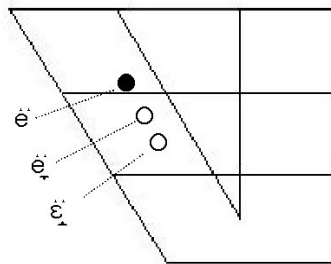


GLOSSARY

- Accent - (1) A 'Valleys Accent' of English: the way people pronounce English in the Valleys.
(2) An accent = a strong stress made by the speaker.
- Accentuate - To make an accent (put a strong stress).
- Affricates - Consonants that begin as a *plosive* and are released like a *fricative*; for example /tʃ/ (in 'chair' etc).
- Alignment - The location of a *contour-point* (H, L or 0) in an *accent* in relation to the centre of stress.
- Alveolar - Of consonants, pronounced with the tongue touching or very close to the upper tooth ridge; for example /t/ (in 'tea' etc) and /s/ (in 'sea' etc).
- Amplitude - Loudness, displayed in the amplitude (size) of the wave-form in the acoustic display.
- Approximants - Consonants that are articulated via a relatively narrow stricture in the mouth, but which (unlike *fricatives*) have no friction; for example /l/ (in 'lie' etc).
- Aspiration - An interval of expelled breath between the release of a *plosive* and the onset of a following vowel, e.g. between the release of /p/ and the onset of the vowel /i:/ in 'peel'.
- Assimilation - The articulation of a given sound (vowel or consonant) may be influenced by an adjacent sound (see *co-articulation*); in which case it is said to assimilate towards it.
- Auditory analysis - An analysis carried out by listening.
- Back vowel - A vowel in which the position of the back of the tongue (lowered or raised to different degrees) determines the quality of the vowel.
- Backing diphthong - A *diphthong* that ends with a *back vowel*.
- Base-line re-set - In acoustic displays of intonation (for example in Appendix 23) the pitch in a given phrase follows a recognisable 'base-line' or main line, from which the pitch excursions upwards and downwards at accents and other places are clearly departures. At the beginning of a new *intonational phrase*, the base line may be re-set, i.e. start at a different (usually higher) level.
- Bilabial - Of consonants, pronounced with the two lips, e.g. /m/ (in 'meal' etc) and /p/ (in 'peel' etc).
- Central vowel - A vowel in which the position of the centre of the tongue (lowered or raised to different degrees) determines the quality of the vowel.
- Centring diphthong - A *diphthong* that ends with a *central vowel*.
- Clear /l/ - A pronunciation of /l/ which sounds like a *front vowel* – the front of the tongue colours the sound of the vowel; in RP, /l/ is clear before vowels as in 'leap' and 'reliable'
- Cleft sentences - A grammatical device of imparting extra focus / emphasis; for example 'It was the blue car that I bought' instead of 'I bought the blue car'.
- Close / half close - *Close* describes the position of the tongue as being close to the roof of the mouth. *Open* is with the tongue pressed down against the bottom of the mouth. In the diagram of the oral cavity below, the horizontal lines represent (from top to bottom) *close*, *half close*, *half open*, *open*. The left to right axis represents *front* – *central* – *back*.



- Co-articulation - Consonants and vowels are rarely articulated in isolation. Their pronunciation may be affected by neighbouring sounds. For example the 'n' in 'grandpa' may be influenced by the following /p/ sound towards an /m/.
- Contour point - A particular point (location) in a pitch contour.
- Contrastive focus - Of information focus, when the focused item is strongly emphasized because it contrasts with something else stated or implied. For example in the exchange 'Did you buy the red car that you liked?' 'No, I bought the *blue* one.' The speaker might attach contrastive focus to 'blue' and thereby strongly accent it.
- Dark /ɫ/ - A pronunciation of /l/ which sounds like a *back vowel* – the back of the tongue is raised and colours the sound of the vowel. In RP, /l/ is dark after vowels, as in 'pull'.
- Demarcate - In speech, to put in a boundary (demarcation) in order to chunk up speech (just as a writer might put in a comma or full stop).
- Dental - Of consonants, pronounced with the tongue touching the teeth, e.g. /θ/ (in 'thin' etc).
- Diphthong - A vowel that contains two different sounds, e.g. RP /aɪ/, used for words like 'price', 'blind'.
- Disyllabic - Pronounced as two syllables.
- Down-stepping - Where in a sequence of two similar contours in an *intonational phrase*, the second starts lower than the first.
- Elide, Elision - To elide a sound is to omit it (fail to pronounce it).
- Falling diphthong - A diphthong in which the first of the two vowel elements is the longer, e.g. in RP /aɪ/ ('price', 'blind' etc), the [a] is longer than the [ɪ].
- Falling tone - The pitch movement falls.
- Falling-rising tone - The pitch movement falls and then rises.
- F1 and F2 formants - Two of the bands of energy that form the acoustic spectrum. F1 and F2 are important formants for acoustic analysis of vowels.
- Fricatives - Consonants that are articulated with friction via a very narrow stricture (near closure) in the mouth; for example /s/ (in 'sea' etc).
- Front vowel - A vowel in which the position of the front of the tongue (lowered or raised to different degrees) determines the quality of the vowel.
- Fronting diphthong - A *diphthong* that ends with a *front vowel*.
- Fundamental frequency - The speed of vocal chord vibration (measured in Hertz) that determines pitch; the more rapid the rate of vibration the higher the pitch.
- Geminate - Of consonants, to 'double' (lengthen / strengthen).
- Glottal reinforcement - With /t/, for example, making a closure in the *glottis* just before making the closure for /t/.
- Glottal stop - A complete closure of the glottis, in some dialects substituting for

