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Native like pronunciation among late learners of French as a second language 1 Introduction; Methods; Participants; Results: acoustic analyses; Vowel duration; Results: global pronunciation; Results: post hoc analyses; Discussion; Conclusion; Notes; Second language acquisition of a regional dialect of American English by native Japanese speakers; Introduction; Acoustic study of vowel production; Methods; Stimulus materials and recording methods; Speakers; Acoustic analysis; Vowels produced by native English speakers; Vowels produced by native Japanese speakers; Perception study
Stimulus materials and experimental procedure Listeners; Summary and conclusions; Note; Acoustic variability and perceptual learning; The case of non-native accented speech; Introduction; Acoustic variability and perceptual learning; Perception of native and foreign-accented English by native and non-native listeners; Conclusion; Consonants and vowels; Strategies for realization of L2-categories; English /s/ - /z/; Introduction; Method; Subjects; Results; Native Swedes' success in the production of the /s/ /z/ contrast in English; Discussion
Temporal remnants from Mandarin in nonnative English speech 1

Sommario/riassunto

The notion of phonetic segment, phone and phoneme are closely related and all are intuitively appealing. At least one of them seems like the right description for speech. But all those who report these intuitions happen to be people who learned to write using a phonetic alphabet in early childhood. Speech is difficult to attend to because of its rapidity, its variability, and the invisibility of the most important body movements, so some cognitive scaffolding for attending to speech accurately is required. The technology of alphabetic writing was modified for this purpose about a hundred years
