LabPhon 13
The 13th Conference on Laboratory Phonology
Stuttgart, Germany, July 27-29, 2012

Contact
info@labphon13.labphon.org

The overall theme of LabPhon 13 is "Phonological and phonetic computations: between grammar and neural activity". This theme has been adopted from the research framework of the Priority Programme (SPP-1234) funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG). This Priority Programme seeks to connect research in phonology, phonetics, and adjacent psychological and neurosciences in Germany. It seeks to advance these disciplines through the joint pursuit of interdisciplinary research questions. The members of SPP-1234 invite you to participate in LabPhon 13 in Stuttgart.

News and updates

2012-07-30

LabPhon 13 is over!

We would like to thank all the participants for coming to Stuttgart. Your contributions made it an inspiring and exciting conference. Special thanks to the moderators and invited speakers Bruce Hayes, Andrew Wedel, Antje Schweitzer, John Coleman, Paul Boersma, William J. Idsardi, Karsten Steinhauer, Carsten Eulitz, Amalia Arvaniti, Jelena Krivokapić, Usha Goswami, Stephen D. Goldinger, Robert F. Port, Holger Mitterer, and Ioana Chitoran for sharing their ideas and perspectives with us.

And again congratulations to the winners of the best paper awards:

- Best Paper:
  - *Alan Yu, Morgan Sonderegger*: "Frequency and longitudinal effects on perceptual compensation for coarticulation"
- Best Student Papers:
  - *Caroline Schröder, Julia Holzgrefe, Isabell Wartenburger, Barbara Höhle*: "The processing of prosodic boundary cues in German infants"
  - *Zofia Malisz, Marzena Żygis, Bernd Pompino-Marschall*: "Glottalisation as a consequence of rhythmic structure? A study of different speech styles in Polish and German"
  - *Georgia Zellou*: "Coarticulation in Perception: Evidence from Vowel Nasality as Perceptually Associated with Pharyngeal and Nasal Consonants in Moroccan Arabic"

See you 2014 in Tokyo!

PS: Some impressions from the conference

2012-06-08

Conference program details and information for presenters are now online.

2012-05-16

Details for the welcome reception and registration on Thursday 26.07.12 are now online.
See: Conference program

2012-03-30

Notification of acceptance or rejection sent to authors.
Early registration open, limited to (co-)authors.

The registration information page is updated.

2012-01-16

The deadline for abstract submission has passed and the submission system is closed.

2011-12-06

Payment information can be found under "Registration".

2011-11-14

The preliminary conference schedule is online.

2011-07-14

The call for papers is online.

You can find a list of confirmed plenary topics and invited speakers under Program, as well as updated information on travelling to Stuttgart, accommodation and the conference venue.

Sponsors

DFG Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft

www.dfg.de

Association

Previous LabPhon Conferences

LabPhon1 (1987), Columbus, OH, USA	LabPhon7 (2000), Nijmegen, The Netherlands
LabPhon2 (1989), Edinburgh, UK	LabPhon8 (2002), New Haven, CT, USA
LabPhon3 (1991), Los Angeles, CA, USA	LabPhon9 (2004), Urbana, IL, USA
LabPhon4 (1993), Oxford, UK	LabPhon10 (2006), Paris, France
LabPhon5 (1996), Evanston, IL, USA	LabPhon11 (2008), Wellington, New Zealand
LabPhon6 (1998), York, UK	LabPhon12 (2010), Albuquerque, NM, USA

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Phonological and phonetic competence

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Important Dates

July 15, 2011	call for papers
January 15, 2012	submission of abstract
March 31, 2012	notification of acceptance
April 1-30, 2012	early registration limited to (co-)authors only
May 7-31, 2012	early registration open to everybody
May 21, 2012	submission of 2-page abstract of all invited and accepted oral and poster presentations
June 15-July 15, 2012	late registration until filled to capacity
July 27-29, 2012	conference

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Call for papers

Deadline for abstract submission: 15 January 2012

Notification of acceptance: 31 March 2012

Abstracts are solicited for contributed papers for presentation as 20-minute oral contributions or as posters. Contributions relating to the conference themes are especially encouraged; there will also be sessions for non-thematic papers.

The overall theme for the conference is **"Phonological and phonetic computations: between grammar and neural activity."** Our goal is to bring together researchers from phonology, phonetics, and adjacent psycho- and neurosciences and to seek to advance these disciplines by encouraging the joint pursuit of interdisciplinary research questions. Specific topics that address this theme are the following:

- **Simulation as a research method in Laboratory Phonology.**
- **Temporal mechanisms in neural processing of sounds and prosodies.**
- **Rhythm and Temporal Structure.**
- **Rich memory for rich phonology.**

Non-thematic sessions (both oral and poster) will include contributions to other topics of interest to the LabPhon community.

Abstracts are to be submitted as a PDF file at the following address:

https://www.softconf.com/c/labphon13/

Abstracts are anonymous. The author's name and affiliation should not appear in the PDF file. The maximum length for the abstract is two pages. This length restriction will be strictly enforced. Latex and Word document templates are available on the conference homepage under Submission. Please make sure that all special fonts and symbols are embedded in the PDF document and display properly.

One individual may be an author on no more than two submitted abstracts. All abstracts must be written in English. Presentations will be given in English. The abstracts will be evaluated anonymously by the scientific committee.

When completing the submission form, having first logged in at the website above, you will see a space which asks for a short summary to be typed in. This is not the place for your real abstract! Please enter a short statement (no more than 100 words) summarizing your paper. Further down the page is where you will upload your real abstract as an attachment (PDF file).

The submission form also asks you to identify which of the conference themes your paper relates to. If your paper does not relate to any of the themes, please select "non-thematic".

Publication of a Special Issue of Laboratory Phonology (guest editors Martine Grice and Doris Mücke)

One issue of Laboratory Phonology is reserved for papers from Labphon13. Owing to the limitations in space for full papers, the special issue will be restricted to one broad topic area "Temporal Structure and Mechanisms of Timing". This covers two of the thematic areas: "Rhythm and temporal structure" and "Temporal mechanisms in neural processing of sounds and prosodies". Authors of papers in these categories have been contacted personally.

All authors whose papers are not considered for the special issue are encouraged to submit their manuscripts to the Laboratory Phonology journal as regular submissions.

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Committees

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- John Kingston
- D. Robert Ladd
- Ian Maddieson
- Caroline Smith
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Local organizing committee - Institute for Natural Language Processing, Chair of Experimental Phonetics

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- Sabine Dieterle (Finances, Conference Office)
- Grzegorz Dogil (Conference Chair)
- Daniel Duran (Web)
- Matthias Jilka (Registration)
- Natalie Lewandowski (Oral Sessions, Facilities)
- Britta Lintfert (Abstract Book)
- Jörg Mayer (Publicity)
- Nadja Schauffler (Invited Speakers)
- Katrin Schneider (Poster Sessions)

Antje Schweitzer (Abstract Book)
- Katrin Schweitzer (Invited Speakers)
- Michael Walsh (Scientific Programme Co-Chair)
- Wolfgang Wokurek (Equipment, Technology)

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Conference program

Invited speakers and moderators

- Debate: "Simulation Technology"
  - *Bruce Hayes*: "The role of computational modeling in the study of sound structure"
  - *Andrew Wedel*: "Modeling as an integrated tool in phonological research programs"
  - *Antje Schweitzer* (moderator)
- Invited Talk
  - *John Coleman*: "Sailing the Ocean of Speech"
- Invited Talk
  - *Paul Boersma*: "Neural Network Models of the Phonology-Phonetics Interface"
- Debate: "Neural Processing"
  - *William J. Idsardi*: "Early Neural Correlates of Speech Sound Properties"
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- Debate: "Rhythm and Temporal Structure"
  - *Amalia Arvaniti*: "Rhythm and timing"
  - *Jelena Krivokapić*: "Rhythm and Convergence between Speakers of American and Indian English"
  - *Usha Goswami* (moderator)
- Debate: "Rich memory for rich phonology"
  - *Stephen D. Goldinger*: "The Surprisingly Lexical Behavior of Lexical Episodes"
  - *Robert F. Port*: "Linguistic memory does not rely on phones or phonemes"
  - *Holger Mitterer* (moderator)
- Invited Talk
  - *Ioana Chitoran*: "Tough data from tough languages"

Overview

Registration will be open on Thursday, July 26 2012, from 17:30-20:00 in the foyer in front of the lecture halls M 17.01 and M 17.02 in building "KII" (Keplerstraße 17). You will also be able to register at any time during the conference when our staff is present at the registration desk.

The welcome reception will take place at the Italian restaurant Mezzogiorno on Thursday, July 26 2012, from 18:00-21:00.

(See below for program details)

Time	Thursday 26. 07.	Friday 27. 07.	Saturday 28. 07.	Sunday 29. 07.
08:00		08:00-08:30 Opening ceremony		
08:30		08:30-09:40 Debate: Simulation Technology	08:30-09:40 Debate: Neural Processing	08:30-09:40 Debate: Rich Memory for Rich Phonology
09:40		09:40-11:00 Poster Session 1	09:40-11:00 Poster Session 3	09:40-11:00 Poster Session 5
10:30		Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break
11:00		11:00 - 12:30 Oral Session 1	11:00 - 12:30 Oral Session 3	11:00-12:30 Oral Session 5

12:30			Lunch break	Lunch break	12:30-13:10 Invited Talk
13:10					13:10-13:20 Closing words
14:00			14:00-14:40 Invited Talk	14:00-15:10 Debate: Rhythm and Temporal Structure	
			Coffee break	Coffee break	
15:30			15:30-17:00 Oral Session 2	15:30-17:00 Oral Session 4	
16:45	16:45-18:00 Journal of Phonetics Board meeting				
17:00			17:00-18:00 Poster Session 2	17:00-18:00 Poster Session 4	
17:30		17:30-20:00 Registration			
18:00	18:00-21:00 Welcome Reception		18:00-18:40 Invited Talk	18:00-19:00 ALP Members meeting	
19:00			19:00 ALP Board Meeting	19:00-21:30 Conference Dinner	

Thursday, July 26, 2012

Time	Session
11:00 - 17:30	**Satellite Workshop: Phonological and phonetic competence** Location: IMS (Pfaffenwaldring 5b, 70569 Stuttgart), Room 5.01 and 5.02
16:45 - 18:00	**Board meeting of the Journal of Phonetics** Location: Room 17.73 in KII
17:30 - 20:00	**Registration** Location: Foyer KII
18:00 - 21:00	**Welcome Reception** Location: Mezzogiorno

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Friday, July 27, 2012

Time	Session
08:00 - 08:30	**Opening Ceremony** Location: Auditorium 17.01
08:30 - 09:40	**Debate: "Simulation Technology"** Moderator: Antje Schweitzer; Location: Auditorium 17.01 ▪ *Bruce Hayes:* "The role of computational modeling in the study of sound structure" ▪ *Andrew Wedel:* "Modeling as an integrated tool in phonological research programs"
09:40 - 11:00	**Poster Session 1** Location: Foyer KII ▪ *Marzena Żygis, Jana Brunner, Scott Moisik:* "The affinity of low vowels and glottal stops: an articulatory model and a perceptual investigation" ▪ *Patricia Keating, Jianjing Kuang, Christina Esposito, Marc Garellek, Sameer Khan:*

