

AYDI EST.

Open Learning & Translation

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Second Year

Second Term



**P.2**  
The Last Part



**L5+L6+L7+L8+L9**

PHONETICS

fəˈnetiks

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Phonetics 2.P.2 Last

AYDI 2022/ T2

## HELLO EVERYONE!

يرجى دراسة المادة بحسب ما هي واردة في الكتاب، أي يمكنك دراسة المحاضرة السابقة اعتباراً من الصفحة ١٩ بعد أن تنتهي من الوحدة الخامسة في هذه المحاضرة. في الامتحان سيكون هناك أسئلة نظرية وأسئلة عملية لذا يرجى دراسة المحاضرات بالكامل.

قالت أستاذة المادة إن الأسئلة ستكون مشابهة لأسئلة الدورات السابقة، لذا أرفقنا نموذج امتحاني محلول لدورة ٢٠٢٠.

سيكون هناك أسئلة عملية عن الكتابة الصوتية.

سيكون هناك أسئلة عن وصف الأصوات.

وسياتي أيضاً أسئلة نظرية متنوعة.

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## UNIT II

### 1. Two Basic Categories of Sound

In studying articulatory phonetics, phoneticians divide sounds into two categories: **segments and suprasegmentals**.

The study of **segments** comprises the study of **vowels** and **consonants**.

The study of **suprasegmentals** involves the study of sound components other than consonants and vowels such as **stress, pitch, intonation, and length** of sounds.

- Phoneticians: علماء الصوتيات، مختصي الصوتيات

### 2. Segment Phonetics:

#### CONSONANTS & VOWELS

**Vowels**, such as /i/, /e/, /æ/..., are made with no major obstruction in the vocal tract so that air passes from the larynx through the mouth fairly easily.

**Consonants**, such as /p, n, g, ʃ, dʒ...../, involve some type of major obstruction or constriction in the vocal tract.

**Consonants** are produced when the airstream from the lungs is either **completely blocked, partially blocked** or when **the opening is so narrow that the air escapes with audible friction**.

### 3. Description of Consonants

In RP English there are **twenty four consonants**.

They are usually classified along three dimensions:

1. **Voicing** (voiced /مجهور/ voiceless /مهموس/)
2. **Place of articulation.** (مكان النطق)
3. **Manner of articulation.** (طريقة النطق)

## 1) VOICING:

A sound is **voiced** if there is vocal fold **vibration** and it is **voiceless** if there is **no vocal fold vibration**.

Since the production of the voiceless consonants requires more muscular effort, they are called **fortis** consonants. **Lenis** consonants, on the other hand, are the voiced consonants which require less muscular effort.

**9 voiceless consonants + 15 voiced consonants = 24 consonants**

• **English voiced consonants:**

/b/, /d/, /g/, /z/, /v/, /ð/, /z/, /dʒ/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /l/, /r/, /w/ and /j/.

• **English voiceless consonants:**

/p/, /t/, /k/, /s/, /f/, /θ/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/ and /h/.

## 2) PLACE OF ARTICULATION:

Here, we are describing the two organs which come in contact with each other. It's the **place where the obstruction occurs**.

Here, we have two speech organs:

1. Passive.
2. Active.

To name the place of articulation, we name the passive articulator (organ of speech). (Two Passive articulators and 6 active articulators)

Active Articulator	Articulates against	Passive Articulator	Adjective
Lower lip	+	Upper lip	= Bilabial: /p, b, m/
Lower lip	+	Upper teeth	= Labiodental: /f, v/
Tongue	+	Upper teeth	= Dental: /θ, ð/
Tongue	+	Alveolar ridge	= Alveolar: /t, d, s, z, n, l/
Tongue	+	Post alveolar area	= Palato-alveolar: /r/...
Tongue	+	Hard palate	= Palatal: /j/
Tongue	+	Soft palate or Velum	= Velar: /k, q/
Tongue	+	Uvula	= Uvular: /q, ʁ/

There are no uvular sounds in English. 'q' is the Arabic ق and /ʁ/ is the

French /r/. This is not required in the exam.

Manner of Articulation Place of Articulation	Plosive	Fricative	Affricate	Nasal	Lateral	Approximant
Bilabial	p- b+			m		w <sup>1</sup>
Labiodental		f- v+				
Dental		θ- ð+				
Alveolar	t- d+	s- z+		n	l	
Palato-alveolar		ʃ- ʒ+	tʃ- dʒ+			r
Palatal						j
Velar	k- g+			ŋ		w <sup>2</sup>
Glottal		h-			+	

هذا الجدول هام جدًا ويساعدك على وصف الأصوات الساكنة

### 1) LABIALS

(a) bilabial - (bi-) means 'two'.

**Bilabial consonants** are the consonants that are produced with the help of the two lips. We have three bilabials: /p/, /b/, and /m/.

(b) labio-dental

**Labio-dental consonants** are the consonants that are produced with the help of the lower lip *and* the upper teeth

We have two labio-dentals: /f/ and /v/.

### 2) DENTALS

**Dental consonants** are the consonants that are produced with the help of the tip of the tongue and the upper teeth.

We have two dentals: /ð/ and /θ/.

### 3) ALVEOLARS

**Alveolar consonants** are the consonants that are produced with the help of the blade of the tongue and the alveolar ridge.

We have six alveolar consonants /t/, /d/, /s/, /z/, /n/ and /l/.

### 4) PALATO-ALVEOLARS OR POSTALVEOLARS

**Palato-alveolar** or **postalveolar** refers to *the area at the rear of the alveolar ridge, bordering on the palate*. The tongue is arched with the blade near the **postalveolar** area. English has four sounds in this area: /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/, and /dʒ/.

/ʃ/ is the initial sound in the word shop and it is voiceless; the voiced variety of this sound is found in the middle of the word measure; it is

symbolized as /ʒ/.

Two other sounds are **postalveolar** and they are the initial sound in the word **chop**, transcribed /tʃ/, and the initial sound in **gem**, transcribed as /dʒ/.

/ʃ/: share, assure, dash

/ʒ/: (does not occur in word initial position), vision, rouge

/tʃ/: chance, itching, poach

/dʒ/: jam, edgy, edge

#### 5) 'RETROFLEX'

The initial sound in **red** is called **retroflex** and it is symbolized by an upside down 'r' /ɻ/.

This name is used because many people produce it by **curling the tip of the tongue up and back towards the rear edge of the alveolar ridge**.

In making this sound the tip of the **tongue does not actually touch the back of the alveolar ridge, but approaches it**.

Retroflex sounds are not found in English as such, but some **post-alveolar consonants** tend to have a certain retroflex quality about them, for example the /r/. /ɻ/: **run, red**

#### 6) PALATAL

**Palatal consonants are the consonants that are produced with the help of the front of the tongue and the hard palate.**

We have **one** palatal consonant in English, which is /j/ as in 'yes'.

