

## LING 275: Sounds of the World's Languages

### *New manners of articulation*

<b>Trill</b>	airstream causes articulator to flap back and forth rapidly
<b>Lateral fricative</b>	like a regular fricative, but air escapes out sides of mouth

### *New places of articulation*

<b>Linguolabial</b>	tongue tip to upper lip
<b>Retroflex</b>	tongue tip to behind alveolar ridge
<b>Uvular</b>	tongue body to uvula
<b>Pharyngeal</b>	tongue root to back wall of throat
<b>Epiglottal</b>	epiglottis to back wall of throat? (not well understood)
<b>Multiple articulation</b>	constrictions (usu. of the same manner) in more than one place at the same time

**Secondary articulation** weaker constriction in addition to primary constriction

### *Airstream mechanisms*

<b>Pulmonic egressive</b>	lungs push air out (most sounds)
<b>Pulmonic ingressive</b>	lungs suck air in (rare)
<b>Glottalic egressive</b>	glottis pushes air out (ejectives)
<b>Glottalic ingressive</b>	glottis suck air in (implosives)
<b>Velaric ingressive</b>	tongue pushes air out (not used in language)
<b>Velaric egressive</b>	tongue sucks air in (clicks)

### *New vowel characteristic*

**Nasalized** velum is down during vowel

### *Phonation type*

Configuration of vocal folds can produce a source that is breathy, creaky, whispered...

### *Suprasegmentals*

**Tone** (relative pitch)

**Duration**