

Titel: Notes on Douglas MacFarland, [EliFischerJørgensen1948-51] 038-0190

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Anvendt udgave: Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds

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unsure, *Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds*,

i .'

19⁵, p.l-Vf).

Louglas MacParian . opeech hearing Tests (The Laryngoscope, opeech frequencies have been investigated by .iller, Gradualland fletcher, fletcher used filtering frecuecy bands to see in wh ich zones good hearing must exist in order to corr ctly interpret speech sounds . (Vowel and Consonant List Bell Labs. Ree. Oct. 1937,

an

r. and Cteinberg, Bull, no date).

Articulation Methods , Bell Telephone Labs.

Lowest sistent with

cut-off free, con- 9 5 p.c. iutelli[^]ibil

s z 5000 t 4500 th 3800 ch 3?50 v, j,r 3000 P 2750 d,g,k,sh,oo(look) °500 h»y. m, b, a (tap) kbo (ton) 2o >0 e (bet) 17 5o ng» r,i(tip) i ^ (bu f)) &Y f 0 . • f tiO >X) 1500 w,ou(bout) 125o 0 (tone) 120o 1, e(tearn) iooo

(not ser neget wrkeligt ud, ".an maa først vide under" hvilke betingel— sar o , gene er gjort - '4Kswå*rahstyd*xxtøx jrxjwxf ajeataaal-i rhed>at ■-eats) 'len det er højet besynderligt at 00 i tool forstaas naar alt under L500 (d.v.s beg e væsentlige forreanter) er skaaret f a, aaaaxi.-:.. Talle- no s*ulde vise at der er et eller andet væsentligt over tal.) The following table gives the intelligibility caused off all components above a given frequency. percentage iatel1igibilly xlaaa 3000

d v: t

Sf51>:

p.-agldsn d by cutting

q i, team) i (bite) n a(tape) w y

looo 95 9o 9o 9o 88 88

2ooo loo loo 99 98 loo 97

loo loo loo 1.0 > loo lo 0

5h F. z p t ch

0 (boat) 84 loo loo th ng 84 loo loo s *£ ' u(bo.t) 85 98 99 ou (bout) 80 loo loo (denne

4o 4o 63 A o 60 4o 74 3o 4o

84 85 78 ho 7o 7? 63 52 46

99 97 80 97 80 93 85 66 42.

i (bit; o(bought) h æ r

80 80 80 72 7o

99 98 95 98 99

loo 98 98 ld»o lo 0

d 75 91 99 b 7o 57 98 3 64 88 96 u (bo a;) 5o 95 98 n 62 85 96 0 :,but; 5o 95 93 V 57 86 95 K 4o 88 97

\

ved sal. med den fo egaende at nan ikke kan trak.xe procenterr fra hi nand as , i forstaas 9 5 0/0 baade naar alt over looo og alt under lo >' er akaaret ura. - noget tyder paa at slappe vokali hu.r nogle højere komponenter— f er åbenbart den der har forr ■ lavekomp. (mangler i t., oste lis s or ch ens lave, en s flere betydningsfulde høje, tl[^] flrre lave også-

komp. af bot dn ny, men iLrra høje, vher spiller

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MacJTarl an

-a

intensiteten ogsaa ind.)- Many children have been tested by the western Electric 4-a .e. oiaetc.r. wit.-, records containing numbers. The author has -at an atxenua. list of numbers with decreasing i tensity, ih s method is very crude oat has been useiul for finding child en \ith hearing—lost. investigations made by The dell Lab. and others show that the most com ion speech freeuencies lie in the area of best hearing (300-3000, particularly 1000-2000). iHxtv.BStingx, Many factors in- tendere in the result of the testing (education, familiarity, mental acuity or agility, work inemoru ans word association, noises interrup- tiuiis and distractions).- The Bell Lab. have employed meaningless syllables, Type cv, cve, and. vc)(cp. i'åla. Mag. dan. 19lo and Phys. Rev. duly 1917), The tests were called articulation tests",The percentage of spoken syl- iabies which were correctlu obserctu ras called the Syllable Articu- lati>n, The percentage of the total number of spoken sounds correct- 1 - observed was called Bound Articulation . when using vords or senten- cos fletcher spoke of warrd and sentence intelligibility. The author has made repeated efforts to utilize the Bell Lab.

