

Summary of standard features

syllabic: forms a syllable peak (and thus can be stressed).

sonorant: sounds produced with a vocal tract configuration in which spontaneous voicing is possible.

consonantal: sounds produced with a major obstruction in the oral cavity.

high: the body of the tongue is raised from the neutral position.

low: the body of the tongue is lowered from the neutral position.

back: the body of the tongue is retracted from the neutral position.

round: the lips are protruded.

tense: sounds requiring deliberate, accurate, maximally distinct gestures that involve considerable muscular effort.

advanced tongue root: produced by drawing the root of the tongue forward.

coronal: produced with the blade or tip of the tongue raised from the neutral position.

anterior: produced with an obstruction located at or in front of the alveolar ridge.

strident: produced with greater noisiness.

distributed: produced with a constriction that extends for a considerable distance along the direction of air flow.

continuant: the primary constriction is not narrowed so much that air flow through the oral cavity is blocked.

delayed release: release of a total constriction is slowed so that a fricative is formed after the stop portion.

nasal: the velum is lowered which allows air to escape through the nose.

lateral: the mid section of the tongue is lowered at the side.

spread glottis: the vocal folds are spread far apart.

constricted glottis: the vocal folds are tightly constricted.

voice: the vocal folds vibrate.

long: has greater duration.

stress: has greater emphasis, higher amplitude and pitch, longer duration.