	"Multi-dimensional phonetic space for phonation contrasts" ▪ *Sara Mackenzie, Erin Olson, Meghan Clayards, Michael Wagner:* "The role of allophonic variation in speech segmentation" ▪ *Silke Hamann and Katerina Chládková:* "Sound change as change in cue association: the case of Standard Southern British /u/-fronting" ▪ *Christina Bjorndahl:* "The Phonology and Phonetics of Ambiguity: A Case Study of /v/" ▪ *Janet C. E. Watson, Barry Heselwood, Munira Al-Azraqi, Samia Naïm, Reem Maghrabi:* "The language-specific nature of phonological categories: evidence from the interaction of laryngographic closed quotient values with manner of articulation" ▪ *Conceição Cunha:* "Inter und intra-gestural coordination of initial stop-liquid consonant clusters in two varieties of Portuguese" ▪ *Jason Shaw:* "The role of phonological competition in stress shift" ▪ *Koen Sebregts and Patrycja Strycharczuk:* "Representational ambiguity and the phonetics of Dutch past tense formation" ▪ *Hanna Ruch and Sandra Peters:* "Pre-aspiration and sound change in two varieties of Spanish" ▪ *Heidrun Bien and Pienie Zwitserlood:* "Context effects on the categorization of assimilated nasals" ▪ *Kevin Roon and Adamantios I. Gafos:* "Dynamical model of the perception-production link and the timecourse of phonological planning" ▪ *Christo Kirov and Colin Wilson:* "How Phonological Context Affects Phonetic Realization" ▪ *Marjoleine Sloos:* "Don't (always) trust a native speaker" ▪ *Cyril Dubois and Rudolph Sock:* "Audiovisual discrimination of CV syllables: a simultaneous fMRI-EEG study"
10:30 - 11:00	**Coffee break** Location: Mezzogiorno
11:00 - 12:30	**Oral Session 1** Chair: Jonathan Harrington; Location: Auditorium 17.01 ▪ [11:00] *Charles B. Chang and Alan Mishler:* "The Role of Canonicity in Shaping Perceptual Biases in Speech Processing" ▪ [11:20] *Eun Jong Kong and Jan Edwards:* "Individual differences in categorical speech perception" ▪ [11:40] *Eleonora C. Albano:* "Conditions Favouring Biomechanically-Driven Consonant Vowel Co-Occurrence Biases in Lexicons" ▪ [12:00] *Jeff Mielke:* "Bunched and retroflex vowels in Canadian French"
12:30 - 14:00	**Lunch break**
14:00 - 14:40	**Invited Talk** Chair: Mary Beckman; Location: Auditorium 17.01 ▪ *John Coleman:* "Sailing the Ocean of Speech"
15:00 - 15:30	**Coffee break** Location: Mezzogiorno
15:30 - 17:00	**Oral Session 2** Chair: Catherine Ringen; Location: Auditorium 17.01 ▪ [15:30] *Caroline Schröder, Julia Holzgrefe, Isabell Wartenburger, Barbara Höhle:* "The processing of prosodic boundary cues in German infants" ▪ [15:50] *Tamara V. Rathcke:* "Are truncated intonational contrasts neutralized?"

- [16:10] *Alejandrina Cristia, Yasuyo Minagawa-Kawai, Natalia Egorova, Inga Vendelin, Emmanuel Dupoux:*
  "The emergence of language-specific knowledge in the infant brain"
- [16:30] *Margaret E. L. Renwick:*
  "Phonological Effects on Vowel Coarticulation and Variability"

17:00 - 18:00 **Poster Session 2**
Location: Foyer KII

- *Meghan E. Armstrong, Llorenç Andreu i Barrachina, Pilar Prieto:*
  "Children rely more on lexical items than intonation when inferring pragmatic meaning"
- *Shiri Lev-Ari and Sharon Peperkamp:*
  "Inhibitory skill influences late bilinguals' VOT in their native language"
- *Ivan Yuen, Katherine Demuth, Ben Davies:*
  "The quality and quantity of 2-year-olds' American English schwa"
- *James P. Kirby and Alan C. L Yu:*
  "Tracking the acquisition of L2 phonetic contrast in production and perception"
- *Elizabeth McCullough:*
  "Acoustic correlates of perceived foreign accent in non-native English"
- *Dinah Baer-Henney, Frank Kügler, Ruben van de Vijver:*
  "The interaction of L1 phonotactics and substance during acquisition of morphophonemic alternations with exceptions"
- *Jan-Willem van Leussen:*
  "(Un)supervised category formation in multi-level phonological grammars"
- *Joan Borràs-Comes, Constantijn Kaland, Suleman Shahid, Marc Swerts:*
  "Audiovisual correlates of interrogativity: a crosslinguistic study"
- *Péter Rácz, Márton Sóskuthy, Dániel Szeredi:*
  "A phonetic study of l-deletion in Hungarian"
- *Becky Butler:*
  "Intrusive Schwa in Khmer"
- *Minjung Son, Hosung Nam, Jongho Jun:*
  "Dynamics of place assimilation: A case study in Korean"

18:00 - 18:40 **Invited Talk**
Chair: Marzena Żygis; Location: Auditorium 17.01

- *Paul Boersma:* "Neural Network Models of the Phonology-Phonetics Interface"

19:00 **Board meeting of the Association for Laboratory Phonology**
Location: Room 11.01 (KII, 11th floor)

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Saturday, July 28, 2012

Time	Session

08:30 - 09:40 **Debate: "Neural Processing"**
Moderator: Carsten Eulitz; Location: Auditorium 17.01

- *William J. Idsardi:* "Early Neural Correlates of Speech Sound Properties"
- *Karsten Steinhauer:* "Electrophysiological Correlates of Prosodic Processing"

09:40 - 11:00 **Poster Session 3**
Location: Foyer KII

- *Marc Garellek:*
  "A reanalysis of glottal stops and glottalization in English"
- *Stefania Marin, Marianne Pouplier:*
  "Temporal organization of liquid clusters in Romanian"
- *Amalia Arvaniti, Tara Rodriquez:*
  "The role of rhythm class, tempo and pitch in language discrimination"
- *Leonardo Lancia:*
  "Non linear Dynamics of speech perception and perceptual learning: interaction across nested timescales"
- *Michael Blasingame, Jennifer Cole, José Ignacio Hualde:*
  "Competing effects of prominence and vowel shift in Chicago English"
- *Felicitas Kleber, Jonathan Harrington, Ulrich Reubold, Jessica Siddins:*
  "Compensation for coarticulation in lexically unstressed syllables"

	▪ *Katrin Schweitzer, Kerstin Eckart, Grzegorz Dogil, Petra Augurzky:* "Prosodic Balance" ▪ *Julia Holzgrefe, Caroline Schröder, Barbara Höhle, Isabell Wartenburger:* "Processing of prosodic boundary cues as revealed by event-related brain potentials" ▪ *Mary Stevens:* "On emergent aspiration and its role in signaling consonant length in Italian" ▪ *Robert Fuchs:* "A duration-based account of speech rhythm in Indian English" ▪ *Gerrit Kentner:* "Computing rhythm in reading affects sentence comprehension" ▪ *Juraj Šimko, Štefan Beňuš:* "Vocalic and consonantal intervals under continuous rate variation" ▪ *Jessica Arbour, Tae-Jin Yoon, Anna Moro, John F. Connolly:* "Neurophysiological measures reveal the temporal dynamics of subphonemic cues" ▪ *Maria-Josep Solé:* "The perception of voice-initiating gestures" ▪ *Mary Pearce:* "Vowel harmony and reduction: Comparison of Kera and Massalit" ▪ *Natalie Lewandowski:* "Amplitude envelopes in phonetic convergence measurement" ▪ *Frank Zimmerer:* "Perception of deleted /t/ in German"
10:30 - 11:00	**Coffee break** Location: Mezzogiorno
11:00 - 12:30	**Oral Session 3: *Temporal mechanisms in neural processing of sounds and prosodies*** Chair: Pienie Zwitserlood; Location: Auditorium 17.01 ▪ [11:00] *Naomi K. Berlove, Michael A. Caselli, Ariel M. Cohen-Goldberg:* "The Contribution of Root and Word Representations to the Phonological Processing of Multimorphemic Words" ▪ [11:20] *Sam Tilsen, Louis Goldstein:* "Articulatory gestures are individually selected in production" ▪ [11:40] *Ulrike Domahs, Johannes Knaus, Richard Wiese:* "Crosslinguistic ERP studies on prosodic structure and word stress representation" ▪ [12:00] *Frank Zimmerer, Sonia Cornell, Henning Reetz, Carsten Eulitz:* "Massive reduction and lexical activation"
12:30 - 14:00	**Lunch break**
14:00 - 15:10	**Debate: "Rhythm and Temporal Structure"** Moderator: Usha Goswami; Location: Auditorium 17.01 ▪ *Amalia Arvaniti:* "Rhythm and timing" ▪ *Jelena Krivokapić:* "Rhythm and Convergence between Speakers of American and Indian English"
15:10 - 15:30	**Coffee break** Location: Mezzogiorno
15:30 - 17:00	**Oral Session 4: *Rhythm and temporal structure*** Chair: Caroline Féry; Location: Auditorium 17.01 ▪ [15:30] *Zofia Malisz, Marzena Żygis, Bernd Pompino-Marschall:* "Glottalisation as a consequence of rhythmic structure? A study of different speech styles in Polish and German" ▪ [15:50] *Chiara Celata:* "VC(C) sequences in the temporal organization of languages" ▪ [16:10] *Yulia Lavitskaya, Bariş Kabak:* "Default stress and rhythmic alternations as evidence for trochaic foot in Russian" ▪ [16:30] *Francesco Cangemi:* "Tempo and the Perception of Sentence Modality"

17:00 - 18:00	**Poster Session 4** Location: Foyer KII ▪ *Iris Chuoying Ouyang, Khalil Iskarous:* "Tone perception affects syllable perception" ▪ *Karen Bohn, Kai Alter, Ulrike Domahs:* "The function of rhythmical alternation in language processing: an ERP study on English compounds" ▪ *Andreas Windmann, Juraj Šimko, Britta Wrede, Petra Wagner:* "Optimization based model of speech rhythm and timing" ▪ *Marianna Nadeu:* "Phonetic vowel reduction in unstressed full vowels in Central Catalan" ▪ *Bettina Braun, Yuki Asano:* "Eye-tracking data on the immediate contribution of prenuclear accents and f0-interpolations to utterance interpretation in German" ▪ *Vance Schaefer, Isabelle Darcy:* "Cross-linguistic perception of Thai tones" ▪ *Núria Esteve-Gibert, Pilar Prieto:* "Intonation and gesture movements are temporally coordinated" ▪ *Alice Turk, Stefanie Shattuck-Hufnagel:* "Does speech timing control involve an extrinsic timekeeper?" ▪ *Franziska Scholz, Yiya Chen:* "Sentential F0 scaling in Wenzhou Chinese" ▪ *Fatima Hamlaoui, Sascha Coridun, Caroline Féry:* "Prosodic Correlates of Information Structure in N+A Noun Phrases in French"
18:00 - 19:00	**Members meeting of the Association for Laboratory Phonology** Location: Auditorium 17.01
19:00 - 21:30	**Conference Dinner** Location: Mezzogiorno

