



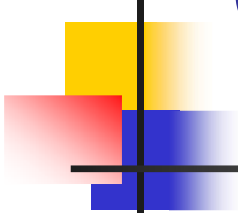
Ollscoil na hÉireann
National University of Ireland



Phonetic comparison, varieties, and networks: Swadesh's influence lives on here too.

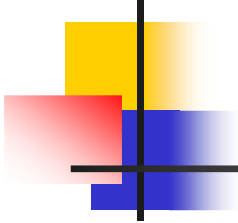
Jennifer Sullivan and April
McMahon,
University of Edinburgh





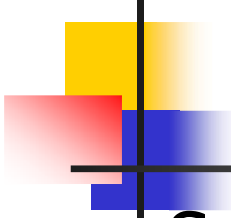
Outline of presentation

- 1) The perhaps unexpected relevance of Swadesh here
- 2) Small-scale comparison of methods measuring phonetic similarity among English/Germanic varieties
- 3) Implications of results for how we measure phonetic similarity in a synchronic context
- 4) Begin to tackle question of Chance Phonetic Similarity



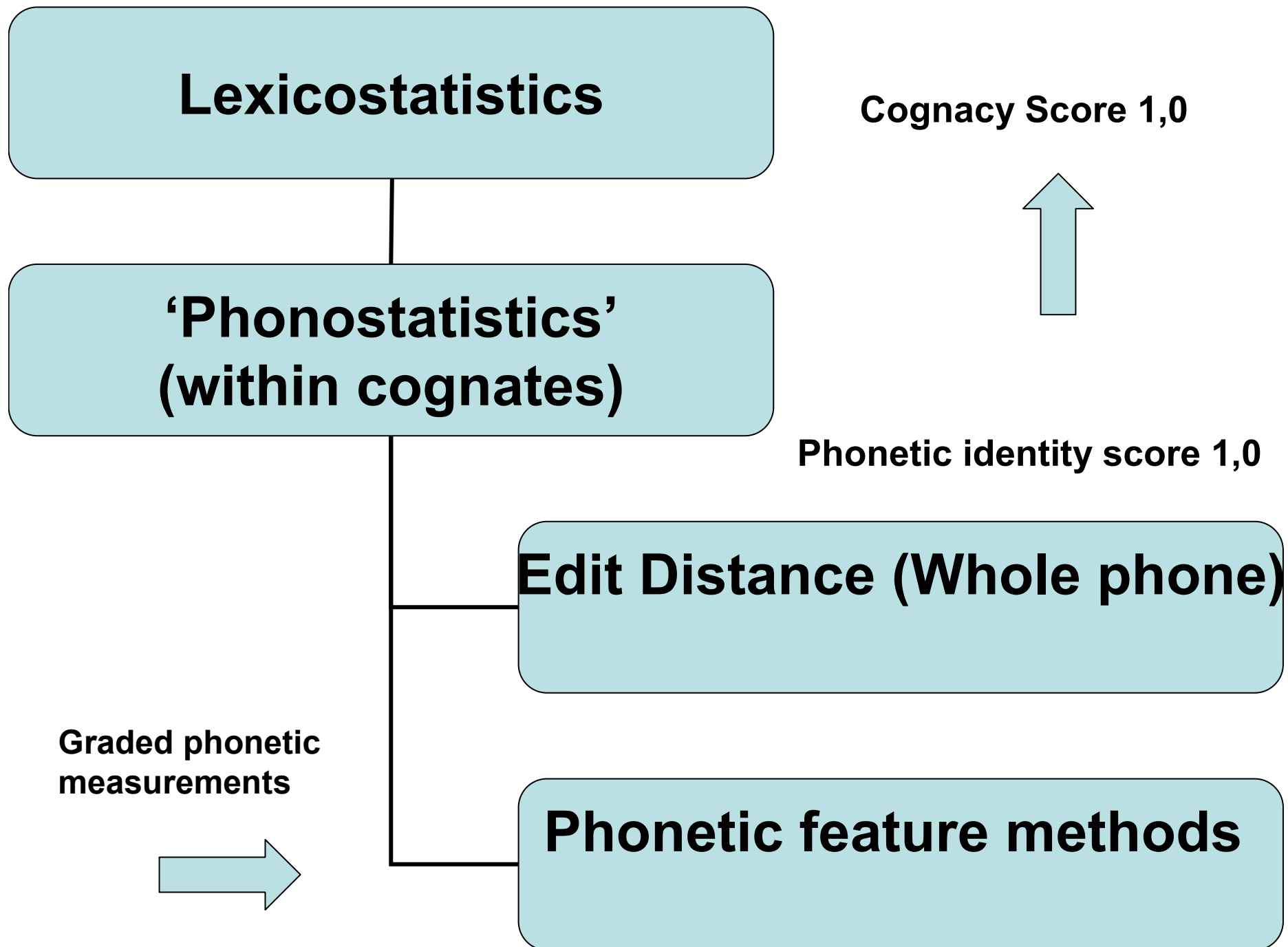
Swadesh's Legacy

- **Lexicon:** Ubiquitous 100/200 word lists of basic vocabulary
- Measurement of *Language* Distance
(**Lexicostatistics**)
- Estimation of dates of *Language* splits
(Glottochronology)
- **Phonetics:** Papers on **English varieties** and other languages
- Lexicostatistics and Glottochronology equally applied by Swadesh to **Varieties**
- Threshold scores from these techniques for separating Languages from **Varieties**
(Swadesh 1950, 1972)

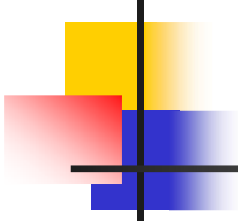


Swadesh's Insights

