When speech becomes emotional: cross-cultural vocal emotion recognition in Dutch and Korean

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STELLINGEN

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WHEN SPEECH BECOMES EMOTIONAL
CROSS-CULTURAL VOCAL EMOTION RECOGNITION
IN DUTCH AND KOREAN

van

YACHAN LIANG

1. Vocal emotion recognition is shaped by both cultural and linguistic factors, but is not fully determined by these. [this dissertation chapter 2]

2. The effects of arousal, valence, and basicness on intensity ratings vary across emotions. [this dissertation, chapter 3]

3. The contribution of acoustic parameters such as pitch range, intensity, and speech rate to vocal emotion recognition differs across languages. [this dissertation, chapter 4]

4. Counter to what is often argued, the discrete and dimensional approaches to the expression and perception of vocal emotion are not mutually exclusive.

5. Studies on vocal emotions should always take spontaneous or semi-natural speech into consideration.

6. Machine learning models of emotions that do not incorporate cultural variability run the risk of creating bias in affective computing.

7. Empirical cross-cultural emotion studies require the inclusion of typologically varied languages.

8. Linguistic models of spoken communication should incorporate temporal and dynamic features of prosody as essential components of meaning construction.

9. In a globalized world, the ability to recognize emotions across cultures is as important as speaking a second language.

10. Cross-cultural understanding starts with listening—not to words, but to the emotions behind them.