

- To show the details we use diacritics.
- Allophonic transcription is basically phonemic with some symbols for certain allophones

[k<sup>w</sup>u:l] [ki:p] t̪ r̪ ã ó

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There may be one or more consonants after the center. /ɑ:m/ (arm), /ɔ:l/ (all), /ɜ:n/ (earn), /ɜ:nd/, (earned). What follows the center is called the coda.

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### Syllable (هجاء) (pp. 56-63)

- The syllable can be defined phonetically and phonologically.
  - Phonetically, syllables have a center with little or no obstruction to airflow and is comparatively loud. This center can be preceded and followed by sounds with more obstruction and less loudness.

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A syllable may have both an onset and a coda  
/fɑ:m/ (farm), /fɔ:m/ (form), /fɜ:m/ (firm)  
/fɔ:md/ (formed)

Phonologically, we look at the possible combinations of phonemes. This is called phonotactics. V, CV, CCV, CCCV, VC, VCC, VCCC, VCCCC, (C)(C)(C)V(C)(C)(C)(C)

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### Syllable (Cont.)

A minimum syllable consists of a single vowel  
/ɑ:/ (are), /ɔ:/ (or), /ɜ:/ (err). Also /ʃ/ and /m/  
Before the center, we can have one or more consonants. /fɑ:/ (far), /fɔ:/ (for), /fɜ:/ (fur), /flɔ:/ (floor). What comes before the center is called the onset.

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