

Cours de phonologie anglaise

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Avertissements

- Les transcriptions britanniques proviennent du Longman Pronunciation Dictionary (Wells (2008)).
- Les transcriptions américaines sont sujettes à caution. Elles sont récupérées directement du [dictionnaire de Carnegie Mellon University](#), mais l’algorithme que j’ai écrit pour la conversion en IPA est loin d’être entièrement fonctionnel. **Vérifiez-les dans votre dictionnaire de prononciation favori.**
- Les erreurs non repérées, tant sur la forme que sur le fond, sont de mon fait uniquement.
- Envoyez vos questions, suggestions, corrections et autres à l’adresse suivante : `adrienmeli at gmail`

1 Bases de données

1.1 Liste de mots

Word	Stress	Received Pronunciation
watch	/1/	/wɒtʃ/
chat	/1/	/tʃæt/
hate	/1/	/heɪt/
body	/10/	/'bɒd.i/
these	/1/	/ði:z/
window	/10/	/'wɪnd.əʊ/
shared	/1/	/ʃeəd/
pink	/1/	/pɪŋk/
mountain	/10/	/'maʊnt.ɪn/
table	/10/	/'teɪb.əl/
loves	/1/	/lʌvz/
push	/1/	/pʊʃ/
yummy	/10/	/'jʌm.i/
thug	/1/	/θʌg/
swing	/1/	/swɪŋ/
fought	/1/	/fɔ:t/
shine	/1/	/ʃaɪn/
jar	/1/	/dʒɑ:/
look	/1/	/lʊk/
passes	/10/	/'pɑ:s.ɪz/
breakfast	/10/	/'brek.fəst/
cereal	/100/	/'sɪər.i.əl/
chocolate	/10/	/'tʃɒk.lət/
keyboard	/10/	/'ki:.bɔ:d/
shampoo	/01/	/'ʃæm.'pu:/
bath	/1/	/bɑ:θ/
delicious	/010/	/di.'lɪʃ.əs/
horrible	/100/	/'hɒr.əb.əl/
magazine	/201/	/'mæg.ə.'zi:m/

university	/20100/	/ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsəti/
chair	/1/	/tʃeə/
knife	/1/	/naɪf/
account	/01/	/əˈkaʊnt/
cushion	/10/	/ˈkʊʃ.ən/
curtain	/10/	/ˈkɜːt.ən/
strong	/1/	/strɒŋ/
locked	/1/	/lɒkt/
written	/10/	/ˈrɪt.ən/
camera	/100/	/ˈkæm.ər.ə/
radio	/100/	/ˈreɪd.i.əʊ/
very	/10/	/ˈver.i/
thesis	/10/	/ˈθiːs.ɪs/
manage	/10/	/ˈmæn.ɪdʒ/
over	/10/	/ˈəʊv.ə/
jumped	/1/	/dʒʌmpt/
felt	/1/	/felt/
come	/1/	/kʌm/
back	/1/	/bæk/
rare	/1/	/reə/
judge	/1/	/dʒʌdʒ/
write	/1/	/raɪt/
evolution	/2010/	/ˌiːv.əˈluːʃ.ən/
dark	/1/	/dɑːk/
quack	/1/	/kwæk/
gone	/1/	/ɡɒn/
short	/1/	/ʃɔːt/
jerk	/1/	/dʒɜːk/
head quarters	/210/	/hed ˈkwɔːt.əz/
main course	//	/mem kɔːs/
matched pairs	//	/mætʃt peəz/
perhaps	/01/	/pəˈhæps/
broadcast	/10/	/ˈbrɔːd.kɑːst/
white pepper	//	/waɪt ˈpep.ə/
on the house	//	/ɒn ðiː haʊs/
raise your glass	//	/reɪz jɔː glɑːs/
age	/1/	/eɪdʒ/
jinx	/1/	/dʒɪŋks/
shake	/1/	/ʃeɪk/
once	/1/	/wʌns/
music	/10/	/ˈmjuːz.ɪk/
ink	/1/	/ɪŋk/
lamb	/1/	/læm/
choke	/1/	/tʃəʊk/
shackle	/10/	/ˈʃæk.əl/
fern	/1/	/fɜːn/
mustard	/10/	/ˈmʌst.əd/
purpose	/10/	/ˈpɜːp.əs/
shove	/1/	/ʃʌv/
shelf	/1/	/ʃelf/

