

تنبيه

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الموضوع للاستفادة الشخصية، تابع وادرس وراجع، بل انسخ واطبع لكن للاستخدام الشخصي
محاضرة 1

راح أدرج في كل رد أكثر من سؤال؛ بحيث يتم إنجاز هذي المحاضرة السهلة بسرعة؛

المحاضرات القادمة سهلة جداً؛ ويوجد جدول في محاضرة 3 حفظه يضمن لك بحدود الـ 9 أسئلة بالاختبار
All the sounds we make when we speak are the result of _____.

انقباضات عضلات] [muscles contracting

كود:

_____ in the chest that we use for breathing produce the flow of air that is needed for almost all speech sounds.

العضلات] [The muscles

كود:

The muscles in _____ that we use for breathing produce the flow of air that is needed for almost all speech sounds.

الصدر] [the chest

كود:

The muscles in the chest that we use for breathing produce _____ that is needed for almost all speech sounds.

تيار الهواء] [the flow of air

كود:

The muscles in the chest that we use for breathing produce the flow of air that is needed for almost all _____.

أصوات التحدث] [speech sounds

كود:

_____ in the larynx produce many different modifications in the flow of air from the chest to the mouth.

العضلات] [Muscles

كود:

Muscles in _____ produce many different modifications in the flow of air from the chest to the mouth.

الحنجرة] [the larynx

كود:

Muscles in the larynx produce many different _____ in the flow of air from the chest to the mouth.

modifications

كود:

Muscles in the larynx produce many different modifications in _____ from the chest to the mouth.

the flow of air

كود:

Muscles in the larynx produce many different modifications in the flow of air from _____ to the mouth.

the chest

كود:

Muscles in the larynx produce many different modifications in the flow of air from the chest to _____.

the mouth

كود:

After passing through _____, the air goes through what we call the vocal tract.

the larynx [الحنجرة]

كود:

After passing through the larynx, the air goes through what we call _____.

the vocal tract [الجهاز الصوتي]

كود:

After passing through the larynx, the air goes through what we call the _____.

vocal tract

كود:

Vocal tract ends at _____ and nostrils.

the mouth

كود:

Vocal tract ends at the mouth and _____.

nostrils [المنخرين، فتحتي الأنف]

كود:

The air from the lungs –through the vocal tract, which ends at the mouth and nostrils– escapes into _____.

atmosphere [المحيط الخارجي]

We have a large and complex set of _____ that can produce changes in the shape of the vocal tract.

muscles

كود:

We have a large and complex set of muscles that can produce _____ in the shape of the vocal tract.

changes

كود:

We have a large and complex set of muscles that can produce changes in _____ of the vocal tract.

the shape

كود:

We have a large and complex set of muscles that can produce changes in the shape of the _____.

vocal tract [الجهاز الصوتي]

كود:

In order to learn how the sounds of speech are produced it is necessary to become _____ with the different parts of the vocal tract.

familiar [على دراية]

كود:

In order to learn how the sounds of speech are produced it is necessary to become familiar with the different parts of the _____.

vocal tract [الجهاز الصوتي]

كود:

The different parts of the vocal tract are called _____.

articulators [أعضاء النطق]

The study of the different parts of the vocal tract is called _____.

articulatory phonetics [علم الصوتيات النطقية (السمعية)]

كود:

The different parts of the vocal tract, are:

The pharynx [الحلق].
The velum [الحنك الرخو] or soft palate [أقصى الحنك، لهأة].
The hard palate [الحنك الصلب].
The alveolar ridge [القمة اللثوية (الجسر اللثوي)].
The tongue.
The teeth (upper and lower).
The lips.

كود:

_____ is a tube [قناة] which begins just above the larynx [الحنجرة].

The pharynx

كود:

The pharynx is a tube which begins just _____ the larynx.

above [فوق]

كود:

The pharynx is a tube which begins just above _____.

the larynx [الحنجرة]

كود:

The pharynx is about _____ long in women and about 8 cm in men.

7cm

كود:

The pharynx is about 7cm long in women and about _____ in men.

8 cm

كود:

At the pharynx top end it is divided into _____.

two

كود:

At the pharynx top end it is divided into two, one part being _____ of the mouth.

the back

كود:

At the pharynx top end it is divided into two,

one part being the back of _____.

the mouth

كود:

At the pharynx top end it is divided into two,
one part being the back of the mouth and the other being _____ of
the way through the nasal cavity.

the beginning

كود:

At the pharynx top end it is divided into two,
one part being the back of the mouth and the other being the beginning
of the way through _____.

the nasal cavity [التجويف الأنفي]

The velum or soft palate is seen in any diagram in a position that allows
air to pass through _____ and through _____.

the nose, the mouth

كود:

In speech, the velum (or soft palate) is _____ so that air cannot
escape through the nose.

raised

كود:

In speech, the velum (or soft palate) is raised so that air _____
through the nose.

cannot escape

كود:

In speech, the velum (or soft palate) is raised so that air cannot escape
through _____.

the nose

كود:

The hard palate is often called _____.

‘the roof of the mouth’ [سقف الفم]

كود:

_____ is often called ‘the roof of the mouth’.

The hard palate [الحنك الصلب]

كود:

You can feel the hard palate _____ surface [سطح] with

your tongue.

smooth curved [المنحني الأملس]

كود:

_____ is between the top front teeth and the hard palate.

The alveolar ridge [القمة اللثوية]

كود:

The alveolar ridge is _____ the top front teeth and the hard palate.

between

كود:

The alveolar ridge is between _____ and the hard palate.

the top front teeth

كود:

The alveolar ridge is between the top front teeth and _____.

the hard palate

كود:

You can feel _____ shape with your tongue.

the alveolar ridge

كود:

Sounds made with the tongue touching _____
(such as t and d) are called alveolar.

the alveolar ridge

كود:

Sounds made with the tongue touching the alveolar ridge
(such as t and d) are called _____.

alveolar

كود:

The tongue is, of course, a very important _____.

articulator

كود:

_____ can be moved into many different places and
different shapes.

The tongue

كود:

It is usual to divide the tongue into different parts:

tip.
blade.
front.
back.
root.

كود:

Sounds made with the tongue touching the front teeth
are called _____.

dental

كود:

The lips are _____ in speech.

important

كود:

When we produce the sounds (p, b),
the lips _____.

pressed [تتضم] together

كود:

When we produce the sounds (f, v), the lips
brought [تكون مُجبرة] into contact with _____.

the teeth

كود:

When we produce vowels like (u:), the lips
brought [تكون مُجبرة] to be _____.

rounded

كود:

The lips brought [تكون مُجبرة] to be rounded
to produce the _____ of vowels like (u:).

lip-shape

كود:

The lips brought [تكون مُجبرة] to be rounded to produce
the lip-shape of vowels like _____.

(u:)

كود:

Sounds in which the lips are contact with each other are called _____.

bilabial [شفاهية]

كود:

Sounds in which the lips are contact with _____ are called bilabial.

each other

كود:

Sounds in which the lips are contact with teeth are called _____.

labiodentals [شفاهية سنية]

كود:

Sounds in which the lips are contact with _____ are called labiodentals.

Teeth

We have also to remember that the nose and the nasal cavity [التجويف الأنفي], are _____ part of our equipment for making sounds.

a very important

كود:

We cannot describe the nose and the nasal cavity as _____.

articulators [أعضاء نطق]

كود:

We cannot describe _____ as articulators.

the nose and the nasal cavity

محاضرة 2

The first point at which the flow of air can be modified, as it passes from the lungs, is _____.

the larynx [الحنجرة]

كود:

In the Adam's apple, protruding slightly [البروز القليل] at the front of your throat [حلق], are located _____.

the vocal folds [الطيات الصوتية] (focal cords [الحبال الصوتية]).

كود:

The vocal folds may lie open, in which case the airstream passes through them _____.

unimpeded [بلا عوائق]

كود:

Sounds which are made when the focal folds are open are called _____ sounds.

voiceless [مهموسة]

كود:

/s/ is a _____ sound.

voiceless

كود:

The focal folds may be brought together so that they are _____.

closed

no air may flow through them from the lungs

كود:

When the air comes from the lungs, the build up of air pressure [ضغط الهواء المتصاعد] underneath this closure (closed focal folds) [على هذا الانغلاق] is sufficient [كاف] to force that closure _____.

open

كود:

The muscular pressure [الضغط العضلي], and when the air pressure [that comes from lungs underneath the closed focal folds (closure)] drops [ينخفض], causes the folds to _____.

close again

كود:

The sequence

العملية، يقصد عملية ضغط تيار الهواء المتصاعد على حبال الصوت فيفتحها، [ثم عندما يرتخي فإن الضغط العضلي يجعل الحبال تنغلق مانعةً التيار من المرور] is repeated very rapidly and the results in what is called _____.

vocal folds vibration

كود:

The vocal folds vibration is felt when you put your fingers to your _____ and produce a sound like /z/.

larynx

كود:

The vocal folds vibration is felt when you put your fingers to your larynx and produce a sound like _____.

/z/

كود:

Sounds which are produced with vocal folds vibration are said to be _____ sounds.

voiced

كود:

Sounds produced without vocal folds vibration are said to be _____.

voiceless

كود:

The first of the three descriptive parameters is:

Voiced or voiceless.

Of which we will describe a given consonantal sound

[بأيٍ منهما سنصف الصوت الساكن المُعطى].

We will say, for any given consonant, whether it is voiced or voiceless.

كود:

To transcribe [أصوات التحدث] speech sounds [تمثيل], phoneticians [علماء الصوتيات] use _____.

international phonetic alphabet (IPA) [الأبجدية الصوتية الدولية].

We can refer to the points at which the flow of air can be modified as _____.

places of articulation

كود:

The vocal folds identified as _____.

a place of articulation

كود:

Since the space between the vocal cords [الحبال الصوتية] is referred

to as the glottis [مزمار], we will refer to sounds produced at this place of articulation as _____ sounds.

glottal [مزمارية]

كود:

Since the space between the vocal cords [الحنبل الصوتية] is referred to as _____, we will refer to sounds produced at this place of articulation as glottal sounds.

the glottis [مزمار]

كود:

Sounds in which the airflow is modified by forming a constriction [انقباض] between the lower lip and the upper lip are referred to as _____ sounds.

bilabial

كود:

The first sound in "pit", "bite" and "Mite" is an example for _____ sounds.

bilabial

كود:

Sounds in which there is a constriction between the lower lip and upper teeth are referred to as _____ sounds.

labio-dental

كود:

The first sound in "fit" and "very" is an example for _____ sounds.

labio-dental.

كود:

Sounds in which there is a constriction between the tip of the tongue and the upper teeth are referred to as _____ sounds.

dental

كود:

The first sound in "thin" and "then" is an example for _____ sounds.

dental

كود:

_____ is the hard, bony ridge [قمة عظمية] behind the teeth.

The alveolar ridge [القمة اللثوية]

كود:

_____ is the hard,
bony part of the roof of the mouth.

The hard palate [الحنك الصلب]

كود:

_____ region is the area
in between the alveolar ridge [القمة اللثوية] and the
hard palate [الحنك الصلب].

The palate-alveolar [اللثو-حنكي]

كود:

The palate-alveolar also called _____.

post-alveolar [ما بعد اللثوي]

كود:

_____ is the soft part at the back of the roof
of the mouth.

The velum [أقصى الحنك، لهأة]

كود:

The velum also known as _____.

the soft palate [الحنك الرخو]

كود:

Sounds in which there is a constriction [انقباض]
between the blade [صفيحة] of the tongue and
the palate-alveolar [اللثو-حنكي]
(or post-alveolar [ما بعد اللثوي]) region are called _____ sounds.

palate-alveolar [اللثو-حنكي]

كود:

The first sound in "ship", "cheap", "pleasure", "gem"
and "joke" are examples for _____ sounds.

the palate-alveolar [اللثو-حنكية]

كود:

Sounds in which there is a constriction between
the front of the tongue and the hard palate [الحنك الصلب] are
called _____ sounds.

palatal [الحنكية]

كود:

The first sound in "yes" is an example for _____ sounds.

palatal [الحنكية]

كود:

Sounds in which there is a constriction between the back of the tongue and the velum [أقصى الحنك، لهأة] are called _____ sounds.

velar [لهوي، أقصى حنكي]

كود:

The first sound in "cool", "go" and "bing" are examples for _____ sounds.

velar

كود:

Sounds are articulated with the tongue against or close to the superior [العلوي] alveolar ridge [القمة اللثوية] are called _____ sounds.

alveolar [لثوية]

كود:

The first sound in "top", "dip", "sit" and "zoo" are examples for _____ sounds.

alveolar [لثوية]

كود:

The phoneme /t/ in the word /city/ could also be _____.

/d/

المحاضرة 3

To distinguish between the full ranges [مجالات] of speech sounds, we will require the descriptive parameter [العامل الوصفي]:

Manner of articulation [أسلوب النطق].

كود:

To identify the manner in which a sound is articulated, we will identify _____ different degrees of constriction [انقباض].

three

كود:

To identify the manner in which a sound is articulated, we will identify three different degrees of _____.

constriction

كود:

To identify the manner in which a sound is articulated, we identify three different degrees of constriction, which are:

Complete closure [إغلاق كامل].

Close approximation [تقريب قرب، التقريب مثل تقريب العدد العشري إلى أقرب عدد صحيح]

Open approximation [تقريب مفتوح].

كود:

To identify the manner in which a sound is articulated, we will identify three different degrees of constriction complete closure, close approximation, and open approximation and thus [وتبعاً لها] three different categories of consonant:

Stops [وقفات].

Fricative [احتكاكي].

Approximations [تقريبات].

كود:

In pronouncing stop sounds the articulators involved in pronouncing them make _____.

a complete closure

كود:

In pronouncing _____ sounds the articulators involved in pronouncing them make a complete closure.

stop

كود:

When we pronounce the /p/ sound (a stop sound), the lower and upper lips completely _____ the flow of air from the lungs.

block (complete closure)

كود:

The closure in _____ sounds may then be released (as it is in pit) and then produce a sudden outflow of air.

stop

كود:

The closure in stop sounds may then be released (as it is in pit) and then produce _____

of air.

a sudden outflow [تدفق]

كود:

Sounds which are produced with complete closure are referred to as _____.

stops.
or plosives

كود:

Close approximation [التقريب القريب] is less extreme, degree of constriction than _____.

complete closure

كود:

Fricatives such as:

/s/

/z/

/f/

/v/

/θ/

/ð/

/ʃ/

/ʒ/

كود:

_____ are sounds which are produced with this kind of constriction entail [يتبعه] a bringing together of the two articulators to the point where the airflow is not quite fully [ليس بشكل كامل] blocked: enough of a gap remains for air to escape, but the articulators are so close together.

