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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 13504-2008

Replacing GB/T 13504-1992

Diagnostic rhyme test(DRT) method of Chinese articulation

汉语清晰度诊断押韵测试(DRT)法

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Foreword

This standard replaces GB/T 13504-1992 "Chinese clarity diagnostic rhyme test (DRT) Act." This standard compared with GB/T 13504-1992 main changes are as follows:

- Individual text or the content of the original standard and make appropriate revisions, modifications or additions;
- Original standard Appendix A, B, C and D are amended as normative appendix;
- Increased directory, foreword, introduction and Appendix E;
- This standard and GB/T 16532-1996 remains complementary relationship, still supporting the use. The Standard Appendix A, Appendix B, Appendix C, Appendix D is a normative appendix, Appendix E is an information appendix. This standard is proposed and

managed by the Ministry of Education Language Information Management Division. The standard by the China Electronics Technology Group Corporation 30th Institute is responsible for drafting. The main drafters. Zhang Yi know. This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows:

--- GB/T 13504-1992.

GB/T 13504-1992 starting from the date of implementation of the military and civilian communications fields has been widely used as a quality assessment Important ways, especially in the speech signal coding, processing technology research, communication terminal equipment system development and user acceptance side communication products Surface, the standard to promote the development of China's telecommunications industry has played an important role. For the standard content and form more scientific, rigorous, to the military and civilian areas play a bigger and better role in this for the standard Amendments in strict accordance with GB/T 1.1-2000 "Standardization Guide Part 1. Standard structure and write rules" series format required Write, and for individual text made appropriate changes or additions. This standard specifies the test method is based on the consonant energy is weak, but they are also carrying large amounts of information on the principles of language, as well as due to pronounce the consonant itself Mode, different parts of the transmission path, showing the fact that different acoustic characteristics between the various types of consonants, and consonants understood as a test target. It is based on the principle of the distinguishing characteristics of phonology, according to the six distinguishing characteristics of Chinese consonants, the use of pre-word rhyme test system and test items consonants The principle of relying on a single distinguishing feature that distinguishes the formation test performed in this standard with sufficient use of the word table. The method for transferring test results and performance of the system under test directly associated with them. The diagnostic features multi-channel score, you can Analysis of the general system performance deficiencies, so as to improve the system design, the "healing" of some of its "problems" was provided. Chinese clarity diagnostic rhyme test (DRT) method

1 Scope

GB/T 13504-2008 is the Chinese national standard on diagnostic rhyme test(drt) method of chinese articulation, in the field of telecommunications and audio-video engineering. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 16 July 2008 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 December 2008. Classification: ICS 33.020, CCS M04. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates,

the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the definition of Chinese diagnostic rhyme test (hereinafter referred to as DRT) rhyming word table method used, test conditions, scoring side DRT Act and clarity grades. This standard applies to all kinds of language transmission equipment or systems, language processing technology, electro-acoustic devices such as halls and clarity valuation, also apply Analysis and diagnosis of people to speak the language barrier or hearing-impaired listeners.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard. GB/T 7341 audiometer

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 Clear/cloud of opposition, each language is consonant classification systems have important properties. Chinese semi-vowel/W (U)/and/Y (i)/has a cloud Certain properties of sound, but also classified into this category.

3.2 Nasal also is voiced, but because of the special nature of their transfer function, not only extreme, but there is zero so the nasal as a separate category feature.

3.3 Incentive aspirated consonants, Chinese unaspirated consonants is a major feature of all plosives and affricates have aspirated, unaspirated oppositional.

3.4 Deep tones and sharp sound as opposed to the performance of articulation of this distinct position wherein the lip. Its spectral energy performance in the low end More concentrated.

3.5 Tight sound and tone as opposed to disperse, with the increase of energy within a narrow band in the speech spectrum, the energy is more concentrated.

3.6 Sustain is of longer duration, increasing energy, high frequency components of a strong energy class sound. The main friction sound, has also voiced Persistent.

4 Consonants distinguishing feature classification structure

The standards adopted voiced resistance, nasal resistance, aspirated resistance, low resistance, tightness, persistent six kinds of consonants distinguishing characteristics taxonomic structure Mitsuke Record A.

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