

Effects of Phonological Confusability on Speech Duration

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- Audience design** accounts predict that contextually confusable words are pronounced with more effort (e.g. longer duration). **Production-centered** accounts predict the opposite (e.g. Arnold, 2008; Bard et al., 2000; Bell et al., 2009; Gahl et al., 2012)
- Previous work** (e.g. Munson, 2007; Munson and Solomon, 2004; Scarborough, 2010; Yao, 2011 Gahl et al., 2012) has exclusively used *out-of-context* measures of confusability, phonological neighborhood

Study 1: Gahl et al 2012 Replication

Goal

Test Gahl et al (2012) using the Switchboard Corpus

Hypothesis

High density nouns and verbs → shorter duration (replication)

Data Set

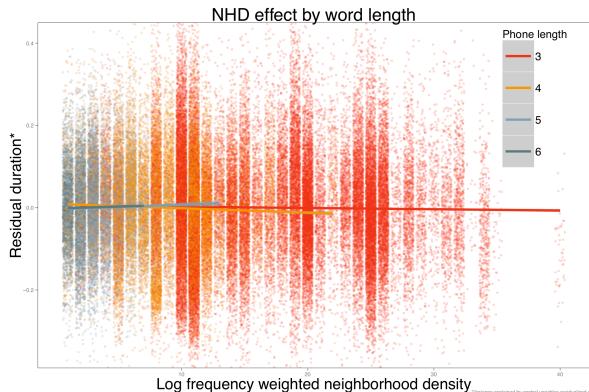
- Nouns and verbs extracted from the Switchboard Corpus
 - Removed types with: fewer than 20 occurrences, more than 7 or less than 3 phonemes, no phonological neighbors in Switchboard
 - Removed tokens with: pauses (filled or not) or disfluencies just prior or after, speech duration or speech rate absolute z-score > 2.5
- Final set: 94656 tokens (472 noun and 407 verb types)

Analysis

- Model log duration with mixed effects linear regression
- Control measures:
 - Expected duration & speech rate
 - Log frequency, forward and backward bigram probability
 - Prior word mentions & distance (in words) since last mention
 - By speaker random intercepts
- Look for effects of log frequency weighted NHD by word length

Results

- Higher NHD → shorter durations for 3 and 4 phoneme words** ($\beta=-0.0003, -0.001$; $t=-3.8, -5.6$), the opposite was observed for 5 phoneme words ($\beta=0.001$; $t=2.7$)



density (NHD) (Luce & Pisoni, 1998)

- But lab and natural corpus studies conflict in their findings
- Based on recent results (Heller et al., 2010; Heller and Goldrick, 2011), we hypothesize that the apparent conflict is due to the failure to account for context.

Introduction

Study 2: Context effects

Goal

Extend model from Study 1 with *contextual* confusability measures

Hypotheses

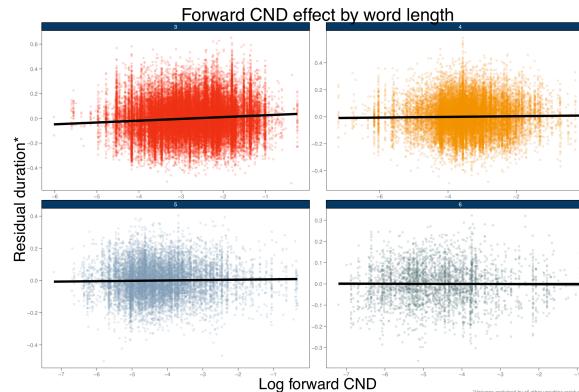
- Higher bigram weighted NHD (CND) → longer duration
- More neighbor mentions → longer duration
- Shorter distance since last neighbor → longer duration

Analysis

- To models from Study 1 add:
 - Forward and backward CND (forward $CND(w_i | w_{i-1}) = \sum_k p(N_k(w_i) | w_{i-1}) / (1 - p(w_i | w_{i-1}))$, where $N_k(w_i)$ is the k th phonological neighbor of w_i)
 - Neighbor mentions
 - Distance since last mention

Results

- Higher forward CND → longer durations for 3, 4 & 5 phoneme words** ($\beta=-0.025, 0.004, 0.004$; $t=27, 3.7, 3.1$)
- Higher backward CND → shorter durations for 3 & 6 phoneme words** ($\beta=-0.03, -0.016$; $t=-36, -7.3$) and the **opposite effect for 4 & 5 phoneme words** ($\beta=0.011, 0.004$; $t=12, 2.8$)
- Neighbor mentions not significant
- Shorter distance since last neighbor → longer durations for 3, 4 & 5 phoneme words** ($\beta=-0.00002, -0.00002, -0.00001$; $t=-5.6, -5.3, -2.6$)



Our Questions

- Do speakers produce words that are contextually confusable differently from less confusable words?
- Can results from lab-based and conversational speech be reconciled once context is taken into account?

Conclusion

General Discussion

- Replicate NHD effects from previous corpus study (e.g. Gahl et al 2012) but also find contextual NHD effects similar to those in previous lab studies (e.g. Scarborough, 2010; Heller & Goldrick, 2011)
- Higher NHD may facilitate speech production**, though it remains unclear why facilitation results in reduction rather than clearer articulation (not addressed in the literature, cf. Arnold, 2008; Bard et al., 2000; Bell et al., 2009; Gahl et al., 2012 vs. Baese-Berk and Goldrick, 2009)
- CND, rather than NHD, is arguably more relevant for test of hypothesis that language production is organized for efficient communication (cf. 'ideal speaker model', Jaeger, 2011)
- Results of CND expected if speakers strike efficient balance between production effort and intelligibility, but not by purely production-centered accounts.**
- Moving forward** – how to provide an informative test of audience design hypothesis:
 - Don't use out-of-context measures of confusability to test in-context production ...
 - Better models of context (e.g. integrating the various predictors employed here)
 - Remove simplifying assumption shared in literature (e.g. word boundaries are *not* known)
 - Measure intelligibility (cf. Bard et al., 2000; Galati and Brennan, 2010)

