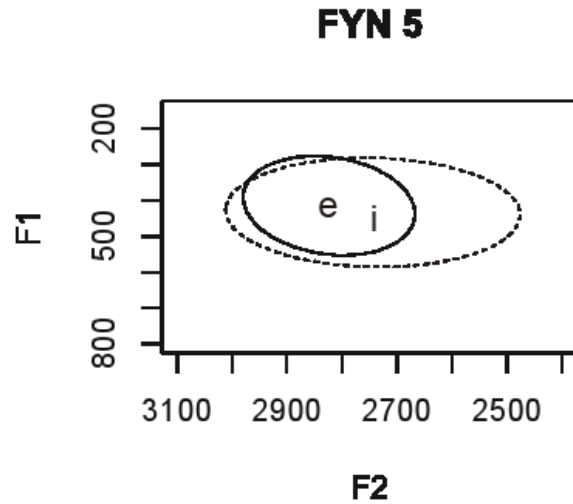
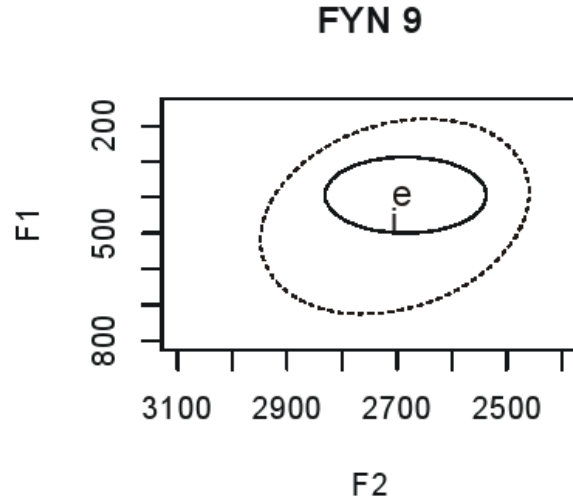


Figure 6: ellipse plots for FLEECE and DRESS for all speaker groups. M=male, F=female, P=professional, N = non-professional, Y=younger, O=older.



..... FLEECE ————— DRESS

Figure 7:

F1/F2 vowel spaces for two speakers for whom DRESS is higher than FLEECE.

Länge

relativ zur Länge von STRUT

a) DRESS(stl.)

bei älteren kein signifikanter Unterschied STRUT/DRESS(stl.)

bei jüngeren ist DRESS(stl.) signifikant kürzer

b) DRESS(sth.)

DRESS(sth.) ist grundsätzlich länger als STRUT, jedoch

-Längenunterschied bei älteren signifikant größer

-> DRESS(sth.) wird kürzer

c) FLEECE(stl.)

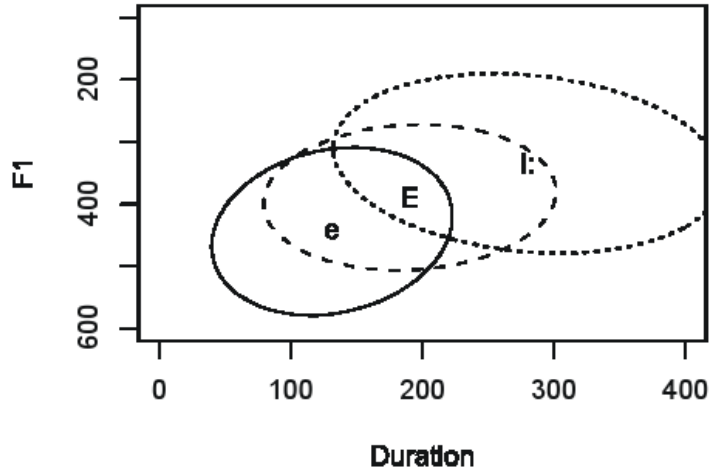
kein signifikanter Unterschied

d) FLEECE(sth.)

