**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:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>glottal stop</td>
<td>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 = [kʰæʔ])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dialect: In the UK, can be used for /t/ between vowels (e.g., bottle = [bɒʔ])</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Can be used for /t/ before syllabic /n/ (e.g., button = [bʌʔ])</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**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 = [kʰæʔ])

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

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

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

**Diacritics:** (C = consonant, v = vowel)

- **Voiceless** = C
  - 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 = [plɪz], tree = [trɪ], cube = [kjub], quick= [kwɪk]

- **Aspiration** = Cʰ
  - 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 = [pʰæt], cop = [kʰæp], tape = [tʰæp], attack = [oɾʰæk]

- **Nasalized vowel** = ħ
  - Rule: vowels in English are often nasalized when a nasal consonant follows (mostly need to be in same syllable).
  - Ex: ham = [hæm], hen = [hɛŋ], long = [lɒŋ] or [lɔŋ]

- **Syllabic consonants** = C
  - 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 = [pænɔl], fashion = [fæʃn], spasm = [spæsɔm], adviser = [ædvæjzər] = [ædvəjzər]

**Exception:** syllabic [ɹ] can exist in words where that is the only vowel
- Ex: *bird* = [brd]