- Swadesh did **not quantify** phonetic similarity in the manner of Lexicostatistics but interested in English variety **vowel variability** (1947) and explores **isogloss tradition** (1972: 16).
- “**Mesh principle**” (1972: 285-92) argues against ignoring dialect gradation and always assuming clear treelike splits.
- Broached the issue of **chance** in assessing whether languages were related or not.



<u>Swadesh 100 list</u>	<u>Swadesh 200 list</u>	<u>Gmc Cognates only</u>
cold	five	brother
eye	four	daughter
foot	ice	eight
heart	mother	holy
horn	right	home
long	three	nine
mouth		north
one		over
two		six
white		seven
30 word subset (McMahon et al 2005-07)		storm
		swear
		ten
		word



Phonetic comparison in Varieties

- 2 **Languages**: English, German (Hochdeutsch)
- 4 **Varieties** of English: Std American, RP, Std Scottish, Buckie

Questions

Convergence problem e.g. Kessler (2007), Heeringa (2004)

Do feature methods behave differently or is important information lost?

How much phonetic detail should there be?

Detailed e.g. Heggarty (2000)

Distances **not** transparent

Edit Distance

Phonetic features

Sparse e.g. Kessler & Lehtonen (2006)

Chance issue unexplored outside historical context

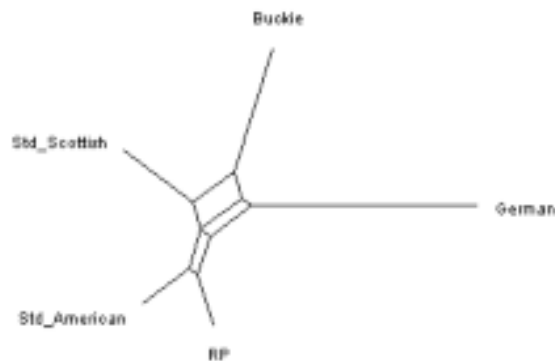
Results-Networks

- Large **convergence** between **Whole Phone** and **Phonetic Feature** methods (especially when aggregate scores used)

