

# Speech intelligibility:

## A generalized latent variable approach on utterances' entropies

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## Abstract

# Contents

1	Introduction	5
	Bibliography	7

**List of Figures**

**List of Tables**

# 1 Introduction

Intelligible spoken language requires all core components of speech perception, cognitive processing, linguistic knowledge, and articulation to be mastered (Freeman et al.; 2017). In that sense, its attainment carries an important societal value, as it is considered a milestone in children's language development; and more practically, it is qualified as the ultimate checkpoint for the success of speech therapy, and the "gold standard" for assessing the benefits of cochlear implantation (Chin et al.; 2012).

But what is speech intelligibility? Intelligibility is usually conceptualized as the extent to which the elements in an acoustic signal generated by a speaker, e.g. phonemes or words, can be correctly recovered by a listener (Freeman et al.; 2017; Kent et al.; 1989; Munro and Tracey; 1999; van Heuven; 2008; Whitehill and Chau; 2004). The latter definition sets a clear contrast with comprehensibility, which involves the listener's ability to understand the sounds' message and its intent (Munro and Tracey; 1999; Smith and Nelson; 1985).

Moreover, the literature reveals that intelligibility can be affected by features of the communicative environment, such as noise (Munro; 1998); by features of the speaker, like speaking rate (Munro and Derwing; 1998) or accent (Jenkins; 2000; Ockey et al.; 2016); or features of the listener, like vocabulary mastery (Varonis and Susan; 1985). This further emphasizes its dynamic nature, where changes in intelligibility stem from the speaker's online adaptations to the listener and/or context, which further imply, that its measurement pose interesting challenges.

In that sense, the literature suggests there are three aspects to the study of speech sounds, and therefore, three from which intelligibility can be assessed: the acoustic, articulatory, and auditory aspects (Gudivada et al.; 2018). The first is focused on assessing the transmission and physical properties of the speech stimuli (Boonen et al.; 2020, 2021). The second is more concerned with the speech stimuli production (Rowe and Levine; 2018). While the last, center its attention on the speech stimuli perception, i.e. how the sounds are perceived by the listener (Boonen et al.; 2020, 2021).

Focusing our attention on the last one, perceptual studies use multiple approaches to measure intelligibility, but they can be largely grouped into two: subjective and objective ratings methods (Hustad et al.; 2020). In the former, listeners directly infer the speech samples' intelligibility score through different procedures. While in the latter, listeners transcribe children's utterances orthographically (or phonetically), and use these as information to construct an entropy score that expresses the degree of (dis)agreement in the transcriptions (Boonen et al.; 2021; Shannon; 1948).

Consequently, objective ratings try to infer intelligibility from the extent to which a set of transcribers can identify the words contained in the utterances (Boonen et al.; 2021). In other words, the method gets a proxy measure of the speaker's intelligibility as judged by a listener, a snapshot of his/her performance under a specific set of circumstances (Hustad et al.; 2020), where its validity is founded on the idea that intelligibility is an intuitively understood notion, i.e. "something" that anyone can judge, that can only be measured indirectly because of its entanglement with other features of the communication (Guilford; 1954; Stevens; 1946).

In our case, we will focus our attention on objective rating procedures on children's utterances recovered from spontaneous speech tasks, as they have received special attention (Boonen et al.; 2021; Hustad et al.; 2020). The entropy scores produced from this task are characterized by their clustered and bounded nature. The former happens because the data register multiple measurements per child (one per utterance). While the latter happens because the score values are expressed in the continuum between zero and one, as per definition of entropy (Shannon; 1948).

However, although the literature is clear on the benefits of the aforementioned method to (indirectly) quantify intelligibility (Boonen et al.; 2020, 2021; Hustad et al.; 2020), we notice the statistical procedures used to model such data are not at par of the measurement procedure's sophistication.

First, previous research have dealt with the data clustering, but ignored its bounded nature, where averaging was considered a valid option for modeling (Boonen et al.; 2021). We argue that the latter practice is not appropriate, as with bounded data not only the location (average), but also the spread (variance), of the entropies' distribution might inform about the speaker's intelligibility (McCullagh and Nelder; 1983).

The preceding statement is easier to understand with a thought experiment. Imagine three children with different patterns for ten entropy measures, all reporting the same mean entropy of 0.5. The patterns are: (a) scores closely agglomerated around 0.5, (b) scores loosely agglomerated around 0.5, and finally, (c) half of the scores agglomerated around 0.1 and the other half around 0.9. From the mean score we can say that the three children have an "average" level of intelligibility. However, from the spread of the scores we can notice that more uncertainty (to the assessment of "average") should be assigned to child (c), followed by (b) and finally (a). This just mean that we can be more confident that child (a) has an "average" level of intelligibility, than in the other two cases, where (c) represent one extreme example of uncertainty. In that sense, we can easily notice that not only the average but also the spread of the entropies' distribution informs intelligibility.

Considering the previous, it is clear that more sophisticated statistical procedures, that integrates all these pieces of information, could improve our intelligibility estimates (McElreath; 2020).

Second, although the literature suggest the entropy scores capture the intelligibility of a child, it is clear that they can still be considered a surrogate of what it intends measure. Notice the previous can be stated because we observe multiple entropy scores per child, and that these scores are not "intelligibility" scores, but entropy

scores. Therefore we can say that these multiple outcomes are a manifestation of a child's intelligibility, but such manifestation is measured with uncertainty (error), i.e. there is an unobserved (latent) intelligibility construct that is responsible for what it is observed on the entropy scores and their variation.

Therefore, if we hope to understand or intervene on the factors that drives speech intelligibility, first one needs to "construct" a children' *intelligibility* scale (Carroll; 2006), allowing us to test our research hypotheses at the appropriate level. Furthermore, the literature suggest that failing to model this phenomena as a "latent construct" would lead us to incorrect inferences (deHaan et al.; 2019).

Considering all of the above, the aim of this reasearch is to propose a novel analysis of the entropy data using a Bayesian implementation of the Generalized Linear Latent and Mixed Model (GLLAMM) (Rabe-Hesketh et al.; 2004a,c,b, 2012; Skrondal and Rabe-Hesketh; 2004). The statistical procedure offers four benefits. First, it allows to appropriately model the bounded nature of the entropy data. Second, it provides a way to "construct" the speaker's latent intelligibility scale. Third, it allow us to test our research hypothesis at the appropriate level. And fourth, as a result from the first two, we successfully avoid producing false confidence in the parameter estimates, which help us to produce better informed statistical inferences (McElreath; 2020).

We find that when the proposed method is used to investigate the speech intelligibility levels of normal hearing (NH) versus hearing-impaired children with cochlear implants (HI/CI), in a data composed of ten utterances recordings from thirty two NH and HI/CI children selected from a large corpus of spontaneously spoken speech collected by the CLiPS research center, it brings bring new insights about the use of replicated entropy scores to measure intelligibility. Furthermore, the method also provide a way to assess how some factors affect the (under)development of children's intelligibility.

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