# Organization of /sC-/ and /Cs-/ Onsets in Romanian

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# Background

- Order of consonants in cluster plays a role in the temporal organization of onsets in relation to the following vowel
- Romanian sC onsets (SP-, SK-, SM-) C-center organized





Prevocalic consonant shifted away from the vowel in stop-series

#### $\rightarrow$ vowel lengthening

 $\rightarrow$  slowing down in production of the cluster words compared to the singleton words

# **Current Study**

• Are there order effects affecting the temporal relation of the two consonants in sC vs. Cs onset clusters?

Chitoran et al. 2002: front-to-back /bg-/ more overlapped than back-to-front /gb-/; labio-coronal/coronal-labial less overlapped than other place combinations Bombien, 2011: /kl-/ more overlapped than /kn-/

 If so, are such effects due (in part) to requirements on perceptual recoverability?

# Production Experiment: Materials and Method

Stimuli (produced by 5 native Romanians): sC: SP-, SK- (/'spalə/, /'skalə/) Cs: PS-, KS- (/'psalm/, /kseno'fob/)

EMA Recordings (AG500, Carstens Medizinelektronik)



- [p] Lip Aperture
- [s] Tongue Tip vertical movement
- [k] Tongue Dorsum vertical movement

#### Example: /spalə/



## Target-to-release lag analysis



Constriction duration

#### Target-to-release lag = Target\_C2 – Release C1

Negative values indicate that the release of C1 is overlapped by C2 Positive values indicate C2 achieves its target after C1

release

Normalized lag = Target-to-release lag/Constriction duration

#### Results



- sC-clusters have smaller lags than Cs (SP- vs. SK- n.s.)
- Order effect significant for SP- vs. PS- (not for SK- vs. KS-, but KS- more variable)
  - Less lag for front-to-back clusters? No
  - More lag for labio-coronal/coronal-labial clusters? Yes for PS-, no for SP-

# → More lag for Cs- than sC- onsets to ensure perception of stop released into sibilant?

## Perception Experiment

- Is more lag needed to perceive a Cs- than an sCcluster?
- Is more lag permitted for Cs than sC before perception of cluster degrades?



# Materials

Stimuli (produced using the articulatory synthesizer TADA):  $\underline{CC}$   $\underline{CVC}$   $\underline{CVC}$   $\underline{CVC}$ 

sC: spad, skad səC (V ~40ms, ~20ms, ~10ms): səpad, səkad

Cs: psad, ksad Cəs: pəsad, kəsad

(cvc40, cvc20, cvc10)

 Cluster base stimulus – default TADA implementation for onset clusters

• Continuum: C2 started (and ended) +2/+4 frames later than preceding stimulus (1 frame ~ 10ms)

e.g. spad, spad2, spad4, spad8, spad12, spad16, spad20, spad24 (cc, cc2, cc4...)

cc12: C2-formation starts 1 frame after C1-release ends cc24: C2-formation starts 13 frames after C1-release ends

# Method

13 listeners (Romanian native speakers)

**DMDX** presentation

- Forced choice (separately for sp/ps, sk/ks, each stimulus heard 3 times): sp, ps, sVp, pVs/ sk, ks, sVk, kVs
- AXB (always presented last, each stimulus heard twice): A/B: CC and CVC X: CC, CC2, CC4... CC24, CVC

Choice presented orthographically















Stimulus





Stimulus

#### **Results AXB**



SP, KS continua: not different from chance SK: CC, CC2, CC4, CC8, CC20, CC24 \*> 50%; CVC \*< 50% PS: CC, CC2, CC4, CC8 \*> 50%; CVC \*< 50%

## Discussion

- Is more lag needed to perceive a Cs than an sC cluster?
  - No if anything, increased lag for /ps/ clusters leads to degradation of cluster percept
- Increased lag observed in production of Cs- may not be guided by perception requirements: -Larger lag in Cs- may be caused by the same mechanism that caused a shift away from the vowel (and vowel lengthening) → slowing down of production system
- Independent of lag manipulation, perception of Cscluster is overall less accurate than that of sCclusters

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