

AYDI EST.

Open Learning & Translation

2021-2022

Second Year

Second Term



L1+L2+L3+L4

PHONETICS

fəˈnetiks

04/11/18.12.2021

08.01.2022

د. دعاء سليمان



Phonetics 2.P.1

AYDI 2022/ T2

# HELLO EVERYONE!

In the English alphabet, we have **26 LETTERS**.

In the phonetic system of the English language, we have **44 SOUNDS**:

Sounds are divided into two main categories: **consonants** and **vowels**.

Letters (writing)	Sounds (speech)	
26	44	
Vowel letters	Vowels	Consonants
5 (a, e, i, o, u)	20 /ə/, /i/, /e/, etc.	24 /k/, /p/, /ð/, etc.

alphabet

\*\*\*\*\*

phonemic system

## UNIT I

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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**.

Phonemes = sounds:

For example, /e/, /d/, /p/, /dʒ/, /θ/, /ð/, etc.

Here, we to differentiate between two things:

1. Phonetics.
2. 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

I am a man sitting in the big van  
 Seven men have a big pink  
 seven men have a pink on the big

language.  
 The suffix (-ology) means 'the study' 'science'.  
 So, **phonology** is the study of the **system** of speech sounds in a certain language.

**Phonetics** is the science and study of speech sounds. (Not limited to a certain language).  
 Phonetics is more general than phonology.

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

**Phonetics** *articulatory / Acoustic / Auditory*

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.

PHONETICS			
Articulatory		Auditory	Acoustic
Segmental	Supra-segmental		
Vowels	Pitch		
consonants	Stress		
	Intonation		
	...		

If you look at English spelling, it is easy to understand why there is a need to learn 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.

In English, we have 26 letters and 44 sounds, so we don't have a one-to-one correspondence between letters and sounds.

**The difference between Sounds and Letters:**

**1. One sound is represented by different letters:**

/i:/ [vowel]

Meet: /mi:t/ ee

People: /pi:pl/ eo

Even: /i:vən/ e

Quay: (رصيف الميناء: حيث تربط القوارب) /ki:/ uay

Eat: /eɪ/ ea

Key: /ki:/ ey

Machine: i

Spelling:	Phonetic transcription:
Machine	/məʃi:n/

As you can notice, in these examples, we have many letters which can produce the same sound, i.e. there are one sound represented by different letters.

Let us take another example:

/k/ [consonant]

Cat: /kæt/ c

School: /sku:l/ ch

Clock: /klɒk/ ck

Queen: /kwɪn/ q

### 2. One letter may represent more than one sound:

Let us take the letter "A" as an example:

Art: /ɑ:t/ a:

Small: /smɔ:l/ ə

Any: /eni/ e

act: /ækt/ æ

make: /meɪk/ eɪ

about: /əbaʊt/ ə

/ə/ this is called 'schwa'. It is the most common sound in English.

As you can notice, here, we have one letter which is 'a' and we have six sounds of the same letter. The letter 'a' represents more than one sound.

### 3. Some letters represent no sounds: /silent letters/

Examples:

- The letter 'r' when it is preceded by a vowel sound.

Are: /ɑ:/

- The letter 'b' when it is preceded by the letter 'm'

Bomb: /bɒm/

womb: (الرحم) /wu:m/

comb: /kɔum/

- The letter 'k' when it precedes 'n':

Knight: /naɪt/

The letter 'w' before 'r':

Write: /raɪt/

In fact, there are many words in English that contain silent letters.

Let try these two words: Sandwich & colonel  
In fact, the 'd' is silent in Sandwich and the middle 'l' is silent in colonel.

Sandwich: /sænwidʒ/ Br.E /sændwɪtʃ/ Am.E

Colonel: /kə:nəl/

### NOTE:

As you can notice, you cannot depend only on the spelling of the word in order to pronounce it.

#### 4. A combination of two letters may represent one sound:

- Th: /θ/, /ð/

That: /ðæt/, theatre: /θiətə/

- Ph: /f/, /p/

Shepherd: /ʃepəd/

- Sh: /ʃ/

She: /ʃi:/

- Ss: /s/

Pass: /pɑ:s/

- Ng: /ŋ/

Sing: /sɪŋ/

Making: /meɪkɪŋ/

#### Let us see two words:

- Pray: يصلي

bray: ينهق

- Park: يركن السيارة

bark: ينبح

دبي ريفد مستخدم  
derived

#### 5. Some sounds are not derived from the English Alphabet:

Here, we have 7 sounds:

They are /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /ʒ/, /ŋ/, /θ/, /ð/

هواة مستخدمنا

Notice the shape of these sounds. When we see the English alphabet we can find that sounds are similar to their letters like k: /k/, p: /p/ g: /g/....etc.

When we look at these 7 sounds we notice that the English Alphabet does not contain these shapes like /ʃ/, for example.

لا يوجد

As we have said earlier, we have 24 consonant sounds in English. There are 17 sounds that are derived from the English Alphabet and 7 sounds that are not derived from it.

