

@article{PubLIMSI-6456,

author = {Cruz, Regina Fernandes AND Borges, Benedita do Socorro Pinto AND Rilliard, Albert AND Ferreira, Jany Eric Queiros AND Fontel, Emanuel},
 title = {Acento Lexical do Português Brasileiro},
 GROUP = {LIMSI,AA},
 year = {2017},
 pages = {159-175},
 journal = {Journal of Speech Sciences},
 volume = {5},
 number = {2},
 abstract= {O presente trabalho revisita as características prosódicas do acento lexical do português brasileiro (PB), combinando abordagem acústica e corpus sociolinguístico. Analisaram-se amostras de fala de 6 locutores nativos do PB pertencentes à variedade paraense, estratificados em sexo e com nível superior completo. O corpus compõe-se de 3 repetições de 21 vocábulos, sendo 7 de cada tipo de acento lexical do português, inseridos em uma frase veículo (Eu digo _____ devagar). Como as 3 sílabas de cada vocábulo foram analisadas, o corpus final é composto de 1134 tokens (3 tipos de acento lexical x 7 vocábulos x 3 sílabas x 3 repetições x 6 locutores). Para a análise acústica em si, foram calculadas as médias da frequência fundamental (F0) em semitom e da intensidade no elemento nuclear de cada sílaba. A duração (ms), por sua vez, foi medida em toda a extensão da sílaba. Os dados demonstraram que a duração se comportou como o parâmetro físico mais robusto na distinção entre sílaba tônica e sílabas átonas. As sílabas pretônicas, no caso dos vocábulos paroxítonos e oxítonos, registraram o maior número de variações de F0. A intensidade não se comportou como um parâmetro robusto na caracterização do acento lexical em PB.},
 keywords= {acento lexical; análise acústica; padrões prosódicos; sílaba tônica; português brasileiro},

} @article{PubLIMSI-6457,

author = {Gomes, Juliana Novo AND França, Anielá Improta AND Maia, Marcus AND Rilliard, Albert},
 title = {Prosody as a recursive embedding tool in production and perception of Karaja: an acoustic and neuro-psycholinguistic investigation},
 AERES = {ACL},
 GROUP = {LIMSI,AA},
 year = {2017},
 pages = {101-123},
 journal = {Journal of Speech Sciences},
 volume = {5},
 number = {2},
 abstract= {Hierarchical or indirect recursion can be found in different domains of human language and thus, it has been claimed to be the only part of language that is specific to humans (Hauser, Chomsky, and Fitch 2002). However, in the past decade, both the claims that, recursion is the central component of the "narrow faculty of language" and that, it should be present in all languages have been the object of intense debate (cf. Pinker &

Jackendoff, 2005; Everett, 2005). This debate triggered the exploration of new frontiers in the examination of embedded structures, which have been examined in acquisition and in processing and have been shown to be implemented through a wide array of linguistic resources in different languages. This paper presents an acoustic description and a neuro-psycholinguistic analysis (ERP/EEG) of an uncommon cognitive device to embed relative clauses. It is implemented in Karajá, a Macro-Je language spoken in Central Brazil, which uses pitch accent to signal relativization: (i) [torido#8223;rode] the white man arrived#8223; versus (ii) [toridoro#8223;de] the white man who arrived#8223;, first described in Ribeiro as stress shift (2006). The major interest in studying this phenomenon is because in Karajá, more than structuring envelopes for acts of speech, prosody codes directly onto the central syntactic algorithm of recursion. We found evidence in favor of a stronger facilitation to process a coordinated structure than a recursive structure. We found smaller RTs and amplitudes in the EEG related to the coordinated conditions versus the embedding conditions. Also, it seems that even though embedding is harder to launch, hierarchical structuring makes it easier to process in the third embedding, when comprehenders learn they are in an embedding mode. Coordination, on the other hand, being a default, is easier to launch, but it seems to become progressively harder as it does not benefit from hierarchical structuring.}, keywords= {Recursive embedding; Juxtaposition; Prosody; Acoustic analysis; ERP/EEG experiment; Karajá},

