

Dictation: Passage #2 - Prof. Grasso

Suggestions to work with this material:

- 1) Transcribe the passage on your own or listen to the recording and write it down in phonetic transcription.
- 2) Look at the transcription tips.
- 3) Check your transcription by listening to the recorded passage.
- 4) Check with the key.
- 5) Work with the questions about processes in connected speech and then check your answers with the key.

Passage #2. Prof. Grasso

1. In the café I ordered coffee, but Jill asked for a hot chocolate and two
2. pieces of chocolate cake. “Oh, not for me thanks,” I said when I heard
3. the request, “it’s time for lunch soon.” While she was eating and drinking
4. I could see that she was really enjoying the chocolate. “You do like your
5. chocolate!” I laughed. “Please don’t laugh or tell anyone – but I’m
6. addicted to chocolate!”
7. *Addiction?* It sounded a strong word to me, was she really *addicted?*
8. “Sometimes”- she said with a smile- “I dream that I’ve fallen into a deep
9. pool full of chocolate bars and I can eat them all!”

Transcription tips

- . Make sure you apply the rules for ‘ed’ endings, regular plurals, possessives and 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular when you transcribe this passage.
- . Are there any cases of linking ‘r’?
- . What’s the function of ‘do’ on line 4? So, is it weak or strong? How would you transcribe it then?
- . Pay attention to the surroundings of ‘into’ on line 8 before you transcribe it.

## Key to P.#2

In ðə kæfeɪ / aɪ ɔːdəd kɒfi | bət dʒɪl aːskt fər ə hɒt tʃɒklət / ənd  
tuː piːsɪz əv tʃɒklət keɪk | əʊ | nɒt fə miː θæŋks | aɪ sed wen aɪ  
hɜːd ðə rɪˈkwest | ɪt ɪz taɪm fə lʌntʃ suːn | waɪl ʃi wəz iːtɪŋ ənd  
drɪŋkɪŋ / aɪ kəd siː ðæt ʃi wəz rɪəli ɪndʒɔɪɪŋ ðə tʃɒklət | juː duː  
laɪk jə tʃɒklət | aɪ laɪft |

pliːz / dəʊnt laɪf ɔː tel enɪwʌn / bət aɪm ədɪktɪd tə tʃɒklət |  
ədɪkʃn | ɪt saʊndɪd ə strɒŋ wɜːd tə mi | wəz ʃi rɪəli ədɪktɪd |  
sʌmtaɪmz / ʃi sed wɪð ə smaɪl / aɪ driːm ðæt aɪv fɔːlən ɪntu ə diːp  
puːl fʊl əv tʃɒklət bɑːz / ənd aɪ kən iːt ðəm ɔːl |

## Questions to reflect upon processes in connected speech

1. Would you mark *dentalization* in [ɪn ðə kæfeɪ]? And in [aɪ kəd si: ðət]? Are there other examples of dentalization in the passage?
2. Would you mark pre fortis clipping in [laɪf]? and in [ɔ: tel]?
3. Would you mark aspiration in [kæfeɪ]? in [ɑ:skt]? in [sʌmtaɪmz]? And in [bɑ:z]?
4. What do [wɜ:d tə mi] and [ənd tu: pi:sɪz] have in common? And [ɔ:dəd kɒfi] and [ɑ:skt]?
5. you mark lateral release in [dʒɪl]? and in [tʃɒklət]?

### Key to questions:

1. Yes, [n] is dentalized when it is followed by a dental sound.  
b. No. Dental sounds are always dental.  
c. Another examples of dentalization in the passage: ‘heard the request’
2. Vowel #5 is clipped in this case because it is followed by the fortis sound /f/. Vowel #7 is followed by a fortis sound as well - /t/ in this case- but it is not clipped. Remember pre fortis clipping occurs when the long vowel or diphthong and the fortis sound appear in the same syllable.
3. The [k] in ‘café’ is aspirated but not the [k] or [t] in ‘asked’ because the plosive must be in initial position in the syllable in order to be aspirated. [t] in ‘sometimes’ is syllable initial, but remember the syllable must be stressed- which is not the case here. So, [t] in ‘sometimes’ is not aspirated. Only voiceless plosives can be aspirated. That’s why [b] in ‘bars’ unaspirated.

4. The first two are examples of gemination. The other two are examples of release masking.
5. Lateral release is a process that affects plosives followed by lateral sounds. So lateral release is not marked in lateral sounds such as 'Jill'. [k] in 'chocolate' is laterally released.