

Title

Consonant weakening in Florentine Italian: a cross-disciplinary approach to gradient and variable sound change

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Short Title

Consonant Weakening in Florentine Italian

Abstract

Few acoustic studies of the intervocalic consonant lenition in central Italian dialects (a process known as Gorgia Toscana) have been undertaken. This study examines speech data from Florentine Italian in order to describe the process of Gorgia Toscana quantitatively, and to assess the roles of physiological, perceptual, phonological, and social factors in the process. Results of acoustic and statistical analysis indicate gradient and variable output, with certain patterns occurring in the variation. The observations that emerge from the data cannot all be accounted for if Gorgia Toscana is characterized as a purely phonetic, phonological, or socially-driven process of sound change. Rather, different aspects of the process are attributed to different motivators: gradience and velar-preference to articulator movements; resistance of non-velar lenition to perceptual constraints; targeting of a natural class and categorical weakening to abstract featural representations; and intersubject variation in velar lenition to external social factors.

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1 Introduction

Labov (1972b:99) discusses five subtypes of linguists by analogy to their domains of research: “the library, the bush, the closet, the laboratory...the street.” The types of researcher described (in some cases pejoratively) are, respectively, the historical linguist, the anthropological linguist, the theoretical linguist, the psycholinguist, and the sociolinguist (Schilling-Estes, 2002:17). Rather than point out the deficiencies of one type in an effort to boost the merits of others, however, we should objectively consider the explanatory power of these different types and their associated frameworks.

It is the goal of this study to explore that power by investigating one specific manifestation of a common lenition process, the regular weakening of consonants in Florentine¹ (and other Tuscan varieties of) Italian known as Gorgia Toscana (“Tuscan throat”). Florentine provides the linguist with a rich and interesting set of data on three levels. First, its lenition patterns have not been the subject of much close phonetic analysis: previous studies either do not incorporate acoustic data at all (Bafile, 1997; Cravens, 1984, 2000; Izzo 1982; Kirchner, 1998, 2001, 2004; Nespors & Vogel, 1986); do not fully describe their acoustic methods (Giannelli & Savoia, 1978); or limit acoustic analysis to either a subset of stops (Sorianello, 2001, 2003) or a subset of pertinent acoustic characteristics (Marotta, 2001). Second, it exhibits a well-known, but as yet unexplained, asymmetry in the extent to which consonants within natural classes weaken – an observation evident in dialectal stereotyping and previous research (Bafile, 1997; Contini, 1960; Giannelli & Savoia, 1979/80; Kirchner, 1998; Lepschy & Lepschy, 1977; and others). Third, although it is a gradient process exhibiting rich variation, there are patterns observed in its history, spread, and current manifestation. If we accept that sound alterations are quantifiable, testable, and do not always pattern randomly, Gorgia Toscana is ripe for an integrated descriptive approach and an assessment of the explanatory strengths of sound-related theoretical frameworks.

Section 2, following, provides a brief background of the Italian phoneme inventory and the process of Gorgia Toscana. Section 3 discusses the method of collecting and analyzing speech. Section 4 presents statistical analysis of lenition data. The discussion in Section 5 argues for an integrated approach involving physical, perceptual, featural, and social forces acting as filters in the weakening process.

2 Background

2.1 Italian phoneme inventory

Table 1 illustrates the inventory of consonant phonemes in Italian. Fifteen of these consonants have contrastively long (geminate) correlates (Bertinetto & Loporcaro, 2005:133). The exceptions are the five segments that are intrinsically long (/p/, /k/, /ʃ/, /ts/, /dʒ/), the glides /j/ and /w/, and the postalveolar voiced fricative /ʒ/ which occurs primarily in loan words. Note the empty cells in the velar column of the inventory, compared with the presence of additional phonemic segments at labial and dental places of articulation. Velar obstruent phonemes consist of only the two stops, /k/ and /g/, while labial and dental phonemes include both stops and continuants.

Table 1 here

2.2 Gorgia Toscana

The data examined are from a dialect of Italian spoken in the region of Tuscany that regularly exhibits Gorgia Toscana (henceforth, Gorgia Toscana or Gorgia), a sound-changing process occurring in several Tuscan dialects of Italian. Vogel (1997) describes it as the variable phenomenon responsible for the pronunciation of /p/, /t/, and /k/ as [ϕ], [θ] and [h/x] between sonorants, resulting in surface realizations not occurring in the Italian consonant inventory. Typical examples of Gorgia effects are below.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---|------------------------------|-------------|
| (1) la casa | /la kaza/ | → | [la xaza / la haza / la aza] | ‘the house’ |
| (2) la torta | /la tɔrta/ | → | [la θɔrta] | ‘the cake’ |
| (3) la palla | /la pal:a/ | → | [la ϕal:a] | ‘the ball’ |

Lepschy and Lepschy (1977:67) discuss Gorgia as occurring intervocalically both within and across words in continuous speech. They also note that spirantisation of /k/ can extend as far as deletion. Giannelli and Savoia (1978) present a thorough and detailed sociolinguistic description of the factors contributing to, and the continuum of surface forms resulting from, variability in the application of Gorgia. Some of these variables are age, gender, register, newness of topic, and emotion. Giannelli and Cravens (1997) discuss the phenomenon in the context of other weakening processes in several

Italian dialects, both historical and synchronic; Bafile (1997) describes Gorgia in the context of Kaye, Lowensamm, and Vergnaud's (1985) phonological element theory; Nespor and Vogel (1986) use Gorgia data as evidence in support of prosodic structures; and Kirchner (1998) supports his articulatory effort model in part with reference to Florentine lenition.

While extensive variation in the frequency and extent of lenition is attested throughout the region (Giannelli & Savoia, 1978, 1979-80), the process is generally known as the intervocalic weakening of the voiceless stop consonants /p/, /t/, and /k/. Often, this weakening takes the form of fricativization to [ɸ], [θ], and [x], respectively, none of which occurs in the consonant inventory of Italian. More radical alterations to debuccalization and perhaps deletion (Lepschy & Lepschy, 1977) are not uncommon.

But Gorgia effects extend beyond voiceless stops. Giannelli and Savoia (1978), Marotta (2001, 2003), and Sorianello (2001, 2003) all note that the voiced stops /b/, /d/, and /g/ are also involved in the process of weakening, surfacing as [β], [ð], and [ɣ] or [ɦ]. The following examples from Giannelli and Savoia (1978:44-47) illustrate this.

- (4) la gamba /la gamba/ → [la ɣ/ɦamba] ‘the leg’
- (5) e dorme /e dɔrme/ → [e ðɔrme] ‘and (he/she/it) sleeps’
- (6) e beve /e beve/ → [e βeve] ‘and (he/she/it) drinks’

It has been claimed that spirantisation of singleton stops in intervocalic position is obligatory (Kirchner, 1998:253). This may be the case for some speakers, particularly given Giannelli and Savoia's (1978:43) observation of the difficulty with which speakers pronounce these stops, but acoustic studies performed by Marotta (2001, 2003) and Sorianello (2001, 2003) show that stops do, in fact, surface among the allophonic variants. The present study supports the findings that Gorgia is far from an obligatory rule, but instead a widely distributed pattern of variation occurring optionally for a variety of speakers.

A well-known asymmetry in presence and extent of synchronic spirantisation has been observed by a number of authors. Giannelli and Savoia (1978:43) report that Florentine speakers experience the most difficulty in producing non-fricated velars, followed by decreasing levels of difficulty for the non-fricated dentals and then non-

fricated labials: “It remains to be noted that when the Florentine speaker forces himself to imitate the Standard Italian pronunciation of all three of the examined consonants, in intervocalic position, he succeeds with difficulty in pronouncing [k t p], with the level of difficulty decreasing respectively.”² Cravens (2000:9) refers to early 20th century observations by Rohlfs and Hall of “differential geolinguistic extension of spirantisation, in which /k/ is affected in a wider area than /t/, which is in turn subject to spirantisation over more territory than /p/. Bafile (1997:28) writes “In effect, the occurrence of less-spirantized (or non-spirantized) forms becomes more frequent passing from the velar to the dental and then to the labial.”³ Antelmi (1989:60-61) notes that “A larger quantity of carefully produced word-initial forms is observed, above all for the /k/...because this is the characteristic most noted and stigmatized in Florentine, that speakers would like to correct.”⁴ Soriano (2003:3081) finds that “the velar obstruent /k/ is the primary target of the ‘gorgia’, progressively followed by /t/ and /p/.” Historically, one sees a similar pattern of asymmetry: Izzo (1972) provides diachronic evidence that velars lenited at least several generations before non-velars.

The present study is justified on several levels: few acoustic analyses of Gorgia Toscana data exist in the literature; the asymmetrical behaviour of consonants involved has yet to be explained; previous data has generally been treated as categorical; and the variable output among subjects calls into question claims that Gorgia is obligatory.

3 Data collection and methods

3.1 subjects

Data were collected from six native speakers of Florentine Italian. Of these, three were female and three male; ages ranged between 41 and 69; occupations varied among blue-collar and white-collar; and educational levels achieved ranged from the fifth grade of elementary school to a master’s degree. None of the subjects has ever lived outside of Florence for more than three months. Two of the subjects claimed no foreign language ability whatsoever. Of the four subjects who did claim L2 ability, none was a native speaker of any language other than Italian.

3.2 methods

All speech data were recorded in quiet rooms familiar to the subjects using a unidirectional microphone, a USB-Pre hard-disk recorder, a Macintosh laptop computer, and PRAAT phonetics software (Boersma & Weenink, 2006).

Tokens consisted of voiceless and voiced stops /p, t, k, b, d, g/ embedded between vowels in both high and low frequency lexical items, and occurred either word-medially or word-initially within the prosodic domain of the intonational phrase. Lexical stress was controlled. Where possible, sentences were based on actual spontaneous speech as recorded in the AVIP (Albano-Leoni, Bertinetto, Locchi, & Refice, 2000) corpus in order to maximize the naturalness of the utterance. A list of tokens is in Appendix A.

Subjects were informed that the researcher was studying Florentine Italian, but given no specific information as to the nature of the project or its focus on *Gorgia*. They were asked to read a total of 33 sentences, in a different random order for each, repeating each sentence three times in sequence.⁵

3.3 allophonic categorization of results

Although this study relies on the quantitative measurement and analysis of lenition that will be discussed in Section 4, as a preliminary step allophones of the underlying voiced and voiceless stops were placed into one of six categories based on previous experiments by Marotta (2001): weak approximant, approximant, fricative, semi-fricative, fricated stop, and stop. This categorization allows an initial qualitative description of the data, provides a method of assessing the strength of individual lenition indicators, and enables a check on the output of the quantitative analysis to follow.

The first category, WEAK APPROXIMANT, identifies those tokens that are unsegmentable and have no clear consonantal qualities between V1 and V2. In this group, as we might expect, formants remain robust throughout the VCV sequence and no large amplitude changes occur where the consonant segment is expected to be (although there is some noticeable amplitude reduction). These accounted for 48 of the 1,020 total cases, or 4.7%. Of these unsegmentables, all but four were deemed to be on the verge of categorical deletion.

The second category is APPROXIMANT and tokens in this category are generally segmentable. That is, there is a clear indication of a consonantal segment between V1 and V2. Although amplitude is still relatively high, there is a greater reduction than in the case of WEAK APPROXIMANT segments. Release bursts and VOT are absent, formants are strong and vowel-like, and the waveform is greatly simplified compared to waveforms of more consonantal sounds.

FRICATIVES – these tokens show turbulent, aperiodic noise throughout a range of frequencies or with a concentration of power at a specific frequency (Fujimura & Erickson, 1997:75) depending on their place of articulation, but without bursts or positive VOT.

Category four consists of SEMI-FRICATIVES. Marotta (2001:45) discusses their characteristics as containing two distinct periods – the first with very low amplitude or waveform activity and a second with diffused noise resembling VOT – and no visible burst between the two. Segments in this category bear a strong resemblance to affricates in Lavoie’s (2001) study of Spanish and English lenition.

FRICATED STOPS in category five resemble canonical stops in all ways, except that their constriction period contains some diffused noise not generally associated with stop closures – they appear as leaky stops, or stops with incomplete seals, according to Lavoie (2001:128).

And finally, STOPS are those tokens surfacing with a period of complete closure – either total silence in the case of voiceless stops or closure with vocal fold vibration in the case of voiced stops (Fujimura & Erickson, 1997:74), a visible burst, and VOT.

Table 2 summarizes the allophonic categories in terms of a minimal number of features evident in the waveform and/or spectrogram that are necessary to assign a given token to that category.

Table 2 here

3.4 acoustic properties investigated

This section addresses in detail the choice of five quantitative measures, including a description of each, the manner in which measurements were performed on the data, and their relationships to weakening. Several of the methods used by Lewis (2001 and personal communication) and Lavoie (2001:69-84) in their analyses of lenition were adopted for the present study. In addition to (and independently of) the quantitative analysis, each token was categorized by allophonic category using waveforms and spectrograms. The variables measured and their relationships to lenition are in Table 3.

Table 3 here

3.4.1 constriction and VOT durations

Constriction duration is measured in absolute terms in this experiment as the duration in milliseconds between offset of the preceding vowel (V1) and either the onset

of the following vowel (V2) or the release burst. Because of the inter- and intra-speaker variation in terms of speech rate, absolute constriction duration does not permit comparisons across subjects or tokens (or even within subjects, given the amount of intraspeaker variation in the data). Therefore, a computed variable, Relative Constriction Duration, is used to normalize the data and permit such comparisons. Relative Constriction Duration is calculated as the ratio of constriction duration to total VCV sequence duration. The same method of calculating Relative VOT Duration as the percent of total VCV sequence spanned by Absolute VOT Duration was adopted, and when added to Relative Constriction Duration results in Relative Total Duration. Of course it must be noted that in cases where there is no release burst, VOT duration is zero.

