

PHONETICS (BASIC-I)

Dr. Barnali Chetia

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- The ESL classrooms are getting diverse
- More students with diverse ethnic backgrounds and most importantly different languages.
- Knowledge of phonetics (linguistics) can prepare the English Language teachers to work with students with varied cultural, social and linguistic backgrounds.

CONTD.

- **Grapheme** - The symbols (letters) used in a writing system such as our alphabet
- **Digraph** - A single sound represented by two letters (e.g., th, sh, ea)
- **Phonetic Alphabet** - a collection of symbols used for writing words phonetically
- **Production of sounds:** The place and manner of articulation of each sound aids the speaker and the listener to demarcate the difference.

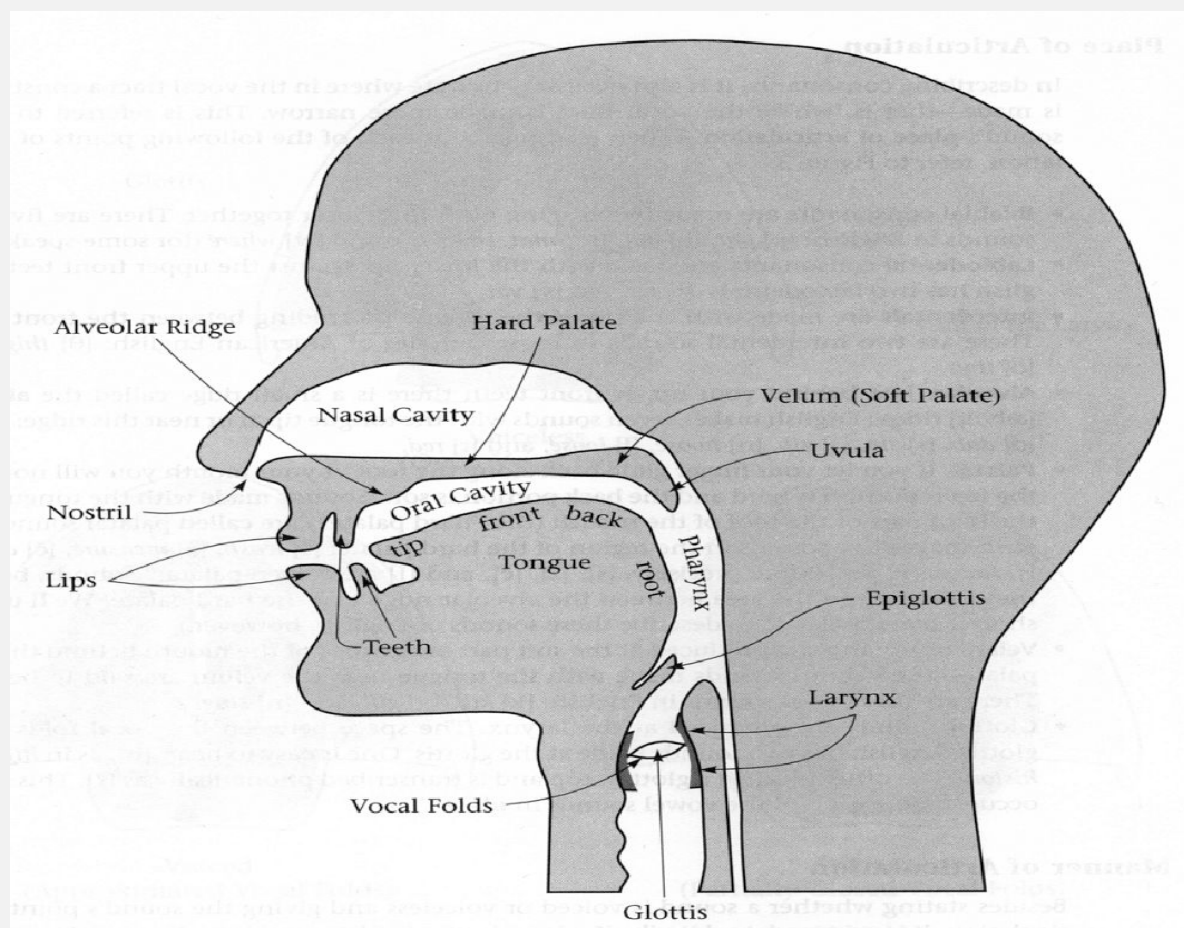
BASIC-I

Phonetics: Branch of Linguistics that study speech sounds.

