

February 6, 2013

PHONETICS

- I. Phonetics vs. Phonology
 - a. Phonetics= the study of the physical properties of speech sounds.
 - i. Articulatory: how sounds are produced in the vocal tract
 1. This is the only one that we will be focusing on.
 - ii. Acoustic: physical properties of sounds themselves
 - iii. Auditory: how listeners perceive sounds
 - b. Phonology= the study of the mental representation of speech sounds.
 - c. Why do we need a phonetic alphabet?
 - i. 1 symbol for multiple sounds
 - ii. 1 sound for multiple sounds
 - iii. "silent" letters (symbols)
 - iv. etc.
 - d. What are the sounds in 'cat'?
 - i. If we record the word "cat" and play it in reverse, it will NOT sound like "tack"
 - ii. *Our perception of language sounds is not the same as the acoustic signal.*
 - iii. We know the sounds of our language.
 - iv. We can divide the continuous speech stream of a word into discrete sounds (just like we divide the continuous speech stream of a sentence into words).
 - e. Despite the continuous speech signal, we can divide words into distinct sounds
 - i. How many sounds in these words?
 1. Tap, thought, box, hopping
- II. Phonetic Alphabet
 - a. One symbol represents one sound
 - b. Each speech sound has a distinct symbol
 - c. Cross-linguistically applicable
- III. IPA symbols for transcription
 - a. [p] [b] [t] [d] [k] [g] [f] [v] [h] [m] [n] [n (with little tail)] [s] [z]
 - i. [theta]: end of the word 'both'
 - ii. There are symbols that we do not yet have the program to type, they are highlighted in yellow in the powerpoint slides online
- IV. For Mon. Feb 13
 - a. Read LF 2.0-2.5, Practice exercises in language files, download fonts, answers will be posted after class on Monday.