

From the Editors

Dear readers, once again we start the Editorial hoping that everyone is well – as much as possible –, safe and protected. In this delicate and unusual moment the world is going through, we hope to find you all in good health. The continuity and, worse, the intensification of the pandemic practically makes it impossible to collect new data, an essential condition for testing hypotheses about the organization of a language's sound system and, consequently, producing research in the field of Laboratory Phonology. Despite this scenario, we are extremely pleased to present volume 1 of number 6 of *Gradus – Brazilian Journal of Laboratory Phonology*.

In this volume – most likely due to the difficulties mentioned above – we have only one article, entitled "*Efeito de tonicidade e vozeamento na redução da vogal /i/ e efeito da redução sobre a duração da consoante precedente*" ("Effect of tonicity and voicing on the reduction of the vowel /i/ and effect of reduction on the duration of the preceding consonant").¹ In this article, the authors – Anderson Romário Souza-Silva and Ronaldo Mangueira Lima Jr. (UFC) – present the results of an experiment that aimed to analyze the influence of syllable stress and consonant voicing on the reduction of the high front vowel /i/ in sequences in which /i/ follows a consonant. The authors also aimed to verify the possible role of syllable stress and voicing of the consonant on the duration of this sound. The guiding hypothesis of the experiment was the existence of a gradient trajectory that not only reached the contexts of posttonic /i/, as previously reported in the literature, but also reached stressed contexts, especially with voiceless consonants.

¹ Pag. 11.

The authors posed an additional question: would the eventual vowel reduction in tonic contexts imply an increase in the duration of the preceding plosive? Acoustic analysis of data collected from 10 participants and quantified by two regression models (linear and logistic mixed-effects) led to results that partially confirm the hypothesis on gradience, as the authors noted a gradient path of vowel reduction in the contexts of unstressed /i/ followed by a voiceless consonant and unstressed /i/ followed by a voiced consonant. There was a smaller set of data in which gradience was verified in contexts of tonic /i/ followed by voiceless or voiced consonants. Additionally, the authors observed unexpected cases of reduction in stressed /i/. Finally, they noted that the duration of the plosive before /i/ was greater in contexts of vowel reduction, which, according to the authors, suggests the occurrence of a

voiceless vowel.

We hope that everyone is well, take care of themselves and that the reading of this issue of *Gradus* may be pleasant and fruitful.

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Editors