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24.963 Linguistic Phonetics
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The effect of stop voicing on vowel formants

Terminology:

Following Kwong and Stevens, I refer to the latter portion of a tense vowel or diphthong as an ‘offglide’. The variable names for F1 and F2 at the offset of a vowel are **f1offglide** and **f2offglide**.

Kwong and Stevens predict different effects of voicing depending on the nature of the offglide:

High front offglide /i, eɪ, aɪ/: F1 lower and F2 higher before voiceless stop.

High back offglide /ou, u, au/: F1 and F2 lower before voiceless stop.

No high offglide (lax or low) /ɪ, ɛ, æ/: No difference in F1, F2 before voiced and voiceless stops.

In the analyses below, these three classes of vowels are referred to in terms of their offglide: ‘front’, ‘back’ or ‘none’.

Means and standard deviations (in parentheses):

F2 offglide (Hz)

offglide	voiced	voiceless
front	2342 (213)	2607 (145)
back	1695 (166)	1450 (210)
none	2035 (160)	2028 (176)

F1 offglide (Hz)

offglide	voiced	voiceless
front	359 (58)	353 (66)
back	370 (67)	404 (57)
none	473 (113)	648 (184)

I leave it to you to look at means for individual pairs – this may well be instructive.

I also leave it to you to look at the steady states of the vowels.

Some complications:

- I have one report that a speaker read ‘bowed’ as homophonous with ‘bode’ rather than as [baud] one one occasion. Judging from measurements, this may have happened with other speakers. Since this leaves the vowel in the same offglide class (back), I haven’t made any corrections in the analysis below, but this probably interferes with some of the interactions, and would certainly complicate analysis of the steady states.
- Final /t/s were probably glottalized in many cases. It would be useful to know what you observed with your speaker. This may have affected formant measurements – if glottal closure precedes the oral closure, then formants will show less effect of the oral closure at vowel offset. This might account for some very high F1 offsets before voiceless stops (check your spectrograms to see if this is plausible). More importantly, voiced stops are not glottalized, so apparent effects of stop voicing might be due to glottalization rather than being related to sustaining vocal fold vibration. Bear this in mind in interpreting the results.

- A number of people have noted that diphthongs like /aɪ/ often contain two stationary points, e.g. a maximum in F1 early in the diphthong and a maximum in F2 later, with F2 falling into the consonant. Where people submitted formant measurements at both points, I've only included the former in the spreadsheet on the grounds that this represents the 'nucleus' as opposed to the 'offglide'.

ANOVAs

Since Kwong and Stevens predict different effects of voicing for the three classes of vowels, I have carried out separate ANOVAs for each class of offglide (front, back, none). For each class F1 and F2 offset are analyzed separately, making for 6 ANOVAs in all.

Each analysis is a repeated measures ANOVA. I've given the full results from Stata for each analysis below. The first analysis is accompanied by comments that should provide enough information for you to extract the relevant information from the remaining analyses.

First formant offset

F1 offset (f1offglide) for vowels with front offglides /i, eɪ, aɪ/

This is the stata command, giving the model specification. The factors are Subject, Voicing (voiced or voiceless), and Pair (one value for each minimal pair)

```
. anova f1offglide subject voicing/subject*voicing pair/subject*pair
voicing*pair/subject*voicing*pair if glidestr=="front", repeated(voicing pair)
```

This is the summary results table:

Source	Partial SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Model	108273.467	29	3733.56782		
subject	70051.1333	4	17512.7833	15.36	0.0108
voicing	235.2	1	235.2	0.21	0.6732
subject*voicing	4560.46667	4	1140.11667		
pair	18298.0667	2	9149.03333	10.49	0.0058
subject*pair	6977.26667	8	872.158333		
voicing*pair	4308.2	2	2154.1	4.48	0.0494
subject*voicing*pair	3843.13333	8	480.391667		
Residual	0	0			
Total	108273.467	29	3733.56782		

In this table, each effect is followed on the next row by the ‘error term’ used to estimate the within groups variance for that F-test. That is, the interaction subject*voicing is the error term in the F-test of voicing.

We’re mainly interested in the significance of ‘voicing’, but if there is a significant interaction with Pair, then it’s necessary to examine the nature of the interaction – is it just the magnitude of the effect that varies between pairs, or is the effect reversed in some cases?

