

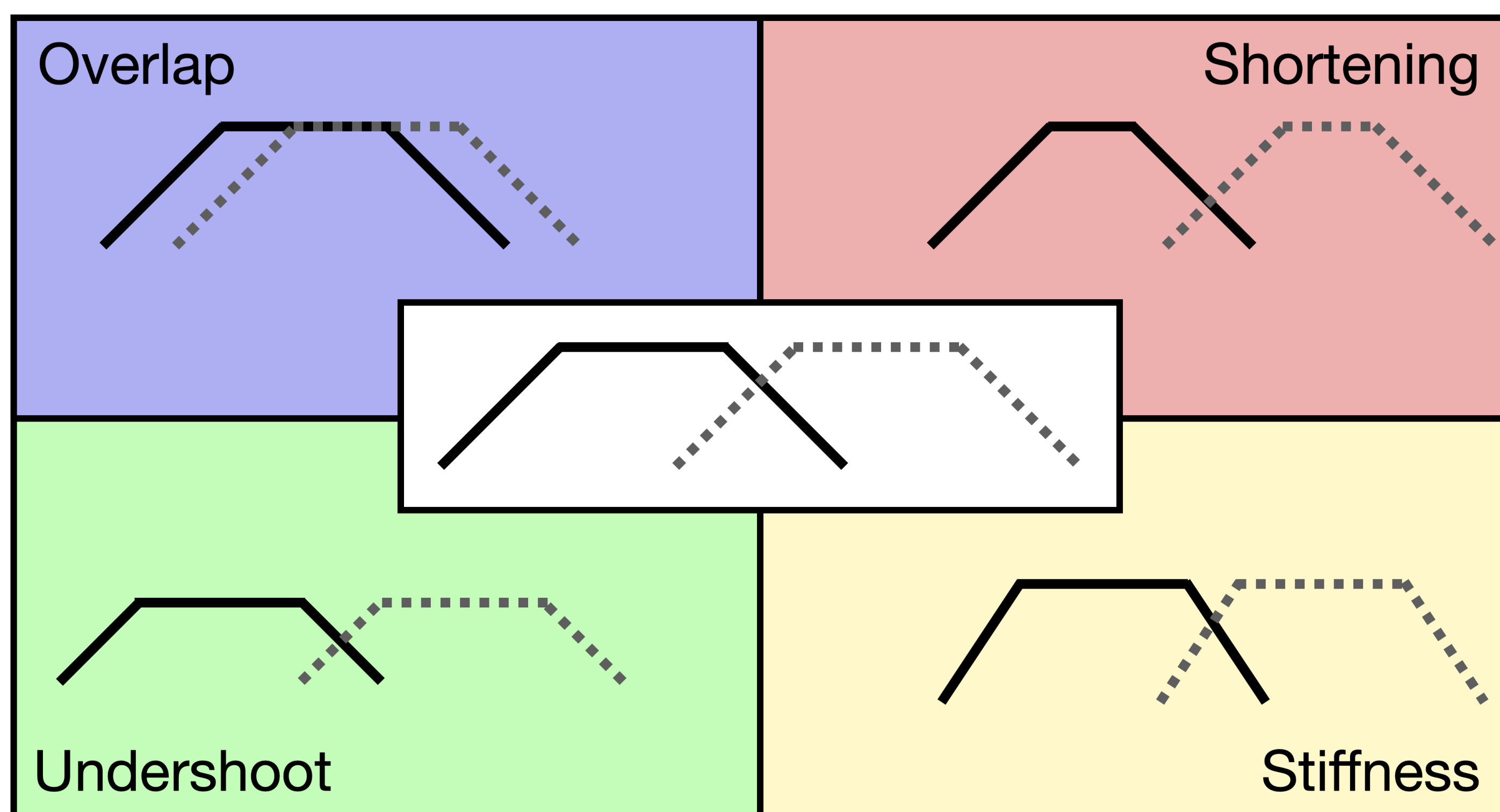
# Uncover articulatory correlates of acoustic duration with analysis-by-synthesis: the case of diphthongs