3.4.2 intensity

Because absolute intensity (the perceptual correlate of which is loudness) varies to some extent both within (speakers at times changing their distance from the microphone) and among speakers (some speakers being inherently louder than others) measurements of consonant constriction in deciBels of mean absolute intensity were converted to intensity ratios. This was done by subtracting the mean intensity in dB of the utterance from the mean intensity of the constriction period. The reason Relative Intensity is not calculated by subtracting mean absolute intensity of constriction from mean absolute intensity of the VCV sequence is that open vowels like [a] and [ɔ] generally have intensities 5 dB higher than [i] and [u] (Ladefoged, 2001:165). Using mean utterance intensity therefore removes the potential effect that surrounding vowels might have on relative intensity of the intervening consonant.

Mean Absolute Intensity of constriction and utterance were measured by incorporating the power-in-air algorithm used by PRAAT, which calculates the power of a given sound in air in terms of Watts per meter-squared as

$$power \text{ (Watt / m}^2\text{)} = 1 / (pcT) \int x^2(t) dt$$

where $x(t)$ is the sound pressure in units of Pa (Pascal), p is the air density (approximately 1.14 kg/m^3), c is the velocity of sound in air (approximately 353 m/s), and T is the duration of the sound (Boersma & Weenink, 2006). The resulting power in air was then converted into dB using the following formula

$$\text{intensity (dB)} = 10 * \log_{10} (\text{power})$$

and Mean Relative Intensity of the phoneme (constriction period only) was calculated as

$$\text{Mean Relative Intensity} = \text{intensity (dB)}_{\text{phoneme}} - \text{intensity (dB)}_{\text{utterance}}$$

As with duration, intensity can be considered as a correlate of weakening – the higher the intensity of a sound, the more vowel-like and less consonantal it is, owing to the negative correlation between intensity and degree of constriction in the vocal tract.

3.4.3 periodicity

Periodicity, or degree of voicing, was calculated using the “Harmonics to noise ratio” or “harmonicity” of Boersma (1993), using a cross-correlation method with time step of .01 ms and minimum pitch of 75 Hz. To avoid negative values, the HNR values were de-logged and converted to Relative Periodicity Power (RPP) as follows:

$$\text{Relative Periodicity Power (RPP)} = 1 / (1 + 10^{(-\text{dB}/10)})$$

The resulting RPP values correspond with deciBel values as illustrated in Table 4. An RPP value of .50 (0 dB) translates into equal amounts of periodicity and noise. RPP should not be confused with the percentage of the sound’s temporal duration that is voiced. While 50% voicing for a segment like /k/ would entail a significant amount of surface voicing (i.e., for half of its duration, periodicity is evident), an RPP of .50 for /k/ means that it is effectively not voiced.

Table 4 here

3.4.4 release burst absence

In many sonority and weakening hierarchies (e.g. Clements, 1990; Vennemann, 1988; Zec, 1995), one notices a clear pattern of less constriction in weaker segments. Since release bursts can only occur when complete closure is attained at some point in the vocal tract for at least 20 to 30 ms, allowing a sufficient build-up of air pressure (Shadle, 1997:48), it follows that only those consonants with a maximal amount of oral constriction (the strongest consonants) will produce bursts. Absence of such bursts, therefore, is a major indicator of lenition.

3.5 lenition indicators for voiceless stops

Looking at the lenition measures discussed above by allophonic category, we see that the validity of indicators differs by voicing. Measurements of dependent variables by allophone for /p/, /t/, and /k/ are given in Table 5. The shaded areas represent those variables showing a clear pattern with respect to the allophone categories on the left.

Table 5 here

For the class of voiceless stops, neither constriction duration nor VOT duration on its own serves to indicate weakening in a reliable way: with the exception of approximants, which by far have the shortest constriction durations, this measure *increases* as segments weaken, while VOT duration shows a slight tendency to *decrease*.

With respect to total relative duration of consonants, we see a much more consistent (and expected) behaviour pattern: although there is no significant difference in duration among the three strongest allophones, weaker variants are progressively shorter.

Relative intensity of voiceless stop allophones also meets expectations. There is a minimal contrast in the intensity of fricatives and semi-fricatives (probably due to the very infrequent occurrence [$N=23$] of the latter, and the fact that these two allophones are minimally different in terms of their acoustic characteristics). Generally, however, segments increase in intensity as they weaken.

There is also a consistent, if slight, relationship between weaker allophones and higher relative periodicity power (RPP). Although the three variants exhibiting frication (fricatives, semi-fricatives, and fricated stops) do not exhibit significant variation in RPP, there is an obvious trend for weaker segments to increase in periodicity-to-noise ratio.

Since release burst absence is one of the factors used in classifying tokens into allophone categories, it is no surprise that weaker segments have burst absence rates of 1 (or close to 1), while stronger segments have burst absence rates of 0. Because burst absence can be judged with objectivity based on spectrogram analysis, however, the circularity of burst patterns by allophone does not necessarily demand that this variable be treated as an unreliable predictor of lenition. In fact it appears to be one of the most reliable.

To sum up then, there are four dependent variables that reflect, albeit to different degrees and with differing robustness, the surface manifestation of voiceless stops. They are: total relative duration, relative intensity, RPP, and burst absence.

3.6 lenition indicators for voiced stops

Table 6 summarizes the dependent variable measurements for $\{/b/,/d/,/g/\}$, as detailed in Section 3.3. Again, the shaded areas indicate those dependents that pattern with allophones in a consistent, directional manner.

Table 6 here

As with the set of voiceless stops, relative constriction and VOT durations on their own do not reliably predict the strength of surface variants. Total relative duration is a much better indicator of strength or weakness, although it does not serve to contrast the three strong categories of semi-fricatives, fricated stops, and stops (however, N is particularly low for voiced segments surfacing as semi-fricatives (3) and as fricated stops (30)). Its predictive power is limited to contrasts between approximants, fricatives, and the stronger categories.

The real difference between voiceless and voiced segments lies in the failure of relative intensity and RPP to predict weakening in the latter set. As Table 6 illustrates, both intensity and RPP are greater for stops than for any other category except approximants. If either of these variables were incorporated into the assessment of weakening, the spurious conclusion that stops were somehow weaker than fricatives would result (or, more likely, the trends indicated by these measurements would conflict with those indicated by duration and burst absence, resulting in statistically insignificant outcomes).

Release burst absence rate is subject to both the criticism and justification mentioned above, with respect to its correlation with weaker categories, but in light of the lack of other reliable lenition indicators for the set of voiced stops it must be retained.

The only two dependent variables, then, having some amount of predictive strength for allophonic variation are total relative duration and release burst absence rates.

4 Analysis

4.1 lenition as a latent variable

This study measured the four acoustic features of duration, intensity, periodicity, and burst absence for each token under investigation, basing the choices of acoustic features primarily on those adopted by Lewis (2001) and Lavoie (2001). The present

goal, however, is not to discover the exact phonetic ingredients of consonant lenition, but rather to test a number of hypotheses using lenition as the dependent variable. In order to carry out this goal, a quantitative construct of lenition is required – a hypothetical latent variable, but one that is well-grounded in observable reality.

4.1.1 Latent variables versus observable variables

Latent variables are employed with exceptionally high frequency in various subfields of the social sciences. Consider the concepts of economic strength, intelligence, familial happiness, or second language proficiency – all are often discussed both in academic literature and everyday conversation. Although one can discuss such concepts easily, the matter of defining them is quite difficult: what does it mean for a country to have a strong economy? for a student of Spanish to be proficient?

Now consider another class of items – interest rates, math test scores, how often a family dines together, vocabulary size. The crucial difference between this set and the group of concepts mentioned above is that items such as rates, scores, time, and size can be directly observed and measured while the concepts in the previous paragraph cannot. It is this difference that is fundamental to the concept of latent variables.

The difference in measurability between latent and observable variables entails a further generalization: latent variables are typically smaller sets of variables that underlie those variables that are actually measured (Leech, Barrett, & Morgan, 2005:76). The many statistical methods used in detecting latent variables, therefore, are chiefly concerned with “whether the covariances or correlations between a set of observed variables can be explained in terms of a smaller number of unobservable constructs” (Landau & Everitt, 2003:284). Stated in simpler terms, these methods have efficiency as their goal: we can measure several different variables and test our hypotheses using each of them, but it is much simpler to reduce these several variables to a group of one or two, and subsequently run our tests on the resulting smaller set. This parsimony is one of the benefits of data reduction.

4.1.2 Principal Components Analysis as a data reduction method

Leech et al. (2005:76) present the end goal of Principal Components Analysis (PCA) as the mathematical derivation of a “relatively small number of variables” from

the variables that were actually measured. Landau and Everitt (2003:282) describe PCA as “essentially a method of data reduction that aims to produce a small number of derived variables that can be used in place of the larger number of original variables to simplify subsequent analysis of the data.” Accordingly, the outputs of PCA (the principal components themselves) are combinations of the original variables that serve one primary purpose – to account for as much variation in the original data as possible.

A few important conditions and assumptions must be met if PCA is to be used appropriately. The conditions are that 1) a relationship (correlation) exists among the original variables and 2) the sample size must be relatively large in relation to the number of original variables (Landau & Everitt 2003; Leech et al., 2005). Three assumptions, which are tested in the process of running PCA, assure that these conditions are met⁶.

The software then searches through the tested data to find a new variable, called a component or factor, that accounts for as much variability as possible, and assigns a value to this first component. The resulting value tells us how much of the variability is accounted for by this first component, and is called the eigenvalue of the component.

After a first component is extracted and assigned an eigenvalue, SPSS searches for additional components (factors) that are not correlated with the first (or any others), thus providing a control for overlap in the original variables. Eigenvalues are assigned to each of the subsequent components, and there will be as many components as there are original tests (variables). Note that a characteristic of PCA is that the cumulative percentage of variance explained by all components will always equal 100%. The most important piece of information in this output is the eigenvalue assigned to each factor, as this value is used to quantify the explained variance. Eigenvalues greater than 1.0 indicate that a factor, which is a latent variable, explains more variance than a single original variable explains (Leech et al., 2005:82) and Kaiser (1960) proposes the use of eigenvalues over 1.0 as a criterion for deciding which component(s) to keep.

4.2 PCA of lenition indicators – method and results

Using SPSS software, Principal Components Analysis (PCA) was run on the subset of voiceless stops {/p/ /t/ /k/} and on the subset {/b/ /d/ /g/} using the input variables that were shown to have a relationship to weakening in these groups (see Tables 5 and 6 above). All of the assumptions pass the suitability tests required by PCA. For

each set, only one component with an eigenvalue over 1.0 was returned, and this component was extracted, defined as a new (standardized) variable, and renamed L_{ptk} or L_{bdg} .⁷ Higher latent variable scores indicate more weakening for the both the /ptk/ and /bdg/ groups. The range of L_{ptk} scores is -2.79 to 2.55 and the range of L_{bdg} scores is -2.99 to 1.87.

One manual adjustment to the scores was made. Of the 637 voiceless and 358 voiced tokens, 28 and 18, respectively, were unmeasurable in terms of duration, intensity, and RPP. Because it was impossible to assign observed variable scores to the individual tokens, SPSS could not calculate latent variable scores for them. They were therefore adjusted by hand, using the conservative approach of assigning each token an L_{ptk} score or L_{bdg} score equal to the maximum score for the entire set of either voiceless or voiced stops (i.e., 2.55 or 1.87).

L_{ptk} component score means for the six allophone categories are in Table 7. A boxplot of these means is shown in Figure 1.

Table 7 here

Figure 1 here

Descriptives run using the L_{bdg} component scores as dependent variables and allophone categories as independent variables are in Table 8. A boxplot of these means is shown in Figure 2.

Table 8 here

Figure 2 here

To simplify further statistical testing, the L scores for voiceless and voiced segments, although computed separately due to differences in the underlying variables, were aggregated into one common L score. Because statistical computation of latent variables results in standardized scores (Z-scores), which measure distance from the mean, combining the scores does not sacrifice accuracy.

4.3 statistical analysis of effects

4.3.1 *everything lenites, but not all the time*

Table 9 shows the percentages of each surface manifestation occurring, by individual phoneme.

Table 9 here

Pearson Chi-square tests indicate a significant difference among the phonemes in terms of their allophonic realization. The data in tables below show that the voiced labial /b/ and voiceless dental /t/ are least likely to lenite, and that most lenition occurs with the velars /g/ and /k/. The phoneme(s) most often occurring as a stop is /b/, as a fricative are /p/ and /k/, as an approximant are /d/ and /g/, and as a weak approximant segment /g/ and /k/. Cramer's V , which indicates the strength of the relationship between phoneme and allophonic category, is .29, so the effect size can be considered as medium according to Cohen (1988).

Two interesting observations surface in this analysis. Of the 1,020 stops in this study, 637, or 63%, surface as either fricatives, approximants, or weak approximant segments. These numbers attest to overwhelming pervasiveness of lenition in the fluent speech of these Florentine subjects. That said, the fact that 239, or 23%, surface as full stops serves as a robust counterargument to any claim that spirantisation is obligatory in intervocalic position, as formerly attested by Giannelli and Savoia (1978) and Kirchner (1998)⁸. Furthermore, despite a possible general tendency to regard Gorgia Toscana as a process affecting only voiceless stops – possibly rooted in the previous observations by Giannelli and Savoia (1978), Lepschy and Lepschy (1977), Marotta (2001), and others, that the voiceless group is in fact the primary target – it is clearly not the case that voiced stops resist lenition, as Table 10 illustrates.

Table 10 here

The results of Chi-square tests are significant and the size of the relationship between voicing and allophonic variation are slightly larger than normal, given Cramer's $V = .45$. Voiced stops are much more likely to surface as stops than their voiceless counterparts, and voiceless fricatives are a considerably more common realization than

voiced fricatives. Approximantization, however, is significantly more likely to occur when the underlying phoneme is voiced: 31% of the voiced stops surface as approximants, while only 4% of the voiceless stops exhibit this manifestation.

4.3.2 place of articulation matters

Mean L scores for labials are -.223, for dentals -.113, and .638 for velars. Testing for place of articulation effects on both voiceless and voiced stops, a statistically significant difference in L is found among the three places of articulation (labial, dental, and velar), $F(2, 992)=69.365, p=.000$. The ANOVA of L scores by place of articulation is in Table 11.

