**Applied Phonetics and Phonology**

**Etic vs. Emic Categories**

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**Phonetics:** The articulation and perception of speech sounds. The inventory and structure of the sounds of speech in a language.

**Articulatory Phonetics:** The study of the physiological mechanisms of speech production.

**Phone:** Any individual speech sound.

**Phoneme:** A distinctive speech sound in the sound system of a language.

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**Phonetic Transcription:** A universal system for transcribing the sounds of speech in any language. Phonetic Symbols are enclosed in square brackets [ ].

**Phonetic Feature:** One isolated property of a speech sound that can be used to differentiate one sound from another. For example, voicing is a phonetic feature.

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**Segments:** Clusters of phonetic features that occur in sequence in the speech stream.

**Consonant:** A kind of segment that involves significant obstruction in the vocal tract.

**Vowel:** A kind of segment that involves little or no obstruction in the vocal tract.

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**Suprasegmental (or “autosegmental”) features:** Phonetic features that may span several segments, and which rely on segments for their expression, e.g., stress, pitch and intonation.

**Glide:** A glide is a segment that is sort of a vowel and sort of a consonant. The glides of English are [y] as in *yes* and [w] as in *went*. Some varieties also have a voiceless glide [hw], as in *when*. 
Etic vs. Emic Categories

**Etic** vs. **Emic Categories**

**Etic** spear point shapes:

**emic** spear point types:

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Etic vs. Emic Categories

**Etic** vs. **Emic Categories**

A **Phoneme** is a **cognitive category** of speech sounds that contrasts with other phonemes: /t/, /b/, /f/, /v/

A **Phone** is an **instance** of a speech sound as it is actually pronounced: [t], [tʰ], [t̪], [b], [s], [z]

An **Allophone** is a **variant**, or alternate phonetic form of a phoneme, e.g. [t] and [tʰ] are allophones of the phoneme /t/ in English.

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Etic vs. Emic Categories

**Etic** vs. **Emic Categories**

Linguists use different conventions to express **phonetic vs. phonemic data**

[] Phonetic transcription:
[kæːŋz]

/ / Phonemic transcription:
/kæŋz/

{} Spelling:
{cans}

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Etic vs. Emic Categories

**Etic** vs. **Emic Categories**

Classes and Sets

A **Natural Class** is a group of sounds that have in common at least one property of production, e.g. /m/, /n/ and /ŋ/ all constitute a natural class because they are all [+nasal]. Another example of a natural class would be [+voice]

A **Minimal Pair** is two words that differ in only a minimal way – by one sound, e.g. map and cap.

A **Minimal Set** is three or more words that differ in only a minimal way – by one sound, e.g. bet, met, pet, set, debt, get, jet, let.