

# Defying aerodynamics: The plain voiceless bilabial trill in Malekula languages

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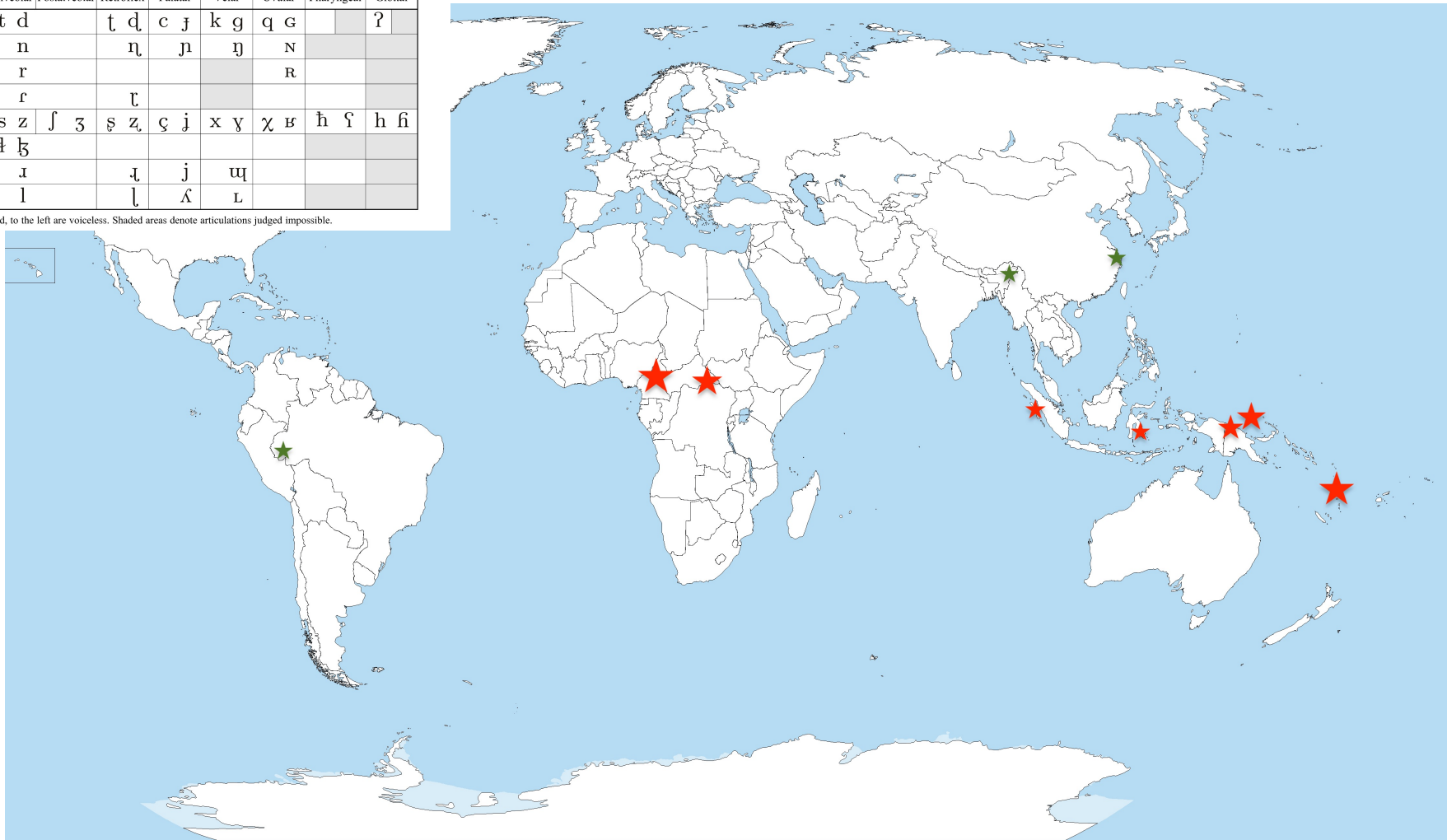
# Bilabial trills are cross-linguistically rare sounds

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2020)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC) © 2020 IPA

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill	ʙ			ʀ					ʀ		
Tap or Flap		ɸ		ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

Symbols to the right in a cell are voiced, to the left are voiceless. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.



