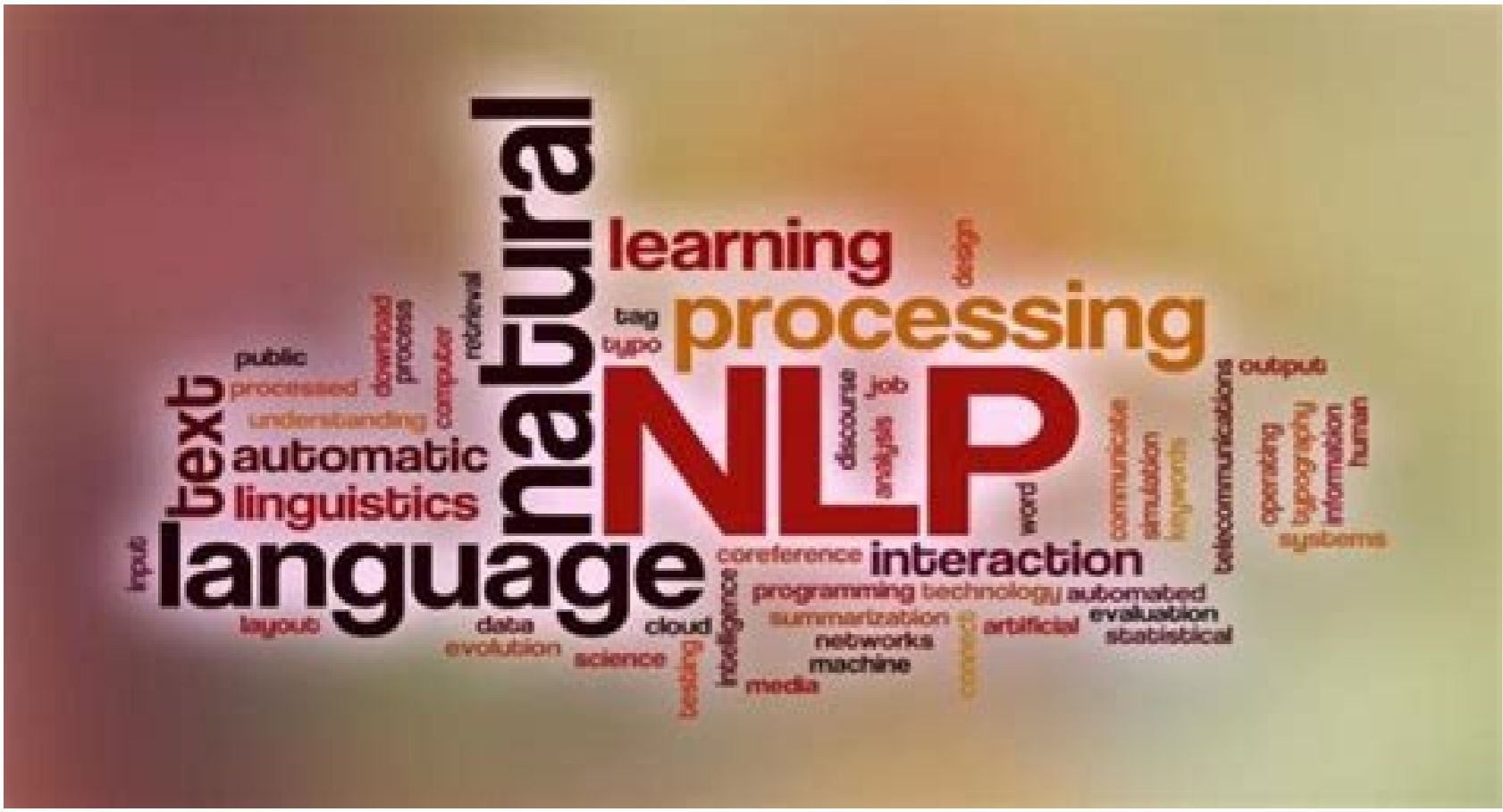


What is phone in linguistics

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What is phones and allophones in linguistics. What is a phone in language. Phone meaning in linguistics. What is the difference between phoneme and phone.

