

Electroglottography for voice analysis

Marc Garellek, UCSD

AMP 2018

What is EGG?

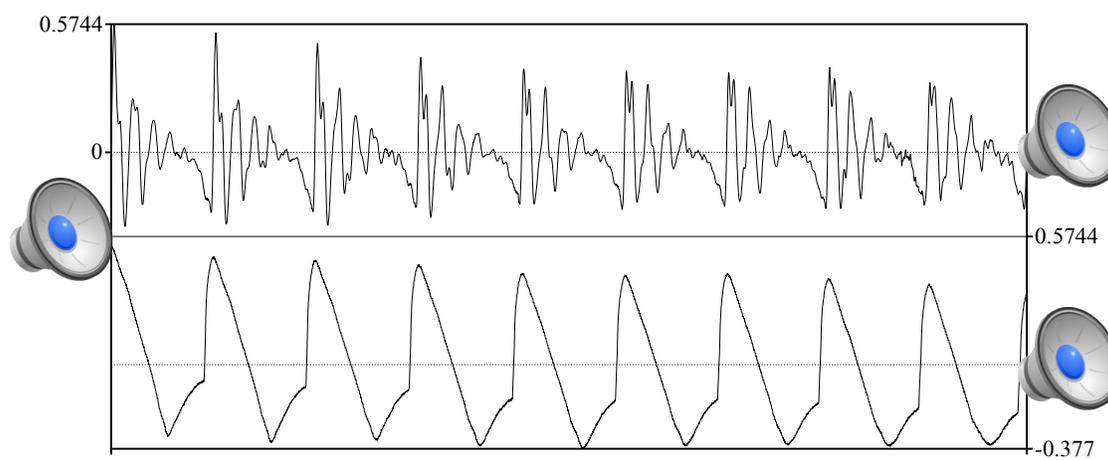
- Measures amount of current between electrodes
- Reflects the amount of vocal fold contact:
 - More VF contact → more EGG current

Linguistic applications of EGG

- Confirm presence of voicing
- Determine the fundamental frequency (f_0)
- Measure voice quality (phonation type)
 - During consonants (Garellek et al. 2016)
 - Avoid interactions with other articulations, such as nasality (Carignan 2017).

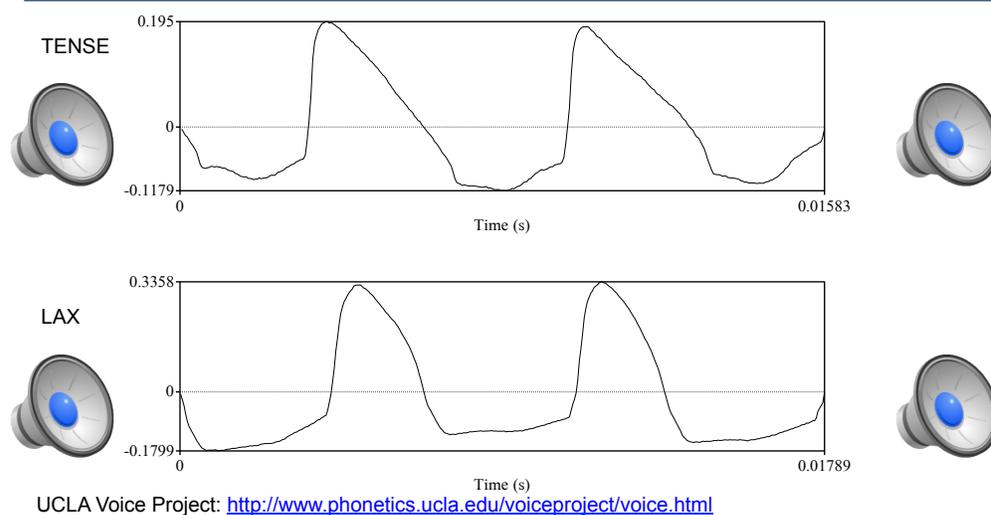
2

Audio and EGG waveforms



3

Voice quality: tense vs. lax in Bo



4

EGG contact vs. VF contact

- <http://voiceresearch.free.fr/>

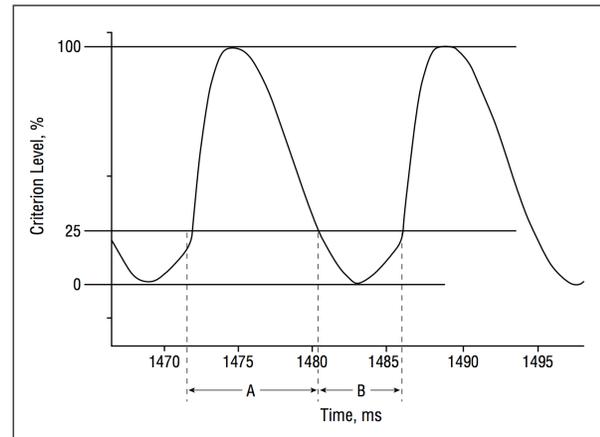
For other comparisons, including EGG with flow & PGG:

