

Homework after 2nd session

I. Writing systems

1. What general types of writing systems are there?
1. Semasiographic (graphs represent concepts): ideograms and combinations
2. Glottographic (graphs represent units of language):
 - a) Logographic: graphs represent morphemes (e.g. Chinese writing);
 - b) Phonographic:
 - Syllabic: graphs represent syllables: Japanese katakana
 - Segmental: graphs represent phonemes (Spanish, Greek, English)

II. The IPA

3. What is the IPA and what is so special about it?

The IPA is a transcription system which has a phonetic symbol for each of the sounds. There is one-to-one correspondence between the symbol and the sound (Plag et al. 2009: 3-4).

4. Look at the IPA chart:

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a8/IPA_chart_2020.pdf

Which English consonant is not represented in the main chart of consonants (table)? If you have identified it, explore the rest of the IPA chart and find it. Why is it not in the table?

/w/ is not represented in the main chart because it is a co-articulated sound. It is articulated at two places of articulation and two pairs of articulators: bilabial, velar/lower and upper lip, tongue and velum.

III. Consonants

5. Identify the sounds described below. Write down the IPA character:
 - a) voiced alveolar central approximant /r/
 - b) voiceless dental fricative /θ/
 - c) voiced labial-velar approximant /w/
 - d) voiced velar nasal /ŋ/
 - e) voiced palato-alveolar affricate /dʒ/

- f) voiceless bilabial plosive /p/
- g) voiced labio-dental fricative /v/

IV. Vowels

6. What features do we use to describe simple vowels? (monophthongs)?

- 1. Quantity (length of the vowel),
 - 2. Quality: height of the tongue (high/mid/low) and position of the tongue front/mid/back)
 - 3. Roundness (rounded/unrounded)
7. Describe the following vowels when it comes their quantity, quality, and roundness:
- a) /e/ short, front, mid, unrounded vowel
 - b) /ɔ:/ long, mid, back, rounded vowel
 - c) /ə/ short, mid, central, unrounded vowel
 - d) /ɑ:/ long, back, low, unrounded vowel
 - e) /u:/ long, high, back, rounded vowel

V. Phonemic transcription

8. Represent the following in English standard orthography:

- a) /bɪd/ bid
- b) /bæd/ bad
- c) /bed/ bed
- d) /bʌd/ bud

9. Provide transcriptions for the following words (use John Well's *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary* if necessary):

bottle 'bɒtl/ or /'bɑ:təl/ (GenAm)

throttle /'θrɒtl/ or /'θrɑ:təl/ (GenAm)

train /treɪn/

plain /'pleɪn/

fruit /'fru:t/

tour /'tuə/ or /'tu:r/ (GenAm)

funny /'fʌni/

active /'æktiv/

from /frəm/ or /frʌm/ (GenAm)

have /v/, /əv/, /həv/ / AmE additionally /hæv/

bacon /'beɪkən/

dolphin /'dɒlfɪn/ or /dɑ:lfɪn/ (GenAm)

selfish /'selfɪʃ/

phonology /fə'nɒlədʒi/

time-consuming /taɪmkənsju:mɪŋ/

mention /'menʃən/

sophisticated /sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd/

through /θru:/

10. The following words are transcribed using the IPA. Transcribe them back using the English orthography:

- a) /greɪt/ great
- b) /'jeləʊ/ yellow
- c) /'hæpi/ happy
- d) /dʒəʊk/ joke
- e) /'hɪstəri/ history
- f) /hɪ'stɔ:rɪk/ historic
- g) /'betə/ better
- h) /ɪm/ him

- i) /fli:/ flee
- j) /rəʊz/ rose
- k) /wi:k/ week
- l) /'rɪələɪz/ realise

11. ɪk'spleɪn 'vaʊəl 'kwɒlətɪ ən 'vaʊəl 'kwɒntətɪ (explain vowel quantity and vowel quality):
Quantity (length of the vowel),
Quality: height of the tongue (high/mid/low) and position of the tongue front/mid/back)

VI. Bonus

12. Find out what this is: /ʔ/ glottal stop; used in Cockney; in Standard German at word boundaries when the following word starts with a vowel (Bieswanger & Becker 2017: 54)