

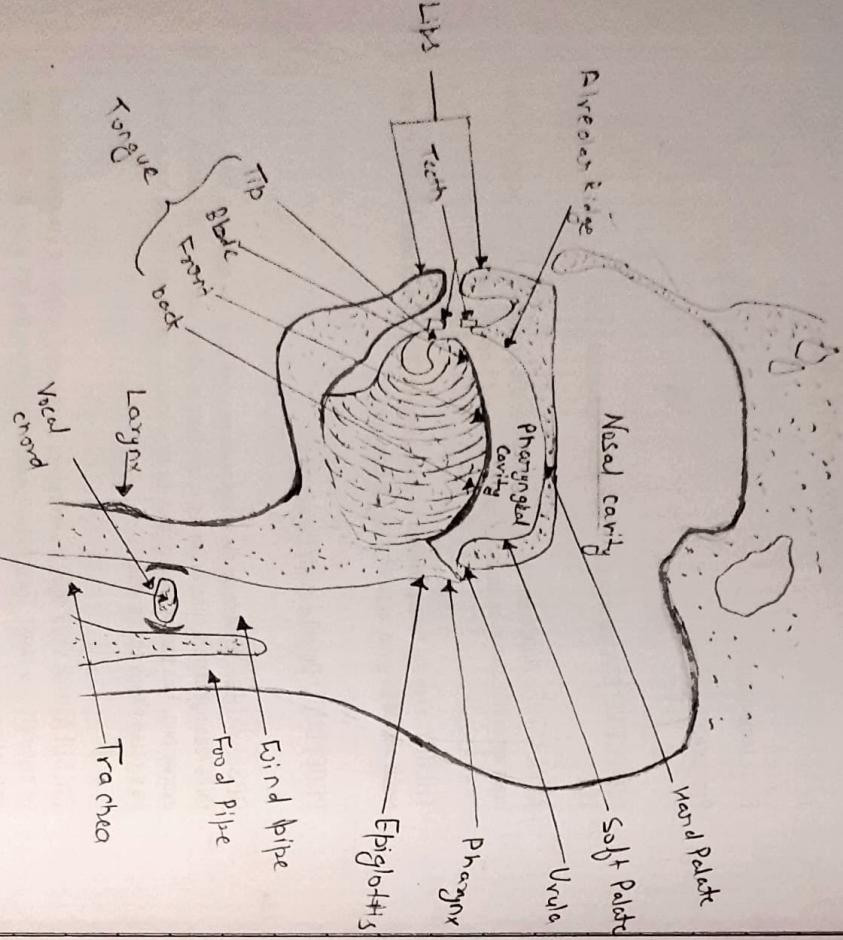
## Phonetic, Symbols & Transcription

Introduction :- Proper pronunciation of words shows your exposure to the language with a knowledge of its sound system. It also shows as to how refined and correct you are in the use of language. It is very important to pronounce the word properly, as good as ~~punctuation~~ creates a positive impression.

### Definition :-

Phonetic :- Phonetic is the branch of linguistics which deals with the sound of speech and their pronunciation. This is the scientific study of production, transcription & reception of speech sound. They represent the written symbols accepted by International Phonetic Association. The phonetic transcription is a convenient device to indicate the way the words are pronounced. In a simple way, transcription is process to write words in sounds symbolic way.

### \* ORGANS OF SPEECH \*



Alphabet :- An alphabet is a set of language letters arranged in a fix order, thus A to Z is the English alphabet that is the 26 letters are together called 'Alphabet'. In English there is no one to one correspondence between the sounds and the letters of alphabet.

The English language lab has 26 letters of Alphabet but as many as 44 sounds.

\* The phonetic has three major branches:

- (1) Articulatory (physiological) phonetics.
- (2) Auditory (Perceptual) phonetics.
- (3) Acoustics (Sounds) phonetics.

→ Human body posses speech producing mechanism described as "apparatus".

→ How the speech sound is heard and perceived or felt.

→ The physical properties of speech sounds such as nasality, obstruction or friction of the air passage.

