



UMR 6057 CNRS

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Prosodic units in French interactional data

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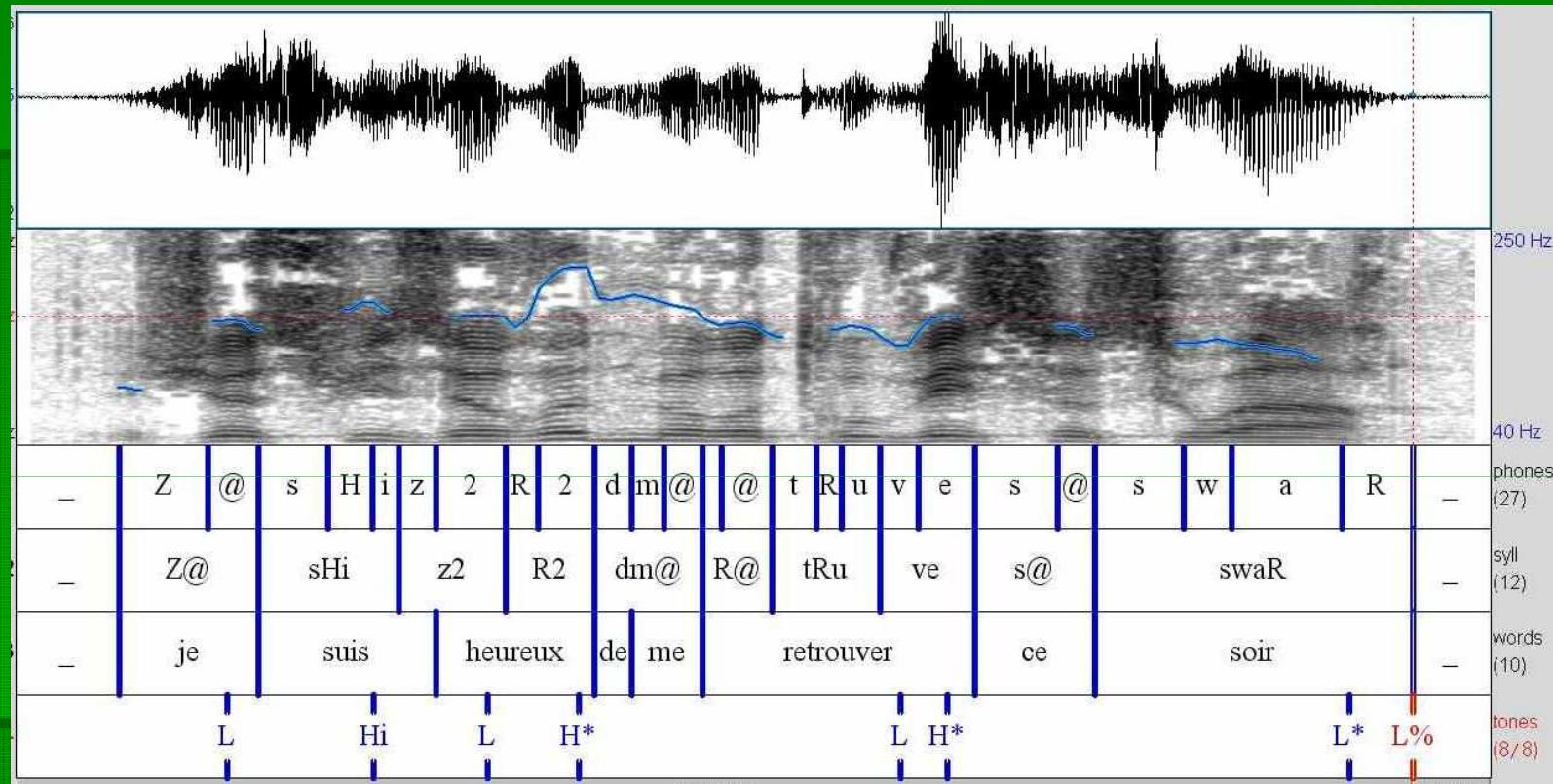
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Claim

- The prosodic *abstract phonological units* elaborated thanks to experimental data can be identified in all kinds of data, including conversational ones
- 3 conditions:
 - Factorize prosodic « **orthogonal** » continuous dimensions
 - Factorize dysfluencies
 - Sometimes factorize turn taking

