

Wahrnehmung

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Einführung in die Phonetik – SS 2006

Kontraste

Spanish		r
Japanese		r

“Some Japanese use both a lateral approximant [l] and a flap [r] as completely free variants.

Some Japanese use a lateral approximant [l] in the word initial position and use a flap [r] in the intervocalic position.

Some use a lateral approximant [l] in each position.”

(Ladefoged and Maddieson, 1996:243)

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Outline

- 1 Phonetik ist nicht diskret
- 2 Phonologie ist diskret
- 3 Klassische Definition von Lauten

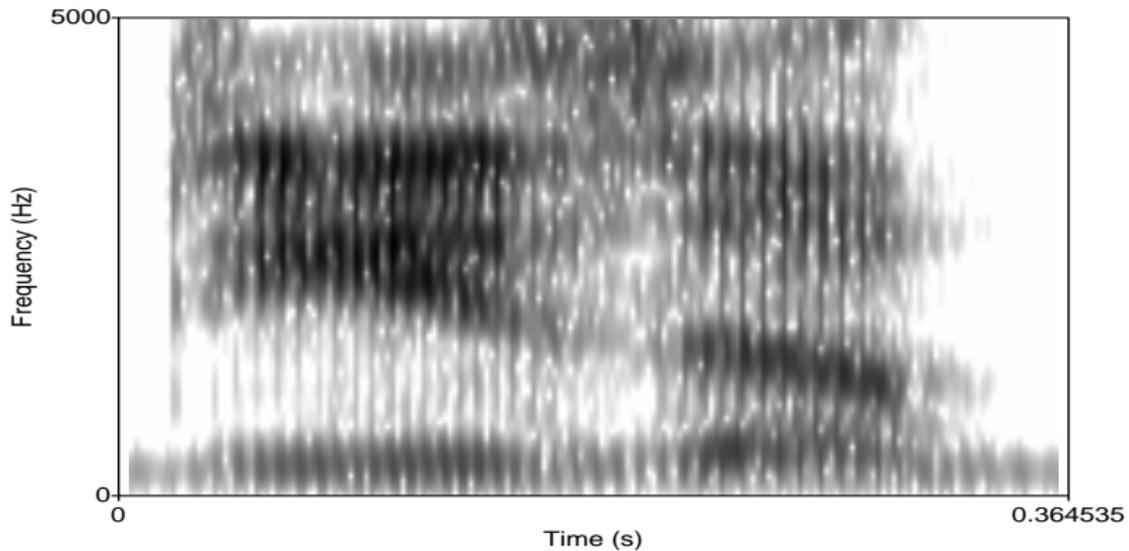
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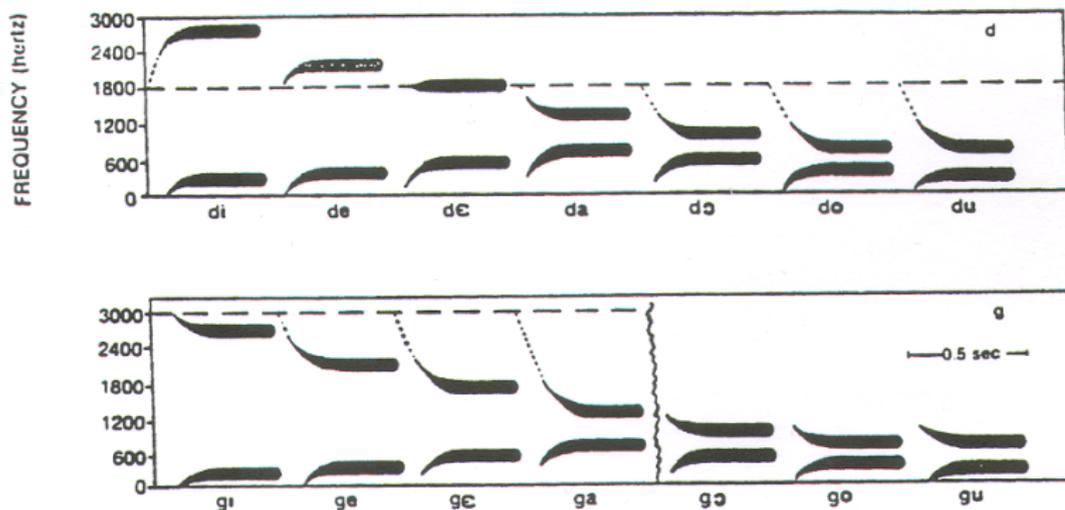
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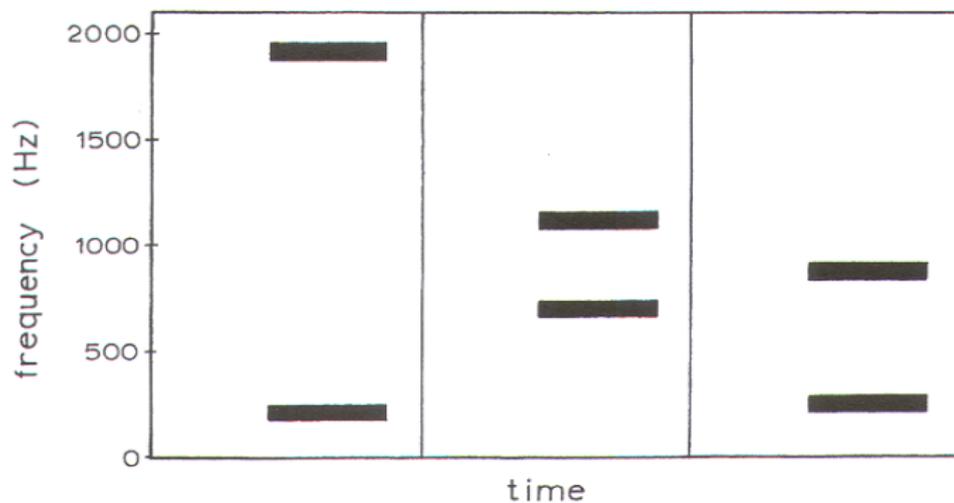
Laute sind nicht segmentierbar



