

# Acoustic analysis of prosody: linguistic and forensic applications

Ling 450

Yubin Zhang

Oct 2<sup>nd</sup>

# Roadmap

- Introduction to prosodic analysis of speech
- How to do prosodic analysis in Praat
- Assignment

# Speech prosody

- The pitch and rhythmic features of suprasegmentals of speech:
  - fundamental frequency (f0)
  - voice quality
  - duration, etc.
- Linguistics:
  - Prosodic grouping and prominence
  - Linguistic use of f0, voice quality and duration
- Forensic linguistics:
  - Speaker profiling and comparison

# Linguistic prosodic structure

- Prosodic grouping:
  - Basic units: consonants and vowels (C and V).
  - C and V group into syllables.
  - Syllables group into higher-level prosodic phrases.
- Prosodic prominence
  - Lexical stress
  - Phrasal prominence

**CVCV**

Mary

**CVC** CVC

Johnson

**CV**

likes

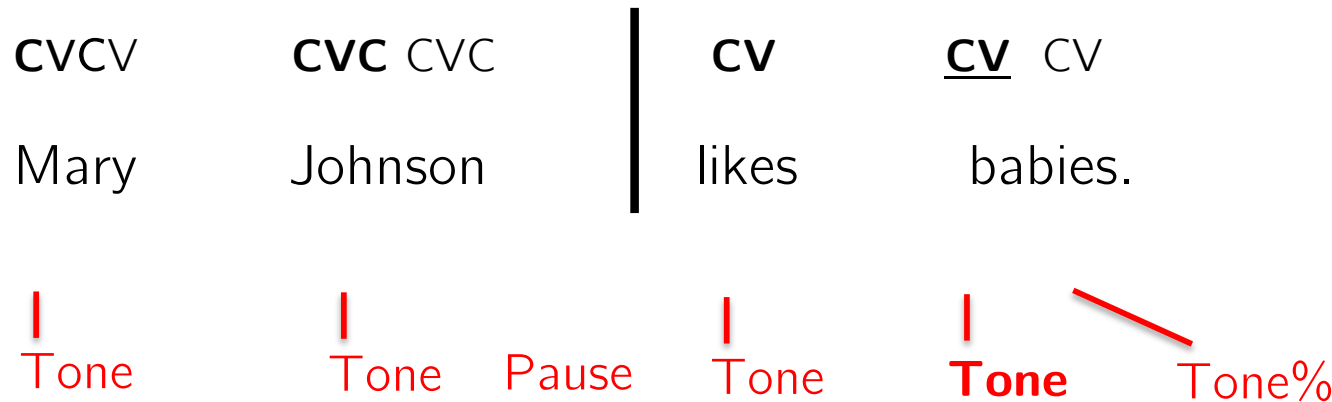
**CV** CV

babies.

# Linguistic prosodic structure

## ○ Phonetic properties:

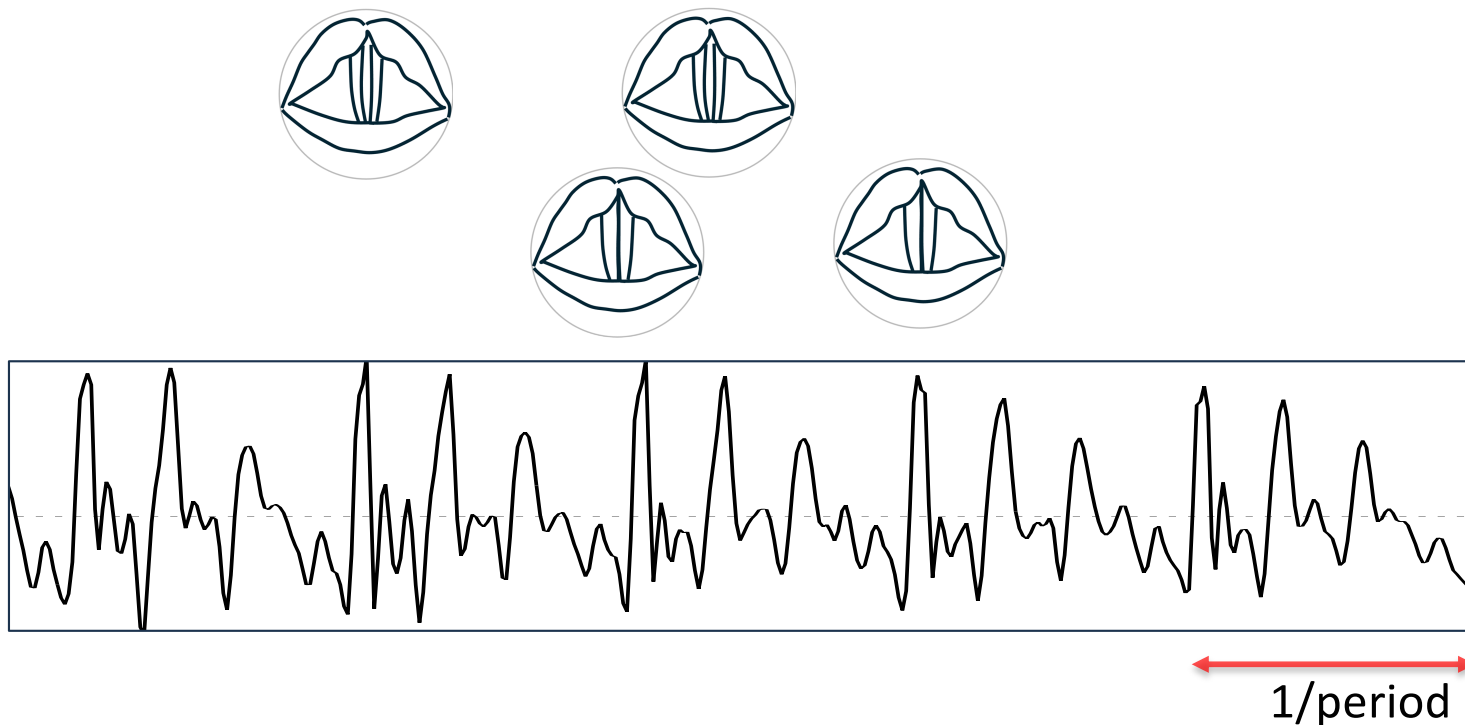
- Tones (f0),
- voice quality (like phonation type),
- tempo (duration), etc