#### 7) VELARS

**Velar consonants are the consonants that are produced with the help of the back of the tongue and the soft palate.**

We have **three** velar consonants /k/, /g/ and /ŋ/

/k/: kit, locker, sock

/g/: gum, bugger, leg

/ŋ/: (does not occur in word initial position), singer, bang

#### 8) LABIAL-VELAR

The sound /w/ has a double place of articulation labial-velar, being both labial and velar. /w/: wet, anyway

#### 9) GLOTTAL

**Glottal Sounds are made in the larynx at the level of the glottis.** In English there are some glottal sounds. The normal /h/ sound is a voiceless glottal fricative, and the glottal stop /ʔ/ (·) is also a voiceless glottal plosive.

**Glottal consonants are the consonants that are made in the glottis.**



We care only about one glottal consonant, which is /h/.

### 3) Manner of Articulation:

The manner of articulation is the degree and kind of constriction or obstruction of the airstream in the vocal tract.

For example, in making a /t/, the tongue is raised to the alveolar ridge and momentarily seals off the vocal tract so that no air passes out. By contrast, during an /s/, we leave a gap between the articulators so that air continues to pass out. Notice that you can make a long, continuous /ss ss ss s/, but not a long /t t t t t t/.

#### 1) PLOSIVES: [STOPS]

In producing plosive sounds, four phases are involved:

**Closure Phase:** The articulators move to form a stricture or a closure such that no air escapes from the mouth.

**Hold Phase:** The compressed air is stopped from escaping.

**Release Phase:** The articulators used to form the closure are moved apart to allow air to escape.

**Post-Release Phase:** A period in which the escape of air may produce noise loud enough to be **heard** like a small explosion and hence the name plosives.

We have SIX plosive consonants in English and they are:

/p, b/, /t, d/, /k, g/

Actually, when we make any pair of these plosives, a complete closure is made either **at the lips** or **at the alveolar ridge** or **at the velum**.

#### 2) FRICATIVES:

**Fricatives** are made when the articulators are **brought together** but not sufficiently enough to make a complete closure, hence there will be a small opening through which the air will escape producing a hissing sound. They are called fricatives because the escaping air from this narrow passage is turbulent and produces a noisy friction-like sound called friction.

We have NINE fricative consonants in English, and those are /f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /θ/, /ð/ and /h/.

#### (3) APPROXIMANTS

An **approximant** is a consonant in which the articulators approach each other but do not get sufficiently close to each other to produce a plosive [**nor a fricative**].

They are also made with a greater opening in the vocal tract than that of fricatives and thus friction is absent with approximants.

**HERE, WE HAVE THREE SOUNDS: /r/, /j/ and /w/**

In RP English, /r/ only occurs before vowels and that is why RP is called a **non-rhotic** accent.

As far as their place of articulation, /r/ is post-alveolar, /j/ is palatal and /w/ is bilabial-velar. They are all voiced and /j/, /w/ are also known as **semi-vowels or glides** because they function as consonants, but phonetically they are moving vowels.

#### 4) AFFRICATES:

We can say that the affricate sound is a sequence of a plosive plus a fricative; it begins as a plosive and ends as a fricative.

We have only two affricates, they are /tʃ/ and /dʒ/.

#### 5) NASALS:

(nasal stops.)

This word is the adjective from the noun 'nose' الأنف.

Now, what happens if we want to produce a nasal sound?

In producing any sound, we use the air that is coming out of the lungs and this is called the '**pulmonic air**'.

The word '**pulmonic**' is the adjective from '**lungs**'. It is like saying (هواء رئوي).

When pulmonic air goes up, it finds two passages or two tracks:..

- **the oral track (the mouth)**
- **the nasal track (the nose)**

If we want to produce a nasal sound, the air should pass through the nasal tract only—and this requires a kind of closing for the oral tract.

So, the **velum** (or the soft palate) can *either* be '**lowered**' to allow the air pass through the **nasal track**, or it can be '**raised**' to allow the air pass through the oral track.

*What happens when we produce a nasal sound?*

In producing nasal sounds, two stages are involved:

- 1) the **soft palate** (or the velum) is **kept at its lowered position**.
- 2) the **oral tract is closed** (or obstructed) at some stage, with the result that the **only passage left open for the pulmonic air to go through will be the nasal tract**.

This is the **position of the soft palate in producing nasal sounds**.

We have only three nasal sounds, /m/, /n/ and /ŋ/.

- /m/ is a bilabial      /n/ is alveolar      /ŋ/ is velar

Normally, all English nasals are voiced.

## 6) LATERAL:

We have only one lateral sound, which is /l/.

**Laterals** are sounds that are made with only the mid part of the articulators touching, but the passage of air through the mouth does not go in the usual way along the centre of the tongue. Instead, the air escapes along the sides of the tongue.

- We find the clear /l/ before vowels (prevocalic) e.g. lemon

- We find the dark /ɫ/ after vowels (post-vocalic) e.g. feel

Clear /l/ and the dark /ɫ/ are in **complementary distribution** because they will never occur in identical contexts.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONSONANTS

Consonant	Voicing	Place of Articulation	Manner of Articulation	
1	p	Voiceless	Bilabial	Plosive
2	b	Voiced	Bilabial	Plosive
3	t	Voiceless	Alveolar	Plosive
4	d	Voiced	Alveolar	Plosive
5	k	Voiceless	Velar	Plosive
6	g	Voiced	Velar	Plosive
7	f	Voiceless	Labiodental	Fricative
8	v	Voiced	Labiodental	Fricative
9	θ	Voiceless	Dental	Fricative
10	ð	Voiced	Dental	Fricative
11	s	Voiceless	Alveolar	Fricative
12	z	Voiced	Alveolar	Fricative
13	ʃ	Voiceless	Palato-alveolar	Fricative
14	ʒ	Voiced	Palato-alveolar	Fricative
15	h	Voiceless	Glottal	Fricative
16	tʃ	Voiceless	Palato-alveolar	Affricate
17	dʒ	Voiced	Palato-alveolar	Affricate
18	m	Voiced	Bilabial	Nasal
19	n	Voiced	Alveolar	Nasal
20	ŋ	Voiced	Velar	Nasal
21	l	Voiced	Alveolar	Lateral
22	w	Voiced	Palato-alveolar	Approximant
23	j	Voiced	Bilabial-velar	Approximant/semi vowel
24			Palatal	Approximant/semi vowel



# UNIT III

## INTRODUCTION TO VOWELS

### Introduction:

While **consonants** are sounds where the airstream from the lungs is either completely blocked, partially blocked or where the opening is so narrow that the air escapes with audible friction, **vowels** are **continuous sounds** in which there is **no obstruction** to the flow of air as it passes from the larynx to the lips.

Another difference between consonants and vowels is that **all vowels are voiced** whereas consonants may be voiced or voiceless.

**Vowel** description has traditionally differed from consonant description. **Consonants** are described and classified according to their production: **manner of articulation** (e. g. stop, fricative); **place of articulation** (e.g. alveolar, palatal, velar, uvular); and **voicing**.

