

Too cautious to vary more?

A comparison of pitch variation in native and non-native productions of French and German speakers



Frank Zimmerer, Jeanin Jügler, Bistra Andreeva, Bernd Möbius & Jürgen Trouvain
Saarland University, Saarbrücken, Germany (lastname@coli.uni-saarland.de)

1 Introduction

- Learning a foreign language often leads to a foreign accent
- Affecting segmental and suprasegmental aspects of L2 [1,2]
 - L2 speakers show reduced pitch range compared to native speakers (arguably due to less confidence and to a focus on segmental production) [3,4]
 - Training seems to help [4]

Research questions:

1. Do language learners compress pitch range, irrespective of L1 (French or German) when speaking L2 (German or French)?
2. Do advanced learners show a less compressed pitch range?

2 Materials and Methods

- **Data base:** German – French learner corpus [6]
 - 7 native speakers of German, 7 native speakers of French
 - 5 beginners, 2 advanced speakers (per language)
 - Reading Tasks: 25 sentences, and a story (in both languages)
- **Pitch analysis:**
 - automatic ESPTS algorithm (get_f0)
 - hand-correction in PRAAT
 - Pitch Dynamism Quotient (PDQ)
 - Goal: normalization due to uneven number of female and male speakers in the two language groups
 - $PDQ = \text{Std Dev}(F_0) / \text{Mean}(F_0)$ [5], calculation in JMP, PDQ calculation for each audio file (Item)
- **Linear mixed model:**
 - PDQ (dependent factor)
 - Item, Speaker (random factor)
 - Task language (French/German), Native language (French/German), Task (Sentence/Story), plus interactions (fixed factors)
 - *Separate model:* identical to the first one plus proficiency as fixed factor

3 Results

- **Significant effects:**
 - *Task* ($F(1,735)=5.52, p<0.05$)
 - *Native language X Task language* ($F(1,735)=14.85, p<0.0001$)
 - *Separate model* showed that *proficiency* was n.s.

4 Discussion

- Both language groups reduce pitch range in L2
- Less reduced pitch range in stories compared to sentences
- Small tendency of advanced learners to compress pitch range less than beginners

Conclusions

- Possibly, learners are not as confident in L2 as in L1, or they concentrate on segmental pronunciation
- Story task arguably increases liveliness of production
- Presumably, reduced pitch range can enhance a perceived foreign accent

Selected references

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- [2] Flege, J. E., Munro, M. J., & Fox, R. A., "Auditory and categorical effects on cross-language vowel perception", *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 95(6):3623-3641, 1994.
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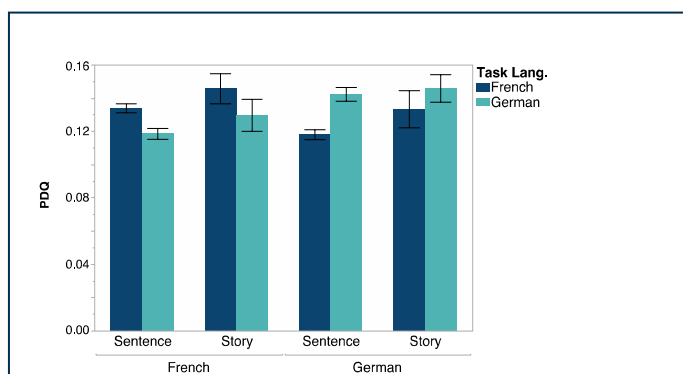


Fig1 Mean PDQ of German & French speakers (by task, L1 and L2)

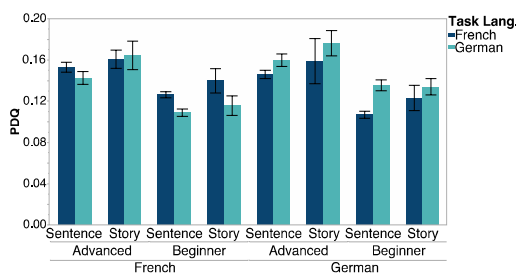


Fig2 Mean PDQ for German & French speakers (by task, L1, L2 and proficiency)

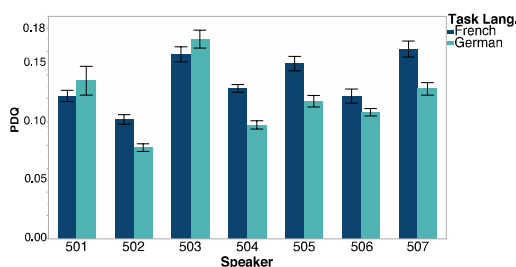


Fig3 Mean PDQ of French speakers (Advanced: 503 & 505)

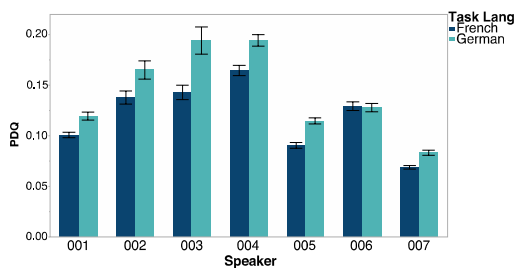


Fig4 Mean PDQ of German speakers (Advanced: 004 & 006)

- [4] Ullakonoja, R., "Comparison of pitch range in Finnish (L1) and Russian (L2)", Proc. 16th International Congress of Phonetic Sciences (ICPhS XVI), Saarbrücken, 1701-1704, 2007.
- [5] Hincks, R., "Processing the prosody of oral presentations" Proc. InSTIL/CALL2004 NLP and Speech Technologies in Advanced Language Learning, Venice (Italy), 63-68, 2004.
- [6] Trouvain, J., Laprie, Y., Möbius, B., Andreeva, B., Bonneau, A., Colotta, V., Fauth, C., Fohr, D., Jouvet, D., Mella, O., Jägler, J., & Zimmerer, F., "Designing a bilingual speech corpus for French and German language learners", Proc. Corpus et Outils en Linguistique, Langues et Parole: Statuts, Usages et Mélanges, Strasbourg, 32-34, 2013.