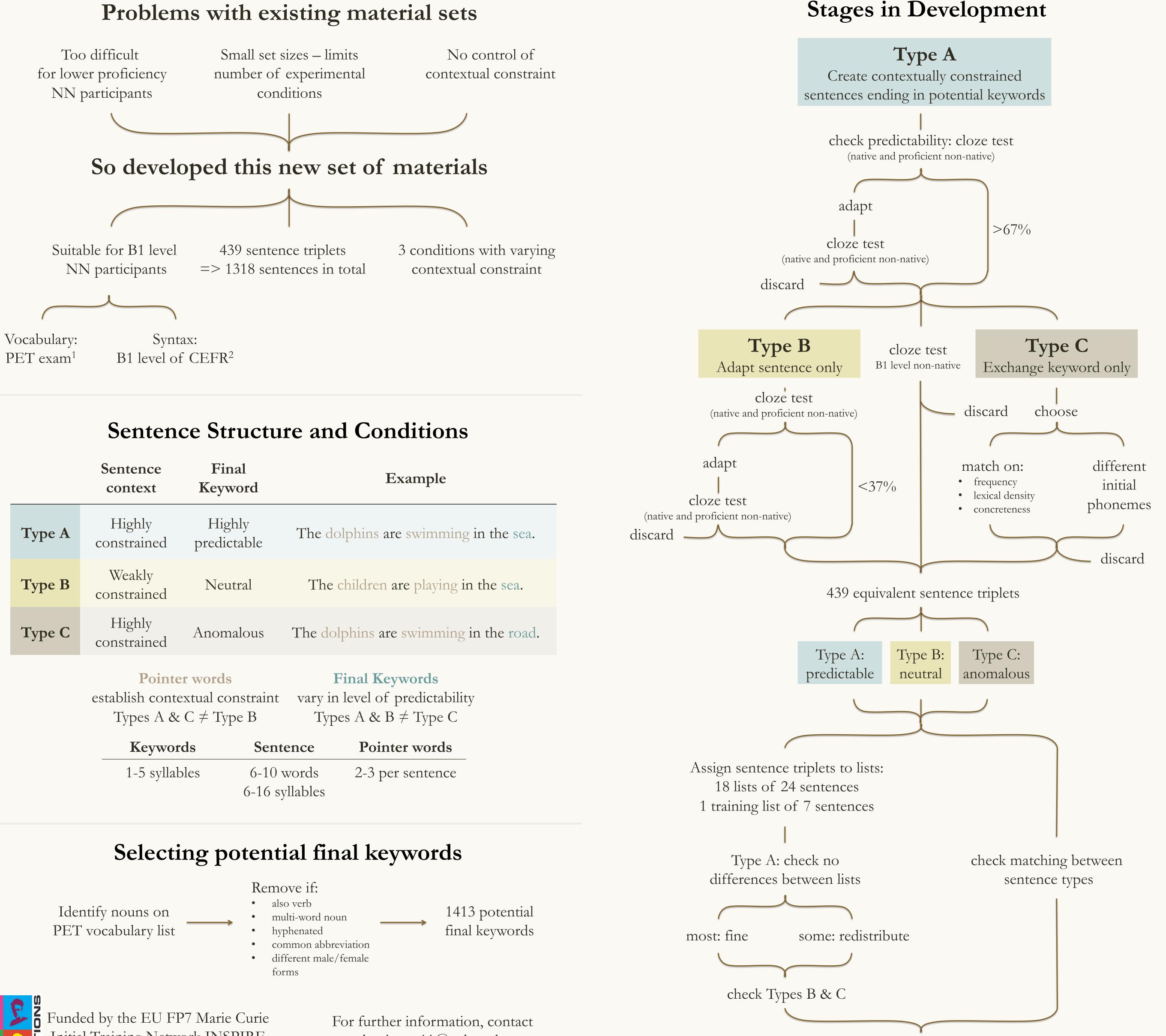
# Developing speech recognition materials suitable for non-native speakers