Fricatives [احتكاكيات]

كود:

In _____ there is a friction created as the air escapes.

fricatives

كود:

The first sound in "fin" is created by bringing the lower lip close to the upper teeth in a constriction of _____.

close approximation

كود:

The first sound in "fin" is:

Voiceless
Labio-dental
Fricative

كود:

The first sound in "fin" transcribed
as _____.

[f]

كود:

/s/ is created by bringing the tip or
blade of the tongue into a constriction of _____
with the alveolar ridge.

close approximation

كود:

/s/ is created by bringing the
tip or blade of the tongue into a constriction of close
approximation with the _____.

alveolar ridge

كود:

/s/ is _____.
a voiceless alveolar fricative.

كود:

_____ is the least degree of
constriction.

Approximants [التقريبات]

كود:

Approximants is _____ degree
of constriction.

the least [الدرجة الأقل]

كود:

Approximants is the least degree
of constriction occurs when articulators come fairly [بدرجة عالية]
close together, but not sufficiently close together
to create _____.

friction

كود:

This kind of stricture
[الانقباض الأقل الذي يحصل عندما تقترب أعضاء
(النطق من بعضها لكن ليس بالشكل الكافي لعمل احتكاك
is called _____.

open approximation [التقريب المفتوح]

كود:

Consonants produced by
the least degree of constriction are called _____.

approximations

كود:

The first sound in
"yes" is _____.

an approximant

كود:

The first sound in
"yes" is:

Described like /j/
A voiced palatal approximant.

كود:

/w/, /r/, and /l/ are
considered _____.

Approximants

مجرد حفظ هذا الجدول، يضمن لك إن شاء الله إجابة أكثر من 10 أسئلة من أسئلة الاختبارات؛

يتضمن الجدول تفاصيل ومعلومات من محاضرات 4 و 5. راح نعدي على هالمحاضرتين في الردود القادمة

Place	Bilabial		Labiodental		Interdental		Alveolar		PalateAlveolar Post-Alveolar		Palatal		Velar		Glottal	
	-v	+v	-v	+v	-v	+v	-v	+v	-v	+v	-v	+v	-v	+v	-v	+v
Manner																
Stop	p	b					t	d					k	g	ʔ	
Fricative			f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ						h
Affricate									tʃ	dʒ						
Nasal		m						n						ŋ		
Liquids (Lateral approximant)								l								
Liquids (Retroflex approximant)								r								
Glides		w										j				

محاضرة 4

The least radical degree of constriction occurs when

the articulators come fairly [بدرجة عالية] close together, but not sufficiently close together to create friction. This kind of stricture [انغلاق] is called _____.

open approximation

كود:

In English we have _____ approximants.

four

كود:

The four approximants are:

/j/, the first sound in "yes"

/r/, the first sound in "rip"

/w/, the first sound in "wet"

/l/, the first sound in "left"

كود:

The first sound in "rip", is:

alveolar

retroflex [التوائى] approximant [تقريبى]

كود:

The first sound in "wet", is:

labio-velar
approximant

كود:

The first sound in "life", is:

alveolar
lateral approximant

كود:

All approximants are:

voiced sounds.

كود:

The /w/ and /j/ are also called:

glides [انزلاقيات]

كود:

The /r/ and the /l/ are also called:

liquids [مائعات].

كود:

We have distinguished three classes of consonant according to degree of Constriction:

Stops.
Fricatives.
Approximants.

كود:

Sounds produced with a constriction of complete closure followed by a release phase in which friction occurs are called _____.

affricates [محبوسة احتكاكية]

كود:

The affricate in chip, transcribed as:

/tʃ/

كود:

The affricate in chip is:

a voiceless palate-alveolar affricate.

كود:

The first sound in joy, transcribed as:

/dʒ/

كود:

The first sound in joy, is:

voiced palate-alveolar affricate.

محاضرة 5

The bilabial [شفاهية] stop in "pit" _____ phonetically from the bilabial stop in "spit".

differs

كود:

If you hold the palm of your hand [راحة يدك] up close to your mouth when uttering [لفظ] "pit", you will feel _____ puff [نفخ] of air on releasing the bilabial stop than you will when you utter "spit".

a stronger

كود:

The stronger puff of air phenomenon [ظاهرة] is called _____.

aspiration [الهائية]

كود:

The bilabial stop in "pit" is:

aspirated.
voiceless.
stop.

كود:

The stop in "spit" is:

unaspirated [غير هائي].
voiceless.
stop.

كود:

If the velum [الحنك الرخو، اللهاة] in the raised [مرتفع] position all the air from the lungs is escaping only through the _____.

mouth (the oral cavity)

كود:

If the velum [الحنك الرخو، اللهاة] in the raised position, we refer to all the released stops as _____.

oral sounds [أصوات فموية].

كود:

If the velum [الحنك الرخو، اللهاة] in the _____ position, we refer to all the stops as oral sounds.

raised

كود:

If the velum [الحنك الرخو، اللهاة] in the lowered [منخفض] position, the air escaping through _____.

the nasal cavity [التجويف الأنفي]

كود:

If the velum [الحنك الرخو، اللهاة] in _____ position, the air escaping through the nasal cavity.

the lowered

كود:

If the velum [الحنك الرخو، اللهاة] in _____ position, we refer to all the stops as nasal stops.

the lowered

كود:

If the velum [الحنك الرخو، اللهاة] in the lowered position, we refer to all the stops as _____.

nasal stops

كود:

We have _____ nasal stops in English.

three

كود:

We have three nasal stops in English. These are:

/m/. it is bilabial nasal stop.

/ŋ/. It is velar nasal stop. It is the last sound in "sing".

/n/. it is alveolar nasal stop. An example is the first sound in "not".

كود:

When two sound segments [مقطعين صوتيين] occur in sequence [بالتتابع] and some aspect [جانب] of one segment is taken or copied by the other, the process is known as _____.

assimilation [إدغام، إضغام، هضم]

كود:

The word "dean" is an example for:

Assimilation.

كود:

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

nasalized

محاضرة 6

All vowels are __voiced_____.

All vowels articulated with a constriction [انقباض] of _____ open approximation [تقريب مفتوح].

All vowels are _ oral sounds (i.e. that the velum [الحنك الرخو، أقصى الحنك، اللهاة] is raised during their production).

The range of positions which the tongue can occupy [يحتله] within [ضمن] the oral cavity while remaining [خلال البقاء] in a constriction of open approximation [انقباض التقريب المفتوح] is quite large

The entire available space for such articulations

(The range of positions which the tongue can occupy within the oral cavity while remaining in a constriction of open approximation)

called the vowel space

We require a means [وسائط] of plotting [تدبير]

the point at which a given vowel is
articulate in the vowel space

The vowel space is represented along two dimensions.

The vowel space is represented along two dimensions:

High/low.

Front/back

According to (High/low) dimension, the vowel could be:

high

low

high-mid

low-mid

According to (Front/back) dimension, the vowel could be:

front

back

central

We can add a third parameter,

to describe the vowels, which is the lip position

We say, for a given vowel depending on its lip position,

whether, during its articulation, the lips are:

rounded.

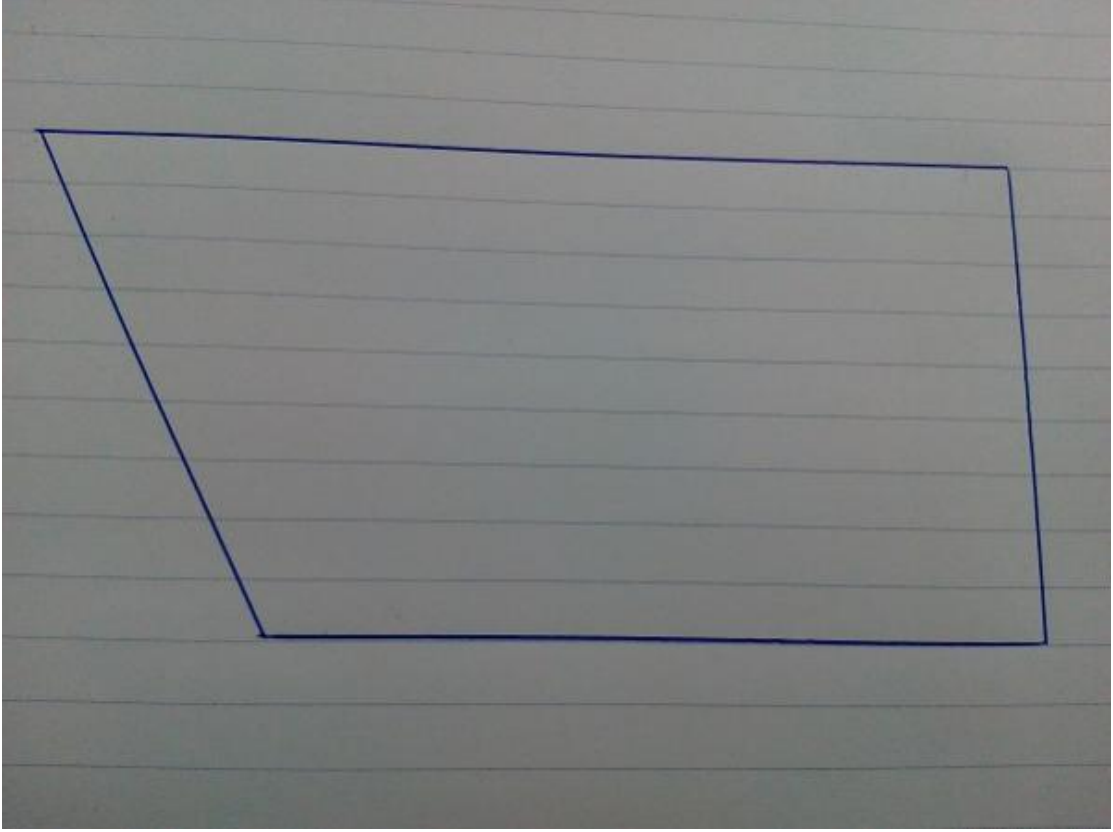
unrounded

/: باقي المحاضرة كيف أشرحه

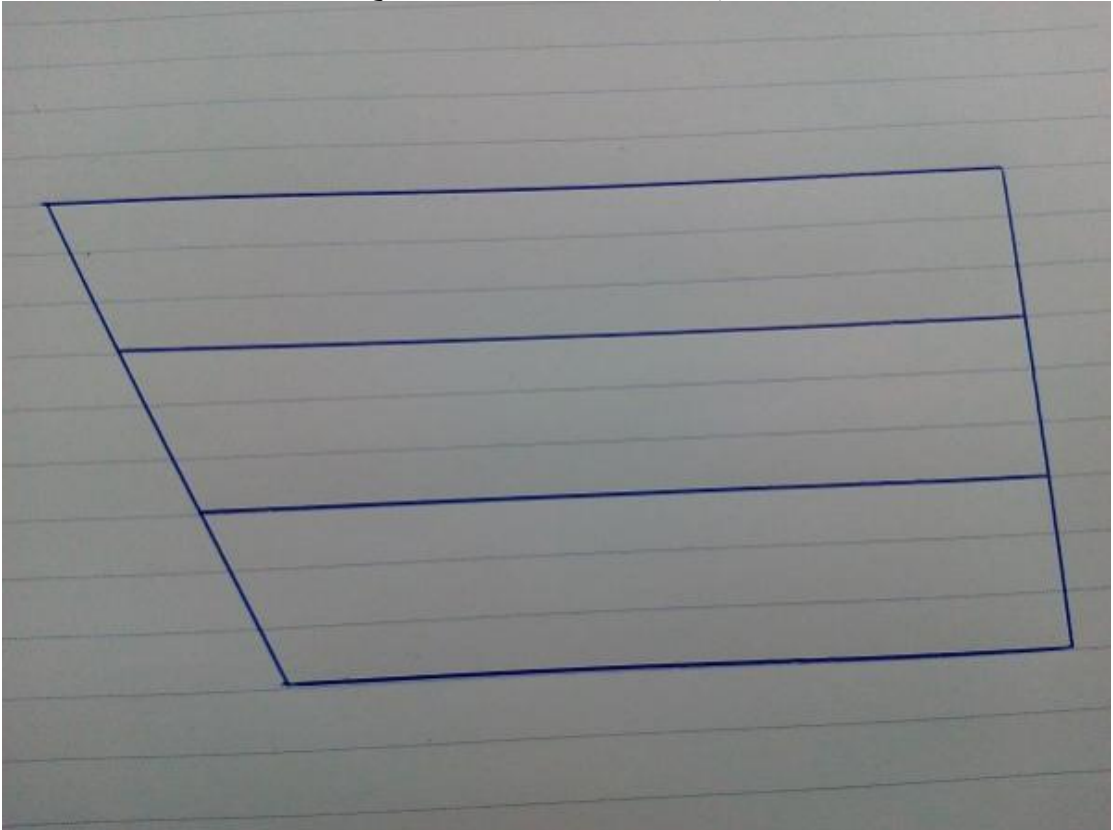
لازم ترسمون رسمة، وتدريبون عليها تكراراً ومراراً حتى تطبع في الذهن؛

