

Chimical

Individualization :- When you grow up from childhood to adolescence, there are numerous complexities that confront you. You are neither a child nor a mere parent. You are now responsible and admirable for pretending to be a savant. At times, your suggestions bring you for being brushted aside or naive ideas and on the other hand occasions your hopes are seen as

chimerical and fanciful.

Adolescence (13 to 19 years of age)

Complexities

Confront (to face)

Shy (scold)

Petulant (shyish behaviour, stubborn as a child)

Admonish (Rebuke)

Sarrant (relic)

Naive (inexperienced)

Chimerical (unreal) = Fanciful

Situation : In India, cricket is seen to be a religion. A cricketer in our country enjoys a sult image and some of them are simply deified as gods and goddesses. Though revered widely, cricketers are not infallible in the public eye. The mob's ways, much like the destinies of their protagonists, are really capricious. When our cricketers beat a champion team like Australia, we sing paeans in their praise, shower on them heaps of adulations and belittle them every single whim and caprice. The situation reversed the moment they lose to a side which is seen as vulnerable as Bangladesh or as unimical to our national interest as Pakistan. Desirous to such teams create a furore all over the country and the cricketers here are seen as incorruptible, creatures. It is in such fury, we choose to castigate, decide and disparage our cricketers. All this doesn't last for long; as soon as one more series is won we are back to eulogizing best, casting panegyries in honour of our cricketers.

- Honoured (Regarded)
- Cult (Influential and powerful image)
- Deified (Given a high place)
- Rewarded (Respected)
- Infallible (Never failing)
- Protagonist (Hero of heroes)
- Capricious (Eccentric) → changing ideas quickly
- Paeans (Glorious poems/songs of praise)
- Adulations (Praise)
- Whims and caprice (Characteristic behavioural pattern)

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• Innuendos (Baronful)

• Non Sequore (Conmition, protest, show)

• Entititibile (Previous)

• Postigate (Critise)

• Decide (Mock)

• Disparage (Insult)

• Eulogize (Praising)

• Panegyrics (Praise)

Common Errors in English

• Incorrect: I, she and you should go there.

• Correct: You, she and I should go there.

I comes first in case of confusing a single sentence in the committed together.

• Incorrect: I am seeing a bird.

• Correct: I see a bird.

• Incorrect: I am liking this book.

• Correct: I like this book.

Similarly for hear, love, admire, etc.

• Correct: I hear some weird noise.

This book consists of ...

Incorrect: He has gathered a lot of information.

Correct: He has gathered a lot of information.

It appears to be ...
I think / I feel, ...

Incorrect: The furnitures were put to auction.
Correct: The furniture was put to auction.

Incorrect: The sceneries are beautiful.
Correct: The scenery is beautiful.

Incorrect: The menu are good.
Correct: The menu is good.

Incorrect: Summers were served on him.
Correct: Summers was served on him.

Incorrect: Alms is given to the poor.

Correct: Alms are given to the poor.

Incorrect: Statistics is an interesting subject
Correct: Statistics shows that people of the

people — People of a section of people.

Peoples — People of different sections.

drivers are —

Stockings are —

Spectacles are —

Rhythms are —

Songs are —

Correct: I found a ten rupee note.

Correct: The police have caught the thief.

Use of possessive ('s) :- Only for living beings.

The table's legs are broken. X

legs of the table

The telephone's cable is loose. X

Telephone cable / cable of the Telephone

~~I~~ I have read Shakespeare's plays, who was a great dramatist.

plays of Shakespeare.

Have you ordered Mervin's and Martin's grammar books?

Have you ordered ^A ~~Mervin's~~ ^{and} Martin's grammar book.

~~Jackson's~~ Mervin's and Meera's mothers have died.

Mervin's mother has died.

Verbs like pride, reside, enjoy, avail, apply, absent, assist, acquit, etc. are followed by reflexive pronoun.

himself

Ergative applied for the past.

(i) She resigns from his post.

