

Hello everyone!

In the previous lecture, we started with how to describe consonant sounds and we said that in In RP English there are twenty four consonants and they are usually classified along three dimensions:

1. **Voicing.**

2. **Place of articulation,**

3. **Manner of articulation.**

We covered the first two, and today, we will talk about the manner of articulation.

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 /ttttttt/.

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, as it is clear in the following table:

/p/ and /b/ are bilabials	p is voiceless bilabial plosive; b voiced bilabial plosive.
/t/ and /d/ are alveolars	t is voiceless alveolar plosive; d voiced alveolar plosive.
/k/ and /g/ are velars	k is voiceless velar plosive; g is voiced velar plosive

As you can see, each of the above pairs contains two different consonants, one of them is **voiced** and the other is **voiceless**.

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/.

In Arabic, we describe 'fricatives' as (أصوات احتكاكية). The word 'fricative' comes from 'friction' (احتكاك).

Now, there is an important idea to discuss here:

What is the difference between the first stage in 'plosives' and the first stage in 'fricatives'?

Student:

- In plosives, the speech organs are closed

- In fricatives, the speech organs are close together.

Instructor: Very good!

So, in fricatives, the speech organs are brought close together, which means that they are near each other, and that there is little space between them.

- 'closed' = مغلقة

- 'close' = near

Now, notice how we describe or define each one of the fricatives:

f and v are labio-dental	f is voiceless labiodental fricative v is voiced labiodental fricative
θ and ð are dental	θ is voiceless dental fricative ð is voiced dental fricative
s and z are alveolar	s is voiceless alveolar fricative z is voiced alveolar fricative
ʃ and ʒ are palato-alveolar	ʃ is voiceless palato-alveolar fricative ʒ is voiced palato-alveolar fricative
/h/ is glottal	h is voiceless glottal fricative

(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/, /l/ 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, /l/ 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/.

- /tʃ/ is a voiceless palato-alveolar affricate.
- /dʒ/ is a voiced palato-alveolar affricate.

Notice!

- /t/ and /d/ are plosives
- /ʃ/ and /ʒ/ are fricatives

Please notice also that the third manner of articulation is called 'affricates' not 'affricatives'.

We have 'fricative' and 'affricate', but not 'affricative'.

5) NASALS:

(nasal stops.)

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

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 (أشياء رئوية).

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/.

What is the meaning of 'lateral'?

It means 'side'.

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.

Now, both sides of the tongue, however, are pulled down slightly from the roof of the mouth so that the air escapes from the sides of the tongue—this is why they call it 'lateral'.

We have two kinds of this /l/ in English:

Clear /l/ → /l/ Dark /l/ → /ɫ/

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

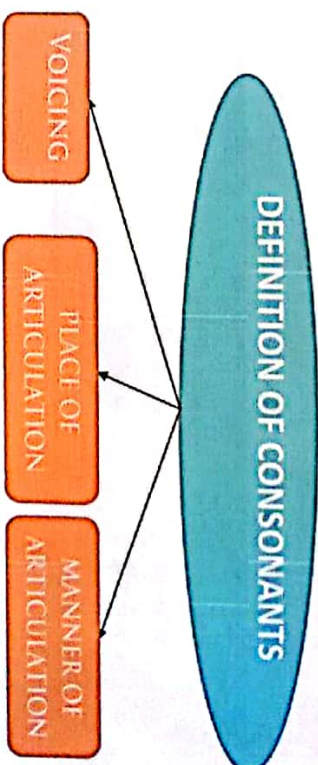
- We find the dark /l/ after vowels (post-vocalic) e.g. feel

I want you to keep the following expression in mind: We say that the clear /l/ and the dark /ɫ/ are in complementary distribution because they will never occur in identical contexts. This means that we cannot pronounce (or produce) any one of them instead of the other.

This is the end of the description of consonants.

الجدول في الكتاب يحتوي على أخطاء لذلك يرجى اعتماد الجدول التالي:

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



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	r	Voiced	Palato-alveolar	Approximant
23	w	Voiced	Bilabial -velar	Approximant
24	j	Voiced	Palatal	Approximant
	ʔ	Voiced	Glottal	Plosive

Thank You

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Hello everyone!

