

Phonetics I: Consonants

Reading: FRH Ch. 5

PLIN0006: Introduction to Language



What is Phonetics?

• Definition:

The study of human speech sounds.

Subfields of Phonetics:

Articulatory Phonetics:

The study of how speech sounds are **produced**.

Auditory Phonetics:

The study of how speech sounds are **perceived**.

Acoustic Phonetics:

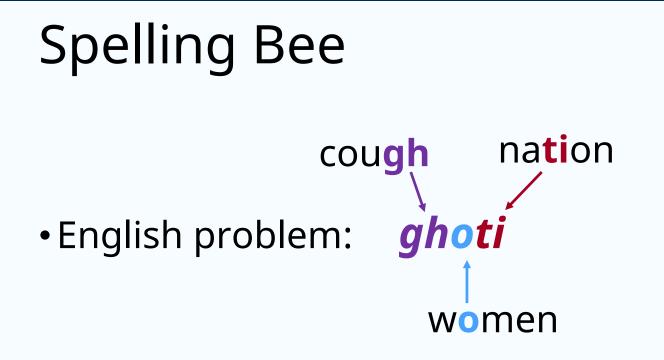
The study of the **physical properties** of speech sounds.

Outline

- •Today, we'll discuss:
 - •The transcription of speech sounds
 - The articulation of speech sounds
 - •The grouping of individual speech sounds into classes of speech sounds

The Chaos

- Dearest creature in creation,
- Study English pronunciation.
- I will teach you in my verse
- Sounds like corpse, corps, horse, and worse.
- I will keep you, Susy, busy,
- Make your **head** with **heat** grow **dizzy**.
- Tear in eye, your dress will tear.
- So shall I! Oh hear my prayer.



- •International problem:
 - •Vlies vs fleece

・Whisky vs whisky vs ウイスキー

Do you see a problem here?

Letters ≠ Sounds



Requirements of a Transcription System

The method of transcription must be:

1)Unambiguous

• One Symbol \leftrightarrow One Value

2)International

- •To ensure "one symbol, one value" desideratum
- Having multiple systems would get in the way of scientific progress

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2005)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

© 2005 IPA

| | Bila | abial | Labiod | ental | Dental Alveolar Postalveolar | | | | | Retr | oflex | Palatal | | Velar | | Uvular | | Pharyngeal | | Glottal | | |
|-----------------|------|-------|--------|--------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|------|-------|---------|---|-------|---|--------|---|------------|---|---------|---|---|
| Plosive | p | b | | | | | t | d | • | | t | d | С | J | k | g | q | G | | | ? | |
| Nasal | | m | | ŋ | | | | n | | | | η | | ŋ | | ŋ | | N | | | | |
| Trill | | В | | | | | | r | | | | | | | | | | R | | | | |
| Tap or Flap | | | | \mathbf{V} | | | | ſ | | | | r | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fricative | φ | β | f | V | θ | ð | S | Ζ | ſ | 3 | Ş | Z | ç | j | Χ | Y | χ | R | ħ | ſ | h | ĥ |
| ateral | | | | | | | ł | ß | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| oproximant | | | | υ | | | | ĩ | | | | ſ | | j | | щ | | | | | | |
| eral oximant | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | l | | λ | | L | | | | | | |

here symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

VOWELS

NANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

b

d

4

Voiced implosives

Bilabial

Palatal

Velar

Uvular

Dental/alveolar

icks

ъl

Ejectives

Dental/alveolar

Alveolar fricative

Bilabial

Velar

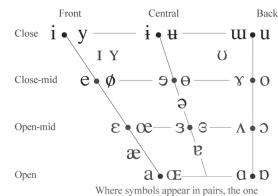
 $\sim \mathbf{Z}$ Alveolo-palatal fricatives

n

S

'red alveolar lateral flap

 $m{f}_{and}$ $m{X}$



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

SUPRASEGMENTALS

Primary stress Secondary stress

The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

Solution:

Transcribing English: The Task Ahead

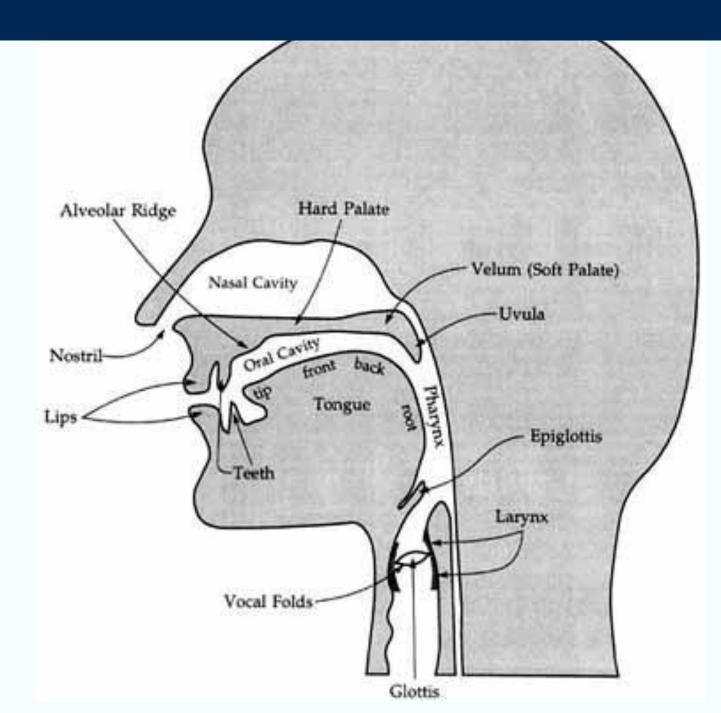
Consonants:

- English has around 24 consonant sounds
- •These include: {p, b, t, d, k, g, l, r, ...}

Vowels:

- English has around 12 vowels
- •These include: {a, i, u, e, o, ...}

The Vocal Tract



11

Consonants

Consonants are **classified** according to five main factors:

- 1) Phonation (voiced vs voiceless)
- 2) Place of Articulation (PoA)
- 3) Laterality (central vs lateral)
- 4) Nasality (oral vs nasal)
- 5) Manner of articulation

Oral Stops



Airstream Mechanism: Pulmonic Egressive

Velo-Pharyngeal Port: Closed

English Voiceless Oral Stops

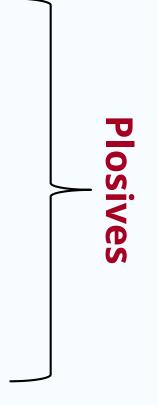
- [p]peakpaperpotPeteraspiration[p^hik][p^heI.pə][p^hpt][p^hitə][as.pI.reI.ʃn]
- [t]timetattoophotoarticulationprince[t^haɪm][t^hə.tu][fəʊ.təʊ][α.t^hɪk.jʊ.leɪ.ʃn][pɹɪnts]
- [k] coat cough Fromkin discourse consonants
 [k^həʊt] [k^hɒf] [frɔm.kın] [dıs.kɔɛ] [k^hɒn.sə.nənts]
- [?]
 uh-oh
 (for some speakers: bottle
 button)

 [Λ.?əʊ]
 [bɔ.?əl]
 [bʌ.?n]

Plosives

English Voiced Oral Stops

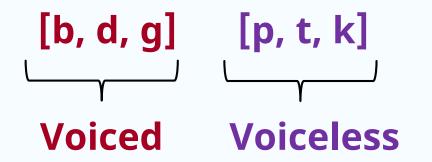
- [b] beak boat better syllables vibration
 [bik] [bəʊt] [bɛ.tə] [sɪ.lə.bls] [vʌɪ.breɪ.ʃn]
- [d]dimeduemaderideRodman[daɪm][dju][meɪd][rʌɪd][rɔd.mən]
- [g] goat segments girl bugs fingers
 [goʊt] [sɛg.mənts] [gəl] [bʌgz] [fɪŋ.gəz]



Phonation

• Voicing:

