

Overview & Aim

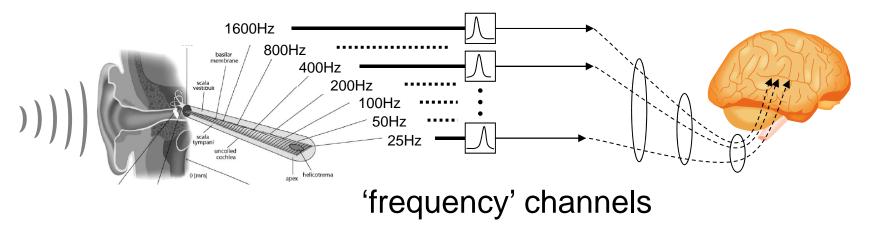
Investigating common properties of across-channel processing in time, space and speech perception

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JSPS Kiban A Grant Kickoff Workshop August 2, 2013



Channel – Independent information pathway



Auditory processing across channels

- Time: between-frequency gap detection
- Space: between-ear gap detection
- Speech: voiced-voiceless categorical boundary

Between-frequency gap detection

Gap detection

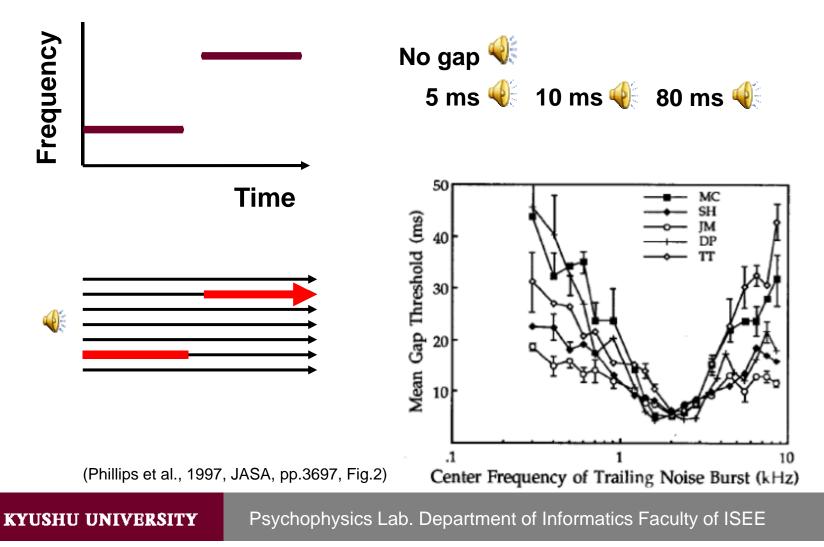
Measurement of auditory temporal resolution (Moore & Glasberg, 1988; Plomp, 1964, etc.)

