Where do questions begin? – phrase-initial boundary tones in Hungarian polar questions

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Abstract

Hungarian prosody is left-headed, as suggested by the placement of the accent on the initial syllable on the level of prosodic words and the placement of the strongest pitch accent on the first accented word of the prosodic phrase. Earlier studies have pointed out that the left edge of the intonational phrase can bear a phrase-initial boundary tone that distinguishes between string-identical \textit{wh}-interrogatives and \textit{wh}-exclamatives. In this paper, two other string-identical sentence types, polar questions and declaratives, are investigated with respect to their prosodic features. Polar questions were characterised by a higher f\textsubscript{0} maximum and a lower sentence-initial f\textsubscript{0} than declaratives. The only pitch accent within the sentence was low, whereas declaratives had falling pitch accents. Sentence-final f\textsubscript{0} and the pitch level of the accented syllable did not show a consistent pattern across speakers. It is concluded that low sentence-initial f\textsubscript{0} together with the high f\textsubscript{0} one on the penultimate syllable is a relevant marker of polar questions in Hungarian.

Index Terms: intonation, phrase-initial boundary tone, polar question, declarative, sentence type.

1. Introduction

1.1. Left-headedness in Hungarian prosody and syntax

Hungarian prosody is left-headed, as suggested by the placement of the accent on the initial syllable on the level of the prosodic words and the placement of the pitch accent on the first accented syllable of the prosodic phrase \cite{1,2,3} who builds on earlier observations by \cite{4} and \cite{5} suggest a mapping rule between prosody and syntax that aligns the left edge of the syntactic phrase with the left edge of the phonological phrase. \cite{6} makes a similar claim, namely that the nuclear stress rule of \cite{7} operates in a direction opposite to that in English in that the primary phrasal stress falls on the left edge. This correlates well with the structure of the Hungarian clause, which can be divided into two basic units, first the topic (optional) which is linearly followed by the predicate (obligatory) at the left edge of which is the focus position, bearing the primary accent. If a focussed constituent is present, it leads to the deaccentuation of the verb and the post-verbal elements within the same prosodic unit.

\begin{equation}
(1) \quad [T_{\text{et}} \text{egy \textsc{tegnap}}] [P_{\text{vp}} \text{\textsc{ette meg a levest}}] \quad \text{yesterday} \quad \text{John ate the soup.}
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
(1) \quad \text{\textit{yesterday it was John \textsc{who ate the soup}.}}
\end{equation}

Due to the obligatory nature of the predicate, it is this syntactic structure that best correlates with higher level prosodic units, namely the intonational phrase. The word order of the Hungarian clause is determined by information structure: the constituent which is focussed is placed in the immediate pre-verbal position, thus receiving the main pitch accent in the clause \cite{6}. In neutral sentences (those with broad focus) this position is usually occupied by the verbal prefix (PV in \cite{1}) above), which bears the main pitch accent in these cases. However if there is a focussed constituent and a verbal prefix, the prefix occurs immediately after the verb.

1.2. Sentence types and prosody in Hungarian

In theoretical classifications of clause or sentence types, the set of basic sentence types includes declaratives, interrogatives and imperatives, whereas exclamatives are considered to be outside of this set \cite{8,9}. The basis for this distinction is that while basic sentence types are definable with the help of a small number of necessary and sufficient formal criteria in the languages where they occur, there do not seem to be equally available unambiguous formal criteria for setting apart structures that express the meaning attributed to exclamatives. Instead, exclamatives can be only characterised by their intonational pattern.

