



ALBATROSS

PHONETICS

by Albatross



#1800171

Sayem Khan

Basic skills:



Speaking

Speech sounds produced by human vocal chord

Phonetics and Phonology

Phonetics

What is **Phonetics**?

- Phonetics is the scientific study of speech sounds.
- 3 inter-related factors of speech sounds:
 1. how they are produced
 2. how they are transmitted
 3. how they are received and perceived.



Clear Pronunciation
Communicate with clarity

Based on three factors

Branches of Phonetics



Articulatory Phonetics



Acoustic Phonetics



Auditory Phonetics



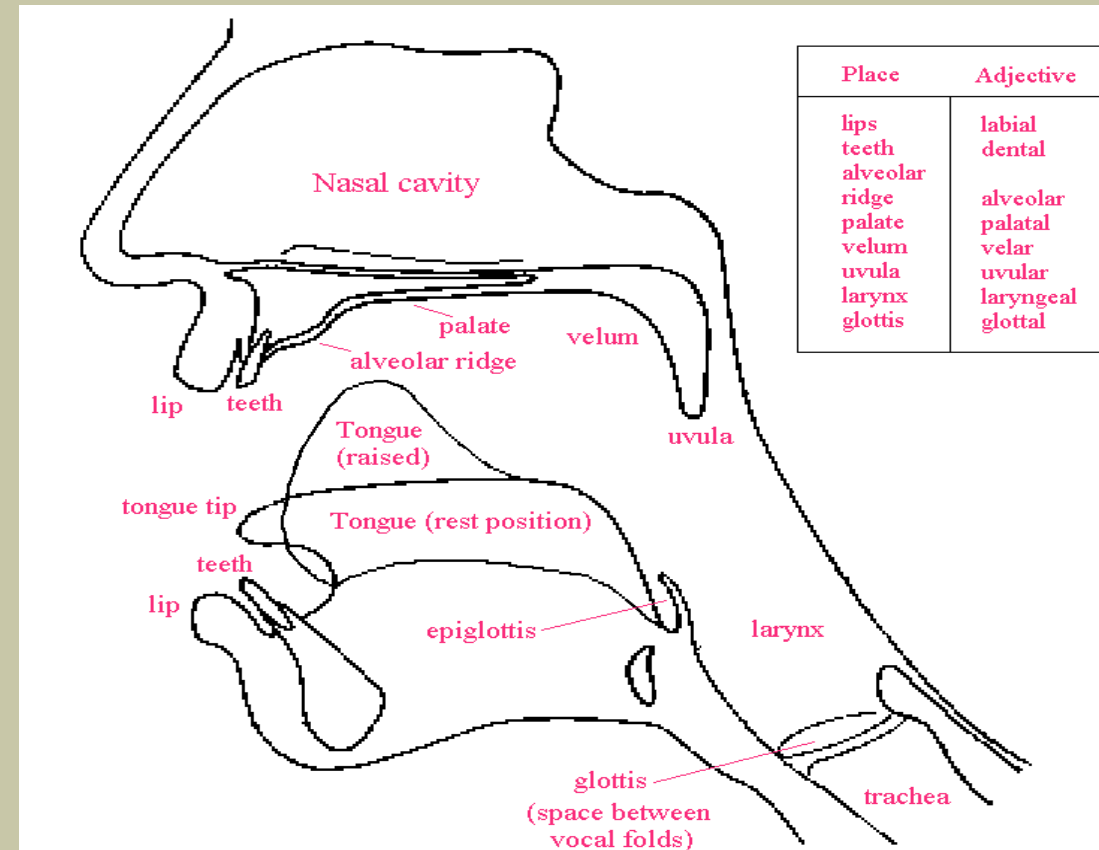
1. Articulatory phonetics

● Definition:

This branch is concerned with **how speech sounds are produced** through different speech organs or articulators

Speech Articulators are:

Lips	Lungs
Teeth	Larynx
Tongue	Glottis
Alveolar	Uvula
Ridge	Velum
Hard Palate	Trachea
Soft Palate	Esophagus
Nasal Passage	Epiglottis
Glottal flods	Vocal Folds



2. Acoustic Phonetics

● Definition:

This branch studies **how speech sounds are transmitted** from the speaker to the listener through the air.

