





مقطع تحصیلی: کاردانی□کارشناسی رشته: مترجمی همزمان ترم: ۲ سال تحصیلی: ۱۳۹۸- ۱۳۹۹ نام درس: آواشناسی نام درس: farhad21.t@gmail.com تلفن همراه مدرس: ۰۹۳۵۷۷۶۴۴۶۳

جزوه درس: آواشناسی (سه شنبه ساعت ۴-۸؛ ۲۰ اسفند) مربوط به هفته : چهارم اسفند) دردی دارد ازدی ازدرد از

The Study of Language: Chapter 3-The Sounds of Language

If you remember (from WEEK 3 pamphlet):

Consonants: Consonants are speech sounds produced by restricting the airflow in some way. When a consonant is produced the airflow coming out of lungs is either completely restricted or stopped (like /p/, /b/, /g/) or roughly stopped creating a narrow passage (like /s/, /z/, /h/) or passing with some form of loose restriction (like /s/, /g/, /w/, /l/). **See Video-2**

- We can categorize consonants based on THREE aspects:
 - **1. Voicing:** If the vocal folds vibrate while producing a consonant, we say the consonant is **voiced**; if not, we say it is voiceless. For example, /p/, /t/ and /k/ are **voiceless** but /b/, /d/ and /g/ are voiced. **See Video-3**
 - 2. **Place of articulation:** Where is a consonant produced in the vocal tract? Which articulators (lips, teeth, tongue, alveolar ridge, hard palate, soft palate, glottis, nasal passage) are involved? For example, when we produce /b/, our upper lips and lower lips touch each other to stop the airflow and release it to produce this phoneme (that is why it is called bilabial = two lips!). Or when we produce /s/, the blade of your tongue touches the upper alveolar ridge to make the friction necessary to produce this phoneme (that is why it is called an alveolar phoneme!). See Figure 1 for articulatory organs involved in the production of consonant phonemes. **See Video-3**
 - 3. **Manner of articulation:** How consonant phonemes are produced? What happens to the airflow when they are produced! Is the airflow completely stopped, is it stopped in the mouth but open in the nose, is it released with friction or very roughly restricted at all? These questions are answered based on the manner of articulation. For example, when we produce /z/, the air is pushed out with a friction creating a continuous sound (that is why it is called a fricative consonant). When we produce /d/, the airflow is completely stopped (so it is called a STOP consonant). **See Video-3**







NOW! Let's see the categorization of English consonants based on **PLACE of ARTICULATION** (where in the mouth a consonant is produced):

1. Bilabials (دولبی): Consonants made by the two lips! In English /p/, /b/, /m/ and /w/

Park, Bar, Mother, Window

در این همخوان ها (consonants)، هوا پشت دو لب گیر کرده یا با سایش از پشت دو لب خارج می شود برای همین دو لبی نامیده می شوند.

2. Labiodentals (لبی-دندانی): Consonants made by upper teeth and lower lip. In English /f/ and /v/.

Farsi, Video

در این همخوان ها، هوا بین دندان های بالا و لب پایین گیر کرده و با سایش خارج می شود.

3. Dentals (دندانی): Consonants made by the tip of the tongue placed between the teeth. In English $/\Theta/$ and $/\eth/$

Think, Father

در این همخوان ها، زبان میان دو دندان جلو قرار می گیرد و هوا با سایش خارج میشود.

4. Alveolar (لثوى): Consonants made by the blade of the tongue place on the upper alveolar ridge. In English /t/, /s/, /d/, /n/, /z/, /l/ and /r/

<u>T</u>ank, <u>Size</u>, <u>D</u>octor, <u>N</u>ice, <u>Z</u>oo, <u>L</u>ips, <u>R</u>un

در این همخوان ها، تیغه زبان بر روی لثه پشتی دندان ها بالا قرار می گیرد و هوا یا با سایش و یا با گیردن و سپس انفجاری خروجی خارج می شود.

5. Palatals (سخت کامی): Consonants made by the tongue placed on the roof of the mouth. In English /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/ and [j] Shop, Chart, Casual, Gem and Yet

در این همخوان ها، قسمت جلویی زبان و گاها بالای زبان به سقف دهان برخورد می کند و هوا با سایش و یا گیر و سایش خارج می شود.

6. Velars (نرم کامی): Consonants made by the back of tongue touching the velum. In English /k/, /g/ and /ŋ/

Car, Gun, King

در این همخوان ها، قسمت عقبی زبان قسمت انتهایی سقف دهان (نرم کام) را لمس کرده و هوا با گیر و رهش



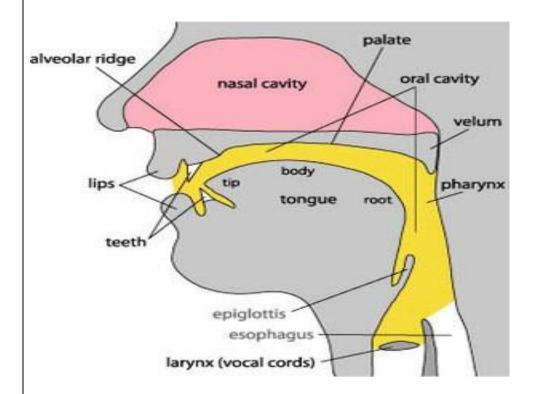




یا از دماغ خارج می شود.

7. Glottals (چاکنایی): Consonants made in the glottis (space between vocal cords). In English /h/ <u>Wh</u>o, <u>H</u>ospital

این همخوان با نزدیک شدن تارهای صوتی در حنجره تولید می شود.



TASK: For each consonant, find one word based on the PLACE of ARTICULATION! Send it via email or WhatsApp.

For example:

Labiodental f/ = Ferrari