Psych 56L/ Ling 51: Acquisition of Language

Lecture 6
Phonological development I

Announcements

HW1 due at the end of class today

- → Please note that multiple submissions are possible, but only the latest one will be graded.
- → Answers are not saved between submissions, so please keep a separate document with your answers that you can transfer to the EEE interface.

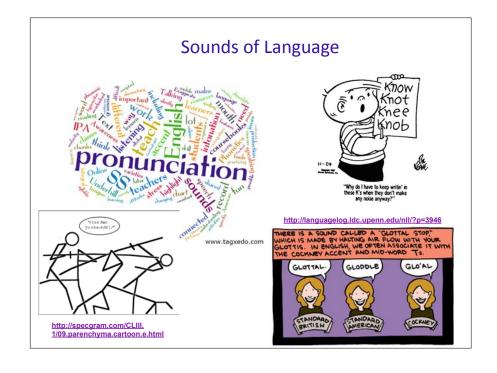
Review questions for phonological development available

HW2 available (not due till 11/10/15 – after midterm), but helpful for studying for the midterm

Announcements

All kinds of useful sound charts available (including interactive ones, in case you forget what sound corresponds to what symbol).

Resources available for typing IPA characters (useful for HW2) – if all else fails, you can always copy and paste from the IPA virtual keyboard (linked in the references).



Forget Spelling!

Sounds ≠ Spelling

Forget spelling

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XTzkT3j9pHI http://www.thelingspace.com/episode-12

beginning through 2:27



Courtesy of http://www.spellingsociety.org/news/media/poems.php

Our Strange Lingo, by Lord Cromer (1902)

When the English tongue we speak.
Why is break not rhymed with freak?
Will you tell me why it's true
We say sew but likewise few?
And the maker of the verse,
Cannot rhyme his horse with worse?
Beard is not the same as heard
Cord is different from word.
Cow is cow but low is low
Shoe is never rhymed with foe.
Think of hose, dose, and lose
And think of goose and yet with choose

Courtesy of http://www.spellingsociety.org/news/media/poems.php

..

Think of comb, tomb and bomb,
Doll and roll or home and some.
Since pay is rhymed with say
Why not paid with said I pray?
Think of blood, food and good.
Mould is not pronounced like could.
Wherefore done, but gone and lone Is there any reason known?
To sum up all, it seems to me
Sound and letters don't agree.

One sound – Many letters

h<u>e</u> s<u>ea</u>s е ea bel<u>ie</u>ve ie am<u>oe</u>ba oe Caesar k<u>ey</u> ae ey machine s<u>ee</u> ee p<u>eo</u>ple s<u>ei</u>ze ei eo

International Phonetic Alphabet: [i]

One sound – Many letters

too oo threw ew
to o lieu ieu
clue ue shoe oe
through ough beautiful eau

IPA: [u]

One sound – Many letters

shoot

either

ŏ
character

k
deal

i
Thomas

t
physics

f
rough

One letter – Many sounds

dameedadæfatheracallo, avillageI, amany ϵ

One letter - Not one sound

mnemonic psychology

resign

ghost = no sound!

island

whole de**b**t

cute **kj**uwt

= 2 sounds!

Differences across languages

English: judge, juvenile, Jesus

Spanish: jugar, Jesus

German: Jugend, jubeln, Jesus

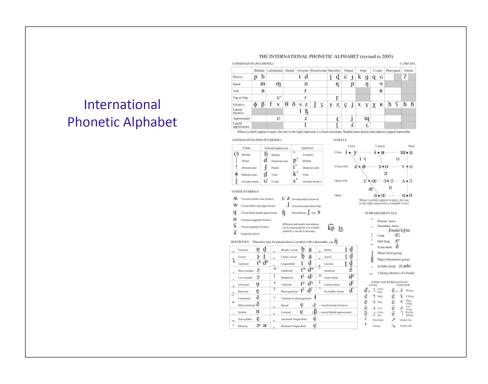
French: Jean, j'accuse, jambon

Why we need the IPA

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XTzkT3j9pHI http://www.thelingspace.com/episode-12

2:27-5:27, 8:42-9:05



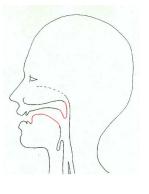


Sounds: Speech production

"Speech is a river of breath, bent into hisses and hums by the soft flesh of the mouth and throat."