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Sunday, July 29, 2012

Time	Session
08:30 - 09:40	**Debate: "Rich memory for rich phonology"** Moderator: Holger Mitterer; Location: Auditorium 17.01 ▪ *Stephen D. Goldinger:* "The Surprisingly Lexical Behavior of Lexical Episodes" ▪ *Robert F. Port:* "Linguistic memory does not rely on phones or phonemes"
09:40 - 11:00	**Poster Session 5** Location: Foyer KII ▪ *Yao Yao, Charles B. Chang:* "Reversal of a merger via cross-language influence: The case of Shanghainese and Mandarin" ▪ *Iris Hanique, Ellen Aalders:* "The mental lexicon contains many pronunciation variants" ▪ *Mybeth Lahey, Mirjam Ernestus:* "Acoustic reduction in infant-directed speech" ▪ *Mathias Scharinger, Alexandra Bendixen, Jonas Obleser:* "Neural indices of consonant processing support sparse representations" ▪ *Václav Jonáš Podlipský, Kateřina Chládková, Šárka Šimáčková:* "Length or height? Front-back symmetry in the Czech vowel system" ▪ *Jeff Mielke, Lyra Magloughlin, Kuniko Nielsen:* "Individual differences in phonetic imitation: investigating the role of autistic-like traits" ▪ *Timo B. Röttger, Bodo Winter, James Kirby, Martine Grice:* "Incomplete Neutralization - a cognitive artifact of lexical co-activation?" ▪ *Stefanie Jannedy, Melanie Weirich:* "The Interpretation of Fine Phonetic Detail in Berlin German" ▪ *Malte C. Viebahn, James M. McQueen, Mirjam Ernestus:* "Effects of Repetition and Temporal Distance on Vowel Reduction in Spontaneous Speech"

- *Benjamin V. Tucker, Antti Arppe:*
  "Modeling the occurrence of the allophones of /t/ in a spontaneous speech corpus using a discriminative learning approach"
- *Daniel Duran, Jagoda Bruni, Michael Walsh, Hinrich Schütze, Grzegorz Dogil:*
  "Phonological constraints verified by a rich memory exemplar model: extrametricality and articulatory binding in Polish obstruent-sonorant rhymes"
- *Rebecca Scarborough, Georgia Zellou:*
  "Continua of Clarity: Lexical Neighborhoods and Clear Speech"
- *Mathias Scharinger, Philip J. Monahan, William J. Idsardi:*
  "Rapid extraction of dialect information from the speech input: Consequences for phonology"
- *James White:*
  "On the learnability of saltatory phonological alternations"
- *Lisa Davidson, Colin Wilson, Sean Martin:*
  "Phonological bias, phonetic likelihood: a Bayesian model of non-native cluster production errors"
- *Will Dalton:*
  "Coarticulation or harmony? Gradient vowel assimilation in Canadian French"

10:30 - 11:00	**Coffee break** Location: Mezzogiorno
11:00 - 12:30	**Oral Session 5: Rich memory for rich phonology** Chair: Mariapaola D'Imperio; Location: Auditorium 17.01 ▪ [11:00] *Alan Yu, Morgan Sonderegger:* "Frequency and longitudinal effects on perceptual compensation for coarticulation" ▪ [11:20] *Georgia Zellou:* "Coarticulation in Perception: Evidence from Vowel Nasality as Perceptually Associated with Pharyngeal and Nasal Consonants in Moroccan Arabic" ▪ [11:40] *Molly Babel, Chandan Narayan:* "Linguistic effects on talker discrimination: The effect of semantic cohesion" ▪ [12:00] *Andrea L. Christy, Benjamin Munson:* "The Influence of Imputed Race on Speech Perception: Effects of Experience and Implicit Attitudes"
12:30 - 13:10	**Invited Talk** Chair: Bob Ladd; Location: Auditorium 17.01 ▪ *Ioana Chitoran:* "Tough data from tough languages"
13:10 - 13:30	**Closing words** Location: Auditorium 17.01

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Monday, July 30, 2012

Time	Session
09:00 - 18:30	**Satellite Workshop: Advancing Prosodic Transcription for Spoken Language Science and Technology** Location: IMS (Pfaffenwaldring 5b, 70569 Stuttgart)

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Contact
info@labphon13.labphon.org

Registration Information

Registration Form

Please fill out the registration form and mail or fax it to the address given at the top of the form (registration is not possible by email). See the PDF file for more details.

You can download the registration form here in PDF format:

- LabPhon13_registration_typed.pdf (for filling out interactively and printing)
  Note: Some viewers cannot display the interactive form in the PDF file correctly. You can, for example, use the Adobe Reader which you can download from adobe.com. Alternatively, you can use the form below and fill it out by hand.
- LabPhon13_registration_hand_written.pdf (for printing only)
  Use this PDF file to fill out the form by hand after printing.

*Note: There was a typo in the IBAN number on an earlier version of the registration form. The correct IBAN is **DE51 6005 0101 7871 5216 87**! (The PDF files have been corrected accordingly)*

For questions please contact **registration@labphon13.labphon.org**

LabPhon Membership

Information about the LabPhon membership and how to join the Association for Laboratory Phonology or how to continue your membership can be found at: www.labphon.org/member.

Fees and Payment

Registration as	Early registration (before June 1, 2012)	Late registration (before July 16)	On-site registration (cash payment only)	One-day attendance (on-site cash payment only)
LabPhon Member	50 €	50 €	50 €	50 €
Non-Member	170 €	200 €	220 €	80 €
Student LabPhon Member	0 €	0 €	0 €	0 €
Student Non-Member	80 €	100 €	110 €	80 €

Registration covers admission to the conference, conference dinner and coffee breaks. On top of that registration guarantees a 1-year membership with the Association for Laboratory Phonology (including subscription to the Journal of the Association for Laboratory Phonology). Note that the one-day attendance fee does not include the ALP membership and it does not cover the conference dinner. One-day attendees on Saturday who wish to come to the conference dinner will need to pay an extra fee.

You will be able to register at any time during the conference when our staff is present at the registration desk.

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Information for presenters

Information for oral presentations

Every presenter of a regular accepted oral paper* has 15 min for her/his presentation followed by 5 min for questions from the audience.
(*note: this does not concern invited talks and debates)

All invited talks are allocated 30 minutes followed by 10 min for discussion.

Debate sessions are allocated 70 minutes in total.

Please make sure to bring your presentation in a readable format: ppt, odp, sxi, or as a pdf file on a USB flash drive. Please do also check in advance whether all your audio files and other multi media clips you wish to use are included on the USB flash drive.

We will provide a laptop with Windows and Microsoft Office, Open office as well as Acrobat Reader in the presentation room. Connection possibilites: USB, CD/DVD. It will be connected to the auditorium's audio system — usage of audio files will be possible.

In case you prefer to use your own laptop, please bring all necessary cables and/or switches that might be needed to connect it to our overhead projector (especially for Mac users). However, we strongly advise you to also bring your presentation in a readable format on a USB flash drive, since we cannot guarantee your laptop is compatible with our on-site equipment.

The technical assistants will be there to assist you and check your presentations 10 minutes ahead of every oral and invited session + additionally during the morning poster sessions on all conference days.

Contact person: Natalie Lewandowski (general issues regarding regular oral presentations; natalie.lewandowski@ims.uni-stuttgart.de) and Wolfgang Wokurek and the technical assistants (presentation/laptop test, technical problems on-site; wolfgang.wokurek@ims.uni-stuttgart.de).

Information for poster presentations

The poster boards are 1,20m wide and 1,50m high.

Please prepare posters either in A0 landscape OR A0 portrait format — both formats will fit on the poster boards.

Materials for attaching the posters to the boards will be provided by us.

Please check the conference program to find more information about the scheduled time of your poster session and make sure to arrive a little in advance in order to attach the poster to the board before your scheduled session.

Please bear in mind that there might be more than one poster session the day you present, so you are kindly asked to avoid placing your poster too early and also make sure it is taken down after your session ends.

Contact person: Katrin Schneider from the Local Committee (katrin.schneider@ims.uni-stuttgart.de).

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Abstract preparation and submission

Submission

The submission deadline has passed!

Abstracts are anonymous. The author's name and affiliation should not appear in the PDF file. The maximum length for the text of the abstract is two pages. This length restriction will be strictly enforced. Latex and Word document templates are available on the conference homepage (see download table below). Please make sure that all special fonts and symbols are embedded in the PDF document and display properly.

One individual may be an author on no more than two submitted abstracts. All abstracts must be written in English. Presentations will be given in English. The abstracts will be evaluated anonymously by the scientific committee.

When completing the submission form, having first logged in at the website above, you will see a space which asks for a short summary to be typed in. This is not the place for your real abstract! Please enter a short statement (no more than 100 words) summarizing your paper. Further down the page is where you will upload your real abstract as an attachment (PDF file).

The submission form also asks you to identify which of the conference themes your paper relates to. If your paper does not relate to any of the themes, please select "non-thematic".

Abstract preparation guidelines

The paper template format is derived from the ICPhS 2007 LaTeX template. The following rules apply to all submitted papers:

- they must be written in English
- the maximum is two pages
- they must be submitted in PDF format
- the paper submission will be handled via a web–interface

The **page layout** should conform to the following rules. By far the easiest way to meet these requirements is to use the supplied templates (see download table below) and check details against this example file (PDF). If for some reason you cannot use the template, please follow these rules as carefully as possible.

- The abstract book will be printed in *A4 paper* format (210 × 297 mm; 8.3 × 11.7 in). The layout is designed so that, when printed in US Letter format, files include all material but the margins are not symmetrical. *Your submission must be in A4 format*.
- Left margins are 20 mm. Text width is 170 mm. Right margins will depend on the size of the paper.
- Top margins are: 30 mm on the first page to the title top, 25 mm on the second page. Text height (without headers and footers) is 235 mm. Bottom margins will depend on the size of the paper.
- Page numbers will be added electronically to the document later. *Please do not add page numbers and please do not make any footers or headers!*

Times or Times New Roman **font** is used for the main text. Recommended font size is 11 points. Other font types may be used if needed for special purposes. When making the final PDF file, remember to *include all fonts*!

You can use phonetic symbols and special characters in your abstract. To make sure that readers can see the phonetic symbols in the PDF document all special symbols must be embedded in the PDF. Depending on the software you use to produce the PDF the details may vary.

All **figures and tables** should be centered on the page. Figures should preferably be line drawings. If they contain grey shades or colours, it should be checked that they print well on a high-quality noncolour laser printer. Captions should precede each figure (or table). For an example, please refer to *Figure 1* in the PDF file or the templates given in the table below.

The reviewing process will be **anonymous**. This means that for the first submission the name(s) of the author(s) and their affiliation(s) *must not* be mentioned. Additionally, please refrain from using acknowledgements. Previous own work should be referred to in a way that the identity of the submitting author(s) is not compromised, i.e. it should be referred to in an

impersonal way. In submitted own work, the authors can be referenced as anonymous (Anonymous,submitted). Please make sure that no author details appear in the Document Properties of the PDF file.

For the revised paper submission author details are of course needed. Acknowledgements and references to one's own work are possible as usual.

The **reference format** should follow the APA style guidelines, i.e., references should appear in the reference section in alphabetical order. In the text, references are indicated by the authors' complete names and the year of the publication in parentheses (Fant, 1960; Ladefoged, 2003), or with only the year in parentheses, e.g. Peterson and Barney (1952) or Fant (1960).

Previous own work should be referred to in a way that the identity of the submitting author(s) is not compromised, i.e. it should be addressed in an impersonal way. In submitted own work, the authors can be referenced as anonymous (Anonymous, submitted).