Phoneme: the smallest unit of sound in a language e.g. |p|, |b|. Different phonemes together form variant sound units and sound patterns within a language system.

Total number of speech sounds in all the languages in the world is 160 (approx). English Alphabet makes use of 26 letters but 44 sounds (12 Vowels, 24 Consonants, 8 Diphthongs).

The Vocal Tract



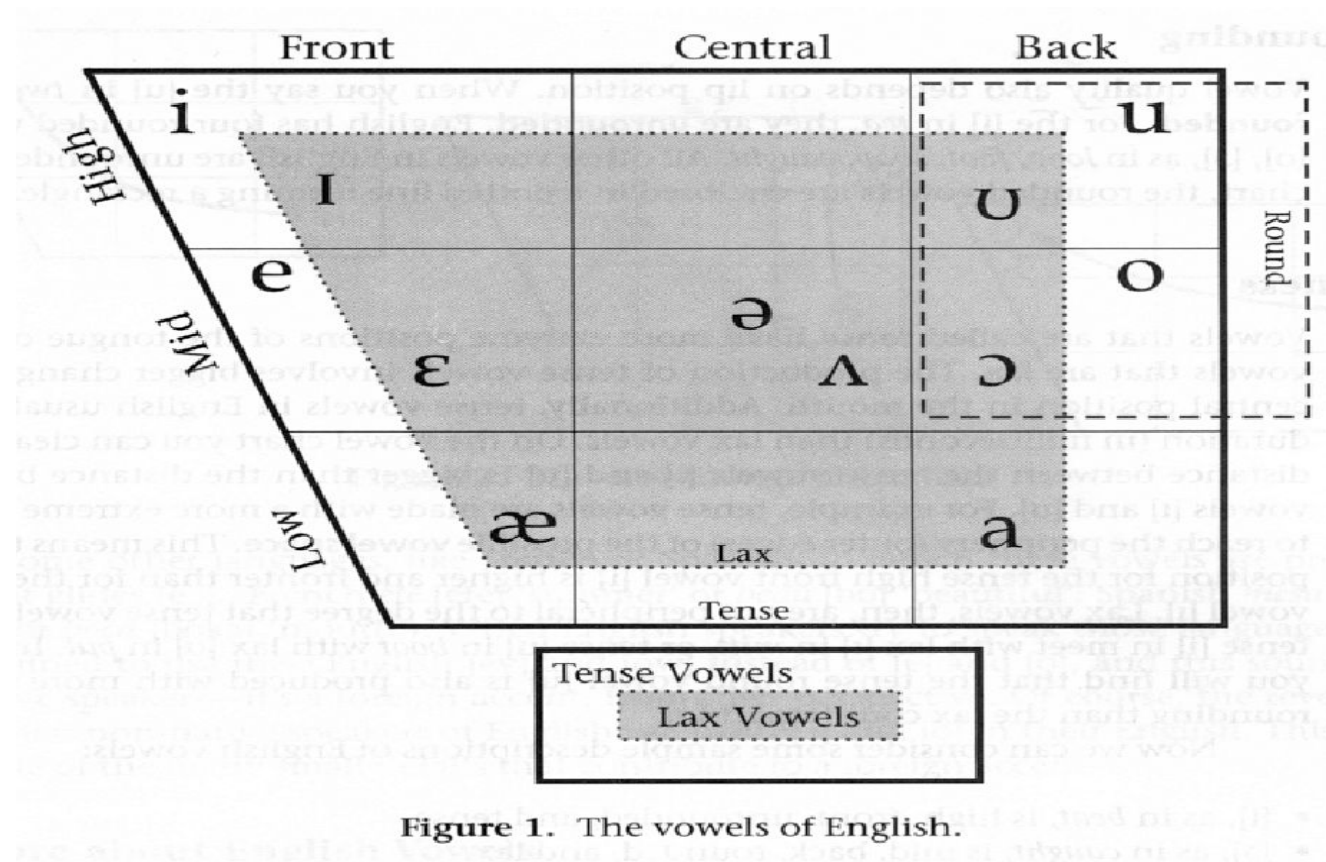
		Place of Articulation													
		Bilabial		Labiodental		Interdental		Alveolar		Palatal		Velar		Glottal	
Manner of Articulation	Stop	p	b					t	d			k	g	ʔ	
	Fricative			f	v	θ	ð	s	z	š	ž			h	
	Affricate									č	ǰ				
	Nasal		m						n				ŋ		
	Lateral Liquid								l						
	Retroflex Liquid								r						
	Glide	ʋ	w									y			

State of the Glottis:

Voiceless

Voiced

The Vowels of English



International Phonetic Alphabet (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.

