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> EMUS Campinas 2008 "Prosody and Expressivity in Speech and Music"

Musical elements

- At the beginning of life, there is a common ontogenic path for language and music in pre-verbal communication
- Same « musical elements » and their acoustic correlates (Papousek & Papousek, 1981)
 - Pitch, tone, interval, melody, loudness, stress, tempo, rhythm



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Musical elements

- Musical elements are produced by the lower part of vocal tract :
 - Control of pitch, timing & intensity
 - In new-borns, similar shape as « infrahumans » (Liberman et al., 1972) and monkees
 - Change of configuration during the first year of life (Lieberman et al., 1972)
- Prosody is proposed as the earliest form of hominid vocal communication

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Musical elements

- Prosody is also one of the earliest developments in human ontogeny (Blake, 2000)
 - Musical elements are closely linked to the affective functions of the vocal signal and of communication
 - Speech first becomes meaningful to infants through « musical and affective qualities »









- Musical and affective qualities are gradually associated to specific forms by adults in « motherese »:
 - Vocal adjustments are perceptually well matched to the young infant's perceptual and attentional capabilities (Fernald and Kuhl, 1987)
 - The earliest and strongest musical experience (Papousek & Papousek, 1981)



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- Important functions in the development of communication to preverbal infants:
 - Communication of affect
 - Expression of different communicative intentions by using stereotyped melodies
 - Rising contours: to elicit and/or maintain attention
 - Falling contours: to soot a distressed infant
 - Bell-shaped contours to maintain attention





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- « Bell shaped contours »:
- to maintain attention









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- Later use of prosody to facilitate processing of linguistic forms
 - Perceptual grouping (Bregman, 1990)
 - Turn-taking episodes (Snow, 1977)
 - Exaggeration of acoustic cues corresponding to important syntactic boundaries
 - New linguistic information (Fernald & Mazzie, 1983)





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- Important functions in the development of communication to preverbal infants:
 - Use of musical elements to adapt the child's behavior to the interactional situation
 - Evidence for acoustic similarity among vocalization with the same communicative intent





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Earliest productions

- In their earliest productions, children will be gradually able to express:
 - Their own emotions state (communication of emotions)
 - Their communicative intent to adults (speech acts)
 - Later, (transition from pre-linguistic to linguistic forms) referential elements

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Earliest productions

- Children will gradually learn to associate a prosodic form to a specific context:
 - After the emergence of reduplicated babbling (~ 6 months), production of different vocalizations according the context (Konopczynski, 1990, 1991)
 - Pure vocal play when alone (absence of prosodic structuration)
 - Proto-langage in interaction (prosodic structuration) with melodic contour clearly interpretable for adults (de Boysson-Bardies et al., 1984)



Earliest productions

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- Major turning point of the later cognitive and linguistic development
- Few studies conducted on the development of musical elements from the pre-linguistic to the linguistic period:
 - Intra and inter-variability
 - Heterogenity of pre-verbal prosody
 - Under-estimation of prosody during that period of transition





- We assume that :
 - specific prosodic forms will emerge and stabilize
 - they will be anchored to specific contexts in specific interactional contexts
 - Infants will use intonation to express desires and intentions before they master conventional phonetic forms







- Objectives of the study:
 - To pinpoint the emergence and successive mastery of the different intonation contours according to their function in the child's productions
 - To pinpoint when one or several additional functions start being associated to a specific prosodic contour



Corpus Léonard

- 2 monolingual French babies, Madeleine (MAD) and Théophile



- Videotaped in spontaneous interaction with their parents, from 10 to 36 months
- Today, results up to 12 months (« holophrastic stage »)
- Leonard corpus: longitudinal data of 10 monolingual and bilingual babies





Methodology

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 Entire phonetic transcription of children's productions (CLAN, Childes) →

- [madeleine0_11.cha]	
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Methodology

- Each utterance was coded for:
 - %pro: melodic contour: flat, rising, falling, bell-shaped, etc.
 - %qua: whispered, creaky...
 - %sit: situation of communication
 - %int: interactional situation: self centered (MONO) vs. to oriented to others (DIALO)

		and the second second
*CHI:	ууу. •	
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%sit:	Mad joue, ne regarde pas Mi	ot
%int:	monologue (action)	

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• Melodic contours were coded by a trained musician and then, acoustically analyzed with Praat software.

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Methodology

• Codes for an utterance (Madeleine, 10 months):



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contour en cloche	1
	())))) 1000 <i>H</i> .
	638 Hz
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« Bell-shaped contour »(415-638-524 Hz)



Vocal play

- Productions of both children change dramatically according to the type of interaction
- Small proportion of vocal play (children are always video-taped with and by adults)
 - Extreme pleasure when they play with their own voice
 - Expression of their affective state (excitement)















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Self-centered productions

- Self-centered vocalizations (Piaget, 1950; Stern, 1985) produced when the children are playing or are focalized on their motor activities
 - Simple phonetic structure (V or CV « ba », « da, « ga»)
 - Low quality of voice (mostly whispered)
 - Flat or falling Fo contours
 - No reaction from adults (and children don't look at them)







Self-centered productions





Self-centered productions



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Productions in interaction

- When the children want to interact with an adult, their vocalizations differ completly:
 - Musical quality
 - Reactions from adults (verbal or non-verbal)
 - Variability of Fo contours:
 - Contours to express emotions/affects
 - Contours to express communicative intents
 - The emergence of the first proto-word

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Expression of emotions

- Exaggeration of prosody in motherese and direct and affective response from children
- Mother as a « biological mirror » for the developement of imitative capacities in children
 - Mutual imitation
 - Pitch adjustments

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Expression of emotions

In vocal interaction with adults, children exhibit some signs of joy and pleasure

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Mutual imitations



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Expressing intentions

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• Specific contours associated to specific communicative situations

Bell-shaped contours: to initiate or maintain contact





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Expressing intentions

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Rising / falling contour: to call someone

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Expressing intentions



Rising-falling contour: to give something to someone

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Expressing intentions



Rising-falling: tell something to someone

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Prosody and proto-words

- Emergence of the first « proto-words »
 - In both children, favorite phonetic form
 - MAD : [aga]
 - THE: [aji] ou [eji]
 - Associated with different prosodic contours probably to express different « meanings » in function of the communication situation.





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CONCLUSION

- During, the pre-linguistic stage:
 - Productions are diffenciated in function of context
 - Self- centered vocalizations vs. vocalizations produced in interaction
- Prosody provides a very rich and efficient way to:
 - Express emotions
 - Express different intentions (calling, telling, giving.....)
 - Favor the emergence of the first proto-words



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Thank you for your attention!!

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Expressing intentions



Bell-shaped contours: to initiate or maintain contact

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