PDF files submitted must comply with the following requirements:

- All special fonts and symbols must be embedded in the PDF file so that correct rendering of the PDF does not depend on the fonts installed on the viewer's computer.
- There must be no password protection on the PDF file, i.e. PDF files must not be protected by PDF security in any way, i.e. content extraction, document assembly, high-resolution printing etc. must not be forbidden.
- PDF files should not contain any colours, hyperlinks, multimedia or 3D content, and no JavaScript or forms.

Template download

Abstract template files

Latex	MS Word
labphon2012.sty labphon2012.tex	labphon2012.doc

If there are special questions or wishes regarding paper preparation and submission for LabPhon 13, correspondence should be addressed to **info@labphon13.labphon.org**.

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Traveling to Stuttgart

Getting from the airport to the venue

You can find information on how to get from the airport to the conference venue at: www.stuttgart-airport.com/sys/index.php?section_id=2&id=5&lang=1

Traveling by train

Stuttgart's main train station "Stuttgart Hauptbahnhof" is located in the centre of the city, near the conference venue at the university campus "Stadtmitte".

It's only a 5-10 min. walk from the main train station to the university campus.

Traveling by car

If you intend to travel by car, please keep in mind that Stuttgart is a **"low emission zone"** with restricted access for certain vehicles. More information on this issue can be found online at: www.stuttgart.de/item/show/335971.

Public transport

The closest bus stop "Katharinenhospital" is served by bus lines 40 and 42, and the underground light rail station "Friedrichsbau" is served by the city rail lines U9 and U14.

Information about public transport in the Stuttgart Region, as well as timetables and tickets can be found on the web pages of the Transit and Tariff Association "VVS".

Useful links

- www.stuttgart.de
- www.stuttgart-airport.com
- www.vvs.de/en/

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Accommodation

A number of hotels can be found via the Google maps link. However, many of them do not have air-conditioning, which could mean that rooms will be very hot at the end of July.

Here we offer a selection of those hotels we consider best. They all have air-conditioning and, most importantly, we will have reserved rooms for LabPhon participants.

Our recommendations:

Kronen Hotel Stuttgart

- kronenhotel-stuttgart.com
- Very close to the conference venue. Central, but quiet.
- Special offer for LabPhon participants:
  - 99 € per night, per room: single room standard category
  - 108 € per night, per room: single room “Komfort” category
  - 156 € per night, per room: double room “Komfort” category
  - All prices including “gourmet breakfast” and web access
  - Underground car park: +10 € per day
- All rooms have cable TV, direct telephone, bathroom with a shower or a tub, high speed internet access, minibar.
- Non smoking hotel
- Code word for reservations until June 27 2012: Labphon 13
  Note: Do not use the online booking system as it might indicate that there are no free rooms. Instead, send an email to the hotel mentioning the promotion code “Labphon 13”.

nestor Hotel Ludwigsburg

- en.nestor-hotel-ludwigsburg.de
- Nice and quiet location in the beautiful Baroque city of Ludwigsburg, Top Quality,
- Transfer to the conference venue can be arranged
- 79 € per night, per room (single or double)
- Breakfast: +16 € per day.
- Code word for reservations until June 28 2012: LabPhon 13
- Arrival: 26. 07. 2012; Departure: 29. 07.2012

ARCOTEL Camino Stuttgart

- www.arcotelhotels.com/en/camino_hotel_stuttgart
- Close to the railway station. Modern business hotel in an old historical building.
- 90 € per night, per room (single or double)
- Code word for reservations until June 8 2012: LabPhon 13

Althoff Hotel Am Schlossgarten

- hotelschlossgarten.com
- Special offer for LabPhon participants:
  - Classic: single room, 130 € per night
  - Superior: single room, 145 € per night
  - Superior: double room, 165 € per night
  - Deluxe: single room, 160 € per night
  - Deluxe: double room, 180 € per night
- WiFi included
- Breakfast: +22 € per day and person.
- Code word for reservations until June 30 2012: LabPhon 13; Booking number: 5288

Hostels and low budget alternatives:

Hostel – City-Übernachtung Stuttgart

- Forststraße 71
  70176 Stuttgart
- www.city-uebernachtung-stuttgart.de
- Check-in from 16:00 - 20:00; Check-out until 10:30
- You will need some form of identity e.g. passport, driving licence, national identity card.

Gästehaus Arbeiterbildungszentrum (ABZ-Süd)

- Bruckwiesenweg 10
  70327 Stuttgart-Untertürkheim
- abzsued.de/index_english.html
- Check-out until 11:00

Bauhäusle

- Allmandring 15
  70569 Stuttgart
- www.bauhausle.de
- On the main campus of the University
- You must bring your own sleeping bag and camping mat.

Jugendherberge Stuttgart International

- Haußmannstr. 27
  70188 Stuttgart
- stuttgart.jugendherberge-bw.de

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Venue, catering and social events

Venue

All sessions of LabPhon 13 will take place in building “KII” (Keplerstraße 17) on the campus “Stadtmitte” of the University of Stuttgart which is located in the centre of the city.

- Below you find a map of the campus and its surroundings
- The university provides additional information on how to find the university campus
- See Keplerstraße 17 in Google maps

Catering, welcome reception and conference dinner

The catering service for LabPhon 13 will be provided by the Italian restaurant Mezzogiorno.

Conference participants are invited to enjoy the welcome reception, coffee breaks, as well as the conference dinner, in a pleasant garden restaurant right next to the conference venue.

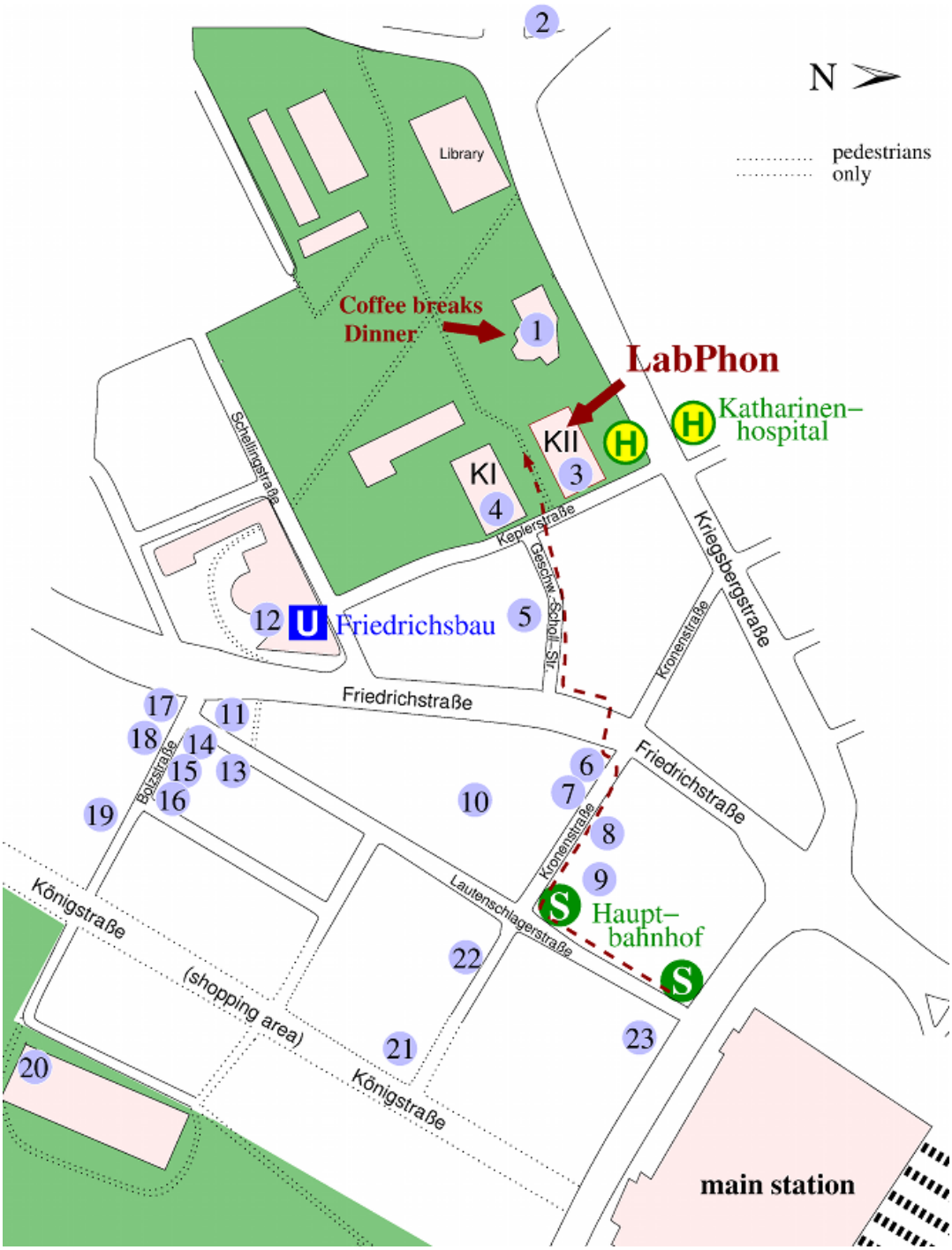
The conference dinner will offer a menu composed of various meat and vegetarian dishes. We also recommend this restaurant for other meals, as it is known for its good quality coffee and food.

The opening hours are: Monday–Thursday and Sunday 10.30 AM – 1 AM, Friday and Saturday 10.30 AM – 2 AM.

Other restaurants

There are several restaurants within walking distance of the conference venue offering local and international cuisine, see map below.

Map of Surroundings and Restaurants



(click map for a larger PDF version)

1. Ristorante Mezzogiorno
2. Hegel 1
3. Students' cafeteria
4. Students' cafeteria
5. Ristorante Valle
6. Bakery
7. Chinese takeaway
8. Lavazza Lounge
9. Amici Restaurant & Bar (Italian/International)
10. Fai Sushi Japanese restaurant (Sushi & more, special take-away offers)
11. Palast der Republik (Open Air Bar & Snacks)
12. Cantina Mexican Restaurant & Bar
13. Leonardo Italian Restaurant
14. El Chico Mexican Fast Food
15. 5 (Restaurant/Bar)
16. Salvini Vino & Bar
17. todi's Sandwich Bar
18. Vapiano Italian Restaurant
19. Hotalo Asian Fast Food
20. Café Künsterbund (light German and international dishes)
21. Ützel Brützel (Turkish takeaway)
22. Sushi Wrap (European-style Sushi takeaway)
23. Block House Restaurant (Steaks)

Cool locations

Here are some further recommendations by our local organizing committee:

Theatres & Museums:

- Rosenau
- Stuttgarter Ballett

- Staatsgalerie Stuttgart
- Makal City Theater (Pantomimentheater)
- Weissenhofmuseum / Le Corbusier Haus
- Fernsehturm (Television Tower)

Dining:

- Divan
- Enchilada
- Floating Market
- Ganesha
- il pomodoro
- Vapiano

Having a good drink:

- Laboratorium (Live-Music)
- Schlampazius (Bar)
- Irish Pubs:
  - Biddy Early's
  - o'reilly's
  - The Auld Rogue
- Rote Kapelle
- 7 Grad

Local specialities:

- Mercedes-Benz Museum
- Porsche Museum

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Contact
info@labphon13.labphon.org

Advancing Prosodic Transcription for Spoken Language Science and Technology

A satellite workshop held in conjunction with LabPhon 13 in Stuttgart, Germany, July 30, 2012

Organizers: Jennifer Cole (U Illinois, USA) and Stefanie Shattuck-Hufnagel (MIT, USA)
Sponsored by the Association for Laboratory Phonology

This workshop addresses the challenge of prosodic transcription for research in spoken language sciences and for the development of computer speech technologies. Invited speakers and poster presenters include developers of transcription systems as well as researchers who are using these systems in their investigation and/or developing large prosodically labelled corpora. The goal is to discuss current best practices in prosodic transcription relating to the goals of linguistic and speech technology research, and identify directions for future development.

