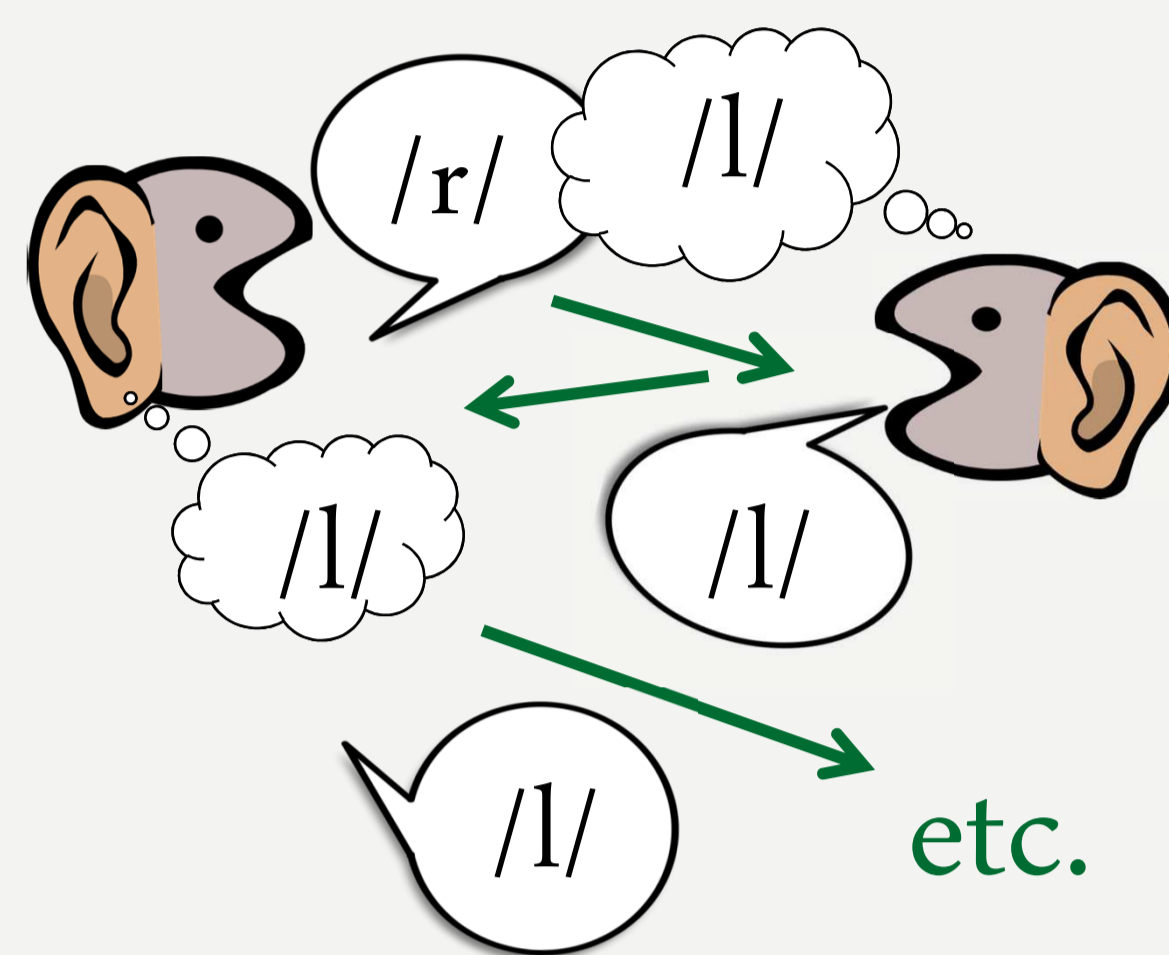
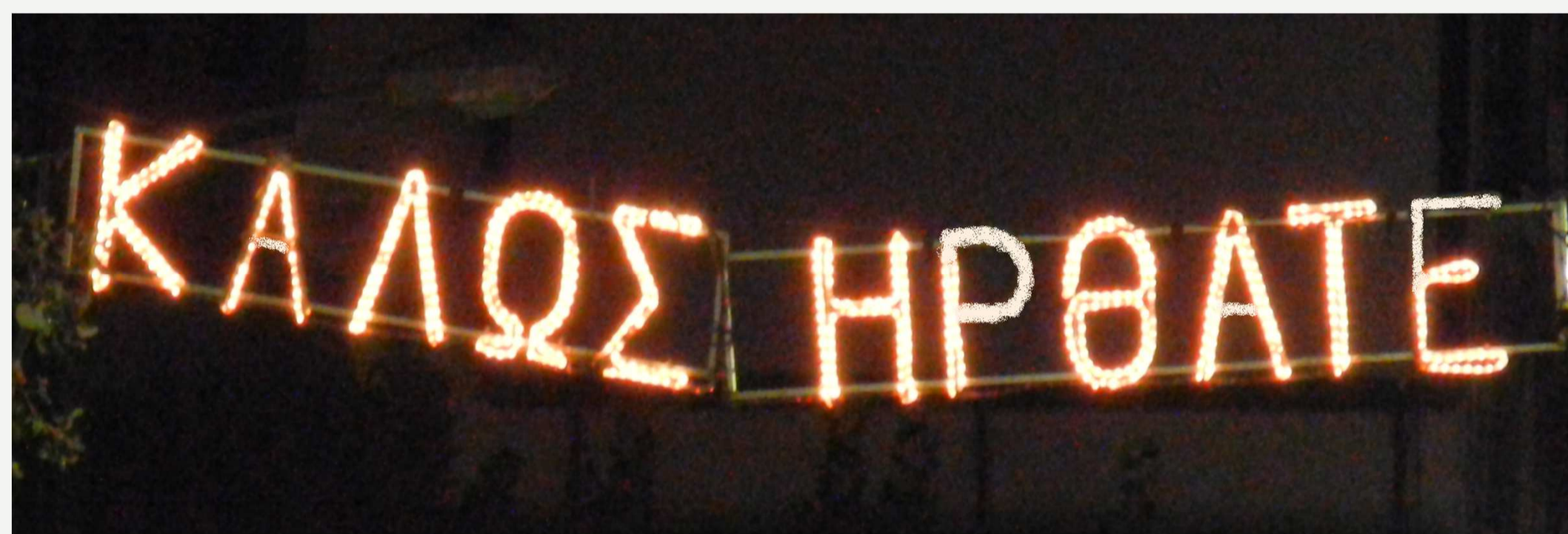


