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To Whom It May Concern

I am pleased to review dr. Paulina Zydorowicz's scientific and research achievements for the postdoctoral habilitation procedure in the field of Humanities in the area of Linguistics at Adam Mickiewicz University (AMU) in Poznań.

I would like to thank the Dean of the Faculty of English, prof. dr. hab. Joanna Pawelczyk and the Scientific Council of Linguistics and Literature at AMU for the opportunity.

My report and positive recommendation follow this accompanying letter. Should you have any queries, please feel free to contact at me at the email or telephone below.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Elena Babatsouli".

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REVIEW OF ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENTS

of

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I have known dr. Zydorowicz in person for approximately four years. We share research interests in first and second language acquisition, specifically, phonetics and phonology of English and the acquisition of phonotactics. I have first-hand knowledge of dr. Zydorowicz's work since she has presented her research findings in two International Conferences that I organized (*International Symposium on Monolingual and Bilingual Speech 2017*, *International Child Phonology Conference 2018*), and she has also contributed articles in two of my edited collections of research articles: *On under-reported monolingual child phonology*. Bristol, UK: Multilingual Matters; *ISMBS 2017 Proceedings*, in 2020 and 2017, respectively. I have been following her career with great interest, and therefore I feel that I am in a good position to comment on her contributions to research and academe.

Dr. Zydorowicz has followed a consistent and productive academic path since she embarked on research in Linguistics. As the ensuing elaboration shows, she has played an important role in the advancement of the scientific study of Polish and English, cross-language comparisons, within the linguistic subfields of phonology, morphology, and their overlap. Though the acquisition of morphonotactics within the theoretical markedness perspectives of sonority and the Net Auditory Principle of the Beats and Binding model (Dziubalska-Kończak, 2002) has been the focus of the majority of her works across the fields of first and second language acquisition, dr. Zydorowicz has also made a considerable impact with contributions to the study of dialect and diachronic language change. She has further contributed in the study of historical emergence of morphonotactics across several languages. Furthermore, some of her earlier and subsequent work has focused on aspects of vowel productions. Empirical evidence in her works is grounded on spontaneous or experimentally elicited data in monolingual child developmental and adult speech, as well as from written corpora (e.g., dictionaries) and child speech data banks (e.g., CHILDES).

Dr. Zydorowicz has been very active: i) presenting her work in international, national (Poland) and local (Poznań) conferences that total 21, ii) acting as an external reviewer in several well-established journals, of submissions to edited volumes in reputable publishing houses, and of submissions to conference proceedings, and iii) collaborating on an international scale with prominent researchers like Katarzyna Dziubalska-Kończak, Wolfgang Dressler, and Barbara May Bernhardt, among many, the last collaboration of which I have initiated and encouraged myself so that a screening tool for Polish child developmental phonology could be incorporated in the larger cross-linguistic phonology project at the University of British Columbia. I have contributed the battery for Greek in the same cross-linguistic project. I was glad to hear from Paulina that the Polish battery has now been created and that she has submitted a grant proposal to fund this project.

Dr. Zydorowicz's professional academic activities extend beyond research to include reviewing, editorial and teaching experience along a very successful path longitudinally. She has had substantial editorial experience having served as an Assistant to the Editor of *Poznań Studies in Contemporary Linguistics* for six years. She has taught for several more and has had excellent evaluations from the students, including university awards. Courses she has taught are English grammar, phonology and phonetics, and

pronunciation and integrated skills for English as a foreign language, among others. She has further been involved in the organization of international conferences at AMU and has received rewards for her excellence and commitment. At the same time, she has been advancing her own knowledge and skillset by participating in numerous workshops and training sessions that include online teaching resources.

A quantitative tally of dr. Zydorowicz's publications, all written in English, is as follows: two (2) monographs of which she is the single author of one and the lead author of the other; eight (8) journal articles of which she is the single/first author of three; five (5) chapters/articles in edited volumes, and four (4) articles in conference proceedings. Her contributions are revealing of an earnest researcher with an exceptional standing. Her scientific contributions constitute grounds for taking the lead on continuing this very promising research agenda. This will resonate as an even more prominent academic career trajectory in the coming decades.

Dr. Zydorowicz's enthusiasm, diligence, record, and academic prowess empowers me to strongly and enthusiastically support her advancement to the next level in the academic hierarchy.

A thematic description of Dr. Zydorowicz's works and research findings are summarized next.