- Date of Workshop: Monday July 30, 2012

Inquiries can be sent to the organizers at jscole@illinois.edu or sshuf@mit.edu.

This workshop is sponsored by the Association for Laboratory Phonology, and ALP members will pay a reduced registration fee. For information on membership visit www.labphon.org.

Please register here: **Registration**

Venue

The workshop will be held on day following LabPhon conference at the Institute for Natural Language Processing (IMS), which is located on the Stuttgart University main campus in Vaihingen. The venue can be reached by public S-Bahn from the city center and the main conference location (lines S1, S2, S3; S-Bahn stop "Universität", 10 minutes from main station). Trains go every 10 minutes during the day, every 5 minutes during rush hour.

Map of IMS on university campus: .pdf

Information for Presenters

Poster boards will be in 120 x 150 cm portrait format (= 47 x 59 inches).
Please note that the 120 cm width allows for A0 landscape (which is 118.9 cm x 84.1 cm, or 33.11 x 46.81 inches).

There will be two short oral sessions of Poster Micro-presentations (before and after lunch), in which each poster will be introduced with at most one slide and a brief 3-minute "advertisement" of the poster. Please send your slide to Jennifer Cole (jscole@illinois.edu) in Powerpoint or PDF format by July 29th. All slides will be presented from the same computer.

Program (click titles to access abstracts)

Time	Session
9:00 - 9:30	**On-site registration, coffee**
	Session I: Developers of prosody transcription systems
9:30 - 12:00	Pilar Prieto & José I. Hualde Universitat Pompeu Fabra & University of Illinois Martine Grice Universität zu Köln Laura Dilley Michigan State University
12:00 - 12:30	**Poster previews micro-presentations (I)**
12:30 - 14:00	**Lunch on your own**

	Session II: Comments and discussion from researchers who use prosody annotated speech materials for their research		
14:00 - 15:30	David Escudero-Mancebo Universidad de Valladolid Michael Wagner McGill University Jennifer Cole U Illinois		
15:30 - 16:00	**Poster previews micro-presentations (II)**		
	Poster Session with coffee		
16:00 - 18:00	V. Anufryk	U Stuttgart	An approach to the prosodic annotation of a bilingual speech corpus
	G. Aurrekoetxea I. Gaminde A. Iglesias L. Gandarias	UPV/EHU	Proposal for the prosodic transcription of the Basque language
	M. Avanzi A. Lacharet N. Obin	U Neuchâtel U Paris Ouest & IRCC IRCAM-CNRS	Transcription of prosody in continuous speech: Prosodic encoding the spoken French corpus Rhapsodie
	N. Bacuez	U Texas-Austin	Graded categories of intonation contours
	A. Brugos S. Shattuck-Hufnagel	Boston U MIT	A proposal for labelling prosodic disfluencies in ToBI
	Y. Congosto Martin M. D. Ramirez Verdugo	U Sevilla UA Madrid	Analyzing the prosody of Californian Spanish: A multi-level prosodic annotation of proesla
	M. D'Imperio R. Bertrand C. Portes L. Prévot	U d'Aix-Marseille & Laboratoire Parole et Langage, CNRS	Transcribing prosodic breaks in French spontaneous speech: the role of discourse genre and discourse content
	D. Escudero F. Vizcaino M. Cabrera E. Estebas-Vilaplana	U Valladolid U Las Palmas Gran Canaria U Las Palmas Gran Canaria U Nacional de Educación a Distancia	Analysis of bias introduced in label assignment by computer assisted prosodic labeling
	S. Frota M. Cruz	U Lisbon	The Interactive Atlas of the Prosody of Portuguese: Two questions on prosodic transcription
	M. Garellek	UCLA	Importance of coding the Utterance domain in prosodic transcriptions
	S. Hellmuth R.A. Almbark	U York	Stimulus design and transcription issues in cross-varietal investigation of spoken Arabic prosody
	I.Y. Kim	U Paris Denis Diderot	Transcribing prosody of Korean spontaneous speech
	K. Mády B. Gyuris	Research Institute for Linguistics, HAS	Low phrase-initial boundary tone in Hungarian exclamatives
	P. Mertens	U Leuven	Transcription of tonal aspects in speech and a

		system for automatic tonal annotation
A. Schweitzer	Stuttgart U	Perceptually motivated parameters for automatic prosodic annotation
A. Vella M. Spagnol S. Grech F. Chetcuti S. Agius	U Malta	Transcribing the relationship between degrees of prominence and boundary strength in Maltese
C. Smith P. Edmunds	U New Mexico	Listeners' perceptions of phrasing produced by native and non-native readers in English
18:00 - 18:30	**General Discussion, Closing remarks**	

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Phonological and phonetic competence: between grammar, signal processing, and neural activity. Final symposium of the DFG Priority programme 1234.

Satellite workshop of LabPhon 13,
Stuttgart, Germany, July 26th, 2012

Organizers: Johannes Knaus [1], Katrin Schneider [2]

[1] Institut für Germanistische Sprachwissenschaft, Philipps-Universität Marburg

[2] Institut für Maschinelle Sprachverarbeitung, Universität Stuttgart

Since 2006 the Priority Programme 1234 *Phonological and phonetic competence: between grammar, signal processing, and neural activity* sponsored by the German Research Foundation (DFG) brings together high quality research from the areas of phonology, phonetics, neuro- and psycholinguistics. The projects of the Priority Programme seek to advance these disciplines by the joint pursuit of interdisciplinary research questions. As a satellite event of LabPhon 13, the projects will present their recent and ongoing investigations to the scientific community in a one-day workshop. Research topics comprise prosodic phenomena such as stress, intonation, syllabic and vocalic properties. These are investigated from various perspectives, viz. articulation and production, processing, acquisition, perception and neuronal representation. For a detailed overview of the projects involved refer to the tabular overview on the Priority Programme's website (spp1234.de/en/projekte_2_en.html). We are looking forward to discuss new insights and implications that can be drawn from our work and hope that the open scientific exchange will push the disciplines of phonology and phonetics forward.

The presentations are restricted to the members and projects of the Priority Programme 1234, however, all participants of the LabPhon 13 are cordially invited to attend the talks or poster presentations.

Venue

The workshop will be held on Thursday July 26, 2012, the day before LabPhon conference, at the Institute for Natural Language Processing (IMS), which is located on the Stuttgart University main campus in Vaihingen. The venue can be reached by public S-Bahn from the city center and the main conference location (lines S1, S2, S3; S-Bahn stop “Universität”, 10 minutes from main station). Trains go every 10 minutes during the day, every 5 minutes during rush hour.

Map of IMS on university campus: .pdf

Information for Presenters

Poster boards will be in 120 x 150 cm portrait format (= 47 x 59 inches). Please note that the 120 cm width allows for A0 landscape (which is 118.9 cm x 84.1 cm, or 33.11 x 46.81 inches).
Slides should be prepared in Powerpoint, Openoffice or PDF format.

Schedule LabPhon-SPP-Satellite: Phonological and phonetic competence

Time	Speaker	Type	Title of talk	Project (PIs)
11.00 – 11.30	Ruben van de Vijver	Talk	On the acquisition of alternations in German nouns	The acquisition of voicing and vowel alternations in German morphophonology (Ruben van de Vijver)
11.30 – 12.00	Felicitas Kleber, Jonathan Harrington	Talk	Acoustic, articulatory and perceptual analyses of the post-vocalic voicing contrast in two varieties of German	Acoustic, articulatory and perceptual analyses of the post-vocalic voicing contrast (Jonathan Harrington)
12.00	Frank Zimmerer	Talk	Reductions in	Reductions in running speech

– 12.30			running speech – their occurrence, how they are perceived and why they are important	(Henning Reetz)
12.30 – 13.00	Holger Mitterer	Talk	Adapting to phonological reduction: Tracking how learning from talker-specific episodes helps listeners recognize reduced speech	Adapting to phonological reduction: Tracking how learning from talker-specific episodes helps listeners recognize reduced speech (Holger Mitterer, James McQueen)
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch break			
14.00 – 14.30	Caroline Féry	Talk	Prosody in Hindi and German: a comparison.	Prosody in Parsing (Frank Kügler, Shravan Vasishth, Caroline Féry)
14.30 – 15.00	Bettina Braun, Yuki Asano	Talk	Contrastive topics, corrections and the activation of alternatives	A window on intonational form and function (Bettina Braun)
15.00 – 16.30	Bernd Möbius, Petra Wagner, Barbara Samlowski	2 Posters	The syllable as a processing unit in speech production – Evidence from frequency effects on coarticulation	The syllable as a processing unit in speech production: Evidence from frequency effects on coarticulation (Bernd Möbius, Petra Wagner)
			Disentangling lexical, morphological, syntactic, and semantic influences on German prominence	
	Phil Hoole, Lasse Bombien	2 Posters	Laryngeal-oral coordination: the influence of prosody and language	Articulatory cross-language study of initial consonant clusters in varying prosodic Conditions (Phil Hoole)
	Lasse Bombien, Phil Hoole		(Variability in) production and perception of consonant clusters	
	Johannes Knaus, Jana Mołczanow, Richard Wiese, Ulrike Domahs	2 Posters	Secondary comes first – EEG studies on German word stress	Word stress: rules and representations (Richard Wiese, Ulrike Domahs)
			Lexical word stress in Russian – evidence from event-related potentials	
	Simon Ritter, Martina Krüger, Doris Mücke, Martine Grice	2 Posters	Production and Perception of Contrast: Tonal Onglides and Oral Gestures	Tonal and Articulatory Marking of Information Structure: Kinematic and Acoustic Correlates of Accentuation (Martine Grice, Doris Mücke)
	Henrik Niemann, Doris Mücke, Martine Grice		Where is the Early Peak in German?	
	Julia Holzgrefe, Caroline Schröder, Caterina Petrone, Hubert Truckenbrodt, Isabell Wartenburger, Barbara Höhle	Poster	Development of prosodic competence in early first language acquisition: Behavioral and neurophysiological investigations	Development of prosodic competence in early first language acquisition: Behavioral and neurophysiological investigations (Isabell Frohn-Wartenburger, Barbara Höhle, Hubert Truckenbrodt)

16.15 – 16.45	Coffee break			
16.45 – 17.15	Fabian Tomaschek	Talk	Perception of German vowel quantity – Behavioral and neural correlates	Behavioral and neural correlates of vowel length in German and of its interaction with the tense/lax contrast (Ingo Hertrich, Hubert Truckenbrodt)
17.15 – 17.45	Hubert Truckenbrodt	Talk	TBA	Pre-attentive phonotactic processing (Thomas Jacobsen, Hubert Truckenbrodt)

