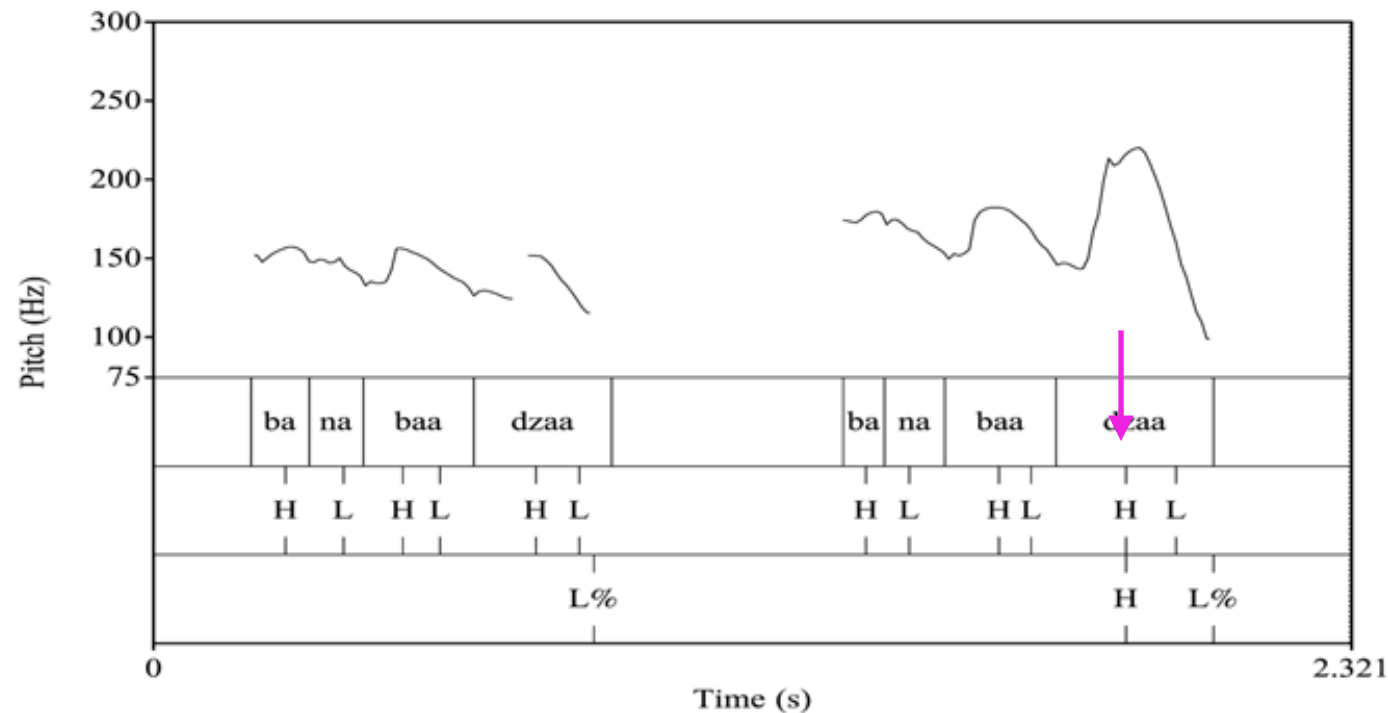


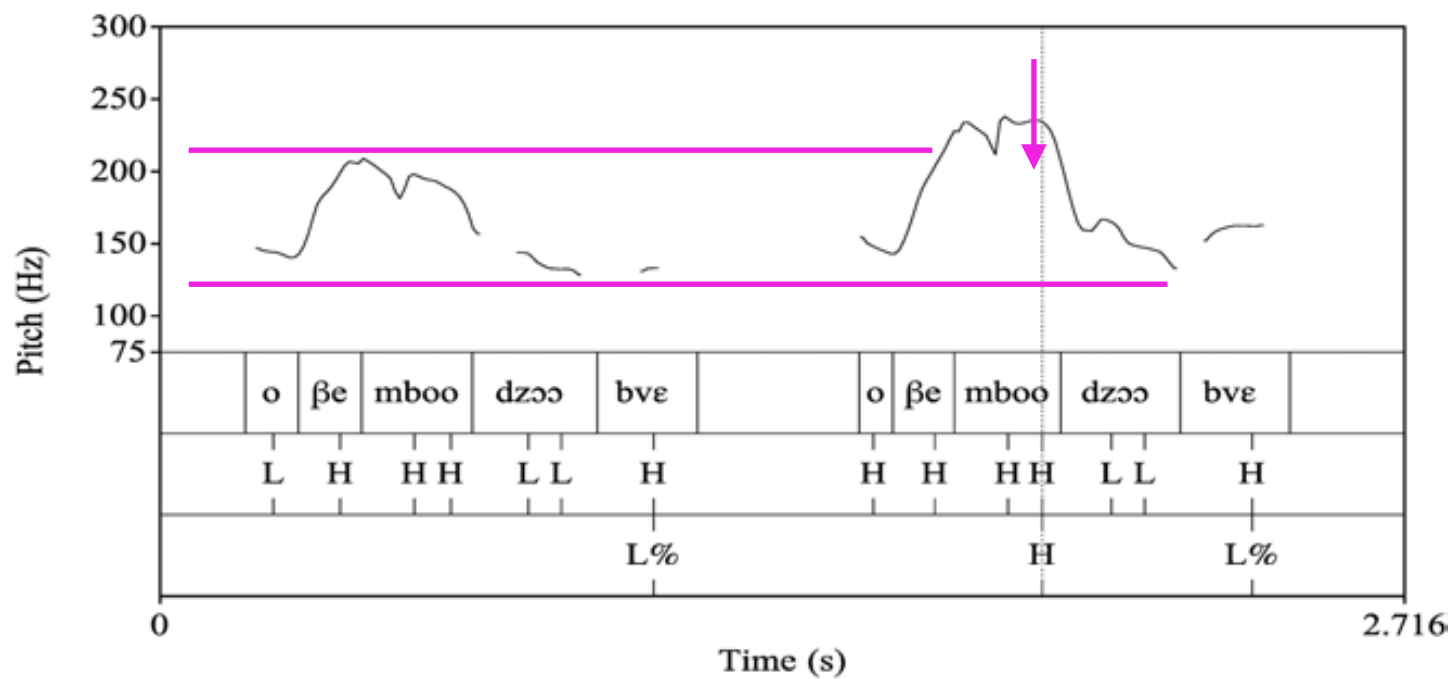
Embosi Modeling: Take Two

Yes/No Q: H L%



L% is found at end of the utterance

H occurs on the last H tone if the final tone is a L tone.



Otherwise, the H of the HL% is pushed forward towards the preceding H tone, extending the contour on a larger domain.

Alternative description:
H is attracted to the H of the last HL sequence!

Modeling: Ideas

Alternative description:
H is attracted to the H of the last HL sequence!

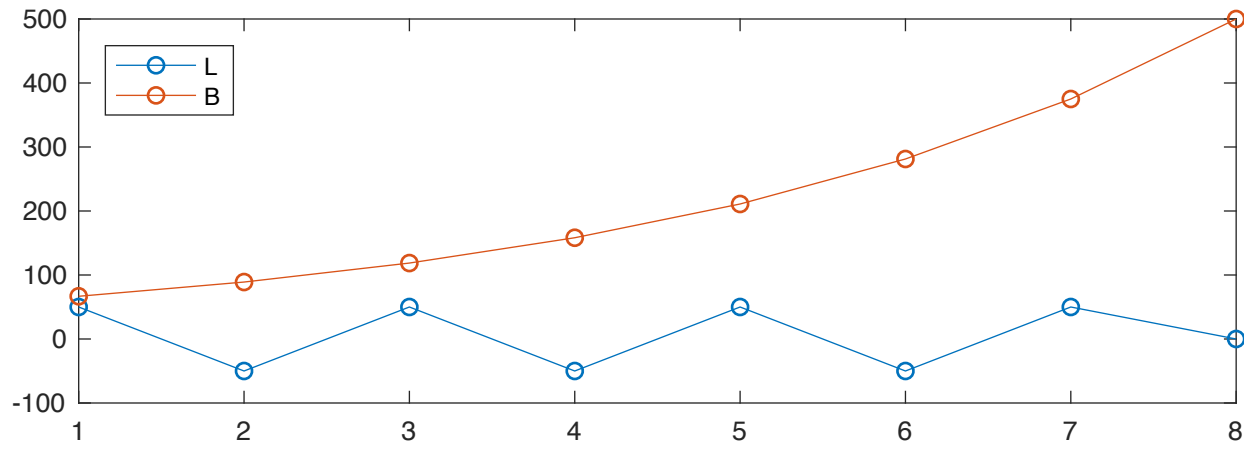
- Planning or Grammar: Find the syllable with the maximal activation of the Boundary Tone (BT) and trigger at that syllable.
- Two contributions to BT activation:
 - Lexical Tones
HL sequences activate BT
 - Boundary location
BT are activated the closer to the boundary we are.
- Interaction
 - The activation sources interact (in the statistical sense)
Triggering depends both activations