thank	/1/	/θæŋk/
knight	/1/	/naɪt/
sword	/1/	/sɔ:d/
answer	/10/	/'ɑ:ns.ə/
this shape	//	/ðɪs ʃeɪp/
these shoes	//	/ði:z 'ʃu:.ʃaɪn/
this unit	//	/ðɪs 'ju:n.ɪt/
unless you	//	/ən.'les ju:/
as you see	//	/æz ju: si:/
let you out	//	/let ju: aʊt/
would you try	//	/wʊd ju: traɪ/
get your bags	//	/get jɔ: bægz/
import	/01/	/ɪm.'pɔ:t/
nature	/10/	/'neɪtʃ.ə/
soldier	/10/	/'səʊldʒ.ə/
patient	/10/	/'peɪʃ.ənt/
nation	/10/	/'neɪʃ.ən/
pressure	/10/	/'preʃ.ə/
measure	/10/	/'meɜ:.ə/
figure	/10/	/'fɪg.ə/
break	/1/	/breɪk/
vaccine	/10/	/'væks.i:n/
low	/1/	/ləʊ/
throw	/1/	/θrəʊ/
land	/1/	/lənd/
foam	/1/	/fəʊm/
spoon	/1/	/spu:n/
healthy	/10/	/'helθ.i/
ten men	//	/ten men/
fine grade	//	/'faɪn greɪd/
incredible	/0100/	/ɪn.'kred.əb.əl/
red paint	//	/red peɪnt/
bad guys	//	/bæd gaɪz/
eight boys	//	/eɪt 'bɔɪz.ən.bɔɪ.i/
straight	/1/	/streɪt/
sustain	/01/	/sə.'steɪn/
work	/1/	/wɜ:k/
remind	/01/	/rɪ.'maɪnd/
damp	/1/	/dæmp/
though	/1/	/ðəʊ/
note	/1/	/nəʊt/
scythe	/1/	/saɪð/
lucky	/10/	/'lʌk.i/
wall	/1/	/wɔ:l/
Meant	/1/	/ment/
Understood	/201/	/'ʌnd.ə.'stʊd/
accountable to the data	//	/ə.'kaʊnt.əb.əl tu: ði: 'deɪt.ə/
a cannibal to the data	//	/eɪ 'kæn.ɪb.əl tu: ði: 'deɪt.ə/
she makes us slave	//	/ʃi: 'meɪk.sɪft ʌs sleɪv/
she makes us leave	//	/ʃi: 'meɪk.sɪft ʌs li:v/

can I pour us both juice	//	/kæn aɪ pɔː əs bəʊθ dʒuːs/
can I pour a spoke juice	//	/kæn aɪ pɔː eɪ spəʊk dʒuːs/
The bosses with the antennas.	//	/ðiː NA wɪð ðiː NA/
3	//	/NA/
This area is full of bets.	//	/ðɪs 'eər.i.ə ɪz fʊl ɒv 'betz.i/
1	//	/NA/
Do you have any pots in the house?	//	/duː juː hæv 'en.i 'pɒts.dæm ɪn ðiː NA/
4	//	/NA/
We trucked across Wisconsin.	//	/wiː NA ə.'krɒs wi.'skɒns.m/
5	//	/NA/
Senior citizens living on the black.	//	/'siːn.i.ə 'sɪt.ɪz.ən.fɪp 'lɪv.ɪŋ ɒn ðiː blæk/
2	//	/NA/
The Express Way is jammed salad.	//	/ðiː ɪk.'spres weɪ ɪz NA 'sæl.əd/
2	//	/NA/