SOUND CHANGE: Which factors play a role in the perceptual confusion of liquids?

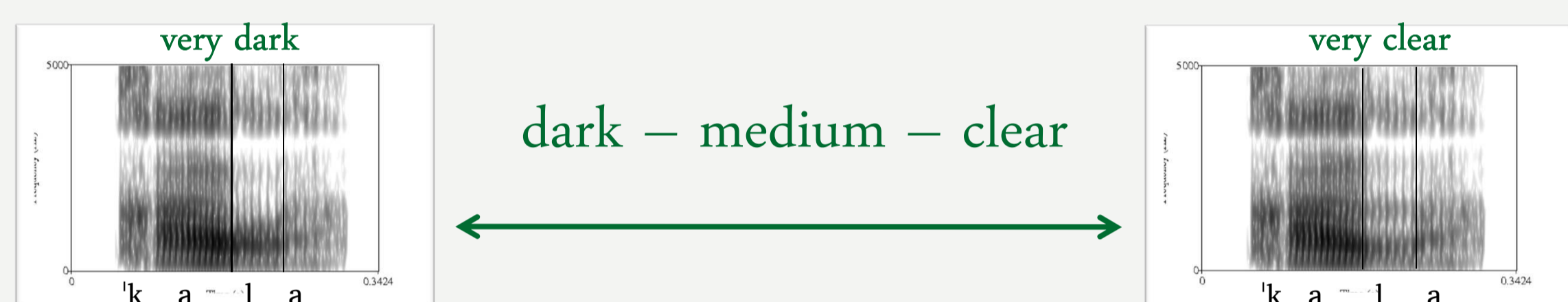


RHOTICISATION of LATERALS

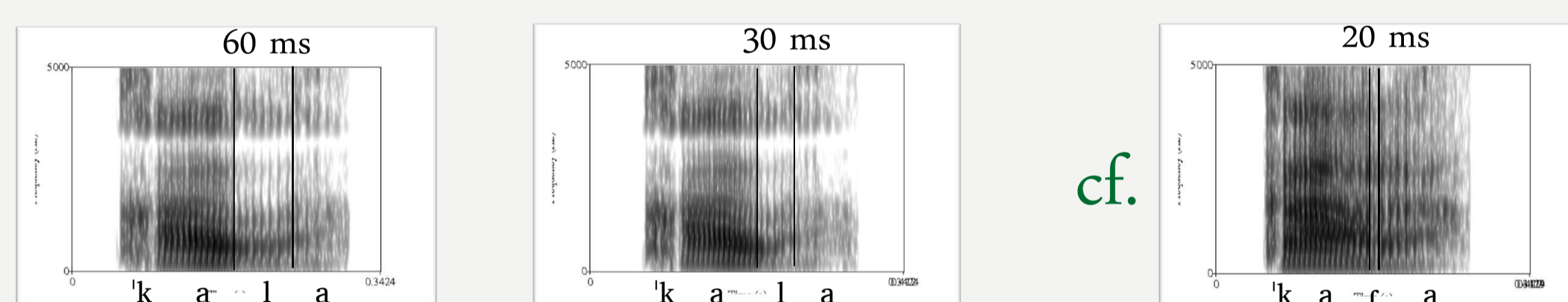
LAMBdacISATION of RHOTICS

STIMULI

lateral degree of darkness (5 levels)



lateral duration (2 levels)

