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**Preglottalisation of word-initial vowels
in Czech-accented English**

(Diplomová práce)

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Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto diplomovou práci vypracovala samostatně a uvedla úplný seznam citované a použité literatury.

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1 Introduction

In connected speech, sounds may become subject to various phonetic changes, which results in the fact that some words may then appreciably differ from their citation form, i.e. from the form they have when they are pronounced separately, not as a part of an utterance. What influences sounds in connected speech are factors such as the phonetic characteristics of the neighboring segments within words or at word boundaries, stress, timing of the phonetic gestures used in pronunciation, syllable structure, presence of the given sound in a higher linguistic unit, and speech rate. It is very rare to hear speakers pronounce words in their citation forms in actual conversation because their use would disrupt the natural flow of speech. Therefore, words are ordinarily linked between one another for the sake of maintaining the continuity of an utterance.

The devices used to accomplish continuity are language-specific. In this thesis, English and Czech are going to be discussed and they are going to be compared to German. English speakers use the so called linking phenomena (also called liaison phenomena) at word boundaries, which include linking /r/ and intrusive /r/ (also called epenthetic /r/), transient glides /j/ and /w/, and resyllabification (sometimes called pseudo-resyllabification). These linking sounds occur at the boundaries between words or between syllables where the second word or syllable begins in a vowel. Word- and often also syllable-initial vowels in Czech and German are, on the other hand, prone to be preglottalized, i.e. pronounced with a glottal stop. Preglottalization and linking are in a mutually exclusive relationship in these contexts and they both serve as one of the devices which are used to achieve continuity in the respective languages. When Czech and German students of English speak English, one of the characteristic traits that reveal their foreign accent is the use of the glottal stop before the word- or syllable-initial vowel. Glottal stops are naturally also used in English, but not as frequently as in Czech or in German.

The behavior of glottal stops has been found very hard to define because, as Pompino-Marschall and Zygis (2010: 1) explain, its presence or absence is subject to variation despite the existence of well-defined rules of its use. Its presence or absence is dependent on several factors (speech tempo, word stress, word type, prosodic patterns of speech etc.) which are going to be discussed in this thesis.

My bachelor thesis focused on the influence of manipulation of speech rate on glottalization of word-initial vowels in Czech-accented English. A pilot study was conducted in which two American and sixteen Czech speakers of English took part. The aim of the study was to test if Czech students of English, when asked to deliberately increase their speech rate in English, or when forced to do it with the help of a method called “shadowing”, would divide their speech into fewer and longer tone units and consequently produce fewer glottal stops and link their English speech more than at their normal or low speech rate, using various linking sounds. Earlier evidence has shown that Czech speakers do not drop the amount of glottal stops in their spoken English (Volín 2003b, Bissiri and Volín 2010). I focused on the influence of the increased speech rate on this omission or realization of the glottal stops in Czech speakers of English and compared it to that of one of the American speakers.

Two conditions (methods) of controlling the speech rate of participants were compared in the pilot study. In the first condition, they read a book extract and controlled their speech rate on their own, according to their speaking habits and skills. In this condition, the hypothesis that they would reduce the number of tone units, omit more glottal stops and apply more resyllabified consonants at increased speech rate was confirmed. In the second condition called “shadowing”, where they read along with a recording that they heard in the headphones, they rather tended to copy the speaking habits of the speaker from the shadowing file than to be forced to change their own speaking habits.

In this thesis, more factors influencing preglottalization of word-initial vowels are taken into consideration, not just faster speech tempo and prosodic structure of speech. First, phonetic changes at prosodic boundaries and within them are going to be considered, including various kinds of reductions, and then the use of linking phenomena in English is going to be dealt with as opposed to the use of glottal stops in Czech and in German. The usage of glottal stops in English is also going to be discussed. What is going to follow is an account of various factors that have been confirmed so far to be influencing the usage of the glottal stop before word-initial vowels in all three considered languages. The usage of glottal stops and linking phenomena is not only dependent on speech rate and prosody of speech, which my previous thesis focused on, but other factors have been found to be influencing this phenomenon to a considerable extent as well.

The second part of this thesis will then comprise a pilot study in which the factors influencing preglottalization of word-initial vowels are going to be tested. Recordings of Moravian Czech, German and native speakers of English will be analyzed in order to find out which of the factors considered performs the highest amount of influence on preglottalization of word-initial vowels in the English speech of Moravian Czech and German speakers, who are also going to be compared to the native speakers of English.

2 Literature review

2.1 Phonetic processes in spoken English, Czech and German

Speech is a continuum of words combined together. The languages considered in this thesis – English, Czech and German – are no exceptions. In English, every word has its citation form, i.e. the form of a word when we pronounce it in isolation, in which at least one syllable is fully stressed and has an unreduced vowel (Ladefoged 2006: 107). There is, however, a major difference between the pronunciations of words in isolation and as a part of a larger linguistic unit, as for instance a sentence. The word pronounced in connected speech may differ from its citation form so radically that it can even become hard to recognize for the listener. Palková (1994a: 26) states that speech has a vague nature, i.e. that the realizations of the same word in the fluent speech may differ from each other significantly. Connecting words into utterances, sentences or sentence clusters, in all three languages considered, creates a lot of pressure for individual words, especially for the shorter ones that tend to succumb to phonetic changes more easily than the longer ones. Ladefoged (2006: 107) notes that these shorter words such as *and* ([ænd]) have a strong form and a weak form. The strong form occurs when the word is stressed, usually in order to express emphasis, and the weak form, on the other hand, occurs when the word is unstressed. In addition, a word can have more than one weak form as the already mentioned word *and* ([ænd], [ɹnd], [ən], [ɹ]). Words can have a strong and a weak form in Czech as well, e.g. the word *jsem* ([jsem], [sem]). Some words that are distinct in their strong forms can become identical when realized in their weak forms. This process is called neutralization of weak forms. According to Cruttenden (2008: 294), such neutralization does not lead to any confusion because there is a redundancy of meaningful cues in English that serve the right interpretation with the help of the context.

There are several factors that influence phonetic variations in connected speech. Shockey (2003: 15) gives a systematic overview of the influences most explanatory of casual speech reduction in English, which are also important in connected Czech or German utterances (for comparison, see Hála 1962 or Wiese 1996). First, the frequency of the given word is important. The more common a word is among speakers, the more

likely it is to be reduced. Second, if the word is given for the first time in discourse, it is likely to be fully articulated as opposed to the further mentions of this word when it is more reduced. Next, the increase in speech rate also has a certain role in the reductions of phonetic gestures, although Shockey is not completely convinced about that (Shockey 2003: 17). Another factor, according to Shockey's table, is the role a word plays in a larger linguistic unit, e. g. what part of speech the word is, if it is stressed or not, or if it occurs at the beginning or at the end of this larger linguistic unit. The phonetic and phonological features of the given word (like the place of articulation or the presence of a consonant cluster in the word and the preceding or following word) are, of course, important for the variations, as are also its morphological features.

2.1.1 Phonetic changes within words

The main group of phonetic changes within words in connected speech in all three languages are various kinds of reduction. The four most common kinds of reduction are assimilation, elision of sounds, compression and reduction of weak forms.

Assimilation happens when one sound affects either its preceding or its following sound. If the sound affects its preceding sound, the assimilation is called regressive, e.g. in *bank*, where the velar /k/ affects the preceding nasal /n/, and when the following sound is affected, it is progressive assimilation, e.g. in *realized*, where the voiced /z/ affects the following /d/. In Czech, one can see both the progressive and the regressive kind of assimilation in the two realizations of the word *shoda* ([*sxoda*] or [*zhoda*]). An example of a regressive assimilation in German can be seen in the word *jedem*, in which the bilabial /m/ influences the preceding alveolar /d/ and the word is then pronounced as [je:**bm**], and progressive assimilation can be found e.g. in *gegeben*, where the bilabial /b/ influences the following alveolar /n/ and the word is then pronounced as [gəgə:**bm**]. In assimilation, the neighbouring sound copies the features, i.e. place or manner of articulation or voicing, of the given sound. Ladefoged (2006: 109) states that assimilation may be complete or partial. One can see the distinction on the pronunciation of the word *ninth* in English. If the nasal becomes absolutely dental because of the following dental, assimilation is complete. On the other hand, when the nasal is pronounced somewhere between dental and alveolar, assimilation is only partial. Further, assimilation can be either of a contact type – when the affected sound

immediately precedes or follows the given sound – or of a distant type – when there is one or more sound inserted between the two interacting sounds (Palková 1994a: 144).

The opposite process to assimilation is called dissimilation in Czech (see Palková 1994a: 144) which happens when the change results in an increased distinction between the two interacting sounds (e.g. *dvanáct* [dvana:ct] → [dvana:st]). The reason for this change is usually the need to achieve contrast between the sounds for the purpose of easier pronunciation. This process is also traceable in English. Algeo and Pyles (2009: 30) present it on the example of the word *diphthong* pronounced as [dɪpθŋ] instead of [dɪfθŋ]. Dissimilation can also be found in German, e.g. in *sechs*, which is pronounced as [zɛks] instead of [zɛxs].

Elision means omission of an unstressed sound in order to simplify the pronunciation of the word or phrase. An example of elision within a word in English is the pronunciation of the word *fifth* [fɪθ], where the /f/ can be omitted, in Czech we can observe it e.g. in the word *zvláštní* → [zvla:ʃni:], and in German, as Kohler (1990: 75) states, elision applies mostly in schwa-deletion, e.g. in *Wagen*, which is pronounced as [va:gn] instead as [va:gən].

What can also happen is that two syllables can be compressed into one in pronunciation, as in the word *graduate* in English, where the word shrinks to two syllables in connected speech, as opposed to its citation form which consists of three syllables, or in the word *materiál* in Czech, where the two middle syllables may be compressed into one in connected speech and consequently, the word has only three syllables, or in the word *bereit* in German, which can be compressed into one syllable instead of the original two syllables in connected speech (but this process is non-standard in Czech and in German).

The last common kind of reduction mentioned is the reduction of weak forms. As I already explained, the kind of words that have a strong and a weak form are shorter words. They are most commonly the functional, not the lexical words. The weak forms of these words can be even more reduced in connected speech. Kohler states that “the degree of reduction correlates with the lowering of the stylistic level and with the degree of familiarity in the communicative situation, with extreme reductions also being less common at utterance beginning or after pause.” (Kohler 1990: 72)

When comparing German and Czech as for the above discussed phonetic changes, Dieling (1992: 112) states that in German, there are more reductions and

elisions present than in Czech, and on the other hand, Czech uses assimilation more often than German.

2.1.2 Phonetic changes at word boundaries

As fluent speech is a continuum of phonetic gestures that usually combine with each other, the most prominent phonetic changes are present at word boundaries (or also at morpheme boundaries) which are endangered by them mostly. These gestures, as Ladefoged (2006: 109) states, can be produced fully or in a reduced form, or they may sometimes be omitted completely. The resulting changes are therefore, according to Gimson (1962: 266), either allophonic or phonemic.

The neighbouring phonemes at the word boundaries influence each other either in a regressive (the phoneme influences the preceding one) or in a progressive way (the phoneme influences the following one), as they do within words (see Gimson 1962: 266). This is true in all three languages observed. The main phonetic change at word boundaries is thus assimilation, e.g. in *these films* in English where the voiced /z/ becomes a voiceless /s/, in *dvacet beden* in Czech where the voiceless /t/ becomes a voiced /d/, or in *mit bunten Farben* in German, where the alveolar /t/ becomes a bilabial /p/ because of the following bilabial /b/.

The main focus is going to be on other phonetic changes at word boundaries, namely on the usage of linking phenomena and of glottal stops.

2.2 Linking phenomena in English

So far, I discussed the phonetic changes within words and on word boundaries in English, Czech and German. The following chapter is going to be focused exclusively on English phenomena, i.e. the linking phenomena, also known as the liaison phenomena.

The reason why native English speakers sound so continuous is that they link words together by the usage of the so called linking phenomena. Volín (2003a: 64) differentiates “five different phenomena in places where word-initial vowels meet preceding sounds”, namely resyllabification (which is sometimes also called pseudo-resyllabification), linking /r/ and intrusive /r/, transient /j/ and transient /w/.

2.2.1 *Resyllabification*

Resyllabification means that in actual speech, the syllable boundaries do not correspond to the word boundaries. A speech sound can be added to the preceding or to the following syllable, causing the creation of a sometimes completely new syllable.

This most common kind of linking phenomena is going to be discussed in more detail in chapter 2.4.

2.2.2 *Linking /r/*

In connected speech, the linking /r/ is used before a word-initial vowel. It occurs when the following word begins with a vowel and where an /r/-sound existed in earlier forms of English. The appropriate vowels to which this linking sound may be added are /ɑ/, /ɔ/, and single or complex vowels containing a final /ə/ (Gimson 1962: 215). Volín (2003a: 64) explains that non-rhotic accents of English have the [r]s in the syllable codas only written, but not pronounced. However, if such an /r/ is followed by a vowel of the following word, it is pronounced as a linking element, as in *the doctorarrives*.

The reasons for the usage of this linking are, according to Volín, to avoid vowel hiatus or to avoid the necessity to use a glottal stop. The tendency to use the linking /r/s in the rhotic accents of English is less marked than in RP or in RP-influenced types of speech (Cruttenden 2008: 305), because in these accents the /r/s are actually pronounced at the ends of words.

2.2.3 *Intrusive /r/*

The intrusive /r/ is the kind of phenomena that emerged from the usage of the linking /r/ by extending its usage to the cases where it is not historically justifiable, i.e. where it was not used earlier (Gimson 1962: 204). This phenomenon is not as frequent as the use of the linking /r/ (Mompeán and Gómez 2011: 1414). These intrusive /r/s are to be heard particularly in the case of schwa-endings, e. g. in *Russiaar and Japan*. They are also preferable after /ɑ/ and /ɔ/. The reasons for the usage of this /r/ are the same as with the linking /r/. Volín (2003a:65) points out that the difference between these two phenomena is that the intrusive /r/s are “not represented in spelling.” Uffmann (2007:

473) has shown in his paper that an intrusive /r/ can be conceived of as natural hiatus filler.

The usage of inserted (whether linking or intrusive) /r/s regards the position of these inserted elements (Cruttenden 2008: 305). The /r/s can be inserted either before a suffix or before a separate word beginning with a vowel. Cruttenden (2008: 306) further states that the /r/ usually closes the syllable rather than to be the initial in the next one.

Allerton (2000: 574) argues that in natural speech, the speaker has to consider two main interests. First, the speaker is aware of the system of a language and has the tendency to keep a simple system also in speech, i.e. to pronounce the words as they are pronounced in their citation forms. Second, speakers tend to diminish the articulatory effort by using the linking phenomena at word boundaries, where the effort needed is the greatest. Gimson (1962: 204) also debates this interaction of the two interests and says the speakers who are aware of the correct form (the citation form) have a strong tendency to avoid the usage of intrusive /r/ altogether, using a glottal stop or vowel glide instead, even in the cases where the usage of a linking /r/-sound is justifiable. According to Volín (2003a: 65), intrusive /r/ was, until recently, considered “a substandard feature of pronunciation”. Nowadays, intrusive /r/s are to be heard even in the speech of educated speakers.

2.2.4 *Transient /j/*

The next linking phenomenon, transient /j/, occurs, as the previous two ones, between two vowels at word boundaries, after a word-final /i/, /ɪ/, /eɪ/, /aɪ/, or /ɔɪ/. It is realized as a j-like sound, and is described by Volín (2003a: 66) as “an articulatory by-product without a phonemic status”. Therefore it is transcribed in brackets, e.g. in *yes*, *he is* → [ˈjes | hi: ʰ(j)ɪz]. Volín further highlights that the transcription of this phenomenon is used mainly in applied phonetics, mostly for the purpose of teaching foreign languages. Cruttenden (2008: 306) warns that one should be able to distinguish this transient /j/ from the phonemic /j/ as in *my ears* [maɪ^jɪəz] and *my years* [maɪ jɪəz].

2.2.5 *Transient /w/*

The last kind of linking phenomena described by Volín is transient /w/. If a word-final /ʊ/, /u/, /aʊ/, or /ɔʊ/ is linked to the initial vowel of the following word, a w-like glide can be heard. Volín compares its status to that of the transient /j/ – “an articulatory by-product without a phonemic status” – and therefore it is, like the previous phenomenon, transcribed in brackets, as in *Sue asked me* → [ˈ su: ˈ (w)ɑ:sktmi:]. As with the transient /j/, Cruttenden (2008: 306) warns about the distinction between the transient /w/ and the phonemic /w/ as in *two-eyed* [tu^waɪd] and *too wide* [tu waɪd].

2.2.6 *Juncture*

Apart from the linking phenomena introduced above, speakers can also highlight the juncture (the place where one word ends and the following one begins) to distinguish between the groups of words that sound identical. Cruttenden (2008: 307) uses the examples *pea stalks* and *peace talks*. Both groups of words can be transcribed as [pi:stɔ:ks]. If one wants to make a difference between these two groups, one can maintain the full length of the /i/ and not aspirate the following /t/ in the first one and on the contrary, one can reduce the /i/ and aspirate the /t/ in the second one.

2.3 **Glottal stop**

The glottal stop is a gesture created at the glottis. The vocal folds are closed and thereby the airstream is obstructed, creating pressure below the glottis. The pressure is released by a sudden separation of the vocal folds (Cruttenden 2008: 178f). This gesture is present in all the three discussed languages.

Glottalization is a term used for the realization of any glottal gesture (Volín 2003b: 12), which is not only the glottal stop, but there are also other kinds of glottal gestures such as creak, breathy voice, barbell glottal stop or continuous creak (see Bortlík 2009: 5). In the present thesis, however, only the glottalization of word-initial vowels by the use of the glottal stop or, potentially, of creaky phonation (by which the glottal stop is often being replaced because it requires a great effort to be articulated – see Bissiri et al. 2011: 165), is going to be considered. Glottalization of word-initial

vowels serves as the onset of phonation and as a boundary signal at the beginning of the vowel.

2.3.1 Glottalization in Czech

In contrast to conversational English, there are not any linking phenomena in conversational Czech. The only similar phenomenon is the /j/ inserted between two vowels within a word, e.g. in *médium* → [me:dijum], but this does not happen at word boundaries.

The main difference between Czech and English as for the phonetic changes at word boundaries is the usage of linking phenomena in English and the usage of glottal stop in Czech. When word boundaries are represented by two vowels or by a consonant and a following vowel, these two phenomena are used to either connect the vowels in English or divide them in Czech. It does not mean, though, that in English, glottal stop is not used. It is used, but not as extensively as it is in Czech. In Czech, it is used even on weak prosodic boundaries (between syllables), which is the reason why it is a more frequent sound in this language.

The glottal stop is described as a firm clasp of the vocal folds at the beginning of the vowel which results in the vowel being perceived as more clearly divided from the preceding syllable. Volín (2010: 54) describes the glottal stop as a case of prothesis, i.e. the addition of a sound to the word-initial position. The glottal stop before a vowel is used in Czech at the beginning of a word or within a word after the prefix. It is also automatically used after a pause. Its usage is compulsory after non-syllabic prepositions *k*, *s*, *z*, and *v* (e.g. *k oknu* → [k ʔoknʊ]), and it is recommended after an unaccented monosyllabic word (e.g. *byl ospalý* → [bil ʔɔspali:]) (see Palková 1994b: 11, Hůrková 1995: 25).

Palková (1994b: 12f) states that the usage of the glottal stop influences the voicing of the preceding consonant of the preceding word or syllable. When the glottal stop is used the preceding vowel is always voiceless (e.g. in *bezodkladně* → [besʔɔtkladɲe]). When it is omitted, it depends on whether it is on the boundary between a prefix and the rest of the word or a monosyllabic accented preposition and the following word; in both cases the preceding consonant is always voiced (e.g. in *bezodkladně* → [bezɔtkladɲe]); or at the boundary between two words when the preceding consonant is always voiceless (e.g. in *dub opadal* → [dʊp ɔpadal]).

Glottal stop can also sporadically appear after a vowel or before or after a consonant, e.g. to express a strong refusal or disagreement, to tease somebody or in paralinguistic sounds expressing agreement, disagreement, insecurity, disapproval etc. (e.g. [ʔne], [neʔe], [ʔm]). These uses are, however, rare and bound to specific communication situations (Pavelková 2001: 79) and they are not to be considered in this thesis.

Speakers of Czech generally use the glottal stop unconsciously (Pavelková 2001: 79). The glottal stop is most likely to be used in careful and energetic pronunciation, in lower rather than in higher speech rate, in emphatic and emotional utterances, and when the speaker wishes to enhance the distinctiveness of his speech (see Pavelková 2001: 83, Hůrková 1995: 26).

2.3.2 Glottalization in German

In German, similarly as in Czech, the glottal stop is used much more often than in English. As in English and Czech, it is used not only in vowel sequences but also in sequences of a final consonant and an initial vowel (Allerton 2000: 576).

Glottal stop is used in German automatically at the beginning of a word or morpheme beginning with a vowel (Allerton 2000, Rodgers 1999, Wiese 1996, Kohler 1995). Morpheme-internally, German does not normally allow for vowel sequences, and hence the glottal stop serves as a means of avoiding an empty onset (Wiese 1996: 59), but exceptionally, vowel sequences can occur in classical and foreign words, e.g. in *Chaos* or *Theater*.

Despite its abundant occurrence, the glottal stop does not generally have a phonemic status in German (Pompino-Marschall 2003: 190). It is only obligatory when using a contrastive accent to differentiate between words such as *verreisen* [fəʁraɪzn] and *vereisen* [fəʁʔaɪzn], which would otherwise be pronounced in the same way (Kohler 1995: 100). Older grammars (Duden 1990, Krech et al. 1982) were more authoritative about that and stated that all initial vowels have to begin with a glottal stop obligatorily, but recently, the presence of the glottal stop has always been stated to be optional in this language (Wiese 1996: 58, Rodgers 1999: 174f, Kohler 1995: 100).

Glottal stop is thus mainly used as a boundary marker and as a means of avoiding an empty onset or vowel hiatus in German. It is used canonically in stressed syllables, but even a relatively unstressed syllable can start with a glottal stop (Wiese

1996: 59). It is also naturally used after pauses and interruptions and as a means of emphasis.

Overall, despite its non-obligatory status, the glottal stop is present in most cases in modern German speech and it is seen as a characteristic trait of this language as opposed to e.g. English (Wiese 1996: 58). Its presence is not dependent on the position of the target word within a phrase; it may occur both phrase-initially and phrase-medially, but there is of course an increased possibility for it to occur after a prosodic break, which is normally followed by a stressed word (Malisz et al. 2013: 119). German-accented English is therefore, similarly as Czech-accented English, typical for the overuse of glottal stops.

2.3.3 Glottalization in English

Although I called the glottal stop a frequent Czech and German phenomenon, it naturally occurs in English as well. There are four different uses of the glottal stop in English, namely the regular glottal reinforcement, the extended use of reinforcement, the glottal replacement and the more extensive use of glottal replacement in other varieties.

The first use, the regular glottal reinforcement, is used by the speakers to mark the syllable or word boundary when the initial sound of the following syllable or word is a vowel. Consequently, in careful speech, the vowel hiatus, e.g. in the word *cooperation*, can be avoided, by the separation of the vowels by a glottal stop. In some overly careful English speakers, the glottal stop reinforcement may be used in cases where the use of an intrusive /r/ or linking /r/ would be possible, e.g. in *doctorr[?]erns*. In such cases, the glottal stop is overused. In addition, any word-initial or morpheme-initial accented vowel can be reinforced by a glottal stop, when the word or the morpheme is emphasized, e.g. in *I[?]s John!* (*I told you it was him*). The preceding sound of this vowel does not play any role in this reinforcement (for further examples, see Cruttenden 2008: 178).

As all the three following uses consider the glottal reinforcement or replacement of consonants, they will not be very useful for this thesis because it is going to concentrate on the phonetic processes between words where the second word begins with a vowel. Therefore, they are only going to be mentioned for the completeness of the account of the glottal stop usage. The second use of the glottal stop is that also the

consonants /p, t, k/ and also /tʃ/ may be reinforced by the glottal stop. The third use regards syllable-final consonants/p, t, k/ which can be replaced by a glottal stop under certain conditions. This process of replacing the consonant with the glottal stop is called glottaling and particular attention should be paid not to mistake this term with glottalization which is applied for the consonantal reinforcement or the preglottalization of vowels. The difference is then that glottaling is a replacement phenomenon, whereas glottalization is a complementary phenomenon. And finally, the fourth use concerns mainly the varieties of English in which the glottal stop replacement may be used more often, e.g. Cockney.

Cruttenden (2008: 307) states that in the cases where the emphasis is needed to distinguish the juncture, as in *a name* versus *an aim*, the usage of the glottal stop is possible before [eɪ] in the second phrase. But it is not necessary, unless the emphasis is needed. He adds that the overuse of the glottal stop in such positions as the one mentioned above is typical for some foreign learners of English. This statement is useful for the purposes of this thesis because both Czech and German are languages with a frequent use of the glottal stop in front of vowels, and therefore Czech and German speakers of English tend to overuse the glottal stop rather than to omit it. According to Mompeán and Gómez (2011: 1417), the reason why the glottal stop is such a common phenomenon is the fact that it has a consonantal nature – in fact, it is used as a replacement of the word-initial consonant in a word and helps to fill the so called empty onset (as in 2.3.2).

Dilley et al. (1996: 424) presented a study which confirms that glottalization in English happens on the boundary between two vowels and that it mainly occurs at the word-initial contexts. As the glottalization under these circumstances does not happen automatically, but is only likely to happen, they further investigated the influences on the glottalization of vowels in the word-initial position. Their study confirmed that “glottalization of word-initial vowels is more likely when the target word is marked with a pitch accent.” (Dilley et al. 1996: 442) The other factors that they formulated in the study are that even the reduced vowels in word-initial position are likely to be glottalized if they occur at the beginning of the full intonational phrase, not only the full vowels, although the full vowels are naturally glottalized more often. Furthermore, if the target word is preceded by a pause or by glottalization, the possibility of the following word-initial vowel to be also glottalized increases. In this respect,

glottalization in English could be understood as a reflex to the prosodic boundary (Dilley et al. 1996: 436).

Another study by Redi and Shattuck-Hufnagel (2001: 425) proved that glottalization may also occur in the word-final and phrase-final positions as a boundary marker. They add that some speakers use only a glottalized voice near the intonational phrase boundary.

As already mentioned above, even though glottalization has its place in spoken English, mainly as a boundary marker, and is not to be considered uncommon in this language, it is also not used extensively and instead, linking is preferred at word boundaries. Moreover, an overuse of glottalization may lead to the effect that the speaker will sound uncertain because his speech is too careful or even laboured. Speakers may also sound too emphatic, vigorous or even impolite (this regards e.g. German speakers of English – see Eckert and Barry 2005).

It is also important to mention that, regrettably, no studies have been conducted on comparing the many different varieties of English as regards preglottalization of word-initial vowels. It may only be noted that, as Šimáčková et al. (2013a) observed, so far, literature suggests that American speakers probably tend to use prevocalic glottalization more often than British speakers. Mompeán and Gómez (2011) focused on British speakers and reported that glottalization occurred in 31.5% of all contexts and, in addition, British pronunciation textbooks rather recommend linking in connected speech (e.g. Cruttenden 2008).

According to the studies mentioned above, even though glottalization does not happen canonically at the beginnings or at the ends of phrase or word boundaries, it is a significant phenomenon in these contexts which is advisable to observe when considering the phonetic changes at word boundaries.

2.3.4 Glottalization: English vs. Czech vs. German

When the phonetic system of a language is considered, there is no difference between Czech, German and English. In all three languages, glottal stop is not a phoneme, i.e. it does not change the meaning of a word. It is only a phone.

The difference between the three discussed languages can be found in the definition of glottalization itself. In his thesis, Jakub Bortlík (2009: 4) warns about the distinction between the terms “glotalizace” and “ráz” in Czech, “ráz” covering the glottal stop and its various realizations and referring mainly to its function, and “glottalization”, referring more to the articulatory technique. In German, it is similar – the German term “Glottisschlag” (or its many synonyms such as “Knacklaut”, “fester Stimminsatz”, “Glottisverschluss”, “Glottisverschlusslaut”, “Kehlkopfverschluss”, or “Kehlkopfverschlusslaut”) could be compared to the Czech “ráz” and German “Glottalisierung” to the Czech “glotalizace” (Kohler 1995: 55). In English, the term “glottalization is used as a superior term for the glottal stop and other various glottal gestures (Volín 2003b: 12). I am going to keep to the English terminology in this thesis. In addition, there is also another term to be cautious about in English, namely the glottaling, i.e. the replacement of a consonant by the glottal stop mentioned in 2.3.3.

According to Hůrková (1995: 26) and Pavelková (2001: 83), in Czech, the glottal stop is used to enhance the comprehensibility of an utterance. German is again comparable to Czech in this respect (Bissiri and Zellers 2013: 253). In English, on the other hand, it is the appropriate linking that serves the right intelligibility (Volín 2003a: 64) and an overuse of glottalization results in the speech being perceived as foreign-accented, which can lead to biases against the particular speaker (Lev-Ari and Keysar 2010: 93).

2.4 Resyllabification

The most common type of linking phenomena used in speech is the so called resyllabification. In order to explain how resyllabification works in actual speech, we need to describe syllable structure first.

2.4.1 Syllable structure

The syllable consists of onset, nucleus (also known as peak) and coda. Nucleus and coda are joined together under the umbrella term “rhyme” (e.g. in Cruttenden 2008: 49). Nucleus is the part of the syllable where the vowel occurs and onset and coda are the parts where the consonants occur. Of these three parts of a syllable, only the nucleus is obligatory in a syllable. Both onset and coda are only optional.

Volín (2010: 56) states that in Czech, onsets can be composed of more consonants, nuclei can be either vowels or /l/ and /r/, or, exceptionally, /m/ or /n/, and codas are predominantly shorter, composed of up to two consonants. Codas are the parts of syllables that succumb to phonetic changes, this making them the least stable part of the syllable.

As for the composition of individual syllable parts, English and German are similar to Czech. Cruttenden (2008: 50) adds that the onset usually involves increasing the sonority up to the nucleus which is represented by a sonorant and hence it is the most sonorous. The coda, in contrast to the onset, involves a decrease in sonority. The same description is appropriate for Czech and German syllables.

2.4.2 Resyllabification in English

When Cruttenden (2008: 50) speaks about distinguishing syllable boundaries in English, he mentions a principle which is according to him widely claimed to be universal in languages. He gives the term “maximal onset principle” which he describes as the assignment of consonants to the onsets of the following syllables wherever it is possible.

This principle of moving the coda consonant to the beginning of the next unit, when applied not only on syllable boundaries, but also on word or phrase boundaries, is basically the resyllabification. As the focus is on word boundaries in this thesis, the resyllabification at word or phrase boundaries will be considered preferentially.

In the process of resyllabification, the coda consonant of the first word is added to the onset of the following word which begins with a vowel, i.e., as De Jong (2001: 197) explains it, the coda consonant is resyllabified as the onset consonant. The consonants /p, t, k/ are to some extent more resistant to resyllabification (at least from the perceptual point of view), because they are less aspirated in the coda position than in the onset position (Duběda 2005: 98).

The reason for resyllabification may be the increased speech rate combined with the fact that onset structures of syllables are nearly universal among languages, whilst many languages do not allow coda structures (De Jong 2001: 197). Furthermore, the most common type of syllable not only in Czech, but also in many world languages, including English, is the consonant-vowel (CV) type (Volín 2010: 55). This type of syllable can be thought of as ideal because it is easy to be pronounced. When the syllable is of the vowel-consonant (VC) type, there is a tendency to either resyllabify or to “repair” it by addition of the glottal stop to the beginning of it. This explanation is in concord with another possible reasons formulated by Scobbie and Pouplier (2010: 240), namely that the syllable beginning with a vowel lacks an onset, and therefore the coda consonant from the preceding syllable is associated to it, or that the coda consonant and the following onset vowel are gesturally co-ordinated with each other. They further state that “resyllabification and ambi-resyllabification can occur before a following segment only if the resulting onset is phonotactically permissible” (Scobbie and Pouplier 2010: 242).

At this point, another term needs to be explained – the ambisyllabic consonant. It can be found e.g. in Scobbie and Pouplier (2010: 242) and they explain it as the consonant which is “intermediate in behavior between onset and coda” or which “vacillates between the two”. It is then, in short, the coda consonant which is either resyllabified as the onset consonant of the following word, or which stays in its original place at the coda of the syllable at the end of the word.

Another useful observation by Scobbie and Pouplier (2010: 242) is that they warn that resyllabification may be only perceptual, without actually being produced by the speakers. But they also state that this notion has not yet sufficient proof in the literature.

Resyllabification is, in comparison to glottalization, definitely the preferred strategy to avoid hiatus at the word boundaries between two words when the second word starts with a vowel. An overly frequent use of glottal stops or its use in unlikely

contexts usually gives the impression of uneasiness or lack of concentration on the part of the speaker. On the other hand, a very infrequent use of glottal stops does not cause a natural and relaxed impact either. The speaker may be perceived as lacking time, running out of breath or dashing too much by the listener (Umeda 1978: 88).

2.4.3 *Resyllabification in Czech*

In Czech, resyllabification is not a standard tendency. When the onset vowel is preceded by a coda consonant, it is generally enforced to be pronounced with the glottal stop. For instance, the phrase *jen aby* is recommended to be pronounced [jen 'ʔabɪ] instead of [je 'nabɪ]. The glottal stop serves as a boundary signal in connected speech, and therefore it is also a barrier for resyllabification (see Duběda 2005: 98). The pronunciation with resyllabification in Czech can be also seen as undesirable or unfavorable by some authors (Hála 1962: 208). There is, however, a tendency towards resyllabification in Czech, in the form of the so called prothetic consonant /v/ (and rarely also the consonants /j/ and /h/) inserted before the word-initial vowel and replacing the glottal stop, e.g. in the word *okno* which becomes [vɔknɔ]. It is a non-standard tendency, though, present mainly in Bohemia and the western part of Moravia (Krčmová 1984: 95, Šimáčková et al. 2012: 230).

As for the difference between the speakers of Bohemia and Moravia with respect to resyllabification, it is important to note that Moravian speakers often tend to omit glottal stops and resyllabify instead. On the other hand, in Bohemia, speakers usually do not omit glottal stops and do not resyllabify. In the contexts where one word ends in a consonant and the following word begins with a vowel, the coda consonant of the first word is usually voiceless in Bohemian speakers and voiced (and resyllabified) in Moravian speakers (Palková 1994a: 327, Šimáčková et al. 2012: 230). This is also true when resyllabification takes place. In Bohemian Czech, the resyllabified Czech is voiceless whereas in Moravian Czech, it is voiced (Šimáčková et al. 2012: 230). What these two varieties have in common is that the insertion of glottal stops happens more frequently at stronger prosodic boundaries. Overall, the use of the glottal stop is on the decrease in the whole of the Czech Republic, but it is still standard and it is recommended mainly in public speeches and formal talks (Pavelková 2001: 81).

2.4.4 Resyllabification in German

The status of resyllabification in German is very similar to that in Czech, i.e. it is a non-standard phenomenon in this language. Like in Czech, speakers of German rather evade a vowel hiatus or an empty onset by using the glottal stop before a vowel-initial word than by resyllabification, but resyllabification, although it is a non-standard phenomenon, sometimes occurs as well.

A particular tendency towards resyllabification can be found in the contrastive distribution of the glottal stop and the consonant /h/. They can both be pronounced in the same word without a change of the word's meaning, e.g. in the word *ein*, which can be pronounced as [ʔain], [hain] or [am] (Kohler 1995: 101). On the whole, though, resyllabification still remains a non-usual phenomenon in German when compared to the usage of glottal stops.

2.4.5 Glottalization as a complication for resyllabification

It is clear that when the onset vowel is reinforced by a glottal stop, it may pose a serious problem for the resyllabification principle. This notion is to be found e.g. in Scobbie and Pouplier (2010: 243), where they state that in the appropriate context for resyllabification, but with the vowel being reinforced by a glottal stop, resyllabification to onset does not occur, despite the tendencies to maximize onsets (i.e. the maximal onset principle). It can also be observed in the study of De Jong (2001: 198) who explains the glottal stop as a marker of the initial edge of a new prosodic unit which cannot be violated.

It follows from the above described characteristics of glottalization and resyllabification principles that these two stand in a mutually exclusive relationship. This statement can be proved by a sentence adopted from De Jong's study: "If VC utterances canonically have onset glottal stops, eliminating the glottal stop might contribute to the perception that the VC syllable had changed to a CV syllable." (De Jong 2001: 198) Both glottalization and resyllabification are strategies to avoid vowel hiatus, which is a tendency present in all the three languages discussed in this thesis (Mompeán and Gómez 2011: 1417).

2.5 Factors influencing the occurrence of glottal stops in speech

My bachelor thesis focused on the influence of speech rate, speech style and prosodic structure on the occurrence of glottal stops in English speech produced by native speakers of English and by Czech learners of English. The results confirmed that speech rate and prosodic structure of an utterance are mutually connected and that they influence each other and the occurrence of glottal stopping in speech. In the present thesis, more factors are consulted which have previously been found to be influencing glottalization.

In this chapter, the influence of speech rate, speech style and prosodic structure of speech are going to be commented on and then, other possibly influential factors are going to be discussed.

2.5.1 *Speech rate*

The main types of speech with respect to rate are going to be considered in this section. Speech rate should be distinguished from articulation rate. The articulation rate is defined as “the measure of rate of speaking in which all pauses are excluded from the calculation” (e.g. in Dankovičová 1999: 269). Speech rate, on the other hand, is a complex measure which “includes pauses as well as the articulation rate” (e.g. in Dankovičová 1997: 287).

According to rate of speech, the basic speech types are slow, normal and fast speech. In the slow or normal speech, it is more likely that the citation forms of words will be pronounced than in the fast speech where the phonetic processes described in chapter 2.1, mainly various kinds of reductions (e.g. the vowel reduction) are likely to occur. About that, Smith (2002: 241) notes that non-final vowels are reduced more than final vowels. As a result of higher speech rate, the articulation of some words can even be deformed in casual speech (e.g. in Machač 2006: 182), because the time needed for exact articulation is shortened. It is also generally known that every speaker has his individual rate of speech, which depends on his speech habits, mood and temper, and also on the importance of the conveyed information and the attitude of the speaker towards it (Hála 1962: 253).

In addition, Weinghartová (2011: 34) states in her MA thesis that the speech tempo itself is influenced by other factors in actual speech, e.g. by the contrastive vowel length, lengthening in connection with stress, lengthening at the phrase ends etc.

2.5.2 Speech style

Speech rate is further related to speech style (see e.g. Koreman 2006: 583). The two types of speech which are usually distinguished as for speech style are careful and casual (or even sloppy) speech. It is generally supposed that the higher the rate of speech, the more casual the speech itself. Various phonetic changes are more likely to occur in casual than in careful speech (Machač 2004: 432). Other factors that influence the phonetic changes are also whether the speech is prepared (e.g. the read aloud speech or the so called lab speech) or utterly spontaneous. Read speech may contain more carefully pronounced words, hence more glottalized word-initial vowels (Rodgers 1999: 178).

2.5.3 Prosodic patterns of speech and their interplay with speech rate

Speech is organized according to certain prosodic features such as pitch, sound length or loudness, which contribute to the creation of prosodic patterns in speech. Single sounds are organized into larger units of prosodic structure. These units constitute a certain hierarchy together. The basic prosodic unit is syllable. Syllables are organized into rhythmic units called stress groups or feet and then into higher prosodic units called intonational phrases or tone units (e.g. in Domahs et al. 2008: 2).

Each stress group has one stress. The tone units are composed of more stress groups which all have their own stresses and, in addition, each tone unit as a whole has its main stress, called the pitch accent or pitch stress. There is a certain intonational pattern extending over the whole tone unit, making it a complex unit. The speaker divides his speech according to certain syntactic and semantic features which suggest that the words and phrases within one tone unit are mutually more interconnected than they are with other words and phrases in the neighbouring tone units (Volín 2010: 58).

Tone units may be separated, amongst other means, by longer or shorter pauses. When speech rate is low or normal, pauses are consequently longer because the speaker is not under pressure to continue further quickly and he makes more pauses between tone units. On the contrary, it has been observed that high speech rate results in fewer and shorter pauses made by the speaker (see Butcher 1981: 105, Lass 1970: 275 or Crystal and House 1982: 708). As pauses are usually markers of the boundary between two tone units, fewer pauses made in fast speech indicate that tone units are in discourse connected with each other by the speaker. As a result, there are fewer and longer tone

units produced at high speech rate in comparison with normal (or low) speech rate (Trouvain and Grice 1999: 1070).

Boundaries between the units of the prosodic structure are called prosodic boundaries. They are signalled by boundary markers, one of which is the already mentioned presence of a pause which is the most common (but not the only) marker. Other boundary markers include pitch movement within the phrase, completion of the intonational pattern within the tone unit, phrase-final syllable lengthening, faster tempo of initial unstressed syllables after the boundary, changes in amplitude or changes in the voice quality (see Dankovičová et al. 2004: 18). These boundary markers are used differently by different speakers. As well as the usage, also the combination of these markers is individual. The markers can be used separately, together or not at all by various speakers (Dankovičová et al. 2004:19).

Prosodic boundaries between prosodic units vary in strength (see e.g. Palková 1994a: 300). The strength scale follows the hierarchy of prosodic units, described e.g. in Duběda (2005: 126), and starts with the boundaries between syllables which are the weakest and continues up to the boundaries between tone units which are the strongest. The boundary strength is an important factor in reorganizing the tone units under the influence of an accelerated speech rate. The stronger the boundary is, the greater the possibility that the two units it divides will remain separated even at high speech rate. On the other hand, the units with weak boundaries tend to be combined into one.

To sum it up, speech rate and the number of tone units in spoken English are in reverse proportion. Increased speech rate results in prosodic division of speech into fewer and larger tone units. The same tendency applies in Czech (Palková 1994a: 290) and German (Koreman 2006: 582). The boundary markers are also the same in all the three languages.

The impact of increased speech rate on the division of speech into fewer and larger tone units is closely related to the phenomena of glottalization, resyllabification and linking phenomena such as linking /r/ and intrusive /r/, transient /j/ and transient /w/ and their changes at the accelerated speech rate. In normal (or low) speech rate, the glottal stop can be used before a vowel to prevent the vowel from merging with the preceding segment, or to emphasize the word or the syllable beginning with a vowel. The speaker can also use the glottal stop in lower speech rate for the sake of distinctiveness of his speech. In fast speech, on the other hand, the glottal stop is often omitted because the speech is divided into fewer and longer tone units and therefore

there are fewer contexts for the glottal stop to be used. Instead, a vowel hiatus might occur, e.g. in the already mentioned *cooperation*. If speech rate is very high, the two identical vowels can even merge into a single one in this word. In other cases, it holds true that where the various linking phenomena are available, they are usually also applied, e.g. linking /r/ in the phrase *the doctor escapes*, transient /j/ in *three envelopes* or resyllabification in *the president arrived*.

The only circumstance under which a glottal stop is generally retained even at high speech rate is when it occurs at the beginning of a larger prosodic unit, i.e. tone unit. In this position, ideally combined with a preceding pause, glottalization of the preceding segment or a pitch accent on the particular syllable, it serves as a boundary strengthening phenomenon (Dilley et al. 1996: 438). But in all the other cases, when the glottal stop is placed inside a tone unit, the number of glottal stops is reduced at high speech rate or the glottal stops may also be completely deleted from speech (Koreman 2006: 592).

The process of glottal stop omission in the non-initial position of the tone unit, induced by the acceleration of speech rate, is closely connected with the process of resyllabification. I already described resyllabification and glottal stopping as being in a mutually exclusive relationship. This is even more noticeable at a high speech rate. It has been proved that coda consonants are resyllabified as onset consonants of the following word at high speech rates (see De Jong 2001: 197, Krakow 1999: 47). If a glottal stop is not realized at the beginning of the word as a result of an increased speech rate, resyllabification is activated when possible as one of the phenomena opposing to glottalization, thus “repairing” the arisen empty onset.

The other phenomena opposing to glottalization are the already described linking sounds. They are often combined with resyllabification, e.g. in the phrase *the director is*. The /r/, in the non-rhotic variants of English, is not realized at the end of the word. But in this case, the linking /r/ is realized because of the following vowel in order to avoid a vowel hiatus or the use of the glottal stop and the consequent discontinuous impression of the produced speech. In addition, the /r/ as the coda consonant of the first word is directly resyllabified as the onset consonant of the following word, i.e. of the word *is*. Not only linking /r/, but also other linking phenomena are used in the same way at high speech rates along with resyllabification. They are resyllabified as the onsets of the following words, e.g. the intrusive /r/ is inserted between the two vowels in the

phrase *Lamia* and *Isabel* and resyllabified as the onset consonant of the word *and*. Similarly, transient /j/ is inserted between the two vowels in the phrase *many* e*ars* and resyllabified as the onset consonant of the second word. And finally, also transient /w/ can be inserted between two vowels at high speech rate and resyllabified as the onset, e.g. in the phrase *you* a*re*.

To summarize, the increased rate of spoken English results in reduction of the number of glottal stops combined with the consequent resyllabification of coda consonants as the onset consonants of the following word and with the occurrence of linking phenomena. The glottal stop is the most likely to be retained in the initial position of a tone unit where its prosodic role of a boundary marker is too strong to be broken.

Czech is, as was already mentioned, similar to English at high speech rates as for the division of speech into fewer and longer tone units (Šimáčková et al. 2013b). The same principle applies for German (Trouvain and Grice 1999). Another similarity is that the number of glottal stops as a demarcating means is reduced at high speech rates in Czech and German (Volín 2010: 62, Pavelková 2001: 83, Wiese 1996: 59). The glottal stops do not have the same importance at prosodically strong boundaries (i.e. tone unit boundaries) in Czech and German as in English, because they are used much more extensively before word-initial vowels in Czech, even on prosodically weaker boundaries. It is caused by the fact that they are standard in both languages. Nevertheless, when speech rate is accelerated, the glottal stops at prosodically strong boundaries are naturally more likely to be realized than the glottal at weaker boundaries in both languages.

As for English produced by Czech speakers, Bissiri and Volín (2010: 23) found out that the prosodic structure of English does not have any importance for the use of the glottal stop by Czech speakers of English. In their study, their English and Czech subjects read two BBC news bulletins at a normal speech rate. Czech speakers of English glottalized nearly 100 % of the tokens at phrase boundaries and only slightly fewer tokens at non-phrase boundaries, whereas the English speakers glottalized about 50 % of the tokens at phrase boundaries and they glottalized only seldom at non-phrase boundaries (see Bissiri and Volín 2010: 27). These results can be further supported by an earlier study by Volín, in which he focused on the glottalization of the preposition “of” by English speakers compared to Czech speakers of English. In his research, the Czech speakers of English glottalized the preposition “of” in 73, 4 % of all its incidents,

whereas the English speakers only in 9 % of incidents (see Volín 2003b: 15f). These findings prove that the glottal stop usage poses a strong interference of Czech in English by Czech speakers of English. It can be described as a negative transfer (see Gass and Selinker 2001: 67).

Despite the fact that glottalization is overused by Czech speakers when speaking English, the pilot study in my BA thesis has proved that accelerating the speech rate can make Czech speakers divide their speech into fewer and longer tone units and consequently drop a considerable amount of glottal stops inside tone units. Although resyllabification is generally perceived as non-standard and unnatural in Czech, the subjects did resyllabify in the cases where they dropped glottal stops. It is known that there is a certain tendency to compensate the length of the consonants and vowels in the CV-sequences (Machač and Skarnitzl 2007: 537), and that there is a tendency to resyllabify in Moravian speakers, and most of the subjects were from Moravia. As there are no similar linking sounds in Czech as there are in English, the subjects used them rather incidentally. Glottal stops at the beginnings of tone units were retained in most cases because of the strong prosodic boundary (for more details of the study, see Kolářová 2012).

