



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 الانفية و الصحيحة الاخرى (الجزء الثاني)

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

محتوى المحاضرة الثالثة عشر

➤ The consonant **l**

- The **l** phoneme is a **lateral approximate** as this type of consonant sound is produced by allowing the air to escape around the sides of the tongue rather than over the middle of the tongue such as

'long' loŋ and 'hill' hil.

- There is complete closure between the centre of the tongue and the part of the roof of the mouth where contact is to be made (the alveolar ridge in the case of **l**).
- The **l** phoneme can be found initially, medially and finally.

Look /lʊk/

problem /prɒbləm/

national /næʃənəl/

- In BBC pronunciation, the consonant **l** has one unusual characteristic:
- The realisation of **l** found before vowels sounds quite different from that found in other contexts.
- For example, the realisation of **l** in the word 'lea' **li:** is quite different from that in 'eel' **i:l**. The sound in 'eel' is what we call a "dark **l**". The phonetic symbol for this sound is **ɫ**.
- The sound in 'lea' is what is called a "clear **l**";



- The “dark **l**” is also found when it precedes a consonant, as in
 ‘eels’ **i:lz** ‘child’ **tʃaɪld** ‘milk’ **mɪlk**

□ Realisations of **l**: clear **l** and dark **l** are allophones of the phoneme **l**

1. clear **l** will never occur before consonants or before a pause, but only before vowels;
2. dark **l** never occurs before vowels.
3. Another **allophone** of **l** is found when it follows **p, k** at the beginning of a stressed syllable. The **l** is then devoiced and pronounced as a fricative.

➤ The consonant **r**

- The **consonant r** has some characteristics of the articulation.
- There is really only one pronunciation that can be recommended to the foreign learner, and that is what is called a **post-alveolar approximant**.
- An **approximant**, as a type of consonant, means that the articulators approach each other but do not get sufficiently close to each other to produce a “complete” consonant such as a plosive, nasal or fricative.
- The important thing about the articulation of **r** is that the **tip of the tongue** approaches the **alveolar** area in approximately the way it would for a **t** or **d**, but never actually makes contact with any part of the roof of the mouth.

- The English consonant **r** is different from the ‘**r**-sounds’ of many other languages where some kind of tongue-palate contact is made.
- The tongue is in fact usually slightly curled backwards with the tip raised; consonants with this tongue shape are usually called **retroflex**.
- A rather different **r** sound is found at the beginning of a syllable if it is preceded by **p, t, k**;
- It is then voiceless and fricative like the pronunciation of ‘**press**’, ‘**tress**’, ‘**cross**’.
- The English consonant **r** is usual for the lips to be slightly rounded.



- The distributional feature of **r** in the BBC accent is very easy to state, in which the phoneme **r** only occurs before vowels.

There is no problem with words like the following:

i) ‘red’ red ‘arrive’ əraɪv ‘hearing’ hɪərɪŋ

In these words **r** is followed by a vowel. But in the following words there is no **r** in the pronunciation:

ii) ‘car’ kɑː ‘ever’ evə ‘here’ hɪə
 iii) ‘hard’ hɑːd ‘verse’ vɜːs ‘cares’ keəz

- Many accents of English do pronounce **r** in words like those of (ii) and (iii) (e.g. most American, Scots and West of England accents).
- Those accents which have **r** in final position (before a pause) and before a consonant are called **rhotic** accents, while accents in which **r** only occurs before vowels (such as BBC) are called **non-rhotic**.

➤ The consonants **j** and **w**

- The consonants **j** and **w** are known as **approximants** or **semivowels**.
- These phonemes are phonetically like vowels but phonologically like consonants.
- Phonetically, the articulation of **j** is practically the same as that of a front close vowel such as [i], but is very short.
- In the same way **w** is closely similar to [u].

- Phonologically, despite the consonants **j** and **w** vowel-like character, we use them like consonants.
- For example, a word beginning with **w** or **j** is treated as beginning with a consonant in the following way:

The indefinite article is 'a' before a consonant (as in 'a cat', 'a dog'), and 'an' before a vowel (as in 'an apple', 'an orange'). If a word beginning with **w** or **j** is preceded by the indefinite article, it is the 'a' form that is found (as in 'a way', 'a year').

Another example :

The definite article 'the' is pronounced as ðə before consonants:

(as in 'the dog' ðə dɒg, 'the cat' ðə kæt)

and as ði before vowels (as in 'the apple' pði æpəl, 'the orange' ði ɒrɪndʒ).

INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised 2005)

Table 1 Chart of English consonant phonemes

		PLACE OF ARTICULATION							
		Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
MANNER OF ARTICULATION	Plosive	p b			t d			k g	
	Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ			h
	Affricate					tʃ dʒ			
	Nasal	m			n			ŋ	
	Lateral approximant				l				
	Approximant	w				r		j	