|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Stimuli** **(darpabet)** | **IPA transcription conventions** | **Acceptable responses****(darpabet)** |
| iG | /ɪŋ/ | iG, IG |
| ir | /ɪɚ/ | ir, iR, Ir, IR |
| er | /ɛɚ/ | er, eR, Er, ER |
| @r | /ɑɚ/ | @r, @R, ar, aR |
| or | /ɔɚ/ | or, oR, cr, cR |
| ur | /ʊɚ/ | ur, uR, Ur, UR |

General rule:

If an R sound came after a vowel in the stimulus, the transcriber most likely recorded the vowel ‘R’ instead of the consonant ‘r’. Therefore, ‘r’ and ‘R’ should both be counted as correct. If possible, we can consider ‘r’ and ‘R’ interchangeable across all syllable final position data.

\*\* Were ALL vowels used in initial position in front of ‘r’ in the database? Did ‘@r’ and ‘Ar’ occur? Were both tense and lax vowels used in front of ‘r’? e.g. ‘ir’/’Ir’; ‘er’/’Er’; ‘ur’/’Ur’; ‘or’/’cr’.

Additional notes:

1. All ‘H’ trials should be removed from consonant analyses. The vowels from these trials can still be analyzed.
2. We should also remove specific sounds from individual participants if they were not able to articulate that sound during the assessment session.
3. The appropriate darpabet symbol for the L sound is a lower case l. However, because it looks identical to the capital I symbol in the font that was used, this sound is represented by a capital L in the excel files.