

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: انشاء الاصوات الصحيحة (الجزء الثاني)

أسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الانكليزية: Voicing and Consonants (Part 2)

## محتوى المحاضرة السابعة

### ➤ Plosives

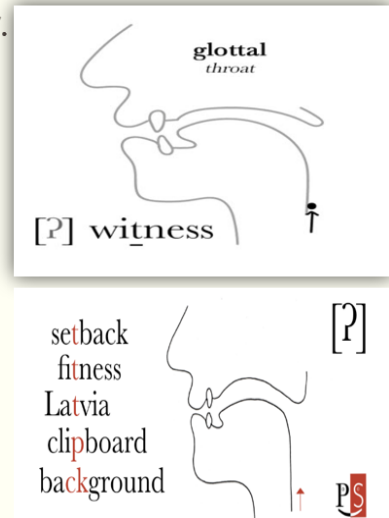
- A **plosive** is a consonant articulation with the following characteristics:
  - a) One articulator is moved against another, or two articulators are moved against each other, so as to form a stricture that allows no air to escape from the vocal tract. The stricture is, then, total.
  - b) After this stricture has been formed and air has been compressed behind it, it is **released** - that is, air is allowed to escape.
  - c) If the air behind the stricture is still under pressure when the plosive is released, it is probable that the escape of air will produce noise loud enough to be heard. This noise is called **plosion**.
  - d) There may be voicing during part or all of the plosive articulation.

### ☐ Four phases of Plosives' production:

- i. The first phase is when the articulator or articulators move to form the stricture for the plosive. We call this the **closing phase**.
- ii. The second phase is when the compressed air is stopped from escaping. We call this the **compression phase**.
- iii. The third phase is when the articulators used to form the stricture are moved so as to allow air to escape. This is the **release phase**.
- iv. The fourth phase is what happens immediately after **release phase**, so we will call it the **post-release phase**.

## ➤ English plosives

- Plosive consonants are made by **completely blocking the flow of air** as it leaves the body, normally followed by releasing the air.
- English has six plosive consonants: *p, t, k, b, d, g*.
- **Glottal Stop** ?
- It occurs frequently, and usually just as an alternative pronunciation of *p, t, k* in certain contexts.
- The voiceless alveolar plosive sound *t* is often replaced with a **voiceless glottal plosive** in connected speech.



- **English plosives** have different places of articulation.
- The plosives *p, b* are **bilabial** since the lips are pressed together.
- For example:
  - /p/: pay
  - /b/: bell
- The plosives *t, d* are **alveolar** since the tongue blade is pressed against the alveolar ridge.
- For example:
  - /t/: talk, stopped
  - /d/: done, played