Production of Sound depends on two important things:

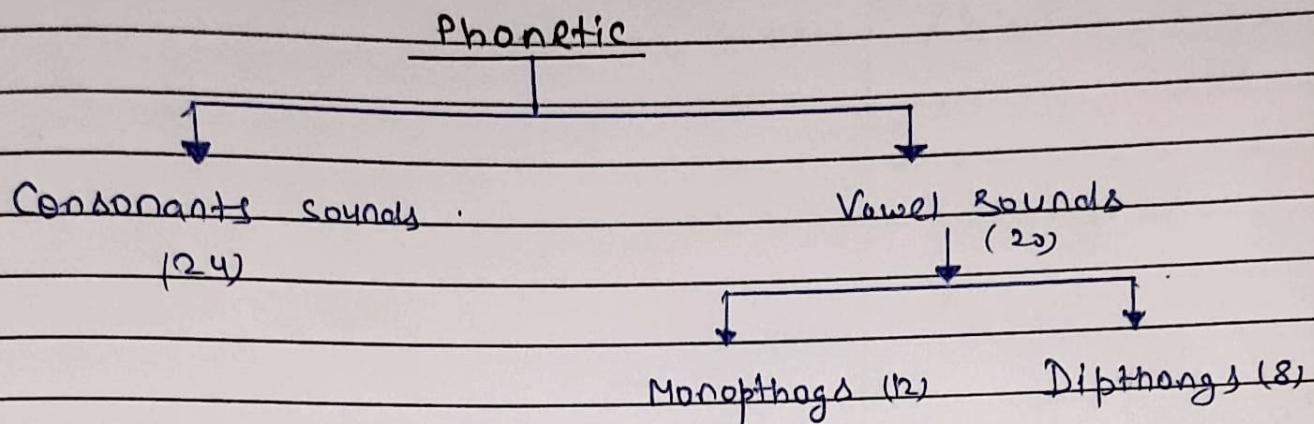
- (1) Point of articulation
- (2) Manner of articulation

\* Speech of sounds are known as phonems.

Phonetic sounds are divided into two categories.

(1) Vowels

(2) Consonants.



Consonants :- A consonant sound is a sound that is characterized by a constriction or a closure at one or more points along the vocal tract.

Sounds that are articulated with the vibration of the vocal cords as voiced sounds and the sounds that are uttered without the vibration of vocal cords are called voiceless sounds.

There are 24 consonants among 44 phonetic sounds.

## Consonant, Symbols and Sounds

S.No.	Symbol	Sounds	Keyword	Phonetic Transcription
1.	/b/	b	bay, bad, balance bachelor	/ba:tʃə:bər/ = bachelor
2.	/d/	d	danger, add, daddy	/deindgə:r/
3.	/t/	t	tent, tender, attend	/tent/
4.	/k/	k	knock, book, accept	/buk/ = book
5.	/g/	g	God, girl, Dog, get	/gɔ:s:t/ = ghost
6.	/p/	p	Pigeon, appear, pen	/pi:dʒɪ:n/ = pigeon
7.	/m/	m	meager, drum, warm	/mi:gər/ = meager
8.	/n/	n	near, drink, turn	/niər/ = near
9.	/ŋ/	ŋ	king, ring, finger	/kɪŋ/
10.	/dʒ/	dʒ	Jam, gentle, Judge	/dʒə:m/ = Jam /dʒə:n dʒə:/ = Judge
11.	/tʃ/	tʃ	chamber, touch, pitch	/tʃeimbə(r)/ = Chamber

S.N.	Symbol	Sound	Keyword	Phonetic Transcription
12.	/s/	ɛ	sober, tense, cycle	/səʊbər /
13.	/z/	ɛ	zoo, zero, tinsel	/zju: /
14.	/ʒ/	ɛ	Pleasure, measure, leisure	/plesə(r) /
15.	/ʃ/	ɛ	Show, fish, shirt	/ʃɔɪ /
16.	/l/	ɛ	linger, tall, tremble	/lɪŋgə /
17.	/r/	ɛ	raw, arrow, rare	/rə: /
18.	/v/	ɛ	vanish, siren, live	/vænɪʃ /
19.	/w/	ɛ	Wonder, window, twinkle	/wʌndə(r) /
20.	/h/	ɛ	harmony, haul, ahead	/ha:məni /
21.	/f/	ɛ	laugh, feather, calf	/la:f /
22.	/θ/	ɛ	thunder, truth, telepathy	/θʌndə(r) /
23.	/ð/	ɛ	Father, their	/ ð / /fa:ðə(r) /
24.	/j/	ɛ	Yellow, yonder, yak	/ jɛləu /

Vowels :- They are of two kinds - Monophthongs and diphthongs. Of the 12 pure vowels, seven are short and five are long which are categorized on the basis of the duration of their articulation.

