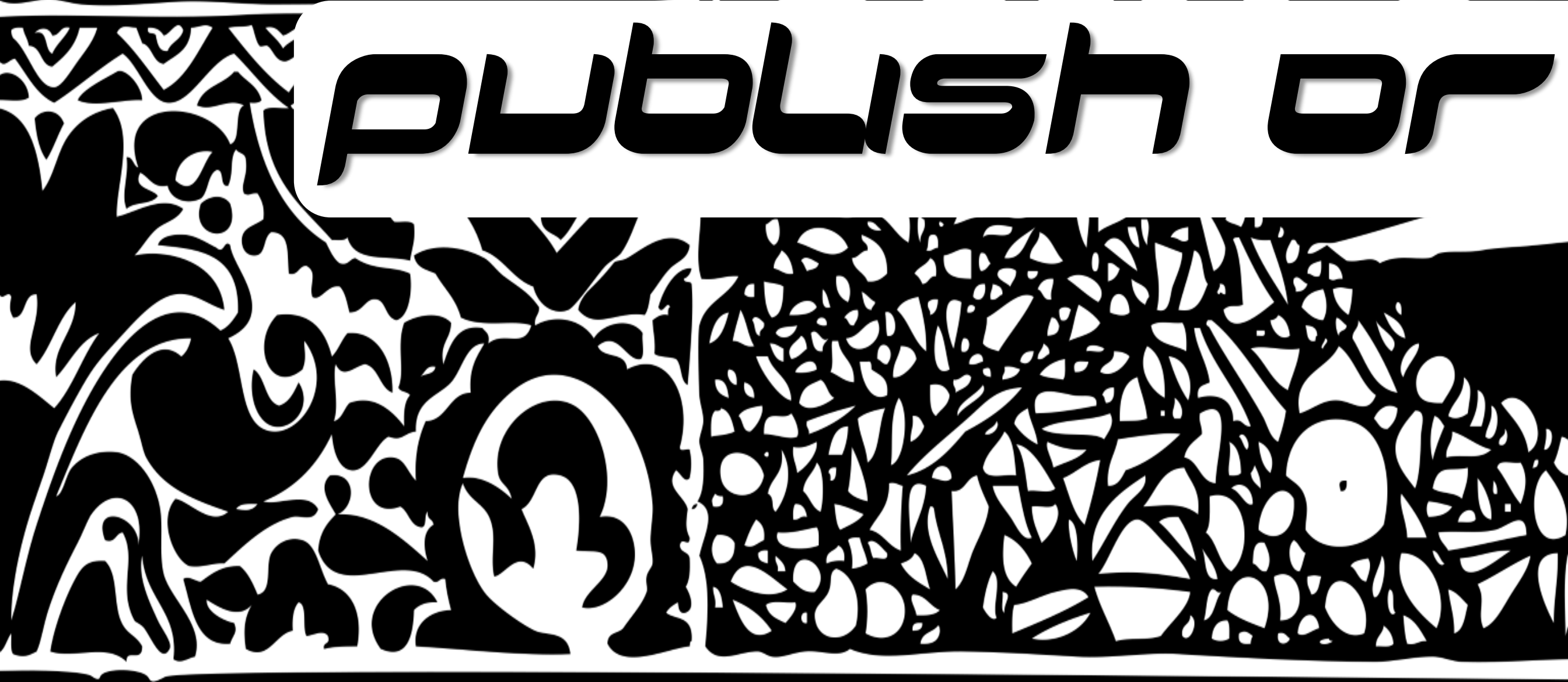




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# TIP

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# TIP

The Leiden Manifesto: ten principles to guide research evaluation

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“  
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process in OA  
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non OA journals?  
”

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Open Access = archiving model / philosophy



It is NOT about where you publish but where it is made available

# Myth 2



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I can't pay the  
high costs