Table 11 here

Games-Howell post-hoc tests in Table 12 show significant mean differences in L between the velar group and both the labial ($p=.000$) and the dental ($p=.000$) groups, but not between the labial and dental groups ($p=.310$). The boxplot in Figure 3 also illustrates a lack of hierarchical place-of-articulation effects throughout the natural class of oral stop consonants.

Table 12 here

Figure 3 here

This quantitative assessment of place effects on Gorgia Toscana contradicts the attested asymmetry reported by Bafile (1997:28), Giannelli and Savoia (1978:43), Marotta (2001:31), and Sorianello (2001:82). Each of these authors has claimed a significant 3-point hierarchy, where velars lenite more than dentals, which in turn lenite more than labials⁹. Such a hierarchy is found in the subset of voiced stops /b/, /d/, and /g/, but not in the voiceless subset, where the hierarchy appears to be velar > labial > dental. Quantitative analysis using the mean L scores for voiced and voiceless subsets (see Table 13) supports this finding, and ANOVAs run on these subsets show significant place effects: $F(2, 355)=49.015, p=.000$ for voiced segments; $F(2, 634)=40.350, p=.000$ for voiceless segments. Post hoc tests indicate that the voiced segments /b/, /d/, and /g/ differ significantly from one another ($p=.000$), as do the voiceless segments /p/, /t/, and /k/ (although $p=.038$ for the /p/-/t/ pair).

Table 13 here

These statistics confirm the hypothesis that velars will lenite more than labials or dentals, but refute claims regarding other places of articulation.

4.3.3 lenition is gradient - sometimes

Examining the range of L scores graphically, we see that the distribution is approximately normal (with the exception of some spikes at the extreme right, which are discussed below) and that L scores fall at all points along a continuum. That is, they do not cluster into discrete categories, as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4 here

Another histogram, however, indicates a bimodal distribution of L scores for /k/, as evidenced by the jump in frequency of weak approximants (and possibly deleted segments) at the extreme right edge.

Figure 5 here

4.3.4 not all subjects lenite the same way

Despite the general tendency of velars to exhibit greater lenition than non-velars, much variability is found among subjects with respect to place of articulation. Table 14 and Figure 6 illustrate that only two of the subjects, F1 and M1, show higher lenition of /k/ than of any other segment. The other four subjects show a preference for leniting /g/, and three of these rank /k/ no higher than third. An additional pattern emerges, however, in which F1 and M1 appear both extremely similar to one another and markedly different from the other subjects in terms of their lenition hierarchies. This pattern is of interest when we consider the six subjects' general educational levels, social status in terms of employment experience, and exposure to non-Florentine culture and language. These details indicate a potentially different social profile for F1 and M1 than for the other four subjects, which will be discussed further below.

Table 14 here

Figure 6 here

Although place of articulation effects appear generally robust, the facts illustrated in the graph above and the unique subject characteristics of F1 and M1 should not be ignored and are discussed further in Section 5.5.

The preceding analysis illustrates the regular occurrence of lenition throughout the entire class of stops in the Italian consonant inventory, the overall gradient nature of lenition, the special status of velars in the lenition process, and the presence of intersubject variation in preference towards velar lenition. The following section discusses Gorgia Toscana in light of these observations.

5 Discussion

Based on the patterns that emerge through quantitative analysis of stop weakening in this dialect, the diachronic observations, and the social circumstances of speakers in the Florentine linguistic community, Gorgia Toscana can and should be viewed as a sound change process that involves a mixture of physiological, conceptual, and social motivations. This explanation of Florentine lenition draws on phonetically-based theories of coarticulation and perception, phonological theories of symmetry and contrast-preservation, and social theories of linguistic change and variation. The interaction of various intrinsic and extrinsic linguistic forces is posited to address the patterns emerging in this study's data. Gorgia Toscana has not heretofore been analyzed under this type of integrated approach.

5.1 *gradience and variation in Gorgia Toscana*

Although previous studies (Marotta, 2001; Soriano, 2001) suggest that Gorgia Toscana results in numerous surface realizations of the underlying consonants involved in the process, the present study indicates a true gradience in the output. However useful it may be to discuss lenition in terms of categorical alterations derived from underlying segments, the acoustic data herein show that changes resulting from lenition lie at all points along a continuum of weakening. This observation has implications for the methods used in measuring sound change and also for the descriptive and explanatory power of frameworks incorporated in any account of the data. On the one hand, it appears that lenition can assume infinite forms through minor fluctuations in articulatory motions (corresponding with minor fluctuations in a number of acoustic dimensions). On the other hand, our ability to capture and measure this gradience makes a formal analysis difficult. The dilemma is between focusing on the actual gradience and abstracting away from it by reference to categories in order to explain a process as simply as possible and to formulate learnable, grounded constraints.

Some patterns are found in the current study's data, but in general the data suggest the process of lenition in Florentine is highly variable – both among and within speakers. Not only are inputs associated with a possibly infinite number of surface forms, but also the choice of these forms is not consistent. The degree of lenition varies: /k/ appears prone to categorical extreme weakening, but only some of the time; all segments surface as complete stops at some times, as fricatives or approximants at others. And despite several decades of observations that /k/ is most prone to lenition, /k/-weakening appears to be suppressed by certain subjects, and possibly exaggerated by others.

The data analyzed in this study suggest five questions concerning lenition in Florentine Italian:

1. *Why might both voiced and voiceless velars exhibit special status?*
2. *How can we account for gradience in the surface manifestations?*
3. *Why did non-velars become (and why do they continue to be) susceptible?*
4. *Why does the /k/ show a tendency towards categorical extreme weakening?*
5. *How can we explain intersubject variation, particularly with reference to the preference or dispreference of velars?*

5.2 production-related approaches to lenition and *Gorgia Toscana*

We might view *Gorgia Toscana* as a physiological coarticulation of consonants and vowels rather than a categorical process that simply alters the continuancy feature of a consonant. This purely articulatory theory claims that articulator motions will differ along dimensions of space and time, depending on motions of neighbouring articulators (Browman & Goldstein, 1990, 1992).

In the cases of /aka/ and /aga/ sequences, the same tract variable (an articulatory entity, in this case the tongue body) is specified by the gestures involved in producing each segment of the VCV sequence where C is a velar. This is not the case for VCV sequences involving labials and dentals: the consonants in those sequences involve a different tract variable than do the vowels. Only in the cases where the intervocalic C is a velar does the tongue body (TB), a very slow articulator due to its mass, have to achieve three sequential constriction/location targets if the /aka/ or /aga/ sequence is to result in a surface pronunciation of [aka] or [aga].

Browman and Goldstein (1992:165) argue that this target achievement is not possible:

In the case where consonants and vowels share the same (TB) tract variables (e.g., the consonant [g] as in [aga] or [igi]), the consonant and vowel gestures cannot both simultaneously achieve their targets, since they are attempting to move exactly the same structures to different positions.

The result, then, is that the consonant gesture will vary in its constriction location, achieving a target somewhere between its original target and that of the surrounding vowels. Browman and Goldstein note specifically that only the *location* of constriction will be affected, not the degree of constriction (1992:165), which on the surface poses a problem for a gestural analysis of lenition, because it is the latter that appears to be at play in the weakening of stops (Lavoie, 2001). This apparent contradiction is easily resolved, however. Browman and Goldstein also claim that “in faster, casual speech, we expect gestures to show decreased magnitudes (in both space and time) and to show increasing temporal overlap [...] weakenings are consequences of these two kinds of variation in the gestural score” (1990:17). Furthermore, they note Brown’s (1977) observation that “a typical example of magnitude reduction might be the pronunciation of the medial (velar) consonant in ‘cookie’ as a fricative rather than as a stop” (1992:173).

Browman and Goldstein do in fact recognize that magnitude of constriction, not just its location, may be affected by surrounding articulations. Therefore, while the articulation of velar consonants in VCV sequences may include a location shift, it is also likely to include a reduction in magnitude. Such a reduction would manifest itself as the difference between velar closure being achieved and velar closure being *attempted*, but not achieved.

An additional advantage of Articulatory Phonology with respect to the lenition process of Gorgia Toscana is its ability to account for gradient output. Since duration and magnitude are measured on continuous scales, any and all values for these two variables should be predictable outcomes of lenition. As the previous sections attest, the surface manifestations of weakening in Florentine Italian are generally non-categorical: L assumes analog-like values.

There is other direct evidence supporting a phonetic aspect of Gorgia that targets velars preferentially. Articulations involving closure at a location farther back in the oral cavity necessarily reduce the available volume for air exiting the lungs and therefore

increase intraoral pressure, as well documented in treatments of place-of-articulation effects on voicing such as the Aerodynamic Voicing Constraint, or AVC, (Ohala, 1997:92). Stevens (1997:492) asserts “the force from this [increased intraoral] pressure causes the walls of the vocal tract and of the glottis to displace outwards.” But why should higher air pressure have an effect only on lateral displacement of the oral and glottal walls? In other words, any pressure sufficiently high to result in a structural change of the vocal tract might also be high enough to result in leakage through the stop closure, particularly when, as in the case of velars, the pressure is multiplied by a reduced amount of surface area behind the closure that is able to accommodate the higher pressure (Ohala, 1997:93).

In light of the Articulatory Phonology model and aerodynamic principles involved in consonant production, complete closure of velar stops is dually impeded in a way that labial and dental stop closure is not. First, the tongue body gestures necessary for velar stops face a physical hurdle in reaching their closure targets due to their increased mass and their shared tract variable set with that of the surrounding vowels. Second, velars allow the greatest build-up of air pressure and the most reduced outlet for accommodating this pressure among the three places of articulation under discussion. Other things being equal, these aerodynamic principles suggest that velars may be more prone to leakage than other stops. Either of these arguments might substantiate a physiologically motivated aspect of Gorgia that targets velars; the argument is bolstered when they are considered together. The higher intraoral pressure built up behind a velar closure¹⁰ will combine with the reduction in tongue body constriction predicted by the Articulatory Phonology model, resulting in an even greater tendency towards leakage and, hence, lenition.

We encounter three problems in attempting to explain Gorgia wholly in a phonetic framework. A purely articulator-based explanation to the synchronic observations of the process cannot account for non-velar lenition, categorical behaviour of velars, or variable degree of velar lenition among subjects.

First, within a model such as Browman and Goldstein’s Articulatory Phonology, there is no strong motivation for the physiologically-motivated weakening of non-velars, as natural classes play no role: weakening is a result of identical gestures being required

in a time period too short to allow them to reach their goals, and the gestures involved in labial and dental articulations are not identical to those involved in vowel articulations. Nonetheless, the data in the present study confirms the lenition of non-velars.

Second, a physiological model cannot account for the categorical extreme weakening of the voiceless velar stop. Articulatory Phonology does not predict a distribution where two forms of reduction (fricativization and weak approximantization or deletion, for example) occur more frequently than a form of reduction lying at an intermediate stage between them (such as approximantization). As a theory of gradual reduction in duration and magnitude, Browman and Goldstein's model predicts that intermediate stages of reduction will consistently lie between two extremes with respect to frequency of occurrence, so that normal and linear distributions are expected, but bimodal distributions are not.

Third, a purely articulatory model is challenged by the observation that some subjects exhibit a dispreference to lenite /k/ -- historically and synchronically the favoured segment in the process of Gorgia Toscana. Referring only to physiological factors, Articulatory Phonology predicts that velars should always lenite, allowing no room for the suppression of these segments' weakening or for the higher frequency of lenited non-velars in any individual subject's speech.

Kirchner (1998) notes one further limit of the articulatory approach: being a theory of gestural reduction and not gestural change, Articulatory Phonology in its strongest form has little to say about the replacement of a tongue body gesture by a glottal gesture in debuccalization (unless the glottal gesture exists and the tongue body gesture is simply reduced completely). Given previous accounts of /k/ leniting to [h] (Giannelli & Savoia, 1978), a gesture-based model fails to account for the data. (There is, however, another possibility. As no articulatory studies of Gorgia Toscana exist, it is presently impossible to say whether debuccalization actually occurs. The fact that previous studies have used [h] to represent a radically lenited allophone of /k/ does not necessarily mean that /k/ debuccalizes.)

Consider whether one could explain all lenition in Gorgia Toscana in a production-related framework other than Articulatory Phonology. Other theories simply do not account as elegantly for the data in this study. If we posit phonetic constraints

without reference to specific articulators, they become too general (and somewhat less phonetic). Overall reduction in effort (Kirchner, 1998), reduction of constriction (Trask, 1996), or increase in sonority would predict similar, consistent behaviour of all consonants in all contexts, not simply those where articulators are identical. We would then see unmanifested Gorgia effects such as all consonants leniting to the same extent, or consonants leniting in non-VCV contexts. This is not what we observe, either diachronically or synchronically. Articulatory Phonology requires a feature-based framework to generalize its effects, but this is a more appealing position to be in than positing a general constraint on production and subsequently requiring the phonology to make that constraint more specific by referring to fine differences among articulators.

We might also ask whether a phonetic constraint that refers to specific articulators not in terms of their impact on constriction degree and duration, but only in terms of their influence on the degree of voicing (Ohala, 1997) might be applicable to Gorgia Toscana. Ohala argues that the degree of airflow necessary to maintain vocal cord vibration is decreases as supralaryngeal volume decreases (i.e., voicing is facilitated by forward places of articulation and inhibited by back places of articulation). This type of constraint would certainly account for a different behaviour of consonants in lenition processes (since increased voicing is a correlate of lenition in the present study). Again, however, we would see unmanifested patterns if only voicing constraints were considered: /p/ would be most likely to lenite among the set of voiceless stops, and /g/ would be the least likely to lenite among the voiced stops. Phonetic constraints on voicing fail to explain, on their own, the behaviour of consonants where lenition is not only a manifestation of increased voicing, but a manifestation of decreased constriction and duration. Hence, they would require a substantial amount of stipulative repair in order to account for the patterns observed in this study.

There is likely no phonetic explanation for all of the questions arising from the data in this study. Despite its shortcomings, however, a theory involving direct reference to articulator movements in space and time can account for two aspects of Gorgia Toscana in a straightforward way: the greater susceptibility of velars to the weakening process and the gradient nature of lenition.