- Pinker, The Language Instinct





Sounds: The vocal tract as an instrument https://www.ted.com/talks/tom_thum_the_orchestra_in_my_mouth?language=en

0:45-2:14, 3:25-3:41, 4:43-6:20

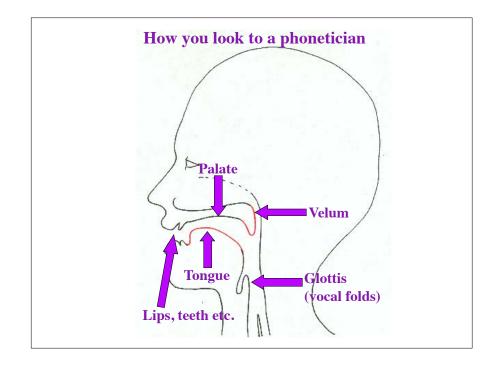


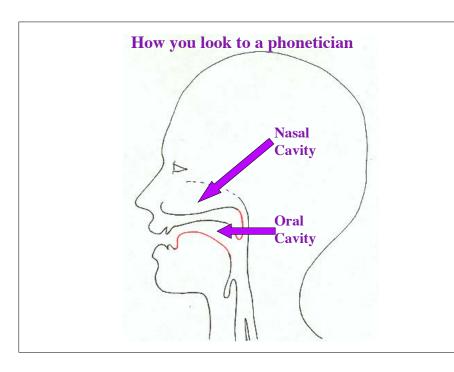
Sounds: Vocal tract overview

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dtf8zGQj9GY http://www.thelingspace.com/episode-4

0:38 through 1:17







Major division: consonants vs vowels

Consonantal sounds: narrow or complete closure somewhere in the vocal tract.

Vowels: very little obstruction in the vocal tract. Can form the basis of syllables (also possible for some consonants).

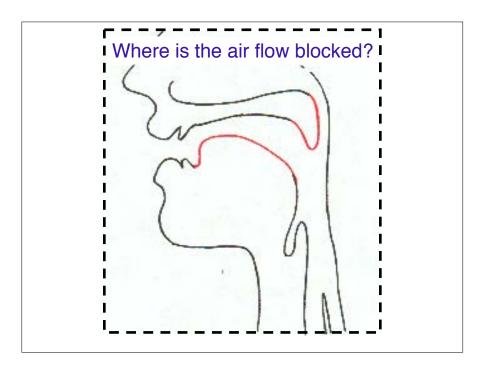
Consonants

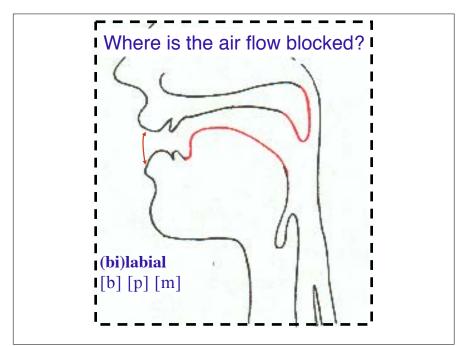
Place of articulation: Where the airflow is blocked

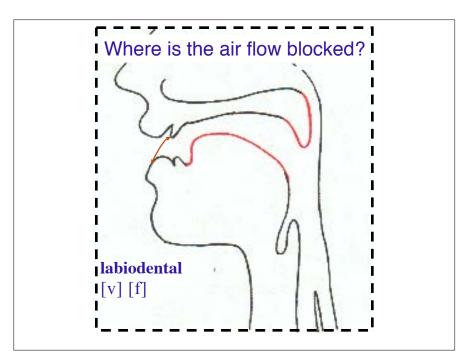
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zEaPQP3pXQc http://www.thelingspace.com/episode-20

