

Phonétique

Cours 3 :
Les consonnes de l'API (suite)

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7. Les approximantes

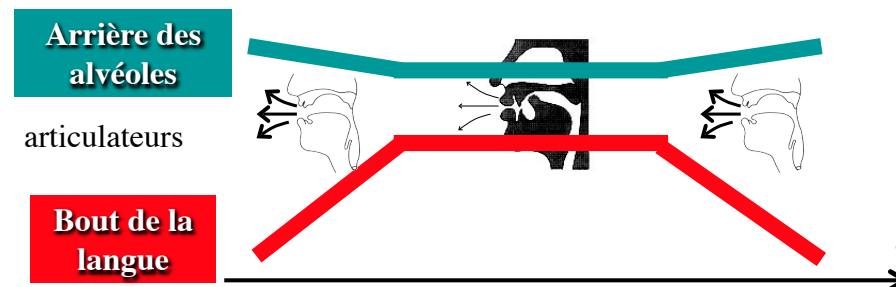
Les approximantes / *approximants*

Consonnes (pulmonaires)
CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

| | | Bilabial | Labiodental | Dental | Alveolar | Pos |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|-----|
| Occlusive (orale) | Plosive(stop) | p b | | | t d | |
| (Occlusive) Nasale | Nasal | m | ɱ | | n | |
| Vibrante | Trill | ʙ | | | r | |
| Battue | Tap or Flap | | ⱱ | | ɾ | |
| Fricative | Fricative | ɸ β | f v | θ ð | s z | ʃ ʒ |
| Fricative latérale | Lateral fricative | | | | ɬ ɮ | |
| Approximante | Approximant | | ʋ | | ɹ | |
| Approximante latérale | Lateral approximant | | | | l | |

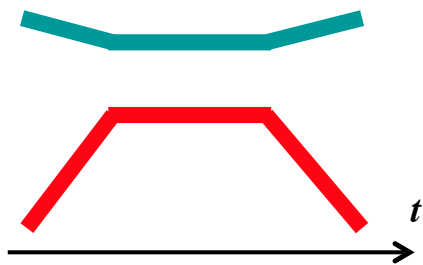
Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents

Approximantes:
le cas de l'approximante palato-alvéolaire (post-alvéolaire)

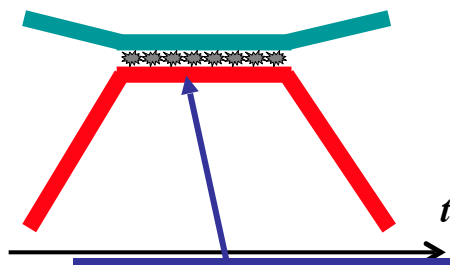


- Les articulateurs s'approchent, mais pas suffisamment pour générer une turbulence : il n'y a pas de bruit sibilant.

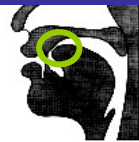
• Comparer :
Approximantes



Fricatives



passage suffisamment étroit pour générer une turbulence



Les approximantes labio-dentales
Labio-dental approximants

- Hindi
/ʋala/ 'pertaining to'
- Néerlandais
/ʋaŋ/ 'cheek' wang

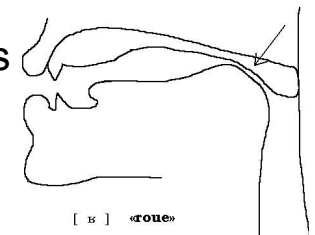
Les approximantes / *approximants*

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| veolar | Postalveolar | Retroflex | Palatal | Velar | Uvular | Pharyngeal | Glottal |
|--------|--------------|-----------|---------|-------|--------|------------|---------|
| d | | t ɖ | c ɟ | k ɡ | q ɢ | | ʔ |
| n | | ɳ | ɲ | ŋ | ɴ | | |
| r | | | | | ʀ | | |
| ɾ | | ɽ | | | | | |
| ʂ ʐ | ʃ ʒ | ʂ ʐ | ç ʝ | x ɣ | χ ʁ | ħ ʕ | h ɦ |
| ɻ | | | | | | | |
| ɹ | | ɻ | j | ɰ | | | |
| l | | ɭ | ʎ | ʟ | | | |

