

<<英语语音学>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《超越概念·高等院校英语专业系列教材：英语语音学》系统介绍英语语音和音位的理论与知识，每一个术语或观点都用实例来演示。

每个章节之后附有练习和阅读书目，用以加强语音训练和巩固理论知识。

《超越概念·高等院校英语专业系列教材：英语语音学》通俗易懂，侧重语音实践，具有很强的可教性与可学性。

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章节摘录

1.1 Speech perception 1.1.1 Definition of speech perception Speech perception refers to the study of the way speech sounds are analyzed and identified by ears and brain. When we hear sounds, we hear them either as speech or non-speech. No matter how hard we try, we cannot hear speech as a series of acoustic hisses and buzzes, but only as a sequence of speech sounds. The development of speech perception precedes the development of speech production. There are two reasons for this phenomenon. One is that although the human ear is almost completely formed when the fetus is 7 months old, the oral cavity of a baby at birth is very different from that of an adult. The second reason is that in order to produce the sounds of a given language, a child must be exposed to the relevant linguistic input, that is, the speech produced by the people around him or her. Speech may be processed at the auditory, phonetic, or phonological levels. At the auditory level, the signal is represented in terms of its frequency, intensity, and temporal attributes. The auditory level is characteristic of the way all sounds are perceived. At the phonetic level, we identify individual phones by a combination of acoustic cues, such as formant transitions. The phonetic level is assumed to be specific to speech. At the phonological level, the phonetic segment is converted into a phoneme, and phonological rules are applied to the sound sequence. The phonological level is specific to a particular language. In other words, we first discriminate auditory signals from other sensory signals and make sure that the stimulus is something that we have heard. Then we identify the particular properties that qualify it as speech, later recognize it as the meaningful speech of a particular language. Even after years of research, the process of speech perception is little understood. The difficulty is that the link between speech and listener's perception cannot be studied in a direct manner. The movements within the ear and auditory nerve cannot be easily observed. There are still some problems remained to be solved. For example, when several people are talking at once in a crowded room, we are able to "tune in" to one speaker and to ignore the others. However, if we hear our names spoken nearby, we readily tune in to that conversation, at the risk of ignoring the person we are supposed to be listening to. This is termed as "cocktail-party phenomenon". How does the brain select auditory information so impressively?

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超越国界：汇集众多中美名家的经验与智慧，吸收国际先进理念，旨在提升本土教学水平。

超越传统：打破以功能为主的传统教材编写模式，充分考虑当前教学实践，创新教学方法和手段，突破文化特征，培养学生人文素养和文化意识。

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