Traditional, 'within-frequency' task

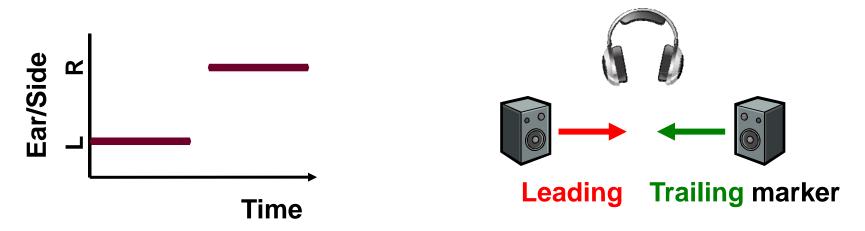


Between-frequency gap detection

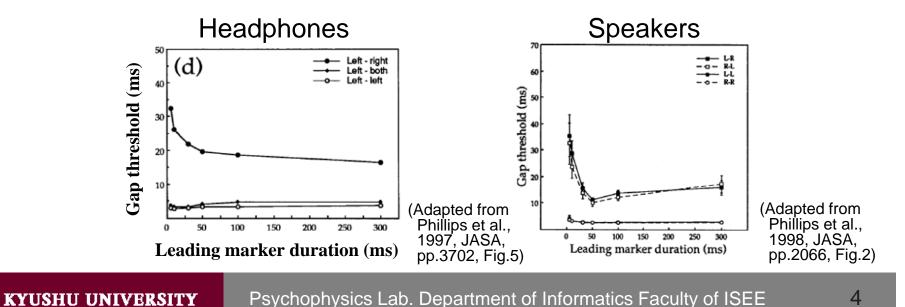
Between-frequency task



Between-ear gap detection

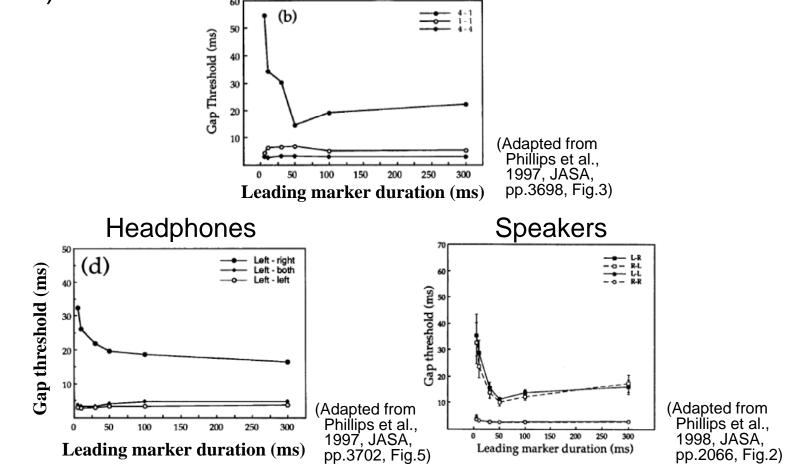


Dependence on leading marker duration (Phillips et al., 1997, 1998)



Between-ear gap detection

Similarity to between-frequency thresholds (Phillips et al., 1997)





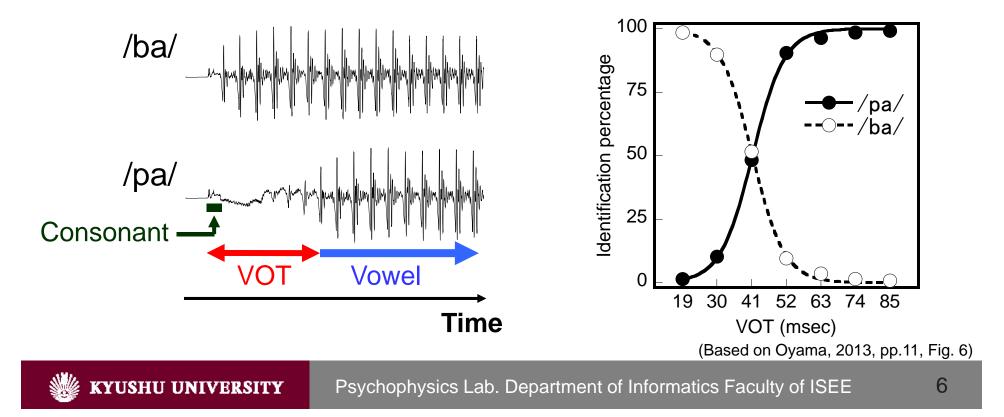
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Voiced-voiceless categorical boundary

Phoneme contrasts of stop consonants

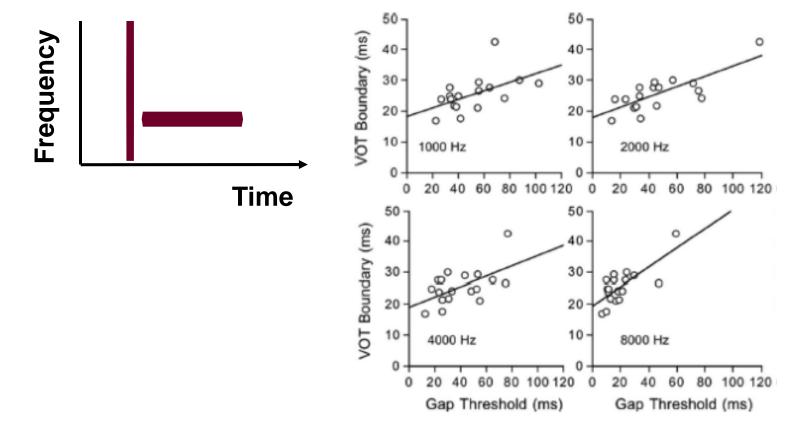
/b/ - /p/, /d/ - /t/, /g/ - /k/

Voice onset time (V0T) as perceptual cues (Liberman et al., 1957; Lisker & Abramson, 1964)



Voiced-voiceless categorical boundary

Similarity to between-frequency thresholds (Phillips et al., 1997; Elangovan & Stuart, 2008)



(Adapted from Elangovan & Stuart, 2008, Ear & Hearing, pp.769, Fig.6)

Research questions

 Common properties in time, space, and speech Does same processing mediate those three domains of auditory perception?

