

(1) Contacting me

- *Sections:* 2.30-3.20pm and ~~3.30-4.20~~ 3.35-4.25 pm at WLH 006.
- *Section website:* <http://pantheon.yale.edu/~en27/teach/intro> or click E-Ching's sections on Classesv2.
- *Email:* e-ching.ng@yale.edu. I check email at least once a day, but not necessarily more often.
- *Feedback:* If you feel strongly about something but are concerned that feedback might affect your grade, please email me anonymously from Gmail (login feedback.eching, password intro2011).

(2) Section aims

- To clarify the lectures and textbook;
- To help you internalise the material, i.e. understand, remember and apply it.

Please bring lecture handouts and the textbook.

- Section attendance is optional, but regular active participation will allow us to raise uncertain grades. Attendance will be recorded on a signature sheet passed around at the beginning of class.

(3) Assignments

- I have no authority to grant extensions; please speak to Dasha (darya.kavitskaya@yale.edu)
- Please submit stapled hard copy. I cannot guarantee normal grading time for soft copy (RTF or PDF).
- I appreciate typed homework. The section website explains how to do wordprocessing for linguistics.

1. Phonetics

(4) Meet your vocal tract

- *Ignore* (tongue) tip, blade, front back; also oesophagus, trachea.
- *Very important:* tongue, alveolar ridge; (hard) palate, velum (soft palate)
- *Occasionally relevant:* vocal folds; nasal cavity, uvula. (Very occasionally: pharynx, epiglottis, larynx.)

(5) Consonants

- *Labial:** *Stop vs. nasal.* Holding your nose, say bye [b], my [m].
- Labiodental:** *Voicing.* With your hand on your throat, say [ffff], [vvvv].
- Alveolar:** *Nasal, stop.* Does your tongue tip move between [nt] in *until*?
- *Stop, flap.** Can your tongue tip stop at the end of σ_1 (the first syllable) in *rider* [d], *writer* [r]?
- Alveolar vs. interdental.** Trying not to let your tongue tip touch your teeth, try to say *tin* [t], *thin* [θ]
- Fricative, affricate:** Find a partner and take turns saying *it she* [tʃ]. What does it sound like?
- Approximant vs. trill.** Does your tongue tip touch anything when you say *Roo* [r]? Compare Spanish [r].
- *Lateral, stop.** “Lolita, light of my life, fire of my loins. My sin, my soul. Lo-lee-ta: the tip of the tongue taking a trip of three steps down the palate to tap, at three, on the teeth. Lo. Lee. Ta.” — Do you agree?
- Stop, fricative.** Does your tongue tip move between [st] in *Easter*?
- Palatal.** *Glides/semivowels.* Can you say *woo* [wu], *ye* [ji] without moving lips/tongue? Is *who* [hu] or [mu]?
- Velar vs. alveolar.** Trying not to let your tongue tip touch the roof of your mouth, say *key* [k], *tea* [t].
- *Glottal vs. alveolar.** Say *button* [tʌ]. Say it in Cockney [ʔʌ]. If you stop after σ_1 , where's your tongue?
- *Aspiration.** With tissue paper at your mouth, can you say *pie* [pʰ], *spy* [p] without letting the tissue move?

(6) Vowels

- a. **Tenseness:**
- b. ***Height:** *Low vs. high*. With a hand on your jaw in hyperarticulated *had* [æ] position, can you say *he* [i]?
‣ Glide slowly from [æ] to [i]. What intermediate vowels do you hear? Try [ɑ] to [u] as well.
- c. ***Backness:** *Front vs. back*. Find a partner and take turns saying *who* [u], *he* [i]. Can you see the tongue?
- d. **Central vs. back**. Say *among* [ə ʌ]. Was Dasha right about the *un-* vowel in *unnatural*, *unfortunately*?
- e. **Rounding:** *Rounded vs. unrounded*. Keeping your lips very rounded, can you say *who* [u], *he* [i]?