Download program

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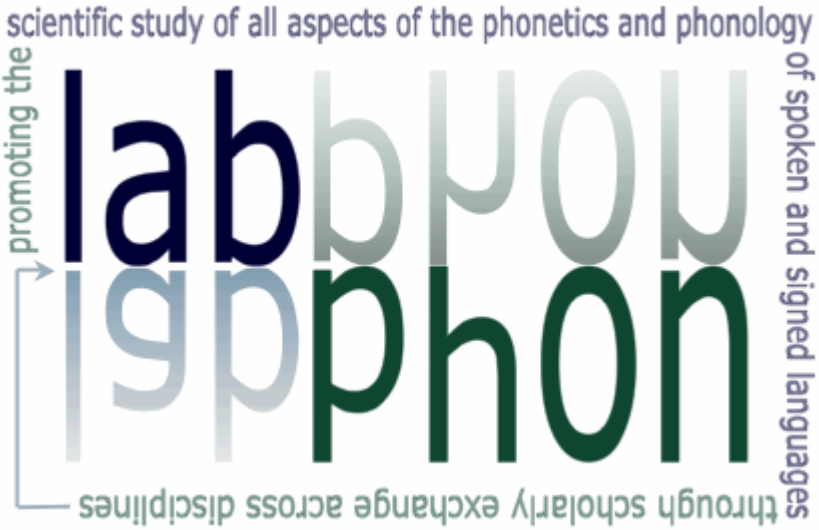
association for laboratory phonology

welcome to the LabPhon website

Announcements

- The organizers of LabPhon16 have informed us that the deadline for submitting abstracts has been extended to November 25.
- The Association is pleased to announce that abstract submission is now open for papers at LabPhon16 which will be held in Lisbon on 20-22 June 2018, with 19 & 23 June reserved for satellite workshops. Also, the LabPhon16 Organizing Committee invites proposals for satellite workshops. See these guidelines for details about how to submit a paper abstract and/or a workshop proposal.
- The Association is pleased to announce the two winners of the Best Student Paper Award at the second Phonetics and Phonology in Europe (PaPE) conference, which was held in Koeln, 12-14 June 2017:
    - Jana Neitsch (University of Konstanz): "*Who likes liver?* How German speakers use prosody to mark questions as rhetorical"
    - Cong Zhang (Language and Brain Lab, University of Oxford): "Tianjin Mandarin Tunes: Production and Perception data"
- The organizers of the ALP-sponsored workshop on Abstraction, Diversity, and Speech Dynamics invite submissions to a special issue of *Laboratory Phonology* on the same topics as the workshop. **Update on 2017-06-19:** If you downloaded the call earlier, please note the corrected email address in the updated call today.
- The Association is pleased to announce the two winners of the Best Student Paper Award at the 4th International Workshop on Sound Change (WSC4): Jiseung Kim for her paper on Prosodic accommodation as a driver of sound change: Accommodation in Seoul Korean Accentual Phrase and Jonathan Manker for his paper on Abstractions or exemplars? How contextual information filters the acoustic signal and guides sound change.
- The Association journal *Laboratory Phonology* has been accepted into the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ).
- The first two articles in Volume 8 of *Laboratory Phonology* were published in January. Volume 7 began with an editorial by Mirjam Ernestus and Martine Grice announcing the new publication arrangments and contained seventeen articles, including six that were gathered into a special collection on *Advancing Prosodic Transcription*. Volumes 1 through 6 are available on the De Gruyter Mouton open access website for the journal.

See the full list of past sponsored events on our events page. See more LabPhon related news at the Association's pages on FB and Google+. Follow us on twitter. Join the laboratory phonology community on Google+ to post observations and queries about methods, new findings, resources, etc.



The Association for Laboratory Phonology is a non-profit organization. The purpose of the association is to promote the scientific study of all aspects of the phonetics and phonology of spoken and signed languages through scholarly exchange across disciplines. The association is an international body open to scholars world-wide, and is committed to the advancement and diffusion of knowledge on the phonetics and phonology of all human languages.

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Member benefits

Membership in the Association for Laboratory Phonology confers a number of benefits and services, including the following.

- **Conference subsidies**: LabPhon members are eligible for the reduced member rates for LabPhon conference registration.
- **Executive Committee**: LabPhon members are eligible to stand for election to the Executive Committee, to nominate other members for election, and to vote in elections.
- **Member database**: LabPhon members have access to the Association's database of members.

Membership Costs

All rates are in US dollars.

- Full Membership is $210 for two years
- Student Membership is $80 for two years

The cost of a two-year membership in the Association for Laboratory Phonology was increased in Nov 2017 to $210 for regular members and $80 for student members. This works out to $105 or $40 per year. The vast majority of our membership income is used to support our open access journal Laboratory Phonology, which is free to both authors and readers. The rest of our membership income supports the association's website, student conference travel, and other activities of the association.

Join the Association for Laboratory Phonology by e-mail. - Download (right click and Save As), fill in and e-mail this form to the Association Administrator (admin@labphon.org).

Continuing membership

From 2016, memberships are valid for two years from the date on which membership dues are

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Abstract Template for LabPhon 13

Authors' names

Institution
e-mail address(es)

The following rules apply to all submitted papers:

- they must be written in English
- the maximum is two pages
- they must be submitted in PDF format
- the paper submission will be handled via a web–interface

This paper template in LaTeX format can be found on the conference website. It is derived from the ICPhS 2007 LaTeX template. If there are special questions or wishes regarding paper preparation and submission for LabPhon 13, correspondence should be addressed to info@labphon13.labphon.org.

Information for full paper submission will be available on the web at http://www.labphon13.labphon.org, where you also will find instructions for paper preparation and usage of templates.

The **page layout** should conform to the following rules. By far the easiest way to meet these requirements is to use the supplied templates and check details against this example file. If for some reason you cannot use the template, please follow these rules as carefully as possible.

- The abstract book will be printed in A4 paper format. The layout is designed so that, when printed in US Letter format, files include all material but the margins are not symmetrical. *Your submission must be in A4 format*.
- Left margins are 20 mm. Text width is 170 mm. Right margins will depend on the size of the paper.
- Top margins 30 mm on the first page to the title top, 25 mm on the second page. Text height (without headers and footers) is 235 mm. Bottom margins will depend on the size of the paper.
- Page numbers will be added electronically to the document later. *Please do not add page numbers and please do not make any footers or headers!*

Times or Times New Roman **font** is used for the main text. Recommended font size is 11 points. Other font types may be used if needed for special purposes. When making the final PDF file, remember to *include all fonts*!

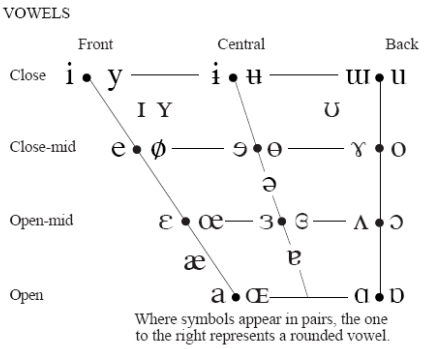
You can use phonetic symbols and special characters in your abstract. To make sure that readers can see the phonetic symbols in the PDF document all special symbols must be embedded in the PDF. Depending on the software you use to produce the PDF the details may vary.

All **figures and tables** should be centered on the page. Figures should preferably be line drawings. If they contain grey shades or colours, it should be checked that they print well on a high-quality noncolour laser printer. Captions should precede each figure (or table) and have the format given in Fig. 1.

The reviewing process will be **anonymous**. This means that for the first submission the name(s) of the author(s) and their affiliation(s) *must not* be mentioned. Additionally, please refrain from using acknowledgements. Previous own work should be referred to in a way that the identity of the submitting author(s) is not compromised, i.e. it should be referred to in an impersonal way. In submitted own work, the authors can be referenced as anonymous (Anonymous, submitted). Please make sure that no author details appear in the Document Properties of the PDF file.

For the revised paper submission author details are of course needed. Acknowledgements and references to one's own work are possible as usual.

Figure 1: The vowel chart used in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA).



The **reference format** should follow the APA style guidelines, i.e., references should appear in the reference section in alphabetical order. In the text, references are indicated by the authors' complete names and the year of the publication in parentheses (Fant, 1960; Ladefoged, 2003), or with only the year in parentheses, e.g. Peterson and Barney (1952) or Fant (1960).

Previous own work should be referred to in a way that the identity of the submitting author(s) is not compromised, i.e. it should be addressed in an impersonal way. In submitted own work, the authors can be referenced as anonymous (Anonymous, submitted).

PDF files submitted must comply with the following requirements:

1. all special fonts and symbols must be embedded in the PDF file so that correct rendering of the PDF does not depend on the fonts installed on the viewer's computer
2. there must be no password protection on the PDF file, i.e. PDF files must not be protected by PDF security in any way, i.e. content extraction, document assembly, high-resolution printing etc. must not be forbidden
3. PDF files should not contain any colours, hyperlinks, multimedia or 3D content, and no JavaScript or forms

References

Anonymous. How speech is organized in homo sapiens. Submitted.

Fant, G. 1960. *Acoustic Theory of Speech Production*. The Hague: Mouton.

Ladefoged, P. 2003. Phonetic fieldwork. *Proc. 15th ICPhS* Barcelona, 203–206.

Peterson, G. E., Barney, H. L. 1952. Control methods used in a study of the vowels. *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* 24, 175–184.

Stevens, K. 1999. Articulatory-acoustic-auditory relationships. In: Hardcastle, W., Laver, J. (eds), *The Handbook of Phonetic Science*. Oxford: Blackwell, 462–506.

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\usepackage{calc}
\usepackage{url}
\usepackage{endnotes}
\usepackage[leqno,fleqn]{amsmath}
\usepackage[latin1]{inputenc}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{color}
\usepackage{colortbl}
\usepackage[english]{babel}
\usepackage[bf]{caption}
\usepackage{natbib}