(ii) They avail themselves the opportunity.

(iii) They enjoyed themselves in the party.

Both didn't go Better → Neither of us went
None of us didn't go Better, None of us went

It is me. (common usage)

It is I. (grammatically correct)

It is she/he (grammatically correct)

It is her/him (common usage)

Let you and me go now ✓

Let you and I go now X

Everyone got one's pay. X

Everyone got his pay. ✓

Both men have not come. X

Neither man has come. ✓

Jake is still elder than I. X

Jake is elder than me. ✓

Older → age
Elder → relation

Superior, inferior, preferable, preferred, followed by 'to' and not than.

Sooner and hardly (followed by when).

No sooner / no other (followed by than).
Hardly had he entered the room when the explosion took place.

No sooner had he loaded the train, the engine started running. (had can also be used in place of did in case of no sooner, ... than)

Use of had/have/have:

She has visited the Taj last year. - Correct.
I have passed my B. Tech in 2000.

Hardly had he entered the room when the alarm started ringing.

When he reached there, she had already left.

* Bad (exceptions):

- 1) Salman Rushdie shot to fame after he wrote 'Midnight's Children'.
 - 2) The thief broke into the house and stole all the jewellery.
 - 3) When the fog cleared we resumed our work.
- Q Correct the sentences :-
- 1) Either she or he is were mistaken.
 - 2) A lot of people have has turned up for the show.
 - 3) The criminal's head was cut. off
 - 4) I told to him to go.
~~*5~~ He is troubling me. → trouble
 - 5) She gave ^{delivered/made} a speech.
~~given up~~
 - 6) I have left trekking.
~~*7~~ I met the man who was my tutor 20 years ago.
had been
~~had taught and~~
~~tutor of~~
 - 7) He got angry before I said a word.
 - 8) He does not "care for" his money.
~~sat/appeared~~
 - 9) He has given his examination.
 - 10) I have ordered ~~for~~ a new car.

1. either2. him in the
3. I struck a blow on his face.4. He denied ^{refused} its name.5. The sun off ~~the~~ stream

6. about the lights.

7. I must sacrifice my brother's murderer.8. ~~I was well as they were~~ ^{and age} I was captured.9. the committee have issued ~~its~~ report.

10. I, who am your friend, have always been on your side.

11. This is one of the best novels that have been published.12. less than half the amount has been lost.13. sign here ⁱⁿ with ink.14. She said this ^{To} at his face.15. I was invited ^{to} for lunch.16. When this was searched ^{for} it was found.17. I shall inform them ^{of} this.18. The first world war was fought ^{between} during 1914 - 1919.19. Last but not least, we have to discuss ^{size} cities after cities fell.

It is exact time in my watch.
*32) I will dine with them on ~~on~~ Sunday. m.
33) I am laid ~~down~~ with fever.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

• Business Terminology (Verbs, nouns, propositional
phrases and phrasal verbs)

1. Guru

2

3) Quittance: To make an authoritative judgement or
certificate. To seize someone's property as penalty or
settlement.

2

4) Default: To fail to fulfil an obligation such as repay
* Credit a loan.

2

5) Embezzle: To steal someone's else's money placed in
trust.

*
2

6) Indemnify: To compensate for loss or secure
against legal responsibility from

to

7) Rent: To rent a property for a specified time period.

2

8) Liquidate: Convert to cash.

2

9) Reconcile: To make an account consistent with another few
transactions that have begun but not completed.

2

10) Appraiser: One who estimates the cost of a property.

2

11) Beneficial: Right to the use or benefit of property.

2

12) Depreciation: Wear and tear, coming down of.

2

13) Equity: Ownership interest or claim of a holder of
common stock.

2

14) Holdiary: Holder / in-charge of someone's property.

2

15) Merger: Combining two or more different persons to a single
one for financial benefit.

2

16) Underwriter: A party which evaluates and assumes
certain risks for a fee.