**Vowels**, on the other hand, have traditionally been taught via the **Cardinal Vowel System**. **THIS SYSTEM DOES NOT BELONG TO ANY LANGUAGE** and is **BASED ON A SET OF AUDITORY REFERENCE POINTS**. The **vowels** of any language are described in terms of **how close they are to these reference points**.

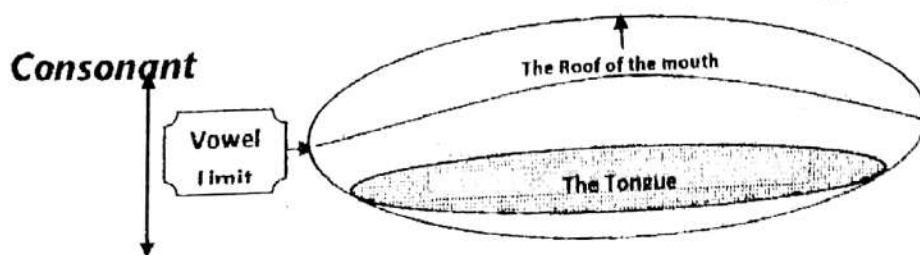
### ALL VOWELS ARE VOICED.

### The Vowel Limit

When any part of the tongue is held very close to the roof of the mouth and lung air is expelled with medium or strong force, the sound heard is that of a **consonant**.

In producing a **vowel**, the **tongue is kept at such a distance from the roof of the mouth** that when the air is emitted and the vocal cords are in motion, there is no perceptible friction. Therefore, **to produce a vowel, the tongue must not go higher than this distance which is known as the vowel limit, otherwise the sound produced is no more a vowel, but a consonant**. Different vowels are produced by simply changing the shape of the tongue, while keeping it below the vowel limit.

أي يوجد داخل الفم حد (وهمي) يفصل اللسان عن سقف الحلق وتسمى هذه المسافة بحد الصوت. وهي موضحة في الصورة أدناه.



## Vowel

الأصوات التي لا يتجاوز فيها اللسان حد الصوت تكون أصوات صائتة (vowels)، أما الأصوات التي يتجاوز فيها اللسان حد الصوت تكون أصوات ساكنة (consonants).  
للتذكير: بالإضافة لحد الصوت، يجب أن يكون هناك إعاقه للهواء الخارج من الرتتين لحدوث الصوت الساكن.

### Classification of Vowels:

Vowels are produced by changing the following:

1. **The shape of the tongue.** شكل اللسان داخل الفم وتموضعه.
2. **The shape of the lips.** شكل الشفتين.
3. **The position of the velum.** [not required] مكان العنك الرخو

### 1. Shape of the tongue:

In most vowels, the tip of the tongue generally remains behind the lower teeth. The parts of the tongue which have the greatest influence on the quality of the vowel pronounced are the front, the centre, and the back.

The tongue has five parts, but we need to know about only three of these parts:

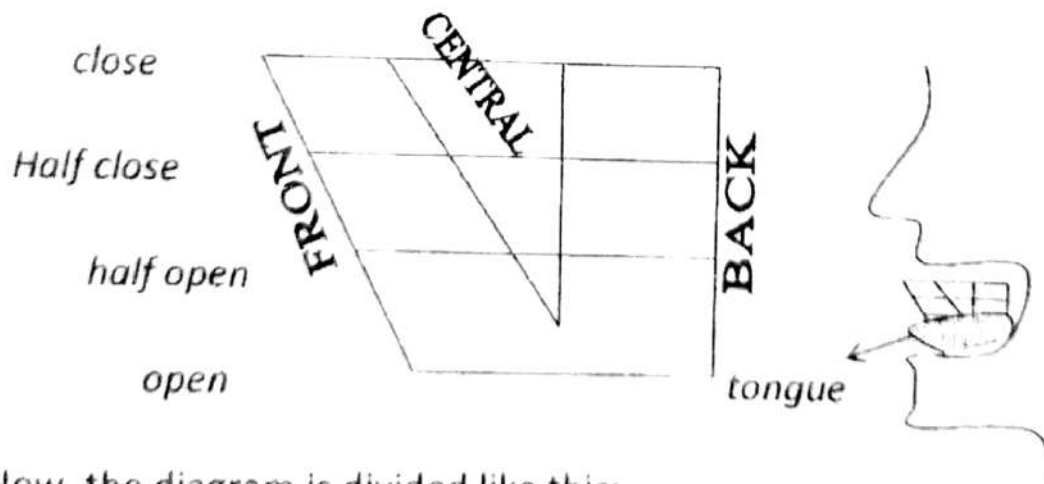
a. **The front.**

b. **The centre.**

c. **The back.**

The top line represents the distance between (the part of the tongue which is involved in producing the vowel sound) and (the roof of the mouth) as a close distance.

You can imagine it like this:



Now, the diagram is divided like this:

**(A) according to the height of the tongue**

- close
- half-close
- half-open
- open

(B) according to the part of the tongue

front - central - back

(From left to right)

(C) according to the shape of the lips

- unrounded - rounded

(From left to right)

### Cardinal Vowels:

1. The cardinal vowels do not belong to any certain language.
2. They are 18 in number (8 primary + 10 secondary).
3. They were devised by Daniel Jones.
4. They are used as basic standard reference points of vowel articulation to show the range of vowels that the human vocal system (or apparatus) can make.

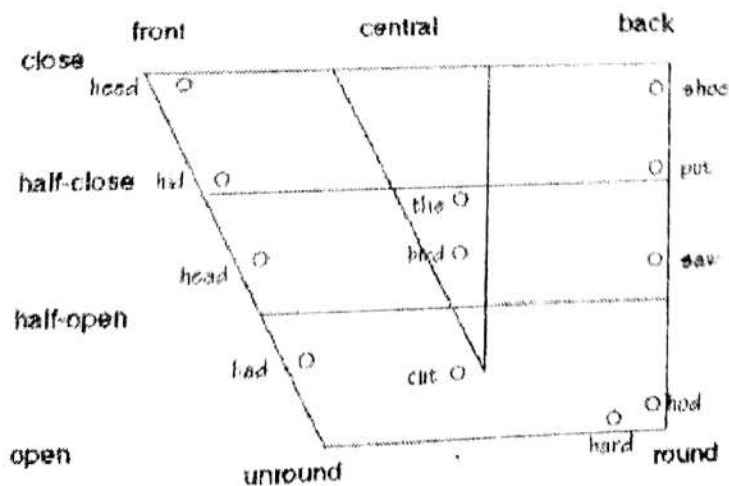
*We have 8 primary cardinal vowels & 10 secondary cardinal vowels.*

لحدوث الأصوات الساكنة/الصامتة، يجب أن تحدث إعاقة للهواء الخارج من الرئتين، وهذه الإعاقة مسؤولة عن صدور الصوت الساكن. أما لحدوث الأصوات الصائتة فإن الهواء يخرج من الفم دون وجود أي إعاقة. لحدوث الأصوات تتم إعاقة الهواء الخارج من الرئتين بشكل كلي أو جزئي.

