

- ❖ 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 monophthong. However, there are vowel sounds in which this is not the case . (L #8)
- ❖ This kind of vowel sound, called a diphthong, entails some kind of change of position of the articulators during its production, and thus a change in the vowel quality produced. A diphthong is a vowel whose quality changes within a syllable . (L #8)
- ❖ 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. It is thus defined largely in terms of the social class of its speakers. (L #9)
- ❖ GA is an idealized over a group of accents whose speakers inhabit a vast proportion of the United States . (L #9)
- ❖ phonology is essentially the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language. (L #10)
- ❖ phonetics that is with the study of human speech sounds . (L #10)
- ❖ The relation between phonemes and their associated phonetic segments is one of realization (L #11)
- ❖ Pairs of words which differ with respect to only one sound are called minimal pairs. So, sit and sat (L #11)
- ❖ the vowel /ee/ in the word seen, becomes nasalized as a result of its being followed by the nasal sound /n/ We have another process called elision. (L#12)
- ❖ The onset is defined as any and all consonants occurring before the vowel (L #13)
- ❖ The rhyme may be further subdivided into the constituents nucleus and coda (L #13)
- ❖ The first point at which the flow of air can be modified, as it passes from the lungs, is the larynx (L#2)
- ❖ 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). (L#2)
- ❖ the Adam's apple, protruding slightly at the front of your throat),, in which are located the vocal folds or focal cords) (L#2)
- ❖ Sounds which are produced with complete closure are referred to as stops (or plosives). (L#3)
- ❖ To transcribe speech sounds, phoneticians use International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). (L#2)

Aspiration:

-The first stop in **pit**, we said, is a **voiceless bilabial stop**. So too is the first stop in **spit**. But the bilabial stop in **pit** differs phonetically from the bilabial stop in **spit**: if you hold the palm of your hand up close to your mouth when uttering **pit**, you will feel a stronger puff of air on releasing the bilabial stop than you will when you utter **spit**. That stronger puff of air phenomenon is called **aspiration**: we say that the bilabial stop in **pit** is an **aspirated voiceless stop**, whereas the stop in **spit** is **unaspirated**.

بعض الأسئلة من الأعوام السابقة مع حلولها :

- “ All the sounds we make when we speak are the result ofContracting:
- a) **Muscles**
 - b) Larynx
 - c) Lungs
 - d) The tongue
- “ 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 which are located the vocal folds or focal cords
- a) the pharynx
 - b) **the larynx**
 - c) the tongue
 - d) 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: (
- a) **the Adam's apple,**
 - b) the Adam's banana,
 - c) the Adam's Eve,
 - d) the Adam's orange
- “ /h/ places of articulation are called :
- a) Alveolar
 - b) Velar
 - c) **Glottal**
 - d) Dental
- “ /g/, /k/ places of articulation are called:
- a) **Velar**
 - b) Glottal
 - c) Palatal
 - d) Dental
- “ The /w/ and /j/ are also called **glides**
- “ the word dean. The ea became nasalized as it is followed by a nasal sound, which is in this case the
- a) /f/
 - b) **/n/**
 - c) /h/

- “central unrounded low-mid. Example, putt, hub:
- /ɔ/
 - /ɛ/
 - /ɑ/
 - /ʌ/
- “ 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
 - monophthong
- “ 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.
- stops
 - diphthong
- “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
- “is an idealized over a group of accents whose speakers inhabit a vast proportion of the United States.
- GA
 - RP
- “ The vowel in pip is transcribed as [ɪ]. so the word is transcribed as [pɪp]. [ɪ] 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:
- ʊ
 - ʌ
 - ɒ
 - 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 of.....
- a) aspirated
 - b) realization
 - c) unaspirated

Pairs of words which differ with respect to only one sound are called So, sit and sat

- a) minimal pairs
- b) Minimal set

- “ 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

- a) velum
- b) nasalized
- c) dental

- “ The is defined as any and all consonants occurring before the vowel.

- a) rhyme
- b) onset

- “ The rhyme may be further subdivided into the constituents.....

- a) nucleus and coda
- b) parallel and realization

The words (Chew, chit, rich) are consonant phonemes written as:

- a) /t/
- b) /θ/
- c) /ō/
- d) /j/

انطباعات الطلبة عن اختبار الصوتيات والنظام الصوتي :

الحمد لله الأسئلة سهلة بس بقول الأسئلة اللي أتذكرها

- سال عن الحبال الصوتية
- سال عن الرمز (I P A)
- عن الرموز و جاب كلمات و أنتي تحطي صوته
- سال عن aspiration
- المحاضرة السادسة سال كم سؤال عليها
- كلمه (putt) ايش الصوت (حروف العلة)
- سأل عن onset
- استخدام العضلات لإنتاج الأصوات في الجهاز الصوتي

جاب هذه التعريفات :

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 inhabit a vast proportion of the United States

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

w ___ glide

there ___ / ð /,

peep ___ long vowel

جاء aspirated or unaspirated

وكم ان جاء أن الكلمة لازم يكون فيها حرف عله حتى لو ما وجدت العناصر الثانية

جاء لنا تعاريف كثير والمهمة منها , phonetic , larynx & assimilation

معنى IPA و GA و PR

كيف ينطق /θ/ & /tʃ/

* /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.

كذا مثال على حرف ال Stop و Glide و velar

و اسم الستوب ساوند اللي هي plosive

تقريبا عامه الأسئلة وما طلع من أمثلة وأسئلة المحتوى 😊

تجميع : طموحي حياتي | إعادة تنسيق : خوخ وزهر