# There are two semivowels → w, y

### Monophthongs:

S.No	Symbol	Sounds	Keywords	Phonetic transcription
1.	/ə/	ə	above, ago, allow	/əbəʊ/ = above
2.	/ʌ/	ʌ	Cut, bulb, fun	/kʌt/ = cut
3.	/a:/	ɜː	dance, farm, calm	/da:nə/ = dance
4.	/ɪ/	ɪ	sit, city, milk	/sɪt/ = sit
5.	/i:/	fɪ	sheep, mean, see	/fi:p/ = sheep
6.	/e/	ɛ	ten, wet, bet	/ten/ = ten
7.	/ʊ/	ʊ	put, actual, book	/put/ = put
8.	/u:/	ʊ	pool, fond, room	/pu:l/ = pool

S.No.	Symbol	Sound	key-words	Phonetic transcription
9.	/ʌ/	/ə/	cot, dog, god	/kɒt/
10.	/æ/	/ɛ/	apple, cat, plant	/æpl/
11.	/ɔ:/	/ɔɪ:/	Bought, court, plank	/bɔɪ:t/ = Bought
12.	/ɜ:/	/ʌr/	girl, curl, bird	/kɜ:rl/ = curl

Diphthongs:- Diphthongs is a combination of two vowel sounds usually involving a quick but smooth movement (glide) from one vowel sound to another often interpreted by listeners as a single vocal sound. There are 8 diphthongs in English.

S.No	Symbol	Sound	Key-words	Phonetic transcription
1.	/eɪ/	/ɛ/	mail, pail, tail	/meɪl/ = mail
2.	/aɪ/	/ɪ/	mile, file, smile	/maɪl/ = mile
3.	/aʊ/	/ʊ/	now, town, cow	/naʊ/ = now
4.	/əʊ/	/ɔ:/	air, hair, their	/eə(r)/ = air
5.	/iə/	/ɛ/	fear, tear, near	/fɛə(r)/ = fear

S.No	Symbol/s	Sound	key-words	Phonetic transcription
6.	/uə/	ʊə	poor, tour, pure	/puə/ = poor
7.	/ɔɪ/	ɔɪ	coil, oil, toil	/kɔɪl/ = coil
8.	/aʊ/	aʊ	old, go, blow	/aʊld/ = gold

Activity

1. Underline the letter or letters that represent the same sound in each set.

(i) Reason      (ii) zone      (iii) lose      (iv) Busy

Ans (i) Reason      (ii) zone      (iii) lose      (iv) Busy

(i) Should      (ii) look      (iii) bush      (iv) fury

Ans (i) Should      (ii) look      (iii) bush      (iv) fury

(i) Fair      (ii) Wear      (iii) bear      (iv) there

Ans (i) Fair      (ii) Wear      (iii) bear      (iv) there

Ans (i) bird      (ii) Curtain      (iii) Curl      (iv) worse  
 Ans (i) bird      (ii) Curtain      (iii) Curl      (iv) worse

Ans (i) Fire      (ii) Laugh      (iii) photo      (iv) Rough  
 Ans (i) Fire      (ii) Laugh      (iii) photo      (iv) Rough

Ans (i) Time      (ii) Dried      (iii) write      (iv) plight  
 Ans (i) Time      (ii) Dried      (iii) write      (iv) plight

Ans (i) Water      (ii) Wine      (iii) Wean      (iv) win  
 Ans (i) Water      (ii) Wine      (iii) Wean      (iv) win

O (i) Bench      (ii) Culture      (iii) Question      (iv) Ketchup  
Ans (i) Bench      (ii) Culture      (iii) Question      (iv) ketchup

Ans (i) Bridge      (ii) Judge      (iii) languge      (iv) Gene  
 Ans (i) Bridge      (ii) Judge      (iii) Language      (iv) Gene

Ans (i) think      (ii) Death      (iii) Nothing      (iv) Earth  
 Ans (i) Think      (ii) Death      (iii) Nothing      (iv) Earth

## 2. Transcribe the following words:-

- (A) (i) Punch - /pʌntʃ/  
 (ii) Tribe - /traɪb/  
 (iii) Shoot - /ʃu:t/

(iv) Mail = /mæil/

(v) Plant = /plænt/

(B)

(i) /preɪ:tʃ/ = preach

(ii) /kɜ:d/ = Curd

(iii) /raɪs/ = Rice

(iv) /bæk/ = back

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## Extempore

Definition :- An extempore speech is a spontaneous or impromptu speech which the aspirant is required to make on a subject given then and there. In some occasions, the jury provides the candidate a minute or so to systematize his/her thoughts before speaking. In other cases, you may be expected to start speaking as soon the topic is given.