# Fundamental Frequency ( $f_0$ )

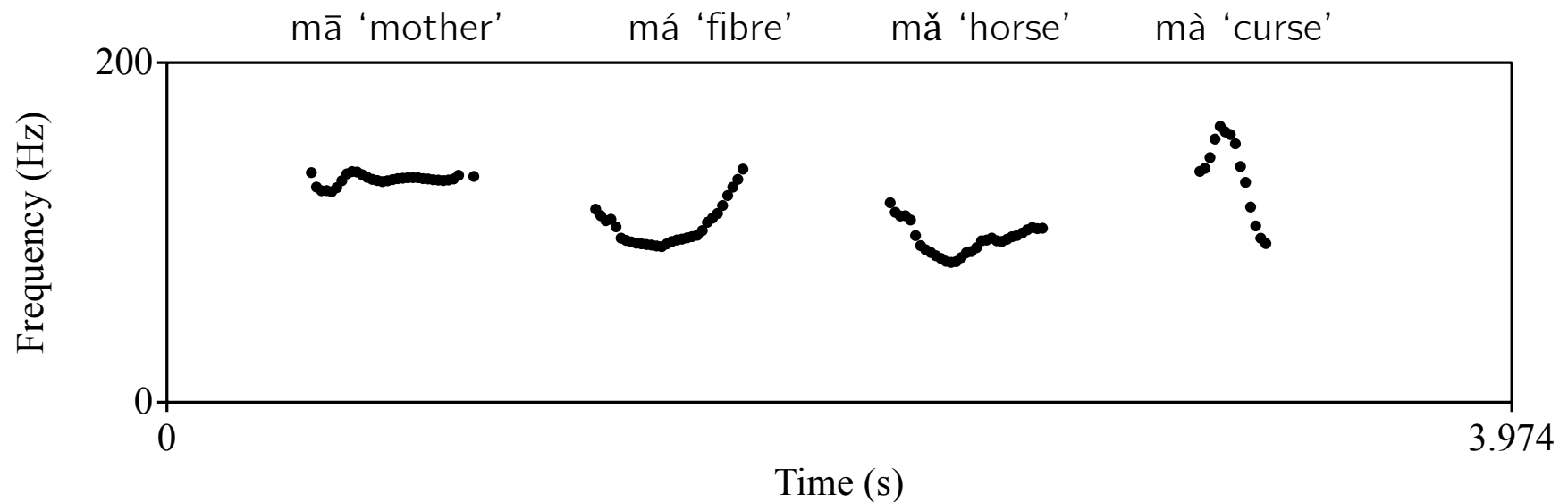
# What is $f_0$ ?

- Production: fundamental frequency ( $f_0$ ) of vocal fold vibration
- Acoustics: lowest frequency component of a periodic sound wave
- Perception: Pitch



# Linguistic use of f0: lexical tone

- F0 over time—f0 track.
- e.g., how do f0 tracks differ among the four Mandarin tones?





# Linguistic use of f0: intonation

- Declaratives vs. yes-no questions:

- Final f0 rise for yes-no questions

American English:

Mary Johnson likes babies./?  
HL/LH



- Final f0 fall for yes-no questions

Kabiye:

éqí./? 'and he licked.'

