Phonetics 2.2 (Optional): Non-English Sounds

April 15, 2020

You don't need to memorize any non-English sounds for this class.

But, here are some ways that non-English sounds can be realized:

Consonants:

Remember that we define consonants in terms of voicing, place, manner, (centrality), (nasality)

All English sounds are **pulmonic**, meaning they involve air flowing outward from the lungs through the vocal tract.

Other pulmonic manners of articulation:

Trill: Active articulator is held in place and airstream causes it to vibrate

Tap/flap: (To the extent that [r] isn't a contrastive phoneme of English)

Non-pulmonic manners of articulation:

Ejectives: A stop closure is formed in the vocal tract. The glottis (gap between vocal folds) is closed and the glottis raised, building up positive pressure behind the stop closure. The closure is then released.

Implosives: Stop closure formed and closed glottis moves down, creating negative pressure in the vocal tract before the closure is released.

Clicks: A stop closure is formed in the vocal tract and then the back of the tongue is moved to create negative pressure in the vocal tract. Then, stop closure is released.

Places of articulation:

Dental: (To the extent different from interdental.)

Retroflex: Tongue tip curled up behind alveolar ridge

Uvular: Constriction between back of tongue and uvula

Pharyngeal: Constriction between back of tongue and pharynx

 $(\approx \text{back wall of mouth})$

And more! (alveolo-palatal, epiglottal...)

nasal consonants in other languages: Essentially, in different places (e.g. uvular)

lateral consonants in other languages: Can combine with other manners (e.g. fricative)

Vowels:

Essentially any combination of height, backness, rounding is possible

Rounding can contrast vowels with the same height/backness

ex.

German ie: [i], high front unrounded

German \ddot{u} : [y], high front rounded

Vowels can also be nasalized...

...= velum lowered so air escapes through the oral and nasal cavities.

Like in French France - [ã]

Another variable: phonation

The vowels we produce in English usually have "normal" (modal) voicing.

Vowels in other languages can also be breathy [a]...

...or *creaky* [a].

A link with these three examples (a lot of detail here, but I'm just posting for you to listen to the audio on the webpage):

https://www.ims.uni-stuttgart.de/institut/arbeitsgruppen/ehemalig/ep-dogil/EGG/page10.htm

We can actually have these phonation types in English, too.

But, in English they're considered different styles of producing a vowel...

...rather than their own separate sounds.

NB: """vocal fry""" = creaky voice!

More info:

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https://www.internationalphoneticassociation.org/sites/default/files/IPA_Kiel_2015.pdf
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CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

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	Bila	Bilabial Labiodental		Dental Alveolar			Postalveolar		Retroflex		Palatal		Velar		Uvular		Pharyngeal		Glottal			
Plosive	p	b					t	d			t	d	С	Ŧ	k	g	q	G			3	
Nasal		m		m				n				η		ŋ		ŋ		N			·	
Trill		В						r										R				
Tap or Flap				V				ſ				t										
Fricative	ф	β	f	v	θ	ð	S	Z	ſ	3	ş	Z _L	ç	j	X	γ	χ	R	ħ	ſ	h	ĥ
Lateral fricative							ł	ß														
Approximant				υ				J				ŀ		j		щ						
Lateral approximant								1				l		λ		L						

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

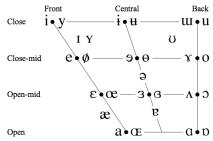
CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
O Bilabial	6 Bilabial	, Examples:
Dental	d Dental/alveolar	p' Bilabial
! (Post)alveolar	f Palatal	t' Dental/alveolar
+ Palatoalveolar	g Velar	k' Velar
Alveolar lateral	G Uvular	S' Alveolar fricative

OTHER SYMBOLS

- M Voiceless labial-velar fricative
- W Voiced labial-velar approximant
- U Voiced labial-palatal approximant
- H Voiceless epiglottal fricative
- 4 Voiced epiglottal fricative
- P Epiglottal plosive
- C Z Alveolo-palatal fricatives
 - I Voiced alveolar lateral flap
- \mathfrak{h} Simultaneous \int and X

VOWELS



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.