# Spline plotting and SSANOVA

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#### 1 Data import

Before importing the data, we need to specify the column names for the data set header, since the raw data does not have a header. The number of splines is always 42 (saved as num.splines). first.columns is a factor containing the names of columns that are not the splines coordinates columns. Finally, we can concatenate first.columns with the names of the splines coordinates which is generated by the paste0 function in the format X\_1, Y\_1, X\_2, Y\_2, X\_n, ... (the underscore \_ will be useful for separating the axis from the fan number).

```
num.splines <- 42
first.columns <- c(</pre>
    "speaker",
    "seconds",
    "rec.date",
    "prompt",
    "label",
    "TT.displacement.sm",
    "TT.velocity",
    "TT.velocity.abs",
    "TD.displacement.sm",
    "TD. velocity",
    "TD.velocity.abs"
columns <- c(first.columns,</pre>
              pasteO(rep(c("X", "Y"), num.splines),
                     rep(1:num.splines, each = 2)
```

We can now read in the file.

```
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
## .default = col_double(),
## speaker = col_character(),
## rec.date = col_character(),
## prompt = col_character(),
## label = col_character()
## )
## See spec(...) for full column specifications.
## Parsed with column specification:
```

```
## cols(
##
     .default = col_double(),
##
     speaker = col_character(),
     rec.date = col_character(),
##
##
     prompt = col_character(),
##
     label = col_character()
## )
## See spec(...) for full column specifications.
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##
     .default = col_double(),
##
     speaker = col_character(),
##
     rec.date = col_character(),
##
     prompt = col_character(),
##
     label = col_character(),
##
    X_2 = col_character(),
##
    Y 2 = col character(),
##
    X_3 = col_character(),
##
    Y_3 = col_character(),
##
    X_4 = col_character(),
    Y_4 = col_character(),
    X_5 = col_character(),
##
##
    Y 5 = col character()
## )
## See spec(...) for full column specifications.
rm(num.splines, first.columns, columns)
languages <- read_csv("./pilot/stimuli/languages.csv")</pre>
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##
     speaker = col_character(),
##
     language = col_character()
## )
words <- read_csv("./pilot/stimuli/nonce.csv")</pre>
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##
     item = col_integer(),
##
     word = col_character(),
##
     ipa = col_character(),
##
     c1 = col_character(),
##
     c1phonation = col_character(),
     vowel = col character(),
##
##
     anteropost = col_character(),
##
    height = col_character(),
##
     c2 = col_character(),
##
     c2phonation = col_character(),
##
     c2place = col_character(),
##
     language = col_character()
## )
```

The following code applies tidy formatting to the data frame. It uses functions from the tidyr library.

```
splines <- splines.raw %>%
    gather(spline, coordinate, matches("[XY]_")) %>%
    separate(spline, c("axis", "fan"), convert = TRUE) %>%
    spread(axis, coordinate) %>%
    mutate(word = word(prompt, 2)) %>%
    left_join(y = languages) %>%
    left_join(y = words) %>%
    mutate_if(is.character, as.factor)

## Joining, by = "speaker"

## Joining, by = c("word", "language")

splines.it <- filter(splines, language == "italian")

splines.pl <- filter(splines, language == "polish")</pre>
```

### 2 Some plotting

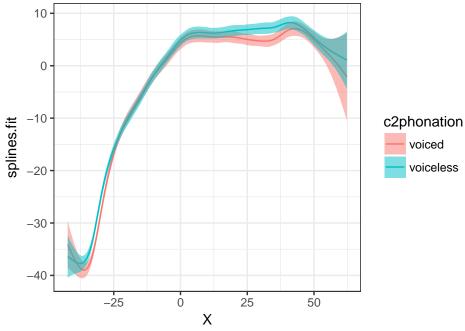
We can finally plot splines.

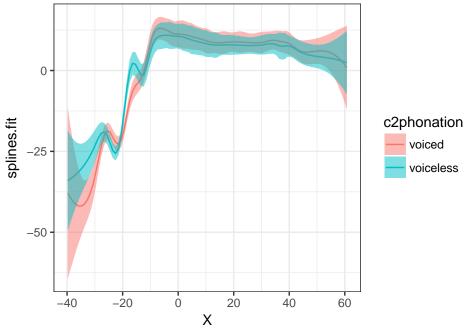
```
filter(splines, label == "max_TD") %>%
ggplot(aes(x = X, y = Y, colour = c2phonation)) +
    geom_smooth(method = "loess") +
    coord_fixed(ratio = 1)

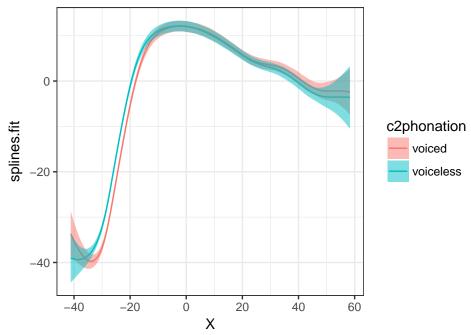
filter(splines, label == "max_TT") %>%
ggplot(aes(x = X, y = Y, colour = c2phonation)) +
    geom_smooth(method = "loess") +
    coord_fixed(ratio = 1)
```