} @article{PubLIMSI-6458,

author = {Rilliard, Albert AND Moraes, João Antônio},
 title = {Social affective variations in Brazilian Portuguese: a perceptual and acoustic analysis},
 GROUP = {LIMSI,AA},
 year = {2017},
 pages = {1043-1074},
 journal = {},
 volume = {25},
 number = {3},
 abstract= {Este trabalho descreve e analisa um corpus de 17 atitudes prosódicas produzido por 21 falantes do português do Brasil (PB). A interpretação dada a essas atitudes baseia-se em um experimento de escolha livre (free-labelling) do qual participaram 22 ouvintes brasileiros. O agrupamento das diferentes expressões obtidas no experimento é relacionado aos parâmetros acústicos da prosódia (F0, intensidade, duração), e sua interpretação é feita com base na literatura sobre a manifestação da expressividade na fala e nas teorias do uso simbólico da voz em interações (código da frequência, de Ohala, e código do esforço, de Gussenhoven). Os resultados mostram que as principais dimensões de sentido identificadas pelos ouvintes podem ser reagrupadas em três grandes categorias: valência positiva, expressões assertivas e expressões dubitativas, dimensões que se correlacionam com as medidas acústicas.},
 keywords= {prosódia; free-labelling; dimensões de sentido; medidas acústicas.},

} @article{PubLIMSI-5815,

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author = {Boula De Mareüil, Philippe AND Rilliard, Albert AND Ivent, Fanny  
AND Kozhevina, Varvara},  
title = {Une étude prosodique comparative des questions en français en  
contact avec l'occitan et le catalan},  
AERES = {ACLN},  
GROUP = {LIMSI,TLP,AA},  
year = {2016},  
pages = {75-91},  
journal = {Langages},  
volume = {202},  
abstract= {Cet article rapporte une analyse de données collectées en  
Provence, en Languedoc et en Roussillon, lors d'une enquête de terrain menée  
auprès de locuteurs parlant, en plus du français, l'occitan (provençal ou  
languedocien) ou le catalan. Nous avons notamment comparé la prosodie de  
questions totales terminées par un mot accentué sur l'avant-dernière syllabe  
(ex. caserna en occitan et en catalan, caserne avec un schwa final prononcé  
en français méridional). Sur les deux dernières syllabes des questions, il  
apparaît que le patron mélodique montant-montant est le plus fréquent et,  
d'après une expérience perceptive utilisant la modification/resynthèse de  
prosodie, qu'il est préféré aux patrons montant-descendant et descendant-  
montant par des auditeurs méridionaux. Un patron descendant-montant a  
également été observé en Roussillon, provenant probablement d'un transfert  
prosodique du catalan vers le français. Il n'a pas été associé à cette  
région par des auditeurs méridionaux qui ont pris part à une deuxième  
expérience perceptive. Cependant, les patrons intonatifs trouvés peuvent  
avoir d'autres fonctions.},  
keywords= {Prosodie en contact, accents méridionaux en français, langues en  
danger, occitan, catalan},
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} @article{PubLIMSI-6133,

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author = {Cruz, Regina AND Rilliard, Albert},  
title = {The role of duration and intensity factors in the characterization  
of modal intonation in Brazilian Portuguese spoken in the North of Brazil},  
AERES = {ACL},  
GROUP = {LIMSI,AA},  
year = {2016},  
pages = {345-358},  
journal = {CHIMERA: Romance Corpora and Linguistic Studies},  
volume = {3},  
number = {2},  
abstract= {The major aim of the current paper is to present an individual  
analysis of two physical parameters - duration (ms) and intensity (dB) - on  
four survey areas of Brazilian Portuguese spoken in the north of Brazil:  
Belém, Baião, Mocajuba and Curralinho. The selected data for this analysis  
stem originally from AMPER-POR database normalized by zscore. Formerly,  
statistics analysis has shown that duration and intensity play a secondary  
role in the modal intonation characterization. These results comply with the  
main analysis performed on intensity in prosody studies of Portuguese by the
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AMPER project where it emerges not as strong parameter in modal intonation discrimination. Contrastingly, [duration] has shown up as a vigorous physical parameter for the characterization of modal intonation.},
 keywords= {acoustic analysis, prosodic variation, Brazilian Portuguese, AMPER project},

