

Prosodic Focus Marking in Ewe?

Stefanie Jannedy & Ines Fiedler
SFB 632 Information Structure
Humboldt University Berlin

1. Introduction

1.1 Structure of the Talk

1.2 Motivation

1.3 Focus Expressions in Ewe

2. Methods

2.1 Materials

2.2 Recording Procedure

2.3 Acoustic Analysis

3. Data

3.1 Duration

3.2 F0

4. Conclusions

“Different languages employ different means for the formal expression of focus.

Thus focus may be signaled **prosodically** by stress as is the case in **English**.

Some languages express focus **morphologically** by means of special morphemes and particles. This is the situation in many African languages including **Ewe** and **Akan**.”

(Ameka 1992: 3)

Questions:



Does Ewe also use prosodic means to express focus?



If yes, which kinds of prosodic means are used?

Hints for prosodic focus marking in the literature:

1. Möhlig (1971)

Ewe uses „expressives prosodemes“: one of them, for instance, serves to emphasize a word or phrase by a higher realization of all high tones in the respective phrase

2. Lefebvre/Brousseau (2002:154) (on Fon)

If the focussed element “is linked to the direct object position of the verb[. T] there is a short pause after [the focus marker] wè...” But if the focussed element “is linked to the subject position of the verb. (...), there is no pause between wè and the verb, ...”

Questions:

- 
- Does Ewe use prosodic means to express focus?
- maybe?!
-
- 
- If yes, which kinds of prosodic means are used?
- F0-modulation
 - phrasing (pauses, lengthening etc.)

Based on the literature, it seems that the pragmatic category 'focus' is mostly expressed by morpho-syntactic means.

(e.g. Ameka, 1992)

Focus on the subject

$[S-\acute{e}]_{Foc} V O$

Focus on the object

$S V [O]_{Foc}$

$[O-\acute{e}]_{Foc} S V$

Intro
Methods
Data
Conclusions

1

woman know person

'A/the woman knows the/a person.'

H nonH # H # nonH nonH

H # H H

H nonH #

woman know way.DEF

'A/the woman knows the way.'

nonH H #
way.DEF

#

H H

'A/the grandmother knows the way.'

grandma know

4

 nonH # H H
 woman eat thing.pl
 'A/the woman has eaten things.'

5.
 nonH nonH # nonH #

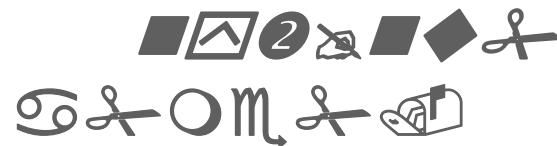
 nonH nonH person eat life
 'A/the person has enjoyed life.'

6.
 nonH H # nonH # nonH nonH grandma eat life
 'A/the grandmother has enjoyed life.'

1. Focus on the subject (42 utterances)

Q: Who knows the person?

A: S + FM V O



2. Focus on the object (ex-situ) (39 utterances)

Q: Whom does the woman know?

A: O + FM S V



3. Focus on the object (in-situ) (36 utterances)

Q: Whom does the woman know?

A: S V O

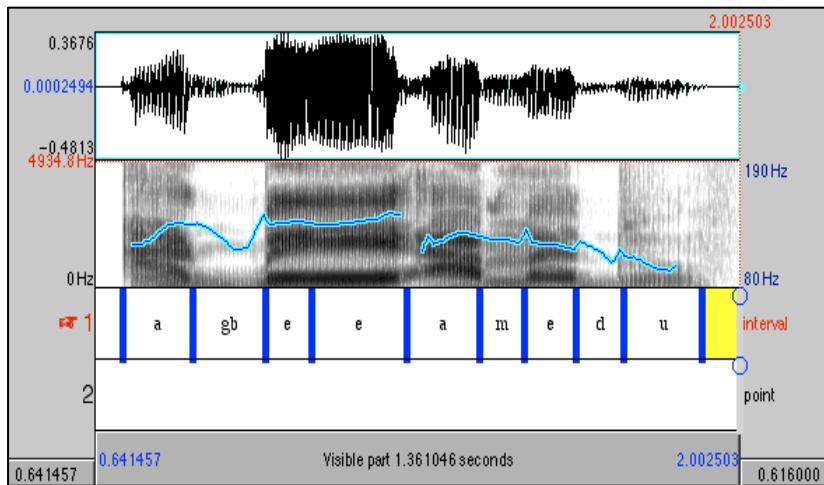
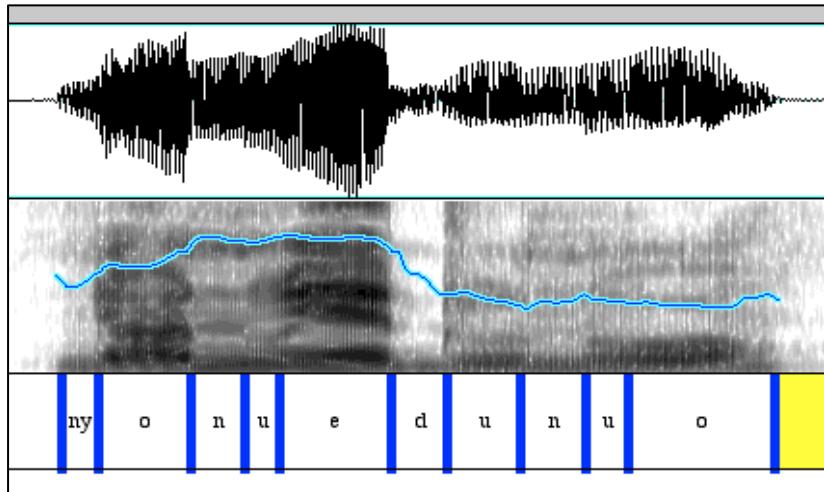
Recordings were made:

