



INTERACTIVE ATLAS
OF ROMANCE INTONATION

**GUIDELINES FOR
RECORDING AND PREPARING
AUDIO AND VIDEO MATERIALS
FOR THE INTERACTIVE ATLAS
OF ROMANCE INTONATION**

Version 1.2
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Table of contents

1. Introduction
2. Recording of materials
 - 2.1. Recording the map task
 - 2.2. Recording the interview
 - 2.3. Recording the guided questionnaire
2. Preparation of materials
 - 2.1. Preparation of the map task
 - 2.2. Preparation of the interview
 - 2.3. Preparation of the sentences of the guided questionnaire
 - 2.3.1. Preparation of the .wav files
 - 2.3.2. Preparation of the Praat textgrids
 - 2.3.3. Preparation of the .wmf pictures
 - 2.3.4. Forms
3. Legal requirements
4. Contact details

1. Introduction

This handbook contains detailed instructions for recording and preparing the audio and video materials that are going to be published on the website of the Interactive Atlas of Romance Intonation¹.

The materials that have to be recorded for each locale are:

- Map task dialogue
- Videotaped interview
- 31 sentences (by means of the guided questionnaire)

2. Recording of materials

2.1. Recording the map task

The Map Task is a validated technique in which two subjects cooperate to complete a specified task. It is designed to elicit particular interrogative patterns. Each of the two subjects has a map of an imaginary town marked with buildings and other elements such as fountains and monuments. A route is marked on the map of one of the two participants, and that person has the role of the instruction-giver. The version of the same map held by the other participant differs from that of the instruction-giver in that it does not show the route to be followed. The second participant therefore has to ask the instruction-giver questions in order to be able to reproduce the same route on his or her own map.

Figure 1 contains an example of the two maps: the left panel contains the INSTRUCTION GIVER’S map and the right panel contains the INSTRUCTION FOLLOWER’S map used in the Interactive Atlas of Spanish Intonation.

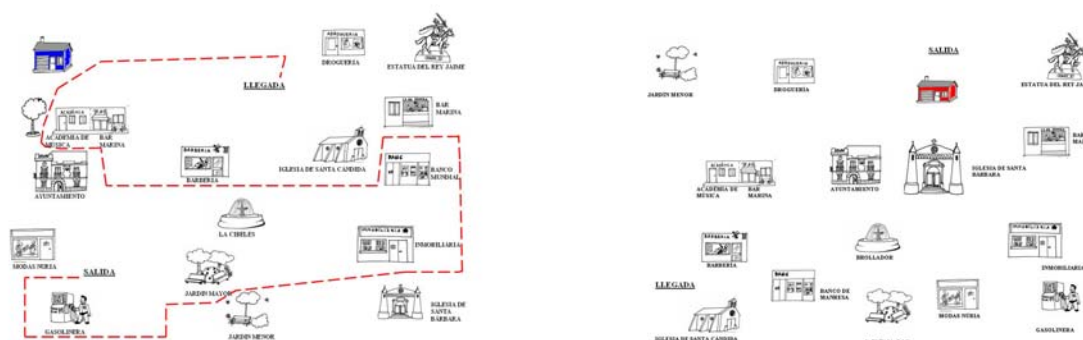


Fig. 1 - Instruction giver's map (left panel) and Instruction follower's map (right panel) used in the Interactive Atlas of Spanish Intonation.

The above-mentioned maps can be downloaded from the Methodology Section of the IARI webpage. Both files are in .doc format, which makes them easy to adapt to any Romance language.

¹ <http://prosodia.upf.edu/iari/>

The recording of the map task dialogue must have the following characteristics:
It should be

- recorded in stereo, with one microphone for each participant. If it is not possible to record it in stereo, a mono recording might be acceptable.
- recorded at 42.100 Hz, 16 bits, 705-1411 Kbps
- recorded I .wav format (not .mp3)
- recorded in a quiet environment, with no (or very little) background noise. During the recording, participants must not be distracted (for example, by other people entering the room, cellphone calls...).

The **participants** in the map task dialogue corpus should be women between the ages of 20 and 35 year with university or higher level education. They must be native speakers of the dialect spoken in the locale. If it is not possible to find subjects with such characteristics, age, sex and education requirements may be left aside. It remains mandatory that participants be native speakers of the dialect spoken in the locale.

Each person participating in a map task dialogue must give his/her written **consent** to the processing of personal data, including his/her voice. To this end, he/she must complete and sign a personal information form and a consent form. Such forms can be downloaded from the Methodology Section of the webpage of IARI. Both files are in .doc format, which makes them easy to adapt to any Romance language and to any institution and country. A copy of both forms must be sent to the coordination of the IARI at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra (see address in section 3. *Legal requirements*).

2.2. Recording the interview

For each locale, an interview has to be videotaped. As for the videotaped interview, the speakers include men or women older than 60 years of age, being natives speakers of the dialect of the locale (participants should have been born and raised in the locale). There may be just one participant, or a few (up to 4, the ideal number being 2).

There is no predetermined **topic** for the interviews, participants may choose the subject. If they need any suggestion, the interviewer may ask them to describe some aspects of their life (e.g. to describe their job, aspects of traditional life of the location such as festivals, games they used to play when they were children...)

The video recording should be:

- recorded in .avi or .mov format (it can also be recorded in other formats and then converted in .avi or .mov).
- recorded in a quiet environment, with no (or very little) background noise. During the recording, participants must not be distracted (for example, by other people entering the room, mobile phone calls...).
-

The interview should be recorded in an environment that ensures a sufficient quantity of light. Moreover, it would be better to choose a pleasant setting (i.e. to avoid odd or unpleasant locations).

The camera should focus on the targeted speaker/s, i.e. the one/s who speak/s the dialect. If an interviewer takes part to the conversation, he/she should not appear in the video.

Each person participating in a map task dialogue must give his/her written **consent** to the processing of personal data, including his/her voice. To this end, he/she must complete and sign a personal information form and a consent form. Such forms can be downloaded from the Methodology Section of the webpage of IARI. Both files are in .doc format, which makes them easy to adapt to any romance language and to any institution and country. A copy of both forms must be sent to the coordination of the IARI at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra (see address in section 3. *Legal requirements*). Researchers should also check with their own institutions to determine whether additional documentation is necessary.

