Introduction to Phonetics and Phonology

AIRSTREAM MECHANISMS

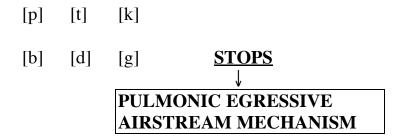
There are two factors to be considered:

- 1. **INITIATION OF AIRFLOW**
- 2. **DIRECTION OF AIRFLOW**

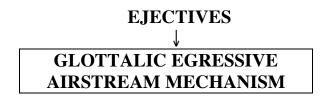
PULMONIC: Air is coming out from the <u>lungs</u>

INITIATOR

EGRESSIVE: Outward-moving airstream



GLOTTALIC: The initiator is the larynx together with the vocal folds.



[p'] bilabial ejective[t'] alveolar ejective[k'] velar ejective

The articulatory closure is released before the release of the glottic occlusion.

IMPLOSIVES

GLOTTALIC INGRESSIVE AIRSTREAM MECHANISM

(Ingressive: The air is sucked inward).

- [6] bilabial implosive
- [d] alveolar implosive } voiced
- [g] velar implosive

CLICKS

VELARIC INGRESSIVE AIRSTREAM MECHANISM

Velaric: The air is initiated by a closure at the velum (with the dorsum) $\rightarrow Oral$ airstream mechanism

- [O] bilabial click
- [] dental click
- [||] alveolar lateral click
- [!] postalveolar click

Examples:

Ampharic (spoken in Ethiopia):

[t'il] quarrel (alveolar ejective)

Uduk (spoken in Sudan):

<u>6a</u>÷ back of neck (bilabial implosive)

Zulu:

|a|a climb (dental click)

Study the Handout!

