

Hello, who is this? The relationship between linguistic and speaker-dependent information in the acoustics of consonants Smorenburg, B.J.L.

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Stellingen:

- 1. In forensic casework, it is not worthwhile to select nasal and fricative consonants from specific linguistic environments (This dissertation, Chapter 5).
- 2. Despite opinions in forensic speech science that /s/ is not useful in narrowband signals, some usable speaker-dependent information remains available in these signals (This dissertation, Chapters 2 and 4).
- 3. Effects of the telephone bandpass on speech acoustics should not be assumed to only occur at the boundaries of bandpass filters (This dissertation, Chapter 4).
- 4. Nasal consonants are more dependent on linguistic context and are acoustically weaker than usually assumed in the forensic phonetic literature (This dissertation, Chapter 3).
- 5. Simple spectral moments are incredibly useful to capture subtle variations in consonant acoustics.
- 6. Taking acoustic-phonetic measurements over the entirety of available narrowband telephone signal, i.e., taking measurements over the 0-4,000 Hz range while a bandpass filter is set at 300-3,400 Hz, should be done with caution, if at all.
- 7. Annotating your own data, and thus looking at thousands of realisations of a segment, is very helpful.
- 8. Corpus research has many advantages, especially during a pandemic.
- 9. Work smarter not harder; learn how to script.