2.3. Recording the guided questionnaire

Examples of different types of utterance (roughly 31 contours per locale) have to be recorded. Such utterances are elicited by means of a guided questionnaire, based on that used by Prieto (2001) for Catalan. Guided questionnaires are available, in the Methodology section of the webpage of IARI, for Catalan, French, Friulian, Italian, Occitan, Portuguese, Romanian, Sardinian and Spanish.

The questionnaire is designed to elicit utterances appropriate for everyday situations. It is an inductive method in which the researcher presents the subject with a series of situations (such as “You go into a shop that you've been to and ask the shop assistant if they sell sugar”) and then asks him or her to respond accordingly.

The survey consisted of approximately 31 situations, each intended to elicit a particular type of utterance. Utterances were organized as follows:

- * Statements
- * Yes-no questions
- * Wh- questions
- * Echo questions
- * Imperatives
- * Vocatives

The objective of the guided questionnaire is to obtain spontaneous utterances through the oral presentation of contexts which induce different types of utterances and intentions. It is very important that the informants do NOT read the contexts or the possible answers (the answers that appear in the questionnaires are for the researcher's approximate reference and do not have to coincide with the spontaneous responses.) One decisive factor that should be noted before administering the questionnaire to informants is that it should be adapted to the specific dialect under investigation. By making this adaptation, lexical items and sayings that do not exist in that dialect will not appear in the questionnaire, ensuring that possible misunderstandings of the situation are avoided.

Before beginning the questionnaire the researcher should explain to the informant that he/she should attend to the situation and respond in the most natural, spontaneous way possible, as if the situation were actually happening at that moment. The ideal method is for the researcher to explain the discourse context to the informant in a very clear way, assuring that the context is understood. The reading/explanation of the discourse context (without modifying the situation) guarantees that the same context is always maintained, and in this way it can be used for purposes of comparison with other interviews and across dialects. Another important factor is that when the informant produces each utterance, the researcher is checking to make sure that each utterance type/intention produced is in line with the desired type (interrogative, statement of the obvious, etc.). If the informant produces an utterance which is not of the type desired, the researcher must ask the informant to reformulate their response.

The recording of the map task dialogue should be recorded:

- in mono.
- at 42.100 Hz, 16 bits, 705-1411 Kbps
- in .wav format (not .mp3)
- in a quiet environment, with no (or very little) background noise. During the recording, participants must not be distracted (for example, by other people entering the room, mobile phone calls...).

The **participants** should be the same as in the map task dialogue corpus: they should be women between the ages of 20 and 35 year with university or higher level education. They must be native speakers of the dialect spoken in the locale. If it is not possible to find subjects with such characteristics, age, sex and education requirements may be left aside. It remains mandatory that participants are native speakers of the dialect spoken in the locale.

In each locale, at least two participants have to be recorded.

Each person participating in a map task dialogue must give his/her written **consent** to the processing of personal data, including his/her voice. To this end, he/she must complete and sign a personal information form and a consent form. Such forms can be downloaded from the Methodology Section of the webpage of IARI. Both files are in .doc format, which makes them easy to adapt to any romance language and to any institution and country. A copy of both forms must be sent to the coordination of the IARI at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra (see address in section 3. *Legal requirements*).

2. Preparation of materials

2.1. Preparation of the map task

In order to publish the map task dialogue on the IARI website, four elements are needed:

- .wav file of the dialogue (the .wav file must have the characteristics mentioned in section 2.1.)
- transcription of the dialogue
- participants' data
- two forms (consent form and personal information form)

Each person participating in a map task dialogue must give his/her written **consent** to the processing of personal data, including his/her voice. To this end, he/she must complete and sign a personal information form and a consent form. These forms can be downloaded from the Methodology Section of the webpage of IARI. Both files are in .doc format, which makes them easy to adapt to any Romance language and to any institution and country. A copy of both forms must be sent to the coordination of the IARI at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra (see address in section 3. *Legal requirements*). Researchers should also check with their own institutions to determine whether additional documentation is necessary.

The dialogue must be transcribed orthographically (no phonetic transcription is needed). The basic guidelines for transcription are:

- speakers should be identified as GIVER and FOLLOWER
- non-integrated loanwords, if present, should be written in italics.
- time should be indicated in square brackets, every 30 seconds, on the right edge.
- non-linguistic elements (laughter, noises) should be indicated in italics and in brackets.
- Interjections and fillers (such as *uh*, *er*, *um*) should be transcribed according to the rules or habits of each language.
- quotations of direct speech should be transcribed in double inverted quotes.

Figure 2 shows an example of the transcription of a map task of the Interactive Atlas of Catalan Intonation and exemplifies all features mentioned above.

GIVER: Mm... cap a on anam, Lara? (*lough*)

FOLLOWER: *Bueno, pues...* aviam... tens un jardí major de vora? O sigui, vas cap a es jardí major? O no?

GIVER: Sí.

FOLLOWER: Sí? *Vale. Pues,* cap allà. *Después* d'aquí, vas cap a sa iglésia o cap a sa font?

GIVER: Cap a s'església.

[0:30]

FOLLOWER: Molt bé. Ara... que passes sa immobiliària?

GIVER: Sí.

FOLLOWER: Per amunt o per avall?

GIVER: Per amunt.

FOLLOWER: Aï! Per amunt.

(*lough*)

Fig. 2 – Transcription of part of a map task dialogue of the Interactive Atlas of Catalan Intonation.

The transcription of the map task is preceded by

- a summary of personal information of participants (profession, place of birth, age and initials). As far as initials are concerned, for legal reasons they must be different from the real initials of the participants. For example, if the participant's name is Mario Rossi, his initials may not be M.R. or R.M., they may be N.S., P.Q, or any other combination of letters.
- Indication of the duration of the map task.

Figure 3 contains an example of personal information of participants taken from a map task of the Interactive Atlas of Catalan Intonation.

PARTICIPANTS

Information GIVER:

—Name: U, M.

—Profession: student

—Place of birth: Sant Lluís

—Age: 20

Information FOLLOWER:

—Name: L, J.

—Profession: student

—Place of birth: Maó

—Age: 20

Length: 10 min 16 s

Fig. 3 – Heading of the transcription of a map task dialogue of the Interactive Atlas of Catalan Intonation.

