The Phonetics of English Pronunciation
Session 03

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10.11.2008

[1] using material by William Barry

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- For each dimension, give example German word pairs with two consonants that are different *only* because of a switch in that dimension.

Example word-pairs

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Except for the "A" vowels, *length combines with quality*

Miete	vs.	Mitte	beten	vs.	betten
[iː]	vs.	[ɪ]	[eː]	vs.	[ɛ]
Höhle	vs.	Hölle	Schote	vs.	Schotte
[øː]	vs.	[œ]	[oː]	vs.	[ɔ]

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  Lip shape co-varies with tongue position.
- The exception is /ɑː/ (e.g. in "father", "palm", etc.), which is back and unrounded.
  However, the /æ/ vs. /ɑː/ opposition ("Pam" vs. "palm") is also short vs. long. So tongue position alone never distinguishes a word pair in English.

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  English tends to *reduce* the vowel quality to schwa ([ə]): e.g. *content* (n.) ['kɑntent] vs. *content* (adj.) [kən'tent]

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- But there are certain word classes (e.g., place names) that have a weak + strong pattern: ¸Piccadilly 'Circus, ¸Buckingham 'Palace).

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- Identify two problems with English intonation for German learners of English.
  a) In German a rising tone on accented words is default, while this signals insistance or impatience in English.
  b) A falling rising tonal accent can be used in English without continuing, whereas this is not (or very rarely) possible in German; a continuation of the sentence is necessary.

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Homework

Read pp. 36-39 and pp. 40-48

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  Of course it isn't:
  There are consonants that *occur* in both languages but *behave* differently

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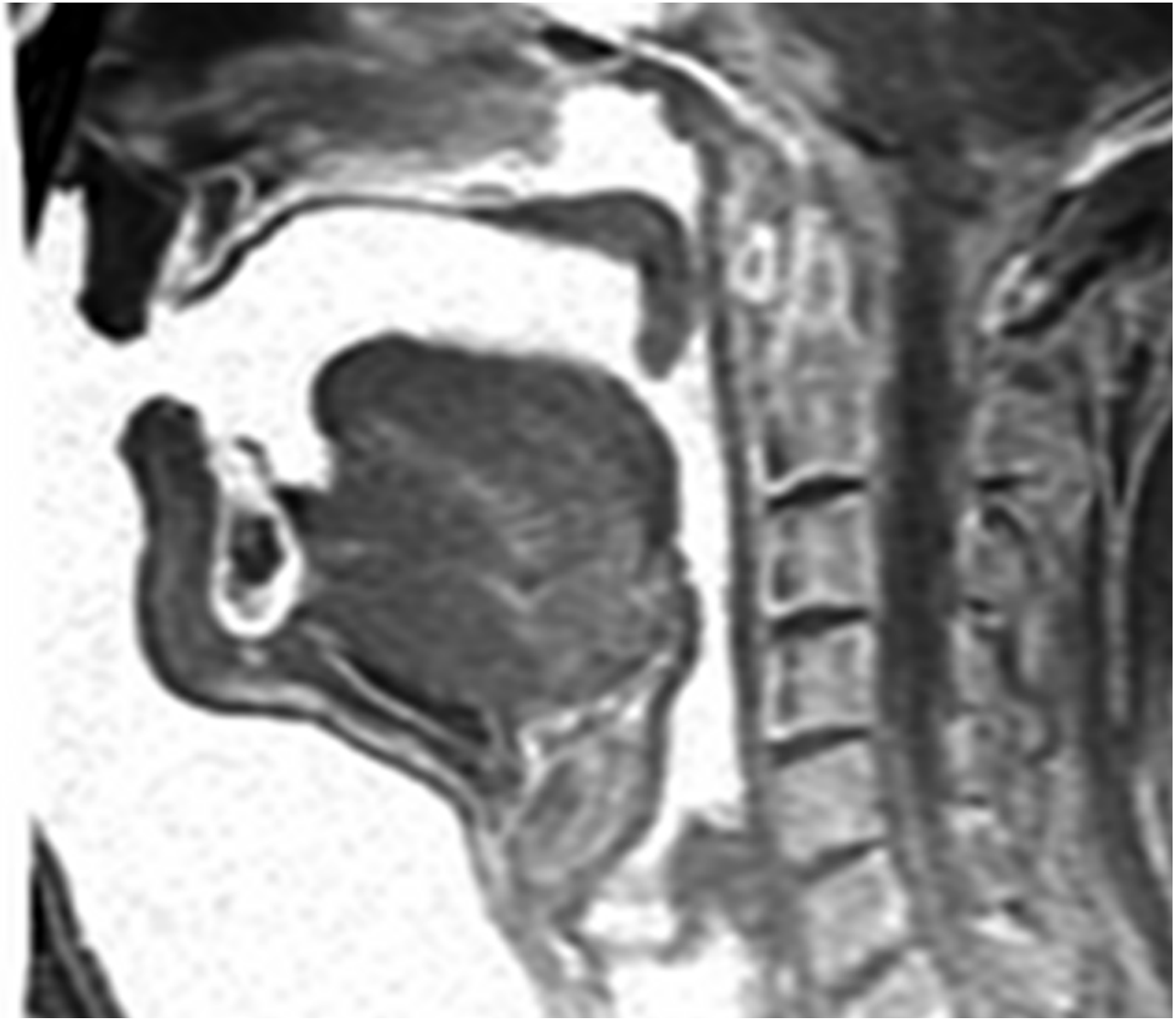

