A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF PROSODIC PHENOMENA IN MPUR (WEST PAPUAN PHYLM)*

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ABSTRACT
A descriptive study of prosody in MPur (West Papuan Phylum), an unwritten tone language with perceptually five tone contrasts, is presented, using the stylization method (see 1.). Three issues, observed at prosodic boundaries, are analysed and compared to their occurrence in other positions: 1) realization of tone; 2) vowel lengthening; 3) expression of emotive emphasis by means of repeated words, tail-head constructions, clitics and particles (2 and 3 frequently occur in the oral tradition of peoples of New Guinea). Results show that 1) level tones exhibit clearly audible pitch movements (falling or rising) at prosodic boundaries, sometimes with vowel lengthening; 2) vowels may be lengthened up to more than five times their original duration; 3) words may be repeated up to ten times without any change in the realization of tone; in tail-head constructions a reset (a jump upwards or downwards in the course of F1) may be observed.

1. INTRODUCTION
MPur (West Papuan Phylum (WPP) [1], [2]) has ca. 5000 speakers in the Kebar valley, its surrounding mountains and on the north-east coast of the Bird's Head Area of Irian Jaya, Indonesia. On the basis of production and perception data, analysed by means of the perceptual analysis-by-resynthesis method for the stylization of pitch phenomena [3], a classification into five perceptual lexical tone contrasts has been arrived at: four level tones (high (+), mid (unmarked), midlow (-) and low (-')) and one contour tone (falling & rising C) (henceforth H, M, ML, L, FR, respectively) [4], [5]; there are some dialectal differences. There is no evidence for phonemic lexical stress in MPur. So far, the stylization method has successfully been applied to stress languages like English [6], Russian [7] and, recently, to a language with free lexical stress: Indonesian [8]. With the study of Mpur I have demonstrated that the stylization method is applicable to tone languages as well. For the present analysis, digital recordings were made during fieldwork in 1993/94/95. Eighteen speakers (5 female and 13 male between 20-55 years of age), differing in dialectal background, were recorded: prepared speech, i.e. words in isolation and in a small context pronounced after an Indonesian translation, spontaneous speech (daily life stories) and examples of the oral tradition (myths of origin, folk tales). Utterances were stored in a computer. In the examples below, tones are indicated with diacritics (see 1.); measured and compared vowels or syllables are underlined and in the translation the whole word in which these vowels occur is underlined. Prosodic boundaries are marked with ./ After the examples, phonetic specifications are given which refer to the realization of the underlined measured (pitch, duration) and stylized into 'close copies': a reduction of pitch movements to the smallest number of straight-line segments observing the criterion of perceptual equality [3]. Resulting stylized pitch contours can be experimentally verified. With this experimental phonetic approach, a formal description of pitch and duration phenomena can be presented: the data are fully accessible and can be reproduced. For the present analysis use is made of a new software package developed at the Institute for Perception Research, Eindhoven, the Netherlands: Graphical Interactive Processing of Speech (GIPOS) by E. Gigi (under the supervision of L. Vogten), in which the PSOLA (Pitch Synchronous Overlap Add) technique for speech synthesis (based on waveform editing) is implemented. Illustrations in this article are produced with GIPOS.
The analysis of tones in MPur is still in process; for a final classification into phonemic types of tone, a further verification experiment is required. Yet, the available data supply sufficient evidence, e.g. in minimal tone pairs, for an operational description of perceptual tone contrasts as given above. At present, remaining problems are tones ML and FR; they will be dealt with in Odé [9], in which a production experiment with prepared speech is discussed. Therefore, in the present study I have limited myself to the analysis of words with tonal oppositions H, M and L. The issues analysed here are characteristic for spontaneous speech and for the oral tradition; from both types fragments have been selected.

2. PERCEPTUAL ANALYSIS
In this section, the perceptual analysis of the three issues mentioned in the abstract will be discussed: words occurring at prosodic boundaries and in initial or central position of an utterance are measured and compared to one another. Prosodic boundaries occur at a pause, a silence, a hesitation, a reset, and/or as a result of the temporal organization of an utterance, or at the end of a stream of thought. For the analysis utterances were selected from spontaneous speech and from examples of the oral tradition of two female (A, J) and three male speakers (S, M, W). Their initial is marked after each example.
vowel or syllable in MPur: excursion size of pitch movements in semitones (ST); rate of change of a pitch movement in semitones per second (ST/s) (level pitch can have a slightly rising and/or falling movement of 2 ST or less which is not indicated, see 3.); the duration of the underlined vowel or syllable in milliseconds (ms). These
phonetic specifications are based on the stylized versions of the utterances. In the literal translation Mpur word order is maintained; to obtain a one-to-one translation, words in English are connected with a hyphen.