		/p/, /t/or /k/.
Glottis	-	The opening in the larynx that contains the vocal chords.
Gradient variation	-	Of a prosodic feature, one which varies along a scale (for example loudness) rather than being switched on and off.
Half-close	-	See <i>close</i> .
High termination	-	Where the <i>termination height</i> of an <i>intonational phrase</i> is high.
Homophone	-	From 'homo' = same and 'phone' = sound. For example, in RP 'horse' and 'hoarse' are different words but have the same sound – they are homophones.
Intensity	-	Loudness, displayed in the <i>amplitude</i> of the wave-form of the acoustic record.
Intervocalic	-	Between vowels.
Intonational Phrases	-	The units into which speakers segment their discourse. They form sense-units for the speaker and usually (although not always) correspond to a grammatical constituent, like clause or phrase.
Isochrony	-	From 'iso' (same) and 'chrony' (time). The idea that all <i>rhythmic feet</i> in a given utterance, no matter how many unstressed syllables intervene between stressed syllables, will have the same duration in time.
Juncture	-	Words within phrases are typically joined together in a stream of continuous sound. 'Juncture' is the place where words or morphemes join each other.
Key (High, Mid & Low)		Of a stretch of spoken discourse, the overall pitch register at which it is pitched.
Labiodental	-	Of consonants, pronounced with the lower lip touching the upper teeth; for example /f/ (in 'fan' etc).
Lateral	-	Of consonants, an <i>approximant</i> in which the air escapes on one or both sides of the tongue. This is so with /l/ (in 'lean' etc).
Length	-	The listener's perception of the duration of syllables or segments.
Level tone	-	The pitch stays level; it does not go up or down.
Lexical incidence	-	Lexis = vocabulary. The lexical incidence (or lexical distribution) of a given consonant or vowel is the words in which it is found. This is not necessarily the same from dialect to dialect. For example the lexical incidence of the vowel /u:/ with some northern dialect speakers extends to 'book', 'cook', which are with /ʊ/ in RP.
Lexical sets	-	Sets of words that share the same vowel in RP (but not necessarily in other dialects) (Wells 1982: xviii). For example the KIT lexical set: 'ship', 'sick', 'myth', 'busy' etc. The sets can be seen in Appendix 3.
Liaison	-	Devices which link up words into a continuous stream of sound. For example, in RP although <r> is not pronounced after vowels, e.g. in 'for' /fɔ:/, it may be introduced to link up with a succeeding word beginning with a vowel, e.g. in 'for ever' /fɔr evə/.
Long vowel	-	One of the set of vowels in a dialect, for example in RP or RVE, that is characteristically with marked length. Long vowels are transcribed with a colon symbol, e.g. /i:/ (in 'clean', 'seem' etc).
Low termination	-	Where the <i>termination height</i> of an <i>intonational phrase</i> is low.
Marked theme	-	The normal word-order for declaratives in English sentences is Subject – Verb – Object/Complement – Adverbial. In a marked theme, the Object/Complement or Adverbial may be brought to the front of the sentence. This is common in Valleys English: 'pleased I was', 'by train I went' etc.
Metrical grid	-	A diagram showing different levels of stress from unstressed

upwards in the form of the grid.

										X
										X
		X								X
	X		X				X		X	
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Abernathy gesticulated

