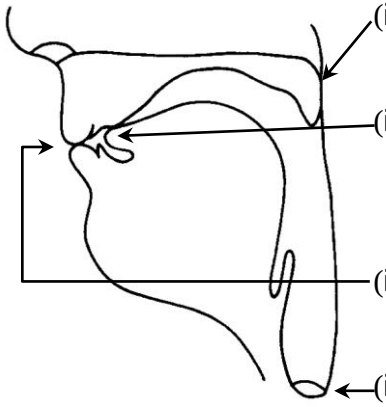
Course: **GE2128 The Sounds of the World's Languages** (Semester B, 2024/25)
Time/Venue: Tuesdays; 12:00-2:50 p.m.; YEUNG LT-5
Teacher: Prof. W.S. Lee (*Office*: LI-5490; *Tel*: 3442-6605; *Email*: w.s.lee@cityu.edu.hk)

Name: _____ Student ID: _____

Home Assignment 3: due on [25 March, 2025] (Upload your **handwritten** answers to Canvas.)

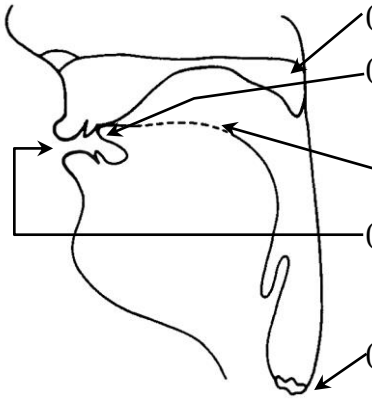
Q1.The diagrams illustrate the articulation of the **consonants** in the English word '***bl****oo****m***' [b̥lʷũm̥]. (a) State the **VPM** of the consonants as transcribed in IPA. (b) Complete the description of the **articulatory actions** of (i) velum, (ii) tongue, (iii) lips, and (iv) vocal folds during the consonants.

VPM of [b̥]: _____



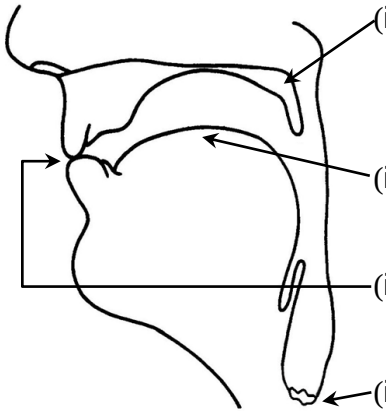
(i) The velum _____ to form _____ closure, closing the _____ cavity.
(ii) Before the end of [b̥], the tongue _____ is raised to touch the _____, preparing for the _____ place of articulation of the following [lʷ].
(iii) The lips _____, preventing the air from getting out of the _____ cavity.
(iv) The vocal folds are _____ and _____ throughout the articulation of [b̥].

VPM of [lʷ]: _____



(i) The velum remains _____.
(ii) The tongue _____ remains in the same place to maintain a central _____, while the side rims of the tongue _____ to release the air.
(iii) The lips become _____ and _____, preparing for the articulation of the following vowel [ũ].
(iv) The vocal folds are _____ and _____.

VPM of [m̥]: _____



(i) Before the vowel [ũ] ends, the velum _____ to let the air escape from the _____ cavity, causing [ũ̲] to become _____.
(ii) At the end of [ũ], the tongue _____ goes _____ to the rest position.
(iii) The lips become _____ again to stop the air leaving the _____ cavity.
(iv) The vocal folds keep _____ and _____.

Q2.Draw diagrams to show (a) the **opening/closing** (*fully closed, slightly open, half-open, fully open*) of the upper and lower articulators in Groups (i, ii, iii), and (b) the **up/down** position of the velum during the production of the sounds in the English words given below.

1. '*magnetic*'

	[m	æ	gˀ	n	ɛ	t	ɪ	k]
(a) (i) upper lip								
lower lip								
(ii) alveolar ridge								
tip/blade								
(iii) soft palate								
back dorsum								
(b) velum position up								
down								

2. '*commonest*'

	[k^h	ɒ̃	m	ə̃	n	ə	s	t]
(a) (i) upper lip								
lower lip								
(ii) alveolar ridge								
tip/blade								
(iii) soft palate								
back dorsum								
(b) velum position up								
down								

3. '*job-matching*'

	[d͡ʒʷ	ɒ	bˀ	m	æ	t͡ʃʷ	ĩ	ŋ]
(a) (i) upper lip								
lower lip								
(ii) alveolar ridge								
tip/blade								
(iii) soft palate								
back dorsum								
(b) velum position up								
down								

Q3. The diagrams illustrate the articulation of 10 types of <u>pulmonic/non-pulmonic stop consonants</u>. For each case, (i) name the **airstream mechanism** involved in the production, (ii) state the **VPM** properties of the consonant, and (iii) provide the **IPA** symbol that represents the consonant.

1. 

Airstream: _____
Voice: _____
Place: _____
Manner: _____
IPA: _____

2. 

Airstream: _____
Voice: _____
Place: _____
Manner: _____
IPA: _____

3. 

Airstream: _____
Voice: _____
Place: _____
Manner: _____
IPA: _____

4. 

Airstream: _____
Voice: _____
Place: _____
Manner: _____
IPA: _____

5. 

Airstream: _____
Voice: _____
Place: _____
Manner: _____
IPA: _____

6. 

Airstream: _____

Voice: _____

Place: _____

Manner: _____

IPA: _____

7. 

Airstream: _____

Voice: _____

Place: _____

Manner: _____

IPA: _____

8. 

Airstream: _____

Voice: _____

Place: _____

Manner: _____

IPA: _____

9. 

Airstream: _____

Voice: _____

Place: _____

Manner: _____

IPA: _____

10. 

Airstream: _____

Voice: _____

Place: _____

Manner: _____

IPA: _____

[End]