University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign Associate Professor Xun Yan has been named a Conrad Humanities Scholar, beginning in Fall 2022. The Conrad Humanities Scholars Award recognizes outstanding contributions by mid-career faculty in the College of LAS, and provides financial support for continued achievement, research, and... Krystal Smalls, Assistant Professor of Anthropology and Linguistics, has won the LEAP (Lincoln Excellence Assistant Professors) Award for Academic Years 2022-24. The LEAP Award is granted to distinguished early-career faculty at the University of Illinois who demonstrate the highest caliber of... The Linguistics Department will hold its annual year-end Awards and Graduation Celebration on May 4, 2022 from 4.00 to 6.00pm, in the Lucy Ellis Lounge of the Foreign Languages Building (FLB 1080). The Celebration will honor students in the department who have won prestigious awards, and who have... 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Students can add courses in Arabic culture, readings in Arabic, Arabic Sociolinguistics, and more to earn a Certificate in Arabic Language and Linguistics. MJ Shahen, American Sign Language Instructor, demonstrating a sign. Undergraduates can earn a Certificate in ASL. Dr. Marta Ortega-Liebaria works with an undergraduate who is learning to research sound production. Learn more about our research. Pitt offers approximately 35 languages, and the Department hosts a state-of-the-art PC and Mac lab to facilitate language learning as well as research. Claude Mauk, LCTL Director, shares a light-hearted moment with the ASL, Arabic, and LCTL coordinators at a "speed-learning" event. LCTL offers classes in Arabic with either the Levantine or Egyptian dialect. Students can add courses in Arabic culture, readings in Arabic, Arabic Sociolinguistics, and more to earn a Certificate in Arabic Language and Linguistics. PeopleDegree ProgramsCoursesResearchNews & EventsResourcesAbout In order to really understand phonology and phonetics, you need to understand what the differences between a phoneme, a phone, and an allophone are. Let's look at them separately first. What is a phoneme? I think it's easier to start with discussing what a phoneme is. The definition that you will often hear is "a phoneme is the smallest unit that distinguishes meaning between sounds in a given language." What does that mean? Let's look at a word using IPA, a transcription system created by the International Phonetic Association. Let's look at the word puff. We use broad transcription when describing phonemes. When we are using broad transcription we use slashes (/ /). So the word puff which looks like this in broad transcription is: /pʌf/ Here we see that puff has three phonemes /p/, /ʌ/, and /f/. When we store the pronunciation of the word puff in our head, this is how we remember it. What happens if we change one phoneme in the word puff? If we change the /p/ to the phoneme /k/ we get another word. We get the word puck which looks like this in broad transcription: /pʌk/ This is a type of test that we can do to see if /f/ and /k/ are different phonemes. If we swap these two phonemes we get a new word. So we can say that in English /f/ and /k/ are different phonemes. We're going to discuss phones now, but keep this in the back of your head, because we are going to come back to it. What is a phone? Now that we've covered what a phoneme is, we can discuss phones. Remember that we defined a phoneme as "the smallest unit that distinguishes meaning between sounds in a given language." However, a phoneme is really the mental representation of a sound, not the sound itself. The phoneme is the part that is stored in your brain. When you actually produce a sound you are producing a phone. To give an example, let's say you want to say the word for a small four-legged animal that meows, a cat. Your brain searches for the word in your lexicon to see if you know the word. You find the lexical entry. You see that phonemic representation of the word is /kæʔ/. Then you use your vocal tract to produce the sounds [k], [æ], and [ʔ] and you get the word [kæʔ]. Phones, the actual sound part that you can hear, are marked with brackets ([]) and the phonemes, the mental representation of the sound, are marked with slashes (/ /). Neat. So now we know the main difference between phonemes and phones. But why do we need to make the distinction? Why do we need phonemes and phones? Ok. Let's recap. Phonemes are the mental representation of the how a word sounds and phones are the actual sounds themselves. If we take an example from above, the word puff we can write out the phonemic representation (with phonemes using slashes) and the phonetic representation (with phones using brackets) /pʌf/ [pʌf] Okay. What does the above show us? Not a whole lot really. So why do we need two different versions? Recall that the transcription that uses phonemes is called broad transcription while the transcription that uses phones is called narrow transcription. These names can give us a clue about the differences. By looking at the broad transcription, /pʌf/, we can know how to pronounce the word puff. I can pronounce the word, and a non-native English speaker can all pronounce the word. We should all be able to understand what we are saying. However, what if we wanted more information about how the word actually sounds? Narrow transcription can help us with that. Narrow transcription