The Phonetics of Emphatic Vowel Lengthening in English
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Introduction
Duration-based lexical vowel contrasts tend to be binary (Ladefoged and Maddieson 1996).
Kawahara and Braver (2013, in press) showed that Japanese speakers can produce up to 6-way durational distinctions to show varying levels of emphasis.
Sample results (Kawahara and Braver 2013):

Question: Can English speakers, with no lexical length contrast, produce such 6-way distinctions?

Method
Stimuli were read 10 times (randomized) by 8 female native English speakers.
Duration measurement procedure for too (level 5):

Results
Speakers ordered by correlation between emphasis level and duration (high to low):

All correlations significant to p < 0.001.
All speakers showed the greatest distinction between levels 0 and 1.

Discussion
Even though English (unlike Japanese) lacks a duration-based lexical contrast, some speakers (1, 5, 6, 8) made 6-way durational distinctions to express degrees of emphasis, much like the Japanese speakers in Kawahara and Braver (2013). Both English and Japanese speakers all made a large distinction between levels 0 and 1.
Follow-up study: English listeners were unable to accurately categorize emphasis level, though tended to correctly identify the no emphasis condition.

Experimental stimuli
7 target intensifier words, which can be lengthened to show emphasis, in carrier sentences. E.g.:

That guy is so creepy
Also: very, too, way, super, mad, really
Each target word had 5 degrees of emphasis, plus one no-emphasis condition:

No Emphasis  so Level 3  soooo
Level 1  soo Level 4  sooooo
Level 2  sooo Level 5  soooooo