Modeling: More specifics

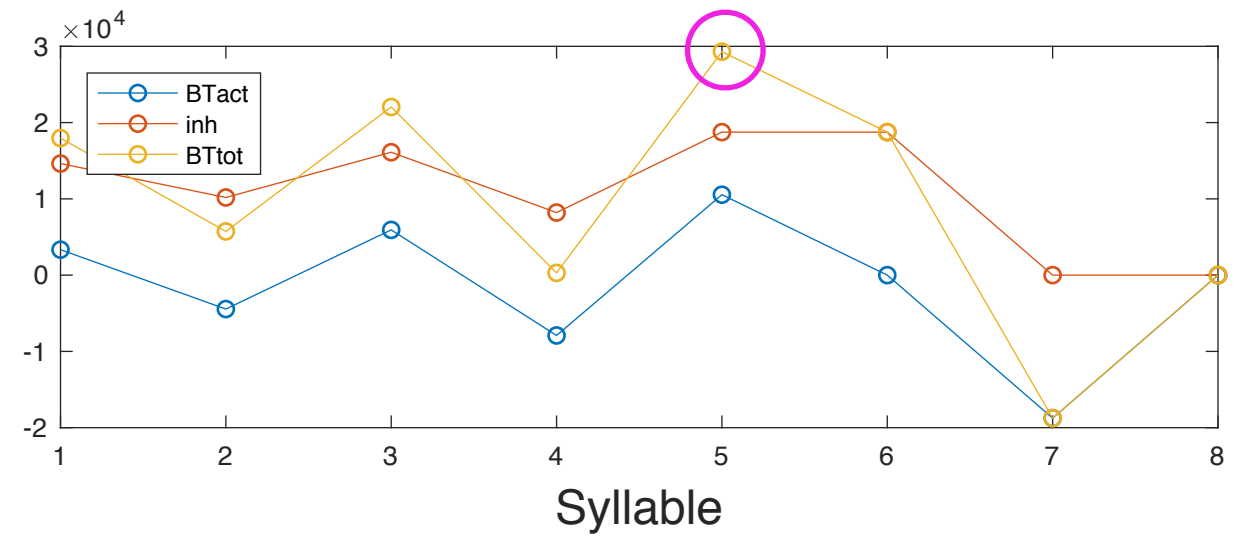
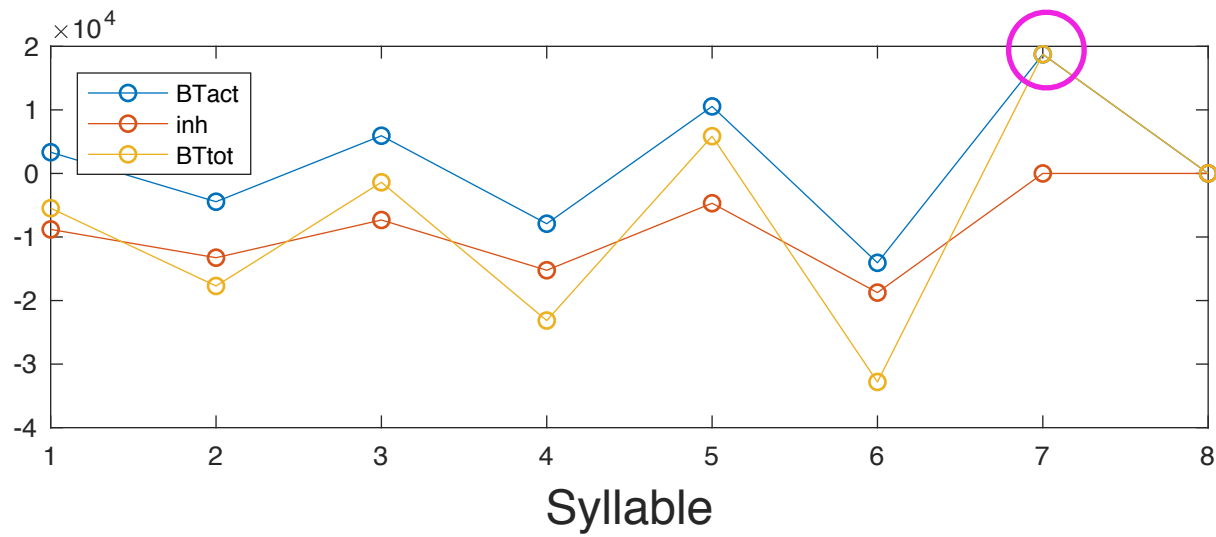
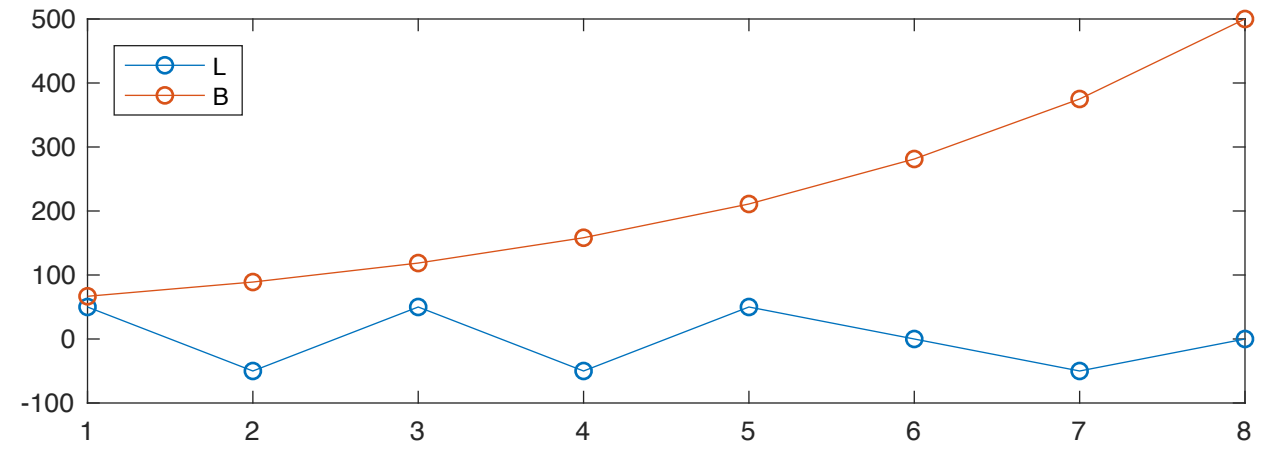
- Lexical Tone contribution (L)
 - Model by calculating the difference in Target f_0 between the current syllable and the next syllable.
 - A high value for difference means the beginning of a HL sequence, which attracts/activates BT
- Boundary Tone contribution (B)
 - Model BT activation with first-order exponential decay from the boundary to the initial syllable.
- Interaction
 - $BTact = B * T$ (Product is an interaction)
- Inhibition
 - Triggering BT at position i can be inhibited by the total amount of $BTact$ from $i+1$ to $nsyll$ (end).