استيعاب هذي الرسمة يساعدك في حل ما يقرب من 4 إلى 6 أسئلة بالاختبار

راح أحاول أرسم الرسمة يدوي وأصورها

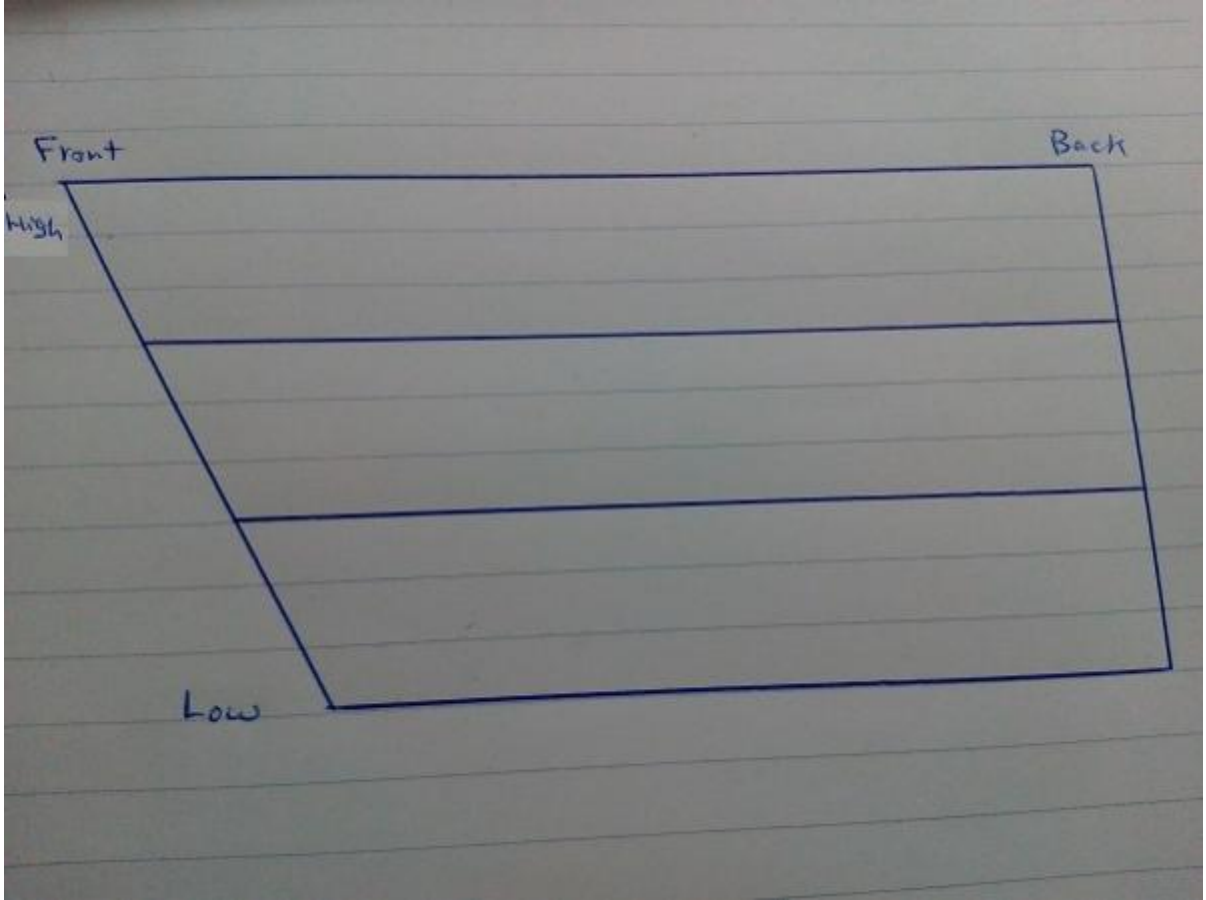


ثم خط خطين أفقيين مثل ما هو واضح



؛ Front والزاوية اللي مقابلها Back بعدين بالزاوية اللي فوق عاليمين اكتب

Low وبالزاوية اللي عالىسار تحت اكتب High ، اكتب جنبه Front ونفس زاوية



هذي الرسمة الحين إيش تعني؟
High أول خط أفقي هو

High mid ثاني أفقي خط

Low mid ثالث خط أفقي هو

Low رابع خط أفقي، وهو الخط اللي تحت هو

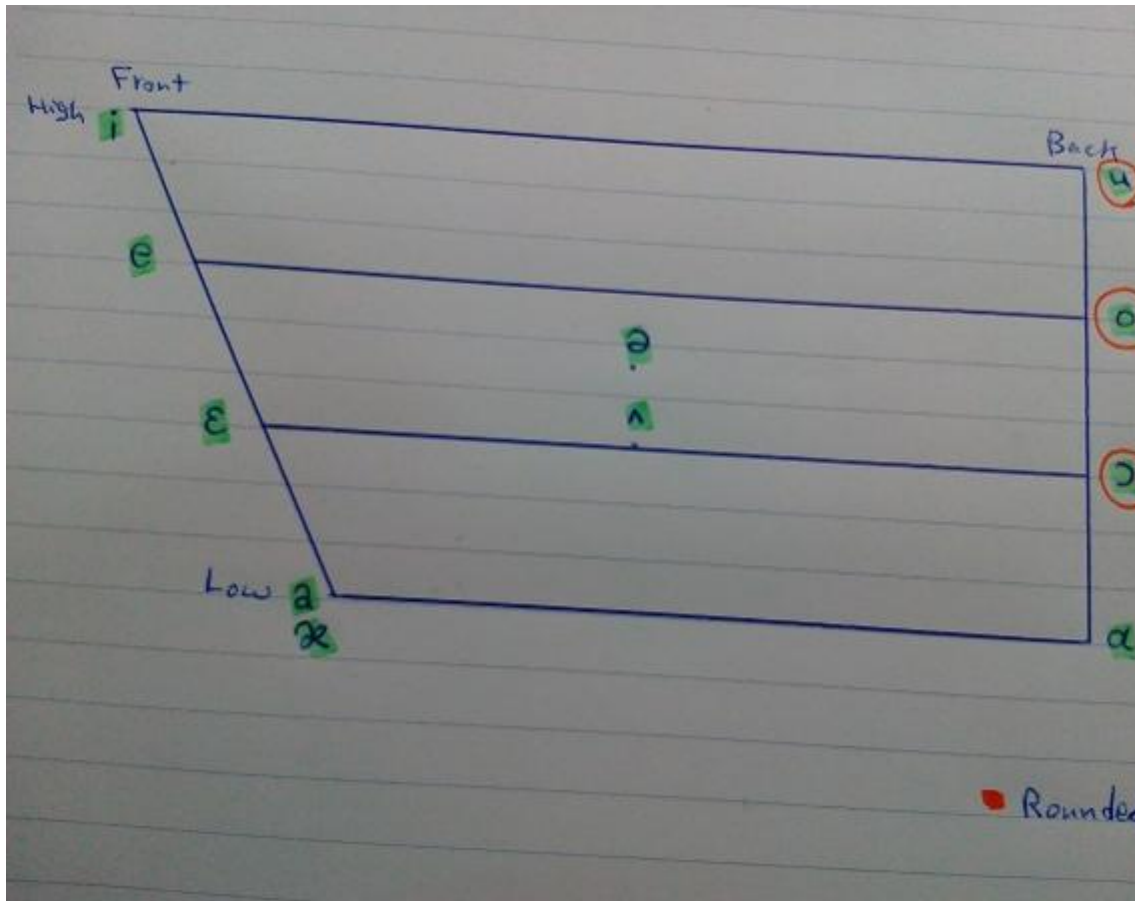
Back الخط العمودي اللي عاليمين هو

Front والخط العمودي اللي عالىسار هو

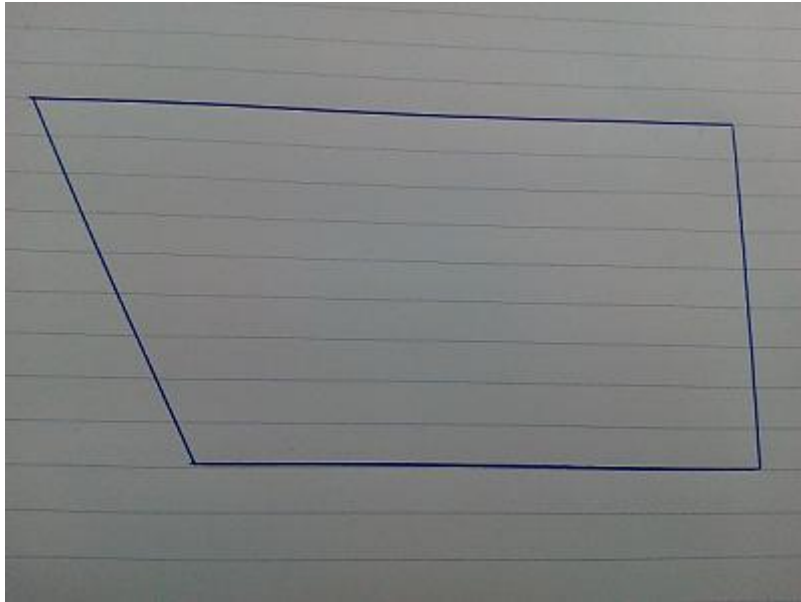
Central ؛ الصوت اللي بالنص نسميه Back والـ Front وبين الـ

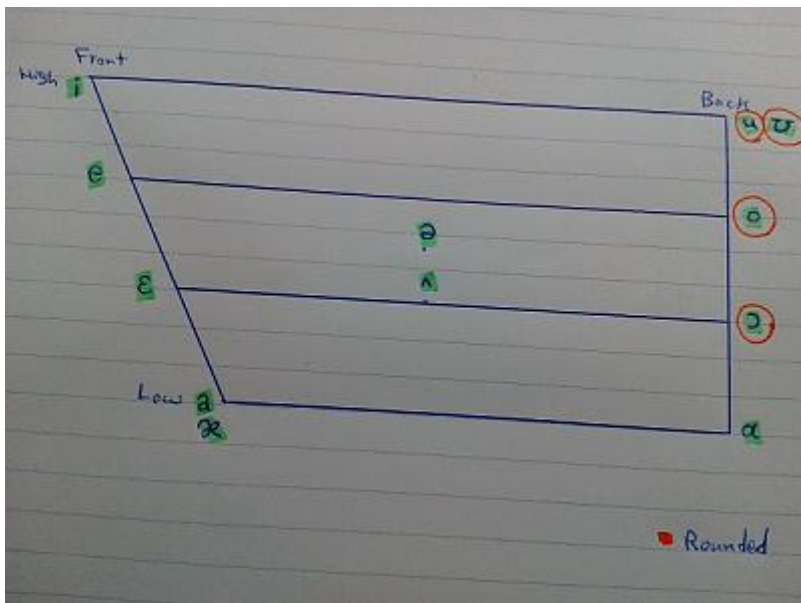
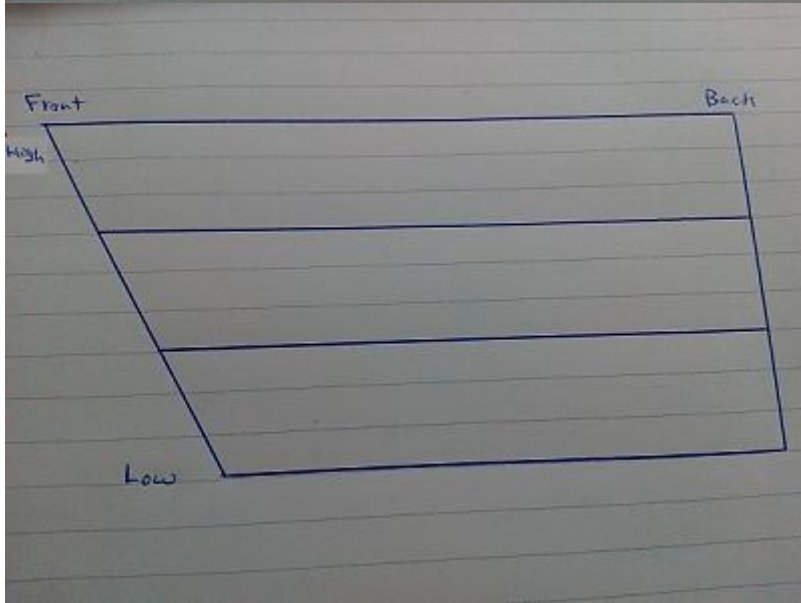
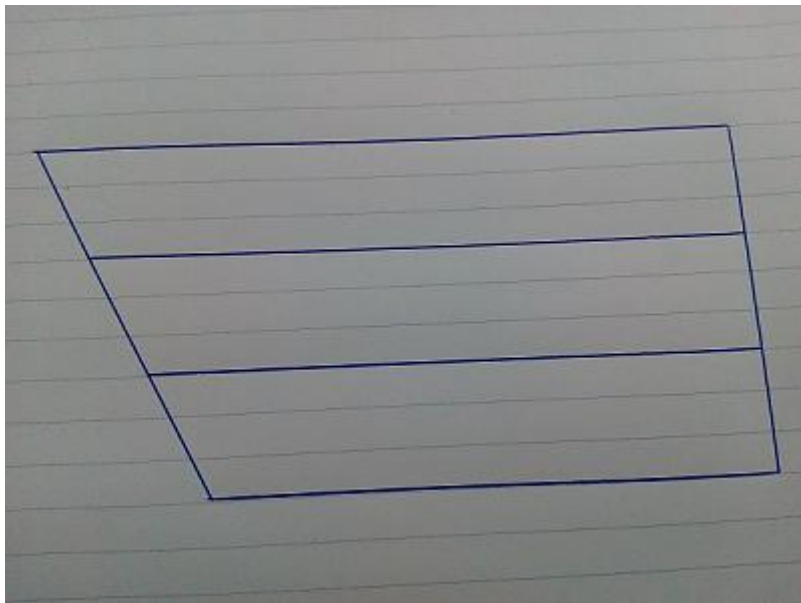
طيب كيف نفهم الرسمة؟ بالتطبيق

الحين استكمل الرسمة ووزع الأصوات؛ احفظ هذي التوزيعة؛ بعد شوي مع التطبيقات بتفهم الرسمة أكثر
وبترسخ بذهنك.



