

## PHONOLOGY (im-gun-hal8)

phonology is im-gunn 7hak8; is different from phonetics, gi2-im-hak8. which is about the huat8-im7-poo7-ui7 kah hong-huat8 however, the phonology is about the displaying system of a language. and the phonology is about the ph<sup>1</sup> -- psychological model of the phonetics.

ui= im-ui7 //; in-tit8 : bracket.

a--1-9e0/-(i0-\*\*\*\*-----

z /) e

/a/ -) (e) / (i) \_\_ (n)

hoat im kuoi tssek long2 u7 sim-li22 tsin-tti- -sit8-sin 3.

the taigi ian is ien, however, in the language, many people consider it as the same as the /an/

im-tuann7 (segment) is known as phone (im-s03), the phone is in 2 kinds: phoneme and nonphonemic phone.

allophone and variant is about the nonphonemic phone.

many phones are part of different phonetic units.

only those who can distinguish the meaning can be known as phonemes. s and x are allophones.

phoneme is not segment, segments contain phonemes.

minimal pairs: en: ing, in, ik, im, in, etc.

minimal pairs can be used to learn a second language.

complementary distribution: hoo7 -po2 hun1-po3

j, q, x vs z, c, s.

basic phone: the si vs s in tai-lo, /s/ is the basic phone.

only the natural class is possible to have the same phoneme.

the free variants: free variants: the holo: ian-) en; ien.

the systemic of the variation is considered as an accent.

the distinctive features is the minimal structural unit of phonology. + - and the distinctive features is about to reply on the pronouncing method.

those who have the same distinctive feature is natural class.

p, t, k; b, d, g; etc.

all the redundant features are from the phonological rules, and

it's not necessary to write them with the change of the

phonology.

deep structure -> phonological rules -> higher structure.

basic structure vs the phonetic structure.

A-) B/C\_ a to b when after c. # means the beginning or the end of a character.

assimilation vs dissimilation.