Let us take some examples:

- /ʃ/: sheep

- /tʃ/: teacher

- /dʒ/: fragile

- /ʒ/: unusual

- /ŋ/: reading

- /θ/: path

- /ð/: that

مما لا يوجد

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## The Need to Study Phonetics

### 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, two, to, 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.

### 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.

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## Phonetic Symbols

To write we use alphabetic letters and to transcribe we use phonetic symbols.

Transcription is the use of phonetic symbols to write down an utterance is pronounced.

For example, the word 'educate':

It is pronounced /edjokeit/

The symbols most commonly used in transcription are the ones recommended by the International Phonetic Association.

This system, popularly known as the International Phonetic Alphabet, is the most widely used set of symbols.

It includes all the sounds that are found in all the languages of the world. Both the association and the alphabet are known as the IPA.

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IPA

In English, as in all languages, we have different accents and dialects.

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## Accents of English

English is spoken as native language by over 377 million people around the world.

Like Arabic or any other language, English varies according to social and geographic variation.

This variation forms different dialects.

We use the word dialect to refer to a variety of language which is different from others not just in pronunciation but also in vocabulary, grammar and word-order.

**Accent:** the difference in pronunciation.

**Dialect:** a variation in a language, pronunciation, grammar, and spelling.

- Colour (BrE)/ Color (AmE)
- Mr (BrE)/ Mr. (AmE)

\*\*\*\*\*

Let us move now to RP.

### Received Pronunciation (RP)

Received Pronunciation emerged as the **prestige accent** of English around the year 1400.

This accent was in actual fact the speech of **upper-class London**. A modern-day form of this accent continues as the prestige accent of England. It is the accent not only of the **British royal family and the nobility**, but of **the upper and upper-middle classes generally**.

It is the accent commonly used by **BBC announcers**.

**RP** is also the accent **used in teaching English to foreigners**. This accent is known in linguistics by the name **Received Pronunciation (RP)**, where the term **received** is used in its nineteenth-century meaning of 'correct, proper'. RP is not restricted to a certain geographic area but is spoken by individuals all over Britain yet it has little regional variation.

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### GA (General American).

#### 1.5.2. General American (GA)

On the other hand, People who want to learn American English are usually taught the accent that is known as **General American (GA)**.

It is one of the accents of American English. The United States is a very large area with great accent variation. However, this variation is not nearly so

much as in Britain. Unlike Britain, there is no single prestige accent for the whole country; rather, each geographic region has a certain amount of social variation, although less than in Britain.

General American (GA) is perhaps generally known as the accent used by radio and television announcers for the national American networks. Like RP, GA is the accent usually used in teaching an American accent to foreigners.

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### Some Differences between RP and GA:

Most differences among English accents lie in vowels and not in consonants. As far as differences in vowels are concerned, RP and GA can differ in certain ways: they can have different systems, like when RP has a vowel /ɒ/ (the vowel that we hear in the word dot) that is not found in GA and the RP /ɔ:/ (the vowel that we hear in the word door) is made somewhat higher than the GA /ɔ:/. Besides, the two accents can have the same system, but a specific word may have different sounds in each. For example, both RP and GA have the two vowels /ɑ/ and /æ/; it just happens that the word "fast" has the vowel /ɑ/ in RP and the vowel /æ/ in GA.

In the same GA speakers generally have trouble in producing the RP vowel /ɒ/, RP speakers usually have trouble imitating the GA pronunciation of the /t/ in the word city accurately.

Another difference is the loss of the /r/ in RP at the ends of syllables: RP /kɑ:/ 'car', GA /kɑr/.

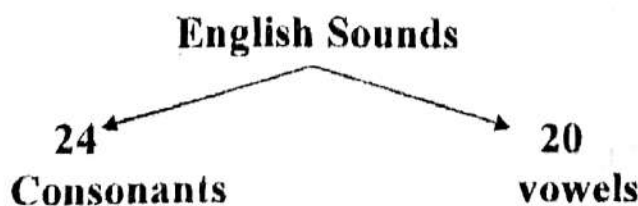
This loss has affected the vowel system. The RP /ɜ/ usually corresponds to GA /ɜr/, and the schwa diphthongs /iə, ʊə, uə/ usually correspond to GA /ir, ɜr, ur/ in near, hair, cure.

As far as differences in consonants are concerned, GA has retained the older voiceless /M/ in words such as which, where, when; in RP, this sound has merged with /W/.

In our study, we will focus only on RP.

