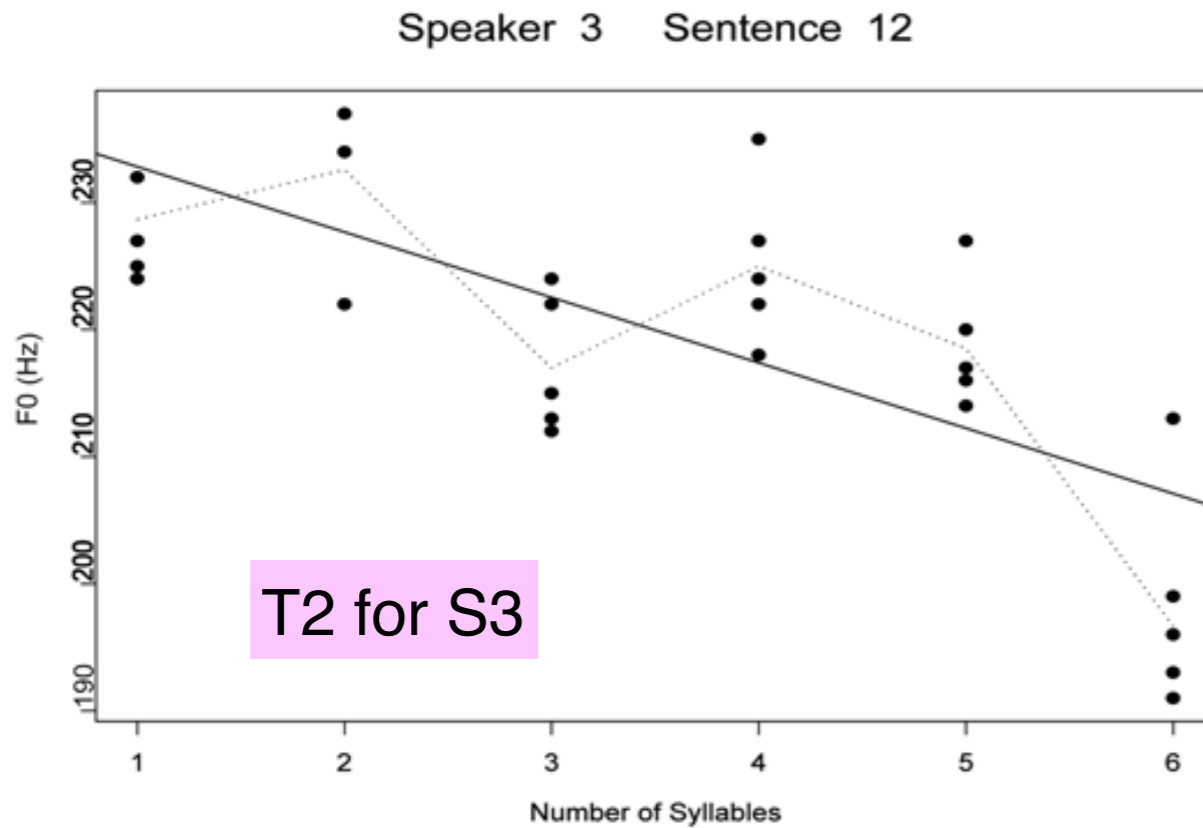


# Mambila Declination Model

# Goal: Model Declination data in Connell



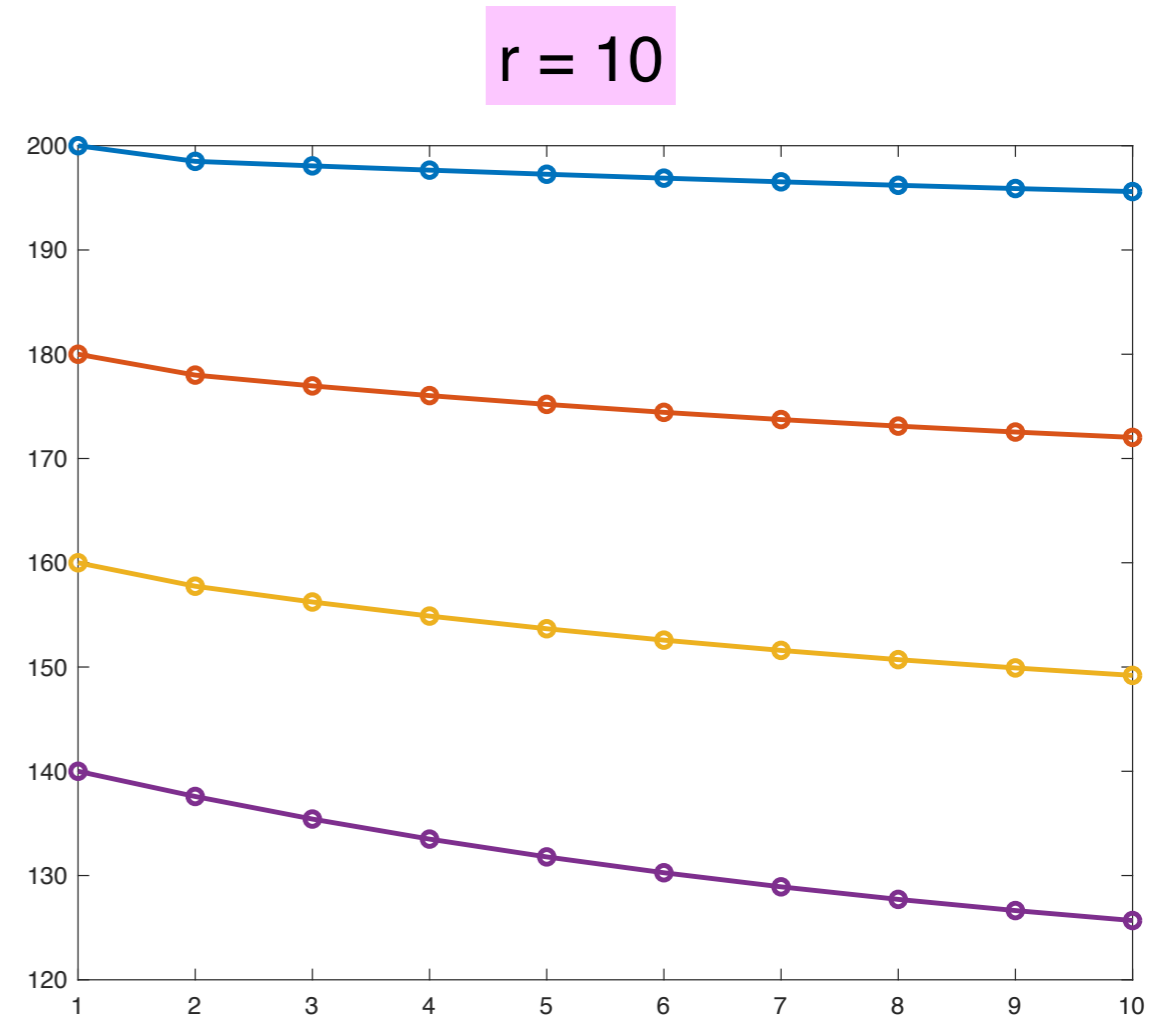
