

GUIDE TO TRANSCRIPTION PRACTICES

#1 ASPIRATION:

Voiceless stops are aspirated at the beginning of a stressed syllable.

Optional aspiration: a. at the beginning of a syllable with secondary stress
b. word-finally

Symbol: [^h]

#2 ADVANCED ARTICULATION:

Velars have more forward articulation before front vowels.

Symbol: [+]

#3 UNRELEASED STOP ARTICULATION:

- a. A stop is not released before another stop articulated at the same place
- b. A stop has inaudible release before a stop articulated at a different place
(= *overlapping articulation* or *double articulation*)
- c. Word-final stops may have inaudible release

Symbols: [ˀ] for (a), (c)

[ˆ] for (b)

#4 DENTAL ARTICULATION:

Alveolars become dental before dental consonants.

Symbol: [ˎ]

#5 VELARIZATION:

The alveolar lateral approximant becomes velarized word-finally or before another consonant in the same syllable.

Symbol: [ɫ]

#6 OBSTRUENT DEVOICING:

Obstruents become devoiced word-finally.

Symbol: [˥]

#7 FLAPPING:

Alveolar stops are articulated as flaps between vowels if the first vowel is stressed.

Symbol: [ɾ]

#8 LIQUID AND GLIDE DEVOICING:

Liquids and glides become devoiced when preceded by a syllable-initial voiceless stop.

Symbol: [◌̥]

#9 NASAL ASSIMILATION:

Nasals may become homorganic to the following consonant.

#10 RETROFLEX ARTICULATION:

Alveolar stops become retroflex when followed by a rhotic approximant which, in turn, will also have retroflex articulation.

#11 SYLLABIC NASALS AND LIQUIDS:

Nasals and liquids become syllabic word-finally when preceded by a consonant.

Symbol: [◌̩]

#12 LATERAL RELEASE:

Alveolar stops are laterally released before an alveolar lateral approximant.

Symbol: [◌̚]

#13 LATERAL ONSET

The alveolar stops following the alveolar lateral approximant will have a lateral onset.

Symbol: [◌̚̚] (after the lateral approximant)

#14 NASAL RELEASE:

Stops are nasally released before a nasal of the same place of articulation.

Symbol: [◌̚̚]

#15 NASAL ONSET:

Stop consonants following a nasal of the same place of articulation will have nasal onset (the articulatory closure for the nasal is not released).

Symbol: [◌̚̚] (after the nasal)

#16 GLOTTALIZATION:

The alveolar voiceless stop becomes glottalized when followed by a syllabic nasal.

Symbol: [ʔ]

#17 NASALIZATION:

Vowels become nasalized before a nasal in the same syllable.

Symbol: [̃]

#18 VOWEL LENGTHENING:

Vowels are long before a voiced consonant in the same syllable and word-finally.

Symbol: [ː]

NOTE: We only mark length before *voiced obstruents in the same syllable!*

Vowels are half-long before a devoiced obstruent in the same syllable.

Symbol: [ˑ]

#19 LABIALIZATION:

Consonants are pronounced with labialization before a rounded vowel or the labiovelar glide.

Symbol: [ʷ]

#20 FRONT VOWEL RETRACTION:

Front vowels become retracted before the velarized lateral approximant.

Symbol: [ɫ]

#21 GLOTTAL FRICATIVE VOICING:

The voiceless glottal fricative becomes voiced between two vowels.

Symbol: [ɦ]

#22 RHOTACISATION:

Vowels (both monophthongs and diphthongs) become rhotacized (=rhotic) when followed by a rhotic approximant in the same syllable.

Symbol: [ʀ]

NOTE: The rhotic schwa (=schwar) has a special symbol: [ə̃]
V = any vowel

#23 AFFRICATE PRONUNCIATION

An alveolar stop plus and a homorganic fricative will be pronounced as an alveolar affricate.

Symbols: [tʃ] [dʒ]

#24 ATTENTION: Observe the assimilation phenomena! (e.g. the assimilation in voicing in words such as *rubbed*, *redcap*, *nagged* etc.).