Eoin O'Reilly, Christopher Geissler, Kevin Tang  
 Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf, Germany  
 {eoin.oreilly, christopher.geissler, kevin.tang}@hhu.de



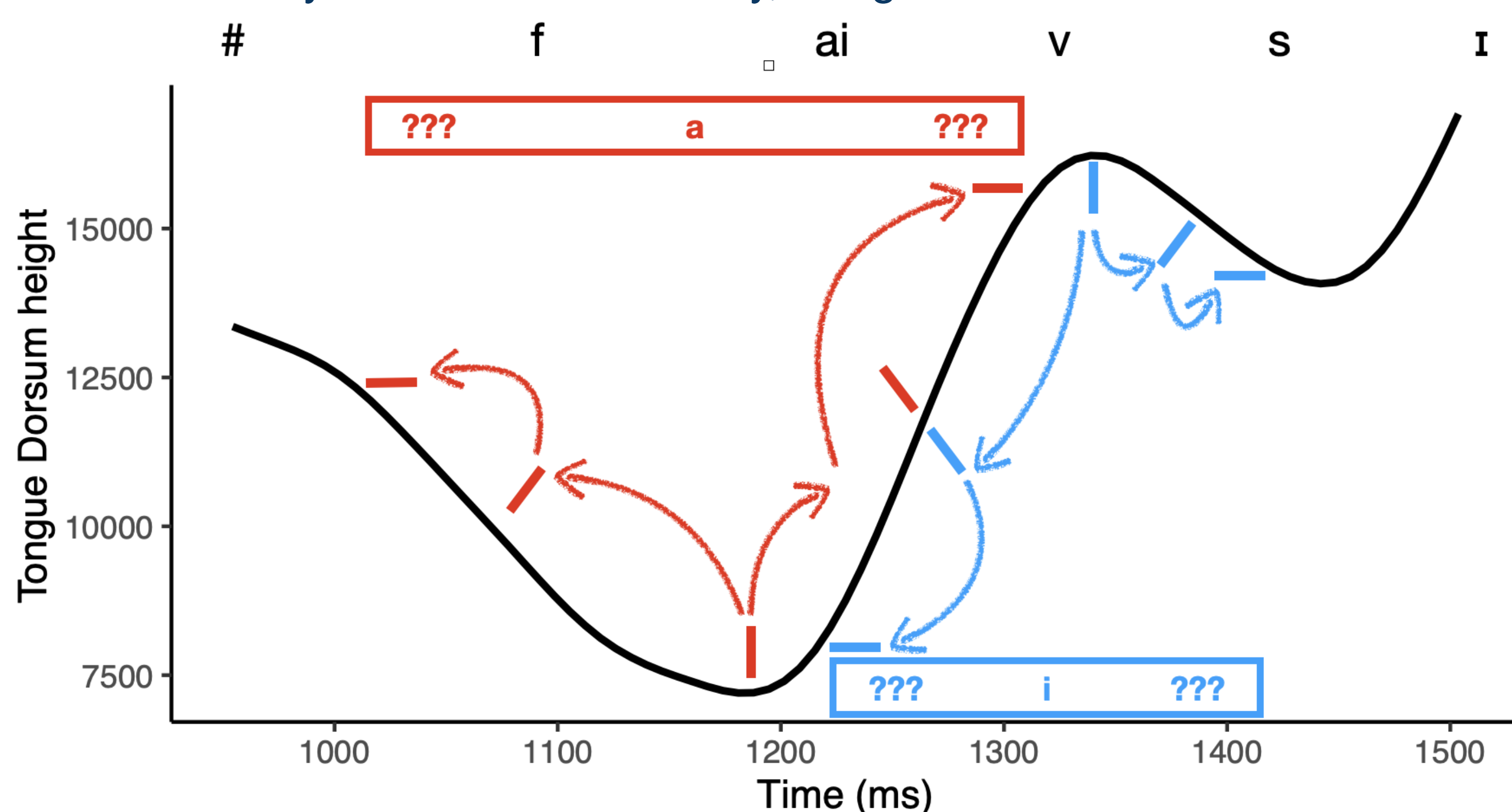
## Question

- ▶ What are the articulatory mechanisms involved in reduction?
  - ▷ increased gestural **overlap**
  - ▷ **shortening** of gestures
  - ▷ **undershoot** of target
  - ▷ increased **stiffness** (mass-spring model)
- ▶ How does reduction take place in a diphthong?

