# Stop voicing contrasts in Parkinson's: Effect of modified speaking rate in connected speech



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# Background

### Hypokinetic dysarthria characterized by:

Imprecise articulation, reduced variation in pitch, loudness, abnormal rates: slower, faster, festinating, soft, quiet voice

#### Rate modification: What we know

•Slow speech: common target in therapy (Yorkston et al., 2007), BUT limited intelligibility/acoustic enhancements for many with PD (e.g., Van Nuffelen 2010)

•Fast speech: Not usually targeted, BUT window into speech motor control, & unexpected improvements for some talkers (Kuo et al., 2016; Knowles et al., 2021)

#### **Voice onset time in PD**

Reduced voicing contrasts are a feature of Parkinson's **Disease** (PD; Whitfield et al., 2017)

At modified speech rates (in highly controlled speech stimuli; Knowles et al., in press)...

- Talkers with PD do not enhance VOT voicing contrasts in slow
- speech to the same degree that healthy talkers do Talkers with PD showed *less collapse* of contrasts at faster rates.
- Talkers with PD & deep brain stimulation (DBS) produced even smaller contrasts

Is this the case for more natural speech (e.g., sentences)?

### Research Question

What happens to the VOT voicing contrast in PD in sentences as talkers modify their speech from

> very slow very fast?

# Methods

#### **Participants**

**Healthy Older Controls** (n = 17)

Parkinson's disease (n = 22)

Parkinson's disease & deep brain stimulation (n = 12)

#### Speech task

- **Sentence Intelligibility Test**; 5 10 words (Yorkston et al., 1996)
- 6 random sentences per rate condition
- Variety of stop contexts

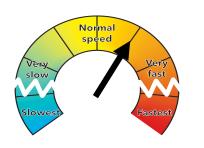
#### Rate modification

**7 elicited rates**: Habitual, 3 slower, 3 faster rates

"Please speak at a rate that feels [2x/3x/4x] [faster/slower]"

Mean habitual rate of speech for each talker **Proportional rate of speech** for each utterance:

Actual rate of speech (WPM)  $Proportional\ rate\ of\ speech = -$ Mean habitual rate of speech



Slower-than-typical speech: < 1 Faster-than-typical speech: > 1

## Analysis

#### **Voice onset time:**

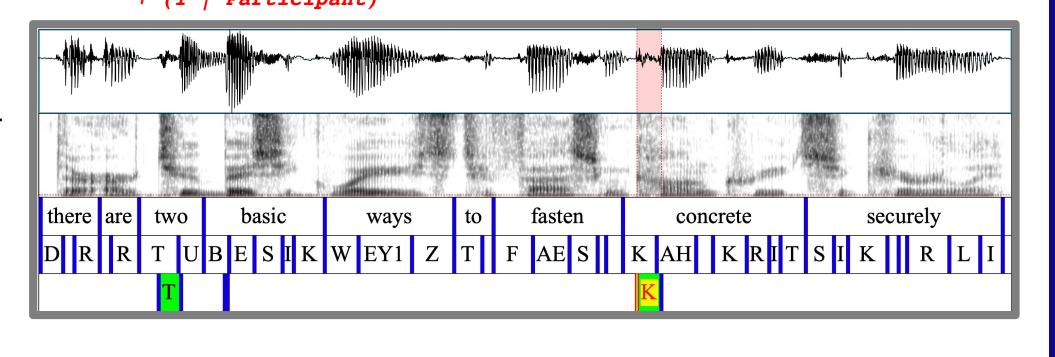
• Measured in word-initial, prevocalic stops ( $n = \sim 1300$ ) **Statistical analysis:** Two models:

linear mixed eff. regression Group \* Proportional rate Voicing \* Place

*+ Mean habitual rate* 

• "Slower" (Prop. rate < 1)

• "Faster" (Prop. rate  $\geq 1$ )

