

# LARYNGEALIZATION

Authors disagree as to whether laryngealization should be included in the list of secondary articulations such as labialization ([click here for separate demo](#)). See Laver, p.330.

The secondary laryngeal constriction manifests itself as creaky voice, and since creaky voice is just one of several possible phonation types, it may well be better to view it as a laryngeal setting rather than a secondary articulation (see L&M, p. 53).

In addition, it is often not easy to assign laryngealization unambiguously to a single segment.

The following brief examples are given here:

- 1. Hausa stops**
- 2. Bura Approximants**
- 3. Danish stød**

*Demos on related topics:*

[Voice quality](#)

[Mpi](#) (one of the contrasting phonation types might be described as laryngealized)

[Korean](#) (the so-called fortis stops may be laryngealized)

## 1. Hausa stops

(from Ladefoged phonation-types tape)

Chadic languages such as Hausa (spoken in Northern Nigeria and some nearby countries) are often described as having a series of laryngealized stops. In Hausa, the picture is complicated by the fact that at the labial and alveolar place of articulation the laryngealized stops may be implosive (contrasting with plain voiced egressive stops) and at the velar place of articulation they may be ejective. (SoWL has a more extensive demo illustrating these possibilities. See also L&M, p.84-86.) Although the implosives are nominally voiced, there may not be voicing throughout the closure, and in fact the laryngealization may be more in evidence at the beginning of the adjacent vowel.

Plain

Laryngealized

**b a: b e**

▶ “locust”

**b a: ɓ e**

▶ “to quarrel”

**d ei d ei**

▶ “all right”

**ɗ ei ɗ ei**

▶ “one by one”

## 1. Bura approximants

(from Ladefoged phonation-types tape)

Bura is related to Hausa.

Plain

Laryngealized

**w a s k i**

**ẉ a l a**

▶ “each”

▶ “big”

**j a**

**j a h a**

~

▶ “give  
birth”

▶ “doctor”

### 3. Danish stød

(from Ladefoged phonation-types tape)

The stød is sometimes referred to as a ‘glottal catch’, and in very deliberate speech may be realized as a glottal stop. The more usual manifestation seems to be a period of irregular voicing (creaky voice). It seems clear that it cannot be regarded as a secondary articulation attached to a particular segment. It may appear in both consonants and vowels, the location of its appearance depending on the syllable structure (see Laver, p.330).

on vowel

on consonant

**m i̯ l**

▶ “mile”

**m i l̥**

▶ “mild”

**f u̯ l**

▶ “bird”

**f u l̥**

▶ “full”

**h a n s**

▶ “his”

(no stød)

**h a ŋ s**

▶ “Hans”