Accommodation of Rising and Falling Intonation in American English

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Background

Variation in inquisitive and assertive interpretations of rises and falls mainly follows variation in ending F0

Unclear whether the contours closest to chance are AMBIGUOUS or if there are DISTINCT other interpretations

If we give people a third "Other" choice, will this help resolve uncertainty between interpretations in the data?

Task Megan's a grandma Molly's from Branning A subset of contours from previous experiments were used Telling Asking Other Space. →If participant says We tracked a few contours in• "Other" then the contour is played again at the end of the experiment preted the sentence Participants give a free text response

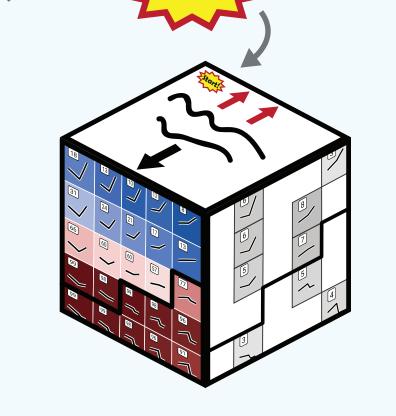
Explore the Data

about their "Other" interpretation

To see our results from prior experiments, and across tasks, check out the supplementary cubes

First find where to start

The black arrow points to the dataset being described, and the red arrows show how to get to the next dataset



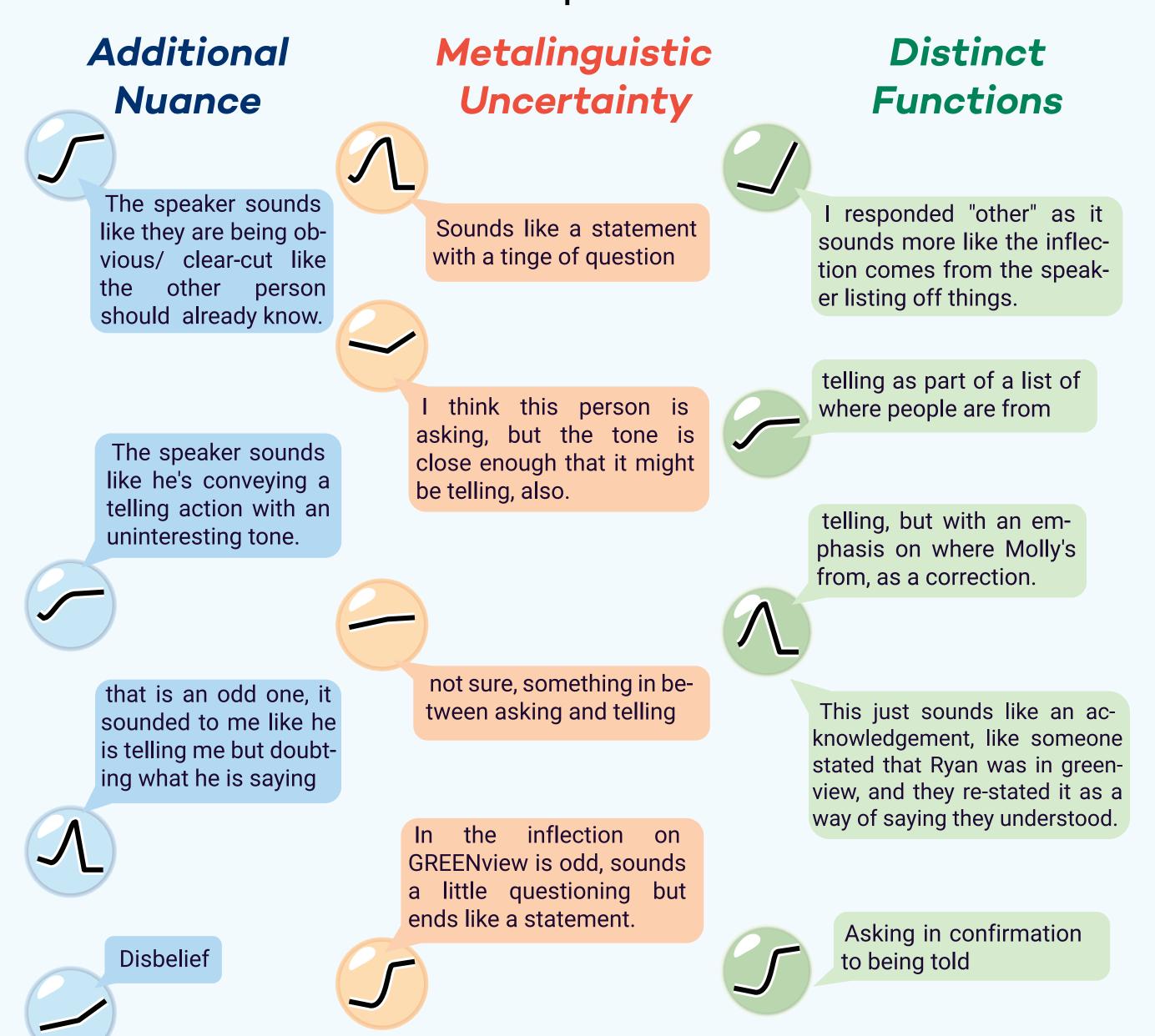
Continua vary accentual pitch (horizontal) and ending pitch (vertical)