$m$  **B**  
 $\cdot$  **B**  
 $\cdot$  **B**  
 $($  **t**<sub>B</sub>

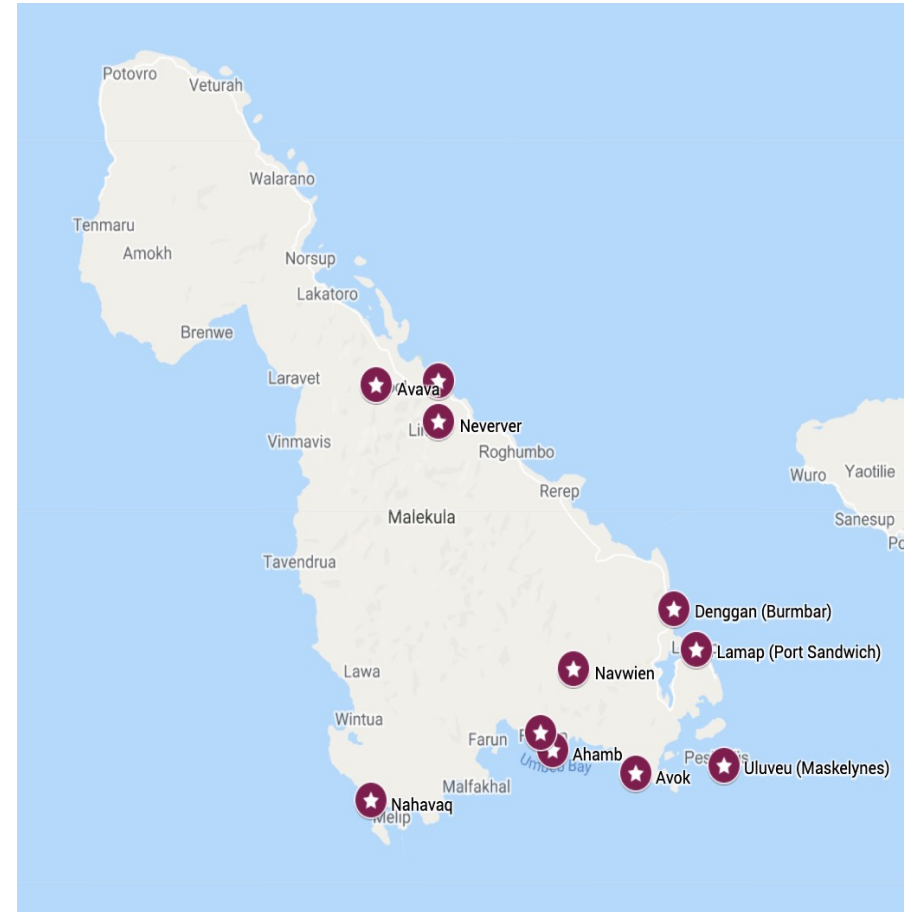
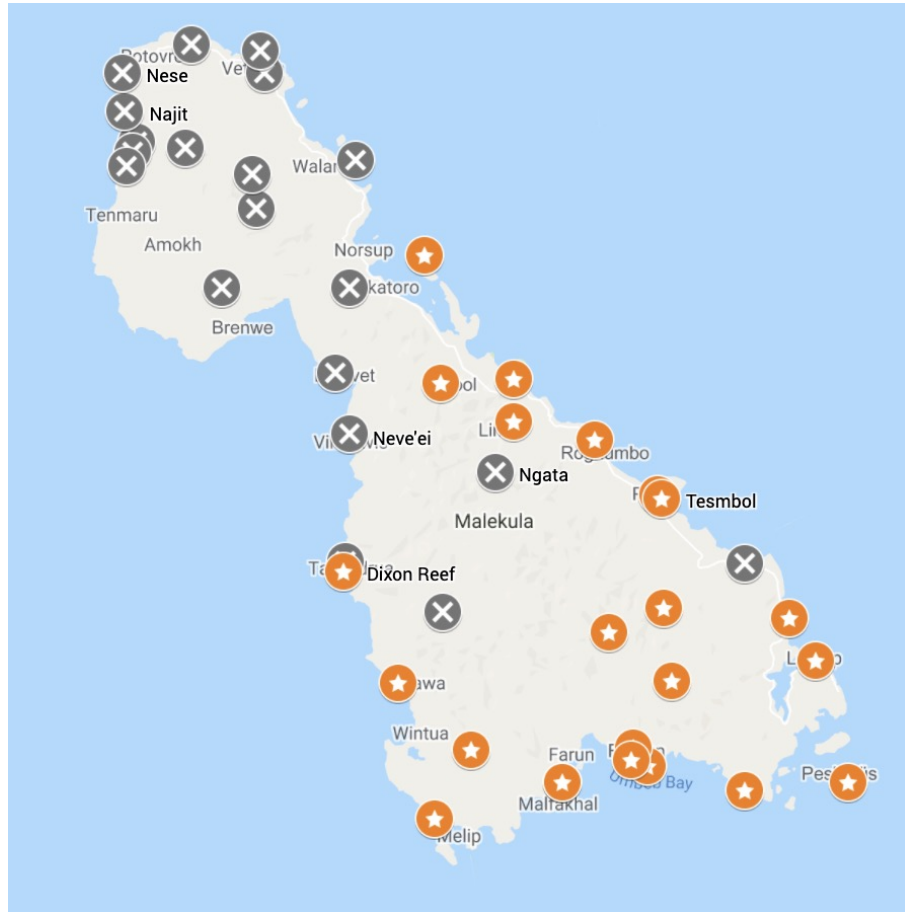
Keating (2007): Around 50 languages have bilabial trills

# Malekula Island, Vanuatu



23 lgs have  $m_B$  (phonemic in 6)

11 of them also have  $\beta$  (phonemic in 2)



# Bilabial trills in Malekula languages – data from published and unpublished sources

Language (Glottocode   ISO 639-3 code)	Publication / source
Ahamb (axam1237   ahb)	Rangelov (2019, 2020a, 2020b)
Aulua (aulu1238   aul)	Keating (2007: 113) (cites Martin Paviour-Smith p.c.)
Avava (katb1237   tmb)	Crowley (2006)
Avok (avok1244   -)	Rangelov (2018)
Denggan (Burmbar, Banam Bay) (burm1263   vrt)	Brittany Hoback (p.c. 2021)
Lamap (Port Sandwich) (port1285   psw)	Williams (2019); Rangelov (2018); Jocelyn Aznar & Romarik Tavo (2015)
Na'ahai (malf1237   mlx)	Maddieson (1989: 94); Anastasia Riehl (p.c. 2019)
Nahavaq (sout2857   sns)	Dimock (2009)
Nati (nati1244   -)	Crowley (1998)
Neverver (ling1265   lgk)	Barbour (2012a, 2012b)
Ninde (labo1244   mwi)	Murray (2018); Keating (cites Pike 1963:94); Maddieson (1989)
Nitita (Viar) (niti1249   -)	Keating (2007: 124) (cites Crowley 2004)
Uluveu (Maskelynes) (mask1242   klv)	Healey (2013)
Unua (unua1237   onu)	Pearce (2015, 2018)
Uripiv (urip1240   -)	McKerras (2001a, 2001b); Maddieson (1989)
Vivti (vivt1234   -)	Keating (2007: 126) (cites Crowley 2004)