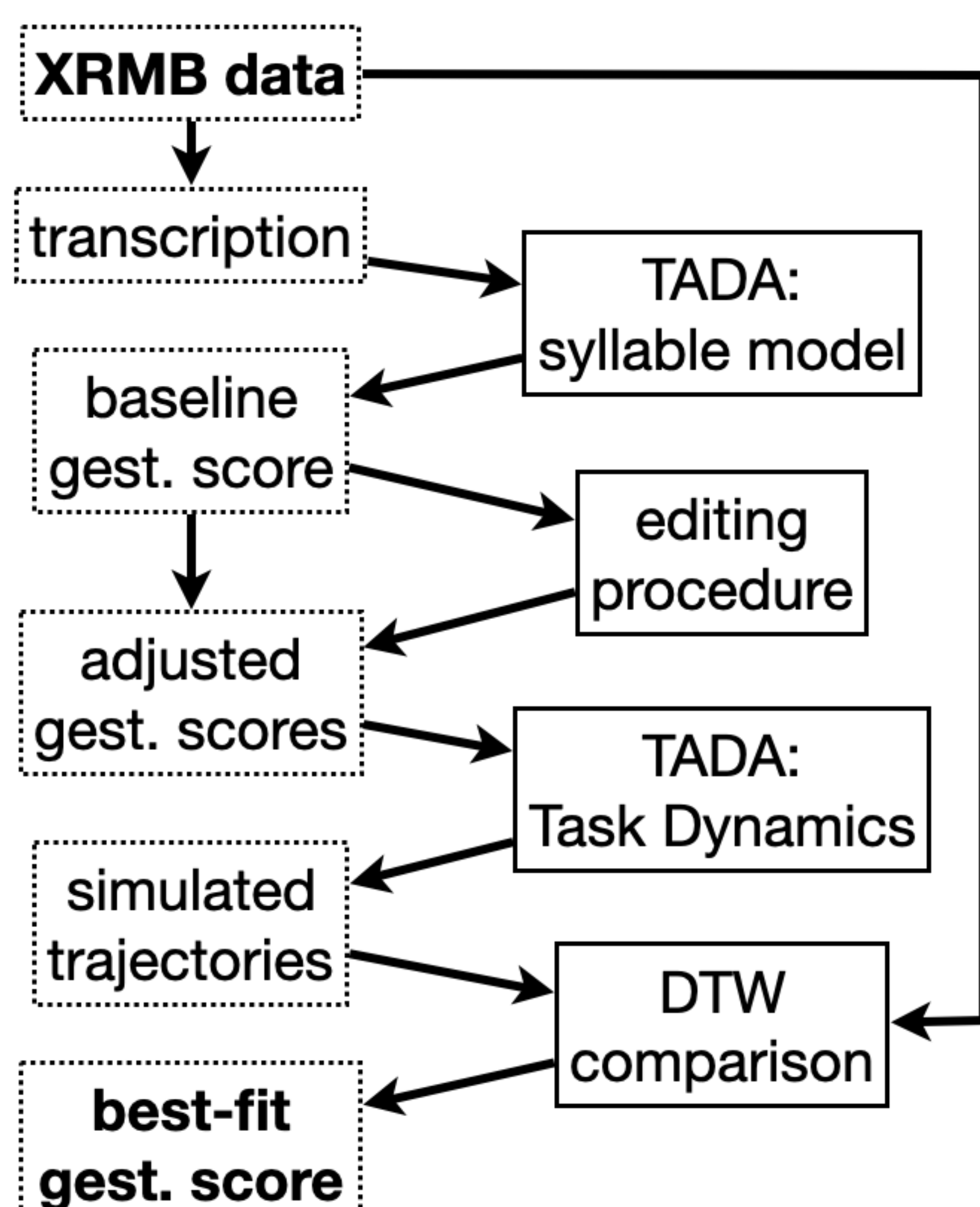


## Problem: identifying gestures

- ▶ Acoustics? "Many-to-one" mapping
- ▶ Articulatory thresholds? Arbitrary, not good for shared articulators



## Proposed solution: Analysis-by-synthesis



- ▶ 465 tokens of *five* by 48 speakers in Wisconsin XRMB Database
- ▶ Simulations were made with two values for each parameter
- ▶ Use parameters for best-fit simulation as annotation

## Best-fit simulations

- ▶ Of the 465 best-fit simulations, most had **shortening** and **overlap** of both [a] and [i]; fewest had **stiffness** and **undershoot**

	onglide: a		offglide: i	
degree	384 overlap	352 shortening	383 overlap	392 shortening
	211 undershoot	352 stiffness	27 undershoot	5 stiffness
location	391 overlap	372 shortening	369 overlap	388 shortening
	263 undershoot	249 stiffness	19 undershoot	57 stiffness

## Co-occurrence and duration

- ▶ Best-fit simulations showed extensive correlation among parameters
- ▶ Strongest correlations among **shortening** and **overlap** for [i] gestures
- ▶ Acoustic duration most correlated with **shortening** and **overlap**

var 1	var 2	corr	var	corr w/dur
i-deg-over	i-loc-short	0.93	a-loc-short	-0.69
i-deg-short	i-deg-over	0.88	i-deg-over	-0.64
i-deg-over	a-loc-short	0.83	i-loc-short	-0.61
i-loc-short	a-loc-short	0.82	i-deg-short	-0.58
i-deg-short	i-loc-short	0.81	i-loc-over	-0.47

Variables most strongly correlated with each other

Strongest correlations with duration

## Discussion

- ▶ Most common reductions: **overlap**, **shortening**