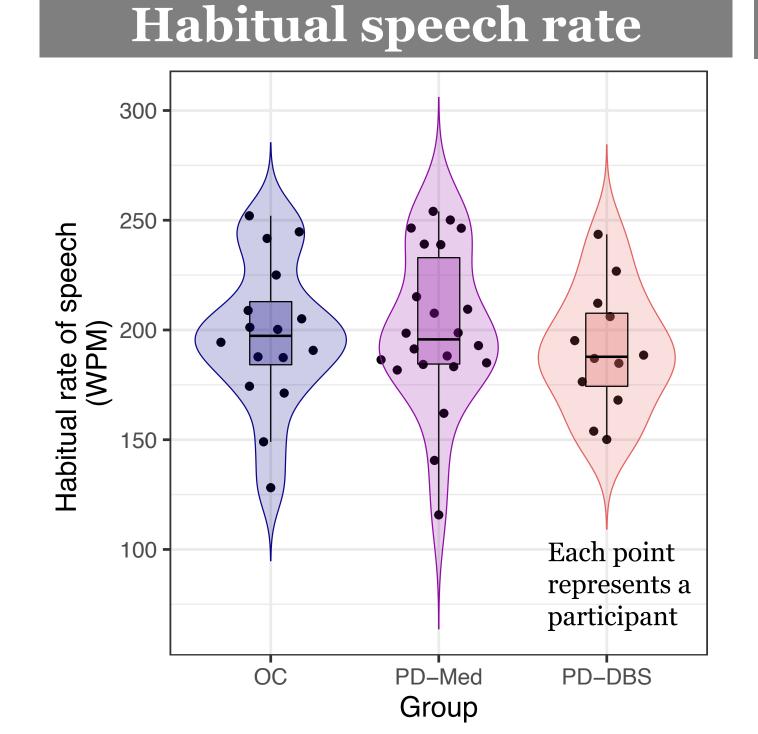


# Results

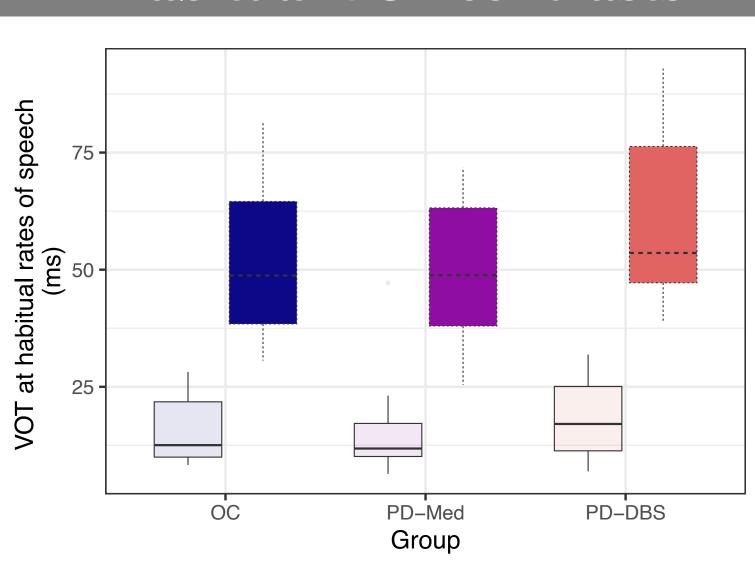
Overall, reduced VOT voicing contrasts for talkers with PD at slower rates of speech. Similarly reduced contrasts for all groups at faster rates.

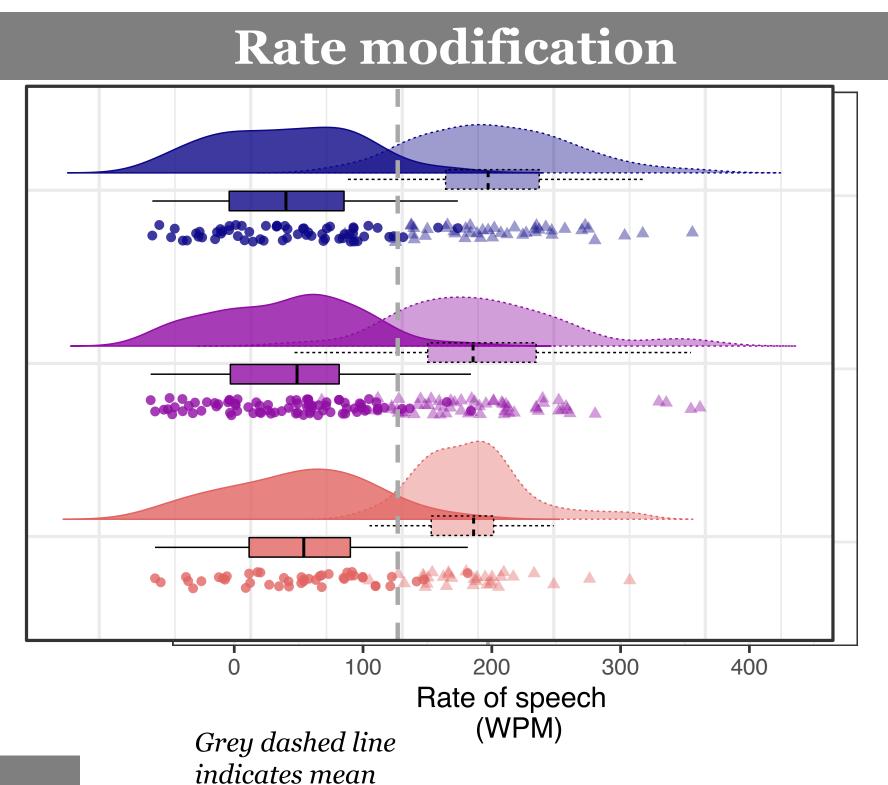
Contrasts more attenuated for velar stops in PD groups.