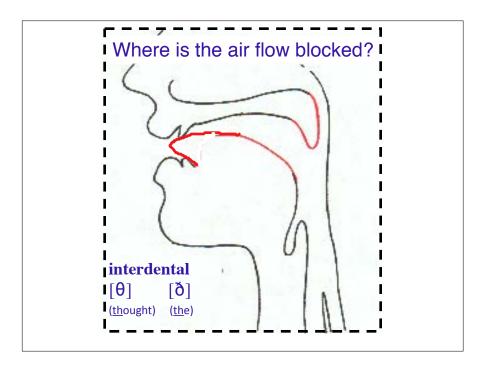
beginning through 5:53

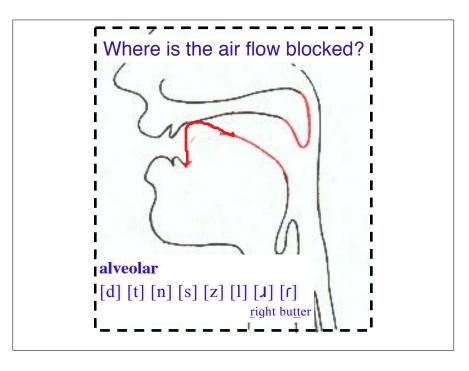


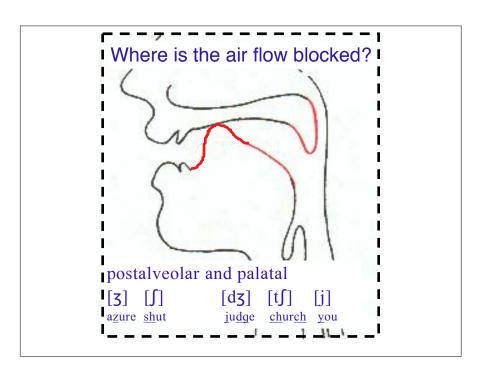


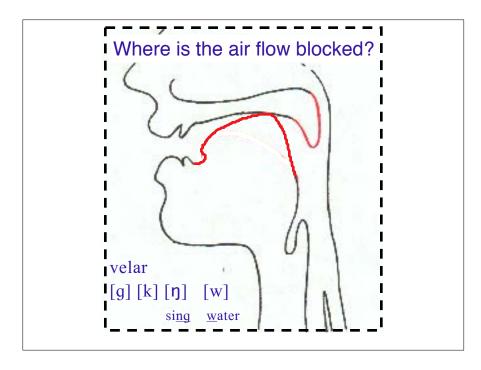


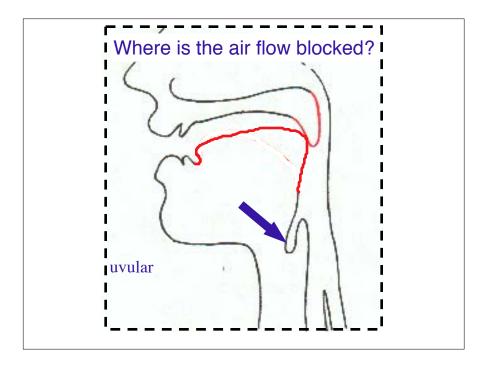


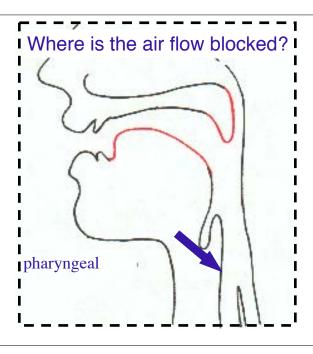


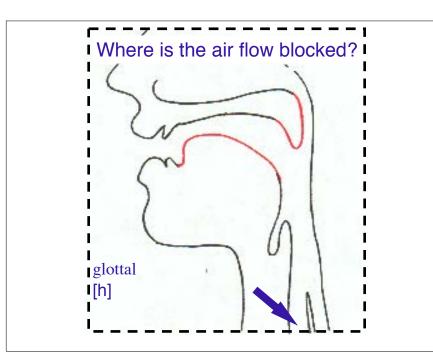












Manner of articulation: How the airflow is blocked

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zEaPQP3pXQc http://www.thelingspace.com/episode-20

beginning through 5:54 - 9:19



Manner: How the air is flowing

Stops (sometimes called plosives)

[p] [t] [k] [b] [d] [g] [m] [n] [ŋ]

Fricatives

[f] [v] [θ] [δ] [s] [z] [\int] [3]

Approximants/Glides

[w] [j] (Like in "water" and "you")

Liquids

[1] [1]

Tap/Flap

[r] (Like in "water" and "butter")

Fricatives & Affricates

Postalveolar sounds [3] $[\int]$ Palatal sounds [d3] $[t\int]$ (fricatives) (affricates)

Affricates - combination of stop + fricative - [d3][t], as in *judge*, *church*

Ex: affricates in fast speech:

"What should...?" $[t \int]$ becomes "Whachould...?"

"What did you...?"
[d j]
becomes "What did zha...?"
[d ʒ]
becomes "Whaja...?"

Voicing: What the vocal folds are doing

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zEaPQP3pXQchttp://www.thelingspace.com/episode-20

beginning through 9:20 - 9:52



What are the vocal folds doing?

closed open voiceless



"The air leaves the lungs through the trachea (windpipe), which opens into the larynx (the voice-box, visible on the outside as the Adam's apple). The larynx is a valve consisting of an opening (the glottis) covered by two flaps of retractable muscular tissue called the vocal folds...The vocal folds can also be partly stretched over the glottis to produce a buzz as the air rushes past." - Pinker, The Language Instinct

Voiced & Voiceless consonants

Consonants are either voiced or voiceless. English pairs:

b p v f d t z s $\delta \theta$ $\int 3$ $t \int d3$

Describing sounds

Features

Ways of *describing* sounds e.g., [t] = voiceless, alveolar, stop

Stronger claim: features are the *smallest building blocks of language*, used to store sounds in the mind