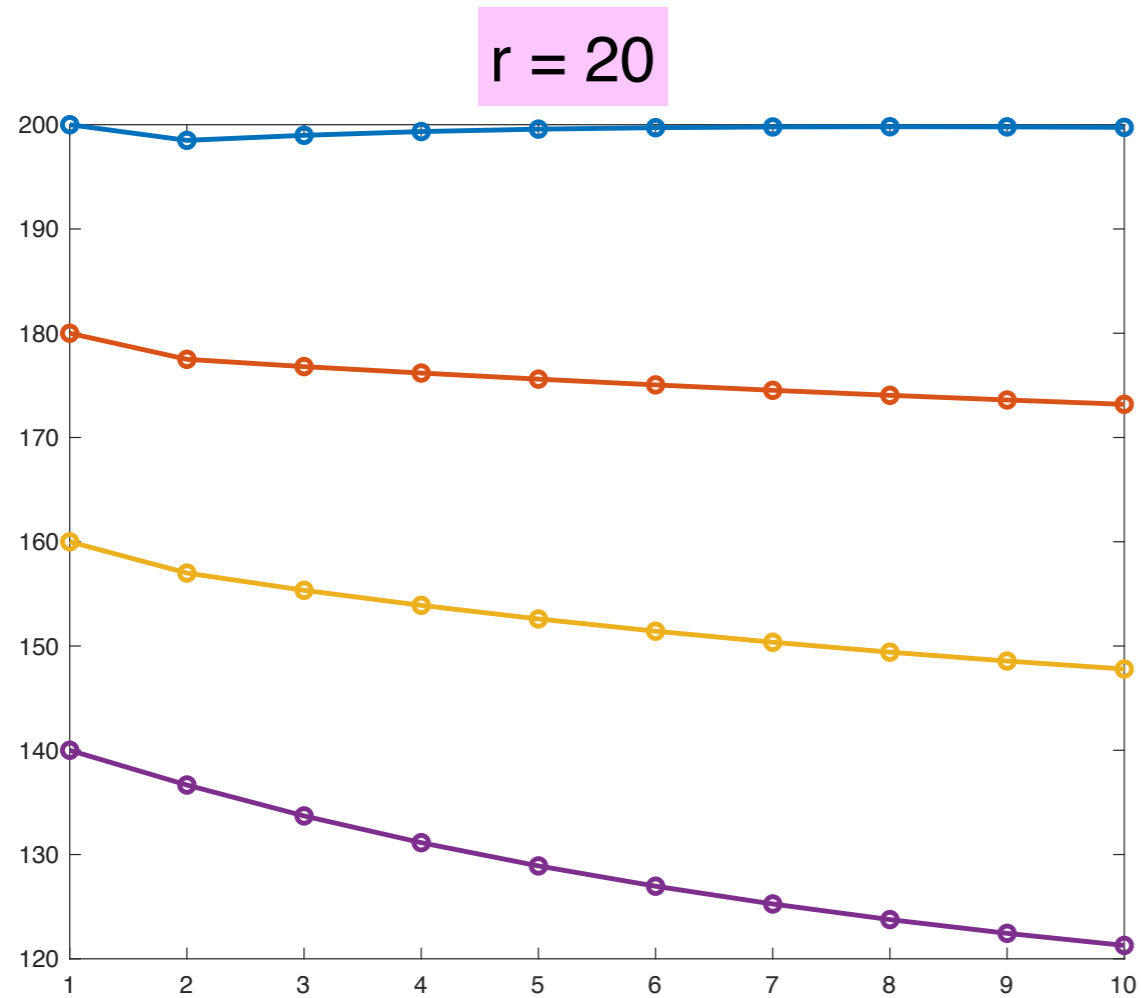
- Significant declination:  $T4 > T3 > T2 > T1$
- Speakers differ in whether they have significant declination in high tones (T1, T2)