## UNIT IV

In RP, English Vowels are divided into three types:

1. Pure Vowels. (Monophthongs) "12 vowels". الأصوات الصائتة الأحادية.
  2. Diphthongs. "8 vowels". الأصوات الصائتة الثنائية.
  3. Triphthongs. "5 vowels". الأصوات الصائتة الثلاثية.
- (:)= Long vowel



# English Vowels

## (1) PURE VOWELS

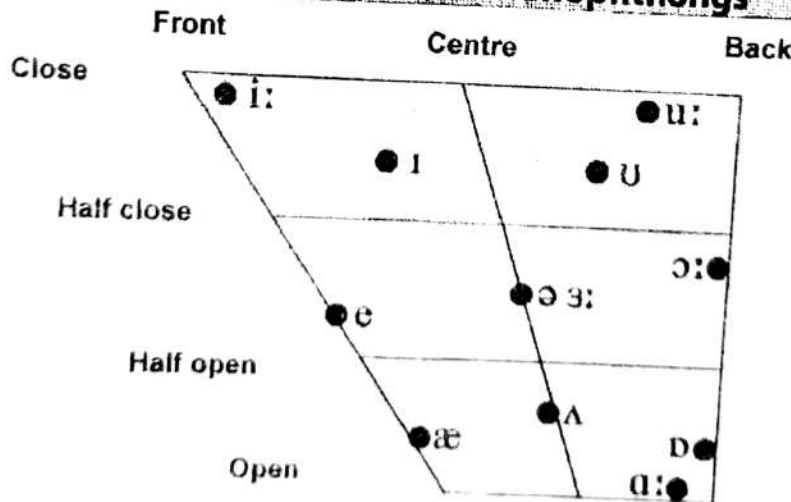
The main difference between the articulation of vowels and the articulation of consonants is that consonants involve some type of obstruction or constriction in the vocal tract, while vowels are made with no major obstruction in the vocal tract so that air passes from the larynx to the mouth fairly easily. Another difference is related to voicing; all vowels are voiced, while some consonants are voiced and others are voiceless. Vowels and consonants are also different in the way they are described and in their distribution in a certain language.

To describe any vowel sound, we should consider:

1. The part of the tongue, which is raised highest: front, center and back.
2. The vertical distance between the upper surface of the tongue and the palate: close, half-close, half-open, open.
3. The shape of the lips: rounded, spread, or neutral.
4. The duration of uttering: Long or short. ..

لوصف الأصوات الصائتة (vowel sounds) ننظر إلى التالي: ١. الجزء المستخدم من اللسان. ٢. المسافة العمودية بين سطح اللسان وسقف الفم. ٣. شكل الشفتين. ٤. طول الصوت.

## Pure Vowels = Monophthongs



**i:**  
A long vowel, nearly fully front, nearly close. Pronounced with slightly spread lips

clean	kli:n	Police	pə'li:s
heat	hi:t	even	'i:vən
week	wi:k	breathe	bri:ð



key	ki:
eager	i:gə
employee	ˈemplɔɪ i:
Caesar	si zə
conceal	kənˈsi:l
Eden	i:dn

thief	θi:f
be	bi:
quay	ki:
secrete	siˈkri:t
secret	ˈsi:krit

I

**A short vowel, retracted front, between close & mid-close.  
Pronounced with slightly spread lips.**

ill	ɪl
ship	ʃɪp
quick	kwi:k
cliff	klɪf
missed	mɪst
sixty	ˈsɪksti
mischief	ˈmɪʃɪf
busy	ˈbɪzi
skinny	ˈskɪni
village	ˈvɪlɪdʒ
women	ˈwɪmɪn
biscuit	ˈbɪskɪt
recipe	ˈresɪpi

e/ɛ

**A short vowel, fully front, between mid-close & mid-open  
Pronounced with nearly spread lips.**

Depend	dɪˈpend
friend	frend
egg	ɛg
head	hɛd
said	sɛd
breath	brɛθ
guessed	ɡɛst
many	ˈmeni
any	ˈeni
Request	rɪˈkwest
breast	brɛst
detest	dɪˈtest

message 'mɛsɪdʒ  
Get get

æ

A short vowel, fully front, between mid-open & open. Pronounced with neutrally open lips.

add æd  
exact ɪg'zækt  
ant ænt  
carriage 'kærɪdʒ  
back bæk  
savage 'sævɪdʒ  
clap klæp  
axe æks  
sank sæŋk

i:	ɪ	e	æ
bean	bin	Ben	ban
beat	bit	bet	bat
feed	fɪd	fed	fat
peak	pick	peck	pack
seat	sit	set	sat
heed	hid	head	had'
reach	rich	wretch	ratch
meat	mitt	met	mat
neat	knit	net	gnat
reek	rick	wreck	rack

ɜ:

A long vowel, central, between mid-close & mid-open. Pronounced with neutrally spread lips.

prefer pri'fɜ:  
occur ə'kɜ:  
colonel 'kɜ:nl  
learn lɜ:n  
Earth ɜ:θ  
burst bɜ:st  
worse wɜ:s

World wɜ:ld  
word wɜ:d

ə

**A short vowel, central, between mid-open & mid-close. Pronounced with neutral lips.**

seizure	'si:zə
abet	ə'bet
eastwards	'i:stwədz
among	ə'mʌŋ
towards	tə'wɔ:dz
about	ə'baʊt
ardour	'ɑ:də
runner	'rʌnəsɪzə

ʌ

**A short vowel, central, between mid-open & open. Pronounced with neutrally open lips.**

stomach	'stʌmək
cut	kʌt
brother	'brʌðə
colour	'kʌlə
come	kʌm
flood	flood
shovel	'ʃʌvl
honey	'hʌni

ɑ:

**A long vowel, advanced back, fully open.. Pronounced with neutrally open lips.**

heart	hɑ:t
laugh	lɑ:f
sergeant	'sɑ:dʒənt
dark	dɑ:k
grass	grɑ:s
half	hɑ:f
aunt	ɑ:nt
memoir	'memwɑ:
reservoir	'rezəvɑ:

pass pa:s

ɒ

**A short vowel, nearly fully back, between mid-open & open  
Pronounced with open rounded lips.**

want	wɒnt
watch	wɒtʃ
knowledge	'nɒlɪdʒ
hot	hɒt
cough	kɒf
contrary	'kɒntrəri
obstacle	'ɒbstəkl

ɔ:

**A long vowel, nearly fully back, between mid-close & mid-open  
Pronounced with medium rounded lips.**

awful	'ɔ:fʊl
horse	hɔ:s
walk	wɔ:k
sword	sɔ:d
water	'wɔ:tə
law	lɔ:
thought	θɔ:t
fall	fɔ:l
appalling	ə'pɔ:lɪŋ
caw	kɔ

ʊ

**A short vowel, advanced back, between mid-close & close.  
Pronounced with closely but loosely rounded lips.**

push	pʊʃ
look	lʊk
good	gʊd
mistook	mɪs'tʊk
put	pʊt
butcher	'bʊtʃə
could	kʊd
manhood	'mænɦʊd



u:

A long vowel, slightly advanced back, nearly close. Pronounced with closely rounded lips.

fool fu:l  
fruit fru:t  
moon mu:n

shoe fu:  
June dʒu:n  
womb wu:m

soup su:p  
Issue 'ɪʃu:  
tune tju:n

### (2) Diphthongs

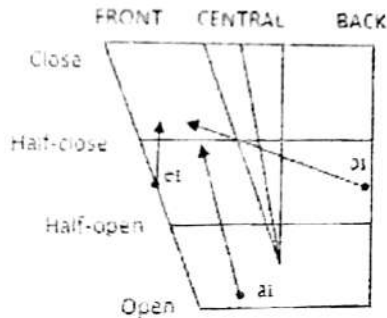
They are sounds which consist of a movement or glide from one vowel to another; they are like long vowels but of two parts: the first part is much longer and stronger than the second part.

