

A pilot study of individual cognitive factors in speech rate tracking

Melissa Schorah, Cong Zhang & Laurence White

School of Education, Communication and Language Sciences, Newcastle University, UK
m.schorah2@newcastle.ac.uk, cong.zhang@newcastle.ac.uk, laurence.white@newcastle.ac.uk

Background

- Listeners track speech rate to make predictions about the timing of upcoming sounds [1].
- Individual differences in **working memory** [2], **rhythm perception** [3], and **executive functions** [4] influence speech perception and production.

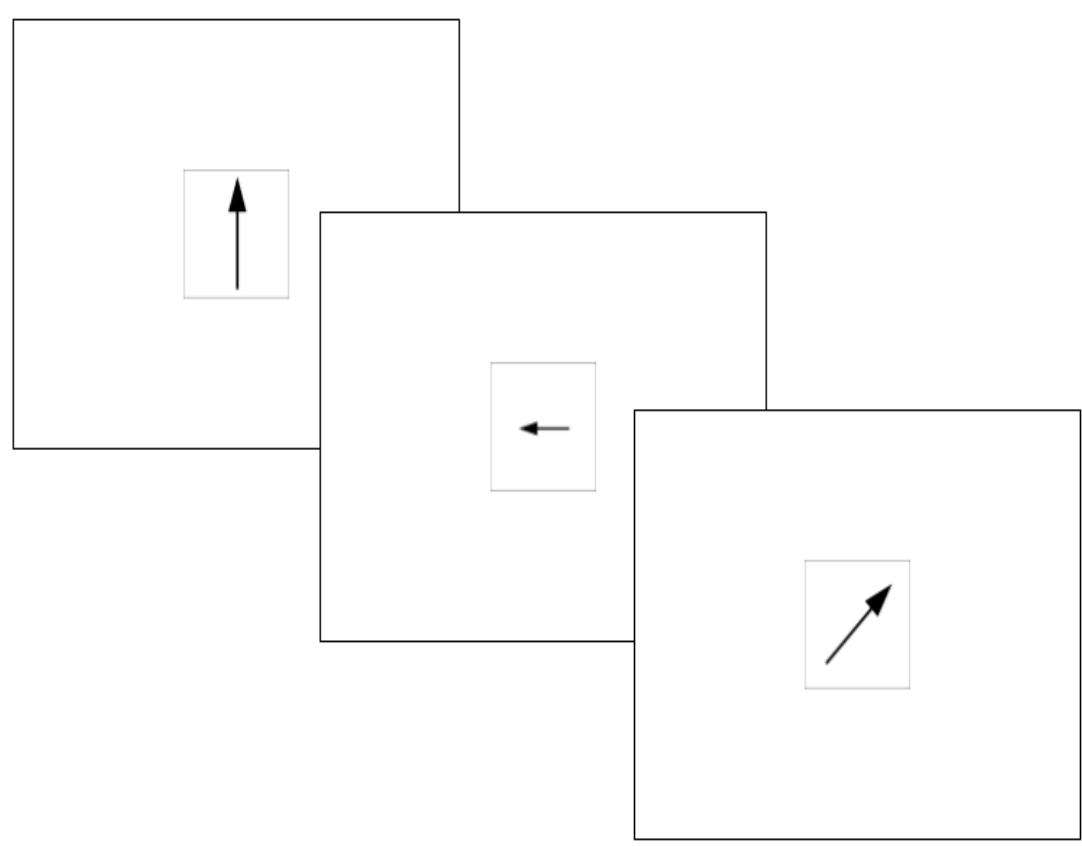
Participants

- Pilot 1: Five L1 English adults.
- Pilot 2: Ten L1 English adults.

Does individual variation in working memory, metrical stress detection, auditory attention, and cognitive flexibility predict listeners' ability to track speech rate?

