

Wordlist

AAC Speech: Auditory Stimuli

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General Instructions

About the recording logistics:

1. If you record everything in one sitting (preferred if possible), you can make one long recording into Audacity so that you only export one file.
 - If needed, you can click “stop” and save the recording as an Audacity file in between, then click “record” to continue from the same spot.
2. Alternatively, you can choose to make multiple shorter recordings (Make sure to use the same device and set-up if recording in different sessions). If so, stop and export recordings in between wordlist variants.
 - For example, you might record the first half (variants 1-4) in one sitting, then export the file. Then, in a second recording, you would read the second half (variants 5-8) and export a second file.
3. Feel free to pause the recording anytime if you want to take a break (e.g. drinking water). Remember to click on “pause” again to restart recording!

When reading the wordlist:

1. Try to sound natural rather than overly clear. Avoid hyper-articulating.
2. Read at a normal to slow pace—paying specific attention to the first syllable. Avoid speeding up.
 - Pause briefly in between each word.
3. Read the words with the same intonation (e.g., falling pitch contour). Avoid list intonation (e.g. rising, rising, then falling contour) or other list effects (e.g., creak on the last word).
 - Overall, try to say the words as similarly as you can (e.g., pitch, duration, voice quality) within a word pair/set (i.e. rows in the tables below).

Wordlist

Table Format

1. There are eight total target variant wordlists (in table format).
 - The target sound(s) will always be in **the vowel in the first syllable** or the **first medial consonant(s)**. These are underlined in the tables.
2. Each row represents a word **pair** presented in orthography (n=10) .
 - The first row of each table includes IPA (rough transcription) as an example/guide of the specified pronunciation variants per column.
3. Each of the **three** columns represents different word/variant pronunciations. The target variant pronunciation for each column will be specified in the header.
 - **Columns 1 and 3** will always be the **same word**, but with a different target variant pronunciation.
 - **Column 2** will be a **different word**. The target pronunciation differs across tables. Refer to the highlighted note per table for the relevant pattern.

Reading Task

1. Read the three words in each row out loud from left right, with a short pause in between.
 - E.g. (1) “[lɛmən]. [lɪmɪts]. [lɪmən].
2. Repeat the row two more times for a total of three repetitions per row (i.e., total of 9 tokens per row).
 - E.g. (2) “[lɛmən]. [lɪmɪts]. [lɪmən].” (3) “[lɛmən]. [lɪmɪts]. [lɪmən].”
3. Continue until all ten rows are read.
4. (Move on to the next table.)

1. PIN-PEN merger — /ɛ/ → [ɪ]

- The target variant is /ɛ/ is pronounced as [ɪ] preceding nasals, as in “pen” pronounced like “pin”.
- For this table, target variant pronunciations are the same for Columns 2 and 3.

Row	Mid front lax [e]	High front lax [ɪ]	High front lax [ɪ]
1	d <u>e</u> ntal [dɛntəl]	d <u>i</u> nners [dɪnnə-s]	d <u>e</u> ntal [dɪntəl]
2	fri <u>e</u> ndless	fri <u>i</u> nges	fri <u>e</u> ndless
3	g <u>e</u> mstone	g <u>y</u> mnasts	g <u>e</u> mstone
4	l <u>e</u> mon	l <u>i</u> mits	l <u>e</u> mon
5	sp <u>e</u> nders	sp <u>i</u> ndly	sp <u>e</u> nders
6	t <u>e</u> ndons	t <u>i</u> nted	t <u>e</u> ndons
7	v <u>e</u> nture	v <u>i</u> ntage	v <u>e</u> nture
8	g <u>e</u> nerates	g <u>i</u> ngerbread	g <u>e</u> nerates
9	s <u>e</u> ntiments	s <u>y</u> ndicate	s <u>e</u> ntiments
10	v <u>e</u> ntilates	v <u>i</u> ndicates	v <u>e</u> ntilates

2. FEEL-FILL merger — /i/ → [ɪ]

- The target variant is tense /i/ pronounced as lax [ɪ] in pre-lateral position, as in “feel” pronounced like “fill”.
- For this table, target variant pronunciations are the same for Columns 2 and 3.

