

M1 of /s/ in straight & gay voices in three analysis windows

Introduction

Gay voices

- High M1 in men's/s/ → perceived sexual orientation is gay^[1,2]
- Gay sexual orientation? → High M1 in /s/ production^[3 cf. 1,2]

Measuring M1 in/s/ [4-6]

- M1 peaks near midpoint of /s/^[4]
- Gay-straight differences measured in
 - entire /s/^[3]
 - not reported^[1,2]

Can window size affect detection of gay-straight differences?

Methods

Speakers

- 64 [gay = 36]^[5]
- Australian English

Material

- *let us rejoice*
- 2 /s/ x speaker
- Phone recording

Analysis

- Four quarters
- Three windows

Data validation

- One sample t-test

Generalised linear mixed models

M1 ~ Sexual Orientation * Quarter + (1 | Speaker)

M1 ~ Sexual Orientation * Window + (1 | Speaker)

Figure 1. Quarters and Windows

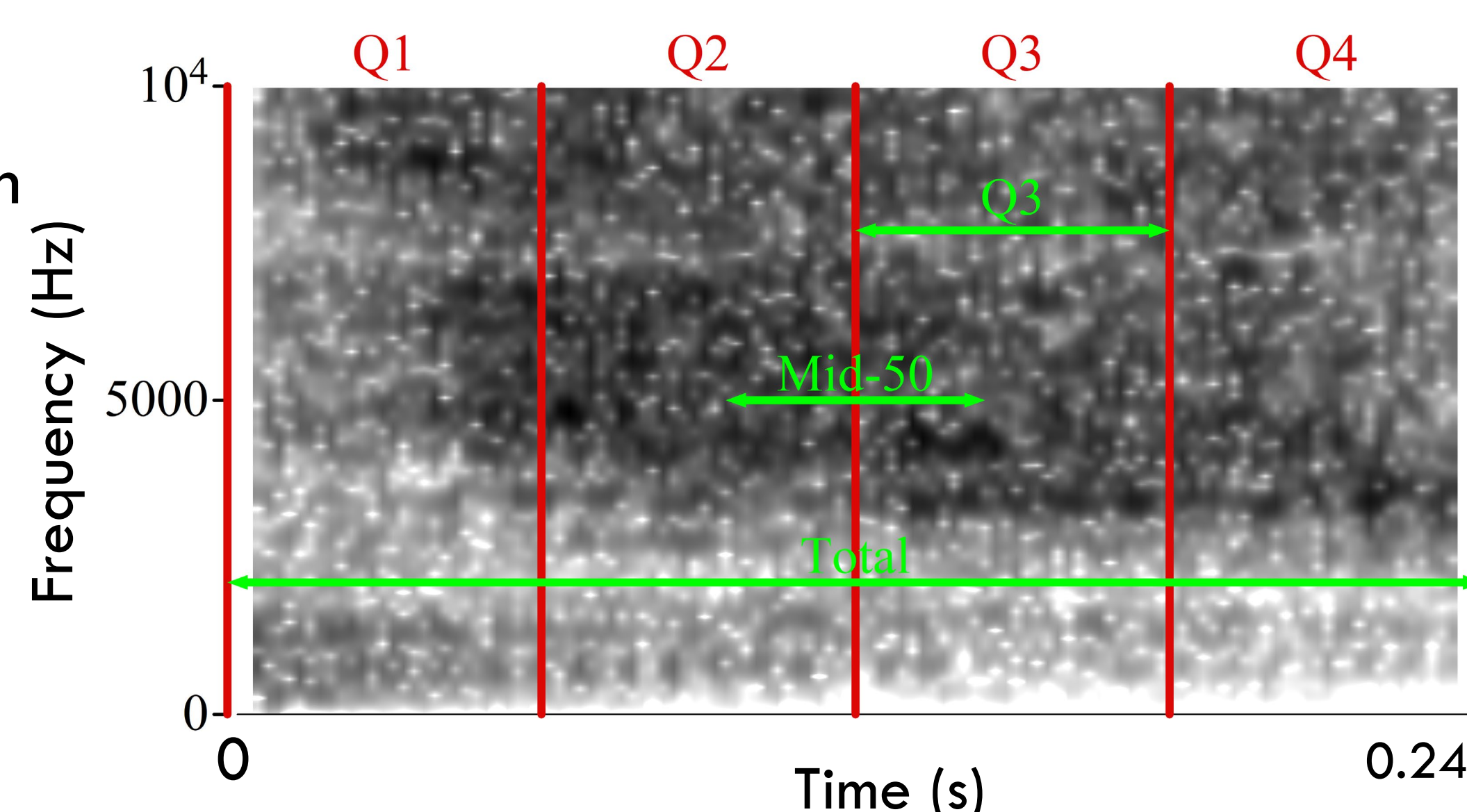


Table 1. Reference values

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Ref. M1 (Hz) ^[5]	4800	5250	5100	4500
Gay	N.S.	**higher	***higher	
Straight	***lower		N.S.	

