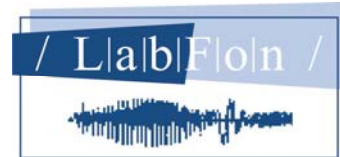


FALAS NO LABFON

Sessões de trabalho do Laboratório
de Fonética & Baby Lab da FLUL
1 de Março, 10.30-12.45
Sala 5.2, FLUL



10.30h

Javier Arias Navarro

The acquisition of iambs by monolingual German, monolingual Spanish and bilingual German-Spanish children: a case for different representations

In the present talk I will examine the production of iambic-shaped words by two monolingual German, two monolingual Spanish and two German-Spanish bilingual children, thereby aiming to contribute to a better understanding of stress acquisition in early childhood. Target iambic words have been considered from ages 1;0 to 2;6. All utterances have been acoustically analyzed, with focus on rhyme duration. Results show that both monolingual groups exhibit a diverging pattern with regard to truncation. While German monolinguals at first often truncate the unstressed syllable (*Putt* instead of *Kaputt*), Spanish monolinguals hardly present any truncation. However, at about 1;8 the latter start converting iambs to trochees. The claim will be made that such divergence responds to different underlying phonological representations. Thus, whereas German monolinguals analyze iambic words as comprising a moraic trochee preceded by an unfooted syllable, Spanish monolinguals construe them as quantity-insensitive iambs (a metrical pattern recently sketched in Altshuler 2006). Interaction between both representation systems is found in the bilinguals, which raises many questions I am confident may be tackled in the discussion time.

11.10h

Raquel Jordão

The acquisition of coda segments in EP: Levels of Prominence and Prosodic Edges trigger Repair Strategies

In this talk I will present some results from my masters' dissertation regarding the use of repair strategies. The data is provided by a detailed linguistic diary with *online* phonetic transcriptions of the productions of one child, native speaker of European Portuguese, from ages 1:05 to 3:03 (the freely available database LumaLiDaOn). The 5 635 utterances with a coda in the target were analysed, and divided into codaless, containing repair strategies, or produced codas. The prosodic constituents at the word-level and above were segmented according both to target-like prosody and insights into early prosodic phrasing from other studies (Frota 2000, in press, Vigário 2003, Frota & Vigário 2008, Frota & Matos 2009). The focus of the analysis was on coda segment type (fricatives and liquids), stress and prominence (prosodic word (PW) stress, phonological (PhP) and intonational phrase (IP) prominence), and syllable position relative to higher prosodic constituents (initial, medial and final of PW, PhP and IP). The data provided 919 utterances that underwent a Repair Strategy (RS). I will show levels of prominence and prosodic edges were crucial for RS production, and that there were more liquids than fricatives in RS. I will relate this segment type difference with the role played by stress and prominence, and compare the child data with the data from target utterances and from adult speech (Frota, Vigário, Martins & Cruz, in progress). I hope that these results on the interaction between coda development, higher-level prosodic structure and frequency patterns will contribute to the coda acquisition debate.

11.50h

Cátia Severino, Sónia Frota & Marina Vigário

O papel da Prosódia na desambiguação

Nesta sessão apresentamos parte da investigação que temos desenvolvido sobre o papel dos constituintes prosódicos no processamento e segmentação do contínuo sonoro. Recorremos a pares de frases com ambiguidades lexicais e sintáticas, cuja desambiguação depende de diferenças prosódicas associadas à presença de fronteiras de diferentes níveis e, portanto, ao fraseamento prosódico. Os paradigmas de contraste em estudo envolvem o interior de palavra prosódica (PW) e a fronteira de Grupo de Palavra Prosódica (PWG), a fronteira de PW dentro de PWG e a fronteira de PWG, a fronteira de PW e a fronteira de Sintagma Fonológico (PhP), a fronteira de PWG e de PhP, a fronteira de PWG e de Sintagma Entoacional (IP) e ainda a fronteira de PhP e de IP. Na linha do trabalho de Millotte et al. (2007), investigamos o papel da prosódia na desambiguação com base numa tarefa *off line*, a *Completion Task*. Os resultados obtidos são discutidos tendo em conta as descrições da estrutura prosódica do PE disponíveis na literatura, bem como dados relativos a desambiguação prosódica em outras línguas.

12.30-12.45h

Discussão final