

Alternation

<a> vowels in **Japan** /dʒə'pæn/ and **Japanese** /,dʒæpə'ni:z/
graphemes between < and > (angle brackets)

Japan-ese consists of **Japan** followed by ending **-ese**;

native speakers of E agree that two 'a' vowels of **Japan** different;
first like 'a' of **a**, whereas second like the 'a' of **pan** (cf. **a pan**)

however, in **Japanese** each of the two 'a' vowels has *opposite quality*;
they *alternate* – addition of **-ese** causes change in vowels of **Japan**.

Japan dʒə pæn (two syllables) and

Japanese dʒæ pə ni:z/ (3 syllables – boundaries differently placed)

difference = systematic property of the L,
and does not depend on tempo;
such phenomena can be described in terms of processes.
depending on *stress*:

Japan dʒə 'pæn

two syllables; str on the ultimate syll.

and

Japanese ,dʒæ pə 'ni:z

3 syllables;

major str on ULT SYLL.

minor stress on ANTEPENULT (syll.)

morphol. analysis phonol. analysis: *syllables*
(recall: ≠ word division)

photo-graph 'fou tə gra:f 10...

photo-graph-er fə 'tə grə fə 010...

photo-graph-y fə 'tə grə fɪ 010...

photo-graph-ic ,fou tə 'græ fik 201...

photo-graph-ic-al-ly ,fou tə 'græ fik(ə) li 201...

phon-o-logy fə 'nɒ lə dʒi 010...

phon-o-logi-st fə 'nɒ lə dʒɪst 010...

phon-o-log-ical ,fɒ nə 'lɒ dʒɪ kəl 201...

the *k* in **car** and **key** /k/ – [k] vs. [k']

BROAD TRANSCRIPTION

opposition /k/ vs. /b/ matters:

e.g. **car** vs. **bar** – phoneme /k/ opposing /b/

NARROW TRANSCRIPTION

opposition of **car-type** *k* vs. **key-type** *k* matters – [ka:] vs. [k'i:], i.e. [k] vs. [k']

some basic **variations** (apart from /k/ vs. /k'/)

/p/, /t/, /k/ pron'd with extra air puff = **aspiration**:

[t^h] **tick** [t^hɪk] **attack** [ə't^hæk]

V's marked with a raised **tilde** to mark **nasalisation**:

Vowel next to /m/, /n/, /ŋ/:

ten /t[̃]ɛn/ vs. **Ted** /ted/

/t/ & /d/ often pronounced in quick/weak way:

city ['sɪrɪ] **sanity** ['sæɪnəɪ] – *flap* or *tap*

Syllabification

Recall:

morpheme (unit of grammar/morphology) \neq **syllable**
(unit of phonology)

word division: a problem for writing; hyphens; (= unit of orthography)

word division \neq syllabification

word division:	wintr-y	centr-al	Random House Webster's
transcription:	wɪntri	sentrəl	(ignored from now)
morphemes:	wintr-y	centr-al	
syllables:	wɪn.tri	sen.trəl	
or?	wɪnt.ri	sent.rəl	

Consonant cluster **-ntr-** problematic; three possibilities:

(i) wɪ.ntri (ii) wɪn.tri (iii) wɪnt.ri

but: while /wɪ/ in (i) is OK as onset, /ntri/ is illegal as coda;

two possibilities left:

(ii) wɪn.tri (iii) wɪnt.ri

Which is correct? –

Internal (i.e. English only) evidence
(for cross-linguistic evidence see textbook)

in many dialects of English /t/ can be **glottalized** at *ends* of syllables (glottal stop instead):

can't do it /kɑ:nʔ du:ɪʔ/ **don't write now** /daʊnʔ raɪʔ naʊ/

but

can turn /kæn tʒ:n/ does not become */kæn ʒ:n/

and

will try /wɪl traɪ/ does not become */wɪl ʔraɪ/

now:

if /t/ in **wintry** *can* be replaced with glottal stop,

then it is in the coda in **wɪnt.rɪ**

if /t/ in **wintry** *cannot* be glottalized, then it must be in the onset in **wɪn.trɪ**

it *can't* be glottalized: so ***wɪnt.rɪ** *but* **wɪn.trɪ**