1) The realization of tone. In the examples below, realizations of tone at prosodic boundaries are presented and compared to non-final positions in utterances. Words were selected that occur in minimal tone pairs H vs. m vs. L.

a) H vs. M vs. L: jān ‘house’ vs. jān ‘not’:
(1) dōjap akī jān akī sōr mabuwin, ‘they-two-live in house in mountains deep-inside’ (level, 170ms) (M);
(2) nōd nōo jān ‘I-alone I-go-up-into house’ (-4 ST, -40 ST/s, 325ms) (M);
(3) anar jān ūbūván anar jān/ ‘you-cry not he-calls you-cry not’ (-8 ST, -40 ST/s, 180ms; -10 ST, -35 ST/s, 310ms) (M);
(4) jān sera ‘house empty’ (level, 235ms) (W);
(5) dōjap tuteem jān jān ‘they-two-live together in house’ (-12 ST, -40 ST/s, 310ms) (W);
(6) ndakp jān sera ‘this finished long not’ (-11 ST, -35 ST/s, 325ms) (W);

b) H vs. M vs. L: bē ‘but’ vs. bē ‘in’ vs. bē ‘fruit’:
(7) bē pēr mankē toow ‘but dog that barks’ (level, 200ms) (S);
(8) bēwaa út bē tēp ‘what stays in plate’ (level, 205ms) (S);
(9) kaman bē mankē út bē ‘pumpkin fruit that stays inside’ (level, 150ms; -5 ST, -24 ST/s, 350ms) (S);
(10) tíwaa tēp bē ‘dishes and cooking-pots and but’ (-4.5 ST, -12 ST/s, 450ms) (S);

c) H vs. M: būvān ‘hole’ vs. būvān ‘to call’:
(11) būvān ata mēk ‘hole that there’ (level, 300ms) (M);
(12) mamèr ata būvān pān jēkērēm ‘s.o. wood that hole then she-enters’ (level, 310ms) (M);
(13) būvān ëkjēk jēk jēk jēk ‘he-says he-sees s.o. wood hole’ (-5.5 ST, -24 ST/s, 400ms) (M);
(14) būvān fer pā ‘he-calls again already’ (level, 170ms) (M);
(15) anar jān būvān anar jān/ ‘you-cry not he-calls you-cry not’ (level, 190ms) (M);
(16) uesta būvān (5x) būvān ‘he-runs follow (5x) he calls’ (-12 ST, -50 ST/s, 400ms) (M).

2) Vowel lengthening. At a prosodic boundary, vowels in open and closed syllables can be lengthened as a means of boundary marking as well as a means of emphasis (see also 3) below. In the examples below, the durations of vowels occurring at a prosodic boundary are measured and compared to their ‘normal’ durations as observed in other positions.

a) kaman būvān na Sasaú ‘pumpkin said to Sasaú vs. said’ (100ms vs. 500ms) (S);
(28) akīn kī jēkōkēk akīn kī jēkōkēk ‘he-sleeps in hut/ he-sleeps in hut’ (upwards reset of 3.5 ST) (S);
(29) tēp mān pēr mān pēr sē ‘s.e.w. sewing-machine or s.e.w. sewing-machine old’ (upwards reset of 2 ST) (W);
(30) ëk jēkōkēk ëk jēkōkēk ‘he-eats boychild/ he-eats boychild’ (downwards reset of 4 ST) (M);
(31) ...nōn nan anjap/ nōn nan anjap ‘child you stay/ child you stay’ (downwards reset of 3.5 ST) (M);
(32) ...ämën pēr/ ämën pēr ‘he-takes-along dogs/ he-takes-along dogs many’ (no reset) (S).

e) Another means for expressiveness, also occurring in other languages of the Bird’s Head Area, are the emphatic
in hut/ he-sleeps in hut’ (upwards reset of 3.5 ST) (S);
(29) ...tin m passionately/ tin m passionately... ‘sew sleeping mat old/ sew sleeping mat old’ (upwards reset of 2 ST) (W);
(30) ...aretno/ aretno... ‘he-eats boychild/ he-eats boychild’ (downwards reset of 4 ST) (M);
(31) ...toton nano anjape/ ton nan anjape... ‘child you you-stay/ child you you-stay’ (downwards reset of 3.5 ST) (M);
(32) ...amen per/ amen per... ‘he-takes-along dogs/ he-takes-along dogs many’ (no reset) (S).