The input to extempore speaking is that the words spoken are chosen as we speak them, and what is delivered is a flow of consciousness that is fluent, intellectual and coherent, while being unscripted. Effective extempore speaking is that the rationale of the presentation and the impact on the audience at its heart. In an extempore, it is essential to articulate the idea and to consider carefully what effect you want to have on your spectators, then the view that it is possible to simply choose the accurate words at the point of deliverance, without any kind of grounding, is at best naïve and at worst devastating.

Extempore speech evaluates the following traits of a candidate or participant:

Ability to think on the feet or presence of mind.  
Analysis of the topic and detection of the issue to be addressed.

- Idea creation.
- Prioritization and sequencing displaying logical thinking.
- Ability to connect with the jury.
- Communication skills.
- Non-verbal skills like body language, buoyancy, good posture, tranquility etc.
- For effective extempore speaking candidate must be confident and well read.

### Tips for effective extempore speech:-

1. Mental Preparation:- Know what to speak before delivering the speech. Consider over the matter for some time and practice the flow of delivery. Your previous extempore practice session would surely help here. Understanding the listeners, the direction they are most likely to acknowledge, helps in structuring the flow of speech.
2. Start the speech on an even tempo:- Do not rush or start really fast as you may end your speech much earlier than the allotted time.
3. Buoyancy:- Self-reliance (Happiness / Buoyancy), along with knowledge and understanding, always helps, even in intangible topics where you are analyzed.

Teacher's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

on presence of mind, artlessness and logical skills.

t. Handle Mental obstructions elegantly:- At times, when you go void try to tactic yourself out of the situation gracefully by avoiding being panicky. For such circumstance it is better to have support plans.

5. Manage dialogue:- Don't get emotional about the topic, avoid getting too private on responsive matters, don't swerve from the topic and talk about extraneous matter.

6. Discuss all aspects of the topic (both sides):-

In case of controversial topic you may opt to explore both sides. In an extempore, since you are the only person speaking, it becomes promising for a smart, tactical speaker to discuss both the facts of the controversial topic. However, one has to be vigilant about the time restriction while taking this position.

Proficiency, Fervor (zeal) & flexibility are the key:-

Work on your spinted benefits which may be outstanding lexis (Vocabulary), good general knowledge, etc. How well and quickly a candidate

acclimatizes to the situation he/she is put in and with what gusto and energy level does he/she deliver the speech are some of the other advantageous evaluation parameters.

8. Plan an itinerary :- Before you address, try to make a quick mental sketch of what you want to state. Some of the most terrible speeches came out of people who didn't take a moment to arrange their views before opening their mouths. Your outlines don't even have to be in-depth; all you really need is a guide to help keep your thoughts on path in Extempore Speech.
9. Keep it short and sweet :- Extempore speeches can't be expected to be elongated, epic narratives. In fact the more succinct you get the superior. A lot of people tend to hide their anxiety and their anxiety and their being unprepared by using a lot of words. The setback is - they are likely to miss the point when they do this in Extempore Speech.
10. Observe your vocabulary :- You have got to pay attention to yourself. You do not want to say something, you'll ultimately apologize for.

Some things might be personal matters to others in the spectators, or certain words can be unpleasant to others. Even the pitch in which you speak affects the treatment of your speech. Listen to the words that are coming out of your mouth to make sure you're saying what you want your audience to hear.

### Guidelines to converse on an extempore topic:-

1. If doable (Feasible) give explanation of the topic or specific provisions of the topic.
2. If there are any extensively known classifications of the topic, talk about the classification.
3. Provide supporting verification in the structure of statistics or examples.
4. If the topic provides extent for narrating personal experiences, you can use the opportunity to do so.
5. Most importantly, time yourself well. If the board has given you one minute, try using one or more of above mentioned points and complete the speech.