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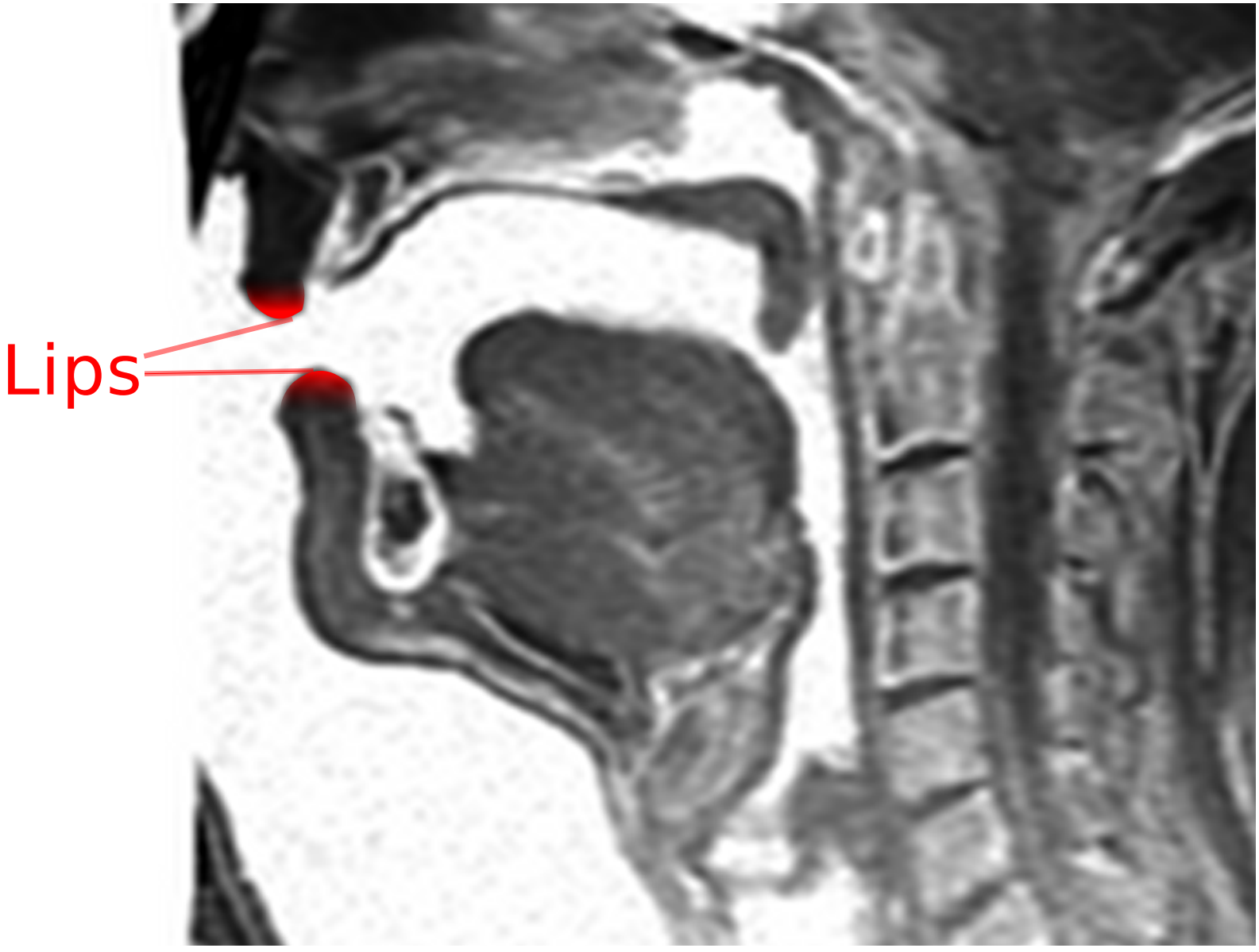

