Positional variability of articulatory gestures: Effects of practice and linguistic proficiency

Fabian Tomaschek¹, Denis Arnold², Konstantin Sering¹, Benjamin V. Tucker¹³, Jacolien van Rij⁴ & Michael Ramscar¹

¹ University of Tübingen; ² IDS Mannheim; ³ University of Alberta; ⁴ University of Groningen

research question

does variability decrease in relation to a word's short term practice and increased lexical probability? \rightarrow tested with articulography

background

	hand movements	articulation
	[6, 5, 20, 8, 13, 15, 11, 12, 3, 16, 10, 14]	[26, 1, 4, 21, 18, 17, 19, 9, 7, 24, 25, 2]
reduction of effort	repetition	frequency (?)
faster gestural execution	repetition	repetition, frequency
smoother gestural transitions	repetition, lower spatial uncertainty	repetition, frequency
smaller gestural variability	repetition, lower spatial uncertainty	age

results: standard deviation



question will articulatory variability be smaller in relation to lower (spatial) uncertainty, assessed by means of conditional probability?

synopsis

- articulatory variability is reduced
- due to repetition
- higher predictability
- reduction is strongest at vocalic target of [zi]

methods

- electromagnetic articulography (NDI Wave)
- 100 Hz sampling rate
- automatic correction for head movements
- three sensors: tongue tip, tongue mid, tongue body





results: average trajectory



recorded material

participants

• 17 native speakers of German

speaking rate conditions

• articulated in a 'fast' and a 'slow' speaking rate condition.

target word

- articulation of Germ. 'sie' [zi] *they*
- 254 different 'sie + verb' phrases
- e.g. 'sie sagen', 'sie siegen'
- [iː], [ɪ], [a], [aː] as stem vowels in verb

analysis

statistical method

- generalized additive mixed-effects models [23]
- family: Gaussian location scale additive models (gaulss) [22]
- \rightarrow gaulss models allow to fit average trajectories and standard deviation
- articulatory variability \sim standard deviation

predictors of interest for standard deviation

• inversed conditional probability of [zi] P(sie|verb), based on Google counts

average trajectory controlled for • speaking rate condition

- word duration of [zi]
- anticipatory coarticulation of following consonant
- anticipatory coarticulation of stem vowel in verb
- repetition during experiment
- standard deviation controlled for





- repetition during experiment
- travelled distance
- distance to target in verbal stem vowel

- tongue's travelled distance
- anticipatory coarticulation of stem vowel in verb

normalized time

- [13] T. Platz, R.G. Brown, and C.D. Marsden. Training improves the speed of aimed movements in parkinson's disease. *Brain*, 121:505–513, 1998.
- [14] C. Raeder, J. Fernandez-Fernandez, and A. Ferrauti. Effects of six weeks of medicine ball training on throwing velocity, throwing precision, and isokinetic strength of shoulder rotators in female handball players. J Strength *Cond Res.*, 29(7):1904–14, 2015.
- [15] N. S. Segalowitz and S. J. Segalowitz. Skilled performance, practice, and the differentiation of speed-up from automatization effects: Evidence from second language word recognition. Applied Psycholinguistics, 14(03): 369-385, 1993.
- [16] R. Sosnik, B. Hauptmann, A. Karni, and T. Flash. When practice leads to co-articulation: the evolution of geometrically defined movement primitives. *Exp Brain Res*, 156:422–438, 2004.
- [17] M. Tiede, C. Mooshammer, L. Goldstein, S. Shattuck-Hufnagel, and J. Perkell. Motor learning of articulator trajectories in production of novel utterances. In *Proceedings of the ICPHS XVII*. Hong Kong, 2011.
- [18] F. Tomaschek, D. Arnold, F. Broeker, and R. H. Baayen. Lexical frequency co-determines the speed-curvature relation in articulation. Journal of Phonetics, 68:103–116, 2018.
- [19] F. Tomaschek, B. V. Tucker, R. H. Baayen, and M. Fasiolo. Practice makes perfect: The consequences of lexical proficiency for articulation. *Linguistic Vanguard*, 4(s2):1–13, 2018.
- [20] P. Viviani and R. Schneider. A developmental study of the relationship between geometry and kinematics in drawing movements. J Exp Psychol Hum Percept Perform, 17(1):198–218, 1991.
- [21] D. H. Whalen. Infrequent words are longer in duration than frequent words. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 90(4):2311–2311, 1991
- [22] S. Wood, N. Pya, and B. Säfken. Smoothing parameter and model selection for general smooth models. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 111(516):1548–1563, 2016. doi: 10.1080/01621459.2016.1180986.
- [23] S. N. Wood. *Generalized additive models: an introduction with R*. Chapman and Hall/CRC, Boca Raton, Florida, U. S. A, 2006.
- [24] N. Zharkova, N. Hewlett, and W. J. Hardcastle. Coarticulation as an indicator of speech motor control development in children: an ultrasound study. *Motor Control*, 15(1):118–140, 2011.
- [25] N. Zharkova, N. Hewlett, and W. J. Hardcastle. An ultrasound study of lingual coarticulation in /sv/ syllables produced by adults and typically developing children. Journal of the International Phonetic Association, 42(2): 193-208, 2012.
- [26] G.K. Zipf. The Psycho-Biology of Language. An Introduction to Dynamic Philology. MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1935.

