

Bonn Turkington

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LIN 510

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Module 2 Homework A

- A) Slope
- B) Sunny
- C) Sail
- D) Warm
- E) Root
- F) Leisure
- G) Searched
- H) Crewed/Crude
- I) Ridge
- J) Reach
- K) Pain/Pane
- L) Wednesday
- M) Conscious
- N) Thousand
- O) Fudge
- P) Cart
- Q) Crowd
- R) Rot
- S) Carl
- T) Rich

- U) Pizza
- V) Action
- W) Beauty
- X) Shoelace
- Y) Crawled
- Z) Point

Section 2

- A) tʌʃ
- B) wʊmən
- C) wɪmən
- D) flʌd
- E) ræpt
- F) preɪz
- G) brud
- H) gul
- I) tɔrtʃ
- J) stʊd
- K) muv
- L) brɪð
- M) brɛθ

- N) luz
- O) lus
- P) ρλητft
- Q) læðər
- R) kaɪrou
- S) vɪzən
- T) prais
- U) mληki
- V) hjudʒ
- W) kaf
- X) bætf
- Y) weɪl
- Z) izi

SECTION 3

The vocal cords can move back and forth. The glottis is the space between the folds and the glottis is what is responsible for producing a voiced or voiceless sound. Air can pass from the lungs through mouth without making a sound when the vocal folds are open. When the folds are closed and shut off the glottis air passing through the tiny gap can make vibrations. The -F- sound consonant is voiceless with open vocal folds and air can pass through freely, whereas the -Z- sound is a closed glottis and is a voiced sound.

SECTION 4

Air flows through the throat from the lungs and eventually reaches the pharynx. Beyond the pharynx the velum and uvula. If the back of the tongue touches the velum it can allow for the consonant K, G, and NG. The velum can be open or closed to let air through the nasal cavity or not. The three sounds are each produced by varying degrees of closure

SECTION 5

A) th [θ]

B) l [l]

C) f [f]

D) z [z]

E) v [v]

F) b [b]

SECTION 6

A) [r]

B) [β]

C) [œ]

D) [t]

E) [k]

F) [l]

G) [ʔ]

SECTION 7

A) Voiceless velar fricative

- B) Voiced velar fricative
- C) Voiced glottal fricative
- D) Voiceless velar fricative
- E) Voiced Palatal nasal
- F) Voiceless alveolar affricate
- G) Voiceless pharyngeal fricative