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In English, we have 44 sounds: 24 consonant sounds; 20 vowel sounds.



diphthong  
دیفثونز  
عرفان صدغه



## 38 CONSONANTS

Sounds	Examples	Phonetic transcription
/p/	Pan	/pæn/
/b/	Ban	/bæn/
/t/	Talk	/tɔ:k/
/d/	Day	/deɪ/
/k/	Kick	/kɪk/
/g/	Game	/geɪm/
/s/	Sin	/sɪn/
/z/	Zeal	/zi:l/
/f/	Fan	/fæn/
/v/	Vice	/vaɪs/
/m/	My	/maɪ/
/n/	No	/nəʊ/
/h/	Here	/hɪə/
/r/	Ram	/ræm/
/w/ semi vowel	We	/wi:/
/j/ semi vowel	Yet	/jet/
/ʃ/	She	/ʃi:/
/tʃ/	Chair	/tʃeə/
/dʒ/	Judge	/dʒʌdʒ/
/ʒ/	genre	/ʒɒnrə/
/ŋ/	having	/hævɪŋ/
/θ/	theme	/θi:m/
/ð/	these	/ði:z/

Manner of Articulation Place of Articulation	Plosive بلو سبب انفجار	Fricative غزبب کی زلفوں افسلاکی	Affricate آفاری کی کتے افریق	Nasal بینی زون / الانف	Lateral لا درون / جانبی	Approximant اسر کی مہمیت
Bilabial بای لبیب پیدا / ثنائی اللسان	p- b+			m		w <sup>1</sup>
Labiodental لبیب بودین نکل / شفوی		f- v+				
Dental دین تون / زلفی		θ- ð+				
Alveolar آک ضلور / اللسان وصف الف	t- d+	s- z+		n	l	r
Palato-alveolar الحنڈ العوی		ʃ- ʒ+	tʃ- dʒ+			
Palatal بالا درون / چنک / شفای						j
Velar علف من ل	k- g+			ŋ		w <sup>2</sup>
Glottal کلا تو / مزمار	ʔ+		h-		+	

تقریب

## % Vowels %

We have 20 vowels in English.

7 Short vowels	5 Long vowels	8 Diphthongs
/ɪ/ bit	/i:/ sheep	/eɪ/ make
/e/ bed	/ɑ:/ father	/aɪ/ lie
/æ/ cat	/ɔ:/ four	/ɔɪ/ boy
/ɒ/ dog	/u:/ boot	/əʊ/ note
/ʊ/ put	/ɜ:/ bird	/aʊ/ now
/ɜ:/ about		/ɪə/ real
/u/ actually		/eə/ hair
		/ʊə/ sure

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### Speech Organs:

All the sounds that we make when we speak are the result of **muscles contracting**.

First of all, the muscles in the lungs that we use for breathing produce the flow of air that is needed for almost all speech sounds; muscles in the larynx too produce many different modifications in the flow of air from the chest to the mouth.

After passing through the larynx, the air goes through the vocal tract where a large and complex set of muscles contribute to producing changes in the shape of the vocal tract which in turn causes a change to the sound produced. In the end the air that was initiated in the lungs escapes into the atmosphere through the mouth and the nostrils.

In order to learn how the sounds of speech are produced it is necessary to become familiar with the different speech organs and more specifically with the different parts of the vocal tract each of which is called an articulator.

The speech organs:

1. The Lungs
2. The Trachea.
3. The Larynx.
4. The Vocal Folds.
5. The Pharynx.
6. The Oral Cavity:

a. The Lips.

b. The Teeth.

c. The Alveolar Ridge.

initiated

Vocal Tract

larynx

nostrils

vocal Tract

الكافة الفوية

بالثابت  
d. The Hard Palate.

سوفت بالثابت  
e. The Soft Palate (Velum).

فون يولا - لراه الحلق  
f. The Uvula.

لسان  
f. The tongue.

7. The Nasal Cavity.

- Muscle contracting: تقلص/انقباض العضلات

- Modifications: changes.

- Larynx: الحنجرة

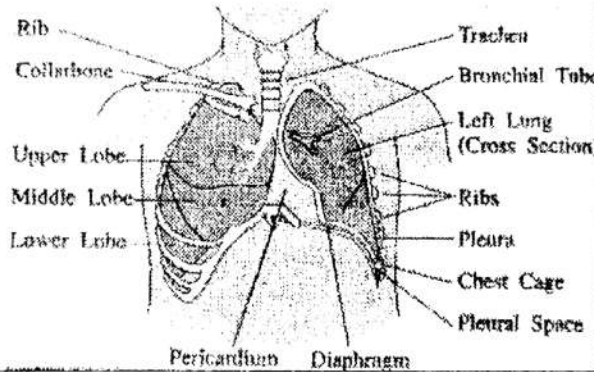
**Obstruction** A process we go through when we produce sounds; in which the airstream coming out of our lungs is hindered/obstructed by the touching, which happens between two speech organs. إعاقة

**Stricture** it's an obstruction to the flow of air. Each time a stricture happens, we have a **consonant sound**. احتكاك

We have **obstruction or stricture only in consonant sounds**.

