2 Phonetics

1 What is phonetics?

2 Branches of phonetics

3 Articulation of speech sounds
   a. What it looks like
      ➢ https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLKGCiuxMS-nxoyh3I9dFG3kJyP4E9zAyXB
   b. International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) (with audio recordings)
      ➢ https://web.uvic.ca/ling/resources/ipa/charts/IPAlab/IPAlab.htm
   c. Articulation of vowels
d. Articulation of consonants

![Place of articulation table]

### Exercises

1. Vowel harmony can be observed in several languages. Decide, based on the data below, whether the given language has rounding harmony, backness harmony or height harmony.
   
a. Turkish (I)
   `/kedi/ ‘cat’ /kediler/ ‘cats’`
   `/dakika/ ‘minute’ /dakikalar/ ‘minutes’`
   `/köprü/ ‘bridge’ /köprüler/ ‘bridges’`
   `/balta/ ‘ax’ /baltalar/ ‘axes’`

   b. Turkish (II)
   `/jyz/ ‘face-NOM’ /jyzyn/ ‘face-GEN’`
   `/ip/ ‘rope-NOM’ /ipin/ ‘rope-GEN’`
   `/cej/ ‘village-NOM’ /cejyn/ ‘village-GEN’`
   `/el/ ‘hand-NOM’ /elin/ ‘hand-GEN’`

   c. Kisa (Bantu)
   `-rek-el-a/ ‘set trap’`
   `-bis-il-a/ ‘hide’`
   `-tsom-el-a/ ‘pierce’`
   `-fu:ng-il-a/ ‘lock’`

2. The following assimilations take place in Hungarian: `/siːnpɔːd/ → [siːmpɔːd] ‘stage’; /keːkbɛROADCAST/ → [keːgbe] ‘in blue.’ Can you identify these types of change?

3. Why do English speakers say [ɡʊd bɔːdɪɡ] instead of [ɡʊd móːnɪŋ] when they have a cold?

4. Which is more similar to [m]: [p] or [b]? Why?
5 Which of the following sound pairs have the same place of articulation?

a. f and v  
b. s and p  
c. ʤ and ʒ  
d. p and m  
e. g and j  
f. t and l  
g. m and ŋ  
h. k and ŋ

6 Which of the following sound pairs have the same manner of articulation?

a. t and r  
b. m and ŋ  
c. f and ʒ  
d. j and w  
e. g and j  
f. k and θ  
g. j and ʧ  
h. ʒ and s

7 Find the odd one out. Explain your choice.

a. p  
b. t  
c. k  
d. f  

a. t  
b. s  
c. h  
d. l  

a. d  
b. j  
c. w  
d. r  

a. g  
b. z  
c. v  
d. k  

a. plosive  
b. nasal  
c. affricate  
d. alveolar  

a. dental  
b. fricative  
c. velar  
d. alveolar