- in a sound attenuated recording booth
- with one male educated speaker of American English ● ②
- at 44Khz in digital format
- reading lists (question-answer paradigms):
recorded (at least) five times, each time in a different
randomized order → at least five tokens per sentence type

6 sentences x 3 conditions x at least 5 repetitions > 90

For these utterances

- the speech stream was annotated phonemically in Praat
- the duration of each phoneme was calculated via a script
- the F0 was calculated and time-normalized via a script



Sample of Praat Labeling file:

Sound pressure wave form

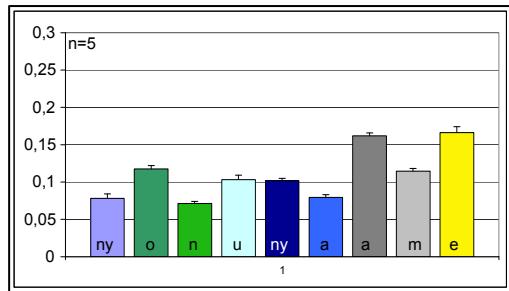
Spectrogram with overlaid fundamental frequency (F0) contour

segmentation window with transcription

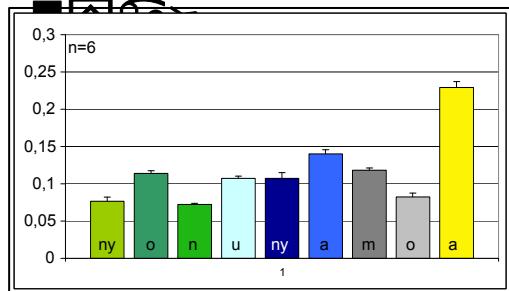
Intro
Methods
Data
Conclusions

Duration – **object focus in-situ**

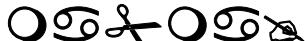
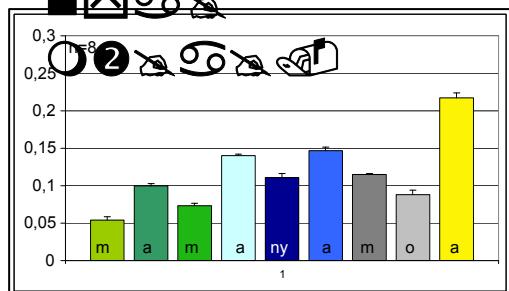
1.



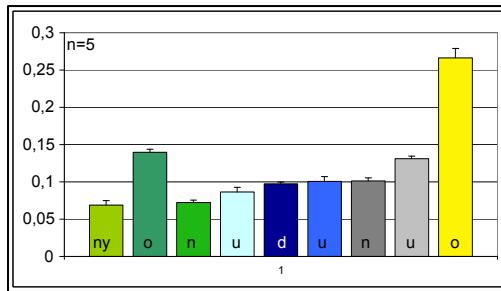
2.



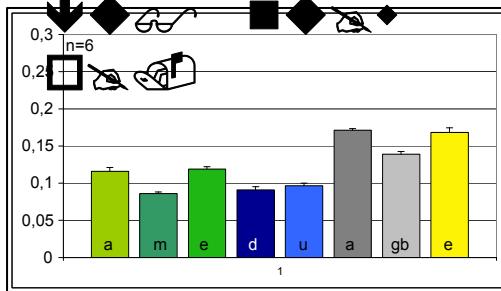
3.



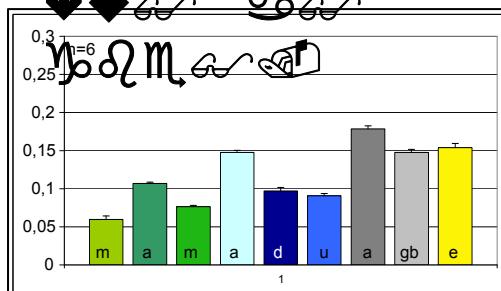
4.



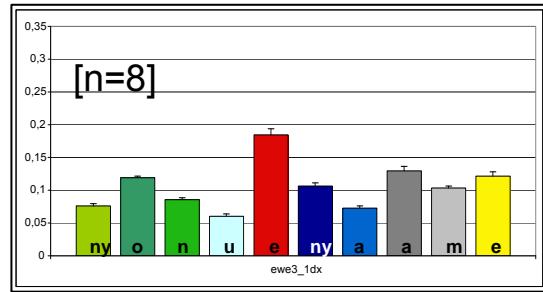
5.



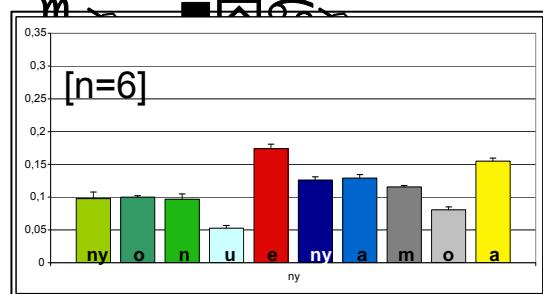
6.



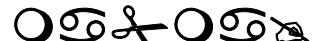
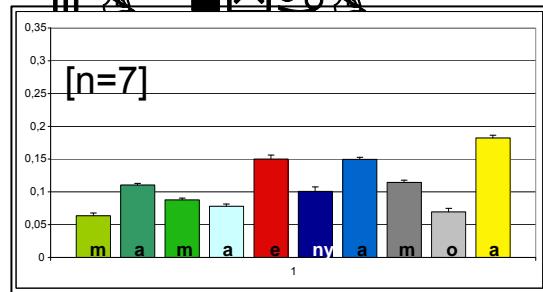
1.



