

I. Recap: Session 1

1. What is linguistics?
Scientific study of language.
2. Name core branches of linguistics.
Phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics.

II. Speech and writing

1. We can identify up to **12 different spellings** for the sound [ʃ] in English (e.g. the one you find in /fɪʃ/ <fish>). Try and find as many of these spellings as possible (at least 5).
 1. <sh> (fish) /fɪʃ/
 2. <sch> (schedule) (BrE) /'ʃedju:l/ /'skedʒəl, -dʒəl/ (AmE)
 3. <ch> (machine) /mə'ʃi:n/
 4. <ci> (suspicion) /sə'spɪʃən/
 5. <ti> (nation) /'neɪʃən/
 6. <sc> (fascist) /'fæʃɪst/
 7. <s> (sugar) /'ʃʊɡə/
 8. <ss> (tissue) /'tɪʃu:/ or /tɪʃju:/
 9. <si> (mansion) /'mæɪnʃən/
 10. <ssi> (passion) /'pæʃən/
 11. <se> (nauseous) /'nɔ:ziəs, -siəs /'nɔ:ziəs, -ʃəs/ (AmE)
 12. <ce> (ocean) /'əʊʃən/ /'oʊʃən/

2. Describe the consonants in terms of the following features: **voicing, place and manner of articulation.**

- 1) [k] voiceless, velar, plosive
- 2) [n] voiced, alveolar, nasal
- 3) [r] voiced, alveolar, central approximant
- 4) [ʒ] voiced, palato-alveolar, fricative
- 5) [f] voiceless, labio-dental, fricative
- 6) [ŋ] voiced, velar, nasal
- 7) [tʃ] voiceless, palato-alveolar, affricate
- 8) [h] voiceless, glottal, fricative
- 9) [θ] voiceless, dental, fricative
- 10) [v] voiced, labio-dental, fricative
- 11) [m] voiced, bilabial, nasal
- 12) [b] voiced, bilabial, plosive
- 13) [z] voiced, alveolar, fricative
- 14) [ð] voiced, dental, fricative
- 15) [l] voiced, alveolar, lateral approximant
- 16) [dʒ] voiced, palato-alveolar, affricate
- 17) [d] voiced, alveolar, plosive
- 18) [k] voiceless, velar, plosive
- 19) [w] voiced, labial-velar approximant

3. Look at the underlined letters and say **which sound they represent**. Give the **phonetic description (voicing, place and manner of articulation) and the IPA character** for the respective sound.

1. breathe /bri:ð/
- /ð/ voiced, dental, fricative
2. breath /breθ/
- [θ] voiceless (inter)dental fricative
3. percussion /pə'kʌʃən/

/ʃ/ voiceless, palato-alveolar, fricative

4. **y**outh /ju:θ/

/j/ voiced palatal approximant

5. **d**angerous /'demdʒərəs/

/dʒ/ voiced palato-alveolar affricate

6. **wh**at wɒt/ /wɑ:t/ /wʌt/ (AmE)

/w/ voiced labial-velar approximant

7. **p**leasant /'plezənt/

[z] voiced alveolar fricative

8. **gh**ost gəʊst/ /goʊst/ (AmE)

[g] voiced velar plosive

9. **th**er /'mʌðə/

[ð] voiced interdental fricative

4. Describe the following vowels when it comes their **quantity**, **quality**, and **roundness**:

[ɪ], [ʊ], [æ], [ɒ], [ɜ:], [ʌ] and [i:].

[ɪ] short, near-close, near-front, unrounded

[ʊ] short, near-close, near-back, rounded

[æ] short, near-open, front, unrounded

[ɒ] short, open, back, rounded

[ɜ:] long, mid-central, unrounded

[ʌ] short, open, mid-back, unrounded

[i:] long, close, front, unrounded

or: (simplified, by Plag 2019):

[ɪ] short, high, front, unrounded

[ʊ] short, high, back, rounded

[æ] short, low, front, unrounded

[ɒ] short, open, back, rounded

[ɜ:] long, mid-central, unrounded

[ʌ] short, low, central, unrounded

[i:] long, high, front, unrounded

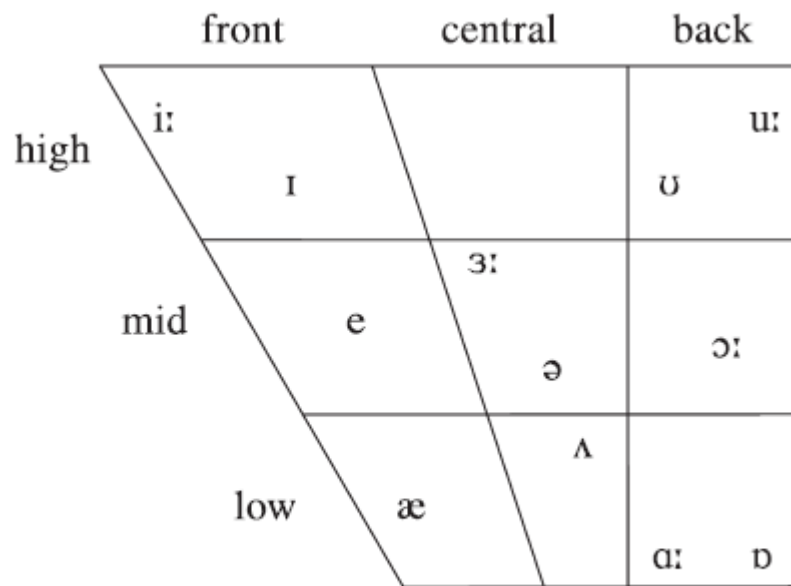


Figure 1.6. Vowel chart: the vowels of RP; IPA symbols

(Plag 2009: 18)

5. How can we classify the diphthongs of English? How do you classify the diphthongs [eə], [ɔɪ] and [aʊ]?

Closing and centring diphthongs. [ɔɪ] and [aʊ] are closing, [eə] is centring.