# Third lecture المحاضرة الثالثة

### We have now identified eight places of articulation :

Glottal: /?/ ⇒ / h /
Bilabial: /b/, /p/
Labio-dental: /f/, /v/
Dental: / θ/, /ð/
Alveolar: /s/, /z/, /t/, /d/
Palate-alveolar: , /ʃ/, / /3/, / ʤ/, /tʃ/
Palatal: /j/ the first sound in yes.
Velar: /g/, /k/

#### **Manner of Articulation**

1- For any given sound we will say whether it is voiced or voiceless, and what its place of articulation is. But to distinguish between the full ranges of speech sounds, we will require a third descriptive parameter: manner of articulation. To identify the manner in which a sound is articulated, we will identify three different degrees of constriction (complete closure, close approximation, and open approximation), and thus three different categories of consonant: stops, fricative and approximations.

#### <u>Stop sounds</u>: such as: /t/, /d/ /k//g/, /b/, /p /

In pronouncing these sounds the articulators involved in pronouncing them make a complete closure. For example, when we pronounce the /p/ sound, the lower and upper lips completely block the flow of air from the lungs; that closure may then be released, as it is in pit and then produce a sudden outflow of air. Sounds which are produced with complete closure are referred to as **stops (or plosives)**.

Given these three parameters, we may describe the first sound in **pit** as a **voiceless bilabial stop.** 

#### Notice that we may write the voiceless sounds like [-v] and the voiced sounds like [+v].

So the /p/ sound phonetic description will be like:

/p/ -v Bilabial Stop

 $\frac{Fricatives:}{such as:} / s/, / z/, / f/, / v/, / \theta/ / \delta/, / J/ , / 3/$ 

Let us now distinguish between complete closure and another, less extreme, degree of constriction:

**Close approximation**. Sounds which are produced with this kind of constriction entail a bringing together of the two articulators to the point where the airflow is not quite fully blocked: enough of a gap remains for air to escape, but the articulators are so close together that friction is created as the air escapes. Sounds of this sort are referred to as **fricatives**.

The first sound in **fin** is created by bringing the lower lip close to the upper teeth in a constriction of close approximation. This sound is a **voiceless labi-dental fricative (transcribed as [f]).** 

Another example is / s /. it is created by bringing the tip or blade of the tongue into a constriction of close approximation with the alveolar ridge. It is a **voiceless alveolar fricative**. **Normally the phonetic description is written in this way**:

# /s/ -v Alveolar Fricative While the

+v Alveolar Fricative <u>Approximants</u>: the **least degree** of constriction occurs when articulators come fairly close together, but not sufficiently close together to create friction. This kind of stricture is called **open approximation**. Consonants produced in this way are called **approximants or approximations.** The first sound in **yes** is an **approximant**. It is described like /j/ and it is a **voiced palatal approximant**. /w/, /r/, and /l/ are also considered **approximants**.

<u>Place</u>	Bilabial		Labiodental		Dental		Alveolar		Palatal		Velar		Glottal	
Voicing	-V	+V	-V	+V	-V	+V	-V	+V	-V	+V	-V	+V	-V	+V
<u>Manner</u>														
Stops	р	b					t	d			k	g		
Fricatives			f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ſ	3			h	
Affricates									t∫	dʒ				
Nasals		m						n				ŋ		
Liquids								١r						
Glides		w								j				

## **\*** Charting consonant sounds:

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