The Source of Creak in Mandarin: Utterance Position or F0? UCSan Diego

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Introduction

Three possible sources of creak:

- Tone [1]
- Low F0 [2]
- Utterance-final position: mark finality [3]

F0 declination:

• F0 declines as sentence proceeds [4].

Research Questions

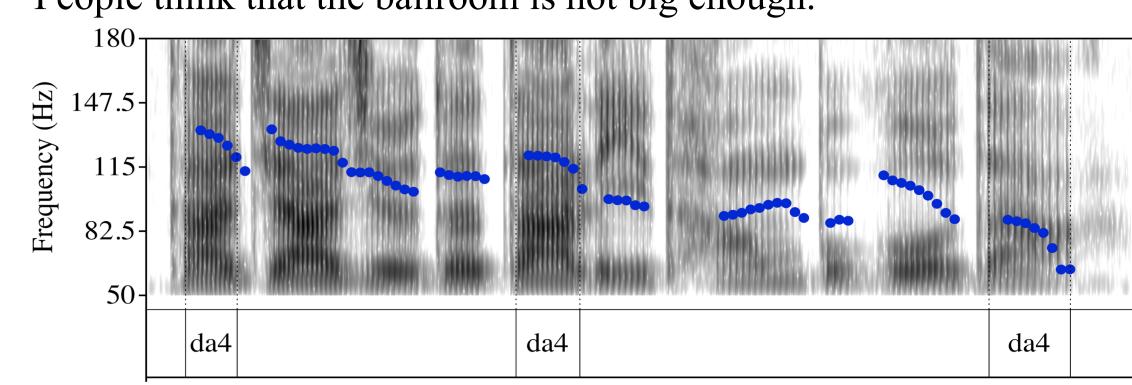
- Controlling F0, do utterance-final positions continue being creakier than non-final positions?
- Does the effect of F0 and utterance position differ between statements and questions?

Method

- Subjects: 32 speakers of Northern Mandarin dialect
- Stimuli: 64 sentences
- (8 Statements + 8 Questions + 8 fillers * 3)
- Statement

大家觉得大礼堂不够大。

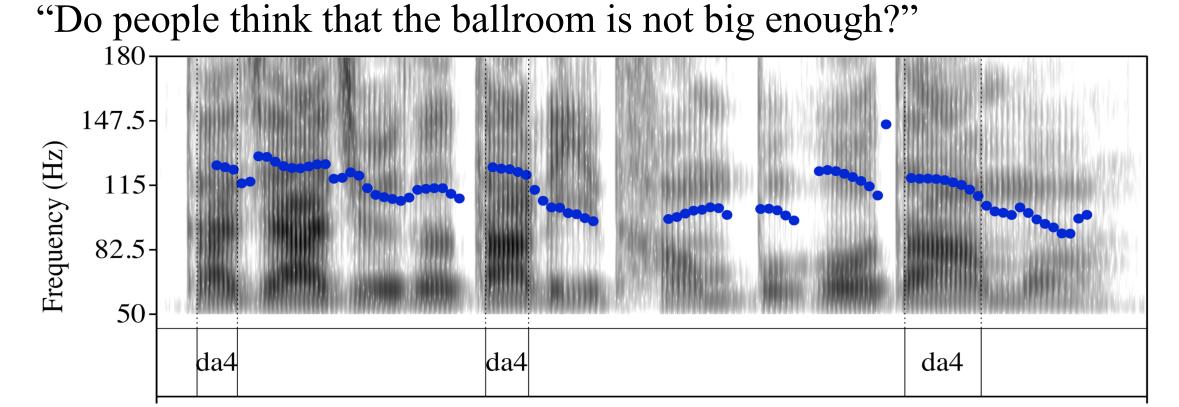
da4 jia1 jue2 de3 da4 li3 tang2 bu2 gou4 da4. "People think that the ballroom is not big enough."



