**Duration**

*Best-fit model*

duration ~ 1 + Focus \* Gender\_s + Focus \* Word\_s + Gender\_s \* Word\_s +

(1 + Focus || Language)

* Includes interaction terms in the fixed effects.
* Includes the random slope and intercept Focus by Language.

Intercept is Focus background, Gender female, Word N.

The intercept is 182.77 ms, with an estimate error 2.98 ms.

*Meaningful effects*

Word has a positive influence, meaning that in general A is longer than N, changing the estimate on average by 18.85 [95% CrI: 10.37, 27.76], and an estimate error 4.06 ms, and a posterior probability 1.00.

The interaction between corrective focus and gender has a negative effect, meaning that males in corrective focus have on average shorter prominent syllables by -15.27 ms [-25.97, -3.98], with an est. error 6.15 ms, and a posterior probability 1.00.

The interaction between information focus and word has a negative effect, meaning that adjectives in information focus are on average -19.03 ms shorter [-28.39, -9.19], with an est. error 5.55 ms, and a posterior probability 1.00.

The interaction between corrective focus and word has a positive effect, meaning that adjectives in corrective focus are on average 14.18 ms longer [1.17, 28.04], with an est. error 6.46 ms, , and a posterior probability 0.98.

***F*0 mean**

*Best-fit model*

F0\_mean ~ 1 + Focus \* Gender\_s + Focus \* Word\_s + Gender\_s \* Word\_s +

(1 | Language)

* Includes interaction terms in the fixed effects.
* Does not include random slopes and intercepts by Language.

Intercept is Focus background, Gender female, Word N.

The intercept is 124.01 Hz, with an estimate error 2.33 Hz.

*Meaningful effects*

Corrective focus has a negative influence, changing the estimate -9.72 [95% CrI: -11.66, -7.77], with an estimate error 1.08 Hz, and a posterior probability 1.00.

Gender has a negative influence, with male speakers having *f*0 mean on average -51.50 Hz lower [-53.04, -49.91], with an est. error 1.39 Hz, and a posterior probability 1.00.

The interaction between corrective focus and word has a positive effect, so in comparison to background focus and noun, there is a meaningful raise in *f*0 mean on average by 15.42 Hz [10.91, 20.20], with an est. error 2.15 Hz, and a posterior probability 1.00.

***F*0 range**

*Best-fit model*

F0\_range ~ 1 + Focus \* Gender\_s + Focus \* Word\_s + Gender\_s \* Word\_s +

(1 | Language)

* Includes interaction terms in the fixed effects.
* Does not include random slopes and intercepts by Language.

Intercept is Focus background, Gender female, Word N.

The intercept is 12.31 Hz, with an estimate error 2.84 Hz.

*Meaningful effects*

Contrastive focus has a negative effect, meaning that *f*0 range is in general lower in contrastive focus by on average -2.03 [95% CrI: -1.88, -0.12], with an estimate error 0.49 Hz, and a posterior probability 0.99.

Corrective focus has a negative effect, meaning that *f*0 range is in general lower in corrective focus by on average -4.42 [-4.18, -2.63], with an est. error 0.55 Hz, and a posterior probability 1.00.

Gender has a negative effect, with male speakers having *f*0 range on average -3.47 Hz lower [-3.54, -1.29], with an est. error 0.72 Hz, and a posterior probability 1.00.

The interaction between contrastive focus and word has a positive effect, so adjectives in contrastive focus evoke a raise in *f*0 range on average by 2.32 Hz [1.17, 5.72], with an est. error 0.95 Hz, and a posterior probability 1.00.

The interaction between corrective focus and word has a positive effect, so adjectives in contrastive focus evoke a raise in *f*0 range on average by 4.98 Hz [3.20, 9.14], with an est. error 1.08 Hz, and a posterior probability 1.00.

**Amplitude envelope mean**

*Best-fit model*

env\_mean ~ 1 + Focus \* Gender\_s + Focus \* Word\_s + Gender\_s \* Word\_s +

(1 + Focus || Language)

* Includes interaction terms in the fixed effects.
* Includes the random slope and intercept Focus by Language.

Intercept is Focus background, Gender female, Word N.

The intercept is 0.44, with an estimate error 2.56.

*Meaningful effects*

Gender has a positive effect, meaning that males in general have higher amplitude envelope by on average 0.082 [95% CrI: 0.044, 0.123], with an estimate error 0.017, and a posterior probability 1.00.

Word has a positive effect, meaning that adjectives in general have higher amplitude envelope by on average 0.074 [0.038, 0.113], with an estimate error 0.017, and a posterior probability 1.00.

The interaction between information focus and word has a negative effect, meaning that adjectives in information focus have lower amplitude envelope by on average -0.061 [-0.098, -0.021], with an est. error 0.023, and a posterior probability 1.00.

The interaction between corrective focus and word has a positive effect, meaning that adjectives in corrective focus have higher amplitude envelope by on average 0.180 [0.113, 0.254], with an est. error 0.026, and a posterior probability 1.00.

**Amplitude envelope range**

*Best-fit model*

env\_range ~ 1 + Focus \* Gender\_s + Focus \* Word\_s + Gender\_s \* Word\_s +

(1 + Focus || Language)

* Includes interaction terms in the fixed effects.
* Includes the random slope and intercept Focus by Language.

Intercept is Focus background, Gender female, Word N.

The intercept is 0.85, with an estimate error 1.67.

*Meaningful effects*

Gender has a positive effect, meaning that males in general have higher amplitude envelope by on average 0.20 [95% CrI: 0.13, 0.28], with an estimate error 0.03, and a posterior probability 1.00.

Word has a positive effect, meaning that adjectives in general have higher amplitude envelope by on average 0.19 [0.11, 0.27], with an estimate error 0.03, and a posterior probability 1.00.

The interaction between information focus and word has a negative effect, meaning that adjectives in information focus have lower amplitude envelope by on average -0.15 [-0.22, -0.07], with an est. error 0.05, and a posterior probability 1.00.

The interaction between corrective focus and word has a positive effect, meaning that adjectives in corrective focus have higher amplitude envelope by on average 0.25 [0.13, 0.39], with an est. error 0.05, and a posterior probability 1.00.