Results

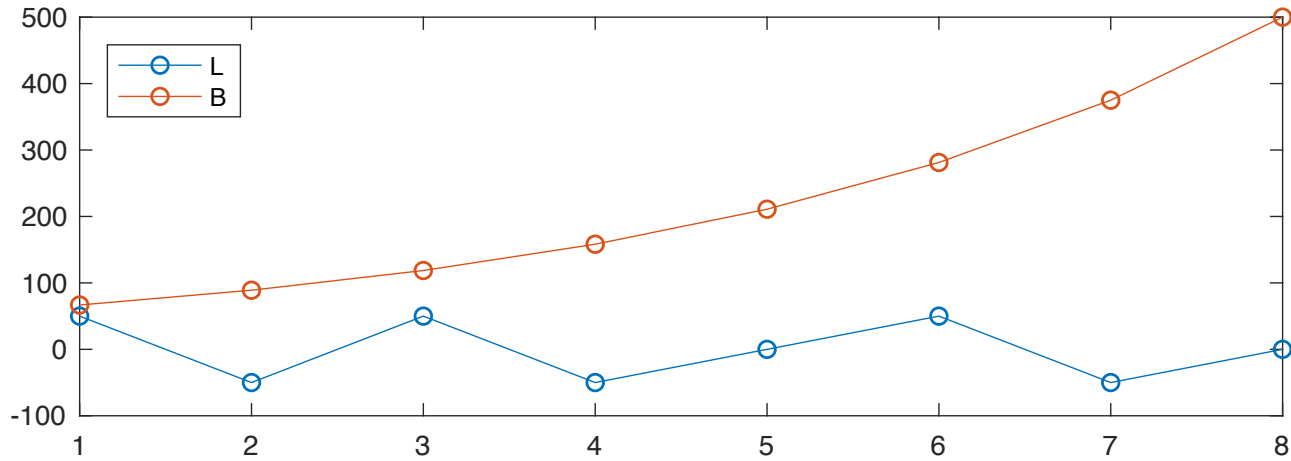
HLHLHLHL



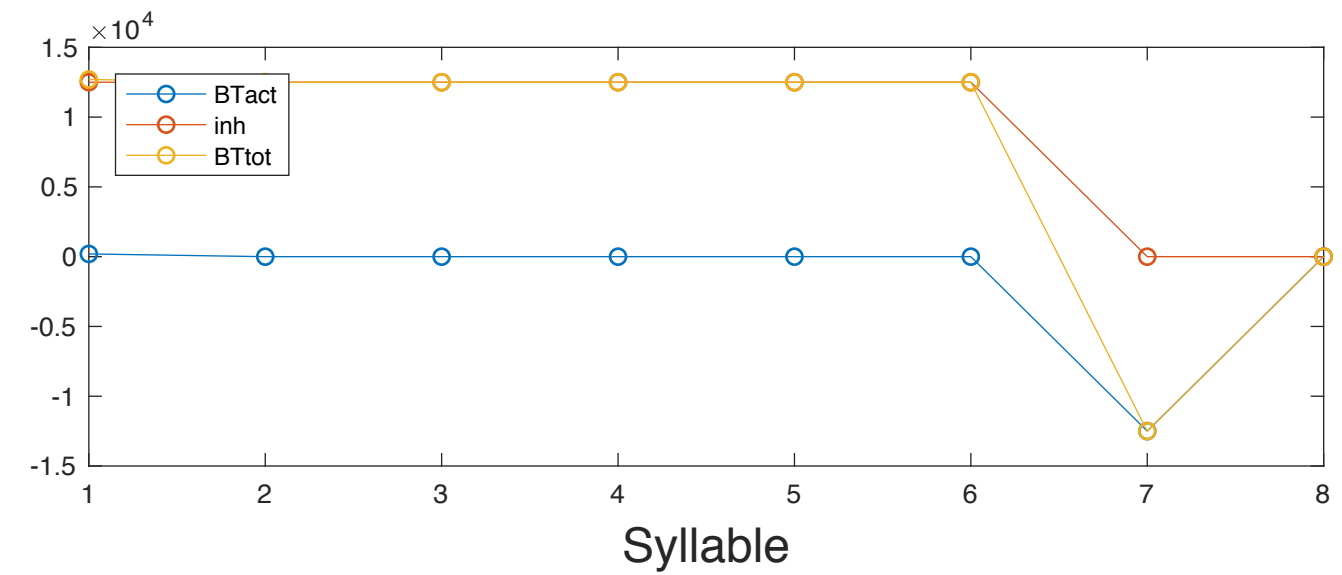
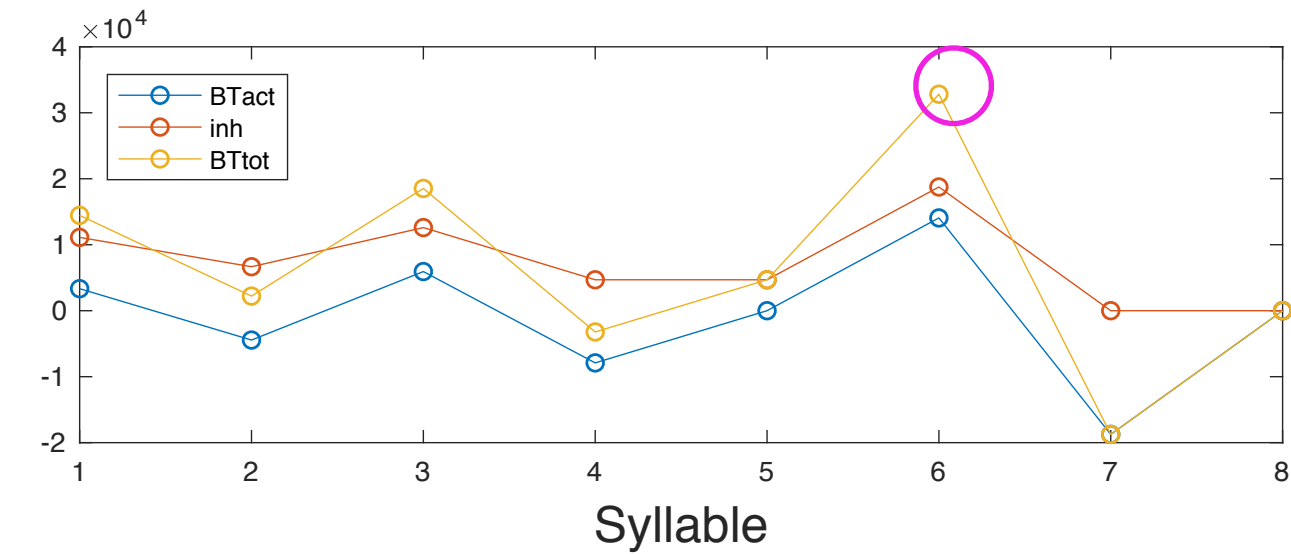
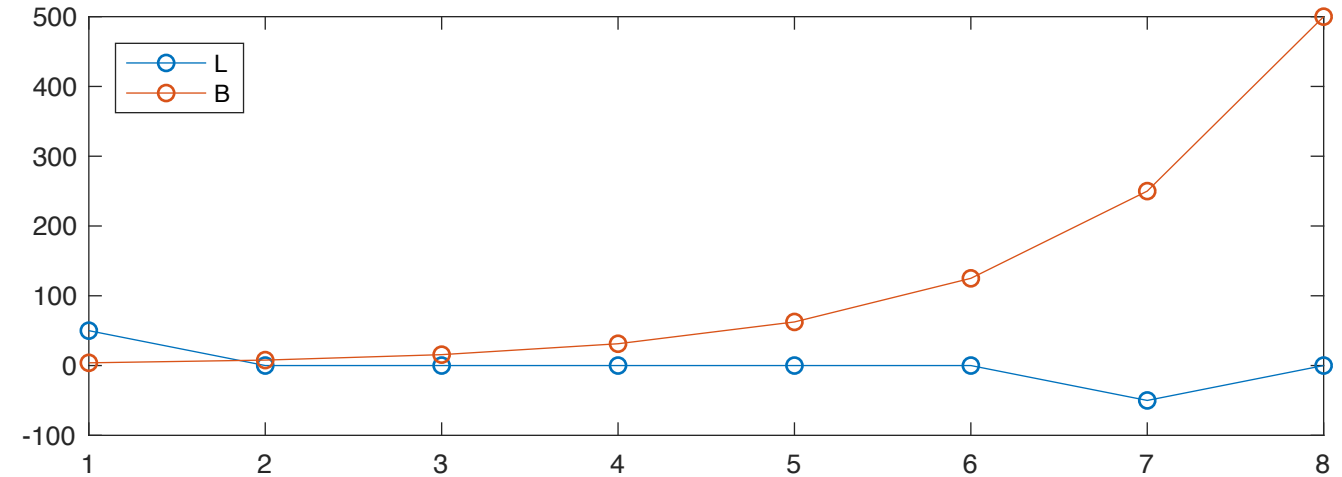
HLHLHLLH



HLHLHHLH



HLLLLLH



Not clear what the right answer in here, and interestingly, the model doesn't give a clear answer.

Going Forward

- Test for robustness as a function of values of:
 - String length
 - F0 of H and L
 - B dynamics
 - $B(nsyll)$
 - k
- More data (of course)
- Utility of Inhibition?
- Dynamical mechanism for actual triggering BT (H and L%), suppressing lexical tones (or possibly blending?)