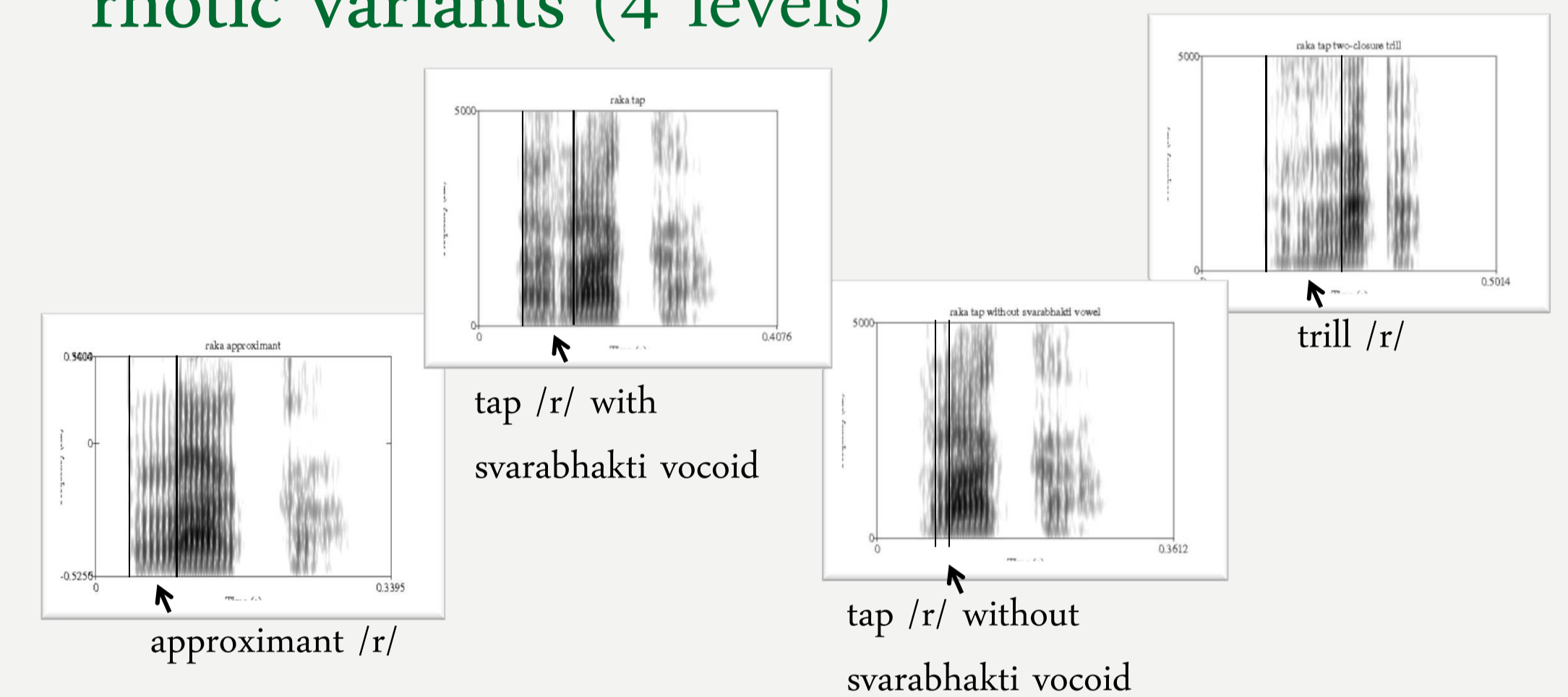


syllable position (8 levels)

onset cluster	coda cluster	inter-vocalic	word-initial	word-final
/pLaka/	/kaLpa/	/kaLa/	/Laka/	/kataL/