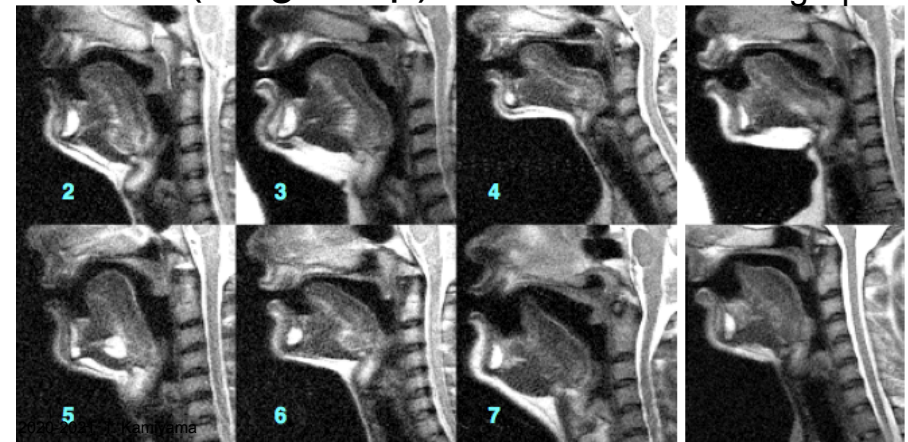
ɻ represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

Cf. /R/ français



/r/ anglais (américain) :
« *bunched* », rétroflexe,
(tongue-tip)

-> Voir Seeing Speech



Les approximantes vélaires / *Velar approximants*

- Coréen
/wisa/ [ɰisa] ‘medical doctor’

Les approximantes / *Approximants*

- Les semi-consonnes du français
/j/ approximante palatale (cf. /i/) :
/jɔt/ yacht ; /tʁavaje/ travailler ; /fij/ fille

/ɥ/ approximante labiale-palatale (cf. /y/) :
/ɥit/ huit ; /lɥi/ lui ; /egɥij/ aiguille

/w/ approximante labiale-vélaire (cf. /u/) :
/kwa/ quoi ; /lwi/ Louis ; /kwafœʁ/ coiffeur

Les approximantes / *approximants*

OTHER SYMBOLS

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| ɱ | Voiceless labial-velar fricative | ç ʒ | Alveolo-palatal fricatives |
| ɰ | Voiced labial-velar approximant | ɺ | Voiced alveolar lateral flap |
| ɥ | Voiced labial-palatal approximant | ɥ̥ | Simultaneous ɥ and ɰ |
| ħ | Voiceless epiglottal fricative | | |
| ʕ | Voiced epiglottal fricative | | |
| ʡ | Epiglottal plosive | | |

Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.

kp̣ tṣ

8. Les approximantes et fricatives latérales

Les approximantes latérales / lateral *approximants*

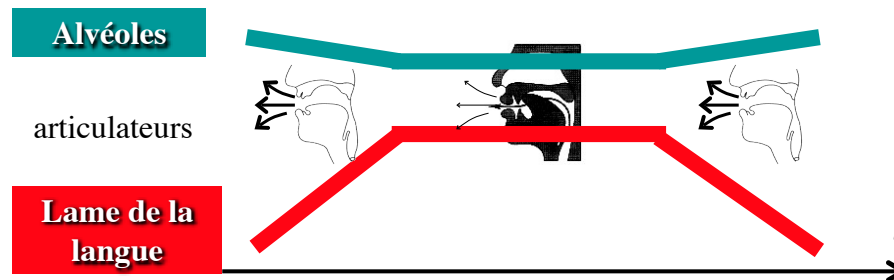
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| | (Occlusive) Nasale | | m | nɲ | n | |
| Vibrante | Trill | ʙ | | | r | |
| | Battue | | | v | ɾ | |
| Fricative | Fricative | ɸ β | f v | θ ð | s z | ʃ ʒ |
| | Fricative latérale | | | | ɬ ɮ | |
| Approximante | Approximant | | ʋ | | ɹ | |
| Approximante latérale | Lateral approximant | | | | l | |

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents:

T. Kamiyama

Les approximantes latérale : le cas de l'approximante latérale alvéolaire



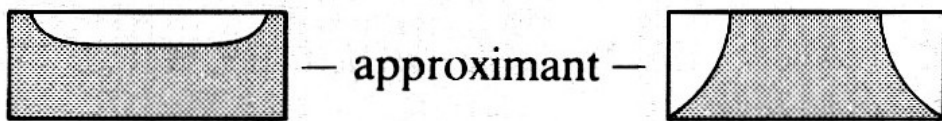
- Les articulateurs s'approchent et forment une occlusion complète au milieu du conduit vocal, mais l'air échappe sur l'un ou deux côtés de l'occlusion : il n'y a pas de bruit sibilant.