Our course book is 'The Sounds of English'; it's the one specified for Open Learning.

In the phonemic system we going to work on, we have 44 sounds/phonemes. This set of sounds is called the English phonemic system.

- Phoneme = sound

Phoneme is the smallest element in the phonemic system.

In the English phonemic system, we have 20 vowel sounds and 24 consonants. [Remember that these are sounds, *not letters*]

Writing (Alphabet)	Pronunciation (Phonemic systems)
26 Letters: 5 Vowel LETTERS 21 Consonant LETTERS	44 Sounds/Phonemes: 20 Vowel SOUNDS 24 Consonant SOUNDS

In the first part of our course, we are going to deal with sounds: The production of sounds and their characteristics. [Phonetics]

Later on, we are going to work on stress, intonation, etc. [Phonology]

Unit 1
PHONETICS

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Phonetics and Phonology:

Most languages have a fixed set of sounds that are used in SPEECH the same way they have a fixed set of letters that are used in WRITING. The finite set of letters that we use when we write is called the alphabet

and the finite set of phonetic sounds that we use when we speak is known as the phonemic system.

Each of the distinctive phonetic sounds that is found in the phonemic system of a language is known as a phoneme. Whilst there are only 26 letters in the English alphabet, there are 44 phonemes or sounds (20 consonants and 24 vowels) in the English phonemic system.

This big difference between the number of sounds or phonemes found in the English language and the letters that are used in writing them explains the variation between the way some sounds of English are written and the way they are pronounced, and hence justifies the need for the study of phonetics and phonology.

Phonetics is the field of study that looks into the characteristics of the sounds of human language.

Phonology is the study of how these sounds come together to form systems or patterns that are specific to a certain language.

The suffix (-ology) means 'the study' 'science'.

Both phonetics and phonology are part of the wider field of LINGUISTICS, which studies language as a whole.

Phonetics deals with sounds in all languages.

Phonology deals with how sounds in a certain language combine together to form patterns that are specific to this language.

In phonetics, we deal with the organs of speech that produce the sounds, the ear which perceives the sounds, etc.

PHONETICS			
	Articulatory	Auditory	Acoustic
Segmental	Supra-segmental		
Vowels	consonants	Pitch, intonation, stress, etc.	

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PHONETICS:

We have three main areas within phonetics:

- 1) **Articulatory Phonetics:** which is the study of the way speech sounds are produced (articulated) by the vocal organs.
- 2) **Acoustic Phonetics** which studies how sounds are transferred from the speaker to the hearer as sound waves.
- 3) **Auditory Phonetics** which studies how we hear and perceive these sounds.

Articulatory phonetics deals with pronunciation.
Articulation means *pronunciation*.

In our course, we will deal only with Articulatory phonetics

The Need to Study Phonetics

In English, it is not always easy to know what sounds the letters stand for. The ordinary orthography, or spelling of English is often quite different from the alphabetic symbols that are used in writing.

1. Words that sound quite different are written similarly:

e.g. tough, though, trough, through, thorough.

All these words end in the letters *ough* yet, each of them is pronounced differently.

2. the same single letter may represent different sounds:

e.g. dad, father, call, village, many

where (a) in each of the above examples stand for a different vowel.

3. different letters may represent a single sound:

e.g. too, thow, through, threw, clue;
feet, we, meat, key quay
you, ewe, yew...etc.

4. the underlined letters in the words:

city, buzy, Women, pretty, village
all stand for the same vowel that occurs in the word sit. /i/

5. A combination of letters too may represent a single sound:

e.g. shoot, character, physics, coat prestige

6. Some letters also have no sound at all in certain words:

e.g. ghost, psychology, island, sword, debt, knot.

Clearly, for phonetic purposes we want a way of writing things down that avoids this sort of confusion and that is why phoneticians developed a system of symbols known as phonetic symbols.