2.5.4 Stress

It is widely recognized in literature that words beginning with a stressed vowel are more likely to be reinforced by a glottal stop than the unstressed ones in all the three languages observed (e.g. in Umeda 1978: 88, Dilley et al. 1996: 432, Redi and Shattuck-Hufnagel 2001: 408, Garellek 2012b: 104, Hůrková 1995: 25, Hála 1962: 293, Pavelková 2001: 83, Rodgers 1999: 179, Malisz et al. 2013: 119, Pompino-Marschall and Zygis 2010: 2, etc.). In addition, when a word beginning with an unstressed syllable is pronounced with a glottal stop, the unstressed syllable at the beginning receives more prominence as a rule, which is what exposes most learners of English as being foreign when speaking English.

Volín et al. (2012: 174) even state that word stress contributes to the distribution of glottal stops before word-initial vowels cross-linguistically and they add that it is also the other way round – the presence of a glottal stop at the beginning of a word not only reflects the prosodic structure of the utterance, but also the semantics and prominence of the given word.

According to Dieling (1992: 112), there may be a difference between Czech and German as far as word stress is concerned because, as she states in her cross-linguistic study, the contrasts between stressed and unstressed words are not as prominent in Czech as they are in German. As for the stress systems of the three languages, German and English are similar because these languages have a complex stress system where the stress is not fixed (e.g. Malisz et al. 2013: 122), but in a way, it is fixed because it always falls on a particular syllable in a particular word (e.g. in Cruttenden 2008: 221). In Czech, stress is fixed and falls on the first syllable of a word or, in exceptional cases, on the preceding syllabic preposition to form a prosodic word (e.g. in Hůrková 1995: 25). Monosyllabic words in all three languages may lose stress and consequently be attached to the preceding or following word.

2.5.5 *Frequency of the word*

As I already mentioned in section 2.1, the frequency of a given word can influence its realization. I already discussed that according to Shockey (2003:15), the more frequent a word is among speakers, the more likely it is to be reduced in actual speech. Importantly, word frequency also plays a role in glottalization because when a word is frequently used in the given language, it is less likely to be reinforced by a glottal stop than an infrequent one (Umeda 1978: 88). Again, this statement applies for all the three languages (e.g. Hála 1962: 293, Garellek 2012a: 1).

2.5.6 *Word type*

Another factor that influences glottalization of word-initial vowels is the type of the word, i.e. if it is a function word or a content word. Greenbaum and Quirk (1990: 16) give an explanation of these two types as follows:

Function words belong to the so called closed class of words, meaning that they are remaining unchanged in the language. These words play a major part in the English grammar. Pronouns, determiners, primary verbs (*to be*), modal verbs (*can, might*), prepositions, and conjunctions are the main representatives of function words.

Content words are nouns, adjectives, full verbs (*to swim*), and adverbs. These words belong to the so called open class of words. They are called open class because they are constantly changing their status as old words drop out of the language and are replaced by new ones.

Matthews (1997) defines content words as words with a lexical meaning and function words as words with a grammatical meaning.

As for glottalization of function versus content words, evidence from literature suggests that content words are more likely to begin with a glottal stops than function words (Umeda 1978: 88, Rodgers 1999: 179, Garellek 2012a: 1, Malisz et al. 2013: 126).

The factors of word class and sentence accent (stress) may interact in the way that function words are typically unaccented and unaccented words sometimes may be less clearly articulated than the accented ones, i.e. without the realization of a glottal stop (Rodgers 1999: 178). The fact that a word is either a function word or a content word and that it is stressed or unstressed further interplays with the factor of frequency of the word discussed in section 2.5.5 because content words, which are more likely to be accented, are typically less frequent than function words, which are not accented very often. These three factors are thus very closely connected with one another.

Another factor which could be influencing glottalization in the given context, together with the other factors mentioned, is length of the target word, which could also interact with the length of the preceding or even of the following word. The intensity of influence of word length on word-initial vowel preglottalization is uncertain because we are not aware of a study mentioning word length as possibly influential for vowel preglottalization.

2.5.7 Vowel height

Recent studies have found that the height of the following vowel influences the presence or absence of glottal stops to a considerable extent. When a vowel is low, it is much more likely to be preceded by a glottal stop than when it is high or mid-low (Brunner and Zygis 2011: 376, Malisz et al. 2013: 119). Brunner and Zygis (2011: 379) further note that it appears that glottal sounds systematically co-occur with low vowels, and because that falls within the area of the articulation process, it is a cross-linguistic tendency.

2.5.8 *Syntactic structure*

Another factor that could possibly influence glottalization of word-initial vowels is the position of the word within a certain syntactic hierarchy. There have been studies carried out in order to find out what is the relation between the syntactic and phonological structure of languages. These studies largely agree on the fact that syntactic structure of languages is a part of prosody, which contains information about it (Langus et al. 2012, Féry 2008, Penner et al. 2006). Prosodic hierarchies, according to Féry (2008: 271) and Langus et al. (2012: 286), capture the insight that syntactic units are mapped onto prosodic units of different sizes, even if the mapping is not strictly isomorphic. They add that all phrasal syntactic boundaries are signalled by prosodic boundaries – and not reversely – because there are fewer different levels in prosody than there are in syntax.

Selkirk (1986: 373) states that prosodic structure of a language is constituted on the basis of syntactic structure and hence it is the one to be influencing the phonological structure. This notion suggests that the prosodic structure is more important than the syntactic structure as for the relation to phonology. Selkirk (1986: 400) observes that seemingly, the relations between constituents in sequence never play a role in the sentence phonology. In her another study, she argues that ”in the unmarked case, phonological rules of sentence grammar are affected by syntactic structure only indirectly” (Selkirk 1984: 9).

In Selkirk’s study (1984: 303), sandhi rules are also addressed, i.e. the rules about phonetic changes of words at word boundaries – she states here that these rules are more likely to apply in the syntactic environments where pauses are not likely to be realized. One of such rules that she discusses is the so called *raddoppiamento sintattico*, an Italian term used for the phenomenon of gemination (elongation) of a word-initial consonant arising in certain sentential contexts under certain phonological conditions (e.g. the preceding word must end in a main-stressed vowel). Although certain sentential contexts are required for the occurrence of this phenomenon in Italian, Selkirk states that a main domain for *raddoppiamento sintattico* is a tone unit, which contributes to the suggestion that syntactic structure does not play a more significant role in phonology (and hence in the glottalization discussed in this thesis) than the prosodic structure of a language does.

2.5.9 *The preceding segment*

The role of the preceding segment in assigning glottalization to the following word-initial vowel has also been discussed in literature (Malisz et al. 2013: 119, Pompino-Marschall and Zygis 2010: 1, Redi and Shattuck-Hufnagel 2001: 409, Umeda 1978: 91).

When the preceding segment is a plosive, a glottal stop is most probably going to be realized (Malisz et al. 2013: 123). Skarnitzl (2004: 67) also observed that the voicing of the preceding segment was influencing the realization of glottalization. He differentiated between full glottal stops, which were more often preceded by voiceless sounds, and creaks, which were preceded mostly by voiced sounds as a means of saving the articulatory energy because the creak itself is a continuous sound which involves vibration of the vocal folds, and that is why it is easier to articulate this sound after a voiced segment. This is important for Czech learners of English because in Czech, final devoicing is standard at the end of the word (Šimáčková et al. 2013a), which makes speakers pronounce the following vowel with a glottal stop. However, as was already mentioned in sections 2.3.1 and 2.4.3, there are regional differences within the Czech speech and final devoicing is more typical for Bohemian Czech speakers, whereas Moravian Czech speakers rather tend to retain the voicing and resyllabify instead. Pavelková (2001: 82) states that a preceding sonorant favors glottalization and as for vowel sequences, she states that if the preceding vowel is the same as the one which is possible to be glottalized, glottal stop is more likely to occur than when it is different. Umeda (1978: 93) came to the conclusion that sequences of two vowels had more chance to receive glottalization than sequences of consonants and vowels, and when it came to consonants, the voiceless ones were more possible to be followed by a glottal stop than the voiced ones.

Šimáčková et al. (2013a) compared five different preceding contexts – voiced obstruents, sonorants, linking /r/, high front vowel /i/ and high back vowel /u/. Voiced obstruents were linked to the following word-initial vowel more often (56 %) than the other contexts. This context differed significantly from the contexts with sonorants (34%), linking /r/s (32%), and the high front vowels /i/ (39%). The final high back vowel /u/ showed a considerably high amount of linking (47%) as well.

The degree of importance of the preceding segment for the occurrence of a glottal stop seems to be disputed in literature because while Malisz et al. (2013: 14) assign a particular importance to it, Dilley et al. (1996: 423) state that this factor

performs only a small influence in comparison to others and Umeda (1978: 91) came to the same observation.

2.5.10 Gender

In their study, Redi and Shattuck-Hufnagel (2001: 409) consult the influence of gender on glottalization and they state that previous studies brought conflicting results, which could have been caused by anatomical, sociolinguistic or structural factor or by a combination of those.

It is though generally assumed that women glottalize more than men (Garellek 2012a: 1). In Volín's (2012: 51) study focusing on Czech, female newsreaders glottalized 97% and in spontaneous dialogues, female speakers glottalized 65% of all possible contexts, whereas the respective percentages were 88% and 41% for the male subjects.

2.5.11 Comparative studies on factors influencing glottalization

There have been several various studies conducted with the aim to find out which of the factors, chosen by the authors, would influence glottalization of initial vowels the most.

In her analysis of read speech material, Umeda (1978) concentrated on stress, frequency and type of the word, segmental context, and individual speech style. She came to the conclusion that the individual style of the speaker, which she called "the speaker's mannerism", was the most significant because she found considerable differences among her subjects, e.g. the frequency of the usage of the glottal stop on the stressed vowel at the beginning of a content word ranged from 25 to 80 per cent. The factors of word frequency and word type were found to be both influencing glottalization to an equally significant extent, and as for the segmental context preceding the particular vowel, she observed that when a vowel is preceded by a vowel, the possibility of the use of a glottal stop is larger when compared to a preceding consonant and that voiceless consonants are more possible to be followed by a glottal stop than voiced consonants. Nevertheless, she stated that these are only tendencies and that the segmental context is not as influential as the other predictors.

Rodgers (1999) focused on four factors in German speech: speech style, word class (word type), position of the given word in an utterance, and sentence accent. On the very start, he warned that these four factors may interact with each other. As for

speech style, he considered spontaneous versus read speech. As for the other three, he was also looking at dichotomic variables function/content words, phrase-internal/-external position of the word, and stressed/unstressed syllable. This study was conducted only to state which of the features within the dichotomic variables was more likely to result in the word being glottalized, i.e. he found that content words are more likely to begin with a glottal stop than function words, and the like. Rodgers did not compare the four chosen factors in order to define the most influential one.

Pompino-Marschall and Zygis (2010) looked at glottalization in dependence on speech rate, word type, word accent, phrasal position, the height of the following vowel, and segmental level. This study also dealt with German speech. They stated that the glottal stop's behavior in a number of languages is hard to be defined because it is dependent on several parameters and moreover, despite the already well-defined rules regarding its use, its presence or absence is still subject to various variations, including the inter-speaker variation. Their results confirmed the suggestion that the occurrence of glottalization is remarkably variable, but overall, they found a superiority of speech rate over the other factors. They also found that glottalization largely depends on the segmental level and on the height of the following vowel.

Garellek (2012a) conducted a similar study focusing on English. He was watching prosodic, lexical and segmental information, but he mainly looked at the type of glottalization, which is not relevant for the purposes of this thesis. He found that glottal stops are dependent on prosodic features of the utterance and on the stress of the word the most.

Malisz et al. (2013) compared German to Polish in their study. They controlled the speech style, prominence (stress), phrasal position, speech rate, word type, preceding segment, and the height of the following vowel. Their findings confirm that stress and prosody interact with each other and that together they influence glottalization in German the most. They also found a strong effect of speech rate which has shown to be influencing prepared speeches more than read speech.

3 Research questions and hypotheses

As follows from the above mentioned studies, the factors which seem to influence glottalization of word-initial vowels the most are speech rate, prosodic patterns of speech, and word stress. Frequency and type of the word are closely connected to word stress, and word length may interact with these factors as well; therefore they seem to influence glottalization considerably as well. The role of the phonological characteristics of the preceding segment is disputed in literature and vowel height is not discussed extensively in many studies because it has gained importance only recently, but according to these studies, it also noticeably influences glottalization phenomena. In my bachelor thesis, I focused on speech rate (which is connected to speech style to a considerable extent) and prosody. These factors proved to be combining in influencing the occurrence of glottal stops before word-initial vowels. The increase in speech rate was confirmed to be influential in forcing Czech speakers of English to drop a considerable amount of glottal stops and to use resyllabified consonants instead.

More factors which have been found significant for predicting the occurrence of glottal stops before word-initial vowels will be dealt with in this thesis. The focus will be on English speech produced by Czech and German learners of English. The influence of prosodic prominence, i.e. the presence or absence of a prosodic break or of a pitch accent, related to prosodic boundary strength, will no longer be considered in the pilot study because it has already been sufficiently confirmed to be reliable in predicting the occurrence of glottal stops by many studies (e.g. Umeda 1978, Koreman 2006, Scobbie and Pouplier 2010, Wiese 1996, Rodgers 1999, Palková 1994a) and therefore it is not necessary to be included in the present analysis. Speech rate, on the other hand, will be included as a factor because whilst prosodic breaks are exerting an approximately equal amount of influence on glottalization in all the three languages observed (Butcher 1981, Lass 1970, Palková 1994a, Koreman 2006), these languages, mainly German and Czech, have not yet been compared with respect to the influence of speech rate on glottal stopping. An aim is also to confirm the results of the pilot study in my BA thesis regarding the importance of influence of speech rate on glottalization in Czech-accented English. Relatively shorter sentences (single tone units) will be used in

the pilot study to observe how the other factors contribute to the realization of glottalization.

Similarly as in the pilot study in my BA thesis, it is highly predictable that speech rate will again be very influential in making the Moravian Czech and German speakers of English drop a significant amount of glottal stops. As the EFL (English as a foreign language) learners are the focus of the study, it is also predictable that the triplet of factors including frequency of the word, word stress, and word type, which are considerably interacting with one another (as shown in section 2.5.6), will be the most influential together with speech rate. Word length could also contribute to their influence; longer words are expected to be preglottalized more than the shorter ones. Infrequent words are pronounced with a glottal stop more than the frequent words even by native speakers of English, so it is predictable that they will be preglottalized even more by EFL learners. Content words are mostly more infrequent and thus preglottalized than function words, and as for stress, it is known to be playing an important role both in Czech and in German. In Czech, the first syllable of a word is always stressed as a rule. German word stress is not that fixed and because of that, it may influence preglottalization of word-initial vowels less than it does in Czech, but at the same time, it falls on the initial syllable of a word very often.

As regards the two groups of subjects examined in the study, it is predicted that, despite the fact that German and Czech have been found very similar in how their glottal stopping is influenced by the various factors discussed in chapter 2.5, the German group will be found to glottalize more than the Czech group which is composed of Moravian Czech learners of English, who are more likely to resyllabify than would be the Bohemian part of the Czech population.

4 Methodology

4.1 Participants

For the purposes of the pilot study, three groups of participants were recorded – Moravian Czech learners of English, German learners of English and a group of native speakers of English.

There were 19 subjects included in the Moravian Czech group, 10 female and 9 male. All of them were from Moravian towns and their age was between 24 and 30 years. Their English was on an advanced level (level C1 or higher of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages). They were predominantly students, either English philology students or students of another major, and some of them had already finished their studies. Their command of English was, irrespective of their student status, on an equal or comparable level.

The German group consisted of 12 German learners of English, 5 female and 7 male, between 20 and 50 years of age. As the Moravian Czech group of subjects, this group also included learners whose English was on an advanced level (level C1 or higher of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages), and it comprised mostly students of various different subjects and full-time working people permanently residing in the northern part of Germany. In addition, there were three university teachers included in this group who were at the time temporarily residing in the Czech Republic. Despite considerable inter-subject variability in age, student/work status and residence, the level of English was comparable in all the subjects included.

The native speakers group consisted of one American, one British, and one Australian subjects, 2 female and 1 male. Their age ranged from 20 to 25 years of age and they were all students of either English or German studies, transitorily residing in Berlin, Germany, for their exchange study program. It served as a control group in the study and its purpose was to support the claims about the influence of various factors on preglottalization of word-initial vowels in English made in section 2.5.

None of the participants in all the three groups reported any speaking or hearing impairment or any kind of difficulty which would prevent them from fulfilling their task in the pilot study properly.

4.2 Stimuli

A set of 30 sentences was used for the purposes of the pilot study. The sentences consisted of 4 to 9 words (the majority of them, i.e. 24 sentences, contained 6 or 7 words). They were all pronounceable as a single tone unit. In one sentence, 1 to 5 vowel-initial target words were included which could be either preglottalized or linked to the previous word by means of one of the linking phenomena. There were 76 target words present in the set of the 30 stimulus sentences altogether. These target words were preceded by words which ended in a voiced or a voiceless obstruent, a sonorant, or a vowel. The target words and the preceding and following words were of diverse type, frequency and length.

A recording of a female American speaker of English was also used in the study. The speaker was recorded reading the 30 stimulus sentences aloud separately and this recording was then used as a means of increasing the speech tempo of the subjects. She was instructed to read the sentences as fast as possible and to avoid preglottalizing vowels in the target words. Every sentence was recorded as a separate sound file. A PowerPoint presentation (PPT) was then created in which each slide showed one stimulus sentence. In each slide, the recording of the corresponding sentence was inserted.

In the PPT, the slides of the 30 sentences were preceded by 2 slides of trial sentences for the purpose of the speakers having a chance to get used to their task.

In addition, the Moravian Czech and German subjects also read a short text in their native language. The Czech text was an excerpt from an article about the 2014 Olympic Games taken from the Czech magazine *Reflex*'s (2014) website. Its length was 137 words in total (one minute of reading at the maximum). There were 22 vowel-initial words with the context for glottalization or linking. The German text was a compilation of two article excerpts about elephants found on the German websites of Planet Wissen (2014) and World Wildlife Fund (2014). It was a text of 81 words of length (maximum of one minute's reading as well) with 23 contexts for glottalization or linking. Both texts were stylistically comparable.

The English stimulus sentences and short Czech and German texts can be found in the appendices (Chapters 12.1, 12.2, and 12.3).

4.3 Procedure

Subjects in all three groups were recorded reading the stimulus sentences and texts in a quiet room using a voice recorder on a HTC smartphone (Beats Audio software).

The German and Moravian Czech speakers first read the short texts in their respective mother tongues. They read the short text twice, first at their normal speech rate and then at a high speech rate. They altered their tempo of speech by themselves in this part of the study, according to their capabilities, speaking habits and to how fast they naturally speak.

Then, all participants were recorded reading the English sentences displayed one at a time via PPT with one sentence per slide. They were instructed to read each sentence three times – first at their normal tempo of speech, then faster (again, they accelerated their speech rate themselves and read each sentence as fast as it was still possible for them), and lastly, the sound file with the recording of the American speaker reading the same sentence was played aloud to them and they were instructed to read the sentence in a similar way and to try to imitate the speaker (including her speech tempo) as much as possible.

The participants practised reading the texts and the sentences in advance in order to be fluent. They were not recorded until it was doubtless that they fully understood the instructions.

Similarly as in my bachelor thesis, I compare two methods of having the speakers increase their speech rate in English. In the BA thesis, the self-controlled increasing of tempo (the subjects increased their tempo by themselves without the help of any tools) was compared to shadowing (the subjects tried to accommodate their speech tempo to the speech tempo of a speaker who they heard in their headphones, as they were reading the same text as the speaker in the recording along with them). The self-controlled method of increasing tempo was found more useful for this purpose and made the participants increase their speech rate and pronounce fewer glottal stops. Reading along with a model made participants read the text more quickly, but at the same time they tended to copy the pronunciation of the model speaker too much (they pronounced fewer glottal stops, but not only in the fast, but also in the normal speech tempo, as the model speaker in the recording did).

In the English part of the pilot study reported in this thesis, I again attempted to compare two methods of increasing the non-native participants' speech rate and by

doing so, to force them to decrease the number of glottal stops realized in their English. The first method, namely the “self-controlled condition”, that was already used in my BA thesis, was retained because it has proved to be significantly influencing glottalization of Czech speakers of English. In the present thesis it was observed how it influences Czech speakers of English when compared to the German participants. The second method which was used to make speakers increase their speech tempo was the imitation task described above. Imitation is similar to the “Shadowing condition” used in my BA thesis with the difference that in this task, participants first hear the speaker and then repeat after her. They do not read the sentences simultaneously with the speaker, which gives them a possibility to “forget” more of the American speaker’s speaking habits. The order of using the two methods was not counter-balanced. After having been presented each of the slides in the presentation, participants first read the text at a normal, then at an increased speech rate, and lastly they repeated reading it after the model speaker in the sound file. Both these methods were included in the analysis as the values which the factor of speech tempo could come to.

4.4 Initial analysis

The recording of one of the female Moravian Czech participants had to be excluded from the analysis due to a low quality of both of her recordings which made it unintelligible and impossible to transcribe properly.

All of the taken recordings were listened to auditorily, viewed as spectrograms and waveforms in Praat (Boersma and Weenink 2014), transcribed. For glottalization, the standard IPA symbol “ʔ” was inserted in bold before the particular word. As for linking, the actually realized sound was written as a capital letter in bold at the beginning of the word. The realization of the final sound of the preceding word was also transcribed. Information about stress of the given syllable and vowel height was included in the transcripts as well. The transcripts of all recordings can be found in the appendices of this thesis (Sections 12.4, 12.5, 12.6).

Despite the fact that participants had practised reading the texts, there were still mistakes, hesitations and mispronunciations, which had to be noted in the transcripts as well. The letter “X” was written in bold as a label for all these cases instead of the sign of the glottal stop or any of the linking sounds, and these cases were all excluded from the analysis. Two target words were excluded completely in all the participants, namely

the word “August” in the sentence *Two years ago August was warmer* because the majority of subjects made a prosodic break after the word “ago”. The second excluded word was “effort” in the last stimulus sentence of the presentation *The manager always has to spoil my immense effort* because too many participants pronounced it with the main stress on the second instead of the first syllable, which might have been due to the fact that the word was unfamiliar to the participants. There were also numerous hesitations observed before pronouncing this particular word, which caused a pause in the reading of the sentence and therefore this word had to be excluded.

For each participant, a data table was created with one target word and its context (i.e. the previous and the following word) per line. It contained information about all the factors which were considered in the pilot study. The values that each factor could acquire were coded in the following way. Glottalization (i.e. the dependent variable) was coded as 1 and linking as 0 in the first column as the dependent variable. The other columns were designated for the individual factors (i.e. independent variables) and their values. The type of the linking contexts (LinkType) could be resyllabification (R), resyllabification of /r/ (RR), or glide (G). The target syllable, containing the glottalization/linking context, could be either stressed (S) or unstressed (US). There were four types of the last segment of the preceding word (PrevSeg) coded, namely voiced obstruent (VO), voiceless obstruent (DO), vowel (VOW) and sonorant (SON). The vowel of the target syllable could be either low (L) or non-low (NL). The coding of the speech tempo was NT for the normal tempo, FT for the fast tempo as controlled by the participants themselves, and IT for the tempo of the participants in the imitation task. Length of the preceding word (LengthP), target word (Length) and following word (LengthF) was counted in syllables and it ranged from 1 to 5 syllables. Further, the type of the preceding word (TypeP), target word (Type) and following word (TypeF) could be either a content (C) or a function (F) word. Finally, the frequency of these words (FreqP, Freq, FreqF) was also noted in the table. For the factor of frequency, the rank in a frequency list (Wiktionary: Frequency lists 2014) was noted, thus the more frequent the word, the lower the number written in the table. For an overview of the individual factors, their values, and codes, see Table 1 below.

Table 1. Overview of factors, their values, and codes.

Factor	Factor code	Value	Value code
Type of the linking context	LinkType	Resyllabification	R
		Resyllabification of /r/	RR
		Glide	G
Stress of the first syllable	Stress	Stressed	S
		Unstressed	US
Type of the preceding segment	PrevSeg	Voiced obstruent	VO
		Voiceless obstruent	DO
		Vowel	VOW
		Sonorant	SON
Vowel height	VowHeig	Low	L
		Non-low	NL
Speech tempo	Tempo	Normal tempo	NT
		Fast tempo	FT
		Imitation task tempo	IT
Length of the preceding word	LengthP	1 - 5 (syllables)	(no code)
Length of the target word	Length	1 - 5 (syllables)	(no code)
Length of the following word	LengthF	1 - 5 (syllables)	(no code)
Type of the preceding word	TypeP	Content word	C
		Function word	F
Type of the target word	Type	Content word	C
		Function word	F
Type of the following word	TypeF	Content word	C
		Function word	F
Frequency of the preceding word	FreqP	1 - ∞ (rank)	(no code)
Frequency of the target word	Freq	1 - ∞ (rank)	(no code)
Frequency of the following word	FreqF	1 - ∞ (rank)	(no code)

The data tables were then individually analyzed using the SPSS Statistics. A logistic regression, specifically the Forward Stepwise: Likelihood Ratio method, was applied for data evaluation. This method is called stepwise because the program searches for a variable (i.e. one of the possibly influential factors) which predicts glottalization the most. Secondly, it searches again for another variable which, together with the first one, significantly predicts glottalization and enhances the model. Another variable is added to the model again in the third step etc. In this way, more variables are added stepwise to the model until all significantly influential factors are found. The number of steps may therefore vary among subjects.

Significant factors in individual speakers were then counted and for the Moravian Czech and German groups of participants, an online sign test was performed using the statistics website of the University of Amsterdam (http://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/Service/Statistics/Sign_Test.html) in order to determine which of the factors were significantly influencing glottalization within the whole group. Native speakers' logistic regression results will be given in the form of raw data for the purposes of comparison and control.

The performances of the participants when reading the short texts in Czech and German were transcribed as well. Glottalization and linking rates for each participant were counted separately and overall percentage of their glottalization was calculated for both subject groups.

Glottalization rates of Czech and German speakers in both tasks of the pilot study were then tested by a repeated measures Anova with the variables tempo (normal vs. fast vs. imitation), gender (male vs. female) and language (Czech vs. German).

5 Results

When a variable is evaluated as significant in the logistic regression it means that the changes in the values it acquired significantly manipulated the glottalization rates of a speaker. For each participant, a table with results was acquired containing information about all significant factors found in the forward stepwise method in the regression. An example of such a table is Table 2 below showing the results of speaker “zp” from the Moravian group. For this subject, significant variables were found in 6 steps, i.e. there were 6 factors discovered which influenced glottalization rates of this speaker.

Significant variables were entered into the model in the following stepwise order: stress, tempo, length of the preceding word, vowel height, type of the preceding segment, and length of the target word. The information considering whether a given variable affected the presence or absence of glottal stops can be found in the first column of the table labeled “B” (Beta factor) – when the number is positive, the presence of the variable supported glottalization, and when it is negative, linking tended to occur in the given context. As we can observe in the table, all entered variables were found significant (i.e. their significance rate was $< .05$) in influencing glottalization right in the step in which they were added to the model, with the exception of the PrevSeg (preceding segment) variable entered in the fifth step with the significance rate .229.

Table 2. A sample result table of one participant.

		Variables in the Equation					
		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	Stress(1)	1.414	.348	16.544	1	.000	4.114
	Constant	.090	.245	.134	1	.714	1.094
Step 2 ^b	Stress(1)	1.404	.369	14.483	1	.000	4.070
	Tempo			15.392	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-1.790	.481	13.838	1	.000	.167
	Tempo(2)	-.704	.502	1.967	1	.161	.495
Step 3 ^c	Constant	1.036	.428	5.863	1	.015	2.819
	Stress(1)	1.681	.399	17.768	1	.000	5.371
	Tempo			15.568	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-1.863	.497	14.079	1	.000	.155
Step 4 ^d	Tempo(2)	-.754	.514	2.150	1	.143	.471
	LengthP	.540	.225	5.774	1	.016	1.716
	Constant	-.059	.614	.009	1	.924	.943
	Stress(1)	2.174	.482	20.316	1	.000	8.791
	VowHeig(1)	-1.063	.488	4.751	1	.029	.345
	Tempo			15.509	2	.000	
Step 5 ^e	Tempo(1)	-1.893	.506	14.004	1	.000	.151
	Tempo(2)	-.748	.521	2.063	1	.151	.473
	LengthP	.586	.228	6.613	1	.010	1.797
	Constant	-.069	.614	.013	1	.910	.933
	Stress(1)	2.380	.524	20.663	1	.000	10.806
	PrevSeg			4.320	3	.229	
	PrevSeg(1)	1.006	.527	3.639	1	.056	2.735
	PrevSeg(2)	.203	.519	.153	1	.696	1.225
	PrevSeg(3)	-20.770	19300.315	.000	1	.999	.000
	VowHeig(1)	-1.096	.498	4.842	1	.028	.334
	Tempo			13.157	2	.001	
	Tempo(1)	-1.801	.519	12.023	1	.001	.165
Step 6 ^f	Tempo(2)	-.719	.534	1.808	1	.179	.487
	LengthP	.685	.242	8.033	1	.005	1.983
	Constant	-.821	.746	1.211	1	.271	.440
	Stress(1)	2.418	.535	20.441	1	.000	11.223
	PrevSeg			5.522	3	.137	
	PrevSeg(1)	1.071	.538	3.967	1	.046	2.918
	PrevSeg(2)	.040	.548	.005	1	.942	1.041
	PrevSeg(3)	-20.599	19408.138	.000	1	.999	.000
	VowHeig(1)	-1.126	.505	4.979	1	.026	.324
	Tempo			13.434	2	.001	
	Tempo(1)	-1.871	.534	12.290	1	.000	.154
	Tempo(2)	-.756	.546	1.917	1	.166	.470
Step 6 ^f	LengthP	.820	.269	9.266	1	.002	2.271
	Length	.378	.184	4.223	1	.040	1.459
Step 6 ^f	Constant	-1.807	.912	3.930	1	.047	.164

Such variables with the significance rate higher than .05 are then tested in another way – they are excluded from the model and the significance of the difference between the model with and without them is tested. Table 3 below shows us that, although it is not marked as significant in the fifth step, the absence of the PrevSeg variable in the model would influence the outcome of the test for this subject significantly and therefore this variable is to be regarded as significant in influencing glottalization of word-initial vowels as well as the other five variables.

Table 3. A sample table showing the significance of the removal of each factor from the model.

		Model if Term Removed			
Variable		Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1	Stress	-107.175	17.291	1	.000
Step 2	Stress	-97.753	15.207	1	.000
	Tempo	-98.529	16.760	2	.000
Step 3	Stress	-96.654	19.451	1	.000
	Tempo	-95.503	17.148	2	.000
	LengthP	-90.149	6.441	1	.011
Step 4	Stress	-96.653	24.427	1	.000
	VowHeig	-86.929	4.979	1	.026
	Tempo	-93.028	17.177	2	.000
	LengthP	-88.203	7.527	1	.006
Step 5	Stress	-92.105	25.511	1	.000
	PrevSeg	-84.439	10.180	3	.017
	VowHeig	-81.899	5.100	1	.024
	Tempo	-86.552	14.406	2	.001
	LengthP	-84.145	9.592	1	.002
Step 6	Stress	-89.773	25.475	1	.000
	PrevSeg	-82.558	11.046	3	.011
	VowHeig	-79.655	5.239	1	.022
	Tempo	-84.464	14.857	2	.001
	LengthP	-82.949	11.827	1	.001
	Length	-79.349	4.628	1	.031

Result tables of all participants, including the parts illustrating significance of removal of each factor from the model, can be viewed in the appendices (Chapter 12.7).

5.1 Moravian Czech participants

Results of the logistic regression show that glottalization rates of each subject in this group were significantly influenced by at least 2 factors. The number of significantly influential factors ranged from 2 to 7 among speakers. In Table 4 below, the first column shows the number of influential factors and in the second column, the number of participants influenced by the respective number of factors is given. We can see that the numbers are rather balanced, i.e. that the influence of different numbers of factors on the glottalization of word-initial vowels varied among speakers – no pattern can be observed in the whole group as regards how many factors influenced preglottalization in individual speakers: some subjects were influenced by fewer and some by more factors.

Table 4. Number of participants influenced by the respective number of factors in the Moravian Czech group.

2 factors	4 participants
3 factors	2 participants
4 factors	3 participants
5 factors	4 participants
6 factors	3 participants
7 factors	2 participants

The numbers of participants whom the individual factors have significantly influenced were not that balanced. The number of participants whose glottal stopping was significantly influenced by a given factor ranged from 1 to 16 participants. The number of significantly influenced participants by a factor was low in most of the factors (1 to 6 subjects). Only three out of the 14 independent variables (factors) significantly influenced more than 10 out of the total 18 participants. Table 5 visualizes each factor and the number of participants it significantly influenced in descending order.

Table 5. Number of participants influenced by the given factors in the Moravian Czech group.

Stress of the target syllable	16 participants
Final segment of the preceding word	15 participants
Speech tempo	11 participants
Type of the target word	6 participants
Type of linking	6 participants
Length of the target word	5 participants
Length of the preceding word	5 participants
Frequency of the following word	3 participants
Vowel height	3 participants
Frequency of the preceding word	2 participants
Type of the preceding word	2 participants
Type of the following word	2 participants
Length of the following word	1 participant
Frequency of the target word	1 participant

As it was already pointed out in the methodology section, an online sign test was run to find out whether one of the factors was significantly influential for the whole population in the group. Two out of all factors were evaluated as significantly influencing preglottalization of word-initial vowels within the whole group, namely the stress of the initial syllable in the target word ($p = 0.001$) and the changes in the type of the final segment in the preceding word ($p = 0.008$). The changes in the variable of the speech rate, which was third in the list of the most influential factors within speakers, were not found significant ($p = 0.481$).

As regards the factor of word stress, the value which determined glottalization significantly was “S”, i.e. when the syllable was stressed, a glottal stop was mostly realized, and when it was unstressed, a linking strategy was applied. The factor of the type of the final segment in the preceding word showed more variation – in most cases, voiceless obstruents determined glottalization, voiced obstruents linking, and sonorants and vowels mostly induced glottalization. Preceding vowels and voiceless obstruents influenced the presence or absence of glottalization generally more than preceding sonorants or voiced obstruents.

All values of speech tempo were found influential in predicting glottalization in the speakers for whom this factor was found significant (normal tempo predicted more glottal stops and fast and imitating tempo predicted more linking sounds). None of them

was more dominant than the others in predicting preglottalization. Normal speech tempo induced glottalization and fast speech tempo and the tempo in the imitation task resulted in a significant increase in linking. The majority of word-initial vowels were preglottalized no matter if they were low or non-low. The presence of a low vowel at the beginning of the target word resulted in a significantly lower rate of preglottalization in 3 speakers (their percentage of glottalization rate of low vowels was lower than that of non-low vowels). As regards type of linking, the presence of a resyllabification context encouraged linking, a linking /r/ and a glide context encouraged rather glottalization. Initial vowels were preglottalized more often in content words than in function words, and the type of the target word influenced glottalization more than the type of the preceding or the following word. As regards word length, the data suggest that the longer the preceding, target or following word, the higher rate of preglottalization of the target word. The length of the target and the preceding word was more influential among subjects than the length of the following word. Word frequency affected glottalization in the way that the more infrequent the preceding, target or following word, the bigger possibility for the initial vowel in the target word to be preglottalized. Frequency of the following word was the most influential in this respect (it affected glottalization of 3 subjects).

Table 6 below shows the percentages of glottalization in all the speakers and the average percentage within this group. The percentage ranged from 38.3% to 92.8% among the participants and the average percentage of glottalization was 71.1%.

Table 6. Percentage of glottalization in the Moravian Czech subjects.

Speaker	Number of contexts in total	Number of realized ?	Number of realized linking sounds	Percentage of glottalization
dm	207	192	15	92.8%
ao	210	188	22	89.5%
bb	219	196	23	89.5%
mm	216	189	27	87.5%
kh	219	187	32	85.4%
jr	219	182	37	83.1%
lp	222	184	38	82.9%
kg	216	168	48	77.8%
md	219	170	49	77.6%
zp	222	156	66	70.3%
pd	222	148	74	66.7%
vt	213	140	73	65.7%
jd	222	134	88	60.4%
ks	222	129	93	58.1%
mw	219	127	92	58%
pk	219	109	110	49.8%
th	222	103	119	46.4%
vn	222	85	137	38.3%
Average percentage of glottalization				71.1%

5.2 German participants

The number of significantly influential factors discovered in the individual speakers in the logistic regression ranged from 3 to 6 factors. Similarly as we saw it in the group of the Moravian speakers, we can observe how many participants were influenced by a given number of factors in the following table.

Table 7. Number of participants influenced by the respective number of factors in the German group.

3 factors	4 participants
4 factors	2 participants
5 factors	3 participants
6 factors	3 participants

The numbers are again rather balanced and the influence of the different numbers of factors was varied. No pattern was observed within this group as for how many factors influenced preglottalization in the subjects.

The numbers of participants significantly influenced by the individual factors were not that balanced. The individual factors influenced glottalization in 0 to 12 speakers. Similarly as in the Moravian group, the number of significantly influenced participants out of the total of 12 participants by a given factor was in most cases low (0 to 4 speakers) and there were only three out of the 14 factors found in the logistic regression to be influencing more than a half of the subjects in this group, namely the factors of stress, type of the preceding segment and speech tempo. The numbers of participants whose glottal stopping was significantly influenced by each factor are shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8. Number of participants influenced by the given factors in the German group.

Stress of the target syllable	12 participants
Final segment of the preceding word	11 participants
Speech tempo	8 participants
Type of the target word	4 participants
Type of linking	3 participants
Type of the preceding word	3 participants
Frequency of the target word	3 participants
Frequency of the following word	2 participants
Vowel height	2 participants
Length of the target word	2 participants
Length of the preceding word	1 participant
Frequency of the preceding word	1 participant
Length of the following word	1 participant
Type of the following word	0 participants

Out of the 14 possible factors, 2 were evaluated as significantly influencing preglottalization of word-initial vowels by the speakers in this group, namely the stress of the initial syllable in the target word ($p = 0.001$) and the changes in the type of the final segment in the preceding word ($p = 0.006$). The changes in the third factor in the list of the most influential factors, namely in the values of the speech rate variable, were not found significant for the whole German population ($p = 0.388$).

The value of the independent variable “Stress” which determined glottalization was “S” which means that when the given syllable containing the target vowel was stressed, the vowel was mostly preglottalized. The type of the final segment in the preceding word has shown that, similarly as in the Moravian group, voiceless obstruents caused glottalization, voiced obstruents linking, and sonorants and vowels were mostly followed by glottal stops. Overall, preceding vowels and voiceless obstruents had a more significant influence on the presence of a glottal stop or of a linking sound than preceding sonorants or voiced obstruents.

As for the other significantly influential factors which were not found significant for the whole group but which played an important role in predicting glottalization in individual speakers, all values that the factor “tempo” could acquire were approximately equally influential, none of them was a dominant predictor for glottalization. Normal speech tempo resulted in higher rates of glottalization and fast and imitating tempo in higher rates of linking. Similarly as in Moravian speakers, vowel height was not generally significant in predicting the presence or absence of glottal stops before word-initial vowels. Two speakers’ glottalization was influenced by the presence of a low vowel at the beginning of the target word (their percentage of glottalization rate of low vowels was lower than that of non-low vowels). Within the factor of linking type, the changes mainly in the values of resyllabification and linking /r/ were found significant in influencing glottalization. Glottal stops were realized mainly in the contexts of a linking /r/ or a glide, whereas linking sounds were used predominantly in resyllabification contexts. As for word type, initial vowels in content words were preglottalized more frequently than in function words, and the type of the target or the preceding word influenced glottalization more than the type of the following word. The length of the preceding, target or following word was not found very influential in the regression – two speakers glottalized significantly more when the target word was longer, one speaker when the preceding word was longer, and one speaker glottalized less when the following word was longer. The presence of an infrequent preceding, target or following word resulted in higher rates of the target word preglottalization. Most influential in this respect was the frequency of the target word which affected glottalization of 3 participants.

The percentages of glottalization in all the speakers and the average percentage within this group are presented in Table 9 below. The percentage ranged from 40.5% to

91.7% among the participants. The average percentage of glottalization in this group was 66.1%.

Table 9. Percentage of glottalization in the German subjects.

Speaker	Number of contexts in total	Number of realized ?	Number of realized linking sounds	Percentage of glottalization
bs	204	187	17	91.7%
ss	213	176	37	82.6%
gk	216	169	47	78.2%
ns	210	158	52	75.2%
fs	222	164	58	73.9%
sv	222	151	71	68%
tp	222	148	74	66.7%
as	219	135	84	61.6%
js	222	125	97	56.3%
mb	222	124	98	55.9%
rj	219	94	125	42.9%
kr	222	90	132	40.5%
Average percentage of glottalization				66.1%

5.3 Native speakers

The results of the logistic regression for the three native speakers of English included in the study have shown that these speakers were each significantly influenced by 5 or 6 factors predicting preglottalization of word-initial vowels. All three subjects were significantly influenced by stress and speech tempo. Factors which influenced two of the speakers were frequency of the target word, type of the target word, vowel height, length of the preceding word, and type of the final segment in the preceding word. The factor of the type of the preceding word influenced one of the participants.

As regards the values of stress, it was the value “S” (stressed) that predicted glottalization. All values of the factor of speech tempo were found significantly influential in all three speakers. At normal speech tempo, more glottal stops occurred, and at fast and imitation tempos, more linking sounds were found. Low vowels were preglottalized less than non-low ones in one speaker and in the two other speakers, low vowels were glottalized and linked in an approximately equal measure. When the target

word was a content word, preglottalization happened more than in function words; one speaker's glottal stopping was even influenced by a preceding content word. As for the type of the preceding segment, significant influence on glottalization was exerted by a preceding vowel or a voiced obstruent. Voiced obstruents were followed by linking sounds and so were mostly voiceless obstruents, sonorants were mostly followed by glottal stops and vowels by both linking sounds and glottal stops. As for word length, results suggest that the length of the preceding word influenced preglottalization of the target word the most. When the target word was infrequent, it was more probable to be preglottalized. Frequency of the preceding or the following word was not significantly influential for the native speakers.

Table 10 shows glottalization percentages of the speakers in this group which ranged from 28.3% to 49.8% and the average percentage of glottalization of these three speakers which equaled 42.2%. The British speaker's percentage of glottalization was the lowest and that of the American speaker was the highest.

Table 10. Percentage of glottalization in the native speakers.

Speaker	Number of contexts in total	Number of realized ?s	Number of realized linking sounds	Percentage of glottalization
Am.	213	106	107	49.8%
Aus.	222	108	114	48.6%
Brit.	219	62	157	28.3%
Average percentage of glottalization				42.2%

5.4 Influence of the two tempo-increasing methods

All participants increased their speech tempo in both tempo-increasing tasks, which resulted in a decrease in the number of realized glottal stops. According to the data it appears that some speakers are forced to drop glottal stops more when they increase their speech tempo by themselves and for others, the imitation task was more useful in this respect.

When Moravian speakers controlled their speech tempo by themselves, their glottalization rates decreased by 1.4 to 59.5% (in average by 23%) as compared to the glottalization percentage at normal speech tempo, and in the imitation task they

decreased this percentage by 5.5 to 59.5% (in average by 22.7%). For 9 subjects, the imitation task was more useful in making them pronounce fewer word-initial glottal stops, for 8 speakers the self-controlled increase in speech tempo was more effective and for 1 speaker, they were both equally useful. Percentages of glottalization in individual speakers at all three speech rates can be viewed in the table below.

Table 11. Glottalization percentages of Moravian Czech subjects at the three speech tempos.

Speaker	NT	FT	IT
dm	98.6%	87%	92.8%
kh	98.6%	79.5%	78.1%
mm	97.2%	94.4%	70.8%
ao	97.1%	88.6%	82.9%
jr	93.2%	82.2%	75.3%
bb	91.8%	90.4%	86.3%
kg	91.7%	75%	66.7%
lp	90.5%	79.7%	78.4%
vt	88.7%	57.7%	50.7%
zp	86.5%	54.1%	70.3%
th	86.5%	27%	27%
md	84.9%	72.6%	75.3%
ks	83.8%	50%	40.5%
pd	81.1%	55.4%	63.5%
jd	77%	48.6%	56.8%
mw	75.3%	45.2%	53.4%
pk	72.6%	30.1%	46.6%
vn	60.8%	23%	31.1%
Average	86.4%	63.4%	63.7%

German participants decreased their glottalization rates at the self-controlled faster tempo by 1.5 to 39.7% (in average by 22.2%) in comparison with the glottalization at the normal tempo and in the imitation task they decreased it by 10.8 to 42.4% (in average by 19%). 6 of the participants pronounced fewer word-initial glottal stops when they increased their speech tempo by themselves, 5 participants glottalized less in the imitation task and 1 speaker's glottalization was affected equally by both

tempo-increasing methods. For details about glottalization percentages of individual speakers at the three speech rates, refer to Table 12 below.

Table 12. Glottalization percentages of German subjects at the three speech tempos.

Speaker	NT	FT	IT
bs	97.1%	95.6%	82.4%
ss	95.8%	71.8%	80.3%
ns	91.4%	70%	64.3%
as	89%	49.3%	46.6%
fs	86.5%	68.9%	68.9%
gk	86.1%	77.8%	70.8%
tp	83.8%	44.6%	73%
sv	78.4%	60.8%	64.9%
mb	73%	40.5%	54.1%
js	70.3%	40.5%	58.1%
rj	58.9%	38.4%	31.5%
kr	50%	35.1%	36.5%
Average	80%	57.8%	61%

The three native speakers decreased their percentage of glottalization more when they controlled their speech tempo by themselves – by 32.9 to 56.3% (in average by 46.4%) when compared to the glottalization percentage at their normal speech tempo. In the imitation task, they decreased glottalization by 17.8 to 39.4% (in average by 25.4%). Their glottalization percentages can be viewed in Table 13.

Table 13. Glottalization percentage of native speakers at all three speech tempos.

Speaker	NT	FT	IT
Brit.	45.2%	12.3%	27.4%
Aus.	71.6%	21.6%	52.7%
Am.	81.7%	25.4%	42.3%
Average	66.2%	19.8%	40.8%

The average percentage of word-initial vowel preglottalization at the self-controlled faster tempo for all participants was 57.4% and at the tempo of the imitation

task it was 60.6% (at the normal speech tempo it was 82.3%). The difference between the normal tempo and the two faster tempos in Czech and German subjects was found significant in the repeated measures Anova , but the test has not shown a significant effect of language, i.e. Czech and German subjects were not significantly different in the amount of realized glottal stops in their English (for further details, see section 5.7).

5.5 Czech and German short texts

In tables 14 and 15 below, we can see how frequently Moravian and German speakers glottalized both at the normal and at the fast speech tempo. Some of the speakers glottalized evenly irrespective of the speech rate, but the majority of participants glottalized less at the fast speech tempo.

Table 14. Glottalization of Moravian speakers when reading the Czech text.

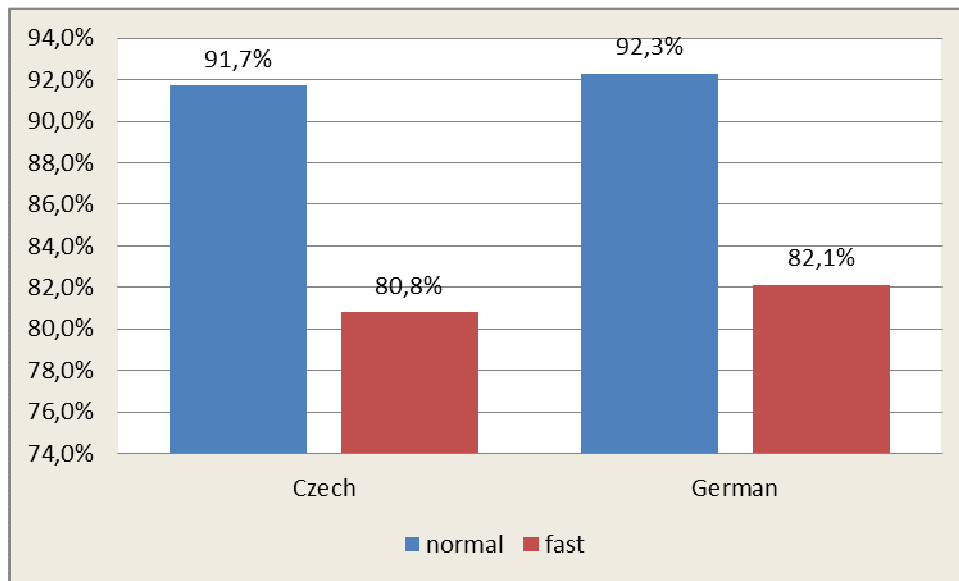
Speaker	Normal tempo (% glot.)	Fast tempo (% glot.)
bb	100%	100%
lp	100%	100%
mm	100%	100%
kg	100%	95.5%
ks	100%	95.5%
dm	100%	85.7%
mw	95.5%	86.4%
vt	95.5%	81.8%
kh	95.5%	72.7%
th	95.5%	63.6%
ao	90.9%	90.9%
jr	90.9%	86.4%
jd	90.9%	81.8%
md	90.9%	81.8%
pd	86.4%	68.2%
pk	81.8%	59.1%
vn	77.3%	63.6%
zp	59.1%	40.9%
Average	91.7%	80.8%

Table 15. Glottalization of German speakers when reading the German text.

