In his chapter, Mathilde Dagnant discusses the study of intonation in French speech, focusing on non-conclusive (下半场) configurations. The study aims to compare the observed final patterns with those predicted by Delattre's model of major continuations. The chapter is structured as follows:

### BACKGROUND

Some recent prosodic patterns in non-conclusive position in corpora of French spontaneous speech are examined, focusing on a melodic rise at the end of the second clause. The rise is assumed to indicate a continuation between clauses.

### GOAL OF THE STUDY

Two kinds of non-conclusive configurations are identified:

- **Syntactic level:** slope of the final segment of a subject NP in an declarative sentence, followed by another clause.
- **Discourse level:** slope of the final segment of A in a two clause utterance AB, where A and B are declarative clauses connected by a discourse relation, marked by (CIA) or (CIS) by a conjunction.

Main questions addressed here:

1. Do the observed final patterns have the same properties as the two Delattre’s continuations?
2. Can the discourse relation marking between two clauses influence the final clause?

### METHOD & PROTOCOL

- **Recording:** A production experiment is designed to contrast pairs of French native speakers, each recording 32 declarative sentences.
- **Segmentation and annotation:** The acoustic signal is segmented and annotated using Praat software.
- **Intonational data:** Slopes are computed as regression slopes (RslopeST) using F0 values every 10 ms. Significant differences are tested using linear regression models.

### RESULTS

- **Intonation data:** Slopes of CIS-CIA and CAO-CAP rise significantly. However, there is no significant difference between DIS and DAS.
- **Statistical tests:** Next, data are fitted by mixed linear regression models.

### CONCLUSION: back to the initial questions

1. Our non-conclusive continuations and Delattre’s continuations differ in:
   - **CIA-CIS peak:** similar to CAO-CAP peak.
   - **DAS-CAP always rise:** as expected. Speakers use a rising contour at the end of the first clause, in a two clause structure.
   - **QAS-CAP:** not significantly different from CIS-CIA and CAO-CAP.

2. CAO-CAP slopes are significantly different from DIS slopes, which are lower, and from QIS slopes.

### REFERENCES

- Winsnoori et al. (2007). Contribution à la Grammar of Intonation in French. From Function and Form to Three Rising Patterns.
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