Word	Transcription	Sound/s
- Tough:	/tʌf/	/f/
- Though:	/ðəʊ/	/əʊ/
- Trough:	/traʊ/	/ɔ/ /f/
- Through:	/θruː/	/uː/
- Thorough:	/θʌrə/	/ə/
- Dad:	/dæd/	/æ/
- Father:	/fɑːðə/	/ɑː/
- Call:	/kɔːl/	/ɔː/
- Village:	/vɪlɪdʒ/	/ɪ/
- Many:	/meni/	/e/
- city, <u>b</u> uzy, <u>W</u> omen, <u>p</u> retty, <u>v</u> illage	/ɪ/	/ɪ/
- <u>t</u> oo, <u>th</u> ow, <u>th</u> rough, <u>th</u> rew, <u>cl</u> ue	/ʊ/	/ʊ/
- shoot /ʃ/, <u>ch</u> aracter /k/, <u>ph</u> ysics /f/, <u>co</u> at /ɔʊ/, <u>pr</u> estige /ʒ/		
- Silent letters: <u>gh</u> ost, <u>ps</u> ychology, <u>is</u> land, <u>sw</u> ord, <u>de</u> bt, <u>kn</u> ot		

We use these slash brackets / / when we transcribe (write the pronunciation of) a word.

VOWELS الأصوات الصائتة

Pure vowels / Monophthongs		Diphthongs			
Seat	/i:/	Full	/u:/	File	/aɪ/
Sit	/ɪ/	Fool	/u:/	Foul	/aʊ/
Set	/e/	Cut, such, but	/ʌ/	Foil	/ɔɪ/
Sat	/æ/	About	/ə/	Tier	/aɪ/
Cot	/ɒ/	Tour	/u:/	Fail	/eɪ/
Cart	/ɑ:/	Fall	/ɔ:/	Foal	/əʊ/
				Curt	/ɜ:/
				Tear	/eə/

الرمز (:) يعني أن الصوت طويل. الرمز (ə) يسمى (schwa) وهو أقصر-صوت بين الأصوات جميعاً.

CONSONANTS الأصوات الساكنة

Pier	/p/	Hear	/h/	Jeer	/dʒ/	دج
beer	/b/	Lear	/l/	sheer	/ʃ/	ش
Tier	/t/	Rear	/r/	Cheer	/tʃ/	تش
deer	/d/	Mere	/m/	Bathe	/ð/	ذ
Bake; Cat	/k/	Near	/n/	Beige	/ʒ/	ج
gear	/g/	Weir	/w/	Wrath	/θ/	ث
fear	/f/	Base	/s/	Wrong	/ŋ/	ن
veer	/v/	Baize	/z/	Year	/j/	ي

IPA:

IPA stands for:

1. International Phonetic Alphabet.
2. International Phonetic Association.

Two write we used letters and to transcribe we use symbols.

Transcription is use of phonetic symbols to write down the way an utterance is pronounced. The symbols used are recommended by the IPA.

Accent & Dialect:

In all languages, we have dialects and accents.

A dialect refers to different variations of the same language. Here, we have geographical variation.

In the accent, we have only variation in pronunciation.

Dialect	Variation in	Grammar
		Pronunciation
Accent	Pronunciation	Vocabulary
		Word Order

If you watched movies from different regions, you can notice these different variations.

RP & GA:

RP: Received Pronunciation. (British Accent)

GA: General American. (American Accent)

	RP	GA
BBC		American Networks (CNN...)
Royal Family		Foreign Learners
Upper Classes		
Foreign Learners		

RP is the prestigious accent in Britain.

GA is different from RP concerning the usage. It's not a prestigious accent

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Speech Organs:

In what follows a description of the speech organs is given:

1. The Lungs:

They are two and they are cone-shaped. They are made up of air sacks in which the oxygen in the fresh air we breathe in is exchanged for the carbon dioxide in the blood. When the lungs expand, air goes in and when they are compressed, the air goes out. **Without the lungs the pulmonary airstream necessary for speech production will not be initiated.**

- الرئتين
- القصبة الهوائية: Trachea:
- الهواء الرئوي: Pulmonic air:

الرئتان:

الرئتين شكل مخروطي، وهما مكونتان من أكياس هوائية يتم داخلها استبدال ثاني أكسيد الكربون الموجود في الدم بالأكسجين الذي نتنفسه من الهواء الطلق. يدخل الهواء إلى الرئتين عندما تتوسعان، ويخرج عندما تضيقان. من دون الرئتين لا يمكن إخراج الهواء الرئوي المسؤول عن إنتاج الصوت.