2.2. Preparation of the interview

In order to publish the videotaped on the IARI website, four elements are needed:

- .avi or .mov file of the dialogue (a .flv copy of the same file is also needed. The conversion may be carried out by means of a free software called Format Factory, that can be downloaded from <http://www.softonic.com/>. The size of the flv video should be 320x240; Format Factory gives the possibility to choose this size)
- transcription of the dialogue
- participants' data
- two forms (consent form and personal information form)

Each person participating in a videotaped interview must give his/her written **consent** to the processing of personal data, including his/her voice. To this end, he/she must complete and sign a personal information form and a consent form. Such forms can be downloaded from the Methodology Section of the webpage of IARI. Both files are in .doc format, which makes them easy to adapt to any romance language and to any institution and country. A copy of both forms must be sent to the coordination of the IARI at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra (see address in section 3. *Legal requirements*). Researchers should also check with their own institutions to determine whether additional documentation is necessary.

The interview should be transcribed orthographically (no phonetic transcription is needed). The basic principles for transcription are:

- speakers should be identified as PARTICIPANT 1, PARTICIPANT 2, PARTICIPANT 3... and INTERVIEWER (if more than one interviewer takes part to the recording, identify them as INTERVIEWER 1, INTERVIEWER 2, INTERVIEWER 3...)
- non-integrated loanwords, if present, should be written in italics.
- time should be indicated in square brackets, every 30 seconds within the text.
- non-linguistic elements (laughter, noises) should be indicated in italics and in brackets.
- interjections and fillers (such as *uh*, *er*, *um*) should be transcribed according to the rules or habits of each language.
- quotations of direct speech should be transcribed between double inverted comas.

Figure 4 contains an example of transcription of a videotaped interview of the Interactive Atlas of Catalan Intonation and exemplifies all the features mentioned above.

PARTICIPANT 1: Anàvem a anar a Galíci... A *Gerona*! A casa de Lolita, una germana de Luis. Lego sempre mos diva: "Quan aneu de *viatge* de nòvios vingau, vingau, vingau!" Bueno. Hi vam anar i vam pillar pa anar-mo(s)'n allí. Vam arribar a Barcelona i venia *María Asunción*, la segunda. I...vam arribar a Barcelona. Vam veure aquell desastre de *hippies* que a jo se me va caure l'alma als peus. Un cotxe...un autobús que venia cap aquí, cap a Benavarre, ple de *hippies* i jo li dic: [0:30] "Luis, jo no me'n vaig so... Jo no dixo sol al crio a este cotxe! Jo me'n vaig con ella a Benavarre! No, no, no!" I com que jo...Cap a Benavarre! Per la por de...de tin...Tots aquells *hippies* que n'hi havia...Ja me va decepcionar Barcelona. Unes coses...*Césped* molt *majo*, tot molt ben arreglat i tots gitats per allí encima! De *hippies*. I només va faltar quan vam arribar a l'estació, que vam veure un autobús i tot voltat de *hippies* que no sé on anaven. El caso és que dic: [1:00] "Jo no la dixo ací. Jo me'n vaig cap a Benavarre." Con que bueno, arribam a Benavarre i gritam: "- Lolita! " - Pues a on estau?"- diu tia Lolita. Diu: "A Benavarre!" "- Oi! Pues que cosa!" *Digo*: "Pues mira! Que ha passat açò!" No. Jo no vaig poder dixer sola a Bena...a *María Asunción* a dins d'aquell autobús con tants *hippies* a dins. I bue... "Ja vindrem una altra vegada, ja vindrem una altra vegada!" Con que bueno, vam arribar a Benavarre i ací...i ací vam arribar los tres. Perquè quan vam anar [1:30] a *Vigo* mo(s)'n vam llevar a la *María Asunción* perquè no sé què havia passat. Havia...I ella se n'havia de vindre. No podria vindre a *Gerona* perquè havia de sacar la matrícula per a tornar a estudiar l'any sigüent. Que estudiava a Lleida. I...i això va passar con el segundo *viatge* de nòvios. I después, al cap d'uns anys, que *María Carmen*, la...la...la *tercera edad*, ja treballava a...a la...mm...això de [2:00]...Ja ho diré!

PARTICIPANT 2: *Servici social*.

Fig. 4 – Transcription of part of a videotaped interview of the Interactive Atlas of Catalan Intonation.

The transcription of the interview is preceded by

- a summary of participants' personal information (profession, place of birth, age and initials). As far as initials are concerned, for legal reasons they must be different from the real initials of the participants. For example, is a participant's name is Mario Rossi, his initials may not be M.R. or R.M., they may be N.S., P.Q, or any other combination of letters.

- indication of the initials of the interviewers and of their place of origin.
- indication of the topic of the interview.
- indication of the duration of the map task.

Figure 5 contains an example of personal information of participants taken from a map task of the Interactive Atlas of Spanish Intonation.

