Journal Critique 1:

Introduction: Phonetic in Phonology

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Abstract

This paper describes aspects of the phonology of Guessenhoven and Kager, which forms part of the article that initially drew my attention because it is "Introduction: Phonetics in Phonology." Phonology is the study of the language's signature sounds and the rules that govern their combination. Some of the findings are that language words are divisible into sound sequences, and understanding the specific sounds used in a language and the rules for how they can be combined and ordered is part of language knowledge. Therefore, I read this article with both attention to its content and the foundational literacy skill.

Summary of Article Content

Phonology is the study of sound patterns in a language and across languages; it is the definite organization of speech sounds and how they are organized in mind and used to convey meaning. "In addition to this historical relation between phonetics and phonology, our ideal' phonologist may also recognize that the way phonetic" (Gusessenhoven, Kager 1)

Critique

In this section, phonological processes introduce the concepts of underlying representations for the principles of phonology, which can also be applied to speech pathology treatments and technological innovations. Speech recognition systems can be designed to convert spoken data into text. In this way, computers process language in the same way that our brains do. Phonetics is concerned with the physical properties of sounds, whereas phonology is concerned with the abstract study of speech patterns in languages. "The speaker acts to aid the listener in the perception of the phonological feature concerned, and the articulation of the same quality will therefore vary across language as a function of phonological contrasts it is involved in, as held by Kingston & Diehl's (1995) 'phonetic knowledge hypothesis (Gusessenhoven, Kager 1-2). Languages organize their sound patterns according to the capabilities of the auditory and vocal apparatus; flexibility of the lips and tongue, and providing the ideal materials for phonological organization. Consider sending a series of random, uncoordinated impulses to these articulators. "But at the same time maintaining a modular conception of the grammar in which phonology is distinct from the ways in which it is phonetically processed in perception and articulation" (Gusessenhoven, Kager 4). Early exposure and practice are required to discipline their speech into specific and tightly controlled conventional, for instance, when people who begin learning a new language after childhood or youthful years are unlikely to obtain an ideal accent of the

designated language. However, all spoken languages are structured in terms of basic building blocks, namely phonetic segments, and syllables, which are produced by the precise coordination of the actions of the various articulators. During a child's development, the basic training of the speech apparatus to make these discrete speech sounds occurs; toward sequences that more recognizably consist of speech sounds organized into syllables of consonant-vowel structure. Analyze languages as having phoneme inventories because these units are reused in many different words. With a massive vocabulary of tens of thousands of words, memorizing each phrase form holistically phonetically because every language has a few expressive forms that defy representation as a sequence of the language's normal phonemes. As Kim states, the "factors may produce an acoustic effect that listers may interpret phonologically, thus arguing that the shape of phonologist grammars can be explained by the conditions obtained in the speech-production mechanism" (Gussenhoven, Kager 5). The speech was limited and not organized around a versatile inventory of reusable phonemes during the evolution of vowel inventories that also demonstrates self-organization. Because the continuous articulatory and acoustic spaces they occupy are well understood, and vowel modeling is straightforward; since the number of vowel phonemes varies between languages. For instance, as a Spanish speaker its most common size in the statistical distribution of vowel inventories is five vowels, as in Spanish. Languages with fewer than five vowels and more than five are becoming less common as the number differs from five. Whatever number of vowels a language has, they tend to be arranged symmetrically around the vowel space, making the most of the available space. The evolution of vowels through self-organization from randomly distributed beginnings has been computationally simulated. The model accurately represents the distribution of different vowel numbers across languages.

References

Gussenhoven , Carlos, and Rene Kager. “Introduction: Phonetics in Phonology.” *JSTOR*, 13 Feb. 2023, https://www-jstor-org.ezproxy.nyack.edu/stable/4420186?searchText=aspects+of+phonology&searchUri=%2Faction%2FdoBasicSearch%3FQuery%3Daspects%2Bof%2Bphonology%26efqs%3DeyJjdHkiOlsiYW05MWNtNWhiQT09Il0sImRpc2MiOltdfQ%253D%253D&ab_segments=0%2FSYC-6744_basic_search%2Fcontrol&refreqid=fastly-default%3Af2dec4b6507fcf9dc62faf6778c95634&seq=1.