Speaker	Normal tempo (% glot.)	Fast tempo (% glot.)
as	100%	95.7%
kr	100%	91.3%
bs	100%	82.6%
rj	95.7%	87%
fs	95.7%	82.6%
ss	95.7%	82.6%
mb	95.7%	78.3%
js	91.3%	78.3%
tp	87%	78.3%
gk	82.6%	73.9%
sv	82.6%	78.3%
ns	81%	76.2%
Average	92.3%	82.1%

It is apparent from both tables that both groups of subjects glottalized more in their mother tongue than in English. To compare both groups with respect to overall glottalization rates in their mother tongue at the two speech tempos, see Figure 1 below. We can see that, in average, both Moravian and German subjects dropped the amount of word-initial vowel preglottalization at fast speech tempo by approximately 10%. The difference between glottal stopping at the two tempos was found significant for both groups in the repeated measures Anova, but the analysis has not produced a significant effect for language, i.e. Czech and German speakers were not significantly different as for the amount of glottal stops produced in their mother tongues (for further details, refer to section 5.7).

Figure 1. Average percentages of glottalization in Moravian and German speakers when reading the Czech and German texts at normal and fast speech tempos.



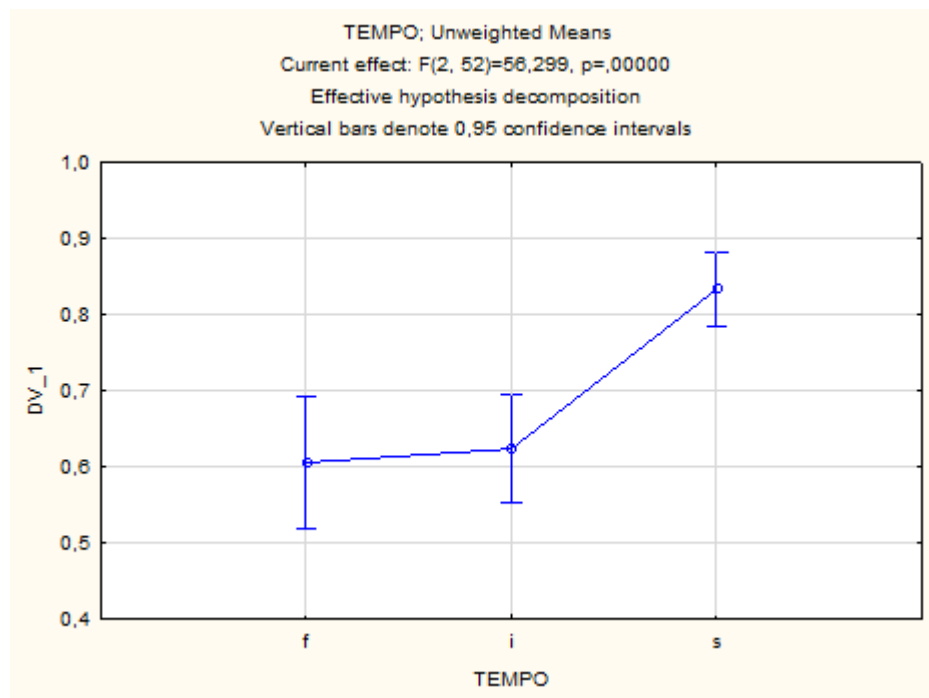
5.6 Influence of gender

As the logistic regressions were performed for one subject at a time, the factor of gender could not be evaluated as an independent variable in the regression. To determine whether women glottalized more than men or vice versa, the percentages of all women in all tasks and at all speech tempos were pooled together and average percentage of their preglottalization of word-initial vowels was counted. The same was done with the data of male participants. Women glottalized more than men, but the difference between their glottalization rates was very small (below 2%) in this respect, and the repeated measures Anova has not produced a significant effect for gender (further details about the analysis can be found in section 5.7). Average glottalization percentage for men was 78.8% and for women 80.4%.

5.7 Language vs. gender vs. tempo

The repeated measures Anova with Gender (male X female) and Language (Czech X German) as independent variables and Tempo (slow “s” X fast “f” X imitation “i”) as dependent variable has produced a main effect only for Tempo in the English part of the study. Figure 2 visualizes this significant difference between the three tempos. Glottalization rates at fast and imitation tempos were both significantly ($p = .000$) different from glottalization rates at the slow (normal) tempo of speech in the participants.

Figure 2. Comparison of glottalization rates at the three tempos in Czech- and German-accented English speech.



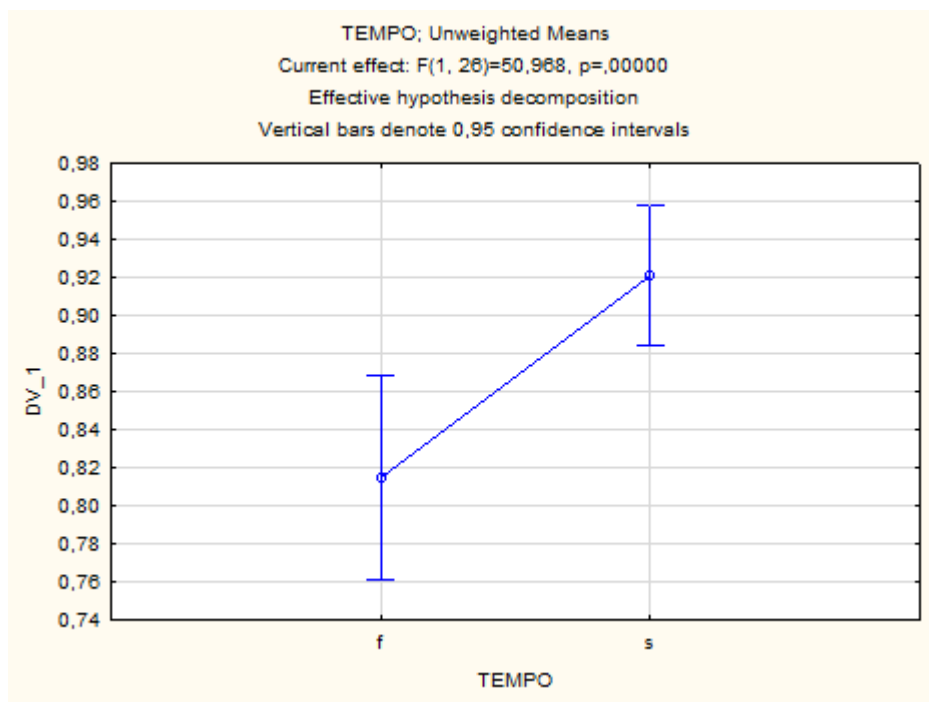
Czechs were not shown significantly different from Germans as for their glottalization rates, and neither were the female from the male speakers. No interaction between the three variables has produced a significant effect (refer to Table 16 for the details about individual significance values).

Table 16. Results of RM Anova in the English part of the study.

Effect	SS	Dof F	MS	F	p
LANGAUAGE	0.05	1	0.05	0.6	0.445
GENDER	0.013	1	0.013	0.16	0.696
LANGAUAGE*GENDER	0.006	1	0.006	0.07	0.79
TEMPO	0.91	2	0.455	56.3	.000*
TEMPO*LANGAUAGE	0.005	2	0.002	0.31	0.736
TEMPO*GENDER	0	2	0	0.01	0.994
TEMPO*LANGAUAGE*GENDER	0.005	2	0.002	0.3	0.742

A repeated measures Anova with Gender (male X female) and Language (Czech X German) as independent variables and Tempo (slow “s” X fast “f”) as dependent variable has produced a main effect only for Tempo also in the mother-tongue part of the study. Czechs and Germans produced significantly more glottal stops at normal speech tempo as opposed to the fast speech tempo ($p = .000$) in their mother tongue. The difference between the two tempos is shown in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3. Comparison of the two tempos in Czech and German speech produced by Czechs and Germans.



Similarly as in the previous Anova test, Czechs were not significantly different from Germans regarding the glottalization rates in their mother tongue and neither were the female from the male speakers. No interaction between the three variables has produced a main effect in the analysis (Table 17 shows the significance values of the variables in the analysis).

Table 17. Results of RM Anova in the mother-tongue part of the study.

Effect	SS	Dof F	MS	F	p
Language	0002	1	0.002	0.07	0.793
Gender	0.01	1	0.01	0.38	0.542
Language*Gender	0.001	1	0.001	0.03	0.865
TEMPO	0.16	1	0.16	50.97	.000*
TEMPO*Language	0	1	0	0.04	0.851
TEMPO*Gender	0	1	0	0.09	0.771
TEMPO*Language*Gender	0.003	1	0.003	0.86	0.363

The tables containing data used in both Anova tests can be viewed in the appendices (section 12.8).

6 Discussion

The factors which were expected to be the most influential for preglottalization of word-initial vowels were mainly speech tempo and word stress. The factors of word type and word frequency were also expected to be playing a considerable role in predicting glottalization.

As predicted, stress of the initial syllable in the target word was significantly influential in both Moravian and German participants and it was also significantly predicting vowel preglottalization of all three native speakers of English. When the first syllable of a target word received stress, it was generally preglottalized by a significant majority of speakers. The significance of the influence of stress was probably strengthened in non-native speakers because they put stress on more words in comparison with the native speakers. Some words or their initial syllables which were pronounced as unstressed by the native speakers received stress when pronounced by non-native speakers. It may be accounted for by the fact that non-native speakers may stress an incorrect syllable in a word. A possible cause for that could also be their effort to pronounce words carefully because they knew they were recorded.

Increase in speech tempo was expected to be the most influential together with word stress. Changes in speech tempo were found significant for many Czech and German subjects in the logistic regression, but the number of significantly influenced speakers was not found significant within the whole population in neither of the two groups in the sign test. At the same time, all three native speakers were significantly influenced by an increase in speech tempo. In spite of the results of the sign test, speech tempo was the third most influential of all factors tested in the study and it certainly had a considerable impact on preglottalization of word-initial vowels. The percentage of realized glottal stops was higher at the normal speech tempo when compared to the two faster tempos of speech, which is true not only for the participants for whom tempo was found to be a significantly influential factor, but for all subjects observed in the study. Faster speech tempo was thereby confirmed to result in fewer glottal stops realized before word-initial vowels. This statement was confirmed in the repeated measures Anova, performed for Czech and German subjects, in which the difference between the

amount of glottal stops at the normal speech tempo was evaluated as being significantly different from the amount of glottal stopping at the fast and at the imitation task tempos.

As a part of the pilot study in this thesis, two methods of making the participants increase their speech tempo and pronouncing fewer glottal stops were tested, namely when they controlled their increase in tempo by themselves without any assistance and when they repeated the stimulus sentences after a recording of an American speaker who uttered the sentences very quickly. Both methods were successful in making speakers increase speech tempo and drop the amount of pronounced glottal stops. The self-controlled method of speaking faster proved to be forcing speakers drop glottal stops a little more - the average percentage of word-initial vowel preglottalization in the self-controlled method was 57.4% for all participants and in the imitation task it was 60.6% (at the normal speech tempo it was 82.3%). Both the fast and the imitation tempos were found significantly different from the normal tempo in the repeated measures Anova. The methods may therefore be considered approximately equally successful in making participants decrease their glottalization rates in faster speech.

The two tempo-increasing methods were compared as a follow-up to my BA thesis in which two methods of forcing participants to increase their speech tempo and to drop the amount of glottalization were compared as well. In the BA thesis, the self-controlled method proved to be more useful in this respect because in the shadowing method, in which speakers read along with a model American speaker, participants tended to copy the native speaker both at the normal and at the fast tempo of speech. The shadowing method was substituted by the imitation task for the purposes of the pilot study in the present thesis and it was only used as a fast speech tempo variant. It was expected that speakers would not copy the speaking habits of the model speaker as much as in the shadowing task because there is a longer pause between hearing the model speaker and actually pronouncing the sentence afterwards. It was therefore assumed that subjects could “forget” the model speaker’s exact pronunciation of the individual words in the sentence. This assumption was confirmed because the imitation task was comparatively successful in making both the Moravian and the German speakers increase their speech tempo and consequently drop the amount of glottal stops as the method of letting subjects control the increase in speech tempo by themselves. Although subjects still copied the pronunciation habits of the model speaker, it was observed that they did not do so as frequently as in the shadowing task in the BA thesis.

The second of the two factors which were found significant in influencing vowel preglottalization within the population of both the Moravian and the German groups was the type of the final segment in the preceding word. It was not expected to be among the most influential factors in this study because the importance of its influence on glottalization has been disputed in literature. However, the way how the individual types of segments influenced glottalization or linking was not disputed in literature and the findings of this pilot study were in accordance with the findings in previous studies. Moravian and German subjects were influenced by this factor similarly – when the last segment of the preceding word was a vowel or a voiceless obstruent, the initial vowel of the target word was rather preglottalized. These two types of preceding segments were the most influential among speakers in both subject groups. Sonorants were mostly followed by a glottal stop and voiced obstruents by a linking sound.

As regards the native speakers, their glottalization was significantly affected when the preceding sound was a voiced obstruent whose presence predicted a following linking sound. Further, voiceless obstruents mostly predicted linking and sonorants mostly glottalization. Vowels were followed by both linking sounds and glottal stops in an approximately equal measure.

By the Moravian and Czech speakers, voiced obstruents had not mostly shown a large impact because owing to the final devoicing (which is common in both languages), the expected voiced obstruents were often pronounced as voiceless by them, and therefore they were also counted as voiceless in the analysis. Native speakers' glottalization was not, on the other hand, significantly affected by a preceding voiceless obstruent as it was by the non-native speakers of English which could be explained by the fact that native speakers generally tend to link more than non-native speakers of English, even in this context.

A factor which is connected to the type of the preceding segment is the type of the linking context, which was significant for a small number of subjects. In Czech and German subjects, resyllabification contexts usually determined linking, and linking /r/ and glide contexts determined glottalization. This observation is not unexpected because /r/ as a sonorant is predictable to be followed by a glottal stop and so are vowels in the glide contexts. In resyllabification contexts, linking was mostly dependent on the influence of the type of the preceding segment explained above. Native speakers were not significantly influenced by the changes in the values of this factor.

Vowel height only influenced vowel preglottalization in a small number of speakers significantly. Most word-initial vowels in all subjects were preglottalized, no matter if they were low or non-low. Previous studies observed that low vowels were more frequently preglottalized than non-low vowels. The results of the present pilot study were not in accordance with these findings. Glottalization rates were higher before word-initial non-low vowels, which was true for all groups of participants. The effect of vowel height was, nevertheless, only minor in the present study.

The factors of length and frequency of the word behaved similarly in the study and they influenced not many participants significantly. Preglottalization rates of the target words were higher when the preceding, target or the following words were longer and when they were less frequent. The length of the preceding word and of the target word influenced more speakers significantly than the length of the following word, which is predictable in a reading task in which participants read the sentences as a sequence of words and therefore the length of the following word is not expected to have a large impact on its preceding word. The same explanation is applicable for the impact of word frequency, which influenced speakers significantly mainly when the target word was infrequent.

Word type was also significantly influential for a small number of participants. As expected, the use of glottal stops increased when the preceding, target or the following word was a content word. The most influential among speakers was the type of the target word, and again, the type of the following word influenced the fewest subjects.

The factors of stress, word type, word length and the frequency of the word were interacting as it was predicted – content words were as a rule more uncommon than function words and therefore they received stress more often and they were consequently preglottalized more often, which was even strengthened when the particular word was longer.

Even though gender was not tested in the logistic regression together with other factors, it follows from the comparison of male and female participants that gender has not influenced preglottalization of word-initial vowels much in this study. The difference in the overall rates of glottalization between the two genders was negligible

and the repeated measures Anova has not produced a significant effect for gender. Women used glottal stops slightly more than men, which was in accordance with previous studies because it is generally assumed that women glottalize more than men. It is though apparent that glottalization was rather determined by other factors in the participants of this study.

The glottalization rates of native speakers were overall lower than those of the non-native speakers, which corresponds to the observations in previous literature (e.g. in Volín 2003a, Umeda 1978). The British speaker used more linking sounds than the other two native speakers, which is in agreement with the supposition that British speakers apply linking strategies the most (Šimáčková et al. 2013a).

Lastly, it was expected that German participants would use glottal stops more than Moravian participants because in Moravia, speakers tend to resyllabify more frequently than people in other parts of the Czech Republic, and in Germany, glottalization is used amply in all parts of the country. However, this prediction was not confirmed in the study. German speakers glottalized in English in average less than the Moravian speakers. Both groups of subjects were also tested in their mother tongue, in which German speakers glottalized a little more than Moravian speakers. Overall, the differences between the average percentages of glottalization in the two subject groups were not very large and were not found significant in the repeated measures Anova, and it may therefore be stated that the speakers behaved approximately similarly in the tasks of this pilot study. Moravian speakers were expected to glottalize less than they did in Czech, which could have been caused by the fact that they knew they were being recorded combined with the type of the task – there are more glottal stops found in read speech. The fact that Moravian speakers did not glottalize appreciably less than the German ones may also be related to considerable differences among speakers. Although all participants' command of English was comparable, their glottalization varied not only in its amount, but also in the factors which influenced it – with the exception of the factors of stress and type of the preceding segment which were influencing the majority of speakers.

7 Conclusion

The present thesis focused on phonetic processes at boundaries between words ending in a vowel or a consonant and words starting with a vowel. More specifically, the processes happening in these contexts which were considered in the thesis were preglottalization of word-initial vowels as opposed to the use of linking strategies. The languages in which these phenomena were observed were English, Czech and German.

The thesis is composed of two main parts. The goal of the first part was to explore relevant literature and to gather information about the various factors which are influencing the presence or absence of glottal stops before word-initial vowels in Czech, German and English. Based on the information acquired in the literature review, hypotheses were formulated considering the influence of the discussed factors on preglottalization of word-initial vowels in English speech produced by Czech and German speakers.

In the second part of the thesis, a pilot study was carried through in order to determine whether the predictions made about glottalization in Czech- and German-accented English would be confirmed. The study tested mainly Moravian Czech and German speakers of English, but apart from that, a control group of 3 native speakers of English was included in the study. Based on previous literature it was expected that glottalization of these speakers will mainly be governed by the influence of speech tempo and stress of the initial vowel in a target word, which interacts with the factors of frequency and type of the word. Stress was confirmed to be significantly influencing preglottalization in the majority of both Czech and German subjects and also in the three native subjects. The second significant factor among both groups of speakers was the type of the last segment in the preceding word. Speech tempo was not confirmed to be a significant influence for the whole population of the two groups of speakers, but it was still the third most influential of all factors observed and it significantly influenced all three native speakers of English, and differences between its types (normal, fast, and imitation tempo) were found significant in Czech and German participants.

Other factors discussed were the type, frequency and length of the preceding, of the target and of the following word, height of the vowel at the beginning of the target word, the type of the linking context, and gender. Participants in both groups were

comparably influenced by the observed factors and despite great individual differences in glottalization rates among speakers, Czech and German subjects glottalized in an approximately equal amount. We can therefore state that their glottalization patterns in the pilot study were comparable. As it has already been suggested by previous studies on glottalization, we may observe that glottalization is to a considerable extent subject to individual differences. The participants of this study, although their command of English was approximately the same, have shown variation in the overall percentages of glottalization as well as in the number and types of factors which were significantly influencing the amount of glottal stops they used before word-initial vowels, with the exception of the factors of word stress and the type of the preceding segment which influenced almost every participant, and speech tempo which influenced the majority of participants.

8 Shrnutí

Tato diplomová práce se zaměřuje na fonetické jevy, probíhající v angličtině na hranicích mezi slovy, a to konkrétně na hranicích mezi slovy končícími samohláskou či souhláskou a slovy začínajícími samohláskou.

V souvislé řeči jsou mezi sebou jednotlivá slova většinou provázána, následkem čehož dochází ke změnám fonetické charakteristiky hlásek, a slovo v souvislé řeči se tak může někdy i výrazně lišit od podoby téhož slova vysloveného v izolaci. Změny na úrovni hlásek probíhají často uvnitř slov, kde se hlásky navzájem ovlivňují. Mezi takovéto změny se řadí především asimilace, při které se daná hláska přizpůsobuje charakteristice hlásky sousední. Dále se uvnitř slov můžeme setkat s disimilací hlásek, tedy s opakem asimilace, kdy je hláska od vedlejší hlásky ve výslovnosti odlišena; s elizí (vynecháním) hlásky nebo s redukcí hlásek či dokonce celých slabik. Hlásky v řeči podléhají změnám zejména z důvodu usnadnění artikulace. Změnám však nemusí podléhat nutně jen kontexty uvnitř slov; změny se vyskytují i na hranicích mezi jednotlivými slovy, kdy se počáteční a koncové hlásky slov mění pod vlivem počátečních a koncových hlásek sousedních slov. Výše uvedené změny, ke kterým dochází uvnitř slov, se mohou vyskytovat i na hranicích mezi slovy. Nejčastějším z těchto jevů je na hranicích mezi slovy asimilace.

Sledovaným kontextem výskytu fonetických změn v této práci jsou pouze hranice mezi slovy končícími samohláskou či souhláskou a slovy začínajícími samohláskou. Práce se proto zaměřuje na využívání rázu neboli na glotalizaci a na spojovací jevy (*linking phenomena*), a to primárně na hranicích slov v angličtině českých, německých a rodilých mluvčích.

Ráz je používán mluvčími češtiny, němčiny i angličtiny. Jedná se o tvrdý hlasový začátek, předcházející samohlásku na začátku slova nebo slabiky. Vytvářen je pomocí okluze (uzávěrky) v hlasivkách, čímž je zadržena a následně vypuštěna vzduch a výsledkem je slyšitelný zvuk nazývaný ráz. V českém a německém jazyce se používá především jako signál hranice mezi slabikami, slovy nebo vyššími prozodickými jednotkami, např. promluvovými úseky, v angličtině pak zejména na hranicích mezi promluvovými úseky nebo při úmyslu mluvčího zdůraznit dané slovo. V češtině a němčině se ráz užívá v podstatně větší míře než v angličtině, z čehož vyplývá, že v

angličtině českých a německých mluvčích často dochází k jeho nadměrnému používání. Toto nadužívání pak přispívá k cizímu přízvuku a k tomu, že jsou čeští a němečtí mluvčí identifikováni rodilými mluvčími jako cizinci.

Spojovací jevy jsou naopak v daném kontextu hojně používány právě v angličtině, a stojí tedy ve vzájemně vylučném postavení k používání rázu. Mezi spojovací jevy se řadí spojovací (*linking*) a epentetické (*intrusive*) /r/, hiátové (*transient*) /j/ a /w/, a resylabifikace neboli připojení konečné souhlásky ve slově k počáteční samohlásce slova následujícího. Těchto jevů se v angličtině užívá k zajištění plynulosti řeči, k zamezení hiátu či k zamezení užívání rázu. Zatímco v češtině a němčině zajišťuje plynulost projevu mimo jiné ráz, v angličtině tuto funkci zastávají různé spojovací jevy. Spojování je však přítomno i v češtině a v němčině, zejména pak resylabifikace. Používání rázu je v těchto jazycích sice důrazně doporučováno, a to především ve formálních mluvených projevech, médiích apod., ale ve skutečné mluvě se nevyskytuje pokaždé; často je nahrazován resylabifikací. Tendence k resylabifikaci je více patrná u českých než u německých mluvčích, a v rámci České republiky pak více u mluvčích z Moravy než z Čech. Celkově rázu v češtině postupně ubývá. Přesto ale stále patří k charakteristickým znakům jak češtiny, tak němčiny.

Předložená diplomová práce navazuje na mou bakalářskou práci, která se zabývala vlivem rychlého tempa řeči na glotalizaci v angličtině českých mluvčích. Vliv tempa řeči se v pilotní studii bakalářské práce ukázal být signifikantním pro snížení počtu a prodloužení promluвовých úseků a následné snížení počtu užitých rázů. Tato diplomová práce se kromě tempa řeči zaměřila i na další faktory, které ovlivňují glotalizaci ve všech třech jazycích, a sice na přítomnost přízvuku na úvodní slabice slova, na typ, délku a frekvenci užívání daného slova, výšku dané samohlásky, pozici slova v syntaktické jednotce, typ konečné hlásky předcházejícího slova a na pohlaví mluvčího.

Práce se skládá ze dvou hlavních částí. V první části byl zpracován přehled relevantní literatury, z něhož byly vyvozeny hypotézy. Z dostupné literatury vyplývá, že u slova, začínajícího samohláskou, bude pravděpodobně užito rázu, pokud je jeho počáteční slabika přízvukná, pokud se jedná o slovo lexikální (a ne naopak o slovo gramatické), a pokud je slovo méně frekventované v běžné mluvě. Ke glotalizaci v daném kontextu dále přispívá, je-li počáteční samohláska nízká neboli otevřená. Pokud je koncovou hláskou předchozího slova samohláska nebo neznělá souhláska,

zvyšuje se pravděpodobnost realizace rázu. Dosavadní studie také ukázaly, že ženy užívají rázu více než muži.

Doposud bylo provedeno několik studií, jejichž autoři zkoumali, je-li některý z výše uvedených faktorů pro glotalizaci důležitější než ty ostatní. Dané studie se zabývaly angličtinou a němčinou rodilých mluvčích obou jazyků a co se týče důležitosti vlivu daných faktorů, došly k relativně rozdílným závěrům. Převážně se však shodovaly v přidělení důležitosti tempu řeči, přítomnosti prozodické hranice před daným slovem a přízvuku dané slabiky pro realizaci rázu před samohláskou, stojící na začátku slova. Tato práce nesledovala vliv přítomnosti vyšší prozodické hranice před slovem, a to z toho důvodu, že vliv tohoto faktoru prokázaly všechny studie, které se jím zabývaly. Pro následnou pilotní studii byla tedy zformulována hypotéza, že tempo řeči bude jedním z nejdůležitějších faktorů při ovlivňování glotalizace u českých a německých mluvčích angličtiny spolu s trojicí faktorů přízvuk, frekvence a typ slova, u kterých byla v předchozích studiích nalezena velká vzájemná provázanost, a tudíž jsem předpokládala, že i u subjektů v této studii budou tyto tři faktory společně zásadní složkou vlivu na užívání rázu. Předpokládala jsem také, že němečtí mluvčí budou glotalizovat více než čeští mluvčí, jelikož skupina českých subjektů obsahovala mluvčí z Moravy, kteří mají častěji tendenci místo užívání rázu resylabifikovat.

Druhá část práce pak sestávala z pilotní studie, zkoumající intenzitu vlivu jednotlivých faktorů na glotalizaci subjektů. Studie se zúčastnilo 19 českých, 12 německých a 3 rodilí mluvčí angličtiny. Jejich úkolem bylo hlasité čtení anglických vět, které jim byly pomocí prezentace po jedné ukazovány. Němečtí a čeští mluvčí navíc četli krátký text ve svém rodném jazyce. Tempo řeči subjektů bylo zvyšováno pomocí dvou metod. Mluvčí nejprve zrychlili tempo sami a poté je zrychlili tím, že se pokusili imitovat nahrávku dané věty, namluvenou americkou rodilou mluvčí. Každou z vět tedy přečetli celkem třikrát – normálním tempem, rychlým tempem, a znovu rychlým tempem při imitaci americké mluvčí. Český a německý text četli dvakrát, poprvé normálním a podruhé zrychleným tempem.

Nahrávky subjektů byly přepsány a zpracovány do tabulek, které byly následně vyhodnoceny pomocí logistické regrese v programu SPSS. V regresi byly nalezeny dva faktory, signifikantně ovlivňující používání rázu u většiny českých i německých subjektů – přízvuk první slabiky slova a typ koncové hlásky předchozího slova. Nesla-li daná slabika přízvuk, byla samohláska zpravidla předcházena rázem. Co se týče typu poslední hlásky v předchozím slově, glotalizaci nejvíce ovlivňovaly samohlásky a

neznělé obstruenty, přičemž oba tyto typy zvyšovaly pravděpodobnost výskytu rázu na začátku následujícího slova. Sonory byly pak nejčastěji následovány rázem a znělé obstruenty spojovací hláskou.

Čeští a němečtí mluvčí byli v používání rázu podobně ovlivňováni i ostatními faktory. Tempo řeči, které sice bylo třetím nejvlivnějším faktorem, se podílelo na změnách v glotalizaci u všech mluvčích, ať už signifikantně nebo nesignifikantně. V rychlém tempu mluvčí užívali méně rázů a více spojovacích hlásek. Dlouhá, méně frekventovaná a lexikální slova pak byla předcházena rázem častěji než slova kratší, frekventovanější a gramatická. Co se týče typů kontextů pro užívání spojovacích hlásek, nejvlivnějším byl kontext pro resylabifikaci, který snižoval pravděpodobnost realizace rázu. Nečekáný byl pouze vliv výšky dané samohlásky, u něhož se nevyplnil předpoklad, že nízké samohlásky budou preglotalizovány častěji než ty ostatní. Samohlásky nenízké naopak vykazovaly větší preglotalizaci než nízké samohlásky. Vliv pohlaví na glotalizaci byl nepatrný; ženy sice užívaly rázu v průměru více než muži, rozdíl mezi průměry jejich glotalizace však nebyl signifikantní.

Glotalizaci rodilých mluvčích nejvíce ovlivňovalo tempo řeči a přízvuk dané slabiky. Veliký vliv ale ukázaly i faktory typu předchozí hlásky, frekvence a typu daného slova, výšky samohlásky a délky předchozího slova.

Navzdory počátečním předpokladům se po srovnání českých a německých mluvčích ukázalo, že němečtí mluvčí neglotalizovali více než čeští mluvčí z Moravy. V angličtině užívali rázu více čeští subjekti, němečtí mluvčí zase glotalizovali více v němčině než čeští v češtině. Rozdíl v průměrné glotalizaci českých a německých mluvčích ale nebyl signifikantní ani v angličtině, ani v mateřských jazycích subjektů. Podobné procento průměrné glotalizace u českých i německých subjektů spolu s faktem, že tito mluvčí byli velmi podobně ovlivňováni sledovanými faktory, vypovídá o tom, že glotalizace v angličtině českých a německých mluvčích byla v rámci pilotní studie této diplomové práce srovnatelná.

Protože se diplomová práce zabývala vlivem různých faktorů na glotalizaci počátečních samohlásek slov ve čtené řeči, dá se předpokládat, že by podobná studie došla k rozdílným výsledkům ve spontánní, nečtené souvislé řeči. Budoucí studie by se také mohly zabývat srovnáním faktorů, ovlivňujících glotalizaci v daném kontextu, v různých typech řeči a komunikačních situacích.

9 Annotation

- *Author:* Kateřina Kolářová
- *Faculty and department:* Philosophical Faculty, Department of English and American Studies
- *Title:* Preglottalisation of word-initial vowels in Czech-accented English
- *Supervisor:* Mgr. Šárka Šimáčková, Ph.D.
- Number of characters: 148 387
- Number of appendices: 8 + DVD
- Number of references: 77
- *Keywords:* phonetic changes, glottal stop, linking phenomena, resyllabification, factors influencing glottalization
- *Description:* The aim of the present thesis was to find out which of the considered factors would exert the largest amount of influence on the preglottalization of word-initial vowels in Czech speakers of English, who were also compared to German speakers of English. First, relevant literature was explored in order to state which factors have already been found to influence the use of glottal stops before word-initial vowels in English, Czech and German. Based on the acquired information, a pilot study was conducted to determine which of the factors of interest would influence preglottalization in Czech and German speakers of English the most. Two methods of making the subjects of the study increase their speech rate were examined within the factor of speech rate. Lastly, the factors influencing preglottalization of word-initial vowels in Czech and German speakers of English were compared with respect to the results of the study.

10 Anotace

- *Autor:* Kateřina Kolářová
- *Název fakulty a katedry:* Filozofická fakulta, Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky
- *Název práce:* Preglotalizace samohlásek na počátku slova v angličtině českých mluvčích
- *Vedoucí práce:* Mgr. Šárka Šimáčková, Ph.D.
- Počet znaků: 148 387
- Počet příloh: 8 + DVD
- Počet titulů použité literatury: 77
- *Klíčová slova:* fonetické změny, ráz, spojovací jevy, resylabifikace, faktory ovlivňující glotalizaci
- *Charakteristika:* Tato práce měla za cíl zjistit, který ze sledovaných faktorů má největší vliv na glotalizaci samohlásek na počátku slova v angličtině českých mluvčích, kteří byli v rámci práce také porovnání s německými mluvčími. Nejprve jsem se zaměřila na shrnutí relevantní literatury a uvedla jsem faktory, jejichž vliv na preglotalizaci samohlásek na počátku slova v angličtině, češtině a němčině byl dosud diskutován. Na základě získaných informací jsem provedla pilotní studii, jejímž účelem bylo určit faktor či faktory, které preglotalizaci v angličtině českých a německých mluvčích ovlivňují nejvíce. V rámci tempa řeči byly zkoumány dvě metody, které měly subjekty přinutit ke zrychlení jejich tempa řeči. Faktory, ovlivňující preglotalizaci samohlásek na počátku slova v angličtině českých a německých mluvčích byly nakonec porovnány na základě výsledků provedené studie.

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12 Appendices

12.1 English stimulus sentences

Trial 1: My brother bought a new car.

Trial 2: This house is under reconstruction.

- 1) My nephew opened his mouth again.
- 2) Again people are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular about it.
- 4) Some people obviously didn't get near enough.
- 5) There were two interesting features of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly understandable to him.
- 7) Animals are undeniably utterly cute.
- 8) They spent every evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's uncle and aunt couldn't understand it.
- 11) You can do anything to us.
- 12) We think our attitude is positive.
- 13) Encouragement attempts will not bolster anything.
- 14) The survey of crime revealed important issues.
- 15) Leave at least one light on.
- 16) Common intruders prefer easy opportunities.
- 17) If only I could rely on you.
- 18) The axis indicates an unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how irresponsibly he acted.
- 20) Mary's only daughter is apparently gone.
- 21) Two years ago August was warmer.
- 22) The director insisted we ate with him.
- 23) Similar accounts of all cities were told.
- 24) Every other relationship is based on money.
- 25) Your evidence is insufficient.

- 26) Don't always ask me about everything.
- 27) She wouldn't explore all the options.
- 28) Everyone was awaiting the deputy's arrival.
- 29) James made sure of investigating everything.
- 30) The manager always has to spoil my immense effort.

12.2 Czech text

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblíží k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou injektáž základů, to už je, uznejte, samo o sobě impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou.

Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil i s jinými protivensstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště od hranice s Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou uzmuta, avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále uznávají coby území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátaras v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v uniformách a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků a hostů olympiády, raketové odpalovací rampy v okolí.

12.3 German text

Während in Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen oft nur im Ansatz oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam ist den Elefanten ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden ist Elfenbein als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck, Einlegearbeiten und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt, und Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren und sind die Elefantenbestände vor allem aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft, agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen und Straßenbau bedroht.

12.4 Transcripts of the English sentences

All sentences are arranged in the following order: normal tempo, faster tempo, and the tempo of the imitation task.

12.4.1 Transcript of the model American speaker

- 1) My nephew **?**(S, NL) opened his mouth **?**(US, NL) again.
- 2) Again people **?**(US, L) are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular **?**(US, NL) about **?**(US, NL) it.
- 4) Some people **?**(S, L) obviously didn't get near **?**(US, NL) enough.
- 5) There were two **?**(S, NL) interesting features **?**(US, NL) of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L) understandable to him.
- 7) Animals **?**(Z) **?**(US, L) are **?**(S, L) undeniably **?**(S, L) utterly cute.
- 8) They spent **?**(S, NL) every **?**(S, NL) evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar **?**(S, NL) in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's **?**(S, L) uncle **?**(US, NL) and **?**(N) **?**(S, L) aunt couldn't **?**(N) **?**(S, L) understand **?**(US, NL) it.
- 11) You can do **?**(S, NL) anything to **?**(US, L) us.
- 12) We think **?**(US, L) our **?**(S, L) attitude **?**(US, NL) is positive.
- 13) Encouragement **?**(T) **?**(US, NL) attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL) anything.
- 14) The survey **?**(US, NL) of crime revealed **?**(US, NL) important **?**(N) **?**(S, NL) issues.
- 15) Leave **?**(US, NL) at least one light **?**(S, L) on.
- 16) Common **?**(US, NL) intruders prefer **?**(S, NL) easy **?**(S, L) opportunities.
- 17) If **?**(F) **?**(S, NL) only **?**(S, L) I could rely **?**(US, L) on you.
- 18) The **?**(S, L) axis **?**(S) **?**(S, NL) indicates **?**(US, NL) an **?**(S, L) unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **?**(US, NL) irresponsibly he **?**(S, L) acted.
- 20) Mary's **?**(S) **?**(S, NL) only daughter **?**(S, NL) is **?**(US, NL) apparently gone.
- 21) Two years **?**(US, NL) ago **?**(S, NL) August was warmer.
- 22) The director **?**(US, NL) insisted we **?**(S, NL) ate with him.
- 23) Similar **?**(US, NL) accounts **?**(US, NL) of **?**(F) **?**(S, NL) all cities were told.
- 24) Every **?**(S, L) other relationship **?**(P) **?**(US, NL) is based **?**(US, L) on money.
- 25) Your **?**(S, NL) evidence **?**(US, NL) is **?**(S, NL) insufficient.

- 26) Don't **N(S, NL)**always **Z(S, L)**ask me **J(US, NL)**about **D(S, NL)**everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(**N**) **?(US, NL)**explore **?(S, NL)**all the **J(S, L)**options.
- 28) Everyone was **Z(US, NL)**awaiting the deputy's **Z(US, NL)**arrival.
- 29) James made sure **?(US, L)**of **V(US, NL)**investigating **η(S, NL)**everything.
- 30) The manager **?(S, NL)**always has to spoil my **J(US, NL)**immense(**S**) **?(S, NL)**effort.

12.4.2 Transcripts of the Moravian Czech speakers

Speaker: ao

- 1) My nephew **?(S, NL)**opened his mouth(**Θ**) **?(US, NL)**again.
 My nephew **?(S, NL)**opened his mouth **Θ(US, NL)**again.
 My nephew **?(S, NL)**opened his mouth(**Θ**) **?(US, NL)**again.
- 2) Again people **?(S, L)**are playing with fire.
 Again people **?(S, L)**are playing with fire.
 Again people **L(US, L)**are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular **?(US, NL)**about **T(US, NL)**it.
 He thought that he was particular **?(US, NL)**about **T(US, NL)**it.
 He thought that he was particular **?(US, NL)**about **T(US, NL)**it.
- 4) Some people **?(S, L)**obviously didn't get near **?(US, NL)**enough.
 Some people **?(S, L)**obviously didn't get near **?(US, NL)**enough.
 Some people **L(S, L)**obviously didn't get near **R(US, NL)**enough.
- 5) There were two **?(S, NL)**interesting features(**S**) **?(S, NL)**of her.
 There were two **?(US, NL)**interesting features(**S**) **?(S, NL)**of her.
 There were two **?(S, NL)**interesting features(**S**) **?(US, NL)**of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly **?(S, L)**understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly **?(S, L)**understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly **?(US, L)**understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(**S**) **?(S, L)**are **?(S, L)**undeniably **?(S, L)**utterly cute.
 Animals(**S**) **?(S, L)**are **?(S, L)**undeniably **?(S, L)**utterly cute.
 Animals(**S**) **?(S, L)**are **?(S, L)**undeniably **?(S, L)**utterly cute.

- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
 Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
 Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL) and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
- 11) You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(S, L)us.
 You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(S, L)us.
 You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude(T) ?(S, NL)is positive.
 We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
 We think(K) ?(US, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(T) ?(S, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(T) ?(S, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(T) ?(S, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey ?(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
 The survey ?(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
 The survey ?(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(F) ?(S, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
 Leave(F) ?(S, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
 Leave(F) ?(US, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
- 16) Common ?(S, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common ?(S, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.

- 17) If(F) ?(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely ?(S, L)on you.
 If F(US? NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely ?(S, L)on you.
 If F(US? NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely ?(S, L)on you.
- 18) The ?(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(S, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The ?(US, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(S, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The ?(US, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates Xan ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is S(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is S(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years(S) ?(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years S(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years S(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
- 22) The director Xinsisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director Xinsisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director Xinsisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar ?(US, L)accounts(S) ?(S, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar ?(US, L)accounts(S) ?(S, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar R(US, L)accounts(S) ?(S, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(S, NL)is based(T) ?(S, L)on money.
 Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based(T) ?(S, L)on money.
 Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based(T) ?(S, L)on money.
- 25) Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(S, NL)is Xinsufficient.
 Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(S, NL)is Xinsufficient.
 Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(S, NL)is Xinsufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(N) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.

- 27) She wouldn't(N) ?(S, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't(N) ?(S, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't(N) ?(S, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(S, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was S(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure Xof(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(K) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure Xof(F) ?(US, NL)investigating(K) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure Xof(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(K) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense Xeffort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense Xeffort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense Xeffort.

Speaker: bb

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
 My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
 My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(S, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular ?(S, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular ?(S, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(S, NL)enough.
 Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
 Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(S, NL)of her.
 There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
 There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.

- 7) Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar ?(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar ?(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
 Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
 Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
- 11) You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(S, L)us.
 You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(S, L)us.
 You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(S, L)us.
- 12) We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
 We think(K) ?(US, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
 We think(K) ?(US, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey ?(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(T) ?(S, NL)issues.
 The survey ?(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(T) ?(S, NL)issues.
 The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(T) ?(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(F) ?(US, NL)at least one light D(S, L)on.
 Leave V(US, NL)at least one light D(S, L)on.
 Leave(F) ?(US, NL)at least one light D(S, L)on.

- 16) Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If ?(US, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely ?(S, L)on you.
 If(F) ?(US, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely ?(US, L)on you.
 If ?(US, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely ?(US, L)on you.
- 18) The ?(US, L) axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(S, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The ?(US, L) axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(US, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The ?(US, L) axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(US, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years(S) ?(S, NL)ago ?(US, NL)August was warmer.
 Two years(S) ?(US, NL)ago ?(US, NL)August was warmer.
 Two years(S) ?(US, NL)ago ?(US, NL)August was warmer.
- 22) The director ?(S, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director ?(S, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar ?(S, L)accounts(S) ?(S, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar ?(S, L)accounts(S) ?(S, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar ?(S, L)accounts(S) ?(S, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based(T) ?(S, L)on money.
 Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based(T) ?(S, L)on money.
 Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(S, NL)is ?(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(S, NL)is ?(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(US, NL)is ?(S, NL)insufficient.

- 26) Don't(N) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(N) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(N) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(T) ?(S, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't(T) ?(S, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't(T) ?(S, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the J(US, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) ?(S, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(S, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was S(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure ?(US, L)of(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(K) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure ?(US, L)of(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(K) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure ?(US, L)of(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(K) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense ?(US, NL)effort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense ?(US, NL)effort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense ?(US, NL)effort.

Speaker: dm

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular R(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(S, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(S, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(S, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(S, NL)of her.
There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(S, NL)of her.
There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her
- 6) It seemed perfectly Xunderstandable to him.
It seemed perfectly Xunderstandable to him.
It seemed perfectly Xunderstandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar R(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't N(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(N) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't N(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.

- 11) You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(S, L)us.
 You can do W(S, NL)anything to W(US, L)us.
 You can do ?(S, NL)anything to W(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude(T) ?(S, NL)is positive.
 We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
 We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude(T) ?(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(T) ?(S, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey Xof crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(T) ?(S, NL)issues.
 The survey Xof crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
 The survey Xof crime revealed(L) ?(S, NL)important(T) ?(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(F) ?(S, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
 Leave(F) ?(US, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
 Leave(F) ?(US, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
- 16) Common ?(S, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common ?(S, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If(F) ?(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely ?(S, L)on you.
 If(F) ?(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely ?(S, L)on you.
 If(F) ?(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely ?(S, L)on you.
- 18) The ?(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(S, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The ?(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(S, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The ?(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(S, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how Xirresponsibly he Xacted.
 He finally saw how Xirresponsibly he Xacted.
 He finally saw how Xirresponsibly he Xacted..
- 20) Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years(S) ?(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years Z(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years(S) ?(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.

- 22) The director ~~X~~insisted we ~~?~~(S, NL)ate with him.
The director ~~X~~insisted we ~~?~~(S, NL)ate with him.
The director ~~X~~insisted we ~~?~~(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar ~~?~~(US, NL)accounts(S) ~~?~~(S, NL)of(F) ~~?~~(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar ~~?~~(US, NL)accounts(S) ~~?~~(S, NL)of(F) ~~?~~(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar ~~?~~(US, NL)accounts(N) ~~?~~(S, NL)of(F) ~~?~~(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every ~~?~~ (S, L)other relationship(P) ~~?~~(S, NL)is based(T) ~~?~~(S, L)on money.
Every ~~?~~ (S, L)other relationship(P) ~~?~~(S, NL)is based(T) ~~?~~(S, L)on money.
Every ~~?~~ (S, L)other relationship(P) ~~?~~(US, NL)is based(T) ~~?~~(S, L)on money.
- 25) Your ~~?~~(S, NL)evidence(S) ~~?~~(S, NL)is(S) ~~?~~(S, NL)insufficient.
Your ~~?~~(S, NL)evidence(S) ~~?~~(S, NL)is(S) ~~?~~(S, NL)insufficient.
Your ~~?~~(S, NL)evidence(S) ~~?~~(US, NL)is(S) ~~?~~(S, NL)insufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) ~~?~~(S, NL)always(S) ~~?~~(S, L)ask me ~~?~~(S, NL)about(T) ~~?~~(S, NL)everything.
Don't(T) ~~?~~(S, NL)always(S) ~~?~~(S, L)ask me ~~?~~(US, NL)about(T) ~~?~~(S, NL)everything.
Don't(T) ~~?~~(S, NL)always(S) ~~?~~(S, L)ask me ~~?~~(US, NL)about(T) ~~?~~(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(T) ~~?~~(S, NL)explore ~~?~~(S, NL)all the ~~?~~(S, L)options.
She wouldn't(T) ~~?~~(S, NL)explore ~~?~~(S, NL)all the ~~?~~(S, L)options.
She wouldn't(T) ~~?~~(S, NL)explore ~~?~~(S, NL)all the ~~?~~(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) ~~?~~(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ~~?~~(S, NL)arrival.
Everyone was(S) ~~?~~(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ~~?~~(S, NL)arrival.
Everyone was(S) ~~?~~(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ~~?~~(S, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure ~~?~~(S, L)of(F) ~~?~~(S, NL)investigating(K) ~~?~~(S, NL)everything.
James made sure ~~?~~(US, L)of(F) ~~?~~(US, NL)investigating(K) ~~?~~(S, NL)everything.
James made sure ~~?~~(US, L)of(F) ~~?~~(US, NL)investigating(K) ~~?~~(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager ~~?~~(S, NL)always has to spoil my ~~?~~(S, NL)immense ~~X~~effort.
The manager ~~?~~(S, NL)always has to spoil my ~~?~~(S, NL)immense ~~X~~effort.
The manager ~~?~~(S, NL)always has to spoil my ~~?~~(S, NL)immense ~~X~~effort.

