

Frequency and acoustic biases in the recognition of neutralized forms

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Background

Medial /t/ and /d/ in English are neutralized in flapping contexts

knotted *nodded*

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Listeners are at chance at identifying the source of the flap (despite available vowel duration cues) [1,2]

Biases compete to influence identification of neutralized forms [2]

acoustic bias

frequency bias (more frequent word > less frequent word)

In forced-choice ID task, acoustic bias > frequency bias [2]

Research questions: **Do the same biases operate during real-time word recognition? Which takes precedence?**

Frequency bias: use of top-down information during recognition

Acoustic bias: use of bottom-up -

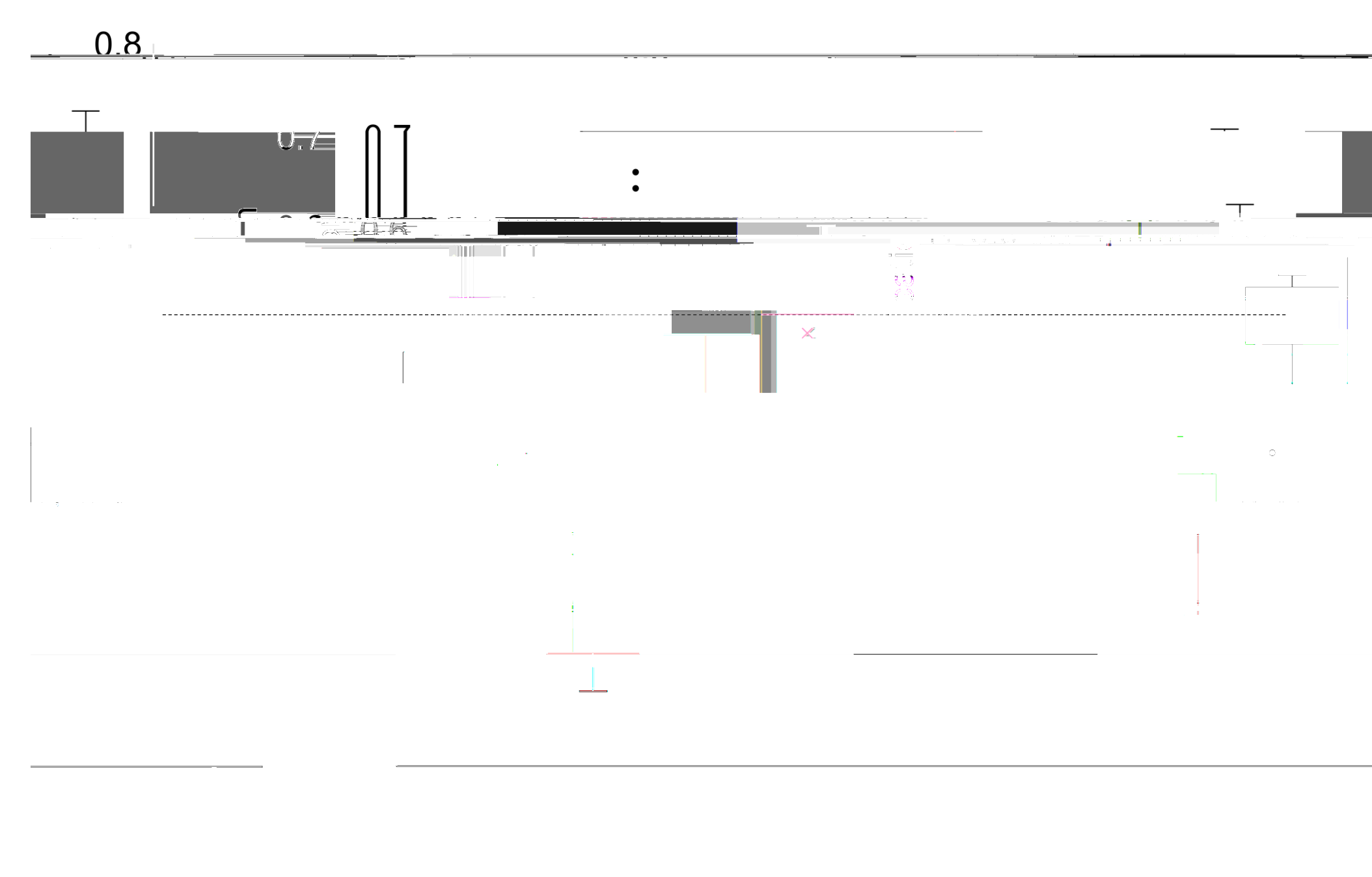


Figure 3.
Proportion /t/-
identification in
isolated words
and phrases