# Data from the Vanuatu Voices database

Language (Glottocode   ISO 639-3 code)	Number of doculects with trills	Number of words with <sup>m</sup> B	Number of words with <sup>B</sup>	Data from other sources for this language?
Ahamb (axam1237   ahb)	2	7	2	Yes
Aulua (aulu1238   aul)	1	1	-	Yes
Avava (katb1237   tmb)	4	13	2	Yes
Avok (avok1244   -)	2	9	4	Yes (marginal)
Denggan (Burmbar/Banam Bay) (burm1263   vrt)	1	2	1	Yes
Dixon reef (dixo1238   dix)	1	1	-	No
Lamap (Port Sandwich) (port1285   psw)	2	2	2	Yes
Letemboi-Repanbitip (lete1241   nms)	3	6	-	No
Na'ahai (Malfaxal) (malf1237   mlx)	4	5	-	Yes
Nahavaq (sout2857   sns)	3	8	-	Yes
Nasvang (nasv1234   -)	1	2	-	No
Nati (nati1244   -)	1	2	-	Yes
Navwien (navw1234   -)	1	8	2	No
Neverver (ling1265   lgk)	3	7	-	Yes
Ninde (labo1244   mwi)	4	11	-	Yes
Nisvai (nisl234   -)	2	8	3	No
Nitita (Viar) (niti1249   -)	1	7	-	No
Rerep (Pangkumu) (rere1240   pgk)	2	5	-	No
Tesmbol (-   -)	2	10	-	No
Uluveu (Maskelynes) (mask1242   klv)	2	9	3	Yes
Unua (unua1237   onu)	2	6	-	Yes
Vivti (vivt1234   -)	2	8	1	Yes

<https://vanuatuvoices.cild.org/> (MPI-EVA)  
(Shimelman et al. 2020)

Home Concepts Doculects

Concept "fire [89]"

Icon size  Show/hide Labels

Showing 1 to 173 of 173 entries

# Why are bilabial trills rare?

Easy to articulate in isolation

*but*

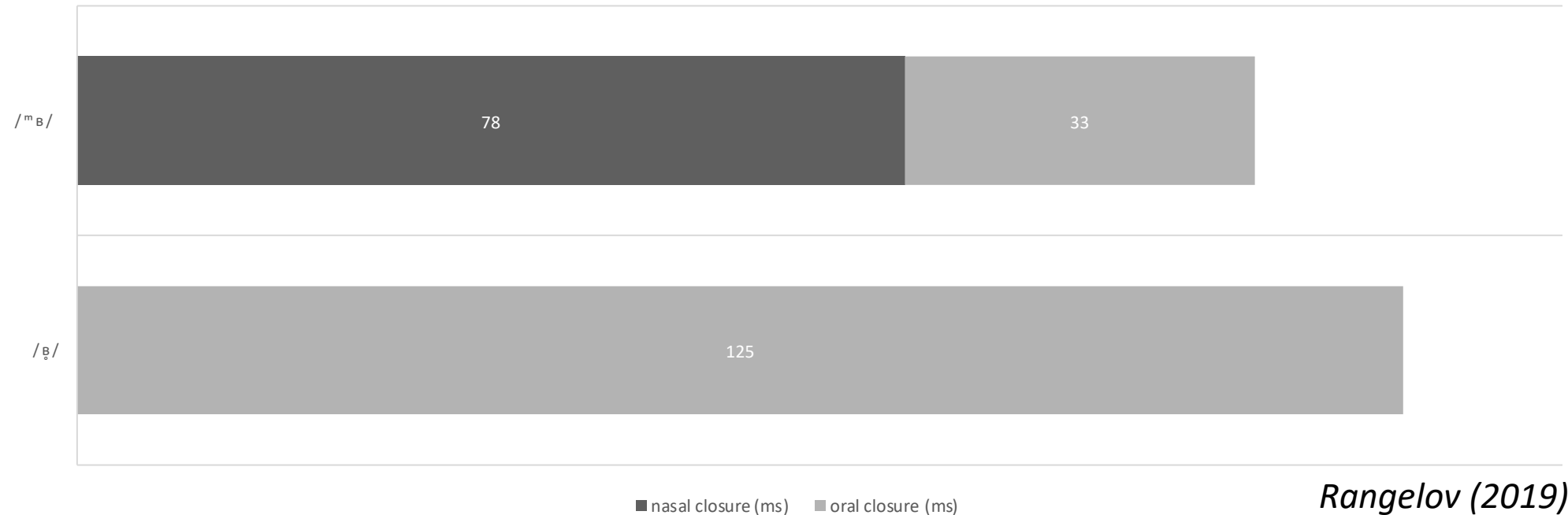
- Difficult to integrate into connected speech (Maddieson 1989: 92)
- Low functional load (Rangelov 2019)

# Maddieson (1989): \*mbu > <sup>m</sup>B (cross-linguistically)

- Aerodynamic conditions:
  - nasal airflow, short complete closure = low intraoral pressure
  - labial setting, narrow lip aperture = Bernoulli effect = oscillations of the lips
- Lynch (2016) confirms that PNCV/POc \*<sup>m</sup>bu > <sup>m</sup>B
  - 7 cognate sets from 4 Malekula languages

