



# On the perception of voicing in whisper: a cross-modal semantic priming study

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## ► To cite this version:

Yohann Meynadier, Sophie Dufour. On the perception of voicing in whisper: a cross-modal semantic priming study. ISP Workshop: Abstraction, Diversity, and Speech Dynamics, 2017, Herrsching am Ammersee, Germany. , ISP Workshop: Abstraction, Diversity, and Speech Dynamics, 2017, 10.13140/RG.2.2.15169.76641 . hal-01587910

**HAL Id: hal-01587910**

**<https://hal.science/hal-01587910>**

Submitted on 30 Sep 2017

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# On the perception of voicing in whisper:

## A cross-modal semantic priming study

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This work addresses the question of the one-line pre-lexical processing and the role of the fine phonetic details in the recognition of the voicing feature in French whispered words. As produced without vocal fold vibration, the [+voice] obstruents are not immediately recognised. But if few more time is left to the listener, they are well recognized. It suggests that this time may be used by the listener to extract from the acoustical signal the phonetic details necessary to reconstruct voicing during word recognition process.

### Background & Questioning

#### Whisper: voiceless speech

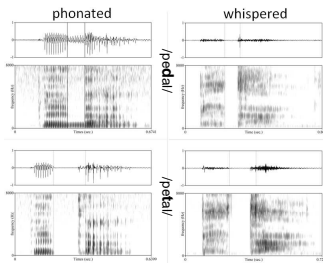
- Open glottis > no vocal f. vibration
- ambiguity : [+voice] phonemes becomes voiceless
- not a linguistic or phonological process (vs. assimilation rules)
- a communication requirement to reduce the distance perceptibility

#### Phonetic traces of voicing

- Production: C or V durations, intra-oral pressure, glottal opening...
- Perception: few studies, difficult comparisons, off-line tasks
  - > variable levels of recognition, often better than chance
  - > a bias towards [-voice].

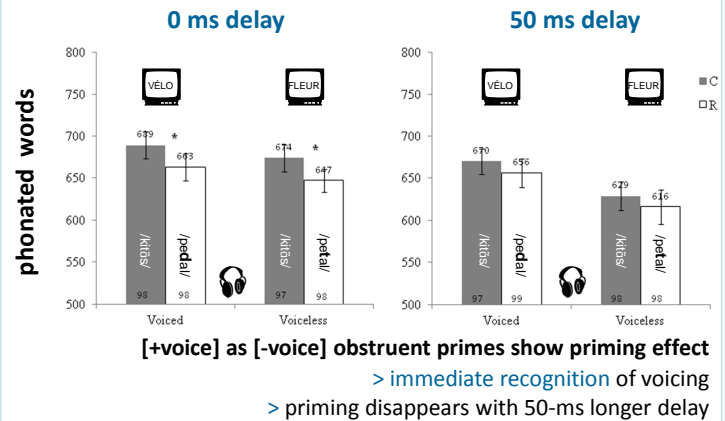
#### Phonetic details in word recognition and lexical representation

- Real-time process of phonetic details in spoken word recognition
  - > on-line processing with time pressure
- Granularity of the phonological representation of word
  - > exemplar vs. abstract

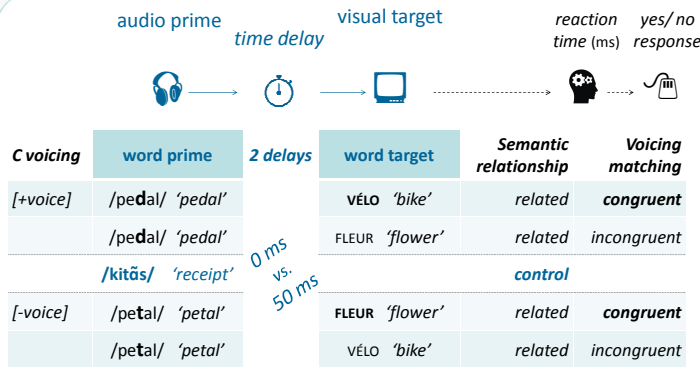


### Results

Mean Reaction Times (in ms) and Standard Errors for the control (c) and related (R) primes. Percentages of correct responses inside the bar and significant priming effects (\* p < .05)

