

<<王士元语音学论文集>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<王士元语音学论文集>>

13位ISBN编号：9787510017728

10位ISBN编号：7510017726

出版时间：2010-3

出版时间：世界图书出版公司

作者：王士元

页数：650

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### 内容概要

《王士元语音学论文集》收入王士元先生论文37篇，集中于语音学及相关领域研究，分为六个部分：语音学研究（14篇）、语音信息量研究（2篇）、音系学研究（3篇）、词汇扩散理论（11篇）、语言演变模型研究（2篇）、语音合成和识别研究（5篇）。本文集基本涵盖了王士元先生在语音学及相关领域的研究成果，其中，“词汇扩散理论”是王士元先生对世界语言学理论的重要贡献，相关论文全部收入。

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作者简介

王士元 ( William S-Y Wang ) , 美国加州大学伯克利分校名誉退休教授。  
香港中文大学伟伦研究教授。  
王士元先生在语音学、语言学等多个领域都有杰出贡献.并大力倡导跨学科研究；1960年以声学语音学方面的论文获得美国密歇根大学博士学位；1969年创立“词汇扩散”理论。  
闻名于世界语言学界。

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## 章节摘录

In the synthesized sentence presented in this paper ( Figs.3-5 ) , 35 of the 43 postulated phonetic units occur. It is composed of over 40 segments of tape , including one segment of silence between the two clauses. The segments are extracted from 42 different context utterances , recorded on magnetic tape. The context utterances were constructed so to contain the desired segments the proper sequence of phonetic units in suitable prosodic environments. In recording these context utterances , care was taken to standardize the phonetic quality of the units as well as the prosodic features in which the units occur. The utterances were recorded onto an Ampex tape recorder at 30 in. / sec. Broad band and narrow band spectrograms were made to determine the position of segmentation to insure proper matching of formants and harmonics between segments. Sometimes the formants matched at one position and the harmonics at another. In such instances , it was necessary to re-record the context utterance , changing the prosodic environment by a small amount each time until proper matching was achieved ; attention was given simultaneously to preserving the naturalness of the speech dynamics. When the context utterances were completed, a visible mark was made on the tape near each desired segment by means of a magnetized razor blade. This mark appears in the spectrogram as a pulse. The limits of the desired segment can then be located on the tape with the visible mark as a reference. These segments were spliced together and broad band and narrow band spectrograms of the synthesized utterance are shown in Figs.3 and 4. The tenth harmonic on the narrow band spectrogram was traced to show the relative pitch contour. The oscillograms in Fig.5 show the resulting amplitude pattern.

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