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\def\organization#1{\gdef\@organization{{\rm #1}}}
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% list environments (from: tweaklist.sty)
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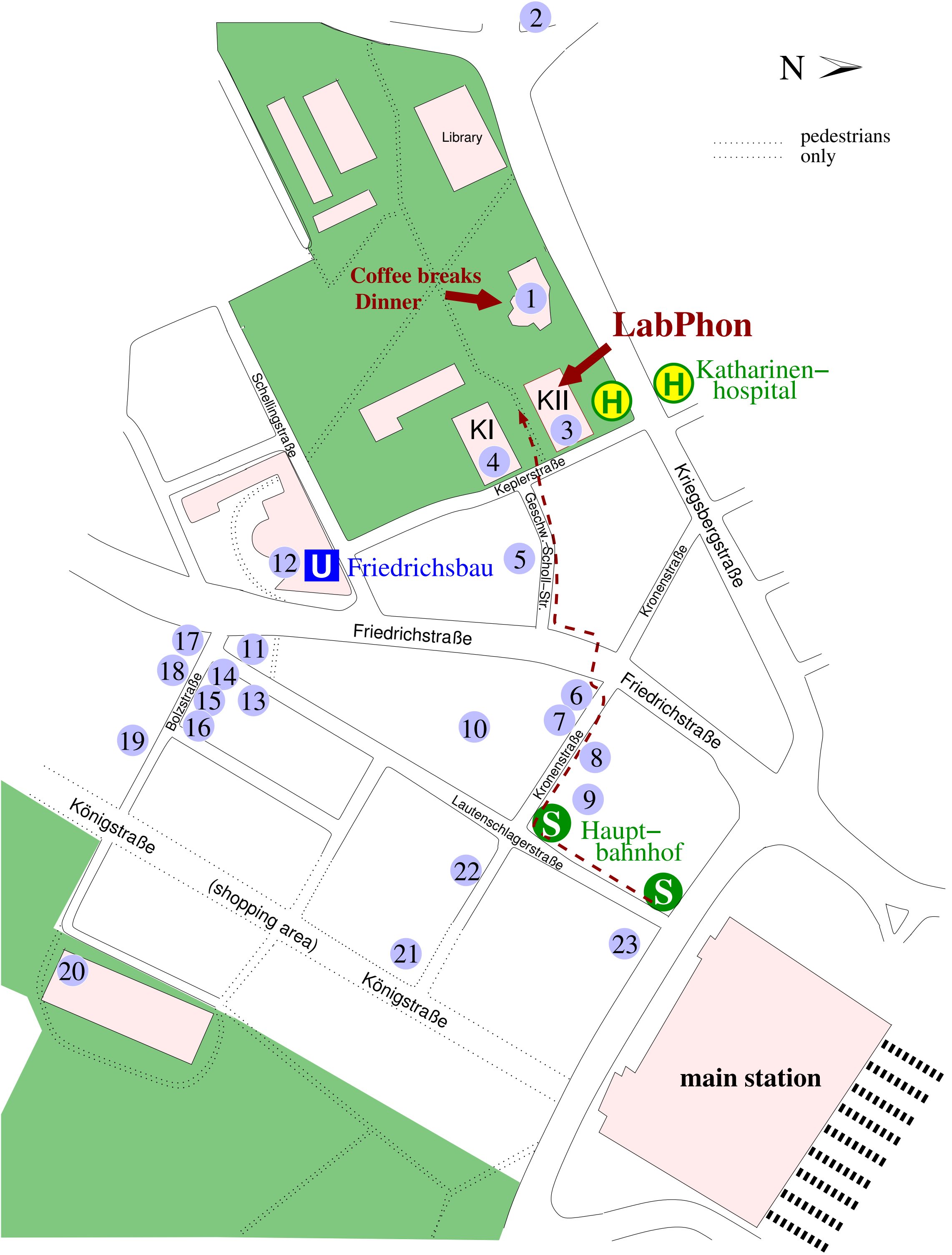
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main station

LabPhon 13
The 13th Conference on Laboratory Phonology
Stuttgart, Germany, July 27-29, 2012

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Prosodic Transcription Workshop
Phonological and phonetic competence

Contact
info@labphon13.labphon.org

Advancing Prosodic Transcription for Spoken Language Science and Technology

Registration fees

Registration fees include refreshments served during morning and afternoon coffee break. Participants will be responsible for their own lunch expenses. Lunch is available from several locations in the near vicinity of the workshop.

ALP members	**non-ALP members**
non-student: 27 €	non-student: 40,50 €
student: 13,50 €	student: 20 €

ALP membership

Information about the LabPhon membership and how to join the Association for Laboratory Phonology or how to continue your membership can be found at: www.labphon.org/member.

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Please enter your details to register. You will then be taken to a new page where you can proceed to pay the registration fee. You will receive an e-mail from us confirming that we have received your registration details. **Registration is only complete after your payment has been confirmed by PayPal.**

First name(s)	
Last name	
Affiliation	
eMail	
ALP membership	○ ALP member ○ non-member
Student status	○ student ○ non-student
	Register

Please direct inquiries to Advancing.Prosodic.Transcription@gmail.com.

This poster describes the principal elements of a methodology - and its associated computational system - that generates graded categories of intonation contours from sets of instances belonging to these categories. At the core of the methodology are the principles of fuzzy logic [1] and the concepts of frequency and similarity [2, 3]. The goals of the method are to enable the quantitative analysis of intonation in terms of the gradience and binarity [4, 5] of its constitutive units (tones) and, from this analysis, to automatize tonal labeling of intonation contours.

In a first application, the computational system successfully extracted a prototype (an intonation contour and its graded variations) from a corpus of 714 French closed questions experimentally obtained from 7 native French speakers. The contour of French closed questions is characterized by a low plateau and a final rise: LL-H%. All sentences were controlled to be 7 syllable long.

Firstly, the system converts all instances of the contour in the dataset into a four-level hierarchical and analytical structure. The first level is the level of the acoustic raw data (fig. 1a). The second level results from the normalization of the data into a cartesian plan relatively to the instance's minima and maxima for time and f0 (100 points long in time by 100 points high in f0) (fig.1b). The third level is the level of pretones, a subset of 30 normalized points that are the extremities of tonal movements contained in time frames (fig. 1c). The time frame length has been set to a half-syllable (14 frames per sample). The fourth level is the subset of 3 pretones that are the 3 tones of the intonation contour (L, L- and H%) (fig. 1d). The components of each level exhaust the data from the level immediately under it as its composing features.

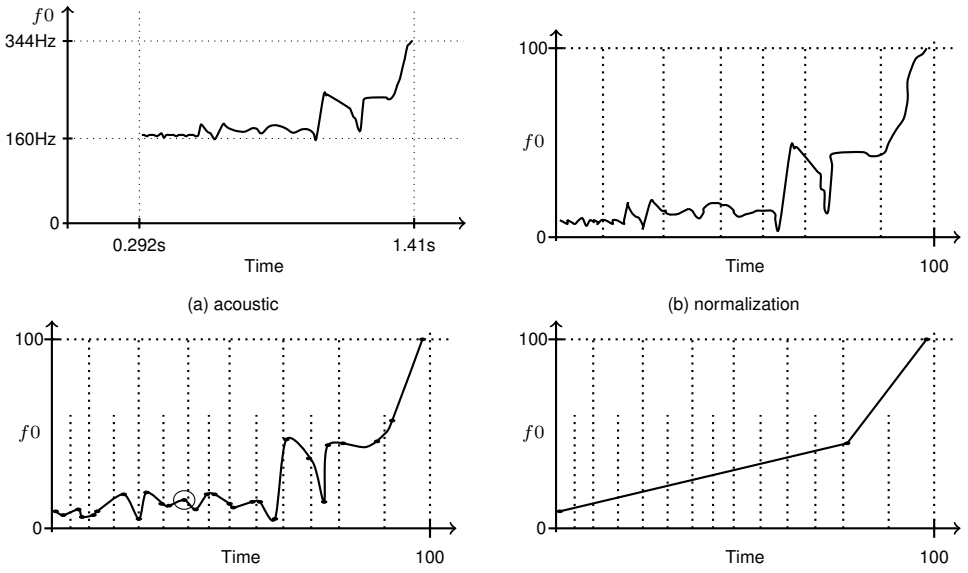
Secondly, the principles of fuzzy set theory are employed to organize the data into a graded structure of membership levels (from 1, fully included, to 0.1, almost excluded), according to the frequency of the elements in the dataset and to their level of similarity towards the central values. The data is *fuzzified*. The information from all instances is merged and fuzzified (fig. 3) by level of analysis (nomalized, pretonal, tonal) to model a prototypical intonation contour and its range of variation at the pretonal and tonal levels (fig. 4 and 5).

The system can then evaluate the degree of membership of a new sentence as a closed question. The new candidate is given the same 4-level structure and its components are matched to the values stored in the model.

Because it can be adjusted to analyze any parameters or relations of parameters, the model is very flexible and is constantly improving under several versions. The model also allows to study the interaction of the ranking principles (frequency and similarty) as principles of linguistic categorization. I am currently working on a larger corpus of closed questions as well as two modalities of questions (doubt and surprise). I am also developing inferential fuzzy rules: the degree of influence of one tone on the next. The overall goal is to delve into the plasticity of intonation, as apprehended by the AM framework, by constructing an equally flexible exploratory model from which rich analysis are possible.

References

[1] L. A. Zadeh, Fuzzy sets, *Information and Control*, vol. 37, pp. 338-353, 1965.
[2] J. Bybee, *Frequency of use and the organization of language*, Oxford University Press, 2007.
[3] R. Nosofsky, Similarity, frequency, and category representations, *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, vol. 14, pp. 54-65, 1988.
[4] D. Bolinger, *Generality, Gradience and the All-or-None*. The Hague: Mouton, 1961.
[5] D. Bolinger, Intonation across languages, in *Universals of Human Language*,Volume 2 (Phonology) (J. Greenberg, ed.), pp. 471-524, Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1978.



(a) acoustic (b) normalization

(c) 30 pretones (d) 3 tones: LL-H%

Figure 1: 4-level structure analysis of a sample: *Tu vas garder les tickets ?* (Are you going to keep the tickets?)

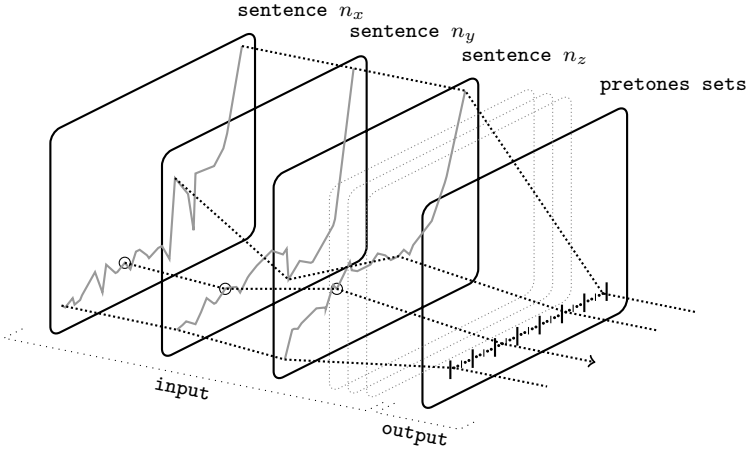


Figure 3: merging instances data through fuzzification

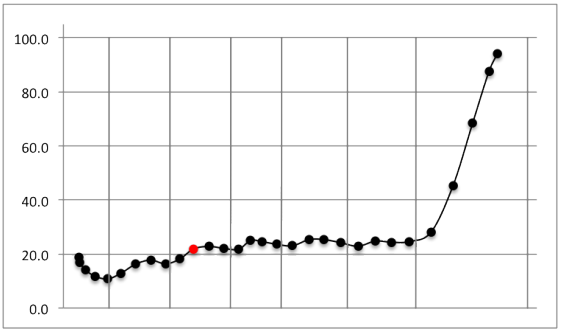


Figure 4: Prototypical pretonal contour

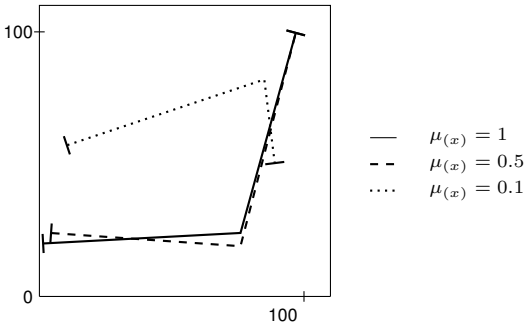


Figure 5: 3 levels of the prototypical tonal contour

Transcribing prosodic breaks in French spontaneous speech: the role of discourse genre and discourse content

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Despite a large quantity of studies on French prosody, a consensus transcription system is still needed. This would spur the development of common prosodic annotation strategies for the purpose of data comparison within the research community as well as facilitating automatic annotation. Semi-automatic transcription systems of tonal structure based on either acoustic modeling (INTSINT, Hirst 2005) or on perception-based algorithms (*Prosogram*, Mertens 2004) have been proposed for French. Strictly phonological, manual, approaches to prosodic transcription in French (Hirst & Di Cristo 1998; Jun & Fougeron 2000; Post 2000) are also available. These approaches have however been largely criticized by the French speech community on the basis of a putative deficiency in capturing, among the other things, inter-speaker variability and discourse complexity in spontaneous speech corpora. The point of view supported here is that discourse complexity (disfluencies, interruptions, etc.) does not preclude the use of phonological units for prosodic labeling (cf., Nesterenko *et al.* 2010, Portes & Bertrand 2011). Moreover, phonological approaches have been judged to be largely not applicable for the purposes of automatic prosodic labeling. Hence, more recently, a theory-independent model has been proposed (Lacheret *et al.* 2010). Note however that lack of explicitly defined criteria for category annotation (either prosodic constituents or tonal events) can be an obstacle to the robustness and agreement among transcribers.