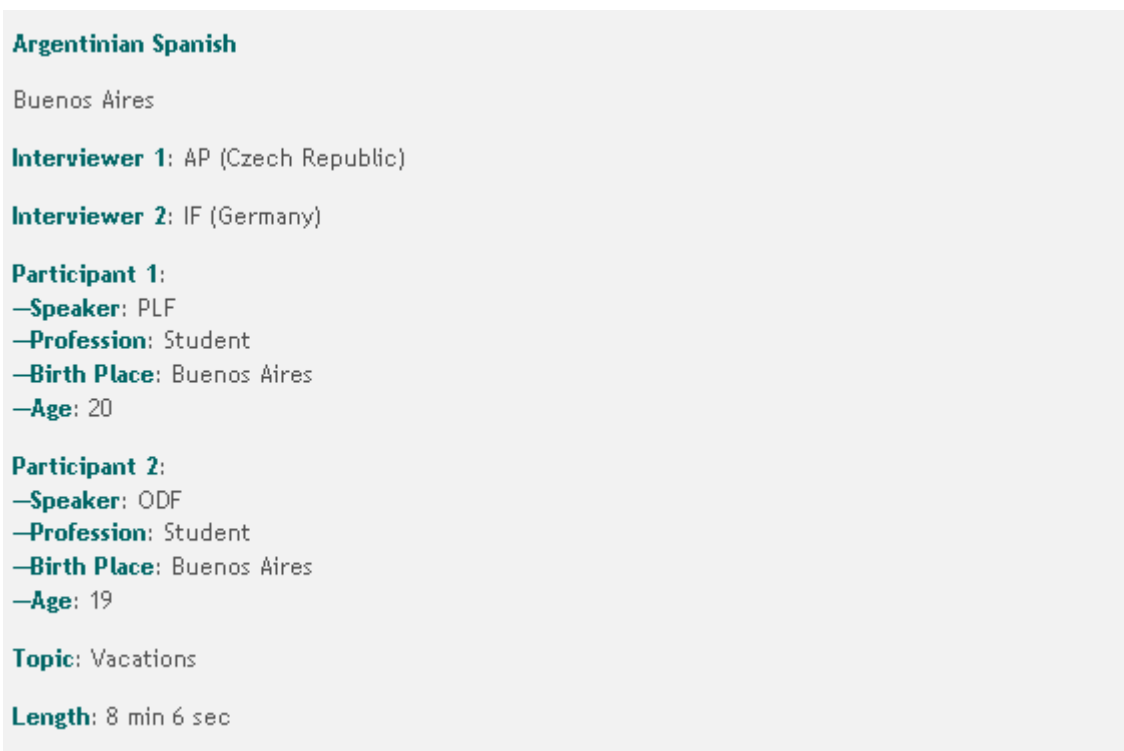


Fig. 5 – Heading of the transcription of a videotaped interview of the Interactive Atlas of Spanish Intonation.

If the interview is too long to be transcribed fully, the research team may decide to transcribe the first ten minutes only.

2.3. Preparation of the sentences of the guided questionnaire

In order to publish the sentences of the guided questionnaire on the IARI website, the following is needed:

- a .wav file of ONE of each of the 31 sentences of the questionnaire. This means that the research group must choose the best example of each of the 31 sentences uttered by the two participants.
- a Praat textgrid associated with each .wav file. The Praat textgrid should contain the elements that will be described in the following.
- a .wmf graphic (instructions provided below)
- a .doc list containing the orthographic transcription of the sentences contained in the .wav files and the initials of the speaker² who has uttered each of them.

Each person participating in the guided questionnaire must give his/her written **consent** to the processing of personal data, including his/her voice. To this end, he/she

² The criteria for choosing the initials are explained in previous paragraphs.

must complete and sign a personal information form and a consent form. Such forms can be downloaded from the Methodology Section of the webpage of IARI. Both files are in .doc format, which makes them easy to adapt to any romance language and to any institution and country. A copy of both forms must be sent to the coordination of the IARI at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra (see address in section 3. *Legal requirements*). If a person takes part to more than one activity (e.g. in both the map task dialogue and the guided questionnaire, s/he does not need to fill in two consent/information forms, one of each kind is enough). Researchers should also check with their own institutions to determine whether additional documentation is necessary.

2.3.1. Preparation of the .wav files

Each .wav file should contain just one sentence. The .wav file, obviously, contains only the sentence uttered by the interviewee, not the explanation of the situation by the interviewer.

The name of each .wav file must be the number of the situation on the questionnaire. For example, the .wav file of the first sentence of the questionnaire has to be 1.wav, the second has to be 2.wav, and so on.

The .wav files must have a short initial and a final silence, so that the pictures that will be generated later look better. Figure 6 contains an example of the initial and final silences in a .wav file.

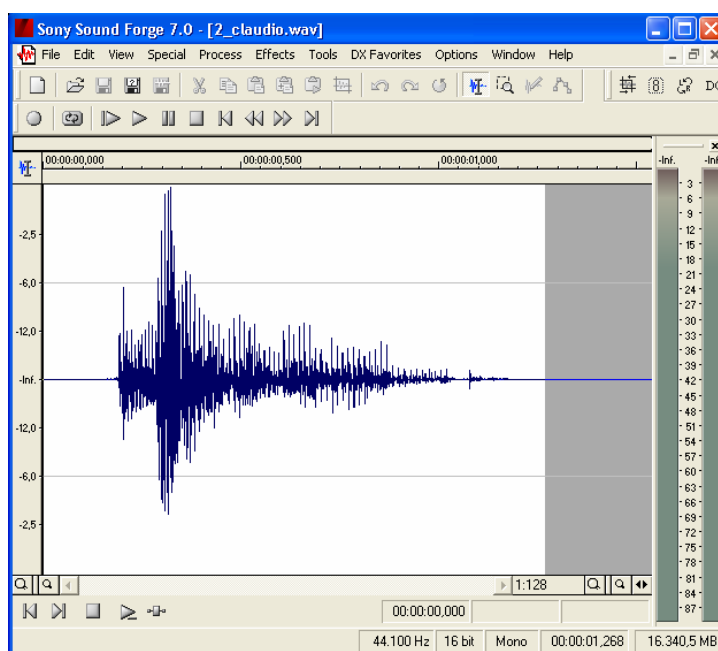


Fig. 6 – Initial and final silences in a .wav file from the IARI Friulian corpus.

If .wav files contain background noise, this should be reduced (by means of a sound editor such as Goldwave etc.)

2.3.2. Preparation of the Praat textgrids

Once the .wav files have been prepared, you should prepare the Praat textgrids containing the information that will appear in the pictures.

Each textgrid contains two tiers. The upper tier contains the orthographic transcription of the sentences (by words) and lower tier contains the phonetic transcription of the sentences (by syllables³, respecting resyllabification). Figure 7 contains an example of the picture that will be published on the IARI webpage; please note the two tiers in the lower part of the picture.

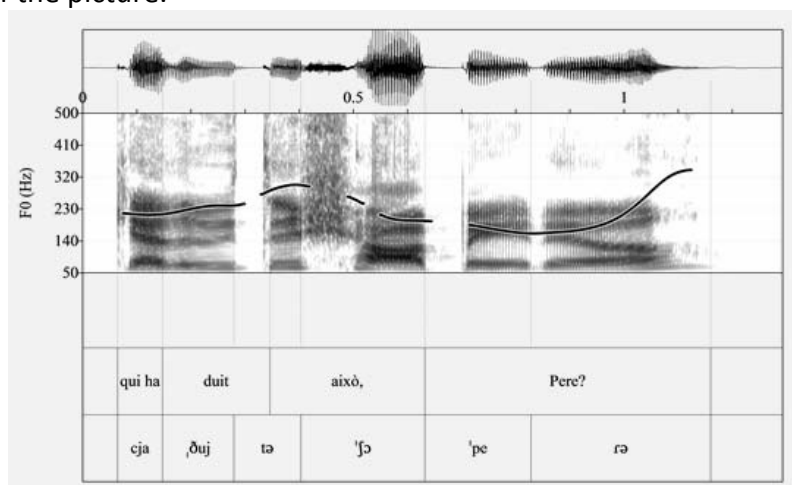


Fig. 7 – Picture of a sentence from the IARI Catalan corpus.

