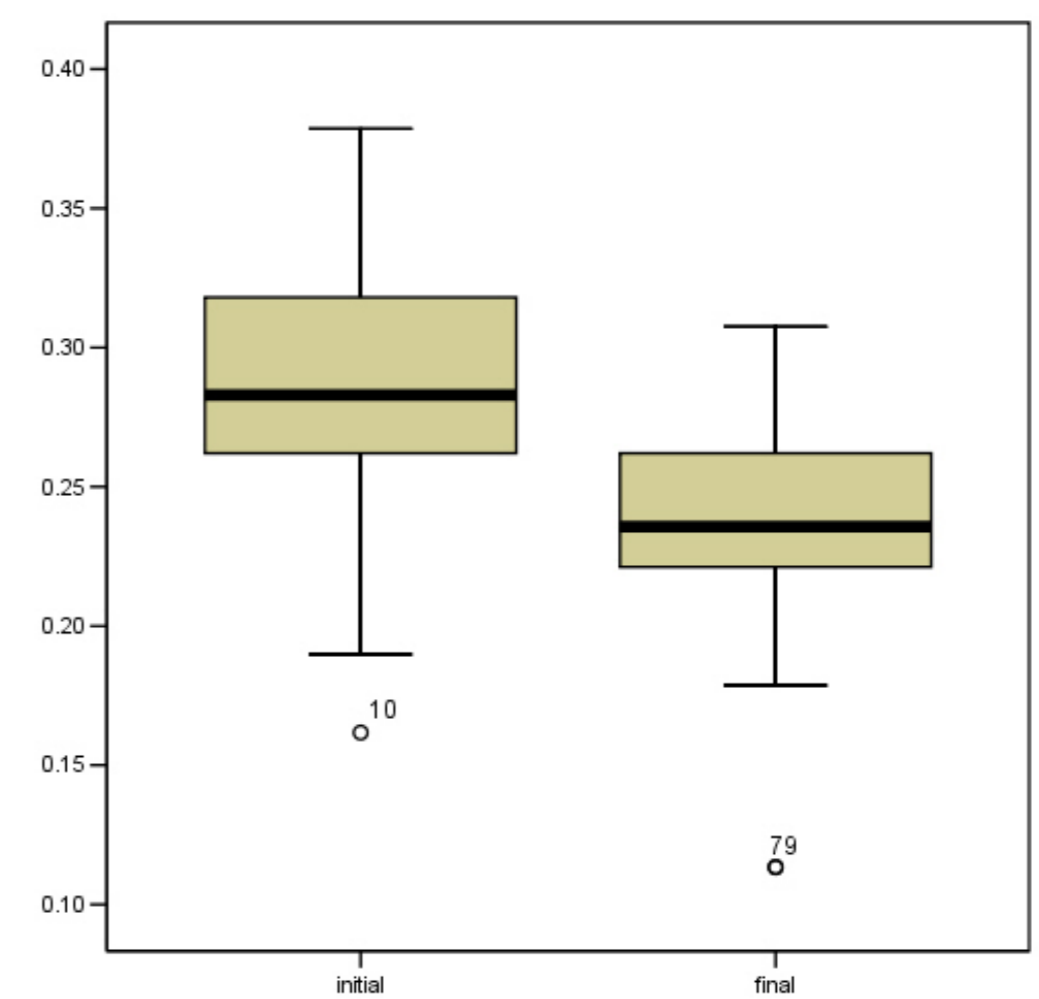


# Narrow Focus in Genitival Phrases

## 1. Evidence for foot structure:

The first syllable of words pronounced in isolation are longer.

