

Study Guide: Smith-Cairns Ch. 2, pp. 23-28 and Chapter 6, pp. 113-124**Chapter 2, pp. 23-28: The Phonological Component of the Grammar**

phone, **or** speech sound

phoneme, **or** speech sound category (**or** speech sound class)

allophone, **or** member of a speech sound category

aspiration	consonant	vowel
stop	fricative	nasal
voiceless	voiced	vocal cords
manner of articulation	place of articulation	

What are the three roles of the phonological component of the grammar?

Chapter 6, pp. 113-124

Features of the speech signal (be able to describe all three):

- 1) continuousness
- 2) parallel transmission (=simultaneous transmission of information)
- 3) lack of invariance (= lots of variability)
 - across speakers
 - within speakers
 - within words (context effects)

Relevant for perceiving speech:

- 1) human ability to perceive sounds categorically – categorical perception
- 2) shared expectations about what sound categories are used in the language

What kinds of information does the speech perception system use to construct a mental representation of the sound signal?

McGurk Effect	motor theory of speech perception	
phonemic restoration	perceptual displacement	lexical retrieval
post-access matching	bottom-up information	top-down information
spectrograph	spectrogram	pitch
frequency	intensity	loudness
formant	voice onset time	

Understand the Garnes and Bond experiment described in your text. More important to understand **why** the results are the way they are.