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Introduction

The framework on which this study is based is the model for describing and comparing the prosody of Swedish dialects developed by E. Gårding & G. Bruce, as part of the project "Swedish Prosody". Four geographical areas served as the basis for their study, represented by the dialects of Malmö (designated as 1A), Dalarna (1B), Stockholm (2A) and Gothenburg (2B). The principle has been to use a small number of variables to derive and generate the intonation patterns of the different dialects. The model consist of three parts:

1. A linguistic part with dialect-dependent representations of the manifestations of word accents and sentence accents (Fig.1).
2. An algorithmic part with dialect-independent rules which, together with the information in parts 1 and 3, generate the intonation patterns.
3. A set of conventions and prescriptions for the application of the rules of the algorithm.

The word accents are represented by a high and a low frequency point (the stars in figure 1.) These occur at different points in time depending on the dialect, but accent 1 (A1) always occurs earlier than accent 2 (A2). Sentence accent (SA) is manifested as a widening of the frequency range, either in the focused word itself (cf. Malmö and Dalarna) or after it (cf. Stockholm and Gothenburg). For a more detailed description of the model cf. Bruce & Gårding, 1978.

The purpose of the investigation that I will describe here was to analyze transitional dialects lying somewhere in between the prototypes for 1A and 2A. Småland is a suitable area for finding such dialects (cf. Fig. 2).

Materials

The test sentences I have used were a subset of those developed and studied by G. Bruce (1977). These were of three different types:

Man vill a`namma nåra `långre `nummer (accent 1 only)

'{we } want(s) to adopt some longer numbers'
{one}

Man vill `lämna nåra `långa `nunnor (accent 2)

'{we } want(s) to leave some long nuns'¹
{one}

Man vill `lämna nåra `långanummer (compound with accent 2)

'{we } want(s) to leave some Långa-numbers'¹
{one}

Informants

The informants who participated in the study were twelve high school (gymnasie) students studying in Växjö and Älmhult. All were female except for one informant from Växjö. Their home towns lie for the most part in southern Småland, as shown in Fig. 2.

Växjö dialect (Fig 3.)

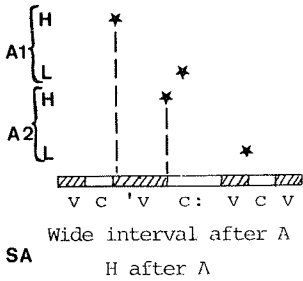


Fig. 4.

Fig. 4 shows the data for the Växjö dialect as they are represented in the linguistic part of the model. If we compare the data for the manifestation of word accents in Växjö with those for Gothenburg (as in Fig. 1), we find that the positions of the high points for accent 1 and accent 2 are strikingly similar. The low points occur approximately one segment later in the Växjö

dialect. In other words, it seems as though the word accent fall is somewhat less steep in Växjö than in Gothenburg. But after normalizing and comparing the data for additional informants (to be presented in a later report) from both Växjö and Gothenburg, I found that there was no evidence for such a relationship between the two dialects' word accent manifestations. On the other hand, the high point of accent 2 in Gothenburg and the other dialects in the 2B area seems to occur somewhat earlier in the stressed vowel than the model predicts. Consequently, for area 2B (Gothenburg), I will be using a high point for accent 2 which lies approximately 10% (of the vowel duration) from the end of the vowel segment. The timing of the other turn-

ing points, both for word accent and sentence accent manifestations, is in agreement with the model's predictions for the Gothenburg intonation pattern.

Sentence accent is manifested in the same way as in Stockholm (2A), i.e., with a rapid rise after the word accent, followed by a plateau up to the postfocal word accent. When there is no postfocal accent, there is still a sharp rise after the word accent, occurring in the final vowel.

Lessebo dialect

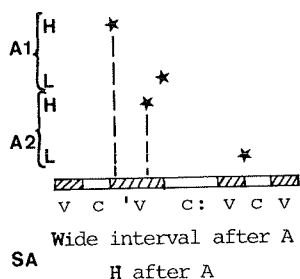


Fig. 5.

secondary-stressed vowel, Lessebo shows a sharp rise in the final vowel, as in Gothenburg.