2.

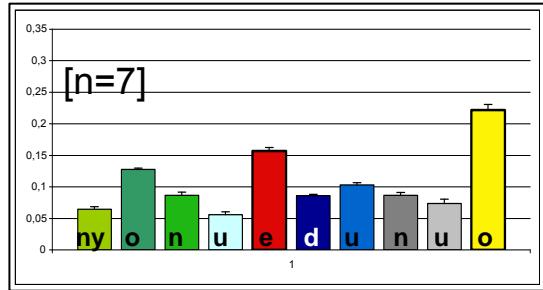


3.

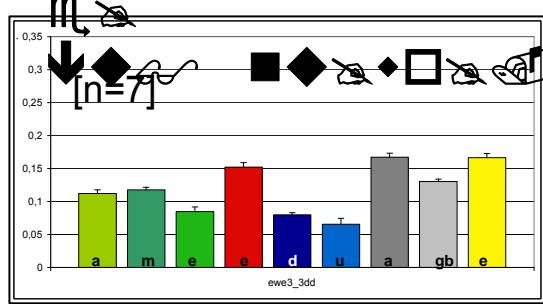


- █ subject
- █ FOC marker
- █ verb
- █ object
- █ final phone

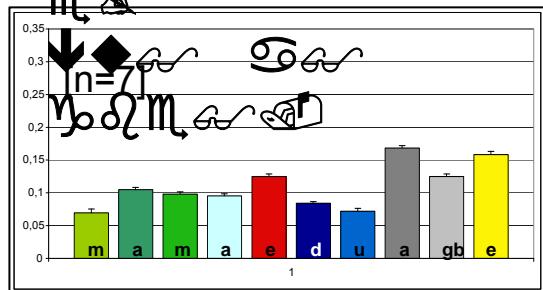
4.



5.



6.

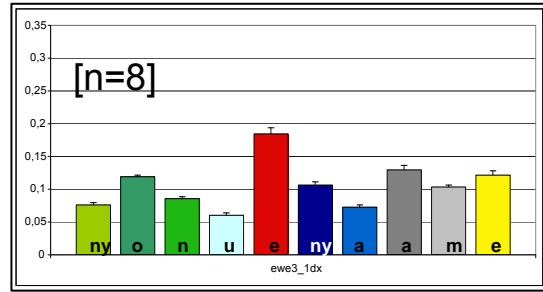


- █ subject
- █ FOC marker
- █ verb
- █ object
- █ final phone

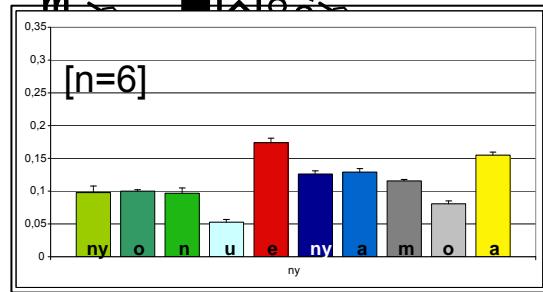
Intro
Methods
Data
Conclusions

Duration – Subject vs. Object ex-situ Focus

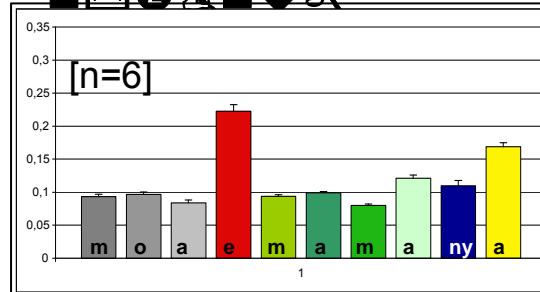
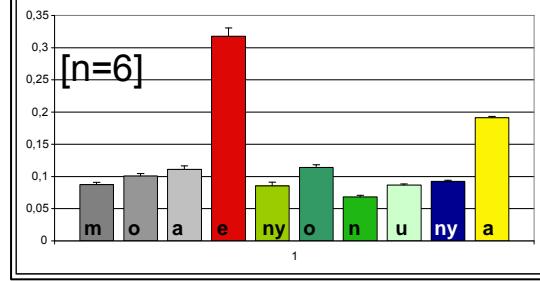
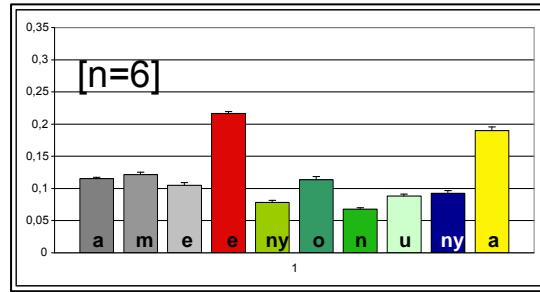
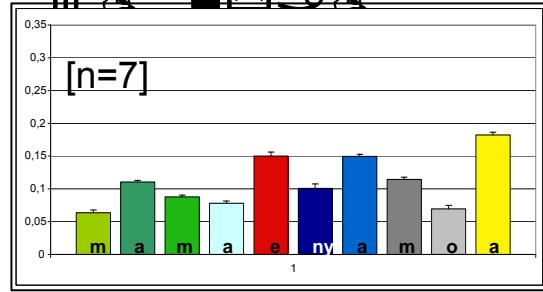
1.



2.



3.