	/kaLta/			
/kLaka/	/kaLka/			

words without meaning in Greek; L = liquid (/r/ or /l/)

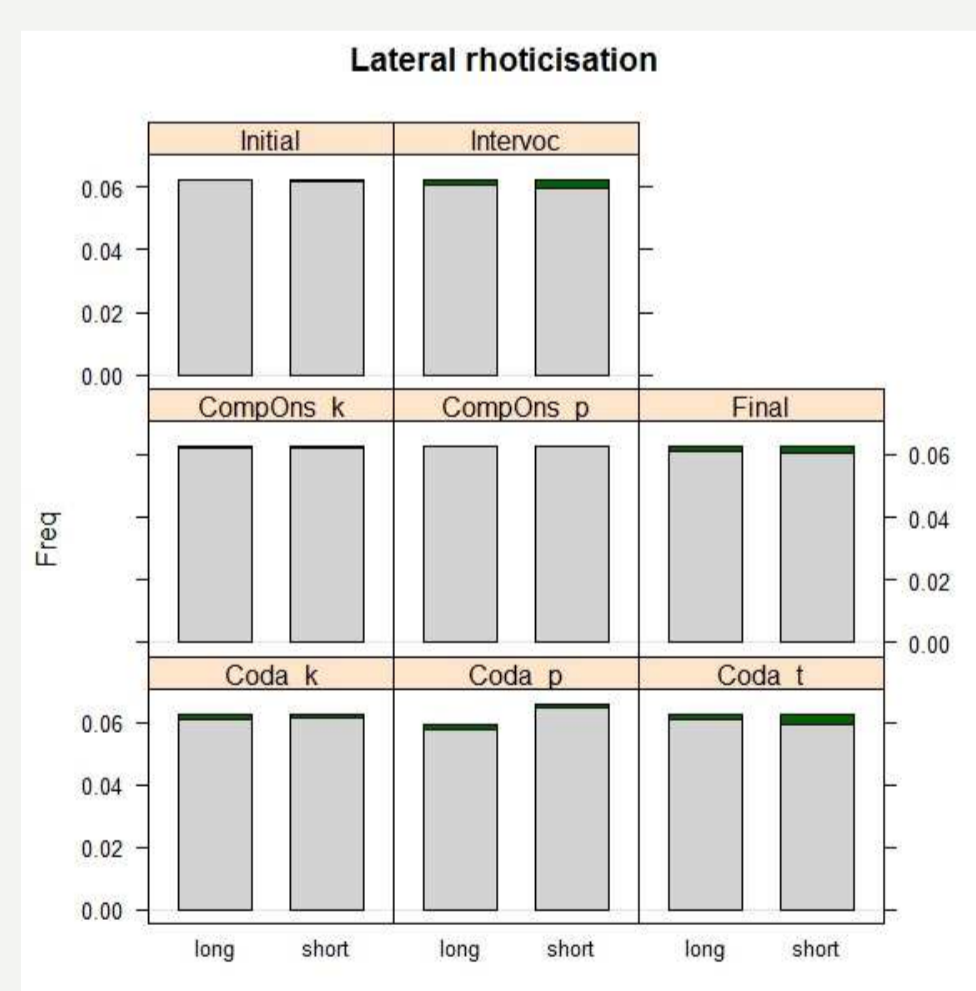
rhotic variants (4 levels)