2. The trachea:

In the lungs, there are many small **tubes**. These tubes join together repeatedly forming larger tubes until they end up in two large tubes, one in each lung called bronchi. One bronchus comes out of each lung. They both merge into a single tube known as the trachea. The trachea serves as a tube to carry the air out of the lungs.

القصبة الهوائية:

هناك الكثير من الأنابيب الصغيرة في الرئتين. تتصل هذه الأنابيب مع بعضها على نحو متكرر لتشكل أنبوبًا أكبر فأكبر، حتى تنتهي بتشكيل أنبوبين ضخمين، أنبوب لكل رئة. ويسمى (شعبة القصبة الهوائية). ثم يتمج هذان الأنبوبان ليشكلان أنبوبًا واحدًا يدعى القصبة الهوائية. تعمل القصبة الهوائية كأنبوب يحمل الهواء خارج الرئتين.

3. The larynx (voice box):

It rests on the top of the trachea. Its front part is known as 'Adam's apple' and it sticks out in front. The vocal folds lie inside the larynx, just

behind Adam's Apple. Speech sounds produced in the larynx such as the whispering /h/ are sometimes referred to as **laryngeals**.

الحنجرة: (صندوق الصوت)

تقع الحنجرة في أعلى القصبة الهوائية. ويسمى جزئها الأمامي (تفاحة آدم) ويمكن ملاحظته عند الرقبة. وتقع الحبال الصوتية داخل الحنجرة. تمامًا خلف تفاحة آدم. أحيانًا، تسمى الأصوات التي يتم إنتاجها في الحنجرة كالصوت الهسي (المهسي) /h/ بالأصوات الحنجرية أو الحلقية.

- التجويف الفموي: Oral cavity:
- التجويف الأنفي: Nasal cavity:

I want to tell you that all what we have read so far are parts of speech organs. However, we are **only** concentrating on the path of the pulmonary air.

4. The vocal folds:

They are two horizontal bands of ligaments and muscles lying across the air passage in the larynx.

They can open and close acting as a valve for air coming from then lungs. The opening between the vocal folds is called the **glottis** and sounds produced there are called **glottals** or laryngeals (because the vocal folds are situated within the larynx). Examples: m Glottal stop /ʔ/، / / and whispering /h/..

Besides, the voicing of certain sounds is made in the glottis too. More specifically, the vocal folds can be adjusted in various ways:

- فتحة المزمار (فتحة بين الحبال الصوتية): Glottis:
- مزماري adj: Glottal:
- /ʔ/: Glottal stop
- ه صوت هسي: /h/: Whispering
- stop= plosive: انفجاري

الحبال الصوتية:

هناك زمردان من الأربطة والعضلات التي تمتد على طول المسار الهوائي في القصبة.

يمكن لهاتين الزمردتين أن تفتحا أو تغلقا، فتمتلان كصمام للهواء الذي يخرج من الرئتين. تسمى الفتحة بين الحبال الصوتية ب(فتحة المزمار). وتسمى الأصوات التي يتم إنتاجها في هذا الجزء بالأصوات المزمارية أو الحلقية، (لأن الحبال الصوتية تقع داخل القصبة). مثال: الصوت المزماري الانفجاري /h/ (يُلفظ: /ه/). والصوت الهسي /h/.

وعلاوة على ذلك، يتم إنتاج درجة الصوت (مهموس: voiceless ومجهور: voiced) لدى بعض الأصوات في فتحة المزمار أيضاً.

The vocal cords (or vocal folds) are two horizontal bands of ligaments (أربطة) and muscles lying across the air passage in the larynx. The vocal folds lie inside the larynx.

The opening between the vocal cords is called the **glottis**, and the sounds produced there are called the **glottals**.

Now, we will see how vocal folds can be adjusted in different ways.