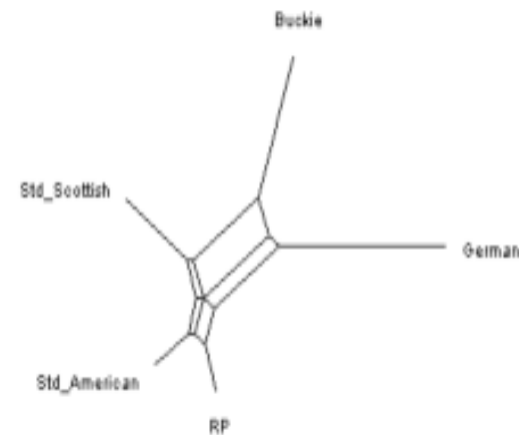
Edit Distance (Whole Phone)

Phonetic feature method
(Almeida & Braun (1986)
original method)

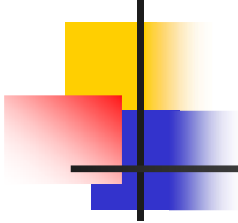
0.1



0.1



Splitstree-NeighborNet (Huson & Bryant 2006)



Std American vs RP: Similarity/Distance Chasm

Similarity

- Vowel distances extremely slight overall.
- Always the most similar pair of varieties
- BUT
- Std Dev scores always higher than the mean-aggregate mean score inappropriate.
- Why?