الصور المصغرة للصور المرفقة





يُمر علينا مطلوب مَنَّا نوصفه وفق ثلاث عوامل Vowel أي صوت متحرك

High / Low عامل الـ

Back / Front عامل الـ

Rounded / Unrounded عامل الـ

###

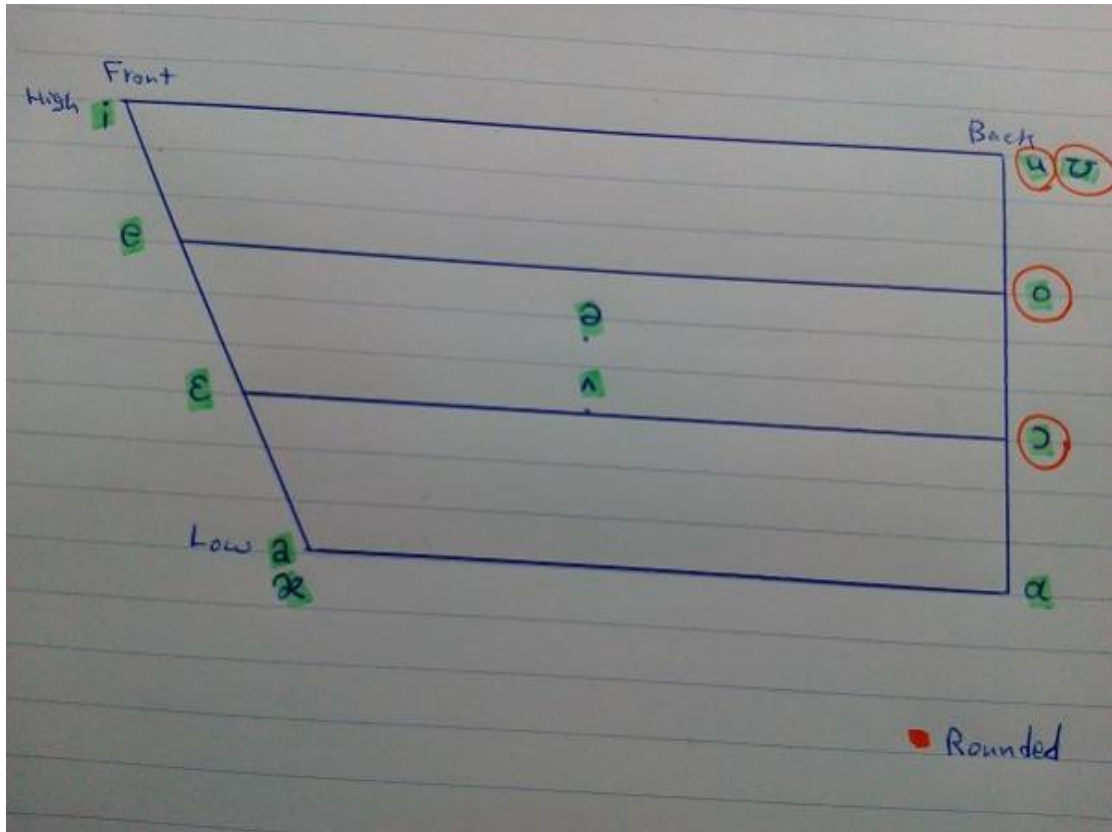
!خل نبدأ بالسهل

Unrounded البقية Rounded بالأصوات هذي كلها، مافي إلا 4 أصوات

هي اللي يصير شكل الشفاه عند نطقها على شكل دائرة؛ مثل: أوو، أوه، أه Rounded أصوات الـ

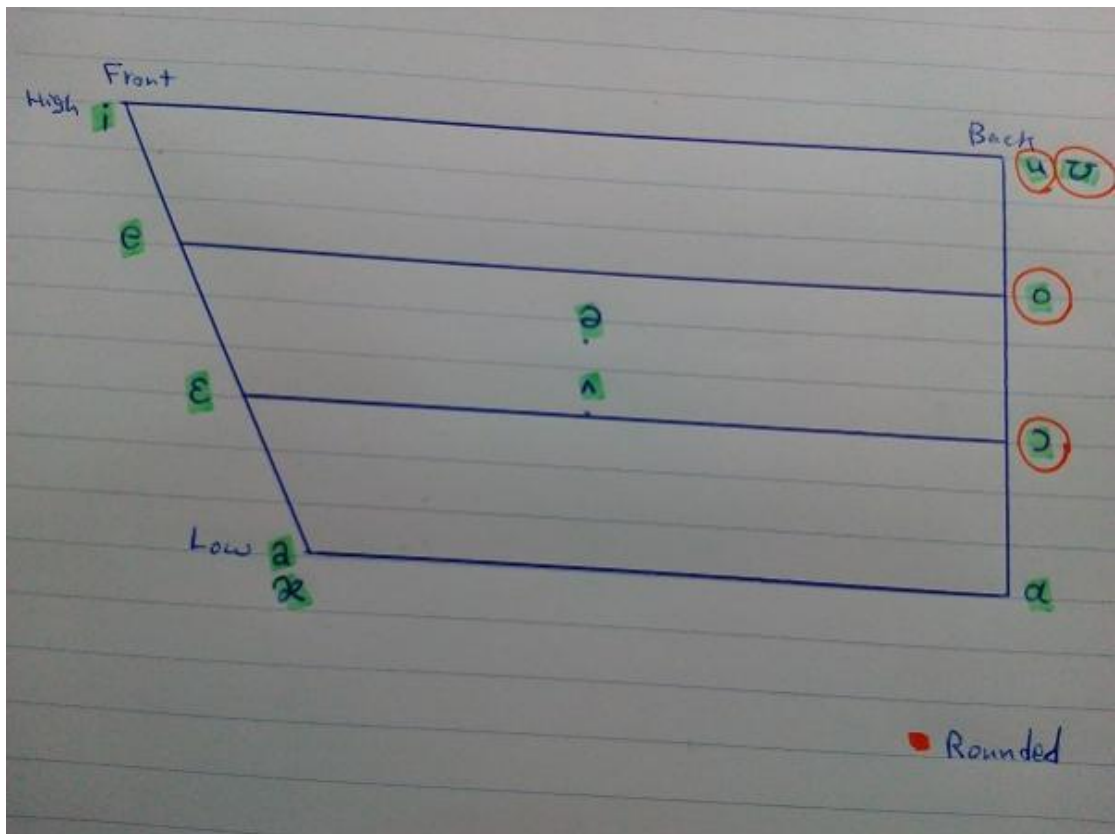
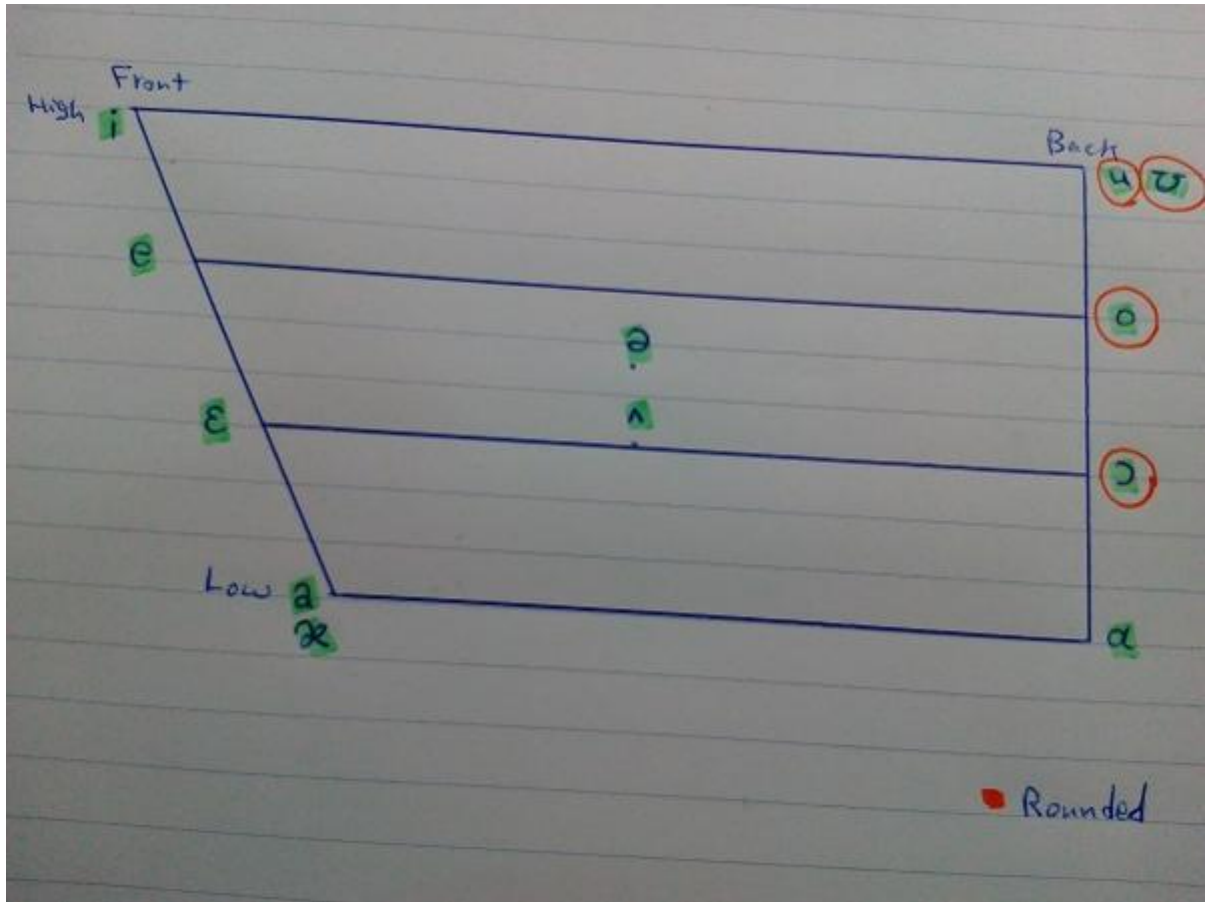
بتنتهي من أول عامل من عوامل وصف الصوت المتحرك Rounded يبقى احفظ أصوات الـ

الأربعة "Rounded بعد شوي مع التطبيقات، بتميز بين هذولي الأصوات "الدائرية



الأصوات الدائرية حاط عليهم دائرة برتقالية
عد ما ترسم هالرسم؛ ومع الأمثلة اللي بنذكرها دون الأمثلة جنب كل صوت من الأصوات عالرسم؛

بهاطريقة ومع تكرار التطبيقات بتبدأ تتقن بعض الأصوات وتميزها مباشرة



i/ vowel is:

front
high
unrounded

أصيح واضح بالنسبة لك الحين إن الصوت

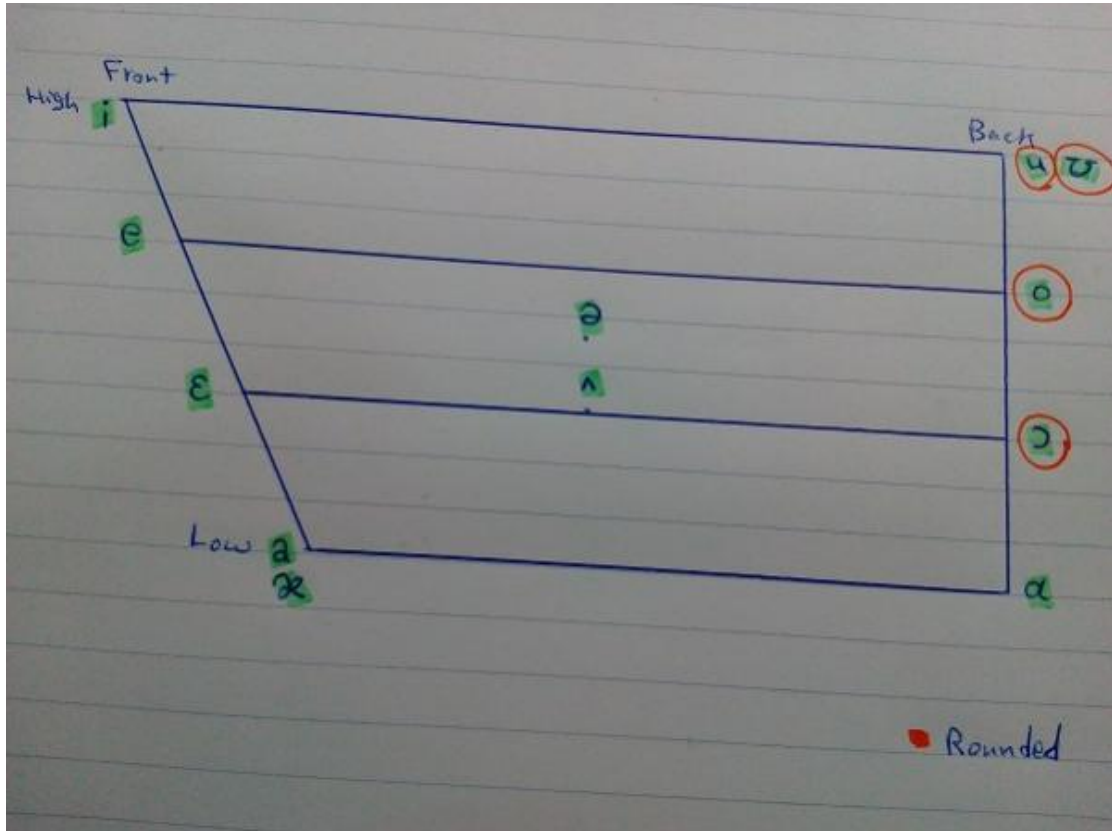
i

هو صوت

أمامي

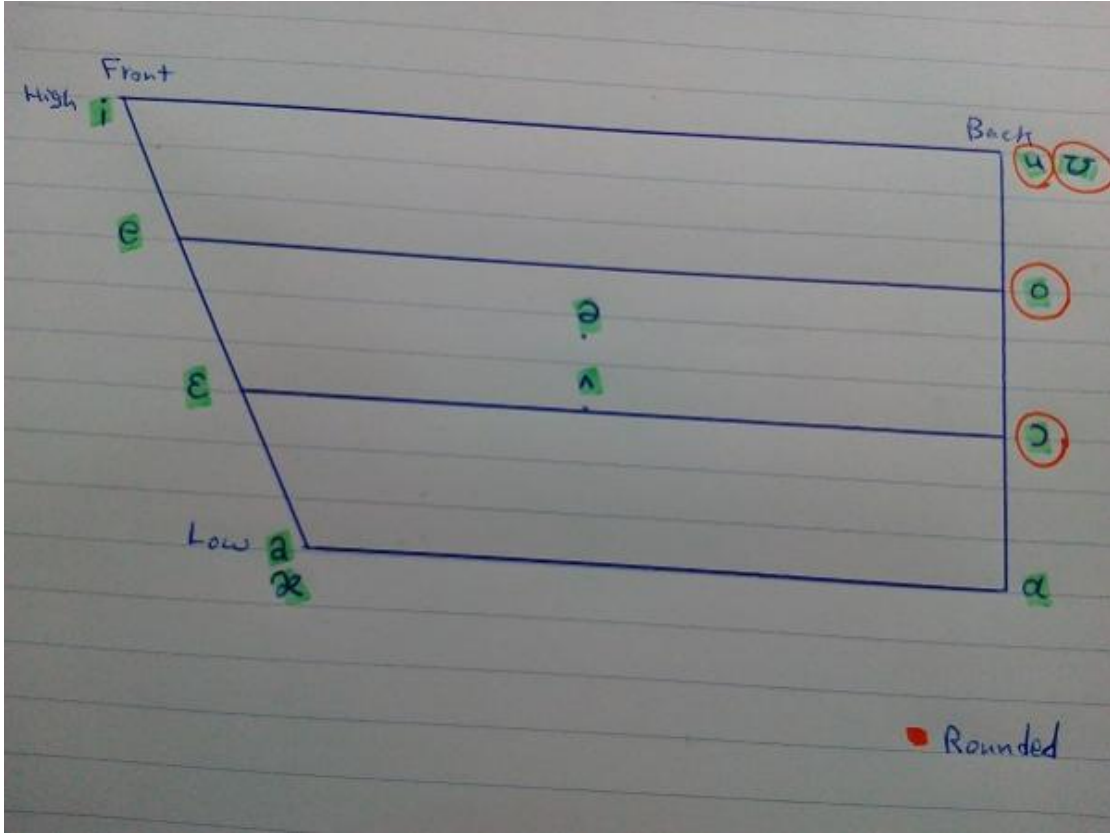
علوي

غير دائري



Examples for /i/ vowel:

see
lead
seed



u/ vowel is:

back

high

rounded

Examples for /u/ vowel:

food, soon, loose

كل ما عليك هو إنك ترسم الرسمة بشكل صحيح؛ تحط كل صوت بمكانه الصحيح؛

ثم تكرر التطبيقات كل مرة؛ تقرأ الأمثلة على كل صوت، تكتب الأمثلة بجانب الصوت بالصورة؛

اسمع المثال أكثر من مرة، حاول تميز الصوت المتحرك، وتكتشف الفرق بينه وبين الأصوات المشابهة له

؛ الصوت المتحرك اللي بوسط هالكلمتين مختلفين بكل Cat و Car مثلاً بعد شوي راح تكتشف الفرق بين لفظ

مثال.

