

de trouver des corrélations des facteurs de temps entre eux et de ces derniers avec les données biologiques.

Nous constatons que certaines corrélations auxquelles nous nous attendions restaient introuvable. Il n'y avait p. ex. pas de corrélation entre la vitesse de la lecture dans les mots isolés ou dans les noms de nombre et celle de la mâchoire dans un mouvement de claqué ou celle de la pointe et du dos de la langue. Nous n'avons pas constaté non plus une corrélation entre la vitesse de l'articulation et la dextérité manuelle. Dans d'autres éléments cependant nous avons constaté réellement des facteurs correspondants. Ainsi il y avait un rapport entre la vitesse de la lecture et celle du débit d'un côté et la respiration de l'autre, en ce sens que ceux qui avaient une grande vitesse d'articulation appartenaient, à une exception près, au groupe de ceux qui avaient la moyenne ordinaire de respiration, et que du reste la respiration devenait plus lente, lorsque la durée de la syllabe était plus grande, ce qui était à prévoir.

En ce qui concerne la couleur des yeux et la taille : dans le débit moyen ceux qui avaient les yeux clairs formaient presque le tiers du groupe entier, dans le débit plus lent leur nombre était presque égal à l'autre, et dans le débit lent il devenait plus considérable encore. Si dans la taille on distingue deux groupes, au-dessus et en-dessous de 180 centimètres, on trouve beaucoup moins de hautes statures dans le débit rapide et dans le débit moyen, mais dans le débit lent elles sont une demie fois plus nombreuses que les petites.

Ceux qui ont les yeux bleus étaient donc plus lents, tandis que la lenteur augmentait avec la taille.

Au point de vue activité les personnes actives augmentaient considérablement en nombre à mesure que la lenteur devenait plus grande ; dans le débit rapide elles étaient aussi nombreuses que les personnes non-actives ; dans le débit moyen elles dépassaient les autres d'un tiers et dans le débit lent elles étaient deux fois aussi nombreuses.

La fonction secondaire donnait des indications nettes dans une proportion absolument égale à celle de l'activité.

Dans l'émotivité les personnes non-émotives se montraient enclines au ralentissement ; dans le parler moyen elles étaient une et demie fois aussi nombreuses que les non-émotives.

En ce qui concerne finalement la répartition en types pycniques, leptosomes et mixtes : les pycniques augmentaient considérablement en nombre quand on ralentissait la vitesse, tandis que les leptosomes appartenaient aux extrémités. Je suis donc arrivée à la conclusion suivante : *que les personnes qui parlent lentement étaient actives, primaires, non-émotives et pycniques.*

Le but de cette recherche était d'indiquer que la façon de

parler est déterminée par une combinaison de facteurs psychologiques individuels et de qualités biologiques, et qu'il serait utile pour différentes langues ou unités linguistiques de composer de pareils „profils”. Il faudrait alors déterminer le rapport entre d'autres facteurs encore : emploi de la pause, caractère de l'infexion, degré d'assimilation, diapason et facteurs psychologiques du débit. De cette façon on obtient pour un groupe déterminé une certaine norme qu'on peut utiliser dans d'autres recherches, p. ex. dans les recherches de géographie dialectique. Car rien n'est plus trompeur que l'impression auditive seule, et ce n'est qu'en faisant entrer dans nos recherches les éléments si hétérogènes qui ensemble forment la vie d'une langue, que nous pourrons nous former jusqu'à un certain point une image de la structure de ces éléments et de la vie intérieure de la langue.

70. Miss Jo DAAN (Amsterdam) : *Dialect and Pitch-Pattern of the Sentence.*

For a long time people who know different dialects have been struck by the fact, that it is possible to recognize a dialect by other characteristics than only by the words and sounds.