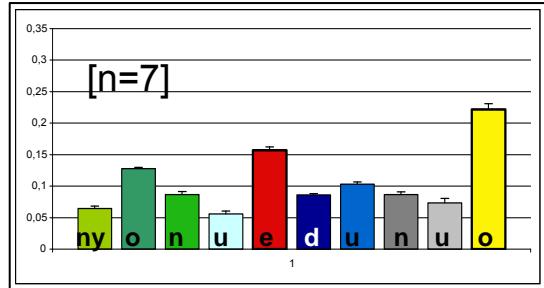


- [grey square] object
- [red square] FOC marker
- [green square] subject
- [blue square] verb
- [yellow square] final phone

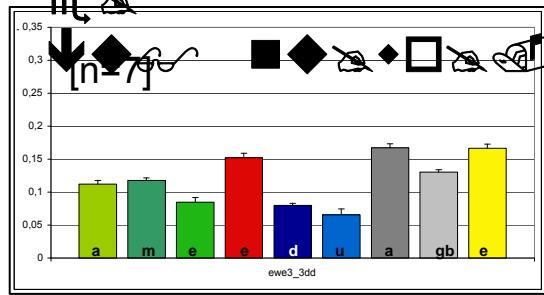
Intro
Methods
Data
Conclusions

Duration – Subject vs. Object ex-situ Focus

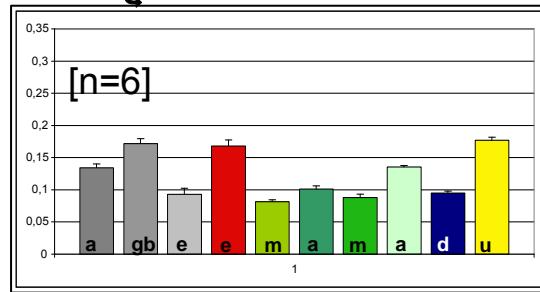
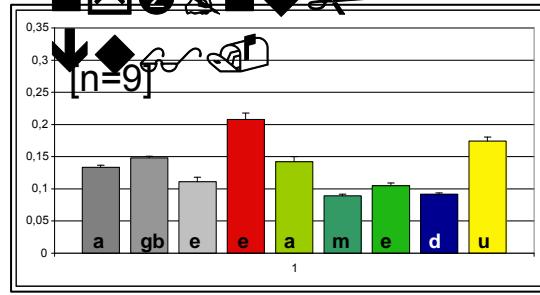
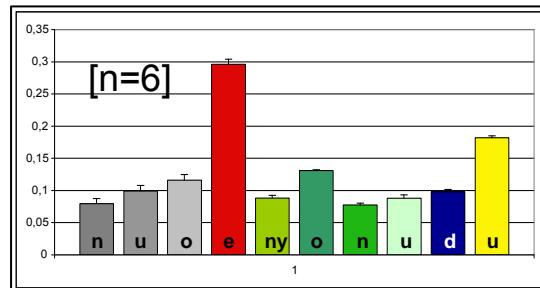
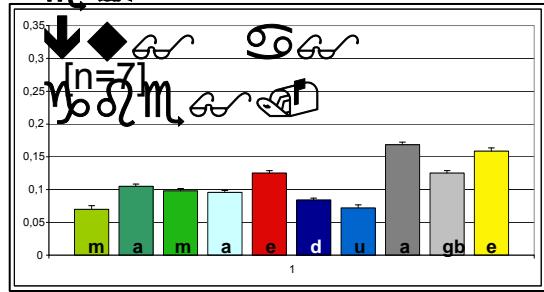
4.



5.



6.



A *Linear Mixed Effects Model Anova* on the duration of the Focus Marker in **S+FM** versus **O+FM** shows a significant effect:

p.< .05, df=1, F=15.77

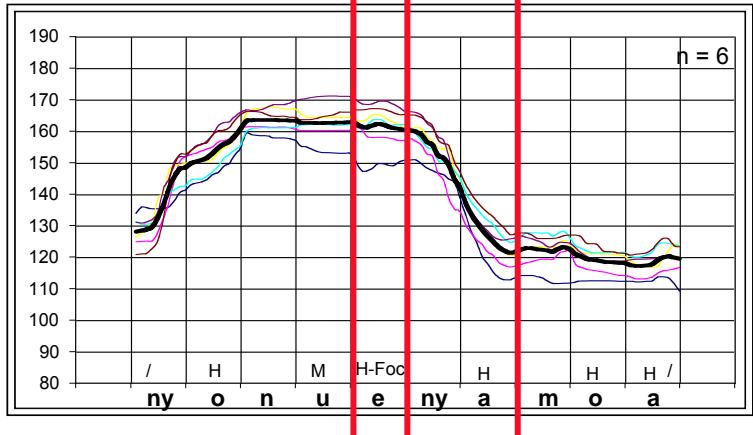
The focus marker in the ex-situ object **O+FM** is produced reliably longer by this speaker than in the **S+FM** condition.



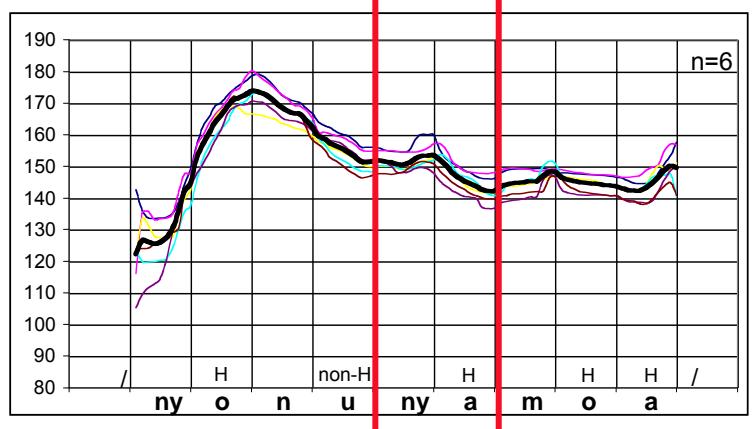
S-Foc: lengthening as indicator for focus

