

Annotation of Haitian Creole prosody and intonation

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Previous research on Haitian Creole (henceforth HC) prosody

Brousseau 2003, Teixeira Kalkhoff in press, and Teixeira Kalkhoff peer reviewing process built some hypotheses about HC prosody:
 (i) hybrid prosodic system shaped by West African languages and French, (ii) stress accent system, (iii) word accent,
 (iv) phonological word as the domain of accentuation, (v) usage of grammatical and pragmatic tones, and (vi) penultimate lengthening

Previous research on HC intonation

Fattier 2005 describes the system of HC interrogative morphemes and mentions without further explanation intonational patterns of HC interrogation

Motivation for a phonetic level of transcription of prosody and intonation

"Data from the IVIE corpus show that the phonetic implementation of intonation is extremely variable. At first sight, there is so much variation that one might be tempted to think that the variation is chaotic. But the variation is not chaotic – if one compares realisations of an utterance produced in identical contexts within and across varieties, one can see that much of the variation is systematic. But one can arrive at this conclusion only if one has a way of making a record of the phonetic variation. The transcriptions on the target tier provide such a record. They provide a set of testable hypotheses, for instance about the alignment of pitch accents and tones in different varieties of English. Intonation researchers can then test these hypotheses via acoustic measurements. [...] But experienced transcribers can also disagree on phonological categorisations of pitch patterns - again, the phonetic transcriptions offer a starting point for discussion." (The IVIE Labelling Guide)



ANNOTATION HIERARCHY FOR ANNOTATING HC PROSODY AND INTONATION BASED ON THE IVIE/IVTS MODEL (Grabe & Post 2004; Post & Delais-Roussarie 2006)

- (i) Comment tier = COM for remarks, e.g. penultimate lengthening (PL), breathing, or pause
- (ii) Segmental tier = SEG to enable durational measurements of vocalic segments to assess HC penultimate lengthening
- (iii) Syllable tier = SYL to assess HC syllabic complexity
- (iv) Phonological tier = IPH for building first hypotheses about the intonational phonology of HC using parsimoniously ToBI labels (Silverman et al. 1992)
- (v) Pragmatic tier = PRA to enable the annotation of speech acts using a set of pragmatic tags in order to make searchable speech acts within the annotated data, see below
- (vi) Information structure tier = INF to annotate focus accents (FA) in order to make searchable pragmatic tones within the annotated data
- (vii) Micro-prosodic (phonetic) tier = MIP to annotate phonetically the realized pitch movement in the range of prominent syllables or Implementation Domain (ID) using IVIE labels, see below
- (viii) Rhythmic/Prominence tier = PRO to highlight stress and pitch accented prominent syllables (P), rhythmic boundaries (%), and hesitation or speech error (#)
- (ix) Prosodic constituency tier = PCO to annotate prosodic constituency with break indices
- (x) Orthographic tier = ORT for the orthographic transcription of the speech signal
- (xi) Glossed tier = GLO for interlinear glossing to make searchable grammatical tones upon the function word class DET (The Leipzig Glossing Rules 2015)

LABELS FOR THE PRAGMATIC TIER (work in progress)

References:

- Linguistic Communication and Speech Acts (Bach & Harnish 1979)
- Speech Act Annotated Dialogue Corpus (SPAADIA) (Leech & Weisser 2014)
- Interactive Atlas of Romance Intonation (Prieto et al. 2010–2014) respectively Intonation in Romance (Frota & Prieto 2015)

An extendible list of speech act labels (working version):

- Statement = STA
- Enumeration = ENU
- Question:
 - Yes-no-question = YNQ
 - WH-question = WHQ
 - Indirect question = INQ
- Command = COM
- Request = REQ

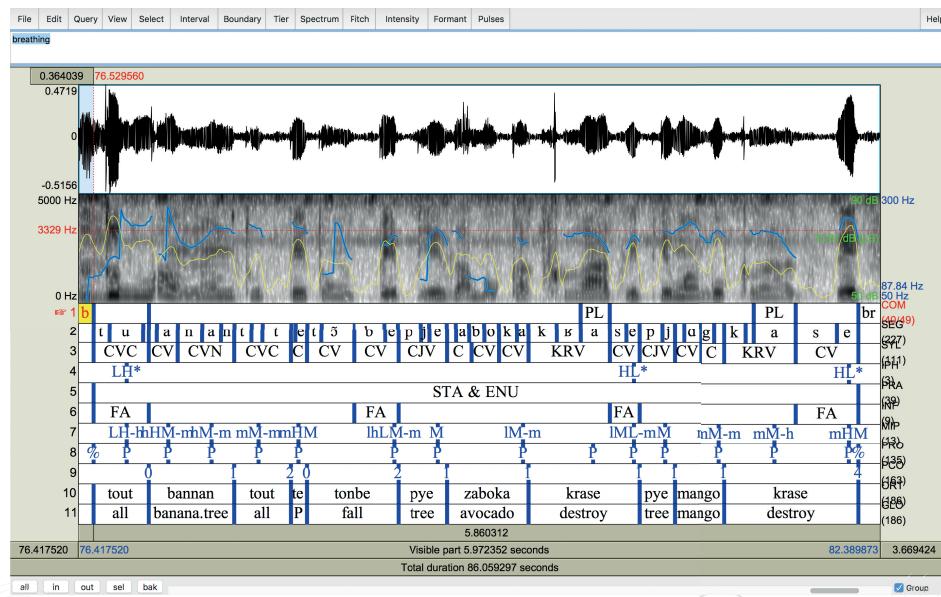
LABELS FOR THE MICRO-PROSODIC (PHONETIC) TIER (The IVIE Labelling Guide)

- Implementation domain (ID): "An ID corresponds to an accent foot plus the preaccentual syllable. Each ID contains (1) the preaccentual syllable, (2) the accented syllable, (3) all following syllables (if any) up to the next accented syllable."
- H, M, L are used for pitch levels or glides on accented syllables (e.g. L = level, LH = glide)
- h, m, l for the unstressed syllable preceding the strong syllable, and for any unstressed syllables following the strong syllable
- - is used to connect the final pair of phonetic labels in an ID
- **Tonal assignment:**
 - Pitch range of the female HC speaker: 150–300 Hz = 150 Hz
 - H, h = 230–300 Hz (= the two uppermost quarters of the pitch range)
 - M, m = 185–230 Hz (= the range in between)
 - L, l = 150–185 Hz (= the lowermost quarter of the pitch range)

LABELS FOR THE PROSODIC CONSTITUENCY TIER (Frota 2012)

- The break index 4 indicates intonational phrase boundaries
- The break index 3 indicates intermediate phrase boundaries
- The break index 2 indicates clitic group boundaries
- The break index 1 indicates phonological word boundaries
- The break index 0 indicates junctions between content and function words

THE ANNOTATION HIERARCHY IMPLEMENTED IN PRAAT (Boersma & Weenink 2018)



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