



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: الصوتيات والرموز (الجزء الاول)

أسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الانكليزية: Phonemes and Symbols (Part 1)

محتوى المحاضرة الثامنة

➤ The Phoneme

- ✓ What do we mean when we use the word “sound”?
 - ✓ How do we establish what are the sounds of English, and
 - ✓ How do we decide how many there are of them?
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- Segments are the smallest pieces of speech stream.
 - The word ‘**man**’ is pronounced with a first segment **m**, a second segment **æ** and a third segment **n**.
 - The total range of sounds actually produced by speakers is practically **infinite**.
 - For example, if we substitute **æ** for **e** in the word (**bed**) we get a different word: ‘**bad**’.
 - For example, if we substitute a more open vowel, for example cardinal vowel no. 4 [**a**] for the **æ** in the word ‘**bad**’, the word is still heard as ‘**bad**’.

- Most interestingly, the situation of English sounds is almost similar to the situation of alphabet letters we use in writing English.

In the alphabet we have five letters that are called vowels: 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u'. If we choose the right context we can show how substituting one letter for another will change meaning. Thus with a letter 'p' before and a letter 't' after the vowel letter, we get the five words spelt 'pat', 'pet', 'pit', 'pot', 'put', each of which has a different meaning. We can do the same with *sounds*. If we look at the short vowels i, e, æ, ʌ, ɒ, ʊ, for example, we can see how substituting one for another in between the plosives p and t gives us six different words as follows (given in spelling on the left):

'pit' pit	'putt' pʌt
'pet' pet	'pot' pɒt
'pat' pæt	'put' pʊt

- Phonemes are abstract units that formulate the basis of our speech.
- A phoneme can also be defined as the smallest phonological unit that distinguish meaning.
- The complete set of these units is called the *phonemic system* of the language.
- For example, the b at the beginning of a word such as 'bad' :
 - usually be pronounced with practically **no voicing**,
 - and sometime in some situations like when you speak emphatically you pronounce be with **full voicing**.
- Two different ways of making b - two different realisations of the phoneme.

- **Allophones** are the realizations of phonemes.
- **Allophones** can also be defined as one of two or more variants of the same phoneme in a language. which does not change meaning.

