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## Chapter 2

Phonetics Engl 328

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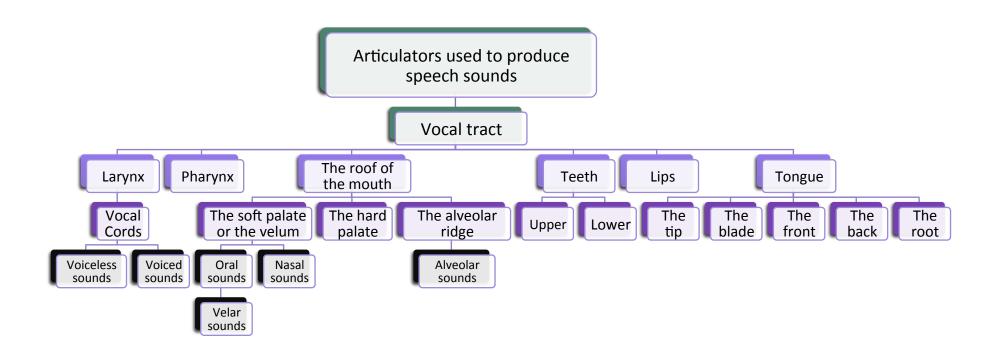
### Why individual sounds are important?

- What are the characteristic features of the speech sounds?
- 1. They are distinct entities.
- 2. They do not have any meaning in themselves.
- 3. They convey meaning only when they are combined in specific ways.
- 4. In specific combinations they signal contrasts in meaning.

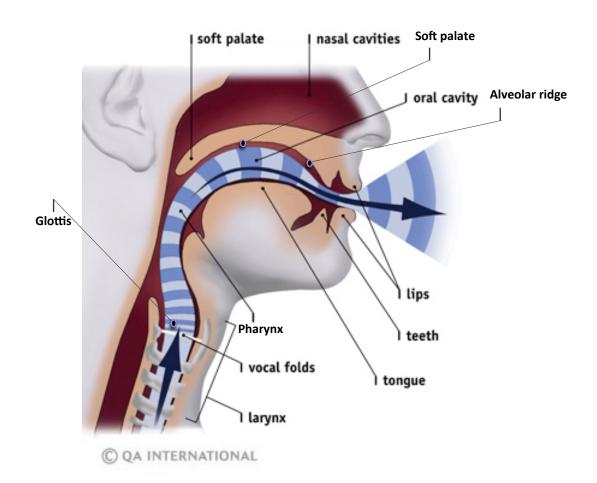
#### How we produce speech sounds?

- What are the features that can be used in describing speech sounds?
- 1. The manner in which a speaker produces these sounds → Articulatory Phonetics.
- The manner in which they are transmitted from the speaker to the listener
  → Acoustic Phonetics.
- 3. The manner in which the listener perceives (hears) them → Auditory Phonetics.

### How we produce speech sounds

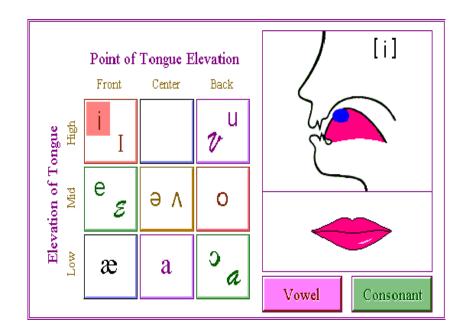


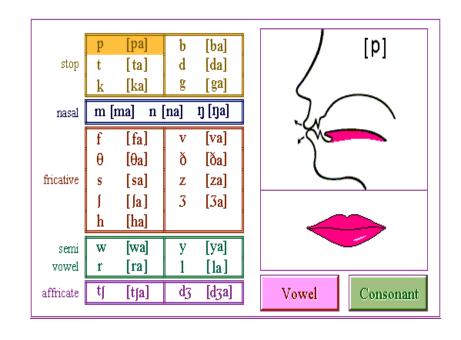
# How we produce speech sounds



#### Consonants and Vowels

- **→** Vowels → no obstruction of the flow of air
- **⊘** Consonants → with obstruction of the flow of air





#### How we identify sounds of English

If we substitute a sound by another sound and we come up with a new word with a different meaning then these two sounds are English sounds.

E.g. pin and tin

So, /p/ and /t/ are English sounds and these two words are called minimal pairs.

From this test we come up with 44 sounds in English, 24 consonants and 20 vowels.

# How we represent sounds of English in Writing

- Why don't we use spelling letters to represent sounds?
- 1. The same sound is represented sometimes with different letter.

E.g. cat and kite

- 2. The same letter is sometimes used to represent different sounds.
- E.g. Picnic and ice
- 3. Some letters used in writing are not pronounced at all.

E.g. know

- 4. Sometimes we pronounce extra sounds that do not have any representation in writing.
- E.g. Once and On

# How we represent sounds of English in Writing

So, they come up with different type of representation which is known as the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

| /b/  | /r/  |
|------|------|
| /s/  | /t/  |
| /d/  | /v/  |
| /f/  | /w/  |
| /g/  | /j/  |
| /h/  | /z/  |
| /dʒ/ | /ð/  |
| /k/  | /θ/  |
| /١/  | /3/  |
| /m/  | /ʃ/  |
| /n/  | /tʃ/ |
| /p/  | /ŋ/  |
|      |      |

# How we represent sounds of English in Writing

So, they come up with different type of representation which is known as the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

| /i:/ | 3: |
|------|----|
| /ı/  | Ә  |
| /e/  | eı |
| /æ/  | aı |
| aː   | ЭІ |
| a    | au |
| J.   | Ә  |
| Ω    | ΙĐ |
| uː   | еә |
| ٨    | σə |

Using these symbols in writing is known as Transcription

## This is all for today

#### SEE YOU NEXT WEEK ©