

Today's objectives:

- **WU #1 check-in**
- **Motivating syllables**

Background preparation:

- *WU #1 (in progress)*

0. Today's plan

- Check-in on WU #1
- English aspiration: Facts about the world
 - What are your **intuitions** about which voiceless stops are aspirated?
 - What happens when we **check**, phonetically and perceptually?

0. WU #1 check-in

- Any **questions** about WU #1?
 - Questions about the **instructions**?
 - Questions about **items** in the data set?
 - If you have questions about how to **approach** the data set, consider reviewing:
 - the Odden reading
 - course handouts
 - other data sets we worked on in class
- Discussion: Rules and derivations from [Lamba](#)

1. Which English voiceless stops are aspirated?

- Background: Aspiration
 - Some voiceless stops are **aspirated** — produced with a puff of air [h] after the stop release
 - **Unaspirated** stops do not have this puff of air
- In **English**, voiceless stop phonemes /p t k/ have aspirated **allophones** [p^h t^h k^h]
 - How can we use our **model** of the phonological grammar to **describe/predict/explain** the environment where aspiration occurs?

1. Which English voiceless stops are aspirated?

Discussion

- Data set: [English aspiration](#)
 - Which of the stops in part (1) are **aspirated**?

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Discussion

- Data set: [English aspiration](#)
 - Which of the stops in part (1) are **aspirated**?

(a)

pan

tar

kin

(b)

s**p**an

s**t**ar

s**k**in

(c)

pray

tray

cream

(d)

s**p**ray

s**t**ray

s**c**ream

1. Which English voiceless stops are aspirated?

Discussion

- Data set: [English aspiration](#)
 - Which of the stops in part (1) are **aspirated**?

(e)

a**pp**ear

a**tt**ach

a**cc**ord

(f)

a**pp**rove

a**tt**ract

a**c**ross

(g)

com**p**are

cont**t**ent

con**cl**ude

(h)

asp**i**re

ast**o**und

asc**r**ibe

2. A fun way to check for aspiration

- English **voiced** stops have an optional allophone in word-initial position that is voiceless unaspirated



- So: If we *start* playing audio during *any* stop
 - This tricks our phonological grammar into thinking we are listening to a *word-initial* stop
 - If it's not aspirated enough to "count" as aspirated, it will **sound** "voiced" (even if there is literally no vocal-fold vibration)

2. A fun way to check for aspiration

- To be continued next time!