O-Foc: lengthening as indicator for clausal boundary and focus
(compounding effect)

Subject Focus (with FM)

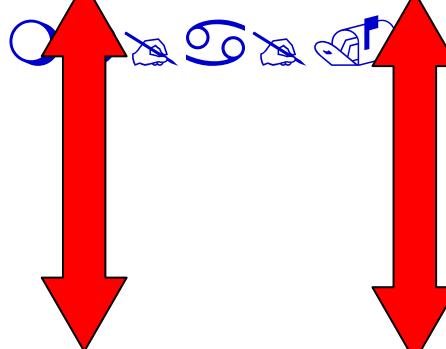
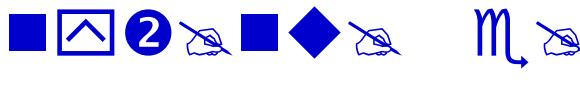


Object Focus (no Marking)



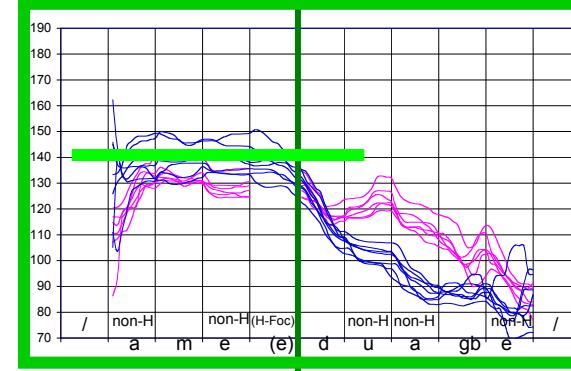
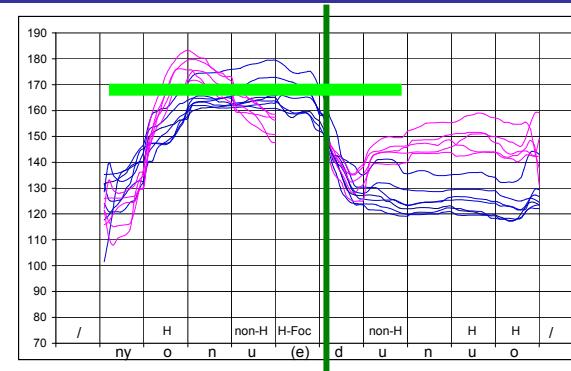
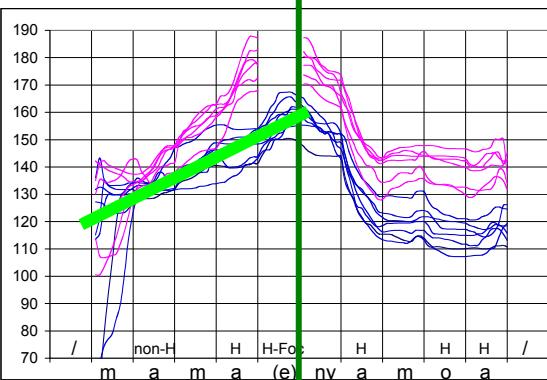
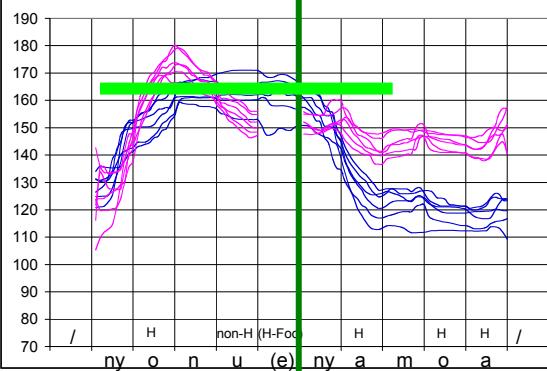
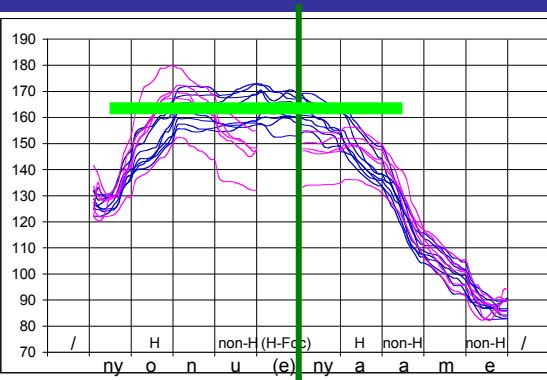
Time-normalized F0 contours

