14- Bilabials: - Consonants that are articulated by a complete or partial lips closure. The Bilabials are; /p/, /b/, /m/, /w/.

الاصوات الشفوية: - وهي الاصوات الصحيحة التي تُلفظ من خلال اغلاق الشفاه كلياً او جزئيا. والاصوات الشفوية مبينه اعلاه

15- Labiodentals: - Consonants that are articulated when the lower lip is in contact with the upper teeth. The Labiodentals are /f/ and /v/.

الاصوات الشفوية-الاسنانية: - وهي الاصوات الصحيحة التي تُلفظ عندما تكون الشفة السفلى على اتصال مع الاسنان العليا.

16- Dentals: - Consonants that are articulated when the tongue touches the top upper teeth. The Dentals are $/\theta$ / and $/\delta$ /.

الاصوات الأسنانية: - وهي الاصوات الصحيحة التي تُلفظ عندما يلمس اللسان الاسنان الامامية العليا.

17 - Alveolars: - Consonants that are articulated when the tongue touches the alveolar ridge. The Alveolars are /t/, /d/, /s/, /z/, /l/.

الاصوات اللِثُوية: - وهي الاصوات الصحيحة التي تُلفظ عندما يتلامس اللسان مع منطقة اللثة.

18- Post-Alveolars: - Consonants that are articulated when the tongue touches the area just behind the alveolar ridge. Alveolars are; f(x), f(x), f(x), f(x), f(x)

الاصوات اللِثَوية المتأخرة: - وهي الاصوات الصحيحة التي تُلفظ عندما يلمس اللسان المنطقة التي تقع مباشرة خلف اللثة.

19- Palatals: - Consonants that are articulated when the tongue touches the hard palate. The Palatal is /j/.

الاصوات الشجرية: - وهي الاصوات الصحيحة التي تُلفظ عندما يلمس اللسان شجر الفم الصلب

20- Velars: - Consonants that are articulated when the back of the tongue touches the Velum. The Velars are; /k/, /g/, $/\eta/$.

الاصوات اللهوية: - وهي الاصوات الصحيحة التي تُلفظ عندما يلمس الجزء الخلفي من اللسان اللهاة الرخوة

21- Glottal: - A Consonant that is articulated in the Glottis, (glottis is the gap between the vocal folds). The Glottal Consonant is /h/.

الصوت المزماري: - وهو الصوت الصحيح الذي يُلفظ في فتحة المزمار (فتحة المزمار وهي الفتحة بين الاوتار الصوتية).

2.2 Vowels and Consonants

1- The Vowels: - sounds that are articulated without any obstruction to the flow of air as it passes from the Larynx to the lips.

2- Cardinal Vowels: - They are the standard reference system of the vowels of English.

Q/How are the vowels of English classified?

A/ English vowels are classified according to:-

- 1- Tongue height (Open, Open-mid, Close-mid, and Close). ارتفاع اللسان
- 2- Tongue Position (Front, Central, Back). موقع اللسان
- 3- Lip shape and position (Rounded, Spread, Neutral). شكل الشفاه وموقعها

Q/ what are the shapes and positions for the lips?

A/ there are three shapes and positions for the lips:-

1- Rounded: - the corners of the lips are brought together during the pronunciation of some sounds like /p/ and /v/.

2- Spread: - the corners of the lips are moved away from each other during the pronunciation of some sounds like /i/.

3- Neutral: - The corners of the lips stay unmoving during the pronunciation of some sounds like $/\Lambda$.

2.3 English Short Vowels

1- /ı/:- Close, Front, Slightly Spread. Such as; bit /bɪt/, hit /hɪt/.

1- صوت علة مغلق، امامي، منبسط قليلا

2- /e/:- Open-mid, Front, Slightly Spread. Such as; "men" /men/, "then" /ðen/.

2- صوت علة نصف مفتوح، امامي، منبسط قليلا

3- /æ/:- Open, Front, Slightly Spread. Such as; "man" /mæn/, "gas" /gæs/.

3-صوت علة مفتوح، امامي، منبسط قليلا

4- /A/:- Open-mid, Central, Neutral. Such as; "cut" /kAt/, "love" /lAv/.

4- صوت علة نصف مفتوح، وسطي، حيادي 4- صوت علة نصف مفتوح، وسطي، حيادي 8 counded. Such as; "God"/gpd/, 5- /p/:- between Open and Open-mid, Back, Slightly Rounded. Such as; "God" /gpd/, "Spot"/sppt/.

5- صوت علة بين المفتوح و نصف مفتوح، خلفي، مُدور قليلا

6- /v/:- Close-mid, Central, Rounded. Such as; "Put"/put/, "full" /ful/.

7- /ə/:- Open-mid, Central, Neutral. Such as; "ago" /əgəʊ/, "lemon" /lemən/.

7- صوت علة نصف مفتوح، وسطى، حيادي

الفصل الثاني - Chapter Two

The Production of Speech Sounds

2.1 Articulators above the Larynx

1- Larynx: - is a very important articulator in speech production because it contains the vocal folds that are responsible for making vibrations.

2- Vocal Folds (vocal cords):- two thick strips of muscles inside the larynx. When they are opened, they produce voiceless sounds and when they are brought together, they produce voiced sounds.

الاوتار الصوتية (الحبال الصوتية): - و هما عبارة عن شريطين سميكين من العضلات داخل الحنجرة. يتباعدان لإنتاج الاصوات المسموعة.

3- Glottis: - is the gap between the vocal folds.

4- Articulators: - are the different set of muscles that are used in the speech production.

5- Articulatory (articulatory phonetics):- is the study of how speech sounds are produced (articulated).

6- Pharynx: - is a tube above the Larynx. It is 7cm long in women and 8cm long in men. Its top id divided into two. One being the back of the mouth and the second goes to the nasal cavity

البلعوم: - و هو انبوب يقع فوق الحنجرة. يبلغ طوله 7 سم لدى النساء و8 سم لدى الرجال، حافته العليا تتقسم قسمين، الاولى تتصل مع التجويف الانفي.

7- Velum (soft palate):- is the articulator which allows the air to pass through the mouth or through the nose. The tongue can touch it.

8- The hard palate: - it is placed in the area between the velum (soft palate) and the alveolar ridge. It is also called "the roof of the mouth".

9- Uvula: - it is the end of the velum which hangs down above the back of the tongue near the Pharynx.

10- Tongue: - it is the most important articulator in speech production because it can be moved to many places inside the oral cavity to produce various kinds of sounds. It has is composed of different parts which are; tip, blade, front, back, root.

11- Teeth: - they are placed at the front of the mouth, just behind the lips, the higher teeth participate in the production of Dental and Labiodental consonants.

12- Lips: - are two important articulators because they involve in the production of many speech sounds such as Bilabials and Labiodentals.

13- Consonant Sounds: - Sounds that are articulated when there is an obstruction to the flow of the air at various points as it passes from the Larynx to the lips