

4/01/2005 – Phonetics

1. Consonants

There are usually three parts to describing a consonant: **voicing, place, manner.**

For example:

/ʒ/ = voiced palatal fricative

1.1 With a partner, fill in the blanks with the applicable descriptions or symbols.

/f/ = _____

/d/ = _____

/m/ = _____

_____ = voiceless alveolar stop

_____ = voiced velar stop

_____ = voiceless interdental fricative

1.2 Can you give the symbol for and describe a consonant that does not occur in English? What language(s) do you know it from?

2. Vowels

The aspects of describing a vowel are different from those for consonants. For vowels, they are: **part of tongue (front/central/back), height, tense/lax lip rounding, plus other differences that appear in various languages such as nasalization.** (See picture on p. 254 of text.) For example:

/i/ = high front tense unrounded vowel

2.1 With a partner, fill in the blanks with the applicable descriptions or symbols.

/ʊ/ = _____

/o/ = _____

/ɛ/ = _____

_____ = low central unrounded vowel

_____ = high front lax unrounded vowel

_____ = mid front tense unrounded vowel

2.2 If you or your partner are a native speaker of English, do you pronounce the words *cot* (to sleep on) and *caught* (past tense of *catch*) the same or differently? If differently, which one uses /ɔ/? How can you tell?

2.3 Can you give the symbol for and describe a vowel that does not occur in English? What language(s) do you know it from?

3. Transcription

/duyuwanəgo/ = _____

/ðɪsɪzək^hlæsætɛmajti/ = _____

_____ = What's your name?

_____ = I'm a student here.

_____ = Textbooks are expensive.