What really is across-channel processing?

2. Brain mechanism

Where in auditory pathway does across-channel processing take place?

3. Possible operation in other domains

Vision

Perception of geminate consonants

JSPS Kiban A Grant

'Investigating common properties of across-channel processing in time, space and speech perception'

- FY 2013 to 2017
- Shuji Mori (chief), Kaoru Sekiyama, Keiji Iramina, Nobuyuki Hirose, Willy Wong, Makiko Sadakata, Takako Mitsudo

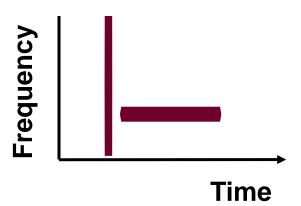
Common properties

Oyama (2013)

Correlations of individual gap thresholds and /b/ - /p/ boundaries (cf. Elangovan & Stuart, 2008)

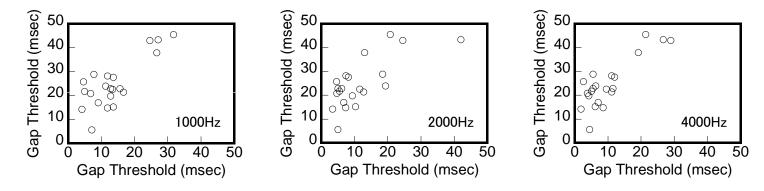
- Between-frequency
- Between-ear
- /ba/-/pa/ identification

21 native Japanese listeners

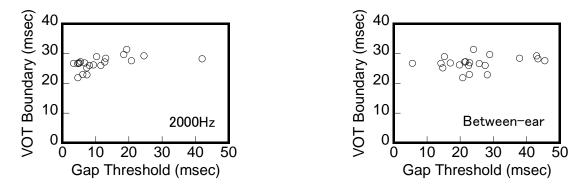


Common properties

Between-frequency and -ear positively correlated



/b/-/p/ boundary correlated with between-frequency, but not with between-ear



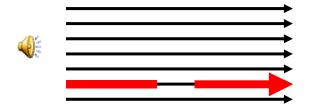
Relative timing (Phillips, 1999)

Monitoring offset of leading and onset of trailing marker



Reflects central computation

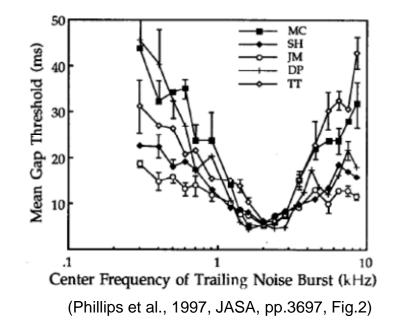
Discontinuity detection



Performed peripherally



Distinction between two operations?



Why takes longer for larger separation?

