# Tutorial – session 4

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#### Recap

#### Warm-up game

#### Introducing Phonology

#### Exercises

#### Time for Questions

### Recap

- [...] these brackets are used for phonetic description
- <...> these are used for ortography

#### **Questions:**

How can you find out if a consonant is voiced or unvoiced? (in terms of when you speak it, what can you feel?)

How can you find out if a sound is aspirated or not?

## Warm-up game: Finding minimal pairs

- A minimal pair is a pair of words that only differ in one sound in the same spot and have different meanings
  e.g. [tin] and [bin] )
- One person starts with a word
- The next person has to find a minimal pair with this word
- Is the minimal pair correct, the person chooses a new word and so on



In Phonetics the physical realitiy of sounds is studied. In Phonology we look at sounds in combination and in contrast to other sounds.

#### Some key words:



Phoneme: smallest meaning distinguishing element of a language, contrastive distribution



Allophone: not meaning distinguishing, complementary distribution



Phone: physical realisation of a sound



Assimilation: sounds adapting to other sounds (either regressive or progressive)

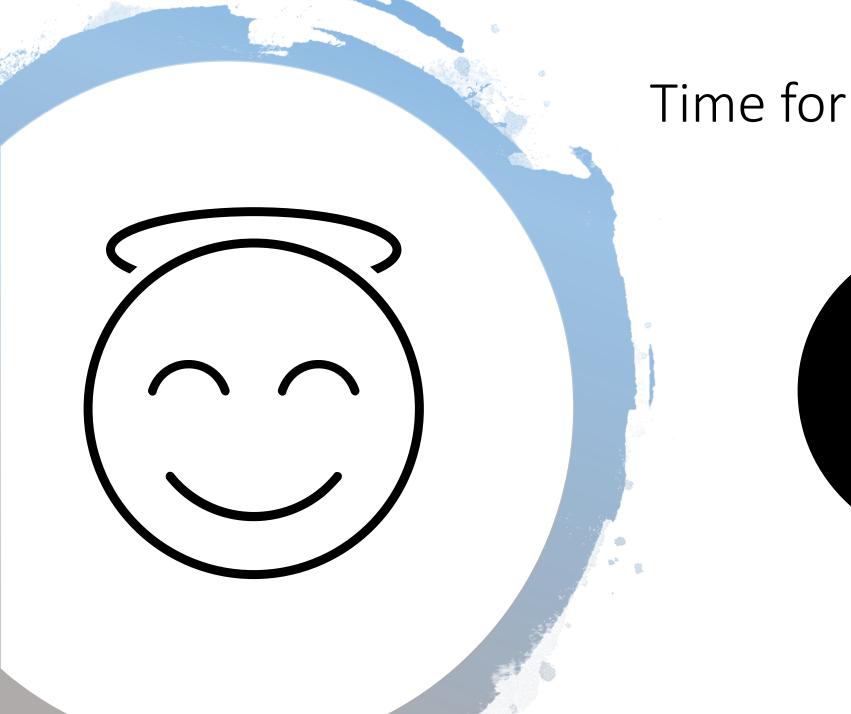


Minimal pairs: e.g. pin and bin

# Phonology

### Exercises

- Method: group work in break-out rooms and then comapring the results in the plenum after
- 1. How would you define standard English?
- 2. Explain the difference between a phoneme and an allophone using an example of your choice.
- 3. Find minimal pairs for the following words and give the phonemic transcription: <bet> <word> <say> <giving> <nice> <strong> <feet>



## Time for questions