More specifically, the vocal folds can be adjusted in various ways:

a. Hold your breath with your mouth open and close your vocal folds so that the air coming from the lungs is compressed below this closure. In this case the vocal cords are touching each other, they are stiffened and there is no space in between to allow the air to escape, i.e. the glottis is closed and offers resistance just like any other articulator producing a plosive. When the glottis is opened the compressed air rushing through produces a sound called the glottal stop /ʔ/ which is the Arabic hamza (أ).

يمكن للحبال الصوتية أن تتخذ الوضعية التالية:

عندما تلامس الحبال الصوتية بعضها بعضاً بحيث لا يسمح بمرور الهواء بسبب إغلاق الفم وحبس النفس، وهذا يعني أن فتحة المزمار مغلقة، وفي اللحظة التي تفتح فيها فتحة المزمار. عندها يخرج الهواء المضغوط بقوة وينتج صوتاً يسمى الصوت الانفجاري المزماري /ʔ/ والذي يلفظ كالهمززة في اللغة العربية.

b. The glottis is held wide open and the vocal cords are stiffened and kept

apart so they do not obstruct the flow of air in the mouth or nose. When the air is driven through this narrow gap with sufficient energy, it produces friction and the sound produced is a whispering /h/.

إذا كانت الحبال الصوتية مشدودة لكنها متباعدة، وفتحة المزمار مفتوحة تماماً، لا يحدث إعاقة لتدفق الهواء في الفم أو الأنف. وما يحدث هنا هو احتكاك يسبب به الهواء عند ملامسته لهذه الفتحة منتجاً الصوت الهسي /h/.

c. When vocal cords are relaxed yet brought close together and air is made to pass through these tiny little gaps in between the cords, the airstream that passes through is not a steady stream. It goes in a series of jerks and thus the cords vibrate. This vibration results in what is known as /v/, voice or voicing. It is a feature of all vowels and some consonants like /z/, /d/.

إذا كانت الحبال الصوتية مرتخية لكنها قريبة من بعضها، و الهواء متجه للبور من هذه الفجوات الصغيرة والضيقة بين الحبال الصوتية؛ عندها يكون الهواء الذي يمر من بين هذه الفجوات هواءً غير منتظم. فيس من خلال سلسلة من الامتزازات وتبدأ تهتز الحبال الصوتية. ينتج عن هذا الامتزاز ما يسمى بدرجة الصوت (مهموس: voiceless ومجهور: voiced). وفي هذه الحالة نصدّر فقط الأصوات المجهورة.

يُعتبر هذا الاهتزاز صفة عامة عند كل الأصوات الصائنة وبعض الأصوات الصائنة/الصائنة مثل /v/, /z/, /d/. إلخ.

• All Vowel Sounds are Voiced Sounds.

• أي إن الحبال الصوتية تهتز عند إصدار أي صوت صائنت وهي أصوات مجهورة.

d. when vocal cords are relaxed, soft and not stiffened, the glottis remains wide open and the air passes freely. This is the case that we have when we breathe or when we produce voiceless sounds.

إذا كانت الحبال الصوتية مرتخية، وهادئة، وغير مشدودة، تبقى فتحة المزمار مفتوحة تماماً ويمر الهواء من خلالها بحرية. هذه هي الحالة التي لدينا عندما نتنفس أو نصدّر الأصوات الصائنة المجهورة.

• (لماذا قلنا أصوات صائنة؟ لأن الأصوات الصائنة كلها مجهورة.

5. The Pharynx: The Throat.

The **Pharynx** is a tube that begins just above the larynx. It is about 7 cm long in women and about 8 cm in men, and at its top end it is divided into two parts, one part being the back of the mouth the other being the beginning of the way through the nasal cavity.

If you look in your mirror with your mouth open, you can see the back of the pharynx.

Sounds produced in the pharynx are known as pharyngeals. In English there are no pharyngeals but in Arabic there are the /ħ/ which is the Arabic ح and /ʕ/ which is the Arabic ع.