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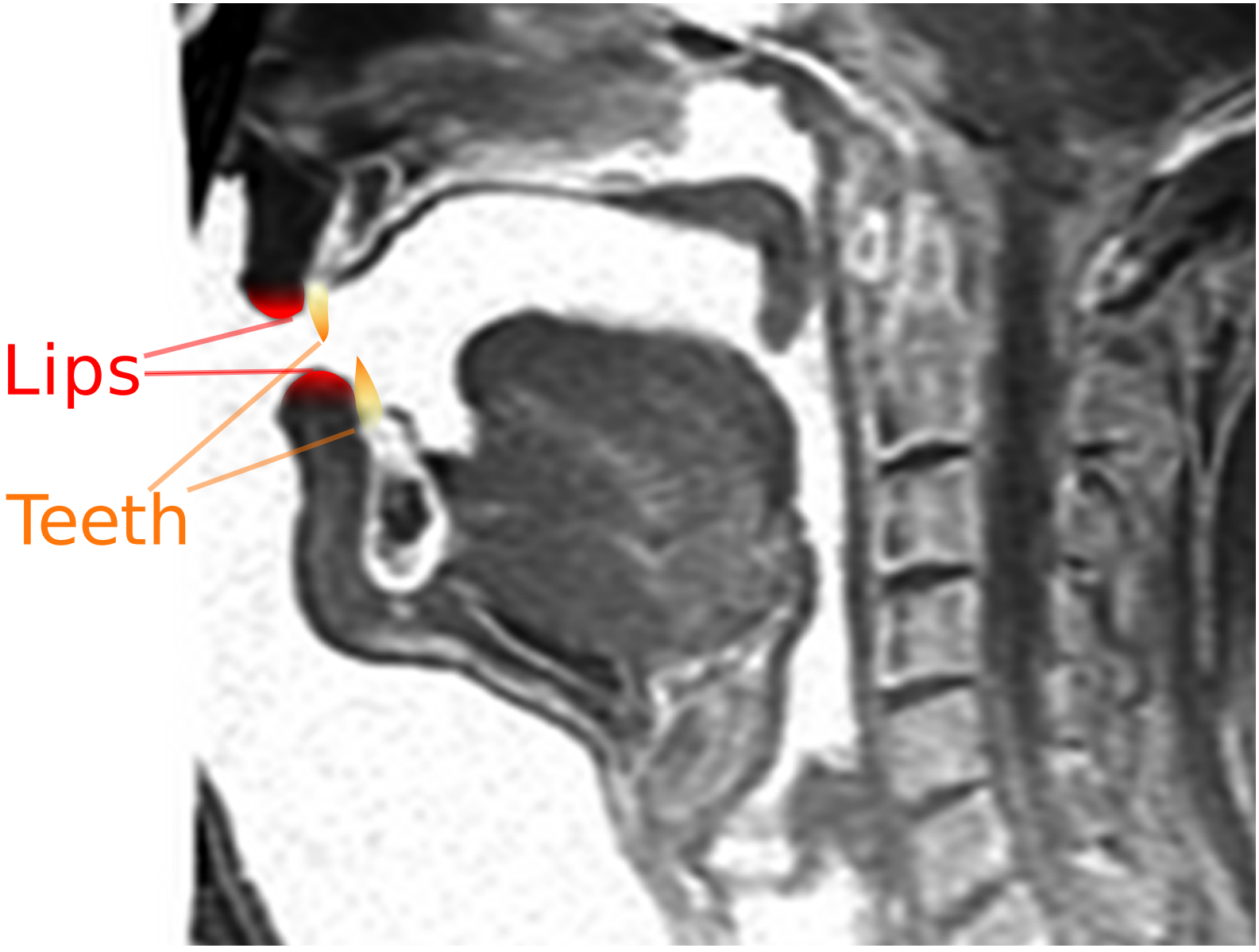

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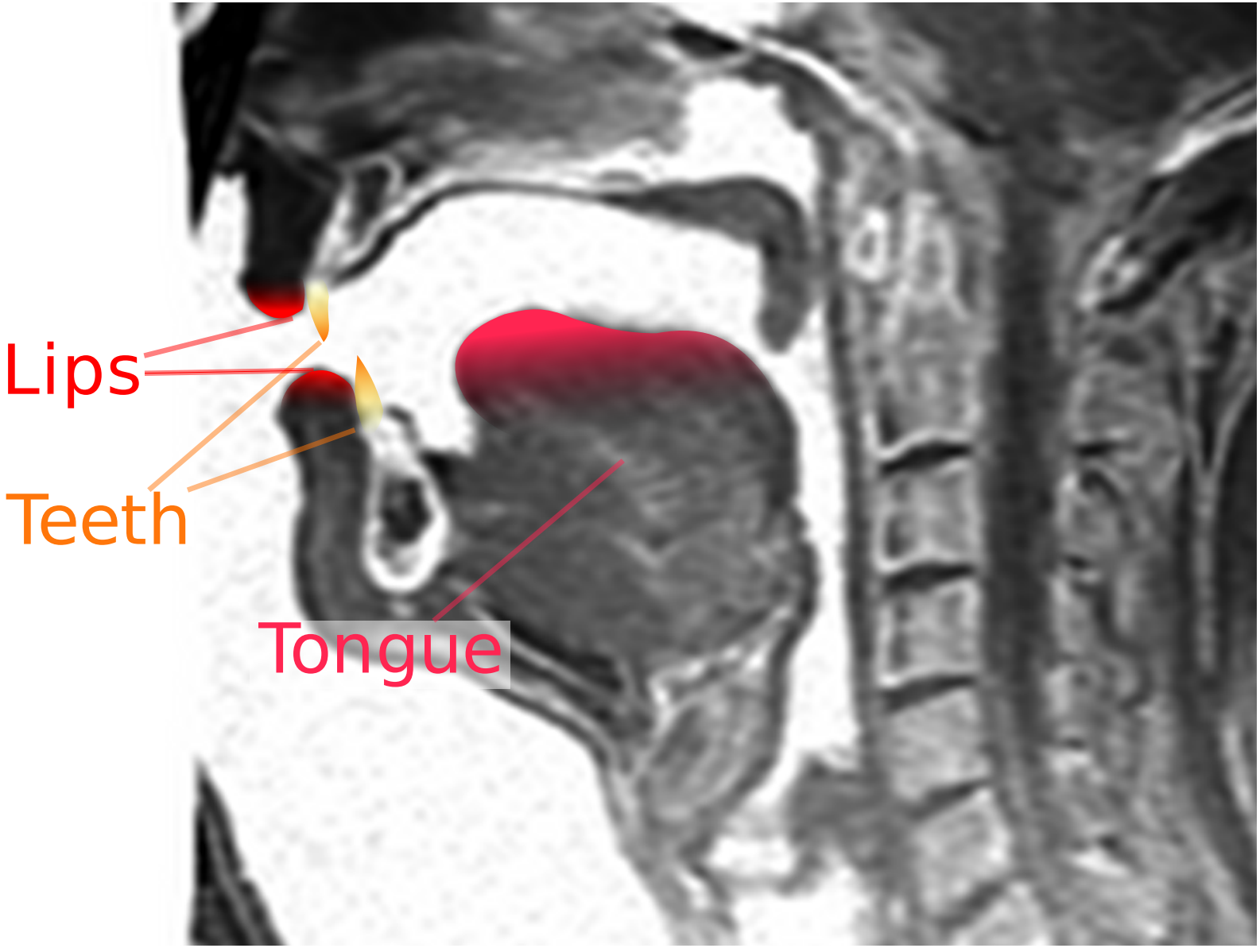