استمر بتطبيق الأمثلة وكتابها على الصورة،

هالشكل إين ما تغطي كل الأمثلة المذكورة بالمحتوى

####

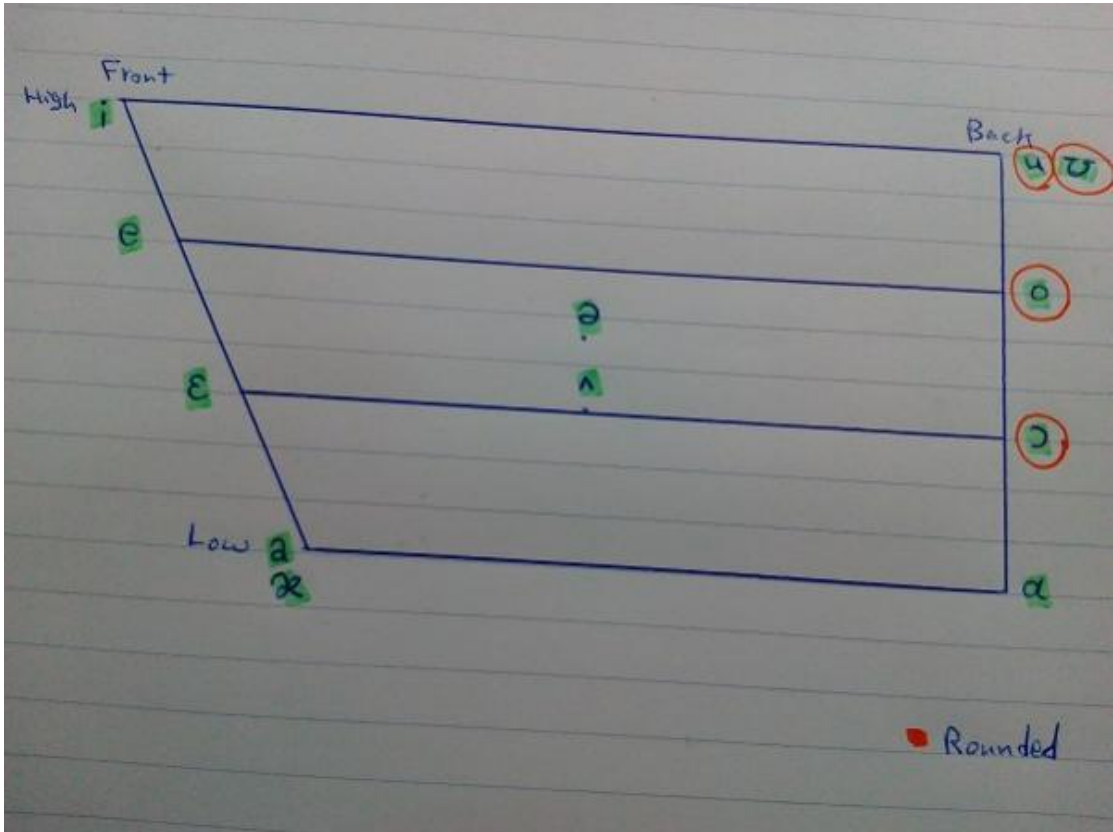
حسب كلام الدكتور إنه ما بيطلع عن أمثلة المحتوى؛

لكن شخصياً ما أعتقد هالشي، ممكن يجيب مثالين ثلاثة من برى؛

لذا لابد من التدريب بتكرار الاستماع

بعد ما تخلص قطع الورقة؛ وعيد الخطوات من جديد

(: .مرتين ثلاث تلقى الأمور بدت تصير سهلة



/e/ vowel is:

high-mid

unrounded

Examples for /e/ vowel:

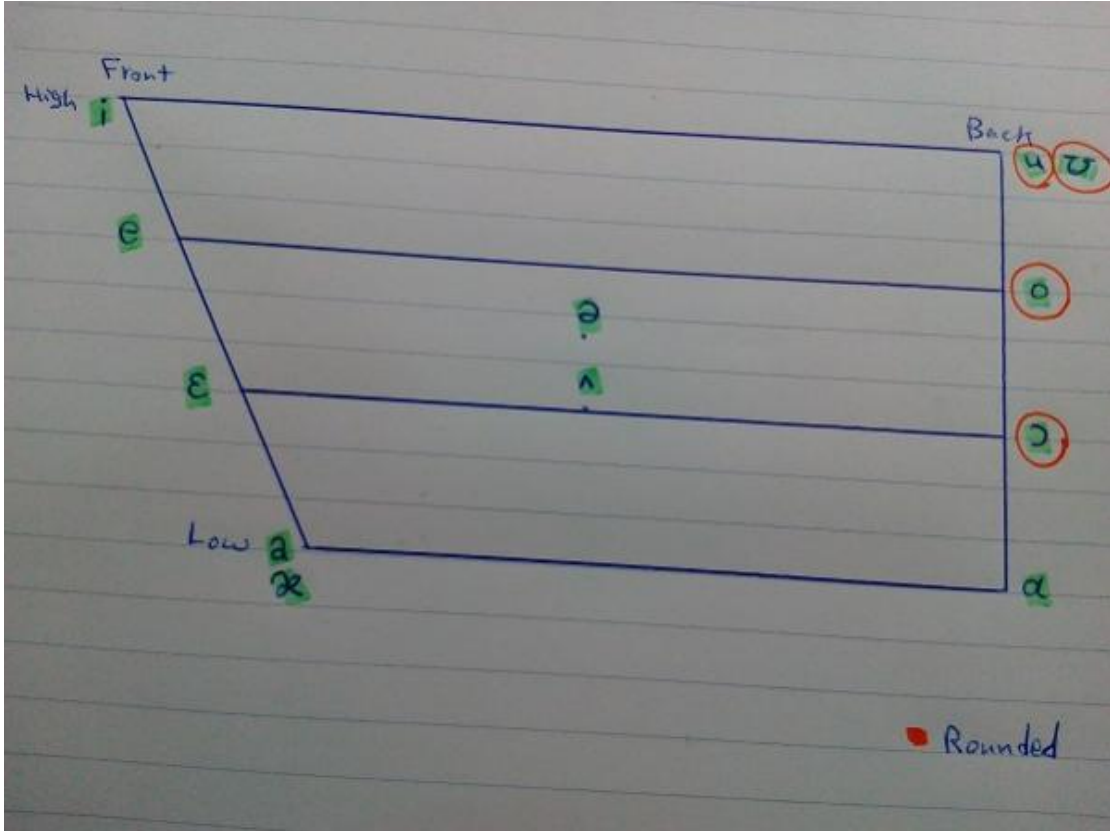
pet

###

في بعض الأصوات صعب التمييز بينها

مثل

؛ بالمحاضرات الجاية بنقدر نميز بينهم Pit Pet Pett



/o/ vowel is:

high-mid

back

rounded

###

ليت إن الدكتور مكثر الأمثلة بالمحتوى، كان استفدنا أكثر من التطبيق

بنفس الوقت ماودي نتوسع بأمثلة خارجية

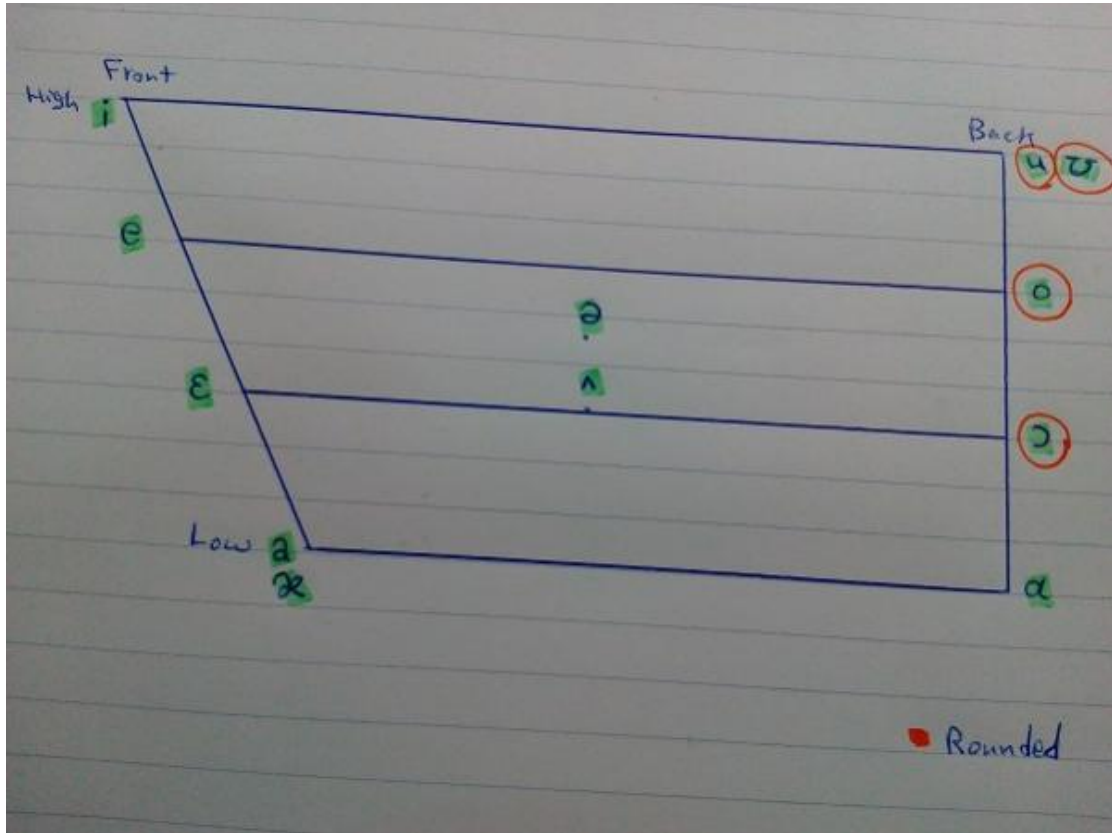
لكن مثل ما ذكرت الدكتور بيشر إنه ما بيطلع عن المحتوى

فنكتفي بالتدريب بالأمثلة اللي حاطه

وهالتدريب إن شاء الله بيخلينا مستعدين حتى لو جت أمثلة خارجية

.ويتساعدنا بالتميز بين الإجابات؛ غير استبعاد الإجابات البعيدة

من الإجابات Rounded تلقائياً أعرف إنني مباشرة بأستبعد أي صوت Pit مثلاً لو جاب لي بالسؤال

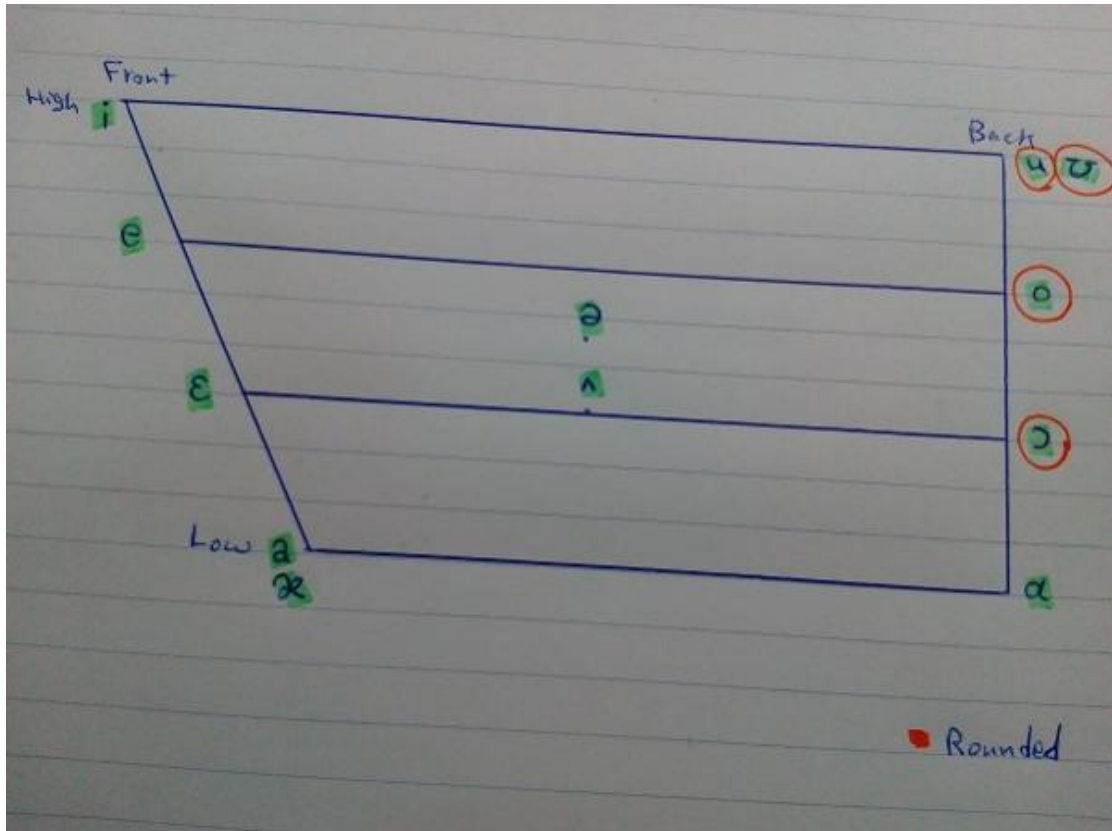


/a/ vowel is:

low

front

unrounded



/æ/ vowel is:

low

front

unrounded

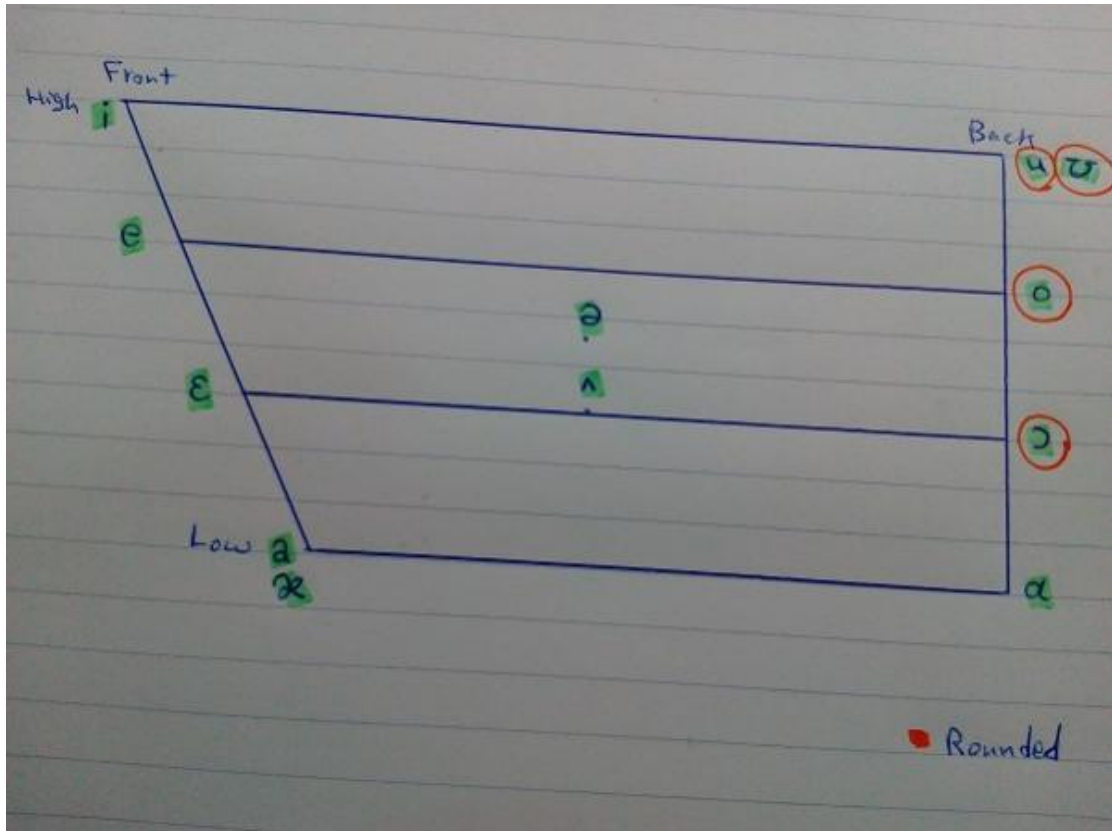
كود:

Examples for /æ/ vowel:

ant

pat

ban

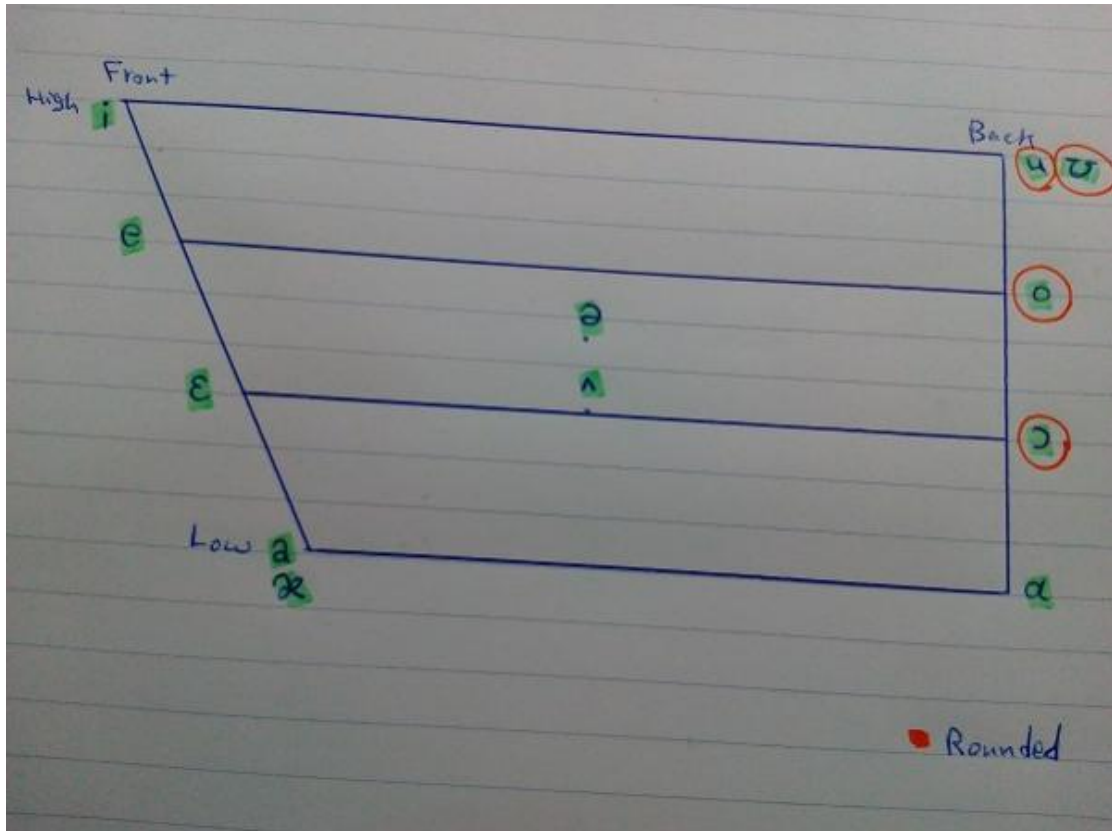


/ɛ/ vowel is:

front

low-mid

unrounded



/ʊ/ vowel is:

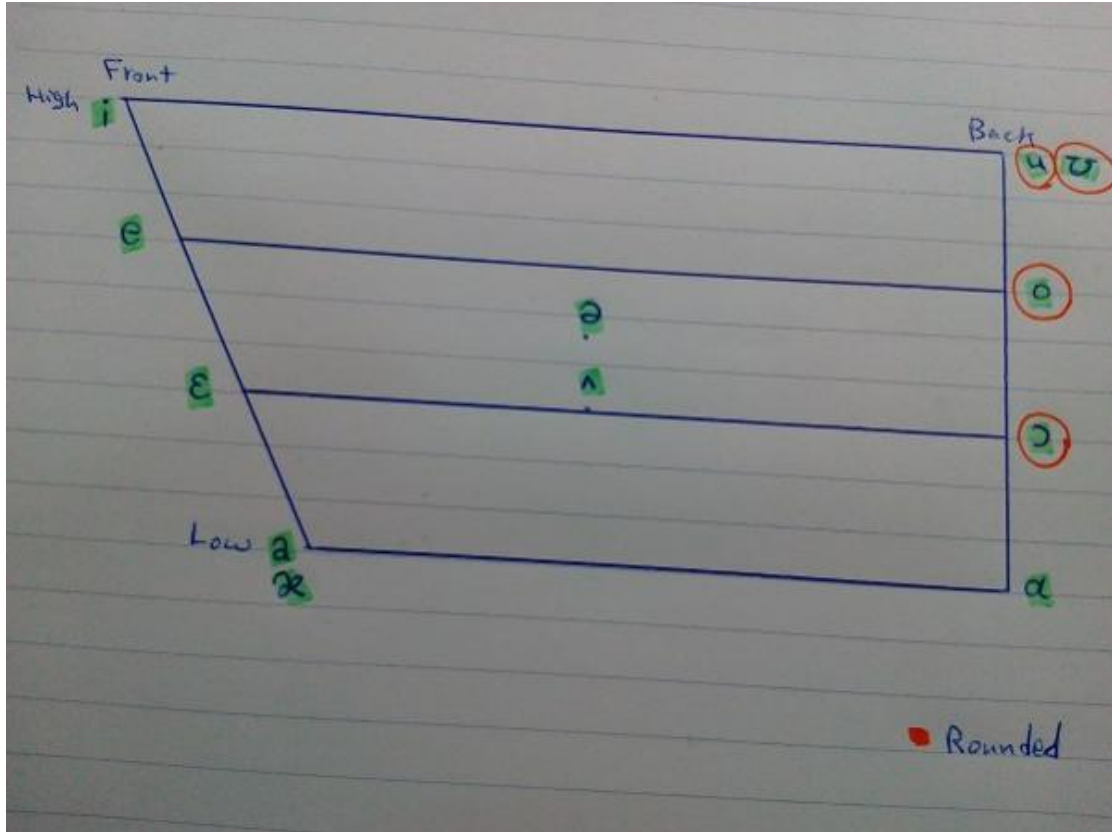
high

back

rounded

Examples for /ʊ/ vowel:

Put



/ɑ/ vowel is:

low

back

unrounded

كود:

Examples for /ɑ/ vowel:

aunt [ɑ:nt]

car

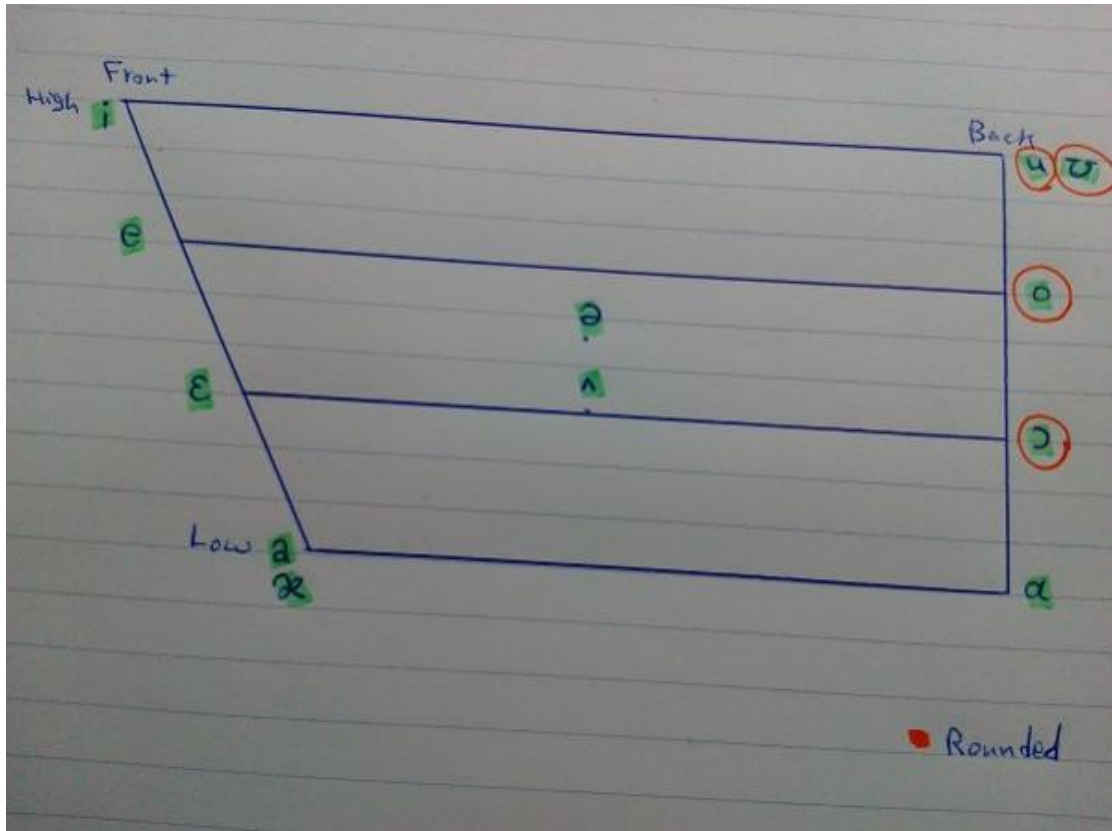
###

Car و Cat مَيِّز بين الصوت المتحرك اللي بوسط كلمة

Car = ɑ

Cat = æ

ɑوالـ æأنا لقطت هالمثالين وصرت أميز بسبتهم بين الـ



/ɔ/ vowel is:

low-mid

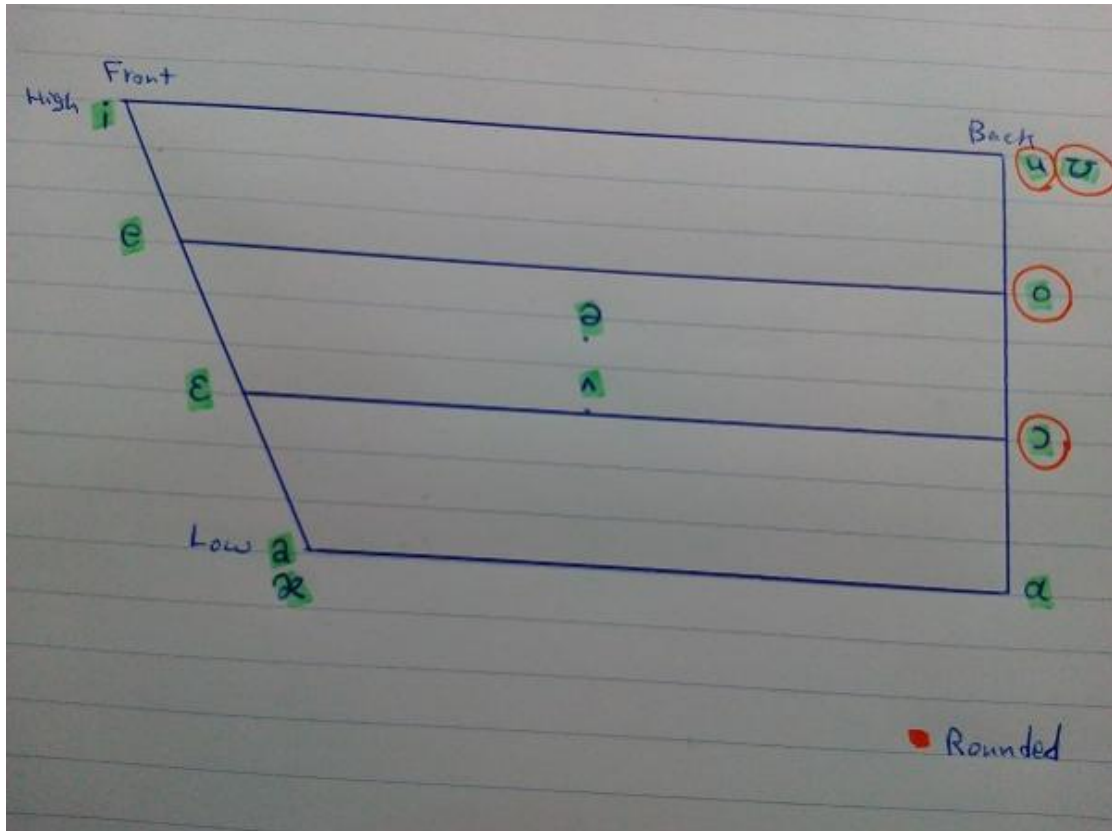
back

rounded.