(7) You will be required

- To transcribe (esp. your own English), and read transcriptions. See textbook (esp. list on pp. 39–40).
 - **Add to textbook list:** *fire* [aɪ], *bear* [ɛɪ], *beer* [ɪɪ], *ore* [ɔɪ], *poor* [ʊɪ]. Also [Vɪ], [Və], [V:].
Use textbook conventions: *firm/better* [ɪ], *car* [aɪ], not [ɜ* ɔ* ɑ*]. Also [aj aw ej ow], not [aɪ ~~aw~~ ɔɪ oʊ].
 - **Requirements:** [ɛ ɛ ʌ ɐ p^h ɪ ʃ σ σ' σ σ] or [ð σ σ' σ σ] required, [ɒ ɜ: ʌ ?] if applicable, [d^h ɪ ɑ: ã ɪ] not penalized.
 - **CHECKLIST:** Vowels **long** (length) for **less** (lax) **stress** — *in the nose (nasal)*.
Silly (syllabic) consonants **aspire** (aspirated) to **release** (unreleased) **voice** (voiceless) — *well (l)*.
- To identify IPA symbols by their features/categories. Also vice versa.
 - **Non-English:** You'll be told that [ɣ] is a voiced uvular fricative if it matters, but not that it's a consonant.

(8) IPA mnemonics

- **Consonants** from consonants, vowels from vowels *if you imagine* [ʌ] ← A, *except* C [ʉ] ← V [ʉ] ← [u].
Vowels are x-height *except* [y]: *imagine baby gamma* [ɣ] as *squashed Greek gamma* [ɣ].
- **Consonant themes:** Bilabial [p], labiodentals [v], retroflexes [ɖ] hook extending letter, palatals with embedded [j], uvular capitals, pharyngeals/glottals [ʔh], nasals [n], laterals [l], sibilants [sz].
Voicing is predictable from base pairs [t d s z c ɟ xg]: *note Greek gamma* [ɣ]. Spelling-linked [r].
- **Vowel themes:** Tense vowels are normal letters. Lax vowels are capitals [ʉ]: *imagine* [ɛ] ← E, [ɔ] ← C.
Rounding is predictable [ia uyo]: *imagine* [ɒ ɔ ɔ] ← [o]. High [iu], mid [eo], low [a] *except* [æ].
- **Common in English:** [ə ɔ ɪ] are 'turned' upside-down, similar leftward stroke. Cf. 'flipped' [ɜ ɣ].
- **Suprasegmentals:** Primary stress is higher than secondary stress.
- **Handwritten** feet required in [ɾ ?]. *Italics* change [a] to [a]. Normal typed [g] ≠ IPA [g].

(9) Transcribe the following words in IPA.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a. luxury _____ | suggest _____ |
| b. singer _____ | strength _____ |
| c. whiter _____ | wider _____ |
| d. palm _____ | father _____ |
| e. cot _____ | caught _____ |
| f. cure _____ | poor _____ |
| g. syrup _____ | sir _____ |
| h. hero _____ | clear _____ |
| i. orange _____ | door _____ |
| j. hurry _____ | merry _____ |
| k. Mary _____ | marry _____ |

(10) Transcribe the following sentences in IPA.

a. It was twenty in February and July.

· *Careful speech* _____

· *Rapid speech* _____

b. Why shouldn't a quixotic Kazakh vampire jog barefoot?

(11) Circle the words that begin with ...

a. *a bilabial consonant*: mat gnat sat bat rat pat

b. *a velar consonant*: knot got lot cot hot pot

c. *a labiodental consonant*: fat cat that mat chat vat

d. *an alveolar consonant*: zip nip lip sip tip dip

e. *an interdental consonant*: pie guy shy thigh thy high

(12) Circle the words that end with ...

a. *a fricative*: race wreath bush bring breathe bang rave real ray rose rough

b. *a nasal*: rain rang dumb deaf

c. *a stop*: pill lip lit graph crab dog hide laugh back

d. *a lateral*: nut lull bar rob one

e. *an approximant*: will yet one run

f. *an affricate*: much back edge ooze

(13) Circle the words that contain ...

a. *a voiced intervocalic consonant*: tracking mother robber leisure massive stomach razor

b. *a high vowel*: sat suit got meet mud

c. *a low vowel*: weed wad load lad rude

d. *a front vowel*: gate caught cat kit put

e. *a back vowel*: maid weep coop cop good

f. *a rounded vowel*: who me us but him

References

Cipollone, Nick, Steven Hartman Keiser & Shravan Vaishth, eds. (1998). *Language Files: Materials for an Introduction to Language & Linguistics*, 7th edn. Columbus, OH: Ohio State University Press. [Exercises]

Cruttenden, Alan & A. C. Gimson (2008). *Gimson's Pronunciation of English*, 7th edn. London: Oxford University Press. [Narrow descriptions]