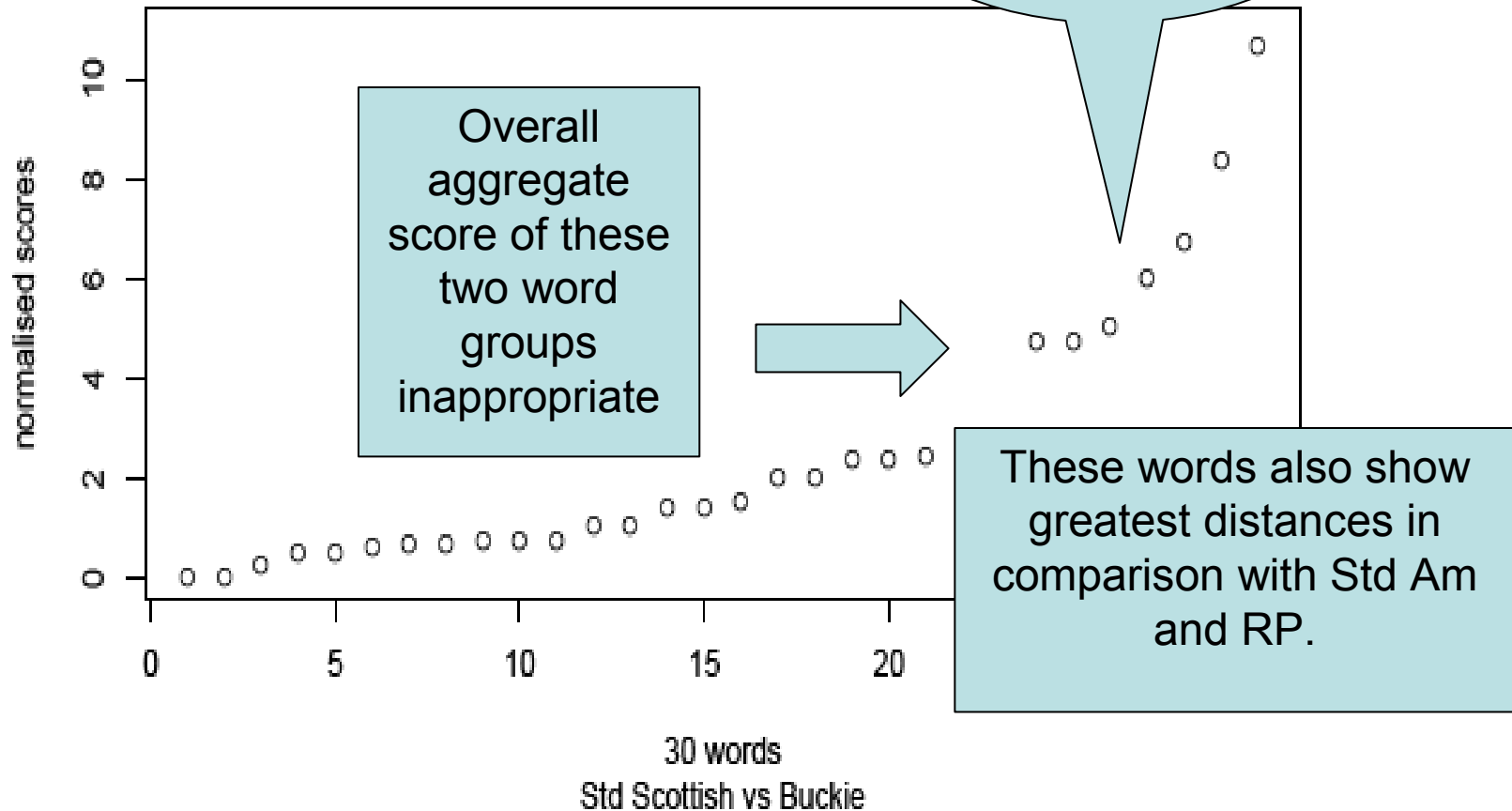
Distance

- **Rhoticity** divide in English varieties (commented on by Swadesh)
- Two-Sample t-test, $t = -2.599$
 $p < 0.02$
- Heavy weighting of rhoticity-affects impact of subtle phonetic differences e.g. slight vowel differences.

