### Research Questions

1. Does SI from German into French have particular prosodic features?
2. If yes, do these features influence the listeners’ objective and subjective understanding of the speech content, and their perception of the interpreter’s fluency and accuracy?

### Perceptual Experiment

**Goal:** to create a situation as close to authentic SI as possible
- **Materials Preparation**
  - 20 min speech in German on investment strategy by a fund manager
  - Professional conference interpreter recorded in state-of-the-art booth
- **Simultaneous translation**
  - Time-synchronised rec. of original video + SI
  - Tracking of transcription: punctuation (original structure of the text kept)
- **Participants**
  - Cohen’s kappa
  - Léon and Tomorrow, 154

**Context:** the prosodic profile specific to simultaneous interpreting (SI) results from:
- Conscious choices made by the interpreter, translating source language (SL) prosodic information to appropriate target language (TL) parallel prosodic constructs, and
- Constraints imposed by the task itself: the SI to TL reformulation process and high cognitive load
  - They affect temporal features, intonation, prosody-syntactic interfaces, etc.
- The listeners have no access to the SI – they perceive the interpreter’s fluency in the TL

### Linguistic and Prosodic Analysis

- **Corpus** (42 min) orthographically transcribed and aligned to phone, syllable, token level (EasyAlign)
- **Part-of-speech tagging, multi-word unit and disfluency detection** (DirMe)
- **Detailed variability of annotation**
  - Both phonetic (e.g. hesitation-related draws, lexical false starts) and syntactic (repetitions, deletions, insertions, substitutions, etc.)
  - Prosodic prominence: 2 automatic tools (ProsoProm, Analor) + manual perceptual annotation
  - Two methods for prosodic boundary annotation: Intonation Phrase – Accentual Phrase (AI model) and 3-level perceptually-motivated model (Minor-Intermediate-Major PB)
  - Two methods for syntactic analysis (internal chunks using phrasal tag-set of the Treebank)
  - Annotation into Constituents and Dependency Clauses (dependency grammar)
  - Detailed prosodic feature extraction (Praaline, PraagS)