

# Today's topic:

- **Phonetics/phonology review**

# LING 101 phonetics/phonology review

- What is phonetics?
- What is phonology?
  
- What is a phoneme?
- What is an allophone?
  
- What is the notation for phonemes? For allophones?

# Review: Phonetic terms and symbols

- You are responsible for knowing:
  - The consonant sounds of English
  - The designated vowel sounds
- For each assigned speech sound:
  - Convert from **symbol to sound** and back
  - Describe in terms of **phonetic properties**
- Next up:
  - Lightning-fast review
  - Group session by comfort level

# Vocal-tract anatomy

- Use online resources to review
  - [U Iowa labeled diagram](#)
  - [SIL Mexico labeled diagram](#)
  - [Interactive Sagittal Section](#) (D. Hall)

# Consonants of English

- Know these symbols and properties

**Table 2.12** English consonants: places and manners of articulation

<i>Manner of articulation</i>		<i>Place of articulation</i>							
		<i>Bilabial</i>	<i>Labiodental</i>	<i>Interdental</i>	<i>Alveolar</i>	<i>Alveopalatal</i>	<i>Palatal</i>	<i>Velar</i>	<i>Glottal</i>
Stop	voiceless	p			t			k	ʔ
	voiced	b			d			g	
Fricative	voiceless		f	θ	s	ʃ			h
	voiced		v	ð	z	ʒ			
Affricate	voiceless					tʃ			
	voiced					dʒ			
Nasal	voiced	m			n			ŋ	
Liquid	voiced lateral				l				
	voiced retroflex				ɭ				
	voiced flap				ɾ				
Glide	voiced		w				j	w	
	voiceless	<del>m</del>						<del>m</del>	

From O'Grady et al. (2010), *Contemporary Linguistics*.  
Slightly modified for LING 202.

# Basic vowels

- Know these symbols and properties

**Table 2.28** Modified IPA chart for vowels, including the vowels of English (shaded) and many of those found in other languages. Where symbols appear in pairs, the phone on the left is unrounded, and the one on the right is rounded.

	Front	(Central)	Back
High	i ɪ y ʏ	(ɨ) (ɥ)	(ɯ) u ɯ
Mid	e ɛ ø œ	ə ɘ	(ɤ) o ɔ
Low	æ	(a)	ɑ (ɒ)

- You are not responsible for the vowels in parentheses.

From O'Grady et al. (2010), *Contemporary Linguistics*. Slightly modified for LING 202. (Errors corrected.)

# Some notes on phonetics terms

- Other terms to know
  - obstruent
  - sonorant
  - rhotic
- Watch out for these tempting errors
  - approximant (not “approximate”!)
  - affricate (not “affricative”!)
- Historical linguists often use the term *palatal* to cover both palatal and alveopalatal sounds

# Tips for mastering phonetics basics

- Flash cards – seriously. Or, use [Anki](#).
- Practice setting up and filling in the C and V charts without looking at your notes.
- Use the resources on the [phonetics review links](#) web page for more information and practice.



# Group work

**Level 1:** Go back over the material we have just covered. Draw charts. Come up with example words for each sound. Get comfortable.

**Level 2:** Take the list of “stronger” and “weaker” sounds on p 24 of IHL, and for each pair, identify the phonetic properties by which they differ. Are all these sound pairs related in the same general way? Are there subpatterns?

**Level 3:** Be a ‘consultant’. Watch for groups to raise their hands with questions, and go see if you can help.

## Next time: Types of sound change

- Next class, we will take our knowledge of phonetics terms and symbols and apply them in the discussion of types of sound change
- Ch 2 in IHL introduces a lot of very specific terminology for types of sound change
  - We will focus on a subset of those terms (see next slide)

# Types of sound change: terms to know

- Be able to apply these to language examples
  - lenition
  - fortition
  - rhotacism
  - deletion = sound loss (all positions)
  - cluster reduction
  - haplology
  - epenthesis = sound addition (all positions)
  - metathesis
  - fusion
  - fission
  - vowel breaking
  - assimilation
  - dissimilation