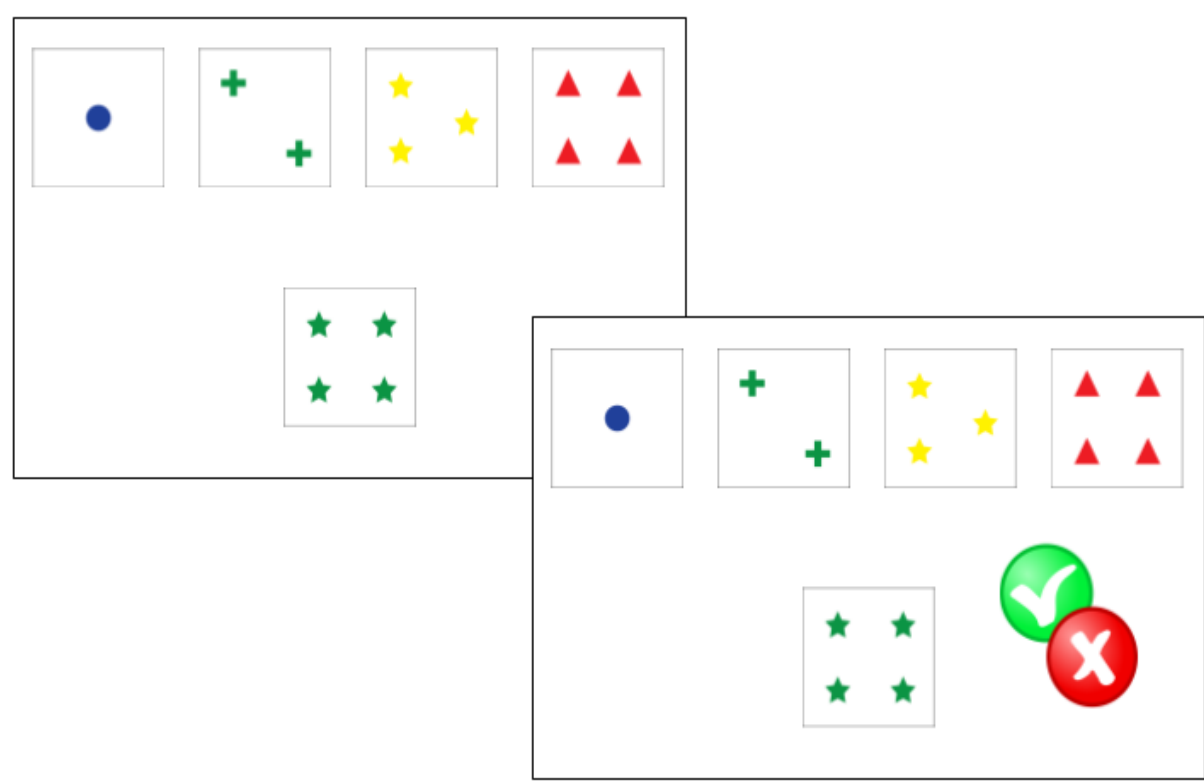
Predictor: Working Memory

- Assessed by *Arrow Span Task*



Predictor: Cognitive Flexibility

- Assessed by *Card Sorting Task*



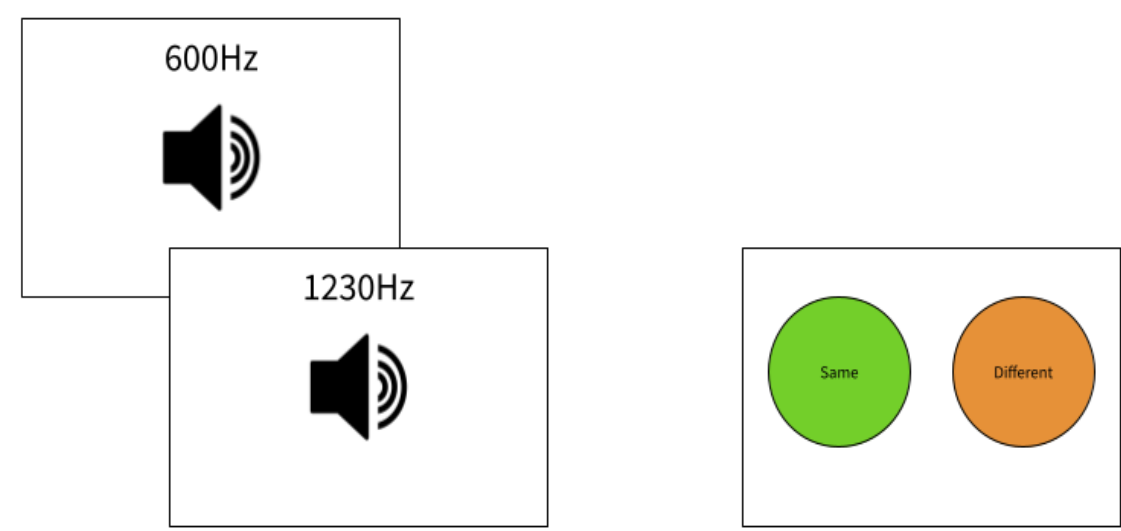
Rate Tracking: Perception

- Assessed by *Finger Tapping Task*



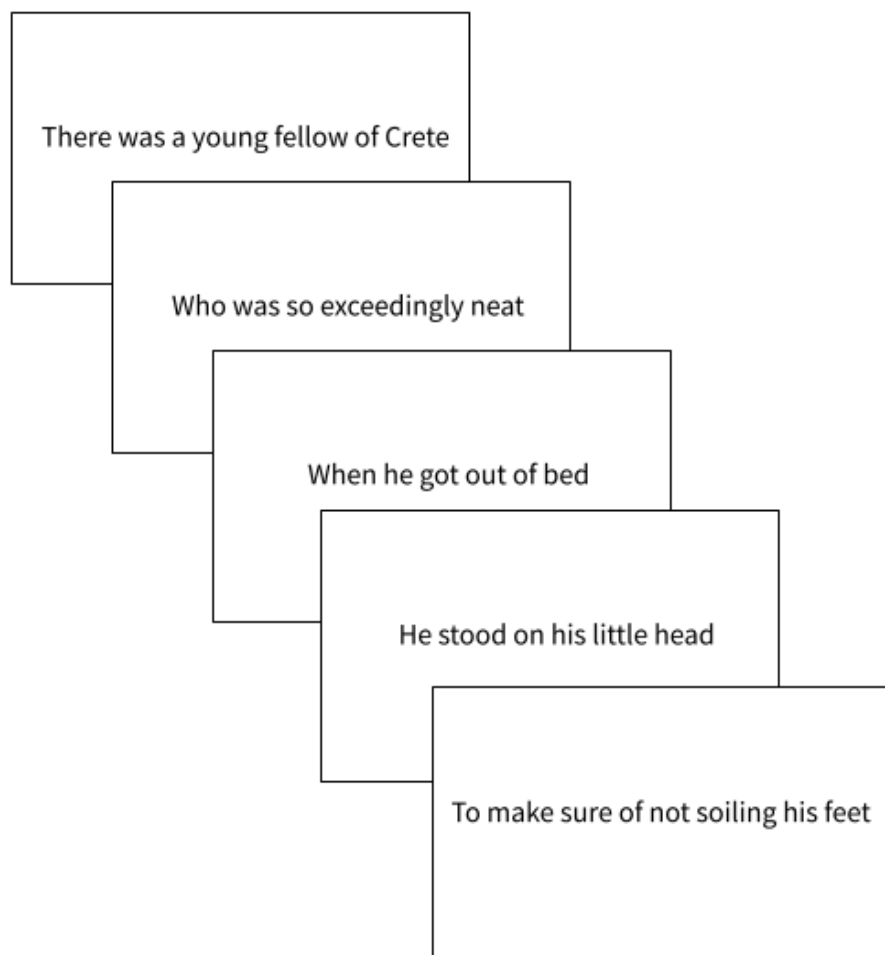
Predictor: Auditory Attention

- Assessed by *Dichotic Listening/TAILO*



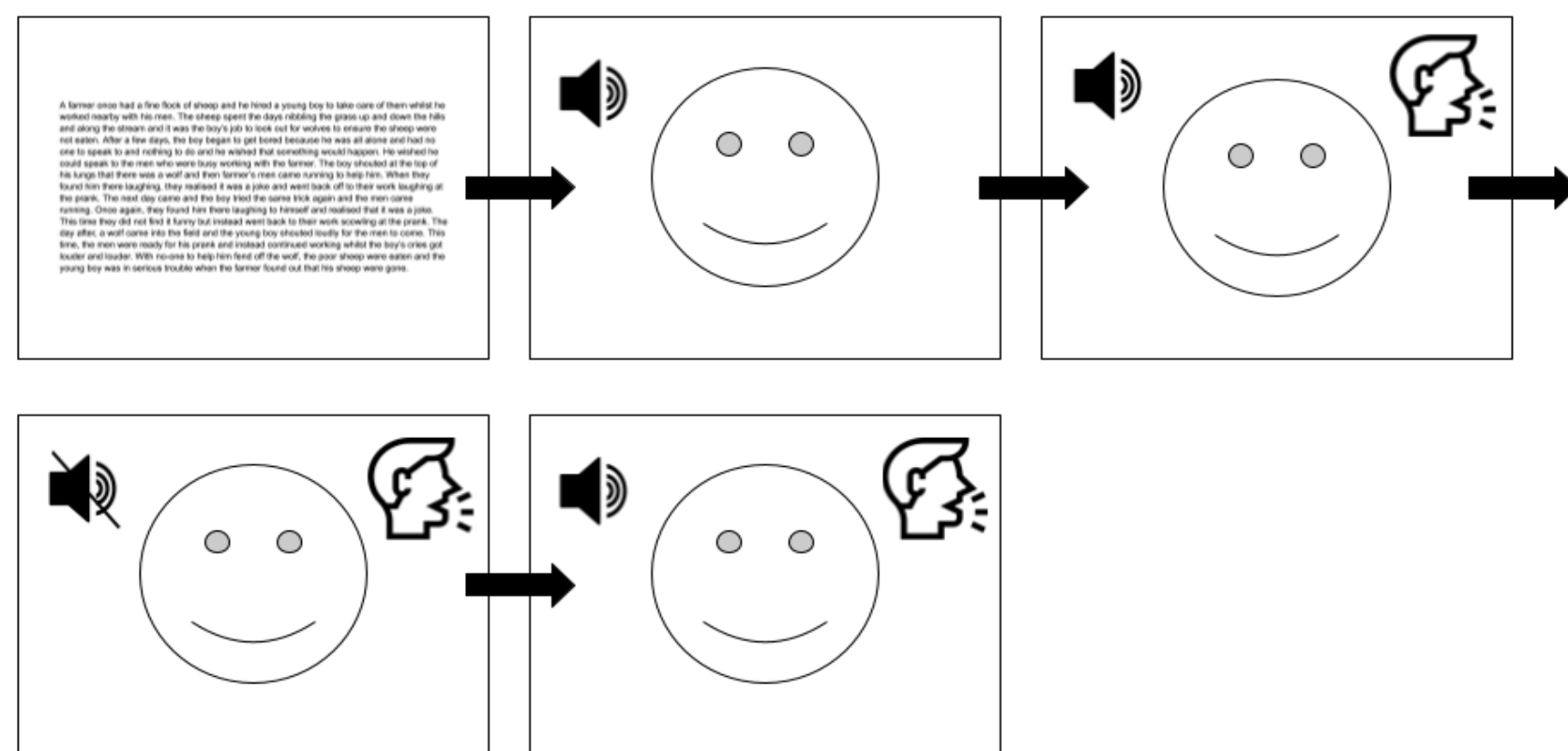
Predictor: Metrical Stress Detection

- Assessed by *Limerick Task*



Rate Tracking: Speech Production

- Assessed by novel *Pickup task*



Results

•Working memory: Used edit-distance scoring [5]:

Pilot 1: Range 8 – 27.

Pilot 2: Range 9 - 24.

•Metrical stress detection: Used accuracy measures:

Pilot 1: Range 0-8 (out of 14).

Pilot 2: switched to signal detection analysis to calculate d'
Range 1.65 - 2.82

•Cognitive flexibility: Used accuracy measures

Pilot 1: potential ceiling effects, Range 41-53 (out of 53).

Pilot 2: switched to combined speed and accuracy scores [6]
Range 19.3 - 88.6.

•Auditory attention: Used accuracy measures:

Pilot 1: poor performance, Range 29-34 (out of 72).

Pilot 2: switched to combined speed and accuracy scores [6]
Range 4.43 - 239.74.

Rate Tracking Perception and Production (Fig. 1)

assessed via circular statistics [7].

Optimal consistency of 1 (lack of variability).

Optimal accuracy of 0 (proximity to target).

