

February 13, 2013

- I. We often alter the pronunciation of the sounds we think we are saying based on the features of neighboring sounds.
- II. Different features in English and Spanish. In English, we enunciate the 'p' and 't' sounds more. (called aspiration)
 - a. Research Question: Are voiceless stops aspirated in all positions of English words? i.e. is aspiration a global difference between Spanish and English?
- III. Aspiration=release of air OR period of voicelessness after release of the stop (before the following vowel)
 - a. Voice onset time
 - b. Examples: pin, spin, tip, rope, expulsion, upon (emphasis on the p)
- IV. Proposal: processes affect classes of sounds not individual sounds
 - a. Generalization: voiceless stops are aspirated when they are the initial sound in a word, unreleased when they are the final sound in a word.
 - b. Generalizations lead to hypothesized rules.
 - i. Generalization: voiceless stops are aspirated words initially= rule in the grammar of English.
 - c. Observation: we often alter the pronunciation of the sounds we think we are saying.
 - i. Such changes usually affect (and are affected by) classes of sounds-rather than individual sounds
 - ii. These classes of sounds are identified by shared features
 - iii. The 't' is (actually) pronounced differently in each word
- V. For Friday: Read LF 3.0 and 3.2
 - a. Re-read LF 3.2 and focus on:
 - i. Allophones
 - ii. Minimal pairs
 - iii. Phonemes