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Title

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Journal

UC Berkeley PhonLab Annual Report, 15(1)

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Publication Date

2019

DOI

10.5070/P7151050348

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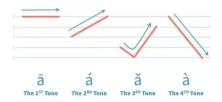
Tonal coarticulation in Mandarin-English code-switching

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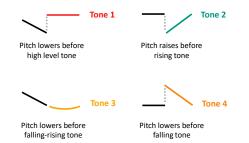
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Background

Mandarin lexical tones



Mandarin tonal coarticulation Mostly dissimilatory anticipatory effects, except Tone 3 assimilatory (Xu, 1997)



Phonetics of code-switching

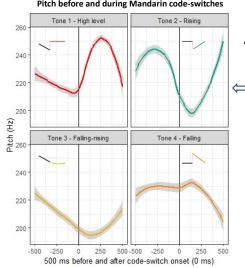
Code-switched utterances may display distinct phonetic characteristics, cf. unilingual utterances

e.g. Spanish-English code-switched sentence prosody distinct from unilingual Spanish/English sentence prosody (Piccinini & Garellek, 2014)

\rightarrow Code-switching affects phonetic production

Selected references

- Piccinini, P. E., & Garellek, M. (2014). Prosodic cues to monolingual versus code-switching sentences in English and Spanish. In Proceedings of the 7th Speech Prosody Conference (pp. 885-889).
- Shen, A., Gahl, S., & Johnson, K. (to appear). Didn't hear that coming: effects of withholding phonetic cues to codeswitching. Bilingualism: Language and Cognition.
- Xu, Y. (1997). Contextual tonal variations in Mandarin. Journal of Phonetics, 25(1), 61-83.

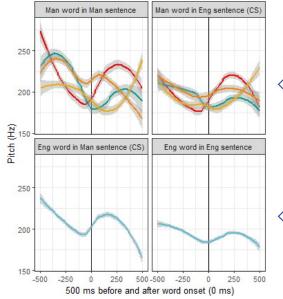


Question: How is tonal coarticulation affected by code-switching?

Speaker 1 Mandarin-English 'balanced' bilingual (21yo, F) recorded 58 unilingual and 58 code-switched English sentences

Pitch before and during Mandarin code-switches Pitch before and during Mandarin & English words in English sentences Acoustics 260 Anticipatory pitch coarticulation preceding Englishto-Mandarin code-switch matches tonal coarticulation found in unilingual Mandarin. except Tone 4 240 Tone4 Pitch before Mandarin code-switch distinct from (ZH pitch before English word, except Tone 4 Litch 220 Pitch as perceptual cue? In an eye-tracking study, bilinguals looked Tone? significantly less toward images corresponding to 200 code-switched targets when the phonetic context preceding upcoming code-switch was withheld -500 -250 250 500 (Shen, Gahl, Johnson, to appear) 500 ms before and after word onset (0 ms)

Speaker 2 Mandarin-English 'balanced' bilingual (31yo, F) recorded 37 unilingual and 37 code-switched English and Mandarin sentences



Tone Tone 1 - High level Tone 2 - Rising Tone 3 - Falling-rising Tone 4 - Falling

Mandarin tones reduced during code-switching

English pitch amplified during code-switching

Speaker 2 displays similar coarticulatory pitch patterns as Speaker 1, but with lower Tone 2.

Conclusion

Tonal coarticulation similar in unilingual and codeswitched Mandarin, for these two speakers

But degree of tonality can differ in unilingual vs. code-switched Mandarin

Production of tone/pitch affected by code-switching. reflecting interaction of bilingual phonetic systems

Future Steps

How much does this phonetic interaction depend on proportion of switches, dominant language, and individual variation?

Analyzing tone/pitch in recordings from 32 Mandarin-English bilingual speakers