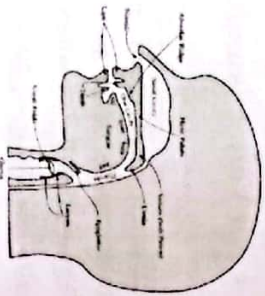
الحلق (البلعوم) هو أنبوب يبدأ تمامًا فوق الحنجرة. ويتقسم إلى قسمين: أحدهما يكون في الجزء الخلفي للفم، والآخر يكون في بداية المسار المتجه للحنجريف الأنفي. إذا نظرت في المرآة وفتحت فمك، يمكنك أن ترى الجزء الخلفي من الحلق. تسمى الأصوات التي تُنتج في الحلق بالأصوات الحلقية.

في اللغة الإنجليزية، ليس هناك أصوات حلقية، لكن هناك أصوات حلقية في اللغة العربية وهي /ħ/ يُلفظ (ح) وليس حاء و /ʕ/ يُلفظ (ع) وليس عين.

- 'larynx': حنجرة → - laryngeal (adj.)
- 'pharynx': حلق / بلعوم → - pharyngeal (adj.)

6. The oral cavity:

- a. The lips.
- b. Teeth.
- c. Alveolar ridge.
- d. The hard palate.
- e. Velum/ soft palate.
- f. Uvula.
- g. Tongue.



التجويف الفموي:

- أ. الشفتان.
- ب. الأسنان.
- ج. الحنك الرخو.
- د. الحنك العظمي.
- هـ. الحافة السنية (السنخية).
- و. لسانة اللسان.
- ز. لسانة اللسان.
- ح. لسانة اللسان.
- ط. الحنك العظمي.

7. The Nasal Cavity.

التجويف الأنفي.

6. THE ORAL CAVITY

It consists of upper and lower articulation.

يتألف التجويف الفموي من أعضاء نطق علوية وسفلية:

a. The lips:

They are important in speech. They can be stressed together like when we produce the sounds /p/ and /b/ or /m/. Such sounds are called **bilabial**. The lower lip can also be brought into contact with the teeth as in /f/ and /v/. Sounds with lip-to-teeth contact are called **labiodentals**. LIPS can also be rounded to produce the lip-shape for vowels like /u:/.

الشفتان:

حرف ملفوظ بكنتا الشفتين (bilabial): /p/ /b/ /m/ شفتين: (حرف ملفوظ بتلامس الشفة السفلية والأسنان) (labiodental): /f/ /v/ شفتين دائريتين: أصوات صائتة: /u:/

b. The teeth:

They also play a part in the making of certain sounds. The tongue is in contact with the upper side teeth for many speech sounds. Sounds made with the tongue touching the front teeth are called dentals. /θ/ and /ð/ are examples of dentals.

الأسنان:

أصوات نطقية: (تلامس اللسان مع مقدمة الأسنان العلوية): /θ/ /ð/

c. The alveolar ridge:

It is situated between the top front teeth and the hard palate. You can feel its shape with your tongue. Its surface is really much rougher than it feels, and is covered with little ridges. Sounds made with the tongue touching the alveolar ridge such as /r/ and /d/ are called alveolars.

الحافة السنخية:

يتيح عن تلامس اللسان مع الحافة السنخية أصوات تسمى الأصوات السنخية: /r/ /d/ الخ.

It is often called the "roof of the mouth". You can feel its smooth curved surface with your tongue. Sounds produced here are called **palatals**. /r/, the initial sound in the word 'yes' is an example of a palatal in English.

الحنك القاسي:

يسمى أيضا (سقف الفم).

الأصوات الحنكية: مثال /r/ كما في كلمة (Yes).

e. The velum or the soft palate:

It allows air to pass through the nose and through the mouth. In speech it is often raised so that air cannot escape through the nose. It is one of the articulators that can be touched by the tongue. When we make the sounds /k/ and /g/ the tongue is in contact with the lower side of the velum, and we call these velar consonants.

الحنك الرخو:

عندما يلامس اللسان الجهة السفلية من الحنك الرخو تصدر أصوات تسمى الأصوات

f. The uvula:

It is the long thin structure at the rear of mouth which hangs down from the velum. Sounds produced there are called uvular consonants. e.g. the sounds /q/ which is the Arabic ق and /g/ which is the /غ/. There are no uvulars in English.

