

# The View of Southern Vowels from Large-Scale Data William A. Kretzschmar, Jr., Margaret E. L. Renwick, Katherine I. Kuiper, Lisa M. Lipani, Michael L. Olsen, Rachel M. Olsen, and Joseph A. Stanley University of Georgia Men

## Abstract

We have extracted c. 2 million tokens of vowels from a rigorous sample of 63 speakers across the American South in an NSF-funded project for forced alignment and automatic formant extraction. We show how our vowel measurements across the whole region differ from national mean F1/F2 scores. We contrast men and women, and African Americans and non-African Americans, within the Southern region.

# **Methods**

The Digital Archive of the Southern Speech (DASS) is an audio corpus of semi-spontaneous linguistic atlas interviews (Kretzschmar et al. 2013) derived from the Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States (Pederson et al. 1986). Transcription, forced alignment, and acoustic analysis of DASS has been completed. For insight into the methods, see Renwick et al. (2017) and Olsen et al. (2017). We used the Montreal Forced Aligner for forced alignment and FAVE for formant extraction. Tokens are shown in a 19x24 grid (456 cells), with shading for density into shades of blue (darkest = densest). The chart below shows the FLEECE vowel for African American women (4016 tokens, as gray dots). There is a nonlinear distribution of cell densities. Only the densest cells are shown at right.



33 men, Georgia to Texas (10 African Americans), DASS sample of LAGS from 1970s interviews



	3200	3100	3000	2900	2800	2700	2600	2500	2400	2300	2200	2100	2000	1900	1800	1700	1600	1500	1400	1300	1200	1100	1000	900	F2
250																									
300																									
350																									
400																									
450								1						u											
500																									
550												I						υ							
600										e			,0000												
650																			0						
700													3				ə								
750																				mm	С				
800												æ													
850																			a						
900																									
950		No	<b>n-</b> /	Afri	can	Ar	ner	icar	n W	om	len														
F1		Co	lor	ed ]	Reg	gion	s: h	nigh	est	der	nsit	y ce	ells												
		Gr	ay:	ove	erla	ppi	ng	den	se c	cell	S														



Data from the Gazetteer of Southern Vowels (http://lap3.libs.uga.edu/u/jstanley/vowelcharts/)

Women

30 women, Georgia to Texas (6 African Americans), DASS sample of LAGS from 1970s interviews







Delmar.



### Discussion

MEN: Kent and Read means are outside the current range; Clopper et al. is closer. Vowel regions show a wide range for [u] (fronting in progress?), while [o] is not fronted. [1] and [e] heavily overlap, tend to be reversed as in the Southern shift model.

WOMEN: Kent and Read means are outside the current range; Clopper et al. is closer but not as good as for the men. Vowel regions again show a wide range for [u] (fronting in progress?) while [o] is not fronted. [1], [e], and [ε] overlap heavily, without reversal. The low back vowels show more overlap than the men's.

AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN: Scattered dense cells for high vowels. [u] has some fronted density. Heavy overlap between [1], [e], and [ $\epsilon$ ], without apparent reversal of [1] and [e]. [æ] is somewhat higher than non-African American women's. Low back vowels are distinct. NON-AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN: [u] is well front, with some fronted density of [o]. Some overlap of low back vowels. Heavy overlapping of [e] and  $[\varepsilon]$ , without apparent reversal of [1] and [e].

AFRICAN AMERICAN MEN: [u] is well back, with heavy overlapping of low back vowels and [o]. [1] and [e] show reversal with heavy overlap. Little evidence of raised [æ].

NON-AFRICAN AMERICAN MEN: [u] has a wide range (fronting in progress?). Less overlap in the low back region, but heavy overlapping of front vowels without reversal of [1] and [e].

# References

Clopper, C., D. Pisoni, & K. de Jong (2005). "Acoustic characteristics of the vowel systems of six regional varieties of American English." Journal of the Acoustical Society of America 118(3 Pt 1): 1661–1676.

Kent, R., & C. Read. 2002. Acoustic Analysis of Speech. 2nd ed. New York:

Kretzschmar, Jr., William A., Paulina Bounds, Jacqueline Hettel, Lee Pederson, Ilkka Juuso, Lisa Lena Opas-Hänninen, & Tapio Seppänen (2013). "The Digital Archive of Southern Speech (DASS)." Southern Journal of *Linguistics*, **27** (2). 17–38.

Olsen, Rachel M., Michael Olsen, Joseph A. Stanley, Margaret E. L. Renwick, & William A. Kretzschmar, Jr. (2017). "Methods for transcription and forced alignment of a legacy speech corpus." Proceedings of Meetings on Acoustics **30,** 060001; doi: <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1121/2.0000559.</u>

Pederson, L., McDaniel, S. L., & Adams, C. M. (Eds.) (1986). Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States, University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia, Vols. 1–7. Renwick, Margaret E. L. & Rachel M. Olsen (2017). "Analyzing dialect

variation in historical speech corpora." The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America 142, 406; doi: https://doi.org/10.1121/1.4991009.