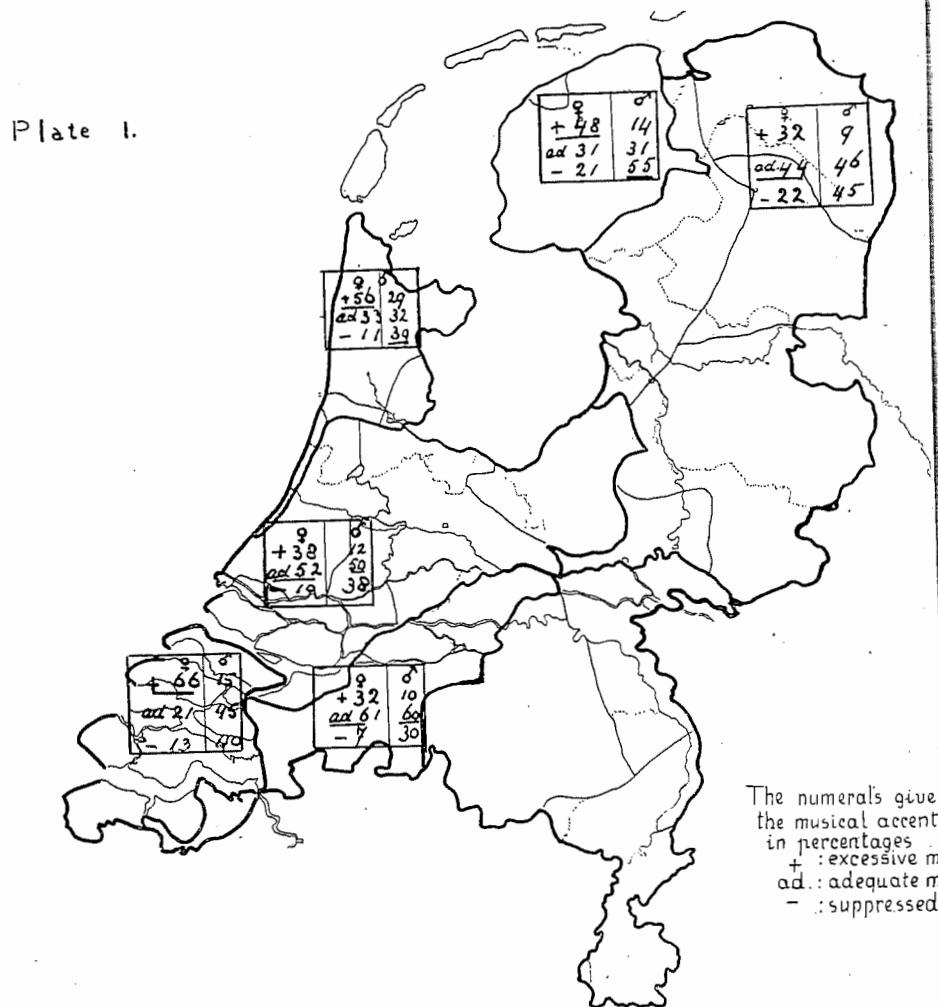
But they also know that it is very difficult to say which these characteristics are. No doubt the musical accent plays an important part in this matter.

Since, working for the *Stichting voor het Bevolkingsonderzoek in de drooggelegde Zuiderzeepolders* (a Foundation for the scientific examination of the colonists in the drained polders of the former Zuyderzee), I met with different dialectspeakers, and this problem has been haunting me. The method of working was extremely well adapted to obtain confirmation of the above impression. In order to gather the phonetic material about the colonists in the Wieringermeerpolder, I paid visits to these people, from house to house. Each did not last longer than from half to three quarters of an hour. As the families live pell-mell, Frisians next to Zealanders, Hollanders next to Limburgers, the contrast was as a rule strong and the impression of the foregoing visit was still fresh in the memory.

Inquiries into dialects are not usually carried out in this way. An inquirer visits a certain district, hears some people speak and sometimes goes to another village lying in the same dialect-district or belonging to a closely related one, only the next day.

