5) note remark at bottom and top 6.
13) grave consonants are labials (p b m f v etc) and velars (kg x etc). This is a pitch opposition with acute. Grave – low, acute high. Grave vowels are back or rounded, acute vowels are front. i and e are acute, u and o are grave. Russ ы is grave.
16) note distinction explicit and slurred speech. intervocalic American /t/ and /d/ are both a dental flap
19) motor – how the sound is produced by the speech organs; acoustic – the physical pattern produced by the sound wave – auditory – perception in the wide sense, what is heard
20) redundant features. English *pens* has a long nasal, *pence* a short nasal; they help to identify the following cons. Fr *bis, pisse*
lenis – b, d, g series, fortes – p, t, k series
French has tense-lax, Russ, voiceless-voiced whisper in Russian and tense-lax takes over; try it
21) Пыла, палая, пуля are the words here. See symbol table. This first vowel in the first example is an unrounded high mid or back vowel, often transcribed [y] narrow – or closed or high
wide – or open or low
stress mark in Russ notes place of dynamic stress
Кругом пыла, из помпы лила
the ‘clearer’ y in the second word above is a configurative feature: no word boundary follows
velar quality of y signals plain p preceding; redundant feature (velar is back, soft palate, back of mouth)
lengthened vowel signals emotion
22) distinctive features have no content meaning; they signal otherness
23) search for invariance in variation
25) cf. ping and pong and their associative nuances, as worked up by Fred Koenig of Tulane.
palatal vowels -- low or open, a-like
26) compact – relative concentration of energy in center of spectrum, diffuse – spread of energy. compact vowels are a, etc; e is in the middle
how do you like these chickens
signans ~ signatum. The manifestation of the sign, its outer appearance, and its meaning. The basic Jakobsonian dichotomy.
27) writing is a late, cultural, parasitic ability. Graphic signs stand for phonemes or allophones or random culturally conditioned combinations thereof, phonemes are bundles of distinctive features.
28) cf. music and notes
29) донос, да нос, погорели, по горе ли
the second word has a schwa; the fourth has a higher variant of e than the sixth
30) ехида, их Зда
the first word has a palatized velar fricative, the second, non-palatalized, and the vowel in the third word is Russian ы. Like Зван и ария.