

Exercise 9 (Übung 9)

Most languages, including English and German, can be described in terms of a set of distinctive sounds or phonemes. Phonemes are the units of the system of sounds of a language.

Die meisten Sprachen, Englisch und Deutsch eingeschlossen, können beschrieben werden durch eine Anzahl von verschiedenen Lauten und Phonemen. Ein Phonem ist die kleinste bedeutungsunterscheidende Einheit einer Sprache.

The internationally standard method to represent phonemes is the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). Several schemes have been proposed, for example, ARPABET. The IPA makes extensive use of letters not usually available on computers. So, mappings from IPA to “computer-friendly” ASCII symbols, as the ARPABET, were proposed. The ARPABET is a selection of symbols used within the Advanced Research Projects Agency Speech Understanding Research (ARPA SUR) project. The alphabet used in the TIMIT database (sometimes called TIMITBET) was inspired by ARPABET but is not the same. To include sound in a table we study the TIMITBET (see attached copy)

No.	ARPABET	Examples
===	=====	=====
1	iy	bea t
2	ih	bi t
3	eh	be t
.....		
61	#h	end silence
62	pau	between silence
=====		

Implement this table. The table should be displayed on the Web. By clicking on the selected example the user should hear the sound for this example.