Consistent with our previous findings of VOT contrasts in controlled nonsense words (Knowles et al., in press)



### Habitual VOT contrasts





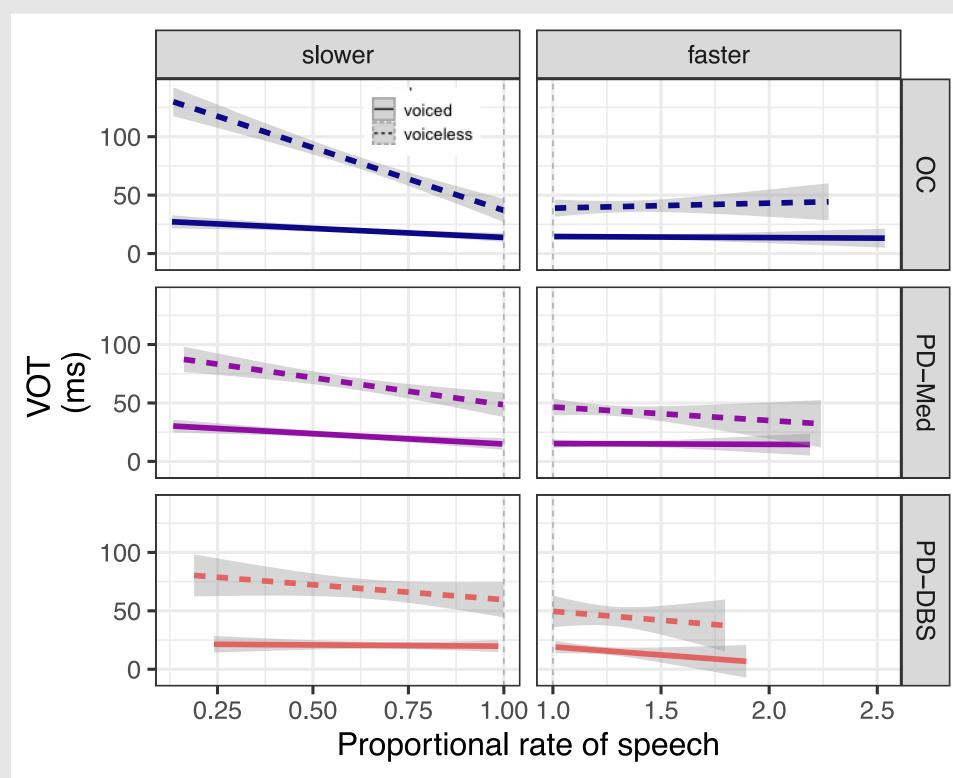
habitual rate

 Similar mean habitual rates of speech for all groups across sentences

🗎 slower 🖺 faster

- Overall similar degree of rate modifications across groups (slightly more restricted fast range for DBS)
- Longer VOT overall for PD-DBS talkers

### VOT contrast by rate and group



- At slower rates, controls increase the voicing contrast; PDs do not (less "fanning out").
- At faster rates, shorter overall VOT across groups, but no interactions (i.e., constant, minimal contrastiveness)
- Similar degrees of collapse, attenuated degree of enhancement of voicing contrasts in PD at modified rates
- Group asymmetries across distinct places of articulation: more voicing collapse for velars