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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 pulmonic airstream necessary for speech production will not be initiated.**

- Lungs: الرئتين

- Trachea: القصبة الهوائية

- Pulmonic air: الهواء الرئوي

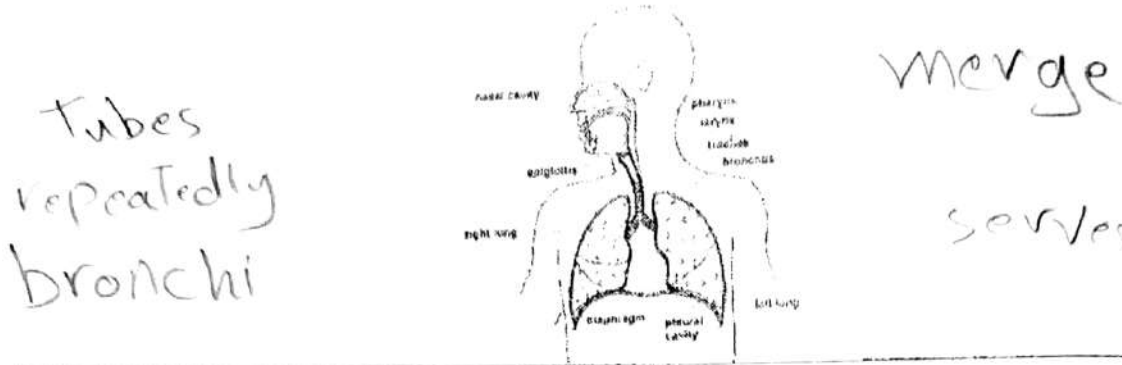
Compressed  
expand

initiate

الرئتان:

للرئتين 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.



Tubes repeatedly bronchi

## 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.

القصبه الهوائية:

هناك الكثير من الأنابيب الصغيرة في الرئتين. تتصل هذه الأنابيب مع بعضها على نحو متكرر لتشكل أنبوباً أكبر فأكبر، حتى تنتهي بتشكيل أنبوبين ضخمين، أنبوب لكل رئة، ويسمى (شعبة القصبه الهوائية). ثم يندمج هذان الأنبوبان ليشكلاً أنبوباً واحداً يدعى القصبه الهوائية. تعمل القصبه 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) **laryngeals**. تقع الحنجرة في أعلى القصبه الهوائية. ويسمى جزئها الأمامي (تفاحة آدم) ويمكن ملاحظته عند الرقبة. وتقع الحبال الصوتية داخل الحنجرة، تماماً خلف تفاحة آدم. أحياناً، تسمى الأصوات التي يتم إنتاجها في الحنجرة كالصوت الهسي (الهسي) /h/ بالأصوات الحنجرية أو الحلقية.

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

pulmonic air

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 pulmonic air.

## 4. The vocal folds:

زمرتان

العضلات

والعقدية

والعضلات

عبر فتحة

valve

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/:/ ء / 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:

- Glottis: فتحة المزمار (فتحة بين الحبال الصوتية)
- Glottal: adj. مزماري
- Glottal stop /ʔ/: ء
- Whispering /h/: هـ صوت هسّي
- stop= plosive: انفجاري

laryngeals

adjusted

الحبال الصوتية:

هناك زمرتان من الأربطة والعضلات التي تمتد على طول المسار الهوائي في الحنجرة. يمكن لهاتين الزمرتين أن تفتحا أو تغلقا، فتعملان 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 الحنجرة). مثال: الصوت المزماري الانفجاري /ʔ/ (يُلفظ: / ء /)، 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)** (الحبال الصوتيين) 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 <sup>الفتحة</sup> 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

stiffened

articulator

الغشاء المزماري  
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 (ء).

يمكن للحبال الصوتية أن تتخذ الوضعيات 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 تنفتح فيها فتحة المزمار، عندها يخرج الهواء المضغوط بقوة وينتج صوتاً يسمى الصوت الانفجاري المزماري /ʔ/ والذي يلفظ كالهزمة 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 يتسبب 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 voice or voicing. It is a feature of all vowels and some consonants like /v/, /z/, /d/.

إذا كانت الحبال الصوتية مرتخية لكنها قريبة من بعضها، و الهواء متجه للعبور من هذه الفجوات الصغيرة والضيقة بين الحبال الصوتية؛ عندها يكون الهواء الذي يمر من بين هذه الفجوات هواءً غير منتظم. فيمر من خلال سلسلة من الاهتزازات وبدا تهتز الحبال الصوتية. ينتج عن هذا الاهتزاز ما يسمى درجة الصوت (مهموس: voiced ومجهور: voiceless)، وفي هذه الحالة تصدر فقط الأصوات المجهورة.

يعتبر هذا الاهتزاز صفة عامة عند كل الأصوات الصائتة وبعض الأصوات الصامتة/الساكنة مثل: /v/ /z/ /d/. إلخ.

• All Vowel Sounds are Voiced Sounds.

• أي إن الحبال الصوتية تهتز عند إصدار أي صوت صائت 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 نصدر الأصوات الساكنة المهموسة.

