Speech sound, phone, segment = sound for which we have a single IPA symbol.

* Synonyms

Constant articulatory descriptions state: (The order of how we describe speech sounds)

* Voicing
  + Whether the vocal folds are vibrating
* Place of articulation
  + Where the constriction occurs
* Manner of Articulation
  + Stops, fricatives, etc
  + What kind of constriction it is

Plosive = oral stop

Nasal (stop)- complete obstruction of the vocal tract, but the velum is lowered so that air escapes via the nasal cavity. (velum is the soft pallet)

Three nasals in English, [m] , [n] , n with j (ng sound) (engma)

m = voiced bilabial nasal

n = voiced alveolar nasal

ng = voiced velar nasal

Fricative: constriction of the vocal tract is almost complete. Air escapes through a narrow slit, causing friction.

* Ex’s: [f] , [v] = labiodental , different between them is voicing
* [f] is a voiceless labiodental fricative
* [v] is a voiced labiodental fricative

[th] (like think)(theta) and [th] (like that) (eth but voiced th)

* Interdental (place of articulation) – constriction with tongue tip between teeth
* First is voiceless, second is voiced

[s] and [z]

Voiceless and voiced alveolar fricative

[tall skinny s] shhhhh and [3 (cursive z)] voicelss and voiced postalveolar fricative

[h] voiceless glottal fricative

Affricates – complete constriction of the vocal trace, followed by slight release.

* Stop closure released to fricative constriction
* Voiceless postalveolar affricate = [t+skinny s] church
* Voiced postalveolar affricate = [d3] judge

6 words, try to get the consonants of these words

(in notepad written)

Appendix

Setting

Mouth

Speaks

Justify

Pink

Approximants – vocal tract is significantly obstructed, but not enough to cause friction; air passes through continuously

* Are voiced by default (in English)
* Lateral approximant – center of vocal tract is obstructed by the tongue, but sides of tongue are lowered to allow continuous airflow)
  + Ex: l
    - Ex: Feeeellllllllllllllllllllllllll (breath in and feel air go in through sides)
    - Voiced alveolar later approximant
      * Lamb, feel
* Median approximant – air flows continuously through a gap along the center of the oral cavity
  + [j] (pronounced like yes or yellow)
  + Palatal (place of articulation) – tongue blade is raised toward the hard plate
    - Yell, yes
  + [w] voiced labial-velar approximant
    - Labiovelar – back of tongue is raised toward velum; lips are rounded
      * Ex: which or well
  + [upside down w] – which
    - Same but voiceless
  + “r”
    - 2 main possibilities
    - Retroflex: tongue tip curled back toward area just behind the alveolar ridge
    - Bunched: body of tongue bunched up toward are just behind the alveolar ridge
  + r and l sounds are sometimes called liquids
  + **liquids and glides are sub categories of approximants**
* Liquids: ‘l’ sounds (laterals) and ‘r’ sounds (rhotics)
  + English lateral and retroflex approximants
  + Also, taps and trills in other languages
  + Not all liquids are approximants
* Glides = sounds produced with places of articulation that are very similar to vowels – [w] and [j] in English
* Other approximants can be produced by reducing the degree of closure of a fricative
  + Ex: [o with x above it] – voiced interdental approximant