

# LIGN 110 Section 25202 Week 5

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- Questions on lecture materials, quizzes, homework, final project?
- Reminder: Quiz Week 5 due on Nov. 5; Wordlist due on Nov. 5; Homework 2 due on Nov. 12
- Sound files can be found under <https://yuanucsd.github.io/website/lign110fall2020.html>

# Review of place of articulation

- column: passive articulator
- row: active articulator

	upper lip	teeth	alveolar ridge	back of alveolar ridge	hard palate	velum	uvula	pharyngeal wall	NA
lower lip	bilabial	labiodental							
tip	dental		alveolar	retroflex					
blade				postalveolar					
front					palatal				
back						velar			
root							uvular	pharyngeal	
epiglottis								epiglottal	
vocal folds									glottal

# Review of manner of articulation

Nasals, Trills, Taps and Flaps, Lateral fricatives,  
Approximants, and Lateral approximants

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

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	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 of manner of articulation

## Factors for manner of articulation

- **Oral or Nasal:** Oral is assumed if unspecified; For nasals, stop is assumed.
  - Oral means the velum is raised; Nasal means the velum is lowered.
- **Central or lateral:** Central is assumed if unspecified
  - Central means the air is released through the center of tongue; Lateral means that air is released through the side of tongue.
- **Degree of stricture (constriction):**
  - Complete constriction → No constriction  
Stop » Fricative » Approximant » Vowel
- **Others:** Trill and tap/flap

# Review of manner of articulation

## Factors for manner of articulation

- **Oral or Nasal:** Oral is assumed if unspecified; For nasals, stop is assumed.
- **Central or lateral:** Central is assumed if unspecified
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- **Others:** Trill and tap/flap

## Examples

- [m]: Labiodental nasal (central) (stop)
- [ɮ]: Voiced alveolar (oral) lateral fricative

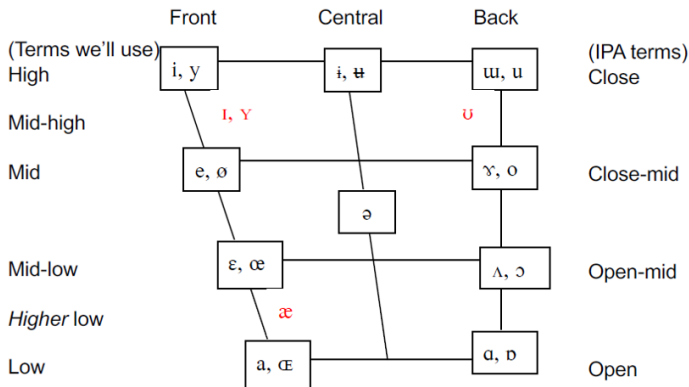
# Review of manner of articulation

## Diacritics

- [ɟ̞] = [j̞]: lowered voiced palatal fricative = palatal approximant
- [ɟ̠] = [j̠]: raised voiced palatal fricative = palatal stop
- Note
  - Lowered stop = fricative; Lowered fricative = approximant; Lowered approximant = vowel
  - Raised vowel = approximant; Raised approximant = fricative; Raised fricative = stop
  - If there is a symbol for the corresponding place and manner of articulation, we use that symbol directly. If there is not a symbol representing that a specific symbol, we use lowering [̞] or raising [̠]; advanced [̟], retracted [̠] diacritics to indicate that symbol.

# More about this week

## How to name vowels



- On each vertical line, the ones on the left are unrounded; the ones on the right are rounded;
- [ʊ] is rounded;
- [æ] is unrounded



# More about this week

## How to name vowels

- (diacritic) Height frontness rounding vowel
- [i]: high front unrounded vowel
- [e:]: long mid front unrounded vowel
- [ə]: mid central unrounded vowel
- [æ]: higher low unrounded vowel

# Review of place of articulation

## Exercise

Which of the following sounds has tongue tip as the active articulator?

- A. [ l ]
- B. [ ʃ ]
- C. [ v ]
- D. [ ɲ ]

# Review of place of articulation

## Exercise

Which of the following sounds is NOT an approximant?

- A. [ β ]
- B. [ ɭ ]
- C. [ i ]
- D. [ ɟ ]
- E. [ ɥ ]

# Review of place of articulation

## Exercise: naming consonants

- Example: (diacritics) (phonation type) voiced/voiceless  
(aspirated) place (ejective/implosive) manner (including clicks)  
[ɽ]: (modal) voiceless (unaspirated) pharyngeal (pulmonic  
egressive) fricative → voiceless pharyngeal fricative

1. [ ɾ ]

2. [ ɬ ]

3. [ β ]

4. [ ŋ ]

5. [ t̪ ]

# Review of place of articulation

## Exercise: transcription

### 1.Sound 1

- Is the initial consonant voiced or voiceless?
- What is the initial consonant's place of articulation?
- What is its manner of articulation?

### 2.Sound 2

- Is the initial consonant voiced or voiceless?
- What is the initial consonant's place of articulation?
- What is its manner of articulation?

### 3.Sound 3

- Is the initial consonant voiced or voiceless?
- What is the initial consonant's place of articulation?
- What is its manner of articulation?

# Review of place of articulation

## Exercise: production

- Textbook p.227, Exercise 4
- Textbook p.227, Exercise 7
- Textbook p.228, Exercise 11