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

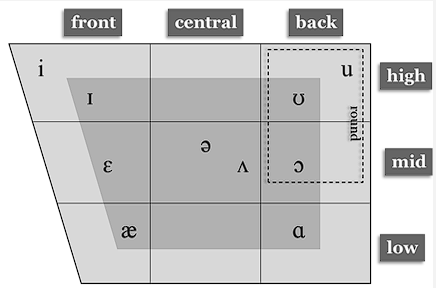
Phonology: How speakers understand a lang

Phonetics: physical properties of speech

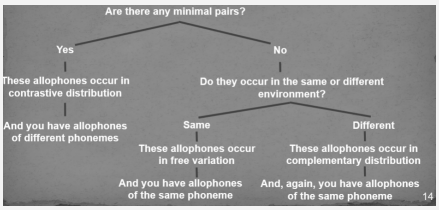
Segmental: discrete unit of speech

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 eachother

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 [ɻ] (son, approx)

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

Rhoticity presitigous in US, bad in UK

Vowels: Lip Roundness, Tensity, Tongue Height and Advancement

Dipthongs: start off with tongue in one poisition 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

Subsitution: 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)