

Introduction

- Hungarian mid and close long vowels are being shortened in a sound change in progress (Mády 2012).
- Quantity perception of unstressed /o:/ and /u:/ is different by old and young listeners (Mády 2010).
- This difference can be linked to a relative age difference, without assuming a sound change in progress (Harrington, Palethorpe & Watson 2007).
- Perception differs also according to implicit attitude measurements (Mády 2012).

Methods

Set 1: sustained vowels /a e i o u/.

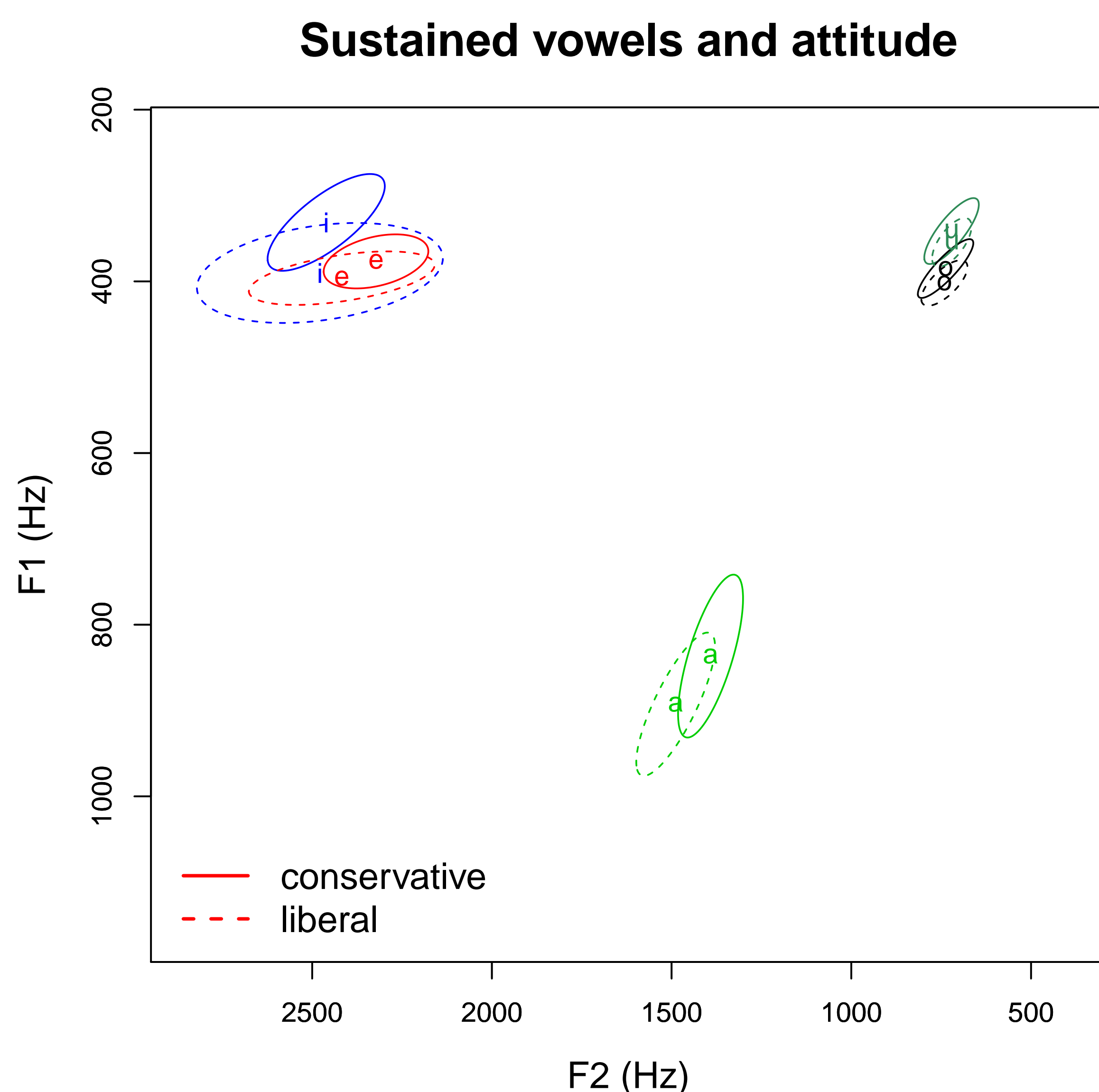
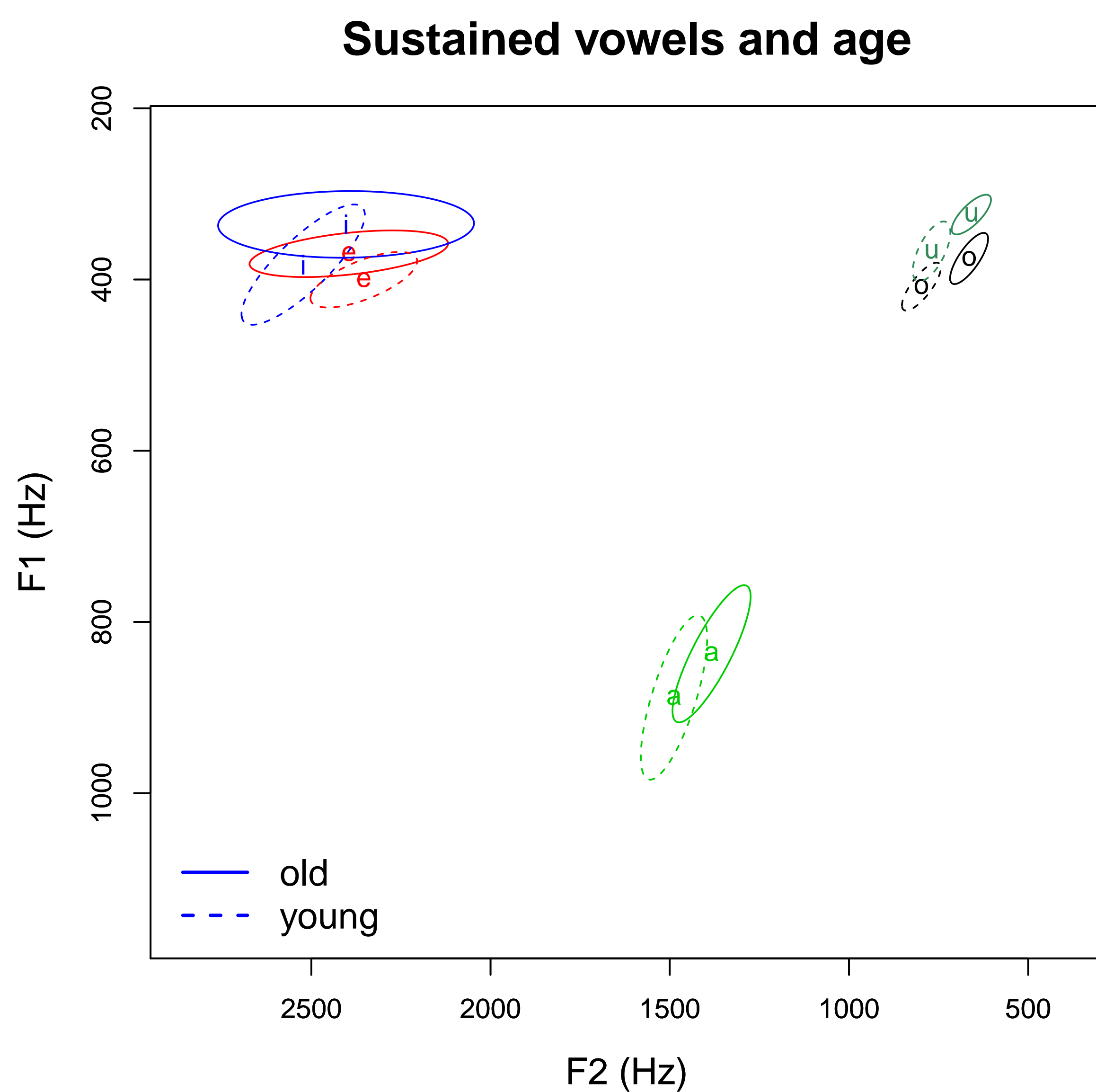
Set 2: stressed and unstressed /o:/ and /u:/ in carrier words, embedded in sentences. Flanking consonants were alveolars.

