

Minimal Pair Test

A minimal pair is a pair of objects/things that differ in only one way

I.E : tomato soup / vegetable soup

The Minimal pair test can be used to compare two objects, or to test if an object belongs within a certain category for example, the minimal pair test can be used to determine if a sausage is a sandwich.

The minimal pair is: sausage / sausage sandwich.

Most people visualise the sausage as a normal sausage, but visualise a sausage sandwich as something different.

From this we can infer that sausages do not fall into the sandwich category

Prototypes

A prototype is a quintessential example of a category.

E.G

a carrot is a prototype vegetable.

a parrot is a prototype bird

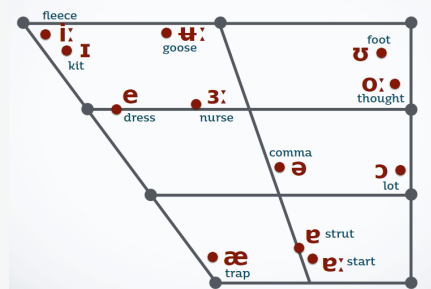
Some items within a category display asymmetrical similarity.

E.G

An emu is like a wagtail, but a wagtail isn't like an emu

From this we can determine that wagtails are more a prototype for birds than emus are

Place of Articulation - Vowel



Vowel articulation is determined by the placement of the tongue.

it can be high like "ee"

it can be low like "ah"

it can be front like "ee"

it can be back like "ow"

The chart above is a diagram of the human mouth.

the vowel symbols are placed where the tongue is when they are said

Manner of Articulation - Vowels

Length Vowels can be extended or longer than normal to create a 'new' sound

Portrusion Lip rounding

Diphthongs

A diphthong is a complex vowel sound. some sounds, like "ay", "ou" and "oi" are not made up of one simple sound A diphthong is when two vowel sounds are combined into one, more complex sound Depending on the scenario, the transition between the two sounds may be more or less noticeable

Four Factors of Articulation

Airstream	Where the air is going and how it is moving in the mouth
Glottis	The action of the vocal folds: open, partially closed, etc
Place of Articulation	Where the main constriction of airflow is
Manner of Articulation	How is the airflow being constricted

Place of Articulation - Consonants

Bilabial	Two lips
Labio dental	Lip + Teeth
Dental	Teeth + Tongue
Alveolar	Tongue + Ridge behind the teeth
Postal-veolar	Further back than alveolar ridge
Retroflex	Tongue tip + Roof of the mouth
Palatal	Tongue body + Roof of the mouth
Velar	Tongue body + Soft palate
Uvular	Tongue + Uvula
Pharyngeal	Tongue + Back of the pharynx
Glottal	Glottis / Vocal folds

Voicing

Some consonants are voiced, this means when we say them we use our voice rather than just a basic airflow.

S is unvoiced
Z is voiced

Phonetics

Articulation	The action of the body to produce sound
Acoustic	The property of the sound wave in the air
Auditory	Properties perceived by the hearers

Phonetics is the study of the physical properties of speech and sound

Garden path sentences

A garden path sentence is a sentence that starts with one type of structure then changes into another.
When you realise this you have to re-process it as it doesn't make sense
"the old man the boat"

Mergers

A merger is when two vowel sounds merge into one.
I.E they are perceived as the same sound by speakers
"caught" vs 'cot"

Types of Linguistic Knowledge

Phonology	Knowledge of sounds and their patterns : What sounds, and in what contexts those sounds, are used in your native language.
Morphology	Knowledge of meaningful parts of words and their organisation : What the individual parts are, their possible combinations and in what order they are used
Semantics	Knowledge of form-meaning pairings
Syntax	Knowledge of well-formedness according to the principles by which words are combined in the language
Pragmatic	Knowledge of the physical and social world : What we guess about what other people know, intend and expect



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