

*Narrow Phonetic Transcription*

⌘ **Diacritics**

- ☒ marks added to sound transcription symbols to give them a particular phonetic value
- ☒ especially useful in describing disordered speech
- ☒ Table 5.1, p. 207 BBF (2009) text, Summary of useful diacritics

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*Allophonic Variation and Stops*

⌘ **Aspirated Stops**

- ☒ aspiration is a puff of air accompanying voiceless oral stops in English
- ☒ typical of initial consonants in stressed syllables
- ☒ "kid" versus "skid" or "top" versus "stop"
- ☒ transcribed as [h] - [t<sup>h</sup>ɒp]

⌘ **Unreleased Stops**

- ☒ aspirated part of the stop is not released
- ☒ examples: popcorn, labcoat, madman
- ☒ transcribed with [̚] - [pɑp̚kɔrn]

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*Flaps*

⌘ "latter" versus "ladder"

⌘ "writer" versus "rider"

⌘ in American English, the intervocalic sound is typically pronounced the same

⌘ rather than an alveolar stop, this is known as a voiced alveolar **flap**

⌘ transcribed as [ɾ] - [bʌɾə] for "butter"

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*Place Shifts for [s]*

⌘ **Dentalized**

- ☑ consonants typically produced at the alveolar ridge are articulated against the teeth
- ☑ "eighth" or "health," frontal distortion of [s]
- ☑ transcribed [s̺]

⌘ **Interdentalized**

- ☑ tongue placement between teeth, frontal lisp
- ☑ transcribed [s̺]
- ☑ perceived as distorted [s] vs. [θ]

⌘ **Lateralized**

- ☑ air is released laterally, transcribed [s̺]

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*Voicing Changes*

⌘ **Devoicing of Voiced Consonants**

- ☑ partial or total
- ☑ typical in American English in final position
- ☑ transcribed [s̺]

⌘ **Partial Voicing of Voiceless Consonants**

- ☑ transcribed [s̺]
- ☑ observed in children with speech impairment

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*Nasalization*

⌘ **Vowels become nasalized typically through assimilation processes**

⌘ transcribed [ ~ ]

⌘ **Clinical implication:**

- ☑ child who deletes final position consonants says [pẽ] for "plane"

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*Derhotacization*

- ⌘ **Loss of r-coloring for consonant [r] sound**
- ⌘ **Clinically, [r] error which is not quite [r] but is not [w], may use diacritic**
- ⌘ **Transcribed [̥]**
- ⌘ **Also, Table 5.1 with r superscripted above the [w] indicating some r-coloring**

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*Vowel Lengthening*

- ⌘ **Transcribe [ː] after a vowel when it is noticeably lengthened**
- ⌘ **Clinical implication:**
  - ☒ child produces [peː] for "plane"

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*Syllabic Consonants*

- ⌘ **[m, n, l] may be syllabic consonants in unstressed final position**
- ⌘ **the vowel nucleus is reduced, the consonant becomes the peak of the syllable**
- ⌘ **transcribed [̩]**

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