The concept of the IPA was first broached by [Otto Jespersen](#) in a letter to Paul Passy of the International Phonetic Association and was developed by A.J. Ellis, Henry Sweet, Daniel Jones, and Passy in the late 19th century.

Its creators' intent was to standardize the representation of [spoken language](#), thereby sidestepping the confusion caused by the inconsistent conventional spellings used in every [language](#).

The IPA was also intended to supersede the existing multitude of individual transcription systems.

It was first published in 1888 and was revised several times in the 20th and 21st centuries.

The International Phonetic Association is responsible for the alphabet and publishes [a chart](#) summarizing it.

The IPA primarily uses Roman characters.

Other letters are borrowed from different scripts (e.g., Greek) and are modified to conform to Roman style.

Diacritics are used for fine distinctions in sounds and to show nasalization of vowels, length, stress, and tones.

Monophthongs

Monophthongs are *short, non-gliding vowel sounds*.

e.g. fat thin hot

Notice that the vowel sound in each of these words is short, and does not change.

Short 'e' Sound Words

web

head

bed

Egypt

went

Jessica

lead

fed

elephant

T-Rex

said

hedge

egg

teddy

Emma

edge

every

seven

recipe

ten

instead






lend

red

end






Short vowel sounds: "i"

Read the words in the first box of each row and circle the ending that they all share. Then take a look at the picture clue and write one more word that has the same short vowel sound ending.

bit knit sit	pit lit split	ending id it ing		_____ _____ _____
sing fling sting	bring king thing	ending ing it ig		_____ _____ _____
bin grin sin	skin pin shin	ending it in ing		_____ _____ _____
pig wig dig	gig fig rig	ending ing ip ig		_____ _____ _____
dip chip flip	drip tip clip	ending it in ip		_____ _____ _____

Short vowel sounds: "o"

Read the words in the first box of each row and circle the ending that they all share. Then take a look at the picture clue and write one more word that has the same short vowel sound ending.

rot cot lot	got not dot	ending ot op ob		_____ _____ _____
pop cop stop	chop hop flop	ending og ock op		_____ _____ _____
cog freg log	fog smog clog	ending ob og op		_____ _____ _____
mock pock stock	freck lock clock	ending ock op ot		_____ _____ _____
rob mob job	bob gob lob	ending op of ob		_____ _____ _____

Monophthongs

	Front		Central		Back	
	long	short	long	short	long	short
Close	i:	ɪ			u:	ʊ
Mid		e	ɜ:	ə	ɔ:	
Open		æ		ʌ	ɑ:	ɒ

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

Received_Pronunciation 110310

Diphthongs

Diphthongs are *longer, gliding vowel sounds*.

e.g. cr**ay** b**oa**t n**ow**

Notice that the vowel sound in each of these words is longer, and the stress slightly changes (it glides down usually).

