2aSC5. Fundamental frequency movements in one-word imperatives. Sergio Robles-Puente (World Lang., Literatures and Linguist, West Virginia Univ., Chittwood Hall, P.O. Box 6298, Morgantown, WV, Morgantown, WV 26506-6298, serobero@wvu.edu)

F0 contours in Spanish declarative and imperative sentences have traditionally been described as identical and it has not been until recently that several phonetic variables have been identified as markers of imperativity. These include higher overall F0s, early peak alignments in pre-nuclear pitch-accents, unstepsed nuclear pitch-accents and marginal use of high boundary tones. Since previous analyses have concentrated on utterances with multiple pitch-accents, not much is known about productions with just one word. This study focuses on one-word utterances given the tendency of imperatives to be short and taking into account that some of the aforementioned phonetic markers cannot be used with a sole pitch-accent. The analysis of 117 declarative sentences and 256 imperatives produced by eight Spanish speakers demonstrated that in cases where declaratives and imperatives share the same contour (L->H+L%), the latter tend to have higher F0 peaks (Wilcoxon signed-rank test; p < 0.000). Besides, 32.4% of the imperatives showed F0 contours ending in high boundary tones, a marker not used in declaratives and only marginally found in imperatives with multiple pitch-accents. Current findings suggest that when segmental material limits F0 movements, speakers look for alternative phonetic strategies to distinguish between declaratives and imperatives.

2aSC6. Indirect evidence of perturbation leads to changes in production of voice amplitude and fundamental frequency. Elizabeth D. Casserly (Psych., Trinity College, 300 Summit St., Life Sci. Ctr., Hartford, CT 06106, elizabeth.casserly@trincoll.edu), Lily Talesnick (Neurosci., Trinity College, Hartford, CT), and Nicholas Celestin (Psych., Trinity College, Hartford, CT)

In this study, we explore the juncture of real-time feedback-based changes in speech production and those initiated by top-down knowledge of the experimenter under five signal transmissions. Twenty-four speakers were asked to solve interactive puzzles via changes in speech production and those initiated by top-down knowledge of the experimenter (Hartford, CT) and Nicholas Celestin (Psych., Trinity College, 300 Summit St., Life Sci. Ctr., Hartford, CT, elizabeth.casserly@trincoll.edu), Lily Talesnick (Neurosci., Trinity College, Hartford, CT), and Nicholas Celestin (Psych., Trinity College, Hartford, CT)

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2aSC7. Effect of “only” on prosodic focus marking. Elizabeth Chalmers and Jonathan Howell (Linguist, Montclair State Univ., 1 Normal Ave., Montclair, NJ 07043, chalmerse1@mail.montclair.edu)

This study seeks to determine how the inclusion of the focus-sensitive word “only” affects the focus-marking prosody of a sentence. Twenty-one native English speaking adults read 8 question-answer pairs. The questions were written to elicit focus on an object NP (e.g., Who did you see?). In one condition, the answer contained only (e.g., I only saw Mary); in another condition, “only” was omitted (e.g., I saw Mary.). The recordings were annotated in Praat using forced alignment. We performed linear residualization of F0, amplitude and duration (cf. Breen et al. 2009) to remove effects of item and participant. Statistical models of residual pitch and duration on object-NP and verb failed to show any significant differences between the sentences that contain “only” and those not containing “only”. These results fail to support theories of utterance-level prominence, which posit a categorical distinction between presentational and contrastive focus (e.g., Katz and Selkirk 2011).