At least one further piece of support exists for a physiological motivation behind Gorgia Toscana. Janda and Joseph (2003) provide cross-linguistic empirical evidence supporting Ohala's concept of phonetic conditioning as a necessary factor in the innovation phase of sound change. They argue that "sound change originates in a very 'small,' highly localized context over a relatively short temporal span" and that "purely phonetic conditions govern an innovation at this necessarily somewhat brief and limited point of origin" (Janda & Joseph, 2003:206). Subsequent changes, such as the spreading of the original phonetically motivated innovation, may arise from non-phonetic generalizations (phonological, morphological, lexical, or social), but phonetic factors are solely responsible for the innovation (Janda & Joseph, 2003).

The detailed historical work of Izzo (1972) provides credible evidence that velar consonants were, for a period of approximately 250 years, the only consonants observed to undergo lenition in the Tuscan dialects. If velar lenition began at some point during the early history of Italian¹¹ then velar lenition, as an innovation, would necessarily be phonetically motivated according to Janda and Joseph's model. To the extent such a model will be viable under further investigation of empirical sound-change data, and to the extent that historical records accurately represent early lenition of velars (and only velars), the innovation of velar lenition in, or prior to, the 14th century provides indirect evidence of velar lenition as phonetically motivated.

5.3 perceptual approaches to lenition and Gorgia Toscana

In addition to being favoured by production constraints, velar lenition is also favoured by constraints on maintenance of perceptual contrast. Recall the Italian phoneme chart in Table 1 illustrating gaps in the inventory: specifically, the existence of labial and alveolar continuants and the absence of velar continuants.

The existence of labiodental fricatives /f/ and /v/ can be seen as a perceptual obstacle for lenition of both bilabial and dental stops. Maddieson notes that the acoustic difference between bilabial and labio-dental fricatives is subtle, even to trained phoneticians, and the number of languages having a contrast between /f/ and /ɸ/ is likely to be around 3% (2005:199) and also rather small for /b/ and /β/. With respect to acoustic differences between labiodental and dental fricatives /f, v/ and /θ, ð/, Jongman, Wang,

and Kim (2003:1) note that “most research on fricatives has not been able to identify consistent acoustic characteristics that may serve to distinguish [them].” They cite previous studies that find /f/ and /θ/ and /v/ and /ð/ are most easily confused among fricatives (Balise & Diehl, 1994) and that their distinction may be based on nonacoustic (for example, visual) information (Miller & Nicely, 1955). The perceptual contrast between bilabial and labiodental fricatives may pose a greater challenge, given the infrequent occurrence of each of these in phoneme inventories – about 5% each (Maddieson, 1984), yielding only a .25% probability of co-occurrence – although such small percentages in a sample of 317 languages offer limited evidentiary support in the absence of instrumental testing.

There are no existing velar fricatives in the Italian phoneme inventory, however – nor are there uvular, pharyngeal, or glottal fricatives. While minimization of perceptual confusion (Boersma, 1998) and avoidance of weakly perceptible contrasts (Hume & Johnson, 2001) can be seen as constraints against labial and dental lenition, no such constraint is applicable to velars in Italian. Velars are free to depart from a complete stop articulation without wreaking perceptual havoc, and their weakening is also freer to phonologise without resulting in a phonological system that includes ‘contrastive’ entities that are in actuality difficult to contrast.

We might also ask whether perceptual information regarding a three-way (labial-dental-velar) place of articulation contrast is substantially degraded by lenition of any of the consonants in question. The answer is very likely no. Although Harris and Urua (2001:73-74) point out that “consonantal lenition degrades information in the speech signal” and spirantisation, in particular “suppresses the sustained interval of radically reduced amplitude associated with stop closure,” it does not appear to be the case that place of articulation cues are lost as a result of lenition. Stevens and Blumstein (1978) found that stop consonants were identified more consistently on the basis of their transitions only (and although bursts added information, they alone did not contribute to correct place identification. Analysis of the spectra of lenited /p/, /t/, and /k/ (to /ϕ/, /θ/, and /x/, respectively) in /aCa/ environments uttered by a male speaker (M1) in this study indicate strong dissimilarities among the consonants, as Figures 7, 8, and 9 illustrate.

Note the characteristics of each consonant in terms of peak amplitude (highest for /ϕ/, lowest for /x/) and spectral roll-off versus evenly distributed amplitude (greatest roll-off for /ϕ/, most even distribution for /θ/). Assuming the availability of such acoustic cues throughout the duration of the fricatives, it is unlikely that fricativization would result in degraded place of articulation contrasts among the three consonants in question.

Figure 7 here

Figure 8 here

Figure 9 here

We see that perception can account for place of articulation asymmetries in Gorgia Toscana in two ways. On the one hand, a constraint against perceptual confusion, given the existing phoneme inventory, likely inhibits lenition of non-velar consonants. On the other hand, the availability of salient place of articulation cues in the speech signal of fricatives means that lenited stops retain a three-way contrast with respect to each other, such that velar lenition does not result in perceptual confusion with non-velars with respect to place of articulation.

Perception on its own, however, cannot account for other patterns that emerge from the present study's data, particularly the gradient characteristic of Gorgia Toscana, the generalization of weakening to a natural class, and the intersubject variation in preference for /k/ lenition.

5.4 featural approaches to lenition and Gorgia Toscana

A featural approach to Florentine weakening offers some of the explanatory power that is missing from production- and perception-oriented frameworks. First, it captures the natural classes of stops without regard to place of articulation. Second, it allows for the categorical behaviour of underlying segments. It does not, without physiological, perceptual, and social stipulations, account for the varied weakening of consonants within a class or for intersubject variation.

There is historical evidence (Izzo, 1972) that the non-velar stops /p/, /b/, /t/, and /d/, all of which were present in early Italian's phonemic inventory, began leniting at least several generations after velar lenition was first observed. From the articulatory discussion above, lenition of these non-velars is less likely to be physiologically

motivated than velar lenition. From the perceptual discussion, non-velar lenition is also more likely to be constrained than velar lenition is. Spread of lenition to non-velars *did* occur, however, and continues to occur in Florentine Italian. The first question in this section is why such a spread should have occurred: why should phonetically motivated lenition of velars have propagated throughout the natural class of oral stops? The answer may be related to non-articulatory motivations: symmetry (Hayes, 1999), phonologization (Hyman, 1977) and exaggeration (Janda, 2003; Janda & Joseph, 2003). All of these concepts share a common theme: sound changes that begin as purely phonetic may become less so over time, and ultimately occur in the absence of the original conditioning environment.

Hayes (1999) argues that purely phonetic constraints, while being explanatorily powerful and influential to the phonology, are too complex to account for the actual patterns observed in languages:

...constraints are typically natural, in that the set of cases they ban is phonetically harder than the complement set. But the “boundary lines” that divide the prohibited cases from the legal ones are characteristically storable in rather simple terms, with a small logical conjunction of feature predicates. In other words, phonological constraints tend to ban phonetic difficulty in simple, formally symmetrical ways. (Hayes, 1999:253-54)

He illustrates this preference for simpler, feature-based constraints over direct physiological motivations by comparing allowable segments in Japanese and Arabic. He discusses two phonetic realities with respect to voicing difficulties – both voiced obstruent geminates and voiceless labial stops are physiologically difficult (see also Ohala, 1983 for an explanation of the aerodynamic principles involved in assessments of difficulty). Japanese allows [pp] and bans [bb], while in Arabic the preference is exactly the opposite. If one outcome were (universally) phonetically more difficult than the other, and the phonology of a language mapped directly to this difficulty, we should not expect these languages to exhibit such a contradiction. Therefore, the Japanese and Arabic bans should be viewed as general phonological constraints, either against voiced obstruent geminates or against voiceless labial stops (Hayes, 1999:254), not as direct results of mapping the degree of phonetic difficulty to the languages’ respective

phonologies. While phonetic motivations play a role in the basis of constraints, their effects are mitigated by “some pressure toward formal symmetry” (1999:254).

Hyman (1977) discusses phonologization as the process by which natural (i.e., phonetic or intrinsic) variations in the speech signal become part of a language’s phonological system. At the phonologization stage of a sound change, a physiologically motivated perturbation is “exaggerated to a degree which cannot be attributed solely to universal phonetics” (1977:410).

Janda (2003:305) argues that “sound change tends to [remain] regular, not due to persistent influence from some kind of articulatory/acoustic phonetic naturalness, but instead because exaggerations and misperceptions of phonetic tendencies tend to involve stepwise generalizations based on the natural classes of phonology.” How these exaggerations may be tied to social forces (Janda & Joseph, 2003) are discussed below.

Hayes’s, Hyman’s, Janda’s, and Joseph’s explanations of non-phonetic conditioning in sound change can be extended to account for the historical patterns in Gorgia Toscana. Lenition of non-velars in Florentine Italian may involve a conceptual shift occurring subsequent to an initial pattern that is phonetically conditioned, resulting in the generalization of a phonetic process to domains in which purely phonetic factors do not necessarily play a role. In this conceptual shift, feature-based phonology matters: it offers a plausible motivation for the spread of lenition throughout the Italian stop series as well as a simpler set of rules of constraints.

The second advantage of a featural account is its ability to account for the categorical alterations that Articulatory Phonology cannot (Zsiga, 1997:229): “Any one representation that is powerful enough to describe gradient processes will not be constrained enough to explain the categorical nature of alternations....” The data in the current study, while attesting to the gradient nature of Gorgia Toscana, is also evidence that one segment, /k/, lenites categorically (at least some of the time). If /k/’s tendency towards deletion is not simply a tendency towards gradually more reduction, but a categorical alteration, then a theory of gradient gestural reduction, as discussed in Section 5.2, does not account for its behaviour. Rather, extreme weakening of /k/ might be part of the phonologization process described by Hyman (1977) or the regularization process described by Janda and Joseph (2003).

There are weaknesses, however, to a feature-based approach. While phonological features capture natural classes and define even single segments in terms of articulatory characteristics, the set of these features is limited. Such a limitation enables generalizations over sound-changing processes, but fails to account for three characteristics of the lenition data in this and previous studies: gradience, variation, and place-asymmetry.

Featural approaches without stipulative embellishments do not predict gradient processes. Many appear as all-or-nothing categorizations of an outcome, failing to account for the fine granularity and analog nature of lenition shown in the present study.

Nor do feature-based theories allow variation in the output. The simplest type of featural representation states that given the right context, lenition will occur all of the time. The data in the present study show that the application of Gorgia Toscana varies – it is not the case that all stops necessarily lenite, or lenite to the same extent within or across subjects, in allowable contexts.

Kirchner (1998) repairs part of the intrasubject variation problem by making specific reference (via a LAZY constraint) to the allowance of different levels of articulatory effort in various speech registers (based on Giannelli and Savoia’s 1978 observations) and by assigning a numerical effort cost¹² to various consonant allophones. As an example, at a given speech register, the voiceless stop [k] resulting from an underlying /k/ requires more physical effort (cost: 85) than, say, the voiceless fricative [x] (cost: 70). Raising or lowering the LAZY constraint’s coefficient – that is, increasing or decreasing the level of articulatory effort allowable – for any given speech register results in a different optimal output. In the tableau in Table 15, LAZY is set at 75, allowing only segments with a lesser effort cost to surface; if the allophone proposed as an output has a higher effort cost than 75, the LAZY constraint is violated and the underlying value of the feature [continuant] is preserved.

Table 15 here

In the tableau in Table 16, however, the same LAZY constraint is hypothetically changed to 90, and generates a different optimal output:

Table 16 here

This account repairs the deficiencies of feature-based rules in accounting for variable output, but only by incorporating a phonetically grounded constraint. The constraint LAZY and its values at different levels, as well as the effort costs of various surface realizations, are motivated by articulatory difficulty.

Finally, although featural accounts that refer to entire natural classes are arguably simpler, they do not explain the asymmetry among the members of a natural class that appear in this and previous studies. Even Kirchner's recent model does not fully and consistently differentiate places of articulation as more or less susceptible to lenition, as we see from the tableaux in Table 17:

Table 17 here

At the assumed level of discourse in Table 17 (Level A), where speech is the slowest and most formal, all of the voiceless stops spirantize. Of the voiced stops, only /g/ does so because velar stops are underlyingly [-crisp release] and so their spirantisation does not violate the highest ranked constraint.

In its current state – motivated by Giannelli and Savoia's (1978) discrete analysis of their data – Kirchner's analysis is both too broad and too narrow to account for the data in the present study. It is too broad in the sense that effort value assignments for stops do not vary by place of articulation. On the other hand, it is too narrow in that the addition of the single place-related constraint PRESERVE (crisp release) categorically rules out non-velar lenition at the rate and register levels where the constraint is incorporated. Both of these problems, relative to the present data, arise from the predominant role played by features and natural classes in the model. This is not so much a fault of Kirchner's model as it is a logical sequela of the discreteness of the data. It might easily be corrected by incorporating LAZY and faithfulness constraints that are articulatorily more fine-tuned and less dependent on abstract features and classes.

Despite the drawbacks of feature-based explanations for Gorgia Toscana, some incorporation of features seems necessary in light of Gorgia's spread to an entire natural class of segments and the apparent tendency for voiceless velars to weaken categorically. The availability of, and reference to, a phonological grammar may also assist in

accounting for variable output in terms of degree and locus of lenition. The inadequacy of phonological models, however, is in their inability to account for gradience, explain why velar segments are more susceptible to lenition, or explain why lenition of /k/ is suppressed or accentuated by some of the subjects in the current study.

5.5 *functional approaches*

This section discusses the relationship between linguistic variation and social context as it relates to Gorgia Toscana. The role of social differentiation in language variation and change emerged from Labov's study of New York dialectal variation (Labov, 1966). Labov explored the concept of social class as a variable – a concept since revisited throughout the development of sociolinguistic literature by Labov (1972a, 1980) and many others including Feagin (1979), Horvath (1985), and Trudgill (1974). Social class, which can be described in terms of objective economic indicators or in terms of subjective notions of prestige and community membership (Ash, 2002), is not the only social variable, however. Trudgill (2002:373) highlights three others that enjoy a prominent place in sociolinguistic research: social context (or style/register), gender, and ethnicity have all been used as independent variables in the attempt to explain linguistic variants in the domains of sound, form, and meaning (although of course many other variables are testable). Variationist theories can be incorporated into a study such as the present one, which attests to diachronic spread of lenition and synchronic variation in individual subjects' lenition patterns.