Row	High front <u>tense</u> [i]	High front <u>lax</u> [ɪ]	High front <u>lax</u> [ɪ]
1	fi <u>e</u> ldwork [fildwə-k]	fi <u>l</u> tered [fɪltə-d]	fi <u>e</u> ldwork [fildwə-k]
2	ce <u>i</u> ling	si <u>l</u> ly	ce <u>i</u> ling
3	he <u>a</u> lers	hi <u>l</u> ltop	he <u>a</u> lers

4	me <u>ea</u> ltime	mi <u>l</u> dew	me <u>ea</u> ltime
5	pe <u>e</u> ling	pi <u>l</u> lars	pe <u>e</u> ling
6	whe <u>ee</u> lchair	wi <u>l</u> low	whe <u>ee</u> lchair
7	wi <u>ie</u> lding	wi <u>l</u> ted	wi <u>ie</u> lding
8	ste <u>ee</u> lworks	sti <u>l</u> lbirths	ste <u>ee</u> lworks
9	de <u>a</u> lership	di <u>l</u> igence	de <u>a</u> lership
10	whe <u>ee</u> lbarrow	wi <u>l</u> lfully	whe <u>ee</u> lbarrow

3. Medial TH-stopping — [ð] → [r]

- The target variant is the voiced interdental fricative /ð/ in intervocalic position pronounced as a flap, as in “heather” pronounced like “header”.
- For this table, target variant pronunciations are the same for Columns 2 and 3.

Row	Fricative [ð]	Flap [r]	Flap [r]
1	feath <u>er</u> weight [fɛðə~weɪt]	fede <u>r</u> als [fɛrə~əls]	feath <u>er</u> weight [fɛrə~weɪt]
2	leath <u>er</u> y	lett <u>er</u> ing	leath <u>er</u> y
3	moth <u>er</u> ship	mutt <u>er</u> ings	moth <u>er</u> ship
4	worth <u>er</u> iest	word <u>er</u> iness	worth <u>er</u> iest
5	oth <u>er</u> ness	utt <u>er</u> ing	oth <u>er</u> ness
6	heath <u>er</u> s	head <u>er</u>	heath <u>er</u> s
7	lath <u>er</u> s	ladd <u>er</u> ed	lath <u>er</u> s
8	oth <u>er</u> ed	udd <u>er</u>	oth <u>er</u> ed
9	fath <u>er</u> ed	fodd <u>er</u>	fath <u>er</u> ed
10	weath <u>er</u> ed	wett <u>er</u>	weath <u>er</u> ed

4. /ou/-backing

- The target variant is /ou/ pronounced with relatively fronted vs. backed tongue position (where the backed /ou/ realization is more common in pre-lateral position), as in “coding” pronounced with the [ou] in “coldest”.
- For this table, target variant pronunciations are the same for Columns 2 and 3.

Row	fronted [ou] (~[əu])	backed [ou]	backed [ou]
1	c <u>o</u> ding [c <u>o</u> u <u>d</u> iŋ]	co <u>l</u> dest [c <u>o</u> u <u>d</u> i <u>s</u> t]	c <u>o</u> ding [c <u>o</u> u <u>d</u> iŋ]
2	go <u>a</u> ded	go <u>l</u> em	go <u>a</u> ded
3	h <u>o</u> ses	wh <u>o</u> lesome	h <u>o</u> ses
4	mo <u>o</u> dem	mo <u>l</u> ten	mo <u>o</u> dem
5	po <u>o</u> sers	po <u>l</u> ling	po <u>o</u> sers
6	ro <u>o</u> bot	ro <u>l</u> ler	ro <u>o</u> bot
7	so <u>o</u> urn	so <u>u</u> lmate	so <u>o</u> urn
8	so <u>o</u> da	so <u>l</u> diers	so <u>o</u> da
9	po <u>o</u> dium	po <u>l</u> aroid	po <u>o</u> dium
10	so <u>o</u> berness	so <u>u</u> lfully	so <u>o</u> berness

5. /u/-fronting

- The target variant is /u/ pronounced with relatively backed vs. fronted tongue position, as in “goose” pronounced (more) like “gyoose” (possibly realized as [gys] or [gjus]).
- For this table, target variant pronunciations are different across all three columns.