} @article{PubLIMSI-5299,

author = {Doukhan, David AND Rosset, Sophie AND Rilliard, Albert AND d'Alessandro, Christophe AND Adda-Decker, Martine},
 title = {The GV-LEx corpus of tales in French},
 AERES = {ACL},
 GROUP = {LIMSI,TLP,AA},
 year = {2015},
 pages = {521-547},
 journal = {Language Resources and Evaluation},
 volume = {49},
 number = {3},
 abstract= {A corpus of French tales is presented. Its two parts, a text corpus and a speech corpus, were designed for studying the relationships between the textual structures of tales and speech prosody, with the targeted application of an expressive text-to-speech synthesis system embedded in a humanoid robot. The 89-tale text corpus, and the 12-tale speech corpus were annotated using a common tale description framework. Lexical level annotations include extended definitions of enumerations, time, place and person named entities, as well as part of speech tags. Supra-lexical level annotations include the segmentation of tales into a sequence of episodes, the localization and attribution of direct quotations, together with tale protagonists co-references. Annotation distributions and inter-annotator agreement were analyzed. The largest coverage and strongest agreement were observed for person named entities, characters' direct quotations, and their associated coreference chains. Speech corpus annotations were extended to allow the analysis of the relations between tale linguistic information and prosodic properties observed in associated speech. Word and phoneme boundaries were inferred through semi-automatic procedures, resulting in linguistic annotations aligned with the speech signal. Intonation stylization models were used to ease the visual and statistical analysis of tale's prosody. Additional meta-information is provided with the speech corpus, allowing describing tale characters according to their gender, age, size, valence and kind. The corpora described in this article are publicly available through the European Language Resources Association catalog.},
 keywords= {Fairy tale corpus; Annotation scheme; Inter-annotator agreement; Direct quotations; Prosody; Intonation stylization; Text-to-speech; Expressivity},

} @article{PubLIMSI-5313,

author = {Boula De Mareüil, Philippe AND Rilliard, Albert AND Ivent, Fanny AND Kozhevina, Varvara},
 title = {A comparative prosodic study of questions in French in contact with

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Occitan and Catalan},
AERES = {ACL},
GROUP = {LIMSI,TLP,AA},
year = {2015},
pages = {59-72},
journal = {Journal of Speech Sciences},
volume = {4},
number = {2},
abstract= {In the south of France, the French language has developed in
contact with Occitan in Provence and Languedoc, in contact with Catalan in
Roussillon. This study reports on a first analysis of data collected in
these regions, during a field survey carried out among speakers of Occitan
and Catalan, in addition to French. In particular, we compared the prosody
of yes/no questions ending in a word stressed on the penultimate syllable
(e.g caserna [barracks] in Occitan or Catalan, caserne with a pronounced
final schwa in southern French). On the last two syllables of questions, it
turns out that the rising-rising pitch pattern is the most common and,
according to a perception experiment using prosody modification/resynthesis,
that it is preferred to a falling-rising pattern by southern French
listeners (without significant differences between Provence and Languedoc).
A falling-rising pattern was also observed in Roussillon, possibly resulting
from a prosodic transfer from Catalan to French. It was not associated with
that region by southern French listeners who took part in a second
perceptual experiment. Yet, the intonation patterns found may have different
functions: the rising-rising pattern, especially, is most often interpreted
as a confirmation query.},
keywords= {prosody in contact; southern accents in French; endangered
languages.},

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} @article{PubLIMSI-5490,

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author = {Gonzaga Nunes, Vanessa AND Rilliard, Albert AND Seara, Izabel
Christine},
title = {Pistas prosódicas do falar catarinense: um estudo sobre
interrogativas totais neutras},
AERES = {ACL},
GROUP = {LIMSI,AA},
year = {2015},
pages = {251-274},
journal = {Revista Linguagem & Ensino},
volume = {18},
number = {2},
abstract= {Este trabalho visa contribuir para a descrição prosódico-
entonacional de variedades dialetais do português brasileiro. Apresentamos
diferenças e semelhanças encontradas entre interrogativas totais neutras
referentes a quatro variedades dialetais catarinenses (Blumenau, Chapecó,
Florianópolis e Lages). O corpus para gravação foi do Projeto AMPER-POR.
Oito falantes produziram 33 sentenças declarativas neutras e 33
interrogativas totais neutras, repetidas três vezes. Embora as curvas de F0
se caracterizem por movimentos circunflexos em região nuclear, sentenças que
terminam por palavras oxítonas tendem ao alinhamento centralizado, enquanto

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as que finalizam por palavras paroxítonas e proparoxítonas apresentam alinhamento mais à direita. No que concerne à discriminação das variedades dialetais, verificamos que os dados dos blumenauenses e florianopolitanos apresentam, para a região nuclear, movimentos de subida e descida estatisticamente menos proeminentes do que os dos chapecoenses e lageanos. Isso indica que há menor variação de F0 para o movimento de subida nas produções de blumenauenses e florianopolitanos quando comparadas às produções de chapecoenses e lageanos.},
keywords= {Prosódia. Entoação. Interrogativas sim/não neutras. Falar catarinense.},