SINGLE-AUTHORED MONOGRAPH

1) Zydorowicz, P. (2019). *Polish (mor)phonotactics in first language acquisition, connected speech and cluster processing*. Wydawnictwo Naukowe UAM.

The monograph investigates Polish morphonotactics in language acquisition, native adult spontaneous speech and in consonant cluster processing using relevant data that test four research hypotheses within the theoretical framework of Natural Phonology (Donegan & Stampe, 1979; Dziubalska-Kořaczyk, 2002; Stampe, 1969). This is a significant contribution to the study of morphophonotactics in general, since Polish, being a highly inflectional language, has a complex morphological structure that provides unique grounds for linguistic research of this type. This is also matched by the fact that Polish comprises an exceptional array of consonant clusters in terms of their phonotactic complexity and diversity, as well as the number of permitted variations across different word and syllable contexts in the language. The monograph complements and advances previous research on written corpora (Dziubalska-Kořaczyk, 2014; Zydorowicz et al., 2016; Zydorowicz & Orzechowska, 2017). The theoretical scope for the discussion of clusters on phonological grounds involves sonority, homorganicity, the Net Auditory Distance Principle (NAD) of the Beats & Binding model of phonotactics (Dziubalska-Kořaczyk, 2002), as well as morphological operations that interfere with the known phonological rules.

There are seven chapters. Chapter 1 provides a quantitative and qualitative description of Polish phonotactics. Chapter 2 introduces the Net Auditory Distance Principle in a general discussion on morphonotactics. Chapter 3 comprises literature review on the topic. Chapters 4-6 comprise the empirical studies within the theoretical framework discussed in three empirical contexts: monolingual protolanguage (Babatsouli & Ingram, 2018), the running speech of monolingual adults, and in language processing. The book is rounded up with concluding statements.

The four research hypotheses concern patterns of reductions. Both in child and adult speech, i) sonority-abiding clusters will be simplified less often than sonority-violating ones, ii) NAD-preferred clusters will be modified less often than NAD-dispreferred ones; iii) morphologically instigated clusters will be frequently modified than lexical ones, iv) word-initial reductions will preserve the greatest contrast, thus deleting the more sonorous member; v) word-final reductions will retain the more sonorous member,

vi) adult productions will be more sensitive morphological boundaries in lexical and sub-lexical contexts. The results of the studies undertaken partially confirm the hypotheses.

Specifically, the child data revealed that both sonority and NAD predict simplification patterns. An exception to this is the behavior of favored medial clusters, that were simplified more often than less-preferred medial clusters. Morphological effects were minimal, agreeing with work by Freiburger (2007), Kirk and Demuth (2005), and Marshal and van der Lely (2006), but also constitute counter evidence to earlier empirical findings (Kamandulytė, 2006, 2015; Zydorowicz, 2010).

Regarding the adult data, the analysis confirmed the statistical significance of all variables, also reinstating earlier observations with reference to cluster size, word position, word frequency. On the other hand, word length and the morphological character of cluster types did not. Most importantly, sonority did not substantially decide cluster modification, not lexical stress. Lastly, with reference to the interplay of sonority and NAD, it was found that the probability for cluster simplification increased in the less preferred clusters.

In reference to the hypothesis on the direction of cluster reduction, the evidence provides little support. Children preserve less sonorous consonants in word-initial clusters, but delete the second member word-finally, irrespective of sonority. The adult data demonstrate opposite patterns with word-initial rising clusters maintaining the second member (54.2%), but not overwhelmingly so compared to the first members (45.8%). In word-final contexts, the first member is preserved in both rising and falling clusters.

The investigation on complex and simple cluster processing focused exclusively in adult dataset examining morphologically influenced effects. In the first of two experiments involving vowel epenthesis preferences in three-member clusters, morphologically instigated clusters showed preference for CVCC outputs contrasting the CCVC pattern in lexical clusters, conforming the hypothesis. In the second experiment measuring accuracy and reaction times resulted in the finding that clusters in morphological boundaries enhance processing compared to contexts lacking a morpheme boundary or cluster.

It is without doubt that the research presented in Dr. Zydorowicz's monograph makes a novel and unique contribution to the study of Polish morphonotactics across the empirical contexts of first language acquisition, adult monolingual spontaneous speech, and the processing of clusters. The results of the investigations undertaken that partially confirm the hypotheses will form a foundation for further explorations on these grounds, not only in the aforementioned fields but with significant repercussions extending to speech language pathology and second language acquisition.

