



جامعة الأنبار

الكلية/ الآداب

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 الثاني)

أسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الانكليزية: Fricatives and Affricates (Part 2)

## محتوى المحاضرة الحادية عشر

### ➤ The affricates of English

- tʃ and dʒ are the only two affricate phonemes in English.
- They begin by fully stopping the air from leaving the vocal tract (similar to a stop sound), then releasing it through a constricted opening. (similar to a fricative sound).
- The place of articulation is **post-alveolar**.
- So, it is a complete obstruction of air stream followed by fricative release.
- tʃ is a **voiceless affricate consonant** sound, it is pronounced only using the release of air. **Example words:** cheese, catch, gesture
- dʒ is a **voiced affricate consonant** sound, the vocal cords vibrate as the sound is produced. **Example words:** agenda, jump, hedge.

➤ **Fortis consonants**

- Fortis consonants are usually articulated with **open glottis** - that is, with the vocal folds separated.
- However, with plosives an alternative possibility is to produce the consonant with completely *closed glottis*. This type of plosive articulation, known as *glottalization*.
- The glottal closure occurs immediately before p, t, k, **tʃ**.
- The most widespread glottalization is that of **tʃ** at the end of a stressed syllable.

	With glottalisation	Without glottalisation
'nature'	neɪʔtʃə	neɪtʃə
'catching'	kæʔtʃɪŋ	kæɪtʃɪŋ
'riches'	rɪʔtʃɪz	rɪtʃɪz

- There is similar glottalisation of p, t, k, normally happens when the plosive is followed by another consonant or a pause; for example:

	With glottalisation	Without glottalisation
'actor'	æʔktə	æktə
'petrol'	peʔtrəl	petrəl
'mat'	mæʔt	mæt
'football'	fʊʔtbɔ:l	fʊtbɔ:l