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# Uniformity of intrinsic vowel duration across speakers of American English <sup>1</sup>Department of Cognitive Science, Johns Hopkins University <sup>2</sup>Department of Linguistics, Northwestern University

## Introduction

**Vowel duration** commonly varies across vowels of different qualities (e.g., House & Fairbanks 1952; Peterson & Lehiste 1960; Delattre 1962; Lindblom 1967; Lehiste 1970; Klatt 1973, 1976; Lisker 1973; Catford 1977; Keating 1985; Crystal & House, 1988; Hillenbrand et al. 1995)

- lower vowels > higher vowels
- tense vowels > lax vowels

How does the **pattern of intrinsic vowel duration** differ across speakers of the same language? and what aspects of the pattern are (more) invariant?

Each speaker (red) could potentially differ from the population avg (black) by ...

• **Uniform translation**: all vowels shorter/longer by same constant



• **Uniform scaling**: all durations compressed/expanded by same factor (scaling is equivalent to translation on a log scale, preserving ratios)



Uniform translation and scaling



• **Non-uniform** effects of many conceivable types (e.g., selective shortening of low vowels, separate scaling factors for tense and lax vowels, etc.)





**Connected speech** (Mixer 6 Corpus, LDC2013S03: Brandschain et al. 2010; Chodroff et al. 2016) • Vowel boundaries identified with the Penn Phonetics Lab Forced Aligner from partially audited transcripts • Speaker-specific mean duration for each vowel type was calculated as in the analysis of isolated speech



### Discussion

- ulletlanguage-specific [and speaker-specific, CW&EC] manipulation." — Keating (1985:120)



Intrinsic vowel durations are partly **motivated** by physical factors (e.g., jaw displacement for low vs. high vowels) but are nevertheless **controlled** by speakers (e.g., Westbury & Keating 1980; Solé & Ohala 2010) "However, if vowel duration is a controllable parameter, it is in principle available for

• Near-isomorphism of vowel duration patterns across speakers of American English indicates that, at least within a broad speech community, individual-level control of this phonetic property is highly **restricted** 

• Constraints on phonetic variation could arise from a number of sources, including usefulness of duration as a perceptual cue to vowel contrasts (e.g., Daniloff et al. 1968; Ainsworth 1972; Hillenbrand et al. 2000)

• Similar findings for stop VOT (Chodroff & Wilson 2017) and fricative place (Chodroff 2017) highlight the need for principles that explain **controlled but constrained** aspects of individual phonetic systems

# 2pSC5

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