Chapter 6, exercise E

E Fill in the blanks in the following passage.

There are three principal airstream mechanisms: the _____ airstream mechanism, the ______ airstream mechanism, and the ______ airstream mechanism. In normal utterances in all the languages of the world, the airstream is always flowing outward if the _____ airstream mechanism is involved. Stops made with this mechanism are called _____. The only mechanism that is used in some languages to produce some sounds with inward going air and some sounds with outward going air is the _____ airstream mechanism. Stops made with this mechanism acting ingressively are called _____. Stops made with this mechanism acting egressively are called _____. The mechanism that is used in language to produce sounds only with inward going air is the _____ airstream mechanism. Stops made with this mechanism are called ______. Stops may vary in their voice onset time. In this respect, [b, d, g] are_____ stops, [p, t, k] are _____ stops, and $[p^h, t^h, k^h]$ are _____ stops. The stops [b^{fi}, d^{fi}, g^{fi}], which occur in Hindi, are called _____ stops. The stops [b, d], which occur in African languages such as Hausa, are called_____ stops.

Chapter 6, exercise D

D Put a narrow transcription above the waveform of the phrase, *He started to tidy it*. The phrase has been split during the closure of the [t] in *to*. The location of the [d] in *tidy* is also shown. Measure (to the nearest 10 ms) the VOT in the waveforms of the stops.

First stop in *started* _____ ms.

Second stop in *started* _____ ms.

Stop in to _____ ms.

First stop in *tidy* _____ ms.

Second stop in *tidy* _____ ms.



Chapter 6, exercise C





Chapter 6, exercise A

A Label the diagram below so as to show the sequence of events involved in producing a voiced alveolar implosive.



Chapter 6, exercise B

B Complete the diagram below so as to show the gestures of the vocal organs required for producing $[\widehat{\eta}]$. Add labels so that the sequence of events is clear.