LEAD-AUTHORED MONOGRAPH

2) Zydorowicz, P., Orzechowska, P., Jankowski, M., Dziubalska-Kołodziej, K., Wierchoń, P., & Pietrala, D. (2016). *Phonotactics and morphonotactics of Polish and English: Theory, description, tools and applications*. Poznań: Wydawnictwo Naukowe UAM.

Dr. Zydorowicz's co-authored monograph is an earlier investigation of the (mor)phonotactics in Polish and English focusing on written corpora, which led to the monograph described above. As such, this earlier work espouses the same theoretical background regarding the relation between the lexical/morphological status of clusters and the degree of cluster preferability. This publication is noteworthy in several respects along the continuum of both theoretical and empirical contributions. Main findings include: i) lexical clusters are less marked than morphonotactic clusters, ii) cluster length is a predictor of morphological character in both Polish and in English, iii) there is evidence that lexical

clusters in the languages are also dispreferred but to a lesser degree than those morphologically instigated. This publication is an exceptional reference resource, constituting a quantitative data pool for future research in terms of phonotactics, word shapes and cluster types, frequencies of consonants and their order in clusters, the distribution of clusters in the language, and their overlap across resources.

JOURNAL ARTICLES

3) Zydorowicz, P. (2007). Polish morphonotactics in first language acquisition, *Wiener Linguistische Gazette*, 74, 24-44.

This is a case study of a female child's acquisition of clusters in monolingual Polish between ages 1;7 to 3;2 in three intervals spaced out at about six months. The child's productions of clusters typically shows evidence of reduction and/or substitution of cluster members, with variability not only diachronically but also synchronically. The main finding of the study is that there are distinct differences between morphonotactic and lexical clusters in the child's productions with the former being much less frequently reduced. The author attributes that to the fact that morphonotactic clusters carry different grammatical and semantic load.

4) Zydorowicz, P. (2010). Consonant clusters across morpheme boundaries: Polish morphonotactic inventory and its acquisition, *Poznań Studies in Contemporary Linguistics*, 46(4), 565-588.

This is a single child case study investigating the acquisition of Polish phonotactics and morphonotactics, specifically asking whether i) morphonotactic clusters undergo reduction less frequently than lexical ones because of their morphological function and ii) marked clusters undergo reduction more frequently than unmarked. The results partially corroborate the hypotheses with the points of divergence indicating that cluster reduction rates are influenced further by factors, such as the articulatory difficulty of cluster members, unfavorable transitions to the following vowel, stylistic tendencies previously evidenced in adult productions, as well as the member reduction in the stem accompanied by the retention of the suffix.

5) Dziubalska-Kořaczyk, K., Zydorowicz, P., & Jankowski, M. (2013). English morphonotactics: A corpus study, *The Phonetician*, 107-108, 53-67.

The paper is a significant contribution that highlights the role of phonological, morphological and phonetic factors in the understanding of markedness of clusters. The hypothesis that phonotactic clusters tend to be less marked than morphonotactic ones is examined within the Beats and Binding theoretical framework that operates using the Net Auditory Distance principle (NAD) (Dziubalska-Kořaczyk, 2009). The evidence supports the prediction that the probability of a morphological boundary increases along with cluster length, and that there is a relationship between cluster structure (simple vs. complex) and markedness, as shown by the NAD analysis. The study also extends the assumed theoretical framework to include sonority implications. Timing constraints indicate that the rigidity to word initial clusters compared to final ones.

6) Dziubalska-Kořaczyk, K., & Zydorowicz, P. (2014). The production of high-frequency clusters by native and non-native users of Polish, *Concordia Working Papers in Applied Linguistics*, 5, 130-144.

Polish consonant clusters with a high frequency distribution in the assessed corpora are scrutinized here in the productions of both native and second language speakers of Polish whose native language is a CV language. Clusters of all sizes and across prosodic contexts are considered in a reading task. The Net Auditory Distance principle (NAD) is utilized for the analysis of markedness which concludes that irrespective of language status, i) word final clusters are more vulnerable to reductions, ii) the rate of cluster simplifications increases relevant to cluster length, iii) in spite of faster speech, natives simplified clusters less, vi) in spite of faster reading speech, natives simplified clusters less, overall showing different simplification strategies, v) L2 productions are closer to the target utilizing epenthesis or substitution, whereas natives reduce the clusters. vi) L2 productions show a preference for preserving phonologically unmarked clusters over marked ones.