# Louise Stringer UCL, Speech, Hearing and Phonetic Sciences, London, UK



	Sentence context	Final Keyword		Example		
Type A	Highly constrained	Highly predictable	The do	olphins are swimmin		
Type B	Weakly constrained	Neutral	The children are playin			
Type C	Highly constrained	Anomalous	The do	lphins are swimmin		
	establish conte	e <b>r words</b> extual constraint C ≠ Type B	<b>Final Keywords</b> vary in level of predictabil Types A & B ≠ Type C			
	Keywor	ds Sent	ence	Pointer words		
	1-5 syllab		words yllables	2-3 per sentence		



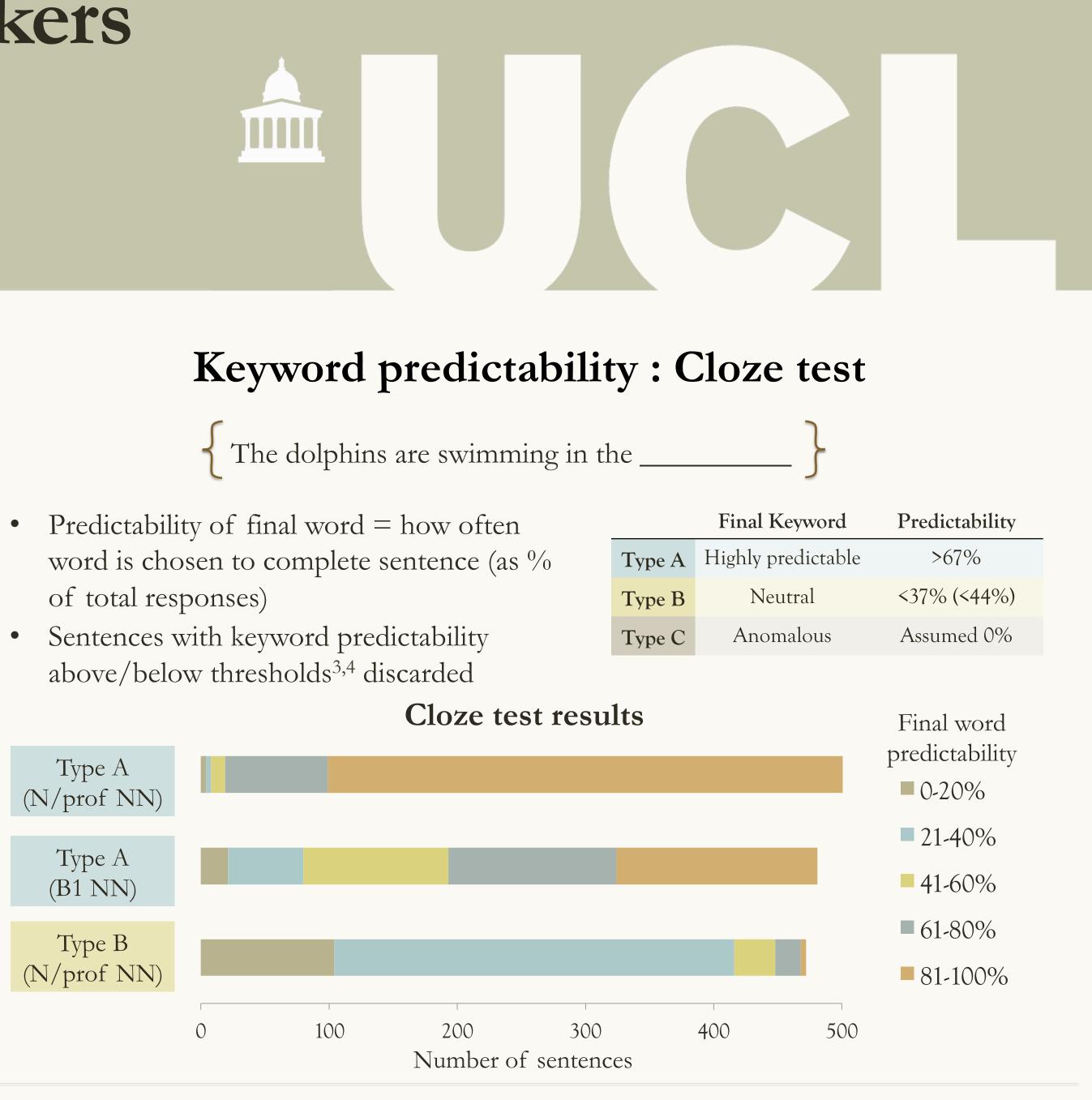
Initial Training Network INSPIRE

l.stringer.11@ucl.ac.uk

Final set complete

# 

- of total responses)



### Keyword properties Types A & B vs. Type C

Type	А	В	С		Type	А	С	В	
Syllable count	1.78 (0.84)		1.78 (0.85)	n.s.	Syllable count	10.19	(1.15)	10.15 (1.66)	n.s.
Lexical Frequency	3.14 (	0.61)	3.12 (0.61)	n.s.	Word count	7.51	(1.15)	7.40 (1.037	n.s.
(SUBTLEX <sup>5</sup> )					Pointer word count (per	2.50	(0.50)	2.46 (0.50)	n.s.
Phonological	12.58 (13.92)	12.55 (13.82)	n.s.	sentence)					
Neighbourhood Density				Pointer word count*	11	.00	1087	_	
$(CLEARPOND^{6})$				(across whole set)	(623 u	inique)	(425 unique)		
Phonological Levenshtein	1.90 (	0.87)	1.86 (0.89)	n.s.	Pointer word frequency	1.79	(1.69)	2.56 (3.57)	P<.001
Distance <sup>7</sup>					(across whole set)				
Concreteness (MRC <sup>8</sup> )	539.	.45	492.19	p<.001					
	(86.82)		(106.97)					mean (s.	d.), except *

## Smaller list properties

Within sentence types, all lists equivalent on average keyword and sentence properties after minor redistribution of sentences between 4 lists due to word count differences

<sup>1</sup> University of Cambridge ESOL Examinations (2012). Preliminary English Test Vocabulary List, retrieved from http://www.cambridgeenglish.org/ images/84669-vocabulary-list.pdf