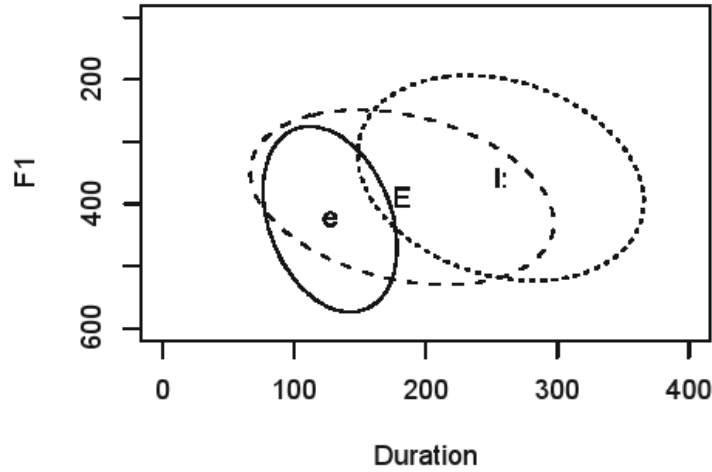
-wird signifikant kürzer

DRESS(sth.) ist fast immer, DRESS(stl.) meistens länger als FLEECE(stl.)

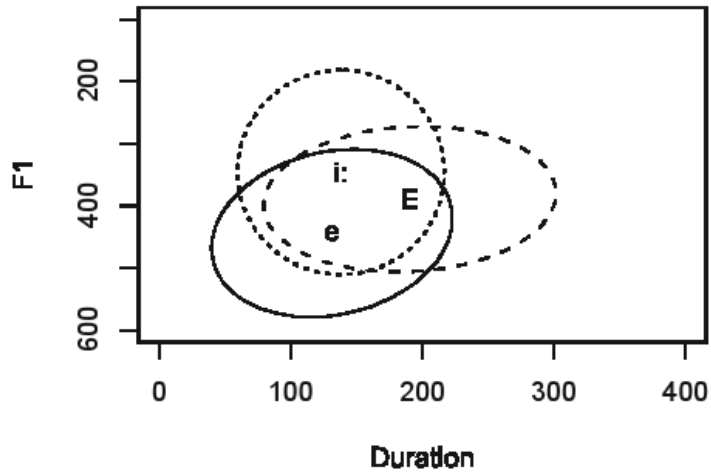
Old: Vcd FLEECE and DRESS



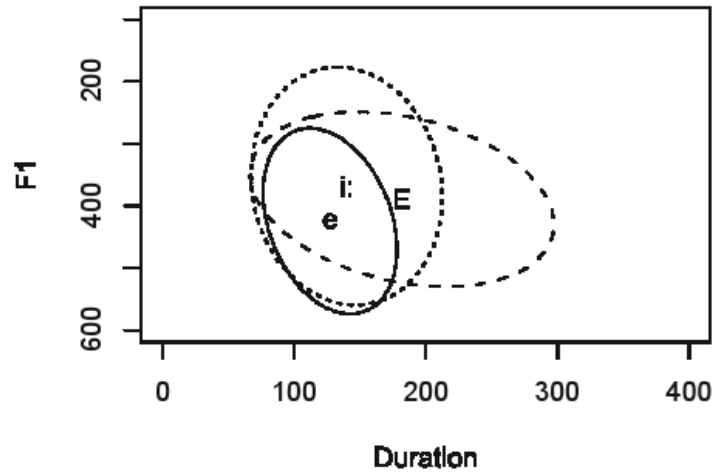
Young: Vcd FLEECE and DRESS



Old: Vcless FLEECE and DRESS



Young: Vcless FLEECE and DRESS



/e/
 /E/
 /i:/ (upper)
 /i:/ (lower)

Figure 13:

Duration (in ms) and F1 (in Hz) for the older (left panel) and younger (right) speakers. The top panel shows the position of DRESS before voiced (E) and voiceless (e) coda consonants relative to FLEECE before voiced coda consonants (i:).

The bottom panel shows the position of DRESS before voiced (E) and voiceless (e) coda consonants relative to FLEECE before voiceless coda consonants (i:).

Stimmhaftigkeit

- DRESS(sth.) immer höher als DRESS(stl.)
- DRESS(sth.) länger als FLEECE(stl.)
- FLEECE(stl.) ist stärker unter Druck durch DRESS(sth.)

Bewusstsein über Lautwandel?

Leserbrief an „*The Press*“:

George Best or George “Beast”? The latter was the way it was pronounced by a Kiwi radio news reader on air recently. I wonder how the British public would react to their football icon being referred to in this way.”

(30th November, 2005, p A 18).

„Hair to Please“

„Hair 'N' Beyond“

„Hair Today“

Maclagan, M. & Hay, J. (2004).

The rise and rise of New Zealand English DRESS *Proceedings of the Speech Science and Technology Conference*, Sydney, Australia.

Maclagan, M. & Hay, J. (2006, in press).

Getting *fed* up with our *feet*: contrast maintenance and the New Zealand English 'short' front vowel shift. *Language Variation and Change*, in press.