#### 3 SSANOVA

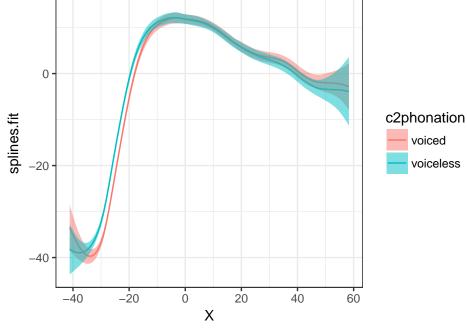
```
splines.cor.a <- filter(splines.it, vowel == "a", label == "max_TT")</pre>
ssanova.cor.a <- ssanovaTongue(splines.cor.a)</pre>
splines.cor.o <- filter(splines.it, vowel == "o", label == "max_TT")</pre>
ssanova.cor.o <- ssanovaTongue(splines.cor.a)</pre>
splines.cor.u <- filter(splines.it, vowel == "u", label == "max_TT")</pre>
ssanova.cor.u <- ssanovaTongue(splines.cor.u)</pre>
splines.vel.a <- filter(splines.it, vowel == "a", label == "max_TD")</pre>
ssanova.vel.a <- ssanovaTongue(splines.vel.a)</pre>
## Warning in chol.default(wk1, pivot = TRUE): the matrix is either rank-
## deficient or indefinite
splines.vel.o <- filter(splines.it, vowel == "o", label == "max_TD")</pre>
ssanova.vel.o <- ssanovaTongue(splines.vel.a)</pre>
splines.vel.u <- filter(splines.it, vowel == "u", label == "max_TD")</pre>
ssanova.vel.u <- ssanovaTongue(splines.vel.u)</pre>
ggplot(ssanova.cor.a, aes(x = X, colour = c2phonation)) +
geom_line(aes(y = splines.fit)) +
geom_ribbon(aes(ymin = splines.fit - (1.96 * splines.SE),
                 ymax = splines.fit + (1.96 * splines.SE),
                 fill = c2phonation
                 ),
             alpha = 0.5,
             color = "NA"
             )
    10
     0
   -10
                                                           c2phonation
splines.fit
                                                               voiced
                                                               voiceless
   -20
   -30
   -40
               -25
                                     25
                                               50
                               Χ
ggplot(ssanova.cor.o, aes(x = X, colour = c2phonation)) +
geom_line(aes(y = splines.fit)) +
```

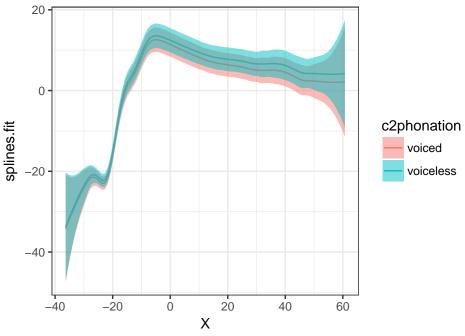




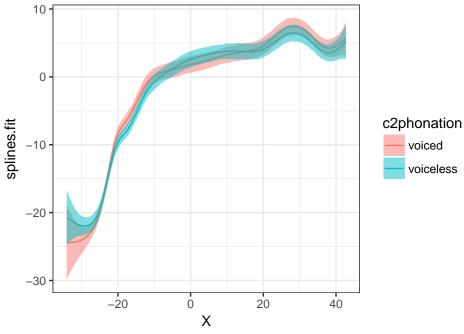


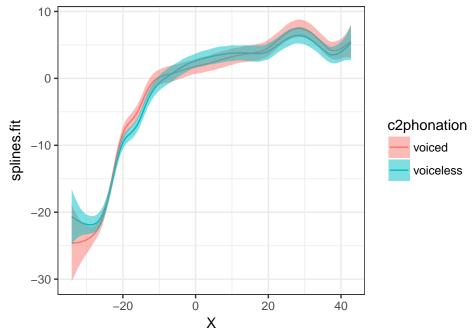
```
ggplot(ssanova.vel.o, aes(x = X, colour = c2phonation)) +
geom_line(aes(y = splines.fit)) +
```



