

PHONETIK PHONETICS FONETICA

Final Quiz

Konsonanten

Wie bestimmt man Konsonanten?

Lösung:

- Artikulationsort
- Artikulationsart
- Stimmhaftigkeit

Bestimme folgende Konsonanten:

- t
- m
- d

Lösung:

- t: stimmloser alveolarer Plosiv
- m: stimmhafter bilabialer Nasal
- d: stimmhafter alveolarer Plosiv

Vokal

Wie bestimmt man Vokale?

Lösung:

- Zungenhöhe
- Zungenlage
- Lippenrundung

Wie unterscheiden sich die zwei Wörter?

- Saat vs. satt
- typ vs. tip

Lösung:

- Vokallänge
- Lippenrundung

Prosodie

- Weshalb ist die Intonation wichtig?
- Wieso ist die Betonung wichtig? Gib ein Beispiel!

Lösung:

- Die Intonation hilft bei der Strukturierung und Unterteilung von Äußerungen in verschiedene Teile, so wie die Interpunktion in der Schriftsprache. Intonation wird auch verwendet, um anzuzeigen, ob die Äußerung zum Beispiel eine Frage ist.
- Betonung ist wichtig, damit wir die Bedeutung eindeutig verstehen. Zum Beispiel: Umfahren vs umfahren

Angewandt

- Nenne drei Merkmale für Nord-Süd-Unterscheidung
- Nenne drei Artikulationsstörungen

Lösung

1. aabe vs oobe
2. moorn vs moore
3. schniie vs schneie

1. Lispeln
2. Stottern
3. "spuckende" Aussprache

Final Quiz (English)

Lesson 1: Consonants

How are consonants determined?

Solution:

- Place of articulation
- Manner of articulation
- Voicing (voiced vs. voiceless)

Determine the following consonants:

- t
- m
- d

Solution:

- t: voiceless alveolar plosive
- m: voiced bilabial nasal
- d: voiced alveolar plosive

Lesson 2: Vowels

How are vowels determined?

Solution:

- Height of the tongue
- Position of the tongue
- Position (rounding) of the lips

What is the difference between the two words?

- lick vs leek
- sneaker vs. snooker

Solution:

- lick vs leek: vowel duration, the i is short in *lick* and *long* in *leek* (/lɪk/ vs. /li:k/)
- sneaker vs. snooker: position of the tongue, the tongue is positioned in the front for the pronunciation of *sneaker*, in the back for *snooker* (/sni:kə/ vs. /snu:kə/ in RP)

Lesson 3: Prosody

Why is word-stress important in English? Give an example.

Solution:

- In English, the vast majority of words have a given syllable which is to be stressed. When stressed differently, comprehension is reduced. Additionally, the meaning of

some words can change, according to the stressed syllable. Examples are the different meanings of, amongst others, the following words, according to their stress.

- Export: 2 possible solutions:
 - /'Ex/port/ = Noun
 - /Ex/'port/ = Verb
- Conflict: 2 possible solutions:
 - /'Con/flict/ = Noun
 - /Con/'flict/ = Verb
- Perfect
 - /'Per/fect/ = Adjective
 - /Per/'fect/ = Verb
- Present
 - /'Pre/sent/ = Adjective OR Noun, meaning gift
 - /Pre/'sent/ = Verb
- Address
 - /'Ad/dress/ = Noun
 - /Ad/'dress/ = Verb
- Invalid
 - /'In/val/id/ = Noun
 - /In/val/id/ = Adjective
- Object
 - /'Ob/ject/ = Noun
 - /Ob/'ject/ = Verb

What is intonation and why is it important in the English language?

Solution:

- Intonation describes the varying of pitch.
- It is important because it is used to signal the intention behind an utterance. It helps structuring and dividing utterances into different parts, like punctuation does in written language. It is also used to indicate whether the utterance is a question, an imperative or a declarative sentence.

Lesson 4: Phonetics applied

Name two sounds/pronunciations which are produced differently in British Received Pronunciation (RP) and General American and give two examples (words pronounced differently) for each difference named:

Solution:

- Consonants:
 - Pronunciation of the letter **r**
 - Example: *butter, other, murder, enter, etc.*
 - Explanation (optional):