• (لماذا قلنا أصوات ساكنة)؟ لأن الأصوات الصائتة كلها مجهورة. <sup>البلعوم</sup>

### 5. The Pharynx: The Throat.

The **Pharynx** is a tube that begins just above the <sup>نوف</sup> 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 <sup>الجزء الخلفي</sup> back of the <sup>الفم</sup> mouth the other being the <sup>الجزء الأمامي</sup> 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.

Pharyngeal

الحلق (البلعوم) هو أنبوب يبدأ تماماً فوق الحنجرة. وينقسم إلى قسمين: أحدهما يكون في الجزء الخلفي للفم، والآخر يكون في بداية المسار المتجه للتجويف الأنفي.

إذا نظرت في المرآة وفتحت فمك، يمكنك أن ترى الجزء الخلفي من الحلق.

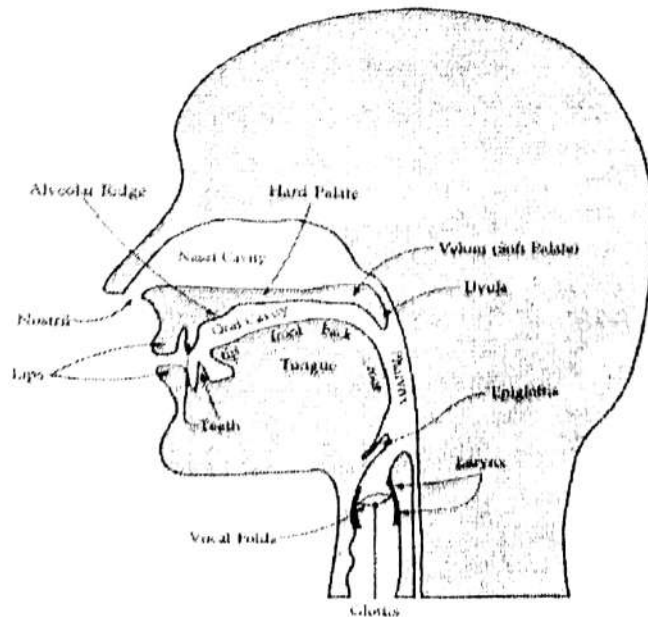
تسمى الأصوات التي تُنتج في الحلق بالأصوات الحلقية.

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:

- The lips.
- Teeth.
- Alveolar ridge.
- The hard palate.
- Velum/ soft palate.
- Uvula.
- Tongue.

التجويف الفموي:

- أ. الشفتان.  
ب. الأسنان.  
ج. الحنك الرخو.  
د. العانة (السنخية) السنية الخلفية.  
هـ. لسان العنق.  
و. الحنك القاسي.

## 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 بكلتا الشفتين (**bilabial**): /p/ /b/ /m/

شفويستي: (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 نطعية: (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

الاسنان الأمامية العليا



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 /t/ and /d/ are called alveolars.

الحافة السنخية:

ينتج عن تلامس اللسان مع الحافة السنخية أصوات تسمى الأصوات السنخية: /t/ /d/ إلخ.

#### d. The hard palate:

سقف الفم

Curved

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**. /j/, the initial sound in the word 'yes' is an example of a palatal in English.

الحنك القاسي:

يسمى أيضًا (سقف الفم).

الأصوات الحنكية: مثال /j/ 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

الحنكية: مثال: /k/ /g/.

#### 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.

اللهاة:

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

أصوات لهوية في اللغة الإنجليزية.

#### g. The tongue:

كعروني

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 والصائتة.
- يتحرك إلى عدة أماكن ويتخذ عدة أشكال.
- ينقسم اللسان إلى خمسة أقسام:
  1. رأس اللسان. tip
  2. نصل اللسان. blade
  3. مقدمة اللسان. Front
  4. مؤخرة اللسان. Back
  5. 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 استخداماً في الكلام، لكن الفكين يعتبران أيضاً 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

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ملاحظة:

قررت أستاذة المادة إعطاء الوحدات 6 و 7 في الكتاب قبل إعطاء الوحدة الثانية وما يليها، وأعطت أيضاً لفظ (s) و (ed) في نهاية الكلمة.

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\*

## 1. The Nature of the stress.

THE NATURE OF STRESS

From the point of view of production, **stressed syllables** are produced with more muscular energy than unstressed ones. From the perceptual point of view, **stressed syllables** are more prominent than unstressed syllables. i.e. They are heard by the listener to be more prominent. Prominence is produced by four factors: loudness, length, pitch and difference in quality from neighbouring sounds.

a. Loudness: people seem to feel that stressed syllables are louder than unstressed ones. i.e. loudness is a component of prominence. e.g. if you say the syllables ba: ba: ba: ba: where one is louder than the rest, the louder one will sound stressed.

b. Length: the length of syllables also plays a part in prominence. If one of the syllables in ba: ba: ba: ba: is made longer than the others, that syllable may be heard as stressed,

c. Pitch: changing the frequency of vibration of the vocal folds also plays an important part in making a syllable sound more prominent.