The probabilities in the table above are not the final word on effects other than Voicing because they do not correct for violations of the assumption of sphericity (equal variances for the difference scores for each pair of conditions – see Max and Onghena 1999 (week 5) for more information). A standard approach to sphericity violations is to adjust the degrees of freedom of the F ratio. One method is the Huynh-Feldt correction, given in the detailed reports on repeated variables (below). The Huynh-Feldt epsilon is given above each table. This a factor by which the degrees of freedom are multiplied before calculating the probability of the calculated *F*-ratio. The corrected *p* value is given in the table under H-F.

For example, Voicing has only two levels, so a sphericity violation is not possible, so the Huynh-Feldt epsilon is 1, and the *p* value under the H-F column is 0.6732, as in the table above. However, the H-F corrected *p* value for the Voicing*Pair interaction is 0.0692, whereas the uncorrected *p* value is < 0.05. To report an H-F corrected *F*-test, you need to calculate the corrected degrees of freedom by multiplying the listed degrees of freedom by the H-F epsilon, e.g. $F(1.53, 6.11) = 4.48, p = 0.07$ (H-F epsilon = 0.7633, $2 \times 0.7633 = 1.53$, $8 \times 0.7633 = 6.11$).

```
Between-subjects error term: subject
                             Levels: 5          (4 df)
Lowest b.s.e. variable: subject
```

Repeated variable: voicing

```
Huynh-Feldt epsilon          = 1.0000
Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon = 1.0000
Box's conservative epsilon = 1.0000
```

Source	df	F	Prob > F			
			Regular	H-F	G-G	Box
voicing	1	0.21	0.6732	0.6732	0.6732	0.6732
subject*voicing	4					

Repeated variable: pair

```
Huynh-Feldt epsilon          = 1.1717
*Huynh-Feldt epsilon reset to 1.0000
Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon = 0.7744
```

Box's conservative epsilon = 0.5000

Source	df	F	Prob > F			
			Regular	H-F	G-G	Box
pair	2	10.49	0.0058	0.0058	0.0124	0.0317
subject*pair	8					

Repeated variables: voicing*pair

Huynh-Feldt epsilon = 0.7633
 Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon = 0.6210
 Box's conservative epsilon = 0.5000

Source	df	F	Prob > F			
			Regular	H-F	G-G	Box
voicing*pair	2	4.48	0.0494	0.0692	0.0850	0.1016
subject*voicing*pair	8					

F1 offset (f1offglide) for vowels with back offglides /ou, u, au/

. anova f1offglide subject voicing/subject*voicing pair/subject*pair
 voicing*pair/subject*voicing*pair if glidestr="back", repeated(voicing pair)

Number of obs = 30 R-squared = 1.0000
 Root MSE = 0 Adj R-squared =

Source	Partial SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Model	117693.467	29	4058.3954		
subject	48082.4667	4	12020.6167	21.82	0.0056
voicing	8806.53333	1	8806.53333	15.99	0.0161
subject*voicing	2203.13333	4	550.783333		
pair	35796.0667	2	17898.0333	22.95	0.0005
subject*pair	6238.93333	8	779.866667		
voicing*pair	3954.06667	2	1977.03333	1.25	0.3359
subject*voicing*pair	12612.2667	8	1576.53333		
Residual	0	0			
Total	117693.467	29	4058.3954		

Between-subjects error term: subject
 Levels: 5 (4 df)
 Lowest b.s.e. variable: subject

Repeated variable: voicing

Huynh-Feldt epsilon = 1.0000
 Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon = 1.0000
 Box's conservative epsilon = 1.0000

Source	df	F	Prob > F			
			Regular	H-F	G-G	Box
voicing	1	15.99	0.0161	0.0161	0.0161	0.0161
subject*voicing	4					

Repeated variable: pair

Huynh-Feldt epsilon = 1.8015
 *Huynh-Feldt epsilon reset to 1.0000
 Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon = 0.9538
 Box's conservative epsilon = 0.5000

Source	df	F	Prob > F			
			Regular	H-F	G-G	Box
pair	2	22.95	0.0005	0.0005	0.0006	0.0087
subject*pair	8					