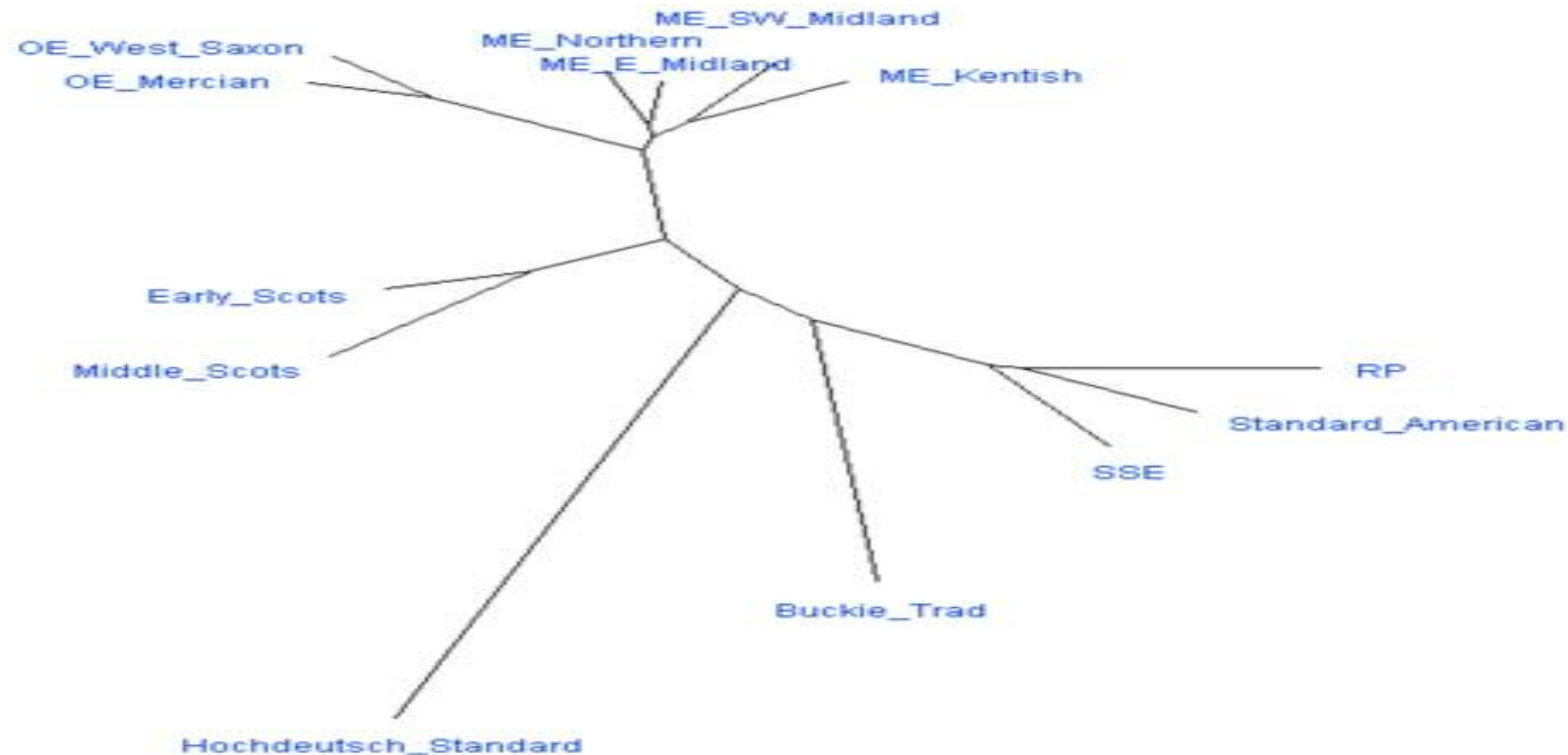
2 Patterns among Sc vs Bu Distances

heeringa Method

Cold, mouth,
over, right, two,
eight



Separate study: Links with Historical Varieties

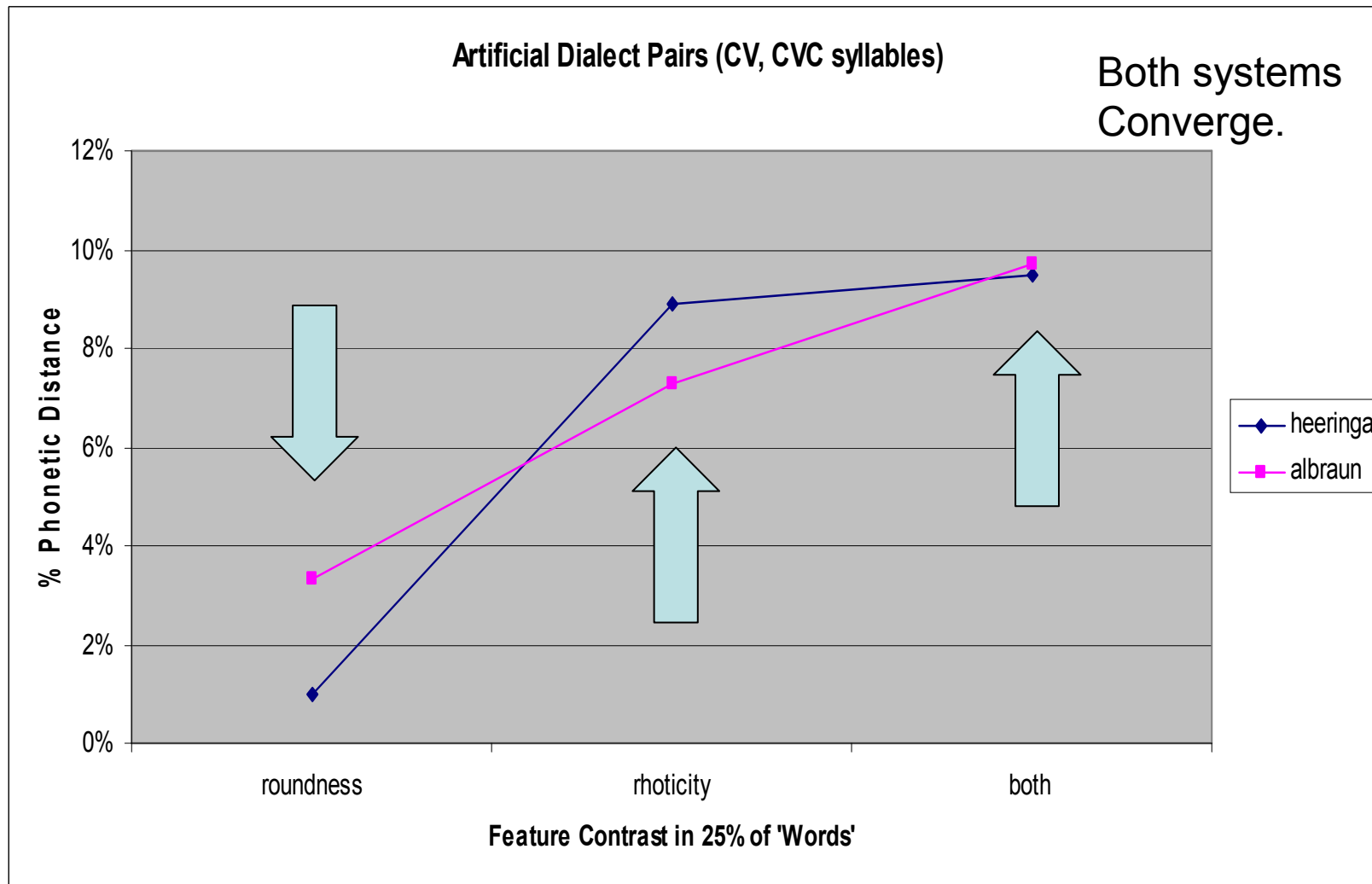


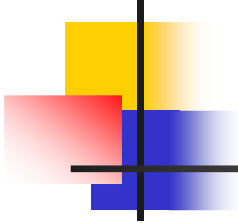
Acknowledgements: April McMahon,
Warren Maguire and Paul Heggarty

Differences between systems cancelled out

Original Almeida & Braun system
Weights roundness
Higher.

Heeringa system
Weights rhoticity
Higher.





Interim Summary

- Convergence of Different methods:
 - Subtle **phonetic feature** differences do not make much impact when alongside heavily weighted elements (e.g. rhoticity).
 - Differences between systems can be cancelled out when features are combined.
- Data may not be *phonetically* unified enough for simple aggregation-Analogy with Borrowed vs Non-borrowed words in the lexicon.

Chance Phonetic Similarity

Approach 1: Permutation testing (Monte Carlo)

Influenced by Oswalt (1970), Swadesh (1956, 1972) and Baxter & Manaster Ramer (2000).