Saying a syllable of ba: ba: ba: ba: with a different pitch from the others will give the effect of stress or prominence. If all are said with a low pitch, but only one with a high pitch, then it will be heard as stressed.

d. Quality: If the quality of one vowel is different from neighbouring vowels, then the syllable will be more prominent. e.g. ba: ba: bi: ba: (the syllable bi: will sound more prominent).

Generally all four work together in combination though at times one or two of them make a syllable more prominent. Of these four qualities, the most powerful are pitch and length.

Levels of Stress

Generally speaking, two levels of stress can be considered:

1. Primary stress:

It is the strongest type of stress or prominence as in the third syllable of the word *photo 'graphic'* /fəʊtə\*græfɪk/. promine

We mark primary stress by placing a small vertical line high up, just before the syllable vertical

2. Secondary stress:

It is weaker than primary stress but stronger than the stress of other syllables as in the first syllable of the word, *photo 'graphic* /ˌfəʊtə\*græfɪk/. We mark secondary stress by placing a low mark , before the syllable.

Unstressed syllables are marked by an absence of prominence as in the first syllable of the word *a'round* /ə\*raʊnd/

It should be noted that unstressed syllables containing /ə/, /ɪ/, /ʊ/ or a syllabic consonant will sound less prominent than an unstressed syllable containing some other vowel.

For example, the first syllable of the word "poetic" /pəʊ\*tɪk/ is more prominent than the first syllable of the word *a'round* /ə\*raʊnd/.

### Place of Stress

**Stress in English cannot be decided in relation to the syllables of the word like in French where the last syllable is always stressed.**

**English word stress** is so difficult to predict that it is best to treat **stress placement as a property of the individual word** to be learnt when the word itself is learned.

#### Stress in simple words:

There is a strong tendency in English nouns and adjectives to have Stress on the first syllable.

Mother /'mʌðə/ ugly /'ʌɡli/

Window /'wɪndəʊ/ beautiful /'bju:tɪfəl/

Table /'teɪbəl/ pretty /'prɪti/

#### Stress in complex words:

There are two major types of complex words:

1- Words made from a stem + a prefix (before) or a suffix (after) e.g. *princess*, *immature*.

suffix prefix

2- Compound words which are made up of two English words e.g. *sometimes*, *hometown*.

#### - Words with prefixes:

Prefixes like **be** – **in** – **dis** – **ex** – **un** – almost always do not change the **Stress** pattern of the word to which they are added.

Distrust /dɪs'trʌst/ ('trust)

Unhappy /ʌn'hæpi/ ('happy)

Beloved /bɪ' lʌvɪd/

### - Words with suffixes:

Some suffixes carry the **Stress**:

ciga'rette	/sɪgə'ret/	enter'tain	/entə'tein/
refu'gee	/refjʊdʒi:/	re'strain	/rɪ'streɪn/

Some suffixes do not affect the **Stress** pattern.

'comfort	/'kʌmfət/	'comfortable	/'kʌmfətəbəl/
re'fuse	/rɪ'fju:z/	re'fusəl	/rɪ'fju:zəl/
'poison	/'pɔɪzən/	'poisonous	/'pɔɪzənəs/
glory	/'glɔ:rɪ/	glorify	/'glɔ:rɪfaɪ/
'glorious	/'glɔ:rɪəs/		

"Comfortable can also be pronounced /'kʌmfətəbəl/"

- Some suffixes change the place of Stress in the stem.

-ad'vantage	/ədva:ntɪdʒ/	advan'tageous	/ædvən'teɪdʒəs/
-------------	--------------	---------------	-----------------

Notice that when 'van' lost the **Stress**, the vowel in it became a schwa.

- 'photo /'fəʊtəʊ/ → photography /fə'tɒgrəfɪ/  
photographic /fəʊtə'græfɪk/

Vowels losing the **Stress**:

- e'conomy /ɪ'knəmi/ → eco'nomical /ekə'nɪmɪkəl/  
eco'nomics /ekə'nɒmɪks/

### Compound words:

- It is very common for compound words which are nouns to have **Stress** on the first syllable.

A 'teapot	/'ti:pɒt/
A 'chairman	/'tʃeəmən/
A 'blackbird	/'blækbɜ:d/

Some compound words are made up of an adjective + a past participle. In these compounds the **Stress** is on the second element.

Bad – 'tempered /bæd 'tempəd/

Hot-'blooded	/hɒt 'blʌdɪd/
Heavy-'handed	/hevi-'hændɪd/
Heavy-'hearted	/hevi 'hɑ:tɪd/

### Stress changing the word class:

There are many words in English that are changed from being nouns or an adjectives to being verbs by changing the place of **Stress** from the first syllable to the second syllable.

<u>Noun or adjective</u>	<u>Verb</u>
--------------------------	-------------

'Absent /'æbsənt/	to ab'sent /æb'sent/
-------------------	----------------------

The schwa has to change to /e/ in order to be able to receive **Stress**.