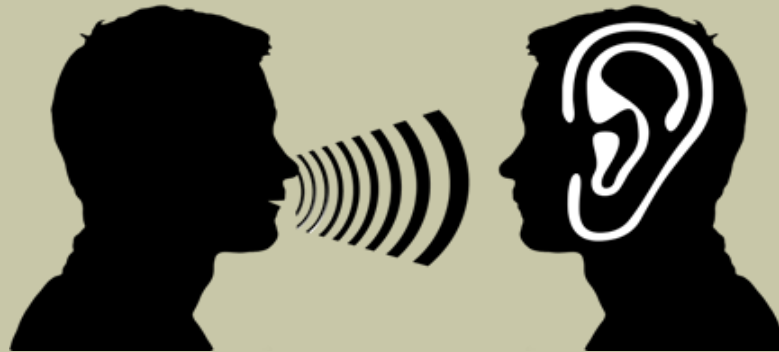


•)) The journey of speech sounds from speaker to listener is made in form of **sound waves** comprising frequencies and amplitudes

3. Auditory Phonetics

● Definition:

This branch analyzes and examines **how we receive and realize speech sounds.**



➔ Auditory phonetics studies varied auditory impressions of **quality, pitch, length and loudness** of speech sounds.



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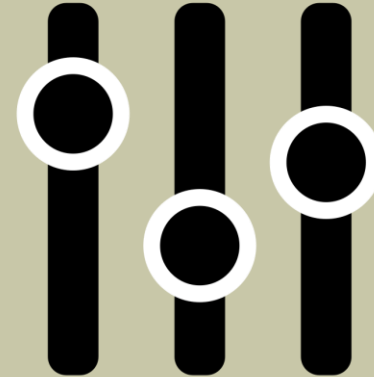
Marufa Akter

Phonology

What is Phonology?

● Definition:

Phonology is a level of linguistics that **studies the sound systems of languages.**



● Phonology is concerned with:-

- the range and function of sounds
- rules to show the types of phonetic relationships among other linguistic units

Phonology can be seen in 2-main ways:-

1. As a level of linguistic organization-

Contrasted with the levels of phonetics, grammar and semantics in the first instance

2. As a component of generative grammar-

Contrasted with the syntactic and semantic components

Branches of Phonology

Segmental



It analyzes speech into discrete segments;
Such as **Phonemes**

Suprasegmental



It analyzes features that extend over more than one segment; Such as **stress and intonation**

Phonetics vs. Phonology

- PHONETICS
- It concerns with the concrete characteristics of sounds used in language.
- Units of speech: Speech sounds, **phones**(which is analyzed by dividing it segments. 'MESA': 4 phone segments, that is, the 4 sounds [m], [e], [s], [a])

- PHONOLOGY
- Concerns how sounds function in a systematic way in a particular language
- It studies the abstract linguistic units: **phonemes**, and analyses its distinctive features, above all its capacity of producing changes in meaning.

DIFFERENCES

PHONETICS	PHONOLOGY
Descriptive linguistics	Theoretical linguistics
All speech sounds(universal)	Sounds of a particular language
Studies phones	Studies phonemes
Limited scope	Broader scope
Transcribed between square brackets, for example [p], [t]	Represents between slashes /p/,/t/
Reception	Function
Description	Distribution



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Sumaia ahmed Tithi

Phone, Phoneme
& Allophone

Units of Phonetic & Phonology

Phoneme

Phone

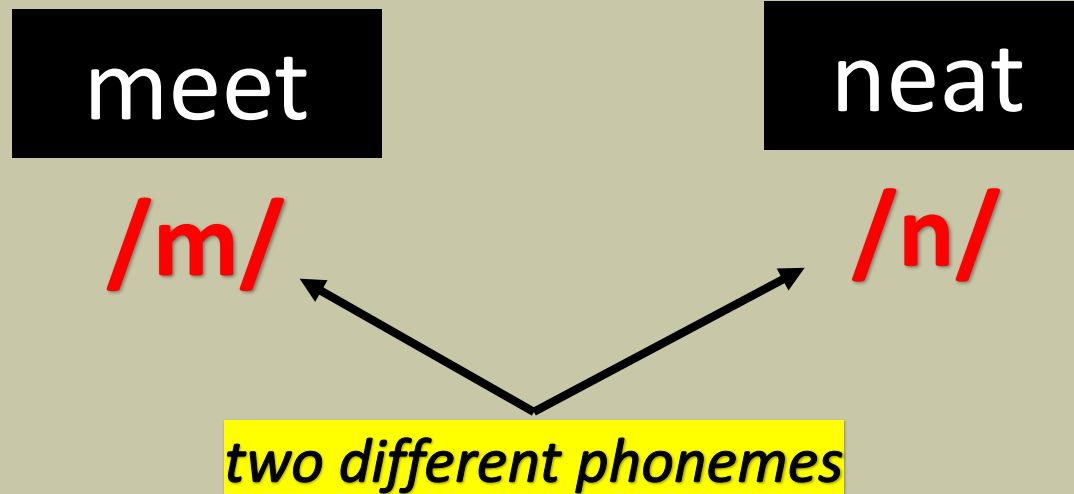
Allophone



1. Phoneme

- A phoneme is a **phonological unit** that includes **similar sounds** or phones and differentiates between two or more words

