

# Role of differences in the temporal characteristics of sounds on their sequential grouping

University of Birmingham - Temporal envelope and fine structure

Table 5. Sample analysis of discourse markers' functions (from the author's data)	
1 TT:	SOV the first time we are given is in C or we are given a little bit of word speaking C) practice, about what 200 did during the holiday. (OMF)
2 T:	_____ every original thought SOV you are given tell Mf
3 T:	every thought you are given tell me what you did, and then? I'll tell you what I did
4 T:	OK?
5 TT:	Who wants to begin? (D) (D) Voluntarily (C) referring of those? That?
6 TT:	OK? (A) Alexander tell us (C) what do you do,
7 TT:	If any sentence is broken, then we have to break, and continue to speak.
8 T:	and? in the evening, I tried to study - thought -
9 T:	because now? I have Texas (C) and? (C) -
10 T:	(other) - will be necessary!
11 TT:	Work?
12 T:	Like?
13 TT:	On the day of our Christmas Eve (D) (D) and? I tell all the days - thought -
14 T:	and? there is?
15 TT:	and? there is?
<b>footnotes</b>	
1	filler
2	filler understanding, reflecting agreement
3	final marker and separator
4	filler
5	filler
6	filler
7	filler understanding, reflecting agreement
8	filler marker and separator
9	filler understanding and temporal
10	filler understanding and agreement
11	filler
22	As in OMf H:
23	Response marker
24	Continuity and duration marker
25	Time longer / continuity and thematic connection
26	As in A
12	turntaker
13	A response from conveying agreement and continuation of the utterance
14	Filler final keeper
15	filler understanding, character device (feedback and continued reference)
16	Continuity and addition marker
17	Marker of cause explanation/reason, Reference
18	Time Adverb (not considered as OM)
21	As in T
22	As in OMf H:
23	Response marker
24	Continuity and duration marker
25	Time longer / continuity and thematic connection
26	Continuity keeper
	(Other/None marker)

Description: -

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## Effects of differences in timbre on sequential grouping

. Complex noise patterns tend to activate a wide range of channels which require an integration mechanism such as temporal coherence to interpret the across-channel consistency and phase relationships.

## Differences between chimpanzees and humans in visual temporal integration

Journal of the Association for Research in Otolaryngology. On the other hand, what we do hear and understand the first time we encounter a new musical culture is most likely not what a native of that culture experiences. Global and local processing in humans Homo sapiens and chimpanzees Pan troglodytes : use of a visual search task with com- pound stimuli.

## Effects of differences in the pattern of amplitude envelopes across harmonics on auditory stream segregation

However, 4-month-old infants are able to discriminate two different FM sweeps, and they are more sensitive to FM cues swept from 150 Hz to 550 Hz than at lower frequencies. Next, we explore stream segregation using complex tones. The filtering into channels can affect the TFS p of sounds depending on characteristics such as the phase response and group delay of the filters.

## Pairing flavours and the temporal order of tasting

Funding: This research was supported by National Institutes of Health grants R01HL133043 and U01AG058532 and Office of Naval Research grants N000141612045 and N000141712736. The next layer in the hierarchy focuses on a fusion operation to facilitate the grouping of perceptually-coherent objects.

## Temporal Structure in Audiovisual Sensory Selection

Specifically, in both crossmodal and intramodal conditions, subjects were instructed to compare 2 perceptually different stimuli. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America.

## **Author summary**

Acoustic features distinguishing speech phonemes can include any of these phenomena alone or in combination with other elements. TFS AF: this test assesses the highest audio frequency of a pure tone up to which a change in interaural phase can be discriminated.

## **What Is Auditory Processing Disorder?**

The typed string was visible at all times, but the subject was instructed not to change a letter that had been typed except in the event of an accidental key press. All of this acoustic information is typically presented within a few tens of milliseconds, necessitating continuous, rapid analysis not only of individual acoustic events but also of sequential or simultaneous combinations of events.

## Related Books

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