Date: 18|08|2022

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Exp No: 10 Experiment Name: MINIMAL PAIRS & DEBATES

DAY TO DAY EVALUATION:

	Preparation	Algorithm Performance in the Lab	Source Code Calculations and Graphs	Program Execution Results and Error Analysis	Viva	Total
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 :   MINIMAL PAIRS

WHAT ARE MINIMAL PAIRS ?

A minimal pair or close pair consists of two words with sounds that are very similar but have different meanings.

For example, not and lot may sound similar, especially to some non-native English speakers.

Phonemic differentiation may vary between different dialects of a language so a particular minimal pair in one accent may be a pair of homophones in another. That means not that one of the phonemes is absent in the homonym accent but only that it is not contrastive in the same range of contexts.

MINIMAL PAIRS:

æ		ʌ		ı		iː	
cat	/kæt/	cut	/kʌt/	ship	/ʃɪp/	sheep	/ʃiːp/
ankle	/æŋkəl/	uncle	/'ʌŋkəl/	it	/ɪt/	eat	/iːt/
ran	/ræn/	run	/rʌn/	hit	/hɪt/	heat	/hiːt/
drank	/dræŋk/	drunk	/drʌŋk/	bin	/bɪn/	bean	/biːn/
match	/mætʃ/	much	/mʌtʃ/	live	/lɪv/	leave	/liːv/

æ		e		ɜː		ɔː	
bat	/bæt/	bet	/'bet/	work	/wɜːk/	walk	/wɔːk/
dad	/dæd/	dead	/ded/	bird	/bɜːd/	bored	/bɔːd/
pack	/pæk/	peck	/pek/	fur	/fɜː/	for	/fɔː/
sad	/sæd/	said	/'sed/	shirt	/ʃɜːt/	short	/ʃɔːt/
tan	/tæn/	ten	/ten/	sir	/sɜː/	saw	/'sɔː/

æ		eı		aː		ɔː	
hat	/hæt/	hate	/heɪt/	far	/faː/	four	/fɔː/
mad	/mæd/	made	/'meɪd/	tart	/taːt/	taught	/tɔːt/
lack	/læk/	lake	/leɪk/	part	/paːt/	port	/pɔːt/
back	/bæk/	bake	/beɪk/	farm	/faːm/	form	/'fɔːm/
cap	/kæp/	cape	/keɪp/	barm	/baːm/	born	/bɔːm/

ʃ		s		s		z	
ship	/ʃɪp/	sip	/sɪp/	sip	/sɪp/	zip	/zɪp/
she	/ʃɪ/	sea	/siː/	sue	/suː/	zoo	/zuː/
sure	/ʃʊə/	sore	/sɔː/	place	/pleɪs/	plays	/'pleɪz/
shoot	/ʃuːt/	suit	/suːt/	rice	/raɪs/	rise	/raɪz/
shy	/ʃaɪ/	sign	/saɪn/	ice	/aɪs/	eyes	/aɪz/

ʃ		tʃ			ŋk		ŋ	
shoes	/ʃuːz/	choose	/tʃuːz/		think	/θɪŋk/	thing	/θɪŋ/
sheep	/ʃiːp/	cheap	/tʃiːp/		sank	/sæŋk/	sang	/sæŋ/
wash	/wɒʃ/	watch	/wɒtʃ/		bank	/bæŋk/	bang	/bæŋ/
mash	/mæʃ/	match	/mætʃ/		rink	/rɪŋk/	ring	/rɪŋ/
cash	/kæʃ/	catch	/kætʃ/		sink	/sɪŋk/	sung	/sʌŋ/
t		**θ**			**w**		**v**	
tin	/tɪn/	thin	/θɪn/		wine	/waɪn/	vine	/vaɪn/
true	/truː/	through	/θruː/		west	/west/	vest	/vest/
tree	/triː/	three	/θriː/		while	/waɪl/	vile	/vaɪl/
taught	/tɔːt/	thought	/θɔːt/		wet	/wet/	vet	/vet/
boat	/bəʊt/	both	/bəʊθ/		wary	/'weərɪ/	vary	/'veərɪ/
s		**θ**			**v**		**b**	
sin	/sɪn/	thin	/θɪn/		vote	/vəʊt/	boat	/bəʊt/
sum	/sʌm/	thumb	/θʌm/		very	/verɪ/	berry	/'berɪ/
sank	/sæŋk/	thank	/θæŋk/		van	/væn/	ban	/bæn/
sink	/sɪŋk/	think	/θɪŋk/		vest	/vest/	best	/best/
saw	/sɔː/	thaw	/θɔː/		vet	/vet/	bet	/bet/
d		**ð**			**p**		**b**	
doze	/dəʊz/	those	/ðəʊz/		pin	/pɪn/	bin	/bɪn/
day	/deɪ/	they	/ðeɪ/		pest	/pest/	best	/best/
dare	/deə/	there	/ðeə/		pig	/pɪg/	big	/bɪg/
den	/den/	then	/ðen/		pit	/pɪt/	bit	/bɪt/
dough	/dəʊ/	though	/ðəʊ/		poured	/pɔːd/	bored	/bɔːd/
r		**l**			**p**		**f**	
fry	/fraɪ/	fly	/flaɪ/		poor	/pɔː/	four	/fɔː/
right	/raɪt/	light	/laɪt/		pair	/peə/	fair	/feə/
grammar	/'græmə/	glamour	/'glæmə/		pine	/paɪn/	fine	/faɪn/
wrong	/rɒŋ/	long	/lɒŋ/		pill	/pɪl/	fill	/fɪl/
wrist	/rɪst/	list	/lɪst/		please	/pliːz/	fleas	/fliːz/