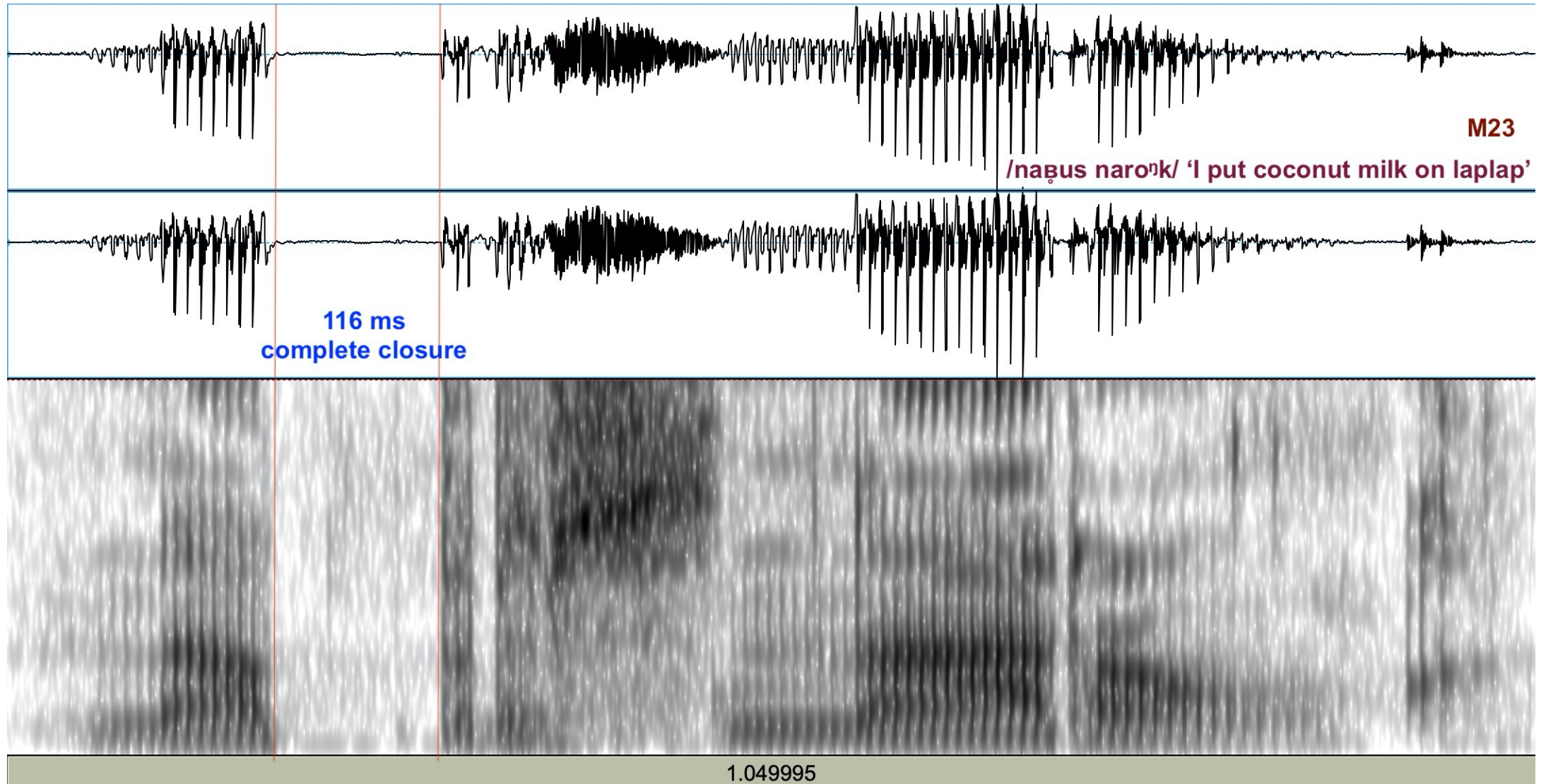


# Bilabial closure and prenasalization duration in ${}^m\text{B}$ and $\text{B}$ in Ahamb



- Nasal airflow – 70% of bilabial closure for  ${}^m\text{B}$  (111 ms in total)
- Long complete closure in  $\text{B}$  – suggests **rise in intraoral pressure** (Zemlin 2011)

