## Multimodal strategies for affirmations and rejections: Evidence from co-speech gesture in German.

## **Cornelia Loos<sup>1</sup> & Sophie Repp<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Universität Hamburg, <sup>2</sup>Universität zu Köln cornelia.loos@uni-hamburg.de, sophie.repp@uni-koeln.de

Polar response particles like *yes* and *no* may express the affirmation and rejection of a previous utterance and thus serve a speech-act-signaling function. The particles may also express the polarity of the response clause. In responses to negative antecedents, the two functions come apart, so that ambiguity may arise:

(1) Antecedent: Peter hat die Wette nicht gewonnen. ,Pete has not won the bet.'

*Response*: a. **Ja/Nein**, hat er nicht. *ja* =affirmation, *nein* = negative polarity

b. **Ja**/Nein, hat er. nein = rejection, ja = positive polarity

In view of recent studies on multi-modal communication, the issue arises if cospeech gestures might be exploited for disambiguation. Head movements have been claimed to be equivalent to spoken response particles in that they encode affirmation and rejection [2], and absolute polarity [3]. Data from Mandarin [4], Catalan and Russian [5] suggest that head nods can encode positive absolute polarity. Brow movements are another multimodal strategy observed in rejections. Brow raising occurs with increased frequency in rejections of negative antecedents [4.5.6]. brow furrowing in rejections in general [6]. This study investigates the interplay of co-speech gesture and response elements in signaling affirmation/ rejection and polarity in German. We conducted a discourse completion task with 24 speakers who watched 48 dialogues between two characters that ended in a positive/negative assertion. Speakers completed the dialogues by affirming or rejecting the assertion. All data have been annotated for movement/position of head, brows, hands, shoulder, torso and nose. Statistical analyses are ongoing; we expect head movements to align with the particles *ja/nein*, which in German preferentially express the speech act [1]. We also expect alignment for unambiguous speech-act-signaling response elements; in rejections with doch, head nods might occur. For brow movements we expect furrowing in rejections.

**References:** [1] Claus/Meijer/Repp/Krifka (2017). Puzzling response particles: an experimental study on the German answering system. *Sem & Prag* 10(19), 1-52. [2] Jakobson (1972). Motor signs for 'yes' and 'no'. *Lang in Soc*, 1, 91–96. [3] Esipova (2021). Polar Responses in Russian across Modalities and across interfaces. *Jrl. Slav Ling*, 29. [4] Li/González-Fuente/Prieto/Espinal (2016). Is Mandarin Chinese a truth-based language? Rejecting responses to negative assertions and questions. *Front. Psych.* 7, 1967, 1-10. [5] González-Fuente/Tubau/Espinal/Prieto (2015). Is there a universal answering strategy for rejecting negative propositions? Typological evidence on the use of prosody and gesture. *Front. Psych.* 6(899), 1-16. [6] Loos/Steinbach/Repp. (2019). Affirming and rejecting assertions in German Sign Language (DGS). *Proc. Sinn und Bedeutung* 24, 1-19.