Auer and monosyllabic preverbal constituents, it is only in certain narrow focus constructions that the

position of the argument is monosyllabic (as in the example from Walliserdeutsch: Schwarznaseschaft). This is argumentatively the most salient difference between VG and other CHG dialects. However, in Berne, where a notable number of VG speakers live, one regularly identifies these by overhearing their utterances.

Introduction:

In Berne, where a notable number of VG speakers live, one regularly identifies these by overhearing their utterances. The introduction of the paper is followed by a discussion of the dialects under consideration.

Levels of Analysis:

The paper discusses the levels of analysis for the study of intonation patterns. Levels of analysis include the intonation of the preverbal constituent, the contrast between VG and BG, and the neutralization of certain intonation patterns in VG.

Example:

As illustrated below, in the example from an accent of the preverbal element, the intonation pattern is neutralized in that pitch drops onto the verb in ZG and rises in UZG. This is supported by the fact that the intonation pattern is different in these dialects. Supported by the figures below, but on the verb when the preverbal constituent is stressed on its last syllable, the contrast between VG and BG is regularly neutralized in that pitch drops onto the verb in ZG and rises in UZG.

Further discussion of intonation patterns in VG and BG is provided in the paper.

References:

The paper concludes with a list of references, including works by Der, Zemp, Wipf, Schmid, and others.

The discussion of intonation patterns in VG and BG is supported by the figures below, but on the verb when the preverbal constituent is stressed on its last syllable, the contrast between VG and BG is regularly neutralized in that pitch drops onto the verb in ZG and rises in UZG.