

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 الاحتكاكية و الصامتة (الجزء الاول)

أسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الانكليزية: Fricatives and Affricates (Part 1)

محتوى المحاضرة العاشرة

➤ Production of fricatives and affricates

- **Fricatives** are consonants with the characteristic that air escapes through a narrow passage and makes a hissing sound.
- **Fricatives** are made by partially blocking the airflow, thus causing the friction-like noise characteristic of these sounds.
- The most commonly found fricative is something like **s** sound.
- **Fricatives** are *continuant consonants*, which means that you can continue making them without interruption as long as you have enough air in your lungs.
- **Affricates** are rather complex consonants.
- **Affricates** begin as plosives and end as fricatives.
- A familiar example is the affricate heard at the beginning and end of the word 'church'.

church = tʃ ɜ: tʃ t 'tip' ʃ 'ship'

- **Affricates** begin as plosives and end as **fricatives**.
- It is usually said that the plosive and the following fricative must be made with the same articulators.
- The plosive and fricative must be **homorganic**.
- **Homorganic** sounds means that the same articulator produces both sound, the plosive and the fricative, such as **t** and **d**; or **ʃ** and **ʒ** but not **k** and **f**.

English Affricates: tʃ and dʒ

➤ The fricatives of English

- There are **nine** English fricative sounds.

	PLACE OF ARTICULATION				
	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Glottal
Fortis ("voiceless")	f	θ	s	ʃ	h
Lenis ("voiced")	v	ð	z	ʒ	

- With the exception of glottal, each place of articulation has a pair of phonemes, one fortis and one lenis.
- Of the nine sounds, **four** are voiced and **five** are unvoiced.
- However, there is only one fricative with glottal place of articulation, it would be rather misleading to call it fortis or lenis.

□ Labiodental fricatives *f, v*

- Lower lip is in contact with the upper teeth.
- The fricative voice is not very strong and barely audible.
Example words: fan, van, saver, half, halve.

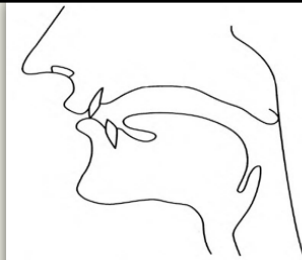


Fig. 18 Labiodental fricative

□ Dental fricatives *θ, ð*

- The tongue is normally placed behind the teeth with the tip touching the inside of the lower front teeth and the blade touching the inside of the upper teeth.
- The air escapes through the gaps between the tongue and the teeth.

Example words: thumb, thus, either, father.



Fig. 19 Dental fricative

□ **Alveolar fricatives** *s z*

- Air escapes through a narrow passage along the center of the tongue.
- The sound is comparatively intense.

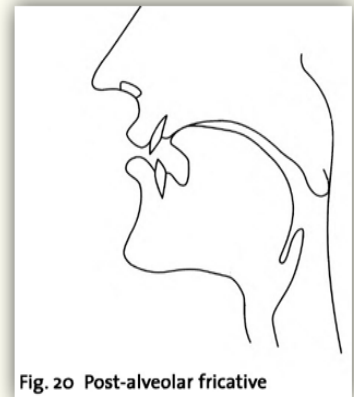
Example words: sip, zip, facing, phasing, rise, rice



□ **Post- alveolar fricatives** *ʃ ʒ*

- Air escapes through a passage along the center of the tongue.
- The passage is little wider and lips are rounded.

Example words: Russia, measure, Irish, garage.



□ **Glottal fricative** *h*

- Place of articulation of this consonant is glottal.
- The air passes through the glottis.
- producing *h* is a result of moving the vocal folds from wide apart to close together.
- Narrowing between the vocal folds produces the friction noise.

Example words: head, ahead, playhouse.

