Forth Lecture.
Phonetics and Phonology

Phonetics and Phonology

1- So, the least radical degree of constriction occurs when the articulators come fairly close together, but not sufficiently close together to create friction. This kind of stricture is called open approximation.

2- We have **four approximants**. These are: the **first** sound in **yes**. It is written in the **IPA** system as /**j**/. The **second** approximant is the first sound in **rip**. The **r** is **alveolar approximant**. The **third** sound is the first sound in **wet**. /w/ **labio-velar approximant**. The **forth** approximant is the first sound in **lift**. /**l**/ is **alveolar lateral approximant**.

Important notes

1-**All approximants** are **voiced sounds**

2- The /w/ and /j/ are also called **glides**. The r and the /l/ are also called **liquids**.

Affricates :

We have distinguished three classes of consonant according to degree of Constriction: **stops**, **fricatives** and **approximants**. Consider the first sound in **chip**: it is like a stop in that there is complete closure between the blade of the tongue and the palate-alveolar region. However, it is like a fricative in that it clearly involves friction.

That friction occurs during the release phase of the closure. Sounds produced with a constriction of complete closure followed by a release phase in which friction occurs are called **affricates**. These are: / ʤ/ /tʃ/

The **affricate** in chip, transcribed as /tʃ/ is **a voiceless palate-alveolar affricate**.

The first sound in joy, transcribed as / ʤ/ is **voiced palate-alveolar affricate.**

Fifth Lecture.
Phonetics and Phonology

Aspiration:

-The first stop in pit, we said, is a **voiceless bilabial stop**. So too is the first stop in spit. But the **bilabial stop** in pit differs phonetically from the **bilabial stop** in spit: if you hold the palm of your hand up close to your mouth when uttering pit, you will feel a stronger puff of air on releasing the bilabial stop than you will when you utter spit. That stronger puff of air phenomenon is called **aspiration**: we say that the bilabial **stop** in pit is an **aspirated voiceless stop**, whereas the **stop** in spit is **unaspirated**.

Nasal stops:

We have been making an assumption in our discussion thus far, concerning the position of the velum in the production of the speech sounds we have described. We have assumed that, in all of these sounds, the air from the lungs is escaping only through the mouth (**the oral cavity**). This is true if the velum is in the raised position, such that it prevents the flow of air out through the nasal cavity.

In all of the sounds discussed thus far, the velum is indeed raised: we describe all such sounds as oral sounds. But the velum may be lowered, to allow velum lowered, and with air escaping through the nasal cavity alone, are referred to as nasal stops. **We have three nasal stops in English. These are:**

1- /m/. It is bilabial nasal stop
2- /ŋ/. It is velar nasal stop. It is the last sound in *sing*.
3- /n/. It is alveolar nasal stop. An example is the first sound in *not*.

★ **All the nasal stops are voiced.**

Assimilation:

When two sound segments occur in sequence and some aspect of one segment is taken or copies by the other, the process is known as **assimilation**.
An example is the word **dean**. The ea became nasalized as it is followed by a nasal sound, which is in this case the /**n**/.

Done by: trook8