# Structured Variation across Sound Contrasts, Talkers, and Speech Styles

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## BACKGROUND

### Speech is variable due to talkers, contexts, speaking styles, etc.

- Individual talker variability observed for;
  - · Vowels (e.g. Peterson & Barney 1952, Johnson et al. 1993)
  - · VOT (e.g. Allen et al., 2003; Scobbie, 2006, Chodoroff et al. 2015)
  - · CoG (e.g. Newman et al. 2001)

#### METHODS

#### Confederate-led scripted dialogues

#### How systematic are talker differences?

· Are they stable across consonants?

QUESTIONS

- How does this relate to speech style?
- · Do talkers differ in how clear they are?

## SAMPLE DIALOGUES

CONFEDERATE

- 32 participants (80 dialogues per participant) (Ohala, 1994; Lindbolm et al. 2007; Maniwa, Jongman & Wade, 2009)
- Measurements (n=2514)

McGill

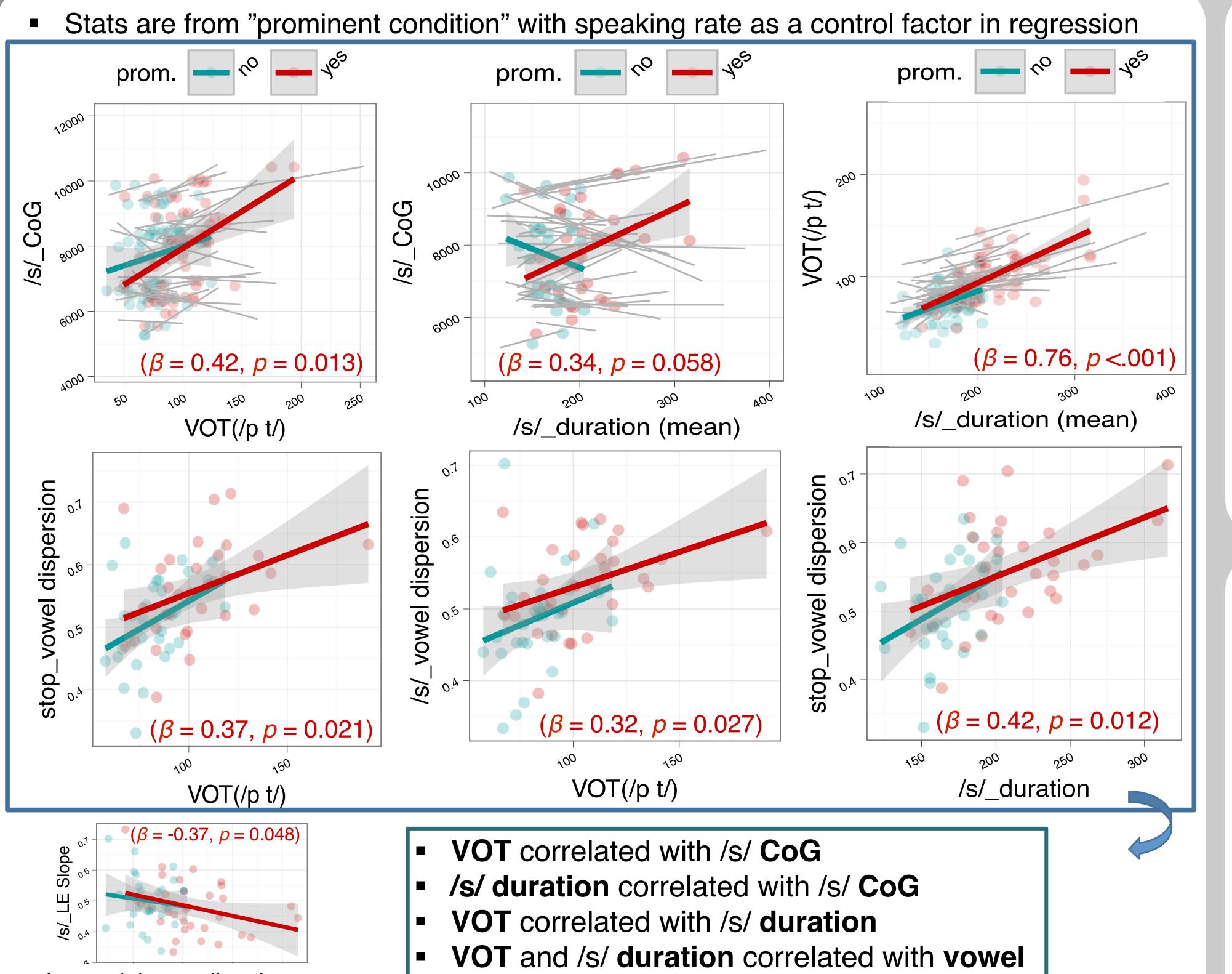
/p,t/	/s,∫/
VOT	CoG
	duration
Locus equation (LE) slope (co-articulation) Vowel dispersion V = /i/, /æ/, /α/, /οʊ/, or /u/ (Euclidean distance Neary normlalized)	

Speaking rate (num. of syllables per sec.)