7) Zydorowicz, P., & Orzechowska, P. (2017). The study of Polish phonotactics: Measures of phonotactic preferability, *Studies in Polish Linguistics*, 12(2), 97-121.

Different measures of phonotactic preferability, in terms of sonority and the Net Auditory Distance, are examined within the context of Polish phonotactics, based on written (dictionary) data. In particular, the examination of lexical and morphophonotactic clusters in word initial and final prosodic contexts indicates a relation between morphological complexity and cluster markedness. Analysis leads to the conclusion that the use of the more restrictive phonotactics measure, NAD, excludes a substantial sum of clusters in word initial and final contexts as least well-formed. It also further shown that sonority as well as NAD substantiate the strong interplay between cluster markedness and morphological complexity.

8) Orzechowska, P., & Zydorowicz, P. (2019). Frequency effects and markedness in phonotactics, *Poznań Studies in Contemporary Linguistics*, 55(1), 157-179.

The study explores how markedness relates with frequency in phonotactics by focusing on word-initial and word-final consonant clusters in Polish and English, based on information from a dictionary (the lemmas) and a written corpus (tokens). In particular, logarithmic frequencies for the consonant sequences at hand are examined along with the preferability status of clusters in three frequency bands (high, mid, low). The analysis ensued follows the sonority and Net Auditory Distance phonotactic principles. Though frequencies in Polish and English differ from each other with respect to the distribution of clusters in the dictionary list, these disproportions are defused in practice. Interestingly, the study demonstrates that there is no relationship between cluster markedness and its frequency.

9) Kaźmierski, K., Kul, M., & Zydorowicz, P. (2019). Educated Poznań speech 30 years later, *Studia Linguistica Universitatis Jagellonicae Cracoviensis*, 136, 245-264.

This is a study of dialectal levelling comparing Poznań speech diachronically in a span of 30 years. The study documents different pronunciation variables pointing to some linguistic change. The variables with sufficient prevalence and sufficient variability served as a testing ground for hypotheses regarding the influence of word-frequency, predictability, production planning, speech tempo, word-specific phonetics, speaker gender, and speaker attitudes on variable processes. This is a pilot study with statistically significant information, though not generalizable across different Polish dialects whose local features may be affected differently compared the those of the two standards.

10) Dressler, W.U., Kononenko, A., Sommer-Lolei, S., Korecky-Kröll, K., Zydorowicz, P., & Kamandulytė-Merfeldienė, L. (2019). Morphological richness and transparency and the genesis and evolution of morphonotactic patterns, *Folia Linguistica Historica*, 40(1), 85-106. doi:10.1515/flih-2019-0005.

The article investigates the origins and development of morphonotactic consonant clusters diachronically in several languages, such as Germanic, Slavic, Baltic, Romance and others. The morphological preference parameters: (i) morphotactic transparency/opacity, (ii) morphosemantic transparency/opacity, (iii) morphological richness are instigated to identify variable diachronic processes in the emergence, production and change of clusters. Hypotheses based on Net Auditory Distance parameters, alongside psycholinguistic and acquisition evidence are also utilized. Overall, it is found that most morphonotactic clusters result, on morphological grounds, from concatenation and, on phonologic grounds, from vowel loss. The study also concludes that i) the complexity of morphonotactic clusters and their position in the word is overwhelmingly affected by the phonological complexity of syllables rather than morphological richness, ii) level of morphotactic opacity is also accounted for by semantics, whereby the lexicon is prioritized over phonology, iii) differences influencing the emergence of morphonotactic and phonological clusters are insignificant in languages typologically simpler in their morphology, whereas morphologically and phonologically richer languages show that morphonotactic clusters have a distinct function and status when compared to phonological clusters, iv) existing clusters are better perceived in languages, like Polish that are opulent with clusters than in languages comprising fewer cluster types, like English. Lastly, an important implication that speakers are more sensitive to systematic distinctions between morphophonotactic and phonological clusters, when exposed to an adequately large diversity of clusters and morphological functions. These are utilized in language processing, learning, and practice, eventually facilitating the diachronic evolution of cluster production across languages.