Labov, William, Sharon Ash & Charles Boberg (2006). *The Atlas of North American English: Phonetics, Phonology, and Sound Change*. Berlin; New York: Mouton de Gruyter. [Geographic variation]

Ladefoged, Peter (2001). *A Course in Phonetics*, 4th edn. Fort Worth, TX: Harcourt. [Transcriptions, exercises, diagrams]

Wells, J. C. (2000). *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary*. Harlow, UK: Pearson Education Ltd. [Variation]

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2005)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

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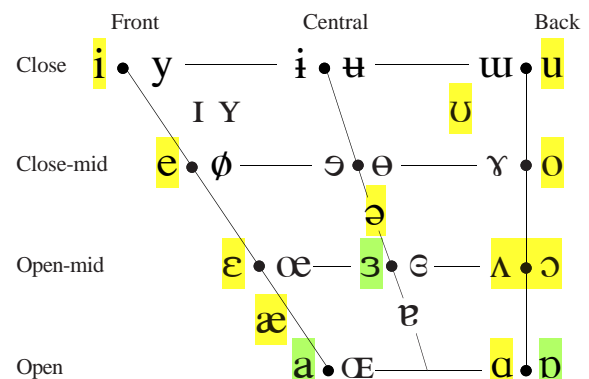
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill	ʙ			r					ʀ		
Tap or Flap		ⱱ		ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
◌ ɸ Bilabial	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ Examples:
◌ ɗ Dental	ɗ Dental/alveolar	ɓ' Bilabial
◌ ɗ̥ (Post)alveolar	ɟ Palatal	ɗ' Dental/alveolar
◌ ɗ̥ Palatoalveolar	ɡ Velar	ɡ' Velar
◌ ɗ̥ Alveolar lateral	ɠ Uvular	ɠ' Alveolar fricative

VOWELS



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

OTHER SYMBOLS

ɱ Voiceless labial-velar fricative	ç ʝ Alveolo-palatal fricatives
ɰ Voiced labial-velar approximant	ɻ Voiced alveolar lateral flap
ɰ Voiced labial-palatal approximant	ɰ Simultaneous ʃ and x
ħ Voiceless epiglottal fricative	
ʕ Voiced epiglottal fricative	Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.
ʔ Epiglottal plosive	

kp ts

SUPRASEGMENTALS

ˈ Primary stress	
ˌ Secondary stress	
ː Long	ː
ˑ Half-long	ˑ
˚ Extra-short	˚
Minor (foot) group	
Major (intonation) group	
Syllable break	·
Linking (absence of a break)	˘

DIACRITICS Diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. ɲ̥

◌ Voiceless	◌ ̥	◌ Breathy voiced	◌ ̤	◌ Dental	◌ ̪
◌ Voiced	◌ ̤	◌ Creaky voiced	◌ ̰	◌ Apical	◌ ̬
◌ Aspirated	◌ ̚	◌ Linguolabial	◌ ̙	◌ Laminal	◌ ̭
◌ More rounded	◌ ̙	◌ Labialized	◌ ̙	◌ Nasalized	◌ ̃
◌ Less rounded	◌ ̙	◌ Palatalized	◌ ̟	◌ Nasal release	◌ ̚
◌ Advanced	◌ ̟	◌ Velarized	◌ ̠	◌ Lateral release	◌ ̚
◌ Retracted	◌ ̠	◌ Pharyngealized	◌ ̡	◌ No audible release	◌ ̚
◌ Centralized	◌ ̡	◌ Velarized or pharyngealized	◌ ̡		
◌ Mid-centralized	◌ ̢	◌ Raised	◌ ̣	(ɹ̥ = voiced alveolar fricative)	
◌ Syllabic	◌ ̣	◌ Lowered	◌ ̤	(ɓ̥ = voiced bilabial approximant)	
◌ Non-syllabic	◌ ̥	◌ Advanced Tongue Root	◌ ̜		
◌ Rhoticity	◌ ̜	◌ Retracted Tongue Root	◌ ̝		

TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

LEVEL	CONTOUR
˥ Extra high	˥ Rising
˨ High	˨ Falling
˩ Mid	˩ High rising
˪ Low	˪ Low rising
˫ Extra low	˫ Rising-falling
˧ Downstep	˧ Global rise
˦ Upstep	˦ Global fall