Textgrids must be created first and then filled in. In order to run the scripts, you need first of all to create a folder called IARI on your C: disk and put the .wav files in this folder. All such operations are carried out by means of Praat Scripts that can be downloaded from the Methodology section of the IARI webpage. Note that instructions for running Praat scripts on a Mac differ slightly from those for running a Praat script on a PC.

Step 1: Creating the textgrids

Run the 1_generate_two_textgrids.txt Praat script. A Dialogue Box opens (Fig 8). In this box, you need to type the address of the folder where you put the wav files. It is important that you place the backslash \ at the end of the address, otherwise the script will not work.

³ In the case of Portuguese, this does not apply.

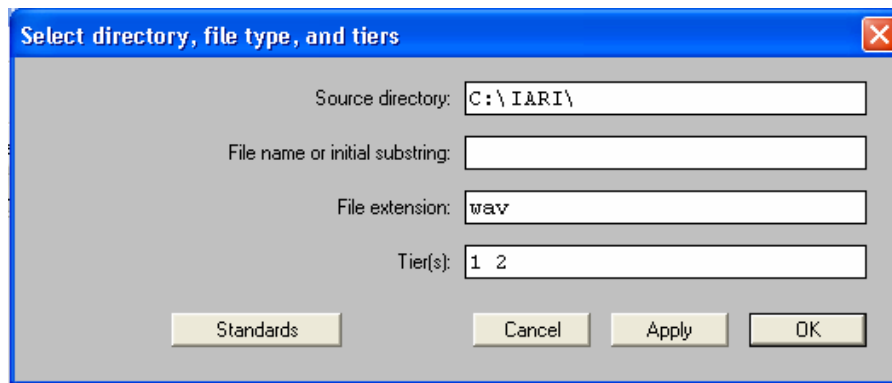


Fig. 8 – Praat dialogue box.

Click OK and then click on “Continue” as many times as many .wav files you have. At the end of this process, Praat will have created the textgrid files in the same folder where you have the .wav files.

Step 2: Filling in the textgrids

Once the textgrids have been created, you need to fill in the two tiers. This is done by using the second Praat script, called 2_write_in_existing_tiers.praatscript.

Run the script. A Dialogue Box opens (Fig 9). In this box, you need to type the address of the folder where you put the .wav files. You have to type this address twice, i.e. in the first two fields.

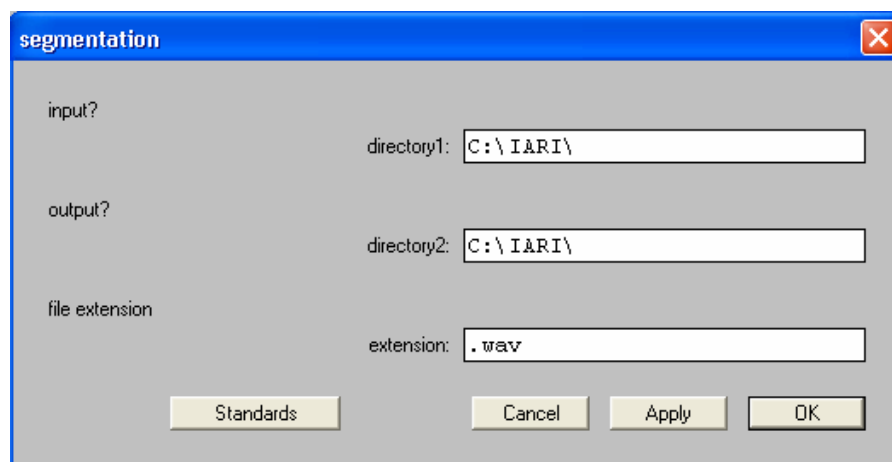


Fig. 9 – Praat dialogue box.

Click OK. Praat will open a window where you can see the oscillogram, spectrogram and F0 curve. In the lower part of the window you have the two tiers (Fig. 10).

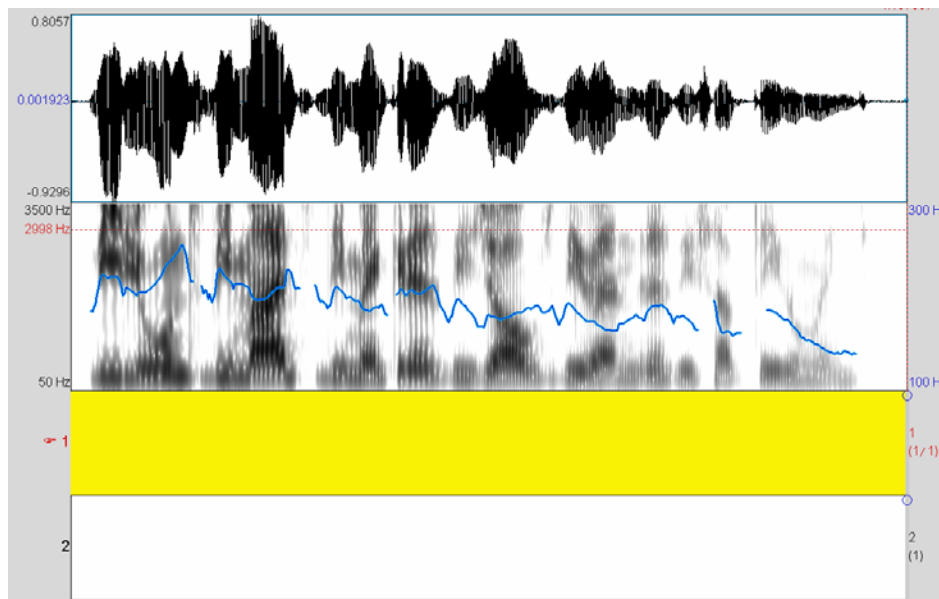


Fig. 10 – Praat window showing the tiers to be filled in.

First, you need to segment according to words (in the upper tier) and syllables (in the lower tier). To insert the vertical bars, you need to: 1) click on the point in the spectrogram where you want to place a bar. When you do this, a grey bar with two circles will appear (Fig 11, left panel). To confirm you want to place the bar in this place, you must click on one of the two circles (Fig 11, right panel).