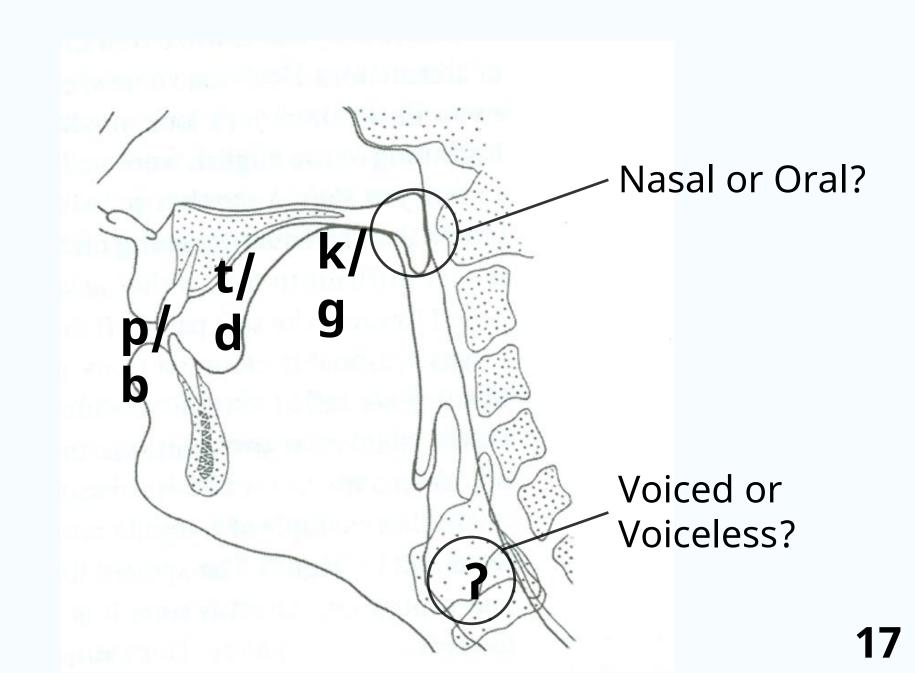
Vibration of the vocal folds.





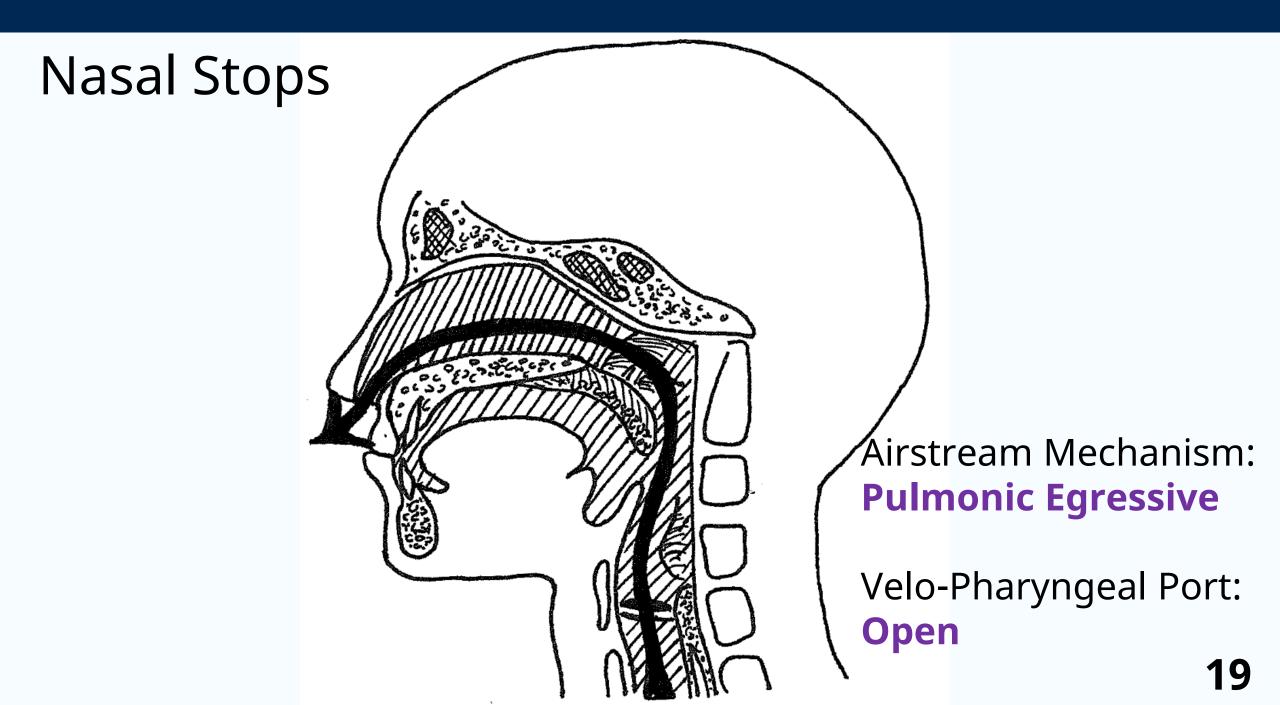
(Source: https://bit.ly/36usHeU)

