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

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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 band-pass 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.