Ling 106
Midterm study guide

Knowledge of the following terminology and the relationships between the will help your performance on the midterm. Also, you must be familiar with IPA symbols we have seen for English consonants and vowels.

Phonetics: the study of speech sounds: how they are produced in the vocal tract, and the acoustic properties associated with them.

Articulatory phonetics
- Oral tract; velum and nasality; airflow; glottis and voicing
- Consonant articulation: Place, manner, voicing, nasality.
- bilabial, labiodental, (inter)dental, alveolar, palato-alveolar, palatal, velar, uvular, pharyngeal, glottal
- stop, fricative, affricate, nasal, approximant, lateral
- Vowel articulation: tongue position. height, backness/frontness, rounding, tense vs. lax

Acoustic phonetics
- waveform: pressure by time
- spectrogram: intensity, frequency by time

Segments and Segmentation

Transcription

Consonants of English
- stop consonants; voicing, aspiration, length
- glottal stops
- nasal plosion
- fricatives: voicing & length; lip rounding
- affricates: stop + fricative
- nasals; syllabicity
- approximants; voicing, syllabicity
- coarticulation

Vowels of English
- continuousness of height and backness
- monophthongs, diphthongs, nucleus, offglide
- rhotic vowels, schwarz
- length
- tense vs lax
- open vs closed syllables
- syllable structure
- stress
- nasal vowels

Words and sentences
- connected speech
- word stress, sentence stress
- intonation, pitch, tone