

**Phonetics** : the study of the way humans make, transmit and receive speech sounds

**Articulatory phonetics** :

The study of the way the vocal organs are used to produce speech sounds

**Acoustic phonetics** :

The study of the physical properties of speech sounds

**Auditory phonetics** :

The study of the way people perceive speech sounds

**Phonology**:

The study of the sound system of languages, and of the general properties displayed by these systems.

**A phoneme**: is the smallest contrastive unit in the sound system of a language.

**A phoneme**: is a minimal unit that serves to distinguish between meanings of words.

**Consonants**: are sounds produced with some restriction or total closure in the vocal tract as the air from the lungs is pushed through the glottis out the mouth.

**Labial**: Consonants whose main restriction is formed by the two lips coming together have a bilabial place of articulation.

**Dental**: Sounds that are made by placing the tongue against the teeth are dentals.

**Palatal**: The roof of the mouth (the palate) rises sharply from the back of the alveolar ridge..

**Velar**: The velum or soft palate is a movable muscular flap at the very back of the roof of the mouth.

**Glottal**: (the glottis is the space between the vocal folds).

**Fricatives**: involve a slightly resisted flow of air

**Nasals**:

Sounds are produced when air flow through the mouth is completely blocked and released through the nose.

**Liquids**: are sounds with very little air resistance.

**Semivowels**: are sounds that are, as the name implies, very nearly vowels.

**Allophone**: a variant of a phoneme

**VOWELS**: They are sounds in which there is no obstruction to the flow of air as it passes from the larynx to the lips

**Diphthongs**: are combinations of two sounds-

Phonetic transcription (or phonetic notation) is the visual representation of speech sounds (or phones).

**Transcription**: the art of reducing speech to writing

**The parts**: are onset and rhyme; within the rhyme we find the nucleus and coda.

**Onset**: the beginning sounds of the syllable; the ones preceding the nucleus

**Rhyme (or rime)**: the rest of the syllable, after the onset (the underlined portions of the words above).

**Nucleus**: is the core or essential part of a syllable.

**Features**: aspects or characteristics of a speech sound that arise from the way the sound is articulated or the way it sounds to the ear.

**syllables**:

a syllable is a rhythmic unit of speech.

**Words**: words are made of syllables

**Stress**: is the relative emphasis that may be given to certain syllables in a word, or to certain words in a phrase or sentence

**Complex words** : words made from a basic word form (stem) + an affix

**Compound words**: words composed of separable root morphemes. (football

**Suffixes**: carrying primary stress – the primary stress is on the first syllable of the suffix.

**Intonation**: Improving sentence intonation is one of the key elements in your English pronunciation.

**Stops**: are sounds that are created when the air is stopped from leaving the vocal tract for a short amount of time, then released smoothly

**Affricates**: are sounds that are created when the air is stopped from leaving the vocal tract for a short amount of time, then released with a smaller opening, causing friction