Ling 105 Sounds of Language

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Airstream mechanisms: overview

- Air pressure source
 - Pulmonic
 - Glottalic
 - Velaric
- Direction of flow
 - Egressive (via compression; exhalation if pulmonic)
 - Ingressive (via rarefaction; inhalation if pulmonic)

Pulmonic

- Pulmonic egressive
- Pulmonic ingressives sometimes paralinguistic
- !Xóõ [ů]!h] uses pulmonic ingression

"This !Xốố click is probably unique among the sounds of the world's languages in that, even in the middle of a sentence, it may have ingressive pulmonic airflow" (Ladefoged & Maddieson 1996:268)

Airstream mechanisms

- Don't confuse phonation (type of voicing) with airstream mechanism (pressure source & flow direction)
 - Pulmonic (normally egressive) = most sounds
 - Glottalic egressive = ejective
 - Glottalic ingressive = implosive
 - Velaric (normally ingressive) = click

CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks		Voiced implosives		Ejectives	
0	Bilabial	6	Bilabial	,	Examples:
	Dental	ď	Dental/alveolar	p'	Bilabial
!	(Post)alveolar	f	Palatal	t'	Dental/alveolar
#	Palatoalveolar	g	Velar	k'	Velar
	Alveolar lateral	G	Uvular	s'	Alveolar fricative

Glottalic egressive (ejective)

- Ejectives: air pressurized & pushed outwards by pumping sealed larynx upward
- One strategy: make k while holding breath
- Lakhota
 - [kah] "that" ♪ (Praat)
 - [k'u] "to give" ♪
 - [tuwa] "who" ♪
 - [t'u∫ε] "at all costs" ♪

Ejectives

- Found especially in
 - Western North America
 - Sub-Saharan Africa, esp. Nigeria
 - Caucasus
- Rare in Europe, but not rare in general (about 1 in 5 languages)

Ejective fricatives

- Ejectives are usually plosives, but affricates & fricatives also possible
- Hausa
 - [kaːràː] "put near" ♪
 - [k'aːràː] "increase" ♪
 - [saràː] "cut" ♪
 - [s'aràː] "arrange" ♪
- Lateral affricates in Navajo
 - [t⁴hah] "ointment" ♪
 - [niʃtɬ'aː] "left" ♪

Ejectives: trends

- Tube is typically sealed on both ends (harder to raise pressure if there are leaks)
 - Voiceless (glottal stop)
 - Obstruent (usually plosive)
- Usually high VOT (not due to aspiration)
- Further back place = more frequent (harder to raise pressure in bigger cavity)

Glottalic ingressive (implosive)

- Implosives: air sucked in by pulling down larynx, expanding pharyngeal cavity
- Rarefaction (opposite of ejectives)
- Usually voiced, and a way to exaggerate the percept of voicing
 - An expanding cavity favors voicing (implosives)
 - A contracting cavity disfavors voicing (ejectives)
- Strategies: fully voice; can prenasalize slightly; can sound gulpy/w-y
- Sindhi
 - [bənυ] "forest" ♪
 - [6əni] "field" ♪

Sindhi (Khubchandani 1969)

- B'ani dialect: /6, d, f, g/
- Mandvi dialect: /6, d/
- Vagdi dialect: /6/
- Sanskrit gardabha > Prakrit gaddaha > Sindhi gaɗahu 'donkey'
- Sanskrit grantha > Prakrit (g)gamthi > Sindhi gand^{fi}i 'knot/book'
- How does implosion assist voiced geminates?

Implosives: trends

- Normally voiced (reverse ejectives, e.g. $g = former \ k$, are possible but rare: glug glug for some)
- Highly negative VOT
- Implosion enhances voicing
- Only stops (no fricatives this time; rare/no affricates)
- Front = easier and more frequent (opposite of ejectives); voicing is always easier with a bigger cavity
- Implicational universals:
 - $g \Rightarrow 6$
 - $p' \Rightarrow k'$
 - $g \Rightarrow b$

Ejectives vs. implosives

- Aside from mechanism, know asymmetries in:
 - Voicing
 - Manner
 - Place

Pulmonic + glottalic

- For ejectives (and voiceless implosives), pulmonic airflow plays no role
- Implosives usually combine glottalic ingressive with pulmonic egressive (sometimes for a net pressure change of zero)

Implosives in Owerri Igbo

- [ípa] "to carry" ♪
- [íba] "to get rich" ♪
- [í6a] "to gather" ♪ (voiceless implosive a.k.a. reverse ejective; uncommon)
- [í6a] "to dance" ♪

Airstream mechanisms: summary

- Pulmonic
 - Egressive
 - Ingressive
- Glottalic
 - Egressive (ejectives: p', t', k', etc.; never voiced)
 - Ingressive* (implosives: 6, d, g, etc.; rarely voiceless)
 *usually accompanied by pulmonic egression
- Velaric
 - Egressive
 - Ingressive (clicks)