Speaker: jd

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew W(S, NL)opened his mouth ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth ?(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people L(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular R(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular R(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular R(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(S, NL)of her.
There were two W(US, NL)interesting features S(US, NL)of her.
There were two ?(US, NL)interesting features S(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly J(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals S(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every J(US, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every J(US, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar R(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar R(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and T(US, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.

- 11) You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **W**(S, L)us.
 You can do **W**(US, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
 You can do **W**(S, NL)anything to **?**(S, L)us.
- 12) We think(**K**) **?**(S, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude(**D**) **?**(S, NL)is positive.
 We think(**K**) **?**(S, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude(**D**) **?**(S, NL)is positive.
 We think **K**(US, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(**T**) **?**(S, NL)attempts will not bolster **R**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(**T**) **?**(S, NL)attempts will not bolster **R**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(**T**) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **R**(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey **?**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **?**(S, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**N**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(**F**) **?**(S, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
 Leave **F**(S, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
 Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
- 16) Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If **F**(S, NL)only **?**(US, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
 If **F**(S, NL)only **J**(US, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
 If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **J**(US, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
- 18) The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates **S**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates **S**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **?**(US, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates(**S**) **?**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **W**(US, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **W**(US, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is(**S**) **?**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(US, NL)is **S**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is(**S**) **?**(US, NL)apparently gone.

- 21) Two years **S(US, NL)**ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **Z(US, NL)**ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **Z(US, NL)**ago **X**August was warmer.
- 22) The director **?(S, NL)**insisted we **?(S, NL)**ate with him.
 The director **?(S, NL)**insisted we **?(S, NL)**ate with him.
 The director **?(US, NL)**insisted we **?(S, NL)**ate with him.
- 23) Similar **?(US, NL)**accounts(S) **?(S, NL)**of **V(US, NL)**all cities were told.
 Similar **?(US, NL)**accounts(S) **?(S, NL)**of **V(US, NL)**all cities were told.
 Similar **?(US, NL)**accounts(S) **?(S, NL)**of(F) **?(S, NL)**all cities were told.
- 24) Every **?(S, L)**other relationship(P) **?(S, NL)**is based **T(S, L)**on money.
 Every **J(S, L)**other relationship(P) **?(S, NL)**is based **T(S, L)**on money.
 Every **J(S, L)**other relationship(P) **?(S, NL)**is based **T(S, L)**on money.
- 25) Your **?(S, NL)**evidence(S) **?(S, NL)**is(S) **?(S, NL)**insufficient.
 Your **R(S, NL)**evidence **S(US, NL)**is **Z(S, NL)**insufficient.
 Your **R(S, NL)**evidence(S) **?(S, NL)**is(S) **?(S, NL)**insufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) **?(S, NL)**always(S) **?(S, L)**ask me **J(US, NL)**about(T) **?(S, NL)**everything.
 Don't **N(S, NL)**always(S) **?(S, L)**ask me **J(US, NL)**about(T) **?(S, NL)**everything.
 Don't **N(S, NL)**always(S) **?(S, L)**ask me **J(US, NL)**about **D(S, NL)**everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(T) **?(S, NL)**explore **?(S, NL)**all the **J(S, L)**options.
 She wouldn't(T) **?(S, NL)**explore **R(S, NL)**all the **J(S, L)**options.
 She wouldn't(T) **?(S, NL)**explore **?(S, NL)**all the **J(S, L)**options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) **?(S, NL)**awaiting the deputy's(S) **?(US, NL)**arrival.
 Everyone was(S) **?(S, NL)**awaiting the deputy's **Z(US, NL)**arrival.
 Everyone was(S) **?(US, NL)**awaiting the deputy's(S) **?(US, NL)**arrival.
- 29) James made sure **R(US, L)**of(F) **?(US, NL)**investigating **G(S, NL)**everything.
 James made sure **R(US, L)**of(F) **?(US, NL)**investigating **G(S, NL)**everything.
 James made sure **R(US, L)**of **V(US, NL)**investigating **G(S, NL)**everything.
- 30) The manager **?(S, NL)**always has to spoil my **?(S, NL)**immense **?(S, NL)**effort.
 The manager **?(S, NL)**always has to spoil my **?(S, NL)**immense **?(S, NL)**effort.
 The manager **?(S, NL)**always has to spoil my **J(S, NL)**immense **?(S, NL)**effort.

Speaker: jr

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(US, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(US, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people L(US, L)are playing with fire.
Again people L(US, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(S, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular ?(S, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(US, NL)interesting features(S) ?(S, NL)of her.
There were two ?(US, NL)interesting features Z(US, NL)of her.
There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features S(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every J(US, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every J(US, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(US, NL)and N(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.

- 11) You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **?**(S, L)us.
 You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **?**(S, L)us.
 You can do **W**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(**K**) **?**(S, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude(**T**) **?**(S, NL)is positive.
 We think **G**(US, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude(**T**) **?**(S, NL)is positive.
 We think **G**(US, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(**T**) **?**(S, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(US, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(**T**) **?**(S, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(**T**) **?**(S, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey **?**(S, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**N**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **?**(S, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **?**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important **N**(US, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(**F**) **?**(S, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
 Leave **F**(US, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
 Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
- 16) Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(US, L)opportunities.
- 17) If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **?**(S, L)I could rely **?**(S, L)on you.
 If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **?**(US, L)I could rely **?**(S, L)on you.
 If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **?**(US, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
- 18) The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates(**S**) **?**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates(**S**) **?**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **?**(US, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates(**S**) **?**(S, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(US, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(US, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL)is(**S**) **?**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL)is **S**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL)is **S**(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years(**S**) **?**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.

- 22) The director ?(S, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
The director ?(S, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar ?(US, NL)accounts(S) ?(S, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar ?(US, NL)accounts(S) ?(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar ?(US, NL)accounts(S) ?(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every J(US, L)other relationship(P) ?(S, NL)is based(T) ?(S, L)on money.
Every J(US, L)other relationship(P) ?(S, NL)is based(T) ?(S, L)on money.
Every J(US, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based(T) ?(S, L)on money.
- 25) Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(S, NL)is Xinsufficient.
Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(S, NL)is Xinsufficient.
Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(S, NL)is Xinsufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(S, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(D) ?(US, NL)everything.
Don't D(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL) about(D) ?(US, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(N) ?(S, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
She wouldn't(T) ?(S, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(US, L)options.
She wouldn't(T) ?(S, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) ?(S, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(S, NL)arrival.
Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure ?(US, L)of(F) ?(US, NL)investigating(K) ?(S, NL)everything.
James made sure ?(US, L)of(F) ?(US, NL)investigating(K) ?(S, NL)everything.
James made sure ?(US, L)of(F) ?(US, NL)investigating(K) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense ?(S, NL)effort.
The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense ?(S, NL)effort.
The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(US, NL)immense ?(S, NL)effort.

Speaker: kh

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth Θ(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth X(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people ?(US, L)are playing with fire.
Again people L(US, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(S, NL)about(T) ?(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular ?(S, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(S, NL)of her.
There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(S, NL)of her.
There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features Z(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly J(US, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar R(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(N) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't N(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's Z(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(N) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.

- 11) You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **?**(S, L)us.
 You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
 You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **?**(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(**K**) **?**(S, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude(**T**) **?**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think(**K**) **?**(S, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think(**K**) **?**(US, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude **D** (US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(**T**) **?**(S, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(**T**) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **R**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(**N**) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **R**(US, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey **?**(S, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**N**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**N**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(**F**) **?**(S, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
 Leave(**F**) **?**(S, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
 Leave(**F**) **?**(S, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
- 16) Common **?**(S, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(US, L)opportunities.
 Common **?**(S, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(US, L)opportunities.
 Common **?**(S, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(US, L)opportunities.
- 17) If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **?**(S, L)I could rely **?**(S, L)on you.
 If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **J**(US, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
 If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **J**(US, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
- 18) The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates(**S**) **?**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates(**S**) **?**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates(**S**) **?**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, L)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is(**S**) **?**(S, L)apparently gone.
 Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, L)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is(**S**) **S**(US, L)apparently gone.
 Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, L)only daughter **R**(US, NL)is(**S**) **?**(US, L)apparently gone.

- 21) Two years(S) ?(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years Z(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years Z(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
- 22) The director ?(S, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar ?(US, NL)accounts(S) ?(S, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar R(US, NL) accounts(S) ?(S, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar ?(US, NL)accounts(S) ?(S, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(S, NL)is based(T) ?(S, L)on money.
 Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(S, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
 Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(S, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(US, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(S, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(T) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't(N) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't(N) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) ?(S, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(S, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was(S) ?(S, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(S, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was(S) ?(S, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(S, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure ?(S, L)of(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(K) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure ?(S, L)of(F) ?(US, NL)investigating(K) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure ?(S, L)of(F) ?(US, NL)investigating(K) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense Xeffort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense Xeffort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense Xeffort.

Speaker: kg

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth ?(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people ?(US, L)are playing with fire.
Again people ?(US, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about(D) ?(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about ?(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular ?(S, NL)about ?(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(S, NL)of her.
There were two ?(US, NL)interesting features ?(US, NL)of her.
There were two ?(US, NL)interesting features(S) ?(S, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand ?(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand ?(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(US, NL)and ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand ?(US, NL)it.

- 11) You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **?**(S, L)us.
 You can do **W**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
 You can do **W**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
- 12) We think **X**our **?**(S, L)attitude(**T**) **?**(S, NL)is positive.
 We think **X**our **?**(S, L)attitude(**T**) **?**(S, NL)is positive.
 We think **X**our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(**T**) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(**T**) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(**T**) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **R**(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey **?**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**N**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(**F**) **?**(S, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
 Leave **F**(US, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
 Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
- 16) Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **N**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(S, L)on you.
 If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **J**(US, L)I could rely **J**(S, L)on you.
 If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(S, L)on you.
- 18) The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates(**S**) **?**(S, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates(**S**) **?**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates(**S**) **?**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is(**S**) **?**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL) is(**S**) **?**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL)is **S**(US, NL)apparently gone.

- 21) Two years **S**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **S**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
- 22) The director **?**(S, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director **?**(S, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director **?**(S, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar **?**(US, NL)accounts(S) **?**(S, NL)of(F) **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar **?**(US, NL)accounts(S) **?**(US, NL)of(F) **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar **?**(US, NL)accounts(S) **?**(US, NL)of(F) **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every **?**(S, L)other relationship(P) **?**(S, NL)is based(T) **?**(S, L)on money.
 Every **?**(S, L)other relationship(P) **?**(S, NL)is based(T) **?**(US, L)on money.
 Every **J**(US, L)other relationship(P) **?**(S, NL)is based(T) **?**(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your **?**(S, NL)evidence(S) **?**(S, NL)is(S) **?**(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your **?**(S, NL)evidence(S) **?**(S, NL)is(S) **?**(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your **?**(S, NL)evidence(S) **?**(S, NL)is(S) **?**(S, NL)insufficient.
- 26) Don't(N) **?**(S, NL)always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **?**(S, NL)about(T) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 Don't **N**(S, NL)always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **?**(S, NL)about(T) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 Don't **N**(US, NL)always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **J**(US, NL) about(T) **?**(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(T) **?**(S, NL)explore **?**(S, NL)all the **?**(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't(T) **?**(S, NL)explore **?**(S, NL)all the **?**(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't(N) **?**(S, NL)explore **R**(S, NL)all the **?**(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was **S**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) **?**(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was **S**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's **Z**(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was **Z**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) **?**(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure **?**(S, L)of(F) **?**(S, NL)investigating(K) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **?**(S, L)of(F) **?**(US, NL)investigating(η) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **?**(S, L)of(F) **?**(US, NL)investigating(η) **?**(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **?**(S, NL)immense **X**effort.
 The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **?**(S, NL)immense **X**effort.
 The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **?**(US, NL)immense **X**effort.

Speaker: ks

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew W(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew W(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people L(US, L)are playing with fire.
Again people L(US, L)are playing with fire.
Again people L(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about T(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about T(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about T(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(S, NL)of her.
There were two ?(US, NL)interesting features(S) ?(S, NL)of her.
There were two W(US, NL)interesting features Z(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals Z(US, L) are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent D(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every J(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's Z(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand(T) ?(US, NL)it.
Harry's Z(S, L) uncle L(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's Z(S, L) uncle L(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.

- 11) You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **?**(S, L)us.
 You can do **W**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
 You can do **W**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(**K**) **?**(S, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude(**T**) **?**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think **G**(US, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude **T**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think **K**(US, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude **T**(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(**T**) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(**T**) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **R**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(**T**) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey **?**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed **D**(US, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(**F**) **?**(S, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
 Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
 Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
- 16) Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **N**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(US, L)opportunities.
- 17) If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **?**(S, L)I could rely **?**(S, L)on you.
 If **V**(S, NL)only **J**(US, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
 If **V**(S, NL)only **J**(US, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
- 18) The **J**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates(**S**) **?**(S, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **J**(S, L)axis **Z**(US, NL)indicates **S**(US, NL)an **N**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **J**(S, L)axis **Z**(US, NL) indicates **S**(US, NL)an **N**(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **J**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **J**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **J**(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's **Z**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is(**S**) **?**(S, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's **Z**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(US, NL)is **S**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's **Z**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL)is **Z**(US, NL)apparently gone.

- 21) Two years **Z(US, NL)**ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **Z(US, NL)**ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **Z(US, NL)**ago **X**August was warmer.
- 22) The director **?(S, NL)**insisted we **?(S, NL)**ate with him.
 The director **?(S, NL)**insisted we **J(S, NL)**ate with him.
 The director **?(US, NL)**insisted we **J(S, NL)**ate with him.
- 23) Similar **?(US, NL)**accounts(S) **?(S, NL)**of(F) **?(S, NL)**all cities were told.
 Similar **R(US, NL)**accounts(S) **?(US, NL)**of **V(S, NL)**all cities were told.
 Similar **R(US, NL)**accounts(S) **?(US, NL)**of **V(S, NL)**all cities were told.
- 24) Every **?(S, L)**other relationship(**B**) **?(US, NL)**is based(**T**) **?(US, L)**on money.
 Every **?(S, L)**other relationship **P(US, NL)**is based **T(US, L)**on money.
 Every **?(S, L)**other relationship(**P**) **?(US, NL)**is based **D(US, L)**on money.
- 25) Your **?(S, NL)**evidence(S) **?(S, NL)**is(S) **?(S, NL)**insufficient.
 Your **?(S, NL)**evidence(S) **?(US, NL)**is **S(US, NL)**insufficient.
 Your **?(S, NL)**evidence **S(US, NL)**is(S) **?(US, NL)**insufficient.
- 26) Don't **D(S, NL)**always **S(S, L)**ask me **?(S, NL)**about(**T**) **?(S, NL)**everything.
 Don't **N(S, NL)**always **S(S, L)**ask me **J(US, NL)**about(**T**) **?(S, NL)**everything.
 Don't **N(S, NL)**always **S(S, L)**ask me **J(US, NL)** about(**T**) **?(S, NL)**everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(**T**) **?(US, NL)**explore **?(S, NL)**all the **J(S, L)**options.
 She wouldn't(**N**) **?(US, NL)**explore **?(S, NL)**all the **J(S, L)**options.
 She wouldn't(**T**) **?(US, NL)**explore **?(S, NL)**all the **J(S, L)**options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) **?(S, NL)**awaiting the deputy's **Z(US, NL)**arrival.
 Everyone was(**Z**) **?(US, NL)**awaiting the deputy's **Z(US, NL)**arrival.
 Everyone was(**Z**) **?(US, NL)**awaiting the deputy's **Z(US, NL)**arrival.
- 29) James made sure **?(US, L)**of(F) **?(US, NL)**investigating(**K**) **?(S, NL)**everything.
 James made sure **?(S, L)**of(F) **?(US, NL)**investigating(**η**) **?(S, NL)**everything.
 James made sure **R(US, L)**of **V(US, NL)**investigating(**η**) **?(S, NL)**everything.
- 30) The manager **?(S, NL)**always has to spoil my **?(S, NL)**immense **X**effort.
 The manager **?(S, NL)**always has to spoil my **?(S, NL)**immense **X**effort.
 The manager **?(S, NL)**always has to spoil my **?(US, NL)**immense **X**effort.

Speaker: lp

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth ?(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about ?(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about ?(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about ?(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(S, NL)of her.
There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand ?(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand ?(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand ?(US, NL)it.

- 11) You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **?**(US, L)us.
 You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
 You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **?**(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(**K**) **?**(US, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude(**D**) **?**(S, NL)is positive.
 We think **G**(US, L)our **?**(S, L) attitude(**T**) **?**(S, NL)is positive.
 We think **G**(US, L)our **?**(S, L) attitude(**T**) **?**(S, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement **T**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement **T**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement **T**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey **?**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important **T**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **?**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(**F**) **?**(S, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
 Leave **F**(US, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
 Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
- 16) Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **?**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
 If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **?**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
 If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **?**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
- 18) The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates(**S**) **?**(S, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates **S**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates(**S**) **?**(S, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is(**S**) **?**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's **Z**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is **S**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's **Z**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is **S**(US, NL)apparently gone.

- 21) Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
- 22) The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar **?**(US, NL)accounts(S) **?**(US, NL)of(F) **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar **?**(US, NL)accounts(S) **?**(US, NL)of(F) **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar **?**(US, NL)accounts (S) **?**(US, NL)of **F**(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every **?**(S, L)other relationship(P) **?**(US, NL)is based(T) **?**(US, L)on money.
 Every **?**(S, L)other relationship(P) **?**(US, NL)is based(T) **?**(US, L)on money.
 Every **?**(S, L)other relationship(P) **?**(US, NL)is based(T) **?**(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your **?**(S, NL)evidence(S) **?**(S, NL)is(S) **?**(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your **?**(S, NL)evidence(S) **?**(S, NL)is(S) **?**(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your **?**(S, NL)evidence(S) **?**(S, NL)is(S) **?**(S, NL)insufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) **?**(S, NL)always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **?**(US, NL)about(T) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) **?**(S, NL)always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **?**(US, NL)about(T) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 Don't **N**(S, NL) always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **J**(US, NL) about(T) **?**(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(T) **?**(US, NL)explore **?**(S, NL)all the **?**(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't(T) **?**(US, NL)explore **?**(S, NL)all the **?**(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't(T) **?**(US, NL)explore **?**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was **S**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) **?**(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was **S**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) **?**(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was **Z**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) **?**(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure **?**(S, L)of(F) **?**(S, NL)investigating(K) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **?**(S, L)of(F) **?**(US, NL)investigating(K) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **?**(US, L)of(F) **?**(US, NL)investigating(K) **?**(S, NL)everything.

- 30) The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.

Speaker: mm

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth ?(US, NL)again.
 My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth ?(US, NL)again.
 My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth ?(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about ?(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about ?(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
 Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
 Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(S, NL)of her.
 There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
 There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.

- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
- 11) You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(US, L)us.
You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(US, L)us.
You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude(T) ?(S, NL)is positive.
We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude(T) ?(S, NL)is positive.
We think G(US, L)our ?(S, L) attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey ?(S, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(T) ?(S, NL)issues.
The survey ?(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(F) ?(S, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
Leave(F) ?(S, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
Leave V(US, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
- 16) Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If(F) ?(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely ?(S, L)on you.
If(F) ?(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely ?(S, L)on you.
If F(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely J(US, L)on you.

- 18) The ?(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(S, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
The ?(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(US, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
The J(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(US, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(US, NL)apparently gone.
Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(US, NL)apparently gone.
Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is S(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years(S) ?(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
Two years Z(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
Two years Z(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
- 22) The director ?(S, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
The director ?(S, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
The director ?(S, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar ?(US, NL)accounts(S) ?(S, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar ?(US, NL)accounts(S) ?(S, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar R(US, NL)accounts (S) ?(US, NL) of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based(T) ?(S, L)on money.
Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based(T) ?(S, L)on money.
Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based(T) ?(S, L)on money.
- 25) Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(S, NL)is Xinsufficient.
Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(S, NL)is Xinsufficient.
Your R(S, NL)evidence S(US, NL)is Xinsufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
Don't N(S, NL) always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL) about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(T) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the Xoptions.
She wouldn't(T) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the Xoptions.
She wouldn't(T) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the Xoptions.

- 28) Everyone was ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was Z(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure ?(S, L)of(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(K) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure ?(S, L)of(F) ?(US, NL)investigating(K) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure ?(US, L)of(F) ?(US, NL)investigating ?(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense Xeffort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense Xeffort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense Xeffort.

Speaker: md

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
 My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
 My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people L(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people L(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
 Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
 Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
 There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features Z(US, NL)of her.
 There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features Z(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals(S) ?(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals(S) ?(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.

- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
 Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
 Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
- 11) You can do ?(S, NL)anything to W(US, L)us.
 You can do W(S, NL)anything to W(US, L)us.
 You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(K) ?(US, L)our ?(S, L)attitude(D) ?(US, NL)is positive.
 We think(K) ?(US, L)our ?(S, L) attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
 We think(K) ?(US, L)our ?(S, L) attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster R(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey ?(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important N(S, NL)issues.
 The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important N(S, NL)issues.
 The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(F) ?(US, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
 Leave(F) ?(US, NL)at least one light D(S, L)on.
 Leave(F) ?(US, NL)at least one light D(S, L)on.
- 16) Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If(F) ?(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely J(US, L)on you.
 If(F) ?(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely J(US, L)on you.
 If(F) ?(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely J(US, L)on you.

- 18) The **J**(S, L)axis(S) **?**(S, NL)indicates(S) **?**(S, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
The **J**(S, L)axis(S) **?**(S, NL)indicates(S) **?**(S, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
The **J**(S, L)axis(S) **?**(S, NL)indicates(S) **?**(S, NL)an **N**(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **J**(S, L)acted.
He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **J**(S, L)acted.
He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **J**(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(S) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is(S) **?**(US, NL)apparently gone.
Mary's **Z**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL) is(S) **?**(US, NL)apparently gone.
Mary's(S) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is(S) **?**(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
- 22) The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar **?**(US, NL)accounts(S) **?**(S, NL)of(F) **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar **?**(US, NL)accounts(S) **?**(US, NL)of(F) **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar **?**(US, NL)accounts (S) **?**(US, NL) of(F) **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every **J**(S, L)other relationship(P) **?**(US, NL)is based(T) **?**(US, L)on money.
Every **J**(S, L)other relationship(P) **?**(US, NL)is based(T) **?**(US, L)on money.
Every **J**(S, L)other relationship(P) **?**(US, NL)is based **T**(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your **?**(S, NL)evidence(S) **?**(S, NL)is **X**insufficient.
Your **?**(S, NL)evidence(S) **?**(S, NL)is **X**insufficient.
Your **?**(S, NL)evidence(S) **?**(S, NL)is **X**insufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) **?**(S, NL)always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **?**(US, NL)about(T) **?**(S, NL)everything.
Don't(T) **?**(S, NL)always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **?**(US, NL)about(T) **?**(S, NL)everything.
Don't(N) **?**(S, NL)always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **?**(US, NL)about(T) **?**(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(T) **?**(US, NL)explore **?**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.
She wouldn't(T) **?**(US, NL)explore **?**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.
She wouldn't(T) **?**(US, NL)explore **?**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.

- 28) Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's Z(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure ?(US, L)of(F) ?(US, NL)investigating(η) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure ?(US, L)of(F) ?(US, NL)investigating(η) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure ?(US, L)of(F) ?(US, NL)investigating(η) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.

Speaker: mw

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
 My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth Θ(US, NL)again.
 My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth Θ(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people L(US, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people L(US, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people ?(US, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about T(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about T(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about T(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
 Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
 Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features S(US, NL)of her.
 There were two W(US, NL)interesting features Z(US, NL)of her.
 There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features Z(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.

- 7) Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals(S) ?(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent D(US, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
 Harry's S(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
 Harry's Z(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
- 11) You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(S, L)us.
 You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(S, L)us.
 You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(K) ?(US, L)our ?(S, L)attitude(D) ?(S, NL)is positive.
 We think K(US, L)our ?(S, L) attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
 We think K(US, L)our ?(S, L) attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement T(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey ?(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important T(S, NL)issues.
 The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed T(US, NL)important T(S, NL)issues.
 The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed T(US, NL)important T(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave F(US, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
 Leave V(US, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
 Leave V(US, NL)at least one light D(S, L)on.
- 16) Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy J(US, L)opportunities.
 Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.

- 17) If **F(S, NL)**only **J(S, L)**I could rely **J(US, L)**on you.
 If **F(S, NL)**only **J(US, L)**I could rely **J(US, L)**on you.
 If **F(S, NL)**only **?(S, L)**I could rely **J(US, L)**on you.
- 18) The **?(S, L)**axis(S) **?(S, NL)**indicates(S) **?(US, NL)**an **?(S, L)**unexpected drop.
 The **?(S, L)**axis(S) **?(S, NL)**indicates(S) **?(US, NL)**an **?(S, L)**unexpected drop.
 The **?(S, L)**axis(S) **?(S, NL)**indicates (S) **?(S, NL)**an **N(S, L)**unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **?(S, NL)**irresponsibly he **?(S, L)**acted.
 He finally saw how **?(S, NL)**irresponsibly he **J(S, L)**acted.
 He finally saw how **?(S, NL)**irresponsibly he **?(S, L)**acted.
- 20) Mary's(S) **?(S, NL)**only daughter **?(US, NL)**is(S) **?(US, NL)**apparently gone.
 Mary's **S(S, NL)**only daughter **R(US, NL)** is(S) **?(US, NL)**apparently gone.
 Mary's **S(S, NL)**only daughter **R(US, NL)** is **S(US, NL)**apparently gone.
- 21) Two years **Z(US, NL)**ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **Z(US, NL)**ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **Z(US, NL)**ago **X**August was warmer.
- 22) The director **?(S, NL)**insisted we **?(S, NL)**ate with him.
 The director **?(US, NL)**insisted we **?(S, NL)**ate with him.
 The director **?(US, NL)**insisted we **?(S, NL)**ate with him.
- 23) Similar **?(US, NL)**accounts **S(US, NL)**of **F(S, NL)**all cities were told.
 Similar **?(US, NL)**accounts **S(US, NL)**of **F(S, NL)**all cities were told.
 Similar **R(US, NL)**accounts **S(US, NL)**of **F(S, NL)**all cities were told.
- 24) Every **?(S, L)**other relationship(P) **?(S, NL)**is based **T(US, L)**on money.
 Every **J(S, L)**other relationship **P(US, NL)** is based **T(US, L)**on money.
 Every **?(S, L)**other relationship(P) **?(US, NL)**is based **T(US, L)**on money.
- 25) Your **?(S, NL)**evidence(S) **?(S, NL)**is **X**insufficient.
 Your **?(S, NL)**evidence **S(S, NL)**is **X**insufficient.
 Your **?(S, NL)** evidence **S(S, NL)**is **X**insufficient.
- 26) Don't(N) **?(S, NL)**always(S) **?(S, L)**ask me **J(US, NL)**about **D(S, NL)**everything.
 Don't **N(S, NL)**always(S) **?(S, L)**ask me **J(US, NL)**about **D(S, NL)**everything.
 Don't **T(S, NL)**always(S) **?(S, L)**ask me **J(US, NL)**about **D(S, NL)**everything.
- 27) She wouldn't **D(US, NL)**explore **?(S, NL)**all the **J(S, L)**options.
 She wouldn't **D(US, NL)**explore **?(S, NL)**all the **J(S, L)**options.
 She wouldn't(T) **?(US, NL)**explore **?(S, NL)**all the **J(S, L)**options.

- 28) Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was Z(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's S(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was S(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure R(US, L)of(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(η) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure R(US, L)of (F) ?(US, NL)investigating η(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure R(US, L)of (F) ?(US, NL)investigating η(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense S(US, NL)effort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my J(US, NL)immense S(US, NL)effort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(US, NL)effort.

Speaker: pk

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
 My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth Θ(US, NL)again.
 My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people L(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people L(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular R(US, NL)about D(S, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular R(US, NL)about D(S, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
 Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
 Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two W(US, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
 There were two W(US, NL)interesting features Z(US, NL)of her.
 There were two W(US, NL)interesting features Z(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.

- 7) Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably Xutterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably Xutterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably Xutterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent T(S, NL)every J(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every J(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar R(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's Z(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's Z(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't N(US, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's Z(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
- 11) You can do W(S, NL)anything to W(US, L)us.
You can do W(S, NL)anything to W(US, L)us.
You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(K) ?(US, L)our ?(S, L)attitude(D) ?(S, NL)is positive.
We think G(US, L)our R(S, L)attitude(D) ?(S, NL)is positive.
We think G(US, L)our R(S, L)attitude T(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster R(S, NL)anything.
Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster R(S, NL)anything.
Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster R(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed D(US, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed D(US, NL)important N(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(F) ?(S, NL)at least one light T(S, L)on.
Leave V(US, NL)at least one light T(S, L)on.
Leave V(US, NL)at least one light T(S, L)on.

- 16) Common **?**(S, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **J**(S, L)opportunities.
Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If **F**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **?**(S, L)on you.
If **F**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
If **F**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
- 18) The **J**(S, L)axis **Z**(US, NL)indicates **S**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
The **J**(S, L)axis **Z**(US, NL)indicates **Z**(US, NL)an **N**(S, L)unexpected drop.
The **J**(S, L)axis(S) **?**(S, NL)indicates **S**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(S) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is(S) **?**(US, NL)apparently gone.
Mary's **S**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL) is **Z**(US, NL)apparently gone.
Mary's **S**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL) is **Z**(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
- 22) The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar **?**(US, NL)accounts **S**(US, NL)of(F) **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar **R**(US, NL)accounts **S**(US, NL)of **F**(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar **?**(US, NL)accounts **S**(US, NL)of **F**(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every **?**(S, L)other relationship(P) **?**(US, NL)is based(T) **?**(US, L)on money.
Every **J**(S, L)other relationship **P**(US, NL)is based **T**(US, L)on money.
Every **J**(S, L)other relationship(P) **?**(US, NL)is based(T) **?**(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your **?**(S, NL)evidence **S**(US, NL)is(S) **?**(S, NL)insufficient.
Your **R**(S, NL)evidence **S**(US, NL)is **Z**(US, NL)insufficient.
Your **?**(S, NL) evidence **S**(US, NL)is **Z**(US, NL)insufficient.

- 26) Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't N(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't N(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't N(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't N(US, NL)explore R(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't N(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(Z) ?(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's Z(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was Z(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's Z(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure ?(S, L)of(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(η) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure R(US, L)of(F) ?(US, NL)investigating(η) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure R(US, L)of(F) ?(US, NL)investigating(η) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense Xeffort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my J(US, NL) immense Xeffort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL) immense Xeffort.

Speaker: pd

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
 My nephew W(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
 My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth Θ(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
 Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
 Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.

- 5) There were two **?**(S, NL)interesting features(S) **?**(S, NL)of her.
 There were two **?**(S, NL)interesting features **S**(US, NL)of her.
 There were two **?**(S, NL)interesting features **S**(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) **?**(S, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals **S**(US, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals(S) **?**(US, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) **?**(S, NL)every **J**(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) **?**(S, NL)every **J**(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) **?**(S, NL)every **J**(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar **?**(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar **R**(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar **?**(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) **?**(S, L)uncle **L**(US, NL)and (N) **?**(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) **?**(S, L)understand **D**(US, NL)it.
 Harry's(S) **?**(S, L)uncle **L**(US, NL)and **N**(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) **?**(S, L)understand **D**(US, NL)it.
 Harry's(S) **?**(S, L)uncle **L**(US, NL)and(N) **?**(S, L)aunt couldn't **N**(S, L)understand **D**(US, NL)it.
- 11) You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
 You can do **W**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
 You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **?**(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(K) **?**(US, L)our **?**(S, L) attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think(K) **?**(US, L)our **?**(S, L) attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think **K**(US, L)our **?**(S, L) attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(T) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(T) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **R**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(T) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.

- 14) The survey ?(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(T) ?(S, NL)issues.
 The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
 The survey ?(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(T) ?(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(F) ?(US, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
 Leave V(US, NL)at least one light D(S, L)on.
 Leave V(US, NL)at least one light D(S, L)on.
- 16) Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If(F) ?(S, NL)only J(S, L)I could rely ?(S, L)on you.
 If(F) ?(S, NL)only J(S, L)I could rely ?(S, L)on you.
 If F(S, NL)only J(S, L)I could rely ?(S, L)on you.
- 18) The J(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(S, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The J(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates S(US, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The ?(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL) indicates S(US, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL) is Z(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL) is Z(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years ?(US, NL)ago X August was warmer.
 Two years ?(US, NL)ago X August was warmer.
 Two years S(US, NL)ago X August was warmer.
- 22) The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director ?(US, NL)insisted we J(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar ?(US, NL)accounts S(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar ?(US, NL)accounts S(US, NL)of F(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar ?(US, NL)accounts S(US, NL)of F(S, NL)all cities were told.

- 24) Every **Q(S, L)**other relationship(**P**) **Q(US, NL)**is based(**T**) **Q(US, L)**on money.
Every **J(S, L)**other relationship **P(US, NL)**is based(**T**) **Q(US, L)**on money.
Every **Q(S, L)**other relationship(**P**) **Q(US, NL)**is based(**T**) **Q(S, L)**on money.
- 25) Your **Q(S, NL)**evidence(**S**) **Q(S, NL)**is(**S**) **Q(S, NL)**insufficient.
Your **Q(S, NL)**evidence(**S**) **Q(US, NL)**is **S(S, NL)**insufficient.
Your **Q(S, NL)**evidence **S(US, NL)** is(**S**) **Q(S, NL)**insufficient.
- 26) Don't **N(S, NL)**always(**S**) **Q(S, L)**ask me **J(US, NL)**about(**T**) **Q(S, NL)**everything.
Don't **N(S, NL)**always(**S**) **Q(S, L)**ask me **J(US, NL)**about(**T**) **Q(S, NL)**everything.
Don't **N(S, NL)**always(**S**) **Q(S, L)**ask me **J(US, NL)**about(**T**) **Q(S, NL)**everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(**T**) **Q(US, NL)**explore **Q(S, NL)**all the **J(S, L)**options.
She wouldn't(**T**) **Q(US, NL)**explore **R(S, NL)**all the **J(S, L)**options.
She wouldn't(**T**) **Q(US, NL)**explore **R(S, NL)**all the **J(S, L)**options.
- 28) Everyone was **Z(US, NL)**awaiting the deputy's **Z(US, NL)**arrival.
Everyone was **Z(US, NL)**awaiting the deputy's **Z(US, NL)**arrival.
Everyone was(**S**) **Q(US, NL)**awaiting the deputy's **Z(US, NL)**arrival.
- 29) James made sure **Q(US, L)**of(**F**) **Q(US, NL)**investigating(**η**) **Q(S, NL)**everything.
James made sure **Q(US, L)**of(**F**) **Q(US, NL)**investigating(**η**) **Q(S, NL)**everything.
James made sure **R(US, L)**of(**F**) **Q(US, NL)**investigating **η(S, NL)**everything.
- 30) The manager **Q(S, NL)**always has to spoil my **Q(S, NL)**immense(**S**) **Q(S, NL)**effort.
The manager **Q(S, NL)**always has to spoil my **Q(S, NL)**immense(**S**) **Q(S, NL)**effort.
The manager **Q(S, NL)**always has to spoil my **Q(S, NL)**immense(**S**) **Q(S, NL)**effort.

Speaker: th

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew W(S, NL)opened his mouth ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew W(S, NL)opened his mouth ?(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people L(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people L(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular R(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
Some people L(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(S, NL)of her.
There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features Z(US, NL)of her.
There were two W(S, NL)interesting features Z(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly J(US, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly J(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals S(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals S(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every J(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar R(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar R(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and D(S, L)aunt couldn't N(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't N(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.

- 11) You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **?**(US, NL)us.
 You can do **W**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, NL)us.
 You can do **W**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, NL)us.
- 12) We think(**K**) **?**(S, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude(**T**) **?**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think **K**(US, L)our **?**(S, L) attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think **G**(US, L)our **R**(S, L) attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(**T**) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement **N**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement **N**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **R**(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed **D**(US, NL)important **N**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(US, NL)important **N**(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(**F**) **?**(US, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
 Leave **F**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
 Leave **F**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
- 16) Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **N**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **N**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **?**(S, L)I could rely **?**(S, L)on you.
 If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
 If **F**(S, NL) only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
- 18) The **J**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates(**S**) **?**(S, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **J**(S, L)axis **Z**(US, NL)indicates **S**(US, NL) an **N**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **J**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(US, NL) indicates **S**(US, NL) an **N**(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **J**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **J**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **J**(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is(**S**) **?**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(US, NL) is **S**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL)is(**S**) **?**(US, NL)apparently gone.

- 21) Two years ?(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years Z(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years ?(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
- 22) The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director R(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director R(US, NL)insisted we J(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar ?(US, NL)accounts(S) ?(S, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar R(US, NL)accounts Z(US, NL)of V(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar ?(US, NL) accounts Z(US, NL)of F(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every ?(S, L)other relationship P(US, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
 Every J(S, L)other relationship P(US, NL)is based T(US, L)on money.
 Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(US, NL)insufficient.
 Your R(S, NL)evidence S(US, NL)is Z(US, NL)insufficient.
 Your R(S, NL)evidence S(US, NL)is Z(US, NL)insufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't T(S, NL)always Z(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't N(S, NL)always Z(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about D(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(T) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't N(US, NL)explore R(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't N(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was Z(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's Z(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was Z(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's Z(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure ?(US, L)of(F) ?(US, NL)investigating(η) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure R(US, L)of V(US, NL)investigating η(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure R(US, L)of V(US, NL)investigating η(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense Z(S, NL)effort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my J(US, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.

Speaker: vt

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth Θ(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth Θ(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people L(US, L)are playing with fire.
Again people L(US, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular R(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular R(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
Some people L(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
Some people L(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features S(US, NL)of her.
There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features S(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals S(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's S(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.

- 11) You can do **Q(S, NL)**anything to **Q(S, L)**us.
 You can do **Q(S, NL)**anything to **Q(S, L)**us.
 You can do **Q(S, NL)**anything to **Q(S, L)**us.
- 12) We think **(K) Q(S, L)**our **Q(S, L)**attitude **T(US, NL)**is positive.
 We think **K(US, L)**our **Q(S, L)** attitude **T(US, NL)**is positive.
 We think **K(US, L)**our **R(S, L)** attitude **D(US, NL)**is positive.
- 13) Encouragement **(T) Q(US, NL)**attempts will not bolster **R(S, NL)**anything.
 Encouragement **(T) Q(US, NL)**attempts will not bolster **R(S, NL)**anything.
 Encouragement **(T) Q(US, NL)**attempts will not bolster **Q(S, NL)**anything.
- 14) The survey **Q(US, NL)**of crime revealed **(T) Q(US, NL)**important **(T) Q(S, NL)**issues.
 The survey **Q(US, NL)**of crime revealed **(T) Q(US, NL)**important **(T) Q(S, NL)**issues.
 The survey **J(US, NL)**of crime revealed **(T) Q(US, NL)**important **N(S, NL)**issues.
- 15) Leave **(F) Q(US, NL)**at least one light **(T) Q(S, L)**on.
 Leave **F(US, NL)**at least one light **D(S, L)**on.
 Leave **V(US, NL)**at least one light **D(S, L)**on.
- 16) Common **Q(US, NL)**intruders prefer **Q(S, NL)**easy **Q(S, L)**opportunities.
 Common **N(US, NL)**intruders prefer **Q(S, NL)**easy **J(US, L)**opportunities.
 Common **Q(US, NL)**intruders prefer **R(S, NL)** easy **J(US, L)**opportunities.
- 17) If **(F) Q(S, NL)**only **Q(S, L)**I could rely **J(US, L)**on you.
 If **(F) Q(S, NL)**only **Q(S, L)**I could rely **J(US, L)**on you.
 If **F(S, NL)**only **Q(S, L)**I could rely **J(US, L)**on you.
- 18) The **Q(S, L)**axis **(S) Q(S, NL)**indicates **(S) Q(S, NL)**an **Q(S, L)**unexpected drop.
 The **J(S, L)**axis **(S) Q(S, NL)**indicates **S(US, NL)**an **Q(S, L)**unexpected drop.
 The **Q(S, L)**axis **(S) Q(S, NL)** indicates **S(US, NL)** an **Q(S, L)**unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **Q(S, NL)**irresponsibly he **Q(S, L)**acted.
 He finally saw how **Q(S, NL)**irresponsibly he **Q(S, L)**acted.
 He finally saw how **Q(S, NL)**irresponsibly he **Q(S, L)**acted.
- 20) Mary's **(S) Q(S, NL)**only daughter **Q(S, NL)**is **(S) Q(US, NL)**apparently gone.
 Mary's **(S) Q(S, NL)**only daughter **Q(US, NL)** is **(S) Q(US, NL)**apparently gone.
 Mary's **S(S, NL)**only daughter **R(US, NL)**is **S(US, NL)**apparently gone.

- 21) Two years **S**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **S**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years(S) **?**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
- 22) The director **?**(S, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director **R**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar **?**(US, NL)accounts(S) **?**(S, NL)of(F) **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar **?**(US, NL)accounts **S**(US, NL)of(F) **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar **?**(US, NL) accounts **S**(US, NL)of **V**(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every **?**(S, L)other relationship(P) **?**(US, NL)is based(T) **?**(S, L)on money.
 Every **?**(S, L)other relationship(P) **?**(US, NL)is based(T) **?**(S, L)on money.
 Every **?**(S, L)other relationship **P**(US, NL)is based **T**(S, L)on money.
- 25) Your **?**(S, NL)evidence(S) **?**(S, NL)is **X**insufficient.
 Your **R**(S, NL)evidence **S**(US, NL)is **X**insufficient.
 Your **?**(S, NL) evidence **S**(US, NL)is **X**insufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) **?**(S, NL)always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **?**(US, NL)about **X**everything.
 Don't(T) **?**(S, NL)always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **J**(US, NL)about **X**everything.
 Don't **N**(S, NL)always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **J**(US, NL)about **X**everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(T) **?**(US, NL)explore **?**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't **N**(US, NL)explore **?**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't **N**(US, NL)explore **?**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) **?**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's **X**arrival.
 Everyone was **Z**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's **X**arrival.
 Everyone was **Z**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's **X**arrival.
- 29) James made sure **?**(S, L)of(F) **?**(US, NL)investigating(**η**) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **?**(US, L)of(F) **?**(US, NL)investigating **η**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **R**(US, L)of(F) **?**(US, NL)investigating(**η**) **?**(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **?**(S, NL)immense(S) **?**(S, NL)effort.
 The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **?**(S, NL)immense(S) **?**(S, NL)effort.
 The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **?**(US, NL)immense(S) **?**(S, NL)effort.

Speaker: vn

- 1) My nephew **?**(S, NL)opened his mouth **?**(US, NL)again.
My nephew **W**(S, NL)opened his mouth **?**(US, NL)again.
My nephew **?**(S, NL)opened his mouth **?**(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people **L**(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people **L**(US, L)are playing with fire.
Again people **L**(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular **?**(US, NL)about **T**(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular **R**(US, NL)about **D**(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular **R**(US, NL)about **D**(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **R**(US, NL)enough.
Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **R**(US, NL)enough.
Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **R**(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two **?**(S, NL)interesting features **Z**(US, NL)of her.
There were two **W**(S, NL)interesting features **Z**(US, NL)of her.
There were two **W**(S, NL)interesting features **Z**(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly **J**(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly **J**(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) **?**(S, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals **Z**(US, L)are **R**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) **?**(US, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) **?**(S, NL)every **?**(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) **?**(S, NL)every **?**(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) **?**(S, NL)every **?**(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar **?**(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar **?**(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar **?**(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) **?**(S, L)uncle **?**(S, NL)and(T) **?**(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) **?**(S, L)understand **D**(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) **?**(S, L)uncle **L**(US, NL)and **N**(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) **?**(S, L)understand **D**(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) **?**(S, L)uncle **L**(US, NL)and **N**(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) **?**(S, L)understand **D**(US, NL)it.

- 11) You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
 You can do **W**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
 You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
- 12) We think **K**(US, L)our **?**(S, L) attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think **G**(US, L)our **?**(S, L) attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think **G**(US, L)our **?**(S, L) attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(**T**) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(**T**) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **R**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement **N**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed **D**(US, NL) important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed **D**(US, NL) important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed **D**(US, NL) important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(**F**) **?**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
 Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
 Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
- 16) Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **J**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If **F**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
 If **F**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
 If **F**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
- 18) The **J**(S, L)axis **S**(US, NL)indicates(**S**) **?**(S, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **J**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates **S**(US, NL)an **N**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **J**(S, L)axis **Z**(S, NL) indicates **S**(US, NL)an **N**(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **J**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **W**(US, NL)irresponsibly he **J**(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's **S**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(S, NL)is(**S**) **?**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's **S**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(S, NL)is **Z**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's **S**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(S, NL)is **Z**(US, NL)apparently gone.

- 21) Two years **S**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **S**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
- 22) The director **?**(S, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director **R**(US, NL)insisted we **J**(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **J**(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar **?**(US, NL)accounts(S) **?**(US, NL)of **F**(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar **R**(US, NL)accounts **Z**(US, NL)of **V**(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar **R**(US, NL)accounts **Z**(US, NL)of **V**(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every **?**(S, L)other relationship **P**(US, NL)is based(T) **?**(US, L)on money.
 Every **J**(S, L) other relationship **P**(US, NL)is based **T**(US, L)on money.
 Every **J**(S, L) other relationship **P**(US, NL)is based **T**(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your **R**(S, NL)evidence **S**(US, NL)is(S) **?**(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your **R**(S, NL)evidence **S**(US, NL)is(S) **?**(US, NL)insufficient.
 Your **R**(S, NL)evidence **S**(US, NL)is(S) **?**(US, NL)insufficient.
- 26) Don't **N**(S, NL)always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **J**(US, NL)about(T) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 Don't **N**(S, NL)always **Z**(S, L)ask me **J**(US, NL)about(T) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 Don't **N**(S, NL)always **Z**(S, L)ask me **J**(US, NL)about **D**(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't **N**(US, NL)explore **?**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't **N**(US, NL)explore **R**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't **N**(US, NL)explore **?**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) **?**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's **Z**(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was **Z**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's **Z**(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was **Z**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's **Z**(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure **R**(US, L)of(F) **?**(US, NL)investigating **N**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **R**(US, L)of **V**(US, NL)investigating **N**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **R**(US, L)of **V**(US, NL)investigating **N**(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **?**(S, NL)immense **S**(S, NL)effort.
 The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **J**(S, NL)immense **S**(S, NL)effort.
 The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **J**(S, NL)immense(S) **?**(S, NL)effort.

Speaker: zp

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL)opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew W(S, NL)opened his mouth Θ(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth Θ(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about T(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
Some people L(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
There were two W(S, NL)interesting features Z(US, NL)of her.
There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and N(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.