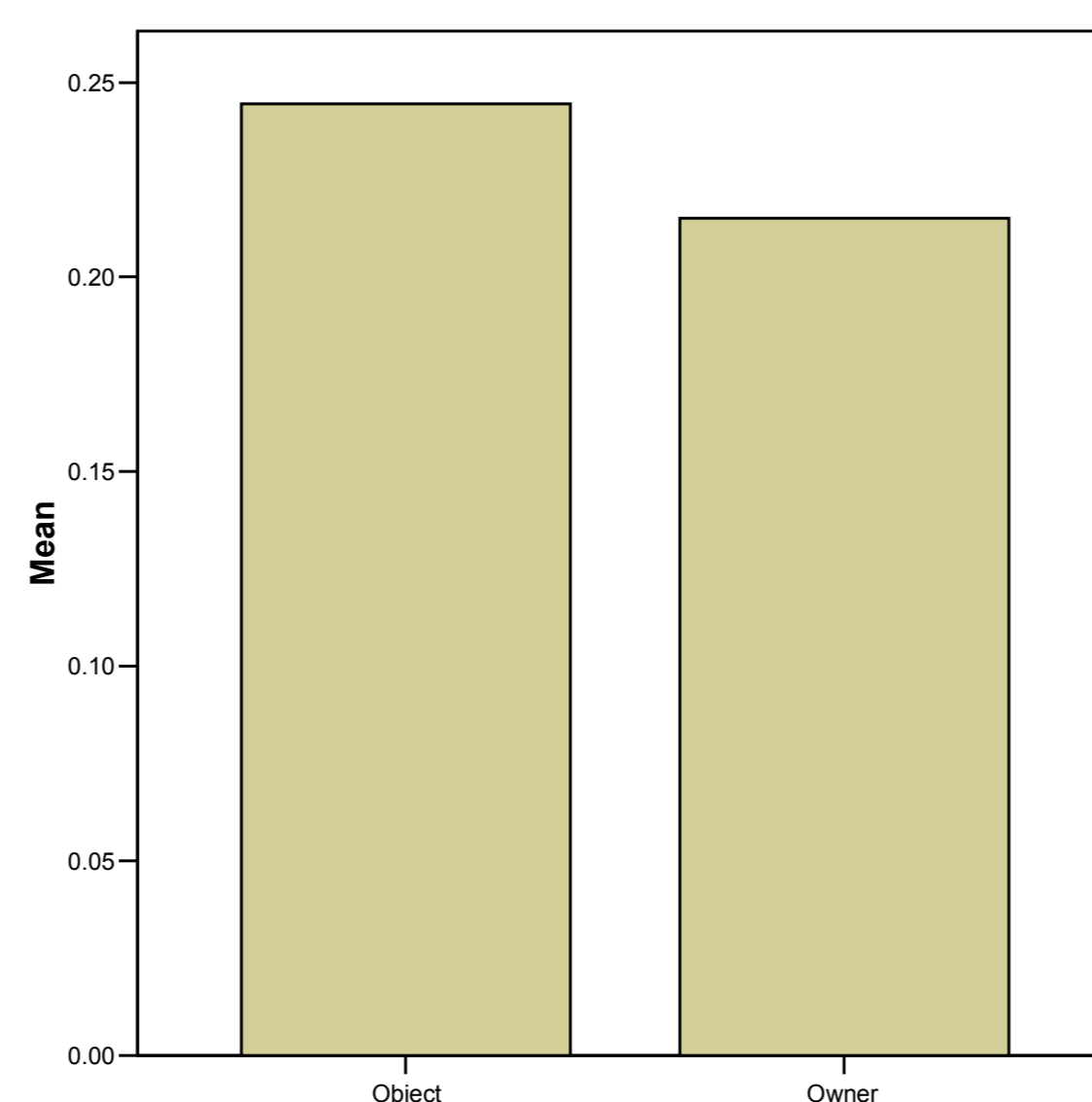
$$t(16) = 2.44, p < .05 \text{ (two tailed)}$$



## 2. Genitival Phrase Structure:

Object	Possessor	Gloss
<i>kītī</i>	<i>lānā</i>	
animal	child	the child's animal

**3. Durational difference:** The initial syllable of the object possessed is longer than the initial syllable of the possessor.