# Measuring the bilabial closure in ɓ



# Measuring the bilabial closure and prenasalization in $m_B$

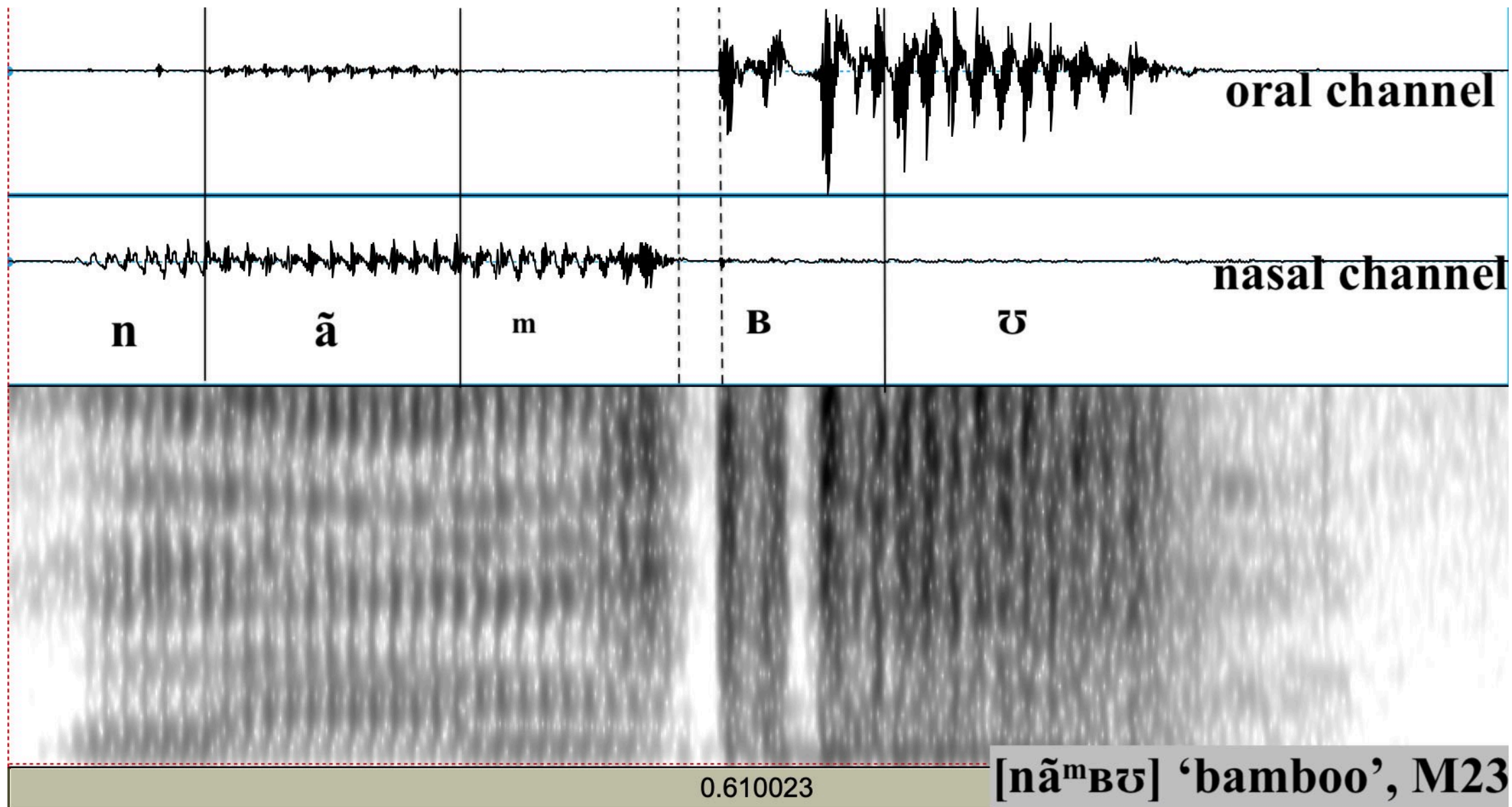
Stewart and Kohlberger  
(2017)

*Earbuds: A Method for  
Analyzing Nasality in the  
Field*

- A method for determining:
- presence of nasality in the speech signal
  - timing and duration of nasal gestures



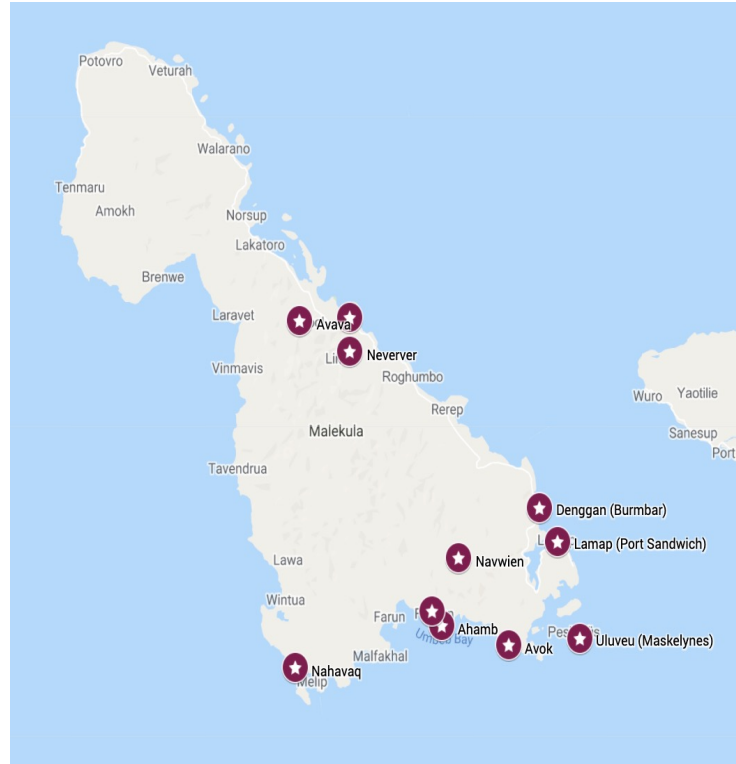
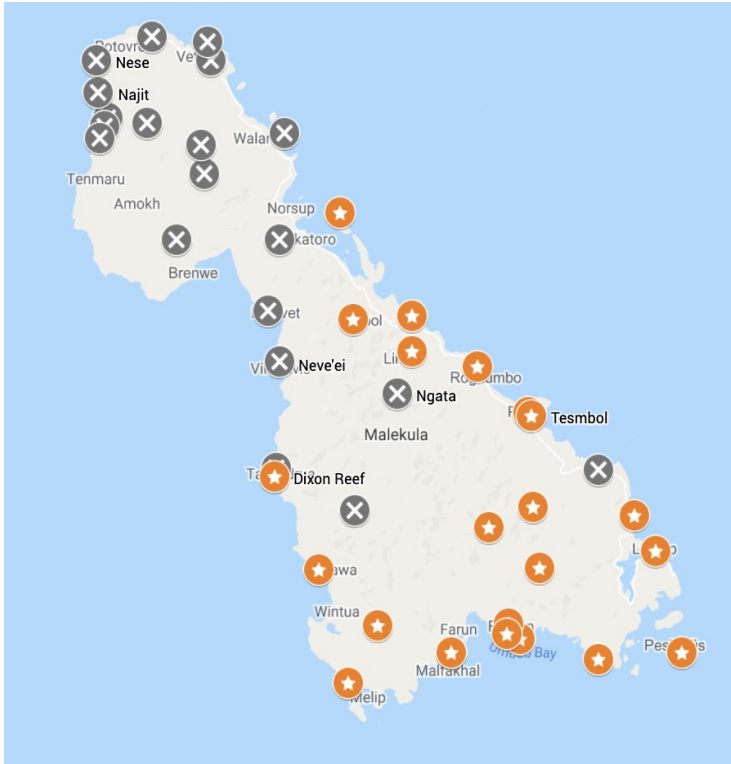
Sinsan Peter



