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Ans to the Q.no.01(A)

In phonetics, manner of articulation is about how sounds are produced by the 'articulators'. Articulators are the organs in the vocal tract which enable human beings to make sounds. They include the palate, tongue, lips, teeth etc. and are given in below. When we speak, we use these articulators to do so.

There are two basic types of speech sound:

1. Consonants: Speech sounds created by a partial or total closure of the vocal tract.
2. Vowels: Speech sounds produced without stricture in the vocal tract.

According to the manner of articulation, consonants fall in the following groups

1. Plosives: The consonant is produced by stopping the flow of air at some point and suddenly releasing it. Plosives are produced when there is a complete obstruction to the flow of air. The plosives sounds are produced in three stages. The 1st stage is that a closure occurs. Then the flow of air builds up and finally the closure is released, making an explosion of air that causes a sharp noise. The plosives sounds are:

For instance:

(voiceless)

/p/- pen

/t/- tea

/k/- keen

and

(voiced)

/b/- bat

/d/- dear

/g/- go

2. Fricatives: Fricatives are those consonants that are made when you squeeze air through a small hole in your mouth.

For instance:

/f/- fan

/v/- van

/θ/- think

/s/- sir

/z/- zero

/ʃ/- she

3. Affricates: Affricates are also known as semi-plosives and are created by combining a plosive and a fricative consonant.

nant.

There are two affricative.

For instance;

/tʃ/-chair

/dʒ/-jump

4.Nasal: Nasal consonants, also known nasal stops, are made by blocking the airflow from the mouth, so it comes out of the nose instead.

There are three nasal consonants: / m, n, ŋ /.

For instance:

/m/-mirror

/n/-nose

/ŋ/- long

5.Approximants: The name approximants refers to the fact that articulators involved approach each other without actually touching. There are three approximants in the English language:

For instance

/j/-yes(the sound /j/ can confuse as this symbol is like the letter j but this symbol is for the letter y.

/w/-work (semi-voiced)

/r/-rose (semi-voiced)

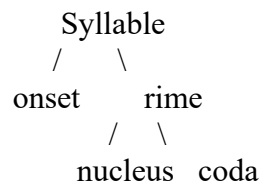
Ans to the Q.no.1(B)

Syllable Structure :

A syllable (σ) is a phonological unit of sonority. Sonority can be portrayed by the level of wind current block and voicing that happens during phonation. Sonority is conversely corresponded with choking of the articulators in the oral depression. Vibrant sounds have a more 'sing-capable' quality, that is they are more unmistakable in sufficiency and length than less resonating sounds. Sonority shows the reverberation of one sound portion comparable to another.

The structure of a syllable addresses sonority tops and discretionary edges, and is comprised of three components: the onset, the nucleus, and the coda.

The internal structure of Syllable



* Onset: The onset is the beginning of a syllable boundary, and is the strongest consonantal position.

For instances: ABC, here 'A' is Onset

* Nucleus: Nuclei are generally filled by vowels.

For instances: YOU, here 'O' is Nucleus.

* Coda: The coda is optional in most languages. In some languages, it is restricted or even prohibited. For instances: *Abc*, here 'c' is code.

property:

- ^ Every syllable has a nucleus: vowel or sonorous sound
- ^ Consonants from onset or code
- ^ Onset are greedy.

Ans to the Q.no.1(C)

Prominent syllables highlight new or significant data and make up a significant rhythmical element in discourse. Still up in the air by a mix of variables including vowel length, amplitude stress, high pitch accents, vocal quality and degree of vowel articulation (unstressed vowels will generally be decreased,) meaning they are articulated nearer to the casual mid focal vowel ə (schwa).

Any mix of these can make a syllable be seen as more prominent.

There are four factors that make a syllable prominent:

1. loudness,
2. length,
3. pitch and
4. quality.

According to 'Trask' stress is a certain type of prominence, which is in language, is present upon certain syllable. Native speaker and phoneticians usually find it easy to determine which syllables bear stress and even to distinguish varying degrees of stress, but the phonetic characterization of stress is exceedingly difficult. Stress is variously associated with greater loudness, high pitch and greater duration, any of which may be more important in a given case and sometimes also with vowel quality.

