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**Answer to the question no:1**

a)

accent is a way of pronouncing words that occours among the people in particular region or country in the other hand dialect is a variety of a language spoken in a particular geographical area or by a particular group of people.

 accent is the variation in pronounciation in the other hand dialect is characterized by variations in grammar, syntax, pronounciation or vocabulary.

accent is a part of a dialect in the other hand dialect is a variety of a language.

 accent is associated with geographical location, socioeconomic background and status in the other hand dialect is mainly associated with the geographical location.

b)

there are three types of shapes of lips. Those are rounded shape, spread shape, neutral shape. There are some major difference among the shapes. Those are different in pronounciation specially.

As an example lets we try some words with pronouncing. The words like orange, over and toffee are the words during the pronouncing we makes our lips round.

Big, take, break are the words where we make our lips spread during pronouncing. Those types of shape is called spread shape.

As an example of neutral shape we can mention the words like they, you, let .when we pronounce those words our lips situated in a neutral position which is different from the rounded and shape.

c)

A diphthong is a sound made by combining two vowels, specifically when it starts as one vowel sound and goes to another, like the oy sound in oil.

Lets we explain three diphthong below:

[/ɪə/ as in “Deer”](https://forvo.com/word/deer/#en)

/ɪə/ occurs commonly before certain consonants. Firstly, it can occur before the letter r, but it can also come before the letter l. It’s commonly written as ee, ea or a single e that comes before an r or l.

Some other examples include the words **“peel,” “dear,” “meal”** and **“atmosphere.”**

### [/oʊ/ as in “Slow”](https://forvo.com/word/slow/#en)

### The diphthong /oʊ/ is quite a versatile diphthong. It’s commonly written in a variety of ways, such as ow, oa or a single o that’s followed by a consonant and an e.

Other words with this diphthong in it include **“know,” “boat”** and **“poke.”**

### [/ɔɪ/ as in “Toy”](https://forvo.com/word/toy/#en)

After our previous diphthong, you’ll be happy to know that this one is easier to identify based on the spelling. Quite simply, it’s commonly written as oy or oi, such as in the words **“boy,” “void”** and “**employ.”**

**Answer to the question no:2**

1. Pharynx: the pharynx is a tube which begins just above the larynx. It is about 7 cm long in women and 8cm in men, and at its top end it is divided into two one part being the back of the mouth and the other being the beginning of the way through the nasal cavity. If you look in your mirror with your mouth open you can see the back of the phyrynx.
2. Alveolar ridge: the alveolar ridge is between the top front teeth and the hard palate. You can feel its shape with your tongue. Its surface is really much rougher than its feels and it is covered with with little ridges.
3. Tongue: the tongue is a very important articulator and it can be moved in many different places and different shapes. It is usual to divide the tongue into different parts though there are no clear dividing lines within the tongue.
4. Hard palate: the hard palate is often called the roof of the mouth. You can feel its smooth curved surface with your tongue.
5. Lower lip: the lower lip is a very important articulator. It can control the air when another articulator works.