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HOW SIGNIFICANCE TESTING MIGHT BE LIMITING PHONETIC RESEARCH

And what to replace it with

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THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH





Design study Collect data Start analysis





But is it significant?





SGNFGARGE





SGNFICANCE

P-VALUES



STATISTICAL SGNFGANCE





STATISTICS # SGNFGANGE





What's the alternative?





PARE ESTIMATION QUANTIFICATION OF UNCERTAINTY **SPECIFICATION**













most phonetic frameworks









IN-PHASE



no time lag

In-phase and anti-phase coordination of gestures

ANTI-PHASE



(Browman and Goldstein 1986 and ss., Marin and Pouplier 2010, Tilsen 20⁴6)







Effect of consonant voicing on vowel duration



(Coretta 2019, 2020, Tanner et al. 2020)



With great power comes great responsibility



With low statistical power comes great uncertainty



The diamonds indicate the median.





(Data from Roettger & Gordon 2017)



Syllable position







MODEL SPECIFICATION

4 genders × 3 age-groups × 2 vowels × 3 varieties × 2 modalities X 3 ethnic X ...





MODEL SPECIFICATION

4 genders X 3 age-grou modalities

Warning messages: 1: In checkConv(attr(opt, "derivs"), opt\$par, ctrl = control\$checkConv, Model failed to converge with max|grad| = 0.131568 (tol = 0.001, component 1) 2: In checkConv(attr(opt, "derivs"), opt\$par, ctrl = control\$checkConv, : Model is nearly unidentifiable: very large eigenvalue









PARE ESTIMATION QUANTIFICATION OF UNCERTAINTY **SPECIFICATION**









Bayesian statistics PARAMETER ESTIMATION **CONTRACTION OF UNCERTAINTY** NODEL SPECIFICATION









REFERENCES

https://stefanocoretta.github.io/biblio/







WHAT IF WE ARE STILL INTERESTED IN PRESENCE VS ABSENCE OF AN EFFECT?

- Statistical significance is no guarantee that the effect in fact exists.
- Null effects (exactly 0) do not exists.
- Which is the **SMALLEST MEANINGFUL EFFECT SIZE?**

PARAMETER ESTIMATION



WHAT ABOUT ENDANGERED/MINORITISED LANGUAGES

- Bayesian stats works even better!
- You can quantify uncertainty and guard yourself from false results.
- You can still fit complex models, even with small sample sizes.
- (Fun fact: What's the minimal sample size for Bayesian analysis? ONE OBSERVATION)

WHAT ABOUT TIME/COMPUTATIONAL COST OR LIMITED RESOURCES?

- Factoring out sampling time, you need more or less the same time.
- While the model is sampling, you can attend to other tasks.
- Use model parallelisation and discretisation on servers (geeky solution).
- If you have research money, invest on a powerful computer and/or a server.



Time

WHAT ABOUT TIME CONSTRAINTS?

- Science is a slow process.
- Fast science is bad for science.
- By science I mean research).
- faster is better. But at what cost?
- What about **QUALITY**?



Just a philosophical take, the modern western world lives under the assumption that

WHAT ABOUT RESEARCH WHICH IS IMPLEMENTING MATHEMATICAL MODELS?

- Yes, those do exist! But they are still the minority.
- progress), and others.

For some, see work by Tilsen, Tomaschek, Sóskuthy, Turk (in progress), Beguš (in



WHAT'S YOUR EVIDENCE?

- different subfields.
- Common question: "I see, but is there a way to say that the effect is significant?" Reply: "No because statistical significance makes sense only within NHST" Follow-up: "But then how do you know that the effect is real?!" **Reply: "You can never know that, even with statistical significance."**

Personal experience with reading the literature and collaborating with researchers for

WHAT IF JOURNALS REQUIRE NHST?

- That would be madness!
- I've never got the impression that NHST is a requirement. Rather, some form of statistical inference is.



WHAT ABOUT BAYES FACTORS/BAYESIAN P-VALUES/ETC...

- They can be as bad as NHST p-values, if are not used correctly.
- Bayes Factors require a lot of EXTRA TIME. And they add little information (unless you are particularly interested in comparing two or more contrasting hypotheses, especially if they are all not null).

