# Chapter Four – الفصل الرابع Voicing and Consonant

## 4.1 Articulators above the Larynx

1- Cartilage: - Is the main part of structure of the Larynx, it is a material similar to bone but less hard.

2- Vocal Folds: - They are two thick flaps of muscle. When they vibrate, they produce what we call "sounds".

3- Arytenoid Cartilages: - Two Small Cartilages attached to the back of the vocal folds, the movement of the arytenoid cartilages causes the movement of the vocal folds.

4- Glottis: - is the space (gap) between the vocal folds, sounds produced in the glottis are called glottals such as /h/.

5- Adam's Apple: - is the front part of the Larynx. It can be felt and touched particularly in slim people.

تفاحة آدم: - وهي الجزء الامامي من الحنجرة. يمكن الاحساس بها ولمسها خصوصا عند الاناس الرشيقين.

### 4.2 Respiration and Voicing

1- Egressive Pulmonic Airstream: - is the speech mechanism or the normal way to the flow of air as it moves from the lungs through the vocal folds to the outer space via the Oral or Nasal cavity.

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مجرى الهواء الرئوي الانبثاقي: وهي آلية كلام او هي الطريق الاعتيادي لمجرى الهواء حالما يتحرك من الرئة وخلال الاوتار الصوتية الى الفضاء الخارجي عبر الفجوة الفمية او الانفية.
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2- Stricture (stoppage):- is the process of the obstruction to the airflow in various places inside the vocal tract

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التضيق: - و هي عملية اعاقة لمجرى الهواء في اماكن مختلفة بداخل الجهاز الصوتي.
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3- Phonation (voicing):- is the sound which we hear as a result of the vocal folds vibration

4- The subglottal pressure: - is the pressure of the air below the vocal folds. This pressure can be varied due to intensity, frequency and quality.

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الضغط التحت الزردمي: و هو ضغط الهواء تحت الاوتار الصوتية. هذا الضغط يتفاوت تحت تبعا لشدة الصوت، التردد و نوع الصوت.
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Q/What are the factors of the variations of the subglottal pressure?

A/ There are Four factors that cause the variations of the subglottal pressure: -

1- Intensity: - intensity is the rising or falling in speech force. For example; - high intensity for shouting and low intensity for normal speech.

2 -Frequency: - frequency is the rapidity of the vibrations of the vocal folds. If the vocal folds vibrate rapidly, the voicing is at high frequency. If they vibrate slowly, the voicing is at low frequency.

التردد: - يُعرف التردد على انه سرعة اهتزاز الاوتار الصوتية، فإن اهتزت الاوتار الصوتية بسرعة كان التردد عالياً وإن اهتزت ببطيء كان التردد منخفضاً.

### الفصل الثالث – Chapter Three

### Long Vowels, Diphthongs and Triphthongs

#### 3.1 English Long Vowels

Q1/What does the length of English vowels depend on or vary?

A/ The length of English vowels depends or varies much according to:-

- 1- Their context. الصوات الكلام الموجودة فيه هذه الاصوات
- 2- The presence or absence of stress. (التشديد) -2

س/ما المقصود بنوع صوت العلة؟ Q2/ What does the Quality of vowel mean?

A/ the Quality of vowels means; نوع صوت العلة يعني:-

- 1- Lips shape and position. شكل الشفتين وموقعها
- 2- Tongue Position. موقع اللسان

Q3/Why do we use the length marks in long vowels?

A/ Length marks are not just essential in transcription but because they help learners to remember the length difference.

Note: - English Long vowels differ from short vowels from both Length and Quality.