References

- [1] M. Aylett and A. Turk. The smooth signal redundancy hypothesis: A functional explanation for relationships between redundancy, prosodic prominence, and duration in spontaneous speech. *Language and Speech*, 47(1): 31-56, 2004.
- [2] A. Belmont. Anticipatory coarticulation and stability of speech in typically fluent speakers and people who stutter across the lifespan: an ultrasound study. Doctoral Dissertation, University of South Florida, 2011.
- [3] Craig S Chapman, Jason P Gallivan, Daniel K Wood, Jennifer L Milne, Jody C Culham, and Melvyn A Goodale. Reaching for the unknown: multiple target encoding and real-time decision-making in a rapid reach task. Cognition, 116(2):168–176, 2010.
- [4] U. Cohen Priva. Informativity affects consonant duration and deletion rates. *Laboratory Phonology*, 6(2):243–278, 2015.
- [5] W.G. Darling, K.J. Cole, and J.H. Abbs. Kinematic variability of grasp movements as a function of practice and movement speed. *Experimental Brain Research*, 73(2):225–235, 1988. ISSN 0014-4819.
- [6] A. Georgopoulos, J. Kalaska, and J. Massey. Spatial trajectories and reaction times of aimed movements: Effects of practice, uncerntainty, and change in target location. Journal of Neurophysiology, 46(4):725-743, 1981.
- [7] Lisa Goffman, Anne Smith, Lori Heisler, and Michael Ho. The breadth of coarticulatory units in children and adults. Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research, 51(6):1424–1437, 2008.
- [8] P. L. Gribble and D. J. Ostry. Origins of the power law relation between movement velocity and curvature: modeling the effects of muscle mechanics and limb dynamics. Journal of Neurophysiology, 76(5):2853–2860, 1996. ISSN 0022-3077. URL http://jn.physiology.org/content/76/5/2853.
- [9] Laura L. Koenig, Jorge C. Lucero, and Elizabeth Perlman. Speech production variability in fricatives of children and adults: Results of functional data analysis. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 124(5): 3158-3170, 2008. doi: 10.1121/1.2981639. URL https://doi.org/10.1121/1.2981639.
- [10] G. Madison, O. Karampela, F. Ullén, and F. Holm. Effects of practice on variability in an isochronous serial interval production task: Asymptotical levels of tapping variability after training are similar to those of musicians. *Acta Psychologica*, 143(1):119 – 128, 2013.
- [11] Giuseppe Pellizzer and James H. Hedges. Motor planning: effect of directional uncertainty with discrete spatial cues. *Experimental Brain Research*, 150(3):276–289, Jun 2003.
- [12] Giuseppe Pellizzer and James H Hedges. Motor planning: effect of directional uncertainty with continuous spatial cues. *Experimental brain research*, 154(1):121–126, 2004.