We can see from the data presented in Fig. 5 that the word accent manifestations in the Lessebo dialect, for both word accents, agree well with my interpretation of the Gothenburg pattern.

Sentence accent is consistently manifested as in Växjö, except for compounds. While the compounds in the Växjö dialect showed a pattern similar to that of Stockholm, with a rise in the

Väckelsång dialect

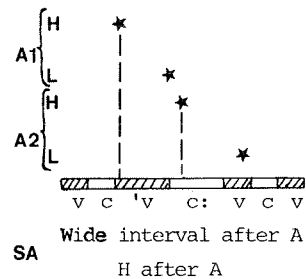
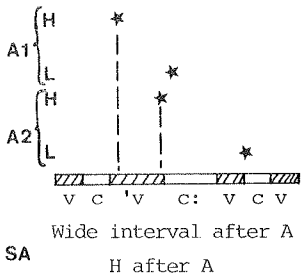


Fig. 6.

Accent 1 shows the same pattern as in Gothenburg, Växjö and Lessebo, while accent 2 is more similar to a Scanian Malmö pattern. Sentence accent is manifested as in Växjö.

Möckeln dialect (Fig. 7.)

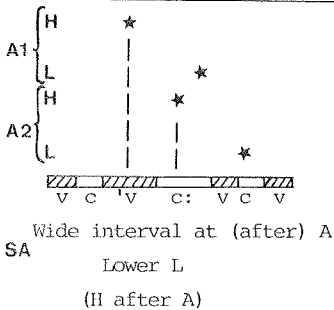


This speaker shows strong similarities to the Väjxjö dialect with regard to both word accent and sentence accent manifestation. An important difference, however, is that in compounds there is no rise in the secondary-stressed vowel in the Möckeln dialect, but rather a rise in the final vowel. The manifestation of focal accent 1 appears to be variable. The stressed vowel can be

Fig. 8.

either rising or falling (cf., for example, the final focus position in Fig. 7. A similar variation was seen in a speaker from Väjxjö who is not presented here.)

Bökeberga dialect (Fig. 9.)



This informant, who is the sole northern Scania area representative in the material, differs greatly from all the others. Her word accent patterns are the same as those of the Malmö dialect. The manifestation of sentence accent is somewhat harder to describe: In final position, focus (sentence accent) is manifested by a rise in the final vowel, as in Småland especially for accent 2.

Fig. 10.

Focus in earlier positions has a lower focal turning point which can, but need not be followed by a rise. Thus there is always a wide frequency interval within the focal word, and occasionally after it as well.

Discussion and summary

Although the data-base is somewhat limited, it does suggest a number of characteristic features of the prosody of the dialects of Småland. The manifestation of word accent, for non-focal accent 1, as well as the manifestation of sentence accent, with a sharp rise after the word accent, seems to be characteristic for these speakers. A final accent 2 word in focus has a rise in the final vowel.

Compounds in Småland are characterized by varying patterns; They either have a rise in the final vowel (as in Möckeln and Lessebo) or a rise in the vowel carrying secondary stress (as in Växjö and Väckelsång). It is interesting to note that the only major difference found between Växjö and Möckeln concerned the manifestation of sentence accent for final compounds.

Compounds in Bökeberga, which is situated in the northern part of Scania (that is, just outside of Småland), show no change in F_0 after the stressed syllable. This pattern agrees well with the prototype for the 1A area (Malmö).

Swedish intonation model: Linguistic components

Dialectal representations

	1A South e.g. Malmö	1B Central e.g. Dalarna	2A East e.g. Stockholm	2B West e.g. Göteborg
Word prosody	A1 H ○ L ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○
	A2 H ○ L ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○
	Input string V C 'V C: V C V	V C 'V C: V C V	V C 'V C: V C V	V C 'V C: V C V
Sentence prosody	Wide interval at A		Wide interval after A	
	Higher H Lower L	Higher H	H after A	L at A H late after A
	SI L at onset and L at offset (statement)			

Fig.1. Prosodic variables in the model for Swedish intonation patterns. From Bruce & Gårding 1978.