	Paired Differences					t	df	Sig (2 tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the difference				
				Lower	Upper			
Pair 1 Object Owner	0.029	0.044	0.0074	0.015	0.044	3.9	35	.000

## 4. Narrow Focus:

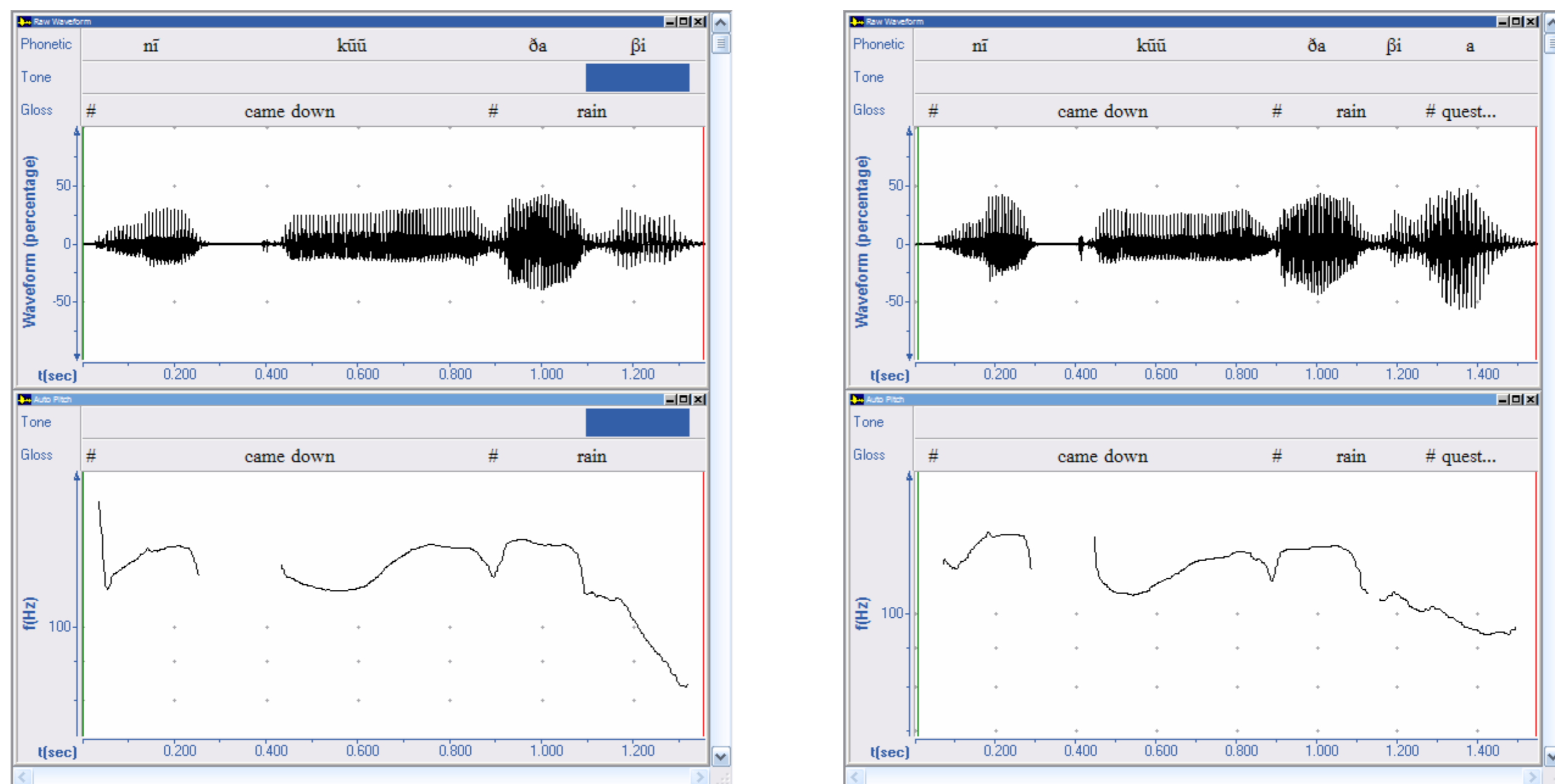
When the possessor is in narrow focus, this correlation in the duration of the initial syllables of the object possessed and the possessor no longer occurs. However, the initial syllable of the owner when in narrow focus is always longer than when in broad focus. On average the initial syllables are 77ms longer.

((t) 35=11, p < 0.05 (two tailed))

# Intonation and other related features of Santo Domingo Nuxaá Mixtec

## Utterance Final Markers

Yes/no questions are indicated by the particle *-a* utterance final. There are no changes in  $F_0$ .