% Other 100

Heatmaps show the numerical % Telling vs Asking or % Other vs Non-Other responses

Qualitative Responses

Participants' free text responses hint at three possible sources of variation in interpretation and task behavior

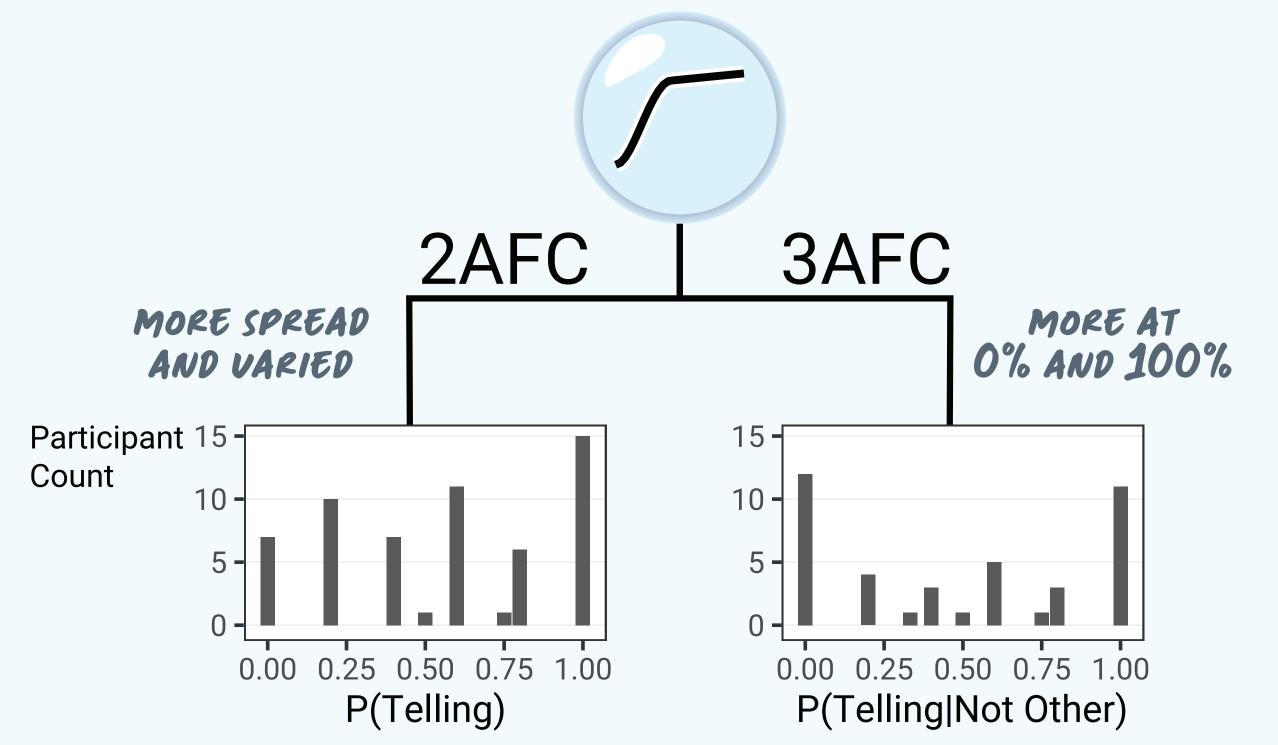


Quantitative Results

Interpretation of Asking vs Telling still varies primarily based on ending pitch rather than accentual pitch

People only rarely use the Other response: they seem to readily accommodate steps as Asking or Telling

Some steps remain close to 50% in the aggregate, but distribution of participant's behavior seems different



