

<<语音学教程>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<语音学教程>>

13位ISBN编号：9787560081441

10位ISBN编号：7560081444

出版时间：2009

出版时间：外语教学与研究出版社

作者：Peter Ladefoged

页数：310

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

<<语音学教程>>

内容概要

《语音学教程(第5版)》是国际著名语音学大师Peter Ladefoged教授撰写的语音学入门教材，重点介绍发音语音学，同时也着重介绍了如何在探讨发音的过程中入声学语音学和感知语音学方面的考察。

《语音学教程(第5版)》自1975年初版面世以来，已历经4个版次的修订，成为使用最广、影响最大的语音学基础教材之一，此次出版的即为2006年最新修订版。

书中的讲解力求简明扼要、直截了当，非常适合初学者学习。

《语音学教程(第5版)》配有一张多媒体光盘，里面有使用《语音学教程(第5版)》所需的各种图表、录音、录像以及国际音标表中所有符号的发音。

光盘里还包括《语音学教程(第5版)》的姊妹篇Vowels and Consonants一书的光盘内容，可供使用时参考。

<<语音学教程>>

书籍目录

Preface
 PART : INTRODUCTORY CONCEPTS
 CHAPTER 1 ARTICULATION AND ACOUSTICS
 Speech Production
 Sound Waves
 5 Places of Articulatory Gestures
 The Oro-Nasal Process
 Manners of Articulation
 The Waveforms of Consonants
 The Articulation of Vowel Sounds
 The Sounds of Vowels
 Suprasegmentals
 Exercises
 CHAPTER 2 PHONOLOGY AND PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION
 The Transcription of Consonants
 The Transcription of Vowels
 Consonant and Vowel Charts
 Phonology
 Exercises
 Performance Exercises
 PART : ENGLISH PHONETICS
 CHAPTER 3 THE CONSONANTS OF ENGLISH
 Stop Consonants
 Fricatives
 Affricates
 Nasals
 Approximants
 Overlapping Gestures
 Rules for English Consonant Allophones
 Diacritics
 Exercises
 Performance Exercises
 CHAPTER 4 ENGLISH VOWELS
 Transcription and Phonetic Dictionaries
 Vowel Quality
 Unstressed Syllables
 Tense and Lax Vowels
 Rules for English Vowel Allophones
 Exercises
 Performance Exercises
 CHAPTER 5 ENGLISH WORDS AND SENTENCES
 Words in Connected Speech
 Stress
 Degrees of Stress
 Sentence Stress
 Intonation
 Target Tones
 Exercises
 Performance Exercises
 PART : GENERAL PHONETICS
 CHAPTER 6 AIRSTREAM MECHANISMS AND PHONATION TYPES
 Airstream Mechanisms
 States of the Glottis
 Voice Onset Time
 Summary of Actions of the Glottis
 Exercises
 Performance Exercises
 CHAPTER 7 CONSONANTAL GESTURES
 Articulatory Targets
 Types of Articulatory Gestures
 Summary of Manners of Articulation
 Exercises
 Performance Exercises
 CHAPTER 8 ACOUSTIC PHONETICS
 Formants
 Acoustic Analysis
 Acoustics of Consonants
 Interpreting Spectrograms
 Individual Differences
 Exercises
 CHAPTER 9 VOWELS AND VOWEL-LIKE ARTICULATIONS
 Cardinal Vowels
 Secondary Cardinal Vowels
 Vowels in Other Accents of English
 Vowels in Other Languages
 Advanced Tongue Root (ATR)
 Rhotacized Vowels
 Nasalization
 Summary of Vowel Quality
 Semivowels
 Secondary Articulatory Gestures
 Exercises
 Performance Exercises
 CHAPTER 10 SYLLABLES AND SUPRASEGMENTAL FEATURES
 Syllables
 Stress
 Length
 Rhythm
 Intonation and Tone
 Stress, Tone, and Pitch Accent Languages
 Exercises
 Performance Exercises
 CHAPTER 11 LINGUISTIC PHONETICS
 Controlling Articulatory Movements
 The Balance between Phonetic Forces
 The International Phonetic Alphabet
 Feature Hierarchy
 Phonological Features
 Performance Exercises
 Further Reading
 Additional Resources
 Glossary
 Sources
 Index

章节摘录

no proper nouns. As before, many of the sounds occur in new combinations, which means that they have slightly different patterns. But if you start with the more obvious sounds and use your knowledge of possible English words, you should be able to succeed. Many readers of earlier editions of this book have already done so.

The spectrograms that have been used to illustrate this chapter so far are called wide-band spectrograms. They are very accurate in the time dimension. They show each vibration of the vocal folds as a separate vertical line and indicate the precise moment of a stop burst with a vertical spike. But they are less accurate in the frequency dimension. There are usually several component frequencies present in a single formant, all of them lumped together in one wide band on the spectrogram. It is a fact of physics that one can know either fairly precisely when a sound occurred or, to a comparable degree of accuracy, what its frequency is. This should be intuitively clear when you recall that knowing the frequency of a sound involves observing the variations in air pressure over a period of time. This period of time has to be long enough to ensure observations of a number of repetitions of the variations in air pressure. You can either know that a pulse from the vocal folds has happened (producing the vertical voicing striation in all the spectrograms we have considered so far), or, if the piece of the sound wave being analyzed contains two or three pulses of the vocal folds, you can tell how far apart they are and hence know the frequency. Spectrograms that are more accurate in the frequency dimension (at the expense of accuracy in the time dimension) are called narrow-band spectrograms. Figure 8.16 shows both wide- and narrow-band spectrograms of the question *Is Pat sad, or mad?*

In the wide-band spectrogram, there are sharp spikes at the release of each stop, for example, for the [d] at the end of the utterance. The spikes are smeared in the time dimension in the narrow-band spectrogram. But the frequencies that compose each formant are visible. When the vocal folds vibrate, they produce what are called harmonics of their fundamental frequency of vibration. Harmonics are vibrations at whole-number multiples of the fundamental frequency. Thus when the vocal folds are vibrating at 100 Hz, they produce harmonics at 200, 300, 400 Hz, etc. In a given vowel, the particular harmonics evident are those that correspond to the resonances of the vocal tract shape occurring in that vowel. I have put two small white squares in the middle of the fifth, tenth, and fifteenth harmonics in the middle of the vowels in *sad* and *mad*. The vocal folds are vibrating at about 118 Hz in *sad*, so the fifth harmonic has a frequency of $5 \times 118 = 190$ Hz, the tenth harmonic a frequency of 1180 Hz, and the fifteenth harmonic a frequency of 1770 Hz.

<<语音学教程>>

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>