1.2 Échéances

Échéances	Instructions
27/09/2021	Transcrire les mots suivants : “fought, shine, jar, look, passes”
04/10/2021	Transcrivez les mots suivants. Quels sont ceux dont les voyelles ne respectent pas la règle orthographique ?
11/10/2021	Find 5 words not mentioned in class featuring historically assimilated sound (hint: yod-coalescence). Find 5 sentences likely to feature assimilations in connected speech. Mention the direction of these potential assimilations.
11/10/2021	Transcrire les listes de mots de la leçon n°3.
25/10/2021	Examen de mi-semestre (1h)
22/11/2021	Faire le travail de la leçon n°8
13/12/2021	Examen de fin de semestre (1h)

2 Lesson n°1

2.1 Administration

2.1.1 Présentation

- La phonétique (1CAE301) compte pour 20% de l'UE 301 au Semestre 1.

2.1.2 Échéances

Échéances	Instructions
27/09/2021	Transcrire les mots suivants : “fought, shine, jar, look, passes”
25/10/2021	Examen de mi-semestre (1h)
13/12/2021	Examen de fin de semestre (1h)

2.1.3 Éléments pratiques

- Centralisez vos notes.
- Les transcriptions de référence proviennent du *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary* (Wells (2008))

- Les transcriptions du *English Pronouncing Dictionary* (Jones et al. (2011)) sont aussi acceptées.
- adrienmeli.xyz

2.2 La représentation des sons

2.2.1 l'API

La représentation des sons se fait avec les symboles de l'alphabet phonétique international (API) ("the International Phonetic Alphabet, or IPA").

[IPA Chart](#)

2.2.2 Les sons de l'anglais

Les sons de l'anglais sont bien sûr moins nombreux que ceux de la liste établie dans l'API.

Ces symboles sont supposés connus...

2.2.3 Exercice

Words
watch
chat
hate
body
these
window
shared
pink
mountain
table
loves
push
yummy
thug
swing
fought
shine
jar
look
passes

3 Lesson n°2

3.1 La règle orthographique

Outre la détermination du schéma accentuel des mots, un autre enjeu est la détermination de la **qualité des voyelles**.

Nous appellerons "règle orthographique" le tableau de correspondance entre orthographe et prononciation ci-dessous. Nous dirons que les voyelles orthographiques apparaissant dans les contextes décrits dans ce tableau, et se prononçant comme indiqué dans ce tableau, suivent la règle orthographique.

	V C-r C/#	V C-r V	V <r> C/#	V <r> V
<a>	mat	mate	mar	mare
<e>	pet	Pete	her	here
<i>	sit	site	fir	fire
<o>	not	note	or	ore
<u>	cut	cute	purr	pure
<u2>	put			

	V C-r C/#	V C-r V	V <r> C/#	V <r> V
<a>	mat	mate	mar	mare
<e>	pet	Pete	her	here
<i>	sit	site	fir	fire
<o>	not	note	or	ore
<u>	cut	cute	purr	pure
<u2>	put			

Ce tableau est **fondamental** .

Quelle(s) voyelle(s) ce tableau ne présente-t-il pas ?

- /ɔɪ/
- /aʊ/
- /uː/
- /ə/

3.1.1 Exercice

Words
breakfast
cereal
chocolate
keyboard
shampoo
bath
delicious
horrible
magazine
university

3.1.2 Écriture des symboles

- Les lettres doivent être formées à la façon des caractères d'imprimerie, pas des caractères manuscrits.
- Attention aux symboles suivants : /ə ɔ ɪ ʊ ɜ æ ɒ ɪ ʒ θ ð ʒ/
- Distinguez :

- /ɪ i/
- /ə a/
- /æ ɑ a/
- /ɜ ɜ/

<a>	/mæt/	/mɛt/	/mɑːr/	/mɛr/
<e>	/pɛt/	/pɪːt/	/hɛr/	/hɪr/
<i>	/sɪt/	/sɑːt/	/fɜːr/	/fɑɪ.ər/
<o>	/nɑːt/	/noʊt/	/ɔːr/	/ɔːr/
<u>	/kʌt/	/kjuːt/	/pɜːr/	/pjɔːr/
<u2>	/pʊt/			

- Les lettres < c o q x y > sont elles aussi inutilisées.

