UNIT 2:

Theory

Vowels (pure vowels and glide):

A vowel is the nucleus of the syllable. It is obligatory in the syllable.

The air going out. What does it find?

The air finds no obstructer 🡪 the most sonorous of elements. That is why is the nucleus. The air goes centrally over the tongue, finding no obstacles.

7 other factors.

Voice, orality, the position of the tongue (tongue high and tongue blackness), lips, and muscular effort. The 8 would be steadiness ‘pure vowel’.

The difference between pure vowels and glide is steadiness.

The action of the velum (soft palate) that moves up and down. Strong recommendation of watching the video. If the velum raises and if it down the air goes.

The velum is always RAISED with the VOWELS so they are ORAL.

Tongue shape: 2 different processes

* The high: how close the tongue is to the roof of the mouth. HIGH VOWELS = CLOSE VOWELS. OPEN = LOW VOWELS.
* The backness: which part of the tongue is the highest in the articulation of the vowel.

Shapes of the lips: rounding and unrounded. ALL BACK VOWEL ARE ROUNDED.

V = (O + B) tongue + R Vowel = (Opening + Backness) Tongue + Rounding

The muscular effort has to do with the duration. Tense (long ones. Usually in extreme positions) and lax (short) vowel

CARDINAL vowels: they represent the maximum possibilities of the mouth. The maximum degrees of apert and the maximum front-back distinguision. Indicates Upper and lower limit that the human tongue cannot rise in relation to the roof of the mouth without friction.

The cardinal vowel are a set/system of reference vowels used by phoneticians to describe the sound of languages in general. Do not refer to any particular language.

1 boa

2 que confunden

1 que é chorrada

CONSONANTS:

There are obstructer when the airflow goes out.

C = V + P + M Consonant = Voice + Place of articulation + Manner of articulation

To see with allophones.

Voiceless consonants required more muscular effort: FORTIS

LENNIS: less muscular effort.

Place of articulation:

* Active
* Passive

P T K

B D G

M N Ŋ 🡪 STOPS

Manner of articulation: narrowing of the vocal track. Complete occlusion (complete blocking = stop sounds : plosives and nasals). Close approximation (narrowing that causes friction = fricatives, approximants, affricates). Open approximation (no obstruction at all = laterals).

Secondary articulation:

TRAPICIAN

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CLASE 06/03/2023

**Vowel**:

phonological (function) approach: the nucleus of the syllable.

Phonemic (acoustic point of view): homogeneous.

Articulatory parameter: as the air comes out it does not find any obstruction.

Vowel qualities are based in other parameters.

All vowels are VOICED, ORAL.

The high (how close to the roof of the mouth) and backness (which part of the tongue is the highest).

Pure vowel vs. dipthong: how steady the movement of the tongue is. If the tongue remains steady, more or less on the same position from the beginning to end OR if there is a change: start point and and point GLIDE.

9 parameters. This helps to describe vowels

1. The phonetic symbol.
2. The opening + backness + rounding
3. Position in the CVS (Cardinal Vowel System: reference that we have in phonetic, so we know how to defined vowels. Maximum possibilities that the human mouth has).
4. Description of the articulation of the vowel.
5. Environment : phonetic context.
6. Spelling (corelation of spelling and orthography)

* NOT TESTING: regional and social varieties + comparison with spanish

V = IPA + OBR (Opening, Backness, Rounding) + CVS

The diphthong are in the same syllable.

Direction Distance Prominence

Direction: direction of the movement of the tongue. If the tongue moves to a closer position we have plosive diphthong, if it goes to a more open position we have open diphthong, if it goes a central position. NO OPENING DIPTHONG IN ENGLISH. 5 CLOSE diphthong and 3 CENTRAL diphthongs.

Distance: it classifies diphthongs into narrow and wide diphthongs. The distance that the tongue has to travel. 5 narrow diphthongs (the 3 central ones and ei and ou) and the 3 wide (ai, au, oi).