ARTICLES IN BOOKS

11) Bogacka, A., Schwartz, G., Połczyńska-Fischer, M., Zydorowicz, P., & Orzechowska, P., (2006). The production and perception of schwa in second language acquisition: The case of Polish learners of English. In K. Dziubalska-Kołaczyk (ed.), *IFAtuation: A life in IFA. A festschrift for Professor Jacek Fisiak on the occasion of his 70th birthday* (pp. 71-84.). Poznań: Wydawnictwo Naukowe UAM.

The chapter describes an experimental study of Polish secondary school students' production and perception of English schwa, a vowel that does not exist in the phonemic inventory of Polish. The data were elicited using a word list and revealed the following: i) schwa realizations differed from native targeted productions both in terms of height and centrality, ii) and students' awareness of it was closer to Polish /e/ and /i/, with fewer substitutions in word initial positions. The /i/-like substitutions were the result of coarticulatory affects with alveolar consonants. There was inconsistency between the production and perception patterns of schwa, indicating lack of phonemic contrast as well as metalinguistic knowledge effects. This is a very interesting study in second language acquisition.

12) Zydorowicz, P. (2011). The retrieval of potentially morphologically complex clusters in English and Polish. In K. Dziubalska-Kořaczyk, M. Wrembel & M. Kul (eds.), *Achievements and perspectives in SLA of speech: New Sounds 2010* (pp. 307-315). Frankfurt: Peter Lang.

The paper investigates the representation of clusters in native Polish and L2 English productions of Polish speakers in terms of lexical or morphonological status. The analysis supports the hypothesis that the more morphonotactic a cluster is, the more frequently speakers associate it with words containing morphologically influenced clusters. This was corroborated for Polish word initial and final clusters, as well as English final clusters. The study also showed that morphonotactic considerations may override the significance of cluster status. In fact, lexical as well as morphonotactic clusters equally give rise to morphonotactically simple responses.

13) Zydorowicz, P., & Orzechowska, P. (2019). Illustration of markedness and frequency relations in phonotactics. In A. Kiełkiewicz-Janowiak, M. Wrembel & P. Gąsiorowski (eds.), *Approaches to the study of sound structure and speech* (pp. 301-315). New York: Routledge.

This chapter discusses frequency continua of clusters and their distribution alongside markedness considerations by extracting data from different written corpora for Polish and English. The investigation is in the same line of enquiry as the *PSiCL* article published in the same year, but the focus here is on word-initial clusters examining the relationship between type and token frequencies and phonotactic markedness. The sonority and auditory principles utilized allow for markedness assessments from least to most well-formed sequences utilizing data from four different sources. The findings indicate that, in both languages, the lexicon presents with low frequency clusters, the pattern in English is at a smaller scale.

14) Szpyra-Kozłowska, J., & Zydorowicz, P. (2019). Polish two-consonant clusters. A study in native speakers' phonotactic intuitions. In A. Kiełkiewicz-Janowiak, M. Wrembel & P. Gąsiorowski (eds.), *Approaches to the study of sound structure and speech* (pp. 280-300). New York: Routledge.

The chapter reports a psycholinguistic experiment investigating natives' tolerance and acceptance of Polish two-member word initial and final clusters. The experiment involved an acceptability judgement of non-words and the analysis involves a discussion of the data in terms of the sonority principle, the Net Auditory Distance, and information regarding frequency distribution of clusters. The results show that sonority, whether measured in terms of the sequencing principle or NAD plays an important role in participants' evaluations, as does to a lesser degree the frequency of clusters. Overall, however, the authors conclude that the influence of factors beyond the scope of this study warrant further investigation.

15) Kul, M., Zydorowicz, P., & Kaźmierski, K. (2019). The Greater Poland Spoken Corpus: Data collection, structure and application. In A. Kiełkiewicz-Janowiak, M. Wrembel & P. Gąsiorowski (eds.), *Approaches to the study of sound structure and speech* (pp. 198-212) New York: Routledge.

This a study that thematically extends the earlier article on diachronic change in Poznań dialectal variation. The goal here was to describe the origin, process of data collection, structure, possible applications as well as future developments of the Greater Poland Speech Corpus that, at the time of the study, consisted primarily of Poznań speech recordings, accompanied by orthographic transcripts and partial phonetic transcription. The main aim of the corpus is to enable tracing of language evolution and making comparisons with previous descriptions of the Polish language. The corpus is freely available online and forms an excellent source of material to support studies of sociolinguistic, dialectal, phonostylistic and phonotactic nature.