* Stress actually refers to perception. When a syllable is perceived as more prominent that syllable is said to be stressed.

* Loudness means that the sound has been produced with more energy, usually with an open vocal tract and voicing. That's why vowels are naturally louder than consonants. As we saw in previous unit vowels are described as being sonorant. Sonority is in many respects, similar to loudness. But loudness also has to do with a greater muscular effort, which results in a more dense and bigger airflow. All other things being equal, the same sound can be produced with more or less energy, depending on the inspiration process and the muscular tension along the vocal tract, starting from the diaphragm and ending at the lips.

* Pitch: means the rate of vibration of the vocal folds in greater. That is given the same amount of time, the vocal folds show more cycle of vibrations. Pitch can be seen as a synonym of tone: for example the pitch at the end of the question "Are you telling me you are not coming?" when pronounced showing discredence and anger is higher than it is at the beginning of the question.

* Length: has to do with the duration in the production of a sound.

There is a close connection between sonority and stress. And finally Both sonority and stress have to do with Prominence.

Ans to the Q.no.1(D)

Consonants are the letters of English alphabets that enunciate a speech sound by obstructing the airflow at one or more points completely or partially.

In English alphabets there are 24 consonant sounds except the letter "A,E,I,O,U"(vowel).

The things we have to remember is that there are mainly two kinds of consonants by creating a barrier in airflow.

1. Voiced or Voiceless
2. Articulation place &
3. Articulation Manner.

1. Voiced or Voiceless: The first most thing is to determine that Some consonant sounds are produced by the vibration of vocal cords such as /z/ and /v/. These are called voiced consonants.

While some consonants are produced without the vibration of vocal cords such as /s/ and /f/. The airflow is the only factor that produces these sounds. These are called voiceless consonants.

2. Articulation place: The subsequent thing is to know the part of the vocal tract where the wind current is intruded. This is known as the spot of articulation. It is a specialized term utilized in articulatory phonetics.

Here some place of Articulation below:

a) Bilabial: If the vocal tract is interrupted at lips by pressing both lips, the place of articulation will be Bilabial.

For instance:

[p] and [b]

b) Labiodental: The consonant sounds made by pressing upper teeth at the bottom lip the place of articulation is called Labiodental.

For the instance:

[f] and [v]

c) Alveolar: If the sound made by pressing top of the tongue the alveolar ridge, the place of articulation is alveolar.

For the instance:

[t] and [d]

d) Palatal: When the tongue approaches the hard portion of palate, the sounds like [j] are produced. This obstruction portion is called palatal.

e) Velar: By pressing the tongue against the back portion of the palate is called as velar.

Example: [k] and [g]

f) Glottal: The English alphabets like [h] produce the sound right at the larynx and is classified as glottal fricative sound.

g) Dental: In dental consonants, the tip of the tongue touches the upper teeth and the airflow is interrupted to produce a specific sound like [theta]. These are known as dental consonant sounds.

3. Articulation Manner: The last thing we need to confirm is the way in which the vocal tract is obstructed. This is the last dimension to classify the consonant sounds completely. These terms are discussed in detail under the subject of articulatory phonetics.

If the airflow is interrupted or blocked completely by the means of lips, teeth, or tongue, the consonant sounds are called Plosives (stops).

There are six plosive consonants in English alphabets. These are [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g]. You can further classify ba

sed on the places of articulation.

If the airflow is blocked by the mouth but the air is permitted to flow through the nasal cavity, the consonant sounds are then called Nasals.

In English alphabets, [m] and [n] generate nasal sounds. Sometimes these are also termed nasal stops.

It is also possible to don't block the airflow completely but allow the air to pass turbulently through the small space in articulators. This type of consonant sounds is called Fricatives.

[f], [v], [s], [z], [h] are some fricatives in English alphabets.

Similarly, when the air flows smoothly through closely spaced articulators then the resulting sound is called Approximant. The alphabets like [j], [w] are approximants.

The sound produced by [r] is called Trill. It involves the rapid vibrations of articulators by narrowing down the gap between them. The English alphabet 'r' has some touch of trill in it.

Affricates are the consonant sounds that combine the features of plosives and fricatives.