HH./HHL?



# Linguistic use of f0: intonation

- Global rise for yes-no questions

Mandarin:

張丹蒸山雞./? 'Zhang Dan steams wild chicken./?'

HHHHH.



Setswana:

Ba bona podi./? 'They see a goat./?'

HHHHL



# Sociolinguistic f0 patterns of intonation

## ○ British and American English'

- British: more generally final fall rise (polite)
- American: final rise



'Was it difficult?'

'You mean Mount Everest?'

'Do you want some tea?'

# Sociolinguistic f0 patterns of intonation

## ○ Other varieties of English

Please call Stella. Ask her to bring these things with her from the store: Six spoons of fresh snow peas, five thick slabs of blue cheese, and maybe a snack for her brother Bob. We also need a small plastic snake and a big toy frog for the kids. She can scoop these things into three red bags, and we will go meet her Wednesday at the train station.

What intonational patterns do you notice?

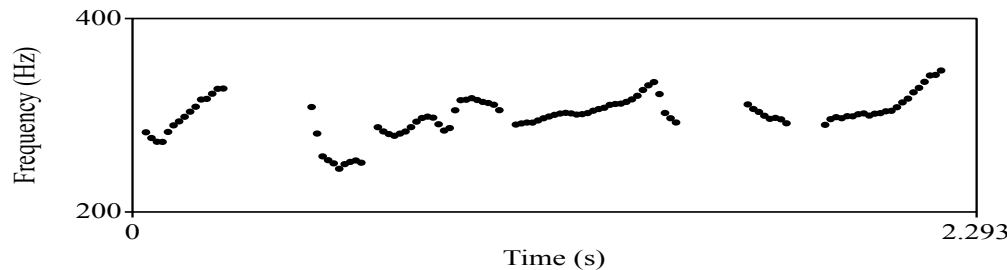
Can you guess the speaker's regional or dialectal background?

[https://accent.gmu.edu/browse\\_language.php?function=detail&speakerid=3033](https://accent.gmu.edu/browse_language.php?function=detail&speakerid=3033)

# Sociolinguistic f0 patterns of intonation

## ○ Uptalk

I am not thinking about marriage right now. ---^



- Is there any pitch difference between questions and uptalk?
- Beyond the stereotype: Is there any other meaning of uptalk intonation?

From Accurate English– Lisa Mojsin <https://www.tiktok.com/t/ZTMYq1shb/>

# F0 analysis in forensic linguistics

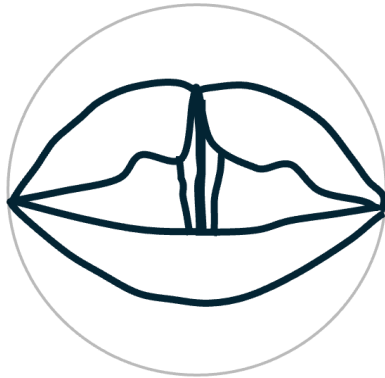
- Speaker profiling and comparison:
  - F0 as a primary indicator of sex and gender
  - Long-term statistics: F0 averages, ranges, standard deviations
  - Tone and intonational properties: may signal a speaker's region and dialectal background
  - Could be tricky due to ***within-speaker variation***. Needs to consider other features as well

# Voice Quality

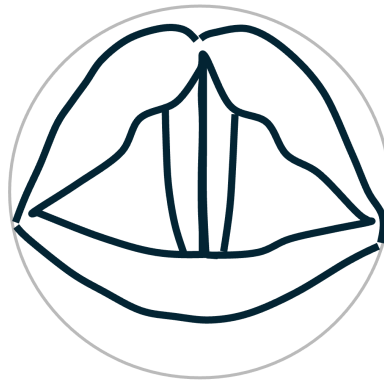
# Production of voice quality

- Phonation types:
  - How is the state of glottis different?