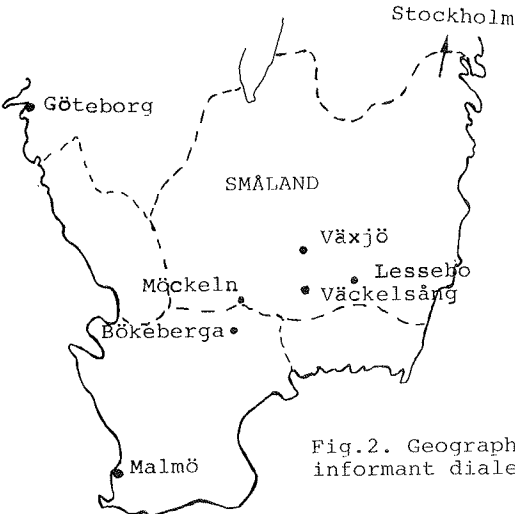


Fig.2. Geographical distribution of informant dialects.

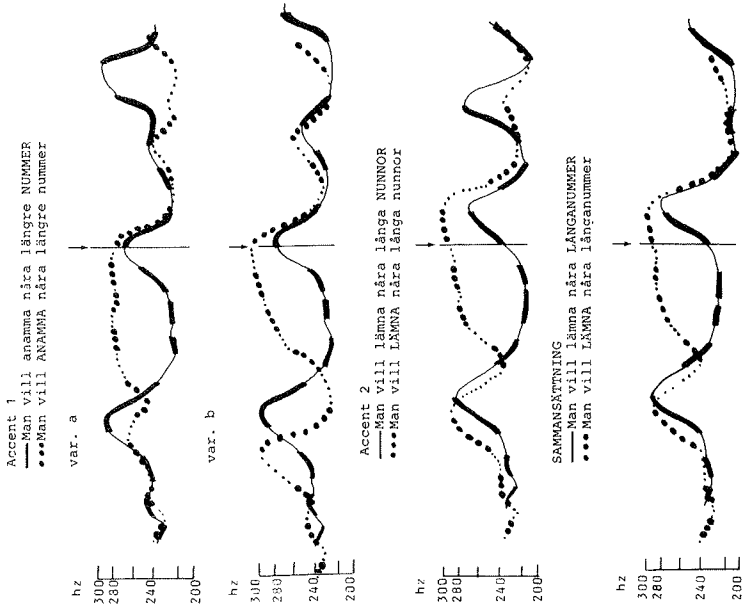


Fig. 3. Representative patterns for Växjö*.

* Thicker portions of the curves represent vowel segment, thinner portions represent consonant segments.

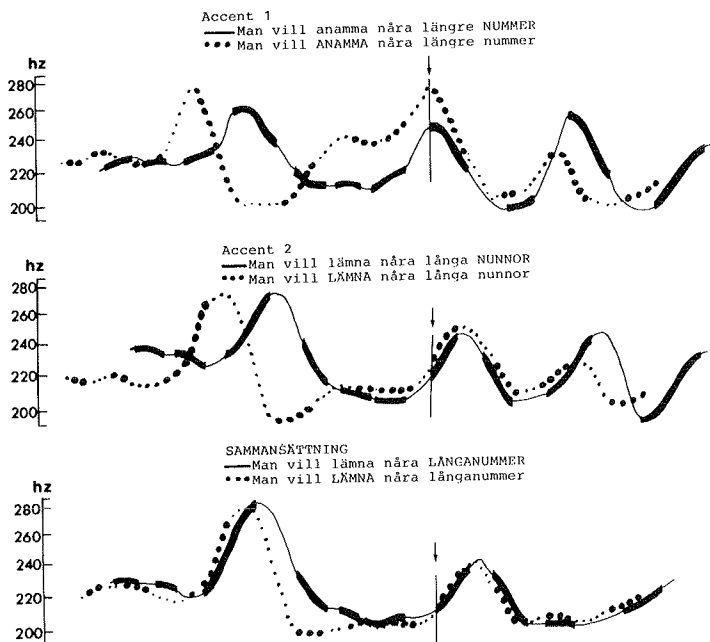


Fig. 9. Representative patterns for Bökeberga*.

Footnote

1. Långa nunnor was established as a new kind of pastry analogous to munkar, (lit: 'munks') 'bismarks'. Långanummer are numbers from the town of Långa.

References

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