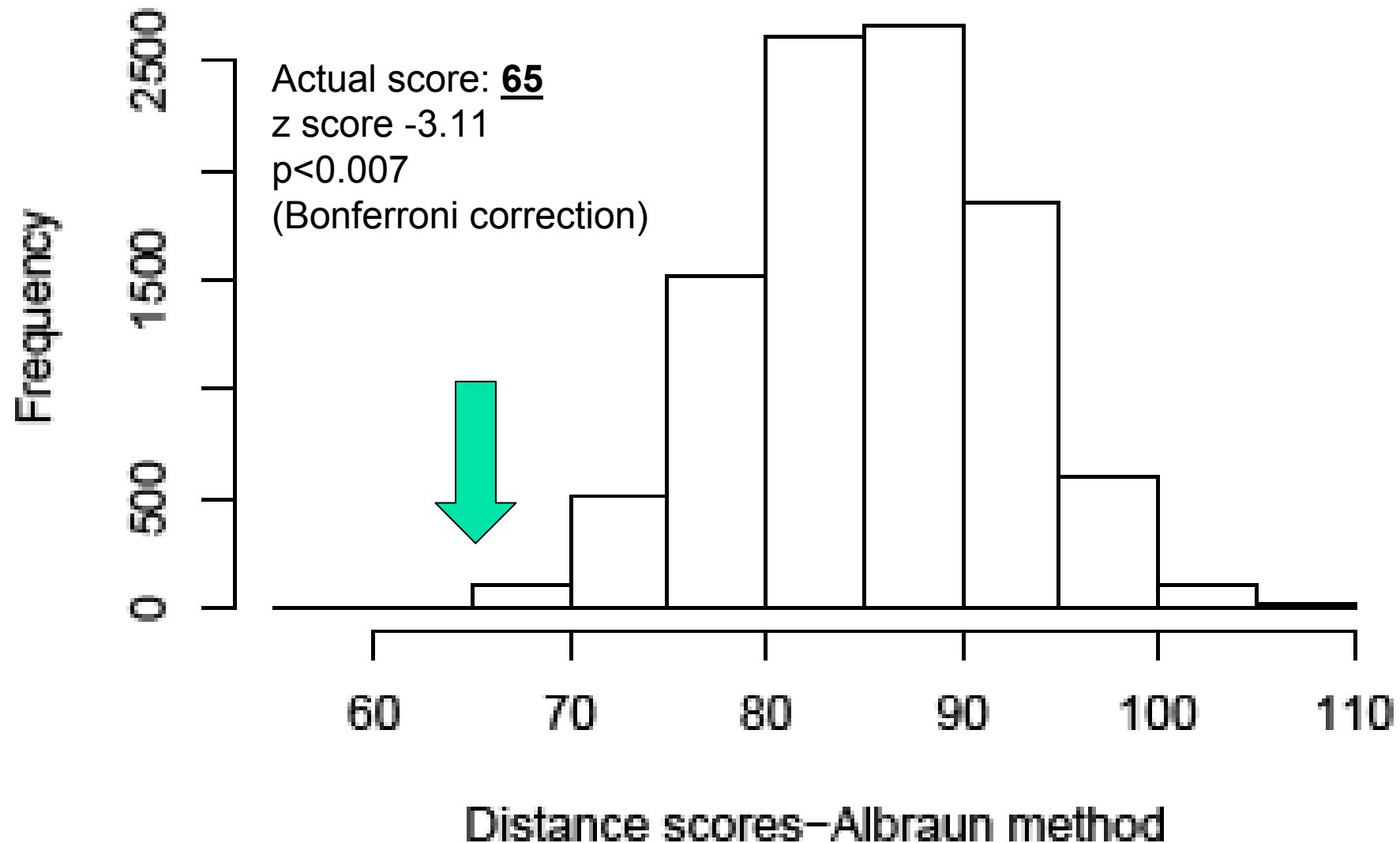
Previous Studies

- Initial ***consonant-*** Historically stable
- Counting consonant '**Matches**'
- Testing **putative language relationships**

