

## الصوتيات

### حل المناقشات (محدث)



**1- Talk about cardinal vowels and discuss how they are used, mentioning some of their characteristics ?**

1. There are two groups: a. Primary cardinal vowels  
b. secondary cardinal vowels
2. they are not vowels of any particular language.
3. they are a standard reference system.
4. they are used to describe, classify, and compare vowels

**2- Explain the criteria used to describe English short vowels? . 1**

- a. Tongue height
- b. Tongue position
- c. Shape of the lips
- d. Relation to cardinal vowels.

**3-Talk about the articulators above the larynx?**

*Pharynx , Plate , Tongue , Lips , Alveolar ridge , Velum*

**4- Compare between vowels and consonants, and refer to their distribution, giving some illustrative examples?**

*Vowels: are the class of sound which makes the least obstruction to the flow of air when it passes from the larynx to the lips. consonants: are sounds that obstruct the flow of air .through the vocal tract*

**5- Discuss the plosive consonants and talk about their places of articulations?**

English has six plosive consonants, p, t, k, b, d, g. the plosives have different places of articulation: (p and b) are bilabial, (t and d) are alveolar, (k and g) are velar. p, t and k are always voiceless. b, d and g are sometimes fully voiced, sometimes partly voiced and sometimes voiceless

**6- Talk about the fricative consonants and their places of articulation?**

consonants in which air escapes through a narrow passage and makes a hissing sound

.place of articulation

/f/: voiced ڤ/: voiceless labiodental, /v/: voiced labiodental, /θ/: voiceless interdental, /ð/: interdental, /s/: voiceless alveolar, /z/: voiced alveolar, /ʃ/: voiceless palato-alveolar, /ʒ/: voiced palato-alveolar, /h/: voiced and voiceless glottal

**7- compare between plosives and fricatives especially with relation to their production?**

plosive produced by forming a complete obstruction to the flow of air, this results in a build-up of compressed air inside the chamber formed by the closure, When the closure is released, there is a small explosion that causes a sharp noise

Fricative produced when the air escapes through a narrow passage and makes a hissing sound

**8- Discuss the role of the soft palate in the production of nasal consonants?**

in nasal consonants the soft palate must be lowered, in the case of all the other consonant and vowels, the soft palate is raised and air cannot pass through the nose. in nasal consonant, however the air does not pass through the mouth, it is prevented by a complete closure in the mouth at some point

**9- Talk about the larynx and its importance in the production of speech sounds?**

*The larynx is located in the throat/neck, and it has function as a valve that can stop air from entering or escaping from the lungs*

*Inside the larynx, the vocal folds/cords have two thick flaps of muscles and two large cartilages. This structure is responsible for producing sounds when they move together.*

**10- Explain the different parts of the larynx and explain how the vocal cords are attached inside it?**

*At the front the vocal folds are joined together and fixed to the thyroid cartilage*

*At the back the vocal folds are attached to a pair of small cartilages called the arytenoid cartilage, and They are attached to the cricoid cartilages*

*.If the Arytenoid cartilages move the vocal cords move too*