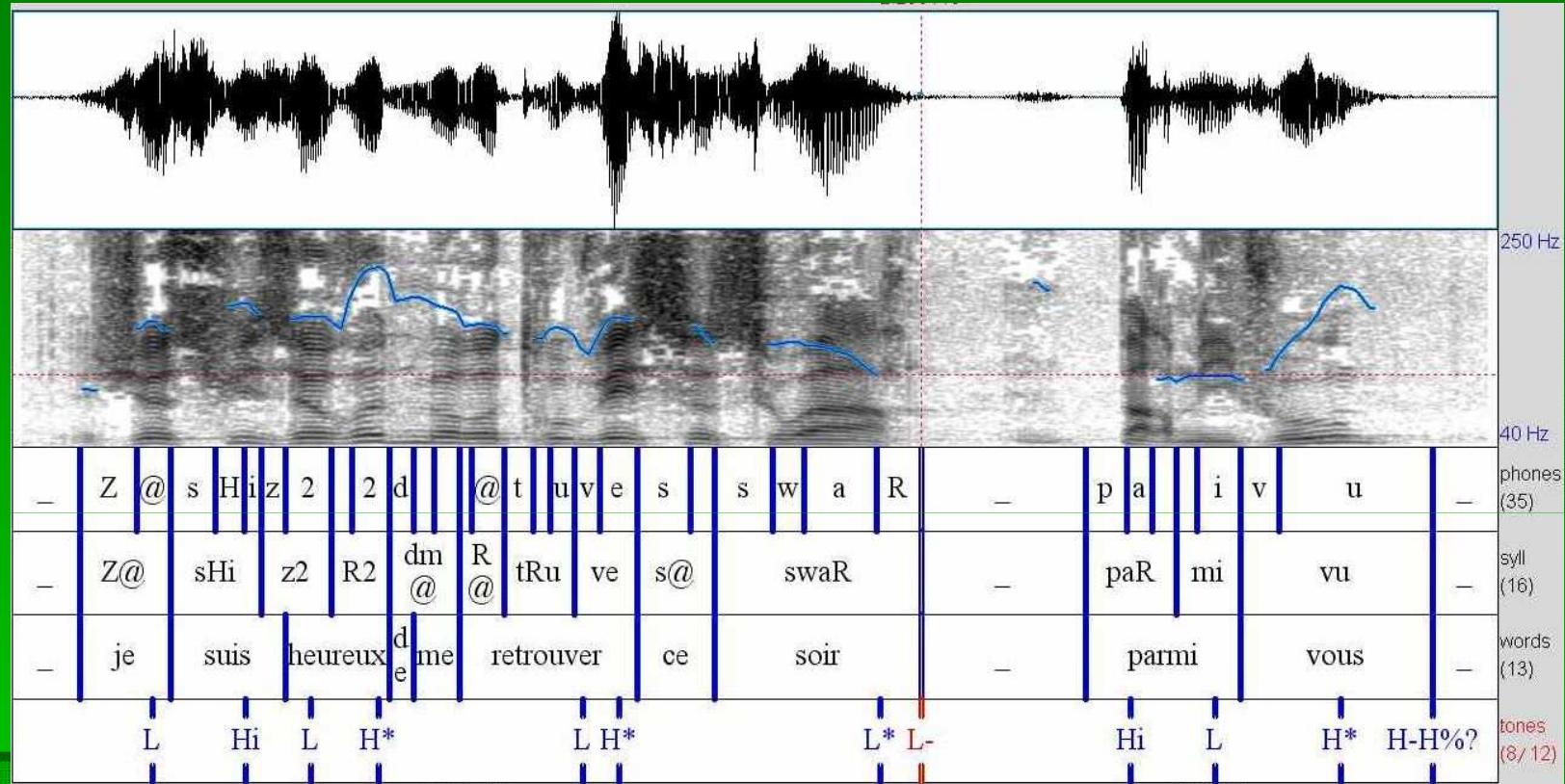
Abstract phonological units 1



- A falling end of the intonational phrase (IP)
- The end of the clause

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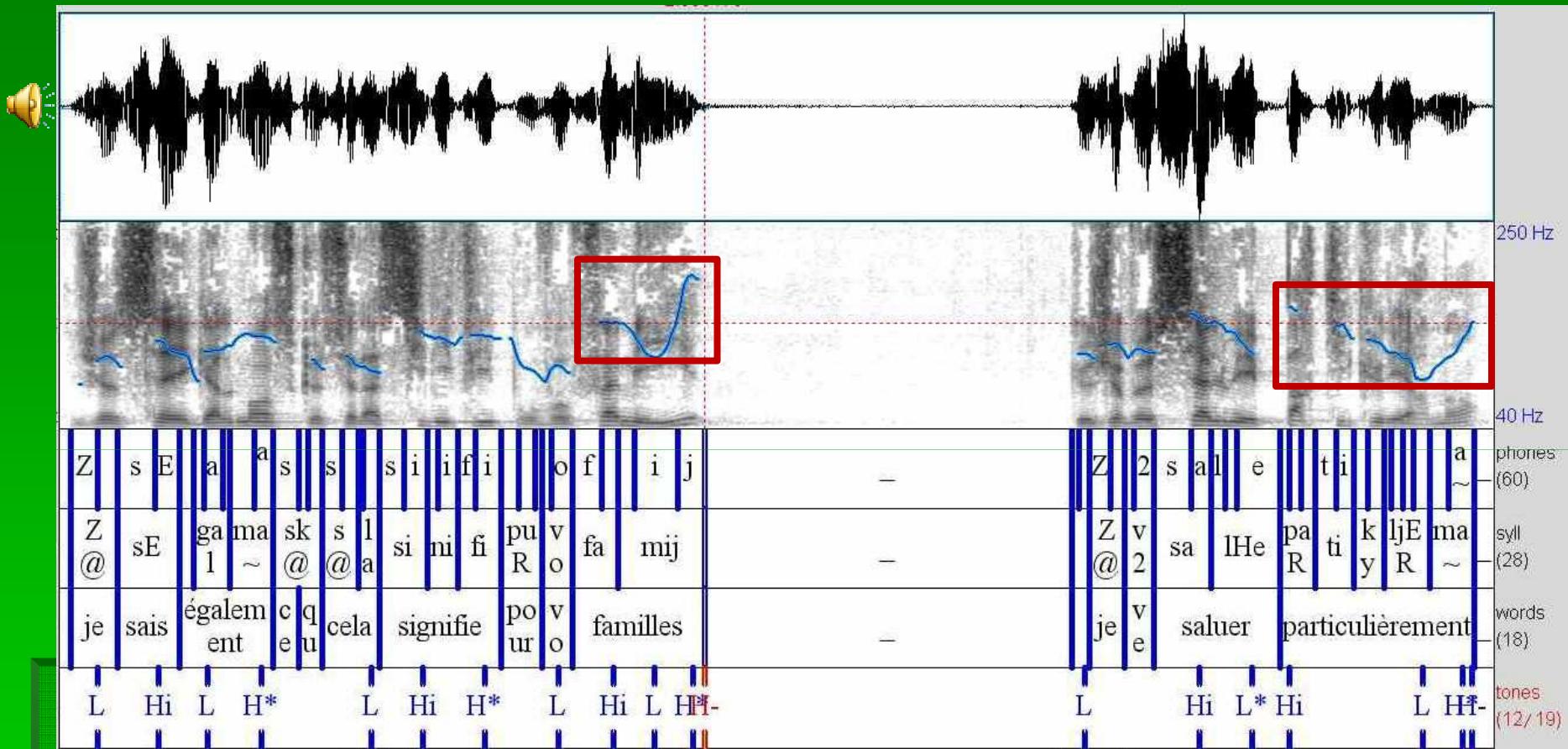
Abstract phonological units 2



- A falling end of the intermediate phrase (ip)
- Non final of the clause
- The verb having a different meaning
- Role of the silent pause

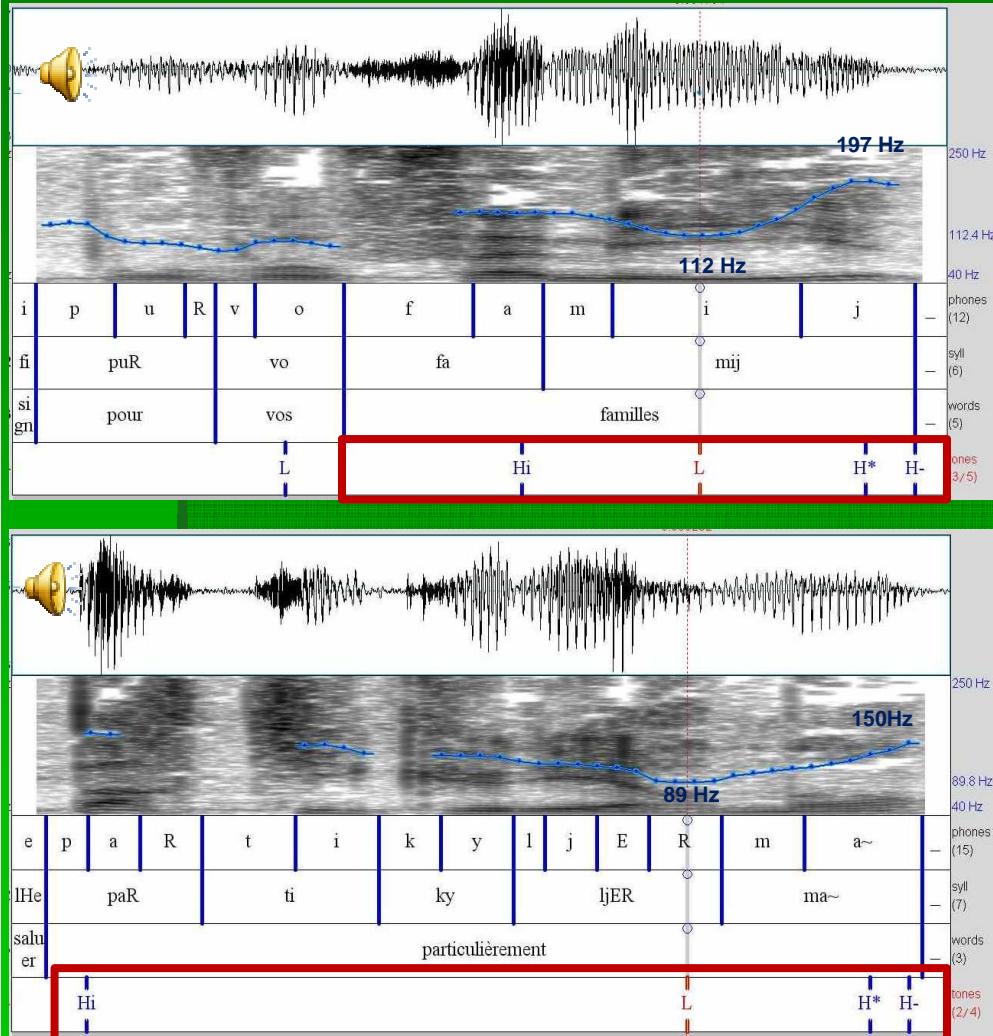
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Phonological constraints: syll nb