- 11) You can do **Q(S, NL)**anything to **Q(S, L)**us.
 You can do **Q(S, NL)**anything to **Q(US, L)**us.
 You can do **Q(S, NL)**anything to **Q(S, L)**us.
- 12) We think(**K**) **Q(S, L)**our **Q(S, L)**attitude(**T**) **Q(US, NL)**is positive.
 We think(**K**) **Q(S, L)**our **R(S, L)** attitude **D(US, NL)**is positive.
 We think(**K**) **Q(S, L)** our **R(S, L)** attitude **D(US, NL)**is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(**T**) **Q(US, NL)**attempts will not bolster **Q(S, NL)**anything.
 Encouragement(**T**) **Q(US, NL)**attempts will not bolster **Q(S, NL)**anything.
 Encouragement(**T**) **Q(US, NL)**attempts will not bolster **Q(S, NL)**anything.
- 14) The survey **J(US, NL)**of crime revealed(**T**) **Q(S, NL)**important(**T**) **Q(S, NL)**issues.
 The survey **J(US, NL)**of crime revealed(**T**) **Q(US, NL)** important **D(S, NL)**issues.
 The survey **J(US, NL)**of crime revealed(**T**) **Q(US, NL)**important(**T**) **Q(S, NL)**issues.
- 15) Leave(**F**) **Q(US, NL)**at least one light(**T**) **Q(S, L)**on.
 Leave(**F**) **Q(US, NL)**at least one light(**T**) **Q(S, L)**on.
 Leave(**F**) **Q(US, NL)**at least one light **D(S, L)**on.
- 16) Common **Q(US, NL)**intruders prefer **Q(S, NL)**easy **Q(S, L)**opportunities.
 Common **N(US, NL)**intruders prefer **Q(S, NL)**easy **Q(S, L)**opportunities.
 Common **N(US, NL)**intruders prefer **Q(S, NL)**easy **Q(S, L)**opportunities.
- 17) If **F(S, NL)**only **J(S, L)**I could rely **Q(US, L)**on you.
 If(**F**) **Q(S, NL)**only **J(S, L)**I could rely **J(US, L)**on you.
 If(**F**) **Q(S, NL)**only **Q(S, L)**I could rely **J(US, L)**on you.
- 18) The **J(S, L)**axis(**S**) **Q(S, NL)**indicates(**S**) **Q(S, NL)**an **N(S, L)**unexpected drop.
 The **J(S, L)**axis **Z(US, NL)**indicates **S(US, NL)**an **N(S, L)**unexpected drop.
 The **J(S, L)**axis(**S**) **Q(S, NL)**indicates **S(US, NL)**an **Q(S, L)**unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **Q(S, NL)**irresponsibly he **Q(S, L)**acted.
 He finally saw how **Q(S, NL)**irresponsibly he **Q(S, L)**acted.
 He finally saw how **Q(S, NL)**irresponsibly he **Q(S, L)**acted.
- 20) Mary's(**S**) **Q(S, NL)**only daughter **Q(S, NL)**is(**S**) **Q(US, NL)**apparently gone.
 Mary's(**S**) **Q(S, NL)**only daughter **R(US, NL)** is **S(US, NL)**apparently gone.
 Mary's(**S**) **Q(S, NL)**only daughter **Q(S, NL)**is **S(US, NL)**apparently gone.

- 21) Two years ?(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years S(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years S(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
- 22) The director ?(S, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar ?(US, NL)accounts S(US, NL)of F(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar ?(US, NL)accounts S(US, NL)of F(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar R(US, NL) accounts S(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based(T) ?(S, L)on money.
 Every J(S, L)other relationship P(US, NL)is based T(US, L)on money.
 Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based(T) ?(S, L)on money.
- 25) Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your ?(S, NL)evidence S(US, NL)is Z(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your R(S, NL) evidence(S) ?(US, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always S(S, L)ask me ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(T) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't(T) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't T(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure R(US, L)of(F) ?(US, NL)investigating(K) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure R(US, L)of F(US, NL)investigating(K) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure R(US, L)of(F) ?(US, NL)investigating G(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense Xeffort.
 The manager R(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense Xeffort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense Xeffort.

12.4.3 Transcripts of the German speakers

Speaker: as

- 1) My nephew **?**(S, NL) opened his mouth **?**(US, NL)again.
My nephew **W**(S, NL)opened his mouth **?**(US, NL)again.
My nephew **W**(S, NL)opened his mouth **?**(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people **?**(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people **L**(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people **L**(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular **?**(US, NL)about(T) **?**(S, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular **?**(US, NL)about **T**(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular **R**(US, NL)about **T**(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **?**(US, NL)enough.
Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **R**(US, NL)enough.
Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **R**(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two **?**(S, NL)interesting features(S) **?**(US, NL)of her.
There were two **W**(S, NL)interesting features **Z**(US, NL)of her.
There were two **W**(S, NL)interesting features **Z**(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) **?**(S, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) **?**(S, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) **?**(US, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) **?**(S, NL)every **?**(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) **?**(S, NL)every **?**(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) **?**(S, NL)every **J**(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar **?**(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar **R**(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar **?**(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.

- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't N(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
 Harry's Z(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and N(S, L)aunt couldn't N(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
 Harry's Z(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(N) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't N(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
- 11) You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(S, L)us.
 You can do W(S, NL)anything to W(US, L)us.
 You can do W(S, NL)anything to W(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
 We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
 We think K(US, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey ?(S, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
 The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important N(S, NL)issues.
 The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(F) ?(US, NL)at least one light D(S, L)on.
 Leave V(US, NL)at least one light D(S, L)on.
 Leave V(US, NL)at least one light D(S, L)on.
- 16) Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common N(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If(F) ?(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely J(US, L)on you.
 If(F) ?(S, NL)only J(S, L)I could rely J(US, L)on you.
 If(F) ?(S, NL)only J(S, L)I could rely J(US, L)on you.
- 18) The J(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(S, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The J(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates S(US, NL)an N(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The J(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(S, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how W(US, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.

- 20) Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's Z(S, NL)only daughter R(US, NL)is Z(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's Z(S, NL)only daughter R(US, NL)is Z(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years(S) ?(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years Z(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years Z(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
- 22) The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director R(US, NL)insisted we J(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director R(US, NL)insisted we J(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar ?(US, NL)accounts S(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar ?(US, NL)accounts S(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar R(US, NL) accounts S(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(S, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
 Every J(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
 Every J(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(US, NL)is Xinsufficient.
 Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(US, NL)is Xinsufficient.
 Your ?(S, NL)evidence S(US, NL)is Xinsufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(T) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't N(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't N(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's Z(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's Z(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure ?(S, L)of(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(G) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure ?(US, L)of(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(G) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure ?(US, L)of(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(G) ?(S, NL)everything.

- 30) The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.
 The manager R(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.
 The manager R(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.

Speaker: bs

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth O(US, NL)again.
 My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth O(US, NL)again.
 My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth O(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
 Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
 Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
 There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
 There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) ?(S, L)are Xundeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals(S) ?(S, L)are Xundeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals(S) ?(S, L)are Xundeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.

- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand(T) ?(S, NL)it.
 Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand(T) ?(S, NL)it.
 Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand(T) ?(S, NL)it.
- 11) You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(S, L)us.
 You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(S, L)us.
 You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(S, L)us.
- 12) We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
 We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
 We think G(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey ?(US, NL)of crime revealed Ximportant Xissues.
 The survey ?(US, NL)of crime revealed Ximportant Xissues.
 The survey ?(US, NL)of crime revealed Ximportant Xissues.
- 15) Leave(F) ?(US, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
 Leave(F) ?(US, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
 Leave V(US, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
- 16) Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If(F) ?(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely ?(US, L)on you.
 If(F) ?(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely ?(US, L)on you.
 If(F) ?(S, NL)only J(S, L)I could rely ?(US, L)on you.
- 18) The ?(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(S, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The ?(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(US, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The ?(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(T) ?(US, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.

- 19) He finally saw how ~~X~~irresponsibly he ~~?~~(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ~~X~~irresponsibly he ~~?~~(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ~~X~~irresponsibly he ~~?~~(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(S) ~~?~~(S, NL)only daughter ~~?~~(S, NL)is(S) ~~?~~(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) ~~?~~(S, NL)only daughter ~~?~~(S, NL)is(S) ~~?~~(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) ~~?~~(S, NL)only daughter ~~?~~(S, NL)is ~~S~~(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years(S) ~~?~~(US, NL)ago ~~X~~August was warmer.
 Two years(S) ~~?~~(US, NL)ago ~~X~~August was warmer.
 Two years(S) ~~?~~(US, NL)ago ~~X~~August was warmer.
- 22) The director ~~?~~(US, NL)insisted we ~~?~~(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director ~~?~~(US, NL)insisted we ~~?~~(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director ~~?~~(US, NL)insisted we ~~?~~(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar ~~?~~(US, NL)accounts(S) ~~?~~(US, NL)of(F) ~~?~~(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar ~~?~~(US, NL)accounts(S) ~~?~~(US, NL)of(F) ~~?~~(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar ~~R~~(US, NL)accounts ~~S~~(US, NL)of(F) ~~?~~(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every ~~?~~(S, L)other relationship(P) ~~?~~(S, NL)is based(T) ~~?~~(US, L)on money.
 Every ~~?~~(S, L)other relationship ~~P~~(US, NL)is based(T) ~~?~~(US, L)on money.
 Every ~~?~~(S, L)other relationship ~~P~~(US, NL)is based(T) ~~?~~(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your ~~X~~evidence(S) ~~?~~(US, NL)is(S) ~~?~~(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your ~~X~~evidence(S) ~~?~~(US, NL)is(S) ~~?~~(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your ~~X~~evidence ~~X~~is(S) ~~?~~(S, NL)insufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) ~~?~~(S, NL)always(S) ~~?~~(S, L)ask me ~~?~~(US, NL)about(T) ~~?~~(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) ~~?~~(S, NL)always(S) ~~?~~(S, L)ask me ~~?~~(US, NL)about(T) ~~?~~(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) ~~?~~(S, NL)always(S) ~~?~~(S, L)ask me ~~?~~(US, NL)about(T) ~~?~~(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(T) ~~?~~(US, NL)explore ~~?~~(S, NL)all the ~~?~~(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't(T) ~~?~~(US, NL)explore ~~?~~(S, NL)all the ~~?~~(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't ~~N~~(US, NL)explore ~~?~~(S, NL)all the ~~?~~(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) ~~?~~(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ~~?~~(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was(S) ~~?~~(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ~~?~~(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was(S) ~~?~~(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ~~?~~(US, NL)arrival.

- 29) James made sure **?**(S, L)of(F) **?**(S, NL)investigating(G) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **?**(US, L)of(F) **?**(S, NL)investigating(G) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **?**(S, L)of(F) **?**(S, NL)investigating(G) **?**(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **?**(US, NL)immense(S) **?**(S, NL)effort.
 The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **?**(US, NL)immense(S) **?**(S, NL)effort.
 The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **?**(US, NL)immense(S) **?**(S, NL)effort.

Speaker: fs

- 1) My nephew **?**(S, NL) opened his mouth **?**(US, NL)again.
 My nephew **?**(S, NL) opened his mouth **?**(US, NL)again.
 My nephew **?**(S, NL) opened his mouth **?**(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people **?**(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people **?**(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people **?**(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular **?**(US, NL)about **?**(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular **?**(US, NL)about **?**(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular **?**(US, NL)about **?**(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **?**(US, NL)enough.
 Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **?**(US, NL)enough.
 Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **?**(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two **?**(S, NL)interesting features **?**(US, NL)of her.
 There were two **?**(S, NL)interesting features **?**(US, NL)of her.
 There were two **?**(S, NL)interesting features **?**(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) **?**(S, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals(S) **?**(US, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals(S) **?**(S, L)are **?**(US, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.

- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar R(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
 Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
 Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
- 11) You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(US, L)us.
 You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(US, L)us.
 You can do ?(S, NL)anything to W(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude T(US, NL)is positive.
 We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
 We think G(S, L)our R(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement N(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(T) ?(S, NL)issues.
 The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(T) ?(S, NL)issues.
 The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(T) ?(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(F) ?(US, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
 Leave V(US, NL)at least one light D(S, L)on.
 Leave F(US, NL)at least one light D(S, L)on.
- 16) Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common N(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common N(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.

- 17) If(F) ?(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely ?(US, L)on you.
 If V?(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely J?(US, L)on you.
 If(F) ?(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely ?(US, L)on you.
- 18) The ?(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates S(US, NL) an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The ?(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates S(US, NL) an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The ?(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(US, NL) an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter R(US, NL)is S(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter R(US, NL)is S(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years(S) ?(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years(S) ?(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years(S) ?(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
- 22) The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar ?(US, NL)accounts Z(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar R(US, NL) accounts Z(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar R(US, NL) accounts Z(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
 Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
 Every ?(S, L)other relationship P(US, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your ?(S, NL)evidence S(US, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your ?(S, NL)evidence S(US, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your ?(S, NL)evidence S(US, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.

- 27) She wouldn't(T) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't(T) ?(US, NL)explore R(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't(T) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was(Z) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure ?(US, L)of(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(G) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure ?(US, L)of(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(G) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure ?(US, L)of(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(G) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.

Speaker: gk

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth O(US, NL)again.
 My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth O(US, NL)again.
 My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth O(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular R(US, NL)about T(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular R(US, NL)about T(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
 Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
 Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
 There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
 There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.

- 6) It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals(S) ?(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals(S) ?(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar R(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
 Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
 Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle Xand Xaunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
- 11) You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(S, L)us.
 You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(US, L)us.
 You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude T(US, NL)is positive.
 We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
 We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(N) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement N(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(T) ?(S, NL)issues.
 The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(T) ?(S, NL)issues.
 The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(T) ?(S, NL)issues.

- 15) Leave(F) ?(US, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
 Leave(F) ?(US, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
 Leave F(US, NL)at least one light T(S, L)on.
- 16) Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common N(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If(F) ?(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely J(US, L)on you.
 If(F) ?(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely J(US, L)on you.
 If(F) ?(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely J(US, L)on you.
- 18) The ?(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(S, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The ?(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(S, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The ?(S, L)axis S(US, NL)indicates(S) ?(US, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is S(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years S(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years S(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years S(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
- 22) The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar R(US, NL)accounts(S) ?(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar R(US, NL) accounts Z(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar R(US, NL)accounts(S) ?(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based T(US, L)on money.
 Every ?(S, L)other relationship P(US, NL)is based T(US, L)on money.
 Every ?(S, L)other relationship P(US, NL)is based T(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(US, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(US, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(US, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.

- 26) Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(T) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't(T) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't(T) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was S(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's S(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure ?(S, L)of(F) ?(US, NL)investigating(η) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure ?(S, L)of(F) ?(US, NL)investigating(η) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure R(S, L)of(F) ?(US, NL)investigating(η) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.

Speaker: js

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth O(US, NL)again.
 My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth O(US, NL)again.
 My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth O(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people L(US, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people L(US, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people L(US, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about T(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about T(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about T(US, NL)it.

- 4) Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **R**(US, NL)enough.
Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **R**(US, NL)enough.
Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **R**(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two **?**(S, NL)interesting features **Z**(US, NL)of her.
There were two **W**(S, NL)interesting features **Z**(US, NL)of her.
There were two **?**(S, NL)interesting features **Z**(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly **J**(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly **J**(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) **?**(S, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals **Z**(US, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals **Z**(US, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) **?**(S, NL)every **?**(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) **?**(S, NL)every **?**(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) **?**(S, NL)every **?**(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar **?**(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar **?**(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar **?**(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) **?**(S, L)uncle **L**(US, NL)and(T) **?**(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) **?**(S, L)understand **D**(US, NL)it.
Harry's **S**(S, L)uncle **L**(US, NL)and(N) **?**(S, L)aunt couldn't **D**(S, L)understand **D**(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) **?**(S, L)uncle **L**(US, NL)and(T) **?**(S, L)aunt couldn't **D**(S, L)understand **D**(US, NL)it.
- 11) You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
You can do **W**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(K) **?**(S, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
We think **K**(S, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
We think(K) **?**(S, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude(D) **?**(S, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(T) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **R**(S, NL)anything.
Encouragement **T**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **R**(S, NL)anything.
Encouragement **T**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **R**(S, NL)anything.

- 14) The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(US, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(US, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(US, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
- 16) Common **N**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **J**(S, L)opportunities.
Common **N**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **J**(S, L)opportunities.
Common **N**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **J**(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If **F**(S, NL)only **?**(S, L)I could rely **?**(US, L)on you.
If **F**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
If **F**(S, NL)only **?**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
- 18) The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates **S**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
The **J**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates **S**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
The **J**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates **S**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **J**(S, L)acted.
He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **J**(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is **Z**(US, NL)apparently gone.
Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL)is **Z**(US, NL)apparently gone.
Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is **Z**(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years **S**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
- 22) The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar **?**(US, NL)accounts(**S**) **?**(US, NL)of(**F**) **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar **?**(US, NL)accounts **Z**(US, NL)of **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar **R**(US, NL) accounts(**S**) **?**(US, NL)of(**F**) **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.

- 24) Every **J(S, L)**other relationship(**P**) **?(US, NL)**is based(**T**) **?(US, L)**on money.
 Every **J(S, L)**other relationship **P(US, NL)**is based **T(US, L)**on money.
 Every **J(S, L)**other relationship(**P**) **?(US, NL)**is based(**T**) **?(US, L)**on money.
- 25) Your **?(S, NL)**evidence **S(US, NL)**is(**S**) **?(S, NL)**insufficient.
 Your **?(S, NL)**evidence **S(US, NL)**is **Z(S, NL)**insufficient.
 Your **?(S, NL)**evidence(**S**) **?(US, NL)**is(**S**) **?(S, NL)**insufficient.
- 26) Don't(**T**) **?(S, NL)**always(**S**) **?(S, L)**ask me **J(US, NL)**about(**T**) **?(S, NL)**everything.
 Don't(**T**) **?(S, NL)**always(**S**) **?(S, L)**ask me **J(US, NL)**about(**T**) **?(S, NL)**everything.
 Don't(**T**) **?(S, NL)**always(**S**) **?(S, L)**ask me **J(US, NL)**about(**T**) **?(S, NL)**everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(**T**) **?(US, NL)**explore **?(S, NL)**all the **J(S, L)**options.
 She wouldn't(**T**) **?(US, NL)**explore **?(S, NL)**all the **J(S, L)**options.
 She wouldn't(**T**) **?(US, NL)**explore **?(S, NL)**all the **J(S, L)**options.
- 28) Everyone was(**S**) **?(US, NL)**awaiting the deputy's **Z(US, NL)**arrival.
 Everyone was **S(US, NL)**awaiting the deputy's **Z(US, NL)**arrival.
 Everyone was **S(US, NL)**awaiting the deputy's **Z(US, NL)**arrival.
- 29) James made sure **?(US, L)**of(**F**) **?(US, NL)**investigating(**η**) **?(S, NL)**everything.
 James made sure **R(US, L)**of **V(US, NL)**investigating **η(S, NL)**everything.
 James made sure **?(US, L)**of **V(US, NL)**investigating(**η**) **?(S, NL)**everything.
- 30) The manager **?(S, NL)**always has to spoil my **?(S, NL)**immense(**S**) **?(S, NL)**effort.
 The manager **?(S, NL)**always has to spoil my **J(US, NL)**immense(**S**) **?(S, NL)**effort.
 The manager **?(S, NL)**always has to spoil my **J(US, NL)**immense(**S**) **?(S, NL)**effort.

Speaker: kr

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth Θ(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth Θ(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth Θ(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people L(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about T(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular R(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular R(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features Z(US, NL)of her.
There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features Z(US, NL)of her.
There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features Z(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly J(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly J(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly J(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals Z(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals S(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals Z(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar R(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar R(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L) uncle L(US, NL) and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L) uncle L(US, NL) and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't D(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L) uncle L(US, NL) and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't D(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.

- 11) You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **?**(S, L)us.
 You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
 You can do **W**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(**K**) **?**(S, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think(**K**) **?**(S, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think **G**(S, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement **T**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement **T**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **R**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement **T**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **R**(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed **D**(US, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed **D**(US, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed **D**(US, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
 Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
 Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
- 16) Common **N**(US, NL)intruders prefer **R**(S, NL)easy **J**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **N**(US, NL)intruders prefer **R**(S, NL)easy **J**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **N**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **J**(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If **V**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
 If **V**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
 If **V**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
- 18) The **J**(S, L)axis(S) **?**(S, NL)indicates **S**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **J**(S, L)axis(S) **?**(S, NL)indicates **S**(US, NL)an **N**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **J**(S, L)axis **Z**(S, NL)indicates **S**(US, NL)an **N**(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(S) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is **Z**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL)is **S**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL)is **Z**(US, NL)apparently gone.

- 21) Two years **S**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **S**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **S**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
- 22) The director **R**(US, NL)insisted we **J**(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director **R**(US, NL)insisted we **J**(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director **R**(US, NL)insisted we **J**(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar **R**(US, NL) accounts **S**(US, NL)of(F) **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar **R**(US, NL) accounts **S**(US, NL)of **V**(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar **R**(US, NL) accounts **S**(US, NL)of **V**(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every **?**(S, L)other relationship **P**(US, NL)is based **T**(S, NL)on money.
 Every **?**(S, L)other relationship **P**(US, NL)is based **T**(S, NL)on money.
 Every **?**(S, L)other relationship **P**(US, NL)is based **T**(S, NL)on money.
- 25) Your **?**(S, NL)evidence **S**(US, NL)is(S) **?**(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your **?**(S, NL)evidence **S**(US, NL)is(S) **?**(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your **?**(S, NL)evidence **S**(US, NL)is(S) **?**(S, NL)insufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) **?**(S, NL)always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **J**(US, NL)about(T) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) **?**(S, NL)always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **J**(US, NL)about(T) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) **?**(S, NL)always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **J**(US, NL)about(T) **?**(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't **T**(US, NL)explore **?**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't **T**(US, NL)explore **R**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't **T**(US, NL)explore **?**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was **Z**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's **Z**(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was **Z**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's **Z**(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was **Z**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's **Z**(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure **?**(US, L)of(F) **?**(US, NL)investigating(η) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **R**(US, L)of(F) **?**(US, NL)investigating(η) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **R**(US, L)of(F) **?**(US, NL)investigating(η) **?**(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **J**(US, NL)immense **X**effort.
 The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **J**(US, NL)immense **X**effort.
 The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **J**(US, NL)immense **X**effort.

Speaker: mb

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth Θ(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth Θ(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth Θ(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people L(US, L)are playing with fire.
Again people L(US, L)are playing with fire.
Again people L(US, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about T(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular R(US, NL)about T(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features S(US, NL)of her.
There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features S(US, NL)of her.
There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features Z(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals Z(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals Z(US, L)are R(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals Z(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar R(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(N) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't N(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.

- 11) You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
 You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
 You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(**K**) **?**(S, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think **K**(US, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think **K**(US, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(**T**) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement **T**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(**T**) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(US, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(US, NL)important **T**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(US, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
 Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
 Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
- 16) Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **N**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **?**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
 If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
 If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
- 18) The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates(**S**) **?**(S, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates **S**(US, NL) an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates **S**(US, NL) an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL)is **S**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL)is **S**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL)is **Z**(US, NL)apparently gone.

- 21) Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
- 22) The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director **R**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director **R**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar **?**(US, NL)accounts(S) **?**(US, NL)of(F) **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar **R**(US, NL) accounts **S**(US, NL)of **F**(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar **R**(US, NL) accounts **Z**(US, NL)of **F**(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every **?**(S, L)other relationship **P**(US, NL)is based(T) **?**(US, L)on money.
 Every **?**(S, L)other relationship **P**(US, NL)is based **T**(US, L)on money.
 Every **?**(S, L)other relationship **P**(US, NL)is based(T) **?**(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your **?**(S, NL)evidence(S) **?**(US, NL)is(S) **?**(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your **?**(S, NL)evidence **S**(US, NL)is(S) **?**(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your **?**(S, NL)evidence **S**(US, NL)is(S) **?**(S, NL)insufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) **?**(S, NL)always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **J**(US, NL)about(T) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 Don't **T**(S, NL)always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **J**(US, NL)about(T) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 Don't **T**(S, NL)always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **J**(US, NL)about(T) **?**(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(T) **?**(US, NL)explore **?**(S, NL)all the **?**(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't **N**(US, NL)explore **R**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't(T) **?**(US, NL)explore **?**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was **Z**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) **?**(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was **Z**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's **Z**(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was **Z**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's **Z**(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure **?**(S, L)of **V**(US, NL)investigating(**η**) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **R**(US, L)of **V**(US, NL)investigating **η**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **R**(US, L)of **V**(US, NL)investigating(**η**) **?**(S, NL)everything.

- 30) The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **J**(US, NL)immense(S) **?**(S, NL)effort.
 The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **J**(US, NL)immense(S) **?**(S, NL)effort.
 The manager **R**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **J**(US, NL)immense(S) **?**(S, NL)effort.

Speaker: ns

- 1) My nephew **?**(S, NL) opened his mouth(**Θ**) **?**(US, NL)again.
 My nephew **W**(S, NL)opened his mouth **Θ**(US, NL)again.
 My nephew **W**(S, NL)opened his mouth **Θ**(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people **?**(US, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people **L**(US, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people **L**(US, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular **?**(US, NL)about **D**(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular **R**(US, NL)about **D**(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular **?**(US, NL)about **D**(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **?**(US, NL)enough.
 Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **?**(US, NL)enough.
 Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **R**(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two **?**(S, NL)interesting features(S) **?**(S, NL)of her.
 There were two **W**(S, NL) interesting features **S**(US, NL)of her.
 There were two **?**(S, NL)interesting features **Z**(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly **J**(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) **?**(S, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals(S) **?**(S, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals **Z**(US, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) **?**(S, NL)every **?**(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) **?**(S, NL)every **?**(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) **?**(S, NL)every **?**(S, NL)evening drinking tea.

- 9) The burglar **?**(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar **R**(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar **?**(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) **?**(S, L)uncle **?**(S, NL)and(T) **?**(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) **?**(S, L)understand **D**(US, NL)it.
 Harry's(S) **?**(S, L)uncle **L**(US, NL)and(T) **?**(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) **?**(S, L)understand **D**(US, NL)it.
 Harry's(S) **?**(S, L)uncle **L**(US, NL)and(T) **?**(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) **?**(S, L)understand **D**(US, NL)it.
- 11) You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **?**(US, L)us.
 You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
 You can do **W**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
- 12) We think **X**our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think **X**our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think **X**our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(T) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement **T**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(T) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey **?**(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) **?**(S, NL)important(N) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **?**(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) **?**(S, NL)important(N) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **J**(S, NL)of crime revealed(T) **?**(S, NL)important(N) **?**(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave **F**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
 Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
 Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
- 16) Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If(F) **?**(S, NL)only **?**(S, L)I could rely **?**(S, L)on you.
 If(F) **?**(S, NL)only **?**(S, L)I could rely **?**(S, L)on you.
 If(F) **?**(S, NL)only **?**(S, L)I could rely **J**(S, L)on you.

- 18) The ?(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates(S) ?(US, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The J(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates S(US, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The J(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates S(US, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is S(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years Xago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years Xago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years Xago XAugust was warmer.
- 22) The director ?(S, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director ?(US, NL)insisted we J(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar ?(US, NL)accounts(S) ?(S, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar ?(US, NL)accounts(S) ?(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar ?(US, NL)accounts(S) ?(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(S, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
 Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(S, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
 Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(S, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(US, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(US, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.
- 26) Don't Xalways Xask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't Xalways Xask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't Xalways Xask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(T) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't(T) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't(T) ?(US, NL)explore R(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was Z(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.

- 29) James made sure **?**(S, L)of(F) **?**(S, NL)investigating(**η**) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **R**(S, L)of(F) **?**(S, NL)investigating(**η**) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **R**(S, L)of(F) **?**(S, NL)investigating(**η**) **?**(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **?**(S, NL)immense(S) **?**(S, NL)effort.
 The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **?**(S, NL)immense(S) **?**(S, NL)effort.
 The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **?**(S, NL)immense(S) **?**(S, NL)effort.

Speaker: rj

- 1) My nephew **?**(S, NL) opened his mouth **Θ**(US, NL)again.
 My nephew **?**(S, NL) opened his mouth **Θ**(US, NL)again.
 My nephew **?**(S, NL) opened his mouth **Θ**(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people **L**(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people **L**(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people **L**(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular **R**(US, NL)about **T**(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular **R**(US, NL)about **T**(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular **R**(US, NL)about **T**(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **R**(US, NL)enough.
 Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **R**(US, NL)enough.
 Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **R**(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two **?**(S, NL)interesting features(S) **?**(US, NL)of her.
 There were two **?**(S, NL)interesting features(S) **?**(US, NL)of her.
 There were two **W**(S, NL)interesting features **S**(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) **?**(S, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals **Z**(US, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals **Z**(US, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.

- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar ?(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar ?(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(D) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't D(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
 Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and N(S, L)aunt couldn't N(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
 Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(D) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't D(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
- 11) You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(S, L)us.
 You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(US, L)us.
 You can do W(S, NL)anything to ?(US, L)us.
- 12) We think K(US, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
 We think K(US, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
 We think K(US, L)our R(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed D(US, NL)important(T) ?(S, NL)issues.
 The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed D(US, NL)important(T) ?(S, NL)issues.
 The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed D(US, NL)important T(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave F(US, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
 Leave F(US, NL)at least one light D(S, L)on.
 Leave F(US, NL)at least one light D(S, L)on.
- 16) Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common N(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy J(S, L)opportunities.
 Common N(US, NL)intruders prefer R(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.

- 17) If(F) ?(S, NL)only J(S, L)I could rely J(US, L)on you.
 If F(S, NL)only J(S, L)I could rely J(US, L)on you.
 If F(S, NL)only J(S, L)I could rely J(US, L)on you.
- 18) The J(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL)indicates S(US, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The J(S, L)axis S(S, NL)indicates S(US, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The ?(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL) indicates S(US, NL)an N(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is Z(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter R(US, NL)is Z(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter R(US, NL)is S(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years S(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years S(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years S(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
- 22) The director ?(S, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director R(US, NL)insisted we J(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director R(US, NL)insisted we J(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar R(US, NL) accounts(S) ?(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar R(US, NL) accounts S(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar R(US, NL) accounts S(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every J(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based T(US, L)on money.
 Every J(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based T(US, L)on money.
 Every J(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based T(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your R(S, NL)evidence S(US, NL)is Xinsufficient.
 Your R(S, NL)evidence S(US, NL)is Xinsufficient.
 Your R(S, NL)evidence S(US, NL)is Xinsufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always Z(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always S(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about D(S, NL)everything.

- 27) She wouldn't **T**(US, NL)explore **?**(S, NL)all the **?**(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't **N**(US, NL)explore **R**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't **N**(US, NL)explore **R**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) **?**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's **Z**(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was **Z**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's **Z**(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was **Z**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's **Z**(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure **R**(US, L)of(F) **?**(US, NL)investigating **η**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **R**(US, L)of(F) **?**(US, NL)investigating **η**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **R**(US, L)of **V**(US, NL)investigating **η**(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **J**(US, NL)immense **X**effort.
 The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **J**(US, NL)immense **X**effort.
 The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **J**(US, NL)immense **X**effort.

Speaker: sv

- 1) My nephew **?**(S, NL) opened his mouth **Θ**(US, NL)again.
 My nephew **W**(S, NL)opened his mouth **Θ**(US, NL)again.
 My nephew **?**(S, NL) opened his mouth **Θ**(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people **?**(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people **L**(S, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people **L**(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular **?**(US, NL)about **D**(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular **R**(US, NL)about **D**(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular **R**(US, NL)about **D**(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **R**(US, NL)enough.
 Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **R**(US, NL)enough.
 Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **R**(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two **?**(S, NL)interesting features(S) **?**(US, NL)of her.
 There were two **?**(S, NL)interesting features **S**(US, NL)of her.
 There were two **W**(S, NL)interesting features **S**(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.

- 7) Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(S, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
- 11) You can do ?(S, NL)anything to W(US, L)us.
You can do ?(S, NL)anything to W(US, L)us.
You can do ?(S, NL)anything to W(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
We think(K) ?(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
Encouragement(T) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(US, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed(T) ?(S, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave V(US, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
Leave V(US, NL)at least one light T(S, L)on.
Leave V(US, NL)at least one light D(S, L)on.

- 16) Common **N**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
Common **N**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **J**(S, L)opportunities.
Common **N**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
If **F**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
- 18) The **?**(S, L)axis(S) **?**(S, NL)indicates(S) **?**(S, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
The **?**(S, L)axis(S) **?**(S, NL)indicates(S) **?**(S, NL)an **N**(S, L)unexpected drop.
The **?**(S, L)axis(S) **?**(S, NL)indicates(S) **?**(S, NL)an **N**(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **J**(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(S) **?**(S, NL)only only daughter **R**(US, NL)is(S) **?**(US, NL)apparently gone.
Mary's(S) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is **S**(US, NL)apparently gone.
Mary's(S) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL)is **S**(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
Two years **S**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
- 22) The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar **?**(US, NL)accounts(S) **?**(US, NL)of(**F**) **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar **R**(US, NL)accounts **Z**(US, NL)of(**F**) **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar **?**(US, NL)accounts **Z**(US, NL)of(**F**) **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every **?**(S, L)other relationship(**P**) **?**(S, NL)is based(**T**) **?**(US, L)on money.
Every **?**(S, L)other relationship(**P**) **?**(S, NL)is based(**T**) **?**(US, L)on money.
Every **?**(S, L)other relationship(**P**) **?**(S, NL)is based(**T**) **?**(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your **?**(S, NL)evidence(S) **?**(S, NL)is(S) **?**(S, NL)insufficient.
Your **?**(S, NL)evidence(S) **?**(S, NL)is(S) **?**(S, NL)insufficient
Your **?**(S, NL)evidence(S) **?**(S, NL)is(S) **?**(S, NL)insufficient

- 26) Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't T(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't D(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't D(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was S(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure ?(S, L)of(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(G) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure R(US, L)of(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(G) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure R(US, L)of(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(G) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.

Speaker: ss

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth ?(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people ?(US, L)are playing with fire.
Again people ?(US, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about ?(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about ?(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about ?(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features ?(US, NL)of her.
There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) ?(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animal ?(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand ?(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand ?(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand ?(US, NL)it.

- 11) You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **?**(S, L)us.
 You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **?**(US, L)us.
 You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **?**(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(**K**) **?**(S, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude(**T**) **?**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think(**K**) **?**(S, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think **K**(US, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(**T**) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement **T**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement **T**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey **?**(S, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **L**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **?**(S, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(**F**) **?**(US, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
 Leave(**F**) **?**(US, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
 Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
- 16) Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If **X**only **X**I could rely **?**(S, L)on you.
 If **X**only **X**I could rely **?**(S, L)on you.
 If **X**only **X**I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
- 18) The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL)indicates(**S**) **?**(S, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL) indicates **S**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **?**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL) indicates **S**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is(**S**) **?**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL)is **S**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL)is(**S**) **?**(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years(**S**) **?**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **S**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **S**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.

- 22) The director ?(S, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar ?(US, NL)accounts(S) ?(S, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar R(US, NL) accounts S(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar ?(US, NL)accounts(S) ?(S, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
Every J(S, L)other relationship P(US, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
Every ?(S, L)other relationship P(US, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(S, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.
Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(US, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.
Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(US, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(S, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(T) ?(S, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
She wouldn't(T) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
She wouldn't(T) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure ?(S, L)of Xinvestigating(η) ?(S, NL)everything.
James made sure ?(US, L)of Xinvestigating(η) ?(S, NL)everything.
James made sure ?(US, L)of Xinvestigating(η) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.
The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(US, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.
The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(US, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.

Speaker: tp

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth(Θ) ?(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
Again people ?(S, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular R(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
There were two W(S, NL)interesting features(S) ?(US, NL)of her.
There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features S(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly ?(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(S) ?(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
Animals(S) ?(US, L)are ?(S, L)undeniably ?(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(S, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(T) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.

- 11) You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **?**(S, L)us.
 You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **?**(US, L)us.
 You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(**K**) **?**(S, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think **G**(US, L)our **R**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think(**K**) **?**(S, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(**T**) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement **T**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(**T**) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey **?**(S, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **L**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important **N**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **?**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**T**) **?**(S, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(**F**) **?**(US, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
 Leave(**F**) **?**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
 Leave(**F**) **?**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
- 16) Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **N**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **J**(S, L)opportunities.
 Common **?**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **?**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
 If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **?**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
 If(**F**) **?**(S, NL)only **?**(S, L)I could rely **?**(S, L)on you.
- 18) The **J**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL) indicates **S**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **J**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL) indicates **S**(US, NL)an **N**(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The **J**(S, L)axis(**S**) **?**(S, NL) indicates **S**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **J**(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how **?**(S, NL)irresponsibly he **J**(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is(**S**) **?**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's **S**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL)is **S**(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(**S**) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is **S**(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years **S**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years **S**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
 Two years(**S**) **?**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.

- 22) The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
The director R(US, NL)insisted we J(S, NL)ate with him.
The director R(US, NL)insisted we J(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar ?(US, NL)accounts(S) ?(S, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar R(US, NL) accounts S(US, NL)of V(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar R(US, NL) accounts S(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every J(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
Every J(S, L)other relationship P(US, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
Every J(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based(T) ?(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your ?(S, NL)evidence S(US, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.
Your R(S, NL)evidence S(US, NL)is S(S, NL)insufficient.
Your ?(S, NL)evidence S(US, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.
- 26) Don't(N) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(S, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
Don't N(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(S, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
Don't(N) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me ?(S, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't(T) ?(S, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
She wouldn't(T) ?(S, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
She wouldn't(T) ?(S, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was S(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
Everyone was S(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's Z(US, NL)arrival.
Everyone was(S) ?(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's(S) ?(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure R(US, L)of(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(G) ?(S, NL)everything.
James made sure R(US, L)of(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(G) ?(S, NL)everything.
James made sure ?(US, L)of(F) ?(S, NL)investigating(G) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(S, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.
The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my J(US, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.
The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my J(US, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.

12.4.4 Transcripts of the native speakers of English

Speaker: Brit. (British)

- 1) My nephew **ʔ(S, NL)** opened his mouth **θ(US, NL)** again.
My nephew **W(S, NL)** opened his mouth **θ(US, NL)** again.
My nephew **W(S, NL)** opened his mouth **θ(US, NL)** again.
- 2) Again people **L(US, L)** are playing with fire.
Again people **L(US, L)** are playing with fire.
Again people **L(US, L)** are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular **R(US, NL)** about **T(US, NL)** it.
He thought that he was particular **R(US, NL)** about **T(US, NL)** it.
He thought that he was particular **R(US, NL)** about **T(US, NL)** it.
- 4) Some people **ʔ(S, L)** obviously didn't get near **R(US, NL)** enough.
Some people **L(S, L)** obviously didn't get near **R(US, NL)** enough.
Some people **ʔ(S, L)** obviously didn't get near **R(US, NL)** enough.
- 5) There were two **ʔ(S, NL)** interesting features **Z(US, NL)** of her.
There were two **ʔ(S, NL)** interesting features **Z(US, NL)** of her.
There were two **ʔ(S, NL)** interesting features **Z(US, NL)** of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly **J(S, L)** understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly **J(S, L)** understandable to him.
It seemed perfectly **J(S, L)** understandable to him.
- 7) Animals **Z(US, L)** are **ʔ(S, L)** undeniably **ʔ(S, L)** utterly cute.
Animals **Z(US, L)** are **ʔ(S, L)** undeniably **ʔ(S, L)** utterly cute.
Animals **Z(US, L)** are **ʔ(S, L)** undeniably **ʔ(S, L)** utterly cute.
- 8) They spent **(T) ʔ(S, NL)** every **ʔ(S, NL)** evening drinking tea.
They spent **T(S, NL)** every **ʔ(S, NL)** evening drinking tea.
They spent **(T) ʔ(S, NL)** every **ʔ(S, NL)** evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar **R(US, NL)** in the bank was his brother.
The burglar **R(US, NL)** in the bank was his brother.
The burglar **ʔ(S, NL)** in the bank was his brother.

- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(T) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't T(S, L)understand Xit.
 Harry's Z(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and N(S, L)aunt couldn't N(S, L)understand Xit.
 Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and N(S, L)aunt couldn't N(S, L)understand Xit.
- 11) You can do ?(S, NL)anything to W(US, L)us.
 You can do W(S, NL)anything to W(US, L)us.
 You can do W(S, NL)anything to ?(US, L)us.
- 12) We think K(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
 We think K(US, L)our R(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
 We think K(US, L)our R(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement T(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement T(US, NL)attempts will not bolster R(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement T(US, NL)attempts will not bolster R(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed D(US, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
 The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed D(US, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
 The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed D(US, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave V(US, NL)at least one light T(S, L)on.
 Leave V(US, NL)at least one light T(S, L)on.
 Leave V(US, NL)at least one light T(S, L)on.
- 16) Common N(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy J(S, L)opportunities.
 Common N(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy J(S, L)opportunities.
 Common N(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy J(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If F(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely J(US, L)on you.
 If F(S, NL)only J(S, L)I could rely J(US, L)on you.
 If F(S, NL)only J(S, L)I could rely J(US, L)on you.
- 18) The J(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL) indicates S(US, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The J(S, L)axis Z(S, NL) indicates S(US, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The J(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL) indicates S(US, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.

- 19) He finally saw how ?(US, NL)irresponsibly he J(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ?(US, NL)irresponsibly he J(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ?(US, NL)irresponsibly he J(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(S, NL)is Z(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's Z(S, NL)only daughter R(US, NL)is Z(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's Z(S, NL)only daughter R(US, NL)is Z(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years Z(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years Z(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
 Two years Z(US, NL)ago XAugust was warmer.
- 22) The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director R(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director R(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar R(US, NL) accounts S(US, NL)of(F) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar R(US, NL) accounts S(US, NL)of V(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar R(US, NL) accounts S(US, NL)of V(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(US, NL)is based T(US, L)on money.
 Every J(S, L)other relationship P(US, NL)is based T(US, L)on money.
 Every J(S, L)other relationship P(US, NL)is based T(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your ?(S, NL)evidence S(US, NL)is(S) ?(US, NL)insufficient.
 Your R(S, NL)evidence S(US, NL)is S(US, NL)insufficient.
 Your ?(S, NL)evidence S(US, NL)is(S) ?(US, NL)insufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't T(S, NL)always Z(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about T(S, NL)everything.
 Don't T(S, NL)always(S) ?(S, L)ask me J(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 27) She wouldn't T(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't T(US, NL)explore R(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't T(US, NL)explore R(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was Z(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's Z(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was Z(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's Z(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was Z(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's Z(US, NL)arrival.

- 29) James made sure **R**(US, L)of **V**(US, NL)investigating(**η**) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **R**(US, L)of **V**(US, NL)investigating **η**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **R**(US, L)of **V**(US, NL)investigating **η**(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **J**(US, NL)immense(S) **?**(S, NL)effort.
 The manager **R**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **J**(US, NL)immense **S**(S, NL)effort.
 The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **J**(US, NL)immense **S**(S, NL)effort.

Speaker: Aus. (Australian)

- 1) My nephew **?**(S, NL) opened his mouth **Θ**(US, NL)again.
 My nephew **W**(S, NL) opened his mouth **Θ**(US, NL)again.
 My nephew **?**(S, NL) opened his mouth **Θ**(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people **?**(US, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people **L**(US, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people **L**(US, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular **R**(US, NL)about **D**(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular **R**(US, NL)about **D**(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular **?**(US, NL)about **T**(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people **?**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **R**(US, NL)enough.
 Some people **L**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **R**(US, NL)enough.
 Some people **L**(S, L)obviously didn't get near **R**(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two **?**(S, NL)interesting features **Z**(US, NL)of her.
 There were two **W**(S, NL)interesting features **Z**(US, NL)of her.
 There were two **W**(S, NL)interesting features **Z**(US, NL)of her.
- 6) It seemed perfectly **J**(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly **J**(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly **J**(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals **Z**(US, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals **Z**(US, L)are **R**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals **Z**(US, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.

- 8) They spent(T) ?(S, NL)every J(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent N(S, NL)every J(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent T(S, NL)every ?(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar ?(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar R(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar ?(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle ?(US, NL)and(N) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
 Harry's Z(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and N(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
 Harry's(S) ?(S, L)uncle L(US, NL)and(N) ?(S, L)aunt couldn't(N) ?(S, L)understand D(US, NL)it.
- 11) You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(S, L)us.
 You can do ?(S, NL)anything to ?(S, L)us.
 You can do W(S, NL)anything to ?(S, L)us.
- 12) We think K(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
 We think K(US, L)our R(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
 We think K(S, L)our ?(S, L)attitude D(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(N) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement T(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(N) ?(US, NL)attempts will not bolster ?(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey ?(US, NL)of crime revealed(D) ?(US, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
 The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed D(US, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
 The survey J(US, NL)of crime revealed D(US, NL)important(N) ?(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave(F) ?(S, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
 Leave V(US, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
 Leave V(US, NL)at least one light(T) ?(S, L)on.
- 16) Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.
 Common N(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy J(S, L)opportunities.
 Common ?(US, NL)intruders prefer ?(S, NL)easy ?(S, L)opportunities.

- 17) If(F) ?(S, NL)only ?(S, L)I could rely J(US, L)on you.
 If F(S, NL)only J(S, L)I could rely J(US, L)on you.
 If(F) ?(S, NL)only J(S, L)I could rely J(US, L)on you.
- 18) The ?(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL) indicates S(US, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The J(S, L)axis S(S, NL) indicates S(US, NL)an N(S, L)unexpected drop.
 The ?(S, L)axis(S) ?(S, NL) indicates S(US, NL)an ?(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
 He finally saw how ?(S, NL)irresponsibly he ?(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(Z) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(US, NL)is Z(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(Z) ?(S, NL)only daughter R(US, NL)is Z(US, NL)apparently gone.
 Mary's(S) ?(S, NL)only daughter ?(US, NL)is Z(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years Z(US, NL)ago X August was warmer.
 Two years Z(US, NL)ago X August was warmer.
 Two years Z(US, NL)ago X August was warmer.
- 22) The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director ?(US, NL)insisted we J(S, NL)ate with him.
 The director ?(US, NL)insisted we ?(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar ?(US, NL) accounts S(US, NL)of(V) ?(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar R(US, NL)accounts Z(US, NL)of V(S, NL)all cities were told.
 Similar ?(US, NL)accounts Z(US, NL)of V(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every ?(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(S, NL)is based T(US, L)on money.
 Every J(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(S, NL)is based T(US, L)on money.
 Every J(S, L)other relationship(P) ?(S, NL)is based T(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your ?(S, NL)evidence(S) ?(US, NL)is(S) ?(S, NL)insufficient.
 Your R(S, NL)evidence S(US, NL)is S(US, NL)insufficient.
 Your ?(S, NL)evidence S(US, NL)is(S) ?(US, NL)insufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) ?(S, NL)always(Z) ?(S, L)ask me ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't N(S, NL)always Z(S, L)ask me ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.
 Don't(N) ?(S, NL)always Z(S, L)ask me ?(US, NL)about(T) ?(S, NL)everything.

- 27) She wouldn't(N) ?(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the ?(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't N(US, NL)explore R(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't N(US, NL)explore ?(S, NL)all the J(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was Z(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's Z(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was Z(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's Z(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was Z(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's Z(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure R(US, L)of V(US, NL)investigating(η) ?(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure R(US, L)of V(US, NL)investigating η(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure R(US, L)of V(US, NL) investigating(η) ?(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(US, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my J(US, NL) immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.
 The manager ?(S, NL)always has to spoil my ?(US, NL)immense(S) ?(S, NL)effort.

Speaker: Am. (American)

- 1) My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth Θ(US, NL)again.
 My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth Θ(US, NL)again.
 My nephew ?(S, NL) opened his mouth Θ(US, NL)again.
- 2) Again people ?(US, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people L(US, L)are playing with fire.
 Again people L(US, L)are playing with fire.
- 3) He thought that he was particular ?(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular R(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
 He thought that he was particular R(US, NL)about D(US, NL)it.
- 4) Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near ?(US, NL)enough.
 Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
 Some people ?(S, L)obviously didn't get near R(US, NL)enough.
- 5) There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features(Z) ?(US, NL)of her.
 There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features Z(US, NL)of her.
 There were two ?(S, NL)interesting features Z(US, NL)of her.