Selkirk 1984: 44

- Middle English - From approximately 1100 to 1450.
- Monophthong - a vowel which, unlike a *diphthong*, does not change its sound in the middle but stays the same, e.g. RP /ɑ: / (in 'calm', 'spa' etc).
- Monosyllable - A word of one syllable.
- Nasals - Consonants in which a closure is made in the mouth and the air is released via the nose; for example /m/ (in 'meal' etc).
- Nuclear contour - A term used in the analysis of RVE to refer to the segment of an *intonational phrase* (IP) that stretches from the onset of the final accent to the end of the IP.
- Nucleus / tonic - In tone-unit theory (see *tone-unit / group*), the final accent of a tone-unit /group, held to be phonetically the most prominent accent and to be the main focus of information.
- Obtrusion - A characteristically abrupt pitch movement to the stressed syllable of an accent.
- Open / half open - See *close / half-close*.
- Palato-alveolar - Of consonants, pronounced with the tongue touching or near a point between the *alveolar ridge* and the hard palate; e.g. /ʃ / (in 'sharp' etc).
- Penultimate (penult) - Of syllables, the last but one syllable in a word.
- Phoneme - A consonant or vowel of a given dialect. Phonemes may have various realizations. For example the consonant phoneme /r / has trilled /r /, tapped /r /, approximant /r / and retroflex /r /. But all are recognizably /r /; none of them would be confused for a different phoneme, such as /l /. The inventory of phonemes may vary from dialect to dialect. For example, several British Isles dialects have a vowel phoneme /e: / for the FACE *lexical set*. RP does not, having instead /eɪ /.
- Phonological phrases: A unit of speaker phrasing below the level of *intonational phrase*. An intonational phrase consists of one or more phonological phrases.
- Phonotactic - From 'phono' sound and 'tactic' touching; adjacent, touching sounds.
- Plosives - Consonants in which a closure is made in the mouth, the air compresses behind the closure, and the sound is released as an 'explosion'; for example /p / (in 'peel' etc).
- Post-vocalic - After a vowel.
- Post-stress syllable - The syllable after the stressed one.
- Pre-vocalic - Before a vowel.
- Prosody - Aspects of pronunciation (like rhythm, intonation and voice-quality) that extend beyond a single consonant or vowel to whole phrases.
- Prosodic domain - Of an accent contour, its boundaries. (How far does it extend? Where does it finish?)
- Prosodic hierarchy - In the same way as in written discourse there is a hierarchy (from biggest to smallest) of sentence, clause, phrase, word and morpheme,

Retroflexion	-	attempts have been made to establish a hierarchy of <i>prosodic</i> units. An <i>approximant</i> pronunciation of /r/ (common in the West Country) in which the tip of the tongue is further back on the hard palate than RP approximant /r/.
Rhythmic foot	-	A left-headed unit of rhythm composed of a stress, and typically 1 – 3 unstressed syllables following it.
Rhythmic stress	-	A stress that is non-accentual; it results from rhythm alone.
Rising tone	-	The pitch-movement rises.
Rising-falling tone	-	The pitch-movement rises and then falls.
Rounding	-	Lip rounding, ranging from slight rounding with /ɔ/ to close rounding with /u:/.
Sandhi adjustments	-	'Sandhi' comes from the Sanskrit word meaning 'joining'. Sandhi adjustments are changes made to pronunciation in order to ease the link-up between adjacent sounds.
Schwa	-	Name given to the 'weak' vowel /ə/, commonly found in RP and other accents of English in the unstressed syllables of words such as 'father', 'sofa'.
Segment (1)	-	An individual sound (i.e. a single consonant or vowel).
Segment (2) (v)	-	To segment spoken discourse is to chunk it up into units such as <i>intonational phrases</i> .
Segmental	-	Of sounds, relating to the individual sound segments (consonants and vowel).
Short vowel	-	One of the set of vowels in a dialect, for example in RP or RVE, that is characteristically short in length e.g. RP /æ/ (in 'cat', 'sack' etc).
Spectrographic analysis	-	A form of acoustic analysis.
Stressed / unstressed	-	Stressed syllables are articulated with more force than unstressed syllables. For example in 'father' the first syllable is normally stressed and second syllable unstressed. In 'receive' it is the other way round.
Stress-timed	-	Of languages, a language in which, during the stream of continuous speech, stressed syllables are clearly 'stronger' than unstressed ones. Some linguists believe the stressed syllables are <i>isochronous</i> , i.e. occur at equal intervals of time.
Syllable-timed	-	Of languages, a language in which, during the stream of continuous speech, syllables are not strongly differentiated according to whether they are stressed or unstressed; syllables are of similar 'weight'.
Tapped /r/	-	A pronunciation of /r/ made by a single tap of the tongue on the upper tooth ridge.
Tempo	-	Syllables per second / the 'rate of utterance' of Pike (1945: 77).
Terminal tone	-	The final single pitch movement of an <i>intonational phrase</i> : falling, rising or level.
Termination Height	-	Of an <i>intonational phrase</i> , the pitch level at which it is perceived to finish.
Tone	-	Used in the British tone-unit theory sense of a pitch movement. In an accent it is the pitch movement <u>from</u> the stressed syllable. (See also <i>terminal tone</i> .)
Tone-unit / tone-group	-	The term used by linguists working within 'British' tone-unit theory for <i>intonational phrase</i> .
Tune	-	The overall contour / melody of an <i>intonational phrase</i> .
Trilled /r/	-	a pronunciation of /r/ made by a multiple taps of the tongue on the upper tooth ridge.
Triphthong	-	A vowel that contains three different sounds, e.g. RP /aɪə/ in words like 'fire', 'choir'.

- Up-stepping - Where in a sequence of two similar contours in an IP, the second starts higher than the first.
- Uvular - Of consonants, pronounced with the back of the tongue touching or near the uvula (extremity of the soft palate); as /χ/ (in 'Bach' etc).
- Velar - Of consonants, pronounced with the back of the tongue touching or being near the soft palate; as /k/ (in 'keen' etc).
- Voiced - A sound in which the vocal chords are vibrating, as usually with /z/.
- Voiceless - A sound in which the vocal chords are not vibrating; as with /s/.
-