- Rothenberg (1979)
- Howard et al. (1990)
- Holmberg et al. (1995)
- Baken & Orlikoff (2000)
- Granqvist et al. (2003)
- Herbst et al. (2017)

5

Contact quotient (CQ)

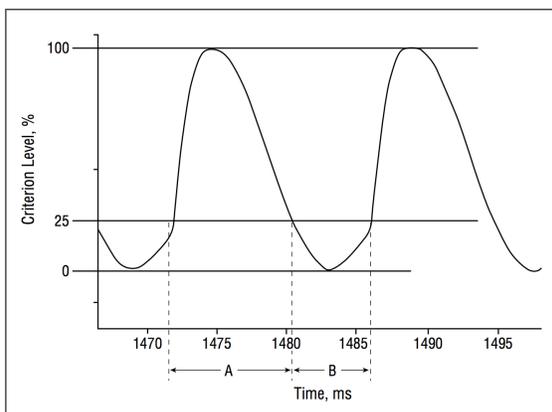
- Sometimes called ‘closed quotient’
- % of time during which EGG contact is greater than a particular level



Kania et al. (2004)

6

CQ measured using threshold

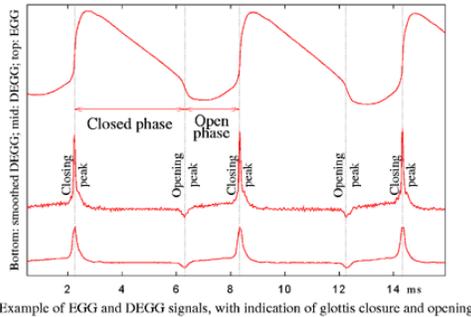


Kania et al. (2004)

- **Arbitrary**
- See Kania et al. (2004) for different thresholds, but no decision made as to which is best

7

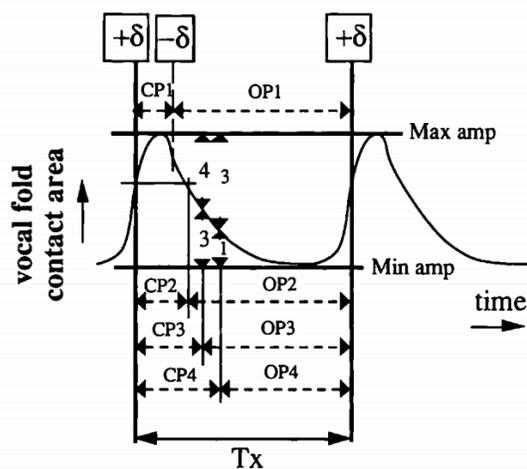
CQ measured by derivative



- Opening peak is often hard to define
- Pulses can have more than one peak

8

Hybrid method: dEGG + threshold



- Threshold is still arbitrary, no agreed-upon value
- But at least contacting peak is well-defined

9

Other EGG measures

- Speed of closing
 - Orlikoff (1991)
 - Baken & Orlikoff (2000)
 - Garellek et al. (2016)
- Pulse symmetry
 - Childers & Lee (1991)
 - Mooshammer (2010)
- Overall shape of pulse
 - Mooshammer (2010)
 - Kuang & Keating (2014)

10

Using an EGG: EG2-PCX

- 2 batteries, which should **already be charged** (connect to the AC adapter several hours before recording)
- Switch battery to OFF while charging, and then **use EGG while disconnected from AC.**
- Turn the BATTERY switch to A or B and see if **light turns green**. If another color, then battery is weak.

11

Using an EG2-PCX: audio

- Audio can be recorded by connecting to microphone jack (in front) or XLR (in back), or separately if preferred.
- Set the “Mic Input” switch (in back) to the input you want to use.

12

Using an EG2-PCX: computer interface

- To record, computer must recognize the EGG as USB audio device
- Adjust the audio device’s properties to ensure that the format is 2 channel, 16-bit, and 44.1 kHz
- Signal strength can be manipulated using computer’s recording settings and the OUTPUT LEVELS switches on the EGG

13

Using an EG2-PCX: electrodes

- Electrodes are held against the neck by a collar. They should be attached to the collar so that the spaces between the electrodes run parallel to the collar.
- Place collar so that each set of electrodes rests on both sides of the neck **just below the thyroid prominence** (Adam's apple). Wires should point downwards. The closer the electrodes are to pointing at each other, the better.
- If signal is weak, you can coat electrodes with a thin layer of gel, or use a saline solution.

14

Using an EG2-PCX: electrodes

- You can see whether the vertical height of the electrodes should be adjusted with the LEDs labeled ELECTRODE PLACEMENT. Should be **green and in center of the meter**, without too much variation.
- I ask speaker to say a vowel and then talk a bit, all the while watching the meter to ensure good placement of the electrodes.

15

Gua tongue root contrasts

- +ATR vs. -ATR sometimes differ in voice quality (Stewart, 1967; Guion et al. 2004, Remijsen et al. 2011)
 - +ATR usually described as breathier (though often not in such words).

