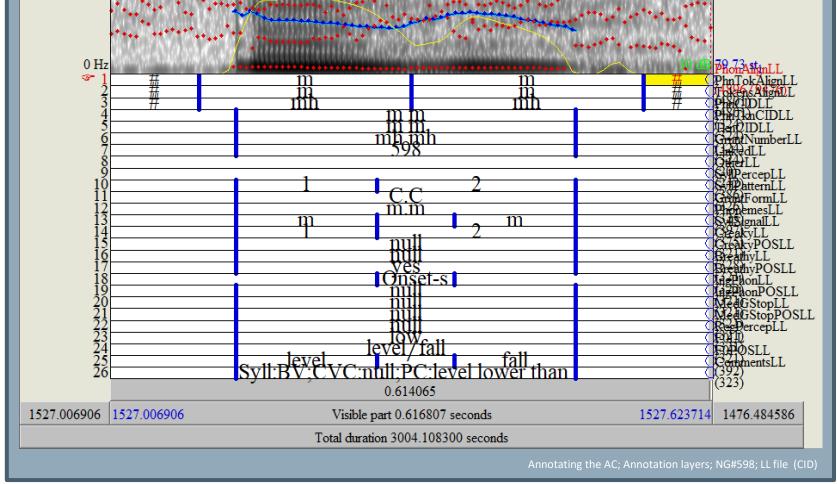
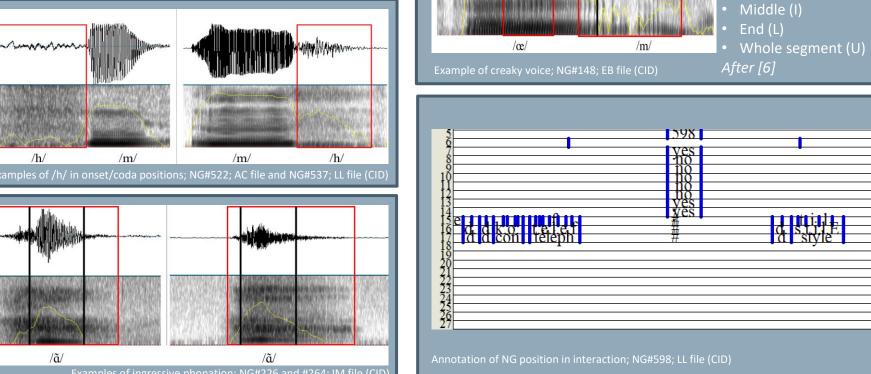
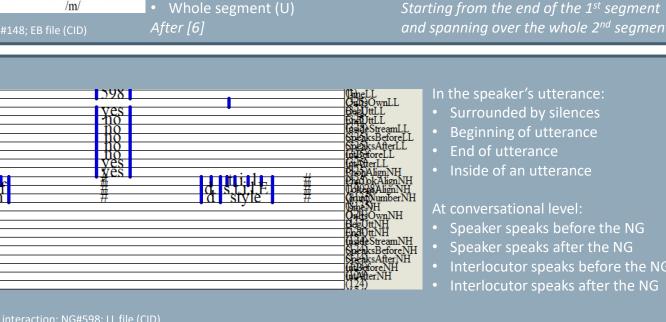
Laughter and **Other Non-Verbal** A Semasiological Approach to Non-Lexical Conversational Sounds: Vocalisations Workshop 2020 **Issues, Benefits and Impact** Aurélie Chlébowski 5 October 2020 - Bielefeld, Germany Introduction Material Meaning conveyed by a non-lexical conversational (N-LC) • Focus on nasal grunts (NG; [2]): sound is encoded in the sound itself [1]: sub-category of N-LC sounds that share a [+nasal] feature e.g. <hein, han, mmhm, uhhuh, ehm, hum>. sounds decomposed N-LC be into acoustic can **Cross-linguistic study in the** components (AC) Each AC bears a meaning *CID* (*French* [3]); SBC (American English [4]); N-LC sounds final meaning can be inferred from their acoustic NECTE (Geordie English; [5]). composition **Selected files:** Approach: focus on the acoustic signal; mostly on visual cues **Conversations between dyads** RQ: What AC? Spontaneous (or meant to be) *Combinatory/Sequential constraints?* **Certain degree of intimacy** Acoustic Analysis and Annotations 1527.620972 \bigcirc \bigcirc (\circ) 0.01321 B-s1 -6.117.10







U-s1

notation of the position of creaks Creaks from the example on the left:

U-s1_U-s2

Located in the middle of the 1st segmen

L-s1 U-s2 (also, L-s1-L-s2)

U-s1

Beginning (B)

• Annotations made with Praat software [7]

/m/

121

• Explanations of annotation guidelines in [8]

Fig.1: Examples of the annotations of NG from the CID (AC and distribution) Most screencaptures from [8]

Main Issues

A Grammar of NG and their AC ?