Row	High back [u]	High front [i]	Fronted [u] (~ [y])
1	ku <u>u</u> do [ku <u>u</u> do <u>u</u>]	ke <u>e</u> ling [ki <u>i</u> liŋ]	ku <u>u</u> do [ky <u>u</u> do <u>u</u>]
2	mo <u>o</u> dy	me <u>a</u> nest	mo <u>o</u> dy

3	n <u>oo</u> dle	nee <u>d</u> less	n <u>oo</u> dle
4	ru <u>d</u> eness	rea <u>l</u> ist	ru <u>d</u> eness
5	bro <u>oo</u> ding	bre <u>a</u> ther	bro <u>oo</u> ding
6	pr <u>u</u> dish	pre <u>e</u> ning	pr <u>u</u> dish
7	stu <u>d</u> ents	stea <u>l</u> ing	stu <u>d</u> ents
8	sco <u>oo</u> ted	sche <u>m</u> er	sco <u>oo</u> ted
9	soo <u>th</u> ingly	see <u>d</u> iest	soo <u>th</u> ingly
10	stu <u>d</u> ious	stea <u>m</u> roller	stu <u>d</u> ious

6. /æN/-raising

- The target variant is /æ/ in pre-nasal position pronounced as a diphthong like [iæ], as in “stand” pronounced (more) like “stee-and”.
- For this table, target variant pronunciations are different across all three columns.

Row	Low front [æ]	High front [i]	Raised /æ/ (~ [iæ])
1	ca <u>n</u> died [kændid]	ke <u>e</u> nly [kinli]	ca <u>n</u> died [kiændid]
2	cha <u>n</u> neled	chi <u>n</u> os	cha <u>n</u> neled
3	da <u>n</u> cer	de <u>a</u> ler	da <u>n</u> cer
4	fa <u>n</u> cy	fee <u>l</u> ings	fa <u>n</u> cy
5	ta <u>n</u> trums	tee <u>th</u> ing	ta <u>n</u> trums
6	va <u>n</u> ish	ve <u>n</u> us	va <u>n</u> ish
7	ma <u>n</u> ager	me <u>d</u> ia	ma <u>n</u> ager
8	ra <u>n</u> domness	rea <u>d</u> ership	ra <u>n</u> domness
9	ba <u>n</u> dity	bea <u>d</u> ier	ba <u>n</u> dity
10	sa <u>n</u> ity	sc <u>e</u> nery	sa <u>n</u> ity

7. /æ/-backing

- The target variant is /æ/ is pronounced with relatively backed tongue position (similar to low central [a]), as in “trap” pronounced (more) like “trop” (or “tap” sounding closer to “top”).
- For this table, target variant pronunciations are the same for Columns 1 and 2.

Row	Low front [æ]	Low front [æ]	Backed [æ] (~ [a])
1	b <u>a</u> ttles [bæɹəlz]	b <u>a</u> lance [bæləns]	b <u>a</u> ttles [barəlz]
2	m <u>a</u> dden	m <u>a</u> llard	m <u>a</u> dden
3	p <u>a</u> dding	p <u>a</u> late	p <u>a</u> dding
4	s <u>a</u> ddest	s <u>a</u> lads	s <u>a</u> ddest
5	sh <u>a</u> ttered	sh <u>a</u> llow	sh <u>a</u> ttered
6	t <u>a</u> tters	t <u>a</u> llow	t <u>a</u> tters
7	b <u>a</u> ttery	b <u>a</u> lcony	b <u>a</u> ttery
8	g <u>a</u> therings	g <u>a</u> lleries	g <u>a</u> therings
9	t <u>a</u> ttletales	t <u>a</u> llying	t <u>a</u> ttletales
10	ch <u>a</u> ttering	ch <u>a</u> llenges	ch <u>a</u> ttering

8. Medial cluster reduction — [t] → ∅

- The target variant is /st/ or /ft/ clusters pronounced with a released [t] or without (i.e., deleted [t]), as in “postcard” pronounced like “poscard”.
- For this table, target variant pronunciations are the same for Columns 2 and 3.

Row	Released [t]	∅ (no [t])	∅ (deleted [t])
1	coast <u>t</u> guard [koustgɑd]	cosign [kousaɪn]	coast <u>t</u> guard [kousgɑd]
2	fast <u>t</u> ball	fast <u>t</u> ened	fast <u>t</u> ball

3	last <u>ly</u>	lass <u>o</u>	last <u>ly</u>
4	rest <u>ful</u>	wrest <u>led</u>	rest <u>ful</u>
5	soft <u>ball</u>	soph <u>omore</u>	soft <u>ball</u>
6	vast <u>ly</u>	vass <u>al</u>	vast <u>ly</u>
7	waist <u>line</u>	wayside	waist <u>line</u>
8	rest <u>lessness</u>	res <u>cu</u> er	rest <u>lessness</u>
9	wist <u>ful</u> ness	whisp <u>er</u> y	wist <u>ful</u> ness
10	wrist <u>watch</u> es	riskiest	wrist <u>watch</u> es