Your Name _____

Linguistics 103 Hayes/Baltazani/Brown

General Phonetics Fall 2001

Homework #1

Due in class Tues. Oct. 11. Graded Credit/No Credit

Part I: Getting Acquainted with Course Software

Go to the CLICC lab or the Center for Digital Humanities classroom. Follow the instructions in the handout "Learning Phonetics on Your Own," and go into the software package "Sounds of the World's Languages."[1] (If you didn't get a copy of the handout in class, download it from http://www.linguistics.ucla.edu/people/hayes/103/TeachYourselfPhonetics.pdf.) Play with this software for a while. You should also take a look at the exercises for *A Course in Phonetics*.

As a token that you really did this, write down the words in Badaga for:

"mouth" _____

"being aflame" _____

Part II: English Phonetic Transcription

Go to http://www.linguistics.ucla.edu/people/hayes/103/BroadTranscription. You will find there a page of sound files. These are .wav files, which can be played on virtually any computer. If you find your computer doesn't play them, I suggest you download a player, following directions in this footnote: [2]

If all is going smoothly, the files will simply play when you click on them. But you may find that instead, your software for playing files will pop up on the screen. This will slow you down, but only by a little. Click the Play button on this software (it usually looks like the Play button on a tape recorder). If you can't locate an interface with a Play button on your computer screen, try minimizing the browser window (it might be lurking underneath).

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[1] This particular batch of Ladefoged software is *not* Web-accessible, you have to go to a UCLA lab.

[2] For Windows, I've had the best luck with the Windows Media Player, at http://www.microsoft.com/windows/windowsmedia/en/download/default.asp. I don't know much about Macs, but one possibility is WinAmp, from http://www.winamp.com/download/. For both Windows and Mac, there are many other players as well.

Problem Directions

This exercise covers a broad transcription style for English words and English-like nonsense forms. Use only the symbols on the accompanying consonant and vowel charts for these transcriptions. You may use [ə] for all reduced vowel qualities or you may use both [ə] and [ɪ] for reduced vowels.

I. **Monosyllables**

Practice:
1. [pɑp]
2. [loʊg]
3. [fi]
4. [prɛt]
5. [bid͡ʒ]

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

II. **Longer English words**

Practice:
1. [ɑsˈmoʊsəs]
2. [riˈzʌlt]

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

III. **Longer nonsense items**

Practice: 1. [ˈprɛnədi]
2. [ˈʌŋgəmʌk]

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Linguistics 103
General Phonetics

Summary of English Consonants and Vowels

Hayes/Baltazani/Brown
Fall 2001

I. **Consonants**

Place:/ Manner:		Bilabial	Labio-Dental	(Inter-) Dental	Alveo-lar	Palato-Alveolar	Retro-flex	Palatal	Velar	Labial-Velar	Glottal
STOPS	voiceless	p			t				k		(ʔ)[3]
	voiced	b			d				g		
FRICATIVES	voiceless		f	θ *thin*	s	ʃ *shin*					
	voiced		v	ð *this*	z	ʒ *vision*					
AFFRICATES	voiceless					t͡ʃ *chin*					
	voiced					d͡ʒ *joy*					
NASALS	(voiced)	m			n				ŋ *sing*		
APPROXIMANTS (voiced)	central				ɹ,r[5]		(ɻ)[5]	j *yacht*	w	h	
	lateral				l						
TAP	(voiced)				(ɾ)[6]						

[3] Not a phoneme of English, but commonly pronounced in semi-gestural expressions like *uh-oh* [ˈʔʌʔoʊ].

[4] Correct IPA for central alveolar approximant is [ɹ]. Ladefoged uses a very broad transcription instead, namely [r]. In strict IPA, this is a tongue-tip trill.

[5] In some English dialects, the "r" sound is a retroflex approximant, made by curling the tip of the tongue upward and backward. Check to see how you say this sound.

[6] Occurs as the normal variant (allophone) of /t/ and /d/, when the preceding sound is a vowel, diphthong, or /ɹ/, and the following sound is a stressless vowel or syllabic liquid; as in *butter*.

II. **Vowels** (where the relevant English vowel is a diphthong, it is so transcribed)

		Front (unrounded)	Central (unrounded)	Back	
				unrounded	rounded
High	(upper)	i *beat*			u *boot*
			(ɨ)		
	(lower)	ɪ *bit*			ʊ *foot*
Mid	(upper)	e͡ɪ *bait*	ə *rabbit̠*		o͡ʊ *boat*
	(lower)	ɛ *bet*		ʌ *but*	ɔ *bought*[7]
Low		æ *bat*	(a)[8]	ɑ *"bot"*	

Diphthongs:

e͡ɪ *bait* o͡ʊ *boat*
a͡ɪ *bite* a͡ʊ *bout*
ɔ͡ɪ *boy*

also: ɝ *Bert* = retroflexed mid central vowel, also called "syllabic r"

Diacritics: ˈ = primary stress (placed before the stressed syllable)
ˌ = secondary stress. (placed before the stressed syllable)
̩ = syllabic (placed under [l] and [n] when they are syllabic)

[ˌæləˈge͡ɪʃən] *allegation* [ˈæləˌge͡ɪɾɝ] *alligator* [ˈɛrəsˌtɑɾ̩] *Aristotle*

[7] *Bought* has [ɔ] only in some American dialects; many speakers have no [ɔ]; they use [ɑ] in *bought* and similar words.
[8] Occurs only as the first element of the diphthongs [aɪ] and [aʊ].