Appendix 3 – Narrow Transcription Symbols – Placement Guidelines

Printing Note: This Appendix is included as a separate document so you can print and use during administration.

The narrow transcription symbols below are used to characterize the IPA distortions and/or changes to the stimuli in Subtest IV. For readability and analysis efficiency post testing, we suggest you routinely position the symbols (relative to the target IPA phoneme) in the locations suggested in the table (i.e., Above Phoneme, Below Phoneme, Upper Right of Phoneme, Lower Right of Phoneme, or At Phoneme). For example, refers to all the Nasal, Lip and Phoneme Change symbols that would go above the target IPA:

Above Phoneme
- Nasal Symbols
  - ~ nasalized
  - ~ nasal emission
  - ~ denasalized
- Lip Symbols
  - ω rounded (lips too far forward)
  - η unrounded (lips retracted too much)
- Phoneme Changes
  - pʰ intrusive sound
  - œ diphthong added
  - œ diphthong reduction
  - o sound substitution
  - o sound addition

Upper Right of Phoneme
- Stop Release Symbols
  - h aspirated
  - m unaspirated
  - n unreleased

Lower Right of Phoneme
- Timing Symbols
  - lengthened
  - shortened

Below Phoneme
- Tongue Symbols
  - reduced /r/ coloring
  - dentalized
  - palatalized
  - velarized
  - retracted tongue (tongue pulled back too much)
  - advanced tongue (tongue too far forward)
  - lowered tongue (tongue too low)
  - raised tongue (tongue too high)
- Sound Source Symbols
  - v added voicing
  - o reduced voicing
  - x frictionalized
  - trilled/rolled/flapped /r/ or /r/-colored vowel
- Syllabic Symbol
  - syllabic consonant

Extras at Phoneme
- % sound omission
- U unintelligible sound/segment
Narrow Transcription Symbol Explanation

1. Above Phoneme

Nasal Symbols

- nasalized ........................ Nasalized. /ɛ/  
- nasal emission .................... Nasal emission. /ɡ̊/  
- denasalized ...................... Denasalized. /ɨ̃/  

Lip Symbols

- rounded (lips too far forward) ........ Lips advanced. Exaggerated lip rounding, presence of lip rounding when not indicated; neutral lip position. /ɛ/, /ɪ/  
- unrounded (lips retracted too much) Lips retracted. Not enough lip rounding, lips retracted more than indicated; neutral lip position. /ũ/, /ʊ̃/, /ɜ̃/  

Phoneme Changes

- intrusive sound ..................... Phoneme that is added inappropriately; often a schwa insertion in clusters or blends /pʰe/ or a schwa addition that changes word level intonation. /st ər t/  
- diphthong added .................... Transcribe the two vowels substituted with modifiers added, if necessary.  
- diphthong reduction ............... Transcribe the remaining vowel with modifiers, if necessary.  
- sound substitution ................ Sound substitution.  
- sound addition ..................... Sound addition.  

2. Upper Right of Phoneme

Stop Release Symbols

- aspirated .......................... Stop consonant released inappropriately for its word position. /sbautʰ/  
- unaspirated ........................ Stop that should have been released with burst of air in that position. /kʰeɪt/  
- unreleased .......................... Phoneme that is not released when it should be, especially across words. “But I want to!”  

3. Lower Right of Phoneme

Timing Symbols

- lengthened .......................... Lengthened. Phoneme, usually vowel, that is held too long. /ɪ̊/  
- shortened ............................ Shortened. Phoneme, usually vowel, that is held too briefly. /ɪ̃/
Below Phoneme

Tongue Symbols

- reduced /r/ coloring .......................... Either /r/ alone or combined with vowel loses it place, manner, or voicing characteristics. /ɹ/ /ʀ/ /ʁ/
- dentalized .................................. Phoneme produced with tongue or lip contact against the upper front teeth. /q/
- palatalized .................................. The front part of the tongue minus the tip is close to the palatal area behind the alveolar ridge. Normally, an English /s/ is nonpalatalized; with this symbol, the /ʃ/ [error] placement is very similar to /ʃ/.
  Russian routinely has palatalized consonants as well as nonpalatalized.
- velarized .................................. Phoneme produced with the blade of the tongue raised, without tongue tip raised. /ŋ/
  (This /ŋ/ is correct in American English for many word endings ("dark /ŋ/.")
- retracted tongue .......................... More retracted production of the phoneme than normal. /ɬ/
- advanced tongue (tongue too far forward) .................................. More advanced position of the phoneme than normal. /ɻ/
- lowered tongue (tongue too low) ............. Phoneme produced with the tongue lower in the month than is appropriate for its word position. /ɻ/
- raised tongue (tongue too high) ............. Phoneme produced with the tongue higher in the month than is appropriate for its word position. /ɻ/  

Sound Source Symbols

- added voicing .......................... Voiceless phoneme that is produced with some voicing. /ʃ/  
- reduced voicing .......................... Voiced phoneme that is not sufficiently voiced. /ɾ/  
- frictionalized .......................... Noisy air emission inappropriate for sound. /ɾ/  
- trilled/rolled/flapped /ɾ/ or /ɾ/-colored vowel .. Flapped, trilled, or rolled production of /ɾ/ or /ɾ/-colored vowels

Syllabic Symbol

- syllabic consonant ........................ Consonant becomes peak of syllable rather than vowel. /ŋ/  

Extras: At Phoneme

- sound omission
- unintelligible sound/segment ........................ Unintelligible sound or segment. /ɾ/