RESULTS

syllable position: $\chi^2_{[14]}=855.04, p<0.001$

- ✓ more rhoticisation in intervocalic position, word-final position, and in coda clusters
- ✓ less rhoticisation in onset clusters, and in word-initial position (Tukey post-hoc tests)



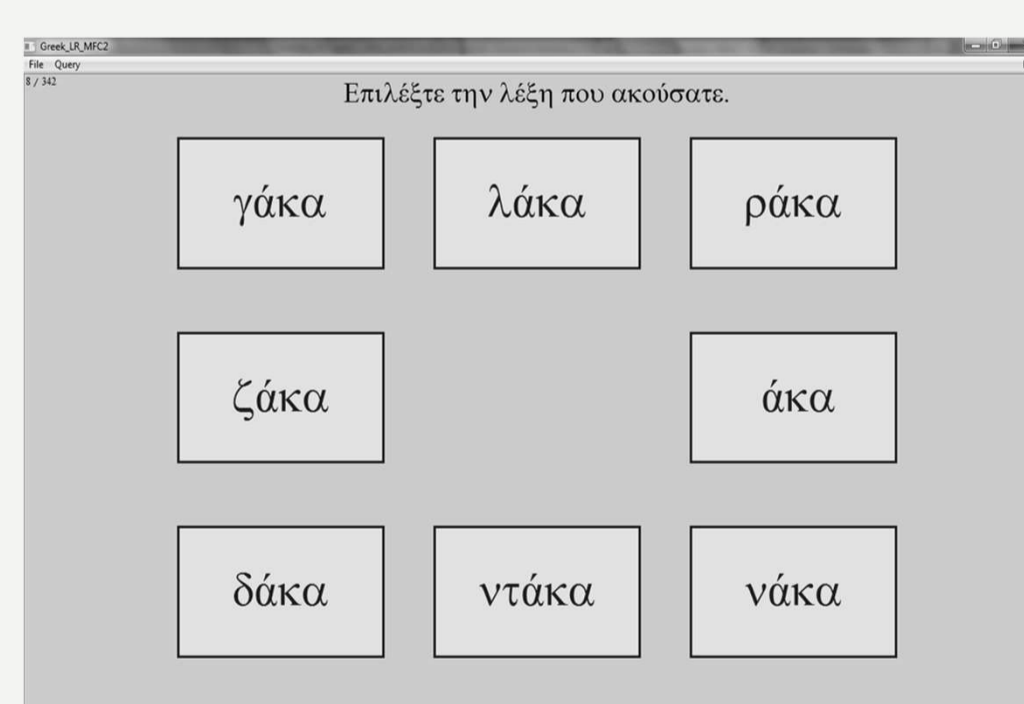
lateral duration: $\chi^2_{[2]}=14.43, p<0.001$