Review: Oral Stops



Oral Stops in the IPA

| | Bila | bial | Labio- dental | Dental | Alv | eolar | Palatal | Velar | Glottal | Stop (not plosive) |
|---------|------|------|------------------|--------|-----|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------------|
| Plosive | р | b | | | t | d | | (k) g | 7 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | へ (Impossible) |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

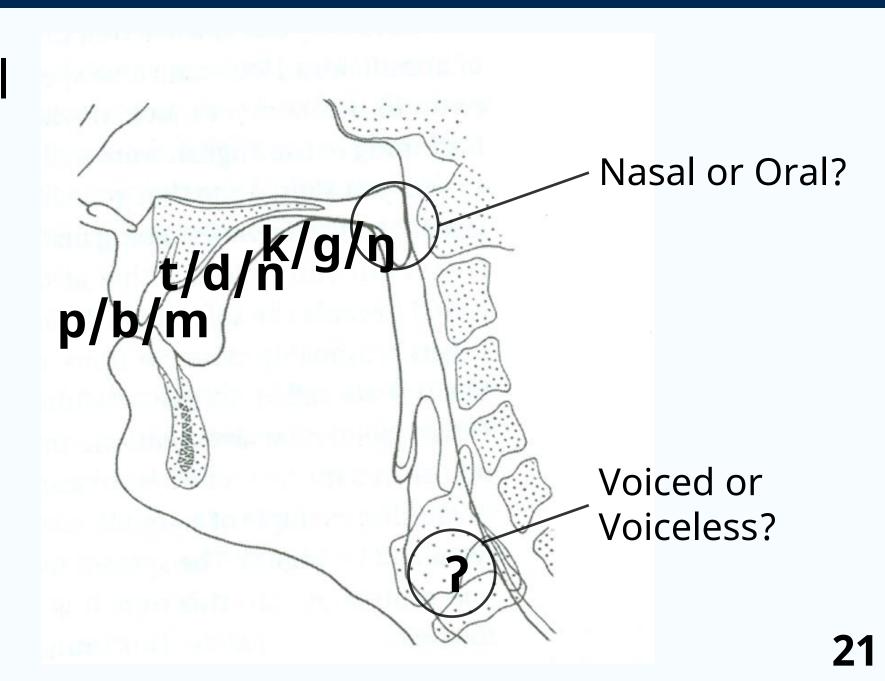


English Nasal Stops

- [m] seem comb mother implicate[sim] [kəʊm][m∧.ðə][ım.plı.keɪt]
- [n] sin not syntax son uni nation
 [sɪn] [nɒt] [sɪntaks] [sʌn] [juni] [neɪ.ʃn]
- [ŋ] sing think finger bang linguistics
 [sɪŋ] [θɪŋk] [fɪŋ.gə] [bæŋ] [lɪŋ.gwɪs.tɪks]

Nasal stops in English are typically all voiced.

