

## Same - Different Discrimination Using Nonword Minimal Pairs:

### Instructions for Use

All the materials in this task are monosyllabic nonwords of CVC structure and are designed for use in conjunction with word minimal pairs [2]. Good discrimination of nonwords implies that Auditory Phonological Analysis is intact. Poor scores may be due either to impaired hearing or to impaired phonemic perception. Pure-tone audiometry may help in distinguishing these. In elderly people with presbycusis, hearing impairment may particularly affect discrimination of pairs which include fricatives. Difficulties in Auditory Phonological Analysis are discussed by Franklin, S. (1989) *Aphasiology*, 3, 189 - 207. Note that in order to carry out this task successfully, the subject is also required to hold and compare the two items.

Stimulus pairs are minimally different according to voice, manner or place of articulation. Differences occur either in initial or final positions of pairs or in pairs that are metathetically related (in which the order of sounds is reversed).

#### Special Points:

We have found that with this task it is sometimes difficult to get across what the subject has to do. It is also often difficult to explain the idea of a 'nonword'. The presenter should take time to ensure that the subject really understands the requirements of the task. We have found it useful to explain what is meant by 'same' and 'different' by modelling the task visually by using pictures. By using unfamiliar materials, the presenter may also help to explain what is meant by a nonword (see example forms [1], page 2).

As first and second halves of this task are matched, it may only be necessary to present half.

#### Descriptive Statistics (for 23 control subjects):

##### Same Judgements:

Mean = 35.70

Std. Dev. = 0.56

##### Different Judgements

Mean = 35.09

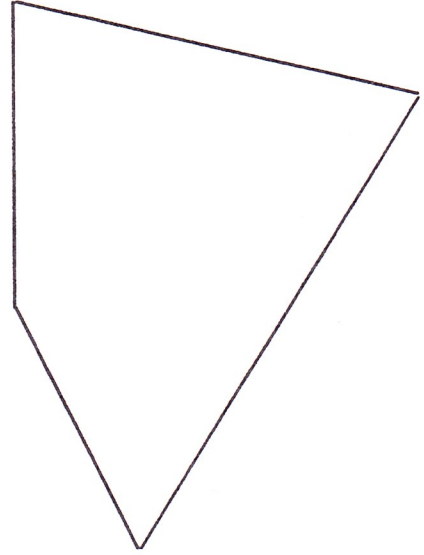
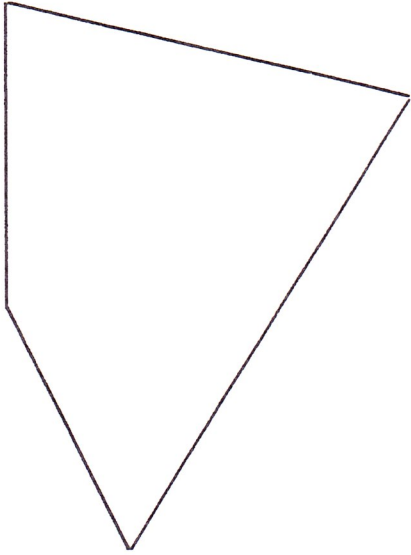
Std. Dev. = 2.34

**Suggestions for Where to go next:** Note that since the patient simply has to make a "yes" or "no" decision, one would expect the patient to be 50% correct by chance alone. If the patient performs outside the normal range try other auditory processing tasks (eg. same-different discrimination using word minimal pairs [2]; word minimal pairs requiring picture selection (4)) that will give you more information about whether the patient's abilities are influenced by familiar and meaningful contexts. Difficulty at the level of Auditory Phonological Analysis is sometimes referred to as Word Sound Deafness.

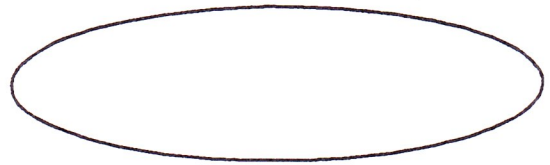
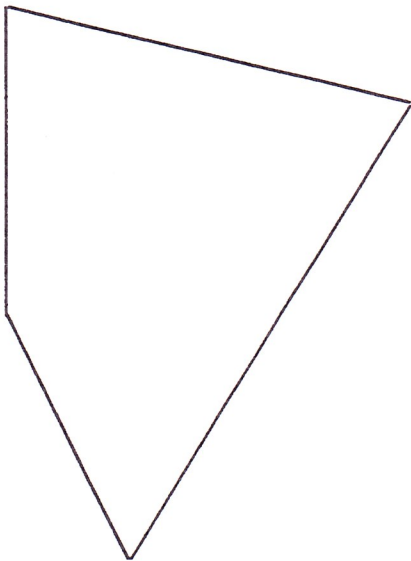
If the patient has good recognition of single letters, you might also consider doing auditory phoneme segmentation tasks [16, 17].

