Acoustic distinctiveness of Danish and Swedish vowels Jan Vanhove^a, Therese Leinonen^a, Vincent van Heuven^b & Charlotte Gooskens^a

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Introducing the research guestion

- Danish and Swedish are mutually intelligible.
- But Danes understand Swedes better than vice versa. (Maurud 1976, Bø 1978, Delsing & Lundin Åkesson 2005)
- Danish pronunciation is popularly cited as one of the causes. (see also Grønnum 2003)
- Is Danish pronounced less accurately than Swedish?
- Focus of this study: vowel pronunciation.

Research question

Can Danish vowels as accurately be categorised as Swedish vowels can by means of a mathematical classification procedure (linear discriminant analysis) using acoustic data and vowel duration as its input?

Methodology

(a) Materials

Danish:

- 555 yowels occurring in isolated words (4 male speakers)
- 181 vowels occurring in semantically unpredictable sentences (3 male speakers)

Swedish:

- 614 vowels occurring in isolated words (4 male speakers)
- 189 vowels occurring in semantically unpredictable sentences (3 male speakers)

(b) Annotation

- Each vowel segment labelled on the basis of pronunciation clues in Svenska språknämndens uttalsordbok and Politikens Nudansk Ordbog.
- (c) Acoustic and durational data
- Principal component analysis (PCA) on bark-filtered vowel spectra (from 2 to 17 bark)
- Segment duration extracted as well.
- Speaker-specific z-normalisation of PC1, PC2 and duration for cross-speaker comparison.

Classification procedure

- Linear discriminant analysis (LDA) with PC1, PC2 and duration (all z-normalised).
- Percentage of correctly classified tokens as measure of acoustic distinctiveness.

Becker-Christiansen, C., ed. (2001). Politikens Nudansk Ordbog med etymologi, 2nd edn, Politikens Forlag, Copenhagen Bø, I. (1978). Ungdom og naboland: en undersøkelse av skolens og fjernsynets betyding for nabospråksforståelsen, Rogalandsforskning, Stavanger. Delsing, L.-O. & Lundin Åkesson, K. (2005). Håller språket ihop Norden? En forskningsrapport om ungdomars förståelse av danska, svenska och norska.

Nordiska ministerrådet. Copenhagen. Garlén, C., ed. (2003). Svenska språknämndens uttalsordbok, Svenska språknämnden & Norstedts, Stockholm.

Grennum, N. (2003). Why are the Danes so hard to understand?, in H. Galberg Jacobsen et al., eds., Take Danish - for instance. Linguistic studies in the honour of Hans Basbøll on the occasion of his 60th birthday 12th July 2003, Odense University Press, 119-130.

Fischer-Jørgensen, E. (1989). A phonetic study of the stød in standard Danish, University of Turku.

Maurud, Ø. (1976). Nabospráksforstáelse i Skandinavia: en undersøkelse om gjensidig forstáelse av tale- og skriftsprák i Danark, Norge og Sverige. Nordiska rådet, Stockholm.

Vanhove, J. (2010). Acoustic distinctiveness of Danish and Swedish vowels, unpublished MA thesis, University of Freiburg.

Results

All vowels



t(1537) = 4.65, p < 0.001

$$t(1167) = 4.53, p < 0.001$$

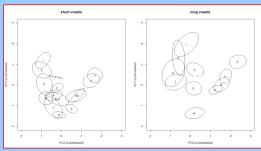
- Lower classification scores for Danish than for Swedish.
- Possible cause: Danish stød, a phonologically distinctive kind of creaky voice known to influence vowel quality (Fischer-Jørgensen 1989).
 - · Splitting up the Danish data set according to presence or absence of stød did not significantly enhance the Danish score: 2.89 pp improvement for vowels in isolated words [t(1108) = 0.97, p = 0.33]

5. Conclusion

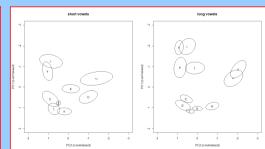
- Danish vowels are acoustically less distinct than Swedish vowels.
- Difference cannot be ascribed to stød.
- Differences in acoustic distinctiveness can now be considered as a possible factor in Danish-Swedish mutual intelligibility.

Vowel plots

Danish (isolated words)



Swedish (isolated words)



- Ellipses cover 1 sd.
- Clearly more overlap for Danish vowel ellipses than for Swedish vowel ellipses.
- Plotting the vowels in PC1xPC2 planes confirms visually the results of the classification procedure.