Review: Nasal + Oral Stops



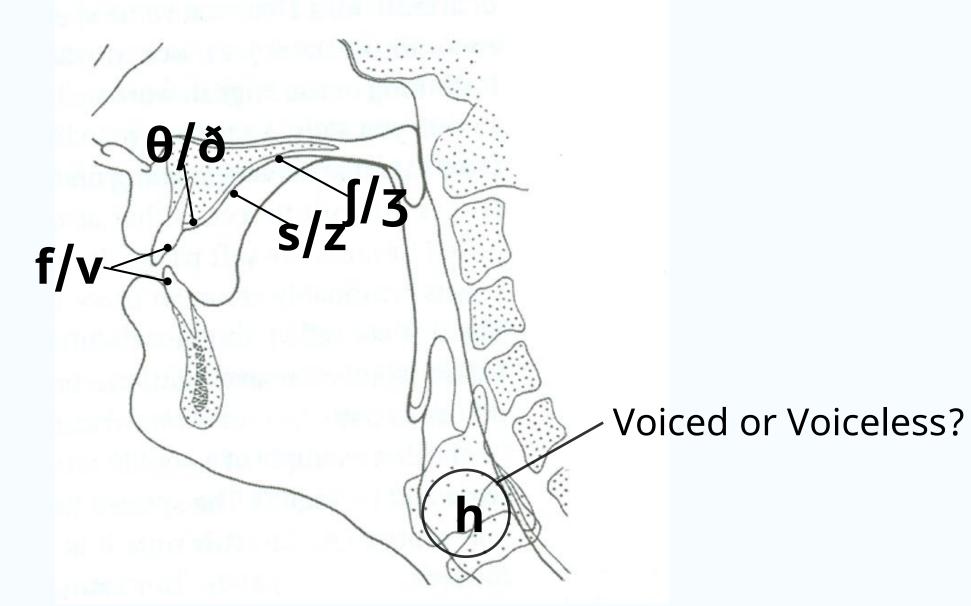
Nasal Stops in the IPA

| | | Bilabial | Labio- dental | Dental | Alveolar | Palatal | Velar | Glottal | |
|-------|---------|----------|------------------|--------|----------|---------|-------|---------|--|
| | Plosive | p b | | | t d | | k g | ? | |
| Stops | Nasal | m | | | n | | ŋ | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

English Fricatives

- [f] fine, fabulous, alphabet, life, form
- [v] vine, live, value, avian, voice, Venus
- **[θ]** thigh, through, ether, thimble, absinth
- [ð] thy, mother, either, weather, their
- [s] sip, pats, cats, most, fast
- [z] zip, jazz, dogs, xerox, lazy, maize
- [**f**] **sh**oe, mi**ssi**on, na**ti**on, fi**sh**, **s**ure
- [3] measure, vision, casual, decision, rouge
- [h] hat, who, house, prehistory, rehash, hand

Review: Fricatives



Fricatives in the IPA

| | Bilabial | | Labio- dental | | Dental | | Alveolar | | Palatal | | Velar | | Glotta | |
|------------|----------|---|------------------|---|--------|---|----------|---|---------|---|-------|---|--------|--|
| Plosive | р | b | | | | | t | d | | | k | g | ን | |
| Nasal | | m | | | | | | n | | | | ŋ | | |
| Fricatives | | | f | V | θ | ð | S | Z | ſ | 3 | | | h | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

English Liquids

- [I] leaf, lord, call, single, include
- [J] reef, rate, (for some: fear, core, butcher)

Like nasals, liquids are typically voiced in English. Voiceless liquids can be found in some positions though, e.g. play [ple].

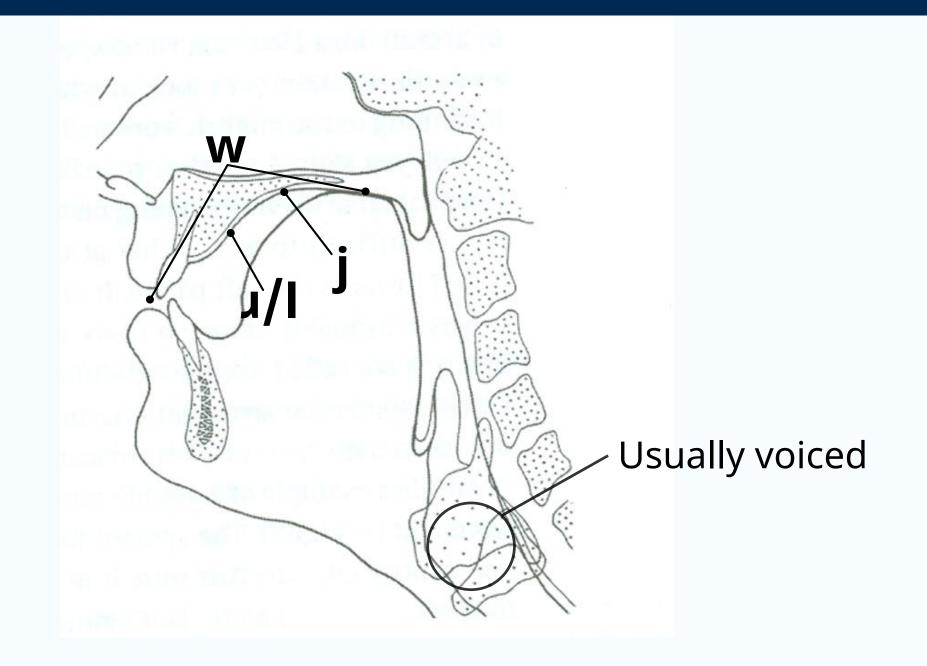
- [I] is a **lateral** liquid
- [J] is a **central** liquid