They are eight in number divided into two groups

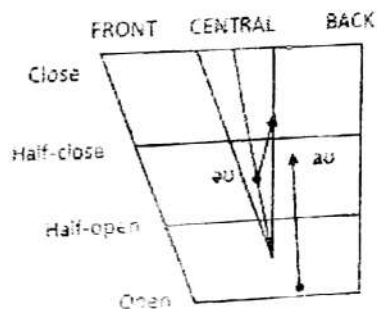
#### Closing Diphthongs

/eɪ/	- say /seɪ/, pray, pay, day
/aɪ/	- I /aɪ/, eye, pie, sight, fight
/ɔɪ/	- Oil /ɔɪ/, coin, voice, boy, boil
/əʊ/	- Go /gəʊ/, so, sow, slow
/aʊ/	- Owl /aʊ/, out, count, found, bow

Closing Diphthongs		
/eɪ/ /aɪ/ /ɔɪ/	The tongue moves to:	/ɪ/



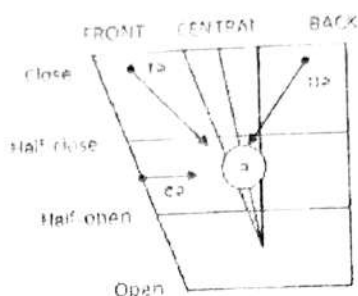
Closing Diphthongs		
/əʊ/ /aʊ/	The tongue moves to:	/ʊ/



### Centring Diphthongs:

/ɪə/	ear /tə/, near, cheer, deer, beer
/eə/	air /eə/, chair, rare, bare, their
/ʊə/	tour /tʊə/, poor, sure, cure

Centring Diphthongs	
/ɪə/ /eə/ /ʊə/	The tongue moves to: /ə/



## DESCRIPTION OF DIPHTHONGS

### DIPHTHONGS

/eɪ/

- 1- A closing diphthong ;
- 2- which starts at a fully front position;
- 3- between half close and half open;
- 4- and glides in the direction of RP /ɪ/.

/əʊ/

- 1- A closing diphthong ;
- 2- which starts at an advanced back position;
- 3- between half- close and half- open;
- 4- and glides in the direction of RP /ʊ/.

/aɪ/

- 1- A closing diphthong ;
- 2- which starts at a retracted front;
- 3- fully open position;
- 4- and glides towards RP /ɪ/.

/aʊ/

- 1- A closing diphthong ;
- 2- which starts at a fully open position;
- 3- mid-way between front and back;
- 4- and glides towards RP /ʊ/.

/ɔɪ/

- 1- A closing diphthong ;

- 2- which starts at a fully back position;
- 3- between half-close and half-open;
- 4- and glides towards RP /ɪ/.

/ɪə/

- 1- A centring diphthong ;
- 2- which starts at a retracted front position;
- 3- between close and half-close;
- 4- and glides in the direction of RP /ə/.

/eə/

- 1- A centring diphthong ;
- 2- which starts at a fully front;
- 3- between half-close and half-open position;
- 4- and glides in the direction of RP /ə/.

/ʊə/

- 1- A centring diphthong ;
- 2- which starts at an advanced back position;
- 3- between close and half-close;
- 4- and glides towards RP /ə/.

### Triphthongs

Although the **triphthong** consists of three vowels, but to produce it, we need the same time that we need to produce a single vowel or to produce a diphthong. The triphthong is a sound which is produced by having the tongue gliding directly from one vowel position to another vowel position, and then to a third vowel position.

**Rule:** [triphthong] = closing diphthong + schwa

closing diphthong + schwa = triphthong (example)

eɪ	+	ə	= eɪə	(payer)
aɪ	+	ə	= aɪə	(fire)
ɔɪ	+	ə	= ɔɪə	(loyal)
əʊ	+	ə	= əʊə	(Owen)
aʊ	+	ə	= aʊə	(tower)

A triphthong is a glide from one vowel to another and then to a third, all produced rapidly and without interruption. e.g. a careful pronunciation of the word 'hour' will show that it is made up of three sound segments: it begins with [a:], goes on to a glide towards the back close rounded area [ʊ], then ends with a mid-central vowel (schwa) [ə]. We use the symbol [aʊə] to represent the way we pronounce 'hour'.

\*\*\*

# UNIT V

**A Phoneme** is the smallest unit of sound.

الفونيم هو أصغر وحدة في الصوت.

**Minimal pairs** are pairs of words in a particular language that differ in only one phoneme and have distinct meanings.

cut & caught      art & ought      tip & dip  
cot & got          sin & sing        limb & rim

الثنائيات الصغرى: كلمتان تتشابهان في جميع الأصوات عدا صوت واحد فقط.

**Allophones: two realizations of the same phoneme.**

الألوفونات: هي ألفاظ مختلفة لنفس الفونيم.

The clear /l/ in lemon & the dark /l/ in dull

The aspirated /t/ in tea & the unaspirated /t/ in eat.

**Homophones:** two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meanings and spelling.

الألفاظ المتجانسة (الهوموفونات): كلمات لها نفس اللفظ تمامًا لكنها مختلفة في المعنى والتهجئة.

sea & see: /si:/                      side & sighed      whole & hole  
sent, cent & scent: /sent/          right & write

**Suprasegmental Phonology:** is the study of features that extend beyond a single phoneme like stress, tone, or intonation.

الصوتيات اللامقطعية (فوق المقطعية):

هي دراسة خصائص الأصوات التي تتجاوز التعامل مع الفونيم منفردًا، مثل النبر والتنغيم ...

# UNIT VI

## Phonemes, allophones, phonology...

راجع المحاضرة السابقة.

### Rhythm

**Rhythm** is the occurrence of certain patterns of sound at regular intervals of time.

الإيقاع هو تكرار أنماط معينة من الصوت في فواصل زمنية منتظمة.

### Intonation:

**Intonation** is variation in the pitch level of the voice. In speech, the pitch of the voice continues to rise and fall.

التنغيم هو تنوع في مستوى درجة الصوت. في الكلام، تستمر درجة الصوت بالصعود والهبوط.