**Table 1:** Summary of results for like tone sentences across five speakers

| Speaker | Tone 1 |      | Tone 2 |        | Tone 3 |        | Tone 4 |      |        |
|---------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|
|         | S      | L    | S      | L      | S      | L      | S      | M    | L      |
| 1 (M)   | -, -   | -, - | -, -   | -, -   | -, -   | D, (F) | -, F   | D, F | D, -   |
| 2 (M)   | D, -   | -, - | D, -   | D, -   | -, -   | D, (F) | -, F   | D, - | D, F   |
| 3 (F)   | -, -   | -, - | -, (F) | -, (F) | D, -   | -, (F) | -, F   | D, F | D, -   |
| 4 (F)   | -, -   | D, - | D, -   | D, -   | -, (F) | D, -   | -, F   | D, F | D, (F) |
| 5 (M)   | -, -   | D, - | D, -   | D, (F) | -, (F) | D, (F) | -, F   | D, F | D, (F) |

# Model

- **Model declination** in target values of all four tones every syllable (whether they are selected in any syllable or not).
- Control with a 1st order linear declination system with a goal for each tone slightly lower ( $\sim 15$  Hz) than its initial value.
- **Model tonal repulsion:**
  - The tone targets also repel each other with a force that is inversely proportional to the current  $f_0$  difference between the two tones.
- Individual speakers differ in the overall scaling of the repulse force ( $r$ )
  - Set  $r = 20$  for S1-S3,  $r = 10$  for S4-S5



