

# HS 133: Introduction to Phonetics

01 August 2024

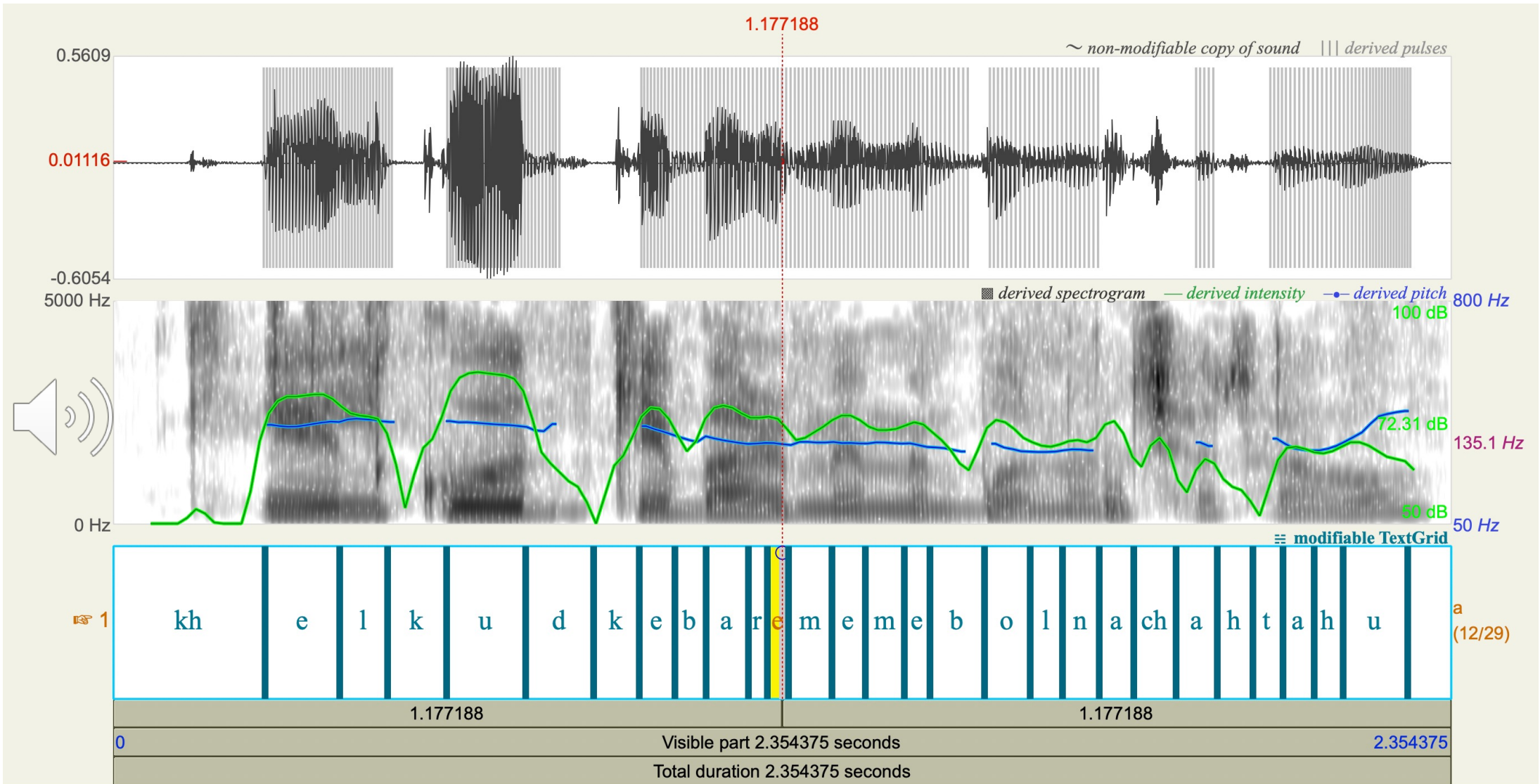
# Consonants and Vowels

- Box        /baks/        CVCC
- Sorry      /sori/        CVCV
- Possess    /pozes/       CVCVC
- Knees      /niz/        CVC
- Quickly    /kwikli/       CCVCCV
- Cling       /kliŋ/        CCVC

# Syllables

- Syllables are of different types: CCVC, CV, CVC etc.
- All syllables must have a vowel on which a syllable is built
- A syllable may or may not have consonants in it
- The syllable types depend on the language
- Some languages allow complex syllables such as CCCVCC
- Many others allow simple syllables such as CV or CVC
- Across all languages there are common syllable types e.g. CV

# What other information does speech carry?



# Information in speech

- Linguistic information
- Speaker information
- Mood and emotion

# Syllables

- Syllables are denotated as  $\sigma$
- The vowel in the syllable is called the **Nucleus**
- The consonant before the Nucleus are called **Onset**
- Consonants after the nucleus are called **Coda**

CCVC  
| | | |  
OONC

# Vowels vs. consonants

- Why vowels are louder?