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aroiulationiists" of meaningless sounds and has found nothing but trouble and failure in them. The difficulty of reporting meaningsleas sounds heard , and the difficulty of recording or writing what is repor- ted, is insurmountable. (examples fro;;, one of the lists' savp, vud, pe , bahn, r.ayzh, sest, Choasp, beej, lut, footh, jesp, dav.x etc. (det er klart at engelsk ortografi gxr dutte ru*sten umuligt- paa dansk lader det sig gøre).

11.intelligible Speech Tésts. dialect differences make certain d'ixPiculties, but not so much as should be expected. If numbers are used these difficulties are neglegible. Numbers 1- lo are used (except number 7, because it is dissyllabic};, and therefore too easily recomi- zable. -i8/.a.xd/åhE8»- are(8 is often heard for 3, and conversely, althoug! acoustically they are very different). - A3 a rule a person can make a lower threshold in going from audiole ti inaudible intensity than in coming from an inaudible level to audible The two trhesholds are close rile in good central acuity, in auditory alertness, and in ;>e ve deagneso as compared with catarr al deafness. . - i*xg«iag-xfffK*xattditel*xi<rkjbi«!rlihia.'lo i3 advisable to recor; the lowest ar faintest level at which all testa words are heard correctly , and then, continuing id « attenuation, recor-1 the lowest 1 level at which any word is interpreres correctly. e.g. .. to x - 2o- 15 (all words heard at 2o) 1 to A 2b -25 (----- 25).

in selecting words for testing, it is veil to use only the most X a i liar words ai in the language thus thére 'is .reduce to a minimum .. e factors oi e ucati >n nd in ixigence. e.g. v e first 4o6 words f rom Thorndike's nd nates' lists. ror small children short lists of very co...-ton words are used v, e»g* box, ball, apple, moon, do , boat, bird, oo/, girl, book, door, bell) and the children get a card with pictures ox toe x objects and mx.ve to indicate deb one is beingnaaied. for very small children test of the type : shov me / u.r mouth, yoyr arm tc. must be used. -And lor deafened chil en with a very mall vocabulary , this vocabulary must oe used, the author has also made lists d stinea fo; contro Ling the hearing loss of definite sounds. - e.g. a list of llo words containing 22 consonants in initial position 5 times each, and combined with 5 different vowels v skiftende hvilke;- with few exceptions these words

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belong to t) e 500 con on words.- i'he vov el li^'t contains the following words (the numbers are indicate acoustic power in microwatts for sight male voices J tool (22), took (32), "tone (33), talk(37), ton (29.), top (5o), tap(43), ten (23), tape +.1 n (1^ .

tn

the

diffe-

lists ox vowels eonsistsof words vi . . b and t or k, and the consonant list consists

+ ai or i short i plus similar he has chosen

tip(32) Fletchers rent vowels between b and t or k, of words xxt beginning with the consonants a consonant; But in order to get the words so many rare words. (TTt ?" "T "list parti/ rith icre-frequency sounds (' out uw) par«ly vith high foeo, sounds (g,k, t,f, s, sh,n 1 aetbul5"l4i°4 bereynetj.o, de andre 1/1 er forskellige og si nas

d< kan l weugi

roe; na.<

3 d) Mf tests for controlling the frequency loss 1. ■: ith the, difference voiced- voiceless consonants ,2.