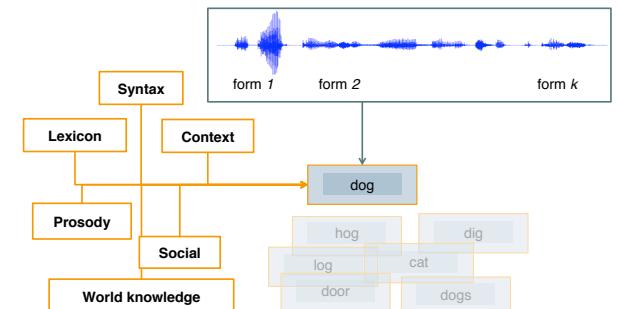


Table 1: Model outputs by phone length, Study 1

	3 Phones	4 Phones	5 Phones	6 Phones
(Intercept)	-0.000 (0.001)	-0.000 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	0.000 (0.002)
Expected duration	0.158*** (0.003)	0.185*** (0.004)	0.167*** (0.004)	0.115*** (0.007)
Speech Rate	-0.369*** (0.007)	-0.372*** (0.009)	-0.362*** (0.011)	-0.383*** (0.020)
Log frequency	-0.051*** (0.002)	-0.010*** (0.002)	-0.030*** (0.002)	0.005 (0.005)
Log forward P	-0.006*** (0.001)	-0.008*** (0.001)	-0.004*** (0.001)	-0.003 (0.002)
Log backward P	-0.028*** (0.001)	-0.041*** (0.001)	-0.026*** (0.001)	-0.029*** (0.002)
Mentions	-0.002*** (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.001)	-0.000 (0.001)
Distance since last mention	-0.000* (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
Log weighted NHD	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)	0.001** (0.000)	0.001 (0.002)
Deviance	-60519.746	-37830.728	-19483.067	-6318.622
BIC	-60278.157	-37601.202	-19269.508	-6128.618
N	52761	26979	11556	3360

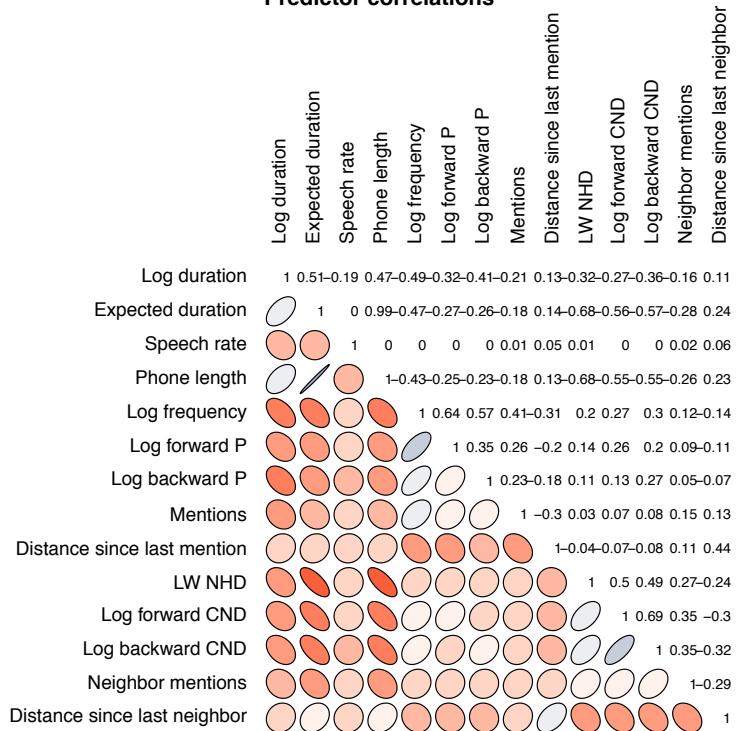
Predictor correlations

Table 2: Model outputs by phone length, Study 2

	3 Phones	4 Phones	5 Phones	6 Phones
(Intercept)	-0.000 (0.001)	-0.000 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.000 (0.002)
Expected duration	0.151*** (0.003)	0.195*** (0.004)	0.170*** (0.004)	0.106*** (0.007)
Speech Rate	-0.368*** (0.007)	-0.367*** (0.009)	-0.360*** (0.011)	-0.373*** (0.020)
Log frequency	-0.051*** (0.002)	-0.011*** (0.002)	-0.026*** (0.003)	0.016** (0.005)
Log forward P	-0.008*** (0.001)	-0.009*** (0.001)	-0.006*** (0.001)	-0.002 (0.002)
Log backward P	-0.023*** (0.001)	-0.042*** (0.001)	-0.026*** (0.001)	-0.025*** (0.002)
Mentions	-0.001*** (0.000)	0.001* (0.001)	0.002 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)
Distance since last mention	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)
Log weighted NHD	-0.000** (0.000)	-0.003*** (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.004** (0.002)
Log forward CND	0.025*** (0.001)	0.004*** (0.001)	0.004** (0.001)	-0.001 (0.002)
Log Backward CND	-0.030*** (0.001)	0.011*** (0.001)	0.004** (0.001)	-0.016*** (0.002)
Neighbor mentions	-0.000 (0.000)	0.001 (0.001)	-0.002 (0.002)	0.001 (0.005)
Distance since last neighbor	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000** (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
Deviance	-61966.915	-38225.100	-19530.366	-6420.258
BIC	-61618.167	-37894.155	-19223.024	-6146.080
N	52761	26979	11556	3360

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