

Places and manners of articulation Part 1

Rogers chapters 10 and 11

IPA chart plosives

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See plosive row in Main IPA Table
Rogers Appendix

Old friends p b t d k g ?

Note also

Dental v. alveolar: [t̪ , d̪] v. [t, d]

bilabial

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Dental and alveolar

Graphic unavailable

Retroflex

Graphic unavailable
See lateral fricative row in Main IPA Table
Rogers Appendix

Palatal

Graphic unavailable

Velar

Graphic unavailable

Uvular (rough)

Graphic unavailable
See lateral fricative row in Main IPA Table
Rogers Appendix

Diacritics

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See IPA Diacritics Table
Rogers Appendix
(Many are related to place of articulation)

Place related diacritics shaded

Advanced and retracted

- Front and back varieties of [k] [k k̠]
- To insist on ‘interdental’ fricatives [θ̠ ð̠]
- Go *too* far and change place
 - Not much difference between a retracted [k] and an advanced [q̠]

Fricatives IPA

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See fricative row in Main IPA Table and Other Symbols
IPA Table in Rogers Appendix

Bilabial fricative

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Labiodental fricative

Graphic unavailable

Dental fricative

Graphic unavailable

Alveolar fricative

Graphic unavailable

Post alveolar

Graphic unavailable

Alveo palatal

Graphic unavailable

Retroflex

Graphic unavailable

Palatal

Graphic unavailable

Velar

Graphic unavailable

Uvular

Graphic unavailable

Pharyngeal

Graphic unavailable

Epiglottal

Graphic unavailable

Physiological measures

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Pharyngeal/epiglottal/glottal

- There is some controversy about consonants made lower down in the vocal tract
- Research by J. Esling (U. Victoria) suggests a complex ‘laryngeal’ articulator
 - Glottis, epiglottis, aryepiglottal muscles, pharynx, root of tongue
 - Can produce a variety of obstruent and trill-like gestures (dramatic videos prove it!)

Esling:

place: aryepiglottic folds

voiceless fricative [ħ]

voiced approximant [ʕ]

voiceless trill [ʕ̤]

voiced trill [ʕ̤̤]

Official IPA:

Vless pharyngeal fric.

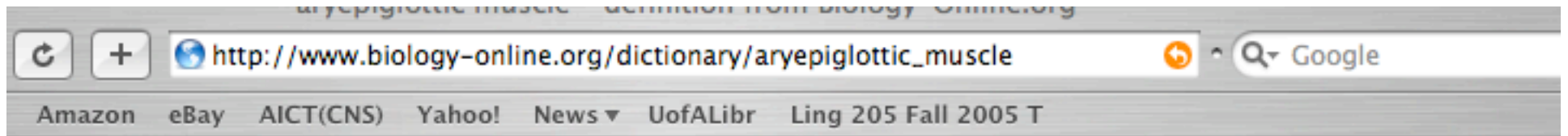
Vd. Pharyngeal fric

Vless epiglottal fric

Vd. Epiglottal stop

<http://web.uvic.ca/ling/research/phonetics/lands.htm>

Aryepiglottic muscle



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aryepiglottic muscle

(Science: anatomy) The fibres of the oblique arytenoid muscle that extend from the summit of the arytenoid cartilage to the side of the epiglottis; action, constricts the laryngeal aperture.

Synonym: musculus aryepiglotticus.

Sibilants:

- higher frequency and greater acoustic energy
- [s, z, ʃ, ʒ, ʂ, ʐ, ʑ, ʒ]
- What do these have in common in terms of articulation and airflow?

Non-sibilants:

- lower frequency and less acoustic energy
- [p, β, f, v, θ, ð, ç, ʝ, x, ɣ, χ, ʁ, ħ, ʕ]
- Do any of these have anything in common with sibilants in terms of articulation and airflow?

Slit v. groove fricative (Artist's conception)

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Sibilants ? : Faster airflow, more turbulence

Reality check on tongue shapes

- Some real physiological measures of tongue shape
- Oldest: Palatography (cocoa powder + olive oil on palate, take photo after)
- Update: electropalatograph
- Ultrasound

Electropalotography

Graphic unavailable
Try Google.

Ultrasound s S

Graphic unavailable
Try the site speech.umaryland.edu

Ultrasound T

Graphic unavailable

Affricates •Key factor stop + homorganic fricative

[tʃ, dʒ] [tʃ̄, dʒ̄] [tʃ, dʒ]

[ts, dz] [ts̄, dz̄] [ts, dz]

[pʰ, pʰ] [pʰ̄, pʰ̄]

not affricates:

[pʰ, bʝ] [pʰ̄, bʝ̄]

•Homorganic : (approximately) same place of artic .