English Diphthongs

Vowels

Diphthongs

ɪː ɪ ʊ ʊː

leave hit put too

e ə ɜ ɔː

bet about word caught

æ ʌ ɑː ɒ

hat cut part dot

ɪə eɪ

fear say

ʊə ɔɪ əʊ

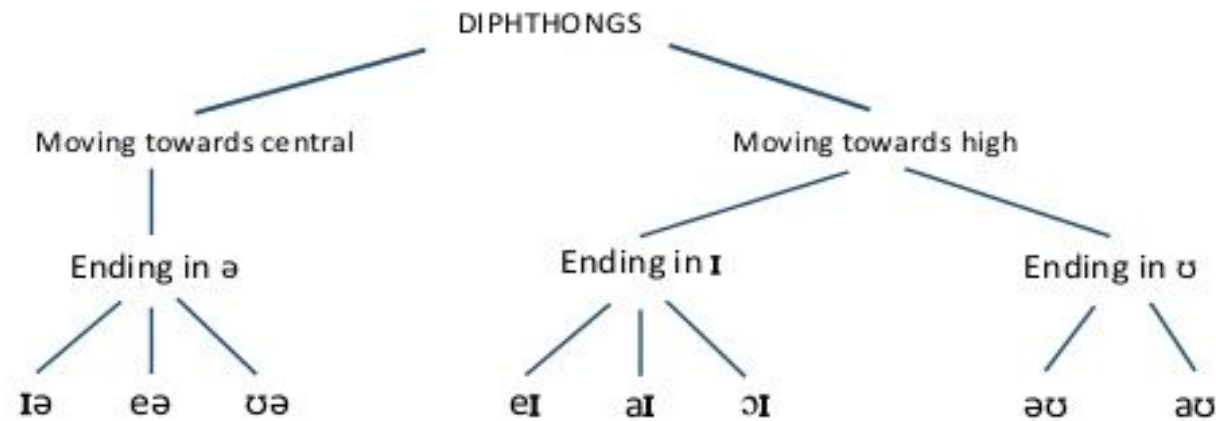
pore toy no

eə aɪ aʊ

lair pie cow

Compare for example the monophthong in *car* with the diphthong in *cow*, or the monophthong in *girl* with the diphthong in *goal*. The vowels of *cow* and *goal* both begin at a given place and glide towards another one. In *goal* the vowel begins as if it was /ə/, but then it moves towards /ʊ/. Therefore it is written /əʊ/, as in /gəʊl/ *goal*, with two symbols, one for how it starts and one for how it ends.

The easiest way to remember diphthongs is in term of three groups composed as follow:



English Diphthongs

[ei] make, day

[ou] – [əu] low, so

[ai] like, height

[ɔi] enjoy, boy

[au] house, cow

[iə] fear, chear

[uə] cure, tour

[ɛə] – [eə] share, hair

[ɔə] – [ɔ:ə] more, shore

Alphabet Pronunciation

A

[eɪ]

B

[bi:]

C

[si:]

D

[di:]

E

[i:]

F

[ef]

G

[dʒi:]

H

[eɪtʃ]

I

[aɪ]

J

[dʒeɪ]

K

[keɪ]

L

[el]

M

[em]

N

[en]

O

[əʊ]

P

[pi:]

Q

[kju:]

R

[ɑ:]

S

[es]

T

[ti:]

U

[ju:]

V

[vi:]

W

[ˈdʌbəlju:]

X

[eks]

Y

[waɪ]

Z

[zed / zi:]

A /ei/



B /bi/



C /si/



D /di/



E /i/



F /ef/



G /yi/



H /eich/



I /ai/



J /yei/



K /key/



L /el/



M /em/



N /en/



O /ou/



P /pi/



Q /kiu/



R /ar/



S /es/



T /ti/



U /iu/



V /vi/



W /doubl iu/



X /eks/



Y /uai/



Z /sed/



MAYTE G.

IPA CHEAT SHEET

/b/ ball



/h/ hat



/m/ map



/p/ pie



/y/ yam



/n/ nose



/d/ dog



/tʃ/ chick



/ŋ/ song



/t/ two



/dʒ/ jam



/l/ lips



/k/ cat



/s/ sun



/r/ rat



/g/ goat



/z/ zero



/w/ wine



/f/ fire



/ʃ/ shoe



/θ/ three



/v/ vote



/ʒ/ garage



/ð/ feather



/æ/ bag



/eɪ/ baby



/ʊ/ sugar



/ɛ/ bed



/i/ money



/ə/ panda



/ɪ/ Italy



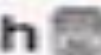
/aɪ/ eye



/ɔɪ/ boy



/ɑ/ wash



/oʊ/ bone



/aʊ/ cow



/ɔ/ saw



/ju/ Cuba



/ɜ-/ bird



/ʌ/ cup



/l/ light



/u/ glue



vowels

IPA	examples
ʌ	<u>c</u> up, l <u>u</u> ck
a:	<u>a</u> rm, f <u>a</u> ther
æ	<u>c</u> at, bl <u>a</u> ck
ə	<u>a</u> way, cin <u>e</u> ma
e	m <u>e</u> t, b <u>e</u> d
ɜ:	t <u>u</u> rn, l <u>e</u> arn
ɪ	<u>h</u> it, s <u>i</u> tt <u>i</u> ng
i:	s <u>e</u> e, h <u>e</u> at
ɒ	<u>h</u> ot, r <u>o</u> ck
ɔ:	<u>c</u> all, f <u>o</u> ur
ʊ	<u>p</u> ut, c <u>o</u> uld
u:	<u>b</u> lue, f <u>o</u> od
aɪ	<u>f</u> ive, <u>e</u> ye
aʊ	<u>n</u> ow, <u>o</u> ut
əʊ	<u>g</u> o, h <u>o</u> me
cə	<u>w</u> here, <u>a</u> ir
eɪ	<u>s</u> ay, <u>e</u> ight
ɪə	<u>n</u> ear, <u>h</u> ere
ɔɪ	<u>b</u> oy, <u>j</u> oin
ʊə	<u>p</u> ure, <u>t</u> ourist

