



INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

(Autonomous)

Dundigal, Hyderabad - 500 043

LABORATORY WORK SHEET

Date: 21/07/2022

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Exp No: 06 Experiment Name: STRONG FORMS AND WEAK FORMS & EXTENSIVE

DAY TO DAY EVALUATION:

	Preparation	Algorithm	Source Code	Program Execution	Viva	Total
		Performance in the Lab	Calculations and Graphs	Results and Error Analysis		
Max. Marks	4	4	4	4	4	20
Obtained	4	4	4	4	4	20

Signature of Lab I/C

START WRITING FROM HERE:

CALL LAB: STRONG FORMS AND WEAK FORMS

INTRODUCTION:

Many common English words have two or more pronunciation in speech, depending on their positions in a sentence - a strong form and one or more weak forms. These words include both information words and form words.

Strong forms: The strong form of a word is used when the word is said in isolation, or in connected speech in which the word should be stressed. It is also used in certain cases where the word is in unstressed position.

Weak forms: The weak form or forms of a word are used only in unstressed positions. Most weak forms have either schwa or short 'i' vowel sounds & they are difficult to hear.

A weak form of a word is generally distinguished from a strong form by

- the difference in vowel sounds.
- by the absence of a sound (vowel or consonant)
- the difference in the length of a vowel.

WEAK FORMS

Articles	Auxiliary Verbs	Conjunctions	Pronouns and Possessive adjectives	Prepositions
a	am, are	and	he	at
an	be, been	as	her, him	for
the	is, was, were	but	me	from
some	can, could	then	she	of
	do, does	that	them, us	to
	has, have, had		we	
	must		who	
	shall, should		you, your	
	will, would			

STRONG AND WEAK FORMS

ARTICLES:

	STRONG	WEAK		
a	eɪ	ə	I want a pen	aɪ wɒnt ə pen
an	æn	ən	Buy me an apple	bʌɪ mɪ ən æpl
the		ðə (before constants)	Shut the door	ʃʌt ðə dɔː
		ði (before vowels)	Wait for the end	weɪt fə ðɪ end
some	səm	'səm / sm	I want some tea	aɪ wɒnt səm tiː

AUXILIARY VERBS:

WORD	STRONG	WEAK	EXAMPLE	TRANSCRIPTION
am	æm	m (after I)	I'm tired	aɪm taɪəd
		əm (elsewhere)	Why am I here?	waɪ əm aɪ hɪə
are	ɑː	ə (before consonants)	They're going	ðeə ɡaʊɪŋ
			The girls are beautiful	ðə ɡɜːlz ə bjʊːtɪfl
	ɑːr	ər (before vowels)	They're honest	ðeər ɒnɪst
			The men are ugly	ðə men ər ʌɡli
was	wɪz	wəz	The weather was terrible	ðə 'weðə wəz 'terəbl
were	wɜː	wə (before consonants)	We were late	wɪ wə leɪt
		wər (before vowels)	They were asleep	ðeɪ wər əsliːp
do	duː	də (before consonants)	How do they come?	haʊ də ðeɪ kʌm
		dʊ (before vowels)	What do I get?	wɒt dɪ aɪ ɡet
does	dʌz	dəz	When does the train leave?	wen dɪz ðə treɪn liːv?
had	hæd	həd (initially in a sentence)	Had he already danced?	həd ɪ ɔːlredɪ dɑːnsd
		d (after vowels)	We'd never seen it before	wɪd əˈtriːd nəvə siːn ɪt bɪfɔː
			They'd left home early	ðeɪd left həʊm ɜːli

has	hæz	həz (Initially in a sentence)	Has he paid the bill?	həz ɪ peɪd ðə bɪl
		əz (after /s, z, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ/)	The rose has withered.	ðə raʊz əz wɪðəd
		z (after voiced sounds other than /z, dʒ, ʒ/)	The place's changed	ðə pleɪs əz tʃeɪndʒd
			The lion's died	ðə ɪ aɪən z daɪd
have	hæv	v (after I, he, she, we, they)	Mary's passed.	meərɪz pa:st
		əv (elsewhere)	You've broken it	ju:v brəʊkən ɪt
is	ɪz	s (after voiceless sounds other than /s, tʃ, ʃ/)	The men have eaten	ðə men əv ɪ: tən
			That is fine	ðæt ɪz faɪn
		z (after voiced sounds other than /z, dʒ, ʒ/)	This cat's fast	ðɪs kæts fa:st
			This dog is lovely	ðɪs dɒgz lʌvli
			Where is John?	weəz dʒɒn/
			John's here.	dʒɒnz hɪə/
can	kæn	ɪz (after /s, z, tʃ, dʒ, ʃ, ʒ/)	This watch is mine	ðɪs wɒtʃɪz maɪn
		kən	Which is right?	wɪtʃɪz raɪt
can	kæn	kən	How can I help?	haʊ kən aɪ help?
could	kʊd	kəd	How could he do it?	haʊ kəd ɪ dʊ: ɪt?
shall	ʃæl	ʃəl / ʃl	We shall need to run	wɪ ʃl ni: d tə rʌn
should	ʃʊd	ʃəd	Why should he care?	waɪ ʃəd keə?
must	mʌst	məs (before consonants)	You must try your best	jʊ məs traɪ jɔ: best
		məst (before vowels)	He must eat well	hi məst i: t wel
had	həd	d (afterwards)	They'd left home early	ðeɪd left həʊm ɜ:li