Analysis window

- Straight men: M1 is higher when measured in the mid-50ms and the third quarter windows
- Gay men have higher M1 than straight men in all windows

Figure 3. Effect of analysis window on M1 measurements

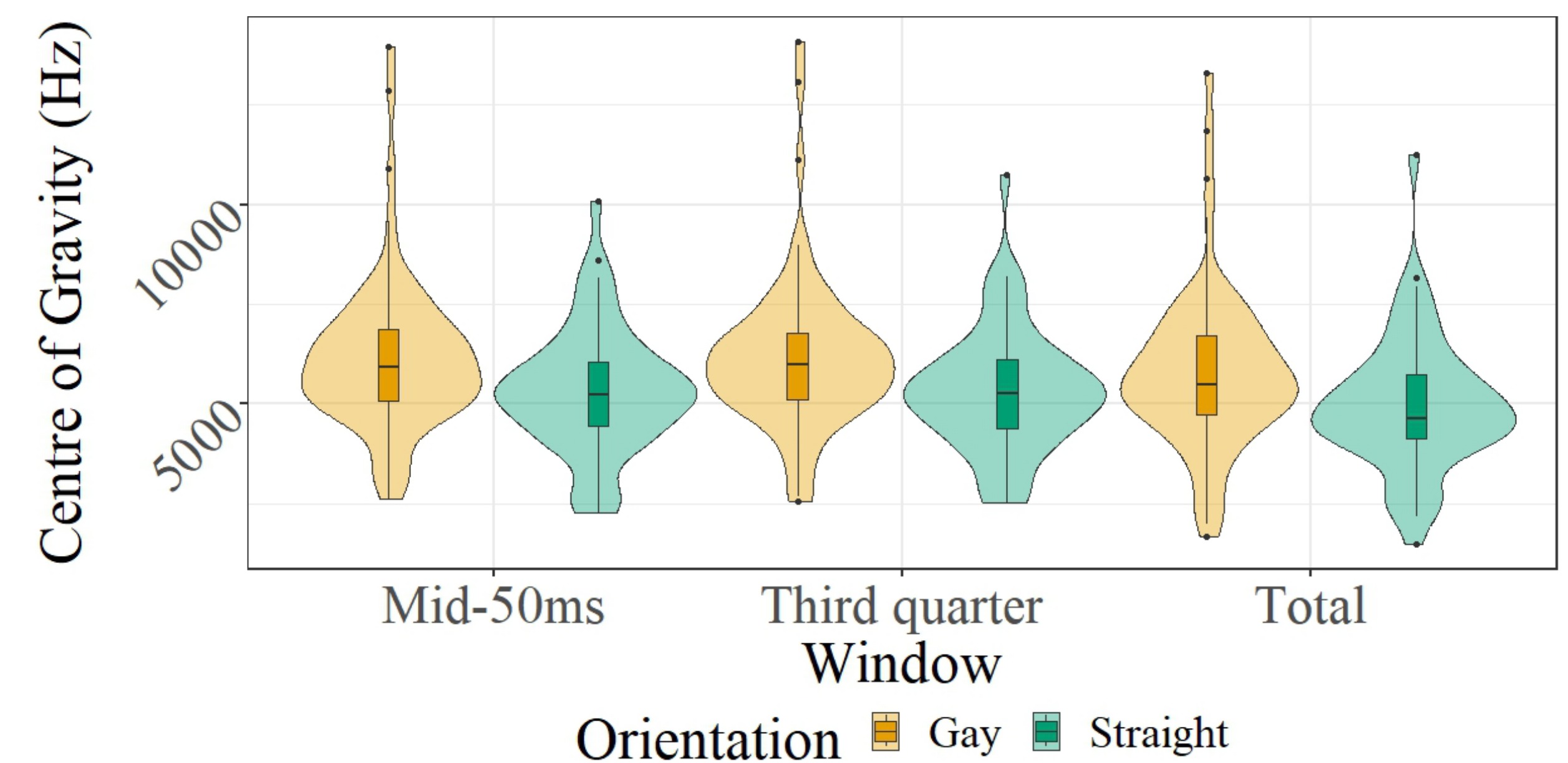
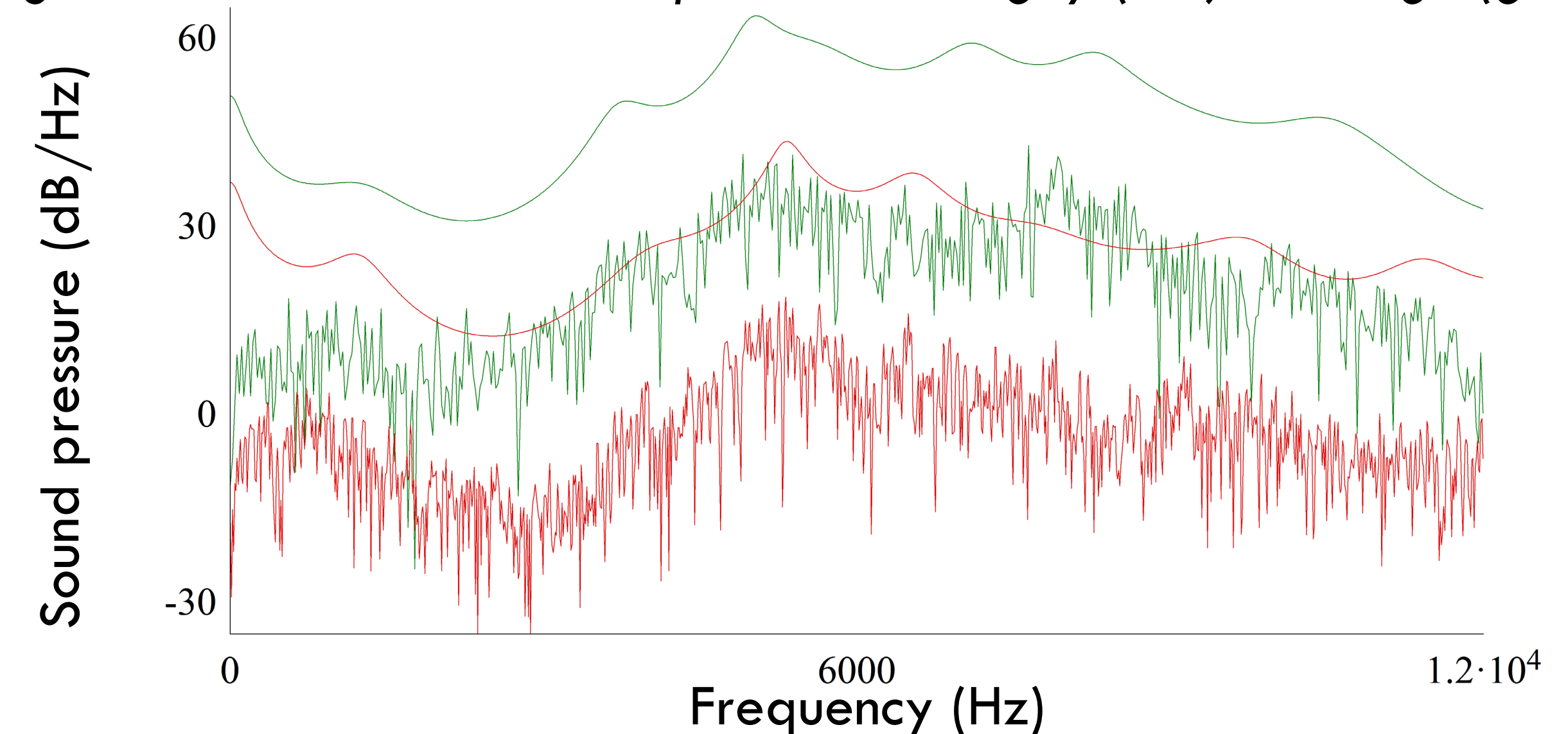


Figure 4. LPC and FFT envelopes in Q3 for gay (red) & straight (green) /s/



Discussion & Conclusion

M1 change over time

- M1 peaks in Q2 and Q3^[4]
- Larger increase from Q1 to Q2 in gay than in straight speakers

Effect of analysis window

- M1 is higher in the mid-50ms and the Q3 window than overall^[4]
- Gay men produce /s/ with a consistently higher M1
- No evidence for analysis window affecting gay-straight differences

Implications for phonetic analysis of clinical data

- Clinical data: phonetically not balanced, recorded in quiet room
- Phonetic analysis is possible if reference values are available^[5]

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References

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Change over time

- Gay men have higher M1 than straight men ($p < 0.001$)
- Q1: low M1 ($p < 0.001$)
 - with less increase in gay men ($p < 0.001$)
- Q2 & Q3: high M1 ($p < 0.001$)
 - with more increase in gay men ($p = 0.014$ and $p < 0.001$)

Figure 2. Change in M1 over time