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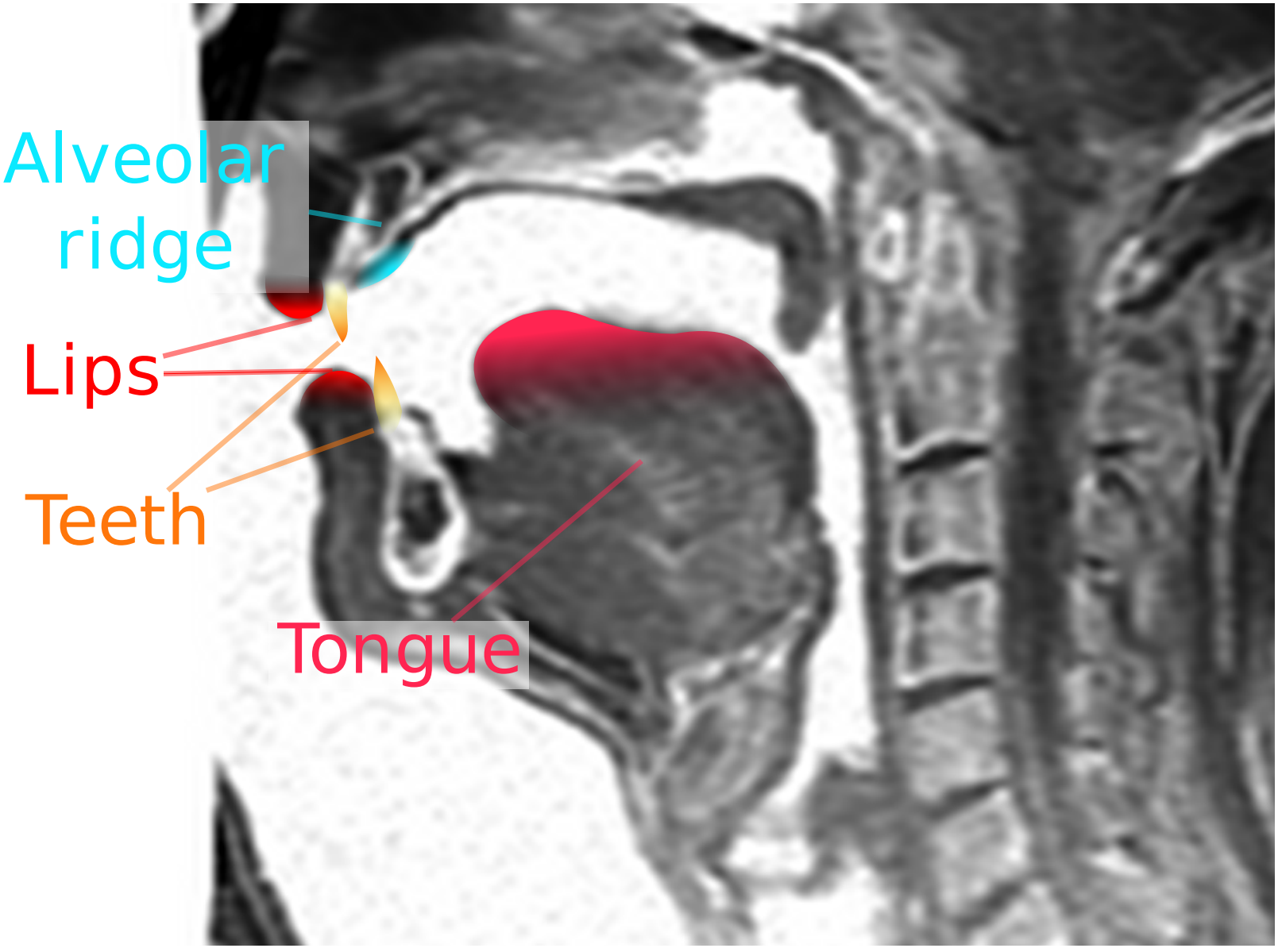

