

Reading Questions for Chapter 5 in *Psycholinguistics: An Introduction*.

1) Describe in your own words the steps required to produce speech, i.e. to go from an idea in your head to the acoustic signal you must produce. (p. 93).

2) a. List the parts of speech production that are purely linguistic.

b. List the parts of speech production that are purely non-linguistic (p. 93)

c. What does knowing a language allow us as speakers to do? (p. 93)

Planning Speech Before it is Produced

- 3) Describe in your own words what a perseveration error is, and make up an example.

- 4) Describe in your own words what an anticipation error is, and make up an example.

- 5) Describe in your own words what an exchange error is, and make up an example.

- 6) What do perseveration, anticipation and exchange errors demonstrate? What does it mean that “a phonological element is represented segmentally?”

- 7) List the characteristics of speech errors that are given in the paragraph spanning pp. 94-95.

- 8) How is it that “leading list” can be produced instead of “reading list”?

- 9) List the three facts given about word exchanges on p. 95-96.
- 10) What does the book say about exchange errors involving words or larger constituents? p. 96
- 11) Which example shows you that bound morphemes are represented separately from their stems?
- 12) The example of “We cooked a roast → We roasted a cook.” On p. 98 is an example of something called **phonological accommodation**. Describe what happens in this example.
- 13) Here is another example of phonological accommodation similar to the one on p.98. Describe what is happening here:
- Intended: a language acquisition project
Uttered: an anguage lacquisition project

Producing Speech after it is Planned: The Source-Filter Theory of Vowel Production.

(Much of this should be familiar).

19) In the source/filter theory of speech production, what is the source, and what is the filter?

20) What is fundamental frequency?

21) If a person's fundamental frequency is 200 Hz, what frequencies will be part of the complex sound wave of that person's voice?

22) What is a harmonic?

23) What is resonance?

24) What is a formant? (We talked about these before – now they can be described using the term harmonic).

- 25) Another review question: what is coarticulation? Why is it advantageous?
- 26) Of the 6 stop consonants listed on p.107, list which are voiced, which are voiceless, which are bilabial, which are alveolar, and which are velar.
- 27) What is a formant transition? What is a formant steady state?
- 28) What are fricatives?
- 29) What is the place of articulation for the consonants **s** and **z**? What about for **f** and **v**?