3.2 Homework

Échéances	Description
04/10/2021	Transcrivez les mots suivants. Quels sont ceux dont les voyelles ne respectent pas la règle orthographique ?

4 Lesson n°3

4.1 Homework: correction

Parmi les mots suivants, quels sont ceux dont les voyelles ne respectent pas la règle orthographique ?

Words

chair
knife
account
cushion
curtain

strong
locked
written
camera
radio

Words

very
thesis
strong
manage
over

these
jumped
felt
come
back

Words

rare
judge
write
both

quack
gone
short
jerk

4.2 Recap from last week

The tables defining the basic spelling rules **must be known by heart**.

4.3 Practice

Words
shackle
fern
mustard
purpose
shove
shelf
thank
knight
sword
answer

4.4 Homework

Words
age
jinx
shake
chair
once
music
ink
lamb
choke

Words
straight
sustain
work
remind
damp
though

note
scythe
lucky
wall

Words

these
figure
break
vaccine
low

throw
land
foam
spoon
healthy

5 Lesson n°4

5.1 Homework

Words

age
jinx
shake
chair
once

music
ink
lamb
choke

Words

straight
sustain
work
remind
damp

though
note
scythe
lucky
wall

Words

these
figure
break
vaccine
low

throw
land
foam
spoon
healthy

5.2 /æ/ in American

We follow Labov (2010).

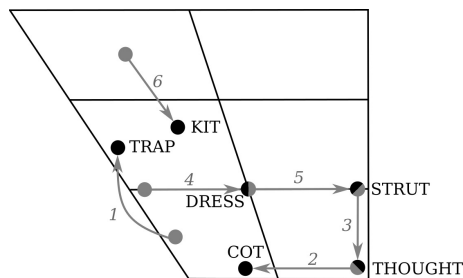
Images are from [wikipedia](#)

5.2.1 An example of sound changes: the NCS

The Northern Cities Shift is a rotation of short vowels taking place in the Inland North, a territory comprising 34 million speakers.



Map of the Inland North



The Northern Cities Shift

Assumed order of the rotation:

1. General raising and fronting of /æ/ (“bat”)
2. Fronting of /ɒ/ (“got”)
3. Lowering of /ɔ:/ (“bought”)

4. Backward shift of /e/ (“bet”) towards /ʌ/
5. Backing and rounding of /ʌ/
6. Backing of /ɪ/ (“bit”)

This rotation of short vowels is a remarkable development, given the relative stability of the English short vowel system from old English up to the twentieth century (p.112).

No other dialect shows such a generalized tensing and raising (p.113).

5.2.2 Let’s focus on /æ/

While *a* is raised and fronted in particular context by almost all speakers of North American English, a historical process in this particular area has eliminated all **contextual conditions** (p.114).

All other dialects with short-*a* raising will differentiate prenasal vowels from others (p.113).

4 types of short-*a* systems originating from upstate New-York:

1. *The nasal system*: allophonic tensing of /æ/ before nasal consonants, and nowhere else (New England)
2. *The nasal system with the broad-a pattern*: “aunt”, “can’t”, “half”, “past” (newer settlers)
3. *The split short-a system*: tensing in syllables closed by voiced stops, voiceless fricatives and front nasals — along with many grammatical and lexical specifications (cf. “mad”, “bad”, “glad” vs. “sad” and “dad” in Philadelphia).
4. *The Celtic substrate*: speakers of Hiberno-English, where short *a* is low front or low central.

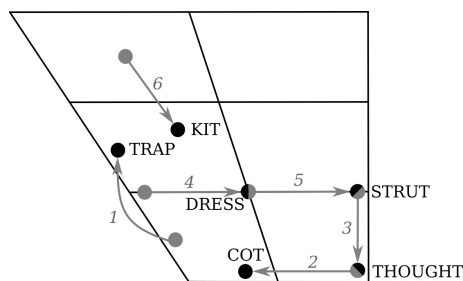
This of course leads to misunderstandings. . .

