The handle [http://hdl.handle.net/1887/37609](http://hdl.handle.net/1887/37609) holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation

**Author:** Qian Li  
**Title:** The production and perception of tonal variation: evidence from Tianjin Mandarin  
**Issue Date:** 2016-02-10
1. Tone sandhi does not involve the categorical change from one lexical tone to another.  
   – Chapters 3 and 5

2. Listeners utilize the contextual tonal variation in word recognition before they hear the contextual information.  
   – Chapter 4

3. As the acoustic boundary between different types of tonal variation might not be straightforward, this makes it even more important to first objectively observe the patterns of f0 variation.  
   – Chapter 3

4. Regardless of how the sandhi-derived tones resemble another lexical tone, native listeners consistently process the claimed output tones as an unrelated tone at an early processing stage.  
   – Chapter 5

5. Due to the prosodically weak nature of neutral tone, its mid-low tonal target is very often disguised due to both local and global factors.  
   – Chapter 6

6. Listeners, as well as speakers, are far more sensitive to subtle phonetic details than assumed.

7. Variation is the life of language.

8. As one of the behaviors of human beings, language might not always be rational.

9. The p-value thresholds sometimes cause the illusion that statistical analysis is nothing more than making a binary choice between significance vs. non-significance.

10. Categorization helps make sense of the society. However, categorization without proper understanding of variation will inevitably end up with stereotypes, or worse yet, prejudice and even discrimination.

11. The names that can be named are not unvarying names. (名可名非常名。)

   - Tao Te Ching (《道德经》)