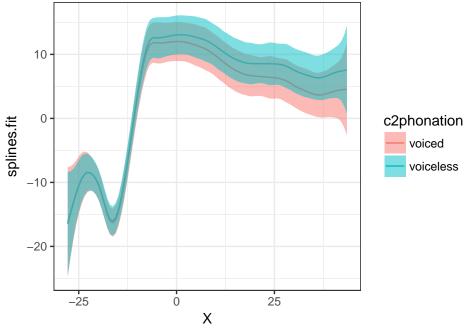


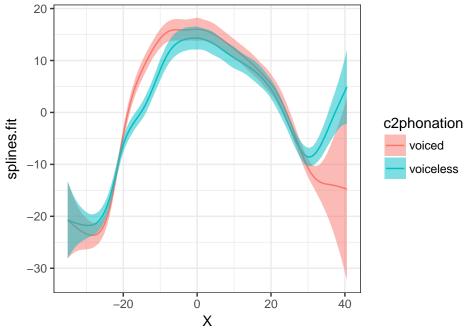
```
splines.cor.a <- filter(splines.pl, vowel == "a", label == "max_TT")</pre>
ssanova.cor.a <- ssanovaTongue(splines.cor.a)</pre>
splines.cor.o <- filter(splines.pl, vowel == "o", label == "max_TT")</pre>
ssanova.cor.o <- ssanovaTongue(splines.cor.a)</pre>
splines.cor.u <- filter(splines.pl, vowel == "u", label == "max_TT")</pre>
ssanova.cor.u <- ssanovaTongue(splines.cor.u)</pre>
splines.vel.a <- filter(splines.pl, vowel == "a", label == "max_TD")</pre>
ssanova.vel.a <- ssanovaTongue(splines.vel.a)</pre>
splines.vel.o <- filter(splines.pl, vowel == "o", label == "max_TD")</pre>
ssanova.vel.o <- ssanovaTongue(splines.vel.a)</pre>
splines.vel.u <- filter(splines.pl, vowel == "u", label == "max_TD")</pre>
ssanova.vel.u <- ssanovaTongue(splines.vel.u)</pre>
ggplot(ssanova.cor.a, aes(x = X, colour = c2phonation)) +
geom_line(aes(y = splines.fit)) +
geom_ribbon(aes(ymin = splines.fit - (1.96 * splines.SE),
                 ymax = splines.fit + (1.96 * splines.SE),
                 fill = c2phonation
                 ),
             alpha = 0.5,
             color = "NA"
```

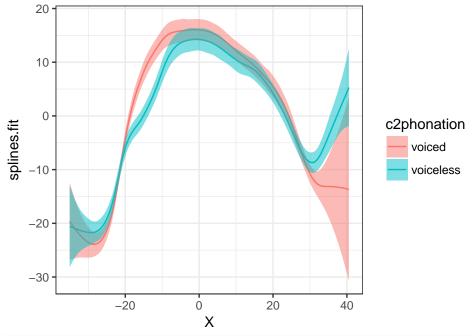




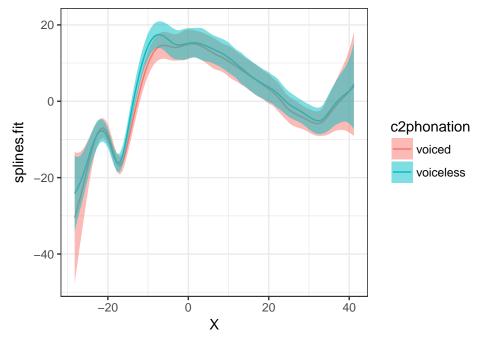
```
ggplot(ssanova.cor.u, aes(x = X, colour = c2phonation)) +
geom_line(aes(y = splines.fit)) +
```







```
ggplot(ssanova.vel.u, aes(x = X, colour = c2phonation)) +
geom_line(aes(y = splines.fit)) +
```



## 4 Consonantal gestures: target, maximum, release

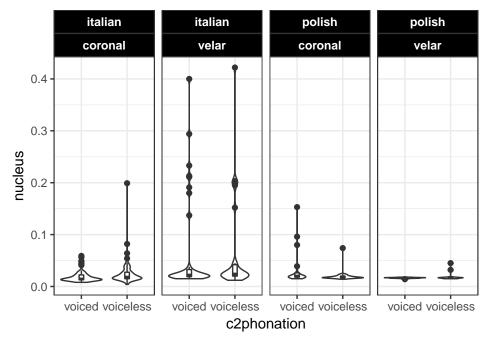
Now we can create a separate data frame where the observasional unit is each word and the variables are the consonantal getures (target, maximum closure, release).

```
## Joining, by = "speaker"
## Joining, by = c("word", "language")
```

Let's plot the nucleus duration (NOFF - NONS) as a function of place of articulation, voicing of C2 (our target consonant in C1VC2V words), and language.