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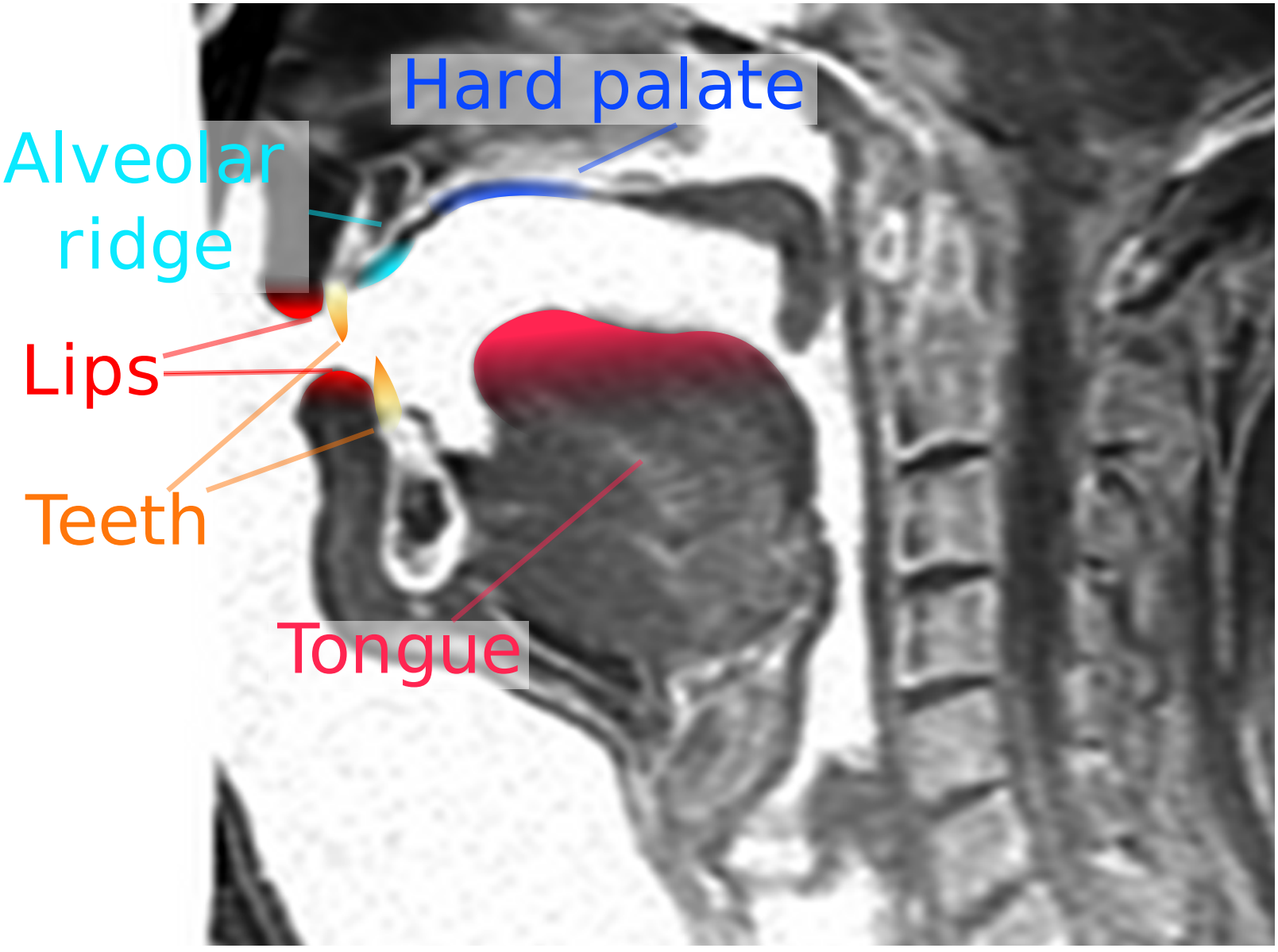