Given the unfavourable aerodynamic conditions in  $\mathfrak{B}$ ,  
how did it emerge and persist?

- What can the distribution of  ${}^m\mathfrak{B}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}$  in Malekula languages tell us?
- What is the historical source of  $\mathfrak{B}$ ?
- How did  ${}^m\mathfrak{B}$  emerge and persist?
- What forces counteracted the unfavourable factors?





- ɓ is only found in languages that have  $m_B$
- ɓ is only contrastive in languages where  $m_B$  is contrastive
- ɓ likely emerged after  $m_B$  was established

# What is the historical source of ʋ?

- Database:
  - 1390 words from 23 Malekula languages
    - 1314 examples of <sup>m</sup>B
    - 76 examples of ʋ
- 40 cognate sets
- Comparisons with PNCV and POc reconstructions (Clark 2009; Ross, Pawley & Osmond 1998, 2007, 2008, 2011, 2016)

**\*<sup>m</sup>b<sup>u</sup> > <sup>m</sup>B**

*In syllable onset:*

PNCV * <sup>m</sup> bue ‘bamboo’	
Ahamb	na- <sup>m</sup> Bu
Avava	vunu <sup>m</sup> Bu
Lamap	na- <sup>m</sup> Bu
Nahavaq	na- <sup>m</sup> Bu
Neverver	ni-βin- <sup>m</sup> Bu
Nitita	βiβi <sup>m</sup> Bu
Uliveo	<sup>m</sup> Bu ‘knife’
Unua	na- <sup>m</sup> Bu
Uripiv	na- <sup>m</sup> Bu
Vivti	nəβu <sup>m</sup> Bu

PNCV * <sup>m</sup> bukasi ‘pig’	
Ahamb	na- <sup>m</sup> Bwas
Avava	a- <sup>m</sup> Buah
Lamap	<sup>m</sup> Buas
Na’ahai	ni- <sup>m</sup> Buas
Nahavaq	ni- <sup>m</sup> B <sup>w</sup> uwes
Neverver	ni- <sup>m</sup> Buas
Uliveo	<sup>m</sup> Buaj
Vivti	ni- <sup>m</sup> Buas <sup>y</sup> ah ‘boar’

*In syllable coda:*

PNCV * <sup>k</sup> ambu ‘fire’	
Ahamb	n-xa <sup>m</sup> B
Avava	a-a <sup>m</sup> B
Avok	n/xa <sup>m</sup> B
Lamap	na-xa <sup>m</sup> B
Letemboi-Repanbitip	na/xa <sup>m</sup> B
Na’ahai	na-γa <sup>m</sup> B
Navwien	n/xa <sup>m</sup> B
Neverver	na-xa <sup>m</sup> B
Ninde	nə <sup>m</sup> B ‘firewood’
Nisvai	n/xa <sup>m</sup> B
Nitita	na/xa <sup>m</sup> B
Rerep	no/xo <sup>m</sup> B
Unua	no-xo <sup>m</sup> B
Uripiv	na <sup>m</sup> B
Vivti	na/xa <sup>m</sup> B

- Final \*<sup>u</sup> was subsequently lost – final vowel loss is well documented in Malekula languages (Lynch 2014)
- <sup>m</sup>B likely became contrastive word-finally (Lynch 2016)



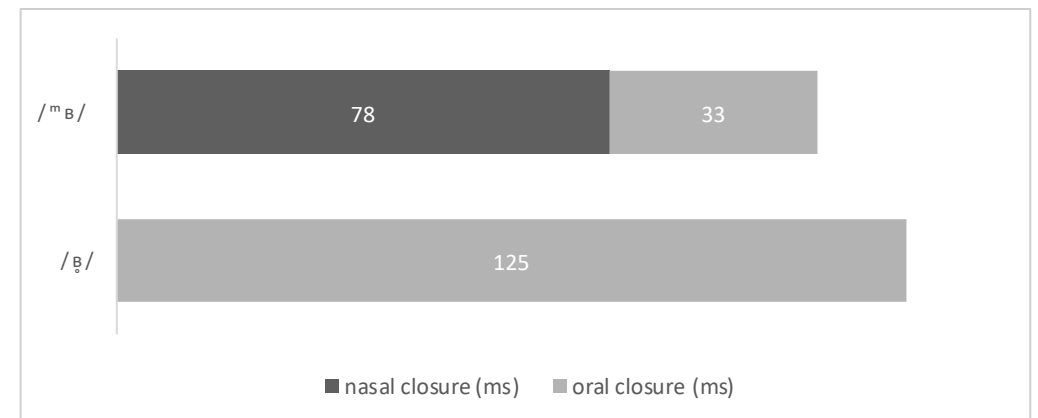
# \*#vu [βu] > ʋ

POC *puRas ‘spray water from the mouth’ // *puRuk ‘to spray spittle etc. from the mouth for magical purposes’ PNCV: *vura-i ‘spit’	
Ahamb	ʋure ‘spit’
Avava	-ʋura ‘spit’
Avok	ʋyje / Pule ‘spit’
Lamap	ʋuj ‘spit’
Navwien	ʋəraj ‘spit’
Nisvai	-ʋuraj ‘spit’
Uluveo	ʋulaj ‘spit’

