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القسم او الفرع : اللغة الانكليزية

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : الصوت

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Phonetics and Phonology: An Introduction**

اسم المحاضرة الخامسة باللغة العربية: مقاطع ضعيفة اخرى (اصوات صحيحة)

اسم المحاضرة الخامسة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Other Syllabic Consonants**

- **Syllabic m**

- As well as the occurrence of syllabic-n in unstressed syllables, **syllabic-m** can occur in similar environments. Examples of syllabic-m, which similarly take the full measure of a syllable, i.e. taking **the nuclear vowel slot** in the syllable, include the following.

- *rhythm* /'rɪðəm/ → ['ɪðm̩]
- *bottom* /'bɒtəm/ → ['bɒtm̩]
- *blossom* /'blɒsəm/ → ['blɒsm̩]

- **Syllabic-ng**

- In certain environments, the third English nasal /ŋ/ may also occur as a **syllabic consonant**. Consider the following:

- *broken* /'brəʊkən/ → ['bɹəʊkŋ]

- Here, the /ən/ sequence is **compressed**. Such **compression** could plausibly yield **syllabic-n** in the nuclear vowel slot, i.e. ['bɹəʊkŋ]. Further, in some instances, the occurrence of a velar plosive (here /k/) adjacent to a nasal (here /n/) leads to the nasal assimilating a feature of the velar plosive. This yields a velar nasal. Of course, the English velar nasal is /ŋ/ (as in the word *wing* /wɪŋ/). Hence, we can argue that ['bɹəʊkŋ] undergoes an assimilatory process to yield ['bɹəʊkŋ]. This assimilation is more likely to occur if the nasal consonant /n/ occurs between two velar consonants, as in the following example.

- *broken key* /'brəʊkən ki/ → ['brəʊkɨ ki]
- **Syllabic liquids**
- There are two 'liquid' phonemes in English: /l/ as in *look*, and /r/ as in *run*.
- **Syllabic-l**
- Examples of **syllabic-l** filling the vowel slot in unstressed syllables include the following.
 - *handle* /'hændəl/ → ['hændɫ]
 - *bottle* /'bɒtəl/ → ['bɒtɫ]
 - *bagel* /'beɪgəl/ → ['beɪgɫ]
- **SYLLABIC l** The most obvious case is where we have a word ending with one or more consonant letters followed by 'le'
 - Alveolar Cattle /kætl/ Wrestle /resl/ Bottle /bɒtl/ Muddle /mʌdl/ Non-alveolar Couple /kʌpl/ Struggle /strʌgl/ Trouble /trʌbl/ Knuckle /nʌkl/.
- We also find syllabic l in words spelt with one or more consonant letters followed by 'al' or 'el': 'al' Petal /petl/ Pedal /pedl/ Papal /peɪpl/ 'el' Panel /pænl/ Camel /kæml/ Parcel /pa:sl/.
- **Syllabic-r**
- Roach (2009:70) provides the example of the word *particular*, which is likely to be pronounced as /pɹtɪkʲəlɹ/ by most

Americans in careful speech, i.e. **with syllabic-r**, but as /pəˈtɪkjələ/ by Standard British English speakers.

- A further example is the word *perhaps*. This is likely to be pronounced **with syllabic-r** in most American accents, i.e. /pɹæps/, but **without syllabic-r** in Standard British English, i.e. /pəhæps/. Further examples include:
- *history* /'hɪstəri/ → ['hɪstɹɪ]
- *blustery* /'blʌstəri/ → ['blʌstɹɪ]
- *preference* /'prɛfərəns/ → ['prɛfɹəns]