

GUIDE TO TRANSCRIPTION PRACTICES (Part 1)

1. ASPIRATION:*

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

Examples: pin [p^h]

tin [t^h]

cot [k^h]

apart [p^h]

across [k^h]

Optional aspiration: word-finally

Examples: deep [p] or [p^h]

cat [t] or [t^h]

deck [k] or [k^h]

2. STOP RELEASE:

- a. A stop is not released before another stop articulated at the same place.

Examples: hotdog [t[˥]]

clipboard [p[˥]]

sick girl [k[˥]]

- b. A stop has inaudible release before a stop articulated at a different place.

Examples: apt [p^{t̚}]

act [k^{t̚}]

apt, act etc.: OVERLAPPING ARTICULATION (= double articulation).

* Aspiration: The egressive puff of air that may accompany stop release. (The term *aspiration* will be explained in more detail in connection with the VOICE ONSET TIME concept).

c. Word-final stops may have inaudible release.

Examples: pot [t] or [t^h] or [t̚]

map [p] or [p^h] or [p̚]

kick [k] or [k^h] or [k̚]

3. ADVANCED ARTICULATION:

Velar stops have advanced (= more forward) articulation before front vowels.

Examples: key [k̟]

kit [k̟]

making [k̟]

get [g̟]

gate [g̟]

4. OBSTRUENT* DEVOICING:

Obstruents become devoiced word-finally.

Examples: cab [b̥] maze [z̥]

mad [d̥] leave [v̥]

beg [g̥] judge [d̥ʒ]

5. DENTAL ARTICULATION:

Alveolar consonants become dental before dental consonants.

Examples: eighth [t̪]

width [d̪]

tenth [n̪]

heath [l̪]

* Obstruents: stops, fricatives and affricates.