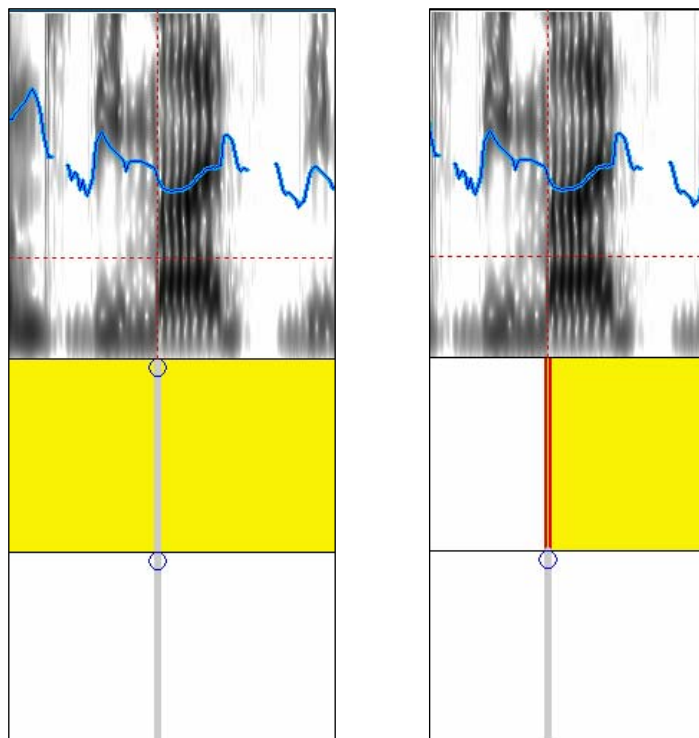


Fig. 11 – Placing the bars in the tiers.

Once you have inserted the bars, you can type the transcriptions. The orthographic transcription is done according to the orthographic rules of each language. The phonetic transcription is done according to IPA. IPA Symbols need to be introduced as

backslash sequences (the procedure and the sequences are explained at: http://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/praat/manual/Phonetic_symbols.html). Once you have finished transcribing, your textgrid will look like the one in Fig. 12.

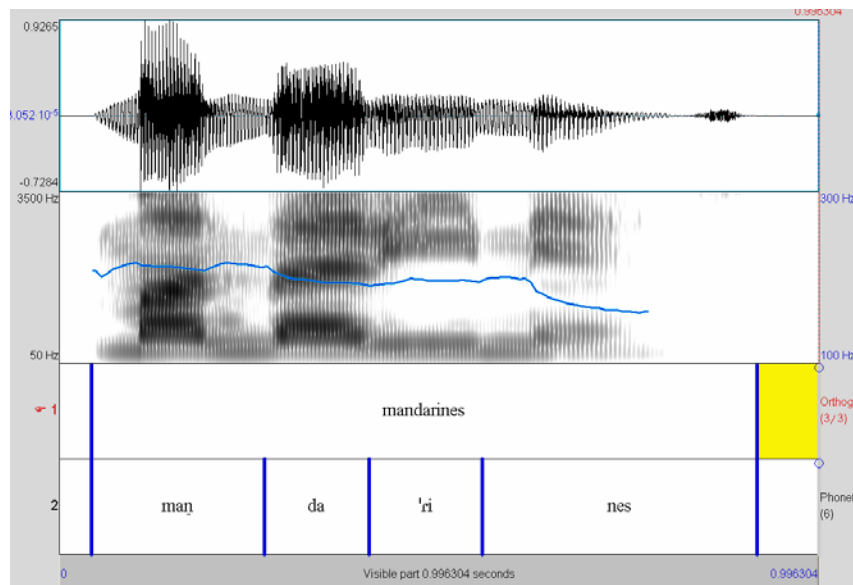


Fig. 12 – Annotated Praat textgrid.

Be sure to choose the most appropriate F0 range for each sentence. This information will be very useful in the next step, when you will create the images.

Close the window by clicking on the red **X** button. Click “Continue” to go to the following .wav file. Repeat these steps till you have filled in all textgrid files.

If, for any reason, you decide to quit Praat before having annotated all textgrids, you have red **X** button, click “Continue”, then the red **X** button again and then “Stop” (and “Accept”). If you do not do so, changes will not be saved.

2.3.3. Preparation of the .wmf images

Once you have the .wav files and the textgrids, you can generate the .wmf images. This is done by using the third Praat script, called 3_create_wmf_pictures.praat.

First of all, in your C:\IARI folder, you should create a subfolder for each of the F0 ranges you have found while you were filling in the textgrids. The names of the folders should contain the minimum F0 and maximum F0 separated by a minus. The Praat script will save the .wmf pictures in these sub folders. Fig. 13 shows an example of the subfolders in question.