T. Kamiyama

Phonétique M LADILLS

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- Comparer:



median

r

lateral

l

Catford (1988)

T. Kamiyama

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Lateral approximant //: Word-final position

- Observe the consonant at the **end** of the following words:
- /seɾl/
- /pɔ:l/
- Then compare them with the consonant at the beginning of the following words in French:
- /sa/ (« salle »)
- /pɔ/ (« Paul »)

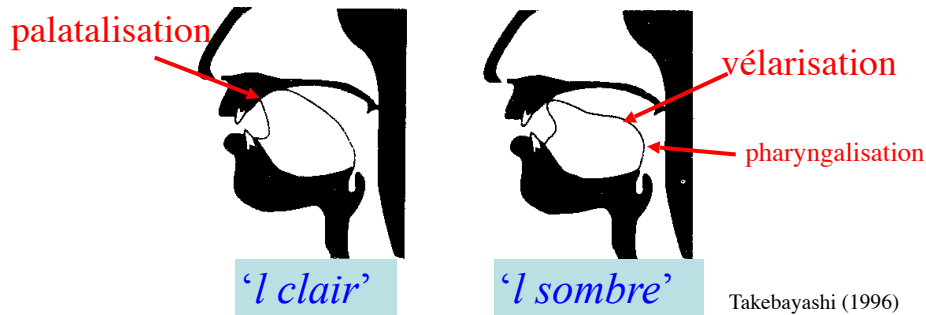
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'l clair' et 'l sombre' en anglais

- 'l clair'
- Palatalisé : [l̟] [l̟ʰ]
- /l/V ... ou C/l/V ...
- "lot", "clear", etc.
- 'l sombre'
- Vélarisé : [ɫ]
- ...V/l/, ...V/l/C, ou ...VC/l/
- "feel", "salt", "apple", etc.



En français contemporain le /l/ est **toujours « clair »**.

Vélarisé ou pharyngalisé /
Velarized or pharyngealized

Diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. $\overset{\circ}{\underset{\circ}{l}}$

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|
| $\underset{\circ}{n}$ $\underset{\circ}{d}$ | .. | Breathy voiced | $\underset{\circ}{b}$ $\underset{\circ}{a}$ | $\underset{\circ}{n}$ | Dental | $\underset{\circ}{t}$ $\underset{\circ}{d}$ |
| $\underset{\sim}{s}$ $\underset{\sim}{t}$ | ~ | Creaky voiced | $\underset{\sim}{b}$ $\underset{\sim}{a}$ | $\underset{\sim}{n}$ | Apical | $\underset{\sim}{t}$ $\underset{\sim}{d}$ |
| $\underset{\sim}{t}^h$ $\underset{\sim}{d}^h$ | ~ | Linguolabial | $\underset{\sim}{t}$ $\underset{\sim}{d}$ | $\underset{\sim}{n}$ | Laminal | $\underset{\sim}{t}$ $\underset{\sim}{d}$ |
| aded $\underset{\sim}{\text{ɔ}}$ | w | Labialized | $\underset{\sim}{t}^w$ $\underset{\sim}{d}^w$ | ~ | Nasalized | $\underset{\sim}{e}$ |
| ded $\underset{\sim}{\text{ɔ}}$ | j | Palatalized | $\underset{\sim}{t}^j$ $\underset{\sim}{d}^j$ | $\underset{\sim}{n}$ | Nasal release | $\underset{\sim}{d}^n$ |
| l $\underset{\sim}{u}$ | Y | Velarized | $\underset{\sim}{t}^Y$ $\underset{\sim}{d}^Y$ | $\underset{\sim}{l}$ | Lateral release | $\underset{\sim}{d}^l$ |
| $\underset{\sim}{e}$ | ʕ | Pharyngealized | $\underset{\sim}{t}^ʕ$ $\underset{\sim}{d}^ʕ$ | $\underset{\sim}{\text{ɹ}}$ | No audible release | $\underset{\sim}{d}^{\text{ɹ}}$ |
| ed $\underset{\sim}{e}$ | ~ | Velarized or pharyngealized | $\underset{\sim}{t}$ | | | |
| alized $\underset{\sim}{e}$ | ɹ | Raised | $\underset{\sim}{e}$ ($\underset{\sim}{l}$ = voiced alveolar fricative) | | | |

Dans d'autres langues

'l vélarisé et/ou pharyngalisé' sont observés :

- 1) comme allophone en position post-vocalique
 - Portugais (vocalisé en brésilien)
 - Catalan
 - Néerlandais
 - Ancien français ("cheval, chevaux")
- 2) dans toute position
 - Anglais écossais ?
- 3) comme phonème en opposition avec /l/ (palatal)
 - Polonais (ancien), Russe, Irlandais

Les approximantes latérales / *Lateral approximants*

- Irlandais (gaélique d'Irlande)

/l̪ʲ/: 'l vélarisé' (et dental)

/l̪ʲe/ 'day' (gen) lae /gaʲl̪ʲ/ 'foreigner' Gall

/l/ (alvéolaire)

/lej/ 'with her' leí /gɪl/ 'boiling' (ag) gail

/lʲ/: 'l palatalisé' (et rétracté)

/lʲej/ 'read' (imp) léigh /kaʲlʲ/ 'lose' (imp) caill