Atoms of Speech



Roman Jakobson, 1896-1982

IPA full(er) chart

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 1993)

| | Bilabial | | Labio | dental | Der | ntal | Alve | eolar | Postal | veolar | Retr | oflex | Pala | atal | Ve | lar | Uvi | ılar | Phar | yngeal | Gl | ottal |
|------------------------|----------|---|-------|--------|-----|------|------|-------|--------|--------|------|-------|------|------|----|-----|-----|------|------|--------|----|-------|
| Plosive | p b | , | | | | | t | d | | | t | d | c | f | k | g | q | G | | | 3 | |
| Nasal | n | n | | m | | | | n | | | | η | | ŋ | | ŋ | | N | | | | |
| Trill | В | | | | | | | r | | | | | | | | | | R | | | | |
| Tap or Flap | | | | | | | | ſ | | | | τ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fricative | фВ | 3 | f | v | θ | ð | s | Z | l | 3 | ş | Z, | ç | j | X | Y | χ | R | ħ | r | h | f |
| Lateral fricative | | | | | | | ł | ß | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approximant | | | | υ | | | | I | | | | ŀ | | j | | щ | | | | | | |
| Lateral approximant | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | l | | λ | | L | | | | | | |

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

The parts we care about for this class

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 1993)

| | Bilabial | Labiodent | al I | ental | Alve | olar | Postalv | eolar | Retroflex | Palatal | Velar | Uvular | Pharyngeal | Glottal |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|------|-------|------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|-------|--------|------------|---------|
| Stop | p b | | | | t | d | | | | | k g | | | |
| Nasal | m | | | | | n | | | | Į. | ŋ | | | |
| Trill | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tap or Flap | | | | | | ſ | | | | | | | | |
| Fricative | | f v | 0 | ð | s | z | l | 3 | | t∫ dʒ | | | | h |
| Lateral fricative | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glide | | | | | | 3779211 | | | | j | W | | | |
| Liquid | | | | | ı | 1 | | | | | | | | |

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

Describing speech sounds

Where is the air-flow blocked? (place of articulation) labial, alveolar, palatal, velar etc.

Where/how is the air flowing? (manner of articulation) nasal/oral, stop, fricative, liquid, tap/flap etc.

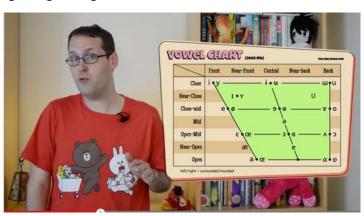
What are the vocal folds doing? (voicing) voiced vs. voiceless

Vowels

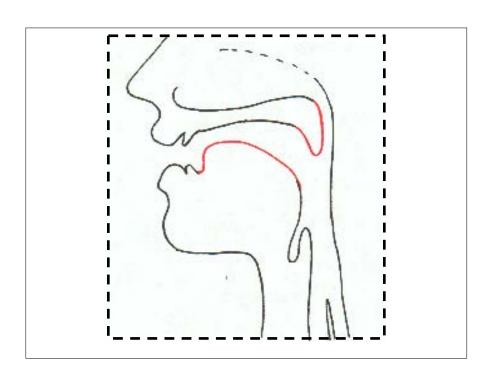
Vowels

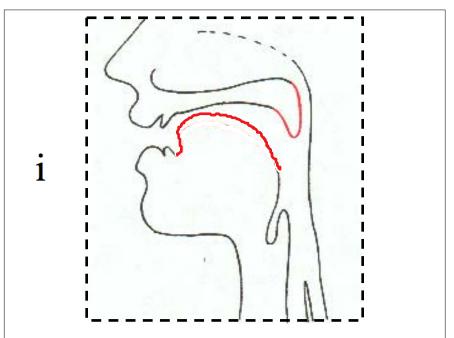
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=arMntA15A0s http://www.thelingspace.com/episode-27

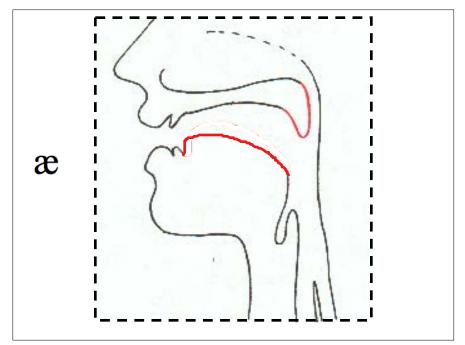
beginning through 4:10

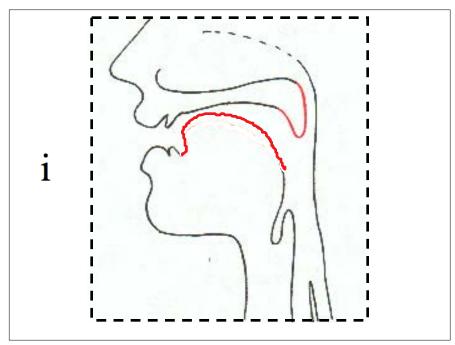


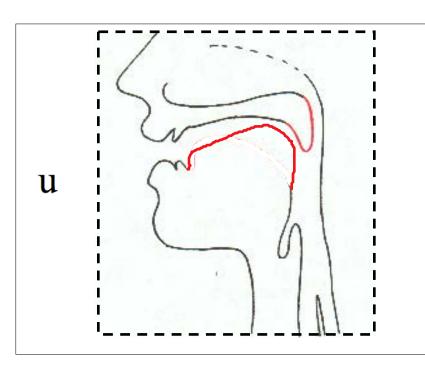
What can you do to alter the shape of your vocal tract?











