

## Additional data of paper:

Michaud A. & Mazaudon M., 2006, « Pitch and voice quality characteristics of the lexical word-tones of Tamang, as compared with level tones (Naxi data) and pitch-plus-voice-quality tones (Vietnamese data) », *Proceedings of Speech Prosody 2006*, Dresden, pp. 823-826.

This document presents figures and recordings related to the research reported in a conference paper entitled "**Pitch and Voice Quality Characteristics of the Lexical Word-Tones of Tamang, as Compared with Level Tones (Naxi data) and Pitch-plus-Voice-Quality Tones (Vietnamese data)**". (Authors: Alexis Michaud and Martine Mazaudon.)

The figures and recordings made available here were part of the originally published communication: the organisers of the conference encouraged the authors to place additional materials on a web page referenced inside the paper. Our materials are presented on the following web page:

<http://ed268.univ-paris3.fr/lpp/pages/EQUIPE/michaud/TAMANG/index.htm>

We thought we would take the opportunity of the HAL open-archive server to make these documents available together with our research paper.

## 1) Figures: average curves of fundamental frequency and glottal open quotient for the five speakers, M1 to M5

Note that these 10 figures are with HALVED standard deviation: the standard deviation is so high that showing the full standard deviation would make the figures extremely difficult to read.

Figures are in .eps format; they can be opened with [GhostView](#), as well as with other software such as AdobePhotoshop.

Monosyllables:  <a href="#">Speaker M1.</a> <a href="#">Speaker M2.</a> <a href="#">Speaker M3.</a> <a href="#">Speaker M4.</a> <a href="#">Speaker M5.</a>	Disyllables:  <a href="#">Speaker M1.</a> <a href="#">Speaker M2.</a> <a href="#">Speaker M3.</a> <a href="#">Speaker M4.</a> <a href="#">Speaker M5.</a>
--	--

## 2) Sounds: the four tones in carrier sentence by speaker M2

Format: .wav, sampling rate: 44,100 Hz.

The example chosen is a 'minimal quadruplet': 1ku:-pa 'to wear [a hat]', 2ku:-pa 'to train [oxen]', 3ku:-pa 'to draw towards oneself', 4ku:-pa 'to lie in ambush'. The first word of the carrier sentence is 2cu-ri 'here'. (Tone is indicated as a superscript figure before the first syllable of the phonological word that carries it.)

Note the realisation of the initial stop of suffix /-pa/ as a voiced consonant or even an approximant.

Audio signal: <a href="#">Tone 1 (audio)</a> . <a href="#">Tone 2 (audio)</a> . <a href="#">Tone 3 (audio)</a> . <a href="#">Tone 4 (audio)</a> .	Electroglottographic signal: <a href="#">Tone 1 (EGG signal)</a> . <a href="#">Tone 2 (EGG signal)</a> . <a href="#">Tone 3 (EGG signal)</a> . <a href="#">Tone 4 (EGG signal)</a> .
--	---

### Additional links

[Click here to see a Powerpoint presentation on the phonological modelling of the tones of Tamang, presented at the 14th Manchester Phonology Meeting \(14mfm\) in May 2006.](#)

[Click here to get to the page where our software for analysis of the EGG signal is available for download \(with some documentation\).](#)