<sup>2</sup> British Council & EAQUALS (2010). Core Inventory for General English, pp10-11, retrieved from http://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/article/ british-council-eaquals-core-inventory-general-english

<sup>3</sup>Block, C. K., & Baldwin, C. L. (2010). Cloze probability and completion norms for 498 sentences: behavioral and neural validation using event-related potentials. Behavior research methods, 42(3), 665–70. doi:10.3758/BRM.42.3.665 <sup>4</sup>Bradlow, A. R., & Alexander, J. a. (2007). Semantic and phonetic enhancements for speech-in-noise recognition by native and non-native listeners. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 121(4), 2339. doi:10.1121/1.2642103 <sup>5</sup> Brysbaert, M., & New, B. (2009). Moving beyond Kucera and Francis: a critical evaluation of current word frequency norms and the introduction of a new and improved word frequency measure for American English. Behavior research methods, 41(4), 977–90. doi:10.3758/BRM.41.4.977 <sup>6</sup> Marian, V., Bartolotti, J., Chabal, S., & Shook, A. (2012). CLEARPOND: cross-linguistic easy-access resource for phonological and orthographic neighborhood densities. PloS one, 7(8), e43230. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0043230

<sup>7</sup>Suárez, L., Tan, S. H., Yap, M. J., & Goh, W. D. (2011). Observing neighborhood effects without neighbors. Psychonomic bulletin & review, 18(3), 605–11. doi:10.3758/s13423-011-0078-9

<sup>8</sup>Wilson, M. (1988). MRC Psycholinguistic Database: Machine-usable dictionary, version 2.00. Behaviour Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers, 20(1), 6–10.

# Ensuring matching across types and lists

## Sentence properties Types A & C vs. Type B

# References