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Self-archiving



Green Open  
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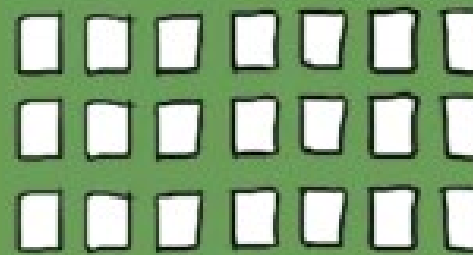
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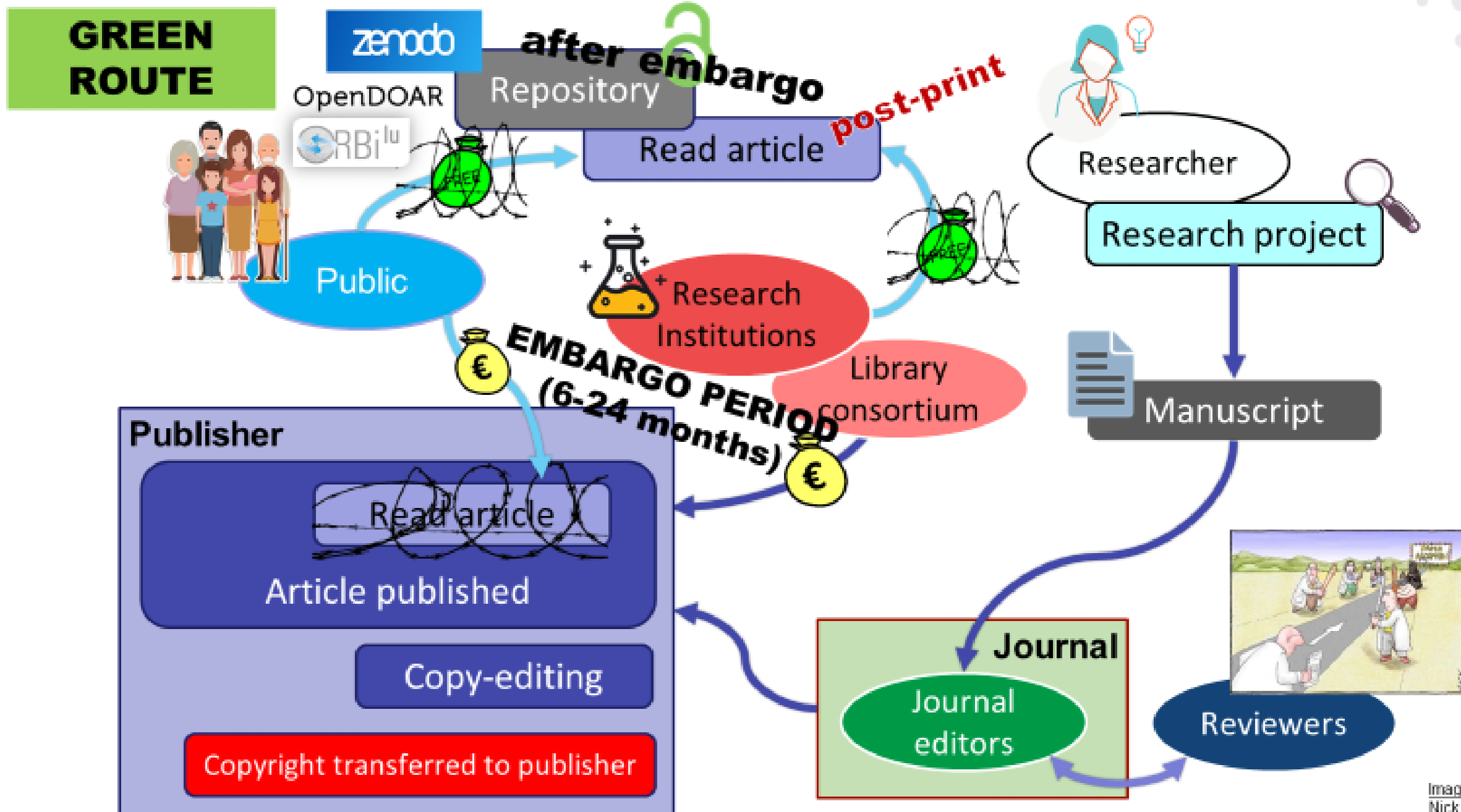
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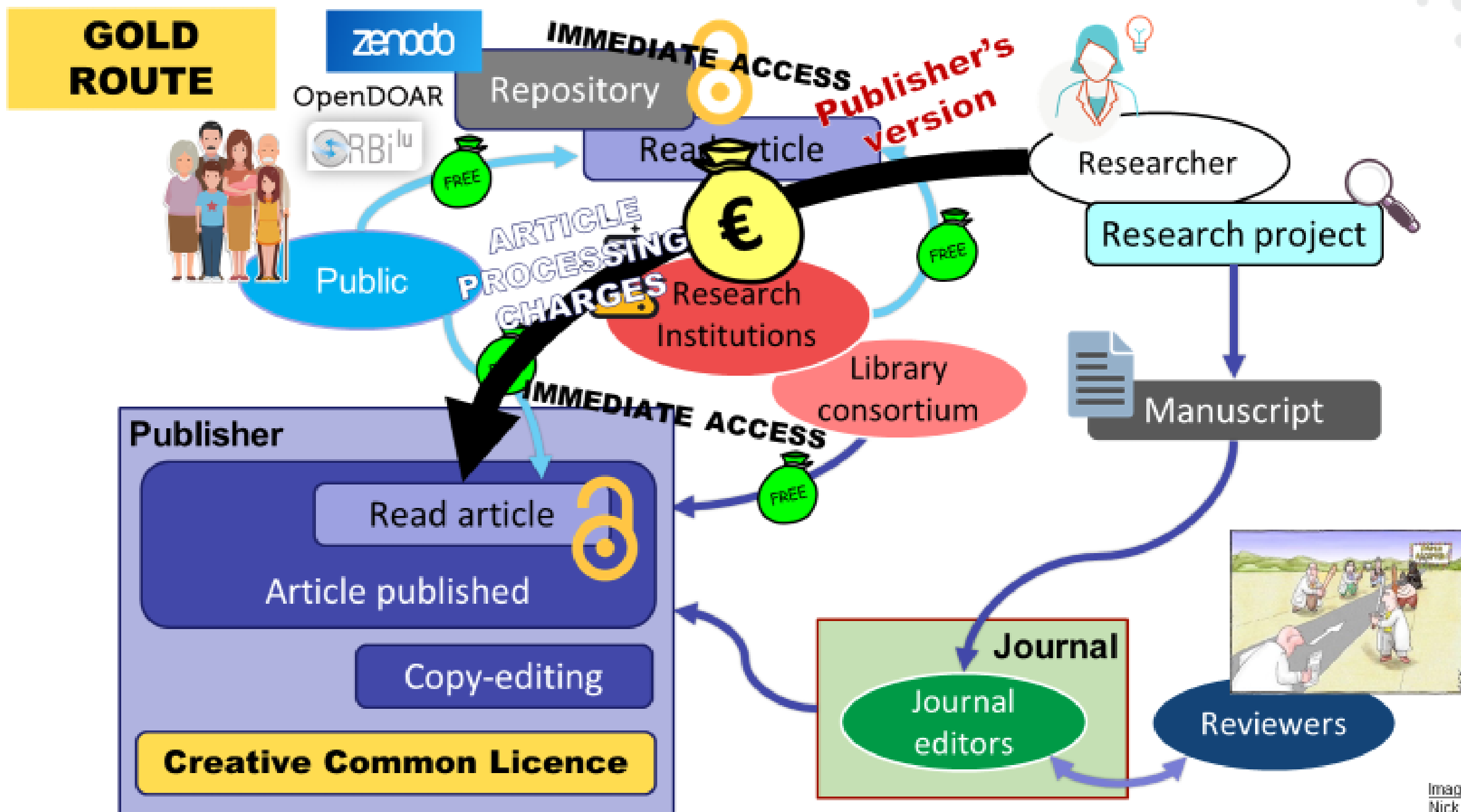
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### Pre-print