wordpair .-orepairs . wnth vowel-difference, 3. wordpairs te«tin«r +h8 a* ■ ■ nation betreun hitf-
freéuency-cSnbÆS? @ åls*™ Robert west has united these three tyn-s into one test. 7C- ^e^nudsen-watson
"articulationlist (JaSA l^o.upri!) comor^e-, <u »■-ui.r.s ^ CO..sonant— arid vowel words of the t p© Ufee-
bv flg+chp-r o.« vorel, oetween b and k.t , sonaonants before ai or i Jr i f'T ' T are SaM to*ether (oo. vo?el-
and «rdJ) increaLrS;Seatihe ""*«■ nothi^ is h«rd and then i-xego^seo again, ihe threshold level is chosen ^
JroiSutSat tiu-t°lavbr®r(rei!panSs !TOr(! than' half of ^ v^rds "inoo -f- level. (consonants count the double
of vowel«- ?In0e th'3y are "3'e S?@« *r. the undo-.•standing of ejelchl ' % tt?L^r4s ill fo'r U<Ifi,Vb£V% • i ?
0in!s T hVert ora * 1 hvis slet intet er hurt. flet ***** of et shoe useThe •»*»•«. J*e took fathers Uli *«
fundao^tersiiglish soSjjj"* *' "iy JhSis&r130 ^ C<mtai m£?S ™"afesr spoken , and seed JiaMo, tail . , oil. boil
spoil) -del •*•»- nfta -ini-1- no- w-i i«llej' ente °pTCTBn'(el"e f0 *• imt. kojsndor's£ri.lfe - .ianT.fer^ei
f^saTfertilVlf8? Sirl1dur frem svTes rtnkiSL listen skulde v.-olges ~t ^ejlh-ringer (i Robert West det samme),
man vil naturligvis ^ nanirii^- tor skel, det er ikke helt seen og man undgaar st-'V^vas^- ni t,I Tm om lx* m
°£ 1 h res forskellig ord sLi aa%sj?(:sas;?Ss;*""^:aLjdSf*f rr 1-f.c at Vidsom manden evt. har hert noget helt
fjerde)' - xaar tut they o Ttrzt ?ort!ÆStog\^nnÆgi^sre"d>

4

k.

MacFarlan 4 The patients hearing is tested first without the hearing aid, then"with it (sætningerne axxf brugt
af Koxoe,Bél lab.) er "por^emaal ,som er svire at besvare (fx.wfeat knowledge is coveren by the study of
astronomy ? o.l. Hvad er" en ingen med det?) MacFarlan uses sometimes ninsens sentences of the type;Giraf
..es are protected by lightning rods, there are no tuasd&y** in Baltimore etc. - iV It has been assumed that
the hearing loss for speech could be calculated, on the basis of toé tone audiogram. Fletcher cal- c dates tne
average loss for the pitches 512,lo24 arc! 2o48,multiply:Lr

x

srtheless these methods are absolutely insuflicæent. since in normal hearing individuals ,there a is a loo db.
span between correct speech hearing at the minimal threshold and the maxim mum loudness of speech that
call be tolerated, it is obvious that decibel hearing loss to speech is equivalent to percentage loss. A
comparison between the percentage loss according to speech- tests and to theettffneaudiogram shows no
correlation (three case.,; mentioned). Two dif.. erent persons having according to Fletchej>- * s method 44
and :3S percentage loss show cult different results when speech hearing is tested, na. 1 cannot understand
anything, number two can converse easily. - -d. Warfield has compared 21 cases tested by the
t\$necaudiometer aad(calculations according to Fletcher) and by the 4a phonograph audiometer. The
discrepancy was very great. There is -a variation in tue ration 22;9 in .favor of the frequency audiometer
presuming greater hearing loss. (men i ølle til fælde undtagen 1 "iver Flet- oher me to den sturre tab, om
det er ikke «ae mærkeligt i betragtning af at 4a listen aabenbart er d n i beg. nævnte 4a Western Electric
liste, o: 'fat Lend., talord. Og her er kun fcvaSz. S tal at g .tte imellem, Bet mail nødvendigvis sætte
procenten op axxx Forf. tilføjer en beregning fo een person ,sml. mellem "constant intensity phonograph
record ,og a.u.a, metoden fo frekvens, dø. n viser stor overenstémme mels© for begge ;rer paa een gang
(mindre ve d- enkelte). - - ik e dest o.mindre harhan sikkert ret i at tone audio metret er gansle u tilstræk.-
eligt* Hen siger "io isa common experience fox- one who makes a point of doing both frequency testing and
phonograph audiometry on patients to find no correlation between the two tests. The phonograph usually
shows up setter hearing than one would incline to believe from first tuiin-" c. fi.ecue.ucy run* but this is not
invariably true,and the reverse may be

found.*' (44).

x