x-axes: phonemes
y-axes: F0

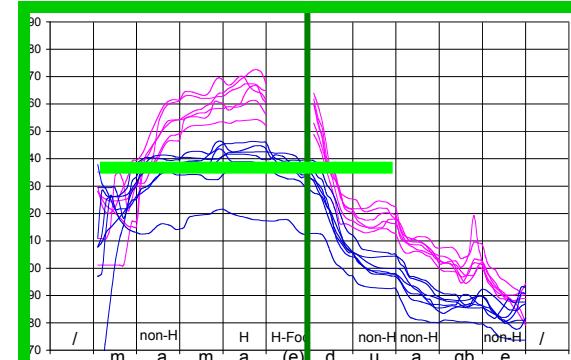


Intro Methods **Data** Conclusions

F0 – Comparison: O-Foc in-situ vs. S-Foc

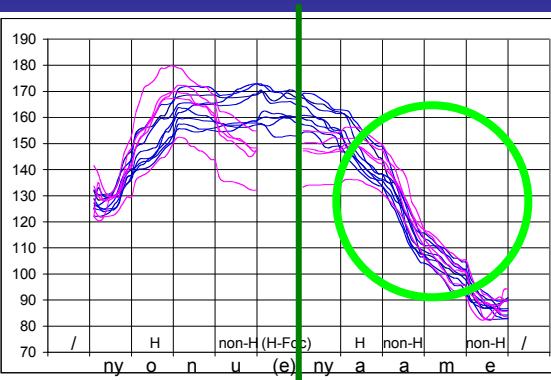


~~COMS~~
VS.
~~COMS~~ ~~COMS~~
~~M~~  ~~COMS~~

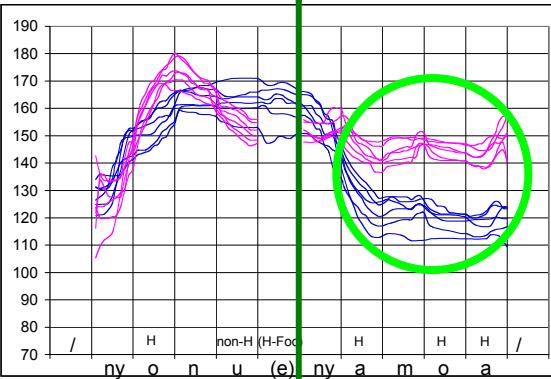


Intro
Methods
Data
Conclusions

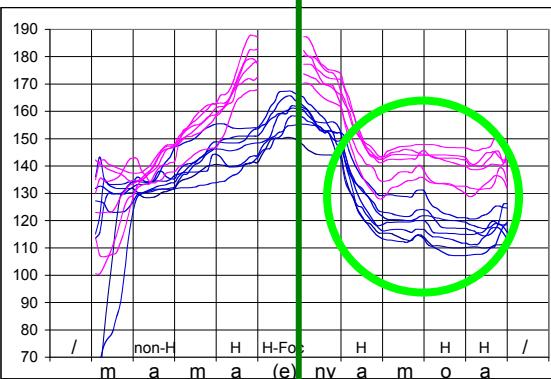
F0 – Comparison: O-Foc in-situ vs. S-Foc



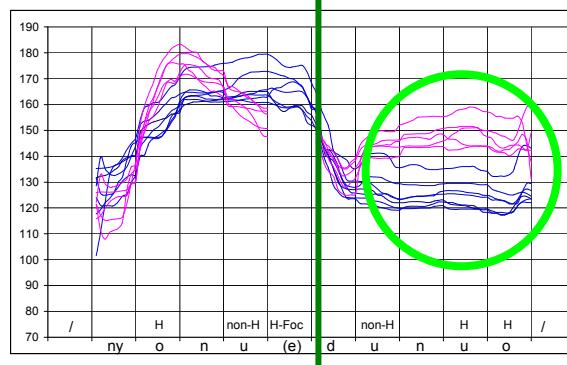
VS.
■ □ ② ↗ ■ ♦ ↘
■ □ ↗ ↘
□ □ ② ↗ ■ ♦ ↘
♏ ↗ ↘
○ ↗ ○ ↘



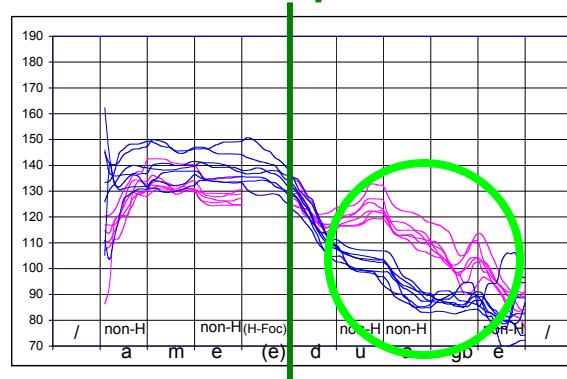
VS.
■ □ ② ↗ ■ ♦ ↘
■ □ ↗ ↘
□ □ ② ↗ ■ ♦ ↘
♏ ↗ ↘
○ ↗ ○ ↘



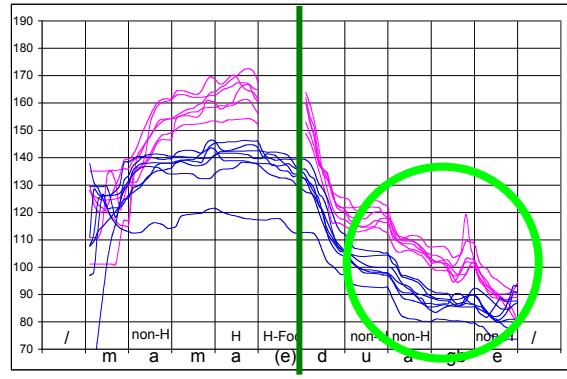
VS.
■ □ ② ↗ ■ ♦ ↘
■ □ ↗ ↘
○ ↗ ○ ↘
♏ ↗ ↘
○ ↗ ○ ↘



