Reflection Lecture 11

Speech

After cochlear implantation, patients are exposed to sounds and tones, phonemes

Levelt’s Model – identify regions in the brain that are activated when you evoke a word from thinking about it/imagining it and saying it

Temporal lobe, posterior part of temporal lobe (gives the word a structure) -> broca’s area allows for phonetic part of the word occurs -> motor cortex to move the muscles required to say the word

Audiologists research in an associated lab use three phonemes: “da”, “ga”, “sa”. The three phonemes are presented to a patient who has a cochlear implant in audiovisual and just audio form. The study is designed to observe whether or not the patient with the implant can differentiate between the phonemes. As well, “da” and “ga” look the same when spoken, the same muscles are engaged in the mouth/tongue to say it. This follows with the presentation by Dr. Yunusova who talked about the primary and secondary articulators in the mouth, upper lip, tongue, palate, etc that are engaged to make consonant sounds.