

1. What is IPA? Define phonetics and phonology.

Answer: IPA: International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), an alphabet developed in the 19th century to accurately represent the pronunciation of languages. One aim of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) was to provide a unique symbol for each distinctive sound in a language that is every sound or phoneme, that serves to distinguish one word from another.

Phonetics: Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that studies how humans produce and perceive sounds. Phoneticians study the physical properties of speech.

Phonetics broadly deals with two aspects of human speech and they are production, which is the way of humans make sounds and perception, which is the way of speech is understood. English produce speech orally (using the mouth) and perceive speech aurally (using the ears).

Phonology: Phonology is a branch of linguistics that studies how languages or dialects systematically organize their sounds. It is the aspects of language related to the distinctive features of the representation and reception of sounds of language. Phonology describes the way of sounds function within a given language.

2. Write down the classification of IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet).

Answer: International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), an alphabet developed in the 19th century to accurately represent the pronunciation of languages. One aim of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) was to provide a unique symbol for each distinctive sound in a language that is every sound or phoneme that serves to distinguish one word from another.

IPA is used in dictionaries to indicate the pronunciation of words. It helps us to pronounce a word correctly. In the dictionary, we see the IPA transcription and we see some IPA alphabet symbols.

The International Phonetic Association organizes the letters of the IPA into three categories:

- (a) Pulmonic consonants
- (b) Non-pulmonic consonants
- (c) Vowels

IPA Symbols for English consonants (24):

/b/; /k/; /d/; /f/; /g/; /h/; /dʒ/; /m/; /n/; /p/; /r/; /s/;
/t/; /v/; /w/; /ʃ/; /θ/; /z/; /ʃ:/; /ʒ/; /θ:/; /tʃ/; /dʒ:/; /χ/; /j/

IPA Symbols for English Vowels (12):

/ɪ/; /ʊ/; /ʌ/; /i:/; /e:/; /ɛ:/; /æ:/; /ɑ:/; /ɔ:/; /u:/; /ʊ:/; /ə:/; /ɒ:/

3. What are the Paralinguistic features of Language?

Answer : Paralinguistics are the aspects of spoken communication that do not involve words. Body language gestures, facial expressions, tone and pitch of voice are all examples of paralinguistic features. Paralinguistic features of language are extremely important as they can change message completely. The features of paralinguistics fall into two categories. The categories are

- (a) Vocal paralinguistic features
- (b) Body paralinguistic features

Vocal paralinguistic features: Vocal paralinguistic features relate to how we say something. We can speak loudly or soft which are characteristics of volume. Our voices can be breathy which is an approach some singers may use. The tone of our voice can be changed as well. A high tone can indicate nervousness or a question and even anger in some people. A low tone indicates doubt or authority in some people. All of these features convey intention and are influenced by circumstance.

Body paralinguistic features: Paralinguistic features of the body is how we communicate meaning through the use of our bodies. Facial expressions is one example. When we frown, smile, raise our eyebrows etc, these all share different forms of information. Clenching the teeth and biting one's lips also sends a message. Gestures are another form of body communications. Crossing out arms sends a message. Scratching our heads indicates confusion or lack of understanding. Proximity is how close two people are when communicating. Normally, the closer two people are indicates that the more intimate. Postures is another feature. Slouching indicates laziness. The way the voice is used as well as the way people use their bodies while communicating sends powerful, yet subtle messages to people.

4. What are the subskills of listening?

Answer: Learners developing the skill of listening need to have the sub-skill of being able to recognize contracted forms in connected speech.

Some sub-skills of listening are as follows:

Prediction: To predict what the speaker will say depending on the context or situation.

Guessing: To guess the meaning of difficult words through listening.

Skimming: To run quickly over the oral message get out the main ideas.

Scanning: To run over the oral message, looking for certain points.

Discovering the speaker's point of view: Good listeners will try to discover the speaker's attitude and feelings from the oral message.

Utilizing the context: A good listener can guess the new words and structures depending on the listening text.

Discrimination: To get the accurate message out of the oral message, listener needs to be able to discriminate between the English sounds, stress and intonation patterns.