- 2 occurrences of HiLH*H-
- Register differences: level and span
- L alignment difference

Phonological constraints: syl nb

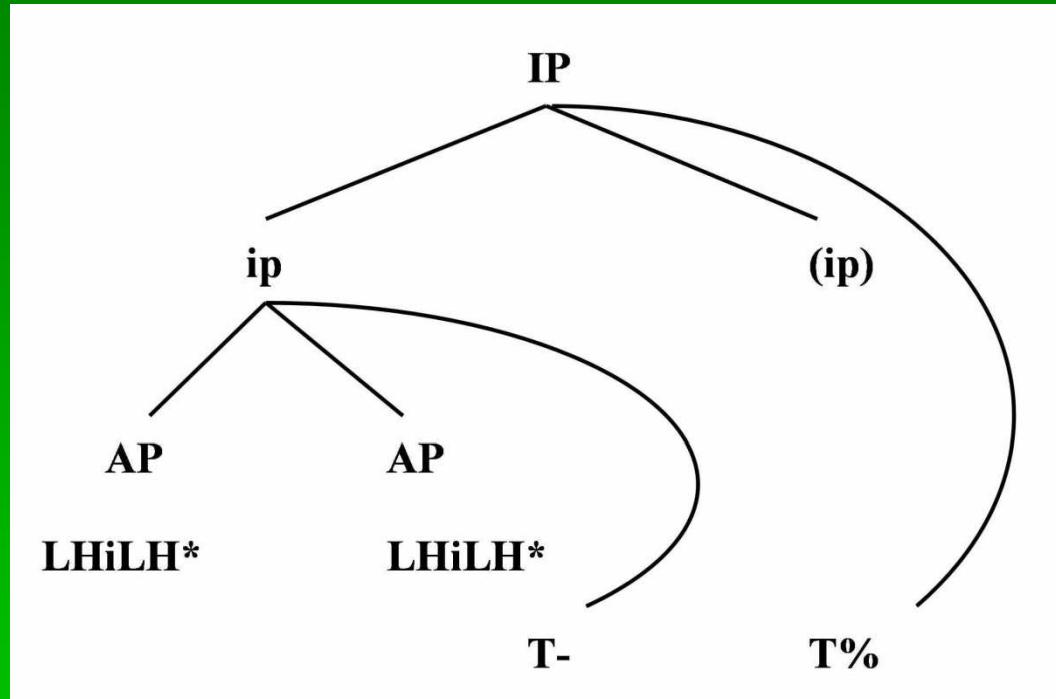


- HiLH*H-
- A different number of syllables
- L alignment difference
= phonological constraint
= tonal crowding
- Register differences
= discourse status
= parenthetical

First conclusions

- Prosodic abstract phonological units:
 - 1- Are not directly recoverable from their phonetic realization
 - Problem for automatic identification
 - 2- Change following phonological constraints
 - Tonal crowding
 - 3- Change following orthogonal prosodic variation
 - Register (tempo)
 - Pragmatic and social meanings