POc *puso ‘foam froth slime’ PNCV *vusa/*mbusa (*mbuso) ‘foam’	
Ahamb	ʋus ‘to foam (for sea water), break (for waves)’
Avok	ʋys ‘to foam (for sea water), break (for waves)’

# Historical-comparative analysis

- $*^m\text{bu} > {}^m\text{B}$  confirms existing hypotheses
  - Maddieson's (1989) aerodynamic conditions are met in both  $*^m\text{bu}$  and  ${}^m\text{B}$
- $*\#\beta\text{u} > \beta$ 
  - The aerodynamic conditions are met in  $\beta\text{u}$  **but not in  $\beta$**



# Other factors that played a role in the emergence and presistence of $^m\text{B}$ and $\text{B}_\circ$

- Structural (phonological) factors
- Language contact
- Sociolinguistic factors

# Phonological factors

- Prenasalisation, labial consonants, trilling are salient features of these languages
- <sup>n</sup>r is also found in Austronesian languages with bilabial trills outside of Malekula (e.g. Blust 2007), reconstructible to PAn (Maddieson 1989: 111)

		labial	coronal	palatal	velar	labio-velar
Nasals		m	n		ŋ	
Plosives	<b>Plain</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>t</b>		<b>k</b>	
	<b>Prenasalised</b>	<b><sup>m</sup>b</b>	<b><sup>n</sup>d</b>		<b><sup>ŋ</sup>g</b>	
Fricatives		v	s		x	
Affricates			tʃ			
Trills	<b>Plain</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>r</b>			
	<b>Prenasalised</b>	<b><sup>m</sup>B</b>	<b><sup>n</sup>r</b>			
Approximants			l	j		w

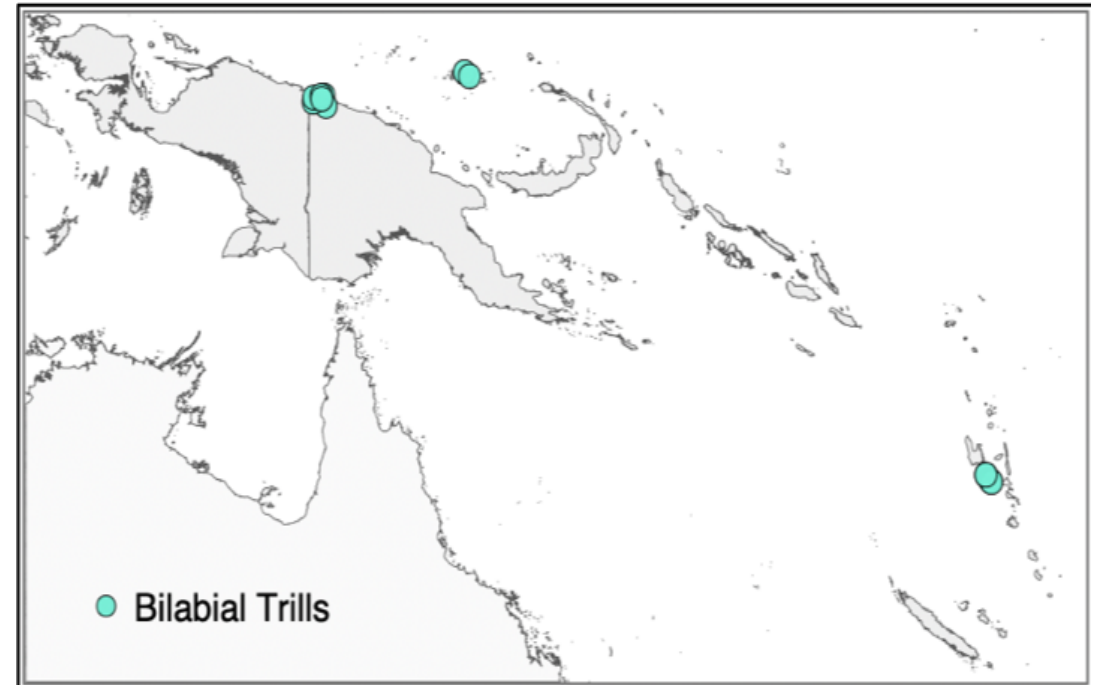
*Consonant inventory of Ahamb*

	Bilabial		Alveolar	Velar
	labialized	non-labialized		
Non-prenasalized plosive	<b>p<sup>w</sup></b>	<b>p</b>	t	k
Prenasalized plosive	<b><sup>m</sup>b<sup>w</sup></b>	<b><sup>m</sup>b</b>	<sup>n</sup> d	<sup>ŋ</sup> g
Nasal	<b>m<sup>w</sup></b>	<b>m</b>	n	ŋ
Fricative		<b>β</b>	s	
Affricate			dʒ	
Trill		<b><sup>m</sup>B</b>	r	
Flap			r	
Lateral			l	
Approximant		<b>w</b>	j	

*Consonant inventory of Uripiv (McKerras 2001)*

# Contact with Papuan languages

- Blust (2005b, 2008), Donohue & Denham (2008): many unusual features of Vanuatu languages, including bilabial trills, can be attributed to contact with Papuan languages
- Genetic research (Posth et al. 2018) confirmed early mixing with various Papuan-speaking populations.