5.2.3 NCS-induced misunderstandings

The following examples show what non-NCS speakers understood.

- Correct the examples to what was actually meant.
- Say which step of the NCS these misunderstandings were caused by (1/2/3/4/5/6).

This area is full of bets.
Do you have any pots in the house?
We trucked across Wisconsin.
Senior citizens living on the black.
The Express Way is jammed salad.



5.2.4 Other misunderstandings

Can you formulate *why* the following misunderstandings happened, using phonetic concepts?

Meant	Understood
accountable to the data	a cannibal to the data
she makes us slave	she makes us leave
can I pour us both juice	can I pour a spoke juice

5.3 Les catégories de voyelles

Essayez d'établir une typologie des 20 voyelles de la *RP*.

- checked steady-state vowels: /ɪ e æ ʊ ʌ/ & /ə/ (!!)
- Free steady-state: /iː aː ɔː uː ɜː/
- Diphthongs:
 - centring: /ɪə ʊə/
 - closing:
 - * Fronting: /eɪ aɪ ɔɪ/
 - * Backing: /əʊ aʊ/

Il manque une voyelle... Laquelle ?

/ɛː/, ou /æɛ/

5.4 Interlude

Words
sorry
one
science
national
structure
building
prosecution
familiar
jumper
achievement

Words
hurdle
democrat
country
value
normal
wages
capture
changing
narrow
government

6 Lesson n°5

6.1 Correction

Words
sorry
one
science
national
structure
building
prosecution
familiar
jumper
achievement

Words
hurdle
democrat
country
value
normal
wages
capture
changing
narrow
government

6.2 Warm up

Words
example
frequency
closure
articulation
appropriate
regional
accent
century
provide
artificial

Words
threaten
approval
company
footage
journey
union
popular
growth
country
promise

6.3 Introduction to assimilation

Assimilation is a type of coarticulation . It is the alteration of a speech sound to make it more similar to its neighbours. In English, assimilation mostly affects Place of Articulation.

It is a result of **phonetic conditioning**. Phonetic conditioning is a term used to cover the way in which speech segments are influenced by adjacent segments, causing phonemes to vary in their realisation according to phonetic context. Assimilation is one of three main types of conditioning, along with allophonic variation and elision.

6.3.1 Historical assimilation

Words
import
nature
soldier
delicious
patient
nation
pressure
measure

These words feature instances where /j/ was **coalesced** to /ʃ/ a few centuries ago. In terms of place of articulation, /ʃ/ as a post-alveolar fricative is half-way between alveolar fricative /s/ and palatal approximant /j/. Both segments saw their place of articulation shift under their reciprocal influence.

In historical assimilation, the **citation form** features the assimilated sounds (*e.g.* /sj/ → /ʃ/). This is **not** the case in connected speech:

6.3.2 In connected speech

6.3.2.1 Citation forms

IPA
/hed 'kwɔ:t.əz/

/mem kɔ:s/
 /mætʃt peəz/
 /pə.'hæps/
 /'brɔ:d.kɑ:st/
 /wɔ:t 'pep.ə/
 /ɒn ði: haʊs/
 /reɪz jɔ: glɑ:s/

6.3.2.2 Assimilation in connected speech In connected speech, syllable-final alveolars tend to assimilate and adopt the place of articulation of the succeeding phoneme:

- “head quarters” → /,heg 'kwɔ:təz/
- “main course” → /meɪn 'kɔ:s/
- “broadcast” → /'brɔ:ɡkɑ:st/

6.4 Examens de mi-semestre

6.4.1 Programme

- Tous les symboles de l’Alphabet Phonétique International utilisés pour la transcription de l’anglais, y compris les symboles d’accentuations primaire et secondaire
- Principes fondamentaux de l’accentuation (nécessité d’un accent primaire, pas de /00-/ en début de mot, pas de syllabes accentuées consécutives)
- Principes fondamentaux de l’assimilation par voisement ou lieu d’articulation.
- **RECOMMANDÉ** : connaître les principaux lieux d’articulation des consonnes (*bilabial, alveolar, post-alveolar, palatal, velar, glottal*).

