

English Phonetics

1. English consonants and vowels

Consonants: p, t, k, b, d, g, m, n, ŋ, f, v, θ, ð, s, z, ʃ, ʒ, l, w, r, j, h

Vowels: ɪ, i, ʌ, ɑ... (Monophthong), aɪ, aʊ... (Diphthong)

2. What's phonetics?

A study of how speech is described.

Articulatory phonetics: classic. How to produce sound from mouth

Acoustic phonetics: How to transmit the sound through the air

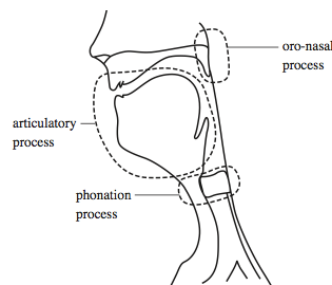
Auditory phonetics: How to hear the speech through ear

3. Articulation

The vocal tract: 이비인후

Upper structure: uvula목젖, pharynx인강, ★★alveolar

Lower structure: tongue



비음('음'): oral tract blocked/nasal tract open

그렇지 않은 소리('아'): nasal blocked

velum raised(nasal 막힘)=모든 모음

velum lowered=비음, 코로 숨쉴 때

4. Phonation process(in Larynx)

Voiced(vibration) vs Voiceless(no vibration)

5. CL(Constriction Location) and CD(Constriction Degree)

Sound is determined by these.

Constriction Location: lips(bilabial, labiodental), tongue tip(dental, alveolar, retroflex, palato-alveolar), tongue body(palatal, velar)

The order of perfect constriction: stops, fricatives, approximants, vowels

6. Phonemes

Individual sounds, a combination of speech organs' actions

7. Praat

Use Praat in order to analyze the sound.

Duration/Intensity/Pitch/Formant

Hz=the number of vibrations in a second