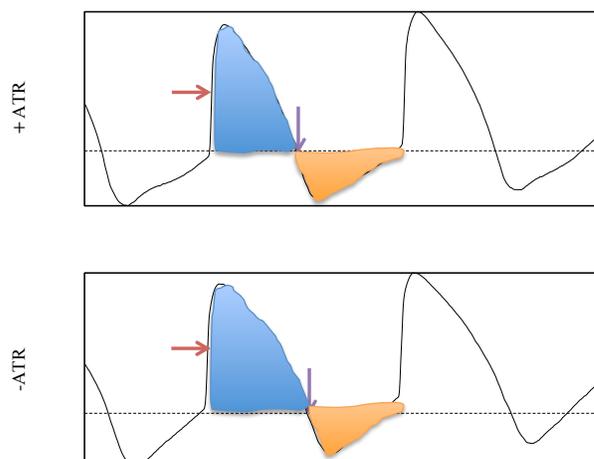
16

Getting CQ and other measures

- EGGWorks (by Henry Tehrani, UCLA):
<http://www.appsobabble.com/functions/EGGWorks.aspx>
 - Integrates well with [VoiceSauce](#), used for voice quality analysis of audio recordings
- Praat script by Chris Carignan, Jeff Mielke, and Marc Brunelle for measuring CQ via dEGG:
<https://phon.wordpress.ncsu.edu/lab-manual/electroglottograph/>

17

Sample EGG pulses for Gua /e,ɛ/



	CQ (threshold)	CQ (hybrid)	CQ (dEGG)
+ATR	.50	.47	.42
-ATR	.54	.50	.46

18

Links to learn more about EGG

- <http://voiceresearch.free.fr/egg/>
- <https://phon.wordpress.ncsu.edu/lab-manual/electroglottograph/>
- <http://phonetics.linguistics.ucla.edu/facilities/physiology/egg.htm>
- Also check out references →

19

References

- Baken, R. J., & Orlikoff, R. F. (2000). *Clinical measurement of speech and voice*. Cengage Learning.
- Carignan, C. (2017). Covariation of nasalization, tongue height, and breathiness in the realization of F1 of Southern French nasal vowels. *Journal of Phonetics*, 63, 87-105.
- Childers, D. G., & Lee, C. K. (1991). Vocal quality factors: Analysis, synthesis, and perception. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 90(5), 2394-2410.
- Garellek, M., Ritchart, A., & Kuang, J. Breathiness during nasality: a cross-linguistic study. *Journal of Phonetics*, 59, 110-121.
- Granqvist, S., Hertegård, S., Larsson, H., & Sundberg, J. (2003). Simultaneous analysis of vocal fold vibration and transglottal airflow: exploring a new experimental setup. *Journal of Voice*, 17(3), 319-330.
- Guion, S. G., Post, M. W., & Payne, D. L. (2004). Phonetic correlates of tongue root vowel contrasts in Maa. *Journal of Phonetics*, 32(4), 517-542.
- Herbst, C. T., Schutte, H. K., Bowling, D. L., & Svec, J. G. (2017). Comparing chalk with cheese—the EGG contact quotient is only a limited surrogate of the closed quotient. *Journal of Voice*, 31(4), 401-409.
- Holmberg, E. B., Hillman, R. E., Perkell, J. S., Guiod, P. C., & Goldman, S. L. (1995). Comparisons among aerodynamic, electroglottographic, and acoustic spectral measures of female voice. *Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research*, 38(6), 1212-1223.
- Howard, D. M. (1995). Variation of electrolaryngographically derived closed quotient for trained and untrained adult female singers. *Journal of Voice*, 9(2), 163-172.
- Howard, D. M., Lindsey, G. A., & Allen, B. (1990). Toward the quantification of vocal efficiency. *Journal of Voice*, 4(3), 205-212.
- Kania, R. E., Hans, S., Hartl, D. M., Clement, P., Crevier-Buchman, L., & Brasnu, D. F. (2004). Variability of electroglottographic glottal closed quotients: necessity of standardization to obtain normative values. *Archives of Otolaryngology-Head & Neck Surgery*, 130(3), 349-352.
- Kuang, J., & Keating, P. (2014). Glottal articulations in tense vs. lax phonation contrasts. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 136(5), 2784-2797.
- Mooshammer, C. (2010). Acoustic and laryngographic measures of the laryngeal reflexes of linguistic prominence and vocal effort in German. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 127(2), 1047-1058.
- Orlikoff, R. F. (1991). Assessment of the dynamics of vocal fold contact from the electroglottogram: data from normal male subjects. *Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research*, 34(5), 1066-1072.
- Remijsen, B., Ayoker, O. G., & Mills, T. (2011). Shilluk. *Journal of the International Phonetic Association*, 41(1), 111-125.
- Rothenberg, M. (1979). Some relations between glottal air flow and vocal fold contact area. In Proceedings of the Conference on the Assessment of Vocal Pathology: Bethesda, Maryland, April 1979 (Vol. 11, p. 88). American Speech-Language-Hearing Association.
- Stewart, J. M. (1967). Tongue root position in Akan vowel harmony. *Phonetica*, 16, 185-204.