Present Work

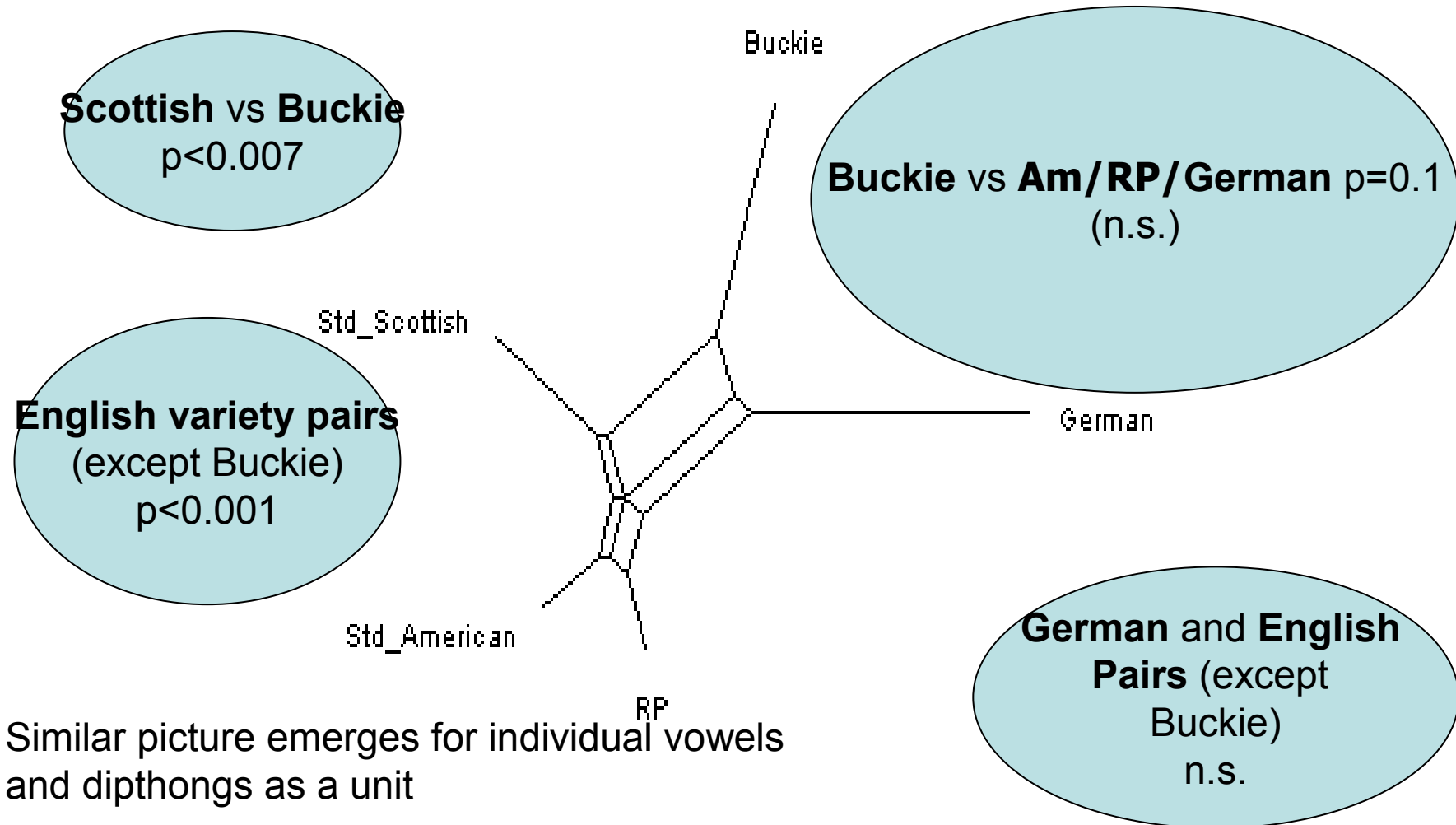
- Initial ***vowel-*** suitable for varieties
- **Sums of distances**
- **Known relationships** but unknown levels of phonetic similarity when cognates are not paired

10,000 Randomisations–Initial Vowel–Sc vs Bu



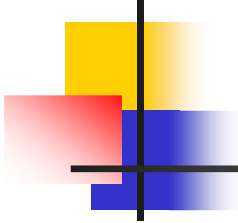
H0.1

Bonferroni correction applied in all cases.



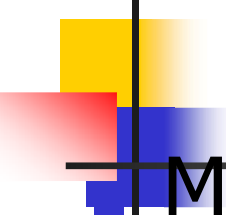
Similar picture emerges for individual vowels and diphthongs as a unit

BUT Problems with this method... (especially in the context of varieties)



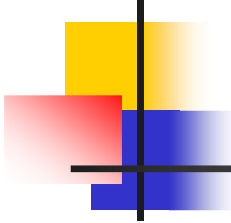
Alternative approaches (under exploration)

- Is the difference between varieties greater than a baseline of vowel variability modelled on **Drift**?
- Is it surprising that two varieties should share particular vowels given their **frequency** and occurrence **typologically**?
- Are *between*-variety vowel differences greater than known levels of **acoustic variability** *within* a single variety?



Conclusion

- Methods and ideas of Swadesh very relevant to contemporary work on Synchronic Phonetic Comparison
- 'Phonostatistics'-some current ways of measuring do not maximise subtlety of feature methods.
- Single overall score of phonetic similarity may be inappropriate
- Assessing chance needs to be approached from many angles.



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