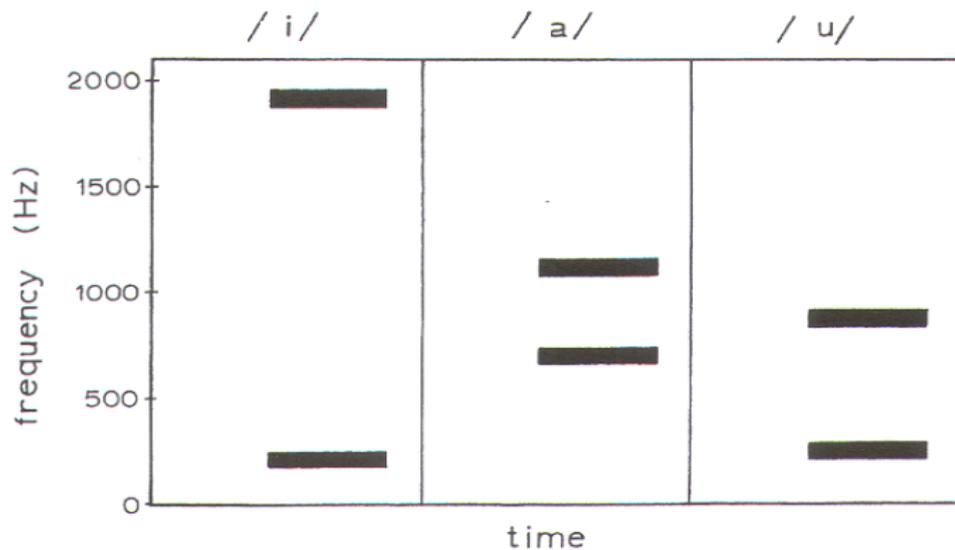
Formanten + Kontext



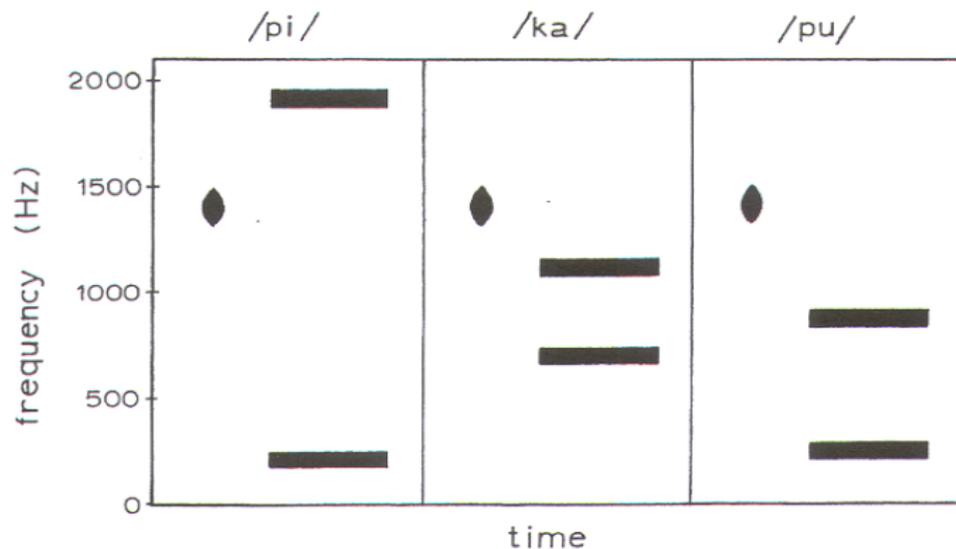