'Convict /'kɒnvɪkt/	to convict /kən'vɪkt/
---------------------	-----------------------

When a vowel loses **Stress**, it is most often reduced to a schwa.

-'object /'ɒbdʒɪkt/	to ob'ject /ɒb'dʒekt/
---------------------	-----------------------

protest /'prəʊtest/	to protest /prə'test/
---------------------	-----------------------

In these examples not only the **Stress** but also some vowels change.

However, in the following examples, **Stress** is the only contrastive feature.

'import /'ɪmpɔ:t/	To im'port /ɪm'pɔ:t/
-------------------	----------------------

'insult /'ɪnsʌlt/	To in'sult /ɪn'sʌlt/
-------------------	----------------------

'discount /'dɪskaʊnt/	To dis'count /dɪs'kaʊnt/
-----------------------	--------------------------

'increase /'ɪnkri:s/	To in'crease /ɪn'kri:s/
----------------------	-------------------------

But many words also are used as a noun and as a verb with the same **Stress**, the same pronunciation.

<u>Noun</u>	<u>Verb</u>
-------------	-------------

'Comment /'kɒment/	'comment /'kɒment/
--------------------	--------------------

'Signal /'sɪgnl/	'signal /'sɪgnl/
------------------	------------------

Re'sort /rɪ'zɔ:t/	re'sort /rɪzɔ:t/
-------------------	------------------

### Stress in sentences:

In English we have two kinds of words, **Content words** and **function words**.

## Words in English are classified into two types:

### **Content words**

(open-class items)

- 1- nouns
- 2- adjectives
- 3- verbs
- 4- adverbs

### **function words**

(closed-class items)

- 1- articles
- 2- prepositions
- 3- pronouns
- 4- conjunctions
- 5- auxiliary verbs

Content Words are the words that have a dictionary meaning even when they are used alone such as nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Function or Structural Words (Grammatical Words) are words which do not have a dictionary meaning in the way that we normally expect nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs to have, but which show grammatical relationships in and between sentences. Conjunctions, prepositions, articles, auxiliary verbs, pronouns etc. are **function words**.

The content words are the words which carry the stress. Word stress in sentences falls on the syllable of the content word that is normally stressed when the word is spoken in isolation.

- They 'flew to 'Paris to 'spend their 'holiday.
- We' ll 'see you at the 'station.
- I 'want you to in' vite her 'now.
- 'Jad and 'Masa will'never for' get that ex'citing ad'venture.

In stressed words, the stress is placed on the same syllable where we place it when the word is said in isolation

e.g. the words 'spent, 'holiday, ex'citing and ad'venture.

However, stress can be placed on any word for the purpose of emphasis or contrast.

'**What** are you 'looking 'for? (here the stress is placed on the preposition 'for' for emphatic purposes).

It is not sufficient to know just the sounds that make up a word, knowing where to place the stress is an essential part of the speech process.

e.g. **They** 'recited 'Hamlet (meaning they re-sighted Hamlet) instead of they re'cited 'Hamlet.

Usually a function word is spoken in its **strong** form in the following instances:

**1. When it occurs at the end of a sentence.**

e.g. Coffee is what I'm fond of /ɒv /.

**2. When it is being contrasted with another word.**

e.g. The letter is from /frɒm/ her, not to /tu:/ her.

**3. When it is emphasized, or when it is being quoted.**

e.g. You must /mʌst/ give me more of your time.

e.g. You shouldn't put "and" /ænd/ at the end of a sentence.

أي إن الكلمة الوظيفية تكون مشددة في الكلام في الحالات التالية: (اقرأ الامثلة أعلاه)

١. عندما تأتي في نهاية الجملة.

٢. عندما تذكر في سياق يكون الهدف منه إبراز التعارض مع فكرة أو كلمة أخرى.

٣. عندما يكون الهدف هو التأكيد على هذه الكلمة، أو عندما يتم اقتباسها لغايات المتحدث.

**P. 75**

**The most common weak-form words:**

• **The**

Strong Form: /ði:/

Weak Forms: /ðə/ before consonants and /ði/ before vowels.

**P. 76**

• **A, An**

Strong Forms: /eɪ/ and /æ/ respectively.

Weak Forms: /ə/ before consonants and /ən/ before vowels

• **And**

Strong Form: /ænd/

Weak Form: /ən/

• **But**

Strong Form: /bʌt/

Weak Form: /bət/

• **She, He, we, you**

Strong Forms: /ʃi:/ , / hi: / , /wi:/ , /ju:/ respectively.

Weak Forms: /ʃɪ/ , /hɪ/ (or simply /ɪ/), /wɪ/, /jʊ/ respectively.



- **Him**

Strong Forms: /hɪm/

Weak Forms: /ɪm/

- **Her**

Strong Forms: /hɜ:r / or / hɜ:/

Weak Forms: /ər/ before vowels and /ə/ before consonants and /hər/ at the beginning of a sentence.