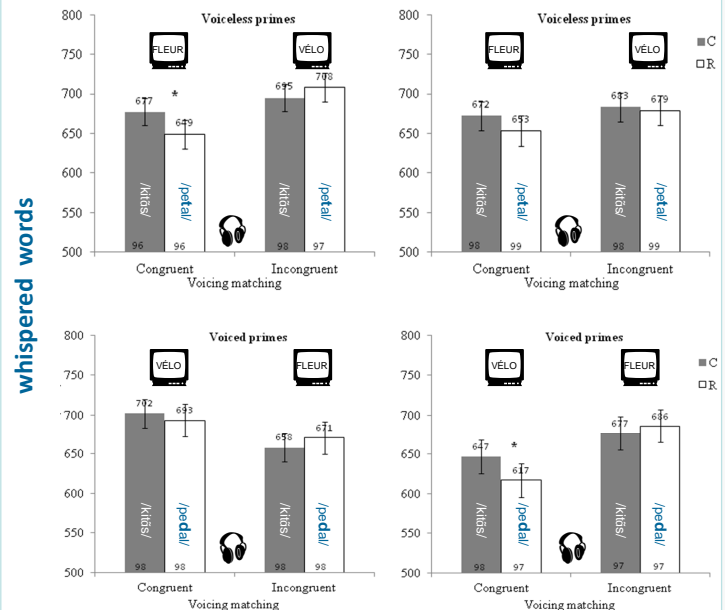


### Cross-modal semantic priming experiments



Lexical task: "Is the letter sequence on the screen a French word?"

Phonated vs. whispered speech (as at the ear of a close listener)



### Material and subjects

6 minimal contrasts of voicing : /p t k f s j/ vs. /b d g v z ʒ/

Primes 20 minimal pairs (*pédale-pétale*)

Targets the most frequent semantical associate of the prime > 20% from a free association task by 38 subjects (*pédale-VELO*; *pétale-FLEUR*)

Controls prime not semantically related to the target (*quittance-VELO/FLEUR*)

Non-word Targets = 50% (for the task)

- 40%: pseudo semantically unrelated ('bottle' *bouteille-furor* from 'futur')
- 10%: pseudo semantically related ('lettuce' *laitue-VALADE* from *salade*)

Related prime-target stimuli = 20% (tested items)

17 French listeners per test list (N=408)

8 test lists in whisper + 4 in phonated

x2 prime-target delays

> each prime or target presented only once to the same listener

Neutralised properties of the primes and targets	Lexical frequency (per/mille)	Number of syllables	Number of phonemes/graphemes	Auditory uniqueness point	% of association
<b>Voiced consonants</b>					
Target words (VELO)	44	1.75	5.55	-	41.22
Related primes (/pedal/)	21	2.20	4.35	4.95	41.22
Control primes (/kitās/)	16	2.20	4.35	4.85	-
<b>Voiceless consonants</b>					
Target words (FLEUR)	106	1.80	5.90	-	40.30
Related primes (/petal/)	14	2.20	4.35	4.80	40.30
Control primes (/kitās/)	16	2.20	4.35	4.85	-

Significant differences acoustical duration (ms)	Consonants		Pre-C vowels	
	[-voice]	[+voice]	[-voice]	[+voice]
Phonated words	141	92	114	145
Whispered words	149	88	138	170

- for each phonation separately, the intensity level of all each stimulus was normalized to the intensity level averaged over all stimuli.
- Listeners were exposed to the 'natural' sound volume characterizing each phonation: no amplification of whisper.

[-voice] obstruent words show **only** immediate priming

[+voice] obstruent words show **only** late priming

No voicing incongruence shows priming effect

### Conclusion

- For **whispered** [+voice] obstruents
  - the recognition takes time
  - but never confounded with voiceless (ambiguity)
- > the voicing processing seems to start as soon as the whispered word is heard, but **more time is needed to identify the [+voice] feature**.
- A **reconstruction process** takes place that suggests
  - not exemplar lexical representation
  - but an **extraction of phonetic details** from the signal
- > the phonetic knowledge (i.e. of C/V durations) is used in a **pre-lexical reconstruction process of more abstract units** : phonological feature or phoneme.