Giannelli and Savoia (1978) have set a precedent for considering social factors as correlates and motivators of Gorgia Toscana. The small number of subjects in this study makes social generalizations difficult; however, social variables cannot be ignored. This section focuses on the role that social forces might be seen to play in the historical acceptance of lenition in the Florentine dialect, in the subsequent spread of lenition to non-velars, and in the present-day variation in preference for velar lenition. There are sound reasons to believe that phonetic and phonological motivations play an essential role in the innovative and spreading stages of Gorgia Toscana, respectively, but these motivations cannot completely account for the diachronic observations, and they cannot account at all for the synchronic variation of velar lenition among subjects in the present study.

5.5.1 social factors in the acceptance and spread of a sound change

While articulatory pressures may have been the catalyst for the original innovation of velar lenition, its acceptance as a regular dialectal feature cannot be attributed only to phonetic conditioning. If it were, the presence of velar lenition in limited geographical areas would indeed be difficult to explain. Labov (1972a:3) begins his investigation into language change by stating “...one cannot understand the development of a language change apart from the social life of the community in which it occurs.” Narrowing this view to the onset of change, he quotes Sturtevant (1947:74-84):

Before a phoneme can spread from word to word...it is necessary that one of the two rivals shall acquire some sort of prestige.

This observation may be important in the understanding of why velar-lenition, arguably a phonetically-motivated innovation that might have occurred in all of Italian, should have been adopted into certain dialects, such as Florentine.

Labov, while arguing strongly for the presence of social conditioning in language change, does not rule out the role of phonetics:

At the first stage of change, where linguistic changes originate, we may observe many sporadic side-effects of articulatory processes which have no linguistic meaning: no socially determined significance is attached to them...Only when social meaning is assigned to such variations will they be imitated and begin to play a role in the language (Labov, 1972a:23).

The overlay of social factors, then, is just that – a post-innovative force that does not in any way undermine the argument that velar lenition in Florentine (and possibly other Tuscan dialects) occurred for phonetic, and only phonetic, reasons, a claim made by Janda and Joseph (2003:205-206). Their “Big Bang” (Janda & Joseph’s term) theory of sound change requires that “purely phonetic conditions govern an innovation.”

Why did Florentines adopt the phonetically motivated innovation of velar lenition, and why has it spread throughout the natural class of stops? One plausible answer is that lenition, while phonetically natural enough to occur in other regional varieties of Italian, became associated with specific geographical areas and took on a specific social meaning, in much the same way as vowel centralization did on Martha’s Vineyard:

It is apparent that the immediate meaning of this phonetic feature is “Vineyarder.” When a man says [rɛit] or [hɛus], he is unconsciously establishing the fact that he belongs to the island: that he is one of the natives to whom the island really belongs (Labov, 1972a:36).

Much more inquiry into the historical and synchronic presence of lenition throughout Italy is required in order to address the question of why (or whether) weakening became more associated with local identity in primarily Tuscan regions.

As to the subsequent spread of lenition to other places of articulation, this generalization of a specific dialectal feature can also be rooted in social forces. Janda and Joseph (2003:7-8) discuss Northeastern Swiss German vowel-lowering in this context, arguing that the extension of pre-rhotic lowering to environments preceding a wider range of consonants can be viewed “as a method of reinforcing local identities.”

The present study is plainly not a thorough sociolinguistic examination of Gorgia Toscana. There are, however, gaps in the scientific analysis that require reference to aspects beyond those supplied in phonetic and phonological frameworks. While the role of social factors is not central to this study, we can view the weakening of consonants in the data as an innovation that took on a specific social meaning – that of being Florentine – and that this attachment of meaning, whether subconscious or conscious, was an ingredient in the adoption of lenition as a regular and generalized process. Present-day accounts of the ability of Italians to immediately identify a speaker as being from central Tuscany (Cravens, 2000:14) may be seen as the felicitous result of speakers’ self-marking via lenition.

5.5.2 social factors in the variation of a sound change

As the data herein show, lenition in present-day Florentine is not regular. Although certain patterns emerge from testing a number of hypotheses, there is a great deal of intersubject and intrasubject variation. This section addresses one specific element of intersubject differences: the suppression of /k/ lenition among certain subjects in light of prior observations that velars are more prone to lenite and the general presence of lenited consonants in all subjects’ speech.

Florentines are extremely conscious of their dialect and some of its phonetic, syntactic, and lexical features, but they appear to be more aware of /k/ lenition than of /t/ and /p/ lenition (Cravens, 2000:14). The result of this consciousness, Cravens claims, is a

Labovian stereotype, where the velar surface variant [h] serves as a “sociolinguistic marker or indicator of *toscanità* ‘Tuscanness’.” (Cravens, 2000:14). This stereotype is regarded both positively and negatively, both by the speakers it marks, and by other speakers throughout the Italian peninsula. Indeed, Cravens points out the typical non-Tuscan mimicry of [u:na hɔ:ha hɔ:la hon la han:utʃ:a] *una Coca Cola con la cannuccia*, ‘a Coca Cola with a straw’ (Cravens, 2000:14)¹³. Given the potential of negative marking of /k/ lenition with respect to a greater geo-political area, another sociolinguistic marker is plausible: the realization of unlenited /k/ as an indicator of ‘Italianness.’

Although there is a sense in which dialectal features in Italy are linked with lower rungs of the social ladder, not all such features need be regarded pejoratively:

The distinction between Italian and dialect has no firm correlation with social hierarchy, because although ignorance of Italian is limited to the bottom of the scale, the use of dialect is not, and cuts right across class barriers.
(Lepschy & Lepschy, 1977:12)

Izzo (1972:100) corroborates this observation with anecdotal evidence based on a year’s worth of interactions with university students, a university professor, and various other business people and professionals in Florence.

These allusions to lenition as both a positive and negative social marker are reflected in the various attitudes of Florentine Italians, and are discussed in recent studies of lenition in a Labovian framework (Cravens & Giannelli, 1995; Pacini, 1998). On the one hand, the majority of the subjects interviewed for the present study, and of other Florentines interviewed, regard their most salient dialectal feature – *la “c” aspirata*¹⁴ – as a deficiency, claiming that it is *sbagliata* ‘incorrect.’ On the other hand, regular adoption of this dialectal feature by non-native speakers of Italian is looked upon favourably, and scholarly work on *Gorgia Toscana* is considered a tribute to, rather than a derogatory illumination of, Florentine speech. There appears to be a conflict, then, on the part of speakers in the community: they are conscious of their /k/ lenition and view it as a deviation from the ideal linguistic standard while also viewing lenition as a positive marker of identification with Florence. Previous studies of choice of linguistic variants in Bibbiena (Cravens & Giannelli, 1995; Cravens, 2000) and Cortona (Pacini, 1998) suggest

that there is much to be gained from incorporating the concepts of prestige and stigma in descriptions of interspeaker and interregional variation of Gorgia Toscana.

Although this study's original design did not incorporate the issue of variation in preference for /k/ lenition, there is a plausible sociolinguistic explanation for the tendency of certain speakers to suppress the dialect stereotype. As Cravens points out (2000:13), the pronunciation of full occlusives corresponds to Standard Italian and is overtly prestigious. Thus we might expect those Florentines who have regular contact with non-Tuscans to be somewhat more inclined towards use of the national norm, which involves /k/ surfacing as [k]. Schilling-Estes (1999), following Trudgill (1986) posits that dialect dissipation stems directly from increased contact with speakers of other language varieties. This hypothesis can be extended to the present discussion. On the basis of personal data collected from the six subjects in this study, /k/ lenition is less likely to occur in the speech of individuals (F2, F3, M2, and M3) with generally higher educational levels, or who have some combination of regular business dealings with colleagues and clients throughout Italy (and in three cases, throughout Europe). The dialect stereotype is least suppressed, and possibly accentuated, by the two subjects (F1 and M1) who maintain virtually no contact with non-Florentines. The intersubject variation graph in Figure 6 illustrated this pattern¹⁵.

Further questions arise from the intersubject patterns in this study. Following Bucholtz (1999), we might assume that the behaviour of speakers is agentic in nature (Certeau, 1984), and not simply a subconscious reflection of social patterns already in existence (Bourdieu, 1991). It is not immediately clear whether speakers are engaging in negative or positive identity practices (Bucholtz, 1999:211-212), but the patterns in Table 14 indicate that speakers may be using phonetic information to build and convey identity, and so are engaging in some type of identity practice. If this is indeed the case, we can likely use Gorgia Toscana data to explore what the exact nature of that identity is (Tuscanness, Italianness, or their antitheses) and the extent to which different speakers build this identity in varying contexts.

The Gorgia Toscana provides us, then, with an opportunity to explore the role of social forces working (either in tandem or antagonistically) to encourage the general continuation of lenition while concomitantly causing individual speakers to either

accentuate or suppress lenition. While the present experiment cannot address this subject more fully, it has nonetheless brought to light an interesting and testable area of inquiry that has a basis in the literature on dialectal variation and the use of phonetic information in the construction of social identity.

6 Conclusion

This study adds to the existing literature on Gorgia Toscana by providing a more thorough, objective, and replicable analysis of Florentine speech data than has heretofore been undertaken. It has presented an acoustic analysis of all stop consonants undergoing intervocalic weakening, and has introduced an innovative statistical technique for quantitative investigation of the construct of lenition. The findings support previous claims regarding susceptibility of velars and variability in the output, but the patterns emerging from the present data support arguments for and against specific ways of looking at the lenition process under investigation: it appears that phonetic, phonological, or social explanations cannot independently account for the Gorgia data.

This outcome should stimulate further inquiry into the roles played by physiological, perceptual, featural, and social factors in sound-changing processes, and how such factors reinforce or weaken each others' effects (see Hume & Johnson, 2001 for a proposal of a suitable model). The data herein also suggest a need for yet-unrealised articulatory and perceptual studies of Gorgia Toscana. They call for more investigation into how phonetic innovations may generalise over time and whether the attested asymmetry among consonant sounds involved in Gorgia might be attributed to eventual phonologisation of what was effectively an articulatory accident. The variable nature of consonant weakening among subjects calls for a greater understanding of whether, and how, sound alterations are socially marked in Florentine and other Tuscan dialects.

Appendix A: Token list

Notes: Underlined segments in each token indicate the relevant sounds. Frequency coefficients are from the De Mauro corpus Lessico di frequenza dell'italiano parlato (Corpus LIP). Glosses are from Il Grande Dizionario Hazon di Inglese 2005 (Garzanti).

Token	VCV context	IPA	Freq	Gloss
<u>b</u> ene	/abe/	/'be.ne/	1633	adv: well
<u>b</u> ica	/abi/	/'bi.ka/	1	n: heap, stack
brigante	/iga/	/bri.'gan.te/	1	n: bandit
<u>b</u> ucolico	/obu/, /uko/	/bu.'ko.li.ko/	1	adj: bucolic
<u>c</u> abina	/aka/, /abi/	/ka.'bi.na/	2	n: booth
<u>c</u> apire	/oka/, /api/	/ka.'pi.re/	125	v: to understand (inf)
<u>c</u> appotto	/oka/	/kap.'pɔt.to/	1	n: overcoat
<u>ch</u> iamà	/iki/	/ki.'a.ma/	179	v: to call (3p sing)
<u>co</u> ntrabbando	/ikɔ/	/kɔn.trab.'ban.do/	1	n: contraband
<u>cu</u> oco	/oko/	/'kwuo.ko/	1	n: cook
<u>d</u> annoso	/oda/	/dan'no.zo/	1	adj: harmful
domani	/odo/	/do.'ma.ni/	263	adv: tomorrow
<u>d</u> onna	/adɔ/	/'dɔn.na/	106	n: woman
<u>f</u> ichi	/iki/	/'fi.ki/	1	n: figs
<u>f</u> odera	/ode/	/'fo.de.ra/	1	n: lining
<u>g</u> uarda	/igwa/	/'gwar.da/	341	v: to look at (3p sing)
igno <u>to</u>	/oto/	/iɲ.'no.to/	1	adj: unknown
mac <u>ab</u> ro	/aka/	/'ma.ka.bro/	0	adj: macabre
magari	/aga/	/ma.'ga.ri/	215	adv: maybe
miti	/iti/	/'mi.ti/	2	n: myths
mo <u>do</u>	/odo/	/'mo.do/	382	n: manner
mutuo	/utwo/	/'mu.two/	2	n: loan
nepot <u>is</u> mo	/epo/, /oti/	/ne.po.'ti.zmo/	1	n: nepotism
pedon <u>i</u>	/ipe/, /edo/	/pe.'do.ni/	1	n: pedestrians
pepe	/ipe/, /epe/	/'pe.pe/	2	n: pepper
pipistrello	/ipi/	/pi.pi.'strɛl.lo/	1	n: bat
poco	/oko/	/'po.ko/	175	adj: not much
possib <u>il</u> ita'	/apɔ/, /ibi/	/pɔs.si.bi.li.'ta/	130	n: possibility
prego	/ego/	/'pre.go/	26	int: you're welcome

prete	/ete/	/'pre.te/	2	n: priest
rapa	/apa/	/'ra.pa/	1	n: turnip
raťa	/ata/	/'ra.ta/	2	n: installment
se <u>co</u> ndo	/ekɔ/	/se.'kɔn.do/	264	prep: in accordance with
spago	/ago/	/'spa.go/	1	n: string
sub <u>i</u> to	/ubi/, /ito/	/'su.bi.to/	164	adv: immediately
te <u>n</u> ere	/ote/	/te.'ne.re/	36	v: to hold (inf)
tip <u>o</u>	/oti/	/'ti.po/	285	n: type
top <u>o</u>	/oto/	/'to.po/	3	n: mouse
tub <u>a</u>	/atu/, /uba/	/'tu.ba/	1	n: tuba
tum <u>o</u> re	/itu/	/tu.'mo.re/	3	n: tumour
ut <u>o</u> pia	/uto/, /opi/	/u.to.'pi.a/	2	n: utopia
ved <u>e</u> re	/ede/	/ve.'de.re/	352	v: to see (inf)
vit <u>a</u>	/ita/	/'vi.ta/	247	n: life