Prominence: where the stress and the length are located. In English all of the diphthongs are FALLING NOT RAISING. The stress is always associated with the first vowel.

Regarding LIP SHAPE we can say that some diphthongs are unrounded. The diphthongs cannot have a rounded vowel.

TRIPTHONG:

Diphthongs + schwa.

The 5 closing diphthongs + schwa.

We have to mention that morphology is relevant. When the tripthong is a result of a morphological phenomenon, is not part of the word (HIGHER and NOT FIRE), the second element is going to be weak. HIGHER ≠ HIRE, /haiǝ/ but in higher the second element is weak.

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The possible combinations of consonants is determined by the sonority – principle.

Sonority (how open we have to have our mouth to achieve loudness) scale:

* Plosives fricatives nasals vowels (always nucleous) +

What is not the nucleous is the non. The onset and the coda.

STUDY THE POSSIBILITUES BETWEEN ONSET, CODA

Because of the level of closure, we can divide consonants in:

* Obstruents: plosives, fricatives (spirant), africates
* Sonorants: NASAL.

Nasal and plosives are ‘stops’, but the plosives are from the obstruent group and the nasals are sonorant.

Affricates: plosive (the approximation + compression of the air) + fricative (instead of letting the air go as the plosive, it goes as fricatives).

Obstruents: - fortis (voiceless) – lenis (voiced)

Sonorants: - LENIS (all VOICED)

C = VPM Manner is combined with place of articulation + voiced.

11 places of articulation, that in the book go from teeth to back.

T and D: ALVEOLAR

Parameter 5-6 are important:

5

6 Spelling:

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The consonants are NON-SYLLABIC : they cannot fulfil the nucleus of a syllable.

There are some consonants that can be syllabic: velar n…

The group of obstruents has a clear distinction in voice. ALL sonorants are VOICED.

An active articulator (tongue) is in contact with a passive articulator

For a plosive the VELUM is RAISED (blocking the air for the nose).

3 nasal sounds.

Open approximation

Central Approximants: the way the air is released through the mouth.

C + /R L J W/ continiunts

S + /P T K/

- ptk/bdg (plosives) Fricative S is an exception +

Sonority Sequencing Principle

Semiconsonants/Semivowels: central and approximants 🡪 begins near the I and u place and it glides (transitions) to the next sound.

ALLOPHONES: the concrete realisations of a single phoneme. Allophones are contextually determined.

Phones: realisations of a phoneme.

Phone is studied by phonetic and phoneme by PHONOLOGY.

The features that identify he different variants:

* Similar
* No entail a change of meaning
* They stand in COMPLEMENTARY DISTRIBUTION (refers to the fact that we can use them in phonetic different contexts: we can use one or the other:- if they appeared in one context they cannot appear in the other-, but there are going to be consequences, as its going to sound weird) or FREE VARIATION (occurrence in the same phonetic context: we can substitute one for the other but it’s not going to be good).
* COMPLEMENTARY DISTRIBUTION: refers to the occurrence of the allophones in either one or other context. One excludes the other
* FREE VARIATION: occurrence of the allophones in the same phonetic context dur to variations of geographical…

There are several parameter for the allophones. We an have more than one

* Aspiration or lack of aspiration: it only affects the VOICELESS PLOSIVES:

P T K 🡪 Ph th kh

2 conditions AT THE SAME TIME:

(1) This sound occurs in initial position

(2) This syllable is stress.

* Lack of aspiration also affects just VOICELESS PLOSIVES:

P T K 🡪 P= t= k=

1. In all context after /s/
2. end of a syllable or end of a word
3. In a syllable that is non stressed.

WORDS: [‘hǝʊp] (lack of aspiration) [‘hopɪŋ] (not aspirated)

SIMPLE, PEPPER, RABIT, SPAIN, WASHED, ACQUIRE, OCUPIED, POCKET

Aspiration release position of the lips