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**Friends of Phonetics**

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Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem

**Friends of Phonetics**

**International Phonetic Alphabet (also IPA)**

A system of symbols for representing the pronunciation of words in any language according to the principles of the International Phonetic Association. The symbols consist of letters and DIACRITICS some letters are taken from the Roman alphabet, eg /p/, /e/, and /n/ as in the English word /pen/ *pen*. Others are special symbols, eg /ʃ/, /ə/, and /ʊ/ as in the English word /ʃəʊ/ *show.*

1. **Phonetics** (n)

The study of sounds. There are 3 main areas of Phonetics. Articulatory, Acoustic and Auditory Phonetics. Phonetic (adj)

1. **phonemes**

The smallest unit of sound in a language which can distinguish two words. For

example:

1. in English, the words *pan* and *ban* differ only in their initial sound; pan begins with /p/ and ban with /b/
2. *ban* and *bin* differ only in their vowel: /æ/ and /ɪ/.

Therefore, /p/, /b/, /æ/ and /I/ are phonemes of English. The number of phonemes varies from one language to another. English is often considered to have 44 phonemes: 24 Consonants and 20 Vowels.

1. **Vowels and Vowel Sounds**

There are 5 vowels (a, e, i, o, u). Any letter when pronounces like vowels, they are called Vowel Sound. For example: honest, hour, MP, SSC etc.

1. **Consonants and Consonant sounds**

There are 19 Consonants (2 Semi-vowels).Any letter when pronounces like Consonants, they are called Consonant sound**.** For example: university, one-eyed, wanderer etc.

1. **Drill**

A technique commonly used in language teaching for practicing sounds or sentence patterns in a language, based on guided repetition or practice.

A drill which practises some aspect of grammar or sentence formation is often known as pattern practice. There are two parts to a drill.

1. The teacher provides a word or sentence as a stimulus (the call-word or CUE)
2. Students make various types of responses based on repetition, substitution, or transformation. For example:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Drill** | **Teacher’s Cue** | **Student** |
| Substitution drill | We bought a book. pencil  | We bought a pencil. |
| Repetition drill | We bought a book.We bought a pencil. | We bought a book.We bought a pencil. |
| Transformation drill | I bought a book. | Did you buy a book?What did you buy? |

**Cue:**

Action or event that is a signal for somebody to do something: Kabir’s arrival was the cue for much work.

1. **Monophthongs**

A vowel which is produced without any noticeable change in vowel quality. For example:

/ʌ/ as in /hʌt/ hut is a Monophthongs.

1. **Diphthong /ˈdɪfθɒŋ, ˈdɪp/**

A speech sound which is usually considered as one distinctive vowel of a particular language but really involves two vowels, with one vowel gliding to the other. For example, the diphthong /aɪ/ in the English word my /maɪ/, which consists of the vowel /a/ gliding into the vowel /ɪ/

1. **Triphthong**

(In PHONETICS) a term sometimes used for a combination of three vowels. For example, in English:

/aɪə/ as in /faɪə/ *fire* is a Triphthong.

1. **Notation (also Transcription)**

The use of symbols to show sounds or sound sequences in written form. There are different systems of phonetic symbols. One of the most commonly used is that of the International Phonetic Association. For example, in English word *foot* may appear in notation as /fʊt/.

A distinction is made between two types of notation:

1. Phonemic notation (broad notation)
2. Phonetic notation (narrow notation)

**10. Syllable**

A unit in speech which is often longer than one sound and smaller than a whole word. For example, the word *terminology* consists of five syllables: *ter-mi-no-lo-gy.*

Syllables may be classified according to whether they end in a vowel (open syllables) or in a consonant (closed syllables). For example, in English, to, try, show are open syllables and bet, ask and snap are closed syllables.