VS.
■ □ ② ↗ ■ ♦ ↘
■ □ ↗ ↘
□ □ ② ↗ ■ ♦ ↘
♏ ↗ ↘
□ ♦ ↗ ♦ ↘

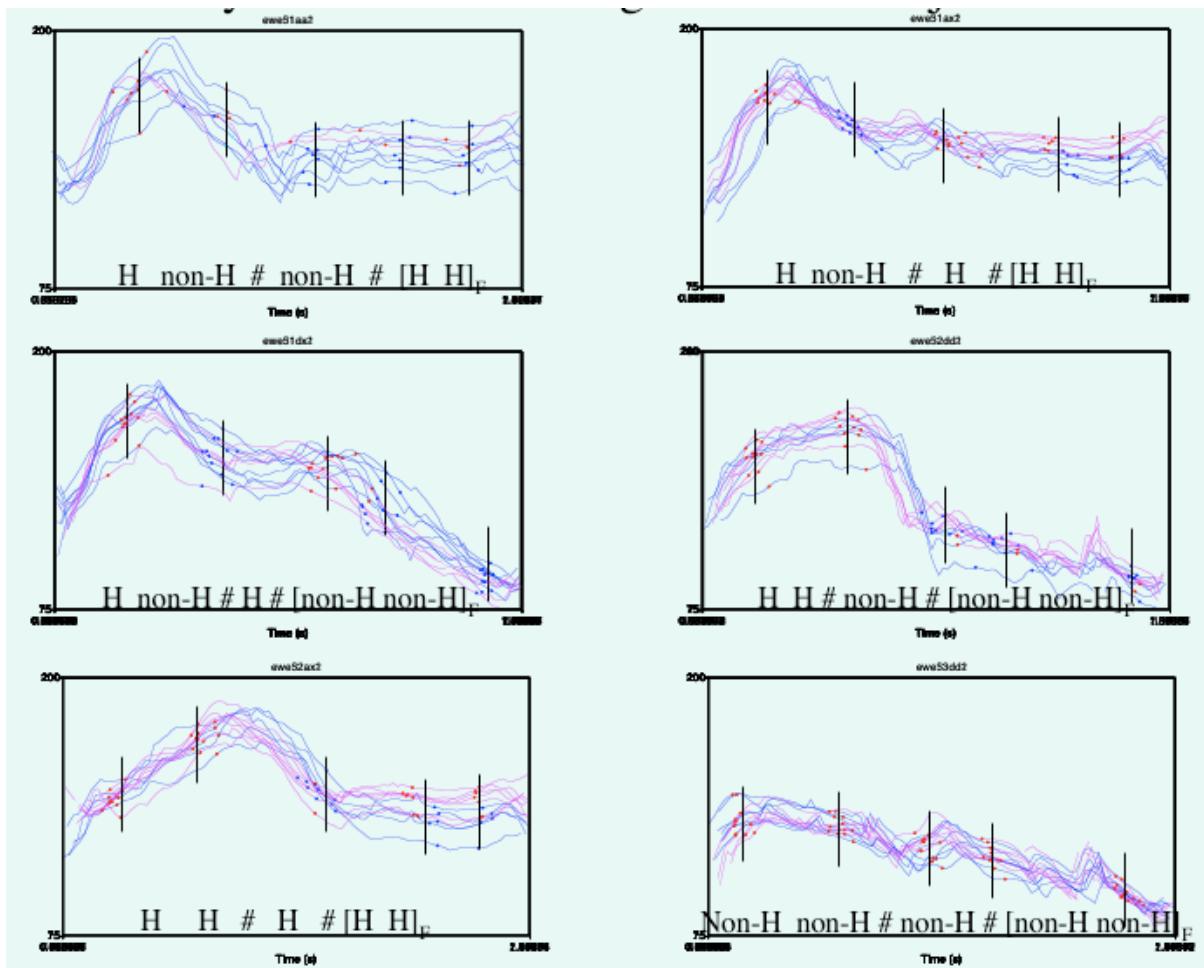


VS.
♦ ↗ ↘
○ ↗ ○ ↘
○ ↗ ○ ↘
♏ ↗ ↘
○ ↗ ○ ↘



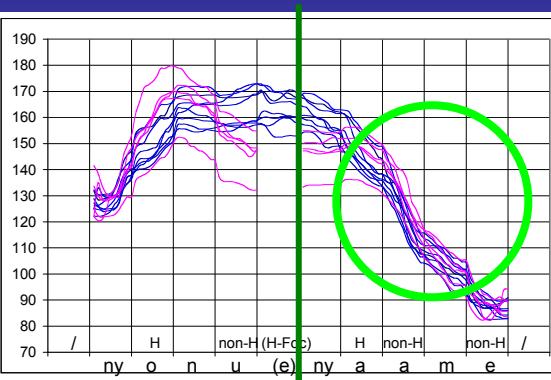
VS.
♦ ↗ ↘
○ ↗ ○ ↘
○ ↗ ○ ↘
♏ ↗ ↘
○ ↗ ○ ↘

Overlay of neutral reading & Object focus in-situ for six sentence types

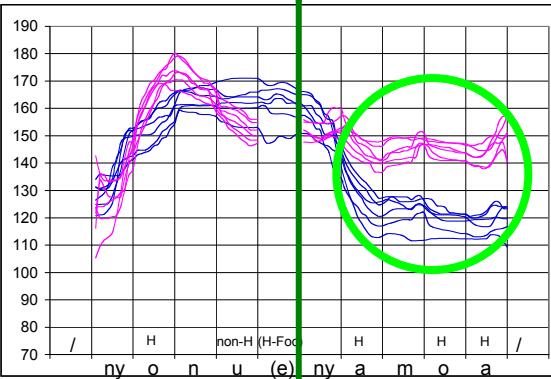


Intro
Methods
Data
Conclusions

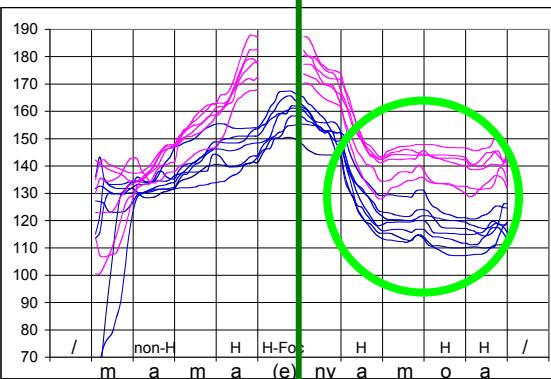
F0 – Comparison: O-Foc in-situ vs. S-Foc