Speakers: 13 young speakers (18–20 y.), 12 old speakers (> 50 y.). Even distribution of gender. 5 repetitions.

Implicit attitude: utterances with substandard linguistic forms + spotting of “incorrect” utterances → conservative and liberal participants.

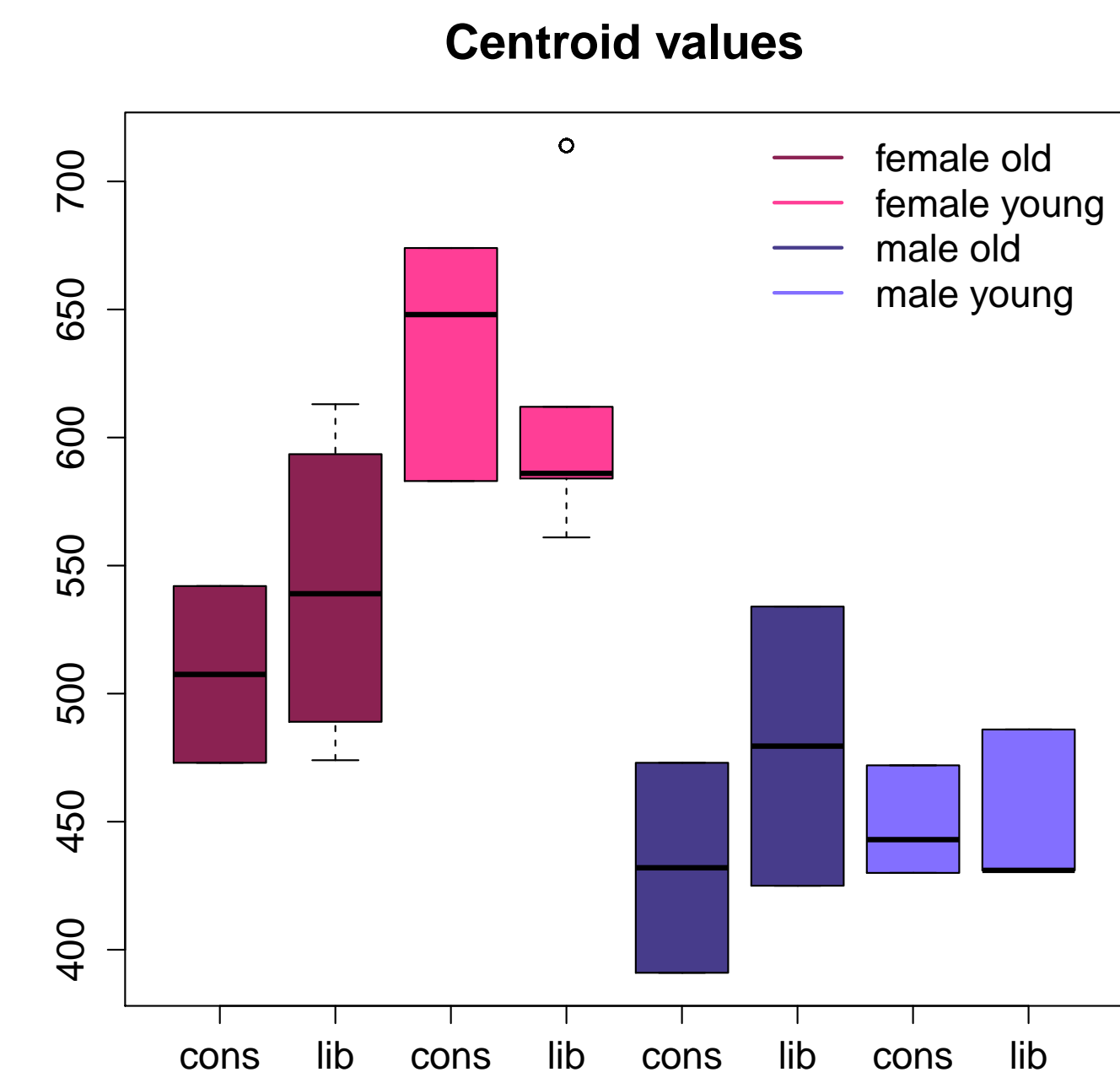
Results

Sustained vowels



BUT: attitude between genders not evenly distributed: more conservative males and liberal females.

Centroid values: midpoint of vowel space based on sustained /i a u/ for each speaker.



Embedded vowels

Euclidean distance from sustained target vowel /o/ or /u/ (ED).