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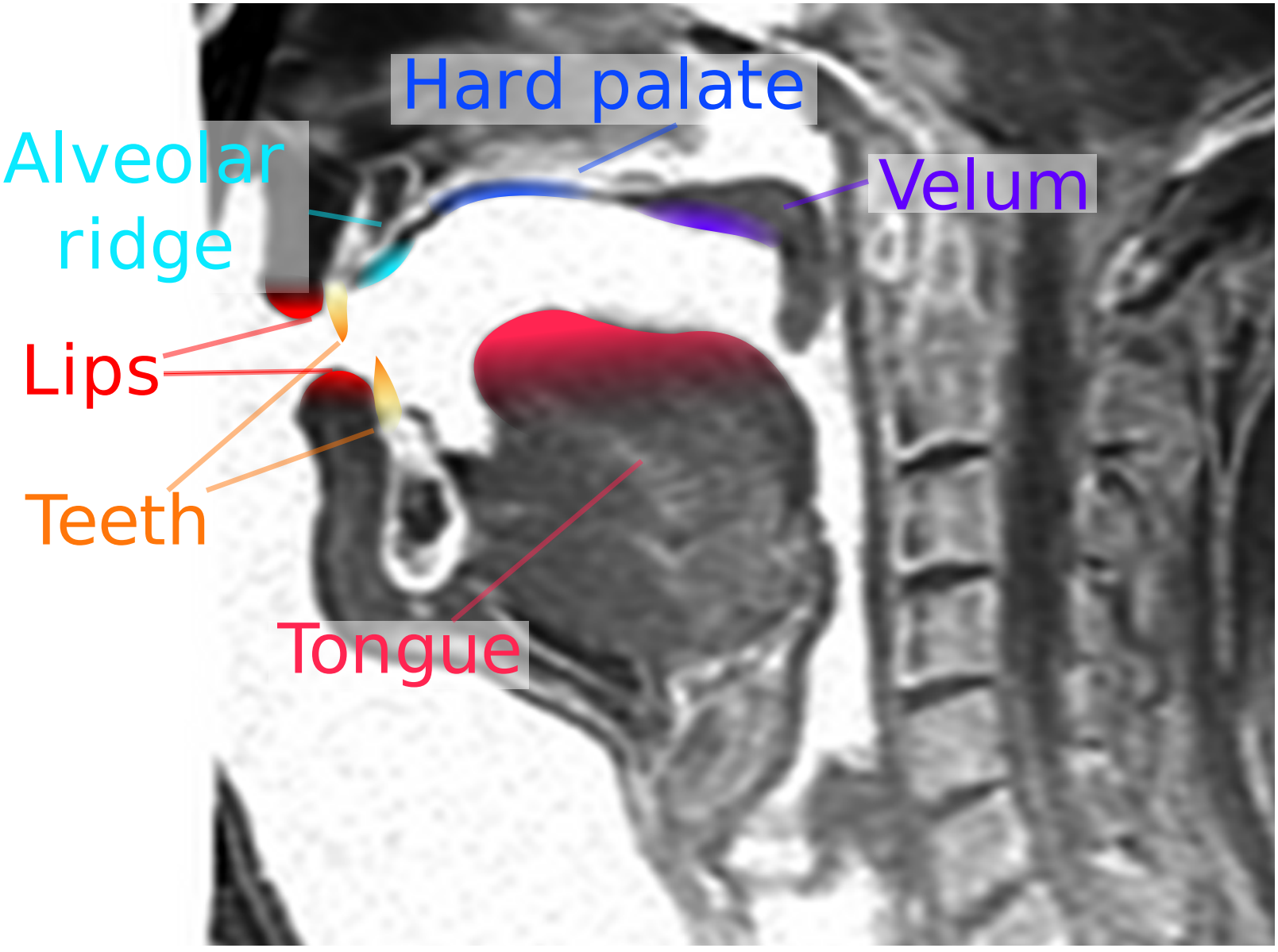

