

LIGN110 Section

Wednesday, 28 October 2020

Anna Mai

Section time: W. 3-3:50pm PST

OH time: F. 9-10am PST

Zoom: ucsd.zoom.us/my/acmai

Email: [acmai at ucscd](mailto:acmai@ucsd.edu)

Review: Place of Articulation

LABIAL

CORONAL

DORSAL

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

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	LABIAL		CORONAL				DORSAL				
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill	ʙ			r					ʀ		
Tap or Flap		ⱱ		ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

Symbols to the right in a cell are voiced, to the left are voiceless. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

Review: Place of Articulation

LABIAL: bilabial, labiodental, (lingual-labials)

- involve one or both lips

CORONAL: dental, alveolar, postalveolar, retroflex

- Alveolar sounds can become dental by adding dental diacritics, e.g. t^{d}
- Apical sounds are produced with the tongue tip, e.g. t^{a}
- Laminal sounds are produced with the tongue blade, e.g. t^{l}
- There can be apical vs. laminar distinctions in both dental and alveolar positions

DORSAL: palatal, velar, uvular, pharyngeal, glottal

Review: Manner of Articulation

Manner of articulation refers to the degree and manner of constriction in the oral and nasal cavity

complete constriction

minimal constriction

stop >> fricative >> approximant >> vowel

Practicing non-English consonants

Please make use of the official IPA chart on canvas or found at https://www.internationalphoneticassociation.org/IPAcharts/inter_chart_2018/IPA_2018.html

Make sure you can produce and perceive:

- Bilabial fricatives
- Labiodental nasal, flap, approximant
- Alveolar labial fricative
- Retroflex sounds
- Palatal stops, nasal, fricatives, lateral approximant
- Velar fricatives, approximant, lateral approximant
- Uvular nasal, trill, fricatives
- Pharyngeal fricatives
- Glottal fricatives

Sounds with double articulation

- w : labial-velar approximant
- ɱ : voiceless labial-velar fricative
- k͡p : voiceless labial-velar stop
- g͡b : voiced labial-velar stop
- ŋ͡m : labial-velar nasal

Note 1: **Double articulation** consists of two sounds that are of the same voicing, manner of articulation, and nasality, but **differ in place** of articulation

Note 2: For **affricates**, the two sounds connected by the tie bar are **not** produced simultaneously. The two sounds should be of the same voicing, place of articulation, and nasality but **differ in manner** of articulation.

Exercise: Naming consonants

Template:

(phonation type) **voiced/voiceless** (aspiration) **place** (ejective/implosive) **manner** (click)

Example:

ɢ : (modal) **voiceless** (un aspirated) **pharyngeal** (pulmonic egressive) **fricative**

Assumptions:

- modal phonation is assumed for voiced sounds
- unaspirated is assumed
- pulmonic egressive is assumed
- stops, fricatives, affricates, and clicks need to specify voicing; nasals, trills, approximants, taps/flaps are assumed to be voiced.

Exercise: Naming consonants

Template:

(phonation type) **voiced/voiceless** (aspiration) **place** (ejective/implosive) **manner** (click)

Practice:

- k̠
- h
- ŋ̠
- ɛ
- b^h
- k̠
- ŋ̠

Exercise: Transcription

Sound 1

Sound 2

Sound 3

Sound 4

Sound 5

Exercise: Production

[ɛβɛ] "the Ewe language" (Ewe)

[çe 'mi] "chemistry" (German)

[aʈʰa] "glue" (Bengali)

[bawx] "bell" (German)

[dɣe] "day" (Georgian)

[ħa] "song" (Ewe)

Exercise

Which of the following sounds are possible?

- A. Voiced glottalic stop
- B. Voiced glottalic fricative
- C. Voiceless pharyngeal nasal
- D. Voiced pharyngeal nasal