5. What are the good qualities of presentation? Distinguish between argumentative and persuasive presentation.

Answer: Presentation can be defined as a formal event characterized by teamwork and use of audio-visual aids. The main purpose of presentation is to give information to persuade the audience to act and to create goodwill. A good presentation should have a good subject matter, should match with the objective, should best fit the audience and should be well organized. For making a good presentation, need some qualities. Some good qualities are as follows:

Confidence: Going into a presentation with confidence, it's really helps to communicate to our audience. People want to succeed and they are looking to us to make them ease. Prepare thoroughly and come ready to do the best job we can. The right attitude can make a big difference.

Passion: Delivering the topic with passion can often times translate into our audience forming their own interest in the subject. When we can speak passionately and eloquently about a subject, it will at very least help to hold the attention of those we are speaking to and hopefully ignite a passion of their own.

Knowledge: Before getting started on our presentation we want to learn as much as possible about the subject we are going to speak about. The hope is that without even preparing a presentation, we would be able to speak at length on the subject. Without having a handle on the material we will lose the audience.

Naturalness: Being comfortable with the material allows us to be open to a bit of naturalism when presenting which makes for a much more engaging talk.

Organization: While a little informality can be great for a presentation, when it comes to the structure of our presentation, strict guidelines are important. When a presentation hops around too often, even if the right points are being hit, it can cause confusion in the audience. Our points need to connect and lead from one into the other. This helps them to remember information more easily and actually attain what we are trying to say.

Time-sensitive: Getting across all the necessary information in our presentation is important but keeping the whole things to a reasonable length is also important. Our audience isn't going to stay with us forever, so we need to make the presentation as concise as possible.

Clarity: Above all else, a presentation is meant to convey a message. Identify a clear and concise message that can easily be interpreted and taken from our presentation. A clear message well delivered is the absolute key to a successful presentation.

Distinguish between argumentative and persuasive presentation are as follows:

1: Argumentive presentation, it is not only give information but also present an argument with the supporting ideas and opposing ideas of an argumentive issue. Whereas, a persuasive presentations often present a problem and explain their solution using data.

2. An argumentive presentation use claim, reasons, evidence, counterclaim, rebuttal to help an audience to adopt new beliefs or behaviours. But a persuasive presentation uses a mixture of facts, logic, empathy

to help an audience see an issue from a perspective they previously discounted or hadn't considered.

3. Examples of argumentative presentations include money can't buy happiness and other examples of persuasive presentations include business pitches or sales proposal.

6. Construct a dialogue between students and teachers. About asking for suggestions and giving advice.

Answer:

Student : Assalamu alaikum, sir. How are you, sir?

Teacher : Walaikumussalam. I'm doing well. How you been?

Student : Yes, sir. I'm also all right. If you have time, May I talk to you a little, sir.

Teacher : Yes! Though I've a few works at my hand.
But you can say freely.

Student : Thank you sir. Actually, I need a suggestion from you, sir.

Teacher : OK. What kind of suggestion you need?

Student : Sir, have you noticed a matter that the importance of English is increasing day by day

Teacher : Yes, You have raised an important term.
Now, we all can understand that learning English is must for higher education and also for international aspects.

Student : That means, we have to know English properly for our future development?
But I'm too weak to speak in English.
Can you please give me a advice how could I learn English and also could use it.

Teacher : Of course. As English is an international language. We can't but learn English.

Student : Sir, I have heard regarding communicative method of learning English. Can you please Explain it?

Teacher : Sure, communicative method of learning English consists of four skills. These are listening, speaking, reading and writing.

Student : How can we develop these skills, sir?

Teacher : You can listen any discussion like talkshow, program and news in English. You can watch English movies also.

Student : Can't we speak English to one another in the class, sir?

Teacher : Yes, of course. It's an excellent idea. You can also practice speaking with your family members or alone, you are in front of a mirror.

Student : Sir, As I have a little knowledge about English vocabulary. So, I have to learn words and their meanings too.

Teacher : Right, you are. All the same time, you should use these words and sentences in your practical life.

Student : Yes, sir. I will try to my best and thank you so much, sir for your valuable suggestions.

Teacher : You are welcome. Best wishes for you.

Student : Wishing you a very good day to you, sir.

Teacher : Thank you. You too also.