} @article{PubLIMSI-4887,

author = {d'Alessandro, Christophe AND Feugere, Lionel AND Le Beux, Sylvain AND Perrotin, Olivier AND Rilliard, Albert},
title = {Drawing melodies: Evaluation of chironomic singing synthesis},
AERES = {ACL},
GROUP = {LIMSI,AA},
year = {2014},
pages = {3601-3612},
journal = {Journal of the Acoustical Society of America},
volume = {135},
number = {6},
abstract= {Cantor Digitalis, a real-time formant synthesizer controlled by a graphic tablet and a stylus, is used for assessment of melodic precision and accuracy in singing synthesis. Melodic accuracy and precision are measured in three experiments for groups of 20 and 28 subjects. The task of the subjects is to sing musical intervals and short melodies, at various tempi, using chironomy (hand-controlled singing), mute chironomy (without audio feedback), and their own voices. The results show the high accuracy and precision obtained by all the subjects for chironomic control of singing synthesis. Some subjects performed significantly better in chironomic singing compared to natural singing, although other subjects showed comparable proficiency. For the chironomic condition, mean note accuracy is less than 12 cents and mean interval accuracy is less than 25 cents for all the subjects. Comparing chironomy and mute chironomy shows that the skills used for writing and drawing are used for chironomic singing, but that the audio feedback helps in interval accuracy. Analysis of blind chironomy (without visual reference) indicates that a visual feedback helps greatly in both note and interval accuracy and precision. This study demonstrates the capabilities of chironomy as a precise and accurate mean for controlling singing synthesis.},

} @article{PubLIMSI-5212,

author = {Mori, Yoko AND Erickson, Donna AND Rilliard, Albert AND Hori, Tomoko},
title = {Effects of Vowel Duration, Intensity, and Articulation Rate on Judgments of Naturalness and Intelligibility of Japanese Learners' English},
AERES = {ACL},
GROUP = {LIMSI,AA},

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year = {2014},
pages = {30-41},
journal = {Journal of the Phonetic Society of Japan},
volume = {18},
number = {2},
abstract= {-},
keywords= {naturalness and intelligibility, Japanese learners' English,
rhythmic alternation, vowel duration, intensity, articulation rate},

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} @article{PubLIMSI-4345,

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author = {Lu, Yan AND Aubergé, Véronique AND Rilliard, Albert AND Gu,
Wentao},
title =
{&#26222;&#36890;&#35805;&#24577;&#24230;&#35821;&#38899;&#30340;&#24863;&#3
0693;&#23454;&#39564;&#30740;&#31350;},
AERES = {ACLN},
GROUP = {LIMSI,AA},
year = {2013},
pages = {169-174},
journal = {Journal of School of Chinese Language and Culture},
volume = {3},

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} @article{PubLIMSI-4886,

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author = {Rilliard, Albert AND de Moraes, João Antônio AND Erickson, Donna
AND Shochi, Takaaki},
title = {Social affect production and perception across languages and
cultures □ the role of prosody},
AERES = {ACL},
GROUP = {LIMSI,AA},
year = {2013},
pages = {15-41},
journal = {Leitura},
volume = {2},
number = {52},
abstract= {Which prosodic variations are used to encode attitudes or social
affects? How is this prosodic code arranged in competition with other codes
(e.g. accentuation)? Are there universal and culture-specific encodings? Did
speakers produce attitudes in their first language similar to how they
produced them in a second language context? These questions will be
addressed through reviewing a few studies. Acoustic measurements and
perceptual experiments are presented to support conclusions on some
differences between social and propositional attitudes, to observe accentual
constraints on the prosodic expression of attitudes, and to show
similarities and differences between speakers of different cultural
origins.},
keywords= {attitudes; vocal codes; cross- cultural perception},