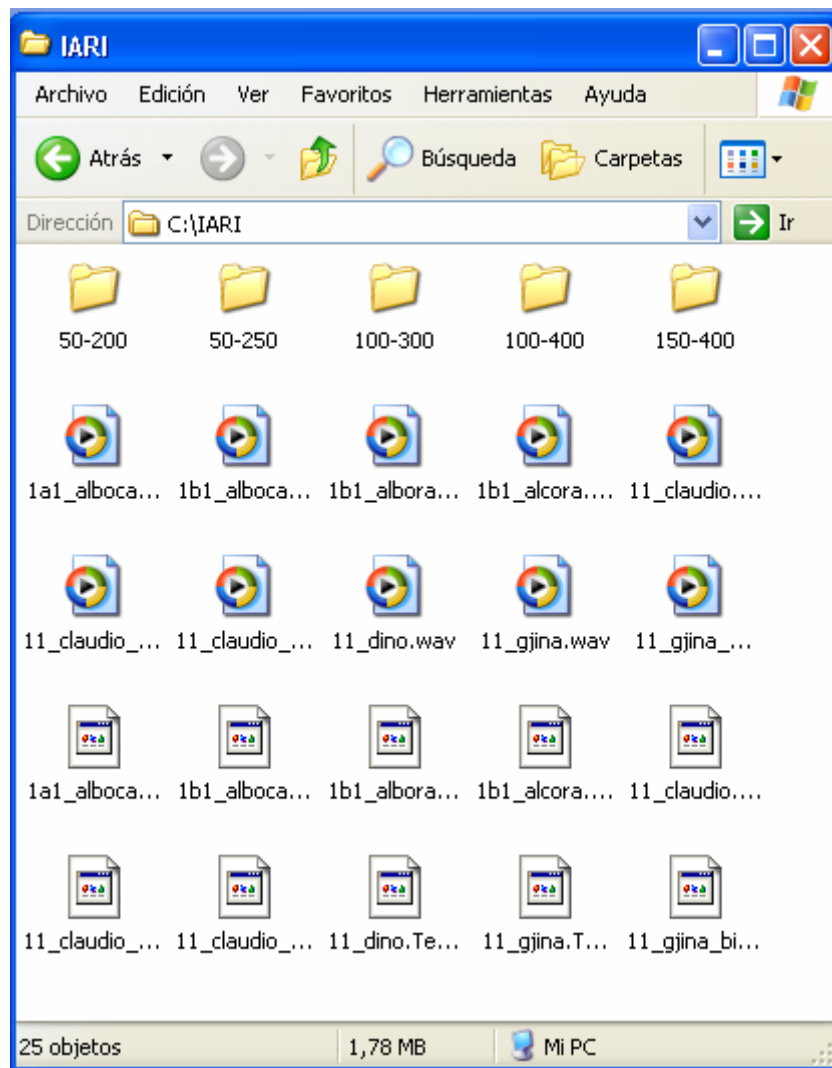
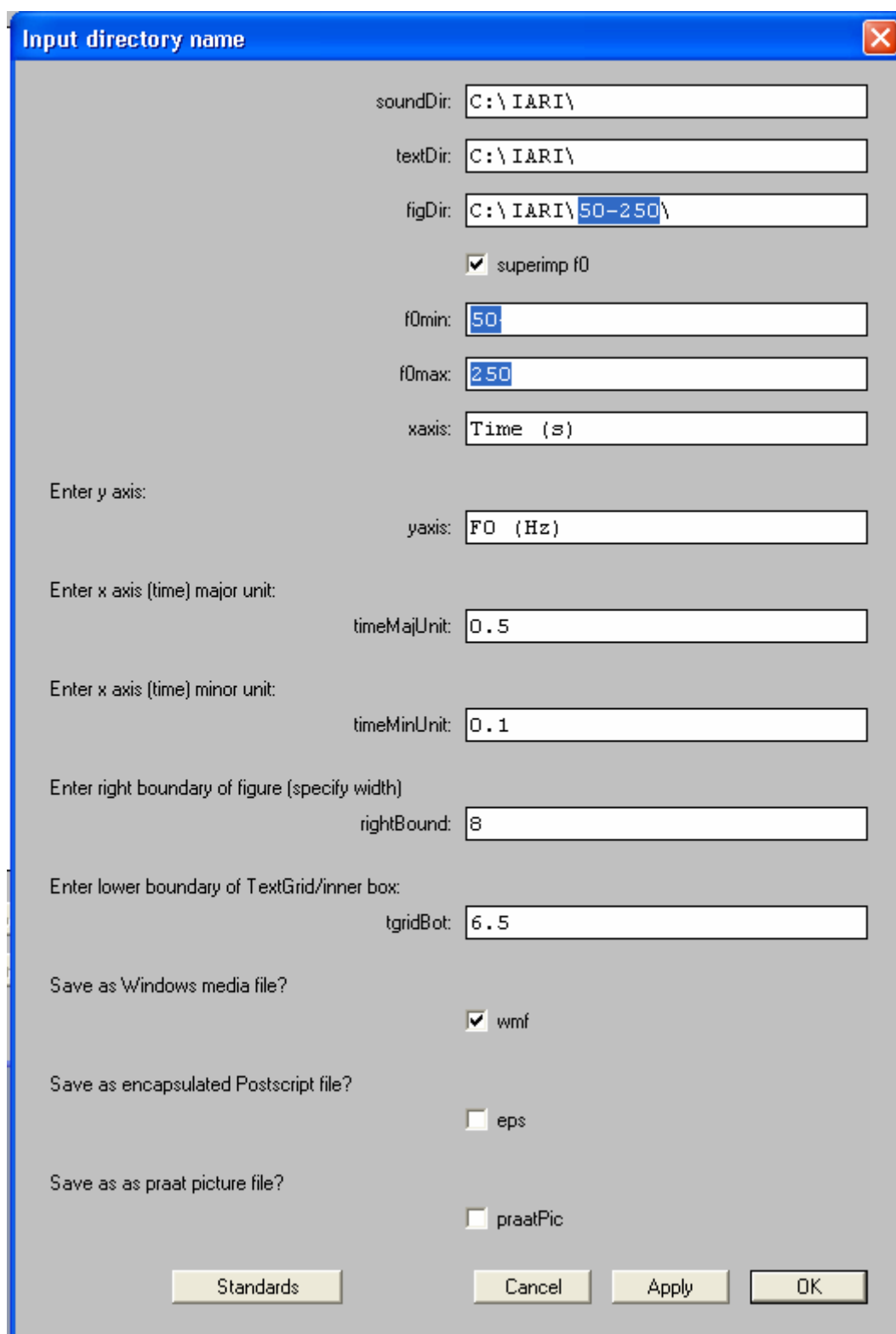


Fig. 13 – Subfolders where the .wmf images are saved.

Run the script. A Dialogue Box opens (Fig 14). In this box, you need to change the three pieces of information that are highlighted in blue, that is: 1) name of the subfolder, b) value of F0 minimum in the picture, 3) value of F0 maximum in the image.



The image shows the 'Input directory name' dialog box in PRAAT. It has a blue title bar with the text 'Input directory name' and a red close button. The dialog contains several input fields and checkboxes. The 'soundDir' field is set to 'C:\IARI\'. The 'textDir' field is also set to 'C:\IARI\'. The 'figDir' field is set to 'C:\IARI\50-250\'. There is a checked checkbox for 'superimp f0'. The 'f0min' field is set to '50' and the 'f0max' field is set to '250'. The 'xaxis' field is set to 'Time (s)'. There is a label 'Enter y axis:' followed by a 'yaxis' field set to 'F0 (Hz)'. There is a label 'Enter x axis (time) major unit:' followed by a 'timeMajUnit' field set to '0.5'. There is a label 'Enter x axis (time) minor unit:' followed by a 'timeMinUnit' field set to '0.1'. There is a label 'Enter right boundary of figure (specify width)' followed by a 'rightBound' field set to '8'. There is a label 'Enter lower boundary of TextGrid/inner box:' followed by a 'tgridBot' field set to '6.5'. There are three sections for saving: 'Save as Windows media file?' with a checked 'wmf' checkbox, 'Save as encapsulated Postscript file?' with an unchecked 'eps' checkbox, and 'Save as as praat picture file?' with an unchecked 'praatPic' checkbox. At the bottom, there are four buttons: 'Standards', 'Cancel', 'Apply', and 'OK'.