Creaky/Pressed



Modal



Breathy



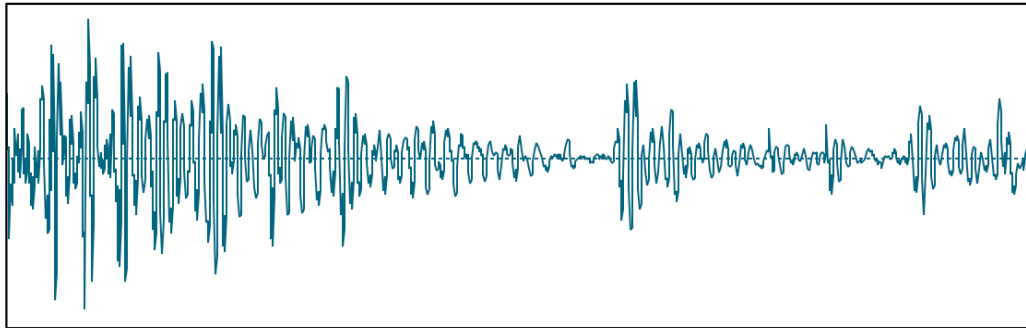


# Acoustics of voice quality

## ○ Acoustics of phonation types

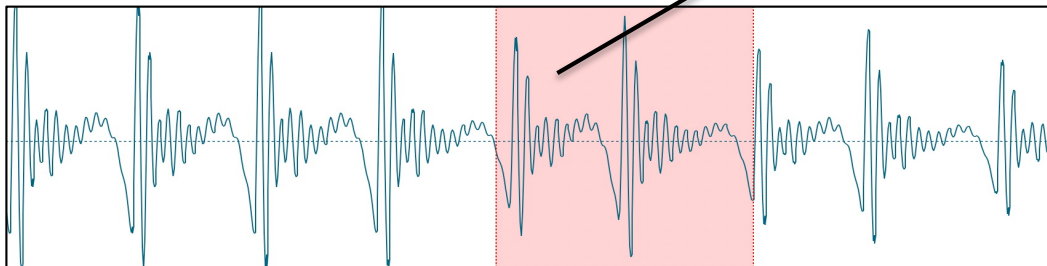
- Creaky voice tends to have irregular vocal fold vibration.

Irregular pulsing



Double pulsing

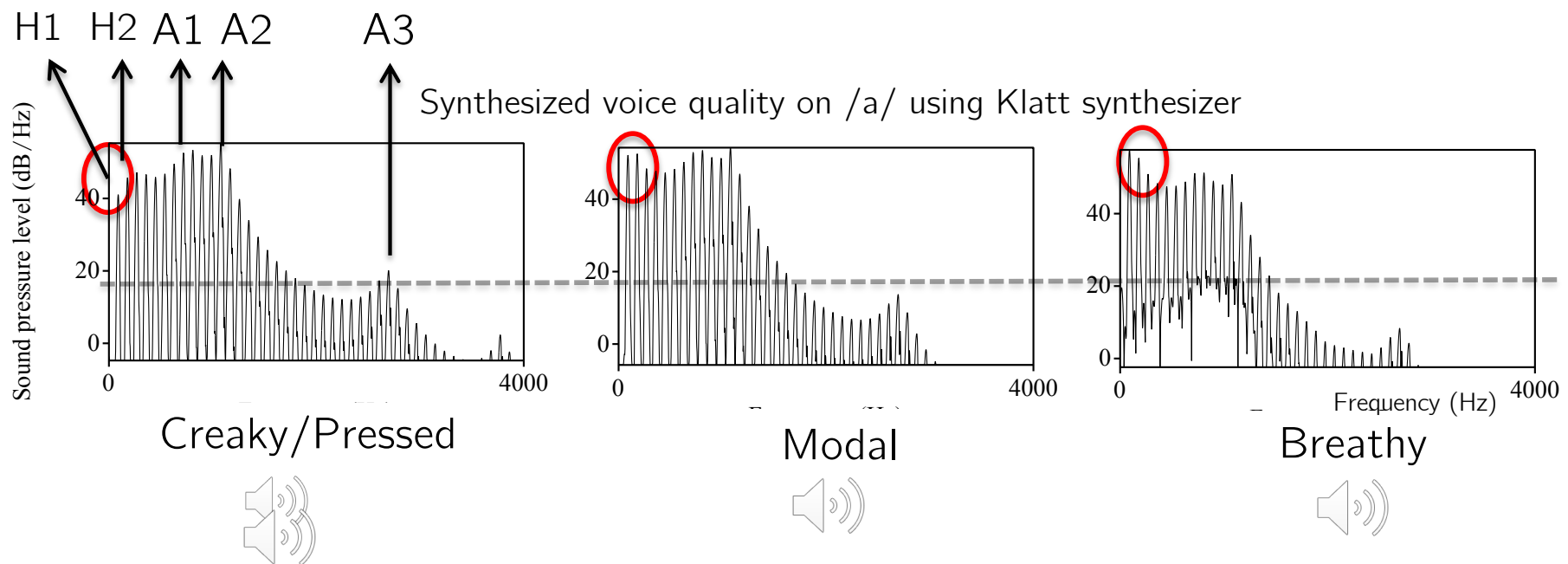
**Shorter period/ attenuated amplitude**