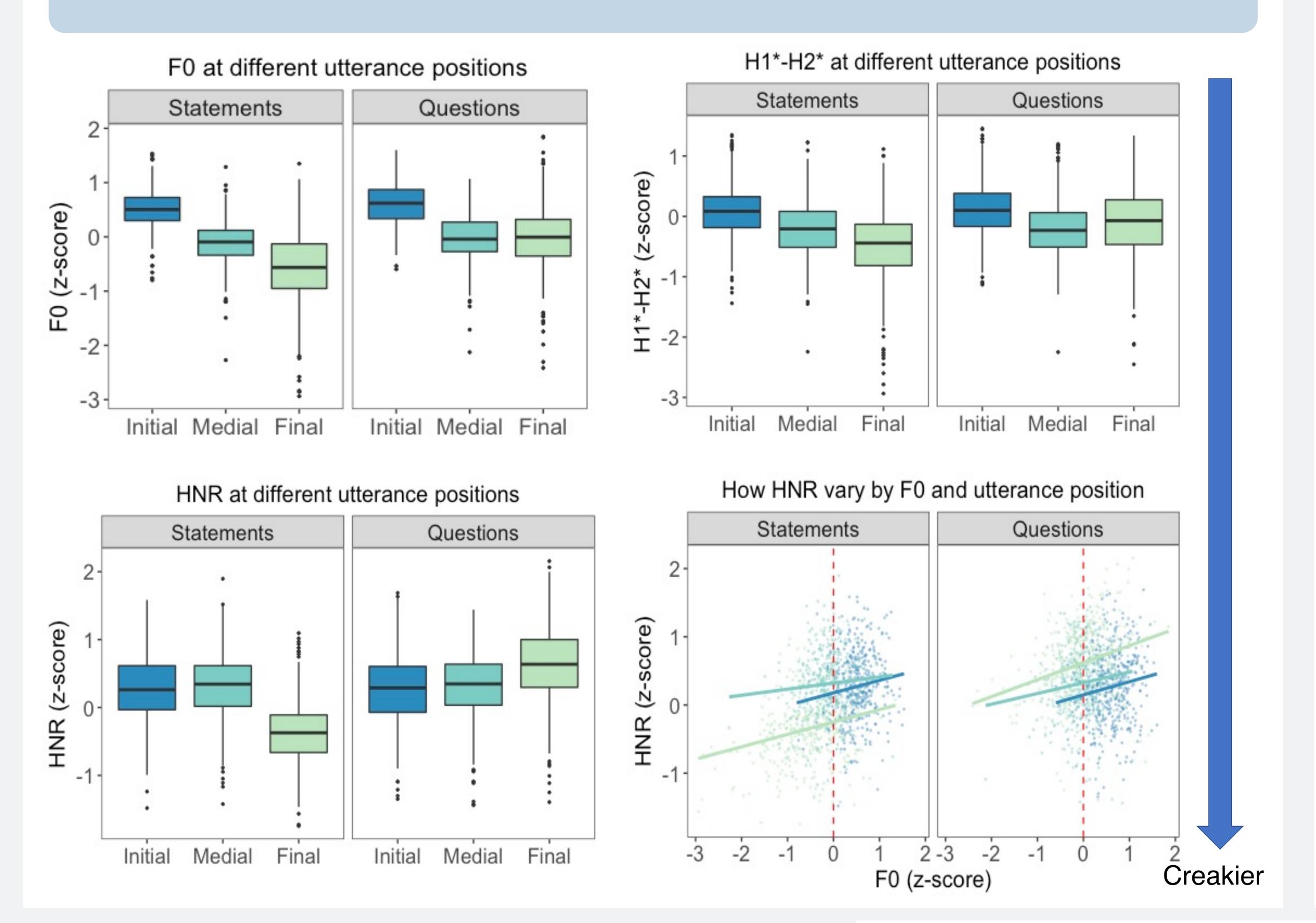
Question

大家觉得大礼堂不够大吗?

da4 jia1 jue2 de3 da4 li3 tang2 bu2 gou4 da4 ma?