- 6) It seemed perfectly **?**(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly **J**(S, L)understandable to him.
 It seemed perfectly **J**(S, L)understandable to him.
- 7) Animals(**Z**) **?**(US, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals **Z**(US, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
 Animals **Z**(US, L)are **?**(S, L)undeniably **?**(S, L)utterly cute.
- 8) They spent(**T**) **?**(S, NL)every **?**(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(**T**) **?**(S, NL)every **?**(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
 They spent(**T**) **?**(S, NL)every **?**(S, NL)evening drinking tea.
- 9) The burglar **?**(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar **R**(US, NL)in the bank was his brother.
 The burglar **R**(S, NL)in the bank was his brother.
- 10) Harry's **X**uncle **X**and **X**aunt couldn't(**T**) **?**(S, L)understand **D**(US, NL)it.
 Harry's **X**uncle **X**and **X**aunt couldn't **T**(S, L)understand **D**(US, NL)it.
 Harry's **X**uncle **X**and **X**aunt couldn't(**N**) **?**(S, L)understand **D**(US, NL)it.
- 11) You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
 You can do **W**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
 You can do **?**(S, NL)anything to **W**(US, L)us.
- 12) We think(**K**) **?**(S, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude(**D**) **?**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think **K**(US, L)our **R**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
 We think **K**(US, L)our **?**(S, L)attitude **D**(US, NL)is positive.
- 13) Encouragement(**T**) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement **N**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **R**(S, NL)anything.
 Encouragement(**T**) **?**(US, NL)attempts will not bolster **?**(S, NL)anything.
- 14) The survey **?**(US, NL)of crime revealed(**D**) **?**(US, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed **D**(US, NL)important(**N**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
 The survey **J**(US, NL)of crime revealed **D**(US, NL)important(**T**) **?**(S, NL)issues.
- 15) Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light(**T**) **?**(S, L)on.
 Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.
 Leave **V**(US, NL)at least one light **D**(S, L)on.

- 16) Common **N**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
Common **N**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
Common **N**(US, NL)intruders prefer **?**(S, NL)easy **?**(S, L)opportunities.
- 17) If **F**(S, NL)only **?**(S, L)I could rely **?**(S, L)on you.
If **F**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
If **F**(S, NL)only **J**(S, L)I could rely **J**(US, L)on you.
- 18) The **?**(S, L)axis(S) **?**(S, NL) indicates(S) **?**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
The **J**(S, L) axis(S) **?**(S, NL) indicates **S**(US, NL)an **?**(S, L)unexpected drop.
The **J**(S, L)axis(S) **?**(S, NL) indicates **S**(US, NL)an **N**(S, L)unexpected drop.
- 19) He finally saw how **?**(US, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
He finally saw how **?**(US, NL)irresponsibly he **J**(S, L)acted.
He finally saw how **?**(US, NL)irresponsibly he **?**(S, L)acted.
- 20) Mary's(S) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **?**(S, NL)is **Z**(US, NL)apparently gone.
Mary's **Z**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL)is **Z**(US, NL)apparently gone.
Mary's(S) **?**(S, NL)only daughter **R**(US, NL)is **Z**(US, NL)apparently gone.
- 21) Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
Two years **Z**(US, NL)ago **X**August was warmer.
- 22) The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
The director **?**(US, NL)insisted we **J**(S, NL)ate with him.
The director **R**(US, NL)insisted we **?**(S, NL)ate with him.
- 23) Similar **?**(US, NL) accounts(S) **?**(US, NL)of(V) **?**(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar **R**(US, NL) accounts **S**(US, NL)of **V**(S, NL)all cities were told.
Similar **?**(US, NL) accounts **S**(US, NL)of **V**(S, NL)all cities were told.
- 24) Every **?**(S, L)other relationship(P) **?**(US, NL)is based(T) **?**(US, L)on money.
Every **J**(S, L)other relationship(P) **?**(US, NL)is based **T**(US, L)on money.
Every **?**(S, L)other relationship(P) **?**(US, NL)is based **T**(US, L)on money.
- 25) Your **?**(S, NL)evidence(S) **?**(S, NL)is(Z) **?**(S, NL)insufficient.
Your **?**(S, NL)evidence **S**(US, NL)is(Z) **?**(S, NL)insufficient.
Your **?**(S, NL)evidence(S) **?**(S, NL)is(Z) **?**(S, NL)insufficient.
- 26) Don't(T) **?**(S, NL)always(S) **?**(S, L)ask me **?**(US, NL)about(T) **?**(S, NL)everything.
Don't **N**(S, NL)always **Z**(S, L)ask me **J**(US, NL)about **D**(S, NL)everything.
Don't **N**(S, NL)always **Z**(S, L)ask me **J**(US, NL)about(T) **?**(S, NL)everything.

- 27) She wouldn't **T**(US, NL)explore **?**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't **N**(US, NL)explore **R**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.
 She wouldn't **T**(US, NL)explore **R**(S, NL)all the **J**(S, L)options.
- 28) Everyone was(S) **?**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's **Z**(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was **Z**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's **Z**(US, NL)arrival.
 Everyone was **Z**(US, NL)awaiting the deputy's **Z**(US, NL)arrival.
- 29) James made sure **?**(US, L)of **V**(US, NL)investigating(**η**) **?**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **R**(US, L)of **V**(US, NL)investigating **η**(S, NL)everything.
 James made sure **?**(US, L)of **V**(US, NL)investigating(**η**) **?**(S, NL)everything.
- 30) The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **?**(US, NL)immense(S) **?**(S, NL)effort.
 The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **J**(US, NL)immense **S**(S, NL)effort.
 The manager **?**(S, NL)always has to spoil my **J**(US, NL)immense(S) **?**(S, NL)effort.

12.5 Transcripts of the short Czech text

Speaker: ao

Normal tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřibližuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L)a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injekci základů, to ?(US, NL)už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL)o sobě ?(S, NL)impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou.

Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL)i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL)ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště ?(S, NL)od hranice s(S) ?(S, L)Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL)uzmáta, ?(S, L)avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL)uznávají coby ?(S, NL)území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL)uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátarasy v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL)uniformách(X) ?(S, L)a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků ?(US, L)a hostů ?(S, NL)olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL)odpalovací rampy v(F) ?(S, NL)okolí.

Fast tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřibližuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L)a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injekci základů, to ?(US, NL)už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL)o sobě ?(S, NL)impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou.

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Speaker: bb

Normal tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřibližuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L) a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injektáž základů, to ?(S, NL) už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL) o sobě ?(S, NL) imponantním vítězstvím nad přírodou. Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL) i s jinými protivensstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL) ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště ?(S, NL) od hranice s(S) ?(S, L) Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL) uzmuta, ?(S, L) avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL) uznávají coby ?(S, NL) území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL) uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátaras v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL) uniformách(X) ?(S, L) a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků ?(S, L) a hostů ?(S, NL) olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL) odpalovací rampy v(F) ?(S, NL) okolí.

Fast tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřibližuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L) a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injektáž základů, to ?(S, NL) už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL) o sobě ?(S, NL) imponantním vítězstvím nad přírodou. Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL) i s jinými protivensstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL) ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště ?(S, NL) od hranice s(S) ?(S, L) Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL) uzmuta, ?(S, L) avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL) uznávají coby ?(S, NL) území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL) uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátaras v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL) uniformách(X) ?(S, L) a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků ?(S, L) a hostů ?(S, NL) olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL) odpalovací rampy v(F) ?(S, NL) okolí.

Speaker: dm

Normal tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřibližuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L) a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injektáž základů, to X už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL) o sobě ?(S, NL)impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou. Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL) i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL)ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště ?(S, NL) od hranice s(S) ?(S, L)Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL)uzmota, ?(S, L)avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL)uznávají coby ?(S, NL)území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL)uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátarasy v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL)uniformách(X) ?(S, L) a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků ?(S, L) a hostů ?(S, NL)olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL)odpalovací rampy v(F) ?(S, NL)okolí.

Fast tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřibližuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím M(S, L) a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injektáž základů, to W(S, NL) už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL) o sobě ?(S, NL)impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou. Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL) i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních X(S, NL)ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště ?(S, NL) od hranice s(S) ?(S, L)Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL)uzmota, ?(S, L)avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL)uznávají coby ?(S, NL)území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL)uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátarasy v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL)uniformách(X) ?(S, L) a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků ?(S, L) a hostů ?(S, NL)olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL)odpalovací rampy v V(S, NL)okolí.

Speaker: jd

Normal tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní **?**(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná **?**(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřibližuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím **?**(S, L)a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou **?**(S, NL)injektáž základů, to **?**(S, NL)už je, uznejte, samo **?**(S, NL)o sobě **?**(S, NL)impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou. Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil **?**(S, NL)i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních **X**(S, NL)ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště **W**(S, NL)od hranice s(S) **?**(S, L)Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou **?**(S, NL)uzmuta, **?**(S, L)avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále **?**(S, NL)uznávají coby **?**(S, NL)území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně **?**(S, NL)uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátaras v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) **?**(S, NL)uniformách(X) **?**(S, L)a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků **?**(S, L)a hostů **?**(S, NL)olympiády, raketové **?**(S, NL)odpalovací rampy v(F) **?**(S, NL)okolí.

Fast tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní **J**(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná **?**(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřibližuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím **?**(S, L)a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou **?**(S, NL)injektáž základů, to **W**(S, NL)už je, uznejte, samo **?**(S, NL)o sobě **?**(S, NL)impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou. Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil **?**(S, NL)i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) **?**(S, NL)ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště **W**(S, NL)od hranice s(S) **?**(S, L)Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou **?**(S, NL)uzmuta, **?**(S, L)avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále **?**(S, NL)uznávají coby **?**(S, NL)území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně **?**(S, NL)uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátaras v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) **?**(S, NL)uniformách(X) **?**(S, L)a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků **?**(S, L)a hostů **W**(S, NL)olympiády, raketové **?**(S, NL)odpalovací rampy v(F) **?**(S, NL)okolí.

Speaker: jr

Normal tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřibližuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L)a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injekci základů, to ?(US, NL)už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL)o sobě ?(S, NL)impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou.

Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL)i s jinými protivěstmi, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL)ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště ?(S, NL)od hranice s(S) ?(S, L)Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL)uzmuta, ?(S, L)avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL)uznávají coby ?(S, NL)území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města ?(S, NL)uzavřený vojenský prostor, zábrany v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL)uniformách(X) ?(S, L)a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků ?(US, L)a hostů ?(S, NL)olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL)odpalovací rampy v(F) ?(S, NL)okolí.

Fast tempo

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Speaker: kh

Normal tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřibližuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L) a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injektáž základů, to ?(US, NL)už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL)o sobě ?(S, NL)impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou.

Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL)i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL)ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště ?(US, NL)od hranice s(S) ?(S, L)Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL)uzmuta, ?(S, L)avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL)uznávají coby ?(S, NL)území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL)uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátarasy v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL)uniformách(X) ?(S, L) a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků W(US, L) a hostů ?(S, NL)olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL)odpalovací rampy v(F) ?(S, NL)okolí.

Fast tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřibližuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L) a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injektáž základů, to W(US, NL)už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL)o sobě ?(S, NL)impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou.

Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL)i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL)ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště W(S, NL)od hranice s(S) ?(S, L)Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL)uzmuta, ?(S, L)avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL)uznávají coby ?(S, NL)území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL)uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátarasy v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v V(S, NL)uniformách(X) ?(S, L) a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků W(US, L) a hostů W(S, NL)olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL)odpalovací rampy v V(S, NL)okolí.

Speaker: kg

Normal tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblížuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L)a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injektáž základů, to ?(S, NL)už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL)o sobě ?(S, NL)impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou. Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL)i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL)ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště ?(S, NL)od hranice s(S) ?(S, L)Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL)uzmuta, ?(S, L)avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL)uznávají coby ?(S, NL)území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL)uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátarasy v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL)uniformách(X) ?(S, L)a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků ?(US, L)a hostů ?(S, NL)olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL)odpalovací rampy v(F) ?(S, NL)okolí.

Fast tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblížuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L)a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injektáž základů, to ?(S, NL)už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL)o sobě ?(S, NL)impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou. Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL)i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL)ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště W(S, NL)od hranice s(S) ?(S, L)Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL)uzmuta, ?(S, L)avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL)uznávají coby ?(S, NL)území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL)uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátarasy v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL)uniformách(X) ?(S, L)a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků ?(US, L)a hostů ?(S, NL)olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL)odpalovací rampy v(F) ?(S, NL)okolí.

Speaker: ks

Normal tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřibližuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L) a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injektáž základů, to ?(S, NL)už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL)o sobě ?(S, NL)impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou. Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL)i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL)ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště ?(S, NL)od hranice s(S) ?(S, L)Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL)uzmuta, ?(S, L)avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL)uznávají coby ?(S, NL)území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL)uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátarasy v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL)uniformách(X) ?(S, L) a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků ?(US, L) a hostů ?(S, NL)olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL)odpalovací rampy v(F) ?(S, NL)okolí.

Fast tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřibližuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L) a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injektáž základů, to ?(US, NL)už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL)o sobě ?(S, NL)impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou. Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL)i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL)ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště ?(S, NL)od hranice s(S) ?(S, L)Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL)uzmuta, ?(S, L)avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL)uznávají coby ?(S, NL)území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL)uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátarasy v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL)uniformách(X) ?(S, L) a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků W(US, L) a hostů ?(S, NL)olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL)odpalovací rampy v(F) ?(S, NL)okolí.

Speaker: lp

Normal tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblížuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L) a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injektaž základů, to ?(US, NL) už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL) o sobě ?(S, NL) imponantním vítězstvím nad přírodou.

Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL) i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL) ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště ?(S, NL) od hranice s(S) ?(S, L) Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL) uzmuta, ?(S, L) avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL) uznávají coby ?(S, NL) území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL) uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátaras v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL) uniformách(X) ?(S, L) a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků ?(US, L) a hostů ?(S, NL) olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL) odpalovací rampy v(F) ?(S, NL) okolí.

Fast tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblížuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L) a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injektaž základů, to ?(US, NL) už je, uznejte, samo ?(US, NL) o sobě ?(S, NL) imponantním vítězstvím nad přírodou.

Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL) i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL) ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště ?(S, NL) od hranice s(S) ?(S, L) Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL) uzmuta, ?(S, L) avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL) uznávají coby ?(S, NL) území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL) uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátaras v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL) uniformách(X) ?(S, L) a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků ?(US, L) a hostů ?(S, NL) olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL) odpalovací rampy v(F) ?(S, NL) okolí.

Speaker: mm

Normal tempo

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Fast tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřibližuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L) a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injekci základů, to ?(US, NL) už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL) o sobě ?(S, NL) imponantním vítězstvím nad přírodou. Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL) i s jinými protivěstmi, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL) ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště ?(S, NL) od hranice s(S) ?(S, L) Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL) uzmuta, ?(S, L) avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL) uznávají coby ?(S, NL) území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL) uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátarasy v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL) uniformách(X) ?(S, L) a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků ?(US, L) a hostů ?(S, NL) olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL) odpalovací rampy v(F) ?(S, NL) okolí.

Speaker: md

Normal tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní **J(S, NL)**olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná **?(S, NL)**únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblížuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím **?(S, L)**a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou **?(S, NL)**injektáž základů, to **?(S, NL)**už je, uznejte, samo **?(S, NL)**o sobě **?(S, NL)**impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou. Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil **?(S, NL)**i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) **?(S, NL)**ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště **W(S, NL)**od hranice s(S) **?(S, L)**Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou **?(S, NL)**uzmuta, **?(S, L)**avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále **?(S, NL)**uznávají coby **?(S, NL)**území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně **?(S, NL)**uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátaras v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) **?(S, NL)**uniformách(X) **?(S, L)**a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků **?(US, L)**a hostů **?(S, NL)**olympiády, raketové **?(S, NL)**odpalovací rampy v(F) **?(S, NL)**okolí.

Fast tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní **J(S, NL)**olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná **?(S, NL)**únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblížuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím **?(S, L)**a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou **?(S, NL)**injektáž základů, to **W(US, NL)**už je, uznejte, samo **?(S, NL)**o sobě **?(S, NL)**impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou. Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil **?(S, NL)**i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) **?(S, NL)**ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště **W(S, NL)**od hranice s(S) **?(S, L)**Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou **?(S, NL)**uzmuta, **?(S, L)**avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále **?(S, NL)**uznávají coby **?(S, NL)**území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně **?(S, NL)**uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátaras v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) **?(S, NL)**uniformách(X) **?(S, L)**a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků **?(US, L)**a hostů **?(S, NL)**olympiády, raketové **?(S, NL)**odpalovací rampy v **F(S, NL)**okolí.

Speaker: mw

Normal tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblížuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L) a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injektaž základů, to ?(US, NL) už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL) o sobě ?(S, NL) imponantním vítězstvím nad přírodou.

Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL) i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL) ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště W(S, NL) od hranice s(S) ?(S, L) Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL) uzmuta, ?(S, L) avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL) uznávají coby ?(S, NL) území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL) uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátaras v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL) uniformách(X) ?(S, L) a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků ?(US, L) a hostů ?(S, NL) olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL) odpalovací rampy v(F) ?(S, NL) okolí.

Fast tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblížuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L) a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injektaž základů, to W(US, NL) už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL) o sobě ?(S, NL) imponantním vítězstvím nad přírodou.

Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL) i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL) ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště ?(S, NL) od hranice s(S) ?(S, L) Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL) uzmuta, ?(S, L) avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL) uznávají coby W(S, NL) území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL) uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátaras v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL) uniformách(X) ?(S, L) a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků W(US, L) a hostů ?(S, NL) olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL) odpalovací rampy v(F) ?(S, NL) okolí.

Speaker: pk

Normal tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblíží k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L) a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injekci základů, to ?(US, NL) už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL) o sobě ?(S, NL) impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou.

Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL) i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních ?(S, NL) ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště W(S, NL) od hranice s(S) ?(S, L) Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL) uzmuta, ?(S, L) avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL) uznávají coby ?(S, NL) území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL) uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátaras v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v V(S, NL) uniformách(X) ?(S, L) a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků ?(US, L) a hostů ?(S, NL) olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL) odpalovací rampy v V(S, NL) okolí.

Fast tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní J(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblíží k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L) a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injekci základů, to ?(US, NL) už je, uznejte, samo W(S, NL) o sobě ?(S, NL) impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou.

Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL) i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních ?(S, NL) ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště W(S, NL) od hranice s(S) ?(S, L) Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL) uzmuta, ?(S, L) avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL) uznávají coby ?(S, NL) území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL) uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátaras v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v V(S, NL) uniformách ?(S, L) a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků W(US, L) a hostů ?(S, NL) olympiády, raketové W(S, NL) odpalovací rampy v V(S, NL) okolí.

Speaker: pd

Normal tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní **J(S, NL)**olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná **?(S, NL)**únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblíží k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím **?(S, L)**a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou **?(S, NL)**injektáž základů, to **?(US, NL)**už je, uznejte, samo **?(S, NL)**o sobě **?(S, NL)**impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou. Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil **?(S, NL)**i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(**X**) **?(S, NL)**ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště **W(S, NL)**od hranice s(**S**) **?(S, L)**Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou **?(S, NL)**uzmuta, **?(S, L)**avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále **?(S, NL)**uznávají coby **?(S, NL)**území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně **?(S, NL)**uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátarasy v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(**F**) **?(S, NL)**uniformách(**X**) **?(S, L)**a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků **W(US, L)**a hostů **?(S, NL)**olympiády, raketové **?(S, NL)**odpalovací rampy v(**F**) **?(S, NL)**okolí.

Fast tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní **J(S, NL)**olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná **?(S, NL)**únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblíží k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím **?(US, L)**a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou **?(S, NL)**injektáž základů, to **?(US, NL)**už je, uznejte, samo **W(S, NL)**o sobě **J(S, NL)**impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou. Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil **?(S, NL)**i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(**X**) **?(S, NL)**ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště **W(S, NL)**od hranice s(**S**) **?(S, L)**Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou **?(S, NL)**uzmuta, **?(S, L)**avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále **W(S, NL)**uznávají coby **?(S, NL)**území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně **?(S, NL)**uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátarasy v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(**F**) **?(S, NL)**uniformách(**X**) **?(S, L)**a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků **W(US, L)**a hostů **W(S, NL)**olympiády, raketové **?(S, NL)**odpalovací rampy v(**F**) **?(S, NL)**okolí.

Speaker: th

Normal tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblížuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L) a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injektáž základů, to ?(US, NL) už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL) o sobě ?(S, NL) impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou.

Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL) i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL) ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístit náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště W(S, NL) od hranice s(S) ?(S, L) Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL) uzmuta, ?(S, L) avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL) uznávají coby ?(S, NL) území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL) uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátaras v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL) uniformách(X) ?(S, L) a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků ?(US, L) a hostů ?(S, NL) olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL) odpalovací rampy v(F) ?(S, NL) okolí.

Fast tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná W(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblížuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím M(US, L) a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injektáž základů, to W(US, NL) už je, uznejte, samo W(S, NL) o sobě J(S, NL) impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou.

Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil L(S, NL) i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL) ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístit náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště W(S, NL) od hranice s(S) ?(S, L) Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL) uzmuta, ?(S, L) avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále W(S, NL) uznávají coby ?(S, NL) území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL) uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátaras v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL) uniformách(X) ?(S, L) a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků ?(US, L) a hostů ?(S, NL) olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL) odpalovací rampy v(F) ?(S, NL) okolí.

Speaker: vt

Normal tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblížuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L)a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injektaž základů, to ?(US, NL)už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL)o sobě ?(S, NL)impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou.

Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL)i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL)ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště W(S, NL)od hranice s(S) ?(S, L)Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL)uzmuta, ?(S, L)avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL)uznávají coby ?(S, NL)území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL)uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátarasy v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL)uniformách(X) ?(S, L)a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků ?(US, L)a hostů ?(S, NL)olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL)odpalovací rampy v(F) ?(S, NL)okolí.

Fast tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblížuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L)a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injektaž základů, to W(US, NL)už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL)o sobě ?(S, NL)impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou.

Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL)i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL)ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště W(S, NL)od hranice s(S) ?(S, L)Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL)uzmuta, ?(S, L)avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL)uznávají coby ?(S, NL)území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL)uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátarasy v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL)uniformách(X) ?(S, L)a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků W(US, L)a hostů ?(S, NL)olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL)odpalovací rampy v F(S, NL)okolí.

Speaker: vn

Normal tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní ?(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblížuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím M(S, L) a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou ?(S, NL)injektaž základů, to W(US, NL) už je, uznejte, samo ?(S, NL) o sobě ?(S, NL) impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou.

Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL) i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL) ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště W(S, NL) od hranice s(S) ?(S, L) Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou W(S, NL) uzmuta, ?(S, L) avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL) uznávají coby ?(S, NL) území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL) uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátarasy v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL) uniformách(X) ?(S, L) a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků W(US, L) a hostů ?(S, NL) olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL) odpalovací rampy v(F) ?(S, NL) okolí.

Fast tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní J(S, NL)olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná ?(S, NL)únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblížuje k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím ?(S, L) a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou W(S, NL)injektaž základů, to W(US, NL) už je, uznejte, samo W(S, NL) o sobě ?(S, NL) impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou.

Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil ?(S, NL) i s jinými protivenstvími, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních(X) ?(S, NL) ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště W(S, NL) od hranice s(S) ?(S, L) Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou ?(S, NL) uzmuta, ?(S, L) avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále ?(S, NL) uznávají coby ?(S, NL) území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně ?(S, NL) uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátarasy v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v(F) ?(S, NL) uniformách(X) ?(S, L) a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků W(US, L) a hostů W(S, NL)olympiády, raketové ?(S, NL) odpalovací rampy v F(S, NL) okolí.

Speaker: zp

Normal tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní **J(S, NL)**olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná **W(S, NL)**únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblíží k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím **?(S, L)**a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou **?(S, NL)**injektáž základů, to **W(US, NL)**už je, uznejte, samo **?(S, NL)**o sobě **?(S, NL)**impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou. Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil **L(US, NL)**i s jinými protivěstmi, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních **(X) ?(S, NL)**ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště **W(S, NL)**od hranice s **(S) ?(S, L)**Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou **?(S, NL)**uzmuta, **?(S, L)**avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále **?(S, NL)**uznávají coby **?(S, NL)**území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně **W(S, NL)**uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátarasy v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v **V(S, NL)**uniformách **(X) ?(S, L)**a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků **W(US, L)**a hostů **?(S, NL)**olympiády, raketové **?(S, NL)**odpalovací rampy v **V(S, NL)**okolí.

Fast tempo

Fantastický žánr je bytostně ruskou specialitou. Zimní **J(S, NL)**olympiáda v subtropích, kde se průměrná **W(S, NL)**únorová teplota nikdy nepřiblíží k nule, v krajině s mimořádně složitým geologickým podložím **?(S, L)**a častými sesuvy půdy, kde veškeré stavby vyžadují trojnásobnou betonovou **?(S, NL)**injektáž základů, to **W(US, NL)**už je, uznejte, samo **?(S, NL)**o sobě **?(S, NL)**impozantním vítězstvím nad přírodou. Jenže Putinův režim si stejně snadno poradil **L(US, NL)**i s jinými protivěstmi, třeba s bezpečnostní hrozbou. Do bezprostřední blízkosti lokálních **(X) ?(S, NL)**ozbrojených konfliktů hry neumístil náhodou. Pouhých pět kilometrů dělí hlavní sportoviště **W(S, NL)**od hranice s **Z(S, L)**Abcházií, která byla sice Gruzii vojenskou silou **?(S, NL)**uzmuta, **?(S, L)**avšak mezinárodní společenství ji nadále **?(S, NL)**uznávají coby **W(S, NL)**území této republiky. Přetvoření lázeňského města na neprodyšně **?(S, NL)**uzavřený vojenský prostor, zátarasy v sedmadvacetikilometrové vzdálenosti s nápisem „Vstupujete do zakázaného pásma“, bezpečnostní složky v **V(S, NL)**uniformách **(X) ?(S, L)**a v civilu, desetinásobně převyšující počet spoluúčastníků **W(US, L)**a hostů **W(S, NL)**olympiády, raketové **?(S, NL)**odpalovací rampy v **V(S, NL)**okolí.

12.6 Transcripts of the short German text

Speaker: as

Normal tempo

Während(T) ?(US, NL)in ?(S, L)Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter ?(US, NL)extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) ?(S, NL)Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen ?(S, NL)oft nur ?(US, NL)im ?(S, L)Ansatz(S) ?(S, NL)oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam ?(US, NL)ist den Elefanten ?(S, NL)ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden ?(US, NL)ist(T) ?(S, NL)Elfenbein ?(US, L)als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), ?(S, L)Einlegearbeiten ?(US, NL)und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), ?(S, NL)und(T) ?(S, NL)Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren ?(US, NL)und sind die ?(S, NL)Elefantenbestände vor ?(S, NL)allem ?(US, NL)aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), ?(S, L)agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen ?(US, NL)und Straßenbau bedroht.

Fast tempo

Während D(US, NL)in ?(S, L)Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter ?(US, NL)extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) ?(S, NL)Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen ?(S, NL)oft nur ?(US, NL)im ?(S, L)Ansatz(S) ?(S, NL)oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam ?(US, NL)ist den Elefanten ?(S, NL)ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden ?(US, NL)ist(T) ?(S, NL)Elfenbein ?(US, L)als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), ?(S, L)Einlegearbeiten ?(US, NL)und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), ?(S, NL)und(T) ?(S, NL)Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren ?(US, NL)und sind die ?(S, NL)Elefantenbestände vor ?(S, NL)allem ?(US, NL)aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), ?(S, L)agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen ?(US, NL)und Straßenbau bedroht.

Speaker: bs

Normal tempo

Während(T) ?(US, NL)in ?(S, L)Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter ?(US, NL)extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) ?(S, NL)Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen ?(S, NL)oft nur ?(US, NL)im ?(S, L)Ansatz(S) ?(US, NL)oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam ?(S, NL)ist den Elefanten ?(S, NL)ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden ?(US, NL)ist(T) ?(S, NL)Elfenbein ?(US, L)als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), ?(S, L)Einlegearbeiten ?(US, NL)und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), ?(S, NL)und(T) ?(S, NL)Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren ?(US, NL)und sind die ?(S, NL)Elefantenbestände vor ?(S, NL)allem ?(US, NL)aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), ?(S, L)agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen ?(US, NL)und Straßenbau bedroht.

Fast tempo

Während D(US, NL)in ?(S, L)Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter ?(US, NL)extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) ?(S, NL)Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen ?(S, NL)oft nur R(US, NL)im ?(S, L)Ansatz S(S, NL)oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam ?(S, NL)ist den Elefanten ?(S, NL)ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden ?(US, NL)ist(T) ?(S, NL)Elfenbein ?(US, L)als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), ?(S, L)Einlegearbeiten N(US, NL)und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), ?(US, NL)und(T) ?(S, NL)Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren ?(US, NL)und sind die ?(S, NL)Elefantenbestände vor ?(S, NL)allem ?(US, NL)aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), ?(S, L)agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen ?(US, NL)und Straßenbau bedroht.

Speaker: fs

Normal tempo

Während(T) ?(US, NL)in ?(S, L)Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter ?(US, NL)extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) ?(S, NL)Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen ?(S, NL)oft nur W(US, NL)im ?(S, L)Ansatz(S) ?(S, NL)oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam ?(S, NL)ist den Elefanten ?(S, NL)ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden ?(US, NL)ist(T) ?(S, NL)Elfenbein ?(US, L)als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), ?(S, L)Einlegearbeiten ?(US, NL)und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), ?(S, NL)und(T) ?(S, NL)Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren ?(US, NL)und sind die ?(S, NL)Elefantenbestände vor ?(S, NL)allem ?(US, NL)aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), ?(S, L)agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen ?(US, NL)und Straßenbau bedroht.

Fast tempo

Während D(US, NL)in ?(S, L)Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter ?(US, NL)extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) ?(S, NL)Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen ?(S, NL)oft nur W(US, NL)im ?(S, L)Ansatz(S) ?(S, NL)oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam M(US, NL)ist den Elefanten ?(S, NL)ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden N(US, NL)ist(T) ?(S, NL)Elfenbein ?(US, L)als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), ?(S, L)Einlegearbeiten ?(US, NL)und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), ?(S, NL)und(T) ?(S, NL)Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren ?(US, NL)und sind die ?(S, NL)Elefantenbestände vor ?(S, NL)allem ?(US, NL)aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), ?(S, L)agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen ?(US, NL)und Straßenbau bedroht.

Speaker: gk

Normal tempo

Während(T) ?(US, NL)in ?(S, L)Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter ?(US, NL)extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) ?(S, NL)Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen ?(S, NL)oft nur W(US, NL)im ?(S, L)Ansatz(S) ?(S, NL)oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam ?(US, NL)ist den Elefanten ?(S, NL)ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden ?(US, NL)ist(T) ?(S, NL)Elfenbein ?(US, L)als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), ?(S, L)Einlegearbeiten N(US, NL)und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), ?(S, NL)und T(S, NL)Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren ?(US, NL)und sind die J(S, NL)Elefantenbestände vor ?(S, NL)allem ?(US, NL)aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), ?(S, L)agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen ?(US, NL)und Straßenbau bedroht.

Fast tempo

Während D(US, NL)in ?(S, L)Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter ?(US, NL)extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) ?(S, NL)Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen ?(S, NL)oft nur W(US, NL)im ?(S, L)Ansatz(S) ?(S, NL)oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam M(US, NL)ist den Elefanten ?(S, NL)ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden ?(US, NL)ist(T) ?(S, NL)Elfenbein N(US, L)als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), ?(S, L)Einlegearbeiten ?(US, NL)und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), ?(S, NL)und T(S, NL)Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren ?(US, NL)und sind die J(S, NL)Elefantenbestände vor ?(S, NL)allem ?(US, NL)aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), ?(S, L)agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen ?(US, NL)und Straßenbau bedroht.

Speaker: js

Normal tempo

Während **D**(US, NL) in **?**(S, L) Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter **?**(US, NL) extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) **?**(S, NL) Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen **?**(S, NL) oft nur **W**(US, NL) im **?**(S, L) Ansatz(S) **?**(S, NL) oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam **?**(US, NL) ist den Elefanten **?**(S, NL) ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden **?**(US, NL) ist(T) **?**(S, NL) Elfenbein **?**(US, L) als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), **?**(S, L) Einlegearbeiten **?**(US, NL) und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), **?**(S, NL) und(T) **?**(S, NL) Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren **?**(US, NL) und sind die **?**(S, NL) Elefantenbestände vor **?**(S, NL) allem **?**(US, NL) aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), **?**(S, L) agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen **?**(US, NL) und Straßenbau bedroht.

Fast tempo

Während **D**(US, NL) in **?**(S, L) Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter **?**(US, NL) extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) **?**(S, NL) Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen **?**(S, NL) oft nur **W**(US, NL) im **?**(S, L) Ansatz(S) **?**(S, NL) oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam **?**(US, NL) ist den Elefanten **N**(US, NL) ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden **?**(US, NL) ist(T) **?**(S, NL) Elfenbein **?**(US, L) als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), **?**(S, L) Einlegearbeiten **N**(US, NL) und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), **?**(S, NL) und(T) **?**(S, NL) Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren **N**(US, NL) und sind die **?**(S, NL) Elefantenbestände vor **?**(S, NL) allem **?**(US, NL) aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), **?**(S, L) agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen **?**(US, NL) und Straßenbau bedroht.

Speaker: kr

Normal tempo

Während(T) ?(US, NL)in ?(S, L)Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter ?(US, NL)extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) ?(S, NL)Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen ?(S, NL)oft nur ?(US, NL)im ?(S, L)Ansatz(S) ?(S, NL)oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam ?(US, NL)ist den Elefanten ?(S, NL)ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden ?(US, NL)ist(T) ?(S, NL)Elfenbein ?(US, L)als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), ?(S, L)Einlegearbeiten ?(US, NL)und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), ?(S, NL)und(T) ?(S, NL)Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren ?(US, NL)und sind die ?(S, NL)Elefantenbestände vor ?(S, NL)allem ?(US, NL)aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), ?(S, L)agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen ?(S, NL)und Straßenbau bedroht.

Fast tempo

Während D(US, NL)in ?(S, L)Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter ?(US, NL)extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) ?(S, NL)Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen ?(S, NL)oft nur ?(US, NL)im ?(S, L)Ansatz(S) ?(S, NL)oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam M(US, NL)ist den Elefanten ?(S, NL)ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden ?(US, NL)ist(T) ?(S, NL)Elfenbein ?(US, L)als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), ?(S, L)Einlegearbeiten ?(US, NL)und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), ?(S, NL)und(T) ?(S, NL)Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren ?(US, NL)und sind die ?(S, NL)Elefantenbestände vor ?(S, NL)allem ?(US, NL)aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), ?(S, L)agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen ?(US, NL)und Straßenbau bedroht.

Speaker: mb

Normal tempo

Während(T) ?(US, NL)in ?(S, L)Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter ?(US, NL)extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) ?(S, NL)Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen ?(S, NL)oft nur ?(US, NL)im ?(S, L)Ansatz(S) ?(S, NL)oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam M(US, NL)ist den Elefanten ?(S, NL)ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden ?(US, NL)ist(T) ?(S, NL)Elfenbein ?(US, L)als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), ?(S, L)Einlegearbeiten ?(US, NL)und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), ?(US, NL)und(N) ?(S, NL)Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren ?(US, NL)und sind die ?(S, NL)Elefantenbestände vor ?(S, NL)allem ?(US, NL)aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), ?(S, L)agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen ?(US, NL)und Straßenbau bedroht.

Fast tempo

Während D(US, NL)in ?(S, L)Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter ?(US, NL)extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) ?(S, NL)Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen ?(S, NL)oft nur ?(US, NL)im ?(S, L)Ansatz(S) ?(S, NL)oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam M(US, NL)ist den Elefanten ?(S, NL)ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden N(US, NL)ist(T) ?(S, NL)Elfenbein ?(US, L)als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), ?(S, L)Einlegearbeiten N(US, NL)und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), ?(S, NL)und(T) ?(S, NL)Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren N(US, NL)und sind die ?(S, NL)Elefantenbestände vor ?(S, NL)allem ?(US, NL)aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), ?(S, L)agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen ?(US, NL)und Straßenbau bedroht.

Speaker: ns

Normal tempo

Während **D**(US, NL) in **?**(S, L) Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter **?**(US, NL) extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des **(S)** **?**(S, NL) Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen **?**(S, NL) oft nur **W**(US, NL) im **?**(S, L) Ansatz **(S)** **?**(S, NL) oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam **X** ist den Elefanten **X** ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden **?**(US, NL) ist **(T)** **?**(S, NL) Elfenbein **?**(US, L) als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck **(K)**, **?**(S, L) Einlegearbeiten **?**(US, NL) und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt **(T)**, **?**(S, NL) und **(T)** **?**(S, NL) Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren **N**(US, NL) und sind die **J**(S, NL) Elefantenbestände vor **?**(S, NL) allem **?**(US, NL) aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft **(T)**, **?**(S, L) agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen **?**(S, NL) und Straßenbau bedroht.

Fast tempo

Während **D**(US, NL) in **?**(S, L) Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter **?**(US, NL) extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des **(S)** **?**(S, NL) Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen **?**(S, NL) oft nur **W**(US, NL) im **?**(S, L) Ansatz **S**(US, NL) oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam **X** ist den Elefanten **X** ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden **?**(US, NL) ist **(T)** **?**(S, NL) Elfenbein **?**(US, L) als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck **(K)**, **?**(S, L) Einlegearbeiten **?**(US, NL) und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt **(T)**, **?**(S, NL) und **(D)** **?**(S, NL) Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren **N**(US, NL) und sind die **J**(S, NL) Elefantenbestände vor **?**(S, NL) allem **?**(US, NL) aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft **(T)**, **?**(S, L) agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen **?**(S, NL) und Straßenbau bedroht.

Speaker: rj

Normal tempo

Während(D) ?(US, NL)in ?(S, L)Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter ?(US, NL)extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) ?(S, NL)Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen ?(S, NL)oft nur W(US, NL)im ?(S, L)Ansatz(S) ?(S, NL)oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam ?(US, NL)ist den Elefanten ?(S, NL)ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden ?(US, NL)ist(T) ?(S, NL)Elfenbein ?(US, L)als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), ?(S, L)Einlegearbeiten ?(US, NL)und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), ?(S, NL)und(T) ?(S, NL)Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren ?(US, NL)und sind die ?(S, NL)Elefantenbestände vor ?(S, NL)allem ?(US, NL)aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), ?(S, L)agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen ?(US, NL)und Straßenbau bedroht.

Fast tempo

Während D(US, NL)in ?(S, L)Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter ?(US, NL)extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) ?(S, NL)Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen ?(S, NL)oft nur W(US, NL)im ?(S, L)Ansatz(S) ?(S, NL)oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam M(US, NL)ist den Elefanten ?(S, NL)ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden ?(US, NL)ist(T) ?(S, NL)Elfenbein ?(US, L)als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), ?(S, L)Einlegearbeiten ?(US, NL)und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), ?(S, NL)und(N) ?(S, NL)Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren ?(US, NL)und sind die ?(S, NL)Elefantenbestände vor ?(S, NL)allem ?(US, NL)aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), ?(S, L)agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen ?(US, NL)und Straßenbau bedroht.

Speaker: sv

Normal tempo

Während **D**(US, NL) in **?**(S, L) Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter **?**(US, NL) extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) **?**(S, NL) Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen **?**(S, NL) oft nur **W**(US, NL) im **?**(S, L) Ansatz(S) **?**(S, NL) oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam **?**(US, NL) ist den Elefanten **?**(S, NL) ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden **?**(US, NL) ist(T) **?**(S, NL) Elfenbein **?**(US, L) als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), **?**(S, L) Einlegearbeiten **N**(US, NL) und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), **?**(S, NL) und(T) **?**(S, NL) Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren **?**(US, NL) und sind die **?**(S, NL) Elefantenbestände vor **?**(S, NL) allem **?**(US, NL) aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), **?**(S, L) agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen **N**(US, NL) und Straßenbau bedroht.

Fast tempo

Während **T**(US, NL) in **?**(S, L) Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter **?**(US, NL) extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) **?**(S, NL) Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen **?**(S, NL) oft nur **W**(US, NL) im **?**(S, L) Ansatz(S) **?**(S, NL) oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam **?**(US, NL) ist den Elefanten **?**(S, NL) ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden **?**(US, NL) ist(T) **?**(S, NL) Elfenbein **N**(US, L) als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), **?**(S, L) Einlegearbeiten **?**(US, NL) und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), **?**(S, NL) und(D) **?**(S, NL) Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren **N**(US, NL) und sind die **?**(S, NL) Elefantenbestände vor **?**(S, NL) allem **?**(US, NL) aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), **?**(S, L) agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen **N**(US, NL) und Straßenbau bedroht.

Speaker: ss

Normal tempo

Während **T**(US, NL) in **?**(S, L) Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter **?**(S, NL) extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) **?**(S, NL) Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen **?**(S, NL) oft nur **?**(US, NL) im **?**(S, L) Ansatz(S) **?**(S, NL) oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam **?**(US, NL) ist den Elefanten **?**(S, NL) ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden **?**(US, NL) ist(T) **?**(S, NL) Elfenbein **?**(US, L) als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), **?**(S, L) Einlegearbeiten **?**(US, NL) und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), **?**(S, NL) und(T) **?**(S, NL) Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren **?**(US, NL) und sind die **?**(S, NL) Elefantenbestände vor **?**(S, NL) allem **?**(US, NL) aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), **?**(S, L) agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen **?**(US, NL) und Straßenbau bedroht.

Fast tempo

Während **D**(US, NL) in **?**(S, L) Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter **?**(US, NL) extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) **?**(S, NL) Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen **?**(S, NL) oft nur **W**(US, NL) im **?**(S, L) Ansatz(S) **?**(S, NL) oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam **M**(US, NL) ist den Elefanten **?**(S, NL) ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden **N**(US, NL) ist(T) **?**(S, NL) Elfenbein **?**(US, L) als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), **?**(S, L) Einlegearbeiten **?**(US, NL) und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), **?**(S, NL) und(T) **?**(S, NL) Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren **?**(US, NL) und sind die **?**(S, NL) Elefantenbestände vor **?**(S, NL) allem **?**(US, NL) aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), **?**(S, L) agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen **?**(US, NL) und Straßenbau bedroht.

Speaker: tp

Normal tempo

Während **D**(US, NL) in **?**(S, L) Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter **?**(US, NL) extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) **?**(S, NL) Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen **?**(S, NL) oft nur **W**(US, NL) im **?**(S, L) Ansatz(S) **?**(S, NL) oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam **M**(US, NL) ist den Elefanten **?**(S, NL) ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden **?**(US, NL) ist(T) **?**(S, NL) Elfenbein **?**(US, L) als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), **?**(S, L) Einlegearbeiten **?**(US, NL) und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), **?**(S, NL) und(D) **?**(S, NL) Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren **?**(US, NL) und sind die **?**(S, NL) Elefantenbestände vor **?**(S, NL) allem **?**(US, NL) aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), **?**(S, L) agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen **?**(US, NL) und Straßenbau bedroht.

Fast tempo

Während **D**(US, NL) in **?**(S, L) Afrika beiderlei Geschlechter **?**(US, NL) extrem verlängerte Schneidezähne des(S) **?**(S, NL) Oberkiefers haben, sind sie bei den Asiatischen Weibchen **?**(S, NL) oft nur **W**(US, NL) im **?**(S, L) Ansatz(S) **?**(S, NL) oder gar nicht vorhanden.

Gemeinsam **?**(US, NL) ist den Elefanten **?**(S, NL) ihre Bedrohung durch den Menschen. Seit Jahrtausenden **?**(US, NL) ist(T) **?**(S, NL) Elfenbein **?**(US, L) als Rohstoff für kunstvolle Schnitzereien, Skulpturen, Schmuck(K), **?**(S, L) Einlegearbeiten **N**(US, NL) und luxuriöse Gebrauchsgegenstände begehrt(T), **?**(S, NL) und **D**(S, NL) Elefanten werden daher seit jeher gejagt. Neben der Bejagung waren **N**(US, NL) und sind die **?**(S, NL) Elefantenbestände vor **?**(S, NL) allem **?**(US, NL) aufgrund von Lebensraumverlust, durch nicht standortgerechte Landwirtschaft(T), **?**(S, L) agroindustrielle Großprojekte, menschliche Siedlungen **?**(US, NL) und Straßenbau bedroht.