just gives us extra information about how a word sounds. So the word puff can be written like this in narrow transcription: [pʌʔ] Well, that's new. This narrow transcription of the word puff gives us a little more information about how the word sounds. Here, we see that the [p] is aspirated. This means that when pronouncing the sound [p], we have an extra puff of air that comes out. We note this by using the superscript ^h. So you are probably asking yourself, why don't we just put the ^h in the broad transcription? Remember that broad transcription uses phonemes and by definition, if we change a phoneme in a word, we will get a different word. Look at the following: /pʌf/ /pʰʌf/ * An asterisk denotes that the above is incorrect. But why? Because in English, an aspirated p and an unaspirated p don't change the meaning of a word. That is, you can pronounce the same sound two different ways, but it wouldn't change the meaning. And by definition, if we change a phoneme, we change the meaning of a word. That means there's only one /p/ phoneme in English. If we were speaking a language where aspiration does change the meaning of a word, then that language could have two phonemes, /p/ and /pʰ/. Since it doesn't change the meaning in English, we just mark it in narrow transcription. Great. So now we know why we need to have phonemes and phones, but what are allophones? What are allophones? I just said that we can pronounce the /p/ phoneme in at least two different ways: [p] and [pʰ]. This means that [p] and [pʰ] are allophones of the phoneme /p/. The prefix -allo comes from the Greek allos meaning "other," so you can think of allophones are just "another way to pronounce a phoneme." This really helps us when we talk about different accents. Take the word water for example. I'm American, so the phonemic representation that I have for the word water is: /wɑːtə/ But if you've ever heard an American pronounce the word water before, you know that many Americans don't pronounce a [t] sound. Instead, most Americans will pronounce that [t] similar to a [d] sound. It's not pronounced the same as a [d] sound is pronounced, though. It's actually a "flap" and written like this: [ɾ] So the actual phonetic representation of the word water for many Americans is: [wɑːɾə] So, in the phonemic representation (broad transcription), we have the /t/ phoneme, but most Americans will produce a [ɾ] here. That means we can say that in American English [ɾ] is an allophone of the phoneme /t/. But sometimes the /t/ phoneme does use a [t] sound like in the name Todd: /tɑːd/ and in narrow transcription: [tɑːd] With these examples, we can see that the phoneme /t/ has at least two allophones: [t^h] and [ɾ]. We can even look at the word putt and see that the [t] can be pronounced as a "regular" [t] sound: [pʌt] Fantastic! So now we know that the phoneme /t/ has at least three allophones, [t], [t^h], and [ɾ]. But how do we know when to say each one? Environments of phonemes When we talk about the environments of a phoneme we are talking about where the phoneme occurs, usually in relation to other phonemes in a word. We can use this information to predict how a phoneme will be pronounced. Take for example the name Todd: /tɑːd/ If this was a word that we had never heard before, how would we know how to pronounce the /t/ phoneme? Well, we can already narrow it down to [t], [t^h], or [ɾ] because we've seen in past examples that we can pronounce these when we have /t/ phoneme. But how do we know which phone is the correct one? If you combed through many many words in English, you would find out that the phoneme /t/ is often aspirated when it's at the beginning of a word. By looking at other words that start with /t/ like tap, take, tack, etc., you'll find that /t/ becomes [t^h] when at the beginning of a word and that the narrow transcription of the name Todd would be: [tɑːd] We can use the same process to find out how to pronounce other words in an American accent. If we look at the words eating, little, latter, etc., we can see that in American English all of /t/ are pronounced as [ɾ]. Deciding all of the requirements for realizing /t/ as [ɾ] is beyond the scope of this post, but you can see that in similar environments the /t/ becomes a [ɾ]. Recap We've learned a few things here. A phoneme is a mental representation of a sound, not necessarily a letter. Also, when we swap a phoneme we change the word. A phone is the phonetic representation of a phoneme (the actual sound). Allophones are different ways to pronounce the same phoneme while keeping the same meaning. Sometimes allophones are predictable depending on their environment and who is speaking. This may seem like a lot to grasp if this is the first time you are reading about phonemes, phones, and allophones. I know that when I started learning this stuff it took me a while to grasp what was going on, but these are the building blocks of both phonology and phonetics. If you want to study either of those or if you want to really deep dive into English pronunciation, you need to know this stuff. If this didn't make sense the first time you read it, come back tomorrow and read through it again. It will start making sense after reading it a few times. What to sound more like a native English speaker? What to read next: Now that you know about phonemes, you should read about distinctive features in English, a closely related topic.

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