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The processing of Dutch prosody with cochlear implants and vocoder simulations

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Stellingen behorend bij het proefschrift

**The processing of Dutch prosody with cochlear implants
and vocoder simulations**

van

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1. When listening to vocoded speech, normally hearing Dutch adults rely relatively much on F0 cues for emotional prosody discrimination and on temporal cues for focus prosody discrimination. (dit proefschrift)
2. Children with cochlear implants may perceive and produce prosody with an accuracy and mechanism comparable to that of normally hearing peers in favorable listening circumstances. (dit proefschrift)
3. Filter slopes as extreme as 120 dB/octave are optimal for discrimination of prosodic contours using a 15-channel noise vocoder. (dit proefschrift)
4. For the identification of familiar musical melodies using vocoder simulations, normally hearing Dutch adults rely more on temporal cues than on pitch cues. (dit proefschrift)
5. Given the highly reduced quality of auditory input for cochlear implant users, the observation that the speech of some users is (almost) indistinguishable from that of normally hearing speakers testifies to the remarkable robustness of the human speech system.
6. The development of cochlear implants benefits from phonetic research.
7. The usage of vocoders is a practical way to study listening performance with cochlear implants, but should be followed up by research with actual cochlear implant users to determine the most realistic vocoder settings.
8. Due to the lack of explicit prosodic information, written language can give rise to much misunderstanding about the intention, emotion and attitude of the author regarding the message.
9. Colloquially, music is often referred to as a language, but the two phenomena share only very general characteristics.
10. Cognitive dissonance reduction may explain most of human behavior.