



## 2 Study Guide

### *Phonetics: Physical Dimensions of Speech Sounds*

#### **Terminology: Anatomy**

Be sure you can accurately label the following on a diagram of the vocal tract:

Alveolar ridge  
Glottis  
Hard palate  
Larynx  
Lips  
Nasal cavity  
Oral cavity

Pharynx  
Soft palate/velum  
Teeth  
Tongue  
Trachea  
Uvula

#### **Terminology: Place of Articulation**

Be sure you know the two articulators involved in the production of consonants at each of the following places of articulation:

Alveolar  
Bilabial  
Glottal  
Interdental

Labiodental  
Palatal  
Velar

#### **Terminology: Manner of Articulation**

Be sure you know the two articulators involved in the production of consonants at each of the following places of articulation:

Affricate  
Approximant  
Central ~ lateral  
Fricative  
Glide

Nasal  
Obstruent (stops, fricatives, affricates)  
Sonorant (liquids, glides, nasals)  
Stop

## Study Guide: Phonetics

### Terminology: Vowels

Be sure you can say what is meant by the following terms:

Back	Low
Central	Mid
Diphthong	Nasalized
Front	Rounded
High	Tense
Lax	Unrounded

### Terminology: Other important and useful terminology

You should understand the following terms:

Intonation	Stress
Liquid	Syllable, syllabic
Monophthong, diphthong	Tone
Obstruent	Transcription (including broad and narrow)
Orthography	Voicing: voiced/voiceless
Sonorant	

### Important Points and Concepts

- Positioning of vocal cords to produce voiced and voiceless sounds
- Positioning of velum to produce nasal and oral sounds
- Positioning of tongue for lateral sounds

### Skills

On completion of this chapter, you should be able to perform the following tasks:

- You should be able to match articulatory descriptions and IPA symbols for each consonant and vowel in English (e.g. [ð]: voiced interdental fricative).
- You should be able to provide IPA transcriptions for English words, including the marking of primary and secondary stress.
- You should begin to develop your “ear” for phonetics, e.g. to hear fine-level phonetic differences in the pronunciation of words. For example, the length in the vowel of *mat* is a bit shorter than that of *mad*.