\*\*\*



# Unit 7

## ASPECTS OF CONNECTED SPEECH

So far, we have studied words in isolation. A significant difference in natural connected speech is the way that sounds belonging to one word can cause changes in sounds belonging to the same word or to neighbouring words.

In **connected speech**, we have two words or more connected together.

Sometimes, the sound/phoneme can be affected by the nearby phoneme.

### Assimilation

In connected speech, sometimes, a sound can **change** because of the nearby sound; however, it doesn't disappear as in the case of elision.

**Assimilation occurs when a phoneme is realized differently as a result of being near some other phoneme belonging to a neighboring word.**

**Assimilation is something that varies in extent according to speaking rate and style; it is more likely to be found in rapid, casual speech and less likely in slow, careful speech.**

**With consonants, three types of assimilation may occur:**

1. Assimilation of place.
2. Assimilation of manner.
3. Assimilation of place.

#### 1. Assimilation of place

**When a final alveolar consonant is followed by an initial consonant that is not alveolar:**

That person: [ðæt pɜːsn]

/t/ is alveolar. It changes to the sound which follows it.

That person /ðæt pɜːsn/ → /ðæp pɜːsn/

Good thing /gʊd θɪŋ/ → /gʊθ θɪŋ/

Get those /get ðəʊz/ → /get ðəʊz/

لفظ /t/ هنا مختلف قليلاً عن اللفظ الأصلي، فهي تصدر من مكان أعلى داخل الفم.

- Cut through
- Good girl
- Good boy

## 2. Assimilation of manner

When a final plosive becomes fricative or nasal:

- That side /ðæt saɪd/ → /ðæs saɪd/ *fricative*  
Good night /gʊd naɪt/ → /gʊn naɪt/ *nasal*  
- Get some of that soup.

## 3. Assimilation of place

If the final consonant is lenis (voiced) and the initial consonant is fortis (voiceless), the lenis will be devoiced.

- have /v/ - have to /f/  
'Have to' /hæv tu:/ → /hæf tu:/
- describe /b/ description /p/  
- news /z/ newspaper /s/

A similar example of assimilation of voice with the pronunciation of the final "-s", which is affected by the preceding sound.

- cats/s/ jumps/s/ dogs/z/ runs/z/  
\*\*\*\*\*

## Elision:

Elision is when under certain circumstances a phoneme disappears to make pronunciation easier. This is typical of rapid casual speech.

في الحديث السريع، يختفي أحياناً صوت ما حتى يصبح اللفظ أسهل.

Examples:

- Aspects [æspeks] Acts: [æks]  
هنا عوضاً عن قول (أكتس)، يقولون (أكس)
- George the sixth's throne  
لفظ هذا التركيب صعب جداً؛ فعوضاً عن قول /sɪksθs θrəʊn/ نقول: /sɪksθrəʊn/

## Cases of Elision:

a. A loss of weak vowel after aspirated /p, t, k/:

Potato tomato perhaps today  
[p<sup>h</sup>tetəʊ] [t<sup>h</sup>mɑ:təʊ] [p<sup>h</sup>hæps]

هنا نحذف الصوت الضعيف /ə/... ونستبدله ب صوت هسي خفيف وهو /h/

b. Avoidance of complex consonant clusters:

Text message acts scripts

Best friend

George the sixth's throne

[sɪksθrəʊn]

**c. Loss of final /v/ in 'of' before consonants:**

Lots of them

[lɒts ə taɪm]

waste of time

[weɪst ə taɪm]

\*\*\*\*\*

**Linking [r]**

The phoneme [r] cannot occur in syllable-final position in RP English, but when a word ends in /r/, and a word beginning with a vowel follows, the usual pronunciation for **RP** speakers is to pronounce the word with final /r/.

For example,

Four: /fɔ:/ Eggs: /egz/

- **Four eggs.** [fɔ:r egz]

Here, the /r/ should be pronounced because it's followed by the nearby sound which is a vowel.

- **Here are some eggs.** [hɪər a: sʌm egz]

\*\*\*

**Intrusive [r]**

Many RP speakers use /r/ even if it is not in the word to link a word ending with a vowel. This is known as the intrusive 'r'.

For example,

- **idea of:** [aɪdɪər əv]

**Formula A:** [fɔ:mkələr ei]

- **India office:** [ɪndɪər ɒfɪs]

**China and japan:** [tʃaɪnər ən ...]

\*\*\*

**Silent Letters**

**Silent b**

- Lamb læm
- climb klaɪm
- limb lɪm
- plumb plʌm
- tomb tu:m
- crumb kram
- debt dɛt
- subtle 'sʌtl

- Comb kəʊm
- dumb dʌm
- thumb θʌm
- numb nʌm
- womb wu:m
- plumber 'plʌmə
- doubt daʊt

**Silent c**

- |            |            |            |          |
|------------|------------|------------|----------|
| - scene    | si:n       | - scent    | sɛnt     |
| - scenario | si'nɑ:riəʊ | - science  | 'saɪəns  |
| - scissors | 'sizəz     | - crescent | 'krɛsnt  |
| - ascent   | ə'sent     | - descend  | di'send  |
| - muscle   | 'mʌsl      | - acquire  | ə'kwairə |
| - acquit   | ə'kwɪt     | - acquaint | ə'kweɪnt |

**Silent d**

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| - handsome     | 'hænsəm    |
| - handkerchief | 'hæŋkətʃɪf |
| - Wednesday    | 'wenzdeɪ   |
| - Sandwich     | 'sænwɪdʒ   |
| - Grandson     | 'grænsən   |
| - Grandmother  | 'græn,mʌðə |

**Silent g**

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| - Design   | di'zain  |
| - Sign     | saɪn     |
| - Reign    | reɪn     |
| - Campaign | kæm'peɪn |
| - Foreign  | 'fɔ:ɪn   |
| - Gnaw     | nəʊ      |
| - Gnash    | næʃ      |
| - gnat     | næt      |

**Silent h**

- |               |            |               |               |
|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| - white       |            | - why         |               |
| - whether     |            | - honour      | 'ɒnə          |
| - honest      | 'ɒnɪst     | - hour        |               |
| - heir        | eə         | - exhibition  | ˌɛksɪ'bjʃən   |
| - exhaust     | ɪg'zɔ:st   | - exhilarated | ɪg'zɪləreɪtɪd |
| - ghost-ghoul | gəʊst-gu:l | - echo-choir  | ɛkəʊ-'kwairə  |
| - school      |            | - character   | 'kærɪktə      |
| - anchor      | 'æŋkə      | - chemical    | 'kemɪkəl      |
| - architect   | 'ɑ:kɪtekt  | - archive     | 'ɑ:kai:v      |
| - rhythm      | 'rɪðəm     |               |               |

**Silent k**

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| - know  | nəʊ  |
| - knife | naɪf |



- knot           nɒt
- knead
- knowledge 'nɒlɪdʒ
- knuckle
- knee           ni:
- knight
- knock
- knit           nɪt

