any 'final lowering' gesture
for Copenhagen (and the other 'globals').
- The local varieties are Bornholm, Sønderborg, Flens-
borg, North German, and Stockholm. (Sønderborg is
not excluded here.) I have
counted North German among
the local types, but it
seems in fact to constitute
a hybrid between local and
regional: prelude slopes in
long vs. short terminals and in
terminals versus non-
terminals do differ.

2.2 Is terminality coinci-
dent with completion?
(a) Utterances with final
for no accent
- Final falls in Stockholm
are uncontroversially sep-
arate completion signals,
tagged on to the sentence
accent rise. The terminal
vs. non-terminal cue lies
in the preceding accented
syllable, which is higher in
non-terminals, cf. (c: broken
solid line). Lowering
finally seems to be the
only option for completion in
Stockholm.
- In Bornholm, terminal and
non-terminal contours are
different only by the move-
ment through the last post-
tonic in the final stress
group, cf. (d, e). Thus,
final falls signal terminal-
ity as well as completion,
and final rises likewise
simultaneously signal both
non- and terminal compo-
nent. However, final falls
and rises reach the same low
or high offset value, irre-
spective of their onset lev-
el which is a matter of
accentuation, which
indicates that a separate com-
pletion command is involved.
- The two German non-termi-
als in (f), (g) do not share
an overall slope which is
less steep than in Copen-
heague terminals of compa-
nable length and (g) furth-
more has a final post-tonic
rise, whereas in (f) the
utterance ends with a 'low'.
- German non-terminals, when
the latter are preceded by
a completion 'low' provide
us with a somewhat counter-
intuitive situation where
non-terminals have larger
final falls than terminals. This
ambiguity is resolved when
(1) the final low, and
(2) the level of the last
stressed syllable, which de-
termines the magnitude
of the fall, cues prosodic
terminality. The level of
this last stressed syllable
follows from differences in
global slopes.

(b) Utterances with non-
final accent
- If the highs and lows de-
scribed above are indeed
separate completion signals
they must stay in place, at
the end of the utterance.
If so, terminality and non-
terminality cues move back.
They should then be reached
either progressively through
or via a discontinuity
in the preceding Fo course.
- Stockholm has only low
completion cues and main-
tains an unmistakable low in
final position: The post-
accentual course can be
regarded as a smooth interpo-
ation between the early
accent peak and the utter-
ance final low, with dimin-
ished word accents super-
posed, cf. (h).
- In Bornholm, the final
point in terminals con-
stitutes the end of a generally
smooth fall from the early
accent, cf. (i). The fall
from the high accented
syllable in the terminal is
not as deep and further
movement is suspended until
the final rise, cf. (j).
- In German, like in Born-
holm, the initial accent is
succeeded by a fall, which must be considered part of the accent command. In non-terminals, further movement is suspended, until the very final gesture, which may be either rising or falling, to the completion high or low, respectively, cf. (k, l). In terminals, the fall is continuous through the post-accentual syllables until the slight skip up at the end to punctuate the final low, cf. (f: broken line). The same situation thus holds as for final accents, apparently. i.e., non-terminals may be doubly cued, partly by the higher course of the post-accentual tail, partly by the final completion rise, or merely by a higher post-accentual stretch, which magnifies the final fall to the completion low.

3. CONCLUSION
- Insofar as the acoustic cues to terminal or non-terminal and to utterance completion may be separate in time (located in different places in the utterance) they must have separate representations in the prosodic system. This existence of two separate commands is supposedly maintained if and when terminality and completion pile up in the same location, as they do in utterances with final (or no) sentence accent.
- Separation of terminality and completion is unambiguous in Stockholm. The completion is always low, and the cue to terminality is always associated with the sentence accent rise, independent of its location.
- In Bornholms terminality is bipartite. There is a cue at the very end, in the movement of the last syllable, the completion cue. But there is also a difference in the magnitude of the fall from an early accent, which is deeper in terminals than in non-terminals.
- German operates in a similar fashion to Bornholm except for the interesting fact that non-terminal and terminal is not inextricably connected with high vs. low completion: The low completion does not unambiguously also cue terminality.

<l> Grænnun, N. (in print), "Prosodic parameters in a variety of Danish Standard languages, with a view towards Swedish and German", Phonetica.

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