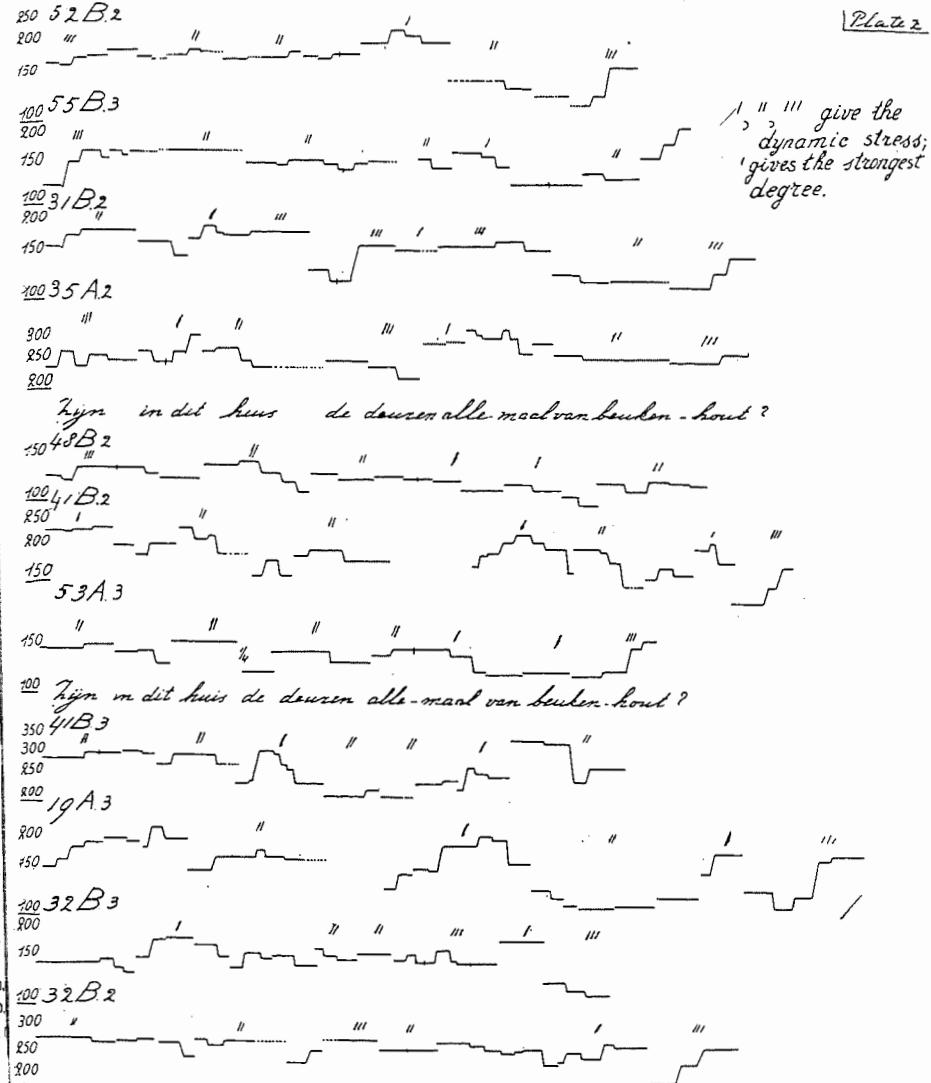
In the last few years only a few studies have been published on the language of the North- and South-Netherlands and their dialects.

1. The dissertation of GUITTART gives, in broad outline, — because it has been taken by ear — the pitch-pattern in conversations and recitations.



2. Mrs. and Mr. PÉE have gone more into detail in *Beitrag zum Studium der Niederländischen Intonation*.

3. And finally Mr. VAN ES applied the graphical method to a lot of dialect-material. Both Mr. and Mrs. PEE as well as Mr. VAN ES started from a reading-tone or from a more or less artificial speaking-tone, which however emphasizes much less



Zijn in dit huis de deuren allemaal van beuler-hout?

clearly the dialectic and personal differences, when compared with improvised speaking. That is why I am stressing the curves of improvised speaking, although I also made curves of translated sentences.

We have texts improvised by about a 100 different people

and sentences of about 300. When it was possible to get it, we had husband and wife, father and son conversing together. If not, I got them to tell me something about subjects they thought interesting; a farmer about his work in the stable or in the fields; a woman about her family and her household. In most cases the conversations were unemotional and more or less superficial.

With some people, completely free from selfconsciousness, a more emotional tone was sometimes observed. Later on I shall show you an example of this.

It seems to me quite possible to typify the dialects by means of the pitch-pattern. But we should have plenty of material before being able to draw any conclusions, because the psychical disposition of a being strongly affects the pitch-pattern.

