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Titolo	Phonology in perception [[electronic resource] /] / edited by Paul Boersma, Silke Hamann
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin ; ; New York, : Mouton de Gruyter, c2009
ISBN	3-11-021923-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (324 p.)
Collana	Phonology and phonetics ; ; 15
Altri autori (Persone)	BoersmaPaul HamannSilke <1971->
Disciplina	414
Soggetti	Grammar, Comparative and general - Phonology, Comparative Grammar, Comparative and general - Phonology Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction: Models of phonology in perception / Paul Boersma and Silke Hamann -- Why can Poles perceive Sprite but not Coca-Cola?: A Natural Phonological account / Anna Balas -- Cue constraints and their interactions in phonological perception and production / Paul Boersma -- The learner of a perception grammar as a source of sound change / Silke Hamann -- The linguistic perception of SIMILAR L2 sounds / Paola Escudero -- Stress adaptation in loanword phonology: perception and learnability / Ellen Broselow -- Perception of intonational contours on given and new referents: A completion study and an eye-movement experiment / Caroline Fery ... [et al.] -- Lexical access, effective contrast, and patterns in the lexicon / Adam Ussishkin and Andrew Wedel -- Phonology and perception: A cognitive scientist's perspective / James L. McClelland -- Index.
Sommario/riassunto	The book consists of nine chapters dealing with the interaction of speech perception and phonology. Rather than accepting the common assumption that perceptual considerations influence phonological behaviour, the book aims to investigate the reverse direction of causation, namely the extent to which phonological knowledge guides the speech perception process. Most of the chapters discuss formalizations of the speech perception process that involve ranked

phonological constraints. Theoretical frameworks argued for are Natural Phonology, Optimality Theory, and the Neighbourhood Activation Model. The book discusses the perception of segments, stress, and intonation in the fields of loanword adaptation, second language acquisition, and sound change. The book is of interest to phonologists, phoneticians and psycholinguists working on the phonetics-phonology interface, and to everybody who is interested in the idea that phonology is not production alone.
