Acoustic properties and regional variation of Saterland Frisian vowels

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Introduction





District of Cloppenburg

Introduction

- Saterland Frisian is spoken in the municipality of Saterland (Strücklingen, Ramsloh and Scharrel) by 1500 to 2000 people.
- Speakers are trilingual: they speak Saterland Frisian, Low German and High German.
- Saterland Frisian is the last East Frisian language still spoken today.
- Is one of the smallest minority languages in Europe.

Introduction

- Saterland Frisian vowel systems have been studied by: Fort (1971, 1980, 2001), Kramer (1982, 1991), Bussmann (2004), Tröster-Mutz (1997, 2002)
- Saterland Frisian has both long and short closed tense vowels.
- Large number of diphthongs.

Vowel system

Monophthongs according to Fort(1980):

	fro	nt	central	back
close	į	У		u
	E	y :		u:
close-mid	I	Y		ប
	e:	Ø		o :
open-mid	3	œ		Э
	33	œ:	(ə)	D :
open			a, a :	

Vowel system

Diphthongs according to Fort(1980, 2001):

aːi	<u>y:i</u>	εːu(w)	iːu(w)
oːi	œːi	εu(w)	iu(w)
oːi	ε:i	eːu(w)	īn(m)
οŷ	uːi	aːu	oːu

Research questions

- 1. Are all 36 Saterland Frisian vowels still distinguished? Do we find mergers?
- 2. Which (supplementory) acoustic variables (F1, F2, duration, vowel inherent spectral change (VISC)) distinguish the vowels within the rich inventory?
- 3. Do Saterland Frisian vowels exhibit regional variation?

Subjects

- Male speakers between 50 and 75 years old
- All born and raised in Saterland; lived there the larger part of their life.
- 13 Speakers from Ramsloh, 11 speakers from Scharrel, 11 speakers from Strücklingen.

Method

- Goal: to obtain all vowels in /hVt/ context.
- /hVt/ syllables were cued by reading aloud real rhyming monosyllabic Saterland Frisian words immediately preceding the production of the /hVt/ syllable.
- Each such sequence was presented twice, thus two /hVt/ samples were obtained per speaker and per vowel.
- Sequences were presented in random order.

Sweet?

'Schweiß'



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Sweet?

H_t.

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Strait? (er) streut'



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Strait?

H_t.



Data analysis

- For each /hVt/ we measured:
 - Vowel duration (milliseconds)
 - F1 and F2 at 20%, 50% and 80% (semitones)
 - VISC :

$$\frac{\sqrt{\left(F1_{50}-F1_{20}\right)^2+\left(F2_{50}-F2_{20}\right)^2}}{+}$$

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(cf. Fox & Jacewicz 2009 and Jin & Liu 2013)

First research question

- Are all 36 Saterland Frisian vowels still distinguished? Do we find mergers?
- For each Saterland Frisian location the 36 vowels were compared to each other.
- 36 vowels were pronounced twice by 11–13 speakers.
- We used mixed models with *vowel* as a fixed factor and random intercepts for *speaker*.
- The dependent variable is duration or a spectral feature.
- Two vowels were considered mergers, when no significant differences were found for duration, F1 and F2 (20%, 50%, 80%) and VISC.



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Red: all; blue: not in Scharrel; green: only in Ramsloh

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Number of vowels

	vowels	vowels	
	not used	merged	
Fort			36
Ramsloh	-2	-7	= 27
Scharrel	-3	-3	= 30
Strücklingen	-2	-5	= 29

Second research question

- Which (supplementory) acoustic variables (F1, F2, duration, VISC) distinguish the vowels within the rich inventory?
- Linear discriminant analysis was used to obtain the percentage of correctly predicted vowels per location

Monophthongs

	Ramsl.	Scharr.	Strückl.
Dur	19.4	20.2	17.8
$F1_{50} + F2_{50}$	73.7	76.8	81.1
$Dur + F1_{50} + F2_{50}$	85.0	87.7	91.4
$F1_{20} + F2_{20} + F1_{80} + F2_{80}$	75.0	79.4	81.5
$Dur + F1_{20} + F2_{20} + F1_{80} + F2_{80}$	85.2	88.4	91.9
$F1_{50} + F2_{50} + F1_{20} + F2_{20} + F1_{80} + F2_{80}$	80.5	81.9	83.1
$Dur + F1_{50} + F2_{50} + F1_{20} + F2_{20} + F1_{80} + F2_{80}$	89.3	90.0	92.7
$Dur + F1_{50} + F2_{50} + F1_{20} + F2_{20} + F1_{80} + F2_{80} + VISC$	90.0	91.2	92.5

