
Methods

Four Indonesian males (age 20-21), Standard Indonesian LI. Fully randomized word list: 75 distractors x 225 tokens per speaker (5 vowels x 5 conditions x 3 words per condition x 3 repetitions).

Two reference conditions and three experimental conditions: k1 CV[k1] (canonical unreduced) k2 CV[k2] (canonical reduced) k3 CV[k3] (circumfixes bes-ken, men(−)−ken, mempe-ken) k4 CV[k4] (circumfixes pe-ke-an) k5 CV[k5] (monomorphemic)

Theory predicts a single interovocalic C should syllabify into the onset of the following syllable, so, if all three experimental conditions should syllabify as CVGaN and V should manifest unreduced.

Stress is pronounced unless permit vowel is /a/, so all experimental conditions have equivalent stress.

Results

Table 1: Parwise t-tests for /a/

Table 2: Parwise t-tests for /u/

Table 3: Parwise t-tests for /e/

Table 4: Parwise t-tests for /o/

Discussion

Some results support hypothesis, others unexpected; no unified pattern across vowels.

Trends suggest that within-category phonetic variation may index morphological information.

Perceptual salience of differences unknown.

Gradient vowel reduction → gradient syllabification?

Future directions: duration; individual differences in production; perception study.

References