2

- 17) Reciprocity: Helping with equal share.
- 18) Lock out: Exclusion of employees by the employer from their workplace until certain terms are agreed to.
- 19) Inflation: Price hike and decrement in value of money.
- 20) Post date: To affix or assign a date later than the actual one to a document or event.
- 21) Indict: To formally accuse of a crime.
- 22) Cashew: To give up, intentionally.
- 23) Enjoin: To instruct or prohibit someone to perform a task.
- 24) Ascend to: To agree to a demand or request.
- 25) Back out: To withdraw the support.
- 26) Back up: To give support.
- 27) Bef up: To strengthen something with support.
- 28) Cash in: Taking advantage of opportunities.
- 29) Bolted up: To reinforce (Provide something with support).
- 30) Buckle under: To do, even if reluctantly, things that are forced upon by situations or persons / To succumb to pressure.

06
08
10
Language

06
06

* Language :- 5th century (Anglo-Saxon)
Germanic dialect.

1066 AD →

Norman conquest. (French influence)
Romance language.

<u>Era</u>	<u>Words</u>	
Elizabethan	15 words	(16th century)
Victorian	80 "	(19th century)
Modern	20 "	(Present era)

• Irony clause :-

- 1) Subject to a verb
- 2) Object " "
- 3) Apposition to the subject

Eg:-
1) What is good for me is always good for others too.

2) Indira Gandhi, the first lady PM of India, was a great woman

(ii) Akbar, the ~~first~~ third Mughal emperor, was popular among his subjects for his benevolence and leadership qualities.

The language to be used:

Clear, concise, elegant, technical jargons

Syntax :- Grammatical structure

Style - Reflecting personality.

Vocabulary :- Generalizing in 2-3 statements.

Slangs / Clichés → Outdated words.

- kind of change : South Africa's socio-political changes.
(major ones)

FOG INDEX :

100 words from a report.

Count no. of sentences & check the total
no. of words in the sentences.

Count the value
No. of sentences \times No. of
words.

No. of words excluding compound
words, ending in es, ed, s & those
starting with capital letters.

No. of words (total of former 2 pts.)
 $\times 0.4$.

Below 10 — 20% of people in 12 yrs of age

11 — 12 —

13 — 14 —

14+ —

50% → Radio Programme
70% → Business Communication → English

Escalate → Vietnam War

Dec 1967 → 1973 → Removed from Oxford Dictionary
→ Stopped again.

* American studies → Readability

4% → sentences having 30 words
75% → " 20 "

95% → "

" 10 "

* Sentence Structure:

1) Subject + Verb + Complement

p. adjective

p. noun

p. pronoun

p. pronoun

Direct / Indirect object.

* Omission / Ellipsis!

The thief was caught (by the police).

(You) Help me.

(You) Let me come.

(You) Please come in.

Do what to avoid during business communication

- 1) Jargons 2) Slangs 3) Cliches
- 4) Emotive language 5) Negative words
- 6) Imprecise language 7) Hyperbole/Gautology 8) Ambiguity

HW

Q+ Bring 5 slangs and 5 cliches with meanings.

Ans:

SLANGS:-

- 1) Bucks :- Money.
- 2) Lot of beans :- Lots of energy.
- 3) Cheered off :- annoyed.
- 4) Know your onions :- Being intelligent.
- 5) Yank :- Nameless
- 6) Knackered :- tired.

Clichés :-

- 1) At the end of the day. (When everything has been considered)
- 2) Until the cows come home (A long period of time)
- 3) As fit as the fiddle (Healthy)
- 4) Take the bull by the horns (Face a problem directly)
- 5) Since time immemorial (For a long time in the past)

F.O.R INDEX

Measuring Readability

- ① Select a sample of 100 words each.
- ② Calculate the average number of words in the sentences of your sample.
- ③ Count the number of words of three or more syllables excluding words with a capital letter, compound words and words ending in -es, -ed.
- ④ Add the average number of words per sentence and multiply with 0.4.