### Silent l

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| - palm           pɑ:m | - calmk         ɑ:m    |
| - salmon       'sæmən | - almond       'ɑ:mənd |
| - calf           kɑ:f | - half           hɑ:f  |
| - yolk           jəʊk | - chalk          tʃɔ:k |
| - talk           tɔ:k | - folk           fəʊk  |
| - should       ʃʊd    | - could         kʊd    |
| - would       wʊd     | - colonel       'kɜ:nl |

**Note:**

**Colonel:** /kɜ:nl/ & in American /kɜ:rnəl/

### Silent m

- mnemonic     ni'mɒnɪk

### Silent n

- autumn       'ɔ:təm
- damn         dæm
- column       'kɒləm
- solemn       'sɒləm
- condemn     kən'dem
- hymn         hɪm

### Silent p

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| - psychology   | sai'kɒlədʒi   |
| - psalm        | sɑ:m          |
| - pseudo       | 'sju:dəʊ      |
| - psychiatrist | sai'kaiətrɪst |
| - pterodactyl  | ˌterə'dæktɪl  |
| - receipt      | ri'si:t       |
| - pneumonia    | nju:'məʊniə   |
| - coup         | ku:           |

**Silent s**

- island 'aɪlənd
- aisle aɪl
- debris 'deɪbrɪː
- bourgeois 'bʊəʒwɑː
- apropos 'æprəpəʊ

**Silent t**

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| - listen 'lɪsn      | - soften 'sɒfn        |
| - fasten 'fɑːsn     | - glisten 'glɪsn      |
| - moisten 'mɔɪsn    | - bristle 'brɪsl      |
| - wrestle 'rɛsl     | - castle 'kɑːsl       |
| - hustle 'hʌsl      | - apostle ə'pɒsl      |
| - watch wɒtʃ        | - witch wɪtʃ          |
| - chestnut 'tʃɛsnʌt | - Christmas 'krɪsməs  |
| - Mortgage 'mɔːgɪdʒ | - Postpone pəʊst'pəʊn |
| - Ballet 'bæleɪ     | - Crochet 'krəʊʃeɪ    |
| - Buffet buːfeɪ     |                       |

**Silent w**

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| - Write raɪt     | - Wrong rɒŋ            |
| - wrinkle 'rɪŋkl | - playwright 'pleɪraɪt |
| - wreck rɛk      | - wrist rɪst           |
| - wrap ræp       | - whole həʊl           |
| - who huː        | - whore həː            |
| - answer 'ɑːnsə  | - sword sɔːd           |
| - two tuː        |                        |

**Silent x**

- faux pas fəʊ pɑː

**Silent ch**

- yacht jɒt

**Silent gh**

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| - light laɪt | high haɪ     |
| - though ðəʊ | through θruː |

**Silent z**

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| - rendezvous 'rɒndɪvuː | laissez-faire 'leɪseɪ'feɪ |
|------------------------|---------------------------|

**Silent th**

- asthma 'æsmə

أسئلة امتحان الصوتيات ٢٠٢٠، والحل مقدم من مكتبة العائدي  
جامعة دمشق - التعليم المفتوح - قسم الترجمة - امتحان الصوتيات - السنة الثانية ٢٠٢٠ -  
المدة (٧٠ دقيقة) - نموذج B

1. The study of how speech sounds are produced by the speech organs is.....  
a. Acoustic phonetics      b. auditory phonetics  
c. diacritics                      d. articulatory phonetics
2. When the tongue articulates against the upper teeth, the sound produced is described as...  
a. bilabial      b. dental      c. labiodental      d. palatal
3. The clear /l/ and the dark /ɫ/ in English represent two different .....  
a. Minimal pairs      b. articulators      c. phonemes                      d. allophones
4. A sound that is produced when one articulator moves against another leaving a little passage for the air to escape and make a hissing sound is a(n).....  
a. plosive      b. fricative      c. affricate      d. lateral
5. The use of a combination of stressed and unstressed elements or strong and weak forms in the flow of speech is called .....  
a. voicing      b. rhythm      c. segmental phonetics      d. intonation
6. Supra-segmental phonology is concerned with the study of .....  
a. stress, rhythm, and intonation                      b. vowels and consonants  
c. content words      d. none of these
7. Content words .....  
a. can't carry sentence stress                      b. carry sentence stress  
c. are stressed only in special instances                      d. have strong and weak forms
8. The varieties of a language which are different from others only in pronunciation are called.....  
a. dialects      b. accents      c. phonemes                      d. minimal pairs
9. The pronunciation of 'media attention' in connected speech is an example of .....  
a. assimilation      b. elision      c. linking r      d. intrusive r

10. The omission of sounds or syllables in rapid speech is an example of.....  
 a. assimilation of voice b. assimilation of manner  
 c. elision d. intrusive r
11. The pronunciation of 'good thing' in continuous speech is an example of .....  
 a. assimilation of place b. assimilation of manner  
 c. elision d. intrusive r
12. A centring diphthong, starting from a back position between half-close and close tongue position is .....  
 a. /ʊə/ b. /eə/ c. /eɪ/ d. /ɪə/
13. The primary stress in the word 'photography' is on .....  
 a. the first syllable b. the second syllable c. the third syllable  
 d. the fourth syllable
14. The primary stress in the word 'advantageous' is on .....  
 a. the first syllable b. the second syllable c. the third syllable  
 d. the fourth syllable
15. In the word 'object'.....  
 a. stress is on the second syllable whether it is a verb or a noun  
 b. stress is placed on the first syllable when it is a noun and on the second syllable when it is a verb  
 c. stress is placed on the first syllable when it is a verb and on the second syllable when it is a noun  
 d. stress is on the first syllable whether it is a verb or a noun
16. Which of the following pairs are NOT homophones?  
 a. scent/cent b. die/dye c. flower/flour d. law/low
17. In which word is the letter "r" pronounced in RP?  
 a. hard b. important c. or d. deprive
18. A word that contains a triphthong is .....  
 a. our b. few c. memoir d. bow
19. /ʒ/ is a .....  
 a. voiceless alveolar fricative b. voiced palate-alveolar affricate  
 c. voiceless palatal fricative d. voiced post-alveolar fricative

20. /j/ is a ..... sound.  
 a. voiced labial-velar                      b. voiceless labiodental  
 c. voiced palatal                              d. voiced alveolar
21. A rounded long back vowel, between mid-close and mid-open is .....  
 a. /u:/      b. /ɪ:/      c. /ɔ:/      d. /i/
22. A word that contains the sound /tʃ/ is .....  
 a. machine      b. orchard      c. chivalry      d. stomach
23. /k/ is a .....  
 a. voiced velar nasal                      b. voiceless alveolar nasal  
 c. voiced alveolar stop                      d. voiceless velar plosive
24. A word that contains the /ʊ/ sound is.....  
 a. cut      b. wood      c. food      d. soup
25. /eɪ/ is found in the word.....  
 a. their      b. eye      c. ear      d. say
26. Which word has a different 'th' pronunciation?  
 a. worthy      b. smooth      c. bath      d. breathe
27. Which pair of words is a minimal pair in RP?  
 a. once/ounce      b. with/whizz      c. air/heir      d. food/put
28. A closing diphthong, starting from a fully front position between half-open and half-close tongue position is .....  
 a. /oʊ/      b. /ɪə/      c. /eɪ/      d. /ɔɪ/
29. Which word has a different initial sound?  
 a. giraffe      b. jeer      c. gear      d. giant

