

HESP 400:

Optional practice exercise 1

In order to understand the phonological processes involved in the development of pronunciation, you first need to be able to analyze words into a sequence of phonetic segments consisting of consonants (C) and vowels (V). This task is easier than phonetic transcription, because it only involves noting the Cs and Vs, rather than writing the phonetic identity of each segment. So if you know how to transcribe phonetically, you already know how to do this task; if not, it might be good practice for you.

The rule:

Each consonant phoneme is written as C

Each vowel and diphthong vowel is written as V

Be sure to pay attention to the phonetic segments in words as they are pronounced, and NOT to the way they are spelled in English.

Examples:

cat	=	CVC	dog	=	CVC
train	=	CCVC	ant	=	VCC
desk	=	CVCC	mouse	=	CVC
eye	=	V	sign	=	CVC
chair	=	CVC	think	=	CVCC
able	=	VCC	<i>(the /l/ is a syllabic /l/, but there's no real vowel)</i>		
laugh	=	CVC	speech	=	CCVC
blanket	=	CCVC/CVC	garden	=	CVC/CC
candy	=	CVC/CV	elevator	=	VC/V/CV/CVC

Ones for you to do:

Big
Small
Tall
Short
Grow
Little
Large
Near
Far
Sling
Ability
Unit
Faster

Over
Each
Sentence
Reader
Combine
Vague
Yacht
Airplanes
Light
Instead
Thousands
Owe
You