In Nuxaá Mixtec changes in  $F_0$  indicate different lexical items.

M M M	<sup>n</sup> dēē tī	it will go out
M M H	<sup>n</sup> dēē tí	it is going out
M L M	<sup>n</sup> dēè tī	it will go in
H M M	<sup>n</sup> déē tī	it is going in
M H M	<sup>n</sup> dēé tī	it is grazing

There are other utterance final particles. Some of these are evidentials and others indicate emotional colouring. In non-tonal languages these pragmatic meanings are often expressed by different intonational tunes.

nĩʃəʃĩ	βílù	βā
ate	cat	request for confirmation

## Pause

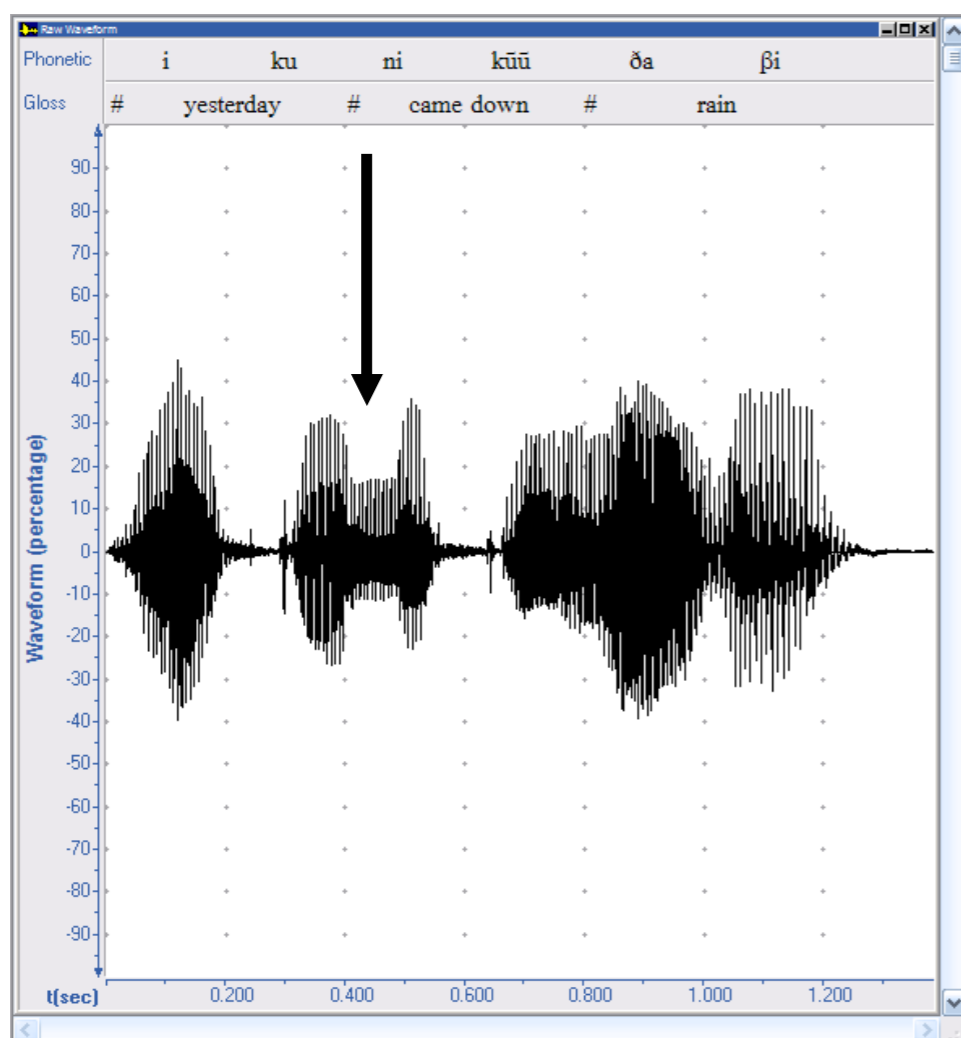
There is a pause after phrases which are in contrastive focus, as is shown in example 1) which is a statement and 2) which is an answer to a question.