الحنكية: مثال: /q/ /g/.

اللهاة:

الأصوات اللهوية: /q/ /g/ يلفظ (ق) وليس قاف و /g/ يلفظ (غ) وليس غين. ليس هناك

أصوات لهوية في اللغة الإنجليزية.

g. The tongue:

It is a very important articulator involved in the production of almost all sounds and it can be moved into many different places and different shapes. It is usual to divide the tongue into different parts. The parts of the tongue are usually referred to as **tip, blade, front, back and root**. The use of the word front seems rather strange at first, because it is not at the front part of the mouth but rather middle part of the tongue.

اللسان:

- مسؤول عن إصدار معظم الأصوات الساكنة والساكنة.

- يتحرك إلى عدة أماكن ويتخذ عدة أشكال.

- يتقسم اللسان إلى خمسة أقسام:

٢. نصل اللسان. blade

٤. مؤخرة اللسان. Back

١. رأس اللسان. tip

٣. مقدمة اللسان. Front

٥. جذر اللسان. root

7) THE NASAL CAVITY:

Although there is practically nothing that we can do with the nose or the nasal cavity, yet the nasal cavity is a very important part of the organs of speech particularly with regard to the production of the **nasal consonants** /m/, /n/ and /ŋ/.

التجويف الأنفي:

الأصوات الأنفية: /m/, /n/, /ŋ/. فقط.

The articulators described above are the most important ones used in speech, but the jaws are also articulators though they themselves cannot make contact with other articulators, but we certainly move our lower jaw in speech.

إن أعضاء النطق أعلاه هي الأعضاء الأكثر استخدامًا في الكلام، لكن الفكين يعتبران أيضًا من أعضاء النطق مع أنهما لا يمكن أن يلامسا أعضاء نطق أخرى، ومع ذلك، فإننا بالتأكيد نحرك فكنا السفلي عند الكلام.

End of Unit One

Thank You

...

Lecture No. 2
18.05.2024

Hello everyone!

Pure Vowels

Short Vowels (7)	Long Vowels (5)
ɪ	i:
ʊ	u:
æ	ɔ:
ə	ɜ:
e	ɔ:
ʌ	ɑ:
ɒ	

Sheep	/i:/	ʃi:p
Tea		ti:
Team		ti:m
Teeth		ti:θ
	/ɪv/	
Food		fu:d
Suit		su:t
Fool		fu:l
	/n/	
Cup		kʌp
Cut		kʌt
Judge		dʒʌdʒ
	/æ/	
Bad		bæd
That		ðæt
	/e/ /eɪ/	
Red		red
Pen		pen
Pet		pet

Fish	/v/	fɪʃ
Ship	/ʃ/	ʃɪp
Good		gʊd
Book		bʊk
Put		pʊt
Pull	/v/	pʊl
Hot		hɒt
Got		gɒt
Want		wɒnt
Not		nɒt
Dog		dɒg
	/ɔ:/	
Water		wɔ:tə
Horse		hɔ:s
Tall		tɔ:l
	/ɜ:/	
Girl		gɜ:l
World		wɜ:ld
Word		wɜ:d
Bird		bɜ:d
Third		θɜ:d
	/ɑ:/	
Chance		ʃɑ:ns
Father		fɑ:ðə
	/ə/	
Father		'fɑ:ðə
About		əbaʊt
Teacher		ti:tʃə
Thank You		

...

Manner of articulation: How the sound is made.



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 are the **voiced** consonants which require less muscular effort.

- Only 9 consonants are voiceless. The other 15 consonants are voiced.

9 voiceless consonants + 15 voiced consonants = 24 consonants

• English voiced consonants:

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

• English voiceless consonants:

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

2) PLACE OF ARTICULATION:

The place of articulation = where the obstruction of the airstream occurs.

In describing consonants, we describe which of the lower articulators articulates with which of the upper articulators.

