

# 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<sup>[1,2]</sup>
- Gay sexual orientation ?→ High M1 in /s/ production<sup>[3 cf. 1,2]</sup>

### Measuring M1 in /s/ [4-6]

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

### Can window size affect detection of gay-straight differences?

## Methods

### Speakers

- 64 [gay = 36]<sup>[5]</sup>
- Australian English

### Material

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

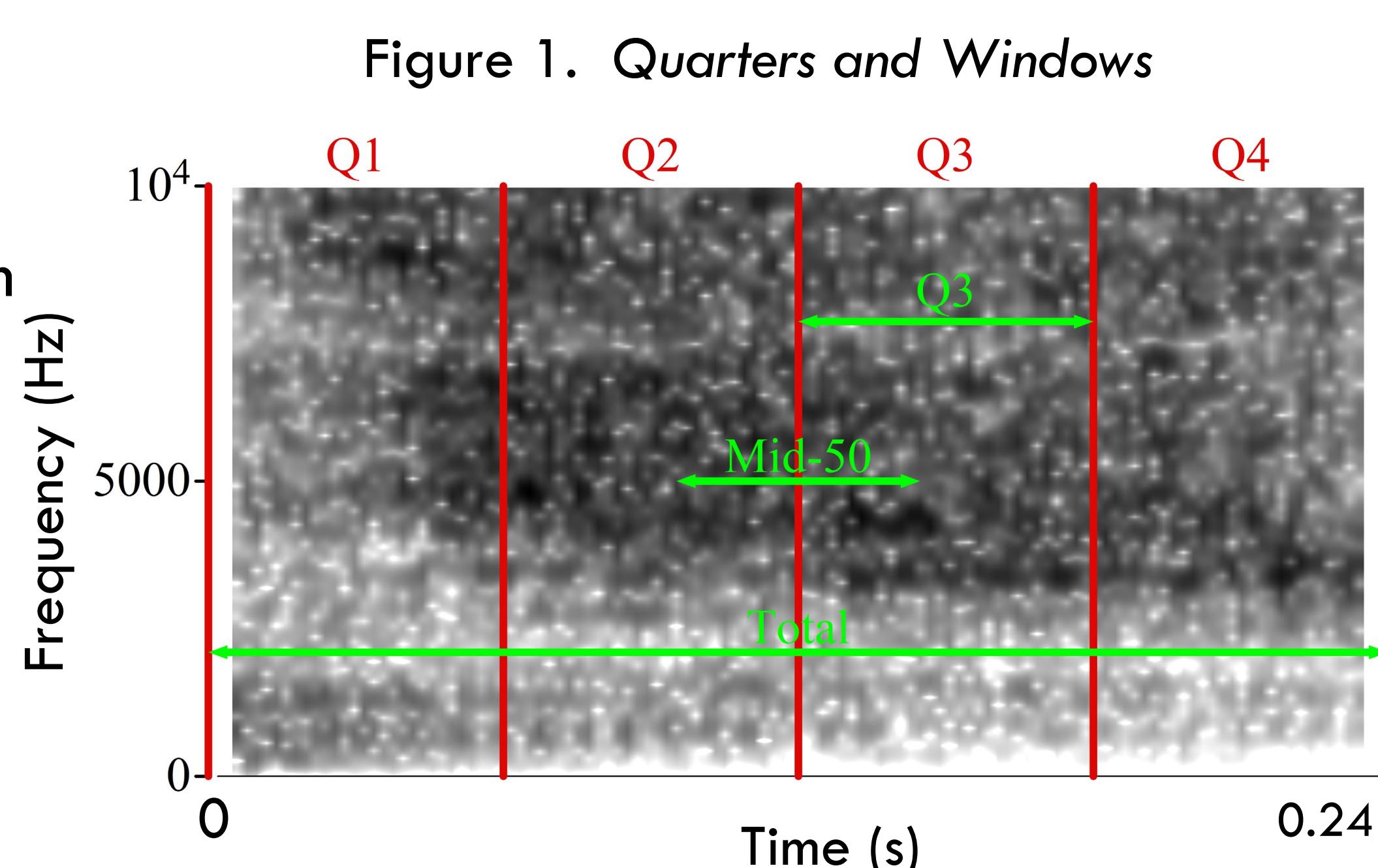


Figure 1. Quarters and Windows

### Analysis

- Four quarters
- Three windows

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

### Data validation

- One sample t-test

## Generalised linear mixed models

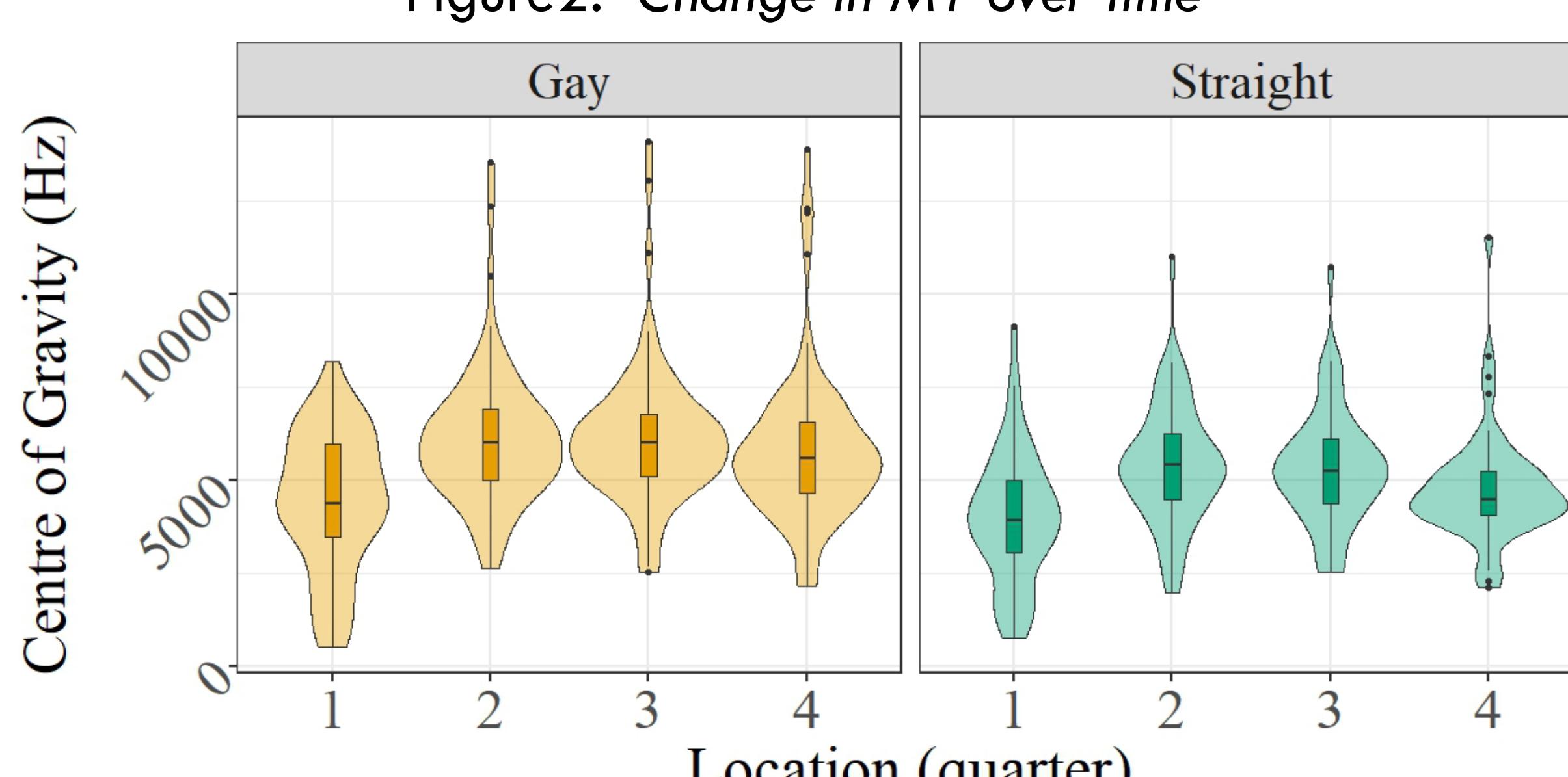
M1 ~ Sexual Orientation \* Quarter + (1 | Speaker)