- ✓ more rhoticisation in shorter laterals

lateral degree of darkness: $\chi^2_{[8]}=3.97, p=0.86 \rightarrow$ no effect

PERCEPTION EXPERIMENT

292 participants from Greece and Cyprus



multiple forced choice test analysis:

multinomial logistic regression

SUMMARY

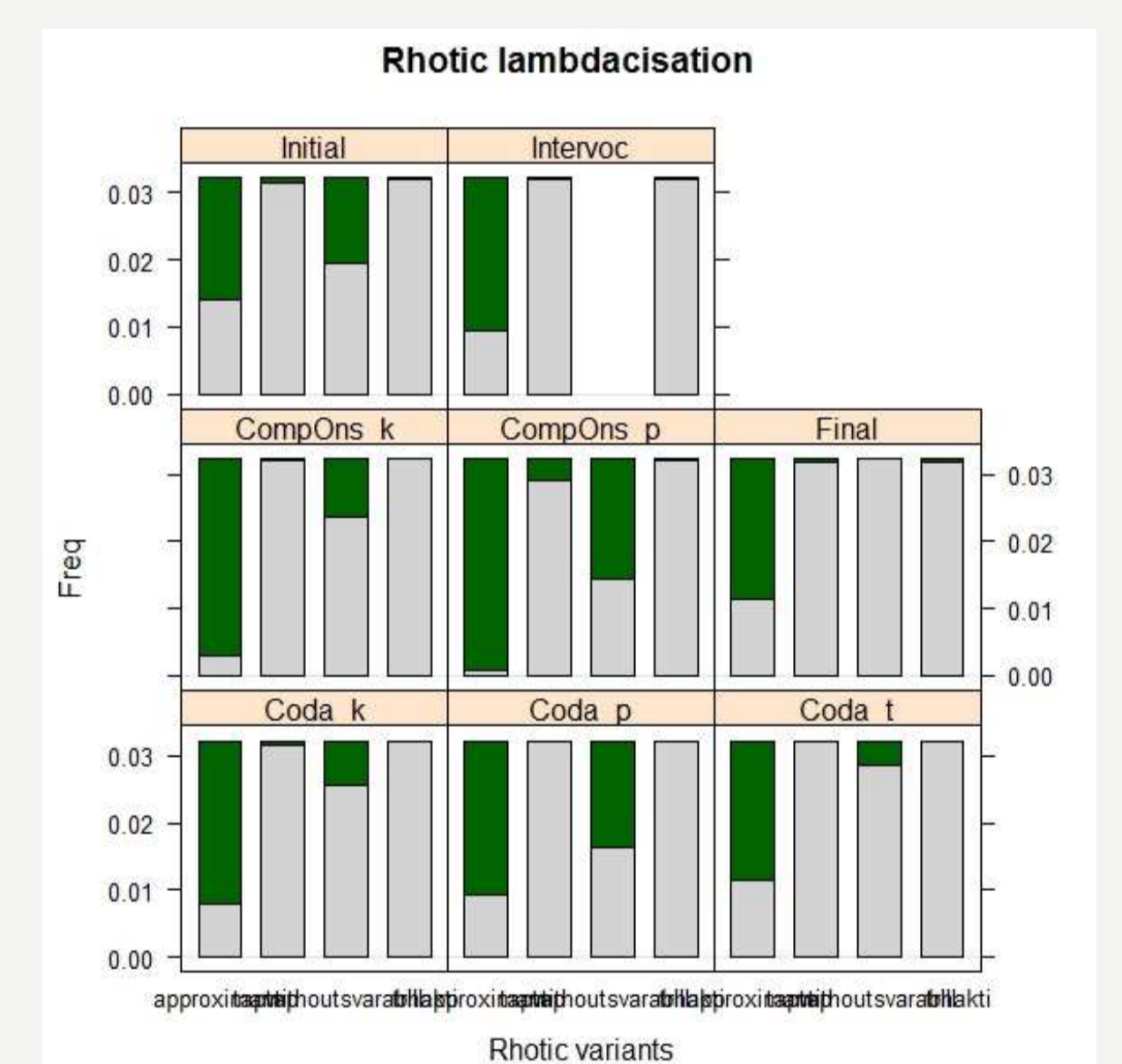
- significant effects: syllable position, lateral duration, rhotic variant
- no effect: lateral degree of darkness

