

AAE103

L10 : Syllable Structure

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which of the following rhyme?

- face
- fade
- lace
- nice
- race
- case
- phase

rhyme depends on

- vowel
- any following consonants

spot the rhymes

- face /feɪs/
- fade /feɪd/
- lace /leɪs/
- nice /naɪs/
- race /reɪs/
- case /keɪs/
- phase /feɪz/

syllable structure

- onset = initial consonants
- rhyme = vowel + final consonants

break into onset + rhyme

	onset	rhyme
man	m	æn
struts	str	ʌts
eat		ɪt
key	k	i:

practice

	onset	rhyme
fun		
slope		
inch		
quest		
cute		

3 consonants in onset

- first must be /s/
- second must be voiceless plosive /p, t, k/
- third must be an approximant /j, w, l, r/

which of these are good?

- /ftraɪp/
- /stræk/
- /spɪŋ/
- /skwɒʃ/
- /ʃklɒk/
- /splɛɪ/
- /tʃeɪn/

2 consonants in the onset

- either the first must be /s/
- or the second must be /j, w, l, r/

which are good?

- /flʌk/
- /fɪp/
- /krɒl/
- /ksɪŋ/
- /stɒm/
- /gmɪtʃ/

further rules

- in fact, there are further restrictions on consonant clusters in the onset
- eg */tɬæk/ is not a good syllable in English
- why?

which are good?
work out the rule yourself

pɒp	pʍɪt	pɹɪk	plæn	pʍɪl
tɪɒp	twɪt	trɪk	tlæn	twɪl
klɒp	kwɪt	krɪk	klæn	kwɪl

another rule

- occasionally, there are restrictions between the onset and rhyme
- eg */kja:k/ is not good in English
- why?

which are good?
work out the rule yourself

pju:z	dʒɒk	bjəʊl	dju:k	kjeɪf
fjæt	tjɪŋk	bju:t	tʃæk	fju:
njænt	kju:t	dʒɪst	fjæmp	nju:t

structure of the rhyme

- nucleus : the vowel
- coda : any following consonants

break into onset + peak + coda

	onset	rhyme	
		peak	coda
fact	f	æ	kt
string	str	ɪ	ŋ
inch		ɪ	ntʃ
toy	t	ɔɪ	

practice

	onset	rhyme	
		peak	coda
smash			
text			
claw			
old			

rules for the coda

- up to 4 consonants can be in the coda
- eg /teksts/
- there are some restrictions
- */psd/ is not good
- why?

which are good? work out the rule yourself

dʒu:pd	relf	ʃi:pz	zɜ:tʃ	klɒnt
sɪlm	pθŋk	gʌft	græsb	dɪsm
dɪlk	lʌfd	skwɔ:ld	seɪfz	keɪzd

another rule

- there are some restrictions between the peak and coda
- eg */kɑ:ŋ/ is not good in English
- why?

which are good? work out the rule yourself

plɪŋ	gæŋk	grɔ:ŋ	klɒŋk	du:ŋ
kwɒŋk	teɪŋ	splʌŋ	plɑ:ŋ	skwɪŋk
stɑ:ŋ	frʌŋ	twi:ŋ	drɒŋ	saiŋk

empty coda – which are good?

sti:	tɔ:	blɔ:	drʌ	ʃʊ
klai	klɪ	kwæ	dɑ:	ʃɔ:
spɒ	graʊ	flɑ:	ge	skɑʊ

Reading

- SoE 86 – 92