Repeated variables: voicing*pair

Huynh-Feldt epsilon = 1.0987
 *Huynh-Feldt epsilon reset to 1.0000
 Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon = 0.7496
 Box's conservative epsilon = 0.5000

Source	df	F	Prob > F			
			Regular	H-F	G-G	Box
voicing*pair	2	1.25	0.3359	0.3359	0.3336	0.3255
subject*voicing*pair	8					

F1 offset (f1offglide) for vowels with no offglides /ɪ, ε, æ/

. anova f1offglide subject voicing/subject*voicing pair/subject*pair
 voicing*pair/subject*voicing*pair if glidestr=="none", repeated(voicing pair)

Number of obs = 30 R-squared = 1.0000
 Root MSE = 0 Adj R-squared =

Source	Partial SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Model	884378.8	29	30495.8207		
subject	180694.8	4	45173.7	4.82	0.0785
voicing	228813.333	1	228813.333	24.39	0.0078
subject*voicing	37525.3333	4	9381.33333		
pair	333637.8	2	166818.9	30.55	0.0002
subject*pair	43680.2	8	5460.025		
voicing*pair	28534.8667	2	14267.4333	3.62	0.0758
subject*voicing*pair	31492.4667	8	3936.55833		
Residual	0	0			
Total	884378.8	29	30495.8207		

Between-subjects error term: subject
 Levels: 5 (4 df)
 Lowest b.s.e. variable: subject

Repeated variable: voicing

Huynh-Feldt epsilon = 1.0000
 Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon = 1.0000
 Box's conservative epsilon = 1.0000

Source	df	F	----- Prob > F -----			
			Regular	H-F	G-G	Box
voicing	1	24.39	0.0078	0.0078	0.0078	0.0078
subject*voicing	4					

Repeated variable: pair

Huynh-Feldt epsilon = 0.6247
 Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon = 0.5598
 Box's conservative epsilon = 0.5000

Source	df	F	----- Prob > F -----			
			Regular	H-F	G-G	Box
pair	2	30.55	0.0002	0.0022	0.0035	0.0052
subject*pair	8					

Repeated variables: voicing*pair

Huynh-Feldt epsilon = 0.9471
 Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon = 0.6946
 Box's conservative epsilon = 0.5000

Source	df	F	----- Prob > F -----			
			Regular	H-F	G-G	Box
voicing*pair	2	3.62	0.0758	0.0801	0.1049	0.1297
subject*voicing*pair	8					

Second formant offset

F2 offset (f2offglide) for vowels with front offglides /i, e/, ai/

```
. anova f2offglide subject voicing/subject*voicing pair/subject*pair
voicing*pair/subject*voicing*pair if glidestr="front", repeated(voicing pair)
```

```
Number of obs =      30      R-squared      = 1.0000
Root MSE      =       0      Adj R-squared =
```

Source	Partial SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Model	1456841.87	29	50235.9264		
subject	559051.867	4	139762.967	10.30	0.0221
voicing	528013.333	1	528013.333	38.91	0.0034
subject*voicing	54280.6667	4	13570.1667		
pair	168531.267	2	84265.6333	8.54	0.0103
subject*pair	78915.7333	8	9864.46667		
voicing*pair	26939.2667	2	13469.6333	2.62	0.1332
subject*voicing*pair	41109.7333	8	5138.71667		
Residual	0	0			
Total	1456841.87	29	50235.9264		

```
Between-subjects error term: subject
Levels: 5 (4 df)
Lowest b.s.e. variable: subject
```

Repeated variable: voicing

```
Huynh-Feldt epsilon = 1.0000
Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon = 1.0000
Box's conservative epsilon = 1.0000
```

Source	df	F	Prob > F			
			Regular	H-F	G-G	Box
voicing	1	38.91	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034
subject*voicing	4					

Repeated variable: pair

```
Huynh-Feldt epsilon = 1.3778
*Huynh-Feldt epsilon reset to 1.0000
Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon = 0.8395
Box's conservative epsilon = 0.5000
```

Source	df	F	Prob > F			
			Regular	H-F	G-G	Box
pair	2	8.54	0.0103	0.0103	0.0162	0.0431
subject*pair	8					