Production of tongue twisters by speakers with partial glossectomy

#### ABSTRACT

A partial glossectomy can affect speech production. The goal of the present study was to investigate the effect of the presence of a tumour as well as the glossectomy surgery on the patients' production of tongue twisters with the sounds [t] and [k]. Fifteen tongue cancer patients and 10 healthy controls took part in the study. The outcome measures were the patients' speech acceptability, rate of errors, the time needed to produce the tongue twisters, pause duration between item repetitions, and the tongue shape during the production of the consonants [t] and [k] before and after surgery. The patients' speech acceptability deteriorated after the surgery. Compared to controls, the patients' productions of the tongue twisters were slower but not more errorful. Following the surgery, their speed of production did not change but the rate of errors was higher. Pause duration between items was longer in the patients than in the controls but did not increase from before to after surgery. Analysis of the patients' tongue shapes for the productions of [t] and [k] indicated a higher elevation following the surgery for the patients with flap reconstructions. The results demonstrated that the surgical resection of the tongue changed the error rate but not the speed of production for the patient. The differences in pause duration also indicate that the tumour and the surgical resection of the tongue may impact the phonological planning of the tongue twister.

#### Keywords

Glossectomy, tongue, tongue resection, speech production, speech errors, tongue twister, ultrasound

Running head: CHILDREN'S SYNTACTIC-PRIMING MAGNITUDE

Children's Syntactic-Priming Magnitude: Lexical Factors and Participant Characteristics

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June 2, 2014

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Pre-print



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PEER-REVIEW



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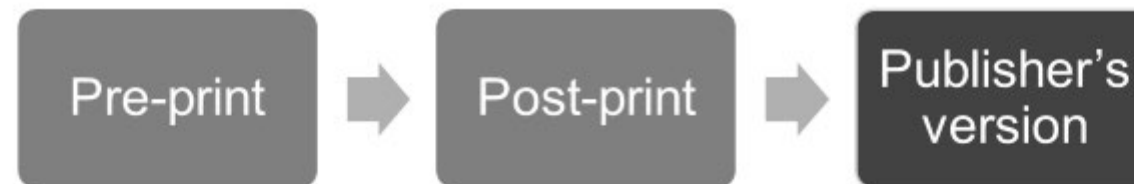


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# Production of tongue twisters by speakers with partial glossectomy

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(Received 17 December 2020; revised 11 June 2021; accepted 23 June 2021)

**Abstract**  
A partial glossectomy can affect speech production. The goal of this study was to investigate the effect of the presence of a tumour as well as the glossectomy surgery on the phonetic production of tongue twisters with the words [t] and [d]. Fifteen patients with tongue cancer and 19 healthy controls took part in the study. The main interest was the patients' speech intelligibility, rate of error, the time needed to produce the tongue twisters, pause duration between two twisters and the tongue twister during the production of the twisters [t] and [d] before and after surgery. The patients' speech intelligibility deteriorated after the surgery. Compared to controls, the patients' production of the tongue twister was slower but not more errorful. Following the surgery, their speed of production did not change, but the rate of error was higher. From twister twister twister two twister is the patients did not recover from before to after surgery. Analysis of the patients' tongue twisters for the production of [t] and [d] indicated a higher duration following the surgery for the patients with four twisters. The results demonstrated that the surgical removal of the tongue changed the error rate but not the speed of production for the patients. The differences in pause duration also indicate that the tumour and the surgical removal of the tongue may impact the phonological planning of the tongue twister.

**Keywords:** Glossectomy, speech errors, speech production, tongue twister, tongue resection, tongue tumour, tumour.

## Introduction

Glossectomy surgery is a common treatment approach for tongue cancer. Lingual cancer surgery will result in a deficit of the tongue and change the articulation of the linguistic structures (Bresmann, Adkins, Bird, & Bird, 2007; Marino et al., 2020). The effect on the patient's vocal tract space (Wardell, Ciolek, Chan, & Tannous, 2008) or consonants (Bresmann, Jacobs, Quintana,

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## BRIEF RESEARCH REPORT

### Children's syntactic-priming magnitude: lexical factors and participant characteristics\*

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(2021)

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