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TABLE 1. *Italian consonant inventory (Bertinetto & Loporcaro, 2005:132)*

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Palatal	Velar	Labial-velar
Plosive	p b		t d ts ɖ				k g	
Nasal	m			n			ŋ	
Trill				r				
Affricate					tʃ ɟʃ			
Fricative		f v	s z		ʃ (ʒ)			
Approximant							j	w
Lateral Approximant				l			ʎ	

TABLE 2. *Feature matrix for allophonic categorization*

Category	Visible consonant	Clear V-to-C transition	Formants	Diffused Noise	VOT	Release burst
Weak approx.	-	-	+	-	-	-
Approximant	+	+/-	+	-	-	-
Fricative	+	+	-	+	-	-
Semi-fricative	+	+	-	+	+	-
Fricated stop	+	+	-	+	+	+
Stop	+	+	-	-	+	+

TABLE 3. *Dependent variables as lenition indicators*

Dependent variable	Relationship to lenition
Relative constriction duration	Decreases
Relative voice onset time (if applicable)	Decreases
Relative periodicity power of constriction	Increases
Relative intensity	Increases
Burst absence rate	Increases

TABLE 4. *Relative Periodicity Power and its correspondence to HNR in dB*

Relative Periodicity Power	HNR in dB	Amount of periodicity
.999999999	90 dB	Almost perfectly periodic
.999999	60 dB	
.999	30 dB	
.91	10 dB	
.50	0 dB	As much harmonic power as noise power
.09	-10dB	

TABLE 5. *Dependent variables by allophone (voiceless stops)*

Allophone	CONSTR duration	VOT duration	TTL duration	Intensity	RPP	Burst absence
Weak approximant	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.00
Approximant	.20	.00	0.20	-4.98	.93	1.00
Fricative	.30	.00	0.30	-13.95	.70	0.99
Semi-fricative	.27	.06	0.33	-14.31	.70	1.00
Fricated stop	.18	.15	0.33	-16.03	.69	0.00
Stop	.21	.12	0.33	-17.80	.66	0.02

Weak approximant consonants cannot be segmented; indicators are not measured.

TABLE 6. *Dependent variables by allophone (voiced stops)*

Allophone	CONSTR duration	VOT duration	TTL duration	Intensity	RPP	Burst absence
Weak approximant	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.00
Approximant	.17	.00	0.17	-4.52	.93	1.00
Fricative	.21	.00	0.21	-9.00	.90	1.00
Semi-fricative	.13	.12	0.25	-10.92	.76	1.00
Fricated stop	.19	.05	0.24	-12.03	.82	0.00
Stop	.22	.03	0.25	-8.39	.94	.09

Weak approximant consonants cannot be segmented; indicators are not measured.

TABLE 7. *Mean L_{ptk} Scores by allophone*

Allophone	N	Mean L_{ptk} score
Weak approximant	28	2.55
Approximant	28	1.85
Fricative	368	0.30
Semi-fricative	23	0.13
Fricated stop	80	-0.77
Stop	110	-0.94

TABLE 8. *Mean L_{bdg} scores by allophone*

Allophone	N	Mean L_{bdg} score
Weak approximant	15	1.87
Approximant	110	.84
Fricative	82	.55
Semi-fricative	3	.21
Fricated stop	30	-.95
Stop	118	-.89

TABLE 9. *Realizations of singleton stops by phoneme (percentages)*

Variable	<i>n</i>	Allophone						χ^2	<i>p</i>	<i>V</i>
		Stop	Fric. stop	Semi-fric.	Fric.	Approx.	Wk. approx			
Phoneme								440.22	<.000	.29
g	108	10%	9%	3%	26%	44%	8%			
k	231	4%	10%	--	62%	11%	12%			
d	126	35%	10%		19%	34%	2%			
p	197	25%	7%	7%	60%	1%	--			
t	232	27%	22%	4%	47%	--	--			
b	126	50%	6%	--	25%	16%	2%			

TABLE 10. *Realizations of singleton stops by voicing (percentages)*

Variable	<i>n</i>	Allophone						χ^2	<i>p</i>	<i>V</i>
		Stop	Fric. stop	Semi-fric.	Fric.	Approx.	Wk. approx			
Voicing								208.26	<.000	.45
voiceless	660	18%	13%	4%	56%	4%	4%			
voiced	360	33%	8%	1%	23%	31%	4%			

TABLE 11. *ANOVA: Dependent Variable = place of articulation*

Source	df	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	2	69.365	.000
Intercept	1	9.604	.002
PLACE	2	69.365	.000
Error	992		
Total	995		
Corrected Total	994		

TABLE 12. *Post Hoc: Independent Variable = place of articulation (Games-Howell)*

(I) Place	(J) Place	Mean difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Dental	Velar	-.7501	.07796	.000	-.9333	-.5670
	Labial	.1105	.07559	.310	-.0671	.2881
Velar	Dental	.7501	.07796	.000	.5670	.9333
	Labial	.8606	.08562	.000	.6595	1.0618
Labial	Dental	-.1105	.07559	.310	-.2881	.0671
	Velar	-.8606	.08562	.000	-1.0618	-.6595

TABLE 13. *Mean L scores by place of articulation (by underlying voicing)*

Place	L	
	+voi	-voi
Labial	-.5001	-.0375
Dental	.1428	-.2557
Velar	.7191	.5986

TABLE 14. *Subject lenition rankings (by phoneme)*

Subject	Ranking
F1	k >> g >> d >> b >> p >> t
M1	k >> g >> b >> p >> d >> t
F2	g >> p >> d >> k >> t >> b
M2	g >> d >> k >> t >> p >> b
F3	g >> k >> p >> t >> d >> b
M3	g >> p >> k >> d >> t >> b

TABLE 15. *Weak position, level A*
(simplified from Kirchner 1998:274)

	LAZY ₇₅	PRESERVE(cont)
p, t, k - p, t, k	* !	
☞ p, t, k - ϕ, θ, x		*

(effort costs: p, t, k = 85; ϕ, θ, x = 70)

TABLE 16. *HYPOTHETICAL level X*

	LAZY ₉₀	PRESERVE(cont)
φ p, t, k - p, t, k		
p, t, k - ϕ , θ , x		*

effort costs: p, t, k = 85; ϕ , θ , x = 70

TABLE 17. *Spirantisation of stops in weak position at level A*
 (combined and simplified Tableaux 8-23 and 8-2-26 from Kirchner 1998:274-275)

	PRESERVE(crisp rel)	LAZY ₇₅	PRESERVE(cont)
p t k – p t k	n/a	* !	
☞ p t k – φ θ x	n/a		*
g – g		*!	
☞ g – γ			*
☞ b d – b d			
b d – β ð	*!		*