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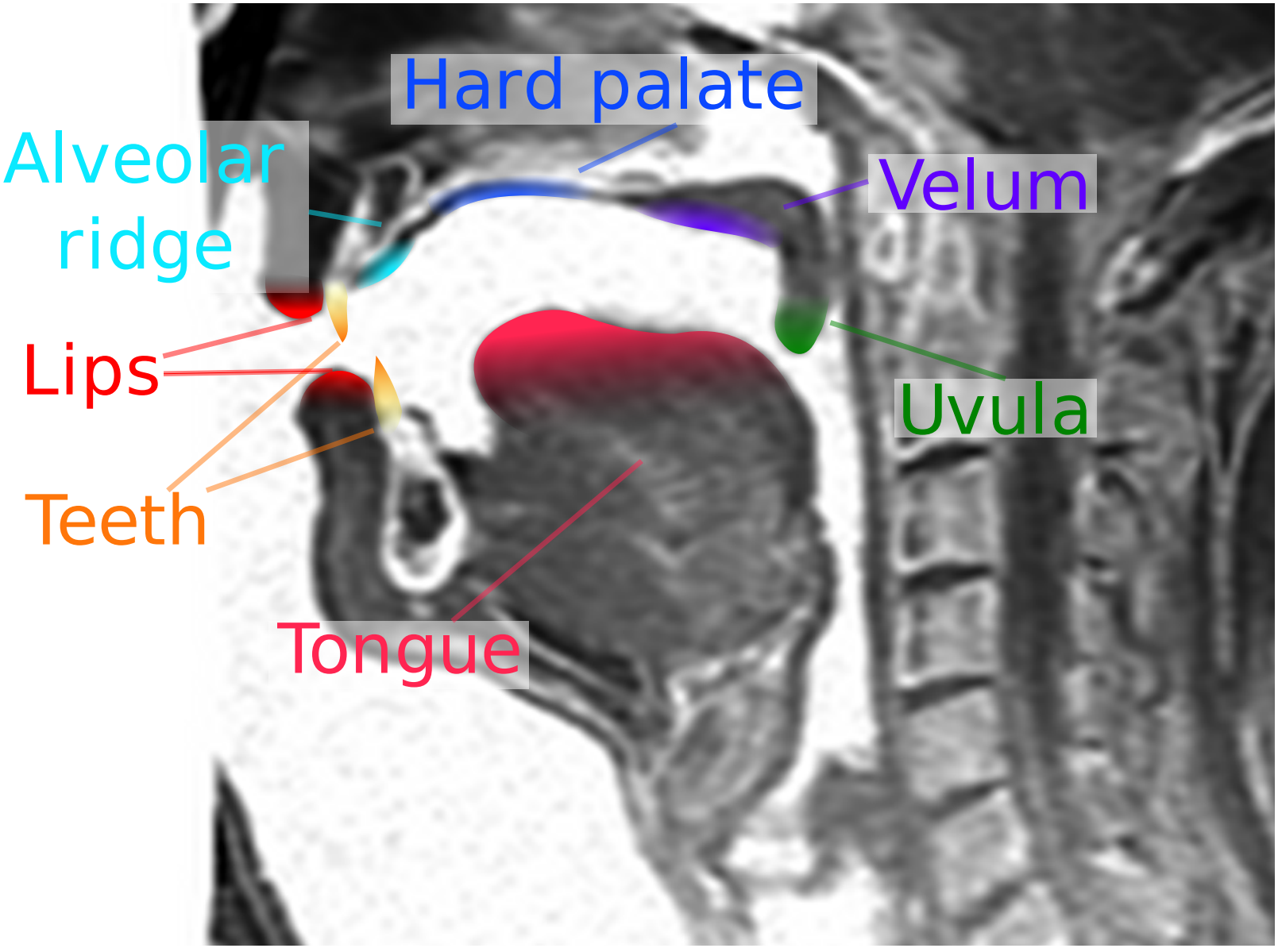

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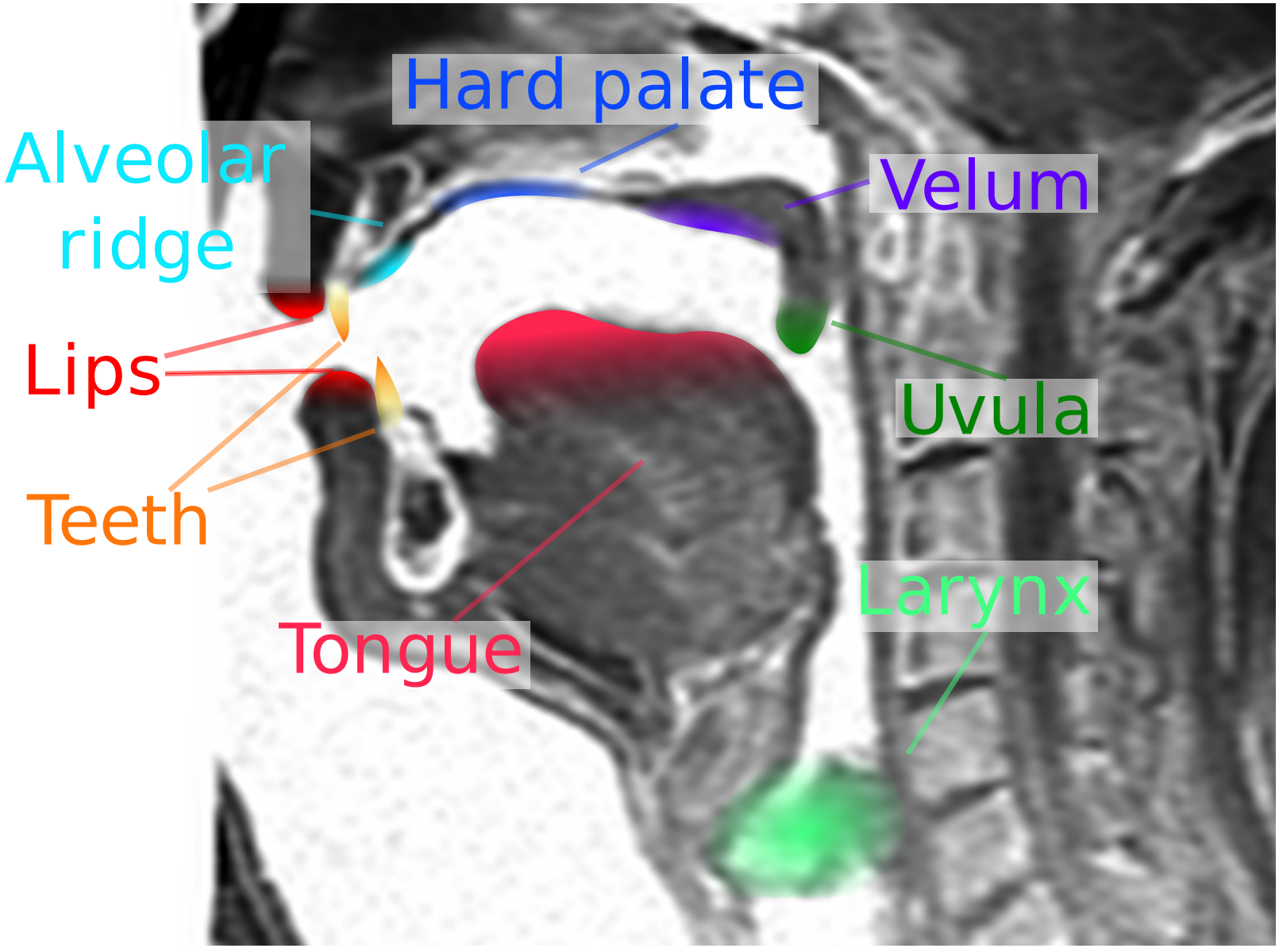