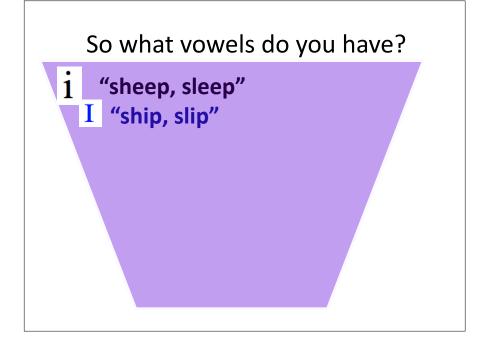
You can....

- (1) Raise or lower your tongue (high, mid, low)
- (2) Advance or retract your tongue (front, central, back)
- (3) Round or spread your lips (round, spread)
- (4) Tense or not tense your mouth (tense, lax)



A quick note about tense/lax

- "...by advancing the tongue root....the tongue becomes tense and humped rather than lax and flat, and the hump narrows the air chamber in the mouth above it, changes the resonances."
 Pinker, *The Language Instinct*
 - (4) Tense or not tense your mouth (tense, lax)



```
So what vowels do you have?

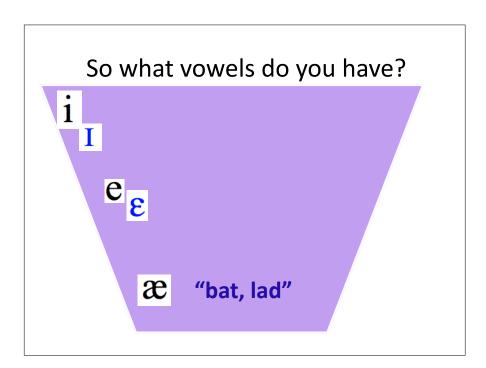
i

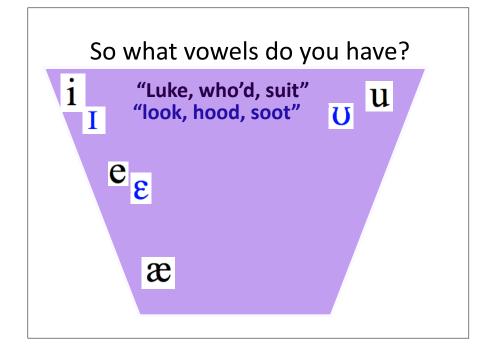
e

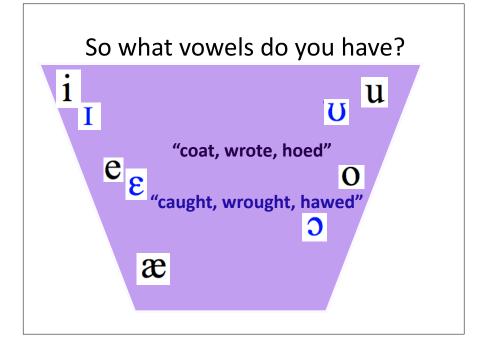
"laid, spade, trade"

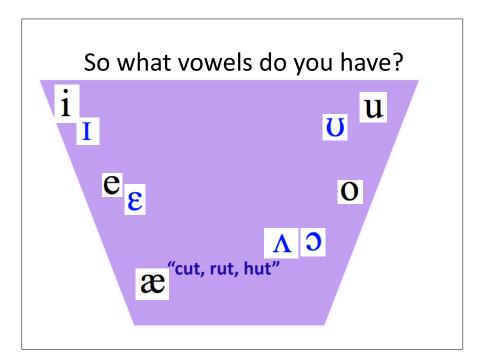
E

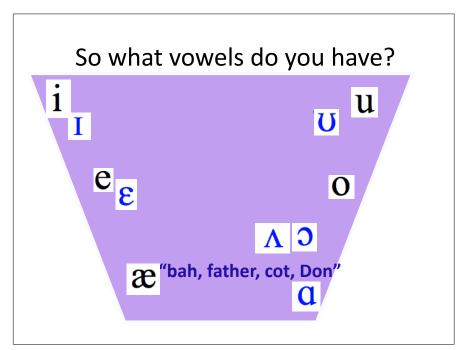
"led, sped, tread"
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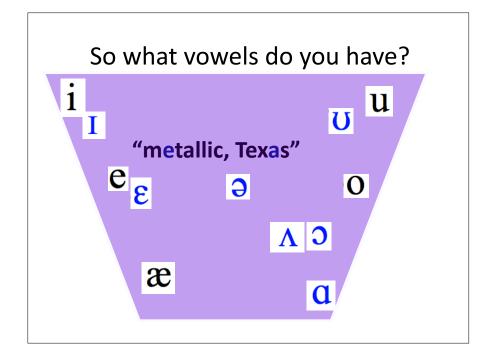


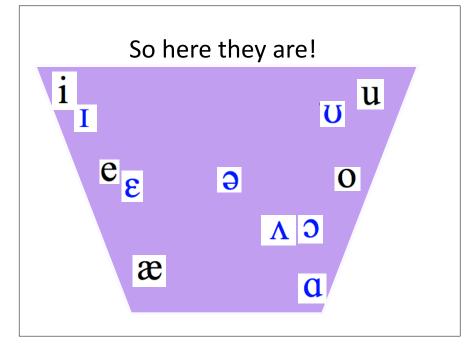






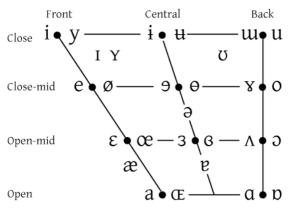






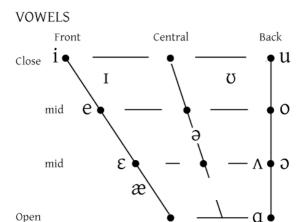
The full(er) vowel chart

VOWELS



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel $% \left\{ 1,2,\ldots,n\right\}$

The parts we care about for this class



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel $\,$

Cross-language differences

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=arMntA15A0s http://www.thelingspace.com/episode-27

4:10 through 5:08



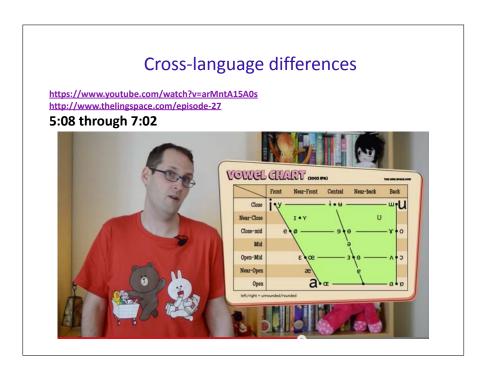
Cross-language differences

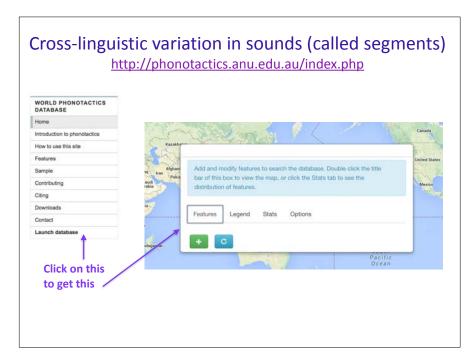
Feature Combinations

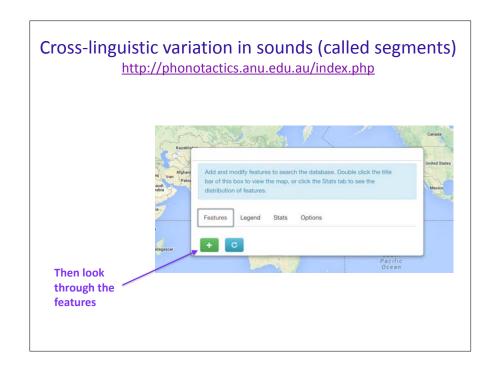
English: back vowels are rounded, others are not German/French has high, front, rounded vowel [y] Russian has high back unrounded vowel [w]