# Acoustics of voice quality

## ○ Acoustics of phonation types

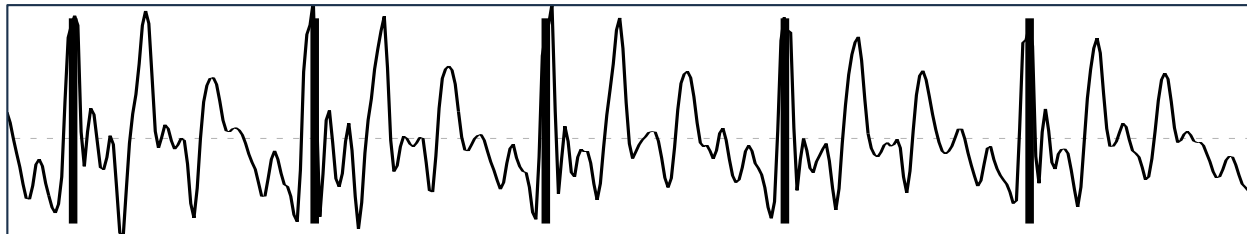
- H1-H2 (amplitude differential between first and second harmonics)
- Lower energy in higher-frequency region (H1-An)
- H1-H2: creaky < modal < breathy



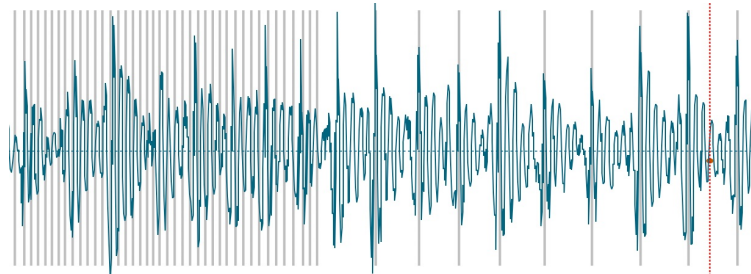
# Acoustics of voice quality

## ○ Perturbation measures:

- Jitter: Cycle-to-cycle variation in period.
- Shimmer: Cycle-to-cycle variation in the amplitude



## ○ Do different phonation types differ in these measures?



# Linguistics use of voice quality

- In Southern Yi:    

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na<sup>21</sup> 'you'

na<sup>21</sup> 'nag'

na<sup>33</sup> 'paste'

na<sup>33</sup> 'quantifier'

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modal vs. pressed

- In Mazatec:   

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t<sup>h</sup>æ 'seed'

ndæ 'horse'

ndæ 'buttocks'

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# Voice quality in sociophonetics

- Social meanings of creaky voice.
- Beyond the stereotype: Other meanings?

From Amy Joy

<https://www.tiktok.com/t/ZTMY4sKxA/>

# Voice quality in forensic contexts

- Speaker profiling and comparison:
  - Sex, gender, region, etc.
  - Pathological voice
  - Use of drugs

# Duration/Tempo

# Duration/Tempo

- Duration:
  - The measurable time span of a sound.
  - Length: perceived duration.
- Tempo
  - Rate or speed of speech (e.g., syllables per second or words per minute)



# Duration/tempo in forensic contexts

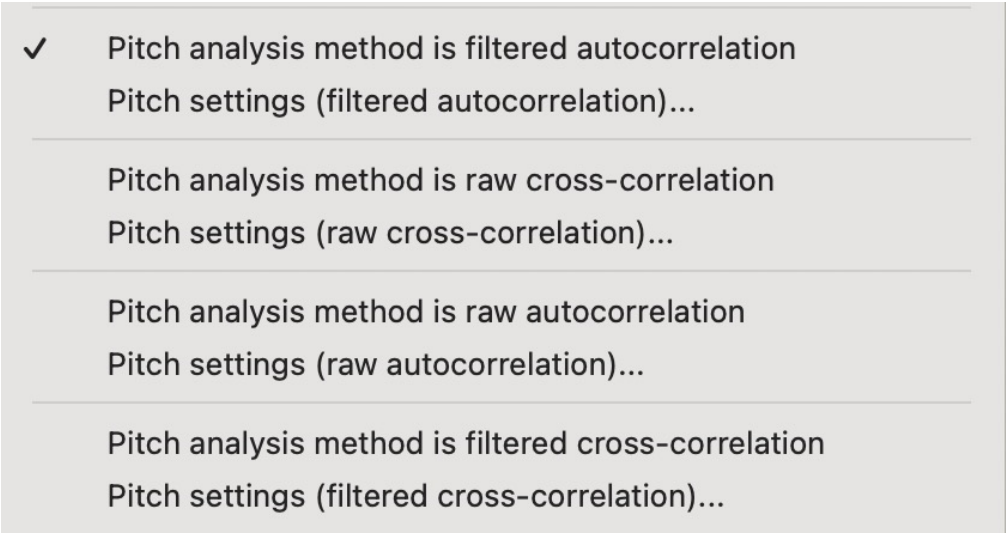
- Speech rate:
  - Speaking Rate: Words per minute (including pauses).
  - Articulation Rate: Syllables per second (excluding pauses).
  - Previous studies suggest that the second one more favorable.
- In forensic linguistics:
  - Could potentially be used as a feature for speaker identification
  - Caveat: not standalone, needs to be combined with other evidence

Leemann, A., Perkins, R., Buker, G. S., & Foulkes, P. (2024). *An Introduction to Forensic Phonetics and Forensic Linguistics*. Routledge.