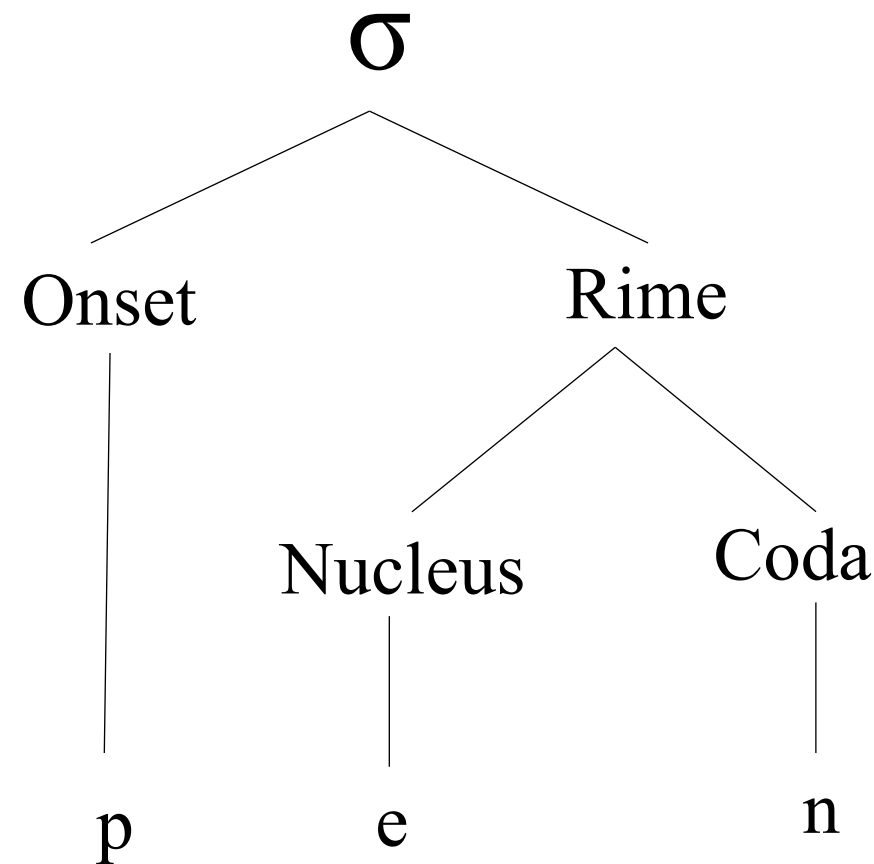
# How do we divide syllables?

- Car /kar/
- Pen /pen/



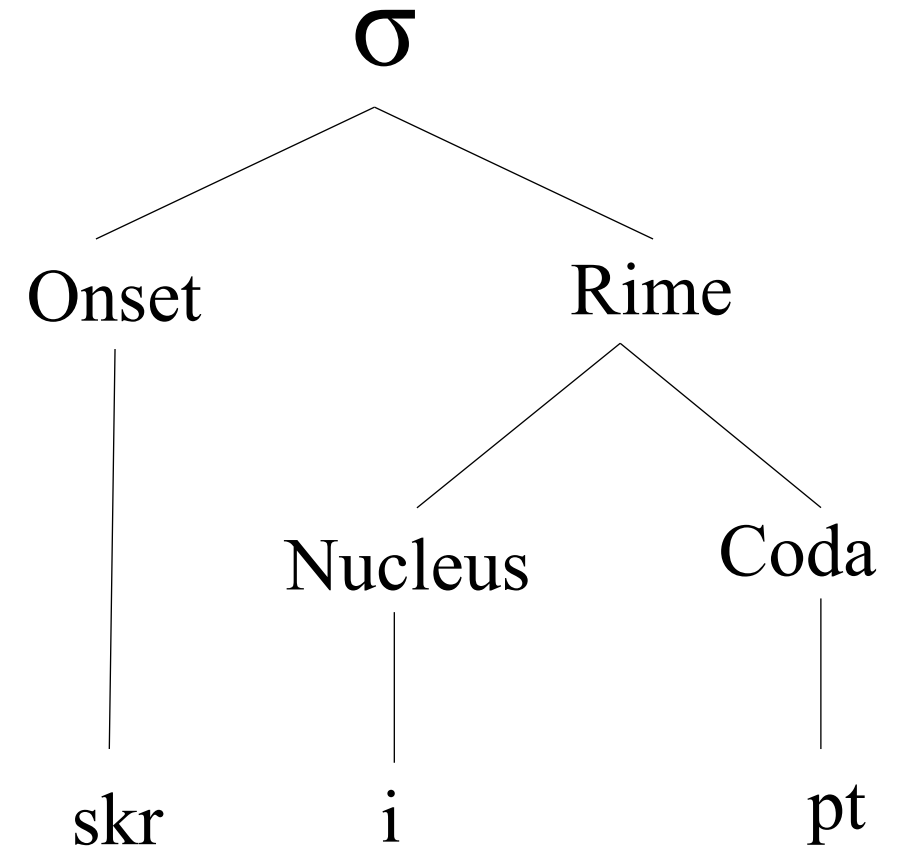
# How do we divide syllables?

- Intuitively we divide syllables into Onset ~ Nucleus + Coda
- Nucleus + Coda = Rime



# How do we divide syllables?

- How do we represent the word: ‘script’?
- How many syllables are there?
- How many sounds are there?
- /skript/



# International Phonetic Alphabet

- Unique symbols for each sound in human languages
- Based on Roman script
- Some are intuitive: /b/, /p/, /k/, /g/, /t/, /d/
- Some are not that intuitive: **king** > /ŋ/

# Sounds in the languages around us

- Some sounds are common
- Some are unique to some languages
- What are some of the unique sounds that you have?