

## Some info about narrow transcriptions for LING 390:

To do a more narrow transcription, you need to include more specific phonetic detail. Here are some things that you can use:

Special symbols:

Voiceless **glottal stop** [ʔ]: Usually a version of /t/. Can be used at the end of a word/utterance with no other speech following (e.g., *cat* broad trans = [kæt]; narrow trans = [k<sup>h</sup>æʔ])

Dialect: In the UK, can be used for /t/ between vowels (e.g., *bottle* = [bɑʔl])

Can be used for /t/ before syllabic /n/ (e.g., *button* = [bʌʔn̩])

Voiced alveolar **flap** [ɾ]: Rule: both /t/ and /d/ are produced as flap between vowels when following vowel is unstressed (e.g., *wading/waiting* = [wéɪɾɪŋ])

Diacritics: (C = consonant, v = vowel)

**Voiceless** = ̥ Rule: Liquids and glides ([l, r, w, j]) are voiceless when they occur after voiceless stop ([p, t, k]) with no [s] before stop

Ex: *please* = [pl̥ɪz], *tree* = [tri], *cube* = [kju̯b], *quick* = [kw̥ɪk]

**Aspiration** = C<sup>h</sup> Rule: Voiceless stops are aspirated when they immediately precede stressed vowel and no [s] in front (this means you have voiceless stop + stressed vowel without anything between them and no [s] in front)

Ex: *pat* = [p<sup>h</sup>æt], *cop* = [k<sup>h</sup>ɑp], *tape* = [t<sup>h</sup>eɪp], *attack* = [ət<sup>h</sup>æk]

**Nasalized vowel** = ̃ Rule: vowels in English are often nasalized when a nasal consonant follows (mostly need to be in same syllable).

Ex: *ham* = [hæ̃m], *hen* = [hɛ̃n], *long* = [lɔ̃ŋ] or [lɔ̃ŋ]

**Syllabic consonants** = ̩ – There is no rule for these, but liquids and nasals can be syllabic in multi-syllabic words. These sounds are immediately preceded with a very short, unstressed vowel (something like schwa [ə]).

Ex: *panel* = [pæ̩n̩l] = [pæ̩n̩əl], *fashion* = [fæ̩ʃ̩n̩] = [fæ̩ʃ̩ən̩], *spasm* = [spæ̩sm̩] = [spæ̩səm̩],  
*adviser* = [æ̩dv̩ɪz̩ɾ] = [æ̩dv̩ɪz̩ɾə]

**Exception:** syllabic [ɾ] can exist in words where that is the only vowel

Ex: *bird* = [bɾd]