Place: *Lips* (labial sounds)

Manner	**Sound**	**Example (G.)**	**Example (E.)**
Plosives	/p/	Panne	pan
	/b/	Bann	ban
Nasals	/m/	Mann	man
Affricates	/pf/	Pfanne	
Fricatives	/f/	fein	fine
	/v/	Wein	vine
Approximants	/w/		wine
	/ʍ/		whine

Place: *Teeth* (dental sounds)

Manner	**Sound**	**Example (G.)**	**Example (E.)**
Plosives			
Nasals			
Affricates			
Fricatives	/θ/		thank
	/ð/		than
Approximants			

Place: *Teeth ridge* (alveolar sounds)

Manner	**Sound**	**Example (G.)**	**Example (E.)**
Plosives	/t/	tut	toot
	/d/	Daun	down
Nasals	/n/	nun	noon
Affricates	/ts/	Zahn	
Fricatives	/s/	Bus	bus
	/z/	lesen	lazy
Approximants	/l/	laut	lout

Post-alveolar sounds

Manner	**Sound**	**Example (G.)**	**Example (E.)**
Plosives			
Nasals			
Affricates	/ʧ/	Matsch	much
	/ʤ/	Dschungel	jungle
Fricatives	/ʃ/	Schein	shine
	/ʒ/	legere	leisure
Approximants	/ɹ/		hurry

Place: *hard palate* (palatal sounds)

Manner	**Sound**	**Example (G.)**	**Example (E.)**
Plosives			
Nasals			
Affricates			
Fricatives	/ç/	mich	huge
Approximants	/j/	jung	young

Place: *soft palate* (velar sounds)

Manner	**Sound**	**Example (G.)**	**Example (E.)**
Plosives	/k/	Katze	cat
	/g/	Garten	garden
Nasals	/ŋ/	Sänger	singer
Affricates			
Fricatives	/x/	Loch	loch
Approximants			

Place: *uvula* (uvular sounds)

Manner	**Sound**	**Example (G.)**	**Example (E.)**
Plosives			
Nasals			
Trill	[ʀ]	rein	
Fricatives	[χ]	hart	
	[ʁ]	Ware	
Approximants	[ʁ̞]	Ware	

Place: *vocal folds* (glottal sounds)

Manner	**Sound**	**Example (G.)**	**Example (E.)**
Plosives	[ʔ]	ʔimmer	
Nasals			
Trill		= *voicing*	
Fricatives	/h/	hart	hard
	[ɦ]	behend	behind
Approximants			

English/German consonants

	lab.	lab-dent.	dent.	alv.	post-alv.	pal.	vel.	uvul.	glot.
plos.	p b			t d			k g		ʔ
nasal	m			n			ŋ		
affric.		pf		ʦ	ʧ ʤ				
fric.		f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ç	x	χ ʁ	h
trill				r				ʀ	
approx.	ʍ w			l	ɹ	j			

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Räder ['ʁɛːdɐ]	Rad [ʁaːt]	vs. rider ['ɹaɪdə]	ride [ɹaɪd]
lesen ['leːzən]	lies [liːs]	vs. losing ['luːzɪŋ]	lose [luːz]

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- So *final voiced consonants* (plosives and fricatives) are a problem for German learners of English

Final voiced consonants (FVC)

This problem occurs with
all voiced obstruents

/b/	robe	vs.	rope
/d/	node	vs.	note
/g/	league	vs.	leak
/v/	leave	vs.	leaf
/ð/	bathe	vs.	bath
/z/	rise	vs.	rice
/ʒ/	liege	vs.	leash
/ʤ/	ridge	vs.	rich

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- bend/bent
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Read IV.1, pp. 40-48 with great diligence!

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- The "official" IPA symbol for the apical tap is [ɾ].

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  Read III.1, pp. 10-18 for more information about /l/

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  If you want to sound like a New York gangster, the /l/ is pronounced "dark" all the time: ['ɫiːv ɪm ə'ɫoʊn]

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Across word boundaries:	in this	on that	all the rest
	[ɪn̪ ðɪs]	[ɒn̪ ðæt]	[ɔːl̪ ðə rest]

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There will be no lecture next Monday (17/11)!