Comprehension Questions-Phonetic Context

1 People have proposed lots of different ways of determining when /t/ is pronounced as a flap. Why is it hard to determine which account is most correct?

2 What is the relationship between [tʰ] [ɾ] and stress?

3 How are particular vowels related to stress? How could this relate to flapping?

4 What do the data in Table 1 show?

5 How accurately does stress predict the appearance of [tʰ] and [ɾ]?

6 If you make a generalization based on vowels (Table 2), how accurately do certain vowels co-occur with [tʰ] and [ɾ]?

7 Consider these test items. Fill in the blank with either tʰ or ř:
   
   za ɡəʃ has final stress so you'd predict ___. It ends in æ so you'd predict ___.
   
   za ɡəʃ has initial stress so you'd predict ___. It ends in æ so you'd predict ___.
   
   zə ɡəʃ has final stress so you'd predict ___. It ends in a so you'd predict ___.
   
   zə ɡəʃ has initial stress so you'd predict ___. It ends in a so you'd predict ___.

8 In experiment 1. What two things influenced the choice of [tʰ] or [ɾ]? Which exerted the strongest influence?

9 Some researchers suggest that flaps appear in certain syllable positions (onset, coda or both at the same time—ambisyllabic) and [tʰ] in others. What is the problem with assuming syllable position governs flapping?

10 In experiment 2, what syllable position does [tʰ] tend to appear in?

11 In experiment 2, what syllable position does [ɾ] tend to appear in?

12 What did people do in experiment 3?

13 In experiment 2, what syllable position does [ɾ] tend to appear in?

14 What data do the results in table 4 come from?

15 How do those results differ from those in experiment 1?