CALL LAB:

HOMONYMS	HOMOPHONES	HOMOGRAPHS
* Words which are <u>spelt</u> and <u>pronounced the same</u> but have <u>different meaning</u>.	* Words which <u>sound the same</u> but have <u>different spellings</u> and meanings	* Words which are <u>spelt the same</u> but have a <u>different pronunciation</u> and a <u>different meaning</u>.
Ex:	Ex:	Ex:
1) fair: something of equal value.	1) to - too - two	1) bass: the fish
fair: a country festival	2) pear - pare	bass: the musical instrument
2) bear: the animal	3) flower - flour	2) lead: to go first or in front of
bear: tolerate	4) bear - bare	lead: a metal.

Examples of Minimal Pairs :-

* "We looked! Then we saw him step in on the mat!
  We looked! And we saw him! The Cat in the Hat!".

* "Cheers and Jeers provides an opportunity to use
  music and humor to relax and release tension."

* "Unless someone like you cares a whole awful lot,
  nothing is going to get better. It's not."

*

ICS LAB: DEBATE

INTRODUCTION:

What is a debate?
A debate is a structured argument. Two sides speak
alternately for and against a particular contention
usually based on a topical issue. Unlike the arguments
you might have with your family or friends however,
each person is allocated a time they are allowed to
speak for and any interjections are carefully controlled.

Structure / Outline for Debate:

1] Claim (Argument): Express your topic in one simple
   and clear sentence.

2] Warrant: Get evidence or proof to support your claim.
   Evidence often comes in the form of a quotation
   statistics / data.

3] Impact: Explain why the evidence matters.

4) Conclusion: Keep it short, present the audience to
   decide what's right. Use a simple sarcastic
   line to shatter the entire argument of the
   opposition.

TECHNOLOGY - A BOON OR BANE ?

Just as someone said "The life was more simple when Apple and Blackberry were just fruits". It it true that the modern technology has a lot of good with just a shadow of bad or other way around. Does the fast advancement of technology make life lot easier or more complicated?

1] <u>Supporting team (A)</u>: yes because...-

Look at medical advancements, Chemotherapy can help cure cancer! New diseases appeared (because) of before medical technology, but once when the technology evolved, we got all the cures. Without the medicines people would die from many of the illnesses we take for granted, medicine is only a stop gap until technology in invented that can directly intervene at the cellular level.

2) <u>Opposing team (B)</u>: No because...

Chemo might cure cancer! Though technology has come a long way in curing disease it has also had negative consequences. Use of antibiotics are leadings to superbugs which are more deadly thus creating new problems from obesity to new strains of flu.

Only if you are rich, you reap the true rewards from these.

Team A : Yes because ... We use it to communicate to long distance family.

Team B : But people are spending too much time communicating that can cause seeing and hearing problems.

Team A : Yes because... When we use cameras we can look back at them and remember the day like weddings birthdays and more.

Team B : Would a painting not do as well or even better to mark such an occasion? Having thousands of photos cheapens them.

Team A : Cell phone is the most important thing in our life. to communicate with people. Also people use it as a daily need.

Team B : Even though cell phones are great they can also produce hearing problems and brain damage. Think about robot armies with a mind of their own !!:0

Team A : However this has not yet happened. Until it does then technology is still good. It helps us find solutions to global warming etc.

Team B : Somebody creates a bomb by using advanced technology enough to blow the world up! Or even to create a virus and hack peoples accounts. These are cyber crimes and these lead to death of humans too.

Team A : Even though people are taking their own lives because of bullying, but many police officers are doing their best to stop them

Team B: As what we have known modern technology can harm people or might be of no use. Dependency increase. Even if they are alone at home, they order food from zomato etc rather cooking for themselves. Is this how technology helps?

Team A: If you are tired then wouldn't it be better to order food. I believe, technology can help us more. Think of robots, they help us everywhere.

Team B: Yes they do but don't you think people will lose their employment. Don't you think one day they may complitely replace us?

CONCLUSION:

Modern technology has its own advantages and disadvantages but what's necessary is that how we, humans utilize it. Technology is very useful for now-a-days society, creating many new opportunities in different fields of activity, but when the limits are crossed and the population does not control anymore these gadgets there is a problem and can have serious consequences among the healthy development of the human.

"Technology is a useful servant,

but a dangerous master. "