consonants

IPA	examples
b	<u>b</u> ad, l <u>a</u> b
d	<u>d</u> id, l <u>a</u> dy
f	<u>f</u> ind, <u>i</u> f
g	<u>g</u> ive, fl <u>a</u> g
h	<u>h</u> ow, <u>h</u> ello
j	<u>y</u> es, <u>y</u> ellow
k	<u>c</u> at, b <u>a</u> ck
l	<u>l</u> eg, <u>l</u> ittle
m	<u>m</u> an, l <u>e</u> mon
n	<u>n</u> o, t <u>e</u> n
ŋ	s <u>i</u> ng, f <u>i</u> ng <u>er</u>
p	<u>p</u> et, m <u>a</u> p
r	<u>r</u> ed, t <u>r</u> y
s	<u>s</u> un, m <u>i</u> ss
ʃ	<u>s</u> he, cr <u>a</u> sh
t	<u>t</u> ea, g <u>e</u> t <u>t</u> ing
tʃ	<u>c</u> heck, <u>ch</u> urch
θ	<u>th</u> ink, b <u>o</u> th
ð	<u>th</u> is, m <u>o</u> th <u>er</u>
v	<u>v</u> oice, f <u>i</u> ve
w	<u>w</u> et, <u>w</u> indow
z	<u>z</u> oo, l <u>a</u> zy
ʒ	<u>p</u> leasure, v <u>i</u> sion
dʒ	<u>j</u> ust, l <u>a</u> rg <u>e</u>

The Vowel Song

Tune of "Deck the Halls"

Oh we love to use our vowels
A E I O U and sometimes Y

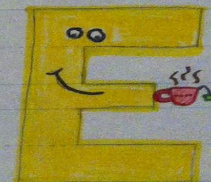
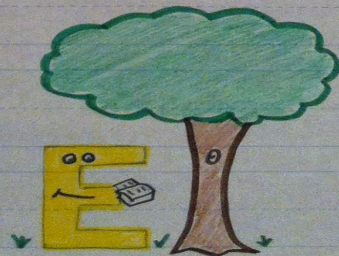
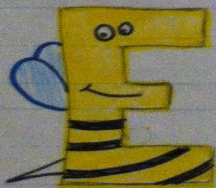
We write them in
every word part
A E I O U and sometimes Y

Let's remember
some are silent
Like the e
when it is
at the end

Oh we love to use our vowels
A E I O U and sometimes Y

Long E
Long E, long E, yes
that's me!

I can be like a bee,
I can read under a tree.
As long E, I can jump
like a flea or
Enjoy a cup of tea.



The Little Book of
Long Vowel
Digraph Poems

ai, ay, ea, ee, oa, ow



Poem: "Homework Is a Pain"

Name _____

-ai

Homework is a Pain

I may complain a little bit,
but homework is a pain.
The daily strain of thinking hard
has made me sprain my brain!



illustration by Lennie L. Birchard

1 Symbols for phonemes

i	as in 'pit' pit	i:	as in 'key' ki:
e	as in 'pet' pet	ɑ:	as in 'car' kɑ:
æ	as in 'pat' pæt	ɔ:	as in 'core' kɔ:
ʌ	as in 'putt' pʌt	u:	as in 'coo' ku:
ɒ	as in 'pot' pɒt	ɜ:	as in 'cur' kɜ:
ʊ	as in 'put' put		
ə	as in 'about', upper əbaʊt, ʌpə		
eɪ	as in 'bay' beɪ	əʊ	as in 'go' gəʊ
aɪ	as in 'buy' baɪ	aʊ	as in 'cow' kaʊ
ɔɪ	as in 'boy' bɔɪ		
ɪə	as in 'peer' piə		
eə	as in 'pear' peə		
ʊə	as in 'poor' puə		
p	as in 'pea' pi:	b	as in 'bee' bi:
t	as in 'toe' təʊ	d	as in 'doe' dəʊ
k	as in 'cap' kæp	g	as in 'gap' gæp
f	as in 'fat' fæt	v	as in 'vat' væt
θ	as in 'thing' θɪŋ	ð	as in 'this' ðɪs
s	as in 'sip' sɪp	z	as in 'zip' zɪp
ʃ	as in 'ship' ʃɪp	ʒ	as in 'measure' meʒə
h	as in 'hat' hæp		
m	as in 'map' mæp	l	as in 'led' led
n	as in 'nap' næp	r	as in 'red' red
ŋ	as in 'hang' hæŋ	j	as in 'yet' jet
		w	as in 'wet' wet
tʃ	as in 'chin' tʃɪn	dʒ	as in 'gin' dʒɪn

Some Challenges in English Language

1. The short “a” as in **at**.
2. The long “a” as in **ate** .
3. It can be silent as in a **boat**.
4. The short “u” as in **tuna**.
5. The short “e” as in **many**.
6. The short “o” as in **water**.
7. The “aw” sound as in **ball**.
8. The long “o” sound as in **ward**.
9. The short “i” as in **garbage**.