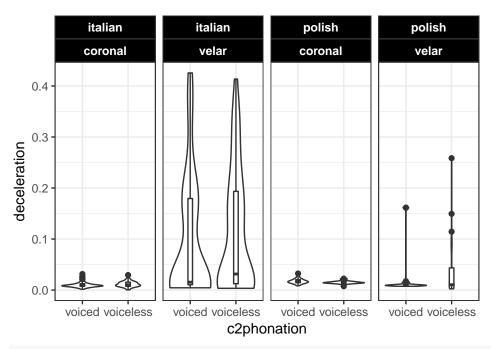
```
ggplot(cons.gestures, aes(c2phonation, nucleus)) +
  facet_grid(.~language + c2place) +
  geom_violin() +
```

- ## Warning: Removed 88 rows containing non-finite values (stat\_ydensity).
- ## Warning: Removed 88 rows containing non-finite values (stat\_boxplot).



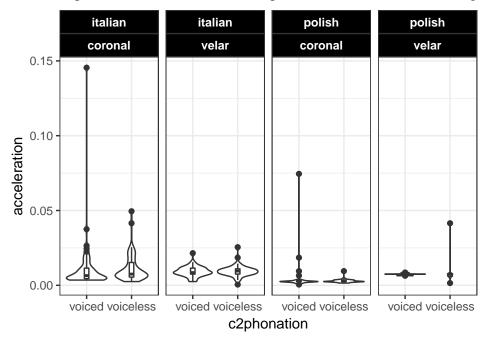
```
ggplot(cons.gestures, aes(c2phonation, deceleration)) +
   facet_grid(.~language + c2place) +
   geom_violin() +
   geom_boxplot(width=0.1) +
   theme(strip.background = element_rect(fill = "black"),
        strip.text = element_text(color = "white", face = "bold")
        )
```

- ## Warning: Removed 10 rows containing non-finite values (stat\_ydensity).
- ## Warning: Removed 10 rows containing non-finite values (stat\_boxplot).



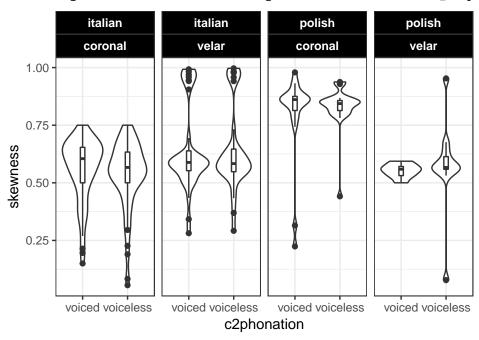
```
ggplot(cons.gestures, aes(c2phonation, acceleration)) +
   facet_grid(.~language + c2place) +
   geom_violin() +
   geom_boxplot(width=0.1) +
   theme(strip.background = element_rect(fill = "black"),
        strip.text = element_text(color = "white", face = "bold")
        )
```

- ## Warning: Removed 92 rows containing non-finite values (stat\_ydensity).
- ## Warning: Removed 92 rows containing non-finite values (stat\_boxplot).



The follwing plots the skweness (deceleration / nucleus) of the nucleus gesture.

- ## Warning: Removed 94 rows containing non-finite values (stat\_ydensity).
- ## Warning: Removed 94 rows containing non-finite values (stat\_boxplot).



I want to check how good the gesture function in AAA is performing. The following gives the number of missing values per speaker.

```
cons.gestures %>%
    select(speaker, GOFF:NONS) %>%
    group_by(speaker) %>%
    summarise_each(funs(sum(is.na(.)))) %>%
    select(speaker, GONS, NONS, max, NOFF, GOFF)
## # A tibble: 3 × 6
##
     speaker GONS NONS
                           max NOFF GOFF
##
      <fctr> <int> <int> <int> <int> <int>
## 1
        PS02
                64
                       1
                             6
                                   22
                                         52
## 2
        SC01
               110
                              0
                                   32
                                         70
```

This chunk instead reports the total number of values per speaker.

2

## 3

SDC02

105

2

31

```
cons.gestures %>%
    select(speaker, GOFF:NONS) %>%
    group_by(speaker) %>%
    summarise_each(funs(n())) %>%
    select(speaker, GONS, NONS, max, NOFF, GOFF)
```

63

```
## # A tibble: 3 × 6
##
     speaker GONS NONS
                           max NOFF GOFF
##
      <fctr> <int> <int> <int> <int> <int>
## 1
        PS02
                96
                      96
                             96
                                   96
                                         96
## 2
        SC01
               139
                      139
                            139
                                  139
                                        139
## 3
       SDC02
               120
                      120
                            120
                                  120
                                        120
```

By comparing the two tables, what emerges is that the GONS (Gesture Onset) is almost always missed, followed by GOFF (Gesture Offset). The NOFF (Nucleus Offset) detection, performs slighly better, while NONS and MAX are detected most of the times.

However, judging from the violin plots above, most values might be incorrect.