French intonational phonology

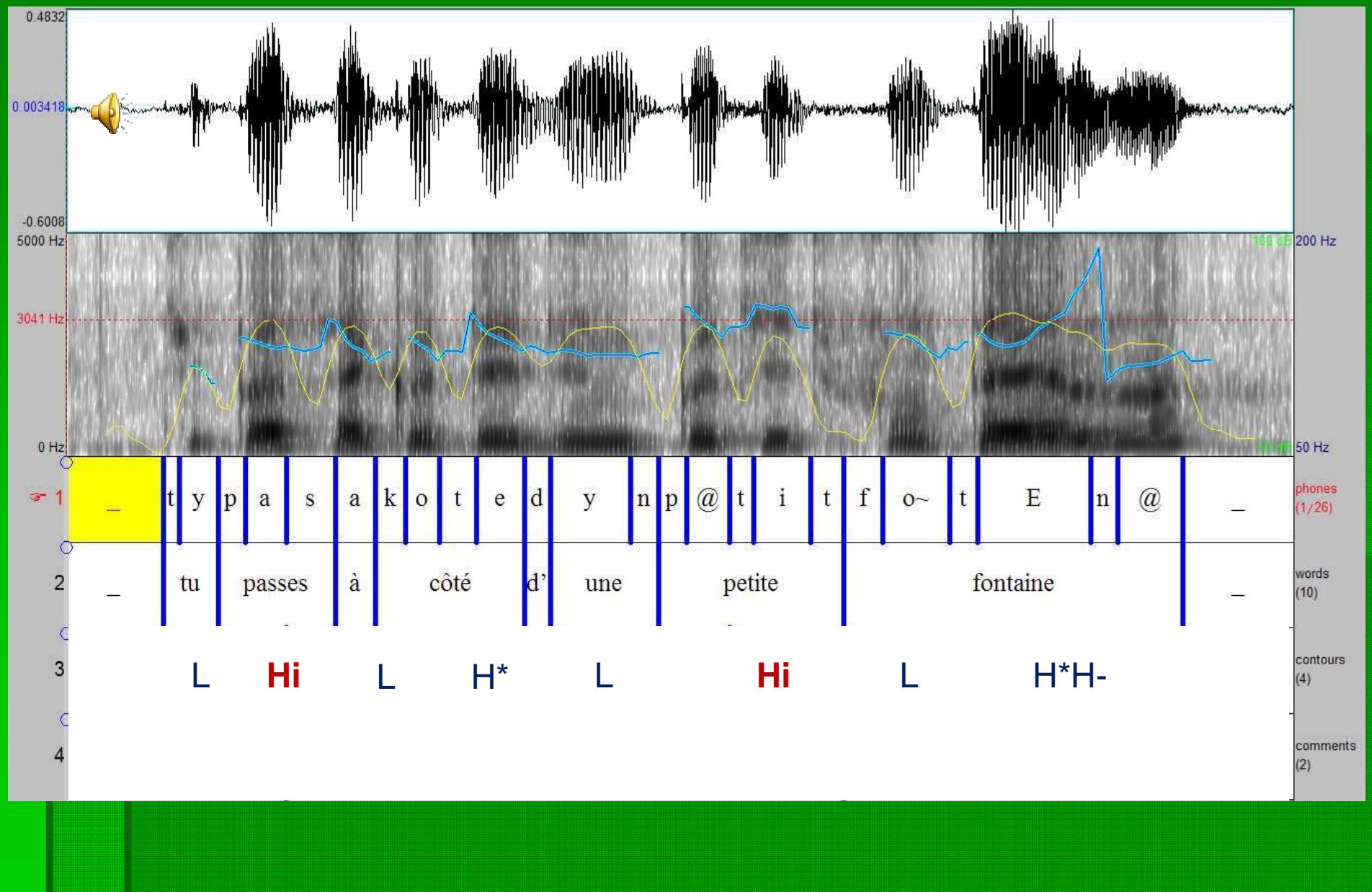


Adapted from Jun & Fougeron 2000, 2002

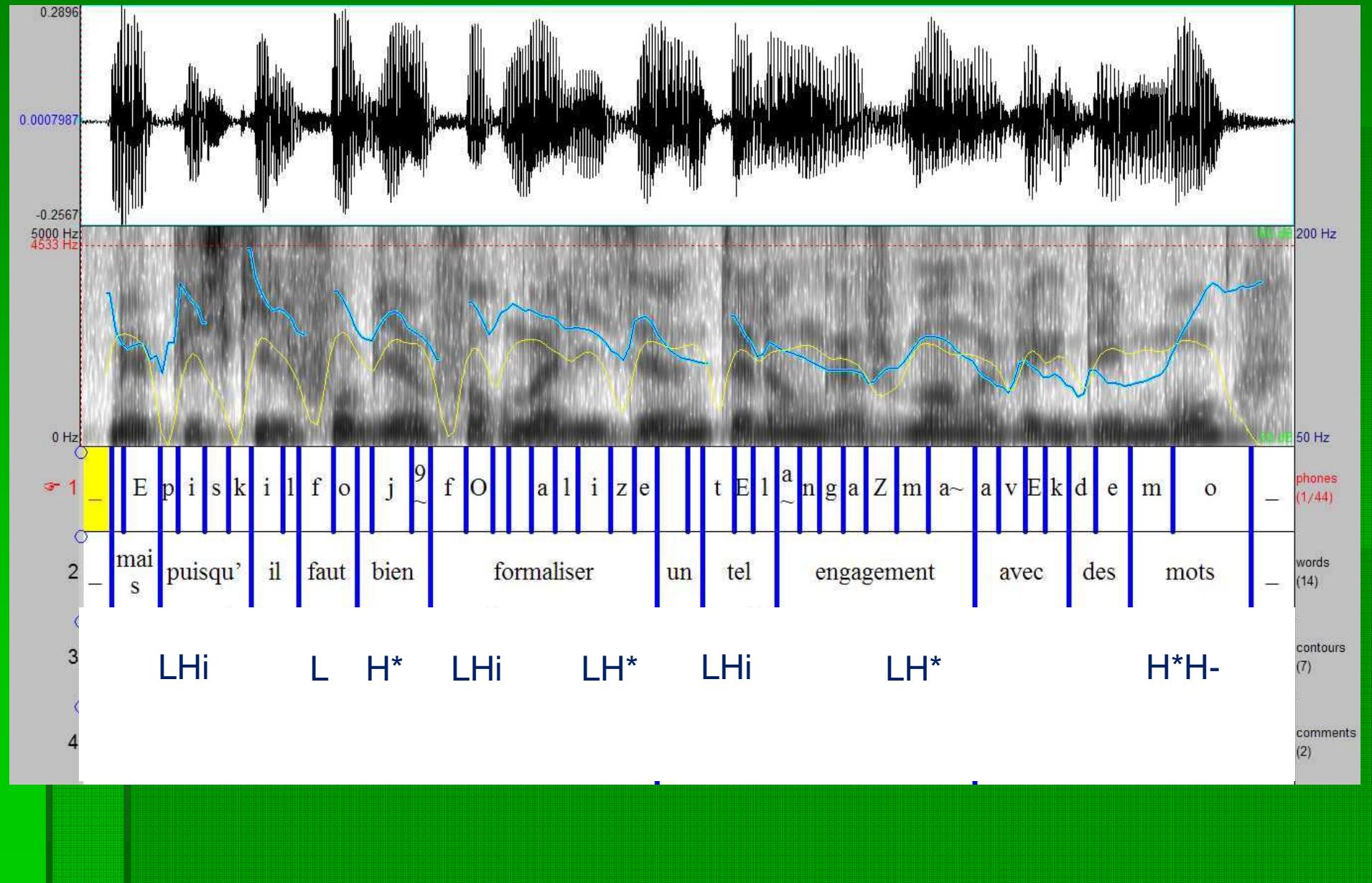
- IP: Intonational Phrase
- ip: intermediate phrase
- AP: Accentual Phrase
- L: low tone
- Hi: initial high tone
- H*: high pitch accent
- T-: phrasal tone
- T%: boundary tone

- Surface realizations of AP:
- LHiLH*
- LH*
- LLH*
- LHiH*
- LHiL*

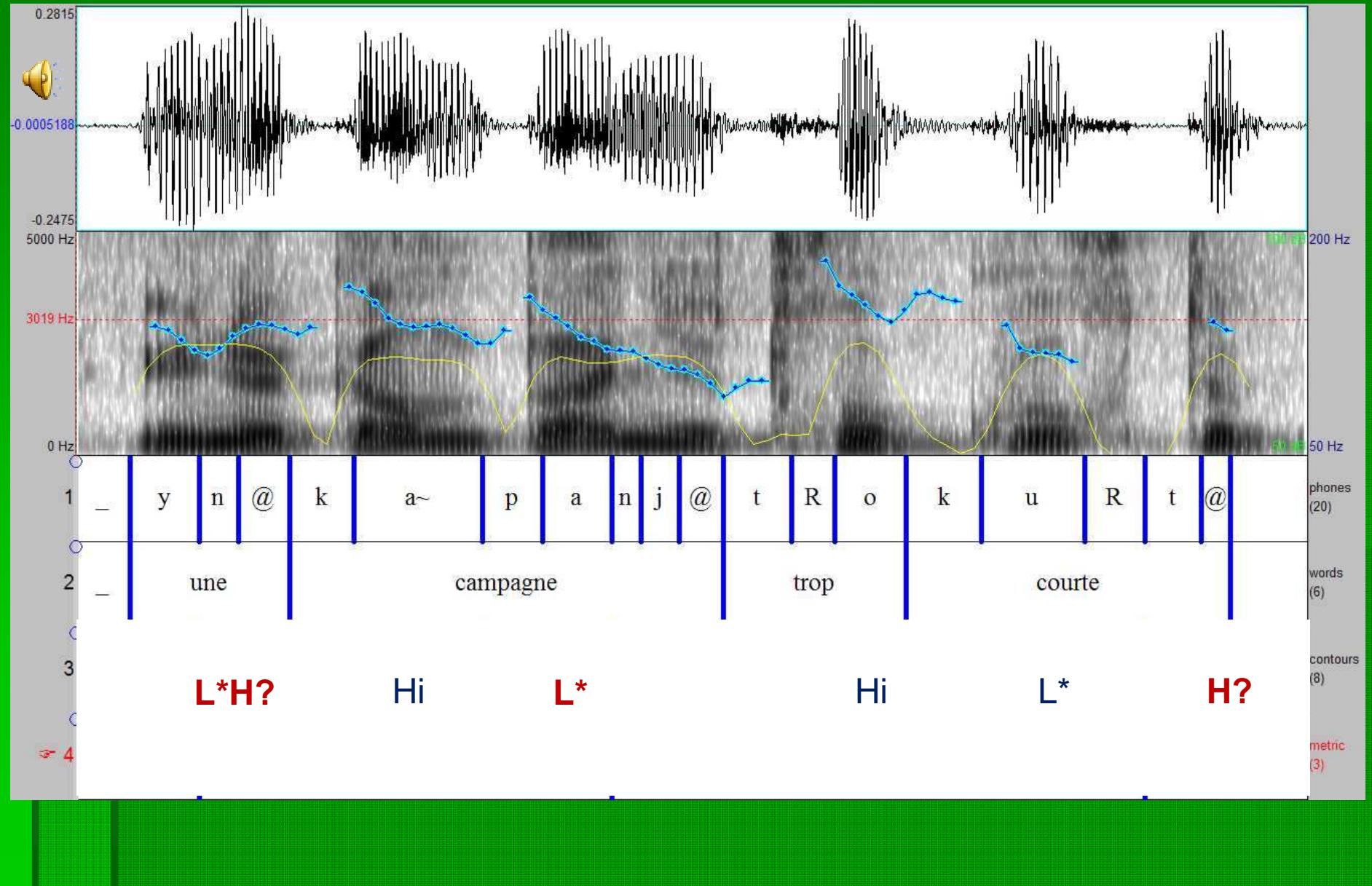
Accentual Phrase: Hi initial?