12.7 Tables with results (English sentences)

12.7.1 Moravian Czech subjects

Speaker: ao

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	Stress(1)	4.113	1.059	15.082	1	.000	61.148
	Constant	.731	.338	4.688	1	.030	2.077
Step 2 ^b	LinkType			2.172	2	.338	
	LinkType(1)	17.759	5150.559	.000	1	.997	51592401.0
	LinkType(2)	-1.694	1.150	2.172	1	.141	.184
	Stress(1)	4.293	1.079	15.829	1	.000	73.196
	Constant	1.684	1.086	2.407	1	.121	5.388

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Stress.

b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: LinkType.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Stress	-48.188	34.234	1	.000
Step 2 LinkType	-31.071	12.881	2	.002
Step 2 Stress	-42.010	34.757	1	.000

Speaker: bb

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	PrevSeg			5.586	3	.134	
	PrevSeg(1)	2.571	1.088	5.586	1	.018	13.079
	PrevSeg(2)	19.511	5469.570	.000	1	.997	297587471
	PrevSeg(3)	-22.895	16408.711	.000	1	.999	.000
	Constant	1.692	.411	16.916	1	.000	5.429
Step 2 ^b	Stress(1)	3.745	1.166	10.322	1	.001	42.327
	PrevSeg			8.360	3	.039	
	PrevSeg(1)	3.385	1.171	8.360	1	.004	29.519
	PrevSeg(2)	19.548	4785.979	.000	1	.997	308702595
	PrevSeg(3)	-21.003	16408.711	.000	1	.999	.000
Step 3 ^c	Constant	-.200	.601	.110	1	.740	.819
	Stress(1)	4.658	1.463	10.132	1	.001	105.395
	PrevSeg			5.870	3	.118	
	PrevSeg(1)	3.293	1.359	5.870	1	.015	26.919
	PrevSeg(2)	18.575	4866.562	.000	1	.997	116658164
	PrevSeg(3)	-22.186	16408.711	.000	1	.999	.000
	VowHeig(1)	-3.010	1.272	5.605	1	.018	.049
Constant	.983	.853	1.328	1	.249	2.672	

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: PrevSeg.

b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Stress.

c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: VowHeig.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 PrevSeg	-48.950	48.461	3	.000
Step 2 Stress	-24.720	16.845	1	.000
PrevSeg	-34.783	36.971	3	.000
Step 3 Stress	-22.165	19.367	1	.000
PrevSeg	-30.975	36.987	3	.000
VowHeig	-16.297	7.632	1	.006

Speaker: dm

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a PrevSeg			1.339	3	.720	
PrevSeg(1)	17.648	4672.338	.000	1	.997	46156424.1
PrevSeg(2)	-1.294	1.118	1.339	1	.247	.274
PrevSeg(3)	-24.758	28420.722	.000	1	.999	.000
Constant	3.555	1.014	12.289	1	.000	35.000
Step 2 ^b Stress(1)	1.783	.909	3.850	1	.050	5.948
PrevSeg			.602	3	.896	
PrevSeg(1)	18.104	4487.719	.000	1	.997	72851288.7
PrevSeg(2)	-.901	1.161	.602	1	.438	.406
PrevSeg(3)	-23.197	28420.722	.000	1	.999	.000
Constant	1.995	1.245	2.568	1	.109	7.349

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: PrevSeg.

b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Stress.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 PrevSeg	-32.015	21.769	3	.000
Step 2 Stress	-21.130	3.629	1	.057
PrevSeg	-28.210	17.789	3	.000

Speaker: jd

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	Stress(1)	2.367	.371	40.781	1	.000	10.667
	Constant	-.693	.267	6.726	1	.009	.500
Step 2 ^b	Stress(1)	2.559	.430	35.431	1	.000	12.926
	Type(1)	2.013	.433	21.570	1	.000	7.482
	Constant	-1.751	.398	19.368	1	.000	.174
Step 3 ^c	Stress(1)	2.616	.458	32.588	1	.000	13.684
	Tempo			10.729	2	.005	
	Tempo(1)	-1.884	.582	10.469	1	.001	.152
	Tempo(2)	-1.433	.572	6.271	1	.012	.239
	Type(1)	2.281	.473	23.239	1	.000	9.790
Step 4 ^d	Constant	-.678	.507	1.786	1	.181	.508
	Stress(1)	2.715	.477	32.409	1	.000	15.099
	Tempo			11.096	2	.004	
	Tempo(1)	-1.941	.592	10.749	1	.001	.144
	Tempo(2)	-1.496	.582	6.616	1	.010	.224
	LengthP	.584	.255	5.242	1	.022	1.794
	Type(1)	2.347	.489	23.057	1	.000	10.457
Step 5 ^e	Constant	-1.764	.710	6.172	1	.013	.171
	Stress(1)	2.577	.495	27.141	1	.000	13.161
	PrevSeg			8.271	3	.041	
	PrevSeg(1)	1.378	.584	5.560	1	.018	3.966
	PrevSeg(2)	.936	.627	2.226	1	.136	2.549
	PrevSeg(3)	-1.504	1.430	1.106	1	.293	.222
	Tempo			10.866	2	.004	
	Tempo(1)	-2.055	.625	10.815	1	.001	.128
	Tempo(2)	-1.438	.617	5.435	1	.020	.237
	LengthP	.582	.280	4.303	1	.038	1.789
Type(1)	2.566	.523	24.071	1	.000	13.017	
Constant	-2.559	.868	8.683	1	.003	.077	

- a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Stress.
- b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Type.
- c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: Tempo.
- d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: LengthP.
- e. Variable(s) entered on step 5: PrevSeg.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Stress	-113.343	47.041	1	.000
Step 2 Stress	-99.096	44.257	1	.000
Type	-89.823	25.711	1	.000
Step 3 Stress	-91.542	41.670	1	.000
Tempo	-76.967	12.520	2	.002
Type	-85.364	29.313	1	.000
Step 4 Stress	-89.128	42.554	1	.000
Tempo	-74.344	12.986	2	.002
LengthP	-70.707	5.713	1	.017
Type	-82.612	29.522	1	.000
Step 5 Stress	-80.321	34.050	1	.000
PrevSeg	-67.851	9.109	3	.028
Tempo	-69.800	13.009	2	.001
LengthP	-65.777	4.961	1	.026
Type	-79.340	32.087	1	.000

Speaker: jr

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	Stress(1)	3.301	.641	26.535	1	.000	27.143
	Constant	.336	.262	1.651	1	.199	1.400
Step 2 ^b	Stress(1)	3.299	.773	18.215	1	.000	27.090
	PrevSeg			1.579	3	.664	
	PrevSeg(1)	.816	.666	1.499	1	.221	2.261
	PrevSeg(2)	.508	.648	.615	1	.433	1.662
	PrevSeg(3)	-22.704	12814.403	.000	1	.999	.000
Step 3 ^c	Constant	.258	.443	.340	1	.560	1.295
	Stress(1)	3.460	.794	18.974	1	.000	31.823
	PrevSeg			1.570	3	.666	
	PrevSeg(1)	.912	.728	1.570	1	.210	2.488
	PrevSeg(2)	.409	.735	.310	1	.578	1.506
	PrevSeg(3)	-22.214	12708.790	.000	1	.999	.000
	Freq	.001	.000	3.125	1	.077	1.001
Step 4 ^d	Constant	-.466	.515	.817	1	.366	.628
	Stress(1)	3.510	.817	18.448	1	.000	33.433
	PrevSeg			1.146	3	.766	
	PrevSeg(1)	.752	.762	.974	1	.324	2.122
	PrevSeg(2)	.633	.790	.642	1	.423	1.883
	PrevSeg(3)	-21.947	12896.444	.000	1	.999	.000
	FreqP	.000	.000	3.701	1	.054	1.000
	Freq	.001	.000	2.725	1	.099	1.001
Constant	-.994	.605	2.700	1	.100	.370	

- a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Stress.
- b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: PrevSeg.
- c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: Freq.
- d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: FreqP.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Stress	-77.289	45.171	1	.000
Step 2 Stress	-59.322	32.105	1	.000
PrevSeg	-54.703	22.868	3	.000
Step 3 Stress	-51.329	31.752	1	.000
PrevSeg	-44.137	17.367	3	.001
Freq	-43.269	15.632	1	.000
Step 4 Stress	-47.854	29.839	1	.000
PrevSeg	-41.017	16.167	3	.001
FreqP	-35.453	5.039	1	.025
Freq	-41.769	17.669	1	.000

Speaker: kh

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	Stress(1)	3.728	.771	23.361	1	.000	41.603
	Constant	.423	.295	2.053	1	.152	1.526
Step 2 ^b	Stress(1)	4.738	1.133	17.477	1	.000	114.260
	PrevSeg			9.033	3	.029	
	PrevSeg(1)	3.700	1.232	9.027	1	.003	40.447
	PrevSeg(2)	1.157	.825	1.965	1	.161	3.180
	PrevSeg(3)	-23.004	13778.831	.000	1	.999	.000
	Constant	-.839	.692	1.472	1	.225	.432

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Stress.

b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: PrevSeg.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Stress	-64.466	43.853	1	.000
Step 2 Stress	-45.908	40.831	1	.000
PrevSeg	-42.539	34.093	3	.000

Speaker: kg

Variables in the Equation^h

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	Stress(1)	2.529	.443	32.672	1	.000	12.545
	Constant	-.087	.295	.087	1	.768	.917
Step 2 ^b	Stress(1)	2.890	.564	26.256	1	.000	17.989
	PrevSeg			13.489	3	.004	
	PrevSeg(1)	2.516	.695	13.094	1	.000	12.378
	PrevSeg(2)	1.495	.614	5.936	1	.015	4.460
	PrevSeg(3)	-19.694	17974.843	.000	1	.999	.000
	Constant	-1.509	.595	6.438	1	.011	.221
Step 3 ^c	Stress(1)	2.983	.608	24.088	1	.000	19.746
	PrevSeg			14.003	3	.003	
	PrevSeg(1)	2.761	.752	13.469	1	.000	15.819
	PrevSeg(2)	1.685	.655	6.613	1	.010	5.395
	PrevSeg(3)	-19.759	17110.151	.000	1	.999	.000
	Type(1)	1.896	.567	11.180	1	.001	6.660
Step 4 ^d	Constant	-2.528	.723	12.230	1	.000	.080
	Stress(1)	3.569	.723	24.343	1	.000	35.497
	PrevSeg			13.024	3	.005	
	PrevSeg(1)	3.128	.867	13.021	1	.000	22.829
	PrevSeg(2)	1.057	.688	2.360	1	.125	2.877
	PrevSeg(3)	-20.580	15241.179	.000	1	.999	.000
	LengthP	1.355	.468	8.374	1	.004	3.878
	Type(1)	2.275	.631	12.987	1	.000	9.726
Constant	-5.126	1.238	17.145	1	.000	.006	

Step 5 ^e	Stress(1)	4.722	1.045	20.430	1	.000	112.364
	PrevSeg			13.896	3	.003	
	PrevSeg(1)	3.958	1.063	13.857	1	.000	52.349
	PrevSeg(2)	.409	.768	.284	1	.594	1.505
	PrevSeg(3)	-22.271	13542.032	.000	1	.999	.000
	LengthP	2.127	.668	10.140	1	.001	8.389
	Type(1)	2.873	.754	14.519	1	.000	17.691
	TypeF(1)	1.991	.864	5.309	1	.021	7.325
	Constant	-8.005	2.032	15.516	1	.000	.000
Step 6 ^f	LinkType			5.196	1	.023	
	LinkType(2)	-2.790	1.224	5.196	1	.023	.061
	Stress(1)	5.078	1.203	17.800	1	.000	160.374
	PrevSeg			14.506	3	.002	
	PrevSeg(1)	6.942	1.826	14.453	1	.000	1034.564
	PrevSeg(2)	1.650	1.075	2.357	1	.125	5.209
	PrevSeg(3)	-19.912	13408.285	.000	1	.999	.000
	LengthP	2.074	.742	7.816	1	.005	7.957
	Type(1)	3.325	.875	14.455	1	.000	27.802
Step 7 ^g	TypeF(1)	2.750	1.053	6.821	1	.009	15.650
	Constant	-8.605	2.313	13.843	1	.000	.000
	LinkType			5.342	1	.021	
	LinkType(2)	-2.837	1.227	5.342	1	.021	.059
	Stress(1)	5.087	1.201	17.948	1	.000	161.968
	PrevSeg			14.783	3	.002	
	PrevSeg(1)	7.092	1.848	14.735	1	.000	1202.262
	PrevSeg(2)	1.760	1.081	2.649	1	.104	5.813
	PrevSeg(3)	-19.282	13496.231	.000	1	.999	.000
	LengthP	2.036	.724	7.904	1	.005	7.662
	Type(1)	2.912	.962	9.159	1	.002	18.402
	TypeF(1)	2.628	1.047	6.305	1	.012	13.847
	Freq	.000	.000	.656	1	.418	1.000
	Constant	-8.555	2.267	14.247	1	.000	.000

- a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Stress.
- b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: PrevSeg.
- c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: Type.
- d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: LengthP.
- e. Variable(s) entered on step 5: TypeF.
- f. Variable(s) entered on step 6: LinkType.
- g. Variable(s) entered on step 7: Freq.
- h. Stepwise procedure stopped because removing the least significant variable result in a previously fitted model.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Stress	-85.291	37.207	1	.000
Step 2 Stress	-71.942	34.018	1	.000
PrevSeg	-66.687	23.509	3	.000
Step 3 Stress	-64.189	31.650	1	.000
PrevSeg	-60.738	24.746	3	.000
Type	-54.933	13.137	1	.000
Step 4 Stress	-61.294	37.151	1	.000
PrevSeg	-55.782	26.126	3	.000
LengthP	-48.365	11.292	1	.001
Type	-50.807	16.177	1	.000
Step 5 Stress	-61.233	44.112	1	.000
PrevSeg	-54.773	31.191	3	.000
LengthP	-47.761	17.168	1	.000
Type	-49.611	20.867	1	.000
TypeF	-42.719	7.083	1	.008
Step 6 LinkType	-39.177	6.143	1	.013
Stress	-57.390	42.569	1	.000
PrevSeg	-52.992	33.772	3	.000
LengthP	-42.508	12.804	1	.000
Type	-47.833	23.454	1	.000
TypeF	-41.360	10.509	1	.001
Step 7 LinkType	-38.880	6.404	1	.011
Stress	-57.064	42.772	1	.000
PrevSeg	-52.830	34.304	3	.000
LengthP	-42.152	12.947	1	.000
Type	-41.747	12.137	1	.000
TypeF	-40.353	9.350	1	.002
Freq	-36.106	.855	1	.355

Speaker: ks

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a PrevSeg			25.056	3	.000	
PrevSeg(1)	.757	.451	2.821	1	.093	2.131
PrevSeg(2)	.692	.427	2.628	1	.105	1.997
PrevSeg(3)	-2.473	.680	13.214	1	.000	.084
Constant	.314	.302	1.080	1	.299	1.368
Step 2 ^b PrevSeg			22.431	3	.000	
PrevSeg(1)	.604	.494	1.493	1	.222	1.830
PrevSeg(2)	.861	.465	3.432	1	.064	2.365
PrevSeg(3)	-2.560	.746	11.789	1	.001	.077
Tempo			20.326	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-1.913	.534	12.822	1	.000	.148
Tempo(2)	-2.409	.540	19.929	1	.000	.090
Constant	1.885	.521	13.076	1	.000	6.588

Step 3 ^c	PrevSeg			25.472	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	1.291	.563	5.250	1	.022	3.636
	PrevSeg(2)	.991	.503	3.877	1	.049	2.693
	PrevSeg(3)	-2.540	.759	11.200	1	.001	.079
	Tempo			21.460	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-2.079	.566	13.464	1	.000	.125
	Tempo(2)	-2.632	.574	21.011	1	.000	.072
	Length	.812	.224	13.198	1	.000	2.253
	Constant	.212	.671	.100	1	.752	1.236
Step 4 ^d	LinkType			15.199	1	.000	
	LinkType(2)	-3.407	.874	15.199	1	.000	.033
	PrevSeg			31.774	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	4.937	1.135	18.922	1	.000	139.307
	PrevSeg(2)	2.521	.719	12.294	1	.000	12.446
	PrevSeg(3)	.723	1.124	.414	1	.520	2.061
	Tempo			21.958	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-2.227	.611	13.300	1	.000	.108
	Tempo(2)	-2.946	.634	21.619	1	.000	.053
	Length	1.076	.266	16.381	1	.000	2.932
Constant	-.163	.703	.054	1	.816	.849	

- a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: PrevSeg.
b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Tempo.
c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: Length.
d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: LinkType.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 PrevSeg	-119.593	40.118	3	.000
Step 2 PrevSeg	-103.687	35.081	3	.000
Tempo	-99.534	26.774	2	.000
Step 3 PrevSeg	-97.313	39.619	3	.000
Tempo	-91.799	28.591	2	.000
Length	-86.147	17.287	1	.000
Step 4 LinkType	-77.503	18.978	1	.000
PrevSeg	-92.572	49.116	3	.000
Tempo	-83.068	30.108	2	.000
Length	-79.830	23.633	1	.000

Speaker: lp

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1^a						
PrevSeg			19.177	3	.000	
PrevSeg(1)	-.288	.585	.242	1	.623	.750
PrevSeg(2)	1.852	1.116	2.757	1	.097	6.375
PrevSeg(3)	-4.277	1.156	13.689	1	.000	.014
Constant	2.079	.474	19.218	1	.000	8.000
Step 2^b						
Stress(1)	3.258	.808	16.252	1	.000	26.006
PrevSeg			16.976	3	.001	
PrevSeg(1)	.509	.694	.538	1	.463	1.664
PrevSeg(2)	2.364	1.183	3.993	1	.046	10.638
PrevSeg(3)	-4.370	1.363	10.285	1	.001	.013
Constant	.246	.611	.162	1	.687	1.279

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: PrevSeg.

b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Stress.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 PrevSeg	-72.077	38.958	3	.000
Step 2 Stress	-52.598	26.909	1	.000
PrevSeg	-55.470	32.653	3	.000

Speaker: mm

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1^a						
PrevSeg			1.388	3	.708	
PrevSeg(1)	.794	.789	1.012	1	.314	2.211
PrevSeg(2)	-.025	.703	.001	1	.972	.976
PrevSeg(3)	-23.530	16408.711	.000	1	.999	.000
Constant	2.327	.524	19.739	1	.000	10.250
Step 2^b						
PrevSeg			.936	3	.817	
PrevSeg(1)	.723	.856	.713	1	.398	2.061
PrevSeg(2)	.018	.783	.001	1	.982	1.018
PrevSeg(3)	-39.855	14447.877	.000	1	.998	.000
Tempo			.000	2	1.000	
Tempo(1)	-.101	7190.761	.000	1	1.000	.904
Tempo(2)	-19.914	5197.546	.000	1	.997	.000
Constant	20.925	5197.546	.000	1	.997	1.224E+9
Step 3^c						
Stress(1)	1.551	.762	4.143	1	.042	4.718
PrevSeg			2.165	3	.539	
PrevSeg(1)	1.245	.951	1.712	1	.191	3.472
PrevSeg(2)	.040	.823	.002	1	.961	1.041
PrevSeg(3)	-38.642	14411.192	.000	1	.998	.000
Tempo			.000	2	1.000	
Tempo(1)	.000	6995.921	.000	1	1.000	1.000
Tempo(2)	-19.766	5054.366	.000	1	.997	.000
Constant	19.610	5054.366	.000	1	.997	328347059

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: PrevSeg.

b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Tempo.

c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: Stress.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 PrevSeg	-58.196	31.030	3	.000
Step 2 PrevSeg	-40.497	24.787	3	.000
Tempo	-42.681	29.156	2	.000
Step 3 Stress	-28.103	4.341	1	.037
PrevSeg	-35.142	18.419	3	.000
Tempo	-39.607	27.348	2	.000

Speaker: md

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a PrevSeg			23.282	3	.000	
PrevSeg(1)	3.237	1.062	9.289	1	.002	25.455
PrevSeg(2)	1.229	.579	4.511	1	.034	3.418
PrevSeg(3)	-3.091	1.113	7.714	1	.005	.045
Constant	1.012	.337	9.005	1	.003	2.750
Step 2 ^b PrevSeg			24.185	3	.000	
PrevSeg(1)	3.589	1.089	10.855	1	.001	36.209
PrevSeg(2)	1.673	.628	6.267	1	.012	4.821
PrevSeg(3)	-3.174	1.201	6.989	1	.008	.042
Type(1)	2.105	.633	11.042	1	.001	8.207
Constant	-.009	.441	.000	1	.983	.991
Step 3 ^c PrevSeg			25.351	3	.000	
PrevSeg(1)	3.597	1.155	9.694	1	.002	36.497
PrevSeg(2)	1.130	.691	2.670	1	.102	3.095
PrevSeg(3)	-4.729	1.372	11.888	1	.001	.009
VowHeig(1)	-2.599	.720	13.028	1	.000	.074
Type(1)	2.645	.735	12.953	1	.000	14.085
Constant	1.138	.604	3.544	1	.060	3.120
Step 4 ^d PrevSeg			23.590	3	.000	
PrevSeg(1)	5.356	1.455	13.550	1	.000	211.940
PrevSeg(2)	2.112	.936	5.095	1	.024	8.267
PrevSeg(3)	-4.343	1.387	9.805	1	.002	.013
VowHeig(1)	-2.891	.862	11.246	1	.001	.056
Type(1)	3.797	1.038	13.385	1	.000	44.559
TypeF(1)	-3.158	1.093	8.356	1	.004	.042
Constant	2.510	.906	7.671	1	.006	12.301
Step 5 ^e PrevSeg			21.038	3	.000	
PrevSeg(1)	6.123	1.657	13.659	1	.000	456.214
PrevSeg(2)	2.470	1.038	5.659	1	.017	11.824
PrevSeg(3)	-4.777	1.620	8.698	1	.003	.008
VowHeig(1)	-3.303	.963	11.763	1	.001	.037
Tempo			6.217	2	.045	
Tempo(1)	-2.283	1.051	4.717	1	.030	.102
Tempo(2)	-2.525	1.055	5.721	1	.017	.080
Type(1)	4.267	1.171	13.283	1	.000	71.277
TypeF(1)	-3.634	1.252	8.432	1	.004	.026
Constant	4.547	1.357	11.231	1	.001	94.391

Step 6 ^f	PrevSeg			15.496	3	.001		
	PrevSeg(1)	8.587	2.439	12.394	1	.000	5361.269	
	PrevSeg(2)	3.626	1.337	7.349	1	.007	37.552	
	PrevSeg(3)	-6.448	2.137	9.108	1	.003	.002	
	VowHeig(1)	-4.309	1.216	12.561	1	.000	.013	
	Tempo			6.237	2	.044		
	Tempo(1)	-2.581	1.170	4.871	1	.027	.076	
	Tempo(2)	-2.821	1.175	5.766	1	.016	.060	
	LengthP	1.278	.699	3.344	1	.067	3.590	
	Type(1)	5.033	1.459	11.898	1	.001	153.397	
	TypeF(1)	-4.902	1.727	8.058	1	.005	.007	
	Constant	3.237	1.678	3.719	1	.054	25.445	
	Step 7 ^g	LinkType			.000	1	.997	
		LinkType(2)	-19.166	5207.511	.000	1	.997	.000
	PrevSeg			12.812	3	.005		
	PrevSeg(1)	27.771	5207.512	.000	1	.996	1.150E+12	
	PrevSeg(2)	21.686	5207.511	.000	1	.997	2.619E+9	
	PrevSeg(3)	12.570	5207.512	.000	1	.998	287667.440	
	VowHeig(1)	-4.040	1.242	10.583	1	.001	.018	
	Tempo			6.194	2	.045		
	Tempo(1)	-2.793	1.245	5.029	1	.025	.061	
	Tempo(2)	-2.922	1.238	5.572	1	.018	.054	
	LengthP	1.451	.872	2.767	1	.096	4.268	
	Type(1)	5.088	1.645	9.573	1	.002	162.122	
	TypeF(1)	-4.881	1.812	7.254	1	.007	.008	
	Constant	2.910	1.847	2.482	1	.115	18.362	

- a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: PrevSeg.
- b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Type.
- c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: VowHeig.
- d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: TypeF.
- e. Variable(s) entered on step 5: Tempo.
- f. Variable(s) entered on step 6: LengthP.
- g. Variable(s) entered on step 7: LinkType.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 PrevSeg	-73.859	45.814	3	.000
Step 2 PrevSeg	-67.716	47.345	3	.000
Type	-50.952	13.816	1	.000
Step 3 PrevSeg	-63.010	53.987	3	.000
VowHeig	-44.044	16.055	1	.000
Type	-44.773	17.512	1	.000
Step 4 PrevSeg	-59.386	60.148	3	.000
VowHeig	-37.248	15.871	1	.000
Type	-41.297	23.968	1	.000
TypeF	-36.017	13.408	1	.000
Step 5 PrevSeg	-56.374	62.242	3	.000
VowHeig	-34.101	17.696	1	.000
Tempo	-29.313	8.119	2	.017
Type	-38.121	25.735	1	.000
TypeF	-32.617	14.728	1	.000
Step 6 PrevSeg	-56.262	68.377	3	.000
VowHeig	-33.583	23.019	1	.000
Tempo	-26.421	8.696	2	.013
LengthP	-25.253	6.359	1	.012
Type	-35.474	26.802	1	.000
TypeF	-30.601	17.055	1	.000
Step 7 LinkType	-22.073	5.642	1	.018
PrevSeg	-55.942	73.379	3	.000
VowHeig	-28.437	18.368	1	.000
Tempo	-23.658	8.810	2	.012
LengthP	-22.569	6.632	1	.010
Type	-30.898	23.291	1	.000
TypeF	-26.754	15.003	1	.000

Speaker: mw

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a Stress(1)	2.174	.355	37.418	1	.000	8.795
Constant	-.634	.243	6.822	1	.009	.531
Step 2 ^b Stress(1)	1.973	.379	27.069	1	.000	7.194
Type(1)	1.659	.381	18.947	1	.000	5.252
Constant	-1.338	.317	17.795	1	.000	.262
Step 3 ^c Stress(1)	1.953	.429	20.704	1	.000	7.052
PrevSeg			17.778	3	.000	
PrevSeg(1)	-.521	.538	.939	1	.333	.594
PrevSeg(2)	.989	.601	2.707	1	.100	2.689
PrevSeg(3)	-3.798	1.234	9.472	1	.002	.022
Type(1)	2.149	.450	22.842	1	.000	8.576
Constant	-1.371	.540	6.447	1	.011	.254

Step 4 ^d	Stress(1)	2.170	.456	22.637	1	.000	8.758
	PrevSeg			17.767	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	-.695	.558	1.551	1	.213	.499
	PrevSeg(2)	.623	.621	1.006	1	.316	1.864
	PrevSeg(3)	-4.587	1.339	11.743	1	.001	.010
	LengthP	.758	.264	8.254	1	.004	2.134
	Type(1)	2.173	.468	21.558	1	.000	8.789
	Constant	-2.710	.732	13.712	1	.000	.067
Step 5 ^e	Stress(1)	2.345	.480	23.923	1	.000	10.438
	PrevSeg			18.183	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	-.658	.579	1.291	1	.256	.518
	PrevSeg(2)	.482	.653	.544	1	.461	1.619
	PrevSeg(3)	-5.160	1.405	13.488	1	.000	.006
	LengthP	.936	.293	10.230	1	.001	2.549
	Type(1)	2.484	.515	23.292	1	.000	11.988
	FreqF	.000	.000	7.329	1	.007	1.000
Step 6 ^f	Constant	-2.948	.763	14.925	1	.000	.052
	Stress(1)	2.414	.514	22.065	1	.000	11.183
	PrevSeg			18.012	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	-.820	.619	1.754	1	.185	.440
	PrevSeg(2)	.462	.693	.445	1	.505	1.588
	PrevSeg(3)	-5.879	1.607	13.392	1	.000	.003
	Tempo			10.927	2	.004	
	Tempo(1)	-2.073	.650	10.176	1	.001	.126
Step 7 ^g	Tempo(2)	-1.658	.625	7.042	1	.008	.190
	LengthP	1.070	.321	11.145	1	.001	2.916
	Type(1)	2.866	.576	24.788	1	.000	17.574
	FreqF	.000	.000	7.416	1	.006	1.000
	Constant	-1.944	.827	5.521	1	.019	.143
	Stress(1)	2.673	.557	22.994	1	.000	14.484
	PrevSeg			17.929	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	-.859	.658	1.702	1	.192	.424
	PrevSeg(2)	.301	.721	.174	1	.676	1.351
	PrevSeg(3)	-6.726	1.824	13.597	1	.000	.001
	Tempo			11.017	2	.004	
	Tempo(1)	-2.117	.660	10.278	1	.001	.120
	Tempo(2)	-1.693	.638	7.036	1	.008	.184
	LengthP	1.201	.334	12.897	1	.000	3.323
	LengthF	.505	.262	3.721	1	.054	1.658
	Type(1)	3.078	.600	26.358	1	.000	21.715
FreqF	.000	.000	10.629	1	.001	1.000	
Constant	-3.087	1.054	8.571	1	.003	.046	

- a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Stress.
b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Type.
c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: PrevSeg.
d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: LengthP.
e. Variable(s) entered on step 5: FreqF.
f. Variable(s) entered on step 6: Tempo.
g. Variable(s) entered on step 7: LengthF.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Stress	-117.411	42.955	1	.000
Step 2 Stress	-100.675	29.687	1	.000
Type	-95.934	20.204	1	.000
Step 3 Stress	-83.870	23.158	1	.000
PrevSeg	-85.832	27.081	3	.000
Type	-85.744	26.906	1	.000
Step 4 Stress	-80.672	26.192	1	.000
PrevSeg	-80.711	26.271	3	.000
LengthP	-72.291	9.431	1	.002
Type	-80.266	25.381	1	.000
Step 5 Stress	-78.624	28.556	1	.000
PrevSeg	-78.009	27.325	3	.000
LengthP	-70.562	12.431	1	.000
Type	-79.003	29.313	1	.000
FreqF	-67.576	6.459	1	.011
Step 6 Stress	-71.349	26.904	1	.000
PrevSeg	-72.504	29.213	3	.000
Tempo	-64.346	12.898	2	.002
LengthP	-64.745	13.695	1	.000
Type	-74.751	33.706	1	.000
FreqF	-61.302	6.809	1	.009
Step 7 Stress	-70.852	29.962	1	.000
PrevSeg	-71.000	30.259	3	.000
Tempo	-62.395	13.047	2	.001
LengthP	-63.998	16.254	1	.000
LengthF	-57.897	4.053	1	.044
Type	-74.247	36.752	1	.000
FreqF	-61.276	10.810	1	.001

Speaker: pk

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a Stress(1)	1.622	.332	23.832	1	.000	5.062
Constant	-.898	.253	12.604	1	.000	.407
Step 2 ^b Stress(1)	1.592	.358	19.769	1	.000	4.913
Tempo			19.834	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-1.995	.451	19.601	1	.000	.136
Tempo(2)	-1.231	.433	8.085	1	.004	.292
Constant	.213	.372	.328	1	.567	1.238
Step 3 ^c Stress(1)	1.572	.382	16.968	1	.000	4.815
Tempo			21.797	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-2.301	.496	21.543	1	.000	.100
Tempo(2)	-1.423	.468	9.255	1	.002	.241
Type(1)	1.614	.393	16.877	1	.000	5.024
Constant	-.478	.427	1.253	1	.263	.620

Step 4 ^u	Stress(1)	1.798	.454	15.665	1	.000	6.036
	PrevSeg			18.640	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	1.793	.586	9.351	1	.002	6.007
	PrevSeg(2)	1.434	.554	6.708	1	.010	4.197
	PrevSeg(3)	-1.928	1.000	3.717	1	.054	.145
	Tempo			20.214	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-2.474	.553	20.028	1	.000	.084
	Tempo(2)	-1.532	.521	8.647	1	.003	.216
	Type(1)	2.146	.464	21.399	1	.000	8.550
	Constant	-1.727	.679	6.472	1	.011	.178
Step 5 ^o	Stress(1)	2.400	.534	20.165	1	.000	11.019
	PrevSeg			19.947	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	1.625	.636	6.533	1	.011	5.081
	PrevSeg(2)	.845	.617	1.878	1	.171	2.329
	PrevSeg(3)	-3.623	1.207	9.010	1	.003	.027
	Tempo			19.512	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-2.610	.595	19.221	1	.000	.074
	Tempo(2)	-1.623	.556	8.502	1	.004	.197
	TypeP(1)	2.237	.595	14.153	1	.000	9.363
	Type(1)	3.044	.590	26.647	1	.000	20.990
Constant	-3.472	.899	14.910	1	.000	.031	
Step 6 ^f	Stress(1)	2.606	.600	18.879	1	.000	13.550
	PrevSeg			24.446	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	2.078	.749	7.711	1	.005	7.992
	PrevSeg(2)	.372	.699	.283	1	.595	1.451
	PrevSeg(3)	-5.164	1.421	13.199	1	.000	.006
	Tempo			20.157	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-3.024	.677	19.937	1	.000	.049
	Tempo(2)	-1.853	.623	8.848	1	.003	.157
	TypeP(1)	3.229	.752	18.419	1	.000	25.254
	Type(1)	4.255	.786	29.337	1	.000	70.446
FreqF	.000	.000	13.618	1	.000	1.000	
Constant	-4.028	1.028	15.337	1	.000	.018	

- a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Stress.
b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Tempo.
c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: Type.
d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: PrevSeg.

- e. Variable(s) entered on step 5: TypeP.
f. Variable(s) entered on step 6: FreqF.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Stress	-120.596	25.925	1	.000
Step 2 Stress	-107.204	21.440	1	.000
Tempo	-107.634	22.300	2	.000
Step 3 Stress	-96.228	18.338	1	.000
Tempo	-99.938	25.758	2	.000
Type	-96.484	18.849	1	.000
Step 4 Stress	-82.882	17.894	1	.000
PrevSeg	-87.059	26.249	3	.000
Tempo	-86.252	24.634	2	.000
Type	-87.094	26.319	1	.000
Step 5 Stress	-78.004	25.710	1	.000
PrevSeg	-80.658	31.018	3	.000
Tempo	-77.219	24.140	2	.000
TypeP	-73.935	17.572	1	.000
Type	-84.660	39.023	1	.000
Step 6 Stress	-67.889	25.144	1	.000
PrevSeg	-76.445	42.255	3	.000
Tempo	-68.660	26.685	2	.000
TypeP	-68.741	26.849	1	.000
Type	-82.310	53.986	1	.000
FreqF	-65.149	19.664	1	.000

Speaker: pd

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a PrevSeg			3.368	3	.338	
PrevSeg(1)	.568	.430	1.752	1	.186	1.766
PrevSeg(2)	.792	.448	3.115	1	.078	2.207
PrevSeg(3)	-21.798	13397.657	.000	1	.999	.000
Constant	.595	.311	3.647	1	.056	1.812
Step 2 ^b PrevSeg			6.557	3	.087	
PrevSeg(1)	1.170	.488	5.745	1	.017	3.221
PrevSeg(2)	1.037	.502	4.273	1	.039	2.821
PrevSeg(3)	-22.631	11962.624	.000	1	.998	.000
Length	1.147	.279	16.938	1	.000	3.150
Constant	-1.766	.623	8.028	1	.005	.171
Step 3 ^c PrevSeg			6.847	3	.077	
PrevSeg(1)	1.251	.512	5.963	1	.015	3.492
PrevSeg(2)	1.124	.526	4.566	1	.033	3.077
PrevSeg(3)	-22.634	11809.542	.000	1	.998	.000
Tempo			9.677	2	.008	
Tempo(1)	-1.667	.540	9.518	1	.002	.189
Tempo(2)	-1.243	.544	5.229	1	.022	.289
Length	1.230	.294	17.522	1	.000	3.422
Constant	-.906	.711	1.621	1	.203	.404

Step 4 ^d	LinkType			6.083	1	.014	
	LinkType(2)	-1.971	.799	6.083	1	.014	.139
	PrevSeg			11.524	3	.009	
	PrevSeg(1)	3.254	.976	11.116	1	.001	25.903
	PrevSeg(2)	2.026	.695	8.499	1	.004	7.583
	PrevSeg(3)	-20.743	11730.345	.000	1	.999	.000
	Tempo			10.095	2	.006	
	Tempo(1)	-1.759	.558	9.926	1	.002	.172
	Tempo(2)	-1.310	.560	5.480	1	.019	.270
	Length	1.284	.295	18.892	1	.000	3.612
Step 5 ^e	Constant	-.948	.710	1.783	1	.182	.388
	LinkType			6.498	1	.011	
	LinkType(2)	-2.040	.800	6.498	1	.011	.130
	Stress(1)	.920	.476	3.744	1	.053	2.510
	PrevSeg			13.425	3	.004	
	PrevSeg(1)	3.707	1.026	13.059	1	.000	40.714
	PrevSeg(2)	2.212	.709	9.741	1	.002	9.131
	PrevSeg(3)	-19.838	11822.102	.000	1	.999	.000
	Tempo			9.488	2	.009	
	Tempo(1)	-1.727	.567	9.284	1	.002	.178
Tempo(2)	-1.310	.569	5.309	1	.021	.270	
Length	1.235	.299	17.085	1	.000	3.437	
Constant	-1.638	.811	4.075	1	.044	.194	

- a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: PrevSeg.
b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Length.
c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: Tempo.
d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: LinkType.
e. Variable(s) entered on step 5: Stress.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 PrevSeg	-107.175	26.569	3	.000
Step 2 PrevSeg	-97.836	34.832	3	.000
Length	-93.890	26.940	1	.000
Step 3 PrevSeg	-92.282	34.951	3	.000
Tempo	-80.420	11.227	2	.004
Length	-89.045	28.477	1	.000
Step 4 LinkType	-74.807	6.616	1	.010
PrevSeg	-91.975	40.953	3	.000
Tempo	-77.404	11.810	2	.003
Length	-86.751	30.504	1	.000
Step 5 LinkType	-73.103	7.059	1	.008
Stress	-71.499	3.851	1	.050
PrevSeg	-89.061	38.976	3	.000
Tempo	-75.098	11.048	2	.004
Length	-83.129	27.112	1	.000

Speaker: th

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	Tempo			39.351	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-3.525	.592	35.429	1	.000	.029
	Tempo(2)	-3.444	.590	34.076	1	.000	.032
	Constant	2.621	.518	25.616	1	.000	13.750
Step 2 ^b	Stress(1)	1.602	.418	14.660	1	.000	4.964
	Tempo			36.973	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-3.595	.624	33.237	1	.000	.027
	Tempo(2)	-3.503	.620	31.875	1	.000	.030
Step 3 ^c	Constant	1.764	.552	10.235	1	.001	5.838
	Stress(1)	2.080	.516	16.282	1	.000	8.006
	PrevSeg			11.496	3	.009	
	PrevSeg(1)	2.124	.637	11.126	1	.001	8.366
	PrevSeg(2)	.728	.533	1.864	1	.172	2.071
	PrevSeg(3)	-19.231	8938.161	.000	1	.998	.000
	Tempo			30.034	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-3.335	.663	25.313	1	.000	.036
	Tempo(2)	-3.441	.661	27.106	1	.000	.032
	Constant	.572	.695	.678	1	.410	1.771
Step 4 ^d	LinkType			9.851	1	.002	
	LinkType(2)	-2.704	.862	9.851	1	.002	.067
	Stress(1)	2.290	.548	17.484	1	.000	9.877
	PrevSeg			18.874	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	4.968	1.145	18.830	1	.000	143.810
	PrevSeg(2)	1.768	.649	7.433	1	.006	5.860
	PrevSeg(3)	-16.422	8851.123	.000	1	.999	.000
	Tempo			28.689	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-3.604	.726	24.630	1	.000	.027
	Tempo(2)	-3.678	.722	25.969	1	.000	.025
Constant	.595	.749	.633	1	.426	1.814	
Step 5 ^e	LinkType			11.411	1	.001	
	LinkType(2)	-3.096	.917	11.411	1	.001	.045
	Stress(1)	2.058	.556	13.686	1	.000	7.833
	PrevSeg			21.027	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	5.683	1.244	20.861	1	.000	293.901
	PrevSeg(2)	1.913	.684	7.812	1	.005	6.773
	PrevSeg(3)	-15.703	9022.164	.000	1	.999	.000
	Tempo			28.447	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-3.790	.765	24.534	1	.000	.023
	Tempo(2)	-3.932	.772	25.922	1	.000	.020
Length	.582	.228	6.506	1	.011	1.789	
Constant	-.457	.863	.280	1	.597	.633	

- a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Tempo.
- b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Stress.
- c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: PrevSeg.
- d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: LinkType.
- e. Variable(s) entered on step 5: Length.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Tempo	-122.662	72.632	2	.000
Step 2 Stress	-86.346	16.408	1	.000
Tempo	-111.160	66.036	2	.000
Step 3 Stress	-76.382	20.009	1	.000
PrevSeg	-78.142	23.528	3	.000
Tempo	-91.795	50.834	2	.000
Step 4 LinkType	-66.378	12.137	1	.000
Stress	-71.263	21.908	1	.000
PrevSeg	-78.137	35.656	3	.000
Tempo	-85.987	51.356	2	.000
Step 5 LinkType	-63.940	14.375	1	.000
Stress	-64.821	16.138	1	.000
PrevSeg	-76.660	39.816	3	.000
Tempo	-83.249	52.993	2	.000
Length	-60.309	7.113	1	.008

Speaker: vt

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a Stress(1)	2.256	.388	33.743	1	.000	9.547
Constant	-.198	.239	.688	1	.407	.821
Step 2 ^b Stress(1)	2.360	.431	29.938	1	.000	10.588
Tempo			17.713	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-2.262	.690	10.730	1	.001	.104
Tempo(2)	-2.940	.699	17.705	1	.000	.053
Constant	1.821	.621	8.593	1	.003	6.180
Step 3 ^c Stress(1)	2.247	.440	26.055	1	.000	9.459
Tempo			17.863	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-2.264	.698	10.511	1	.001	.104
Tempo(2)	-2.980	.705	17.850	1	.000	.051
Length	.475	.206	5.322	1	.021	1.609
Constant	.949	.719	1.743	1	.187	2.582
Step 4 ^d Stress(1)	2.552	.486	27.635	1	.000	12.837
Tempo			17.911	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-2.310	.712	10.519	1	.001	.099
Tempo(2)	-3.054	.722	17.898	1	.000	.047
Length	.588	.220	7.162	1	.007	1.800
FreqP	.000	.000	5.072	1	.024	1.000
Constant	.249	.794	.098	1	.754	1.283

- a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Stress.
- b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Tempo.
- c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: Length.
- d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: FreqP.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Stress	-106.284	39.960	1	.000
Step 2 Stress	-90.954	36.266	1	.000
Tempo	-86.304	26.965	2	.000
Step 3 Stress	-85.161	30.599	1	.000
Tempo	-83.382	27.042	2	.000
Length	-72.821	5.920	1	.015
Step 4 Stress	-84.252	34.900	1	.000
Tempo	-80.376	27.149	2	.000
Length	-70.910	8.218	1	.004
FreqP	-69.861	6.119	1	.013

Speaker: vn

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a Tempo			22.835	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-1.835	.411	19.899	1	.000	.160
Tempo(2)	-1.412	.392	13.013	1	.000	.244
Constant	.668	.275	5.896	1	.015	1.950
Step 2 ^b Tempo			24.118	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-2.085	.451	21.409	1	.000	.124
Tempo(2)	-1.617	.428	14.257	1	.000	.199
Type(1)	1.540	.374	16.953	1	.000	4.665
Constant	-.074	.333	.049	1	.824	.929
Step 3 ^c Tempo			25.361	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-2.261	.477	22.462	1	.000	.104
Tempo(2)	-1.746	.449	15.144	1	.000	.175
TypeP(1)	1.439	.421	11.656	1	.001	4.216
Type(1)	2.054	.427	23.173	1	.000	7.802
Constant	-1.190	.476	6.243	1	.012	.304
Step 4 ^d Stress(1)	1.987	.455	19.066	1	.000	7.294
Tempo			24.743	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-2.493	.529	22.239	1	.000	.083
Tempo(2)	-1.892	.492	14.806	1	.000	.151
TypeP(1)	2.173	.497	19.123	1	.000	8.786
Type(1)	2.238	.469	22.730	1	.000	9.375
Constant	-2.811	.652	18.616	1	.000	.060
Step 5 ^e Stress(1)	1.908	.460	17.197	1	.000	6.739
Tempo			25.331	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-2.628	.550	22.814	1	.000	.072
Tempo(2)	-1.986	.509	15.229	1	.000	.137
TypeP(1)	2.409	.521	21.410	1	.000	11.120
Type(1)	2.560	.506	25.565	1	.000	12.930
FreqF	.000	.000	5.274	1	.022	1.000
Constant	-2.767	.662	17.467	1	.000	.063

- a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Tempo.
- b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Type.
- c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: TypeP.
- d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: Stress.
- e. Variable(s) entered on step 5: FreqF.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Tempo	-119.593	24.817	2	.000
Step 2 Tempo	-111.481	27.736	2	.000
Type	-107.184	19.143	1	.000
Step 3 Tempo	-106.005	29.805	2	.000
TypeP	-97.613	13.020	1	.000
Type	-105.162	28.119	1	.000
Step 4 Stress	-91.103	22.703	1	.000
Tempo	-94.917	30.332	2	.000
TypeP	-91.600	23.698	1	.000
Type	-94.011	28.519	1	.000
Step 5 Stress	-86.092	20.152	1	.000
Tempo	-91.896	31.761	2	.000
TypeP	-89.720	27.408	1	.000
Type	-92.869	33.707	1	.000
FreqF	-79.751	7.471	1	.006

Speaker: zp

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a Stress(1)	1.414	.348	16.544	1	.000	4.114
Constant	.090	.245	.134	1	.714	1.094
Step 2 ^b Stress(1)	1.404	.369	14.483	1	.000	4.070
Tempo			15.392	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-1.790	.481	13.838	1	.000	.167
Tempo(2)	-.704	.502	1.967	1	.161	.495
Constant	1.036	.428	5.863	1	.015	2.819
Step 3 ^c Stress(1)	1.681	.399	17.768	1	.000	5.371
Tempo			15.568	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-1.863	.497	14.079	1	.000	.155
Tempo(2)	-.754	.514	2.150	1	.143	.471
LengthP	.540	.225	5.774	1	.016	1.716
Constant	-.059	.614	.009	1	.924	.943
Step 4 ^d Stress(1)	2.174	.482	20.316	1	.000	8.791
VowHeig(1)	-1.063	.488	4.751	1	.029	.345
Tempo			15.509	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-1.893	.506	14.004	1	.000	.151
Tempo(2)	-.748	.521	2.063	1	.151	.473
LengthP	.586	.228	6.613	1	.010	1.797
Constant	-.069	.614	.013	1	.910	.933
Step 5 ^e Stress(1)	2.380	.524	20.663	1	.000	10.806
PrevSeg			4.320	3	.229	
PrevSeg(1)	1.006	.527	3.639	1	.056	2.735
PrevSeg(2)	.203	.519	.153	1	.696	1.225
PrevSeg(3)	-20.770	19300.315	.000	1	.999	.000
VowHeig(1)	-1.096	.498	4.842	1	.028	.334
Tempo			13.157	2	.001	
Tempo(1)	-1.801	.519	12.023	1	.001	.165
Tempo(2)	-.719	.534	1.808	1	.179	.487
LengthP	.685	.242	8.033	1	.005	1.983
Constant	-.821	.746	1.211	1	.271	.440

Step 6 ^f	Stress(1)	2.418	.535	20.441	1	.000	11.223
	PrevSeg			5.522	3	.137	
	PrevSeg(1)	1.071	.538	3.967	1	.046	2.918
	PrevSeg(2)	.040	.548	.005	1	.942	1.041
	PrevSeg(3)	-20.599	19408.138	.000	1	.999	.000
	VowHeig(1)	-1.126	.505	4.979	1	.026	.324
	Tempo			13.434	2	.001	
	Tempo(1)	-1.871	.534	12.290	1	.000	.154
	Tempo(2)	-.756	.546	1.917	1	.166	.470
	LengthP	.820	.269	9.266	1	.002	2.271
	Length	.378	.184	4.223	1	.040	1.459
	Constant	-1.807	.912	3.930	1	.047	.164

- Variable(s) entered on step 1: Stress.
- Variable(s) entered on step 2: Tempo.
- Variable(s) entered on step 3: LengthP.
- Variable(s) entered on step 4: VowHeig.
- Variable(s) entered on step 5: PrevSeg.
- Variable(s) entered on step 6: Length.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Stress	-107.175	17.291	1	.000
Step 2 Stress	-97.753	15.207	1	.000
Tempo	-98.529	16.760	2	.000
Step 3 Stress	-96.654	19.451	1	.000
Tempo	-95.503	17.148	2	.000
LengthP	-90.149	6.441	1	.011
Step 4 Stress	-96.653	24.427	1	.000
VowHeig	-86.929	4.979	1	.026
Tempo	-93.028	17.177	2	.000
LengthP	-88.203	7.527	1	.006
Step 5 Stress	-92.105	25.511	1	.000
PrevSeg	-84.439	10.180	3	.017
VowHeig	-81.899	5.100	1	.024
Tempo	-86.552	14.406	2	.001
LengthP	-84.145	9.592	1	.002
Step 6 Stress	-89.773	25.475	1	.000
PrevSeg	-82.558	11.046	3	.011
VowHeig	-79.655	5.239	1	.022
Tempo	-84.464	14.857	2	.001
LengthP	-82.949	11.827	1	.001
Length	-79.349	4.628	1	.031

12.7.2 German subjects

Speaker: as

		Variables in the Equation ^a						
		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	
Step 1 ^a	PrevSeg			19.471	3	.000		
	PrevSeg(1)	2.312	.524	19.451	1	.000	10.095	
	PrevSeg(2)	.700	.405	2.988	1	.084	2.014	
	PrevSeg(3)	-21.069	10377.780	.000	1	.998	.000	
	Constant	-.134	.299	.200	1	.655	.875	
Step 2 ^b	PrevSeg			19.743	3	.000		
	PrevSeg(1)	2.569	.578	19.723	1	.000	13.054	
	PrevSeg(2)	.969	.471	4.225	1	.040	2.635	
	PrevSeg(3)	-20.770	9896.459	.000	1	.998	.000	
	Tempo			19.747	2	.000		
	Tempo(1)	-2.452	.628	15.231	1	.000	.086	
	Tempo(2)	-2.742	.632	18.841	1	.000	.064	
	Constant	1.651	.565	8.532	1	.003	5.210	
	Step 3 ^c	Stress(1)	1.996	.520	14.749	1	.000	7.358
		PrevSeg			24.452	3	.000	
PrevSeg(1)		3.466	.701	24.436	1	.000	31.997	
PrevSeg(2)		1.474	.529	7.764	1	.005	4.368	
PrevSeg(3)		-19.722	9689.912	.000	1	.998	.000	
Tempo				18.249	2	.000		
Tempo(1)		-2.491	.668	13.906	1	.000	.083	
Tempo(2)		-2.822	.676	17.416	1	.000	.060	
Constant		.028	.707	.002	1	.969	1.028	
Step 4 ^d		LinkType			7.287	1	.007	
	LinkType(2)	-2.079	.770	7.287	1	.007	.125	
	Stress(1)	2.338	.591	15.644	1	.000	10.364	
	PrevSeg			23.761	3	.000		
	PrevSeg(1)	5.792	1.189	23.750	1	.000	327.787	
	PrevSeg(2)	2.454	.691	12.594	1	.000	11.634	
	PrevSeg(3)	-17.522	9589.827	.000	1	.999	.000	
	Tempo			18.158	2	.000		
	Tempo(1)	-2.583	.693	13.884	1	.000	.076	
	Tempo(2)	-2.934	.705	17.334	1	.000	.053	
Step 5 ^e	LinkType			9.350	1	.002		
	LinkType(2)	-2.529	.827	9.350	1	.002	.080	
	Stress(1)	2.188	.608	12.969	1	.000	8.917	
	PrevSeg			25.440	3	.000		
	PrevSeg(1)	6.580	1.306	25.372	1	.000	720.449	
	PrevSeg(2)	2.750	.745	13.613	1	.000	15.638	
	PrevSeg(3)	-17.183	9237.402	.000	1	.999	.000	
	Tempo			18.556	2	.000		
	Tempo(1)	-2.841	.748	14.444	1	.000	.058	
	Tempo(2)	-3.225	.763	17.850	1	.000	.040	
Step 6 ^f	Type(1)	1.354	.535	6.413	1	.011	3.873	
	Constant	-.767	.826	.863	1	.353	.464	
	LinkType			8.154	1	.004		
	LinkType(2)	-2.385	.835	8.154	1	.004	.092	
	Stress(1)	2.385	.645	13.657	1	.000	10.856	
	PrevSeg			24.065	3	.000		
	PrevSeg(1)	6.377	1.310	23.695	1	.000	588.060	
	PrevSeg(2)	2.545	.766	11.052	1	.001	12.748	