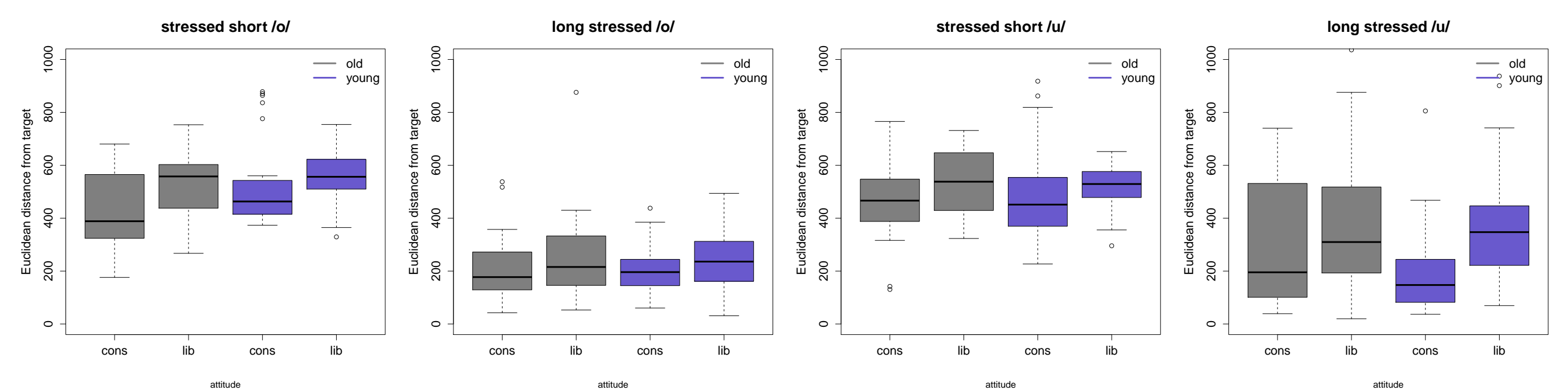
Advantage: male and female speakers are comparable.

ANOVA for each vowel type with age and attitude as fixed factors.

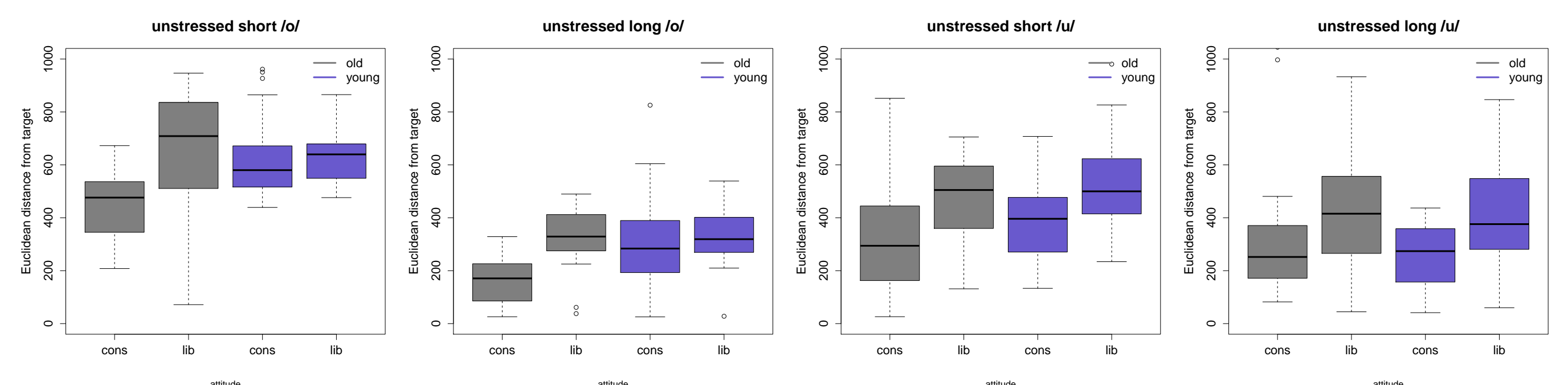
Effect of age and attitude:

- No effect on stressed vowels, exception: age on short /u/.
- Effect of attitude on unstressed /u/ and /o:/.
- Effect of age and attitude on unstressed /o/ and /o:/.

Stressed vowels:



Unstressed vowels:



Discussion & conclusions

- Vowels were more close and more back for old speakers ~ Harrington et al. 2007.
- Tendency less true for liberal old speakers than for conservative ones.
- Same tendency for young speakers.
- Boundaries of sound categories are affected by age as well as attitude in both perception and production – this assumption can be modelled by exemplar theory (Pierrehumbert 2001, Walker & Hay 2011).
- Attitude is a separate dimension of sound change on its own.

References

Harrington, J., Palethorpe, S. & Watson, C. (2007), Age-related changes in fundamental frequency and formants: a longitudinal study of four speakers, in 'Interspeech', Antwerp.

Mády, K. (2010), Shortening of long high vowels in Hungarian: a perceptual loss?, in 'Proc. Sociophonetics at the crossroads of speech variation, processing and communication', Pisa, Italy.

Mády, K. (2012), Implicit and explicit language attitude in a sound change process, in 'Proc. 2nd Sound Change Conference', Kloster Seeon, Germany, p. 87.

Pierrehumbert, J. (2001), 'Exemplar dynamics: Word frequency, lenition and contrast', *Typological studies in language* **45**, 137–158.

Walker, A. & Hay, J. (2011), 'Congruence between word age and voice age facilitates lexical access', *Laboratory Phonology* **2**(1), 219–237.