Exclamatives were described as having a “high tone followed by a slow descent” by \cite{10} previously. In a recent production study, string-identical \textit{wh}-interrogatives and a particular type of \textit{wh}-exclamatives were compared with respect to their tonal differences \cite{11}. The analysis was based on tonal categories such as phrase-initial and phrase-final boundary tones and pitch accent patterns along with a parametric analysis of f\textsubscript{0}. Although it was expected that \textit{wh}-exclamatives contained a higher f\textsubscript{0} maximum than \textit{wh}-interrogatives and a higher phrase-final boundary tone, they had actually lower f\textsubscript{0} maxima than \textit{wh}-interrogatives, and there was no difference between the sentence-final f\textsubscript{0} values. The main distinction was the shape of the (only) pitch accent on the \textit{wh}-word: exclamatives had rising accents, interrogatives falling ones. It was not clear whether the accent patterns were the primary cues for the into! national distinction, or whether they were a consequence of different phrase-initial boundary tones as had been proposed by \cite{12} for \textit{wh}-interrogatives. A follow-up perception experiment \cite{13} with deaccented particles before the pitch-accented \textit{wh}-word showed that sentence-initial f\textsubscript{0} enhanced sentence-type identification, whereas the pitch accent pattern and sentence-final f\textsubscript{0} did not.

Another example of sentence types that are only distinguished by their intonational patterns are yes/no interrogatives and declaratives. \cite{14} and \cite{15} suggest that there is an L* accent on the verb and an H L% boundary tone spread over the penultimate and final syllables. According to \cite{16}, the perception as a question is enhanced both by a higher f\textsubscript{0} and a relatively late
timing of the peak within the penultimate syllable. It is not clear
whether the L* pitch accent and a phrase-initial boundary tone
contribute to the intonational distinction between these sentence
types.

For the prosodic description of the two sentence types, the
following questions are of interest: (1) Is there a sentence-initial
tonal distinction? (2) Does the rising-falling sentence-final tone
in interrogatives result in higher f0 due to truncation? (3) Are
the L* accent and the H tone in questions indeed lower and
higher in terms of absolute values than the corresponding values
in declaratives?

2. Material and methods

2.1. Material

The study used five pairs of string-identical sentences with the
structure in (2):

(2) De most végül lámpa is van náluk ./?
But now in the end lamp also be 3SG with them
‘But in the end they have a lamp with them.’
‘But in the end do they have a lamp with them?’

The first three items of the string De, most, and végül are un-
accented discourse particles. These were included to provide
enough phonological space for the sentence-initial boundary
tones to manifest independently of the main pitch accent which
in this sentence falls on lámpa ‘lamp’, the constituent in the
focus position of the predicate. The combined length of these
discourse markers was 4 syllables in all target sentences. The
target sentences were preceded by disambiguating contexts.

The expected prosodic pattern for both questions and
declaratives was to contain one single intonational phrase, 2–3
deacented particles (4 syllables altogether) and one pitch ac-
cent on the focussed word with post-focal deaccentuation. The
last pitch accent preceded the sentence-final boundary by 4–8
syllables, which typically resulted in an overall rising f0 be-
tween the accented and the penultimate syllable for questions,
and a flat or falling contour for declaratives. Sentences that con-
tained more than one prosodic phrases or several pitch accents
were excluded from further analysis. 296 utterances in total
were analysed.

There were 7 subjects (all female) with a mean age of 21
years. Their task was to read aloud sentences that were pre-
sented to them on a screen using the experimental software
SpeechRecorder [17]. Each pair of sentences was presented five
times in individually randomized order.

2.2. Methods

The following parameters were investigated:
• sentence-initial f0 (on the first vowel),
• sentence-final f0 (on the last vowel),
• lowest f0 on the accented syllable,
• f0 maximum within the sentence.

F0 was measured using Praat’s standard autocorrelation
method with a window length of 30 ms and a window shift by
5 ms. Tones with an f0 minimum below 130 Hz were regarded
as creaky-voiced.

Additionally, pitch accents were labelled with respect to
their pattern. Categorisation relied on the actual f0 movements
rather than on phonological labels.

Mixed models with the random effects subject and sentence
were carried out for each parameter. Significance was tested by
the Anova () function of the car package in R, and the signif-
icance level was set to p < 0.05. Hertz values were transformed
into semitones.