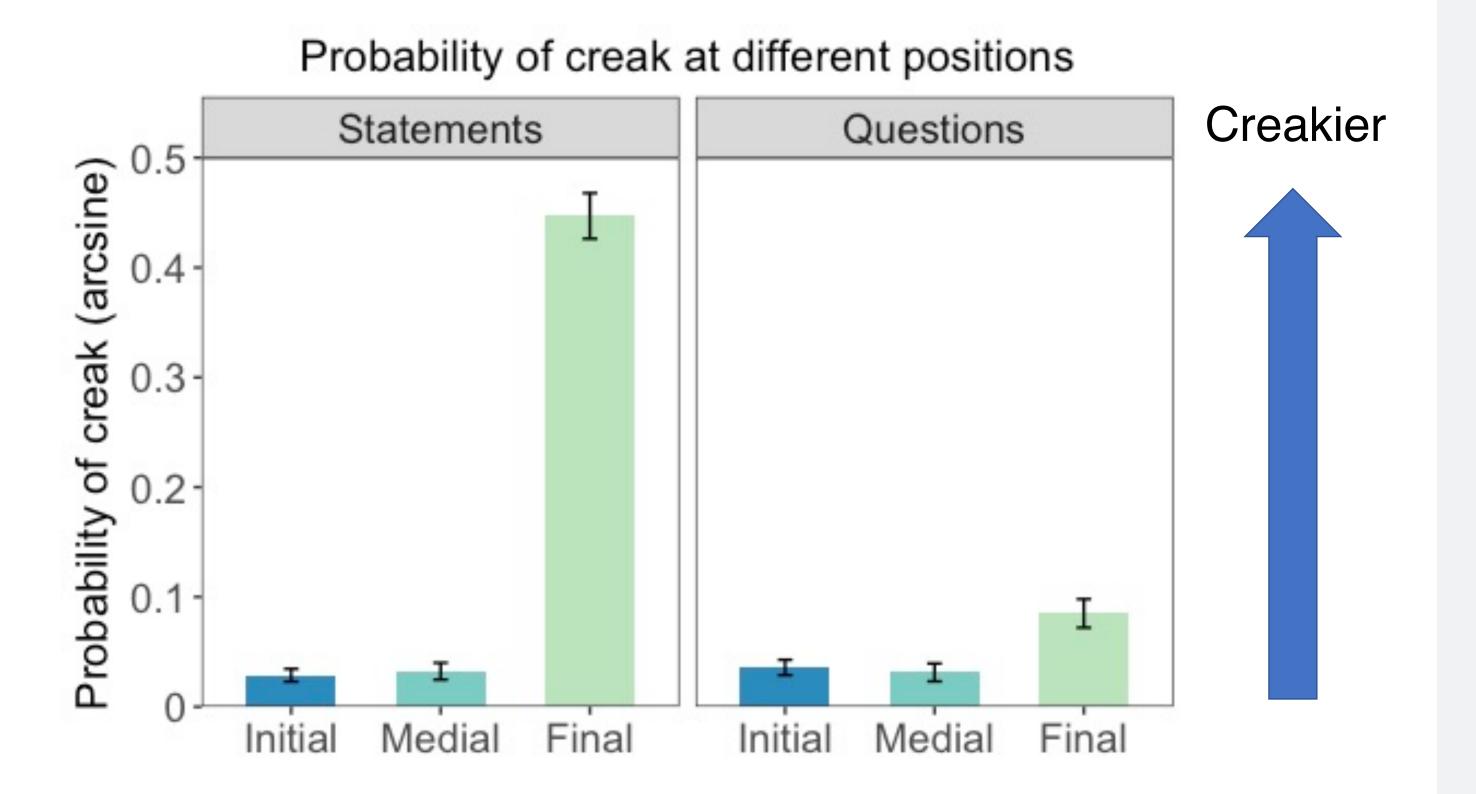
Results I Creak Acoustics



Conclusions

- Effect of F0: The lower the F0, the creakier the voice quality is.
- Controlling F0:
- Statement: Final position is creakier than non-final positions.
- O Question: Final position is more periodic than non-final positions.
- The source of creak differs by sentence type:
- O Statement: Utterance-final triggers creak independent of F0.
- O Question: F0 is the main trigger of creak. Utterance-final is not marked by the creaky voice.

Results I Creak Probability



Future Direction

- Expand the target word to all four Mandarin tones.
- Include more types of questions in Mandarin (e.g. questions without particles and questions with "ba" (吧) and "ne" (呢) particles)

References

[1] Garellek, M., & Keating, P. (2011). The acoustic consequences of phonation and tone interactions in Jalapa Mazatec. *Journal of the International Phonetic Association*, 41(2), 185-205.

[2] Kuang, J. (2017). Covariation between voice quality and pitch: Revisiting the case of Mandarin creaky voice. *The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 142(3), 1693-1706.

[3] Zhang, H. (2016). Boundary effects on allophonic creaky voice: A case study of Mandarin lexical tones. *Tonal Aspects of Languages 2016*, 94-98. [4] Yuan, J., & Liberman, M. (2014). F0 declination in English and Mandarin broadcast news speech. *Speech Communication*, 65, 67-74.