

'New' perspectives on T/D deletion

T/D deletion (FCCS, coronal stop deletion, (t,d) etc.) in English involves deletion of /t, d/ in word-final Ct and Cd coda clusters

A classic sociolinguistic variable with higher level linguistic organisation: all varieties should behave in some way according to morpho-phonologically conditioned variability with predictable hierarchies

Study considers the extent to which (t,d)-deletion can be considered two distinct (socio)linguistic variables, given distributional constraints

Data (N=897) come from semi-structured interviews among 8 speakers on island of Mersea (Essex)

The speakers represent mono-lingual native Islanders of both genders and two age groups (young 19-24, and older 60-75)



Mixed-effects logistic regression modeling run for two separate models on /t, d/

Results show different statistically significant factor groups for (t) and (d). While (t)-deletion is more likely to be constrained by the following segment and intonational boundaries, (d)-deletion shows following and preceding segments to be more important

/t/					/d/				
Input: 0.276		Total N: 491	R ² : 0.572		Input: 0.109		Total N: 406	R ² : 578	
	logodds	N	%	Factor weight		logodds	N	%	Factor weight
<i>Following context</i>					<i>Following context</i>				
Consonant	2.589	354	72	0.93	Consonant	2.347	222	55	0.913
Pause	-0.420	35	7	0.397	Vowel	-0.585	120	30	0.358
Vowel	-2.170	102	21	0.102	Pause	-1.761	64	15	0.147
		Range:		82			Range:		76.6
<i>Intonation boundary</i>					<i>Preceding context</i>				
Medial	0.7	445	91	0.668	Nasal	1.440	287	71	0.809
Final	-0.7	46	9	0.332	Sibilant	0.811	53	13	0.692
		Range:		36.6	Stop	-0.328	12	3	0.419
					Liquid	-1.923	54	13	0.128
							Range:		68.1

Best model: SPEAKER as random intercept + Following context (1.21e-60) + Intonation boundary (0.0218).

Best model: SPEAKER as random intercept + Following context (6.36e-37) + Preceding context (2.45e-12).