- **There and That**

The words **there** and **that** are pronounced in their **weak forms only when they do not have a demonstrative function.**

<b>There</b> she is.	There should be a place for everyone.
(strong form): /ðeər/	(weak form): /ðə/
Put <b>that</b> away	I think <b>that</b> she is right.
(strong form): /ðæt/	(weak form): /ðət/

From the examples given, it is clear that /ə/, /ɪ/, and /ʊ/ are the most common vowels found in the weak forms of function words. That is because they are the vowels that are found in weak syllables. Of these three vowels, /ə/ is used most often.

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فقرات من خارج الكتاب وهامة جداً في الامتحان أعطتها مدرسة المادة للطلاب كأوراق خارجية:

1

## Pronunciation of the past -ed

1. -ed preceded by to d is pronounced as /ɪd/

wanted /'wɒntɪd /

waited /'weɪtɪd /

shouted /'ʃaʊtɪd/

parted    added    persuaded    commanded    hated

2. -ed preceded by voiceless/fortis consonant other than /t/ is

pronounced as /t/

Sniffed snɪft

missed mɪst

rushed rʌft

laughed, passed, stopped, reached, hoped, hopped, picked.

3. -ed preceded by voiced/lenis consonant other than /d/ is pronounced as /d/

Called /kɔːld/

hanged /hæŋd/

pulled /pʊld/

longed, turned, rhymed, supposed, raised, played, weighed.

A few adjectives ending in -ed have a special pronunciation and the -ed is pronounced as /ɪd/, but only when they are ADJECTIVES!

- The ragged blankets on the bed ðə 'ræɡɪd 'blæŋkɪts ɒn ðə bɛd

- a sacred vow

- his beloved daughter

- a few moments of blessed silence

- narrow crooked streets

- invisible to the naked eye

- a learned professor

- a cursed matter

- a one-legged man

- dogged determination

- a rugged coastline

- her wicked stepmother the poor, wretched girl

Note: When aged means "very old" it is pronounced in this way. When it means "years old" as in "Paco is a man aged twenty-one" or it is a verb, it is pronounced /eɪdʒd/.

\*\*\*

2

## Pronunciation of the ending -s or -es

### 1. /ɪz/ (after sibilants)

/s/: races, nurses, buses, bosses, passes, kisses, misses, boxes, fixes

'reɪsɪz, 'nɜːsɪz, 'bʌsɪz, 'bʊsɪz, 'pɑːsɪz, 'kɪsɪz, 'mɪsɪz, 'bɒksɪz, 'fɪksɪz

/z/: pauses, rises, amazes, freezes, prizes, quizzes

'pəʊzɪz, 'raɪzɪz, ə'meɪzɪz, 'friːzɪz, 'praɪzɪz, 'kwɪzɪz

/tʃ/: churches, witches, teaches

'tʃɜːtʃɪz, 'wɪtʃɪz, 'tiːtʃɪz

/ʃ/: dishes, wishes, pushes, crashes

'dɪʃɪz, 'wɪʃɪz, 'pʊʃɪz, 'kræʃɪz

/dʒ/: changes, ages, judges

'tʃeɪndʒɪz, 'eɪdʒɪz, 'dʒʌdʒɪz

/ʒ/: massages

'mæsɑːʒɪz

### 2. /s/ (after voiceless sounds except sibilants)

/p/: cups, stops, sleeps

kʌps, stɒps, sliːps

/t/: hats, students, hits, writes

hæts, 'stjuːdənts, hɪts, raɪts

/k/: cooks, books, drinks, walks

kʊks, bʊks, drɪŋks, wɔːks

/f/: cliffs, sniffs, beliefs, laughs, graphs

klɪfs, snɪfs, bɪ'liːfs, lɑːfs, grɑːfs

### 3. /z/

(after voiced sounds except sibilants)

/b/: crabs, rubs

kræbz, rʌbz

/d/: cards, words, rides, ends

kɑːdz, wɜːdz, raɪdz, endz

/g/: rugs, bags, begs

diphthong  
صوت

اي, آي AI

او ا

او

- /ʌ/: ragz, bægz, begz  
deals, calls, falls, hills  
di:lz, kɔ:lz, fɔ:lz, hɪlz
- /m/: plums, dreams  
plʌmz, dri:mz
- /n/: fans, drains, runs, pens  
fænz, dreɪnz, rʌnz, penz
- /ŋ/: kings, belongs, sings  
kɪŋz, bɪ'lɒŋz, sɪŋz
- /v/: gloves, wives, shelves, drives  
glʌvz, waɪvz, ʃelvz, draɪvz

VOWEL SOUNDS: sees, fleas, plays, boys, wears, cures  
si:z, flɪ:z, pleɪz, bɔɪz, weəz, kjʊəz

....  
Thank You

dried  
Fried  
pie



Page:

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هاتف: 011 2119889



موبايل + واتساب: 0941 322227