STIMULI

RESULTS

syllable position: $\chi^2_{[14]}=863.6, p<0.001$

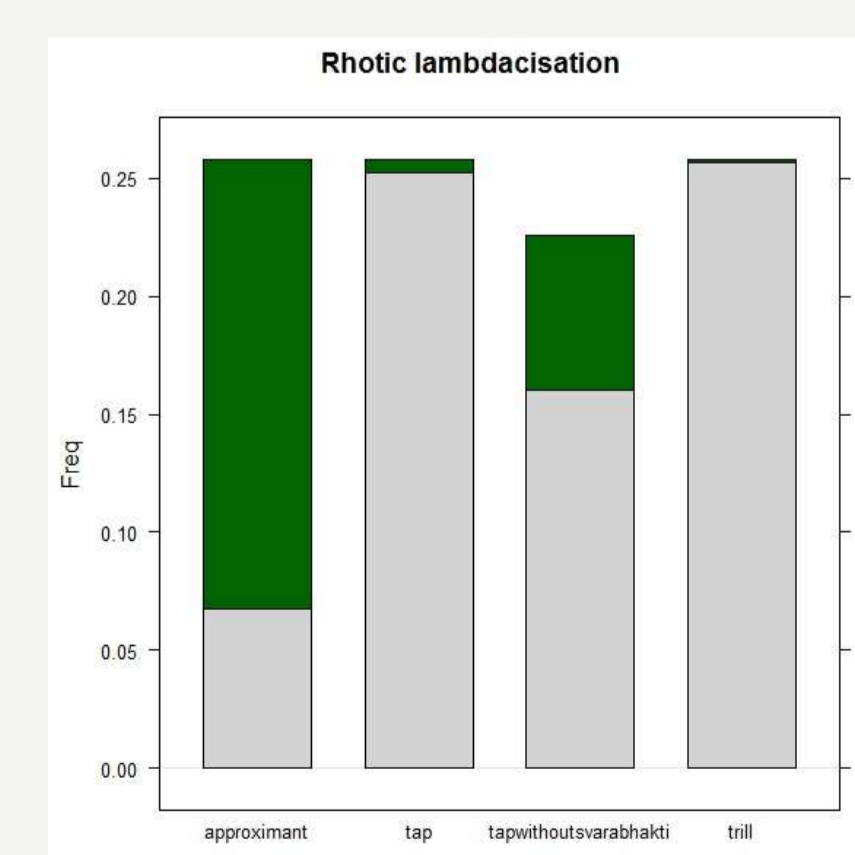
- Tukey post-hoc tests:
- for approximant rhotics:
 - ✓ more lambdacisation in onset clusters
 - ✓ less lambdacisation in the remaining syllable positions



for taps

- ✓ more lambdacisation in /pRaka/ (lexical effect of πλάκα?)
- for taps without svarabhakti vocoid:
 - ✓ more lambdacisation in /aRp, pRa/ > /Ra/ > /kRa/ > /aRk/ > /aRt/ > /aR/

for trills: no effect



rhotic variant: $\chi^2_{[6]}=6056.7, p<0.001$

- ✓ more lambdacisation in approximant rhotics, followed by taps without svarabhakti vocoid
- ✓ less lambdacisation in taps and trills