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} @article{PubLIMSI-1805,

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author = {Boula De Mareüil, Philippe AND Rilliard, Albert AND Allauzen,
Alexandre},
title = {A diachronic study of initial stress and other prosodic features in
the French news announcer style: corpus-based measurements and perceptual
experiments},
AERES = {ACL},
GROUP = {LIMSI,AA,TLP},
year = {2012},
pages = {263-293},
journal = {Language and Speech},
volume = {55},
abstract= {This study focuses on prosodic evolution in the French news
announcer style, based on acoustic and perceptual analysis of French
audiovisual archives. A 10-hour corpus covering six decades of broadcast
news is investigated automatically. Two prosodic features, which may give an
impression of emphatic style, are explored: word-initial stress and
penultimate vowel lengthening, especially before a pause. Objective
measurements suggest that the following features have decreased since the
40s: mean pitch, pitch rise associated with initial stress, vowel duration
characterizing an emphatic initial stress, and prepausal penultimate
lengthening. The onsets of stressed initial syllables have become longer
while speech rate (measured at the phonemic level) has not changed. This
puzzling outcome raises interesting questions for research on French
prosody, suggesting that the durational correlates of word-initial stress
have changed over time, in the French news announcer style. Three perceptual
experiments were conducted using prosody transplantation (copy of
fundamental frequency and duration parameters on a synthetic voice),
delexicalization and imitation. Rather than manipulating the parameters of,
say, word-initial stress, we selected a subset of the corpus to represent
the different decades under investigation. Results show that, among other
factors, fundamental frequency and duration correlates of prosody contribute
to distinguishing early recordings from more recent ones. The higher the
pitch and the greater the pitch movements associated with word-initial
stress, the more the speech samples are perceived as dating back to the 40s
or 50s.},
keywords= {corpus linguistics, diachrony, French prosody, phonostylistics,
speech processing},

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} @article{PubLIMSI-3000,

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author = {Boula De Mareüil, Philippe AND Rilliard, Albert AND Allauzen,
Alexandre},
title = {Variation diachronique dans la prosodie du style journalistique :
le cas de l'accent initial},
AERES = {ACL},
GROUP = {LIMSI,TLP,AA},
year = {2012},
pages = {97-111},
journal = {Revue Française de Linguistique Appliquée},
volume = {17},
number = {1},

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abstract= {Cette étude traite de l'évolution de la prosodie dans le style
journalistique français, à partir de l'analyse acoustique d'archives
audiovisuelles remontant aux années 1940. Un corpus d'une dizaine d'heures
de parole a été examiné automatiquement, et nous nous sommes concentrés sur
l'accent initial, qui peut donner une impression de style emphatique. Des
mesures objectives suggèrent qu'en un demi-siècle les traits suivants ont
diminué : la hauteur de voix des journalistes, la montée mélodique associée
à l'accent initial et la durée vocalique caractérisant un accent initial
emphatique. Les attaques de syllabes initiales accentuées, quant à elles, se
sont allongées. Ce résultat suggère que les corrélats de durée de l'accent
initial ont changé au cours du temps, dans le style journalistique
français.},
keywords= {corpus diachronique, traitement automatique, prosodie},
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} @article{PubLIMSI-1486,
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author = {d'Alessandro, Christophe AND Rilliard, Albert AND Le Beux,
Sylvain},
title = {Chironomic stylization of intonation},
AERES = {ACL},
GROUP = {LIMSI,AA,VIDA},
year = {2011},
pages = {1594-1604},
journal = {Journal of the Acoustical Society of America},
volume = {129},
number = {3},
abstract= {Intonation stylization is studied using "chironomy," i.e., the
analogy between hand gestures and prosodic movements. An intonation
mimicking paradigm is used. The task of the ten subjects is to copy the
intonation pattern of sentences with the help of a stylus on a graphic
tablet, using a system for real-time manual intonation modification.
Gestural imitation is compared to vocal imitation of the same sentences
(seven for a male speaker, seven for a female speaker). Distance measures
between gestural copies, vocal imitations, and original sentences are
computed for performance assessment. Perceptual testing is also used for
assessing the quality of gestural copies. The perceptual difference between
natural and stylized contours is measured using a mean opinion score
paradigm for 15 subjects. The results indicate that intonation contours can
be stylized with accuracy by chironomic imitation. The results of vocal
imitation and chironomic imitation are comparable, but subjects show better
imitation results in vocal imitation. The best stylized contours using
chironomy seems perceptually indistinguishable or almost indistinguishable
from natural contours, particularly for female speech. This indicates that
chironomic stylization is effective, and that hand movements can be
analogous to intonation movements.},
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} @article{PubLIMSI-1830,
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author = {Romano, A. AND Contini, M. AND Lai, J. AND Rilliard, Albert},
title = {Distancias prosódicas entre variedades románicas en el marco del
proyecto AMPER},
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AERES = {ACLN},
GROUP = {LIMSI,AA},
year = {2011},
pages = {13-25},
journal = {Revista Internacional de Lingüística Iberoamericana},
volume = {IX},
number = {1},
abstract= {Distancias prosódicas entre variedades románicas en el marco del
proyecto AMPER Antonio Romano, Michel Contini, Jean Pierre Lai, Albert
Rilliard (2011). Distancias prosódicas entre variedades románicas en el
marco del proyecto AMPER. Revista Internacional de Lingüística
Iberoamericana, Vol. IX, N°1(17), 13-25.},
keywords= {prosodie, dialectologie},

