

Linguistics Notes

Phonology – Sounds

Articulatory Phonetics: Place and manner of articulation

/b/ Bi-labial Voiced Stop

International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) – Represents Pronunciation

θ Theta (th)

Acoustic Phonetics – Computer analysis of speech signal

Rules – Variation in pronunciation

Morphology – Word formation

- Derivational – Frequently changes part of speech
 - Nation (n) → National (adj) → International (adj) → Internationalize (v) → Internationalization (n)
 - Large class of affixes
- Inflectional – Does not change part of speech
 - Small class with 8 categories

Syntax – Order of words; clauses, phrases

- Latin word order does not matter because of the word endings

Semantics

- Local sentence meaning

Pragmatics

- Language in relation to the situation

Syntax/Semantics

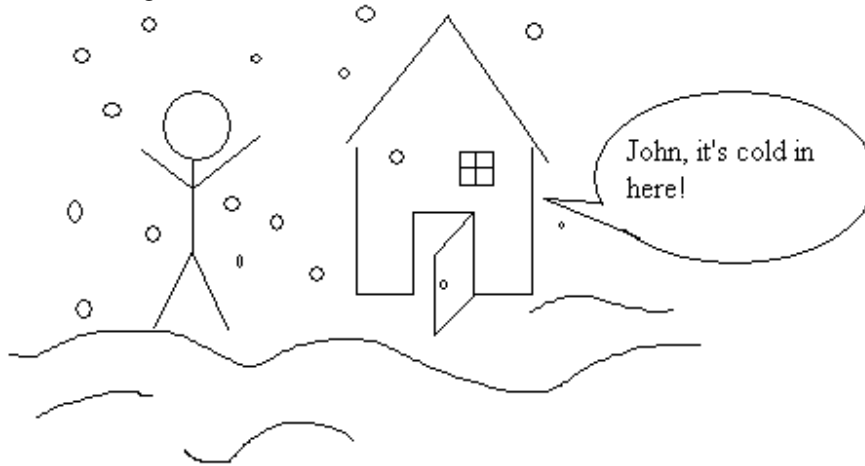
The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.

(English → Russian → English)

The wine is good, but the meat is rotten.

Syntax is good, but the semantics is bad

Semantics/Pragmatics



Semantics – The temperature is lower than comfort level

Pragmatics – Shut the door!

Articulatory Phonetics (segmental – Individual segments)

- Consonants
 - Stops
 - Stop airflow completely
 - Pressure builds
 - Complete release
 - p, t, k, b, d, g

	Bi-labial	Alveolar	Velar
Voiceless	p	t	k
Voiced	B	d	g

- Fricatives
 - Different from stops because they only restrict the air flow
 - 9 Fricatives

	Labio-dental	Inter-dental	Alveolar	Alveo-palatal	Glottal
Voiceless	f	θ th (thin)	s	ʃ (she)	h
Voiced	v	ð dh (then)	z	ʒ (measure)	-

- Distribution
 - Word Initial (ʒ does not appear word initial)
 - Word Medial
 - Word Final (h does not appear word final)
- There are 4-5 average fricatives in world languages

- Affricates (start like a stop)
 - Voiceless tʃ (**church**)
 - Voiced dʒ (**judge**)
- Nasals

	Bi-labial	Alveolar	Velar
Voiced	m	n	ŋ

- Semi-Vowels (still considered consonants)

	j	w	r	l
Before a vowel	Starts in the 'i' area and moves quickly to the following vowel	Starts in the 'u' area and moves quickly to the following vowel	Tongue tip close to but not touching the ridge, then it moves quickly to the following vowel	Tongue touches alveolar ridge and/or upper teeth – stability then it moves to the following vowel
After a vowel	None	None	Reverse of above	Like an 'o' sound and swallow it

- Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
High	i (see) - tense ɪ (sit) - lax		u (do) - tense ʊ (book) - lax
Middle	e (say) - tense ɛ (set) - lax	a, ʌ - schwa (above) ə 'schwa unstressed (her) ha'	o (go) - tense ɔ (saw) - lax
Low	æ (sat) - lax		ɑ (father) (pop) - lax

- Diphthongs (2 sounds)
- aɪ (**bite**)
- ɔɪ (**boy**)
- aʊ (**bout**)

Allophones – Modified due to environment

Aspirated – breath (Pot – p^hat)

Unaspirated – no breath (Spot – sp^oot)

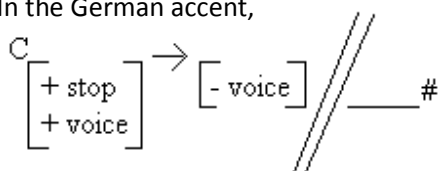
-s Plural

az	s, ʃ, z, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ
s	any other voiceless
z	any other voiced

-ed past tense

ad	t, d
t	any other voiceless
d	any other voiced

In the German accent,



Voiced stops /b, d, g/ become voiceless /p, t, k/ when they occur at the end of the word (in the German accent of English)

Common accent problems

Vowels - High and mid lax vowels often sound tense

It is easier to go from a schwa to a lax vowel than to a tense to teach people with an accent the lax high and mid vowels

Diphthongs – Start somewhere, move, and end somewhere else

Formulas should cover all and only the differences