It may also be relevant for therapy to check whether the patient performs this task better when lip-reading is encouraged.

*PALPA*



**SAME**



**DIFFERENT**

Same - Different Discrimination Using Nonword Minimal Pairs:  
Presenter's & Marking Form

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions to Subject:** [Present words with a 1 second interval with flat intonation. Prevent lipreading.] This task uses nonwords. Nonwords are not real words, but they sound as if they could be. I'm going to say two nonwords to you. Listen carefully: 'zog-zog'. I said the same thing twice. Listen again: 'zog-zeg'. This time they sounded different. That's what this task is all about. Say "yes" if the things sound the same, "no" if they're different.

**Marking Instructions:** Tick correct answer in stimulus columns. 'Type' columns indicate differences between pairs: where the difference occurs (initial (I), final (F) or metathetic (M)) and what the difference is (voice (v), manner (m) or place (p)).

No	Nonword pair	Type	No	Nonword pair	Type	
1	/put/ /tup/	M p	37	/saod/ /taod/	l m	
2	/kep/ /keb/	F v	38	/faib/ /faib/	same	
3	/fal/ /fal/	same	39	/foov/ /voof/	M v	
4	/bon/ /mon/	l m	40	/lep/ /lep/	same	
5	/wid/ /wid/	same	41	/bap/ /bap/	same	
6	/kaot/ /kaos/	F m	42	/lop/ /nop/	l m	
7	/gak/ /gak/	same	43	/fod/ /fon/	F m	
8	/nop/ /nop/	same	44	/nak/ /nag/	F v	
9	/saip/ /saip/	same	45	/laib/ /laib/	same	
10	/hon/ /hon/	same	46	/deig/ /geid/	M p	
11	/bim/ /mib/	M m	47	/saok/ /saok/	same	
12	/pef/ /bef/	l v	48	/teis/ /teis/	same	
13	/faim/ /faim/	same	49	/keb/ /keb/	same	
14	/pub/ /pum/	F m	50	/heip/ /heip/	same	
15	/fes/ /sef/	M p	51	/d3n/ /n3d/	M m	
16	/pob/ /pob/	same	52	/nis/ /nis/	same	
17	/tib/ /tib/	l p	53	/k3p/ /g3p/	l v	
18	/sen/ /sen/	F p	54	/faig/ /faid/	F p	
19	/veid/ /veid/	same	55	/sen/ /sen/	same	
20	/bip/ /bip/	same	56	/vil/ /vin/	F m	
21	/tov/ /tov/	same	57	/peib/ /beip/	M v	
22	/daib/ /naib/	l m	58	/kab/ /kab/	same	
23	/luf/ /luf/	same	59	/min/ /nim/	M p	
24	/lap/ /lat/	F p	60	/val/ /zal/	l p	
25	/kig/ /gik/	M v	61	/vim/ /vin/	F p	
26	/fik/ /fik/	same	62	/foot/ /food/	F v	
27	/baip/ /daip/	l p	63	/puk/ /puk/	same	
28	/m3t/ /m3t/	same	64	/dis/ /dis/	same	
29	/haog/ /haog/	same	65	/teib/ /teib/	same	
30	/gen/ /gen/	same	66	/nap/ /nap/	same	
31	/dat/ /tad/	M v	67	/miv/ /niv/	l p	
32	/took/ /dook/	l v	68	/nef/ /nef/	same	
33	/teid/ /teid/	same	69	/aen/ /nael/	M m	
34	/n3p/ /n3p/	same	70	/daib/ /daib/	same	
35	/taiv/ /taiv/	F v	71	/nuf/ /nuf/	same	
36	/tas/ /sat/	M m	72	/veib/ /veib/	l v	
SAME		/36	INITIAL	/12	voice	/12
DIFFERENT		/36	FINAL	/12	place	/12
			METATHETIC	/12	manner	/12