# Measuring Prosody in PRAAT

# F0 tracking algorithm in Praat

- How to choose an f0 analysis method in PRAAT?
  - Filtered auto-correlation: Vocal fold vibration frequency (intonation)
  - Unfiltered cross-correlation: Voice quality analysis



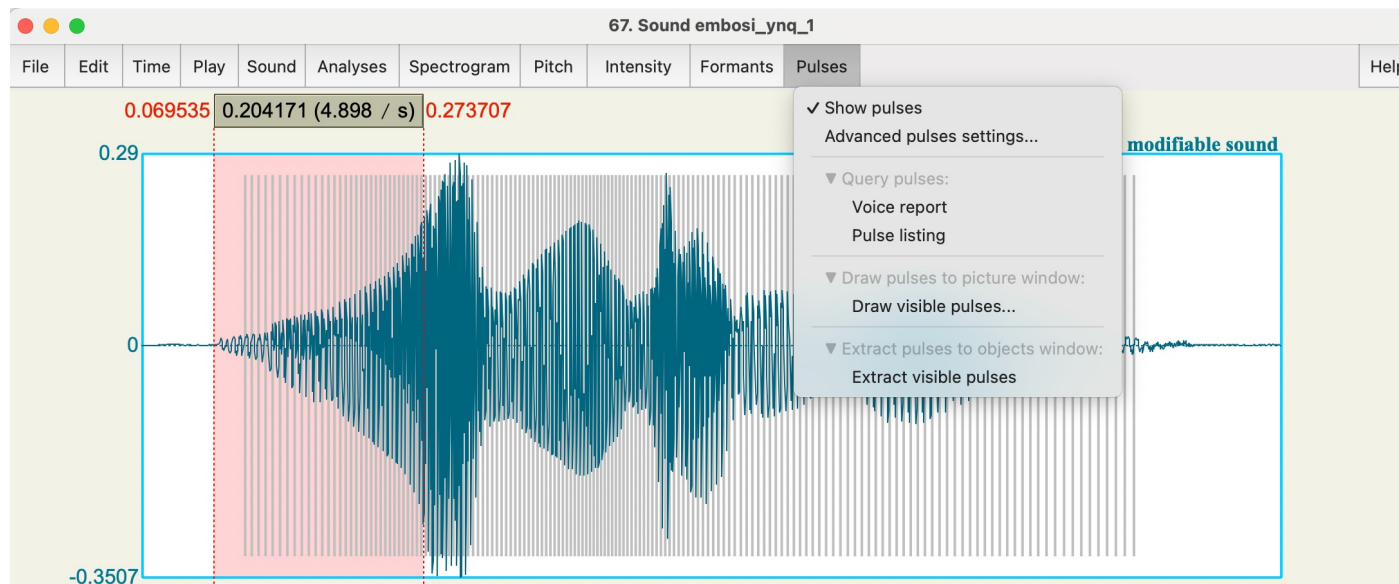
A screenshot of the 'Pitch analysis method' selection menu in Praat. The menu is a light gray box with four options, each consisting of a method name and a link to its settings. The first option, 'Pitch analysis method is filtered autocorrelation', is selected and marked with a checkmark. The other three options are 'Pitch analysis method is raw cross-correlation', 'Pitch analysis method is raw autocorrelation', and 'Pitch analysis method is filtered cross-correlation'.

✓	Pitch analysis method is filtered autocorrelation Pitch settings (filtered autocorrelation)...
	Pitch analysis method is raw cross-correlation Pitch settings (raw cross-correlation)...
	Pitch analysis method is raw autocorrelation Pitch settings (raw autocorrelation)...
	Pitch analysis method is filtered cross-correlation Pitch settings (filtered cross-correlation)...