A syllable can be divided into three parts:

1. Onset (the beginning)
2. Nucleus or Peak (the central)
3. Coda (the end)

On the other hand, syllable can be divided into four parts:

1. Mono-syllable: consists of one syllable, Time, time- /taɪm/
2. Di-syllable: consists of two syllables, eg Mother, mo-ther, /mˈʌ.ðə(r)/
3. Tri-syllable: consists of three syllables, eg Fantastic, fan-tas-tic, /fæn.ˈtæs.tɪk/
4. Poly-syllable: consists of five syllables, eg Pronunciation, pro-nun-ci-a-tion, /prəֽ.nʌn.sɪ.̍eɪ.ʃn/
* Recommendation /ˌre.kə.men.ˈdeɪ.ʃn/ but Recommend /ˌre.kə.ˈmend/
1. **Stress**

The pronunciation of a word or syllable with more force than the surrounding

 words or syllables.

 Extra force used when speaking a particular word or syllable.

* Stress marker (ˈ): Fantastic /fæn.ˈtæs.tɪk/
1. **Intonation**

Rise and fall of the voice in speaking.

When speaking, people generally raise and lower the PITCH of their voice, forming pitch patterns. They also give some syllables in their utterances a greater degree of loudness and change their SPEECH RHYTHM. These phenomena are called intonation.

1. **Aspiration**

The little puff of air that sometimes follows a speech sound. For example, in English the /p/ is aspirated at the beginning of the word /pæn/ *pan*, but when it is preceded by an /s/, eg in /spæn/ *span* there is no puff of air. The /p/ in *span* in unaspirated.

In phonetic notation, aspiration is shown by the symbol [h] or [̍] eg [phɪn] or [pɪn] *pin*.

Aspiration is the action of pronouncing a word with **/h/** sound. There are three sound of Aspiration. Such as p, t, k /ph, th, kh/

**So,** Aspiration will be in – there will be aspirated with –

1. every monosyllabic words that starts with /p, t, k/ eg *pin* /phɪn/
2. if we get any stress mark on the syllable that starts with /p, t, k/ eg *fantastic* /fæn.ˈtæs.tɪk/

**But,** not aspirated with –

* Ending – cap /kæp/
* Syllabic consonant – apple /ˈæp.l/
* After s sound (sp, st, sk) – *span* /spæn/; *stability* /stəˈbɪl.ɪ.ti/; *spaceman* /ˈspeɪs.mæn/; *skeleton* /ˈskel.ɪ.tən/
1. **Contractions**

The reduction of a linguistic form and often its combination with another form. For example,

*I shall* into *I’ll*

*they are* into *they’re*

*did not* into *didn’t*

*I have – I’ve*

*I am – I’m*

*What will – What’ll*

1. **Elision /ɪˈlɪʒən/** n(Elide /ɪˈlaɪd/ v)

The leaving out of a sound or sounds in speech.For example, in rapid informal speech in English, suppose is often pronounced as [spəʊz], factory as [ˈfæktri], mostly as [ˈməʊsli] and other examples, have not – /hævənt/, ca**n** **kn**ow – /kənəʊ/

1. **Inflection**

(In MORPHOLOGY) the process of adding an AFFIX to a word or changing it in some other way according to the rules of the grammar of a language. For example, in English, verbs are inflected for 3rd-person singular: I *work*, he *works* and for past tense: I *worked*. Most nouns may be inflected for plural: horse – horses, flower – flowers, man – men.

Conjugation of verbs that present form into past and past participle forms are added with *d, ed, ied* and their pronounced /d/, /ɪd/ and /t/ these three types.

1. **Assimilation**

The act of making two sounds in speech that are next to each other in certain ways, for example the pronunciation of the /t/ in *football* as a /p/.

1. **Alternation**

The relationship between the different forms of a linguistic unit is called alternation. For example, the related vowels /i:/ and /e/ in:

*deceive* /dɪˈsi:v/ *deception* /dɪˈsepʃən**/**

1. **Morpheme**

The smallest meaningful unit in a language. For example, *kind* is a morpheme. Then, *unkindness* consists of three morphemes.

1. **Morphophonemic Alternation**

Morphophonemic Alternation is alternation of the related vowel sounds that one is short and another is long vowel sound.

* /aɪ/ – /ɪ/

Write /raɪt/ – written /ˈrɪtn/

* /ɪ:/ – /e/

compete /kəmˈpi:t/ – competitive /kəmˈpetətɪv/

1. **Discourse Markers**

A word or phrase that organizes spoken language into different parts, for example ‘Well…’ or ‘On the other hand…’

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