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

## 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



## 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

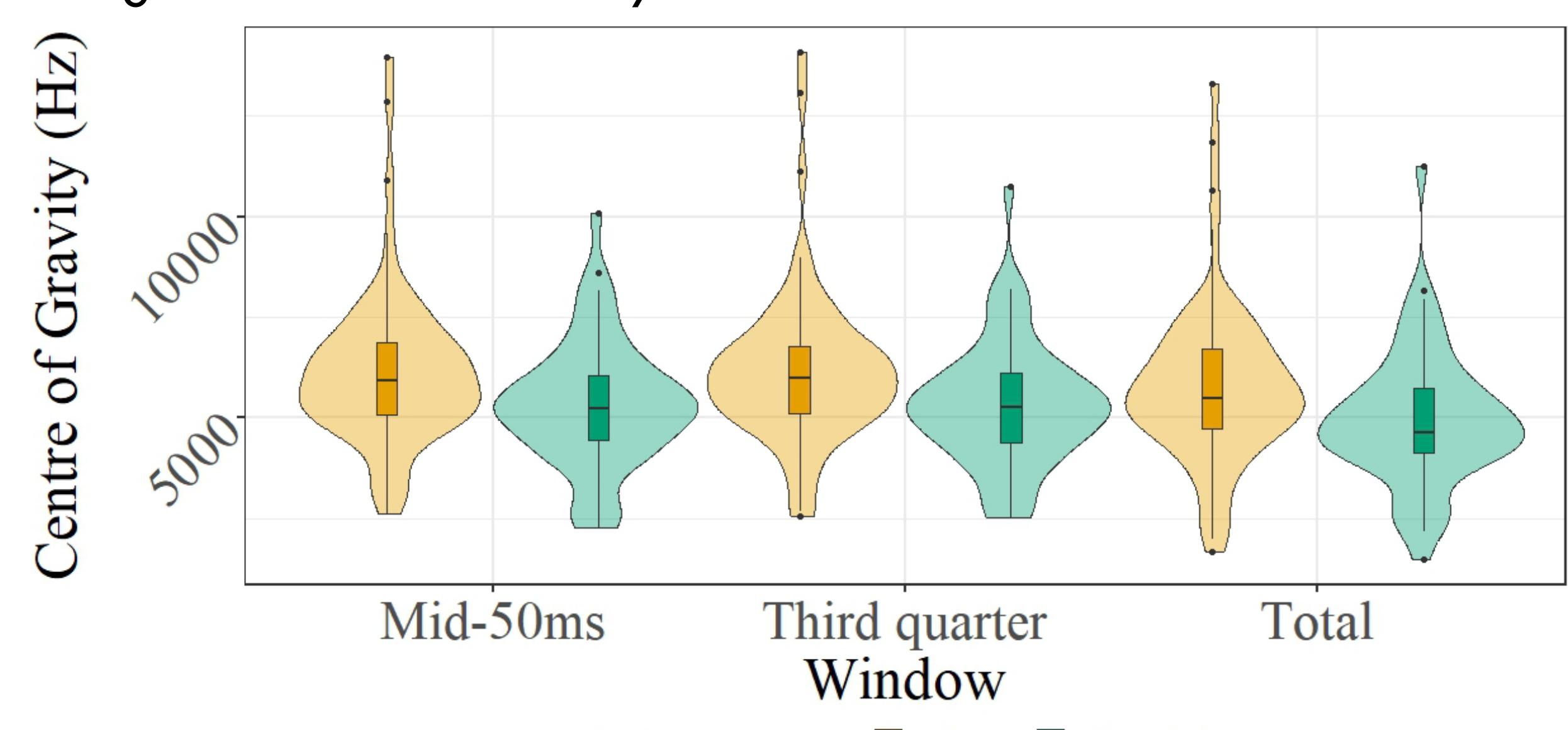
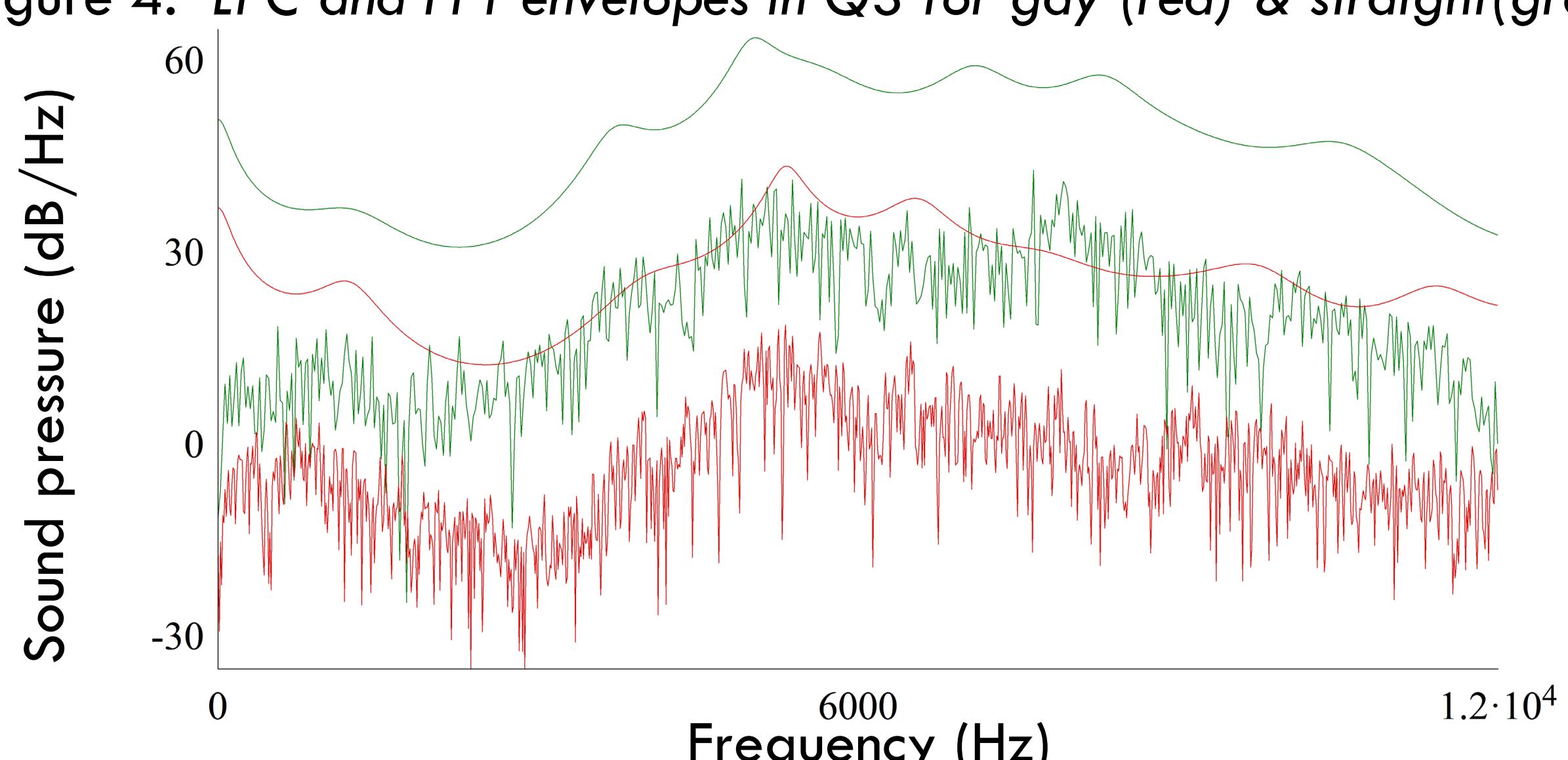


Figure 4. LPC and FFT envelopes in Q3 for gay (red) & straight(green) /s/



## Discussion & Conclusion

### M1 change over time

- M1 peaks in Q2 and Q3<sup>[4]</sup>
- 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<sup>[4]</sup>
- 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<sup>[5]</sup>

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## References

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