# Measuring voice quality in Praat

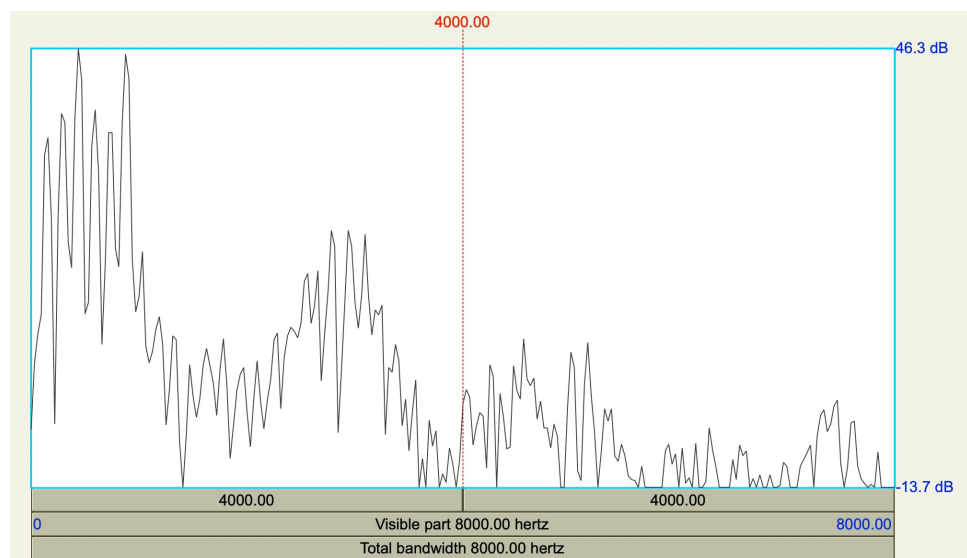
## ○ Voice report: H1-H2, jitter and shimmer

- H1-H2: amplitude difference between the 1st and 2nd harmonics
- Jitter (local, absolute): average absolute difference between consecutive periods in seconds
- Shimmer (local, dB): average absolute base-10 logarithm of the difference between the amplitudes of consecutive periods, multiplied by 20



# Measuring voice quality in Praat

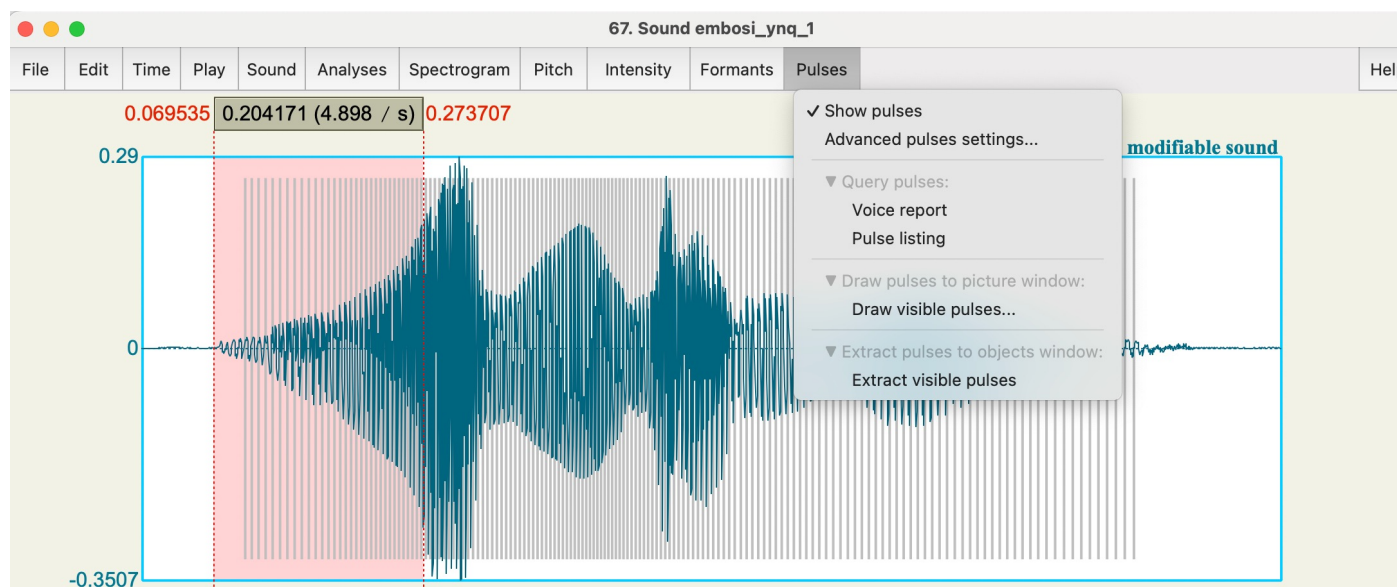
- Take a spectral slice and measure H1-H2
  - View & Edit
  - Select a portion of the sound
  - Spectrogram: view spectral slice