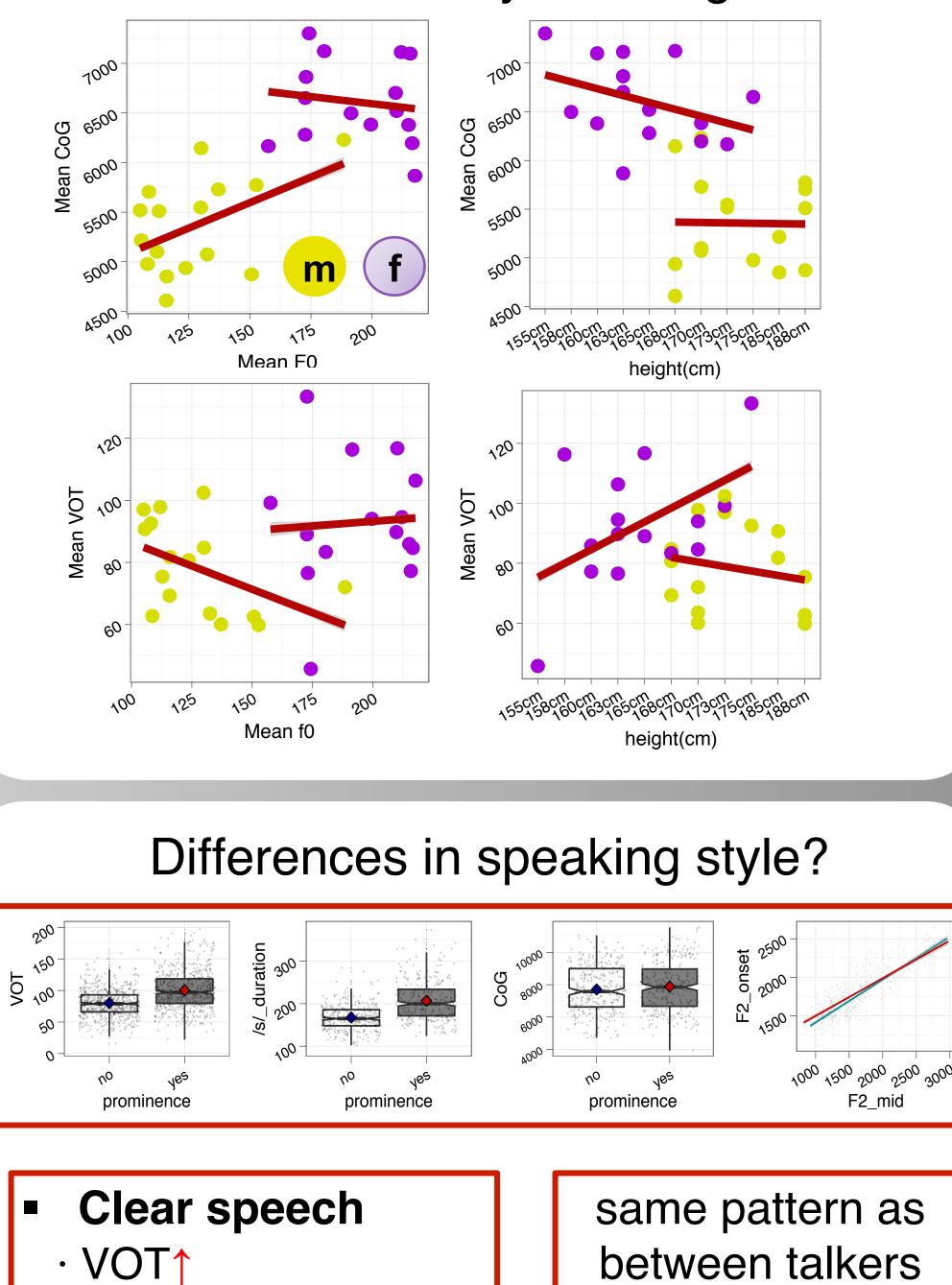
- Prominence-induced "Clear speech" by confederate "mishearing" portion of dialogue
- Control condition: TARGET heard correctly
  Prominent condition: TARGE misheard for another C (p,t,s or ∫)



### RESULTS



#### Differences in body size or gender?



dispersion across consonants



 $\cdot$  /s/ duration

· LE slope↓

· CoG↑

### CONCLUSION

- Talkers differ systematically across sound contrasts within a speaking style
- Talkers differ in degree of hyper-articulation
- Correlations between cues across speakers tend to be strengthened in clear speech (under prominence)
- Differences between talkers (at least partly) reflect global properties of talkers
- The systematic differences in talkers may help listeners quickly adapt to talker variability in speech perception

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