Repeated variables: voicing*pair

Huynh-Feldt epsilon = 0.6538
 Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon = 0.5732
 Box's conservative epsilon = 0.5000

Source	df	F	Prob > F			
			Regular	H-F	G-G	Box
voicing*pair	2	2.62	0.1332	0.1647	0.1730	0.1808
subject*voicing*pair	8					

F2 offset (f2offglide) for vowels with back offglides /ou, u, au/

. anova f2offglide subject voicing/subject*voicing pair/subject*pair
 voicing*pair/subject*voicing*pair if glidestr=="back", repeated(voicing pair)

Number of obs = 30 R-squared = 1.0000
 Root MSE = 0 Adj R-squared =

Source	Partial SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Model	1449615.87	29	49986.754		
subject	292770.2	4	73192.55	12.81	0.0150
voicing	450432.533	1	450432.533	78.81	0.0009
subject*voicing	22861.1333	4	5715.28333		
pair	377628.067	2	188814.033	7.09	0.0169
subject*pair	213169.6	8	26646.2		
voicing*pair	20231.6667	2	10115.8333	1.12	0.3737
subject*voicing*pair	72522.6667	8	9065.33333		
Residual	0	0			
Total	1449615.87	29	49986.754		

Between-subjects error term: subject
 Levels: 5 (4 df)
 Lowest b.s.e. variable: subject

Repeated variable: voicing

Huynh-Feldt epsilon = 1.0000
 Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon = 1.0000
 Box's conservative epsilon = 1.0000

Source	df	F	Prob > F			
			Regular	H-F	G-G	Box
voicing	1	78.81	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009
subject*voicing	4					

Repeated variable: pair

Huynh-Feldt epsilon = 0.7239
 Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon = 0.6042
 Box's conservative epsilon = 0.5000

Source	df	F	Prob > F			
			Regular	H-F	G-G	Box
pair	2	7.09	0.0169	0.0326	0.0436	0.0563
subject*pair	8					

Repeated variables: voicing*pair

Huynh-Feldt epsilon = 0.7387
 Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon = 0.6105
 Box's conservative epsilon = 0.5000

Source	df	F	Prob > F			
			Regular	H-F	G-G	Box
voicing*pair	2	1.12	0.3737	0.3651	0.3584	0.3504
subject*voicing*pair	8					

F1 offset (f1offglide) for vowels with no offglides /I, ε, æ/

. anova f2offglide subject voicing/subject*voicing pair/subject*pair
 voicing*pair/subject*voicing*pair if glidestr=="none", repeated(voicing pair)

Number of obs = 30 R-squared = 1.0000
 Root MSE = 0 Adj R-squared =

Source	Partial SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Model	792138.167	29	27315.1092		
subject	292710.333	4	73177.5833	8.49	0.0310
voicing	353.633333	1	353.633333	0.04	0.8494
subject*voicing	34492.8667	4	8623.21667		
pair	430223.267	2	215111.633	198.46	0.0000
subject*pair	8671.06667	8	1083.88333		
voicing*pair	5258.06667	2	2629.03333	1.03	0.4001
subject*voicing*pair	20428.9333	8	2553.61667		
Residual	0	0			
Total	792138.167	29	27315.1092		

Between-subjects error term: subject
 Levels: 5 (4 df)
 Lowest b.s.e. variable: subject

Repeated variable: voicing

Huynh-Feldt epsilon = 1.0000
Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon = 1.0000
Box's conservative epsilon = 1.0000

Source	df	F	Prob > F			
			Regular	H-F	G-G	Box
voicing	1	0.04	0.8494	0.8494	0.8494	0.8494
subject*voicing	4					

Repeated variable: pair

Huynh-Feldt epsilon = 1.3177
*Huynh-Feldt epsilon reset to 1.0000
Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon = 0.8213

Box's conservative epsilon = 0.5000

Source	df	F	Prob > F			
			Regular	H-F	G-G	Box
pair	2	198.46	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001
subject*pair	8					

Repeated variables: voicing*pair

Huynh-Feldt epsilon = 0.5886
Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon = 0.5430
Box's conservative epsilon = 0.5000

Source	df	F	Prob > F			
			Regular	H-F	G-G	Box
voicing*pair	2	1.03	0.4001	0.3762	0.3720	0.3677
subject*voicing*pair	8					