c) Another means for expressiveness, also occurring in other languages of the Bird’s Head Area, are the emphatic clitics e (exclamation; ‘repeatedly’), i (continuation; ‘I have not finished yet’) or o (enumeration; appeal; ‘also’). These clitics do not have an inherent tone and are usually realized with a clearly falling movement, frequently with vowel lengthening up to a duration of 1000ms. Examples are:
(33) warwar kuwu ‘water takes-along’ (-5 ST, -5 ST/s, 1010ms) (S);
(34) mbwa ton toni anjape ‘she-said child you you-stay’ (level, 540ms) (M);
(35) ejaatu toni ‘we-give-birth-to child’ (-2 ST, -4 ST/s, 460ms) (A);
(36) bijia a kotu ki ‘eel-and eh rat-and cousin-and’ (-7 ST, -5 ST, -6 ST, 380ms, 450ms, 425ms, respectively) (A).

The particle wa, used to express disapproval like ‘enough, don’t, stop it’, is realized with a long, low rising movement:
(37) anar sajiwar jang wa ‘you-cry reveal us not don’t’ (5 ST, 9 ST/s, 585ms) (M).

The particle yau ‘(eh) well’ occurs frequently at boundaries to fill (hesitation) pauses. The particle is realized with a falling pitch movement, for example:
(38) kua war te yau ‘at river where well’ (-3.5 ST, -18 ST/s, 380ms) (I).

In the illustrations below, produced with GIPOS (see above), waveforms and stylized pitch contours on an ERB-rate scale are presented of examples (4, 5, 18, 27, 30 and 36). In the waveform the text is indicated, labelled at the beginning of syllables.
per second (ST/s), were the results of an unpublished pilot experiment with 15 speakers.

In the perceptual analysis, slightly falling movements (-2 ST or less) with a varying but slow rate of change were classified as level realizations; they can be ascribed either to declination (the involuntary, physiologically determined tendency of \( F_0 \) to decline gradually in the course of an utterance (but the rate of declination can be influenced intentionally by the speaker and thus be employed linguistically [3: 121ff.]), or to connecting rising or falling movements. In contrast, pitch movements at prosodic boundaries occur with an excursion size of at least 3 ST and a rate of change of at least 20 ST/s (note that the average values are much higher, see above); they cannot be ascribed to declination, but must be ascribed to intonation overruling the realization of tone. However, in realizations of level tones not at a boundary, rising or falling movements rather than levels were often observed. This cannot be ascribed to declination (because of the type of movement, e.g. rising and/or too steep) or intonation (because of the position of the movement in an utterance) and that could not be “stylized away” in the given melodic context without introducing a perceptual difference. Depending on the melodic context, I sometimes needed more than one straight-line segment in syllables with level tones like, for instance, a level plateau before the beginning of the upward or downward segment, the timing of this turning point being rather subtle. According to the aim of stylizing pitch, which is to arrive at a most economic description of perceptually relevant events in the course of \( F_0 \), eventually all realizations will be classified and summarized into perceptually equivalent realizations of one type of tone; standard speciﬁcations of types can then be given.

2) Vowel lengthening. The results for measured vowel durations show that the vowel duration in a word at a prosodic boundary is three to six times longer than the vowel duration of that same word in other positions:
- not at a boundary: 100–200ms, mean duration is 150ms;
- at a boundary: 325–920ms, mean duration is 600ms. The longest durations were found in examples of emotive emphasis.

3) Expression of emotive emphasis. In sequences of repeated words, realizations of types of level tone are observed either on one pitch level or on a line inclining or declining with (-)5 ST to (-)13 ST; in the last syllable a falling pitch movement is usually observed. In tail-head constructions, a reset in the course of \( F_0 \) occurs in most cases. No systematic differences between tail and head were found in the duration, though speakers (M) and (S) tend to increase their speech rate in the head with ca. 33%. Emphatic clitics and the particle \( \text{raa} \) are realized with falling pitch movements. The particle \( \text{raa} \) is always realized with a rising pitch movement with an excursion size of 5 ST or more and a duration of 600ms or more.

Summarizing the three issues, it appears that the realizations of types of level tone H, M and L and vowel durations are strongly influenced by the position of the words in an utterance in which they occur and by emotive emphasis. The data of the examples discussed in this article confirm my other data in a larger corpus of Mpur speech.

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