On the list of phonetic material the musical accent was asked for. With working out the data of four-hundred women, it appeared that, judged by ear, the greater percentage of women with an excessive musical accent is found first among the inhabitants of Zealand, then among those of North-Holland. Among the Frisian women too, the percentage is high. As to the Frisian language, I dare not speak of a great variation in the pitch-pattern. But this language has sudden, strong musical accents, only in a few places in the sentence.

On the other hand we find a high percentage of normal pitch-pattern among the inhabitants of West-Brabant, South-Holland and Utrecht, and the North-East of the Netherlands.

In most cases the percentages of excessive musical accent are high with the women, and of suppressed high with the men.

The standard of the judgement is of course a subjective one, but as in 90 percent of the cases I judged by myself or with one other person, the mistake in the proportion cannot possibly be very great.

I selected an informative and an interrogative sentence from the gramophone-records of different persons, made kymographic tracings of it, measured the pitch and reduced it to graphs.

It is evident from these graphs (Pl. 2), that the characteristic of the interrogative sentence is the valley at the end. In most cases the sentences show a closed form, that is to say that the pitch at the beginning and at the end is nearly equally high. Except for numbers 55 B 3, 41 B 2, and 32 B 3. It is evident from my material, that this closed form is not necessary for a good interrogative sentence. You may rely upon it that the intonation of the examples is correct.

When we see from the graphs that the musical accent is closely connected with the stress, it is sure in the first place that the syntax and the sense, that gives the stress its place, determines

the length of the interrogation-valley. That length also depends on the speaking-tempo.

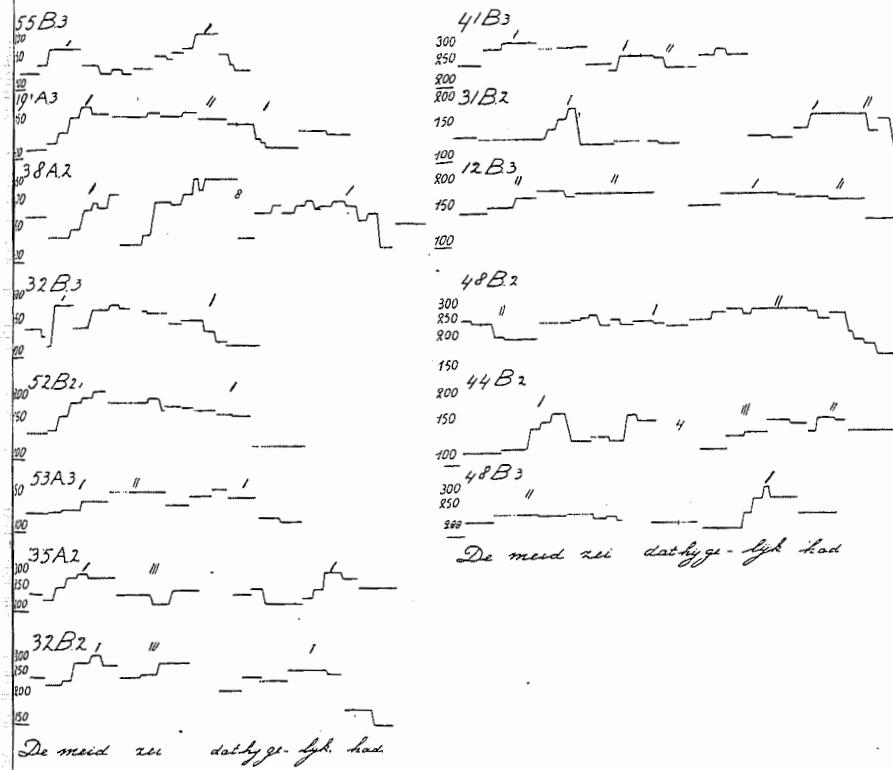
Moreover Mr. VAN ES suspects a connection between the length of the interrogation-valley and the dialect.

The sentence is in Dutch: „Zijn in dit huis de deuren allemaal van beukenhout?” Are in this house the doors all of beech-wood?, said in different dialects. In the first four sentences the stress lies on „allemaal”; in the two first on „maal”; in the others on „al”, the latter being a dialectic difference. You see that the length of the interrogation-valley in the four cases is nearly similar.

