

### Sounds & Signs

**Morphology:** Break up stream of sounds into words

**Syntax:** Take words and form sentences

**Semantics:** Literal/contextual meaning from sentence

**Phone:** Single linguistic sound

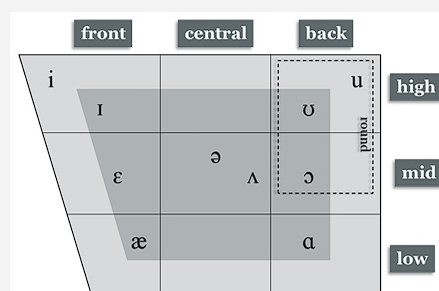
**Phonology:** How speakers understand a lang

**Phonetics:** physical properties of speech

**Segmental:** discrete unit of speech

**Suprasegmental:** properties applied to entire syllables or words (eg. tone)

### Vowel Chart



### Phonological Analysis



### Phonetics

**Consonants:** Place + Manner of Articulation, Voicing

**Bilabial:** Lips come in contact with each other

**Labiodental:** Upper teeth contact lower lip

**Alveolar:** Tip of tongue on alveolar ridge

**Velar:** Back of tongue contacts velum

**Stops (Plosives):** airflow is stopped, built up, released (ob)

### Phonetics (cont)

**Fricatives:** Airflow party stopped leading to turbulence (ob)

**Affricative:** Stop + fricative (ob) (dʒɪn or gin)

**Nasal:** airflow through nose, Velum down (son)

**Flap:** Tongue tip briefly touches roof of mouth (son)

**Lateral Liquid:** Tongue touches roof of mouth, open side channels [l] (son, approx)

**Retroflex Liquid:** Tongue tip curled back, not touching roof [ɭ] (son, approx)

**Glide:** limited obstruction like vowel [w, j] (son, approx)

**Rhoticity** presitigious in US, bad in UK

**Vowels:** Lip Roundness, Tensity, Tongue Height and Advancement

**Diphthongs:** start off with tongue in one position and end in a different position

**Glottic Consonants:** initiate airflow in upper vocal tract thru the glottis

**Velaric Consonants:** initiate airflow bc of action of the tongue (eg. clicks)

**Ejectives/Implosives** cant be nasal

**Sign Language:** Hand shape, movement, location, palm orientation, non-manual markers

### Phonology

**Phonemes:** sound we think we're hearing

**Allophone:** acoustic realizations of the sounds we think we hear

**Free Variation:** allophones can switch out for each other

**Complementary Distrubtion:** allophones appear one another one doesnt

**Contrastive Distribution:** potential to change the meaning of a word

### Phonology (cont)

**Making a rule:** Indentify what changes where, make generalization, incorporate natural classes

eg. [p] becomes [pʰ] at word beginning, Voicless stops become aspirated words initially, [+stop,-voice] > [+aspirated] / #\_\_\_\_

**Overlap** = not imformative, no overlap = informative

**Sounds change to due sound production**

**Assimilation:** where a sound becomes more like a neighboring sound with respect to some phonetic property

**Dissimilation:** causes a sound or gesture to be less like a neighboring sound

**Substitution:** systematically replaced with each other

**Fortition:** Makes sounds stronger (part of sub)

**Lenition:** makes sounds weaker (part of sub)

**Structural Change:** added, deleted, or reordered during speech prodcution

**Epenthesis:** adding or inserting a sound to a sequence (structural change)

**Elision:** deleting or omitting a sound from a sequence (structural change)

**Metathesis:** reordering or moving around sounds in a sequence (structural change)