

جامعة الأنبار

الكلية / الآاب

قسم او الفرع / اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة / الثانية

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : الصوت

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : Phonetics

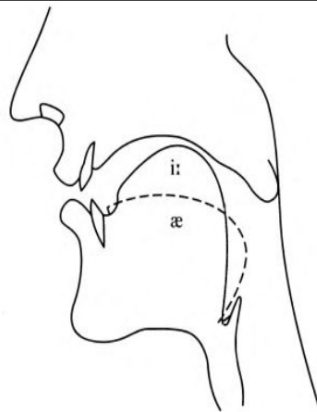
أسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: الاصوات الصحيحة و العلة

أسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الانكليزية: Vowel and Consonant Sounds

محتوى المحاضرة الثالثة

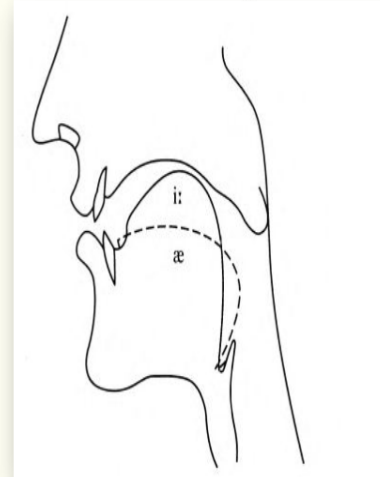
- **Vowels** are sounds in which there is no obstruction to the flow of air as it passes from the larynx to the lips.
- However, it is clearly that we are making obstruction to air to pass through the mouth when we make **consonant** sounds, such s, d, t, etc.
- The difference between **vowels** and **consonants** is not only limited to how we produce them, but we should look at the different contexts and positions in which particular sounds can occur. **(Look at the examples in your textbook on page 10-11 paragraph 2).**
- The most important difference between vowel and consonant is not the way that they are made, but their different distributions.
- **The** study of the distribution of the sounds (Phonology).
- It is necessary to know in what ways vowels differ from each other.
- The first matter to consider is the shape and position of the tongue.

- Firstly, the vertical distance between the upper surface of the **tongue** and the **palate** and,
- Secondly, the part of the **tongue**, between front and back, which is raised highest. Look at these two examples:
 - the vowel **i:** in the English word 'see' / **close vowel**
 - the vowel **æ** as in the word 'cat' / **open vowel**



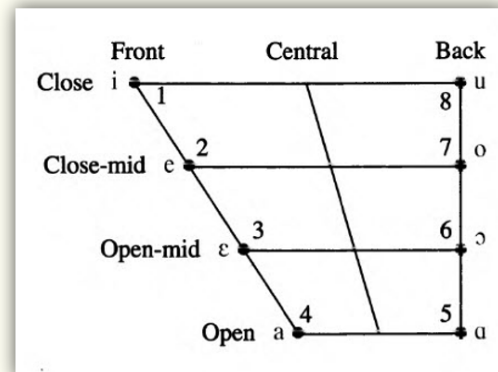
- By changing the shape of the tongue, we can produce vowels in which a different part of the tongue is the highest point, which is called a **back vowel**. For example the vowel **a:** in the word 'calm'. Also look at the vowel in 'too' (**u:**).

	Front	Back
Close	i:	u:
Open	æ	ɑ:

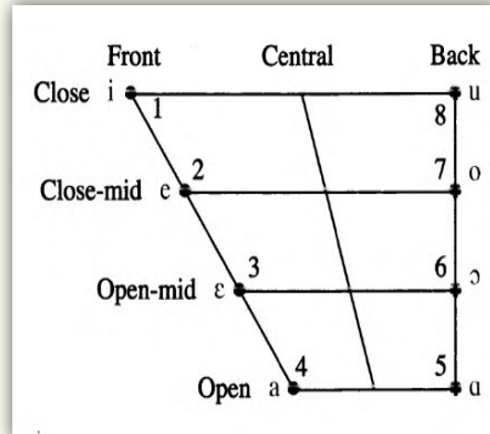


- To classify vowels, phoneticians have developed a set of vowels which are arranged in a close-open, front-back diagram (**Cardinal Vowels**).
- Cardinal Vowels** are a standard reference system, in which people learn phonetics at the advanced.
- It is a useful way of describing, classifying and comparing vowels.

- The vowels are called **primary cardinal vowels**; these are the vowels that are most familiar to the speakers of most European languages. (Track 12 of CD 2)
- In this course cardinal vowels are printed within square brackets [] to distinguish them clearly from English vowel sounds.



- Cardinal vowel no. 1: the symbol [i] is defined as the vowel which is as close and as front as it is possible to make a vowel without obstructing the flow of air.
- Cardinal vowel no. 5: the symbol [a] is defined as the most open and back vowel that it is possible to make.
- Cardinal vowel no. 8: the symbol [u] is fully close and back.
- Cardinal vowel no. 4: the symbol [a] is fully open and front.
- Cardinal vowels no. 1, 5, 8, and 4 are considered as *extremes vowels*, while the vowels no. 2, 3, 6 and 7 are considered as intermediate points.



□ lip-position

i) **Rounded**, where the corners of the lips are brought towards each other and the lips pushed forwards. This is most clearly seen in cardinal vowel no. 8 [u].



ii) **Spread**, with the corners of the lips moved away from each other, as for a smile. This is most clearly seen in cardinal vowel no. 1 [i].



iii) **Neutral**, where the lips are not noticeably rounded or spread. The noise most English people make when they are hesitating (written 'er') has neutral lip position.

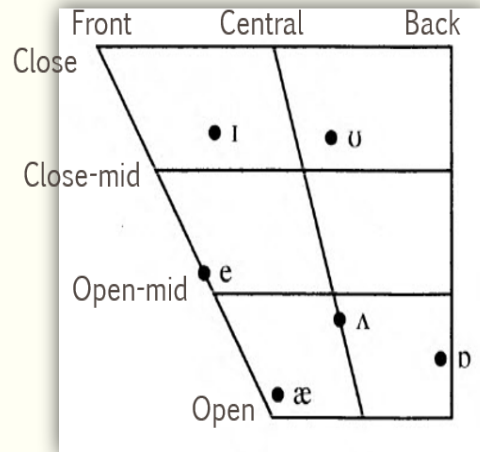


- Short vowels are only relatively short.
- Vowels can have quite different lengths in different contexts.
- Each vowel is described in relation to the cardinal vowels.

i (example words: 'bit', 'pin', 'fish') The diagram shows that, though this vowel is in the close front area, compared with cardinal vowel no. 1 [i] it is more open, and nearer in to the centre. The lips are slightly spread.

e (example words: 'bet', 'men', 'yes') This is a front vowel between cardinal vowel no. 2 [e] and no. 3 [ɛ]. The lips are slightly spread.

æ (example words: 'bat', 'man', 'gas') This vowel is front, but not quite as open as cardinal vowel no. 4 [a]. The lips are slightly spread.



ʌ (example words: 'cut', 'come', 'rush') This is a central vowel, and the diagram shows that it is more open than the open-mid tongue height. The lip position is neutral.

ɒ (example words: 'pot', 'gone', 'cross') This vowel is not quite fully back, and between open-mid and open in tongue height. The lips are slightly rounded.

u (example words: 'put', 'pull', 'push') The nearest cardinal vowel is no. 8 [u], but it can be seen that u is more open and nearer to central. The lips are rounded.

There is one other short vowel, for which the symbol is **ə**. This central vowel - which is called schwa - is a very familiar sound in English; it is heard in the first syllable of the words 'about', 'oppose', 'perhaps',