- ▶ Correlations among **overlap** & **shortening** & acoustic duration
- ▶ Interpretations
  - ▷ **Overlap** and **shortening** can vary across tokens
  - ▷ **Stiffness** & **undershoot** ([a] only) affect shape more than acoustic duration
  - ▷ Location & degree gestures (if separate) vary together
- ▶ Proof-of-concept: studying simulations allows us to investigate overlapping gestures with a shared articulator
- ▶ Next steps:
  - ▷ Computationally-efficient alternatives
  - ▷ More "steps", try multiple best-fit simulations
  - ▷ Alternatives to DTW?
  - ▷ Use articulatory variation to inform theories of representation

## References

- [1] Hosung Nam, Louis Goldstein, Elliot Saltzman, and Dani Byrd. TADA: An enhanced, portable Task Dynamics model in MATLAB. *The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 115(5):2430–2430, May 2004.
  - [2] Stefania Marin. Romanian diphthongs /ea/ and /oa/: an articulatory comparison with /ja/ - /wa/ and with hiatus sequences. *Revista de Filologie Română*, 31(1):83–97, 2014.
  - [3] Adrian P. Simpson. Gender-specific articulatory-acoustic relations in vowel sequences. *Journal of Phonetics*, 30(3):417–435, July 2002.
  - [4] Douglas Bates, Martin Mächler, Ben Bolker, and Steve Walker. Fitting linear mixed-effects models using lme4. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 67(1):1–48, 2015.
- ▶ Thanks to Jason Shaw, Tino Sering, members of DFG CRC1675 and practice audiences at Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf.