

Features (*continued*)

3. VOWEL FEATURES:

Basic vowel features: [front] [back] [high] [low] [tense]

Study Table 4.3 (p.81) and Table 4.4 (p. 82)

Other vowel features: [ATR] (Advanced Tongue Root), [long] [nasal] (for nasalized vowels), [stress]

4. PLACE FEATURES FOR CONSONANTS

There are three place features distinguishing between consonants relating to places of articulation:

[+labial]	articulated with the lips
[+coronal]	articulated with the blade or tip of the tongue
[+dorsal]	articulated with the tongue body

One articulator: + or – for the feature;

two articulators (complex segments): both features have to be specified
for example: [w] is [+labial, +dorsal]

Glottal segment: no articulators are involved, thus they are
[-labial, -coronal, -dorsal]

Argument for recognizing places of articulation in the phonological patterning of languages: Classical Arabic example, p. 84. Explain!

Features for classifying the coronals

[anterior]
[distributed]
[strident]
[lateral]

[anterior]	articulated at the alveolar ridge or forward, e.g., [t] [s] [θ] [+anterior] [ʃ] [c] [-anterior]
[distributed]	articulated with a constriction that extends for a relatively great distance along the vocal tract, e.g., [ʃ] [tʃ] [+distributed] [t] [n] [-distributed]
[strident]	relevant to fricatives and affricates only; [+strident] segments cause a noisier kind of friction, e.g., [ʃ] [tʃ] [+strident] [θ] [ð] [-strident]
[lateral]	distinguishes between coronal liquids e.g., [l] [+lateral] [ɭ] [-lateral]

Features for classifying the dorsals

Dorsal articulator: tongue body. It is also the primary articulator for vowels.

e.g., [k] [g] [+dorsal]

Study the list of segments classified with this feature: p. 87

Study Table 4.5 on p. 88

5. LARYNGEAL FEATURES

[voice] distinguishes between voiced and voiceless segments;
[+voice] – the vocal cords are close enough to allow vibration
[-voice] -- there is no vocal cord vibration

e.g., [[d] [z] [+voice]
[t] [s] [-voice]
[spread glottis] the vocal cords riding on the arytenoids are farther apart; the glottis is wide.

e.g., [h] [+spread glottis]
Note: aspirated segments are [+spread glottis]

[constricted glottis] the vocal cords are tense and drawn together; narrow or closed glottis.

e.g., [ʔ] [+constricted glottis]

Study the list for other [+constricted glottis] segments: p. 90

6. ZERO AS A FEATURE VALUE

The feature value zero is assigned to segments where the specific feature is irrelevant: “don’t care” segments about those features (p. 91).

e.g., for a “don’t care” [p], the features irrelevant are indicated by the digit 0:

[0back, 0front, 0high, 0low]

Study Tables 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9