effort costs: p, t, k = 85; b, d, g = 75; φ, θ, x = 74; β, ð, γ = 73

FIGURE 1. *Boxplot of L_{ptk} Scores by allophone*

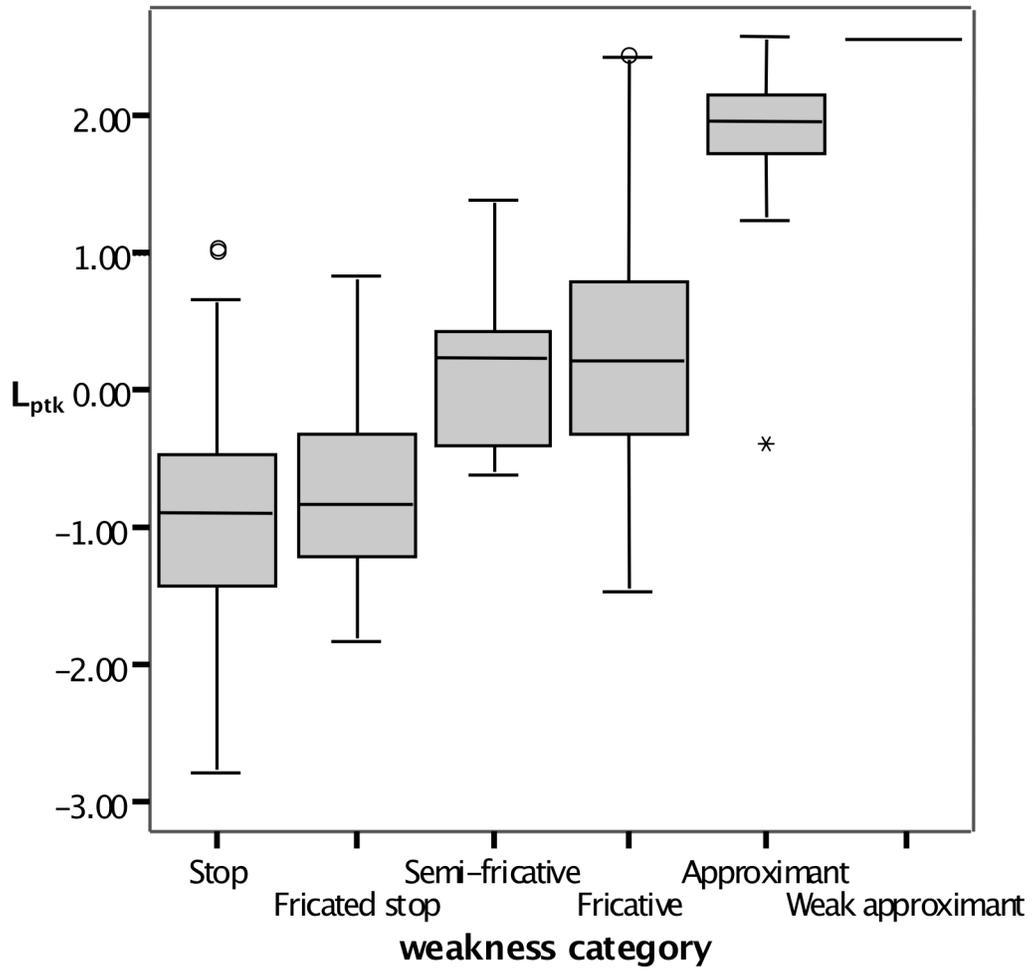


FIGURE 2. *Boxplot of L_{bdg} scores by allophone*

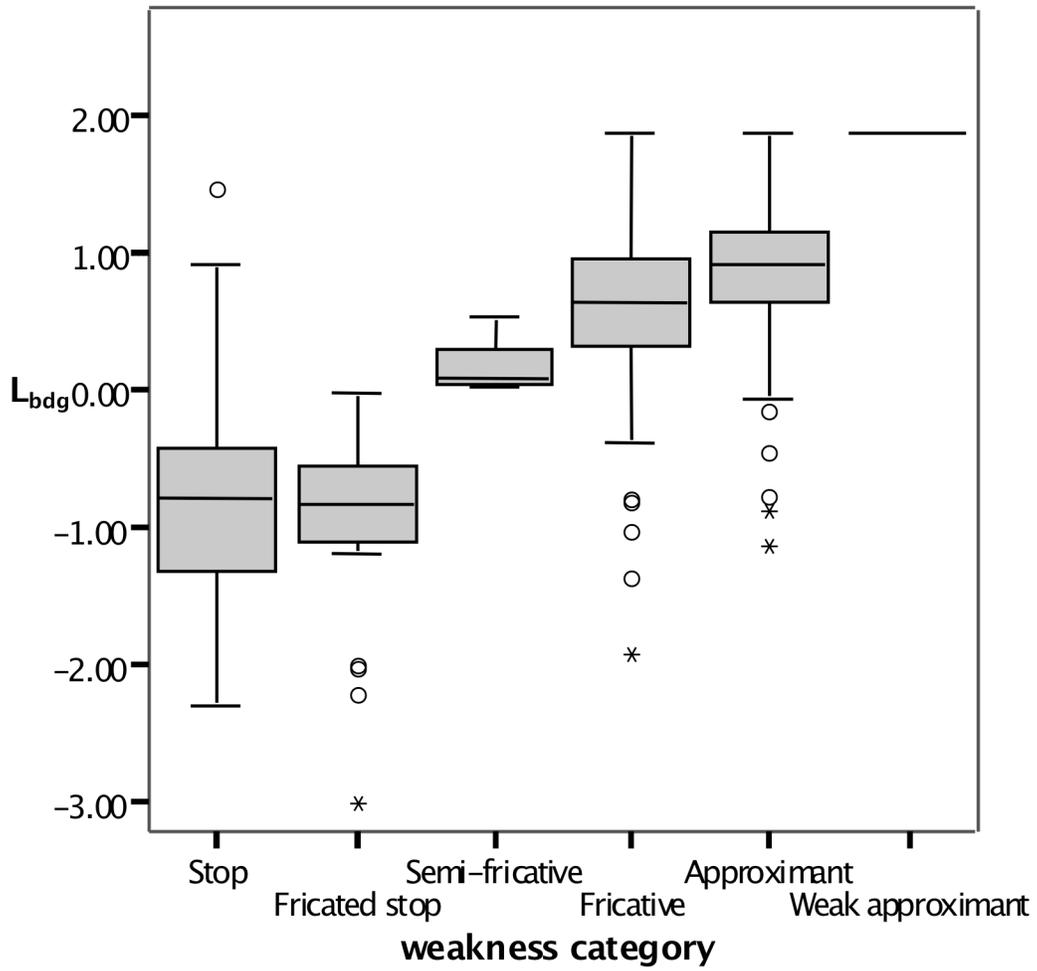


FIGURE 3. *Boxplot of L scores by place of articulation*

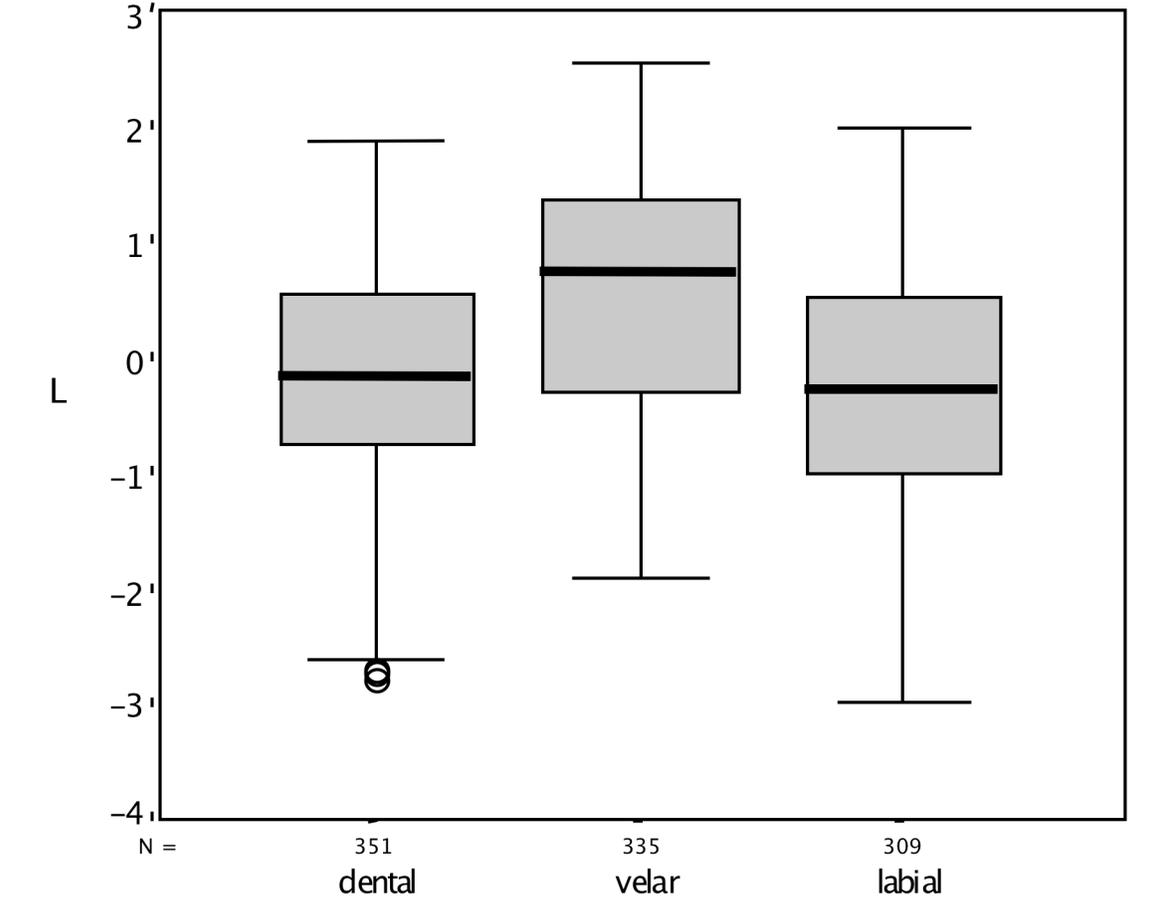


FIGURE 4. *Histogram of L scores with normal curve*

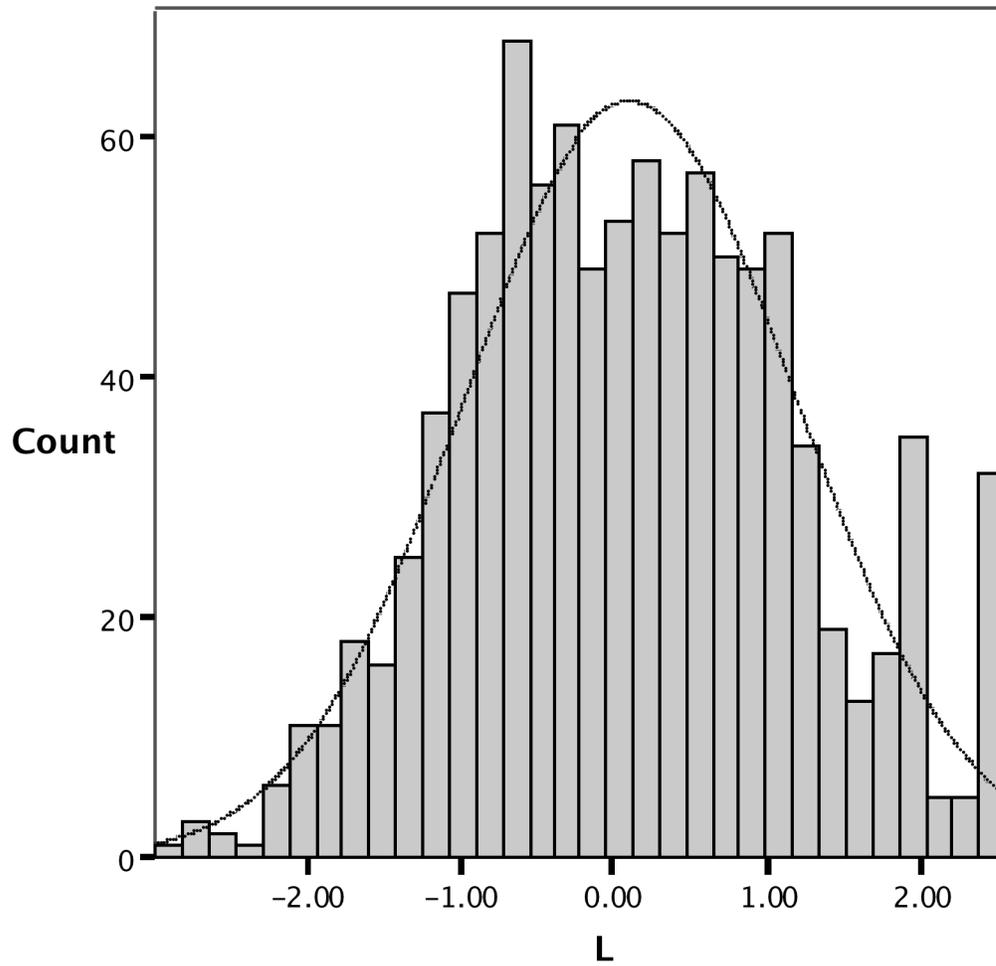


FIGURE 5. Histogram of L scores for phoneme /k/

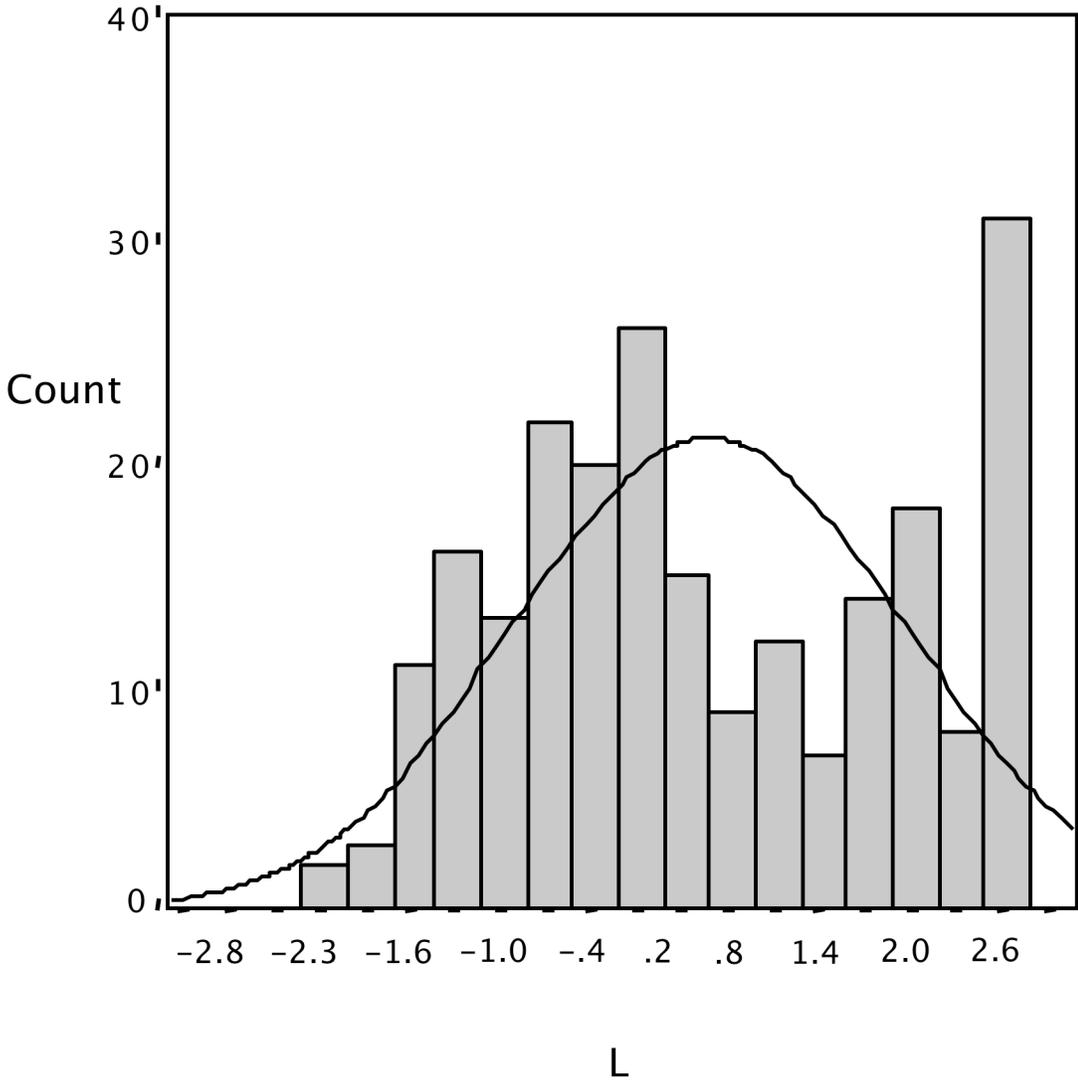


FIGURE 6. *Inter-subject variation in phoneme lenition*

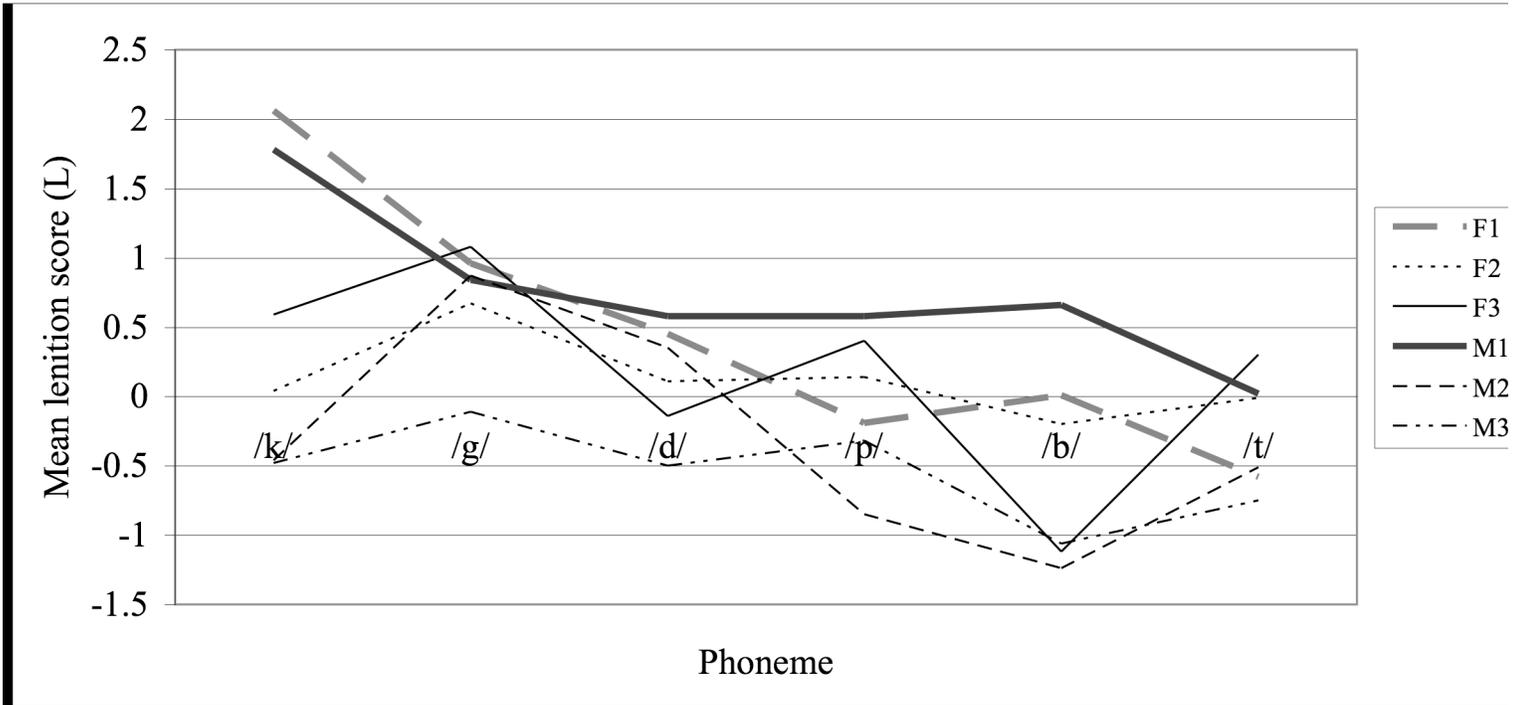


FIGURE 7. Spectrum of $[\phi]$ in 'rapa' (Subject M1, repetition 1)

