

Titel: Notes on Raymond Carhart, [EliFischerJørgensen1948-51] 038-0200

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Anvendt udgave: Louis Hjelmslev og hans kreds

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Raymond Qarhart: hearing efficiency and Speech Problems Journal of Speech Disorders, 8, 1945, no. 3 C 8p; Welford, Kennedy and Carr insist that the discrimination of stops and fricatives depends upon ability to hear adequately in the frequency range from 2400 to 8000 cps. -- this 'view' is influenced by the acoustic investigations of Sletcher etc, but it has not been confirmed by experiments, Ansberry J. Speech, 1938, 26, p.331-89) concludes that persons familiar with English sounds are not handicapped in discrimination between speech sounds when frequencies above 4000 are eliminated. The Travis-Rasmus test (C.J. Speech, 1931, 17, p. 217-2-Vj) was constructed for measuring speech sound discrimination, it consists of syllable-pairs, Templin (J. Speech Disorders 1943, 8, 127-32) found that children find discrimination more difficult when consonants are in medial or final positions than when they are in the initial position, Linton (An experimental study of speech-bound discrimination, M.A. Thesis Stanford Univ. 1939) stresses that existing tests do not differentiate sufficiently between speech sound discrimination abilities of normal hearers. Non familiar sounds should be used. Sacaasax A.N. Plummer, Comparison of Auditory acuity to Pure Tones and ability to discriminate between 16 English Consonants, Ph.D. Louisiana State Univ. 1940) found correlation between extent of hearing loss and total number of errors, However, difficulty in discriminating a specific sound was not related to a hearing loss at a specific frequency. This is in conformity with Ansberry's results, and Saca Bunco reported an extreme case of a young doctor whose hearing dropped abruptly beyond 2400 c., but until given an audiometric test the man had no suspicion that his hearing was defective. This obvious discrepancy emphasizes a long realized fact - that the hearing necessary to learn speech is not identical with that needed to understand it. When first speech has been learned correctly, then a subsequent auditory loss is not one of so great importance. Certain cues suffice for the understanding. If speech correctionists have tried to find correlations between speech defects and hearing deficiencies by testing speech defectives, but those investigations have not given any really reliable results. On the other hand, investigations concerning the speech of deaf people or people very hard of hearing, show evident speech defects. Deaf people speak much more slowly, intonation and rhythm are false, etc. and the sounds s and t d were most often defective, (most of the persons had a loss for high frequencies). - Heider and Heider (Anon, studies in the psychology of the deaf (prepared by the Psychological division, Clarke School for the Deaf, Psych. Monographs. 1940, 52, 1 (volume number 232) p. 23-41) found that deaf children gave a symbolic value to phonetic combinations. Kinesthetic factors played a major role. -- Training by auricular methods seems to give the best results. Much work remains to be done, e.g. research must be done concerning the nature of normal auditory discrimination of speech sounds, and the effects of different types of hearing loss upon auditory discrimination and upon learning of normal speech habits.