1)  $\text{ikū}$        $\text{nīkūyū}$        $\text{ðāβì}$   
 yesterday    came down rain

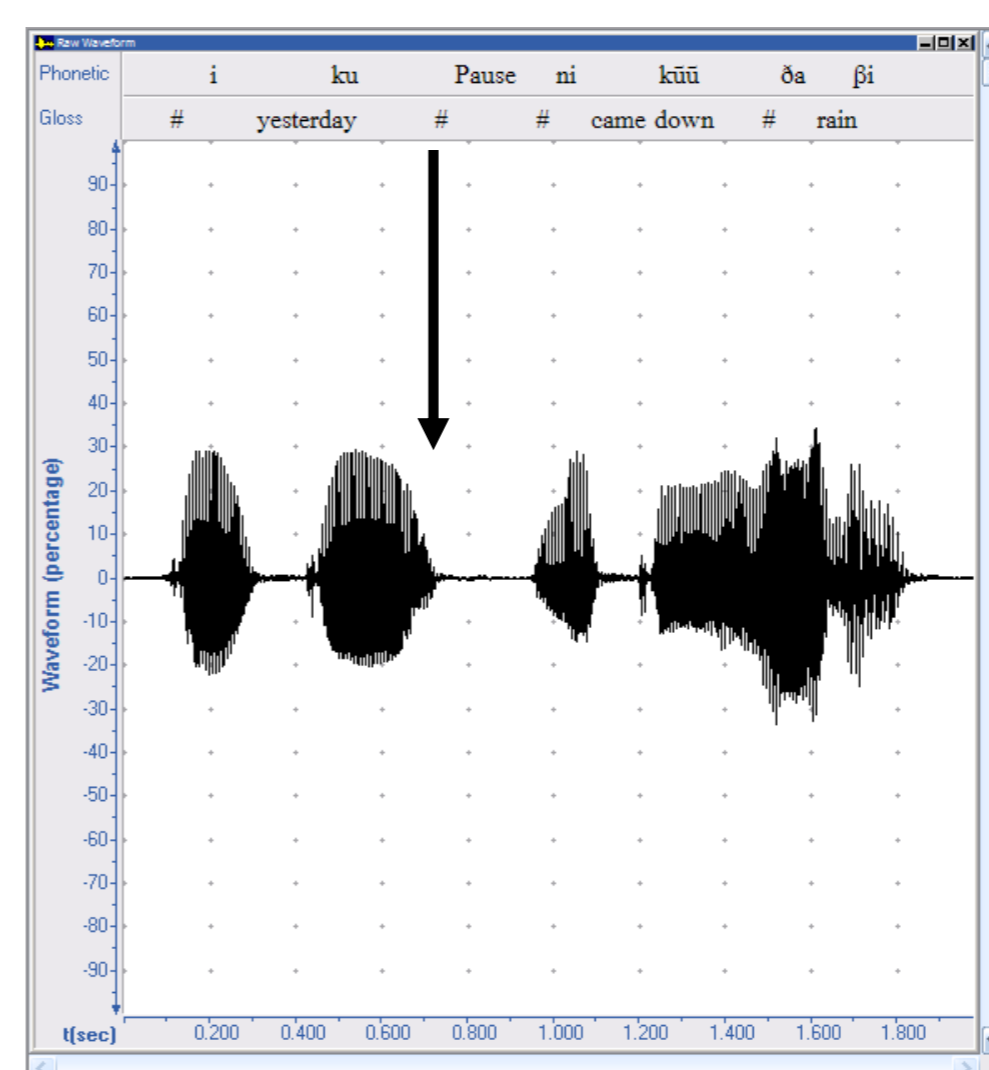
2)       $\text{nīkūyū}$        $\text{ðāβì kázīnī}$        $\text{ā}$   
 came down rain day before yesterday question

$\text{ikū}$        $\text{nīkūyū}$        $\text{ðāβì}$   
 yesterday    came down rain