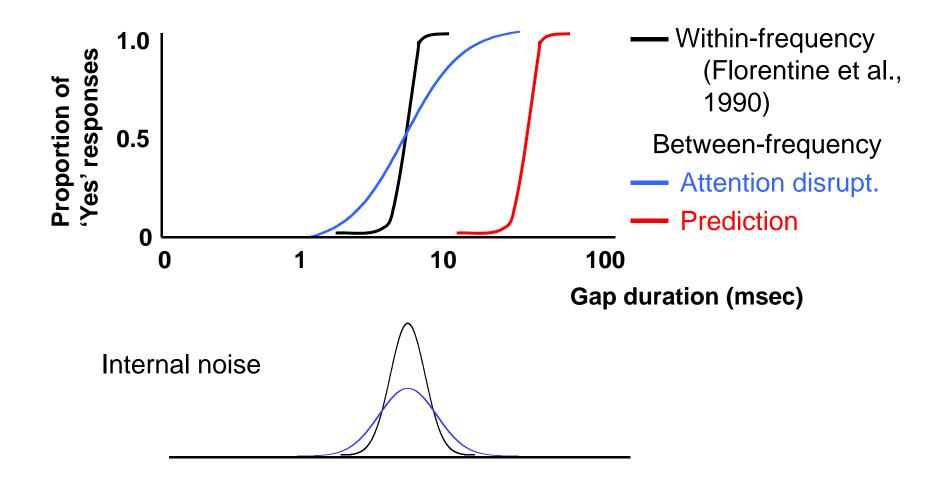
Attention shift

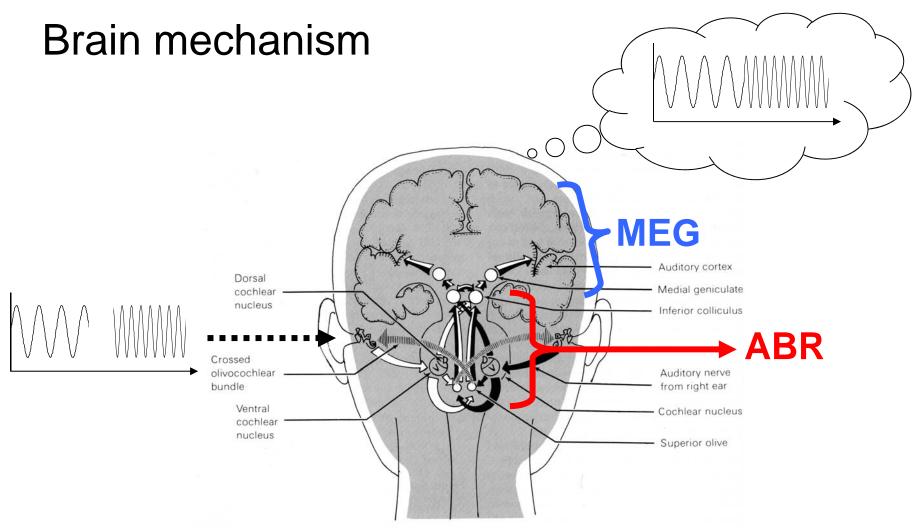
Attention dwell time (Fitzgibbons et al., 1974) Imprecise time-stamping in unattended channel (Phillips et al., 1997)

Attention shifts fast to a cued frequency (Scharf et al., 2007)

Attention disruption does NOT explain prolonged gap thresholds

Psychometric function





(Coren et al., 1994, Sensation & perception, pp.204, Fig.6-17)

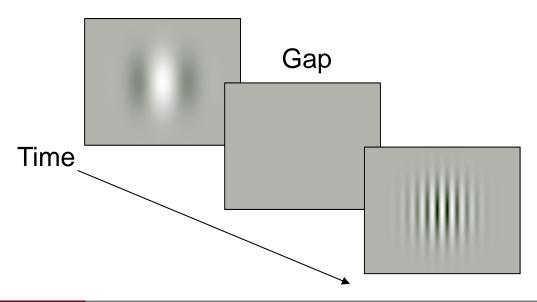
Other domains

Perceptual channel

Frequency, ear/side, phoneme (vowels, consonants), ... Vision

Spatial frequency, color, orientation, ...

Temporal gap detection task (Yeshurun, 2004)

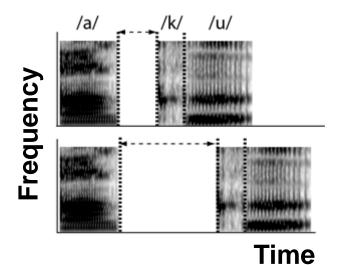


Other domains

Geminate consonants

/kk/, /tt/, /ss/, ...

Stop geminates contain silent intervals of over 100 msec



Largely cognitive (Sadakata & Sekiyama, 2011) but ...

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Next ...

Psychophysical theory of speech perception Speech is special (Liberman & Mattingly,1985; Fowler, 1986) Natural psychophysical boundary (Kuhl & Miller, 1978)

VOT boundary identical for humans and nonhumans All phonetic contrasts are psychophysical in nature

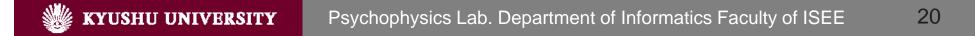
Identifying psychophysical correlates of phonetic contrasts

Ultimately ...

Psychophysics of language

Psychophysics of Japanese reading (with K. Sekiyama, W. Teramoto)

Combining psychophysical studies of speech and reading



Thank you for your attention

