

## Ch.3: Phonology

- **Phonology:** is the study of how speech sounds are organized within a language and how they interact with each other.
- **Phonetic inventories:** the sounds that are produced as a part of a language.
- **Phonotactic constraints:** restrictions on possible combinations of sounds.
- **Foreign language:** applying the phonotactic constraints of one language while speaking another.
- **Phoneme:** a set of speech sounds that are perceived to be variants of the same sound.
- **Allophone:** each member of a particular phoneme set.
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- Phoneme: /t/
- allophones: [t] [tʰ] [ʔ] [r]
- top stop little kitten
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## Phonological rules:

### 1. assimilation

- **nasal place assimilation:**

an alveolar nasal assimilates to the place of articulation of a following consonant.  
unbelievable → umbelievable

- **palatalization:**

a consonant becomes like a neighboring palatal.  
did you → didjyou

### 2. dissimilation

a stop becomes a fricative when followed by another stop.

### **3. insertion**

voiceless stop insertion: between a nasal consonant and a voiceless fricative, a voiceless stop with the same place of articulation as the nasal is inserted.

hamster → hampster

### **4. deletion**

eliminates a sound that was present at the phonemic level.

- **/h/ deletion:**

he handed her his hat → he handed er his hat

- **dissimilatory deletion:**

governor → govenor

### **5. metathesis:**

when 3 consecutive consonants occur, the first consonant trades places with the preceding vowel.

### **6. strengthening (fortition)**

aspiration: voiceless stops become aspirated when they occur at the beginning of a stressed syllable.

like: pat & top

### **7. weakening (lenition)**

flapping: an alveolar stop is realized as [ɾ] when it occurs after a stressed vowel and before an unstressed vowel