Index

	<u>Reading Level</u>
less than 10	easy reading
10 - 12	the top 20% of 12 years old
13	" " " " 16 " "
14 - 15	1st year university students
17	University graduates.

Business Letter

No,
Company's
Name and
Address

From,
Company's
Name &
Address

12 August 2012

Dear ",
Reference.

You're sincerely, (If name given)
Yours faithfully, (If Sir/Madam used)

DIGI

Q) Main clause eg:-

- 1) That they are practicing occultism is known to all in the
- 2) This is what they preach.
- 3) The belief that they are supernatural is alleged.

more
letter,

istence and
or more

13/03/18

Q) Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in the text below.

banks, leads, buy, coins, exchange, currency, deposition,
depositing, earn, exchange rate, goods, investments,
money, paper bills, saving accounts, sell, shells, value

* Money is what people use to (1) buy things. People spend money on (2) goods and services. Many people spend part of their money by (3) depositing it in a bank. People (4) * earn money by performing services. They also earn money from (5) investments including government bonds and from (6) savings account.

(7) Money can be everything anything that people agree to accept in exchange for the things they (8) sell or the work they do. ancient

people used such varied things as (9) shells,

(10) beads and cattle as money. Today most nations use metal coins and (11) paper bills. Different countries coins

(12) substitutes and will look different and have

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different names.

A person can (13) exchange his money for (14) the money of any other country according to the (15) exchange rate. Usually, such rates are set by (16) the central bank of a country. The (17) value of a country's (18) currency may change, depending (19) upon the economic and political conditions in that country.

(20) Po

(21) Par
Stop

on th

(22) A sum of money used to make more money from something that is ~~more~~ will increase in value. — Investment.

(23) The money that a building society or bank lend ~~to~~ to someone to buy a house. — Mortgage.

(24) The money that a person pays to an insurance company to protect ~~not~~ against loss or damage. — Premium.

(25) Money, usually from a relative, to live on. — Allowance

(26) An additional payment which is a reward to those who work for a company for their active work. — Bonus.

(27) The amount of money borrowed from a bank, greater than that which is in your account. — Over-

(k) Money received from someone in his or her will.
— Legacy.

(l) the amount of money that goes to a shareholder — Share Dividend.

(m) Money paid by divorced or separated people to support the former husband or wife. — Maintenance value

(n) Part of the value of a company that you may buy. — Share.

(o) Part payment of money which you may make to stop the seller from selling his goods — Deposit.

(p) An amount of money related to the value of goods sold, which is paid to a salesman for his service. — Commission.

Q. What are the words or word meanings of the difficult meanings in Tolstoy's "Religion of the Forest".

2

First of the essay "Religion of the Forest" ($\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the story).

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id
in
for

Mother Witty by
the short life of Tolstoy
James Shakespear
1 Religion of the Forest
Rabindranath Tagore

Word meanings:

- 1) Attitude : A settled way of thinking or feeling.
- 2) Temperament : A person's or animal's nature.
- 3) Dualism : The state of being divided into two ^{opposite}.
- 4) Emancipation : Liberation from legal, social or political ^{restrictions}.
- 5) Enveloped : Completely covered.
- 6) Augment : To increase something.
- 7) Resentant : Deep, clear and continuing to never cease.
- 8) Promoted : To spread throughout.
- 9) Topographical : Representing the physical features of a place.
- 10) Indomitable : Opposite to undefeatable.
- 11) Champing : Making a noisy biting action by a horse.
- 12) Ostensibly : Overtone hostility or opposition.
- 13) Perpetual : Repeatedly occurring.
- 14) Contemplation : The action of looking thoughtfully at something for a long time.
- 15) Imperial : Intending to cause harm.
- 16) Cohesive : An assembly of people of humanity.
- 17) Kindred : Blood relationship.
- 18) Rianse : A woody climbing plant hanging from trees.
- 19) Mesophyte : A new convert to a religion.
- 20) Chasm : Difference or gap.
- 21) Worke : A inhabitant of or inhabitress.
- 22) Intruder : Intruder, a person who encroaches another.
- 23) Sublime reverence : Grand restraint reverence.
- 24) Holistic outbreak : Outbreak of disease.

