

Topics for the Term Project

1. The acoustic facts of the sound qualities of the approximants /j/ and /w/
2. The articulation position of a consonant will be affected by different spaces of different vowels
3. Comparing the vowel qualities of Mandarin /—/ with those of English /i/
4. Comparing the vowel qualities of Mandarin /ㄨ/ with those of English /u/
5. Hypothesis: The vowel qualities of Mandarin /ㄨ/ are similar to those of English /ou/
6. Hypothesis: The vowel qualities of Mandarin /ㄜ/ are similar to those of English /ɔ/
7. Hypothesis: The vowel length of the stressed vowel is always longer than the unstressed one
8. Hypothesis: The scope of the vowel space for tense vowels is larger than that for lax vowels
9. Hypothesis: The tonic syllable of an intonation phrases always falls on the stressed syllable of words
10. Hypothesis: Other phonological situations being identical, the length of the vowel has little to do with the “long” vowel or the “short” vowel
11. Hypothesis: The /l/ can be voiceless when it occurs after initial /p, t, k/
12. Hypothesis: A homorganic voiceless stop may occur after a nasal before a voiceless fricative followed by an unstressed vowel in the same word (e.g., some^hthing)
13. Hypothesis: The tense vowels are centralized if not stressed in an utterance
14. Hypothesis: A consonant is shortened when it is before an identical consonant
15. Hypothesis: The intonation contour produced by Mandarin speakers is flatter than those produced by American English speakers
16. Hypothesis: Native speakers of English differ from Mandarin speakers in pronouncing the vowel /u/
17. Hypothesis: The aspirated voiceless stops /p, t, k/ are unaspirated after /s/
18. Hypothesis: Vowels are nasalized in syllables closed by a nasal consonant
19. Hypothesis: A reduced vowel may be voiceless when after a voiceless stop