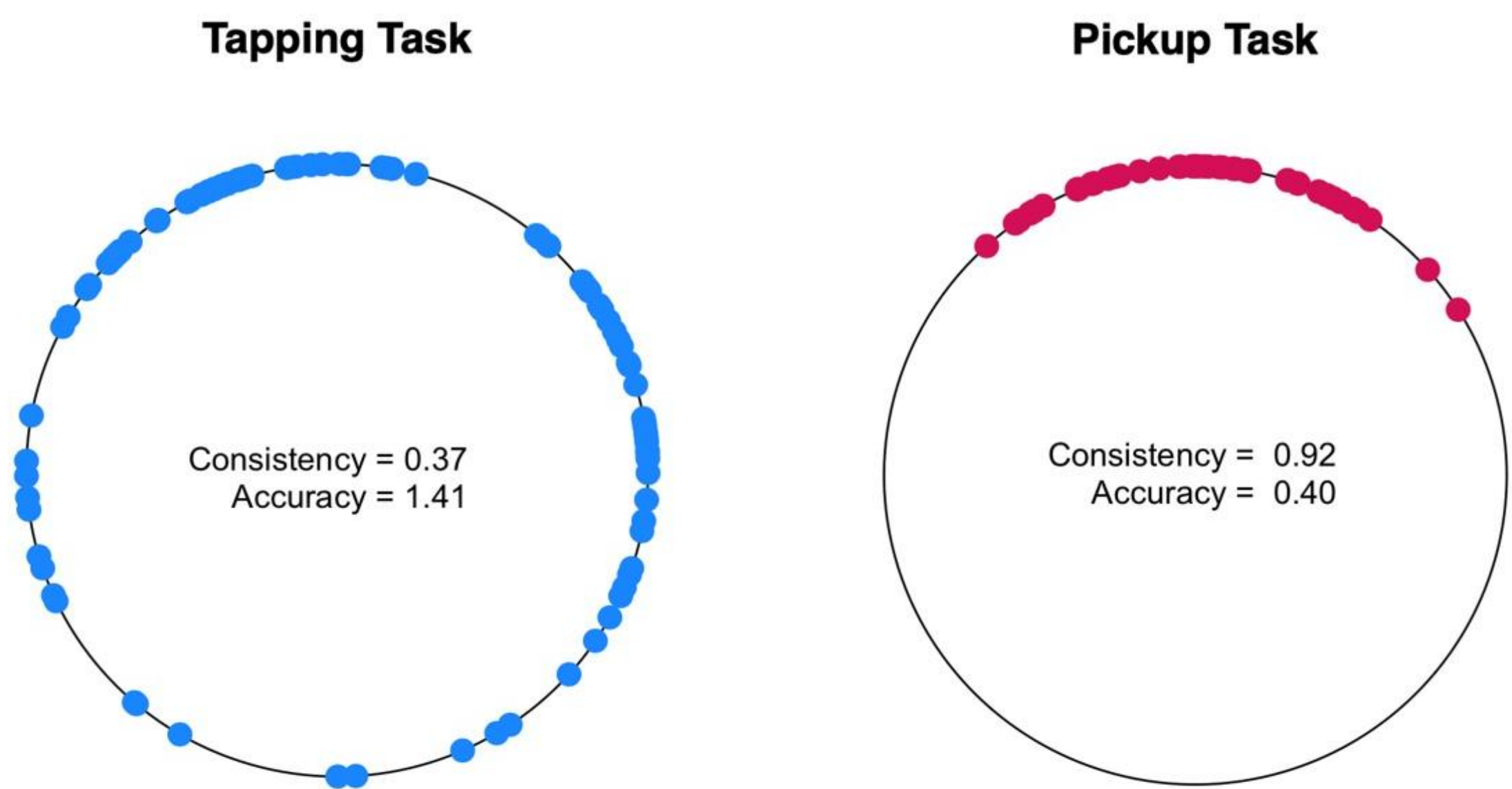


Figure 1: Comparison of one participant's rate tracking in perception vs production, here accurate in production task.

Discussion

- Individual performance varies across predictor tasks; combined speed/accuracy measures useful.
- Rate tracking tasks effective; analysed with circular statistics.

Full-scale testing to begin shortly