Diphthongs

	Ramsl.	Scharr.	Strückl.
Dur	23.2	21.2	29.7
$F1_{50} + F2_{50}$	66.5	63.3	66.5
$Dur + F1_{50} + F2_{50}$	69.4	67.1	70.9
$F1_{20} + F2_{20} + F1_{80} + F2_{80}$	84.5	78.4	81.0
$Dur + F1_{20} + F2_{20} + F1_{80} + F2_{80}$	86.8	77.0	82.9
$F1_{50} + F2_{50} + F1_{20} + F2_{20} + F1_{80} + F2_{80}$	85.2	80.6	81.6
$Dur + F1_{50} + F2_{50} + F1_{20} + F2_{20} + F1_{80} + F2_{80}$	88.4	80.6	85.1
$Dur + F1_{50} + F2_{50} + F1_{20} + F2_{20} + F1_{80} + F2_{80} + VISC$	89.0	81.3	83.9

All vowels

	Ramsl.	Scharr.	Strückl.
Dur	16.4	15.4	18.4
$F1_{50} + F2_{50}$	54.5	52.1	57.5
$Dur + F1_{50} + F2_{50}$	67.8	68.9	74.3
$F1_{20} + F2_{20} + F1_{80} + F2_{80}$	74.6	75.4	79.0
$Dur + F1_{20} + F2_{20} + F1_{80} + F2_{80}$	83.6	82.1	86.4
$F1_{50} + F2_{50} + F1_{20} + F2_{20} + F1_{80} + F2_{80}$	79.0	77.5	80.5
$Dur + F1_{50} + F2_{50} + F1_{20} + F2_{20} + F1_{80} + F2_{80}$	85.0	82.5	88.3
$Dur + F1_{50} + F2_{50} + F1_{20} + F2_{20} + F1_{80} + F2_{80} + VISC$	86.1	83.2	87.5

Third research question

- Do Saterland Frisian vowels exhibit regional variation?
- Is there regional variation across the three villages in terms of

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- duration
- location in F1-F2-plane
- amount of VISC

Duration



Red: first village > second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Blue: first village < second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

F1 20%



Red: first village > second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Blue: first village < second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

F1 50%



Red: first village > second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Blue: first village < second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

F1 80%



Red: first village > second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Blue: first village < second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

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F2 20%



Red: first village > second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Blue: first village < second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

F2 50%



Red: first village > second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Blue: first village < second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

F2 80%



VISC



(ロ)、(型)、(量)、(量)、(量)、(型)、(3)/1

Conclusions

- High short tense vowels have merged with high long tense vowels, except for the short tense [i] in Scharrel which is still distinguished from long tense [i:].
- Vowel variation is better predicted by spectral features than by duration; VISC is not a good predictor.
- In general the three varieties are not significantly distinguished by duration, F1, F2 or VISC.

Conclusions

- There are significant differences between individual vowels.
- Differences in F1 (20%) are found in the open(-mid) vowels, differences in F1 (80%) are found in the close(-mid-) vowels.

Extra slides

<ロト < 部 > < 言 > < 言 > 言 の < で 36 / 1
Duration mono



Red: first village > second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Blue: first village < second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

Duration diph



Red: first village > second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Blue: first village < second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

F1 20% mono



Red: first village > second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Blue: first village < second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

F1 20% diph



F1 50% mono



Red: first village > second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Blue: first village < second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

F1 50% diph



Red: first village > second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Blue: first village < second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

F1 80% mono



Red: first village > second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Blue: first village < second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

F1 80% diph



F2 20% mono



Red: first village > second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Blue: first village < second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

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F2 20% diph



F2 50% mono



Red: first village > second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Blue: first village < second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

F2 50% diph



Red: first village > second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Blue: first village < second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

F2 80% mono



Red:first village > second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.Blue:first village < second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

F2 80% diph



> <ロ><□><□><□><□><□><□><□><□><0><0 50/1

VISC mono



Red: first village > second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Blue: first village < second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

VISC diph



Red: first village > second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Blue: first village < second village at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.