Accentual phrase: downstep



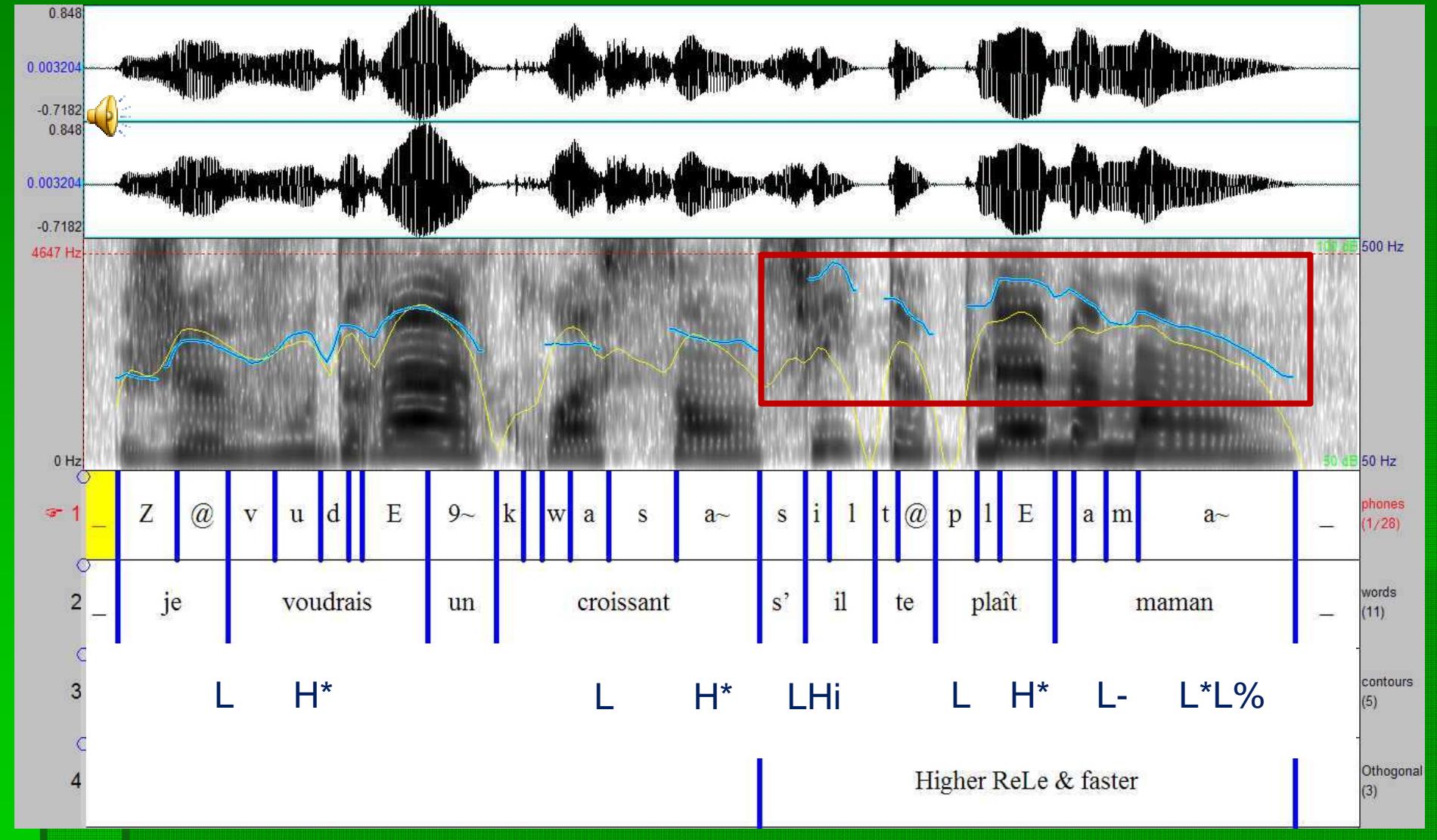
Unusual patterns



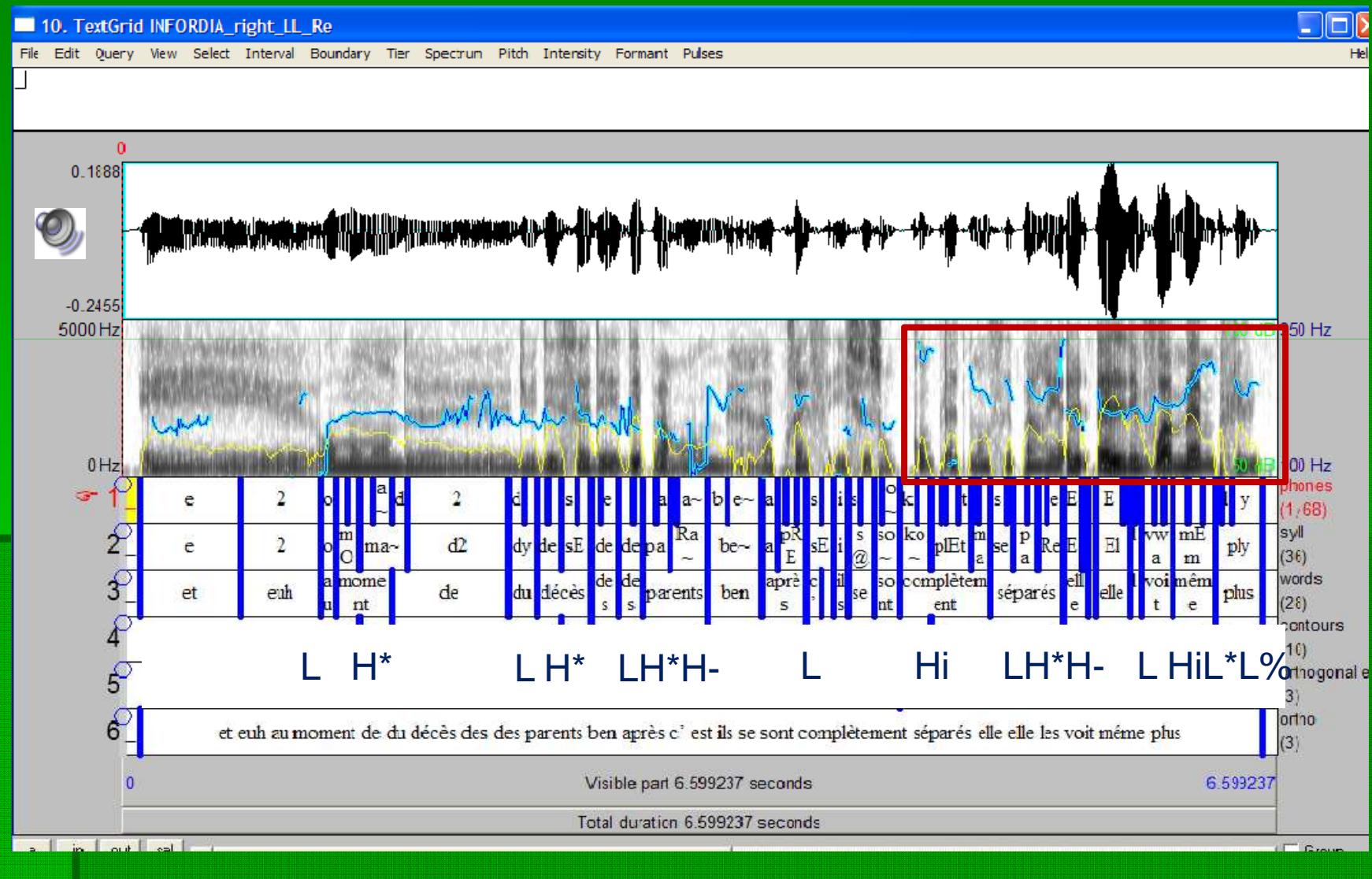
Two *continuous* orthogonal prosodic dimensions

- Register
 - Level (of L targets):
Higher or lower
 - Span (difference between L and H targets)
Expanded or compressed
- Tempo
 - Faster or slower
- Pragmatic and social meanings