A major need is hence to develop a phonologically-based transcription system that would be flexible enough so as to be employed across discourse genres and be amenable to corpus-based learning and automatic labeling. The first step in such an enterprise is to set up an inventory of phonologically defined prosodic units, which can be used as a basis for defining a limited number of break levels. Note that previous attempts to manually or automatically annotated break levels in French only include 2 levels, the Intonation Phrase (IP) and the Accentual Phrase (AP). Our goal here is hence to present a newly devised set of guidelines for transcribing prosodic units in different French speech styles including an intermediate phrase level (*ip*, D'Imperio & Michelas 2010). We also set out to test the potential for non-expert manual annotation based on our criteria. Specifically, we trained 4 non-expert transcribers and then asked them to transcribe 4 levels of prosodic break (0 = no break; 1 = AP break; 2 = ip break; 3 = IP break) in 4 sets of conversational data. Prosodic levels were defined and identified in terms of a ToBI-style annotation (both on a perceptual basis and employing the acoustic representation).

In order to test whether discourse genre had an impact in the annotation performance, we drew 2 datasets from a corpus of spontaneous dialogues (CID, Bertrand 2008) and from a political debate speech corpus (Portes 2004), for a total of 4 speech segments (4 speakers) of 2 minutes each. Note that the datasets were extracted from quasi-monological sections of the corpora, in order to avoid interactional effects (feedback, overlap, etc.). Moreover, the influence of discourse content (lexical, semantic, syntactic and pragmatic content) on the segmentation choices was also tested by delexicalizing the 4 speech samples and by proceeding to their transcription. We specifically ensured that each transcriber only annotated 2 lexicalized and 2 delexicalized samples (so that no transcriber annotated both the delexicalized and non delexicalized version of the same dataset). The details of our annotation guidelines, as well as inter-transcriber agreement scores and kappa statistics performed on the non-expert annotation data, will be discussed in the light of competing proposals to prosodic transcription. Finally, we evaluated the performance of existing automatic tools (Blache *et al.* 2009) in reference to a gold standard obtained through manual annotations.

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Analysis of bias introduced in label assignment by computer assisted prosodic labeling

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Manual prosodic labeling is a costly task from a resource point of view requiring substantial time by the transcriber. Well-trained human labelers are needed to perform an activity whose duration has been estimated to take from 100-200 times real time [1]. Offering the human labeler automatic predictions for them to correct or validate is a useful strategy that allows the transcriber to speed labeling. In the case of large speech corpora several labelers work in parallel on different parts of the corpus in order to be more efficient. If we also want the process to be effective –in a context where there is a high level of uncertainty in the labelers' judgements– we must ensure that they all follow the same labeling criteria. In the present paper we demonstrate that assisting the transcribers with ToBI prosodic labels assigned by an automatic classifier implies not only a reduction in manual transcription time but also an improvement in consistency among transcribers.

We have used an automatic classifier of ToBI prosodic events for which pitch accent classification accuracy of 70.4% has been reported [2]. One of the reasons why it is difficult to overcome this recognition rate is the high level of uncertainty aforementioned concerning the labelers' judgements. A study has been conducted which supports this fact empirically [3] in which different transcribers are asked to say what pairs of labels they find most confusing. Furthermore, some ToBI labeled corpora like [4] include notes of the transcribers stating that a second label could also be used for tagging a given accent. Additionally, in [5] we also identify the most confusing pairs of labels in inter-transcriber consistency tests. In the present work, the classifier presented in [2] has been modified to assist the manual labelers by offering them various alternative pitch accents –or absence of pitch accent– for each word. They are asked to either select the most appropriate label or, in case none of them seems to be adequate, provide one of their own. Our goal is thus for the automatic classifier to reproduce the uncertainty exhibited in the labelers' judgements. The effect of this procedure on global inter-transcriber consistency is then analysed.

The speech corpus used both for training and for testing the automatic classifier is the Boston University Radio News Corpus [4]. We have also used it to contrast the automatic prediction with the judgements of an expert labeler team. The three transcribers who participate in this study have ample experience with the ToBI labeling system. They are requested to perform the tagging task in two different scenarios, with and without automatic prosodic labeling. In the assisted scenario, the manual labeler is confronted with TextGrid files containing five tiers: one with the orthographic transcription, three with different ToBI labels, and one tier which is empty. The transcribers have previously been informed that the labels in the tiers are ranked, the one in the top tier being the most probable according to the automatic classifier. Transcribers have to fill in the bottom tier with a number indicating which of the above tiers contains the most appropriate label (see figure 1); as stated before, if none of them seems adequate, the transcribers supply their own label. In the unassisted scenario, only two tiers are provided: one with the orthographic transcription and one empty tier to be filled in by the labelers.

Table 2 compares the degree of inter-transcriber consistency in both the assisted and the unassisted scenario with results from other consistency tests found in the state of the art. The global consistency rate among transcribers increases from 0.51 /63.9 % in the unassisted scenario to 0.55 /67.0 % in the assisted one. Table 1 shows that consistency increases in each pair, reaching more than 5 percentage points in the pair T1-T3.

Table 3 displays the use made of the different options by the transcribers. As can be seen, they select primarily the label corresponding to the top tier, namely, the prediction ranked first by the classifier. There are differences among the transcribers: whereas T2 and T3 use the option *Other* more frequently than T1, the latter resorts to the first option more often than T2 and T3, 71% vs. 57% and 67% respectively. As for the option *Doubt*, the transcribers barely use it, which reflects self-confidence in their judgements. Finally, the label *Empty* corresponds to words with more than one stress.

Table 5 contains the inter-transcriber agreement with respect to the original labeling of the Boston Corpus. T1 has the highest agreement rate, which evidences that she is not only well-trained but also more experienced than the other two labelers.

The results presented in Tables 2, 1 and 5 demonstrate that computer assisted prosodic labeling introduces bias into the label assignment process by the human transcriber. Table 5 shows that the presence of automatic labels has an effect on the human experts: T1 reduces her agreement rate with respect to the original labeling. As can be observed in tables 2 and 1, both the inter-transcriber consistency and the global consistency increase because the labelers are likely to be influenced by automatic tagging.

Table 4 illustrates the consistency of the automatic labeling compared to the manual labelers' judgements: the value in column AS (automatic system) represents the first option of the three pitch accents proposed in the assisted scenario. The automatic predictions can have an agreement rate as accurate as that of the manual labelers with regard to the original tagging of the Boston Corpus (row BC). In fact, only T1 has higher rates: 74.8% vs. 71.8% in the unassisted scenario and 70.9% vs. 66.5% in the assisted one. Taking into account that automatic labels can be enriched either with a degree of certainty of the prediction or with other alternative labels, we can conclude that the technique used in the automatic classifier mirrors the behaviour of the human transcriber, whose tagging, far from being utterly reliable, often results in inter-transcriber disagreement.

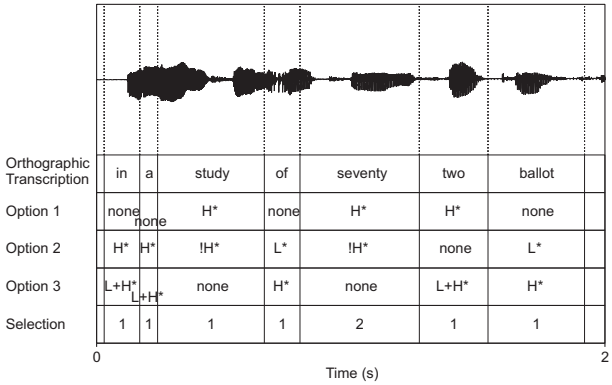

Figure 1: Praat interface in the assisted labeling scenario.

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	T1-T2	T1-T3	T2-T3
Un-assisted	0.44/60.3%	0.46/62.6%	0.59/68.7%
Assisted	0.48/62.9%	0.54/67.8%	0.60/70.2%

Table 1: Inter-labeler agreement expressed as kappa index/ pairwise inter-transcriber agreement. T1, T2 and T3 are the transcribers.

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Multiclass decision

CORPUS	**T**	**W**	**S**	**Pitch Accents**
This work unassisted	3	299	1	0.51 /63.9 %
This work assisted	3	383	1	0.55 /67.0 %
Cat-ToBI [5]	10	264	4	0.462/61.17%
Am_ToBI(fe)[6]	4	644	2	0.69 / 71%
Am_ToBI(ma)[6]	4	644	2	0.67 / 72%
E_ToBI[7]	26	489	4	na / 68%
E_ToBI[8]	2	1594	1	0.51 / 86.57%
G_ToBI[9]	13	733	5	na / 71%
K_ToBI[10]	21	153	5	na / 52.2%

Table 2: Global inter-transcriber agreement results contrasted with results reported for other studies. The numbers in the column **Pitch Accents** are the κ index and the pairwise inter-transcriber rate (as a percentage). **T** is the number of labellers, **W** is the size of the corpus in words and **S** is the number of speaking styles. *(na)* means the information is not available. The last rows of the table have been extracted from [5]

	First	Sec.	Third	Other	Doubt	Empty
T1	71%	20%	7%	1%	0.4%	0.0%
T2	57%	27%	3%	10%	0.4%	3.6%
T3	67%	18%	4%	11%	1.2%	2.8%

Table 3: Transcribers' use of the different pitch accents expressed as a percentage.

Unassisted scenario:

	BC	**T1**	**T2**	**T3**	**AS**
BC		0.62/74.8%	0.50/63.4%	0.53/66.3%	0.56/71.8%
T1			0.44/60.3%	0.46/62.6%	0.55/71.8%
T2				0.59/68.7%	0.40/57.5%
T3					0.44/61.9%
AS					

Assisted scenario:

	BC	**T1**	**T2**	**T3**	**AS**
BC		0.57/70.9%	0.50/63.6%	0.52/66.2%	0.48/66.5%
T1			0.48/62.9%	0.54/67.8%	0.57/72.4%
T2				0.60/70.2%	0.41/58.4%
T3					0.52/67.8%
AS					

Table 4: Inter-transcriber agreement expressed as kappa index/ pairwise inter-transcriber agreement. T1, T2 and T3 correspond to the transcribers. BC is the original transcriber of the Boston Corpus. AS is the automatic system classifier.

	T1-BC	T2-BC	T3-BC
Un-assisted	0.62/74.8%	0.50/63.4%	0.53/66.3%
Assisted	0.57/70.9%	0.50/63.6%	0.52/66.2%

Table 5: T1, T2 and T3 represent the transcribers, and BC is the original transcriber of the Boston Corpus. Consistency with the original labeling of the Boston Corpus expressed as kappa index/pairwise inter-transcriber agreement.