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# Linking production and perception of clear speech

Joan A. Sereno, Allard Jongman, Charles Redmon, Yuyu Zeng, Linguistics, Univ. of Kansas; Yue Wang, Beverly Hannah, Keith Leung, Sylvia Cho, Linguistics, Simon Fraser Univ.; Ghassan Hamarneh, Lisa Tang, Computer Science, Simon Fraser Univ.; Saurabh Garg, Pacific Parkinson's Research Centre, Univ. of British Columbia; Paul Tupper, Mathematics, Simon Fraser Univ.; Bob McMurray, Psychology, Univ. of Iowa

Speech communication involves multiple styles as a function of different speaking environments and communicative needs. In auditorily or visually challenging contexts, speakers often alter their speech production using a clarified, hyper-articulated speech style with the intention of enhancing speech intelligibility. Such modifications may result in perceptible articulatory and acoustic changes. Questions thus arise as to whether and what clear-speech modifications facilitate perception. This presentation surveys recent research conducted in our labs, investigating clear-speech production and its associated effects on perception. In a series of threestream studies, this research relates analyses of visible articulatory features using computer image-processing techniques, measurements of acoustic properties, and perceptual patterns of clear-speech segments and suprasegmentals by native and non-native perceivers. Results reveal that clear (relative to plain) speech modulates different and compensatory articulatory-acoustic cues to enhance intelligibility. However, clear-speech modifications that reduce phonemic contrastivity are also found and they inhibit intelligibility. These results indicate that clear-speech effects are governed by the collateral principles of cue enhancement and maintenance of category distinctiveness.

# **Linking Production and Perception of Clear Speech**

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Joan A. Sereno, Allard Jongman, Charles Redmon, Yuyu Zeng KU Phonetics & Psycholinguistics Lab, Univ. of Kansas

#### Yue Wang, Beverly Hannah, Keith K.W. Leung, Sylvia Cho Language & Brain Lab. Simon Fraser Univ.

### Ghassan Hamarneh, Lisa Tang • Saurabh Garg

Medical Image Analysis Lab. Simon Fraser Univ.

eam

- Pacific Parkinson's Research Centre Univ. of British Columbia
- **Bob McMurrav**
- Paul Tupper
- Mechanisms of Audio-visual Categorization Lab. Univ. of Iowa
- Department of Mathematics Simon Fraser Univ.

- **Project Overview**
- Examine visible articulatory, acoustic, & perceptual correlates of clear speech ٠
- · Identify clear-speech strategies used to strengthen those aspects of the signal that make it distinctive

3-stream study	Computer image analysis of visual articulatory movements	Acoustic analysis	Auditory (A), visual (V), & AV perception, native & non-native	Relating & modeling 3-stream data
Vowels	<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>	v	<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>	V
Consonants	In progress	In progress	V	In progress
Lexical tones	In progress	In progress	V	In progress

Background & Questions			Methods						
	Previous findings	Questions addressed in this project	Stimuli & Participants		Predictions				
Types of clear-speech modification	More extreme spectral & temporal changes [1-4]: Larger & longer articulatory movements [3.6]: Improved A & V intelligibility [7.8]	Signal-based (overall saliency) or code-based (phoneme-specific) modifications & intelligibility?	English tense/lax vowels English (non-)sibilant fricatives Mandarin tones	/i,ı,a,ʌ,u,ʊ/: /kVd/ words ; /f,v,θ,ð,s,z,j,ʒ/+/a/ syllables / ʒ, ʒ, ȝ, ȝ / words	Tensity x Style may reflect signal- vs. code-based variation in A/V A/V weighting may differ as a function of sibilance in clear speech Visual tonal cues in clear speech may or may not be linguistically relevant				
A/V saliency	Weight granted to A vs. V cues affected by saliency of cues (7.9)	Signal- vs. code-based clear-speech cues vary across modality?	Speakers & perceivers L1/L2: English, Mandarin, Korear		Non-natives may or may not benefit from clear speech depending on L1 soustic analysis Intelligibility test Linking & modeling				
Linguistic experience	Clear speech less helpful or detrimental in nonnative (L2) listeners $_{\space{10}}$	L2 perception benefits more from signal- or code-based clear-speech cues?		Eyebrow movements Static 8	dynamic spectral & al features, e.g.,	AV	Multinomial logistic regression modeling cue-category mapping		
Theoretical relevance	Auditory-based claims under H&H[13]: Clear speech needs to be balanced between enhancing signal saliency & maintaining phonemic distinctions [14,19]	Extend auditory-based claims to AV to explore mechanisms underlying phonetic variation	Accent in the second se	Vowel Vowel Static Dynam	Temporal         Spectral           Duration[16]         Formants & space[16]           Vowel/         Spectral           word[17]         change[16]	AO (*)	C-CutgFr mapping     C-CutgFr partialling out     contextual variability reg     Mathematical modeling     of equilibrium between     articulatory efforts &     perceptual gain reg		

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