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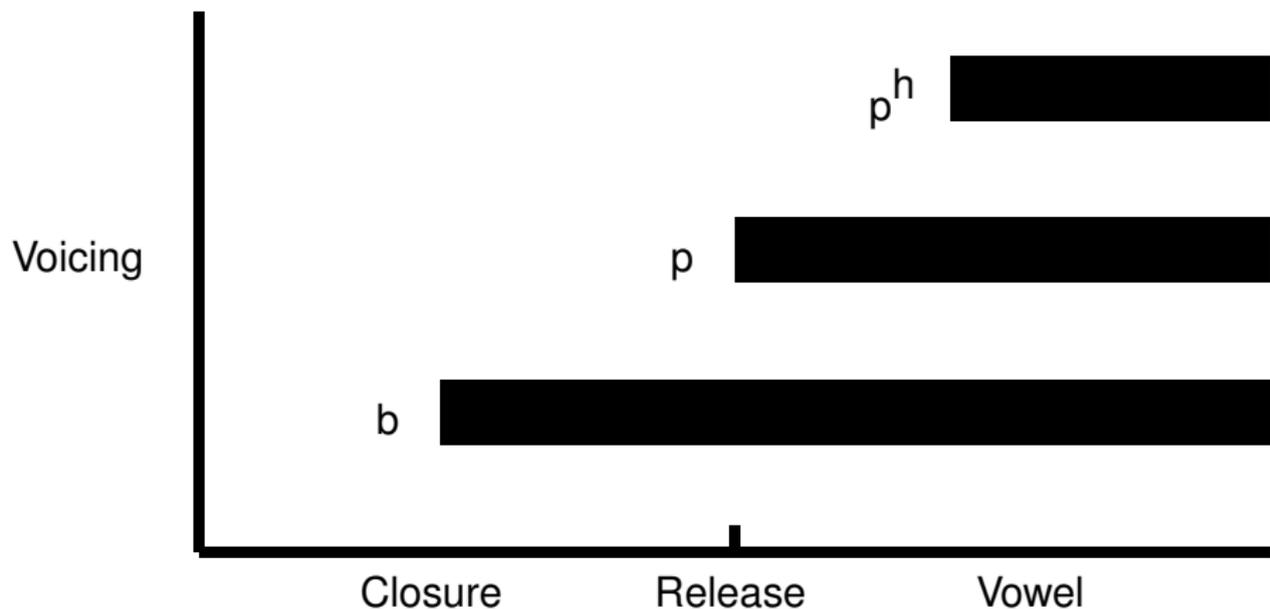
Voicing contrast in Thai (I)

[p^hau] 'to burn'

