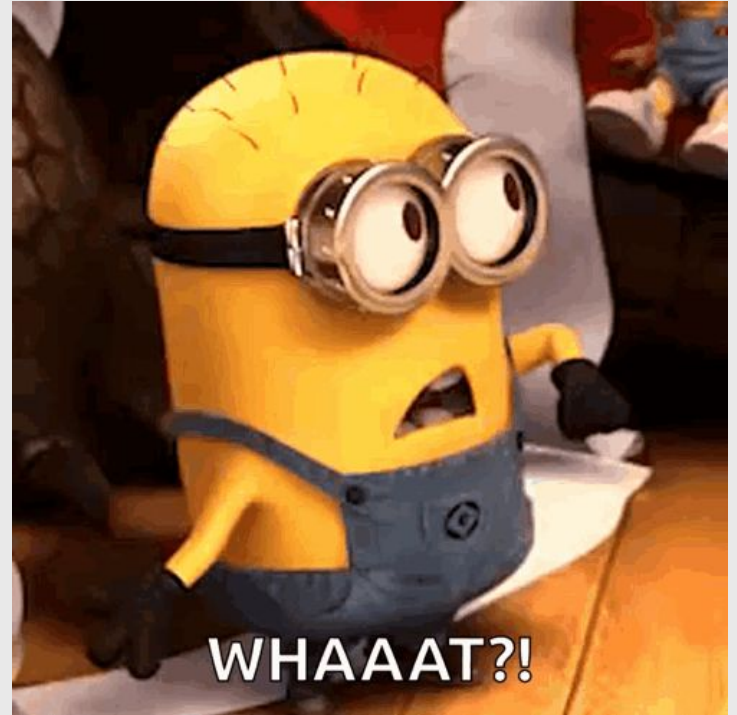


# Articulation of sounds

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# What is a syllable?

A syllable is **a unit of pronunciation that always has a vowel sound** at its core.

Consonants may come **before or after the vowel**.

Example:

*cat*== one-syllable words (Monosyllabic)= a vowel sound

*ta/ble*== two-syllable words (Disyllabic)==a, e vowel sound

*to/ma/to*==three-syllable words (Trisyllabic)==o, a, o vowel sound

*e/co/no/my*==four-syllable words (Tetrasyllabic)==e, o, o, y

*op/por/tu/ni/ty*==five-syllable words (Pentasyllabic)==o, o, u, i, y

# Structure of a syllable

A syllable has three parts:

**Onset** – the beginning consonant(s).

**Nucleus (Peak)** – the *vowel sound (or sometimes a syllabic consonant)*.

**Coda** – the ending consonant(s).

Example: **big** = /b/ (onset) + /ɪ/ (nucleus) + /g/ (coda).

generation (gen/e/ra/tion)

gen = /g/ (onset) + /e/ (nucleus) + /n/ (coda)

e = Ø (no onset) + /e/ (nucleus) + Ø (no coda)

ra = /r/ (onset) + /a/ (nucleus) + Ø (no coda)

tion = /ʃh/ (onset) + /ə/ (nucleus) + /n/ (coda)

# What is Consonant Clusters?

A consonant cluster is **a sequence of consonants pronounced without a vowel between them.**

They can be found **at the beginning of a word (initial), the end of a word (final), or in the middle (medial).**

Examples:

Initial: "st" in "*stop*"

Medial: "mp" in "*camping*"

Final: "st" in "*past*".

# Indian English Pronunciation

Hindi

Telugu

Bengali

Malayalm

Odia

Kongani

Tamil

(Ex.Indian place names in English)