

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 [p^h, t^h, k^h] are _____ stops. The stops [b^ɦ, d^ɦ, g^ɦ], which occur in Hindi, are called _____ stops. The stops [ɓ, ɗ], which occur in African languages such as Hausa, are called _____ stops.