# Measuring voice quality in Praat

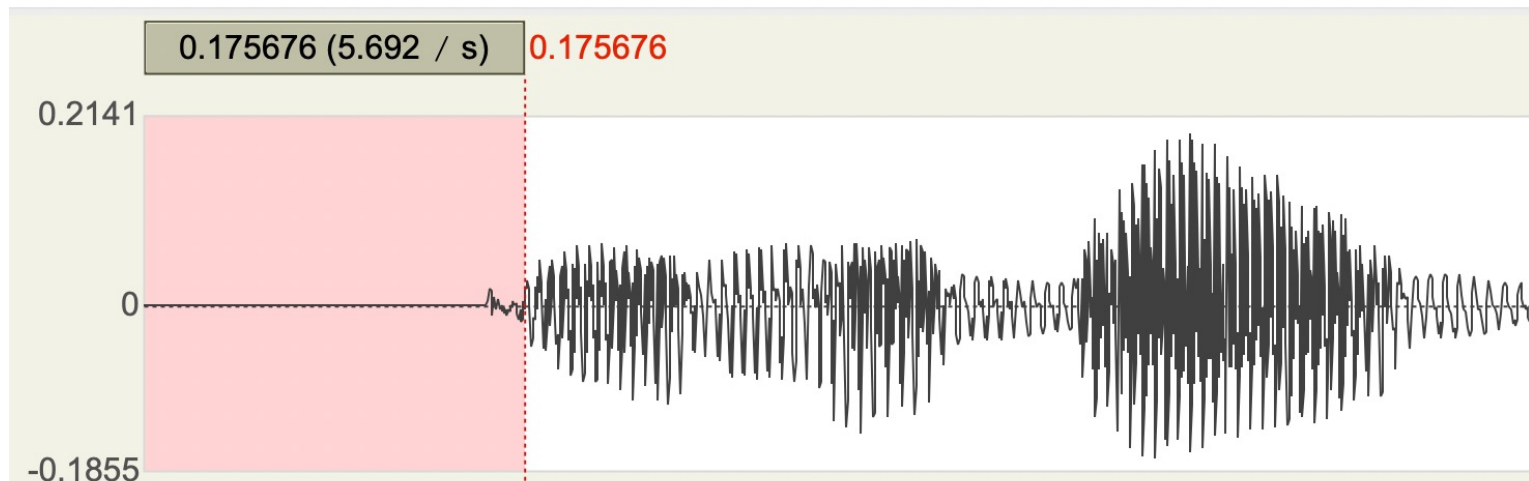
## ○ How to generate a voice report

- View & Edit
- Select a portion of the sound
- Show pulses
- Voice Report



# Measuring duration in Praat

- Select the interval to measure duration

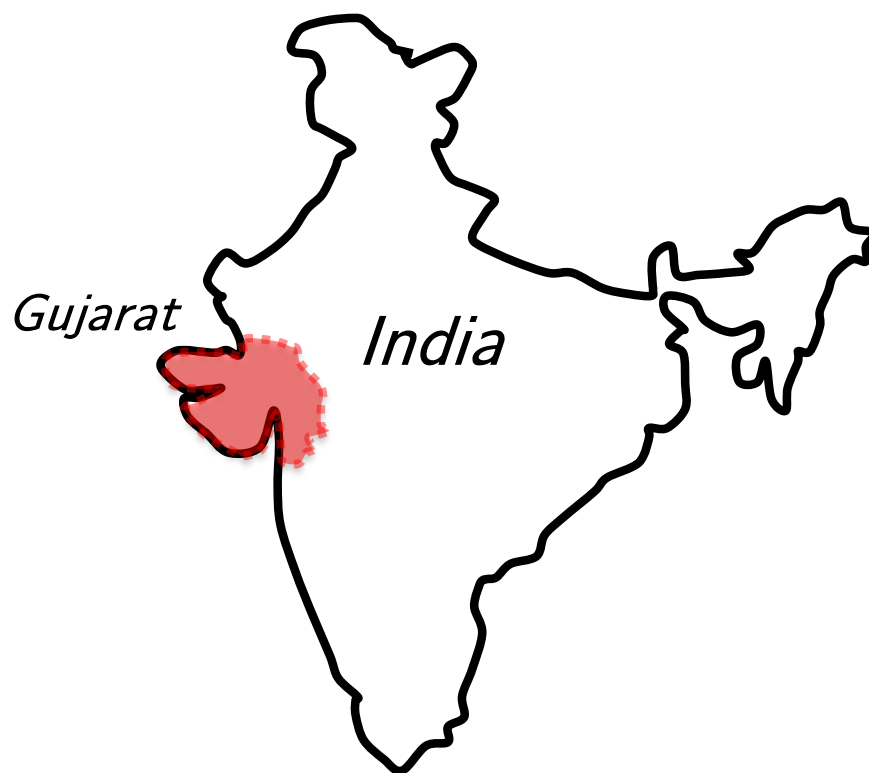


# Laboratory Exercises



# Assignment

Measuring voice quality of Gujarati vowels.



# References

- Ladefoged, P., & Johnson, K. (2015). *A Course in Phonetics*. 7th Edition. Cengage.
- Boersma, P., & Weenink, D. (2025). *Praat: Doing Phonetics by Computer*.
- Zhang, Y., & Kirby, J. (2020). The role of F0 and phonation cues in Cantonese low tone perception. *The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 148(1), EL40-EL45.