6.4.2 Modalités

- Mots à transcrire en alphabet phonétique après avoir été prononcés par le professeur.
- Mots en alphabet phonétique à déchiffrer et écrire en anglais.

7 Lesson n°6

Words

ten men
 incredible
 red paint
 bad guys
 eight boys

Words

this shape
 these shoes
 this unit
 unless you
 as you see

let you out
would you try
get your bags

8 Lesson n°7

8.1 Correction de l'examen de mi-semestre

8.2 Back to assimilation

8.2.1 Directions of assimilation

Consider:

- “ten men”
- “happens”
- “raise your glass”

Can you categorize those assimilations?

- Regressive/lagging assimilation
- Progressive/leading assimilation
- Reciprocal assimilation

8.3 Types d'influence

Trouvez les endroits où peuvent se produire des assimilations, et tentez de les classer :

wet blanket
statement
night cap
weed killer
horseshoe

newspaper
have to
join the army
fail the test

8.3.1 The three types

1. place assimilations
2. energy assimilations
3. manner assimilations

8.3.2 Place assimilations

Cf. most previous examples.

By far the most common type of assimilation in English.

8.3.3 Manner assimilations

In English, it is usually a form containing a fricative which is replaced by a nasal or a lateral.

Another example: “*till they meet again*”.

8.3.4 Energy assimilations

These involve a reduction of the fortis/lenis contrast (voiced/voiceless).

In English, EA:

- only goes from lenis to fortis, never the other way round (“*back door*” or “*not bad*”)
- is rare in stressed syllables, *cf*:
 - “*have to*”, “*used to*”, where EA has now become compulsory.

8.4 Homework

Identify the connected speech assimilations likely to occur in the following sequences:

it was spectacular
of course
if she chooses to wait
the waiter’s forgotten us
Helen could have talked to him
as she sometimes did

9 Lesson n°8

9.1 Energy assimilations

... In English, EA:

- is frequent in unstressed contexts: “*it was spectacular*”, “*of course*”, “*if she chooses to wait*”, “*the waiter’s forgotten us*”...

9.1.1 Correction of the homework

Word	Stress	Received Pronunciation
it was spectacular	//	/ɪt wɒz spek.ˈtæk.jʊl.ə/
of course	//	/ɒv kɔːs/
if she chooses to wait	//	/ɪf ʃiː ˈtʃuːz.ɪz tuː weɪt/
the waiter’s forgotten us	//	/ðiː NA fə.ˈɡɒt.ən ʌs/
Helen could have talked to him	//	/ˈhel.ən kʊd hæv NA tuː hɪm/
as she sometimes did	//	/æz ʃiː ˈsʌm.taɪmz dɪd/

- only goes from lenis to fortis, never the other way round (“*back door*” or “*not bad*”)
- is rare in stressed syllables, *cf*:
 - “*have to*”, “*used to*”, where EA has now become compulsory.
- word-internal EAs with free variations: “*absurd*”, “*obsession*”, “*absorb*”...

Word	Stress	Received Pronunciation
absorb	/01/	/əb.ˈsɔːb/

obsession	/010/	/əb.'seʃ.ən/
absurd	/01/	/əb.'sɜ:d/

Energy assimilation is also the process which explains the pronunciation of certain infamous morphosyntactic suffixes. . .

9.1.1.1 Morphosyntactic suffixes

9.1.1.1.1 <-(e)d> Explain the pronunciations of:

- “tagged”, “tacked”, “buzzed”, “cursed”, “played”, “chafed”, “loved”.