It is remarkable that in the last two examples in spite of the fact that the stress lies on „al”, the musical accent falls in the same place as in the other cases.

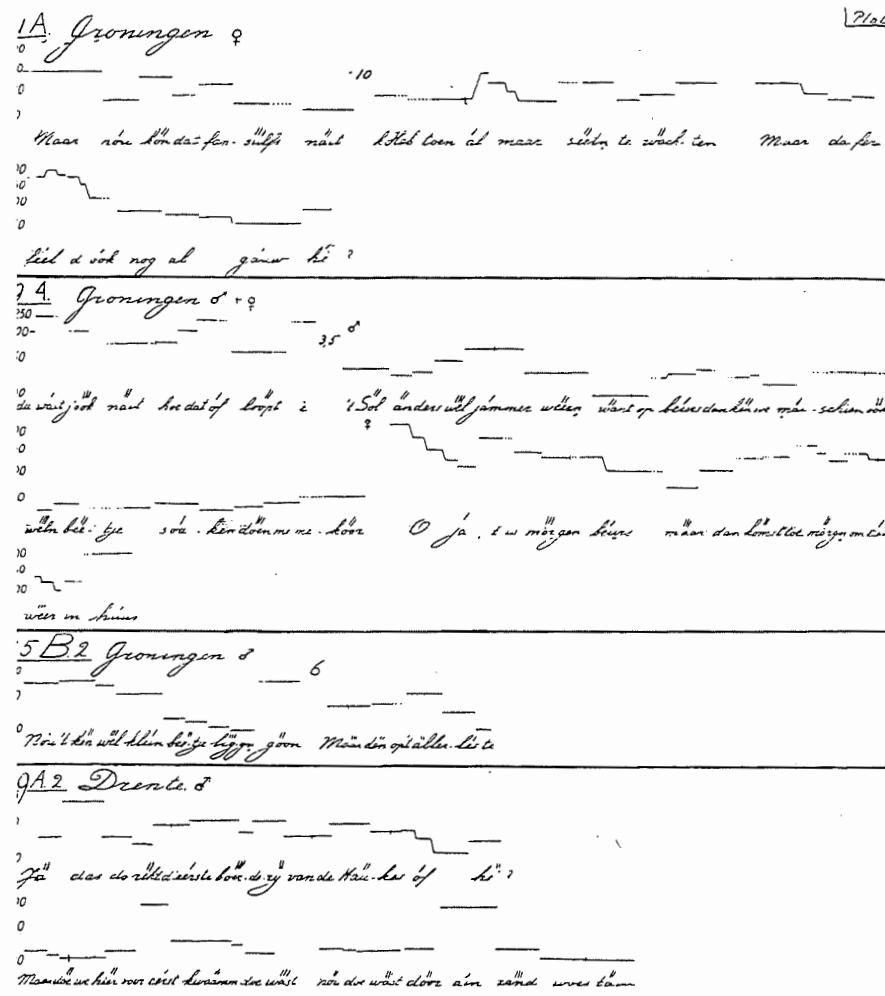
As a comparison I am putting beside these interrogative

Plates 3



sentences graphs of the informative sentence : „De meid zei, dat hij gelijk had”. The maid-servant said that he was right (Pl. 3). The closed sentence-type occurs here too. Rising are 19 A 3, 41 B 3, sinking 32 B 3, 52 B 2, 32 B 2, 48 B 2.

From a comparison with the interrogative sentence, we draw the conclusion, that the type of the informative sentence is less constant than that of the interrogative one. As regards the transition from the principal sentence to the subordinate one,



these are mostly in agreement. In most cases the principal sentence finishes on a high pitch, because the sentence is not yet finished. An exception to this form are 55 B 3 and 31 B 2.

Here, too, the stress is important for the pitch-pattern. Just like in the former plate the accent is indicated in two or three degrees. 19 A 3, 32 B 3, 52 B 2 show great resemblance in pitch-pattern. 38 A 2, 53 A 3 are more or less connected with it.

Next to these sentences I should like to show you some graphs of improvised speaking. In this plate (nº. 4) you see graphs of three people from Groningen and one from Drente. The Drente-