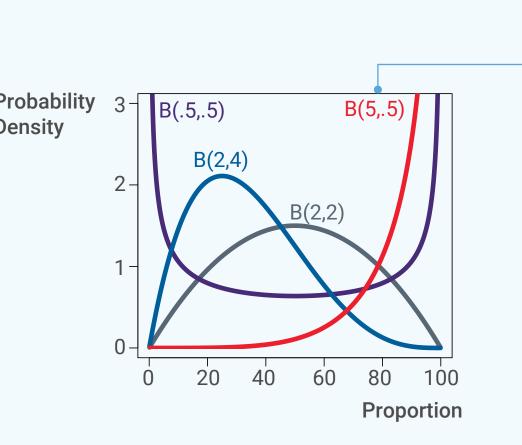
Modeling Approach

How can we model the observation that participants seem more consistent across repetitions of the more ambiguous steps of the continua?

People may lean more or less towards Asking or Telling responses

A participant's behavior can be "FAIR COIN" LEANS thought of like a weighted coin ASKIN6

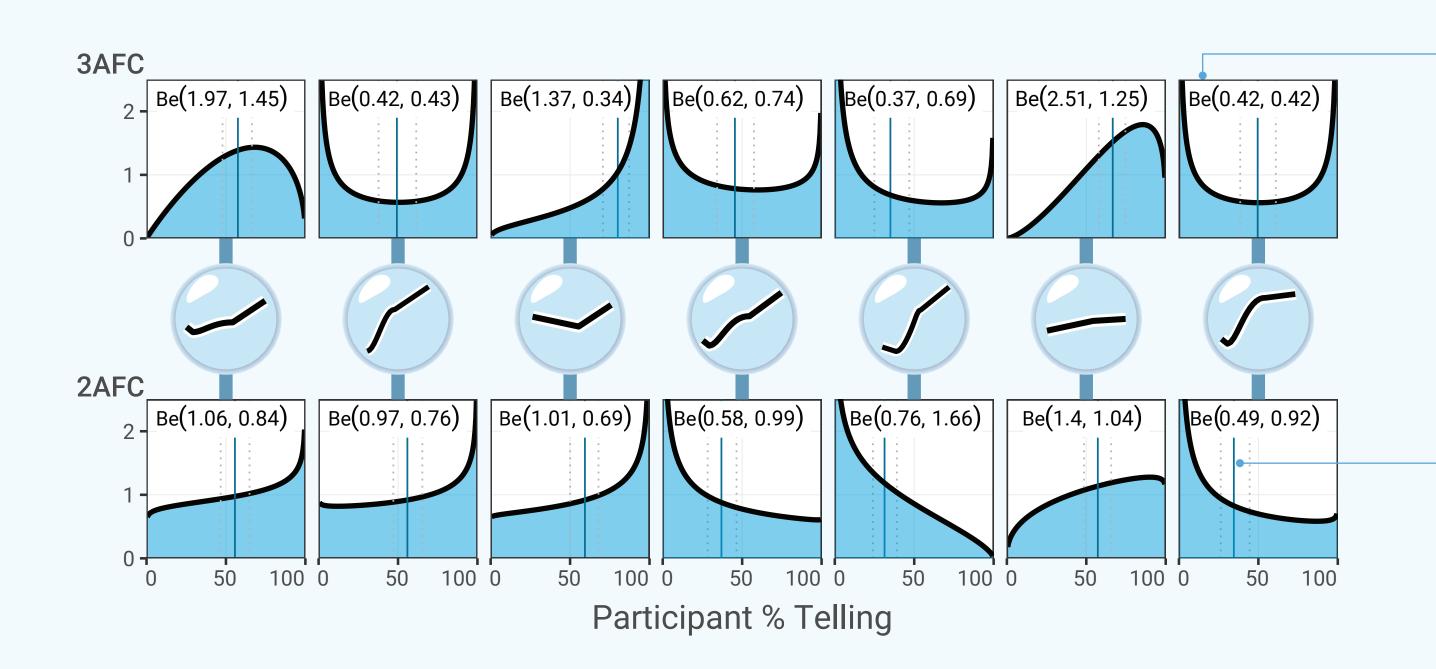
The distributions of these weights can have different shapes, which resembles a beta distribution



TELLING

shape parameters to describe distributions of proportions between 0 and 1

Using a beta-binomial model, we can learn the shapes of the weight distributions from the binary choices



model for a subset of steps closest to 50%

% Telling +/- 1 SE

Conclusions

Participants report different sources of disagreement and uncertainty in free text responses

The beta-binomial model can be used to describe how response behavior changes across tasks

Future work with this approach should aim for less steps and more repetitions, with additional extensions to account for continuum endpoint behavior

an alternative (see Kubinec 2022)