Word	Stress	Received Pronunciation
tagged	/1/	/tægd/
tacked	/1/	/tækt/
buzzed	/1/	/bʌzd/
cursed	/1/	/kɜ:st/
played	/2/	/ˌpleɪd/
chafed	/1/	/tʃeɪft/
loved	/1/	/lʌvd/

Can the suffix be pronounced differently? How and where?

9.1.1.1.2 <-(e)s> Explain the pronunciations of:

- “shoves”, “freckles”, “books”, “shrimps”, “bags”, “stubs”, “whiffs”

Word	Stress	Received Pronunciation
shoves	/1/	/ʃʌvz/
freckles	/10/	/ˈfrek.əlz/
books	/1/	/bʊks/
shrimps	/1/	/ʃrɪmps/
bags	/1/	/bægz/
stubs	/1/	/stʌbz/
whiffs	/1/	/wɪfs/

Can the suffix be pronounced differently? How and where?

9.1.2 Elision

Sometimes in connected speech, phonemes are elided, *i.e.* deleted, to make articulation easier.

Examples: “tasteless”, “mind-bogling”

Historically, elision is a very common phenomenon:

- “cupboard”, “talk”, “comb”, “gnome”, “whistle”...

Word	Stress	Received Pronunciation
cupboard	/10/	/ˈkʌb.əd/
talk	/1/	/tɔ:k/
comb	/1/	/kəʊm/

gnome	/1/	/nəʊm/
whistle	/10/	/'wɪs.əl/

9.1.3 Liaison

The converse of elision is liaison.

Regardless of the rhoticity of a given accent of English, a **linking /r/** is often added as a link across word boundaries (also called *sandhi r*).

- “sooner” vs. “sooner or later”
- “sure” vs. “sure enough”
- “the sofa in the catalogue”
- “my idea of heaven”
- “we saw a film”
- “via Australia”

Word	Stress	Received Pronunciation
sure enough	//	/ʃʊ: ɪ. 'nʌf/
the sofa in the catalogue	//	/ði: 'səʊf.ə ɪn ði: 'kæt.ə.lɒɡ/
my idea of heaven	//	/maɪ aɪ. 'dɪə ɒv 'hev.ən/
we saw a film	//	/wi: sɔ: eɪ fɪlm/
via Australia	//	/'vaɪ.ə ɒ. 'streɪl.i.ə/

(All this chapter was inspired by Collins and Mees (2013))

9.2 Homework

Transcribe the following words.

Can you infer a rule regarding the suffixes and the stress patterns?

Words
discussion
publicity
republic
magnify
nourish
division
capacity
terrific
crucify
abolish

Words
onion
clarity
cubic

specify
 extinguish
 Spaniard
 opportunity
 microscopic
 personify
 speciality

9.3 References

Collins, B. and I. Mees (2013). *Practical Phonetics and Phonology: A Resource Book for Students*. Routledge English language introductions. Routledge. ISBN: 9780415506496. URL: <https://books.google.de/books?id=faVJTQIw9eQC>.

10 English Phonology

10.1 Introduction to strong suffixes

We follow Duchet (2018)

Word	Stress	Received Pronunciation
discussion	/010/	/di.'skʌʃ.ən/
publicity	/0100/	/pʌb.'lɪs.ət.i/
republic	/010/	/ri.'pʌb.lɪk/
magnify	/100/	/'mæɡ.ni.fai/
nourish	/10/	/'nʌr.ɪʃ/
division	/010/	/di.'vɪʒ.ən/
capacity	/0100/	/kə.'pæs.ət.i/
terrific	/010/	/tə.'rɪf.ɪk/
crucify	/100/	/'kruːs.ɪ.fai/
abolish	/010/	/ə.'bɒl.ɪʃ/

10.1.1 Observe

Can you infer a rule?

The primary stress is located on the syllable preceding the suffix.

