

**Review**

- **Phoneme**
  - Phonemic (broad) transcription – virgules / /
  - Phonetic (narrow) transcription – brackets [ ]
- **Allophone**
  - Complementary distribution – nonoverlapping occurrence
  - Free variation – either form can exist in same contexts

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**Terminology**

- **Phonology**
  - Study of how sounds form linguistic units
- **Articulatory Phonetics**
  - Study of how articulators form sounds
- **Acoustic Phonetics**
  - Study of relationship between articulation and the acoustic properties of speech
- **Speech Perception**
  - Study of how the acoustic signal is interpreted

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**Phonetics Review**

- **IPA – International Phonetic Alphabet**
- **Review Figure 2.8 and Table 2.2**
- **Prescriptive versus descriptive transcription**

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**Vowels**

- **Vowels form the nucleus of the syllable**
- **Two dimensions of the tongue**
  - High - Low
  - Front - Back
  - Figure 2.8, p.15
- **Vowel feature of lip rounding**
- **Tense (long) versus lax (short)**
  - Duration and muscle tension
- **Diphthongs - phonemic and nonphonemic**

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**Consonants - Table 2.2**

- **Place of articulation**
  - Active articulator (de-emphasized)
  - Passive articulator
- **Manner of articulation**
  - Stops
  - Fricatives
  - Affricates
  - Nasals
  - Glides
  - Liquids (laterals and rhotics)
- **Voicing**

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**Suprasegmentals**

- **Suprasegmental or Prosodic Features**
  - Stress
  - Loudness
  - Pitch and Intonation
  - Timing - rate and duration
- **Suprasegmental Phenomena**
  - Juncture - "nitrate" and "night rate"
  - Vowel reduction
  - Clear versus Conversational Speech
    - Hypospeech and hyperspeech

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**Coarticulation**

- **Coarticulation**
  - Articulators are in continuous movement over a stretch of speech
  - Sounds influence one another within contexts
- **Anticipatory coarticulation**
  - "Sue" and "see;" "key" and "car"
  - "nine" and "ninth"
- **Retentive coarticulation**
  - "mat"
- **Table 2.5, examples of typical coarticulation contexts**

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**Syllable Structure**

- **Written versus spoken syllables**
- **3 parts: peak, onset, coda**
- **Peak**
  - also termed the nucleus
  - acoustically prominent
  - usually the vowel, can be a syllabic
- **Onset**
  - consonants before the nucleus or peak
- **Coda**
  - consonants following nucleus or peak
- **open versus closed syllables**

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