will	wɪl	ɪ (after consonants except /l/, and also after I, he, she, we, you, they - personal pronouns)	This watch'll do	ðɪs wɪtʃl dʊ:
			They'll give it away	ðeɪl gɪvɪt əweɪ
			This'll kill ^{him} leach	ðɪsl tɪ:tʃ hɪm
	wɪlə	əl (after vowels and /l/)	The girl'll win	ðə ɡɜ:l əl wɪn
			The boy'll loose	ðə bɔɪ əl lu:z
would	wʊd	wəd (sentence initially)	klould you come for a walk?	wəd jʊ kʌm-fə ə wɔ:k
		d (after, I, he, she, we, you, they)	He'd be happy	hi:d bɪ hæpi
		əd (elsewhere)	All would agree	ɔ:l əd əɡri:

CONJUNCTIONS:

and	ænd	ən (generally everywhere)	Come and sit	kʌm ən sɪt
			black and white	blæk ən waɪt
		n (occasionally after /t, d, s, z, ʃ/)	klash and wear	wɒʃn weə
			Bread and butter	bred n bʌtə
as	æz	əz	This is as good as gold	ðɪs ɪz əz ɡʊd əz ɡəʊld
than	ðæn	ðən/ən	better than ever	betə ðən evə
			This is better than that	ðɪs ɪz betə ðən ðæt
but	bʌt	bət	But, why not today?	bət waɪ nɒt tədeɪ
that	ðæt	ðæt	I admit that I did it	aɪ ədmit ðæt aɪ dɪd ɪt

PRONOUNS:

WORD	STRONG	WEAK	EXAMPLE	TRANSCRIPTION
he	hi:	hɪ (initially in a sentence)	He likes it	hɪ laɪks ɪt
		I (elsewhere)	'Did he win?	dɪd ɪ wɪn
him	hɪm	ɪm	Give him two	ɡɪv ɪm tu:
his	hɪz	hɪz (initially in a sentence)	His name was mentioned	hɪz neɪm wəz menʃnd
		Iz (elsewhere)	They all liked his life	ðeɪ ɔ:l laɪkt ɪz laɪf
she	ʃi:	ʃɪ	Where does she live?	weə dəz ʃɪ lɪv
her	hɜ:	hə (initially in a sentence)	Her face is red	hə feɪs ɪz red
		ə (elsewhere)	Take her home	teɪk ə həʊm
	hɜ:r	hər (initially in a sentence)	Her eyes are black	hər aɪz ə blæk
		ər (elsewhere)	Give her a book	ɡɪv ər ə bʊk
me	mi:	mɪ	Bring me a chair	bɪŋ mɪ ə tʃeə
we	wi:	wɪ	We came here	wɪ keɪm hɪə
them	ðem	ðem / ðəm	Send them by post	send ðem baɪ pəʊst
who	hu:	hʊ (initially in a sentence)	Who do you want?	hʊ də ju wɒnt
		u: (occasionally as a relative pronoun)	The man who is standing there is a thief	ðə mæn u:z stændɪŋ ðeəz ə eɪf
you	ju:	jʊ	I'll tell you everything	aɪl tel ju evrɪθɪŋ

PREPOSITIONS:

at	æt	ət	He'll come at nine	hi:l kʌmət naɪn
for	fɔ:	fə (before consonants)	Come for coffee	kʌm fə kɒfi
		fɔr (before vowels)	Come for a game	kʌm fɔr ə geɪm
from	fɹom	fɹəm	I've come from Delhi	aɪv kʌm fɹəm delɪ
of	ɒv	əv	I'm fond of chips	aɪm fɒnd əv ʃɪps
to	tu:	tʊ (before vowels)	Try to ask him over	traɪ tʊ æsk ɪm əvə
		tə (before consonants)	He's gone to take a test	hɪz gɒn tə teɪk ə test

EXTEMPORE



Shashi

america

PICTURE: A mother holding a baby with tears in her eyes

In the given picture, I can see a mother holding a baby. Judging by the fact that she is crying, she might be sad about something or she might be remembering someone who isn't alive (her husband).

I can also see that the baby is trying to console his mother by caressing his little hands over her cheeks.

This picture reminds me of a situation from my childhood, when I was around 3 years old. My mom was sitting on the bed with tears in her eyes. I was searching for her and I finally found her. I entered into the room and saw my mom crying. I went to her and tried to console her but she was continuously crying and then I started crying too watching her. Finally, I can say that this picture is all about a mom and a child's relationship which is never ending. Whenever either of them is broken the other one supports and consoles. The bond between them is unbreakable. Being a mom isn't easy but, it is definitely the best job anyone could ever have.

"There is nothing as powerful as mother's love, and nothing as healing as a child's soul."