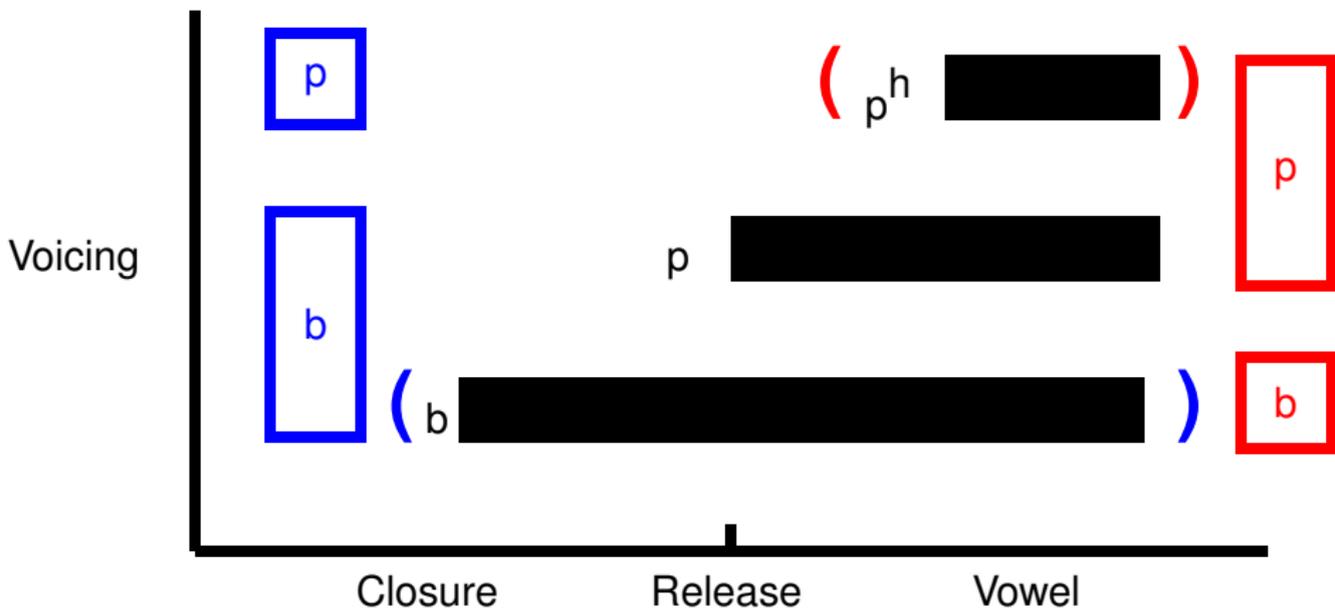
[pau] 'to blow'

[bau] 'soft'

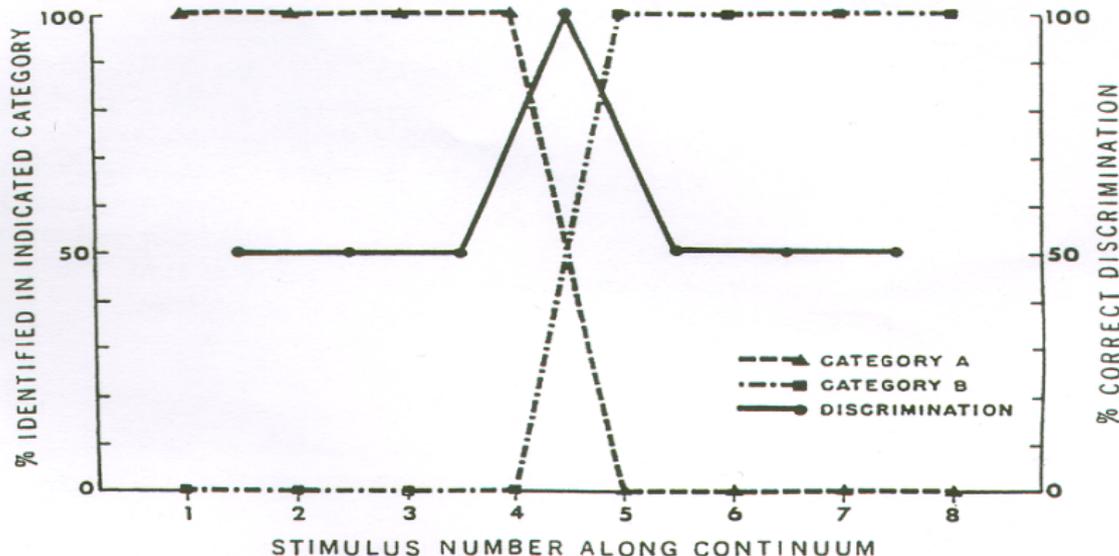
Voicing contrast in Thai (II)



Voicing contrasts in English and Spanish



Kategorielle Lautwahrnehmung



Kategorielle Lautwahrnehmung bei Kindern

Eimas et al. (1971): 1 and 4 month old infants
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Lasky et al. (1975): Even “Spanish-speaking” infants
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Other Things Children Discriminate very Early

- Place in Articulation ([ba] vs. [da])
- Stops vs. Glides ([ba] vs. [wa])
- Oral vs. Nasal Consonants ([ba] vs. [ma])
- Contrasts between liquids ([ra] vs. [la])
- Contrasts in Intonation
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(Jusczyk, 1998, ch. 3)

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Mögliche Konsequenzen

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