English Glides

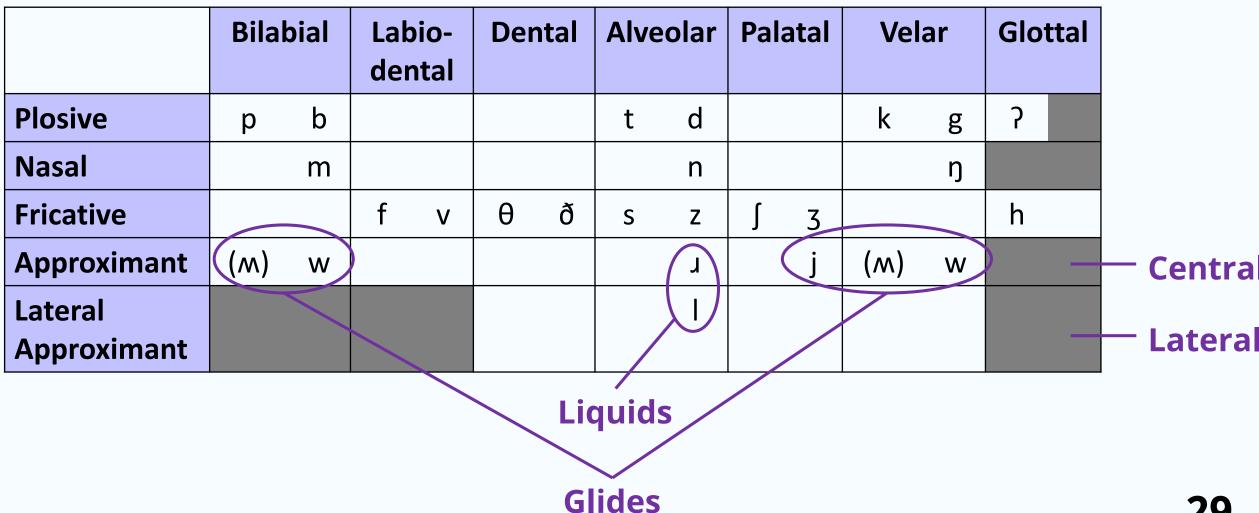
- [j] you, yes, unit, use
- [w] witch, swim, queen
- [M] (for some: which, where, whale)

Glides are usually voiced by default, but voiceless variants do occur, including in some English varieties.

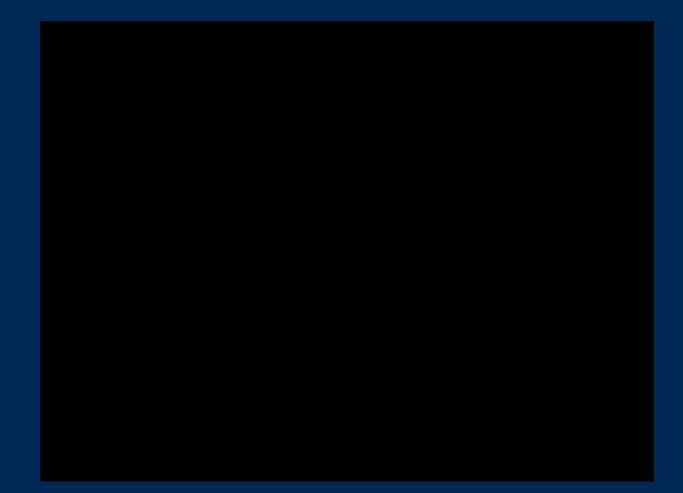
Review: Liquids + Glides



Liquids and Glides in the IPA



Contrast Matters



(Source: https://youtu.be/VSdxqIBfEAw)

Summary

32

- > Transcription:
 - We saw why transcription must be unambiguous and international.
- > Articulation:
 - We saw how individual consonants are produced
- Classification:
 - We saw that consonants can be systematically classified according to their articulatory settings