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English Literature

ملخصات تخصص الادب الإنجليزي

E120 Unit 1 / 2 Definitions



ملخصات البروفيسور



E120 UNIT (1 & 2)

DEFINITIONS:-

- 1. Phonetics:** The study of the production and physical properties of speech sounds. **Example:** /p/ and /b/ differ because /p/ is voiceless while /b/ is voiced.
- 2. Linguistics:** The scientific study of language—its structure, use, and development. **Example:** Linguists study how sentences are formed or how meaning changes across contexts.
- 3. Speech Sound:** The smallest unit of sound produced by the vocal organs. **Example:** The word cat has three speech sounds: /k/, /æ/, /t/.
- 4. Articulation:** The movement of speech organs (tongue, lips, etc.) to produce sounds. **Example:** The /t/ sound is articulated by touching the tongue to the alveolar ridge.
- 5. Phoneme:** The smallest unit of sound that can change meaning. **Example:** “bat” vs “pat” → /b/ and /p/ are different phonemes.
- 6. IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet):** A standardized system of symbols representing speech sounds. **Example:** The word think is written in IPA as /θɪŋk/.
- 7. Organs of Speech:** The parts of the human body used in producing speech sounds. **Example:** Tongue, lips, teeth, and vocal cords are organs of speech.
- 8. Transcription:** Writing words using phonetic symbols instead of normal spelling. **Example:** teacher → /'ti:tʃə/



9. Stress: Giving more emphasis to one syllable or word. **Example:** In teacher, stress is on the first syllable: TEAcher.

10. Linguistic Levels: The main branches of linguistics that study different aspects of language: Phonetics – Phonology – Morphology – Syntax – Semantics.

11. Phonetics Branches:

Articulatory phonetics: How speech sounds are made by the mouth and vocal organs.

Acoustic phonetics: The physical properties of sounds (frequency, pitch, etc.).

Auditory phonetics: How sounds are heard and perceived by the ear.

12. Consonant: A sound produced when the airflow is partly or fully blocked. **Example:** /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/ are consonants.

13. Vowel: A sound produced without blocking airflow; the tongue and lips shape the sound. **Example:** /i:/ as in see, /æ/ as in cat.

14. Diphthong: A combination of two vowel sounds in one syllable. **Example:** /aɪ/ in my, /eɪ/ in day.

15. Minimal Pair: Two words that differ by only one sound but have different meanings. **Example:** ship /ʃɪp/ vs sheep /ʃi:p/.

16. Voicing: Whether the vocal cords vibrate during the production of a sound. **Example:** /b/ is voiced, /p/ is voiceless.

17. Place of Articulation: The location in the mouth where the sound is produced. **Example:** /t/ is alveolar, /k/ is velar.

18. Manner of Articulation: How the airflow is modified to produce a sound. **Example:** /f/ is a fricative, /t/ is a plosive.

19. Schwa /ə/: The most common unstressed vowel sound in English. **Example:** The first sound in about /ə'baʊt/.



20. Phonetic Transcription Practice: Writing the pronunciation of English words using IPA symbols.

Example: book → /bʊk/, door → /dɔː/.

21. Relation Between Sounds and Letters: English spelling does not always match pronunciation; one letter may represent different sounds. **Example:** The letter “a” sounds different in cat, cake, car.

للحصول على الملخصات الحصرية مع الشرح
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