Input directory name

soundDir: C:\IARI\

textDir: C:\IARI\

figDir: C:\IARI\50-250\

☒ superimp f0

f0min: 50

f0max: 250

xaxis: Time (s)

Enter y axis:

yaxis: F0 (Hz)

Enter x axis (time) major unit:

timeMajUnit: 0.5

Enter x axis (time) minor unit:

timeMinUnit: 0.1

Enter right boundary of figure (specify width)

rightBound: 8

Enter lower boundary of TextGrid/inner box:

tgridBot: 6.5

Save as Windows media file?

☒ wmf

Save as encapsulated Postscript file?

☐ eps

Save as as praat picture file?

☐ praatPic

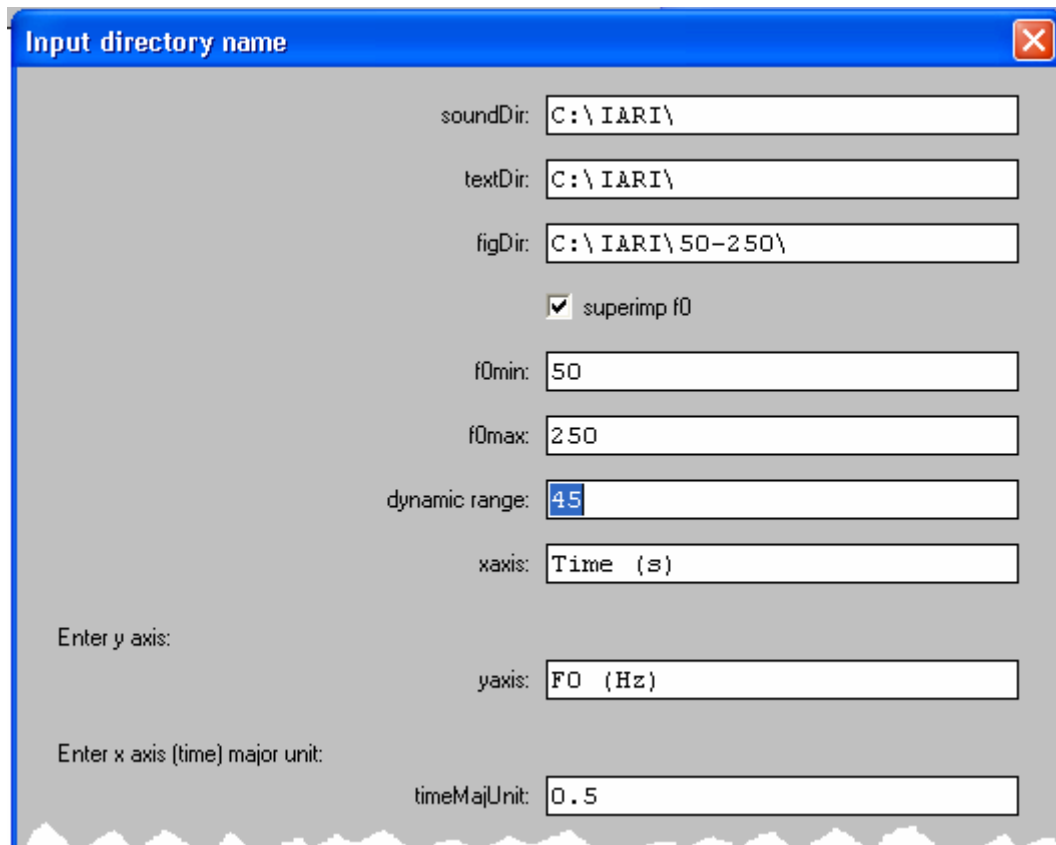
Standards Cancel Apply OK

Fig. 14 – Praat dialogue box.

Click OK. Praat will generate the pictures and save them in the corresponding folder. Repeat the operation for all subfolders you have.

At the end of the process, open the subfolders and delete the pictures that you do not need (e.g., in the subfolder 50-250, delete all pictures that you want to have ranges different from 50-250).

If the spectrograms in the pictures look too “dark” or “dirty”, you may reduce this effect by changing the Dynamic range in the Dialogue Box (Fig. 15). Usually a dynamic range of about 40 or 50 is the better. If you want the spectrogram to look lighter, you need to reduce the dynamic range (by means of changing the figure highlighted in blue in Fig. 15). If you want the spectrogram to look darker, you should increase the dynamic range. Once you have changed the dynamic range, run the script.



The image shows a Praat dialogue box titled "Input directory name". It contains several input fields and a checkbox. The fields are: soundDir (C:\IARI\), textDir (C:\IARI\), figDir (C:\IARI\50-250\), f0min (50), f0max (250), dynamic range (45), xaxis (Time (s)), yaxis (F0 (Hz)), and timeMajUnit (0.5). The "dynamic range" field is highlighted in blue. There is also a checkbox labeled "superimp f0" which is checked.

Field	Value
soundDir:	C:\IARI\
textDir:	C:\IARI\
figDir:	C:\IARI\50-250\
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> superimp f0	
f0min:	50
f0max:	250
dynamic range:	45
xaxis:	Time (s)
Enter y axis:	
yaxis:	F0 (Hz)
Enter x axis (time) major unit:	
timeMajUnit:	0.5

Fig. 15 – Praat dialogue box to change the dynamic range.

3. Legal requirements

Each person whose voice/video has been recorded must give his/her written **consent** to the processing of personal data, including his/her voice. To this end, he/she must complete and sign a personal information form and a consent form. Such forms can be downloaded from the Methodology Section of the webpage of IARI. Both files are in .doc format, which makes them easy to adapt to any romance language and to any institution and country. Researchers should also check with their own institutions to determine whether additional documentation is necessary.

If a person takes part to more than one activity (e.g. in both the map task dialogue and the guided questionnaire, s/he does not need to fill in two consent/information forms, one of each kind is enough).

A copy of both forms must be sent to the coordination of the IARI at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra:

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