How do you transcribe JPN in romaji?

(1) Kunrei style: e.g. ta, ti, tu, te, to
(2) Hebon style: e.g. ta, chi, tsu, te, to

What is a “consonant”?
→ Sound made with an obstruction in the mouth

What is a “vowel”?
→ Sound made with NO obstruction in the mouth

1.1. Place/Manner of Articulation and Voicing

What are the 4 notions useful in describing sounds?
(1) place of articulation; e.g. lips, hard palate
(2) manner of articulation; e.g. complete vs. partial contact
(3) voicing; i.e. vibration of the vocal cords; e.g. [s] vs. [z]
(4) oral vs. nasal

Each sound is given a unique “phonetic symbol” based on these distinctions; e.g. [p] [z].

p. 9 “Fricatives”
→ The airflow is partially blocked, making a friction noise.
   “labio-dental fricative”; e.g. ?
   “interdental fricative”; [θ] [ð]
   “alveolar fricative”; e.g. ?
   “alveo-palatal fricative”; [ʃ] [ʒ]
   e.g. Eng: vision, measure (with lip rounding)
   JPN: じ (vs. ち); ず (vs. ず)
   Pronounce she in &シー!
   “glottal fricative”; [h]

p. 10 “Affricates”
→ a stop followed by a fricative
   “alveo-palatal affricates”: [ʃ] [ʒ] (with slight lip rounding)
   JPN: ち (vs. じ); づ (vs. ず)
   Pronounce cheese &チーズ！

“Approximants”
→ produced with constriction (narrowing) in the vocal tract
   The airflow is NOT blocked: [l] [r] [w] [y]
   “liquids”: [l] (“lateral”) [r]
   “glides: “labio-velar glide”: [w]
   “palatal glide”: [y]

“Nasals” (or “nasal stops”)
→ A complete obstruction occurs in the oral cavity, but the airflow passes freely through the nasal cavity.

p. 11 “bilabial nasal”: [m]
“alveolar nasal”: [n]
“velar nasal”: [ŋ]; e.g. ?

p. 12 Table 2.1. を見る？
1.3. Phonetic Inventory of Japanese -- Consonants

“Stops”

What is “aspiration”? → a puff of air!

NOTE: It is incorrect to say, “the voiceless stops in JPN are not aspirated.” It is aspirated, but not as much as in English. Cf. Chinese, Korean

What kind of stops does JPN have?
→ bilabial, alveolar, & velar

How are [t] & [d] in JPN different from English [t] & [d]?
(e.g. Tom & トム)
→

Pronounce: パー、パー、コミ、コミ

“Fricatives”

What kind of fricatives does JPN have?
→ bilabial [ɸ], alveolar [s] [z], alveo-palatal [ʃ], palatal [ç], glottal [h]

Pronounce: ハヒフヘホ、ヒト & heat, フト & foot
サシスセソ、ザジスゼソ

“Affricates”

What kind of affricates does JPN have?
→ alveolar [tʰ] [dʰ], alveo-palatal [ɕ] [ʑ].

Pronounce: タチツテト、ダチツテド、
ジープ & jeep, チップ & chip,
まずしい、三日月（みかづき）、地図（ちず）

“Approximants”

What kind of approximants does JPN have?
→ alveolar liquid [r] (= “flap” [ɻ]), velar glide [w] (unrounded), palatal glide [y]

Do JPN people ever round the lips pronouncing [w]?
→ Yes, some people do.

“[ɪ]t may be subject to dialectal and individual variation as well as casual vs. careful speech difference.”
“Nasals”

What kind of nasals does JPN have?
→ bilabial [m], alveolar [n], velar [ŋ], uvular [N]

Pronounce: 学校（がっこう）、科学（かがく）。

What is “coarticulation”?
→ It occurs when place of articulation extends to a neighboring sound, and as a result, the pronunciation of adjacent sounds overlaps.

Pronounce: ホンマ、ホント、ホンガ、ホン、ホンヲ
千円（せんえん）いれる

What are sounds likeキャ、ミュ、リョ called?
→ “Palatalized” consonants.

What are “geminates”?
→ Long (double) consonants.

Pronounce: サカ、サッカ、カテ、カッテ、
アサリ、アッサリ
Cf. [sakka] vs. [sak:a] in transcription
bookcase, hot tea, this C

p. 15 Table 2.2. 見る！