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 \([t^h] [r]\) 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 \([t^h]\) and \([r]\)?

6 If you make a generalization based on vowels (Table 2), how accurately do certain vowels co-occur with \([t^h]\) and \([r]\)?

7 Consider these test items. Fill in the blank with either \(t^h\) or \(r\):

   - za ɡæʃ has final stress so you'd predict __. It ends in æ so you'd predict __.
   - za’ ɡæʃ has initial stress so you'd predict __. It ends in æ so you'd predict __.
   - za ɡæʃ has final stress so you'd predict __. It ends in a so you'd predict __.
   - za’ ɡæʃ 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 \([t^h]\) or \([r]\)? 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 \([t^h]\) in others. What is the problem with assuming syllable position governs flapping?

10 In experiment 2, what syllable position does \([t^h]\) tend to appear in?

11 In experiment 2, what syllable position does \([r]\) tend to appear in?

12 What did people do in experiment 3?
13 In experiment 3, what syllable position does [r] tend to appear in?

14 What data do the results in table 6 come from?

15 How do the results in Table 6 differ from those in experiment 1?