Week 6: Vowels & Suprasegmentals

Practice Problems
Note that this week also includes transcription practice, which involves consonants (from last week)!
(1) Write the phonetic symbol representing each of the following sounds (remember to use square brackets). The last one is given as an example:
 (a) high front tense unrounded vowel (b) mid back lax rounded vowel (c) mid front lax unrounded vowel (d) low back lax unrounded vowel (e) high back lax rounded vowel - [v]
(2) Write the four-part articulatory descriptions for the vowel sounds represented by the following symbols. The last one is given as an example.
 (a) [τ] (b) [Λ] (c) [ε] (d) [u] (e) [æ] (f) [v] (g) [ə] - mid central unrounded lax
(3) Give the IPA symbol for the vowel that occurs in each word.
(a) sues (b) sis (c) sees (d) suss (e) sews
(4) What is the difference between a consonant and a vowel?

(5)	Circle all of the s	vmbols below that re	epresent voiced sounds:
$\cdot \cdot$	On old all of the	, moore boron and re	procent renoca coamac.

[g]

[s]

[d]

[ð]

[t^∫]

[b]

[t]

[?]

[ɹ]

[θ]

[p]

(6) Give the conventional spelling for the following phonetically transcribed words (note that some may have more than one possible spelling). The first one is given as an example.

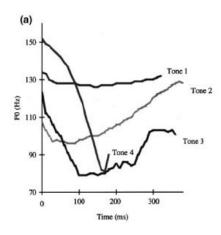
- (a) [sloʊp] slope
- (b) [snni]
- (c) [seil]
- [mkcw] (b)
- (e) [aut]
- (f) [liʒɹ]
- (g) [s₁t^∫t]
- (h) [kJud]
- (i) [xɪd^ʒ]
- (j) [ɹit[^]ʃ]
- (k) [pein]
- (l) [wɛnzdeɪ]
- (m) [kan∫əs]
- (n) [θaʊznd]
- (o) [f\d^3]

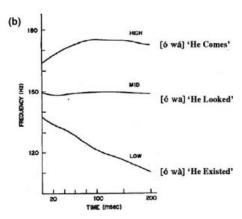
(7) Transcribe the following words. The first one is given as an example.

- (a) touch [tʌt^ʃ]
- (b) woman
- (c) women
- (d) flood
- (e) wrapped
- (f) prays
- (g) brood
- (h) ghoul
- (i) torch
- (j) stood
- (k) move
- (l) breathe
- (m) breath
- (n) lose
- (o) Loose

- (8) Correct the mistakes in the following phonetic transcriptions of English words, if there is a mistake.
 - (a) [shut] shut
 - (b) [swit] swift
 - (c) [falv] follow
 - (d) [tuad] trod
 - (e) [lɛft] left
 - (f) [t[^]lid] child
- (9) Read the phonetically transcribed sentences below and write them out in ordinary spelling. These transcriptions represent the pronunciation of a particular speaker on a particular occasion and thus may differ from your own pronunciation in certain minor details, but this should not cause you any difficulty. These passages are from Woody Allen's book *Without Feathers*.
 - (a) [If ju au sikstin ou what tuai nat te goo bald]
 - (b) [mʌni ɪz nat ενɹiθiŋ bʌt ɪt ɪz bεrɹ ðæn hæviŋ wʌnz hεlθ]
 - (c) [ðə sæfaıx wxz əxīd^ʒənəli ound baı ə sxltn hu daıd xndx mistixies sxkəmstænsəz wen ə hænd xit^ft aut əv ə boul əv sup hi wxz itɪŋ n stxængld hɪm]
- (10)Read the following pairs of sentences aloud. Words in capital letters indicate the presence of a pitch accent and should be said with special prominence. Both sentences in each pair contain exactly the same words, but they differ in intonation and have different meanings. Paraphrase what the two sentences in each pair mean.
 - (a) John called Paul a Republican and then he INSULTED him. John called Paul a Republican and then HE insulted HIM.
 - (b) John even gave his daugher a new BICYCLE. John even gave his DAUGHTER a new bicycle.
- (11)Turn each of the strings of words below into two sentences with different meanings by adding punctuation or other visual markers of phrase tones that can serve to differentiate the two meanings. Then paraphrase the different meanings.
 - (a) when danger threatens your children call the police
 - (b) I met Mary and Elena's mother at the mall yesterday

(12) Figure (a) shown Mandarin and figure (b) shows Yoruba. Which of these tone languages would be described as level and which as contour? How do you know?





You will be provided with the following charts on the exam.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2018)

CONSONANT	ΓS (P	ULM	ONIC)																	C	2018	IPA
	Bila	Bilabial Labiodental Dental Alveolar Postalveola		veolar	Retr	oflex	Palatal		Velar		Uvular		Pharyngeal		Glottal							
Plosive	p	b					t	d			t	d	С	J	k	g	q	G			3	
Nasal		m		m				n				η		n		ŋ		N				
Trill		В						r										\mathbf{R}				
Tap or Flap				V				ſ				r										
Fricative	ф	β	f	v	θ	ð	s	\mathbf{z}	ſ	3	ş	Z.	ç	j	x	γ	χ	\mathbf{R}	ħ	ſ	h	Я
Lateral fricative							ł	ļз														
Approximant				υ				J				J		j		щ						
Lateral approximant								1				l		λ		L						

Symbols to the right in a cell are voiced, to the left are voiceless. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives				
O Bilabial	6 Bilabial	Examples:				
Dental	d Dental/alveolar	p' Bilabial				
! (Post)alveolar	f Palatal	t' Dental/alveolar				
‡ Palatoalveolar	g Velar	k' Velar				
Alveolar lateral	G Uvular	S' Alveolar fricative				

OTHER SYMBOLS

W Voiced labial-velar approximant I Voiced alveolar lateral flap I Voiced labial-palatal approximant I Simultaneous I and I X

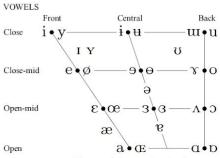
H Voiceless epiglottal fricative

Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.

ts kp

DIACRITICS. Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. $\mathring{\tilde{\Pi}}$

0	Voiceless	ņ d	Breathy voiced b a Dental t	d
Ų	Voiced	şţ	~ Creaky voiced b a Apical t	d
h	Aspirated	$t^{ m h}d^{ m h}$. 1	d
,	More rounded	ş	1 ~	ē
c	Less rounded	Ş	j Palatalized t ^j d ^j n Nasal release	d^n
+	Advanced	ų	Y Velarized t^{y} d^{y} Lateral release (d^1
_	Retracted	e	$^{\Gamma}$ Pharyngealized \mathbf{t}^{Γ} \mathbf{d}^{Γ} $^{\gamma}$ No audible release (d٦
••	Centralized	ë	~ Velarized or pharyngealized 1	
×	Mid-centralized	ě	Raised e (J = voiced alveolar fricative)	
-	Syllabic	ņ	Lowered $\underbrace{\mathbf{e}}_{\tau}$ ($\underbrace{\beta}_{\tau}$ = voiced bilabial approximant)	
^	Non-syllabic	ě	Advanced Tongue Root &	
ı	Rhoticity	or ar	Retracted Tongue Root P	



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

SUPRASEGMENTALS

- Primary stress found trian
- Long Ci
- ▼ Half-long **e**▼
- Extra-short E
- Minor (foot) group
- Major (intonation) group
- . Syllable break __ .i.ækt
- Linking (absence of a break)

TONES AND WORD ACCENTS LEVEL CONTOUR

↑ Upstep Global fall