For example, for a /d/, the **tip of the tongue** articulates against the **alveolar ridge**, but for a /g/, the **back of the tongue** articulates against the **velum**.

The different Places of articulation are:

1. Bilabial	2. labiodental
3. dental	4. alveolar
5. palato-alveolar	6. palatal
7. retroflex	8. velar
9. uvular	10. epiglottal
11. pharyngeal	12. laryngeal or glottal

Now, we have **active articulators** and **passive articulators**.

الأعضاء المتحركة/الفعالة: Active Articulators

الأعضاء الثابتة: Passive Articulators

لاحظ بأن الفك السفلي فقط هو الذي يتحرك. مثل اللسان تماماً فاللسان متحرك وهو

active Articulator عضو متحرك) ...

Active Articulators	Passive Articulators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lower lip - the tongue (tip, blade, front, back) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - upper lip - upper front teeth - alveolar ridge - hard palate - velum (soft palate) - uvular

We can describe most places of articulation by giving just the name of the passive articulator as is clear in the following table:

Active Articulators	Passive Articulators	Adjective
Lower lip	Upper lip	Bilabial (b, m)
Lower lip	Upper teeth	Labiodental (f, v)
Tongue	Upper teeth	Dental (θ, ð)
Tongue	Alveolar ridge	Alveolar (t, d)
Tongue	Post alveolar area	Palato-alveolar (r)
Tongue	Hard palate	Palatal (j)
Tongue	Soft palate or Velum	Velar (k, g)
Tongue	Uvula	Uvular (q, ɢ)

SPEECH ORGANS:

- 1- LIPS Labial.
- 2- TEETH Dental.
- 3- ALVEOLAR RIDGE Alveolar.
- 4- HARD PALATE Palatal.
- 5- VELUM (SOFT PALATE)..... Velar

1) LABIALS

The consonants that are produced using the lips, or the lips and the teeth.

They are of two types:

(a) bilabial

'Bilabial' means that the two lips are working together to produce the consonant.

We have three bilabials: /p/, /b/, and /m/.

The bilabial sounds are produced when the lower lip articulates against the upper lip.

The sounds /b, p, m/ are made by completely closing the lips.

- /p/: pet, creepy, loop

- /b/: bet, lobby, rub

- /m/: more, summer, loom.

(b) labio-dental

Labio-dental consonants are produced when the lower lip articulates against the upper teeth

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

- /f/: fat, before, stuff (Fun, draft, laugh)

- /v/: vessel, avenue, glove, (vet, movie, dove)

2) DENTALS

Dental sounds are produced when the tongue articulates against the upper teeth.

We ONLY have two dentals: /ð/ ð and /θ/ θ.

- /θ/: theme, athlete, breath. (thin, ether, health)

- /ð/: that, breathing, breathe. (then, either, loathe)

3) ALVEOLARS

Alveolar consonants are produced when the (blade of the) tongue articulates against the alveolar ridge.

We have six alveolar consonants:

/l/: tall, cattle, mat (top, return, missed)

- Middle (pronounced)	-----	-----
Final	Teacher /ti:tʃə/	Teacher /ti:tʃə/

*

6) PALATAL

Palatal consonants are produced when the front of the tongue articulates against the palate.

We have one palatal consonant in English, which is /j/.

/j/: yet, university. You.

*

7) VELARS

Velar consonants are produced with the back of the tongue touching against the soft palate/velum.

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.

You can easily feel that the *lips are rounded* when making a /w/: this lip-rounding makes it labial.

At the same time, you can feel that the *back of the tongue is raised towards the velum*, thus it is velar as well.

/w/: wet, anyway

*

9) GLOTTAL

Unlike the other places of articulation, in glottal consonants, we have only ONE organ of speech which is the glottis.

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/ (ɿ) is also a voiceless glottal plosive.

3) Manner of Articulation:

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

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.

The different manners of articulation are:

1. Plosives,
2. Fricatives,
3. Affricates,
4. Nasals,
5. Approximants, and
6. Laterals.

Next time, we will talk about the manner of Articulation.

الصفحات المحذوفة: (٣٥-٣٤-٣٣-٣٢)

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Thank You

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Page:

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