

Phonetics and Phonology

Lecture 5: Consonants (introduction) (suite)

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French consonants

Les consonnes du français

lieu / mode	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental / alvéolaire	Post-alvéolaire	Palatal	Vélaire	Uvulaire	
Occlusive (orale)	p pou	b boue	t tout	d doux		k cou	g goût	
(Occlusive) nasale		m mou		n nous	ɲ agneau	(ŋ) parking		
Fricative		f fou	v vous	s sous	z zoo	ʃ choux	ʒ joue	ʁ roue
Latérale				l loup				
Approximante	(w) oui				y huit	j yacht file	w oui	non-voisée voisée

Practice: transcription

- <chat>
- <haut>
- <bouger>
- <gare>
- <cygne>
- <rare>
- <chiche>
- <phare>
- <ail>
- <beaucoup>
- <châteaux>
- <partager>
- <huître>
- <parking>
- <désastre>
- <croyez>

Consonnes : 3 critères de classement

- Voice (voiceless/voiced)
- Place
- Manner
- Voisement (sourde/sonore)
- Lieu
- Mode

-> ex. "voiced labio-dental fricative"

-> ex. « fricative labio-dentale sonore »

Consonants on the IPA chart

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2005)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

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	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill	ʙ			ʀ					ʀ		
Tap or Flap		ⱱ		ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
ɔ Bilabial	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ Examples:
ǀ Dental	ɗ Dental/alveolar	ɸ' Bilabial
ǃ (Postalveolar)	f Palatal	t' Dental/alveolar
ǂ Palatoalveolar	ɠ Velar	k' Velar
ǁ Alveolar lateral	ɣ Uvular	s' Alveolar fricative

OTHER SYMBOLS

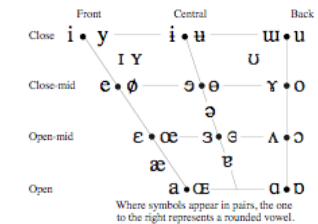
ʍ Voiceless labial-velar fricative	ɕ ʑ Alveolo-palatal fricatives
w Voiced labial-velar approximant	ɺ Voiced alveolar lateral flap
ɥ Voiced labial-palatal approximant	ɺ Simultaneous ʃ and x
ʜ Voiceless epiglottal fricative	
ʕ Voiced epiglottal fricative	Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.
ʡ Epiglottal plosive	

DIACRITICS

Diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. ɲ̥

Voicless	̥	Breathily voiced	̤	Dental	̪
Voiced	̤	Creaky voiced	̰	Apical	̺
Aspirated	̚	Lingual	̼	Laminal	̻
More rounded	̙	Labialized	̙	Nasalized	̃
Less rounded	̜	Palatalized	̟	Nasal release	̃̚
Advanced	̟	Velarized	̠	Lateral release	̣̚
Retracted	̠	Pharyngealized	̡	No audible release	̚̚
Centralized	̡	Velarized or pharyngealized	̢		
Mid-centralized	̣	Raised	̤	(ɹ̤ = voiced alveolar fricative)	
Syllabic	̥	Lowered	̥	(β̥ = voiced bilabial approximant)	
Non-syllabic	̥	Advanced Tongue Root	̜		
Rhoticity	̜	Retracted Tongue Root	̞		

VOWELS



SUPRASEGMENTALS

- ˈ Primary stress
- ˌ Secondary stress
- ː Long
- ˑ Half-long
- ˑ̆ Extra-short
- ˑ̇ Minor (foot) group
- ˑ̈ Major (intonation) group
- ˑ̈̆ Syllable break
- ˑ̈̇ Linking (absence of a break)

- ### TONES AND WORD ACCENTS LEVEL
- ˥ Extra high
 - ˨ Extra low
 - ˦ High
 - ˧ Mid
 - ˩ Low
 - ˪ Extra low
 - ˫ Downstep
 - ˬ Upstep
- ### CONTOUR
- ˥˩ Rising
 - ˨˥ Falling
 - ˨˩˥ High rising
 - ˥˩˨ Low rising
 - ˩˥˩ Rising-falling
 - ˥˩˥˩ Global rise
 - ˩˥˩˥ Global fall