ARTICLES IN PROCEEDINGS

16) Zydorowicz, P. (2005). The acquisition of phonotactics by English speakers of Polish: An empirical study. In K. Dziubalska-Kořaczyk, J. Witkoř, G. Michalski & B. Wiland (eds.). *Proceedings of the 1st Student Conference on Formal Linguistics*. Warszawa: WSiP.

This is an investigation into the acquisition of Polish two- and three-member clusters by second language speakers of Polish whose first language is English, utilizing the Optimal Sonority Distance Principle. The study examines the patterns of preference for specific cluster types over others, the modification strategies employed by the speakers as well as the role of markedness in their acquisition. The evidence points to the following: i) variability in the production patterns, such as sequences of substitutions that obey or disobey the targeted sonority pattern, reduction, epenthesis, consonant lengthening, pausing, extension of the clusters, ii) preferred clusters and two-member clusters were modified less frequently than dispreferred or three-member clusters. These results have important repercussions for teaching strategies of Polish as a second language.

17) Zydorowicz, P. (2009). Polish and English morphonotactics in first language acquisition. In K. Dziubalska-Kořaczyk, J. Witkoř, G. Michalski & B. Wiland (eds.), *Proceedings of the 2nd Student Conference on Formal Linguistics*. Poznań: School of English. Adam Mickiewicz University.

The article examines first language acquisition of morphonotactics in Polish (female aged 1;7-3;2) and English (female twins aged 1;5-3;7) in terms of cluster production and reduction rates. The results in both languages agree with the evidence in the earlier 2007 study, i.e. that morphonotactic clusters tend to be reduced less than lexical ones; they also generally appear later than lexical ones, because they are dependent on the development of respective morphological units.

18) Zydorowicz P., Dziubalska-Kořaczyk, K., & Jankowski, M. (2015). English word-medial morphonotactics: A corpus study. In The Scottish Consortium for ICPHS 2015 (eds.), *Proceedings of the 18th International Congress of Phonetic Sciences*. Glasgow: University of Glasgow, online. (<https://www.internationalphoneticassociation.org/icphs-proceedings>

/ICPhS2015/Papers/ICPHS0489.pdf)

English word medial consonant clusters are the focus of this investigation. In particular, intramorphemic and morphonotactic clusters (phonotactic) as well as morphologically complex ones resulting from

derivation or compounding are examined. The evidence confirms the hypothesis that two-member medial clusters are more favored in compounds than in derivatives, while the reverse is evidenced in three-member clusters. The study leads the path for further investigations in the production of clusters across languages utilizing the Beats & Binding theoretical perspective which operates specifically with the Net Auditory Distance principle (NAD).

19) Zydorowicz, P., & Dziubalska-Kończyk, K. (2017). The dynamics of marked consonant clusters in Polish. In E. Babatsouli (ed.), *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Monolingual and Bilingual Speech 2017*, 318-324. ISBN: 978-618-82351-1-3. URL: <http://ismbs.eu/publications-2017>

The article studies Polish marked clusters across several empirical contexts, i.e. written corpora, casual speech and in the developmental speech of monolingual children. Markedness is measured by means of the Net Auditory Distance principle (NAD), which specifies well-formedness conditions for clusters of different sizes and word-positions on the basis of fundamental phonological parameters, like manner and place of articulation, as well as the distinction between an obstruent and a sonorant in consonant sequences. The study confirms different results in spontaneous speech and child developmental data, when compared to those in written corpora, overall presenting with more marked clusters. Spontaneous speech, on the other hand, show the effect of additional variables like frequency and pragmatics effects, as well as less preferred CV transitions. The article concludes the following: i) the most marked clusters are not necessarily infrequent in neither written nor spoken data, ii) the written corpus evidences few marked cluster types with numerous representatives and numerous marked cluster types with minimal representation, iii) frequency of use relates to grammatical constructs, iv) only a subset of the data is generated by morphological considerations, contrasting the presence of unmarked sequences in lexical clusters, v) the casual speech data show more simplifications word-finally due to the low psycholinguistic and pragmatic salience of the context, vi) the child data are expectedly less accurate and characteristic of simplified productions. Overall, the study emphasizes the significance of phonotactics in the investigation of clusters, alongside considerations of the pragmatic and grammatical operations of words, marked consonant/vowel sequences and token distributions.

