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corpora. The second was to extend the corpus beyond monologue, by using tasks that promote natural discourse and interaction. A subsidiary driver was to use dialects from outwith North America: dialogues paired up a Scottish English and a Southern British English speaker. Tasks. Monologue: Story reading of “Comma Gets a Cure” [Honorof *et al.* (2000)], lexical sets [Wells (1982)], spontaneous story telling, diadochokinetic tasks. Dialogue: Map tasks [Anderson *et al.* (1991)], “Spot the Difference” picture tasks [Bradlow *et al.* (2007)], story-recall. Shadowing of the spontaneous story telling by the second participant. Each dialogue session includes approximately 30 min of speech, and there are acoustics-only baseline materials. We will introduce the corpus and highlight the role of articulatory production data in helping provide a fuller understanding of various spontaneous speech phenomena by presenting examples of naturally occurring covert speech errors, accent accommodation, turn taking negotiation, and shadowing.

10:05—10:20 Break

10:20

4aSC3. Perception of reduced pronunciation variants in conversational speech. Mirjam Ernestus (Radboud Univ. Nijmegen, P.O. Box 310, NL-6500 AH Nijmegen, The Netherlands)

Spontaneous conversations are characterized by reduced pronunciation variants that, relative to the corresponding citation variants, provide less acoustic information (e.g., the English word “hilarious” may be pronounced like [hlErEs]). This paper discusses three series of experiments investigating how listeners process reduced variants within their natural contexts. In two series of experiments, native speakers of Northern Dutch listened to extracts from spontaneous conversations in Northern Dutch and either predicted masked reduced words or repeated stretches of speech. These experiments show that even though reduced variants contain little acoustic information, listeners heavily rely on this information. Furthermore, listeners use acoustic cues in the context, which is often reduced itself, and these cues may override semantic/syntactic cues. In the third series of experiments, native speakers of Northern and Southern Dutch listened to conversations in Northern Dutch and indicated whether words appearing on the screen had just occurred in the conversation. The results show that acoustic cues are less informative for listeners who are less familiar with the language variant. These listeners rely more on semantic/syntactic information. In conclusion, acoustic cues, even if highly reduced, play a major role in the processing of conversational speech, especially in native listeners.

10:50

4aSC4. Clarifications in spontaneous speech under three different adverse communicative situations. Rachel Baker and Valerie Hazan (UCL Speech Hearing and Phonetic Sci., Chandler House, 2 Wakefield St., London WC1N 1PF, rachel.baker@ucl.ac.uk)

Difficult communicative situations requiring clear speech are common. This study investigated whether (a) clear speech elicited by instructing talkers to read sentences clearly reflects clarifications made by talkers in spontaneous speech with communicative intent and (b) talkers modulate their clear speech according to the type of adversity under which communication takes place. Casual and clear speech from 40 Southern British English talkers was elicited in dialogues recorded while two talkers engaged in “spot the difference” picture tasks, based on the Diapix task of Bradlow and collaborators. Three types of “communication barrier” were used to elicit clear speech: in the VOC condition, one talker heard the other via a three-channel vocoder; in the NOISE condition, one person heard the other with simultaneous babble noise; in the L2 condition one talker was a low-proficiency non-native speaker. Read clear speech showed more extreme changes in median F0, F0 range and speaking rate than spontaneous clear speech. Greater changes were made to speaking rate and vowel space in the VOC than the L2 condition, while greater changes in F0 and mean energy were made in the NOISE than the VOC condition, suggesting that talkers clarify their speech according to listeners’ needs. [Work funded by ESRC project no. RES-062-23-0681.]

11:20

4aSC5. Considering the storage, management, and processing of spontaneous speech corpora: New methods and new findings. Tyler Kendall (Linguist. Dept., Northwestern Univ., 2016 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, IL 60208, t-kendall@northwestern.edu)

Recordings of speech, both spontaneous and nonspontaneous, comprise the backbone of acoustic phonetic, speech science, and much general linguistic research. The creation of these speech recordings (e.g., recording equipment and its use) and their analysis (e.g., appropriate statistical methods) tend to be thoroughly treated in methodology sections of papers and in specialized methodology textbooks. However, the storage, management, and preservation of these resources are rarely discussed in the academic literature, though these practices influence both the short-term and long-term usability of these resources. This talk addresses the related questions of how we might best manage large and growing collections of audio data and how we can leverage new technologies so that our data archives are not just usable, but maximally useful. Examples are provided from two web-based archiving projects, the Sociolinguistic Archive and Analysis Project (SLAAP) and the Online Speech/Corpora Archive and Analysis Resource, which feature organization and analysis tools that enhance the overall usefulness of the archived recordings. To exemplify some substantive outcomes of these projects, findings from a corpus sociophonetic study of speech rate and pause variation in American English, made possible by SLAAP’s software, are also discussed.