**Choose the right phonetic transcription of the following words:**

30. Moisten  
 a. /moɪstən/      b. / mɜ: sten /      c. / moɪsən /      d. / mu:sen /
31. Require  
 a. /rekwaɪə/      b. / rekwoɪər/      c. / rɪkʊnə/      d. / rekwaɪə/



32. Tomb  
a. /tu:m/      b. /tʌmb/      c. /tɒmb/      d. /tɔ:m/
33. Rumour  
a. /rɒmə/      b. /rʌmr/      c. /rɒmə/      d. /ru:mə/
34. Women  
a. /wɪmɪn/      b. /wɒmən/      c. /womən/      d. /u:mən/
35. Exhaust  
a. /egzhaust/      b. /ɪkshɒst/      c. /eksɒzt/      d. /ɪgzɔ:st/
36. Earth  
a. /əərð/      b. /eɪrθ/      c. /ɜ:θ/      d. /ɪəð/
37. University  
a. /ju:nɪvɜ:sɪti/      b. /junɪveəsəti/      c. /ʌnɪvɜ:sɪti/      d. /ɒnɪveəsɪti/
38. Belongs  
a. /belʌŋs/      b. /belɒŋz/      c. /bɪlɒŋz/      d. /bɪlɒŋgz/
39. Which word has the initial '-s' pronounced as /z/?  
a. asks      b. scrubs      c. graphs      d. bites      e. churches
40. The sound /ɪ:/ is found in all of the following words except.....  
a. thief      b. police      c. conceal      d. breast      e. secrete
41. Which word has a different vowel sound?  
a. go      b. slow      c. boat      d. no      e. horse
42. Which word has a different past '-ed' pronunciation?  
a. wagged      b. damaged      c. jumped      d. banned      e. loved

**Identify the sound that is not a member of the class.**

43. a. /ð/      b. /z/      c. /h/      d. /k/      e. /v/  
44. a. /aɪ/      b. /ɑʊ/      c. /ɔɪ/      d. /u:/      e. /iə/  
45. a. /ʊ/      b. /d/      c. /ɪ/      d. /z/      e. /l/

\*\*\*\*\*

Answers:

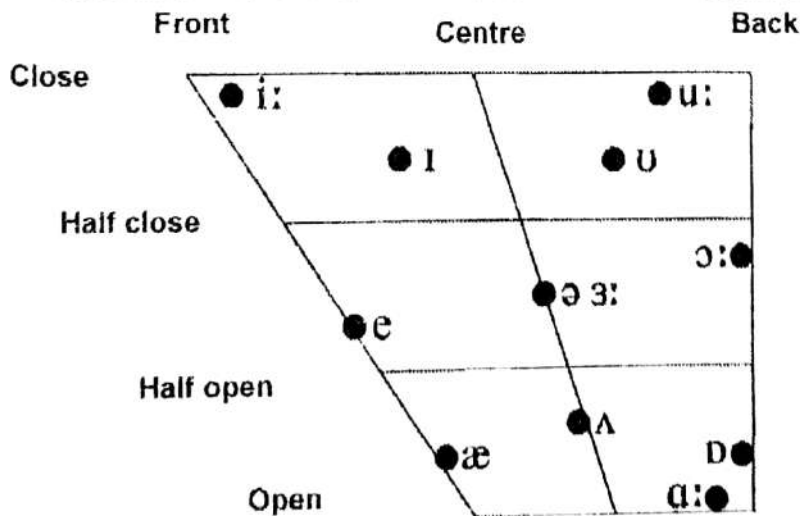
1. d	2. b	3. d	4. b	5. b
6. a	7. b	8. b	9. d	10. c
11. a	12. a	13. b	14. c	15. b
16. d	17. d	18. a	19. d	20. c
21. e	22. b	23. d	24. b	25. d
26. e	27. b	28. e	29. c	30. c
31. d	32. a	33. d	34. a	35. d
36. e	37. a	38. e	39. b	40. d
41. e	42. e	43. d	44. d	45. a

...

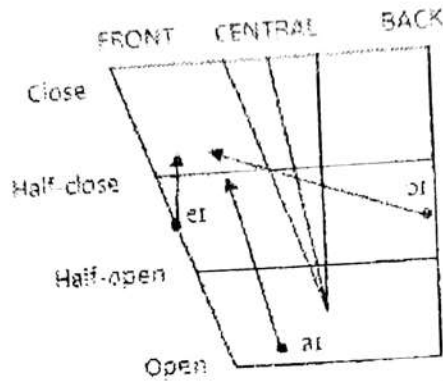
حاول أن تبقي الجداول التالية في ذهنك طوال الوقت:

Manner of Articulation \ Place of Articulation	Plosive	Fricative	Affricate	Nasal	Lateral	Approximant
Bilabial	p- b+			m		w <sup>1</sup>
Labiodental		f- v+				
Dental		θ- ð+				
Alveolar	t- d+	s- z+		n	l	
Palato-alveolar		ʃ- ʒ+	tʃ- dʒ+			r
Palatal						j
Velar	k- g+			ŋ		w <sup>2</sup>
Glottal		ʔ+	h-			

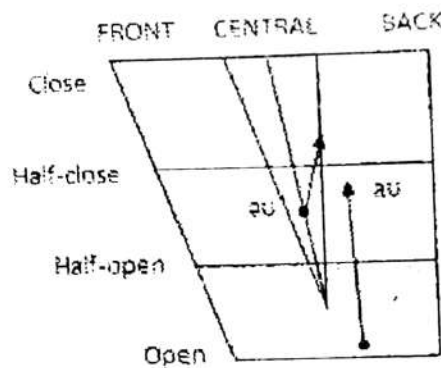
Pure Vowels = Monophthongs



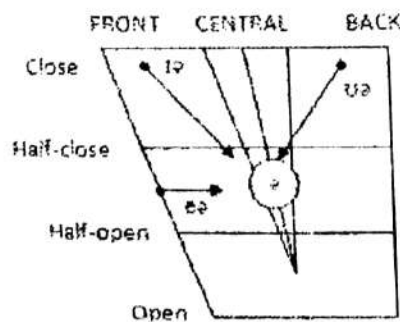
Closing Diphthongs		
/eɪ/ /aɪ/ /ɔɪ/	The tongue moves to:	/ɪ/



Closing Diphthongs		
/əʊ/ /aʊ/	The tongue moves to:	/ʊ/



Centring Diphthongs		
/ɪə/ /eə/ /ʊə/	The tongue moves to:	/ə/



**Thank You**  
**Wish you all the best**