

LING 830 – August 1

Review: syllable structure and progressives

Pronunciation and language learning

Catch-up

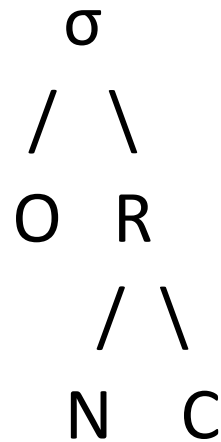
- What have you/we covered already?
- What have you done, lab-wise?
 - Discussion of challenging sounds? >> lab work on those
 - Other options?
- Coursework
 - Morpho-phonological analysis
 - Phonetic analysis: listening and transcription
 - Phonetic/phonemic analysis: speaking
 - Reflective logs: teaching and learning methods
 - Lab log
 - In-class group work

Review from last week

Progressives and syllable structure

Syllables

- Universal components: onset (O) + rhyme (R), containing the nucleus (N) and coda (C)



- Syllables: universal preferences?

Syllables

- Universal preferences:
 - Syllables must have a nucleus
 - Syllables like to begin with onsets
 - Syllables like to be simple: CV is better than CCVCC
 - Syllables like to respect the Sonority Sequencing Principle (SSP)
 - Syllables like to start with a low-sonority segment in the onset
 - Syllables have the highest sonority segment “peak” in the nucleus
 - Syllables like to have a sonorous segment in the coda

>> sonority profile: low sonority > high sonority < mid sonority
- Onset-related requirements are more important to satisfy than coda-related requirements

Syllables

- Universal preferences: perceptual factors

Perceptual fact	Syllable preference
We pay more attention to beginnings than endings	Onsets are more important than codas
We are good at perceiving contrasts	Best syllables are CV: stop-vowel
Perceptual cues for consonants are often on adjacent vowels (because during the stop no sound is coming out)	Clusters are difficult to perceive

Syllables

From Su's handout

- How do the following progressives improve the syllables and their sonority profiles?
 - ch'ukwx > ch'ekwx (fry > frying)
 - luxut > hul'xut (space it apaart > spacing it apart)
 - pqwat > paqwt (break it > breaking it)
 - lemut > le'lum'ut (look at > looking at)

Syllables

From Su's handout

- How do the following progressives improve the syllables and their sonority profiles?
 - ch'ukwx > ch'ekwx (fry > frying)
 - Vowel "strengthening": [e] is stronger, louder, longer vowel than [u], and therefore a better syllable nucleus
 - luxut > hul'xut (space it apaart > spacing it apart)
 - Consonant "hardening" [h] is a less sonorous consonant than [l], and therefore a better onset
 - pqwat > paqwt (break it > breaking it)
 - Onset "simplification": [p] is a simpler onset than [pq] and therefore a better onset
 - lemut > le'lum'ut (look at > looking at)
 - CV reduplication: CV is the best kind of syllable, and so reduplication just CV is a really good strategy (as opposed to reduplicating a longer string)