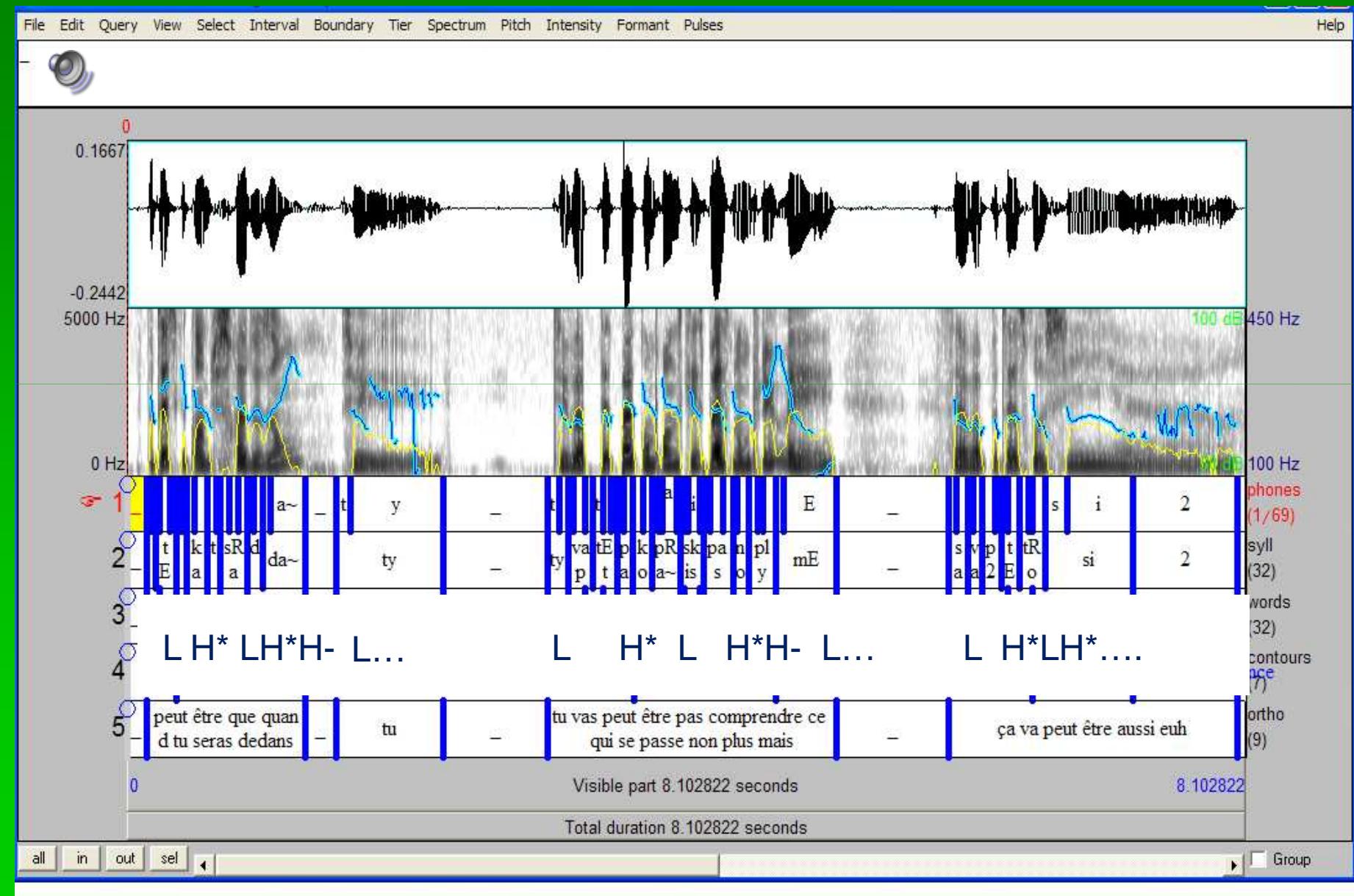
Tempo et register



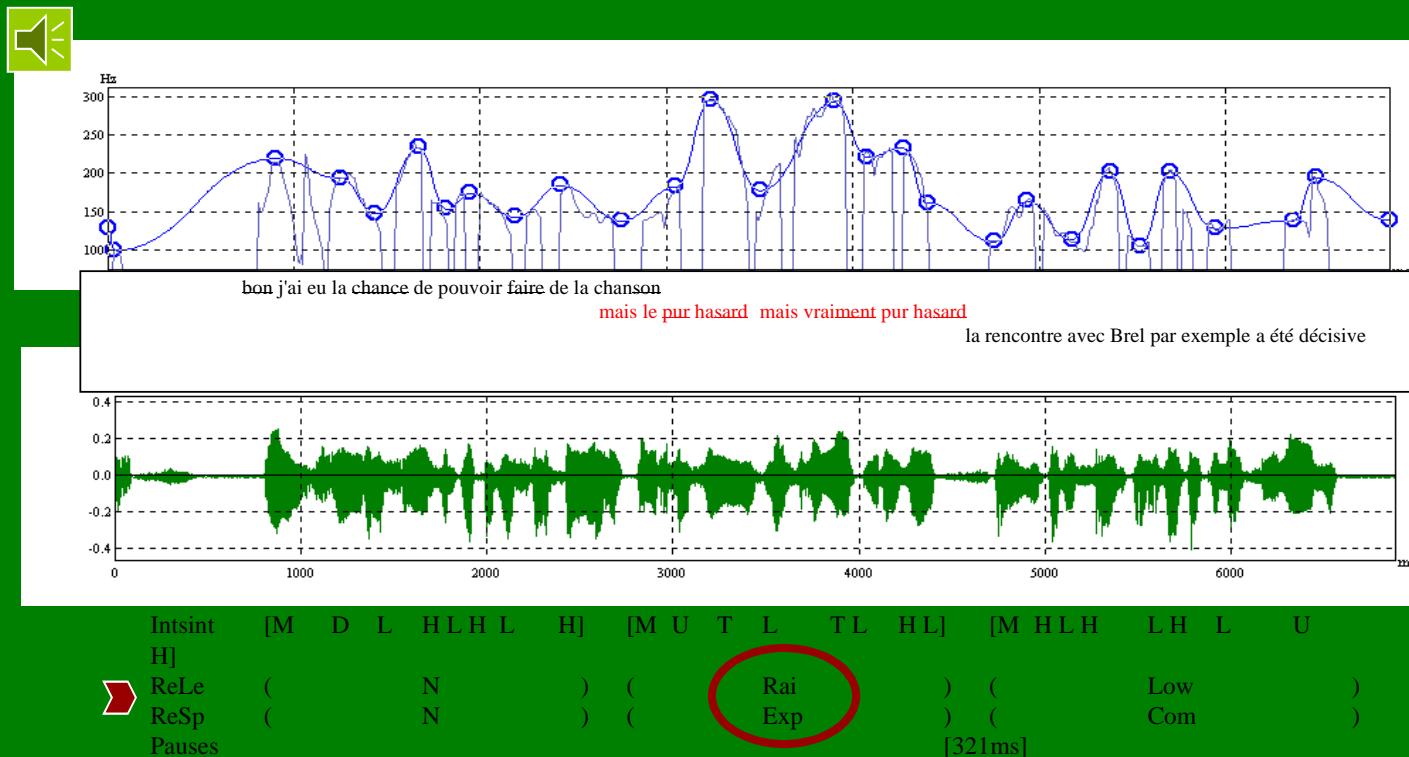
Tempo + register (level and span)