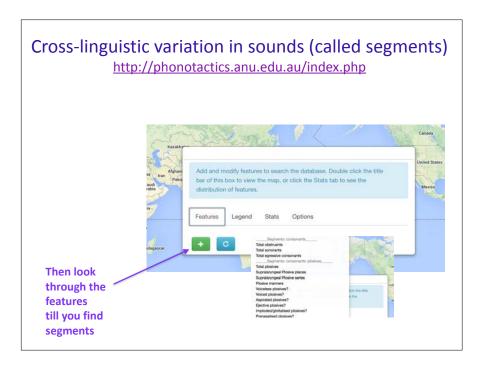
Many languages don't make the tense/lax distinction found in English (ex: Spanish [i], rather than [i] and [I])

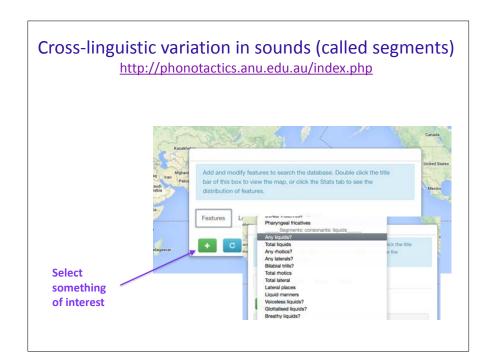
Many languages distinguish short and long vowels (unlike English), ex: Japanese [i] vs. [i:]

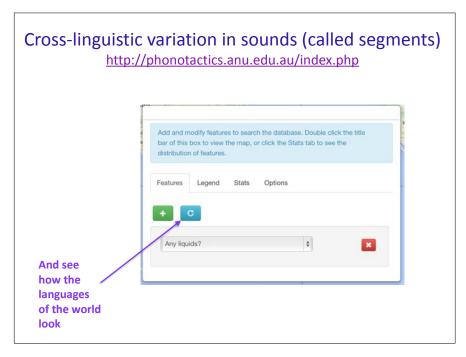




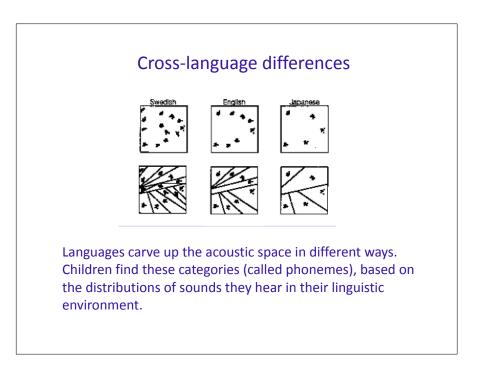




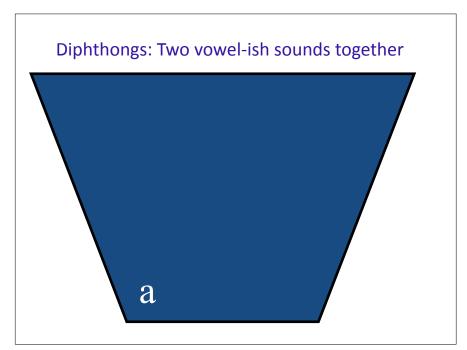


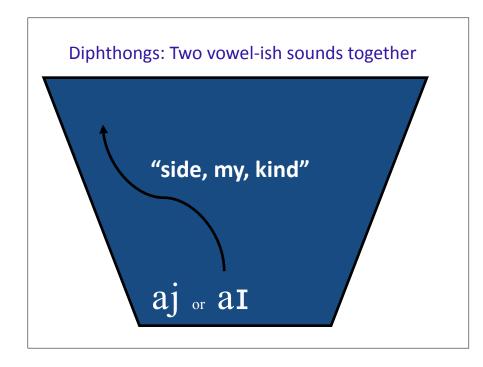


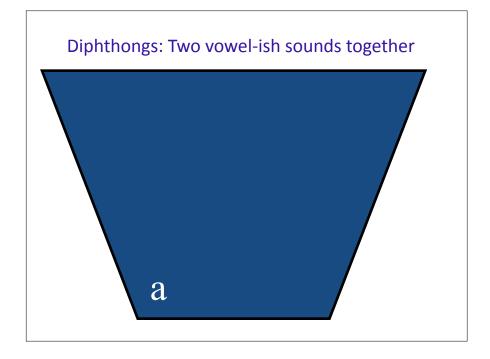


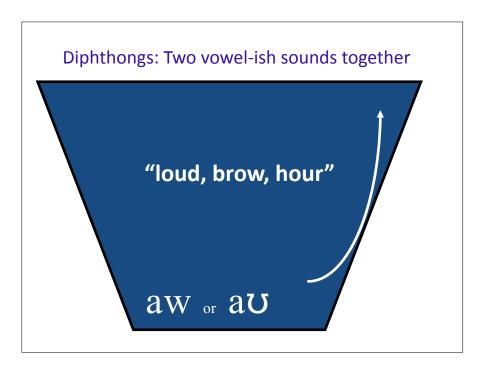


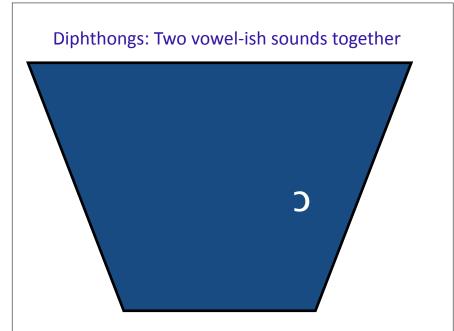


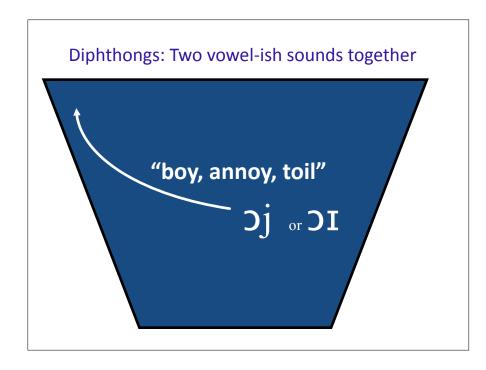






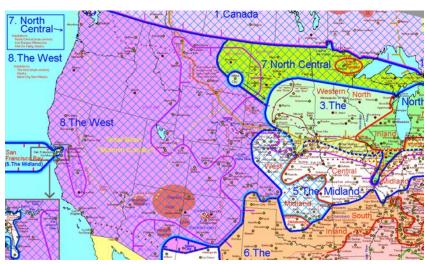








Dialect variation in North American English http://aschmann.net/AmEng/



Speech production summary

Airflow set in vibration by vocal folds and modified by vocal tract

Consonants: narrowing or blocking of oral/nasal cavity

Vowels: shaping of oral cavity

Different languages choose different selections of these

Speech perception

Speech production processes must be undone by the ear

Motions of articulators must be *reconstructed* from patterns of air vibration

Requires extremely precise hearing, possibly a system specialized for hearing speech

Substantially developed at birth



Questions?



You should be able to do question 4 on HW2, and up through question 3 on the phonological review questions.

Extra Material

Features

Prediction: by combining a small number of atomic features, it should be possible to create a larger number of speech sounds

Goal: a set of universal features should make it possible to describe the speech sounds of all of the languages of the world