- Repulsion forces will always force T1 up and T4 down
- But upward force on T1 is balanced by declination force

# Outstanding Problems

- Some kind of nonlinear system needed to select starting values of tones.
- Constraints on choice of r, k: we never see speakers showing negative declination of T1.
- Final lowering:  
Assume a L% tone
- Target lower than the low goal of T4.
- It attracts all tones towards it with a strength inversely proportional to distance from it.

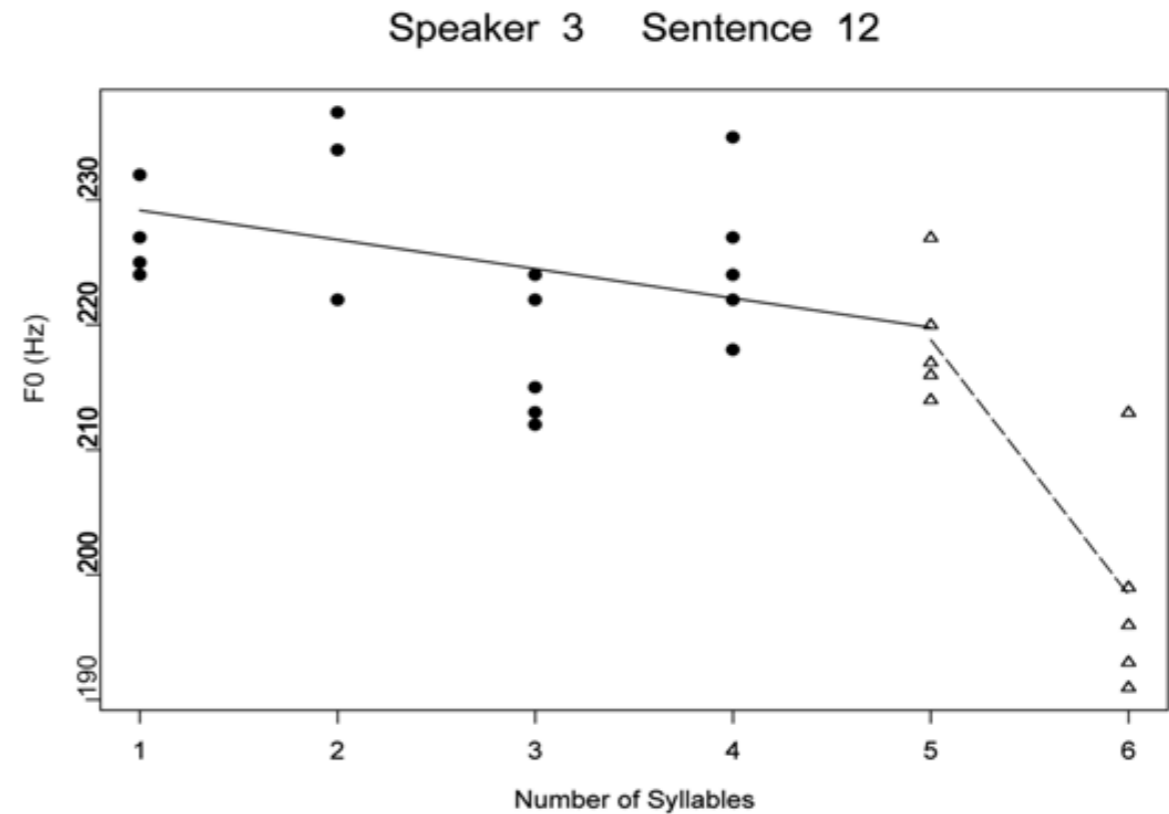


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| 4 (F)   | -, -   | D, - | D, -   | D, -   | -, (F) | D, -   | -, F   | D, F | D, (F) |
| 5 (M)   | -, -   | D, - | D, -   | D, (F) | -, (F) | D, (F) | -, F   | D, F | D, (F) |