

## Ch1 Phonetics

Phonetics (gi2-im)Hak8

the phonouncing structure of human and the physical characteristics of a phonoun.

the region of the region: auditory phonetics; acoustic phonetics (thiann-kak gi2-gian5 hak8 kap siann-hak8 gi2-gian5-hak8) and articulatory phonetics (huat-im gi2-gian5-hak8). the auditory is about the hearing ability and the deaf.

the acoustic phonetics as about the sound wave, and freq. and the rest in ch.10;

the chapter is about articulatory phonetics.

phone im-s003 segment im-tuann7vocal folds siann-tua3(vocal-cords); and the airstream is khi3-liu5.

larynx = <sup>k</sup>throat; oral-cavity (khau2-khiunn7) nasal cavity (phinn7-tshiunn);

phonation = siann-tua3 e5 tin2-tang7.

siann7-mng5 = glottis

glottis closed = glottal stop; and almost-opening = 60-95% unvoiced

and the aspirated is happened. and the ~~unsounded vowel~~ is like that. the almost closing is for voiced.

the formant (kiong7-chin3-hong) is with the vowels, but not happened in the consonants.

the consonant is in part of laryngeal sounds and supralaryngeal sounds.

hard palate soft palate velum uvular

nasal vs nasalized, vs oral -) depend on the pos. of the velum.\* tongue \*) movable

other unmovable:

- labial; dental; alveolar; post-alveolar; soft palate

; velum uvular. stops vs plosives

distinctive features (pian7 -gi7 tsijg -sin g3)

coronal : dtnlr sz

affricate; fricative

lateral

obstruents : stops, fricatives, affricates

sonorants : nasals, approximants (glides l, r ; and the s-

mi-vowels. cardinal vowels : piau2-chun 32 bo2-im1

suprasegments: stress, tone, syllable and the intonation.

the CVC in English is usually stressed.

CV have no stress.

level tone = HH MM LL, other contour tone. rising, falling