

NAME: _____

Homework 7 (Due March 12/13)

A. Articulatory Traces

1. Voiceless Velar Ejective [ak'a]

Graphic Representation

Draw traces of what the different articulators are doing and when. Align them with the transcription on the top. Pay attention to the synchrony of the movements. Use a wavy line to represent voicing in your glottal trace.

Airstream direction is: _____

TRANSCRIPTION [_____]

LIPS Open _____
 Closed _____

TONGUE TIP Open _____
 Closed @ _____

TONGUE DORSUM Open _____
 Closed @ _____

VELUM Raised _____
 Lowered _____

GLOTTIS Open _____
 Closed _____

LARYNX Raised _____
 Lowered _____

PRESSURE INSIDE VOCAL TRACT
(relative to outside)
 Higher _____
 Lower _____

2. Voiceless dental click [a|a]

Graphic Representation

Draw traces of what the different articulators are doing and when. Align them with the transcription on the top. Pay attention to the synchrony of the movements. Use a wavy line to represent voicing in your glottal trace.

Airstream direction is: _____

TRANSCRIPTION [_____]

LIPS Open _____
 Closed _____

TONGUE TIP Open _____
 Closed @ _____

TONGUE DORSUM Open _____
 Closed @ _____

VELUM Raised _____
 Lowered _____

GLOTTIS Open _____
 Closed _____

LARYNX Raised _____
 Lowered _____

PRESSURE INSIDE VOCAL TRACT
(relative to outside)
 Higher _____
 Lower _____

3. Voiceless aspirated alveolar plosive [atʰa]

Graphic Representation

Draw traces of what the different articulators are doing and when. Align them with the transcription on the top. Pay attention to the synchrony of the movements. Use a wavy line to represent voicing in your glottal trace.

Airstream direction is: _____

TRANSCRIPTION	[]
LIPS	Open	_____	
	Closed	_____	
TONGUE TIP	Open	_____	
	Closed @ _____	_____	
TONGUE DORSUM	Open	_____	
	Closed @ _____	_____	
VELUM	Raised	_____	
	Lowered	_____	
GLOTTIS	Open	_____	
	Closed	_____	
LARYNX	Raised	_____	
	Lowered	_____	
PRESSURE INSIDE VOCAL TRACT (relative to outside)	Higher	_____	
	Lower	_____	

4. Voiced Bilabial implosive stop [ɓa]

Graphic Representation

Draw traces of what the different articulators are doing and when. Align them with the transcription on the top. Pay attention to the synchrony of the movements. Use a wavy line to represent voicing in your glottal trace.

Airstream direction is: _____

TRANSCRIPTION	[]
LIPS	Open	_____	
	Closed	_____	
TONGUE TIP	Open	_____	
	Closed @ _____	_____	
TONGUE DORSUM	Open	_____	
	Closed @ _____	_____	
VELUM	Raised	_____	
	Lowered	_____	
GLOTTIS	Open	_____	
	Closed	_____	
LARYNX	Raised	_____	
	Lowered	_____	
PRESSURE INSIDE VOCAL TRACT (relative to outside)	Higher	_____	
	Lower	_____	

5. Palatal Nasal Stop [ãŋa]

Graphic Representation

Draw traces of what the different articulators are doing and when. Align them with the transcription on the top. Pay attention to the synchrony of the movements. Use a wavy line to represent voicing in your glottal trace.

Airstream direction is: _____

TRANSCRIPTION	[]
LIPS	Open	_____	
	Closed	_____	
TONGUE TIP	Open	_____	
	Closed @ _____	_____	
TONGUE DORSUM	Open	_____	
	Closed @ _____	_____	
VELUM	Raised	_____	
	Lowered	_____	
GLOTTIS	Open	_____	
	Closed	_____	
LARYNX	Raised	_____	
	Lowered	_____	
PRESSURE INSIDE VOCAL TRACT (relative to outside)	Higher	_____	
	Lower	_____	

B. Transcription Exercise: Hindi

- (1) Transcribe the Hindi words of each number from hw07_hindi.wav.
- (2) Hindi is usually described as having four different kinds of stops: voiced unaspirated, voiceless unaspirated, voiced aspirated, and voiceless aspirated. However, what they actually produce might be different. Each item is repeated twice, and you should transcribe both repetitions, since they are different sometimes. You should concentrate on voicing in closure, and the presence of aspiration.
- (3) Don't worry too much about vowel transcription!!

1. [] []
2. [] []
3. [] []
4. [] []
5. [] []
6. [] []
7. [] []
8. [] []
9. [] []
10. [] []
11. [] []
12. [] []
13. [] []
14. [] []
15. [] []