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} @article{PubLIMSI-2245,

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author = {De Castro Moutinho, L. AND Coimbra, R. AND Rilliard, Albert AND
Romano, A.},
title = {Mesure de la variation prosodique diatopique en portugais
européen},
AERES = {ACLN},
GROUP = {LIMSI,AA},
year = {2011},
pages = {35-55},
journal = {Estudios de Fonética Experimental},
volume = {XX},
abstract= {La nécessité d'une description et d'une comparaison des tracés
prosodiques des différentes variétés linguistiques de l'espace roman a été
formalisée à l'origine lors de la mise en place du projet international
AMPER (Atlas Multimédia Prosodique de l'Espace Roman, cf. Moutinho &
Coimbra, 2000; Romano, 2001). Ce projet, qui regroupe des équipes de
différents laboratoires européens et latino-américains, a adopté une
stratégie commune afin de concevoir, récolter et analyser des corpus
comparables sur l'ensemble de l'espace roman. En effet l'intonation de
l'espace linguistique roman présente une variété de schémas marqués
diatopiquement, qui peuvent être convergents aussi bien que divergents entre
deux parlers d'un même domaine linguistique (Contini, 1992; Romano, 2001;
Contini, 2008; Contini et al., 2008; Turcule&#355;, org., 2008). Au travers
de cet article1, nous souhaitons montrer les résultats d'analyses mettant en
évidence les similitudes et les différences existantes entre les
configurations intonatives d'un même ensemble de structures phrastiques,
enregistrées pour différentes variétés du portugais continental européen
(http://pfonetica.web.ua.pt/AMPER-
POR.htm), ainsi que présenter une
nouvelle procédure expérimentale permettant d'évaluer les similitudes et les
différences prosodiques entre des corpus de parole comparables.},
keywords= {Prosodie, Phonétique expérimentale, Dialectologie, Portugais
Européen.},

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} @article{PubLIMSI-3172,

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author = {Rilliard, Albert},

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title = {La base de données AMPER},  
AERES = {ACLN},  
GROUP = {LIMSI,AA},  
year = {2011},  
pages = {13-23},  
journal = {Géolinguistique},  
volume = {Hors série n°4},  
keywords= {AMPER},
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} @article{PubLIMSI-1214,
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author = {Audibert, Nicolas AND Aubergé, Véronique AND Rilliard, Albert},  
title = {Discrimination perceptive d'expressions émotionnelles actées vs.  
spontanées. Variabilité interindividuelle et influence de l'intensité de  
l'émotion},  
AERES = {ACL},  
GROUP = {LIMSI,AA},  
year = {2010},  
pages = {833-857},  
journal = {Technique et Science Informatiques},  
volume = {29},  
number = {7},
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} @article{PubLIMSI-693,
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author = {Rilliard, Albert AND Shochi, T. AND Martin, Jean-Claude AND  
Erikson, D. AND Aubergé, Véronique},  
title = {Multimodal indices to Japanese and French prosodically expressed  
social affects},  
AERES = {ACL},  
GROUP = {LIMSI,AA,AMI},  
year = {2009},  
pages = {223-243},  
journal = {Language and Speech},  
volume = {52},  
number = {2-3},
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} @article{PubLIMSI-725,
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author = {Tabuchi, S. AND Shochi, T. AND Mokhtari, A. AND Rilliard, Albert},  
title = {Nihongo shigenkaiwa niokeru hatuwataido no ninshiki:  
Nihongobogowasha to kankokujin shokyugakushusha wo taishoni},  
AERES = {ACLN},  
GROUP = {LIMSI,AA},  
year = {2009},  
pages = {13p},  
journal = {Grammar and Speech IV},
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} @article{PubLIMSI-726,
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author = {Erikson, D. AND Shochi, T. AND Menezes, C. AND Kawahara, H. AND  
Sakakibara, K. AND Rilliard, Albert},  
title = {Nichi eigobogowasha niyoru kanjouonseichikaku no hikaku -  
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