

GUIDE TO TRANSCRIPTION PRACTICES (Part 2)**6. VELARIZATION***

Alveolar lateral approximants become velarized before a consonant in the same syllable or word-finally.

Examples:

feel }
tilt } [ɫ]

7. NASALIZATION

Vowels become nasalized before a nasal in the same syllable.

Examples:

pīn [ĩ]

pēn [ẽ]

8. VOWEL LENGTHENING

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

Examples:

bee [i:]

ladle [e:j]

Before devoiced obstruents: half-long

Examples:

maze [meːjz̥]

leave [liːv̥]

* The dorsum of the tongue is raised toward the velum.

9. LIQUID AND GLIDE DEVOICING:

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

Examples: play [l̥]
 cry [ɹ̥]
 cue [j̥]
 twin [w̥]

10. RETROFLEX ARTICULATION:

Syllable initial alveolar stops may become retroflex when followed by a rhotic approximant which, in turn, will also have retroflex articulation.

Examples: train [t̠ʰɹ̠]
 drain [d̠ɹ̠]

11. FLAPPING

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

Examples: writer [ɾ]
 rider [ɾ]