Different languages choose different feature combinations

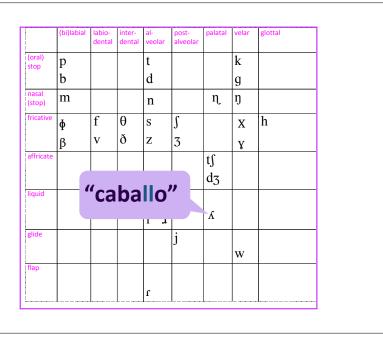
| | (bi)labial | labio- dental | inter- dental | al- veolar | post- alveolar | palatal | velar | glottal |
|---------------|------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|-------|---------|
| oral) top | p | | | t | | | k | |
| | b | | | d | | | g | |
| asal stop) | m | | | n | | | ŋ | |
| ricative | | f | θ | S | ſ | | | h |
| | | v | ð | Z | 3 | | | |
| ffricate | | | | | | t∫ dʒ | | |
| | | | | | | d3 | | |
| quid | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1 1 | | | | |
| lide | | | | | j | | | |
| | | | | | | | W | |
| lap | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | ſ | | | | |

| | (bi)labial | labio- dental | inter- dental | al- veolar | post- alveolar | palatal | velar | glottal |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|-------|---------|
| (oral) stop | p | | | t | | | k | |
| | b | | | d | | | g | |
| nasal (stop) | m | | | n | | ? | ŋ | |
| fricative | | f | θ | S | S | | | h |
| | ? | v | ð | Z | 3 | | ? | |
| affricate | | | | | | t∫ dʒ | | |
| | | | | | | d3 | | |
| liquid | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1 л | | ? | | |
| glide | | | | | j | | | |
| | | | | | | | W | |
| flap | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | ſ | | | | |

| | (bi)lab | | labio- dental | inter- dental | al- veolar | post- alveolar | palatal | velar | glottal |
|-----------------|---------|---|------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|-------|---------|
| (oral) stop | p | | | | t | | | k | |
| | b | | | | d | | | g | |
| nasal (stop) | m | | | | n | | ? | ŋ | |
| fricative | ф | | f | θ | S | ſ | | 0 | h |
| | β | | V | ð | Z | 3 | | • | |