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70)

25) Conspicuous : Clearly visible

26) Reckless : Noisy and energetic.

Gangrenous: Destroying
Decay: Records of kings.

27) Epicurean: A person devoted to worldly pleasure.

28) Genith: Height or peak.

29) Avalanche: Rapid flow of snow and rock down a mountain.

30) Glory: Bottomless pit.

31) Catastrophe: Disaster.

32) Extravagance: Excessive luxury.

33) Splendour: ~~Expensive~~ grand, off

34) Renunciation: Rejection of popular belief or practice.

35) Oppression: Threat to happen

36) Impetuosity: sudden rush to act with inadequate

thought.

37) Condescend: Indulge in immoral desire.

38) Prodigy: Wild party involving much worldly pleasure.

39) Commissary: To write memorandum.

40) Horticulture: Culture during adversity.

41) Perfunctory: self - control.

42) Contumacious: Renunciation

43) Mensace: Possess.

44) Banishment: exile.

45) Dimmal: gloomy, depressing.

46) Martyrdom: death or suffering of a martyr.

47) Emphatic: Full of energy and cheer.

48) Desecrated: Destroying religious solemnity.

49) Pangs: sadness

50) Innumerable: Such vast and immortal.

Temper: In odd

Gangrene: Destroying

Decay: Records of kings.

Gangrenous: Destroying

Decay: Records of kings.

large tract stretch of land.

51) Neath: Barren land.

52) Nalignant: Evil in nature.

53) Relentless: State of being unceasingly intense.

54) Gulf: A deep inlet of sea surrounded by land.

55) Penetration: To go deep into something.

56) Vomaciousness: State of dealing with all aspects of a certain thing.

57) Alas!: Sad and distant.

58) Sacred: Holy, pure.

59) Intracy: earnest request.

60) Victoriant: Victorious.

61) Baffled: Bewildered and perplexed.

62) Manifestation: An event, action or object that clearly

embodies something ~~one~~ someone.

63) Resounding, Reverberating.

64) Epicenter: Legend in which resolve

Summary:

Religion of the Forest in the forest.

by Rabindranath Tagore

Rabindranath Tagore's "Religion of the Forest" speaks of the deep influence that Nature, in general, and the forests, in particular, have had on the civilisations of humanity and its their spiritual lives. The essay begins describing the two opposing ideas of spirituality originating prevalent among humankind, originating from from the differences in the attitudes of peoples towards Nature and the world around them. The first idea, that of

~~new
gap~~

dualism, identified two sharply contrasted forces, one benevolent and the other malevolent, which act continuously in this world to defeat each other. The other idea professed unity of all matter and beings being a part of the Supreme Being, and was thus the theory of unity. Western spirituality was based on the idea of dualism. Years of centuries of struggle of the Northern Europeans with the sea endless sea and their victory in the that struggle made them believers of the theory dualism; that the good and evil forces in nature never reconcile, and that there is either victory or defeat.

On the other hand, Indian philosophy based itself on 'unity of all forces and matter on earth', God in the life of all creatures. Classical Indian literature has been the professor and propagator of the view. That renunciation of worldly pleasures and realisation of the 'ultimate truth of unity' is the only means to liberate our souls and attain 'param gyan' (moksha). The prevalent Indian view has been that 'Reality' has three phases as expressed by the Sanskrit word 'sachidananda' — 'sat' for the 'simple facts that things are', 'Chit' relating us to things around us through knowledge, and 'Ananda' or bliss, which invites us with all things through love.'

This beautiful message comes to us from ~~the~~ the world

* nasal

END SEM SYLLABUS:

Received Pronunciation (10 marks)

Neg Index

Type of Communication / Barrier to communication.

