

جامعة الأنبار

الكليـــة/ الاداب

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 الثاني)

أسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الانجليزية: (Phonemes and Symbols (Part 2

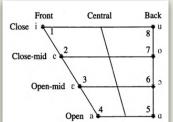
محتوى المحاضرة التاسعة

> Symbols and transcription

- Symbols are basically used for one of two purposes: either they are symbols for **phonemes** (phonemic symbols) or they are **phonetic** symbols.
- The number of **phonemic symbols** must be exactly the same as the number of phonemes we decide exist in the language.
- However, some of our phonemic symbols consist of two characters; for example, we usually treat tf (as in 'chip' tfip) as one phoneme, so tf is a phonemic symbol consisting of two characters (t and s).
- Phonemic transcription is one of the traditional exercises in pronunciation teaching by phonetic methods in which every speech sound must be identified as one of the phonemes and written with the appropriate symbol.
- There are two different kinds of transcription exercise:
- 1) **transcription from dictation** in which the student must listen to a person, or a recording, and write down what they hear;
- 2) transcription from a written text in which the student is given a passage written in orthography (the spelling system in a language) and must use phonemic symbols to represent how she or he thinks it would be pronounced by a speaker of a particular accent.

- Based on the BBC accent phonemic system contains forty-four phonemes.
- The complete set of these phonemes can be displayed by the usual classificatory methods used by most phoneticians;
- a) the vowels and diphthongs can
 be located in the vowel quadrilateral; and
- b) the consonants can be placed in a chart or table according to place of articulation, manner of articulation and voicing.

	PLA	PLACE OF ARTICULATION Bilabial Alveolar Velar p t k							
	Bilabial	Alveolar	Velar						
Fortis ("voiceless")	p	t	k						
Lenis ("voiced")	b	d	g						



 The best known set of symbols is that of the International Phonetic Association's alphabet (the letters IPA are used to refer to the Association and also to its alphabet).

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2020)

CONSONANT	S (P	ULM	ONIC)																	@ @ @	2020) IPA
	Bilabial		Labiodental		Dental		Alveolar		Postalveolar		Retroflex		Palatal		Velar		Uvular		Pharyngeal		Glottal	
Plosive	р	b					t	d			t.	d	С	J	k	g	q	G			3	
Nasal		\mathbf{m}		m				\mathbf{n}				η		n		ŋ		N				10
Trill		В						\mathbf{r}										\mathbf{R}				
Tap or Flap				V				r				τ										
Fricative	ф	β	f	v	θ	ð	s	\mathbf{z}	ſ	3	ş	Z,	ç	j	x	¥	χ	\mathbf{R}	ħ	Γ	h	ĥ
Lateral fricative							ł	ß														
Approximant				υ				J				J		j		щ						
Lateral approximant								1				l		Λ		L						

- There are a lot of diacritics (marks which modify the symbol in some way)
 - For example, the symbol for cardinal vowel no. 4 [a] may be modified by putting two dots above it. This centralisation diacritic then gives us the symbol [ä] for a vowel which is nearer to central than [a].
- Phonetic transcription is a transcription that is much more accurate in phonetic detail, and contains much more information than a phonemic transcription.
- Narrow phonetic transcription is a phonetic transcription containing a lot of information about the exact quality of the sounds.
- Broad phonetic transcription is only included a little more information than a phonemic transcription.
- Allophonic transcription is one which is basically phonemic but contains additional symbolic information about allophones of particular symbols.
- When symbols are used to represent precise phonetic values, rather than phonemes, they are often enclosed in square brackets [].
- Phonemic symbols are enclosed within slant brackets / /.

> Phonology

- Phonology is the study of phonemes function in language, the relationships among the different phonemes, and the abstract side of the sounds of language.
- The phonemic system is similar to the set of pieces used in a game of chess.
- In a similar way, we have a more or less fixed set of "pieces" (phonemes) with which to play the game of speaking English.
- There may be many slightly different realisations of the various phonemes.

