Introduction
Duration measures have been considered key to the study of prosodic boundary size:
• Increased pre-boundary lengthening and pause duration are correlated with stronger prosodic boundaries in production and perception (Wightman et al., 1990; Lehiste et al., 1996; inter alia)
• Edges of prosodic groups are also known to be marked by pitch features, namely plateau tones (perceptual evidence)
• Phons may be more distinct (Lehiste, 2008; Scherer, 2011; inter alia)

However, pitch and timing are known to interact in perception,
• Pitch has been shown previously to affect perceived duration, of both filled and silent intervals

How might dynamic pitch affect perceived duration in prosodic boundary-like contexts?

Background
Perception of time can be systematically affected by a range of contextual factors (Brown, 2008; Scherer, 2010; inter alia), including pitch (Cumming, 2011; Scherer, 2011; inter alia), as well as duration (W.W. Lehiste, 2010). Perception of time can be systematically affected by a range of contextual factors (Cumming, 2011; Scherer, 2011; inter alia), including pitch (Cumming, 2011; Scherer, 2011; inter alia), as well as duration (W.W. Lehiste, 2010).

1. Dynamic pitch and scaling differences affect perceived duration of filled intervals
• Vowels with dynamic pitch perceived as longer than those with static pitch (Lehiste, 1956; Ba, 1988; Cumming, 2011; inter alia)
• Vowels with higher pitch perceived as longer than those with lower pitch (Ba, 2010)
• Non-speech tone glides with greater pitch change velocity heard as longer than tone glides with lower pitch change velocity (Henry, 2011)

2. Pitch differences between tones or speech across silent intervals
• Than than tone glides with lesser pitch change velocity (Henry, 2011)
• (Brown, 2008; Cumming, 2011; Scherer, 2011; inter alia)

Comparing dynamic pitch intervals to level pitch intervals
• Perception of time can be systematically affected by a range of contextual factors (Brown, 2008; Scherer, 2010; inter alia), including pitch (Cumming, 2011; Scherer, 2011; inter alia), as well as duration (W.W. Lehiste, 2010). Perception of time can be systematically affected by a range of contextual factors (Cumming, 2011; Scherer, 2011; inter alia), including pitch (Cumming, 2011; Scherer, 2011; inter alia), as well as duration (W.W. Lehiste, 2010).