PrevSeg(3)	-17.629	9108.345	.000	1	.998	.000
Tempo			18.166	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-2.836	.756	14.074	1	.000	.059
Tempo(2)	-3.234	.772	17.528	1	.000	.039
TypeP(1)	.653	.579	1.274	1	.259	1.922
Type(1)	1.497	.555	7.262	1	.007	4.467
Constant	-1.294	.972	1.773	1	.183	.274

- a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: PrevSeg.
- b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Tempo.
- c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: Stress.
- d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: LinkType.
- e. Variable(s) entered on step 5: Type.
- f. Variable(s) entered on step 6: TypeP.
- g. Stepwise procedure stopped because removing the least significant variable result in a previously fitted model.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 PrevSeg	-116.903	56.893	3	.000
Step 2 PrevSeg	-98.693	50.259	3	.000
Tempo	-88.457	29.787	2	.000
Step 3 Stress	-73.563	17.571	1	.000
PrevSeg	-92.211	54.866	3	.000
Tempo	-78.271	26.986	2	.000
Step 4 LinkType	-64.778	8.191	1	.004
Stress	-70.969	20.574	1	.000
PrevSeg	-90.859	60.354	3	.000
Tempo	-74.275	27.185	2	.000
Step 5 LinkType	-62.595	10.927	1	.001
Stress	-65.259	16.255	1	.000
PrevSeg	-89.919	65.576	3	.000
Tempo	-71.867	29.473	2	.000
Type	-60.682	7.102	1	.008
Step 6 LinkType	-61.179	9.382	1	.002
Stress	-65.258	17.540	1	.000
PrevSeg	-89.014	65.051	3	.000
Tempo	-71.019	29.062	2	.000
TypeP	-57.131	1.286	1	.257
Type	-60.556	8.136	1	.004

Speaker: bs

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	PrevSeg			.840	3	.840	
	PrevSeg(1)	-.925	1.136	.664	1	.415	.396
	PrevSeg(2)	-1.051	1.175	.800	1	.371	.350
	PrevSeg(3)	-24.916	17974.843	.000	1	.999	.000
Step 2 ^b	Constant	3.714	1.012	13.462	1	.000	41.000
	PrevSeg			.933	3	.817	
	PrevSeg(1)	-1.066	1.164	.839	1	.360	.344
	PrevSeg(2)	-1.077	1.205	.798	1	.372	.341
	PrevSeg(3)	-41.169	15688.198	.000	1	.998	.000
	Tempo			3.832	2	.147	
	Tempo(1)	-17.135	5203.280	.000	1	.997	.000
	Tempo(2)	-19.273	5203.280	.000	1	.997	.000
	Constant	21.964	5203.280	.000	1	.997	3.459E+9
Step 3 ^c	Stress(1)	2.740	1.117	6.018	1	.014	15.483
	PrevSeg			.581	3	.901	
	PrevSeg(1)	-.800	1.233	.421	1	.516	.449
	PrevSeg(2)	-.962	1.283	.562	1	.453	.382
	PrevSeg(3)	-39.908	15593.715	.000	1	.998	.000
	Tempo			4.460	2	.108	
	Tempo(1)	-16.868	4844.676	.000	1	.997	.000
	Tempo(2)	-19.239	4844.676	.000	1	.997	.000
	Constant	20.700	4844.676	.000	1	.997	976775462

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: PrevSeg.

b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Tempo.

c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: Stress.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 PrevSeg	-45.258	28.339	3	.000
Step 2 PrevSeg	-39.409	29.259	3	.000
Tempo	-31.089	12.619	2	.002
Step 3 Stress	-24.779	9.380	1	.002
PrevSeg	-32.550	24.921	3	.000
Tempo	-26.645	13.111	2	.001

Speaker: fs

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	Stress(1)	2.421	.438	30.583	1	.000	11.257
	Constant	.085	.238	.127	1	.722	1.088
Step 2 ^b	Stress(1)	2.650	.515	26.438	1	.000	14.155
	PrevSeg			13.246	3	.004	
	PrevSeg(1)	1.276	.609	4.388	1	.036	3.582
	PrevSeg(2)	.450	.598	.565	1	.452	1.568
	PrevSeg(3)	-2.874	1.229	5.471	1	.019	.056
	Constant	-.434	.531	.667	1	.414	.648
Step 3 ^c	Stress(1)	2.635	.524	25.323	1	.000	13.941
	PrevSeg			15.638	3	.001	
	PrevSeg(1)	1.532	.638	5.768	1	.016	4.630
	PrevSeg(2)	.383	.601	.406	1	.524	1.466
	PrevSeg(3)	-3.015	1.228	6.030	1	.014	.049
	FreqF	.000	.000	5.344	1	.021	1.000
Step 4 ^d	Constant	-.210	.542	.150	1	.699	.811
	Stress(1)	2.647	.523	25.619	1	.000	14.118
	PrevSeg			16.659	3	.001	
	PrevSeg(1)	1.695	.663	6.531	1	.011	5.448
	PrevSeg(2)	.247	.623	.158	1	.691	1.281
	PrevSeg(3)	-2.818	1.227	5.271	1	.022	.060
Step 5 ^e	Freq	.000	.000	4.008	1	.045	1.000
	FreqF	.000	.000	5.036	1	.025	1.000
	Constant	-.526	.572	.848	1	.357	.591
	Stress(1)	2.749	.547	25.233	1	.000	15.627
	PrevSeg			15.935	3	.001	
	PrevSeg(1)	1.756	.687	6.532	1	.011	5.791
	PrevSeg(2)	.327	.644	.258	1	.612	1.387
	PrevSeg(3)	-2.607	1.213	4.618	1	.032	.074
	Tempo			5.759	2	.056	
	Tempo(1)	-1.420	.659	4.646	1	.031	.242
Tempo(2)	-1.469	.661	4.942	1	.026	.230	
Step 6 ^f	Freq	.000	.000	4.323	1	.038	1.000
	FreqF	.000	.000	5.129	1	.024	1.000
	Constant	.440	.713	.381	1	.537	1.553
	LinkType			3.590	1	.058	
	LinkType(2)	-1.725	.910	3.590	1	.058	.178
	Stress(1)	3.072	.613	25.123	1	.000	21.584
	PrevSeg			17.963	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	3.637	1.252	8.433	1	.004	37.975
	PrevSeg(2)	.856	.743	1.330	1	.249	2.354
	PrevSeg(3)	-.865	1.539	.316	1	.574	.421
Tempo			5.765	2	.056		
Tempo(1)	-1.456	.669	4.745	1	.029	.233	
Tempo(2)	-1.490	.674	4.891	1	.027	.225	
Freq	.000	.000	5.751	1	.016	1.000	
FreqF	.000	.000	4.888	1	.027	1.000	
Constant	.237	.744	.101	1	.750	1.267	

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Stress.

b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: PrevSeg.

c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: FreqF.

- d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: Freq.
 e. Variable(s) entered on step 5: Tempo.
 f. Variable(s) entered on step 6: LinkType.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Stress	-98.984	38.944	1	.000
Step 2 Stress	-84.231	34.884	1	.000
PrevSeg	-77.512	21.427	3	.000
Step 3 Stress	-79.882	32.759	1	.000
PrevSeg	-78.218	25.425	3	.000
FreqF	-88.799	6.591	1	.010
Step 4 Stress	-78.998	32.788	1	.000
PrevSeg	-73.561	25.917	3	.000
Freq	-83.503	5.800	1	.018
FreqF	-83.849	6.491	1	.011
Step 5 Stress	-73.732	32.998	1	.000
PrevSeg	-89.375	24.284	3	.000
Tempo	-80.803	6.741	2	.034
Freq	-80.339	6.212	1	.013
FreqF	-80.481	6.498	1	.011
Step 6 LinkType	-57.233	3.550	1	.080
Stress	-73.590	36.264	1	.000
PrevSeg	-89.258	27.597	3	.000
Tempo	-58.858	6.801	2	.033
Freq	-59.655	8.394	1	.004
FreqF	-58.683	6.450	1	.011

Speaker: gk

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a Stress(1)	3.203	.569	31.656	1	.000	24.609
Constant	.065	.254	.064	1	.800	1.067
Step 2 ^b Stress(1)	3.447	.603	32.658	1	.000	31.395
Type(1)	1.582	.503	9.916	1	.002	4.867
Constant	-.773	.382	4.094	1	.043	.462
Step 3 ^c Stress(1)	3.683	.657	31.437	1	.000	39.769
PrevSeg			4.192	3	.242	
PrevSeg(1)	1.323	.760	3.030	1	.082	3.756
PrevSeg(2)	.332	.792	.176	1	.675	1.394
PrevSeg(3)	-20.955	22513.507	.000	1	.999	.000
Type(1)	1.699	.551	9.519	1	.002	5.466
Constant	-1.568	.720	4.749	1	.029	.208

- a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Stress.
 b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Type.
 c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: PrevSeg.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Stress	-85.291	50.404	1	.000
Step 2 Stress	-81.108	53.016	1	.000
Type	-60.089	10.978	1	.001
Step 3 Stress	-75.244	51.625	1	.000
PrevSeg	-54.600	10.335	3	.016
Type	-54.796	10.728	1	.001

Speaker: js

Variables in the Equation^a

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a Stress(1)	2.238	.369	36.777	1	.000	9.371
Constant	-.458	.229	3.980	1	.046	.633
Step 2 ^b Stress(1)	2.858	.525	29.635	1	.000	17.429
PrevSeg			21.444	3	.000	
PrevSeg(1)	2.217	.616	12.952	1	.000	9.177
PrevSeg(2)	2.180	.622	12.269	1	.000	8.846
PrevSeg(3)	-.080	.796	.010	1	.920	.923
Constant	-2.023	.571	12.557	1	.000	.132
Step 3 ^c LinkType			10.523	1	.001	
LinkType(2)	-2.994	.923	10.523	1	.001	.050
Stress(1)	3.019	.561	29.009	1	.000	20.473
PrevSeg			27.438	3	.000	
PrevSeg(1)	5.327	1.203	19.603	1	.000	205.773
PrevSeg(2)	3.575	.846	17.847	1	.000	35.705
PrevSeg(3)	3.010	1.293	5.424	1	.020	20.295
Constant	-2.163	.603	12.868	1	.000	.115
Step 4 ^d LinkType			10.519	1	.001	
LinkType(2)	-3.015	.930	10.519	1	.001	.049
Stress(1)	2.978	.572	27.124	1	.000	19.657
PrevSeg			27.584	3	.000	
PrevSeg(1)	5.357	1.209	19.632	1	.000	212.167
PrevSeg(2)	3.578	.847	17.859	1	.000	35.792
PrevSeg(3)	3.024	1.295	5.451	1	.020	20.578
Length	.060	.184	.108	1	.743	1.062
Constant	-2.275	.696	10.692	1	.001	.103

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Stress.

b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: PrevSeg.

c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: LinkType.

d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: Length.

e. Stepwise procedure stopped because removing the least significant variable result in a previously fitted model.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Stress	-115.234	43.577	1	.000
Step 2 Stress	-101.543	44.667	1	.000
PrevSeg	-93.446	28.472	3	.000
Step 3 LinkType	-79.210	12.666	1	.000
Stress	-95.273	44.793	1	.000
PrevSeg	-93.435	41.116	3	.000
Step 4 LinkType	-79.186	12.726	1	.000
Stress	-93.291	40.937	1	.000
PrevSeg	-93.408	41.170	3	.000
Length	-72.877	.108	1	.743

Speaker: kr

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	Stress(1)	3.465	.511	46.063	1	.000	31.987
	Constant	-2.695	.462	34.007	1	.000	.068
Step 2 ^b	Stress(1)	4.017	.601	44.646	1	.000	55.537
	PrevSeg			7.663	3	.054	
	PrevSeg(1)	1.638	.616	7.077	1	.008	5.147
	PrevSeg(2)	1.049	.552	3.604	1	.058	2.854
	PrevSeg(3)	-20.172	6456.618	.000	1	.998	.000
	Constant	-3.626	.676	28.787	1	.000	.027
Step 3 ^c	Stress(1)	4.142	.650	40.577	1	.000	62.960
	PrevSeg			10.348	3	.016	
	PrevSeg(1)	2.025	.639	10.045	1	.002	7.574
	PrevSeg(2)	1.213	.599	4.103	1	.043	3.362
	PrevSeg(3)	-19.976	6374.989	.000	1	.997	.000
	Length	.603	.206	8.607	1	.003	1.828
Step 4 ^d	Constant	-5.245	.956	30.086	1	.000	.005
	Stress(1)	5.062	.809	39.123	1	.000	157.961
	PrevSeg			11.694	3	.009	
	PrevSeg(1)	2.354	.693	11.540	1	.001	10.533
	PrevSeg(2)	1.268	.625	4.111	1	.043	3.554
	PrevSeg(3)	-20.211	6201.472	.000	1	.997	.000
	VowHeig(1)	-1.433	.587	5.960	1	.015	.239
	Length	.631	.202	9.720	1	.002	1.879
Constant	-5.540	1.009	30.180	1	.000	.004	

- a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Stress.
- b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: PrevSeg.
- c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: Length.
- d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: VowHeig.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Stress	-119.593	79.591	1	.000
Step 2 Stress	-102.981	80.478	1	.000
PrevSeg	-79.797	34.109	3	.000
Step 3 Stress	-95.039	74.334	1	.000
PrevSeg	-76.319	36.892	3	.000
Length	-62.743	9.740	1	.002
Step 4 Stress	-93.077	76.964	1	.000
PrevSeg	-75.211	41.230	3	.000
VowHeig	-57.872	6.554	1	.010
Length	-60.044	10.897	1	.001

Speaker: mb

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	Stress(1)	3.305	.417	62.812	1	.000	27.247
	Constant	-1.284	.266	23.241	1	.000	.277
Step 2 ^b	Stress(1)	3.764	.510	54.520	1	.000	43.110
	Tempo			15.203	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-2.379	.612	15.131	1	.000	.093
	Tempo(2)	-1.283	.553	5.386	1	.020	.277
	Constant	-.245	.381	.412	1	.521	.783
	Stress(1)	3.883	.544	50.872	1	.000	48.564
Step 3 ^c	Tempo			15.906	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-2.580	.648	15.855	1	.000	.076
	Tempo(2)	-1.385	.579	5.723	1	.017	.250
	Type(1)	1.517	.475	10.188	1	.001	4.557
	Constant	-1.004	.478	4.419	1	.036	.366
	Stress(1)	4.056	.671	36.578	1	.000	57.766
Step 4 ^d	PrevSeg			2.867	3	.413	
	PrevSeg(1)	1.059	.695	2.323	1	.127	2.883
	PrevSeg(2)	.204	.677	.091	1	.763	1.227
	PrevSeg(3)	-23.018	7276.637	.000	1	.997	.000
	Tempo			17.592	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-3.359	.802	17.554	1	.000	.035
	Tempo(2)	-1.843	.722	6.524	1	.011	.158
	Type(1)	2.188	.569	14.777	1	.000	8.920
	Constant	-1.082	.740	2.140	1	.143	.339
	Stress(1)	5.080	.893	32.350	1	.000	160.812
	PrevSeg			3.759	3	.289	
	PrevSeg(1)	.731	.739	.978	1	.323	2.078
PrevSeg(2)	-.569	.773	.541	1	.462	.566	
PrevSeg(3)	-25.152	7421.486	.000	1	.997	.000	
Tempo			17.533	2	.000		
Tempo(1)	-3.590	.858	17.522	1	.000	.028	
Tempo(2)	-1.999	.758	6.959	1	.008	.135	
TypeP(1)	2.004	.772	6.736	1	.009	7.421	
Type(1)	2.757	.658	17.561	1	.000	15.752	
Constant	-2.525	.967	6.824	1	.009	.080	
Step 5 ^e	Stress(1)	5.373	.973	30.512	1	.000	215.485
	PrevSeg			6.109	3	.106	
	PrevSeg(1)	.904	.776	1.358	1	.244	2.470
	PrevSeg(2)	-1.011	.841	1.444	1	.229	.364
	PrevSeg(3)	-23.470	6738.495	.000	1	.997	.000
	Tempo			17.470	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-3.776	.904	17.454	1	.000	.023
	Tempo(2)	-2.010	.781	6.632	1	.010	.134
	TypeP(1)	2.453	.856	8.201	1	.004	11.619
	Type(1)	3.305	.750	19.424	1	.000	27.248
	FreqF	.000	.000	5.000	1	.025	1.000
	Constant	-2.704	1.034	6.837	1	.009	.067
Step 6 ^f	Stress(1)	5.373	.973	30.512	1	.000	215.485
	PrevSeg			6.109	3	.106	
	PrevSeg(1)	.904	.776	1.358	1	.244	2.470
	PrevSeg(2)	-1.011	.841	1.444	1	.229	.364
	PrevSeg(3)	-23.470	6738.495	.000	1	.997	.000
	Tempo			17.470	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-3.776	.904	17.454	1	.000	.023
	Tempo(2)	-2.010	.781	6.632	1	.010	.134
	TypeP(1)	2.453	.856	8.201	1	.004	11.619
	Type(1)	3.305	.750	19.424	1	.000	27.248
	FreqF	.000	.000	5.000	1	.025	1.000
	Constant	-2.704	1.034	6.837	1	.009	.067

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Stress.

b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Tempo.

c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: Type.

d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: PrevSeg.

e. Variable(s) entered on step 5: TypeP.

f. Variable(s) entered on step 6: FreqF.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Stress	-120.916	87.169	1	.000
Step 2 Stress	-113.793	91.527	1	.000
Tempo	-77.331	18.603	2	.000
Step 3 Stress	-106.139	87.397	1	.000
Tempo	-72.436	19.992	2	.000
Type	-68.030	11.178	1	.001
Step 4 Stress	-80.742	65.167	1	.000
PrevSeg	-62.440	28.564	3	.000
Tempo	-60.831	25.346	2	.000
Type	-57.091	17.866	1	.000
Step 5 Stress	-80.628	72.940	1	.000
PrevSeg	-59.060	29.802	3	.000
Tempo	-57.232	26.146	2	.000
TypeP	-48.158	8.000	1	.005
Type	-55.892	23.466	1	.000
Step 6 Stress	-77.399	72.371	1	.000
PrevSeg	-56.204	29.983	3	.000
Tempo	-54.698	26.970	2	.000
TypeP	-46.371	10.316	1	.001
Type	-55.445	28.464	1	.000
FreqF	-44.159	5.891	1	.015

Speaker: ns

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a PrevSeg			6.017	3	.111	
PrevSeg(1)	1.315	.541	5.899	1	.015	3.724
PrevSeg(2)	.640	.493	1.683	1	.195	1.896
PrevSeg(3)	-22.104	14210.361	.000	1	.999	.000
Constant	.901	.329	7.501	1	.006	2.462
Step 2 ^b Stress(1)	2.114	.558	14.337	1	.000	8.285
PrevSeg			11.555	3	.009	
PrevSeg(1)	2.263	.674	11.279	1	.001	9.609
PrevSeg(2)	1.393	.604	5.312	1	.021	4.028
PrevSeg(3)	-20.267	14210.361	.000	1	.999	.000
Constant	-.935	.601	2.421	1	.120	.392
Step 3 ^c Stress(1)	2.283	.612	13.909	1	.000	9.809
PrevSeg			12.005	3	.007	
PrevSeg(1)	2.490	.730	11.649	1	.001	12.064
PrevSeg(2)	1.611	.656	6.039	1	.014	5.008
PrevSeg(3)	-20.245	13361.878	.000	1	.999	.000
Tempo			8.761	2	.013	
Tempo(1)	-2.302	.852	7.299	1	.007	.100
Tempo(2)	-2.497	.857	8.483	1	.004	.082
Constant	.768	.892	.741	1	.389	2.155
Step 4 ^d Stress(1)	2.144	.621	11.898	1	.001	8.529
PrevSeg			11.879	3	.008	
PrevSeg(1)	2.515	.744	11.421	1	.001	12.370
PrevSeg(2)	1.689	.675	6.264	1	.012	5.416
PrevSeg(3)	-20.864	12710.583	.000	1	.999	.000
Tempo			9.241	2	.010	
Tempo(1)	-2.526	.905	7.782	1	.005	.080
Tempo(2)	-2.728	.912	8.950	1	.003	.065
Type(1)	1.308	.512	6.530	1	.011	3.698
Constant	.368	.918	.161	1	.689	1.445

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: PrevSeg.

b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Stress.

c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: Tempo.

d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: Type.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 PrevSeg	-86.559	32.262	3	.000
Step 2 Stress	-70.427	17.027	1	.000
PrevSeg	-76.484	29.140	3	.000
Step 3 Stress	-63.509	17.155	1	.000
PrevSeg	-69.332	28.802	3	.000
Tempo	-61.914	13.965	2	.001
Step 4 Stress	-58.579	14.212	1	.000
PrevSeg	-66.945	30.944	3	.000
Tempo	-59.034	15.123	2	.001
Type	-54.931	6.917	1	.009

Speaker: rj

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a Stress(1)	1.957	.350	31.185	1	.000	7.080
Constant	-1.402	.279	25.230	1	.000	.246
Step 2 ^b Stress(1)	1.812	.359	25.477	1	.000	6.121
Length	.421	.154	7.466	1	.006	1.524
Constant	-2.213	.425	27.073	1	.000	.109
Step 3 ^c Stress(1)	1.961	.414	22.404	1	.000	7.109
PrevSeg			15.224	3	.002	
PrevSeg(1)	1.388	.509	7.454	1	.006	4.008
PrevSeg(2)	.022	.486	.002	1	.964	1.022
PrevSeg(3)	-1.326	.880	2.269	1	.132	.266
Length	.601	.177	11.592	1	.001	1.824
Constant	-3.073	.624	24.265	1	.000	.046
Step 4 ^d Stress(1)	2.470	.482	26.205	1	.000	11.818
PrevSeg			16.839	3	.001	
PrevSeg(1)	1.518	.544	7.790	1	.005	4.565
PrevSeg(2)	-.163	.524	.096	1	.756	.850
PrevSeg(3)	-1.227	.927	1.750	1	.186	.293
LengthP	.779	.246	10.007	1	.002	2.179
Length	.732	.192	14.559	1	.000	2.080
Constant	-5.121	.974	27.638	1	.000	.006
Step 5 ^e Stress(1)	2.604	.511	26.011	1	.000	13.515
PrevSeg			16.424	3	.001	
PrevSeg(1)	1.559	.563	7.659	1	.006	4.754
PrevSeg(2)	-.170	.545	.097	1	.755	.844
PrevSeg(3)	-1.283	.971	1.744	1	.187	.277
Tempo			9.855	2	.007	
Tempo(1)	-1.056	.488	4.680	1	.031	.348
Tempo(2)	-1.533	.501	9.377	1	.002	.216
LengthP	.826	.258	10.246	1	.001	2.285
Length	.783	.203	14.931	1	.000	2.187
Constant	-4.560	1.013	20.268	1	.000	.010

Step 6 ^f	Stress(1)	3.232	.598	29.211	1	.000	25.326
	PrevSeg			14.082	3	.003	
	PrevSeg(1)	1.624	.597	7.391	1	.007	5.074
	PrevSeg(2)	-.041	.568	.005	1	.943	.960
	PrevSeg(3)	-.850	.984	.746	1	.388	.427
	VowHeig(1)	-1.323	.519	6.492	1	.011	.266
	Tempo			10.125	2	.006	
	Tempo(1)	-1.102	.505	4.765	1	.029	.332
	Tempo(2)	-1.608	.517	9.663	1	.002	.200
	LengthP	.859	.257	11.171	1	.001	2.361
	Length	.810	.204	15.760	1	.000	2.249
	Constant	-4.723	1.049	20.284	1	.000	.009

- a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Stress.
b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Length.
c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: PrevSeg.
d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: LengthP.
e. Variable(s) entered on step 5: Tempo.
f. Variable(s) entered on step 6: VowHeig.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Stress	-121.188	35.915	1	.000
Step 2 Stress	-113.434	28.322	1	.000
Length	-103.231	7.916	1	.005
Step 3 Stress	-103.029	25.900	1	.000
PrevSeg	-99.273	18.388	3	.000
Length	-96.822	13.487	1	.000
Step 4 Stress	-100.972	33.900	1	.000
PrevSeg	-94.258	20.472	3	.000
LengthP	-90.079	12.114	1	.001
Length	-92.754	17.464	1	.000
Step 5 Stress	-95.934	34.510	1	.000
PrevSeg	-88.732	20.107	3	.000
Tempo	-84.022	10.686	2	.005
LengthP	-84.963	12.568	1	.000
Length	-87.844	18.330	1	.000
Step 6 Stress	-95.933	41.489	1	.000
PrevSeg	-83.418	16.458	3	.001
VowHeig	-78.679	6.979	1	.008
Tempo	-80.728	11.078	2	.004
LengthP	-82.208	14.037	1	.000
Length	-84.958	19.539	1	.000

Speaker: sv

Variables in the Equation^g

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	Stress(1)	2.916	.415	49.268	1	.000	18.459
	Constant	-.669	.268	6.216	1	.013	.512
Step 2 ^b	Stress(1)	2.969	.510	33.853	1	.000	19.476
	PrevSeg			10.480	3	.015	
	PrevSeg(1)	1.991	.628	10.052	1	.002	7.326
	PrevSeg(2)	.765	.580	1.737	1	.188	2.148
	PrevSeg(3)	-19.716	11602.711	.000	1	.999	.000
	Constant	-1.486	.561	7.030	1	.008	.226
Step 3 ^c	LinkType			14.191	1	.000	
	LinkType(2)	-3.972	1.054	14.191	1	.000	.019
	Stress(1)	3.911	.771	25.738	1	.000	49.946
	PrevSeg			18.036	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	6.583	1.599	16.942	1	.000	722.584
	PrevSeg(2)	2.492	.889	7.861	1	.005	12.089
	PrevSeg(3)	-14.961	11602.711	.000	1	.999	.000
Step 4 ^d	Constant	-2.270	.788	8.291	1	.004	.103
	LinkType			16.265	1	.000	
	LinkType(2)	-4.232	1.049	16.265	1	.000	.015
	Stress(1)	4.011	.799	25.197	1	.000	55.178
	PrevSeg			20.539	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	7.113	1.636	18.910	1	.000	1228.214
	PrevSeg(2)	2.824	.950	8.836	1	.003	16.849
	PrevSeg(3)	-14.298	11542.400	.000	1	.999	.000
	Freq	.000	.000	3.773	1	.052	1.000
	Constant	-2.847	.890	10.230	1	.001	.058
Step 5 ^e	LinkType			15.455	1	.000	
	LinkType(2)	-4.337	1.103	15.455	1	.000	.013
	Stress(1)	4.654	.925	25.313	1	.000	104.987
	PrevSeg			20.056	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	7.400	1.690	19.164	1	.000	1636.259
	PrevSeg(2)	3.180	.995	10.217	1	.001	24.053
	PrevSeg(3)	-13.582	11513.759	.000	1	.999	.000
	FreqP	.000	.000	3.616	1	.057	1.000
	Freq	.000	.000	4.249	1	.039	1.000
	Constant	-3.767	1.032	13.319	1	.000	.023
Step 6 ^f	LinkType			15.836	1	.000	
	LinkType(2)	-4.649	1.168	15.836	1	.000	.010
	Stress(1)	4.594	.916	25.157	1	.000	98.886
	PrevSeg			20.833	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	7.632	1.712	19.866	1	.000	2063.298
	PrevSeg(2)	3.169	1.004	9.962	1	.002	23.783
	PrevSeg(3)	-13.077	11487.159	.000	1	.999	.000
	Length	.426	.271	2.476	1	.116	1.531
	FreqP	.000	.000	4.437	1	.035	1.000
	Constant	-4.543	1.156	15.434	1	.000	.011

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Stress.

b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: PrevSeg.

c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: LinkType.

d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: Freq.

- e. Variable(s) entered on step 5: FreqP.
- f. Variable(s) entered on step 6: Length.
- g. Stepwise procedure stopped because removing the least significant variable result in a previously fitted model.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Stress	-107.175	62.420	1	.000
Step 2 Stress	-87.079	45.898	1	.000
PrevSeg	-75.965	23.669	3	.000
Step 3 LinkType	-64.130	18.598	1	.000
Stress	-81.899	54.134	1	.000
PrevSeg	-75.956	42.249	3	.000
Step 4 LinkType	-62.839	21.572	1	.000
Stress	-79.172	54.239	1	.000
PrevSeg	-75.041	45.976	3	.000
Freq	-54.831	5.558	1	.018
Step 5 LinkType	-60.096	20.588	1	.000
Stress	-79.169	58.734	1	.000
PrevSeg	-71.730	43.856	3	.000
FreqP	-52.053	4.501	1	.034
Freq	-53.097	6.590	1	.010
Step 6 LinkType	-59.321	21.654	1	.000
Stress	-75.648	54.307	1	.000
PrevSeg	-70.041	43.094	3	.000
Length	-49.802	2.616	1	.106
FreqP	-51.245	5.502	1	.019
Freq	-50.090	3.193	1	.074

Speaker: ss

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a Stress(1)	3.492	.760	21.108	1	.000	32.842
Constant	.460	.261	3.106	1	.078	1.583
Step 2 ^b Stress(1)	3.433	.782	19.296	1	.000	30.981
Tempo			2.129	2	.345	
Tempo(1)	-19.952	4765.931	.000	1	.997	.000
Tempo(2)	-19.156	4765.931	.000	1	.997	.000
Constant	19.605	4765.931	.000	1	.997	326809415
Step 3 ^c Stress(1)	3.587	.801	20.073	1	.000	36.122
Tempo			2.325	2	.313	
Tempo(1)	-20.083	4601.114	.000	1	.997	.000
Tempo(2)	-19.186	4601.114	.000	1	.997	.000
Freq	.000	.000	4.272	1	.039	1.000
Constant	19.203	4601.114	.000	1	.997	218615202

- a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Stress.
- b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Tempo.
- c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: Freq.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Stress	-72.388	42.171	1	.000
Step 2 Stress	-59.779	36.100	1	.000
Tempo	-51.302	19.146	2	.000
Step 3 Stress	-55.600	37.011	1	.000
Tempo	-47.088	19.988	2	.000
Freq	-41.730	9.270	1	.002

Speaker: tp

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a Stress(1)	2.010	.363	30.575	1	.000	7.462
Constant	-.325	.257	1.599	1	.206	.722
Step 2 ^b Stress(1)	2.167	.404	28.697	1	.000	8.730
Tempo			17.940	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-1.878	.495	14.373	1	.000	.153
Tempo(2)	-.301	.514	.343	1	.558	.740
Constant	.421	.409	1.059	1	.303	1.523
Step 3 ^c Stress(1)	3.549	.668	28.195	1	.000	34.777
Tempo			18.351	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-1.991	.521	14.621	1	.000	.137
Tempo(2)	-.280	.539	.269	1	.604	.756
TypeP(1)	2.337	.659	12.558	1	.000	10.348
Constant	-1.660	.742	4.998	1	.025	.190
Step 4 ^d Stress(1)	4.426	.803	30.398	1	.000	83.578
PrevSeg			11.509	3	.009	
PrevSeg(1)	2.282	.679	11.312	1	.001	9.796
PrevSeg(2)	1.162	.654	3.155	1	.076	3.195
PrevSeg(3)	-19.669	17109.009	.000	1	.999	.000
Tempo			16.958	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-2.143	.575	13.904	1	.000	.117
Tempo(2)	-.335	.578	.336	1	.562	.715
TypeP(1)	2.439	.698	12.222	1	.000	11.457
Constant	-3.296	.948	12.080	1	.001	.037
Step 5 ^e Stress(1)	4.634	.845	30.111	1	.000	102.963
PrevSeg			11.546	3	.009	
PrevSeg(1)	2.346	.703	11.141	1	.001	10.440
PrevSeg(2)	1.012	.680	2.217	1	.137	2.752
PrevSeg(3)	-19.259	16964.548	.000	1	.999	.000
Tempo			17.573	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-2.367	.616	14.775	1	.000	.094
Tempo(2)	-.378	.598	.399	1	.528	.686
LengthF	-.550	.195	7.990	1	.005	.577
TypeP(1)	2.775	.754	13.533	1	.000	16.031
Constant	-2.413	.968	6.216	1	.013	.090

- a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Stress.
- b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Tempo.
- c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: TypeP.
- d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: PrevSeg.
- e. Variable(s) entered on step 5: LengthF.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Stress	-108.875	33.632	1	.000
Step 2 Stress	-98.782	33.314	1	.000
Tempo	-92.059	19.867	2	.000
Step 3 Stress	-98.257	50.680	1	.000
Tempo	-83.202	20.571	2	.000
TypeP	-82.125	18.417	1	.000
Step 4 Stress	-91.649	57.947	1	.000
PrevSeg	-72.917	20.481	3	.000
Tempo	-72.422	19.492	2	.000
TypeP	-71.123	16.895	1	.000
Step 5 Stress	-87.321	58.053	1	.000
PrevSeg	-67.748	18.907	3	.000
Tempo	-68.913	21.238	2	.000
LengthF	-62.676	8.763	1	.003
TypeP	-67.909	19.230	1	.000

12.7.3 Native speakers

Speaker: Brit. (British)

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a Stress(1)	2.886	.507	32.448	1	.000	17.926
Constant	-2.797	.461	36.875	1	.000	.061
Step 2 ^b Stress(1)	3.520	.648	29.493	1	.000	33.801
Freq	.000	.000	12.259	1	.000	1.000
Constant	-3.672	.643	32.659	1	.000	.025
Step 3 ^c Stress(1)	4.045	.721	31.492	1	.000	57.114
Tempo			19.009	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-2.618	.605	18.703	1	.000	.073
Tempo(2)	-1.485	.541	7.530	1	.006	.226
Freq	.000	.000	13.704	1	.000	1.000
Constant	-2.874	.680	17.860	1	.000	.056
Step 4 ^d Stress(1)	4.812	.845	32.461	1	.000	123.038
VowHeig(1)	-1.302	.522	6.227	1	.013	.272
Tempo			19.458	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-2.798	.638	19.212	1	.000	.061
Tempo(2)	-1.629	.573	8.093	1	.004	.196
Freq	.000	.000	15.713	1	.000	1.000
Constant	-2.962	.723	16.787	1	.000	.052
Step 5 ^e Stress(1)	5.298	.930	32.428	1	.000	199.894
VowHeig(1)	-1.879	.605	9.636	1	.002	.153
Tempo			20.378	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-3.124	.697	20.087	1	.000	.044
Tempo(2)	-1.798	.603	8.877	1	.003	.166
Type(1)	1.693	.608	7.743	1	.005	5.433
Freq	.000	.000	9.702	1	.002	1.000
Constant	-3.949	.851	21.533	1	.000	.019

Step 6 ¹	Stress(1)	5.848	1.014	33.261	1	.000	346.600
	VowHeig(1)	-2.129	.639	11.097	1	.001	.119
	Tempo			20.607	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-3.285	.729	20.310	1	.000	.037
	Tempo(2)	-1.894	.624	9.202	1	.002	.150
	LengthP	.596	.308	3.755	1	.053	1.815
	Type(1)	1.618	.619	6.847	1	.009	5.045
	Freq	.000	.000	12.149	1	.000	1.000
	Constant	-5.310	1.162	20.866	1	.000	.005

- Variable(s) entered on step 1: Stress.
- Variable(s) entered on step 2: Freq.
- Variable(s) entered on step 3: Tempo.
- Variable(s) entered on step 4: VowHeig.
- Variable(s) entered on step 5: Type.
- Variable(s) entered on step 6: LengthP.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Stress	-107.175	51.489	1	.000
Step 2 Stress	-104.676	59.874	1	.000
Freq	-81.430	13.383	1	.000
Step 3 Stress	-95.922	65.894	1	.000
Tempo	-74.739	23.528	2	.000
Freq	-70.747	15.544	1	.000
Step 4 Stress	-95.284	71.344	1	.000
VowHeig	-62.975	6.727	1	.009
Tempo	-72.067	24.911	2	.000
Freq	-69.069	18.915	1	.000
Step 5 Stress	-91.878	73.387	1	.000
VowHeig	-60.809	11.249	1	.001
Tempo	-68.979	27.588	2	.000
Type	-59.612	8.854	1	.003
Freq	-60.588	10.807	1	.001
Step 6 Stress	-91.606	77.052	1	.000
VowHeig	-59.782	13.404	1	.000
Tempo	-67.429	28.698	2	.000
LengthP	-55.184	4.209	1	.040
Type	-56.960	7.760	1	.005
Freq	-60.011	13.862	1	.000

Speaker: Aus. (Australian)

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	Tempo			32.350	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-2.578	.454	32.233	1	.000	.076
	Tempo(2)	-.955	.392	5.935	1	.015	.385
	Constant	.989	.293	11.397	1	.001	2.687
Step 2 ^b	PrevSeg			22.156	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	-.591	.554	1.140	1	.286	.554
	PrevSeg(2)	.492	.465	1.119	1	.290	1.636
	PrevSeg(3)	-2.391	.638	14.031	1	.000	.092
	Tempo			34.092	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-3.027	.521	33.717	1	.000	.048
	Tempo(2)	-1.202	.453	7.028	1	.008	.301
	Constant	1.555	.469	11.001	1	.001	4.737
Step 3 ^c	Stress(1)	1.555	.438	12.588	1	.000	4.734
	PrevSeg			18.751	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	-.672	.588	1.306	1	.253	.511
	PrevSeg(2)	.861	.499	2.979	1	.084	2.366
	PrevSeg(3)	-1.828	.681	7.194	1	.007	.161
	Tempo			34.477	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-3.331	.569	34.225	1	.000	.036
	Tempo(2)	-1.335	.478	7.789	1	.005	.263
Step 4 ^d	Constant	.571	.543	1.108	1	.293	1.771
	Stress(1)	2.205	.517	18.192	1	.000	9.070
	PrevSeg			20.510	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	-.938	.621	2.285	1	.131	.391
	PrevSeg(2)	.892	.519	2.953	1	.086	2.441
	PrevSeg(3)	-2.030	.720	7.960	1	.005	.131
	VowHeig(1)	-1.595	.507	9.883	1	.002	.203
	Tempo			34.836	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-3.608	.613	34.623	1	.000	.027
	Tempo(2)	-1.415	.499	8.052	1	.005	.243
Step 5 ^e	Constant	.867	.576	2.266	1	.132	2.379
	Stress(1)	2.594	.563	21.199	1	.000	13.378
	PrevSeg			19.445	3	.000	
	PrevSeg(1)	-1.088	.635	2.940	1	.086	.337
	PrevSeg(2)	.909	.533	2.905	1	.088	2.482
	PrevSeg(3)	-1.897	.736	6.640	1	.010	.150
	VowHeig(1)	-1.731	.522	10.979	1	.001	.177
	Tempo			35.377	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-3.787	.639	35.129	1	.000	.023
	Tempo(2)	-1.504	.517	8.471	1	.004	.222
	LengthP	.568	.244	5.414	1	.020	1.764
	Constant	-.294	.759	.150	1	.699	.745
Step 6 ^f	Stress(1)	2.806	.599	21.978	1	.000	16.542
	PrevSeg			17.182	3	.001	
	PrevSeg(1)	-.688	.663	1.076	1	.300	.502
	PrevSeg(2)	1.224	.571	4.597	1	.032	3.399
	PrevSeg(3)	-1.472	.767	3.684	1	.055	.229
	VowHeig(1)	-1.871	.552	11.478	1	.001	.154
	Tempo			35.692	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-4.056	.681	35.429	1	.000	.017
Tempo(2)	-1.618	.541	8.946	1	.003	.198	

LengthP	.702	.260	7.281	1	.007	2.018
Freq	.000	.000	6.192	1	.013	1.000
Constant	-1.097	.845	1.685	1	.194	.334

- a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Tempo.
- b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: PrevSeg.
- c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: Stress.
- d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: VowHeig.
- e. Variable(s) entered on step 5: LengthP.
- f. Variable(s) entered on step 6: Freq.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Tempo	-122.345	40.253	2	.000
Step 2 PrevSeg	-102.219	29.788	3	.000
Tempo	-109.781	44.912	2	.000
Step 3 Stress	-87.325	13.843	1	.000
PrevSeg	-92.172	23.538	3	.000
Tempo	-104.437	48.067	2	.000
Step 4 Stress	-85.832	21.891	1	.000
PrevSeg	-88.160	26.546	3	.000
VowHeig	-80.403	11.032	1	.001
Tempo	-100.422	51.070	2	.000
Step 5 Stress	-85.300	26.752	1	.000
PrevSeg	-84.296	24.743	3	.000
VowHeig	-78.173	12.497	1	.000
Tempo	-98.555	53.260	2	.000
LengthP	-74.887	5.925	1	.015
Step 6 Stress	-82.222	28.809	1	.000
PrevSeg	-78.464	21.294	3	.000
VowHeig	-74.502	13.369	1	.000
Tempo	-95.878	56.122	2	.000
LengthP	-71.944	8.253	1	.004
Freq	-71.924	8.215	1	.004

Speaker: Am. (American)

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	Tempo			35.537	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-2.951	.504	34.252	1	.000	.052
	Tempo(2)	-2.307	.487	22.451	1	.000	.100
	Constant	1.946	.404	23.193	1	.000	7.000
Step 2 ^b	Stress(1)	2.110	.437	23.286	1	.000	8.247
	Tempo			35.757	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-3.423	.584	34.312	1	.000	.033
	Tempo(2)	-2.702	.554	23.743	1	.000	.067
Step 3 ^c	Constant	1.178	.432	7.443	1	.006	3.248
	Stress(1)	1.796	.467	14.775	1	.000	6.025
	PrevSeg			11.632	3	.009	
	PrevSeg(1)	-.013	.604	.000	1	.982	.987
Step 4 ^d	PrevSeg(2)	.102	.526	.037	1	.847	1.107
	PrevSeg(3)	-2.537	.831	9.327	1	.002	.079
	Tempo			30.525	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-4.023	.732	30.231	1	.000	.018
	Tempo(2)	-3.303	.708	21.792	1	.000	.037
	Constant	2.208	.733	9.086	1	.003	9.100
	Stress(1)	1.710	.480	12.688	1	.000	5.531
	PrevSeg			12.921	3	.005	
	PrevSeg(1)	.265	.638	.172	1	.678	1.303
	PrevSeg(2)	.137	.545	.064	1	.801	1.147
	PrevSeg(3)	-2.649	.851	9.682	1	.002	.071
	Tempo			31.224	2	.000	
Tempo(1)	-4.183	.753	30.819	1	.000	.015	
Tempo(2)	-3.391	.718	22.319	1	.000	.034	
Type(1)	1.194	.458	6.804	1	.009	3.301	
Constant	1.642	.766	4.602	1	.032	5.167	
Step 5 ^e	Stress(1)	2.223	.547	16.527	1	.000	9.237
	PrevSeg			12.078	3	.007	
	PrevSeg(1)	-.192	.692	.077	1	.782	.826
	PrevSeg(2)	-.405	.610	.442	1	.506	.667
	PrevSeg(3)	-2.945	.896	10.799	1	.001	.053
	Tempo			32.243	2	.000	
	Tempo(1)	-4.402	.782	31.660	1	.000	.012
	Tempo(2)	-3.542	.738	23.060	1	.000	.029
	TypeP(1)	1.685	.573	8.639	1	.003	5.393
	Type(1)	1.581	.506	9.759	1	.002	4.859
	Constant	.624	.839	.554	1	.457	1.867

- a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Tempo.
- b. Variable(s) entered on step 2: Stress.
- c. Variable(s) entered on step 3: PrevSeg.
- d. Variable(s) entered on step 4: Type.
- e. Variable(s) entered on step 5: TypeP.

Model if Term Removed

Variable	Model Log Likelihood	Change in -2 Log Likelihood	df	Sig. of the Change
Step 1 Tempo	-116.342	49.563	2	.000
Step 2 Stress	-91.560	28.537	1	.000
Tempo	-103.849	53.116	2	.000
Step 3 Stress	-77.451	16.839	1	.000
PrevSeg	-77.291	16.521	3	.001
Tempo	-97.499	56.937	2	.000
Step 4 Stress	-72.495	14.118	1	.000
PrevSeg	-74.700	18.528	3	.000
Tempo	-94.641	58.410	2	.000
Type	-69.031	7.190	1	.007
Step 5 Stress	-70.410	19.862	1	.000
PrevSeg	-69.000	17.042	3	.001
Tempo	-90.787	60.617	2	.000
TypeP	-65.436	9.914	1	.002
Type	-65.916	10.875	1	.001

12.8 Tables used in the repeated measures Anova

12.8.1 The table used for the English sentences in the study

		f	i	s
C	f	90,4%	86,3%	91,8%
C	f	79,5%	78,1%	98,6%
C	f	75,0%	66,7%	91,7%
C	f	50,0%	40,5%	83,8%
C	f	79,7%	78,4%	90,5%
C	f	94,4%	70,8%	97,2%
C	f	45,2%	53,4%	75,3%
C	f	30,1%	46,6%	72,6%
C	f	54,1%	70,3%	86,5%
C	m	88,6%	82,9%	97,1%
C	m	87,0%	92,8%	98,6%
C	m	48,6%	56,8%	77,0%
C	m	82,2%	75,3%	93,2%
C	m	72,6%	75,3%	84,9%
C	m	55,4%	63,5%	81,1%
C	m	27,0%	27,0%	86,5%
C	m	57,7%	50,7%	88,7%
C	m	23,0%	31,1%	60,8%
G	f	49,3%	46,6%	89,0%
G	f	95,6%	82,4%	97,1%
G	f	40,5%	58,1%	70,3%
G	f	40,5%	54,1%	73,0%
G	f	60,8%	64,9%	78,4%
G	m	68,9%	68,9%	86,5%
G	m	77,8%	70,8%	86,1%
G	m	35,1%	36,5%	50,0%
G	m	70,0%	64,3%	91,4%
G	m	38,4%	31,5%	58,9%
G	m	71,8%	80,3%	95,8%
G	m	44,6%	73,0%	83,8%

12.8.2 The table used for the Czech and German texts in the study

Language	Gender	f	s
G	f	95,7%	100,0%
G	f	82,6%	100,0%
G	f	78,3%	91,3%
G	f	78,3%	95,7%
G	f	78,3%	82,6%
G	m	82,6%	95,7%
G	m	73,9%	82,6%
G	m	91,3%	100,0%
G	m	76,2%	81,0%
G	m	87,0%	95,7%
G	m	82,6%	95,7%
G	m	78,3%	87,0%
C	f	100,0%	100,0%
C	f	72,7%	95,5%
C	f	95,5%	100,0%
C	f	95,5%	100,0%
C	f	100,0%	100,0%
C	f	100,0%	100,0%
C	f	86,4%	95,5%
C	f	59,1%	81,8%
C	f	40,9%	59,1%
C	m	90,9%	90,9%
C	m	85,7%	100,0%
C	m	81,8%	90,9%
C	m	86,4%	90,9%
C	m	81,8%	90,9%
C	m	68,2%	86,4%
C	m	63,6%	95,5%
C	m	81,8%	95,5%
C	m	63,6%	77,3%

12.8.3 List of abbreviations used in the repeated measures Anova

Language

G German

C Czech

Gender

f female

m male

Tempo

s slow

f fast

i imitation