هنا جمعت لكم كل الأسئلة اللي تذكروها الطلاب بعد اختبار الصوتيات للدكتور السلمان

1- All the sounds we make when we speak are the result ofContracting:
Muscles
Larynx ✓ □
Lungs
The tongue

The first point at which the flow of air can be modified, as it passes from the lungs, is the larynx (you can feel the front of this, protruding slightly at the front of your throat),, in which are located the vocal folds or focal cords) : the Adam's apple 🗸 🗆, the Adam's banana, the Adam's Eve,

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the Adam's orange السوال ذا جابه لكن بالعكس اقصد يعني خل
الاجابه حقته الي هي في الخياراتvocal folds or focal cords
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ا عتقد انه جاب // places of articulation are called:
هالسوال
Alveolar
Velar
✓ Glottal
Dental
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واعتقد ذا كمااااان بس عن حرف واحد و هو k

/g/, /k/ places of articulation are called: ✓ □ Velar Glottalহ Palatal Dental

h/hg/السوال ذا يسال عن ال become

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..... = central unrounded low-mid.
Example, putt, hub :
✓ □/ɔ/
/ε/
/α /
/^/
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In all of the RP and GA vowel sounds we have considered thus far, the articulators remain more or less in the same position throughout the articulation of the vowel. This means that the vowel quality remains more or less constant. That kind of vowel is a

aspiration

This kind of vowel sound, called a, entails some kind of change of position of the articulators during its production, and thus a change in the vowel quality produced.

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stops

I diphthong

السوال هذا معكوس

prestige accent
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.....is the accent often referred to as the prestige accent in British society and associated with the speech of the graduates of the English public schools. GA ✔ □ RP all above

السوال برضو معكوس طالب في كل العالم او امريكا فقط من ضمن الخيارات

..... is an idealized over a group of accents whose speakers inhibit a vast proportion of the United States.

✓□GA

RP

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اعتقد في سوال عن ال pip هل هي قصيره او طويله وسوال اخر عن
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peep

The vowel in pip is transcribed as [I]. so the word is transcribed as [pIp]. [I] is vowel, it is less high and less front than the vowel in peep. high front rounded ✓ □ high front unrounded back front unrounded

The vowel in the word (putt, love) is pronounced as : ✓ □ ℧ ^ ₽ e, that is with the study of human speech sounds
Phonology
✓ □ phonetics
affricates
velum

) is essentially the description of the systems and patterns of

✓ □ speech sounds in a language. velum complementary distribution phonetics phonology

The relation between phonemes and their associated phonetic segments is one ofaspirated ✓ □ realization unaspirtaed

السوال عن set , sit معكوس Pairs of words which differ with respect to only one sound are called So, sit and sat ✓ minimal pairs Minimal set معكوس السوال عنelison

) the vowel /ee/ in the word seen, becomes
...... as a result of its being followed by the
nasal sound /n/ We have another process called elision
velum
✓ □ nasalized
dental

تقريبا جانا

Theis defined as any and all consonants occurring before the vowel. ✓ □ rhyme onset

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The words ( Chew, chit, rich ) are consonant
phonemes written as :
✓ □/t∫/
/θ/
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1- All the sounds we make when we speak are the result ofContracting: ✓ □ Muscles Larynx Lung

The first point at which the flow of air can be modified, as it passes from the lungs, is (you can feel the front of this, the Adam's apple, protruding slightly at the front of your throat),, in protruding slightly at the front of your throat),, in which are located the vocal folds or focal cords) : it he pharynx it he pharynx the tongue the lips

The first point at which the flow of air can be modified, as it passes from the lungs, is the larynx (you can feel the front of this, protruding slightly at the front of your throat),, in which are located the vocal folds or focal cords) : ✓ □ the Adam's apple, <u>the Adam's banana,</u> <u>the Adam's Eve,</u> السوال ذا جابه لكن بالعكس اقصد يعنى خل <u>الاجابه حقته الى هى فى الخياراتvocal folds or focal cords</u>

با عتقد انه جاب. هالسوال <u>Alveolar</u> <u>Velar</u> ✓ <u>Glottal</u> Dental

/, /k/ places of articulation are called: ✓ □ Velar Glottal Palatal Dental

وهنا بعد تجميع ماقاله الطلاب بعد امتحان الصوتيات للدكتور السلمان

انطباعات الطلبة عن اختبار الصوتيات والنظام الصوتى

الحمد لله الاسئله سهله بس بقول الاسئله الى اتذكرها

سال عن الحبال الصوتيه (اعتقد (سال عن الرمز (IPA) عن الرموز و جاب كلمات و انتى تحطى صوته th) اعتقد N (اعتقد) N اعتقد) سال عن aspiration المحاضره السادسه سال كم سؤال عليها مثل الى حطوه الاعضاء كلمه (putt) ايش الصوت (حروف العله (... humanبس ما اعرف ايش الجواب onsetبس ما اتذكر السؤال استخدام العضلات لانتاج الاصوات في الجهاز الصوتي و ان شاء الله اكون صح على حسب ما اتذكره و يارب نجيب الدرجات الحلوة رغم انه في اخطاء وهذا بعض من اللي تذكروه

جاب هالتعريفات 🗌

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

After passing through the larynx, the air goes through what we call the vocal tract, which ends at the mouth and nostrils

The first point at which the flow of air can be modified, as it passes from the lungs, is the larynx (you can feel the front of this, the Adam's apple, protruding slightly at the front of your throat),, in which are located the vocal folds or focal cords).

the word dean. The ea became nasalized as it is followed by a nasal sound, which is in this case the /n/.

all vowels are voiced and articulated with a constriction of open approximation.

* /i/ = is front, high and unrounded vowel

* /u/= is back, high and rounded vowel.

* /e/= is high-mid, unrounded vowel.

putt,___/^/

) **RP** = **Received Pronunciation**

This kind of vowel sound, called a diphthong, entails some kind of change of position

RP is the accent often referred to as the prestige accent in British society and associated with the speech of the graduates of the English public schools.

each one of these meaning-distinguishing sounds in a language is described as a phoneme.

The term GA is an idealized over a group of accents whose speakers inhibit a vast proportion of the United States

phonogoly is essentially the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language.

وسأل عن

<u>w glide و</u>

<u>there___/ð/,</u>

peep ____ long vowel

aspirated or unaspirated جابaspirated or unaspirated <u>جاب</u> وكمان جاب ان الكلمه لازم يكون فيها حرف عله حتى لو ما انوجدت العناصر الثانيه

هذا اللى تذكرته من الامتحان لاجيال القادمه (اذا محد صور الاسئله(

جاب لنا تعاريف كثير والمهمه منها <u>Iarynx & assimilation</u> <u>phonetic ,</u> <u>A معنى IPA و GA و IPA معنى الم / ال & / (t∫</u> وهالاسئله

* /i/ = is front, high and unrounded vowel
 * /u/= is back, high and rounded vowel.
 * /e/= is high-mid, unrounded vowel.
 * /o/ = high-mid back rounded vowel.
 26 Stop المعلى حرف ال Stop و اسم الستوب ساوند

تقريبا عامه الاسئله وماطلع من امثلة واسئلة المحتوى ،،

دعواتكم للجميع من ذكر اسئلة بعد خروجه من القاعة لكى تستفيد الأجيال القادمة