Spelling VS Pronunciation

The Nine Sounds of “ A “

The Silent Letters and Their Rules

Silent B

B is not pronounced when following M at the end of a word:

Climb, Crumb, Dumb, Comb

Silent C

C is not pronounced when ending in “scle”

Muscle

Silent D

D is not pronounced in the following common words:

Handkerchief, Sandwich, Wednesday

Silent E

E is not pronounced at the end of words and usually makes the vowel Long:

Hope, Drive, Gave, Write, Site

Silent G

G is often not pronounced when followed by an N:

Champagne, Foreign, Sign, Feign

Silent GH

GH is not pronounced before T and at the end of many words:

Thought, Through, Daughter, Light, Might, Right, Fight, Weigh

Silent H

H is not pronounced when following W. Some speakers whisper the H before the W:

What, When, Where, Whether, Why

Silent L

L is often not pronounced before L, D, F, M, K.

Calm, Half, Salmon, Talk, Would, Should

Silent P

P is not pronounced at the beginning of many words using prefix “Psych” and “Pneu”.

Psychiatrist, Pneumonia, Psychotherapy, Psychotic

The Deceptive Bunch-Homophones

Right and Write and Wright (Mr. Wright)

Whole and Hole

Weight and Wait

Knew and New

Wring and Ring

Knight and Night

Knead and Need

Small Exercise

How do you pronounce “gh” in
Enough, Ghost, Thorough, Through?

How do you pronounce “ch” in
Chain, Chauffer, Chemistry?

Let's Twist:

- A proper copper coffee pot

(Can you say *a proper copper coffee pot* three times fast? This tongue twister song is for English learners who want to improve their speaking and pronunciation. 'All I want is a proper cup of coffee' will get your mouths moving, improve your diction and best of all, it's a whole lot of fun.)

- Around the rugged rocks the ragged rascal ran

(Awound the Wugged Wock the Wugged Wascal Wan)

Proper Copper Coffee Pot Lyrics

All I want is a proper cup of coffee.
Made in a proper copper coffee pot.
You can believe it or not.
But I want a cup of coffee from a proper copper pot.
Tin coffee pots or iron coffee pots, they're not good to me.
If I can't have a proper cup of coffee from a proper copper coffee pot,
I'll just have tea.

All I want is a proper cup of coffee.
Made in a proper copper coffee pot.
You can believe it or not.
But I want a cup of coffee from a proper copper pot.

- She sells sea shells on the sea shore
- Red lorry, yellow lorry, red lorry, yellow lorry
- A big black bug bit a big black bear

Seashells



She sells seashells by the seashore. If she sells seashells by the seashore, where are the seashells she sells by the seashore?

The tongue twister, "She sells seashells by the seashore," is based on a song written by Terry Sullivan. It's thought the song is about a real seashell seller named **Mary Anning**(1799 – 1847). Mary Anning was more than a seashell seller. She collected fossils and contributed important information about prehistoric life to the scientific community.

Some more...

*A big black bug bit a big black bear, made the big
black bear bleed blood.*

Penny's pretty pink piggy bank.

*Any noise annoys an oyster but a noisy noise annoys
an oyster more.*

*Daddy draws doors. Daddy draws doors. Daddy draws
doors.*

Activity: HAVE YOUR OWN TONGUE TWISTER!

1. Write your first name?
2. What did she/he do?
3. Where?
4. When?
5. Why? Because...

E.g. Bobby bought a bike in Banaras on his birthday because he was bored.

Leena laughed in the launderette at lunchtime because she lost her laundry.

PHONETICS VERSUS PHONOLOGY

Phonetics belong to
descriptive
linguistics

Studies the
production,
transmission,
reception of sound

Does not study
one particular
language

Phonology belongs
to theoretical
linguistics

Studies different
patterns of sounds
in different
languages

Can study one
specific language

Pediaa.com