* Places |p, b, t, d, k, g|

|p, b| Bilabial

|t, d| Alveolar → Ans. to place of articulation

|k, g| Velar

* Difficates |t^(r), d^(r)| → Palato ~~alveolar~~ alveolar.

(स) (ळ) sign → alveolar

(र) (ळ) sharp → Palato velar

* Vowels |f, v, θ, ð, s, ʃ, z, ʒ, h|

|f, v| Labio dental

|θ, ð| dental

|s, ʃ| Alveolar (र)

|z, ʒ| Palato alveolar (ळ)

|h| glottal

* 5 words and their transcriptions. East Midland dialect → Standard English

* Nasal |m, n, ŋ|

|m| Bilabial

|n| Velar

(^{singing}
song)

unvoiced

* Lateral |l| Velar

→ voiceless continuant or 'semi-vowels'

|w, r, l|

|w| Bilabial

|r| Post-alveolar

|l| Velar

12 pure vowels:

i: (Read)

ɪ: (sit)

ʊ: (Book)

u: (too)

e: (new)

ɔ: (America)

ə: (world)

ɒ: (pot)

æ: (cat)

ʌ: (but)

ɒ: (ant)

ɒ: (bat)

Front (small mouth)

Middle (slightly bigger mouth)

Back (open mouth)

g. wool | wʊl |

good | gʊd |

pool | pu:l |

Read 15

Diphthonge (8):

here | hɛər |

near | nɛər |

my | maɪ |

hour | ɦʊər |

play | pleɪ |

ear | ɦɪər |

oor | uər |

au | ɦɔːr |

ow | ɦəʊr |

low | ɦəʊr |

now | ɦəʊr |

how | ɦəʊr |

əʊ | ɦəʊr |

- 22/10/18
- 5 English words and their pronunciations:
- 1) Ratione — 'peɪʃəns
 - 2) Conscience — 'kɒn'sɪnəs(ə)ns
 - 3) Desire — dɪ'zraɪ
 - 4) Determination — dɪ'tɜːmɪneɪʃən
 - 5) Success — sək'ses

Unit 5

synonyms / antonyms / related words

leave /
remove

get out / get out of → escape from
Get up → stand up / wake up / rise

Get down → climb down

Get at → attack

Get off → escape

Get under → sheltered

Get on with → continue

Get away → escape

Get through → pass

Get over → overcome

Get up → wake up

* Give up → surrender

(Av) Give in → submit / yield

(Av) Give away → distributed / betray

Give way → break

Give forth → advertise / publish

Give off → emit

Give out → publish / exhaust

Give over → abandon

similar meaning

Get under → sheltered

Get on with → continue

Get up

Get over

Get through

Get under

Get on with

Get away

Get off

Get under

Get up

Get over

Get through

Get away

Get out

Get over

Get up

Get on with

Get away

Get out

* The doctors have given up on the patient. (Without any hope)
The murderer has given himself up to the police. (surrender)

* - rally |kli| car |ka:(r)|

- name |næmə|

wool |wʊl|

(10) ~~Boo~~

- ket |ket| pool |pu:l|

(11) ~~gə~~

- kin |kin| good |gud|

(12) ~~du~~

(13) ~~Boo~~

(14) ~~gə~~

(15) ~~du~~

(16) ~~du~~

* 'n' at the end of a syllable is usually not pronounced

* Identify the initial consonant phenomena in the m & n ~~th~~ phenomena:

Initial consonant phenomenon

Vowel

(1) ʌ

|ʌn|

|æ|

(2) road

|rɔ:d|

|ɪ|

(3) read

|ri:d|

|ɪ|

(4) hit

|hɪt|

|ɪ|

(5) stone

|stən|

|ə|

(6) wood

|wʊd|

|ʊ|

(7) away

|eɪ|

|eɪ|

(8) guy

|gai|

|ai|

(9) pure

|pu:r|

|u:r|

(10) blow

|bləʊ|

|əʊ|

(11) fare

|feə|

|ə|

(12) ~~Boo~~

(13) ~~gə~~

(14) ~~du~~

(15) ~~du~~

(16) ~~du~~

(17) ~~du~~

(18) ~~du~~

(19) ~~du~~

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Voiceless consonant phoneme

Vowel

- (10) giving |dʒɪŋ| red |rɛd|
(12) Book |bʊk| ju |ju|
(13) Bag |bæg| a |æ|
(14) gate |geɪt| eɪ |eɪ|
(15) know |nəʊ| əʊ |əʊ|
(16) Buy |baɪ| ai |aɪ|
(17) car |kaɹ| ə |ə|
(18) store |stɔːɹ| ɔː |ɔː|
the same
for end son:

Vowels:

(4) |ɪ|

each |eɪtʃ| head |hɛd| sea |sɪ:|

shee |tʃɪ:z| piece |pi:s| feed |fi:d| green |grɪ:n|

true |trɪ:| cream |krɪ:m| each |eɪtʃ|

(2) |ɪ|

bit |bɪt| rich |rɪts| silk |sɪlk| whip |wɪp|

ink |ɪŋk|

(3) |ə|

bed |bed| melt |melt| nest |nest| wet |wet|

bread |breð|

(4) W cup |kʌp| gun |gʌn| much |mʌtʃ| run |rʌn|
such |sʌtʃ|

(2)

road |rəʊd| fan |fæn| man |mæn|
 rank |ræŋk| sad |sæd|

13:

(6) a:ɪ art |a:ɪ:t| bar |ba:| card |ka:d|
 farm |fɑ:m| large |la:dʒ| march |mɑ:tʃ|

13:

(7) ɔ: bottle |bɒtl| dog |dɒg| fond |fɒnd|
 solve |sɒlv| nob |nɒbl|

13:

(8) ɔ: all |ɔ:l| ball |bɔ:l| call |cɔ:l| haʊfɪz |haʊfɪz|

wall |wɔ:l|

(9) u: book |bʊk| cook |kʊk| foot |fʊt| good |gʊd|

look |lʊk| hook |hʊk| zoom |zʊm| took |tu:k|

(3)

wood |wʊd|

(10) u: do |du:| soon |su:n| moon |mu:n|

noon |nu:n| food |fu:d| fool |fu:l|

(4)

tooth |tu:θ| tooth |tu:θ| mouse |mu:s|

lose |lu:s| lose |lu:z| who |hu:|

(5)

soup |su:p| group |gru:p| fruit |fru:t|

bank (Rural) - operating all branches
Bank of America - largest bank in S. U. Bank industry
Amer. Express - largest travel agency

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१८

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| <u>fail</u> | fail [feɪl] | fain [fain] | fee [feɪ] |
| maintain | maɪnən [meɪnən] | prāpe [prāpə] | waɪt [wɔɪt] |

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- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| (2) <u>Ball</u> | Reit [raɪt] | Bohrer [boərə] | theier [tʃeɪə] | Neise [nɔɪs] |
| (3) <u>Law</u> | Reit [raɪt] | Point [pɔɪnt] | Weise [vaɪs] | |
| Kleue [klaʊs] | Mouth [maʊθ] | mauel [maʊəl] | Yeen [taʊn] | |

tell (v)

- (A) 1121
Period | pianiad| serious | garias| goro | zilarau
can 1121 fear | fial hear | thal here | thal

(5)

- (5) |eə| → Indian ; |ɛə| → British
ear [eə] pain [peə] hair [heə] chain [tseə]
bare [beə] care [keə] rare [reə]

(c) ea

Boat |bo:t|

Boat |bo:t|

Boat |bo:t|

Influence |influens|

Unterious |və:tʃu:s|

(7) ow

Name |nə:m| Name |nə:m| Name |nə:m|

Rope |rəʊp|

Boat |bo:t|

Social |səʊʃəl|

(8) eɪ

Date |deɪt| face |feɪs| gate |geɪt|

Date |deɪt|

make |meɪk| pale |peɪl|