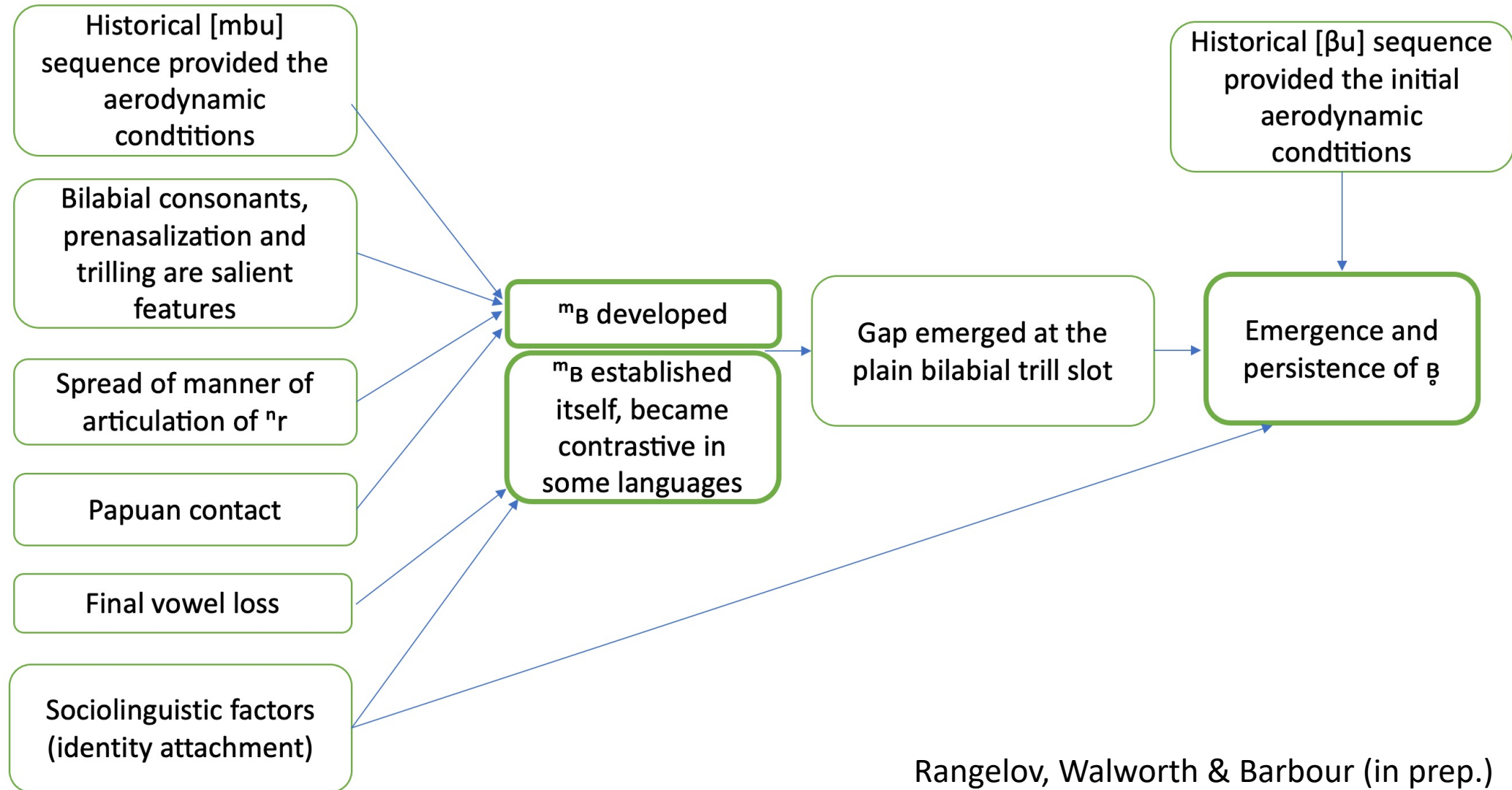


Walworth (2019)

# Sociolinguistic factors

- Vernacular languages are an important expression of local identities in Vanuatu (Barbour, Wessels & McCarter 2018; Rangelov, Bratrud & Barbour 2019; Daly & Barbour 2019)
- Relationship between identity attachment and marked speech (Labov 1972; Trudgill 1972; Walworth 2017)
- Identity attachment as historical motivation for linguistic divergence in Vanuatu more specifically (François 2012)
- Crowley (2006: 30) described the bilabial trills in Avava as a feature that is “immediately obvious and particularly salient to any observer, even to a non-linguist being exposed to the language for the first time... Speakers of neighboring Neve’ei often comment on the presence of these sounds in Avava, which they regard as rather comical.”

# Proposed pathway for the emergence and persistence of bilabial trills in Malekula languages



# Takeaways

- Intraoral pressure is likely relatively high in  $\text{ɸ}$ , which is an unfavourable aerodynamic condition for trilling
- Different factors counteracted this
  - suitable historical environment
  - the presence of (contrastive)  $\text{m}_\text{B}$ , prenasalization as contrastive feature, trilling, bilabial consonants,  $\text{r}$
  - language contact
  - identity attachment
- Rare phonological change can be explained by a multi-faceted approach, looking at phonetic, structural and social factors (Blust 2005a)



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