Rhythm

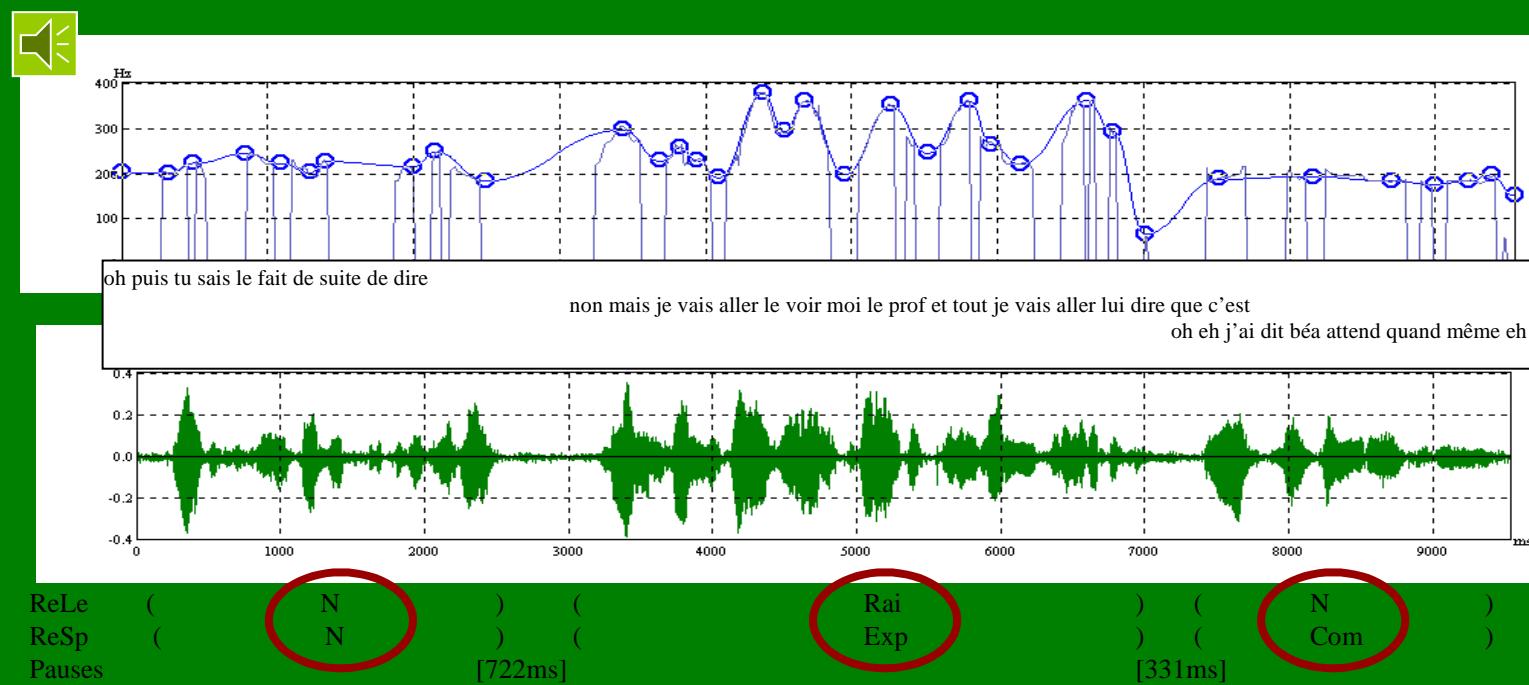


Register: emphatic parenthetical



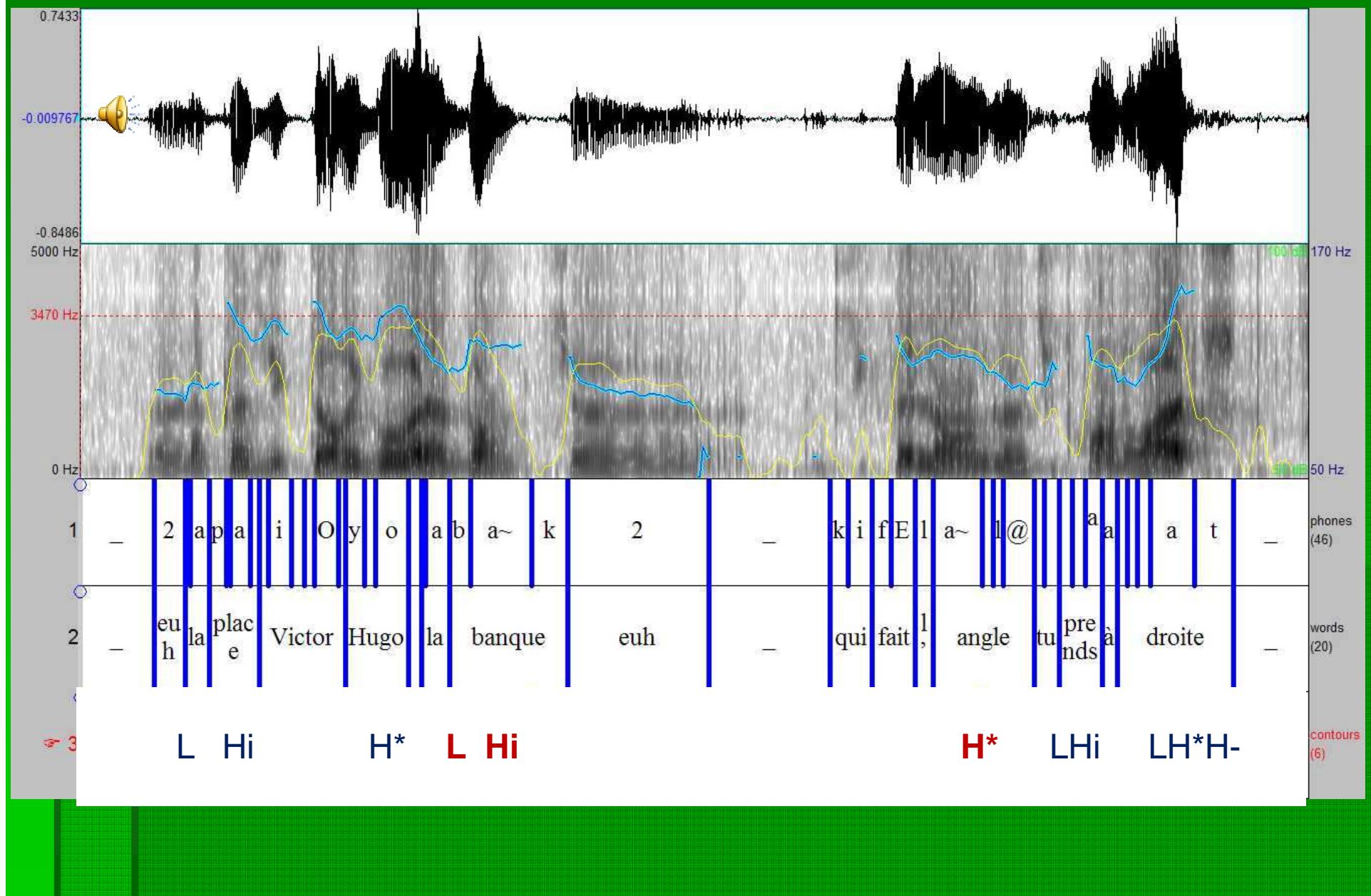
- Higher level and wider span

Register: reported speech

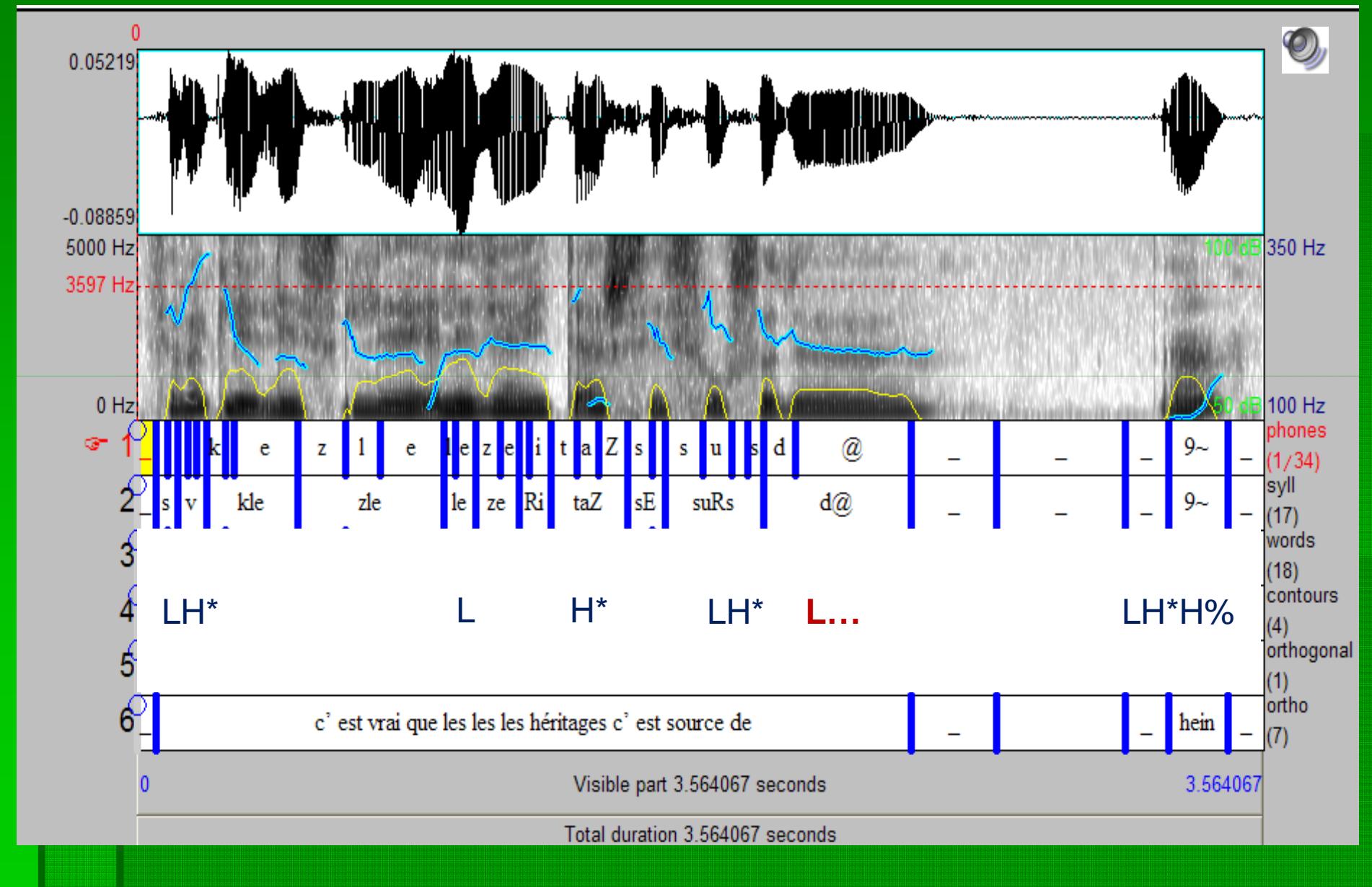


- Normal ReSp/ReLe = speaker current speech
- Raised and expanded= reported speech
- Normal and compressed= speaker self reported speech

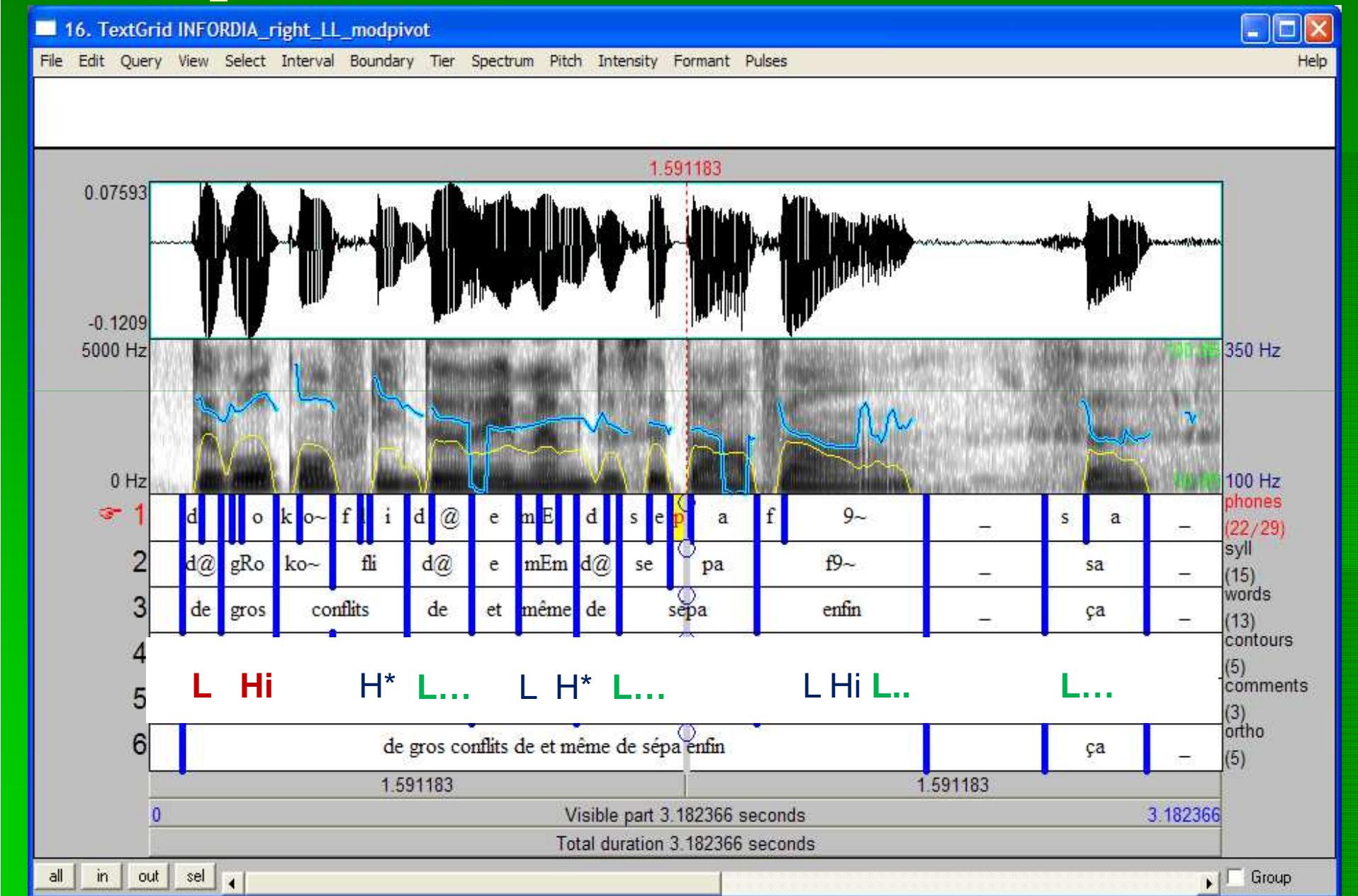
Dysfluencies: inside a unit



Disfluencies: unfinished unit



Coproduction



Conclusion

- Abstract phonological units are recoverable in all kinds of speech data but to find them it is necessary to understand what make them vary in surface
- Modeling dysfluencies appart also allow to understand the role of dysfluencies in conversation (turn taking)
- Same for continuous prosodic variation: register and tempo
- It is also useful to accept that prosodic units may be independent of turn taking: coproduction