Name_____________________

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 [pʰ, tʰ, kʰ] are __________ stops. The stops [bʱ, dʱ, gʱ], which occur in Hindi, are called __________ stops. The stops [b, d], which occur in African languages such as Hausa, are called __________ stops.