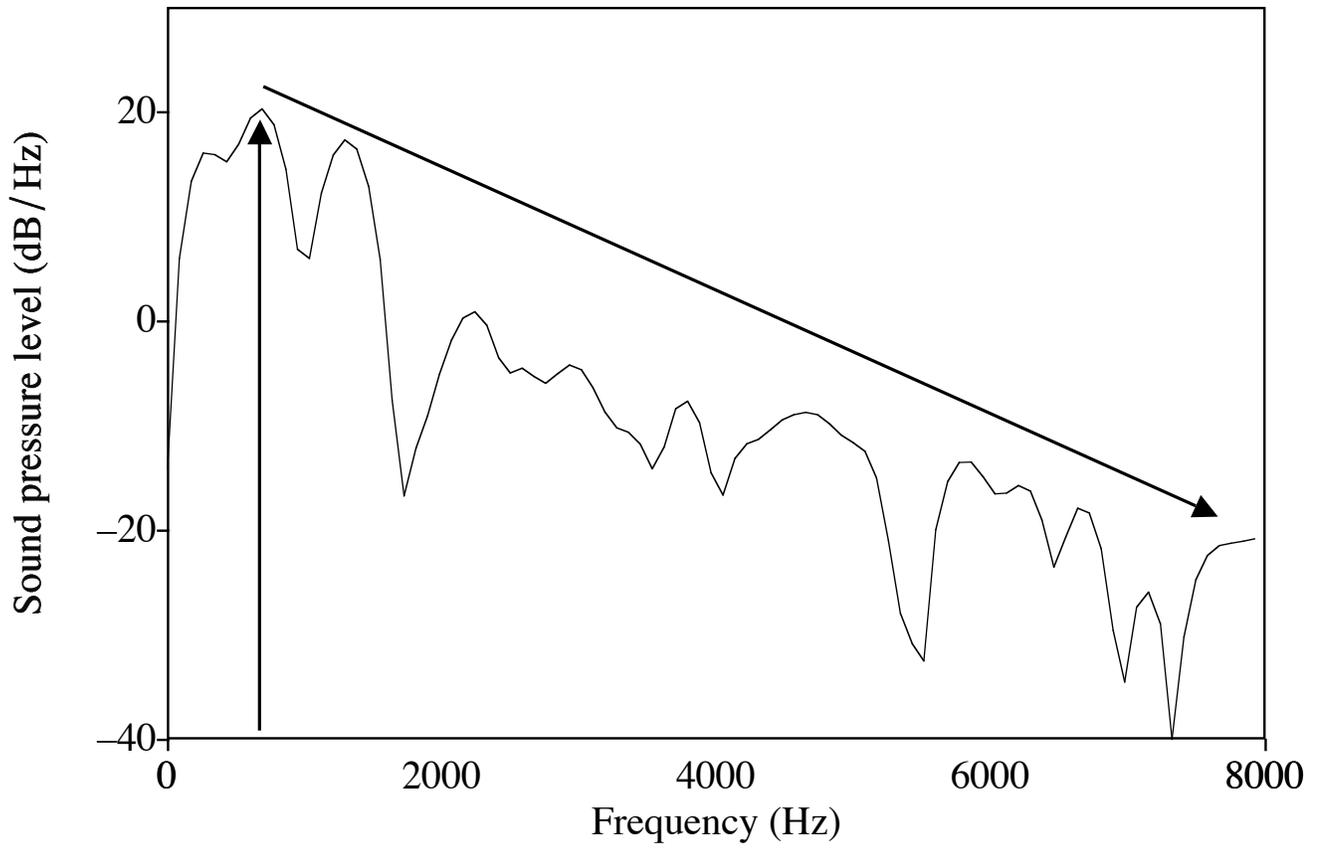


FIGURE 8. *Spectrum of [θ] in 'rata' (Subject M1, repetition 1)*

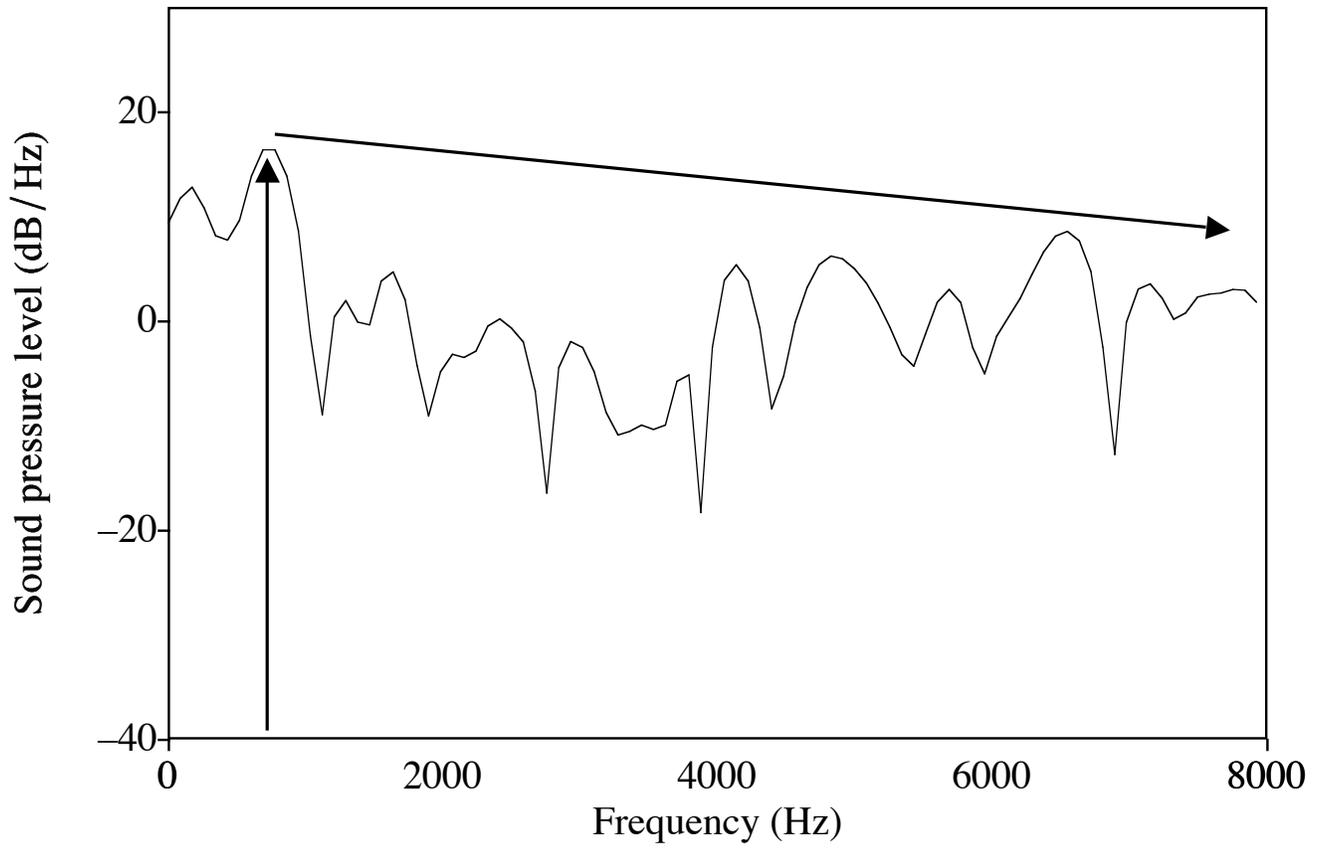
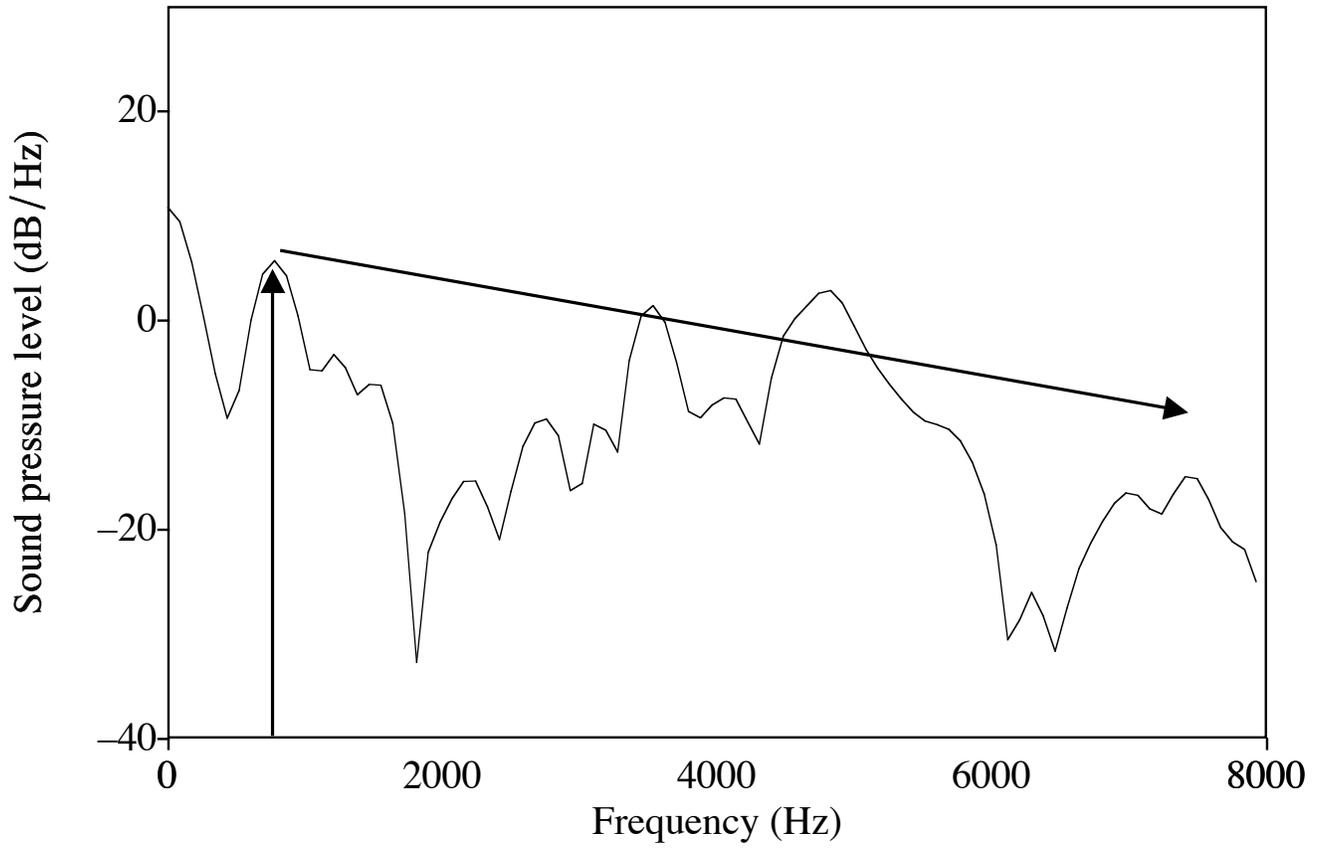


FIGURE 9. Spectrum of [x] in 'macabro' (Subject M1, repetition 1)



¹ Given the complexity of the language-dialect continuum, the difficulty of categorizing a speaker or utterance as “Florentine,” “regional Italian,” “standard Italian,” etc. has been raised by various authors (e.g. Agostiniani & Giannelli, 1990). The use of “Florentine Italian” as a label in the present study does not imply that the speech analysed lies necessarily on an exact point in the language-dialect continuum; rather, that label denotes the general area in the continuum under investigation.

² “Resta da notare che quando il parlante fiorentino si sforza di imitare la pronuncia standard di tutte e tre le consonanti esaminate, in posizione intervocalica, difficilmente riesce a rendere [k t p] e con difficoltà decrescente nell’ordine.” (English translation: CVD).

³ “In effetti, l’occorrenza di esiti meno spirantizzati, o (sostanzialmente) non spirantizzati, diventa più frequente passando dalla velare alla dentale e poi alla labiale.” (English translation: CVD).

⁴ “Si è osservata una maggiore quantità di forme ‘sorvegliate’ in inizio di parola e soprattutto per la /k/...perché è questa la caratteristica più nota e stigmatizzata del fiorentino, che tutti i parlanti vorrebbero emendare.” (English translation: CVD).

⁵ It should be noted that this method of elicitation might steer subjects towards a pronunciation closer to the “language” end of the language/dialect continuum.

⁶ Assumption 1: The determinant, derived from a correlation matrix of the original variables, indicates whether any of these variables is a linear combination of others. Assumption 2: The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy indicates whether a sufficient number of items are actually predicted by each factor. Assumption 3: Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity tests whether the original variables are correlated highly enough to provide a reasonable basis for factor analysis but not so highly that they are identical. (Leech, et al., 2005).

⁷ The % of variance accounted for by the extracted components is 44% and 67% for the voiceless and voiced subsets, respectively. While these numbers may not seem high in absolute terms, they each account for more than twice the variance of the next component extracted for each subset.

⁸ A reviewer has pointed out that differences among the studies may be attributed to differences in language identification. To the extent that the speech investigated in the present study and in previous studies may be located with some precision along the Italian language-dialect continuum, this is a possibility.

⁹ However, note that Marotta and Soriano used Pisan data, not Florentine.

¹⁰ Or attempted closure -- Since high intraoral pressure that is suddenly dropped is a necessary component of frication (Ohala, 1997:93), intraoral pressure can in fact build behind a constriction that is not completely closed.

¹¹ As opposed to having been carried over from Latin, which seems untenable given Latin’s lack of velar fricatives (Allen, 1978:34-35)

¹² The actual coefficient’s Kirchner proposes for effort costs, while scalar, are hypothetical values “in abstract units, deduced from general considerations of what sorts of gestures are more or less effortful in particular contexts...the values do not reflect actual measurements.” (Kirchner, 1998: 270)

¹³ Craven's observation is exactly right: the author has heard this phrase throughout Italy in discussions of Florence and Florentines, even when the topic is not language-related.

¹⁴ In other words, lenition of /k/. Florentines untrained in linguistics generally refer to stop consonant lenition as "aspiration" and are referring to the orthographic representation of the voiceless velar stop.

¹⁵ The method of elicitation may also play a role here: because the elicitation sentences lacked dialectal features, they were likely construed as "Standard Italian," thus steering some subjects towards a pronunciation compatible with the language (as opposed to dialect) end of the continuum.