كود:

Examples for /ɔ/ vowel:

Core



/ʌ/ vowel is:

central

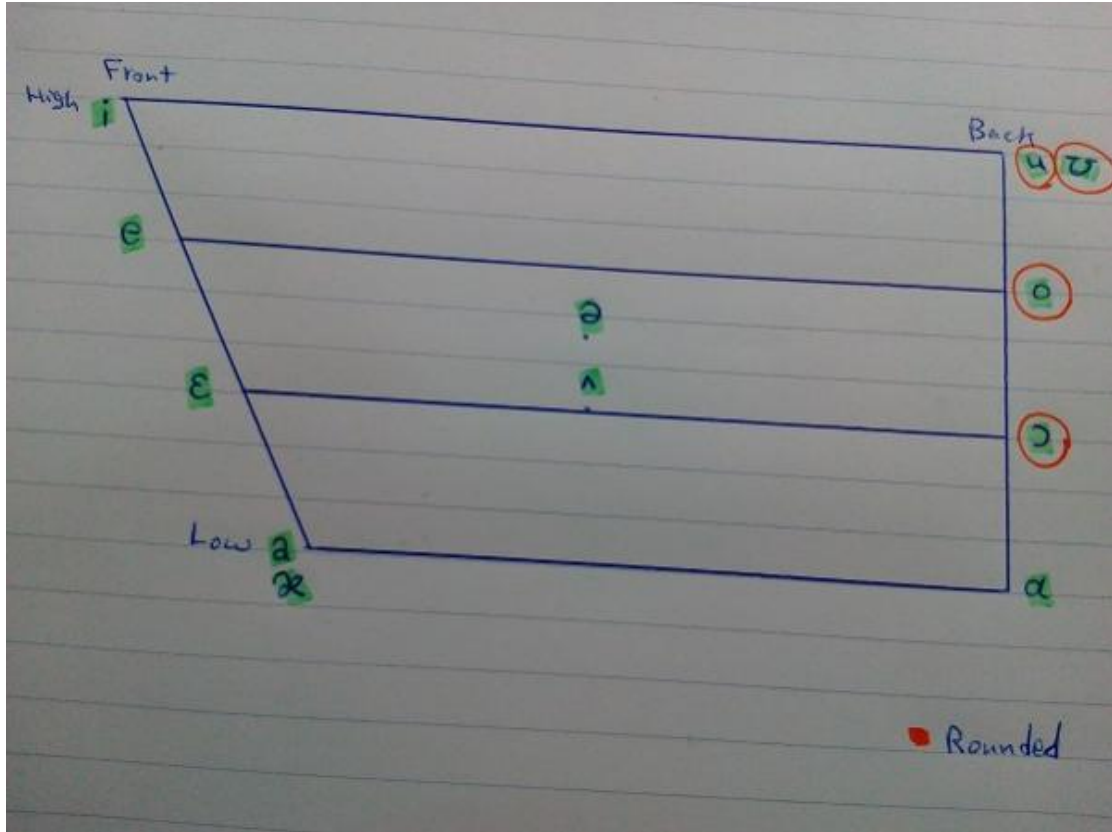
unrounded

low-mid

Examples for /ʌ/ vowel:

putt

hub



/ə/ vowel is:

mid-central

كود:

/ə/ vowel is also called _____.

schwa

كود:

Examples for /ə/ vowel:

About, upper

توقع من هذي المحاضرة 7 أسئلة تقريباً

أعتقد الحين الأمور بدت تسهل؛

نتوقع منه 9 أسئلة تقريباً Consonant جدول الـ

وهذي الرسمة توقع منها بحدود 4 إلى 5 أسئلة

####

المحاضرات الجاية مترابطة مع هذي المحاضرة؛

وفي أمثلة نحتاج نرجع فيها للرسمه من جديد

بهذي المحاضرة راح أسرد كل الأسئلة برد واحد

وهي 25 سؤال، تمثل كل ما تم ذكره بالمحاضرة

وعموماً من هالمحاضرة "حسب ما شفت ويمكن أكون غلطان" ممكن يجي سؤال واحد أو اثنين

مراح أشرح فيها شي توفيراً للوقت لأنه ودي أختم المراجعة بسرعة

والمجال مفتوح لأي أخ أو أخت حاب يشارك بفائدة أو شرح لنقطة معينة

/I/ is _____.

a short vowel

كود:

Examples for /I/:

كود:

pit [pIt]

fill

mid

كود:

/e/ is _____.

a short vowel

كود:

Examples for /e/:

كود:

pet [pet]

led

sell [sel]

كود:

/æ/ is _____.

a short vowel

كود:

Examples for /æ/:

كود:

pat [pæt]

كود:

/^/ is _____.

a short vowel

كود:

Examples for /ʌ/:

كود:

putt [pʌt]

love

كود:

/ʊ/ is _____.

a short vowel

كود:

Examples for /ʊ/:

كود:

put [pʊt]

full

كود:

/ɒ/ is _____.

a short vowel

كود:

Examples for /ɒ/:

كود:

pot [pɒt]

doll

song

كود:

/ə/ is _____.

a short vowel

كود:

/ə/ is called:

schwa

کود:

Examples for /ə/:

کود:

about [əbaʊt]

کود:

/i:/ is _____.

a long vowel

کود:

Examples for /i:/:

کود:

key [ki:]

کود:

/ɑ:/ is _____.

a long vowel

کود:

Examples for /ɑ:/:

کود:

car [kɑ:]

march [mɑ:tʃ]

park

کود:

/ɔ:/ is _____.

a long vowel

کود:

Examples for /ɔ:/:

کود:

core [kɔ:]

saw [sɔ:]

کود:

/u:/ is _____.

a long vowel

کود:

Examples for /u:/:

كود:

coo [ku:]

food

كود:

/3:/ is _____.

a long vowel

كود:

Examples for /3:/:

كود:

cur [k3:]

وأرفقهم بالرد الجاي؛ pdf محتوى المحاضرتين 8، 9 (وتوفيراً للوقت) بأجمعهم بملف

محتوى المحاضرتين مفرغين على شكل نقاط (سؤال وجواب)؛ مجموع الأسئلة 55؛

من محاضرة 8 توقع سؤاليين،

أما محاضرة 9 توقع 9 أسئلة

Lecture 8: Diphthongs

1. In _____ the articulators remain more or less in the same position throughout the articulation of the vowel.

a monophthong

2. In _____ the vowel quality remains more or less constant.

a monophthong

3. _____, entails some kind of change of position of the articulators during its production.

a diphthong

4. In _____ there is a change in the vowel quality produced.

a diphthong

5. _____ is a vowel whose quality changes within a syllable.

A diphthong

6. A diphthong _____ simply a sequence of two vowels.

is not

7. The word seeing [si:In], is:

not a diphthong.

8. The word seeing [si:In], is not a diphthong, because:

The vowel [i:] is followed by the vowel [I], but the [i:] and the [I] are not in the same syllable: seeing has two syllables, the first of which ends in [i:] and the second of which begins with [I].

9. /aI/ is _____.

Diphthong

10. Examples for /aI/:

sigh

rye

bide

kite

site

bite

price

11. /eI/ is _____.

Diphthong

12. Examples for /eI/:

say

ray

bayed

face

13. /ɔI/ is _____.

Diphthong

14. Examples for /ɔI/:

boy

soy

roy

buoyed

choice

15. /aʊ/ is _____.

Diphthong

16. Examples for /aʊ/:

how

now

loud

cow

mouth

17. /əʊ/ is _____.

Diphthong

18. Examples for /əʊ/:

Go

load

home

most

coat

19. The diphthong in the word "write" is pronounced as:

/aI/

Lecture 9: RP and GA Short Vowels

20. There is _____ [اختلاف كبير جديد بالاعتبار] in the vowel sounds uttered [ملفوظ] by speakers of different accents of English.

considerable variation

21. (RP) is:

Received Pronunciation [اللهجة البريطانية]

22. (GA) is:

General American [اللهجة الأمريكية].

23. _____ is the accent often referred to as the prestige accent in British society.

RP

24. RP is the accent often referred to as the prestige accent in _____ society.

British

25. _____ associated with the speech of the graduates of the English public schools.

RP

26. _____ defined largely in terms of [من حيث] the social class [طبقة] of its speakers.

RP

27. The term GA is an idealized [مثالية] over a group of accents whose speakers inhabit a vast [كبيرة] proportion [نسبة] of the _____.

United States

28. GA excludes [تستبعد] _____ accents such as the New York City accent, and southern accents (such as spoken in Texas).

eastern

29. For speakers of RP and GA, the vowels in peep and pip _____ in several respects.

differ (one of which is vowel length)

30. In "peep" is _____ vowel.

a long

31. In "pip" is _____ vowel.

a short

32. The vowel in pip is transcribed as _____.

[ɪ]

33. "pip" is transcribed as _____.

[pɪp]

34. [ɪ] vowel is:

high

front

unrounded

35. [ɪ] vowel is _____ than the vowel in "peep".

less high and less front

36. Examples for /ɪ/:

pit [pɪt]

fill

mid

37. Examples for /e/:

pet [pet]

led

sell [sel]

38. Examples for /æ/:

pat [pæt]

39. Examples for /ʌ/:

putt [pʌt]

love

40. Examples for /ʊ/:

put [pʊt]

full

41. Examples for /ɒ/:

pot [pɒt]

doll

song

42. Examples for /ə/:

about [əbaʊt]

again

43. /ə/ is called _____.

schwa

44. /ə/ vowel (the schwa), is typically _____ than /ɪ/, /e/, /æ/, /ʌ/, /ʊ/, /ɒ/.

shorter

45. /ə/ vowel differs from (/ɪ/, /e/, /æ/, /ʌ/, /ʊ/, /ɒ/) in that it may _____ in a stressed syllable.

never occur

46. /ə/ vowel differs from (/ɪ/, /e/, /æ/, /ʌ/, /ʊ/, /ɒ/) in that it may never occur in _____.

a stressed syllable

47. /ə/ vowel in "about" occurs in _____ syllable.

the unstressed first

48. /ə/ vowel in "elephant" occurs in _____ syllable.

the unstressed second

49. /ə/ vowel in "Belinda" occurs in _____ syllables.

the unstressed initial and final

50. The lexical sets adopted by _____.

Wells

51. Words such as "pet" have the _____ vowel.

DRESS

52. Words such as "pat" have the _____ vowel.

TRAP

53. Words such as "pot" have the _____ vowel.

LOT

54. Words such as "put" have the _____ vowel.

□ FOOT

55. Words such as "putt" have the _____ vowel.

□ STRUT

The rhyme may be further subdivided into:

The constituents [تشكيلات] nucleus (vowel)

Code (consonant [s]).

###

الإجابة الأولى بسبب تغير اتجاه الكتابة بسبب المنتدى أكررها بالترتيب الصحيح هنا

The constituents [تشكيلات] nucleus (vowel)

Coda

وليس

Code

بأطرح في كل رد سؤال؛

تحت السؤال إجابته؛

...ثم بأضيف إن استلزم الأمر شرح في نهاية الرد؛ كالتالي

###

...بسم الله

###

محاضرة 10

###

كود:

_____ is the study of human speech sounds.

Phonetics [علم الصوتيات]

###

Phonetics دراسة أصوات الحديث أو الكلام البشري؛ هو: الفونيتيكس

Phonology [علم الصوتيات الكلامية، أنظمة الأصوات] is to do with something

_____ properties of human speech sounds per se.

more than

####

؛ هو أكثر من مجرد التعاطي مع خصائص أصوات Phonetics غير عن الفونيتيكس Phonology الفونولوجي الكلام البشري في حد ذاتها وحسب

_____ is the study of certain sorts of
mental [ذهني] organization [تنظيم].

Phonology [علم الصوتيات الكلامية، أنظمة الأصوات]

####

هو دراسة لأنواع معينة من التنظيم الذهني Phonology الفونولوجي

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

Phonology [علم الصوتيات الكلامية، أنظمة الأصوات]

####

الفونولوجي، لا يهتم فقط بدراسة خصائص أصوات الكلام أو الحديث البشري، بل يهتم بدراسة أنواع التنظيم الذهني؛ أو بعبارة أخرى يصف أنظمة وأنماط أصوات الحديث في لغة بشرية ما

إذن الفونولوجي يمكن الإشارة له بالكلمات المفتاحية التالية

نظام ذهني

يصف أنماط وأنظمة أصوات الحديث البشري بلغة من اللغات

The range [نطاق] of places within a word which
a given sound may occur in called its _____.

distribution [التوزيع]

####

نطاق أماكن النطق التي من خلالها يتم نطق كلمة من الكلمات؛ حسب فهمي فالتوزيع هو أماكن النطق التي نستخدمها من أجل نطق كلمة من الكلمات؛ يعني كل كلمة من الكلمات من أجل أن ننطقها نحتاج أن نستخدم أماكن نطق محددة من الجهاز الصوتي، مجموع الأماكن التي نستخدمها لنطق كلمة من الكلمات (أو لنطق صوت من أصوات هذي الكلمة) نسميها توزيع

أتوقع المسألة تشبه التوزيع الموسيقي؛ يعني هناك شخص يقوم بتأليف اللحن، وهناك شخص آخر يقوم بالتوزيع؛

الموزع هو اللي يستخدم الآلات الموسيقية اللي راح تعزف هذا اللحن

أرجو أن يكون فهمي صحيح، واللي عنده إضافة يُثربنا

The distribution [توزيع] of
unaspirated [غير هائي، غير مستنشق، غير منطوق بملء الفم]
and aspirated [وقفات] stops [هاائي، منطوق بملء الفم] is _____.
mutually exclusive [امتناع متبادل، يستبعد بعضه بعضا]

###

انفجاري)، نفخ الهواء يكون أقوى؛ يتم نطق الوقف بملء الفم (Stop؛ تعني لما تنطق حرف وقف Aspirated الـ Pit. في كلمة P مثل صوت

Spit. في P؛ تعني أن نفخ الهواء يكون أقل، ما ننطق الوقف بملء الفم؛ مثل صوت Unaspirated الـ

اللي نقوله بهذا السؤال إنه لما يحدث واحد من هالنوعين من أنواع الوقف، النوع الثاني ما يحدث؛ يعني هناك توزيع تكاملي Complementary Distribution امتناع متبادل؛ هذي الحالة من الامتناع المتبادل نسميها

Where you get one kind of stops, you never
get the other, this is called _____.

complementary distribution [توزيع تكاملي]

###

هذي شرحناها بالسؤال السابق

English native speakers know that the sequence of
segments [تتابع المقاطع]
[bl^g], _____ an English sequence [تتابع], despite the fact that
she or he may
will never have heard either sequence in her or his life.

is

###

خلاصة الفائدة هنا هو أنه المتحدثين المحليين بالإنجليزية يعرفون مباشرة أن ترتيب المقاطع في كلمة مثل "بلوق" هو ترتيب صحيح؛ حتى لو أنهم ما سبق لهم سماع هذي الكلمة من قبل. يعني مثل ما نقول بالعربية يعرفونها بالسليقة

English native speakers know that the sequence
of segments [تتابع] [tl^g] _ is not _____ an English sequence [تتابع].