1



2



## Rate of Speech

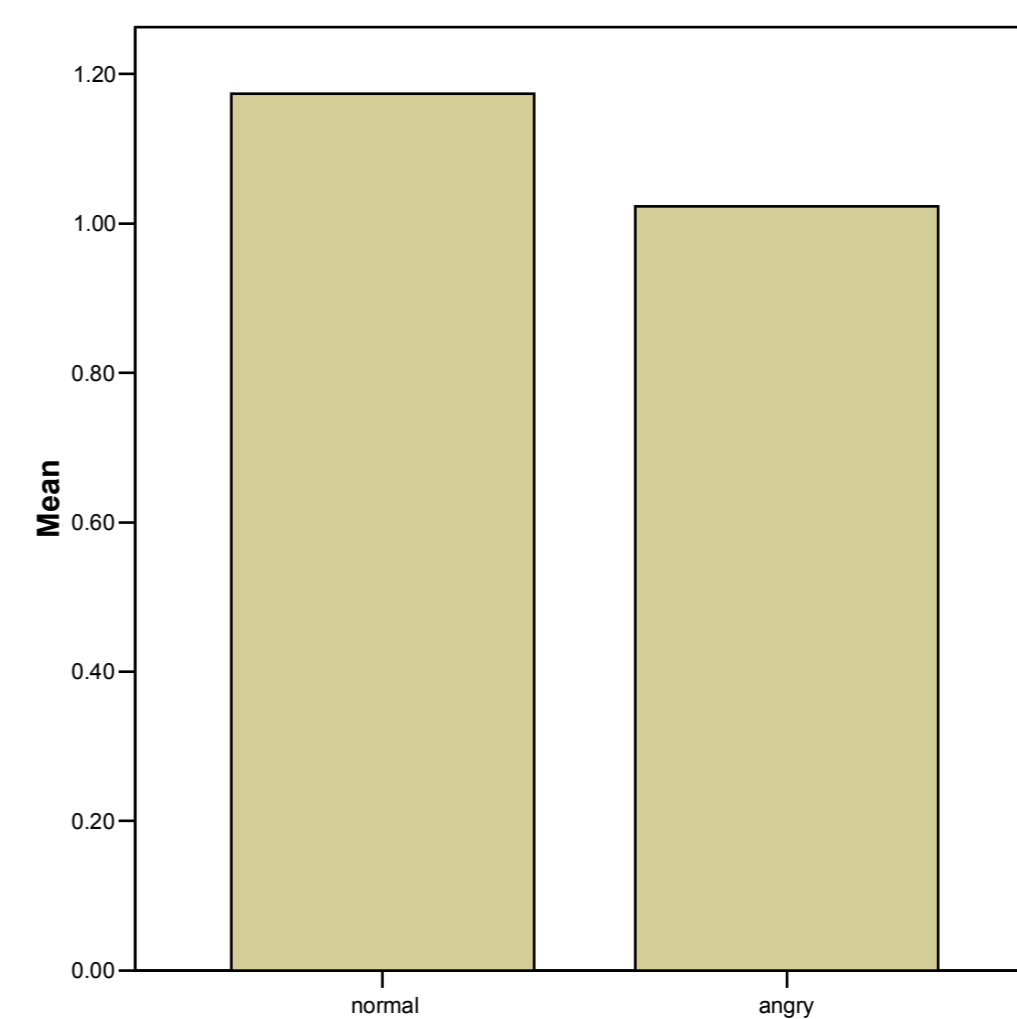
Utterances said in anger are on average 19% shorter than those said as statements. Duration was compared between utterance medial phrases.

$\text{nāk}^w\text{èná}$	$\text{ízō}$	$\text{k}^w\text{ití}$	$\text{ðā}^?\text{βā}$	$\text{nō}$
why	very	short	skirt	your

Your skirt is far too short!

$\text{nī}^?\text{ñīnī}$	$\text{nī}$	$\text{xà}$	$\text{ízō}$	$\text{k}^w\text{ití}$	$\text{ðā}^?\text{βā}$	$\text{nū}$
saw	I	that	very	short	skirt	her

I saw that her skirt was very short.



## Location of Santo Domingo Nuxaá



## Basic Facts about Santo Domingo Nuxaá Mixtec

**Affiliation:** One of the Mixtec languages which belongs to the Mixtecan family of languages of the Otomanguean stock

**Word Order:** VSO

**Tone:** There is evidence that High, Mid and Low exist underlyingly. Tones usually align at the right edge of their sponsoring morpheme.