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Voiced velar lateral approximant

The **voiced velar lateral approximant** is a type of <u>consonantal</u> sound, used as a distinct consonant in a very small number^[1] of <u>spoken languages</u> in the world. The symbol in the <u>International</u> <u>Phonetic Alphabet</u> that represents this sound is $\langle L \rangle$ (since 1989) and the equivalent <u>X-SAMPA</u> symbol is L \backslash .

The velar laterals of the world often involve a prestopped realization $[\widehat{gL}]$.^[2]

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Features of the voiced velar lateral approximant:

- Its manner of articulation is approximant, which means it is produced by narrowing the vocal tract at the place of articulation, but not enough to produce a <u>turbulent</u> <u>airstream</u>.
- Its place of articulation is velar, which means it is articulated with the back of the tongue (the dorsum) at the soft palate.
- Its phonation is voiced, which means the vocal cords vibrate during the articulation.
- It is an <u>oral consonant</u>, which means air is allowed to escape through the mouth only.
- It is a <u>lateral consonant</u>, which means it is produced by directing the airstream over the sides of the tongue, rather than down the middle.
- The <u>airstream mechanism</u> is <u>pulmonic</u>, which means it is articulated by pushing air solely with the <u>lungs</u> and <u>diaphragm</u>, as in most sounds.

The velar lateral [L] involves no contact of the <u>tip of the tongue</u> with the roof of the mouth: just like for the velar stop [**g**], the only contact takes place between the <u>back of the tongue</u> and the <u>velum</u>. This contrasts with the <u>velarized alveolar lateral approximant</u> [\dagger] – also known as the dark *l* in English *feel* [fi: \dagger] – for which the apex touches the <u>alveolar ridge</u>.^[3]

Voiced velar lateral approximant					
IPA Number	158				
Encoding					
Entity (decimal) ʟ					
Unicode (hex)	U+029F				
X-SAMPA	L١				
Braille					
Image					
L					
Audio sample					
source · help					

Occurrence

Language		Word	IPA	Meaning	Notes
English	Southern US ^[4]	midd l e, f ull	[ˈmɪdĻ], [ˈfĻː]	'middle', 'full'	May occur before or after a velar consonant, as in <i>milk</i> and <i>cycle</i> , when assimilating /ʊ/, as in <i>wolf</i> , or before labial consonants, as in <i>help</i> . See English phonology
Hiw ^[5]		r ev r ov	[g͡Ləβg͡Lɔβ]	'evening'	Realized as prestopped $[\widehat{gL}]$.
Korean		달구지 / da l guji	[tɐLgu͡d͡ʑi]	'cart'	Allophone of final consonant [] $\langle a \rangle$ before velar consonants. See Korean phonology.
Melpa ^[6]		pa ł a	[paLa]	'fence'	Realized as prestopped $[\widehat{gL}]$.
Mid-Wah	gi ^[7]	a gl a gl e	[alale]	'dizzy'	Realized as prestopped $[\widehat{gL}]$.

See also

- Voiceless velar lateral approximant, [L]
- Velarized alveolar lateral approximant, [¹]
- Voiceless alveolar lateral fricative, [4]
- Velar lateral tap, [Ľ]
- Voiced velar lateral fricative, [L]
- Voiceless velar lateral fricative, [L]
- Index of phonetics articles

Notes

- 1. François (2010:422-426)
- 2. François (2010:425)
- 3. François (2010:423)
- 4. Wells (1982), p. 551.
- 5. François (2010:419)
- 6. Ladefoged (2005:169)
- 7. Roca & Johnson (1999:73)

References

- François, Alexandre (2010), "Phonotactics and the prestopped velar lateral of Hiw: resolving the ambiguity of a complex segment" (http://alex.francois.online.fr/data/AlexFrancois_Hiw-later al_Phonology_published.pdf) (PDF), Phonology, 27 (3): 393–434, doi:10.1017/s0952675710000205 (https://doi.org/10.1017%2Fs0952675710000205)
- Ladefoged, Peter (2005), Vowels and Consonants (2nd ed.), Blackwell
- Roca, Iggy; Johnson, Wyn (1999), A Course in Phonology, Blackwell Publishing
- Wells, John C. (1982). Accents of English. Volume 3: Beyond the British Isles (pp. i–xx, 467– 674). Cambridge University Press. <u>ISBN 0-52128541-0</u>.

External links

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