- In GA, the phoneme r is always pronounced, as [ɹ], as in butter.
- In RP, the pronunciation of r differs according to its phonetic context. It is not pronounced when, within the same syllable, r comes after a vowel. This means, that far is pronounced as [fɑ:], or weather as [wɛðə]. In other contexts it is pronounced, so rice is still pronounced as [ɹaɪs].
- Pronunciation of the letter t
 - Example: *bitten, internet, better, writer, bitter, etc.*
 - Explanation (optional):
 - In GA, the pronunciation of the phoneme t depends on the place in the word. It is often pronounced as a flap in the middle of words, mostly between vowels, so as [ɾ], like in writer. It then almost sounds like a d. At the beginning of words or syllables, the pronunciation is usually a true, aspirated [t], like in topic or entire. At the end of words, it is often a stopped, non-aspirated t, so a [t] as in cat. The letter can also disappear, as in internet, where t is not pronounced at all. This is the case when t comes after an n in an unstressed syllable.
 - In RP, t sounds are usually aspirated [t] in the beginning of syllables, as in train. At the end of syllables, the t sound can be produced as a glottal stop ([ʔ]), as in bitten ([bɪʔn]). In contrast to GA, RP does not use the flapped t sound, but pronounces all t sounds either as [t] or as [ʔ].
- Vowels:
 - Pronunciation of a (“trap-bath split”)
 - Examples: *bath, laugh, chance, path, etc.*
 - Explanation (optional):
 - In many words in GA, the letter a as in bath is pronounced as [æ] (like the german ä).
 - In RP, the letter a in bath, as well as in many other words, is pronounced as [ɑ:].
 - Pronunciation of o (“cot-caught merger”)
 - Examples: *cloth, caught, talk, cot, law, etc.*
 - Explanation (optional):
 - In many words in GA, the letter o as in cloth is pronounced as [ɔ].
 - In RP, in many words like cloth, the o is pronounced as [ɒ].
- Prosody:
 - The stressed syllable can vary between the two varieties. examples for this are the following:

Word	GA	RP
Controversy	ˈcon/tro/ver/sy	con/ˈtro/ver/sy
Address (noun)	ˈad/dress	ad/ˈdress

Adult	'a/dult	a/'dult
Brochure	bro/'chure	'bro/chure
Garage	ga/'rage	'ga/rage
Migrate	'mi/grate	mi/'grate

Name three disorders concerning speech and articulation:

Solution:

- Lisp (sigmatism)
- Lateral sigmatism
- Nasal slurring of "kn"
- "Spitting" pronunciation of the consonant compound "kl"
- Formation of the sounds "k" and "g" on the soft palate, but with the tip of the tongue
- rolled tongue tip r (accent)

Quiz finale (italiano)

Lezione 1: Consonanti

Come si caratterizzano le consonanti?

Soluzione:

- modo di articolazione
- luogo di articolazione
- sonorità

Denomina le seguenti consonanti usando le caratteristiche:

- [t]
- [l]
- [ɲ]

Soluzione:

- [t]: occlusiva alveolare sorda
- [l]: Laterale alveolare sonora
- [ɲ]: nasale palatale sonora

Lezione 2: Vocali

Come si caratterizzano le vocali

Soluzione:

- avanzamento della lingua
- altezza della lingua
- arrotondamento delle labbra
-

Qual è la differenza tra le due parole?

- [pesca] vs. [pɛsca]
- Staat vs. Stadt

Soluzione

- [pesca] vs. [pɛsca] → una 'e' è aperta e l'altra è chiusa (cambia significato)
[pesca] sostantivo di pescare, [pɛsca] il frutto
- Staat vs. Stadt → la lunghezza vocalica

Lezione 3: Prosodia

Perché l'accento è importante?

Soluzione:

Tante parole possono avere due accenti diversi. Cambiando l'accento, cambia anche il significato.

Quale ruolo importante ha l'intonazione?

Soluzione:

- l'intonazione descrive l'altezza tonale
- L'intonazione maneggia il significato dell'enunciato
- Se l'altezza tonale è alta all'inizio e poi cala si tratta di una frase affermativa
- Se l'altezza tonale è bassa all'inizio ma si alza con l'ultima parola, abbiamo una frase interrogativa
- Se l'altezza tonale rimane costante, la frase è imperativa.

Lezione 4: Fonetica applicata

Fai qualche esempio di tratti regionali

Soluzione:

Tratti settentrionali:

- Indebolimento delle consonanti
- Pronuncia sempre sonora della s intervocalica

Tratti centrali:

- Tendenza di s a diventare z nei nessi -ls-, -rs-, e -ns-
- Perdita dell'elemento occlusivo nelle affricate intervocaliche
- Il nesso uo diventa o

Tratti meridionali

- Pronuncia intensa di b e g se sono intervocaliche
- Pronuncia sorda delle fricative intervocaliche
- Sonorizzazione delle consonanti occlusive sorde dopo la [n]

Dai un esempio per una dilalia dicendo quale fonema viene pronunciato scorretta

Soluzione:

- Sigmatismo: l'alterazione dei fonemi [s], [z], [ʃ]
- Rotacismo: l'alterazione del fonema [r]
- Lambdacismo: l'alterazione del fonema [l]
- Deltacismo: l'alterazione del fonema [d]