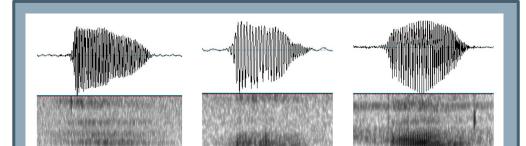
1. One annotator

-0.016 4975 H

Cross-annotations in the making

2. Pitch register is not retrievable from visual cues

3. Nasal vowels vs. Nasal consonants *Problematic, both auditorily and visually Continuum from closed to open mouth?*



1. Fundamental vs. additionnal AC

/?/ /m/

- Nasal segment, duration, F0 varations, amplitude & register
- Creakiness, ingressive phonation, glottal stop & /h/ or breathiness

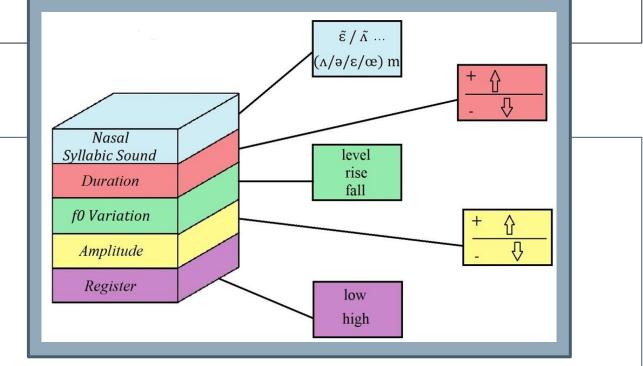


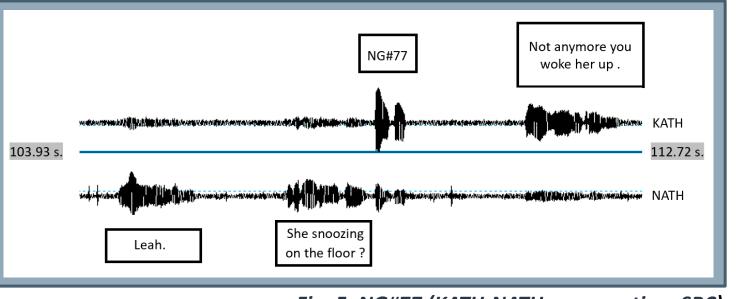
Fig. 4: Components essential to the production of monosyllabic autonomous NG in our corpora

2. Fixed combinations

/ʌ /or /ə/ in American English, /ɛ/ (sometimes / ə/) in Geordie English and /oe/ in French always appear before the consonant /m/

3. Canonical forms of bisyllabic NG

- Duration 1st syll. < duration 2nd syll.



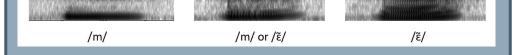


Fig. 2: Difficulty to discriminate between nasal vowels/consonants visually; NG#698; #732; #723; NH file (CID)

4. Syllable division

Conflict between visual and auditory cues

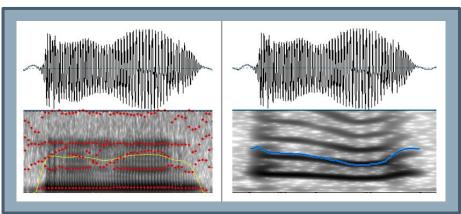


Fig. 3: Conflicting cues for syllable division; NG#438; MB file (CID) From [8]

Solved with insertion of /h/ or glottal stops; as in /m.hm/ vs. /m?m/

Reversed duration = Implicature

\rightarrow Similar results in the 3 corpora

Fig. 5: NG#77 (KATH-NATH conversation; SBC)

Further research

- **Combinations of AC:**
- Likely vs. unlikely
- Socio-cultural constraints
- Impossible Physiological constraints
- Semantics and Pragmatics of AC:
- Physiological constraints
 vs. Semantic motivations
 Cross-linguistic variations
- NG vs. other N-LC sounds (e.g. laughter)
- Similar AC
- Similar semantics?
- Similar origins?

<u>References</u>

[1] Ward, N. (2006). Non-lexical conversational sounds in American English. Pragmatics & Cognition, 14(1), 129182. [2] Chlébowski, A. and Ballier, N. (2015). Nasal grunts" in the NECTE corpus, Meaningful interactional sounds. EPIP4- 4th International Conference on English Pronunciation: Issues & Practices, 54–58. [3] Bertrand, R., Blache, P., Espesser, R., Ferré, G., Meunier, C., Priego-Valverde, B. and Rauzy, S. (2008). Le CIDCorpus of Interactional Data-Annotation et exploitation multimodale de parole conversationnelle. Traitement Automatique Des Langues, 49(3), 105-134. [4] Du Bois, J. W., Chafe, W. L., Meyer, C., Thompson, S. A., and Martey, N. (2000). *Santa Barbara Corpus of Spoken American English. CD-ROM*. Philadelphia: Linguistic Data Consortium. [5] Corrigan, K., Allen, W., Beal, J., Maguire, W., Moisl, H., and Rowe, C. (2001). *Newcastle Electronic Corpus of Tyneside English Corpus.* [6] Ramshaw, L. A. and Marcus, M. P. (1995). Text chunking using transformation-based learning. CORR. ArXiv Preprint Cmp-Lg/9505040, 50. [7] Boersma, P. and Weenink, D. (2019). *Praat: doing phonetics by computer [Computer program]*. [8] Chlébowski, A., and Ballier, N. (2020, May). A Manually Annotated Resource for the Investigation of Nasal Grunts. In *Proceedings of The 12th Language Resources and Evaluation Conference* (pp. 6514-6522).



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