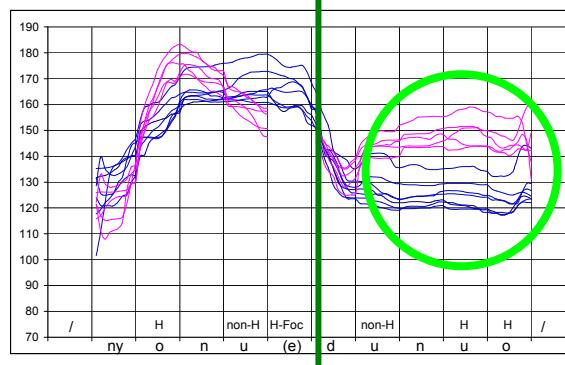
VS.
■ □ ② □ ◆ ×
■ □ ○ ◎
■ □ ② □ ◆ ×
○ ○ ○ ○
○ ② ○ ○ ○



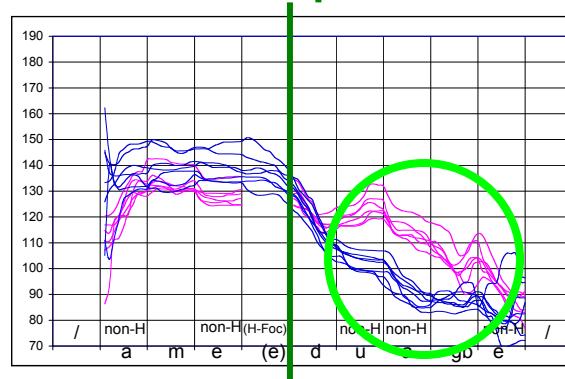
VS.
■ □ ② □ ◆ ×
■ □ ○ ◎
■ □ ② □ ◆ ×
○ ○ ○ ○
○ ② ○ ○ ○



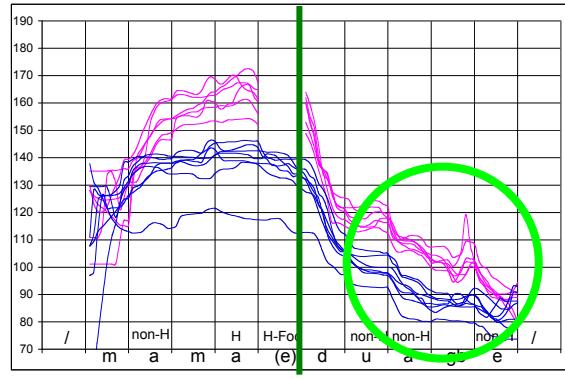
VS.
■ □ ○ ◎
■ □ ○ ◎
■ □ ○ ◎
○ ○ ○ ○
○ ② ○ ○ ○



VS.
■ □ ○ ◎
■ □ ○ ◎
■ □ ② □ ◆ ×
○ ○ ○ ○
○ ② ○ ○ ○



VS.
■ □ ○ ◎
■ □ ○ ◎
■ □ ② □ ◆ ×
○ ○ ○ ○
○ ② ○ ○ ○



VS.
■ □ ○ ◎
■ □ ○ ◎
■ □ ② □ ◆ ×
○ ○ ○ ○
○ ② ○ ○ ○

Does Ewe also use prosodic means to express focus?



Yes!

There is evidence for **duration** (lengthening of FM) to play a (tertiary) role, supporting syntactic structure.

$S_{Foc} | V O$

$O_{Foc} | S V$

There is evidence for **F0** (compression of postfocal material) to play a (secondary or tertiary) role.

	$[S\text{-}\acute{e}]_{\text{Foc}}$ V O	S V $[O]_{\text{Foc}}$	$[O\text{-}\acute{e}]_{\text{Foc}}$ S V
Syntax	?	-	✓
Morphology	✓	-	✓
Phonology: duration F0	✓ ✓	- -	✓ ?

	$[S\text{-}\acute{e}]_{\text{Foc}}$ V O	S V $[O]_{\text{Foc}}$	$[O\text{-}\acute{e}]_{\text{Foc}}$ S V
Syntax	?	-	✓
Morphology	✓	-	✓
Phonology: duration F0	✓ ✓	- -	✓ ?

	$[S\text{-}\acute{e}]_{\text{Foc}}$ V O	S V $[O]_{\text{Foc}}$	$[O\text{-}\acute{e}]_{\text{Foc}}$ S V
Syntax	?	-	✓
Morphology	✓	-	✓
Phonology: duration F0	✓ ✓	- -	✓ ?

Intro
Methods
Data
Conclusions

Thank you!

Dr. Stefanie Jannedy

Project D3 „Signal Parameters Connected
to Prominence and Phrasing within Spoken
Utterance in Different Languages“

SFB 632 „Information Structure“

Humboldt University Berlin
Location: Mohrenstr. 40-41
Unter den Linden 6
D-10099 Berlin
Germany

e-mail: jannedy@ling.ohio-state.edu

<http://www.sfb632.uni-potsdam.de/>

Dr. Ines Fiedler

Project B1 "Focus in Gur and Kwa
Languages"

SFB 632 "Information Structure"

Humboldt University of Berlin
Location: Mohrenstr. 40-41
Unter den Linden 6
D-10099 Berlin
Germany

e-mail: ines.fiedler@staff.hu-berlin.de

[http://www2.hu-
berlin.de/gur_und_kwa_fokus](http://www2.hu-berlin.de/gur_und_kwa_fokus)

<http://www.sfb632.uni-potsdam.de/>