The native speaker of English gains [يكسب] access to a kind of

_____ which constitutes [تشكل] 'the phonology of English'.

unconscious [لا واعية] knowledge

###

المتحدثين المحليين بلغة ما لديهم معرفة (لا واعية)، يعني معرفة بالفطرة بالسليقة؛ وهذي هي اللي تشكل
فونولوجي الإنجليزية عندهم.

_____ the study, not of speech sounds per se [بحد ذاتها]
(like phonetics), but of mental abilities [القدرات الذهنية]
and largely unconscious mental states
[الحالات الذهنية اللا واعية].

Phonology

###

الفونولوجي ليست دراسة لأصوات الكلام البشري وحسب، بل هو دراسة لـ القدرات الذهنية و بشكل أوسع لـ
الحالات الذهنية اللاواعية

The /p/ in "pool" is _____.

aspirated

كود:

The /t/ in "top" is _____.

aspirated

كود:

The /k/ in "killing" is _____.

aspirated

كود:

The /p/ in spurt is _____.

unaspirated

كود:

The /t/ in stop is _____.

unaspirated

كود:

The /k/ in scold is _____.

unaspirated

###

Unaspirated والـ Aspirated كونا ذكرنا الفرق بين الـ

؛ لما تنطقها تنفخ أكثر Aspirated الـ

، لما تنطقها تنفخ أقل Unaspirated الـ

The aspirated and the unaspirated /t/ are phonetically similar,
both are:

stops.
voiceless.
alveolar.

كود:

The aspirated and the unaspirated /t/ are phonetically _____.

Similar

كود:

If the aspirated and unaspirated are phonetically
distinct [مختلفين], they are phonologically _____.

e q u i v a l e n t

The aspirated and the unaspirated /t/ (the two types of stops)
correspond to [ينسجم مع], are interpreted [تفسر على أنها]
as belonging to [تعود ل], say [لنقل] _____.

a single mental category [نفس القسم الذهني] (one phoneme)

####

اللي ذكرناهم؛ أثنين يعودون إلى نفس القسم الذهني، (Aspirated and Unaspirated) النوعين من الوقف
هذا القسم الذهني نطلق عليه فونيم

The single mental category that two types of stops correspond to,
called _____.

Phoneme

كود:

Whether the /p/ is aspirated or unaspirated, it is _____.

one phoneme

... هذا السؤال مهم

كود:

Each one of these _____ in a language is described as
a phoneme.

meaning-distinguishing sounds (aspirated or unaspirated stop)

####

؛ فإن هذه الأصوات التي تميز المعنى في الكلمة aspirated or unaspirated stop سواء كان نوع الوقف يطلق عليها فونيم

Each one of these meaning-distinguishing sounds
(aspirated or unaspirated stop) in a language is described as _____.

a phoneme

كود:

If we change a phoneme and we replace it in the same place,
this leads to change _____.

the meaning

كود:

If we replace the /r/ in "car" by /t/ we will have _____.

a new word (cat, which has a different meaning)

####

تغيير الفونيم في كلمة يغير معناها

محاضرة 11

The relation between phonemes [الأصوات]
and their associated phonetic segments [المقاطع الصوتية]
is one of _____.

realization [إمكانية لفظ الكلمة بطرق مختلفة]

####

قالي أنه يعني إمكانية لفظ الكلمة الواحدة بطرق realization راسلت الدكتور بخصوص تعريف مصطلح

مختلفة، يمكن قصده إمكانيه لفظ نفس الصوت بطرق مختلفه حسب الكلمه اللي يجي فيها؛

، يعني نلفظها من غير نفخ Unaspirated -P؛ تلفظ الـSpurt في كلمه S بعد الصوت P مثلاً لما يجي صوت قوي.

Aspirated فإنه هني تلفظ كـ Pool في بدايه الكلمه مثل P لكن لمن يجي الـ

نفس Unaspirated -Realized ومرة Aspirated -Realized مرة P يعني نقدر نقول أن الصوت الصوت مرة ينطق بطريقه ومرة أخرى ينطق بطريقه ثانيه.

The phoneme /p/ is _____ as [p] after a voiceless alveolar fricative (unaspirated) and as aspirated [p] elsewhere.

[يلفظ بطريقه] realized

The phoneme /p/ is realized [يلفظ بطريقه] as ___ after "spurt".

unaspirated [p]

Realizations [إمكانيه لفظ الكلمه بطرق مختلفه] of a phoneme which are entirely predictable from the context are called its _____.

allophones

كود:

The aspirated /p/ and the unaspirated /p/ are _____ of the /p/ phoneme.

allophones

كود:

The phoneme /p/ in "spurt" and "pool" are _____ of the /p/ phoneme.

Allophones

In other languages, such as Korean, the distribution of aspirated and unaspirated voiceless stops is _____.

[تداخل] overlapping

(there is at least one place in which either type of sound may occur).

كود:

_____ means that there is at least one place in which either type of sound may occur.

[تداخل] overlapping

This kind of distribution (overlapping الذي يتضمن تداخل) is referred to as _____.

parallel distribution [توزيع موازي]

Pairs of words which differ with respect [مراعاة] to only one sound are called _____.

minimal pairs [أزواج الحد الأدنى]

كود:

"sit" and "sat" are _____.

minimal pairs

كود:

More than two words differ with respect [مراعاة] to only one sound called _____.

minimal set

كود:

"sit", "sat", "set" are _____.

minimal set

The distinction between aspirated and unaspirated voiceless stops is _____ in Korean.

phonemic

[، فونيمي Phoneme من]

كود:

The distinction between aspirated and unaspirated voiceless stops is _____ in English.

Allophonic

: هالسؤالين أتوقع واحد منهم بيجي

كود:

Two or more sounds are realizations [إمكانية لفظ الكلمة بطرق مختلفة] of the same phoneme if:

They are in complementary distribution.

They are phonetically similar.

كود:

Two or more sounds are realizations of different phonemes if:

They are in parallel (overlapping) distribution.

a semantic contrast [التباين الدلالي]. to signal [للإشارة لـ] They serve [تتفع]

###

الإجابة الأخيرة هي

They serve to signal a semantic contrast.

/: تنسيق المنندى يقرب اتجاه الكلمات في الجملة

محاضرة 12

When two sound segments occur in sequence some aspect of one segment is taken or copied by the other, the process is known as _____.

Assimilation [هضم]

###

هي العملية التي فيها مقطع صوتيين متتاليين، أحد المقطعين يحتله المقطع الآخر أو Assimilation الهضم ينسخه

The vowel /ee/ in the word seen, becomes *nasalized* as a result of its being followed by the nasal sound /n/ here we have another process (not Assimilation) called _____.

elision

ترخيم

###

يبقى مطلوب منك الآن أن تفرق بين الـ

Assimilation والـ Elision

The process of not pronouncing a sound segment that might be presented in the deliberately careful pronunciation of a word in isolation is described _____.

elision

###

في d عملية عدم نطق مقطع صوتي؛ في كلمة إن قرأتها بتأن وترو فسيظهر المقطع الصوتي فيها؛ مثل صوت كلمة Friendship

كود:

There is typically no [d] sound included in the everyday pronunciation of a word like friendship [frenʃɪp], this is an example for _____.

Elision

The word written phonetically in this way [frɛnʃɪp], is:

Friendship

السؤال القادم؛ واللي أنا مقسمة لـ3 أسئلة، أتوقع أنه بنسبة كبيرة بيجي

كود:

Morphemes are a kind of _____.

mental representation

كود:

Morphemes are a kind of mental representation which have _____ properties:

three

كود:

The three properties of morphemes:

a syntactic category [فئة نحوية].

a meaning.

a phonological form [شكل صوتي].

السؤال القادم؛ واللي أنا مقسمة لـ3 أسئلة، أتوقع أنه بنسبة كبيرة بيجي

كود:

Morphemes are a kind of _____.

mental representation

كود:

Morphemes are a kind of mental representation which have _____ properties:

three

كود:

The three properties of morphemes:

a syntactic category [فئة نحوية].

a meaning.

a phonological form [شكل صوتي].

A native speaker knows that a word like "cat" has _____ morphemes.

two

كود:

A native speaker knows that a word like "cat" has two morphemes:

a root morpheme
a plural morpheme (which, in this case, is a suffix).

كود:

The morpheme takes the form of a triple:

a syntax.
a semantics.
a phonology.

كود:

The morpheme "cat" takes the form of a triple:

Syntax (it is a noun-cat).
Semantics (it means cat).
Phonology, which takes the form /kæt/.

كود:

The phonological form of the morpheme "cat" is:

/kæt/.

###

آخر سؤال شبه مضمون؛ إنه يجيب لك كلمة ويطلب منه صيغتها الفونولوجية

Phonemes are _____.

mental objects

كود:

The phonological form of a morpheme is _____.

a mental object

كود:

/kæt/, is:

a mental representation in the mind of a speaker.

كود:

The sequence [kæt] is:

a phonetic sequence

The phonological form of a morpheme may, clearly consist of:

more than one phoneme

كود:

The _____ form of a morpheme is present in the speaker's mentally constituted [تشكّل، صياغة] grammar, and that this phonological form consists in either a single phonological segment or a sequence of such segments.

phonological

كود:

The phonological units or categories we have called phonemes are part of _____ knowledge.

phonological knowledge

محاضرة 13

The two main constituents [تشكلات] within a syllable [مقطع لفظي] are:

The onset [مطلع].

The rhyme [قافية].

The first segment /b/ in the word "bile", constitutes [تشكل] _____ of the syllable.

the onset

The last two segments, /ai/ and /l/, taken together, in the word "bile", constitute _____.

the rhyme

The onset is defined as any and all _____ occurring before the vowel.

consonants

###

(هي أي أصوات ساكنة قبل الأصوات المتحرك (حروف العلة onset).

The onset is defined as any and all consonants occurring before _____.

the vowel

The rhyme may be further subdivided into:

The constituents [تشكيلات] nucleus (vowel)

Code (consonant [s]).

###

الإجابة الأولى بسبب تغير اتجاه الكتابة بسبب المنتدى أكررها بالترتيب الصحيح هنا

كود:

The constituents [تشكيلات] nucleus (vowel)

The diphthong /ai/, in the word "bile", constitutes _____.

the nucleus

The consonant /l/, in the word "bile", constitutes _____.

the coda

A syllable such as "bile", which contains one or more consonants in coda position, is called _____.

a closed syllable

A syllable such as "buy", which does not contain any consonants in coda position is referred to as _____.

an open syllable

A syllable such as "buy", which does not contain any consonants in coda position is referred to as _____.

an open syllable

It is possible to have a well-formed syllable which does not contain any element other than _____.

a nucleus

The segment occupying the nucleus of the syllable is normally _____.

a vowel

_____ is an example of a word in English consisting of only one syllable, which in turn contains only a nucleus.

eye: /aɪ

eye: /aɪ/ is an example of a word in English consisting of _____.

only one syllable [which in turn contains only a nucleus]

محاضرة 14

The nucleus in English may be preceded or followed by other segments, and those segments are typically [بالإجمال، عادةً] _____.

Consonants

morphemes like bile, which contain only one syllable, are said to be _____.

monosyllabic
أحادي المقطع

In English, morphemes may contain _____ syllable.

more than one

In English, morphemes which contain more than one syllable are said to be _____.

polysyllabic
متعدد المقاطع

"rider", "beetle", "amount", "desire", examples for: _____ morphemes.

Polysyllabic

In English onsets _____ contain two segments.

May

"bring", "trap", "clip" are examples for:

branching onsets
المطالع المتفرعة

(Onsets contain two segments)

Onsets which contain two segments are said to be: _____.

branching onsets

Codas (as onset) _____ branching (branch).

can be

###

يمكن لها أن تتفرع Onsets مثلها مثل الـ

"hunt" is an example for: _____.

branching coda

Syllable of "ham", is:

cvc

كود:

Syllable of "I", is:

v

كود:

Syllable of "do", is:

cv

كود:

Syllable of "green", is:

ccvc

كود:

Syllable of "eggs", is:

vcc

كود:

Syllable of "and", is:

vcc

كود:

Syllable of "am", is:

vc

####

هذا النوع من الأسئلة سهل جداً؛

C نطق الكلمة؛ الصوت الساكن نرسم له بـ

V والصوت المتحرك نرسم له بـ

i e o u a : الأصوات المتحركة هي 5

وباقى الحروف ساكنه

Egz ،؛ لما نطقها نقول Eggs: مثلاً

VCC ، أول حرف متحرك والثاني والثالث ساكن

لأسئلة اللي جاية هي آخر أسئلة بمحاضرة 14 ،

أسئلة سهلة والمفروض يعرفها مباشرة اللي درس اللغويات الترم الماضي، أو سبق له أن مر على أول 3
(محاضرات) بنمرها بهالموضوع إن شاء الله

كود:

/tʃ/ as in "Chew", "chit", "rich", is:

Consonant phoneme

كود:

/dʒ/ as in "Gin", "ridge", is:

Consonant phoneme

كود:

/θ/ as in "Thigh", "thin", is:

Consonant phoneme

كود:

/ð/ as in "Then", "that", is:

Consonant phoneme

كود:

/ʃ/ as in "Shy", "ship", "leash", is:

Consonant phoneme

كود:

/ʒ/ as in "Measure", is:

Consonant phoneme

كود:

/j/ as in "Year", is:

Consonant phoneme

كود:

/ŋ/ as in "Sing", "ring", is:

Consonant phoneme