

1936

Pitch and Intensity Characteristics of American Dramatic Speech

J. M. Cowan
State University of Iowa

Copyright ©1936 Iowa Academy of Science, Inc.

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias>

Recommended Citation

Cowan, J. M. (1936) "Pitch and Intensity Characteristics of American Dramatic Speech," *Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science*, 43(1), 326-326.

Available at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias/vol43/iss1/122>

This Research is brought to you for free and open access by the Iowa Academy of Science at UNI ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science by an authorized editor of UNI ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@uni.edu.

PITCH PERCEPTION OF FREQUENCY GLIDES

DON LEWIS AND GRANT FAIRBANKS

A rising or falling frequency glide at the end of a sustained tone is perceived as being of greater extent and longer duration than the identical physical phenomenon occurring at the beginning of the tone. This is true for both complex and pure tones, with intensity constant or varying.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY,
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,
IOWA CITY, IOWA.

PITCH AND INTENSITY CHARACTERISTICS OF
AMERICAN DRAMATIC SPEECH

J. M. COWAN

Physical analyses of these factors are presented in the form of a graphical speech score. A simultaneous presentation of recorded speech and scores will be made.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY,
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,
IOWA CITY, IOWA.

TIME CHARACTERISTICS IN THE WORD-
ASSOCIATION TEST

HAROLD M. WILLIAMS

It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the word-association test empirically differentiates normals from delinquents and psychopaths, as well as a state of emotional calm from one of apprehension in a given subject. It is still relevant, however, to inquire more deeply, if possible, into the psychological nature of the process.

Obviously, this inquiry should be made on a very broad basis. Time limitations make it necessary, however, that this report be restricted to an examination of one line of evidence only, namely association time.

If a large number of stimulus words is given any subject (in the present case, the Kent-Rosanoff list), there results a series