| affricate | | u | Fu | ji" | | | t∫ dʒ | | |
| liquid | | " | Cu | ji" ba | ,, | | ? | | |
| glide | | | | | | j | | w | |
| flap | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | r | | | | |

| | (bi)labial | labio- dental | inter- dental | al- veolar | post- alveolar | palatal | velar | glottal |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| (oral) | p | | | t | | | k | |
| stop | b | | | d | | | g | |
| nasal (stop) | m | | | n | | η | ŋ | |
| fricative | φ | f | θ | s | S | | | h |
| | β | V | ð | 7 | 7 | | ? | |
| affricate | | | 4 | "ar̂ | io" | | | |
| iquid | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1 л | | ? | | |
| glide | | | | | j | | | |
| | | | | | | | W | |
| flap | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | ſ | | | | |

| | (bi)labial | labio- dental | inter- dental | al- veolar | post- alveolar | palatal | velar | glotta |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| (oral) stop | p | | | t | | | k | |
| | b | | | d | | | g | |
| nasal (stop) | m | | | n | | η | ŋ | |
| fricative | φ | f | θ | S | S | | X | h |
| | β | V | ð | 7 | 7 | | γ | |
| affricate | | | " | Ba | ch" | | | |
| liquid | | | " | agı | ua" | | | |
| | | | | 1 л | | | | |
| glide | | | | | j | | w | |
| flap | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | ſ | | | | |



| | (bi)labial | labio- dental | inter- dental | al- veolar | post- alveolar | palatal | velar | glottal |
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| nasal (stop) | m | | | n | | η | ŋ | |
| fricative | ф | f | θ | S | S | | X | h |
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| affricate | | | | | | t∫ dʒ | | |
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