**COM 200**

**Tutorial 6**

**Slot A: 10.00-11.00**

**Date:20.10.2020**

**Full Marks: 10**

**Name: Nikhil Mehta**

**Roll Number: 190549**

**Name of the Tutor: Prabal Pratap Singh**

***Instructions:***

* *Please fill in the answers in the space provided below each question.*
* *Email back the paper to your respective tutor for grading.*
* *Do not change the Microsoft words format. If you convert the paper into a pdf or any other format, it would not be graded.*
* *Do not exceed the stipulated word limit. No marks will be awarded if the word limit is exceeded.*
* *All the questions are compulsory.*

1. The articulation of English vowels changed in major ways during the fifteenth and sixteenth century. What is this phenomenon called? Who coined this term? (2 marks, maximum 40 words)

This phenomenon is known as great vowel shift and this term was coined by the Danish linguistic, Otto Jespersen.

1. What is a diphthong? Does the word “blue” include a diphthong? (2 marks, maximum 40 words)  
   A diphthong is a sound which glides between two vowels. No, the word “blue” does not include a diphthong as the vowel sound is pretty straight forward.
2. In the word “Thames,” what is the place of articulation of the first consonant? Is the first consonant voiced or unvoiced? (2 marks, maximum 40 words)

The word “Thames” is pronounced with a consonant which is unvoiced and is articulated by joining the tongue with the alveolar ridge that is bonier ridge behind the upper set of teeth.

1. What is the difference between a plosive consonant and a fricative consonant? (4 marks, maximum 80 words)  
   Plosive consonants involve structures that do not allow air to escape from the vocal tract till the pressure from that air bursts open the channel in the form of small explosion whereas in fricative consonants, a part of the vocal tract is highly constricted but the flow of air is not entirely stopped. So, we get the sound of friction instead of explosion.