



**Dr. Pakhshan I.Hamad**

**Salahaddin University**

**College of Education**

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- **Key concepts:**
- Communication
- Language
- Phonology
- Phonetics vs phonology

- **Key concepts:**

- **Phonology**

- the system of contrastive relationships among the speech sounds that constitute the fundamental components of a language.
- the branch of linguistics that deals with systems of sounds within a language or between different languages.
- Phonology is a branch of linguistics that studies how languages or dialects systematically organize their sounds. The term also refers to the sound system of any particular language variety. At one time, the study of phonology only related to the study of the systems of phonemes in spoken languages.



## ■ Key concepts:

Phonetics	Phonology
Phonetics is the branch of linguistics that deals with how to human speech sounds are made.	In contrast to phonetics, phonology is the study of significant speech sounds.
It describes how physical expressions of human speech sounds are produced.	On the other hand, phonology deals with the mental aspects of sounds in a language.
Phonetical units are called phones.	Phonological units are called phonemes.
It deals with a large number of speech sounds.	It deals with a limited number of speech sounds.
As we know that phonetic symbols are enclosed in square brackets	On the other hand, phonemic symbols are enclosed in the slashed bracket.
Phonological units are formed contrastively.	Whereas, phonetical units may not form contrastively.

- **Key concepts:**

- The study of how speech sounds form patterns is **phonology**
- Phonology tells us what sounds are in a language, how they do and can combine into words, and explains why certain phonetic features are important to identifying a word

## ■ **Key concepts:**

It is particularly important to learn to think of English pronunciation in terms of phonemes rather than letters of the alphabet;

one must be aware, for example that the word 'enough' begins with the same vowel phoneme as that of the beginning of 'inept' and ends with same consonant than 'stuff'.

We often use special symbols to represent speech, after the phonemes of English have been introduced, there are sounds. larger units of speech such as syllables and aspects of speech such as stress (which could be roughly described as the relative strength of a syllable) and intonation (the use of pitch of the voice to convey meaning)

■ **IPA**

# The Phonemic Chart

V O W E L S	i:	ɪ	ʊ	u:	ɪə	eɪ		D I P H T H O N G S	
	green	pink	wood	blue	clear	grey			
	ɛ	ə	ɜ:	ɔ:	ʊə	ɔɪ			oʊ
	red	silver	purple	fawn	pure white	turquoise			yellow
	æ	ʌ	ɑ:	ɒ	ɛə	ɑɪ			ɑʊ
black	rust	khaki	orange	fair	sky blue	brown			
C O N S O N A N T S	p	b	t	d	tʃ	dʒ	k	g	
	Poland	Burma	Thailand	Denmark	China	Germany	Korea	Greenland	
	f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ	
	France	Vietnam	South Africa	The Philippines	Singapore	Zambia	Russia	Malaysia	
m	n	ŋ	h	l	r	w	j		
Mexico	Norway	Hong Kong	Hungary	Laos	Romania	Wales	Yugoslavia		