10.1.2 Let's check

Word	Stress	Received Pronunciation
onion	/10/	/'ʌn.jən/
clarity	/100/	/'klær.ət.i/
cubic	/10/	/'kjuːb.ɪk/
specify	/100/	/'spes.ə.fai/
extinguish	/010/	/ɪk.'stɪŋ.gwɪʃ/
Spaniard	/10/	/'spæn.jəd/
opportunity	/20100/	/ɒp.ə.'tjuːn.ət.i/
microscopic	/2010/	/ˌmaɪk.rə.'skɒp.ɪk/
personify	/0100/	/pə.'sɒn.ɪ.fai/

speciality /20100/ /ˌspeʃ.i.ˈæl.ət.i/

10.2 Introduction to secondary stress

10.2.1 Observe

What rules regarding secondary stress can be inferred from the following examples?

Word	Stress	Received Pronunciation
character	/100/	/'kær.əkt.ə/
characteristic	/20010/	/ˌkær.əkt.ə.'rɪst.ɪk/
civilize	/100/	/'sɪv.əl.aɪz/
civilization	/20010/	/ˌsɪv.əl.aɪ.'zeɪʃ.ən/
accept	/01/	/ək.'sept/
acceptation	/2010/	/ək.səp.'teɪʃ.ən/
imagine	/010/	/ɪ.'mædʒ.ɪn/
imagination	/02010/	/ɪ.'mædʒ.ɪ.'neɪʃ.ən/

10.2.2 A few principles

If:

- 1 syllable precedes the primary stress, it is unstressed.
- 2 syllables precede the primary stress, the pattern must be /201-/.
- 3 syllables precede the primary stress, the pattern can either be /0201-/ or /2001-/ depending on the original stress pattern of the deriving word.

10.3 Règles fondamentales

- Un mot anglais a toujours un accent primaire **unique**.
- La séquence /00-/ en début de mot est impossible.
- Deux syllabes accentuées ne peuvent pas se succéder.
- /ə/ ne se trouve que dans les syllabes inaccentuées.
- Les schémas accentuels se lisent par la droite.

10.4 Quelques suffixes contraignants

On appellera “suffixe contraignant”, ou “suffixe fort”, une terminaison déterminant prioritairement l’emplacement de l’accent primaire.

10.4.1 Une règle célèbre

10.4.1.1 Observation Observez les mots suivants et essayez de formaliser la règle d’accentuation des suffixes utilisés :

Word	Stress	Received Pronunciation
opinion	/010/	/ə.'pɪn.jən/
stupefaction	/2010/	/ˌstju:p.ɪ.'fæk.ʃən/
initial	/010/	/ɪ.'nɪʃ.əl/
racial	/10/	/'reɪʃ.əl/

delicious	/010/	/di.'lɪf.əs/
victorious	/0100/	/vɪk.'tɔːr.i.əs/
deciduous	/0100/	/di.'sɪd.ju.əs/
ingenuous	/0100/	/ɪn.'dʒen.ju.əs/
habitual	/0100/	/hə.'bɪtʃ.u.əl/
gradual	/100/	/'grædʒ.u.əl/

10.5 Homework

IPA

/mə.'dʒɪf.ən/
 /kə.'mɪːd.i.ən/
 /mə.'lɪf.əl/
 /ɪ.'nɜːf.əl/
 /'ɪd.i.əl/
 /reɪd.i.əʊ/
 /hɪd.i.əs/
 /kə.reɪdʒ.əs/
 /'pɪdʒ.ən/
 /dʌndʒ.ən/

IPA

/ˌdɑː.ə.'lekt.ɪk/
 /ɪ.'nɪf.i.ɪt/
 /ˌprez.ɪ.'denf.əl/
 /pə.'sep.tʃu.əl/
 /kən.'vɪv.i.əl/
 /kən.'træk.tʃu.əl/
 /'sɪər.i.əl/
 /sə.'lest.i.əl/
 /vi.'keər.i.əs/
 /ˌæd.vɜː.'seər.i.əl/

Words

trivial
 radian
 lavatorial
 phonetician
 continuous
 custodial
 appreciate
 familiar
 gracious
 influential

Words

diachronic

insinuate

casual

irradiate

tactician

antiquarian

fallacious

electrician

editorial

mendacious

11 Références

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