3. Results

Figure 1 shows typical examples of a declarative and an inter-
rogative sentence. The declarative contains one pitch accent
that falls on the first syllable of the word LÁMPA ‘lamp’. The
falling accent is typically found in pre-verbal elements within
the predicate [18]. The polar question contains one pitch accent
on the same syllable which has a low tone. The f0 maximum is
associated with the penultimate syllable.

3.1. Sentence-initial f0

There was an overall tendency for sentence-initial f0 to be lower
in interrogatives (mean = 206 Hz) than in declaratives (mean =
224 Hz, difference: 1.48 semitones, p < 0.005). The tendency
was present in 6 out of 7 speakers (see Fig. 2). Intra-speaker dif-
fferences ranged from -0.03 to 5.88 semitones. Occurrences of
creaky voice were rather low in this position (3% of all cases),
and they were evenly distributed between declaratives and polar
questions.
3.2. Sentence-final f0

As is shown in Fig. 3, sentence-final f0 in interrogatives was realised somewhat lower (mean = 185 Hz) than in declaratives (190 Hz, difference: 0.48 semitones, \( p < 0.005 \)). This tendency was present in 4 out of 7 speakers. Intra-speaker differences ranged from −1.82 to 4.42 semitones. 34% of all sentence-final syllables were produced with creaky voice, and their occurrences in the two sentence types were equal.

3.3. F0 maximum

The maximal f0 was significantly higher in questions than in declaratives (269 Hz vs. 248 Hz, 1.39 semitones, \( p < 0.005 \), see Fig. 4). One out of 7 speakers showed an opposite pattern. Intra-speaker differences ranged from −3.13 to 1.88 semitones, and the voicing was always modal.

The maximal pitch in polar questions is presumably perceived even higher than the actual f0 suggests, since the maximum appears later in the sentence than in declaratives, and it is relatively higher compared to the declination line.

3.4. Pitch accent

Declaratives and polar questions are characterised by different pitch accents. The default pitch accent for focussed words in declaratives is a falling one, typically H*+L, see [18, 19]. Polar questions are realised with low or rising accents [16, 14]. In order to test whether the lowness of the f0 of the pitch accent is relevant for the distinction, the lowest f0 on the accented syllable was measured.

As demonstrated in Fig. 5, there was no clear tendency across speakers with respect to local f0 minima. The mean f0 was slightly higher for declaratives (187 Hz) than for questions (184 Hz, \( p = 0.02 \)), but this is reflected only in 4 out of 7 speakers, and the mean difference was only 0.2 semitones which is only slightly above the just noticeable difference. The intra-speaker difference ranged from −0.42 to 1.72. Creaky voicing occurred in 7% of all questions, whereas it was half as frequent in declaratives.
4. Discussion and conclusions

The above results show that string-identical polar questions and declaratives differ both in terms of their tonal pattern and their f0 parameters. A consistent intra-speaker pattern was only observed for sentence-initial f0 that was lower and the overall f0 maximum that was higher in questions. Speakers did not show a homogeneous pattern with respect to the utilisation of sentence-final f0 and the local f0 minimum on the pitch-accented vowel.

As was said in the Introduction, string-identical wh-interrogatives and exclamatives are distinguished by higher sentence-initial f0 and higher f0 maxima for interrogatives, whereas sentence-final f0 does not play a role. The present data also show a higher f0 maximum for interrogatives, but a lower sentence-initial f0. Thus, it cannot be generalised that interrogatives were marked by higher sentence-initial f0 altogether, but it seems that sentence-initial f0 is indeed relevant for the sentence type distinction. Sentence-final f0, however, is rather inhomogeneous and is thus not expected to be a crucial marker for polar questions and declaratives. These results further corroborate the importance of the the left edge of prosodic units in Hungarian.

Two questions need further investigation in the close future: (1) Can the perceptual relevance of phrase-initial boundary tones for polar questions and declaratives be stated? (2) Is a high f0 maximum generally characteristic for interrogatives, and if yes, is it a linguistic or a pragmatic feature?

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6. References