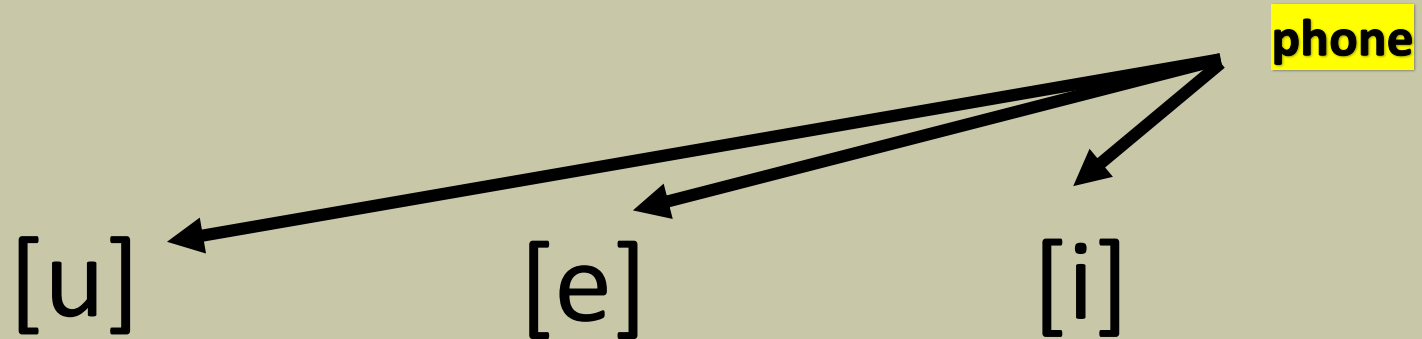
Example:



2.Phone

- A phone is a **phonetic unit** used to indicate the **smallest segment** of sounds.
 - when you pronounce a phoneme it becomes a phone Phone are represented with brackets

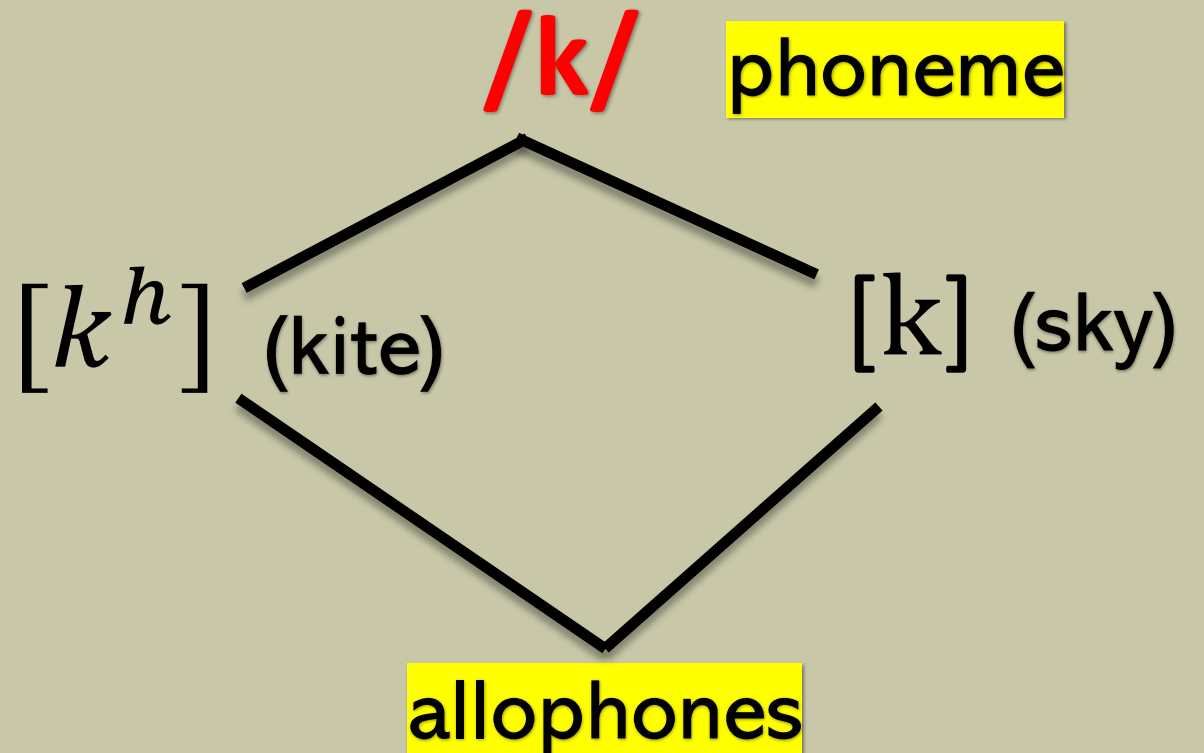
Example:



3. Allophone

- **Phoneme** may have several **phones**. The **phones of a phoneme** are called allophones of each other.

Example:



International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

- English language has 26 letters. These letters represents 44 different sound symbols.



Consonant sounds (24)

Vowel sounds (20)





IPA CHART

		Phonemic Chart							
Vowels	i:	ɪ	ʊ	u:	ɪə	eɪ			
	e	ə	ɜ:	ɔ:	ʊə	ɔɪ	əʊ	short	
	æ	ʌ	ɑ:	ɒ	eə	aɪ	aʊ	long	
	cat	money	bath	what	careful	high	our	diphthongs	
Consonants	p	b	t	d	tʃ	dʒ	k	g	
	f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ	
	m	n	ŋ	j	l	r	w	h	
	tummy	funny	uncle	onion	smelly	berry	where	hungry	
	leap	police	work	walk	sure	point	low	unvoiced	
	mat	cut	safari	because	there	fine	house	voiced	
	jump	herb	watched	played	picture	fudge	luck		
	phone	of	teeth	with	notice	has	special		
	lamb	knife	angry	view	feel	wrong	one		
	who								

The 44 phonemes of Standard British English with examples of common spellings.

adapted by AlbaEnglish.co.uk

Why **PHONETIC** chart?

Phonetic chart-

- ↪ allows everyone, (not just linguists) to learn the pronunciation of an utterance
- ↪ shows us that sounds are relate to each other





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Sharafuddin ahmed Nikel

VOWEL SOUNDS

What is **VOWEL** Sound?

➔ Vowel is one of the two general categories used for the classification of speech sounds



● Definition:

The speech sounds that are produced *without any obstacles* in the vocal tract are called vowels.

● Examples:

/ɑ:/, /æ/, /i:/, /ɪ/, /ɛ/, /u:/

How can we define **Vowel** sounds?

It can be done in terms of two ways :

Phonetically

Phonologically



Phonetically



they are sounds articulated **without a complete closure** in the mouth

→ *they can be:*

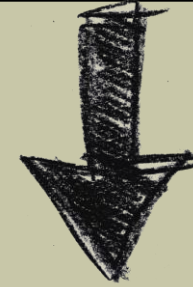
1. Nasal



2. Oral



Phonologically



vowels are those units that **function at the center** of syllables.

→ *they can be:*

1. Long

2. Short



Let's talk about **SYLLABLES** !



- To understand what syllable is the best way to explain that is with an example

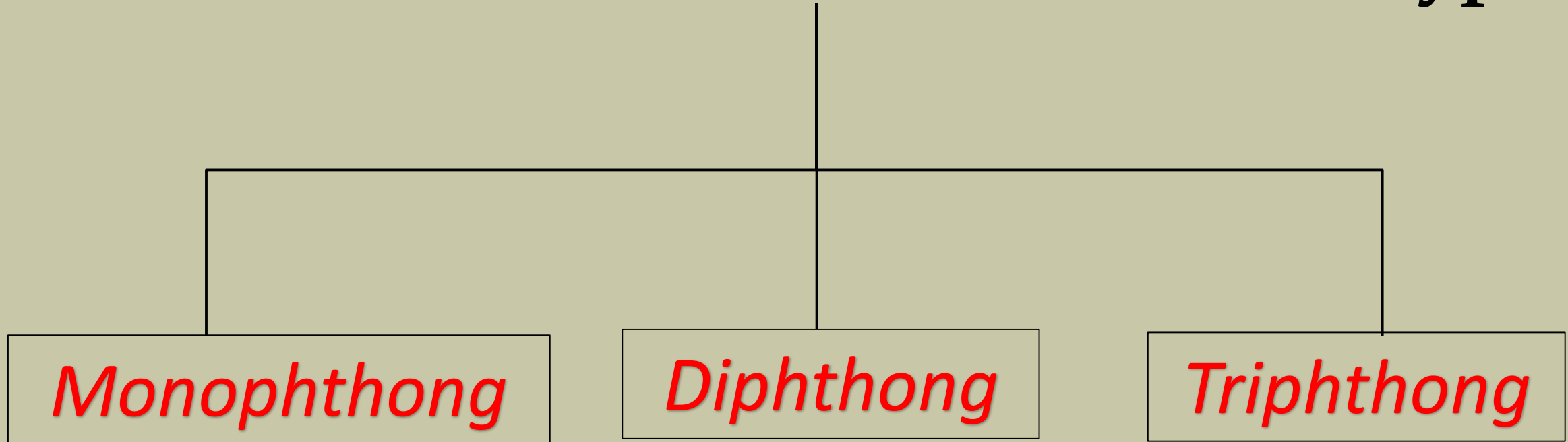
Say each of these words to yourself:

- *Mouse* (1 syllable)
- *Rab-bit* (2 syllables)
- *Kan-ga-roo* (3 syllables)
- *Bar-ra-cu-da* (4 syllables)
- *Hip-po-po-ta-mus* (5 syllables)

🗣️ as you can hear, a syllable is a **'unit of pronunciation'**

Based on syllables

Vowel Sounds can be divided into 3 types:-



Monophthong

Diphthong

Triphthong



one vowel sound
in a syllable



two vowel sound
in a syllable



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Md. Arif Hasnat

Monophthongs

a, e, i, o, u

What is **MONOPHTHONG**?



this term used in phonetic classification of vowel sounds

- Definition:

A monophthong is a **single vowel sound** articulated without any obstacles in the vocal tract.

- Examples:

/æ/ (A a), /ɛ/ (E e), /ɪ/ (I i), /ɑ/ (O o), /ʌ/ (U u)

So on.....

The English language has 12 monophthongs:

i: sheep	ɪ ship	ʊ good	u: shoot
e bed	ə teacher	ɜ: bird	ɔ: door
æ cat	ʌ up	ɑ: far	ɒ on

— **six short vowels** —
kit, put, dress, strut,
trap, lot.

— **five long(:) vowels** —
fleece, goose, nurse,
thought.

What does **MONOPHTHONG** do?

- ★ Monophthong ensures that a vowel is spoken with **exactly one tone and one mouth position**

For **example**, when you say "**teeth**"

("ee") nothing changes for that sound



Let's pronounce **monophthongs!**



phonetic symbol



Long sounds

Monophthongs (12)

/ɪ/ ই	Sit	Mill	Fit
/i:/ ঈ	Read	Leave	Meal
/ʊ/ উ	Book	Full	Look
/u:/ উ	Too	School	Moon
/e/ এ	Pen	Desk	Help
/æ/ এ্যা	Man	Bad	Cancel
/ɒ/ অ	Shot	Pot	Fox
/ɔ:/ ও	Short	Port	Call
/ə/ আ	America	About	Abroad
/ʌ/ আ	Cup	Come	Cut
/ɑ:/ আ	Dark	Heart	Smart
/ɜ:/ আ	Heard	Nurse	Turn

Monophthong check (Long vowels):

/i:/ (-ঐ): Three sleepy sheep see a bee eating a piece of cheese

/u:/ (-ঊ): Sue threw soup at the youth in the blue

/ɜ:/ (-আ): The thirty third Earl of Splurge flirts with Bert's girlfriend Myrtle

/ɜ:/ (-আ): The banana that was on the table was for the girl that Robert met at the ball

Monophthong check (Short vowels):

/ʌ/ (অ): My country cousin loves to jump in muddy puddles

/ɪ/ (ই): Which big tin did Bill kick under the kitchen sink?

/ɒ/ (অ): Don and Dot Mogg have long blond hair

/e/ (-এ): The jelly Ned made for ted never set



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Safwan bin Minhaz

CONSONANT SOUNDS

What is **CONSONANT** Sound?

➔ Consonants are one of the two general categories used for the classification of speech sounds



● Definition:

The speech sounds that are produced *with interruption* in the lung air or some obstacles in vocal tract are called consonants.

● Examples:

/θ/

/ð/

/z/

/ʒ/

/θ/

/f/

How can we define **Consonant** sounds?

It can be done in terms of two ways :

Phonetically

Phonologically



- PHONETICALLY

- Consonants are speech sounds made by a **closure or narrowing in the vocal tract** so that the air flow is either completely blocked , or so restricted that audible friction is produced.
- Consonant articulations are most conveniently described in terms of places and manners of articulations

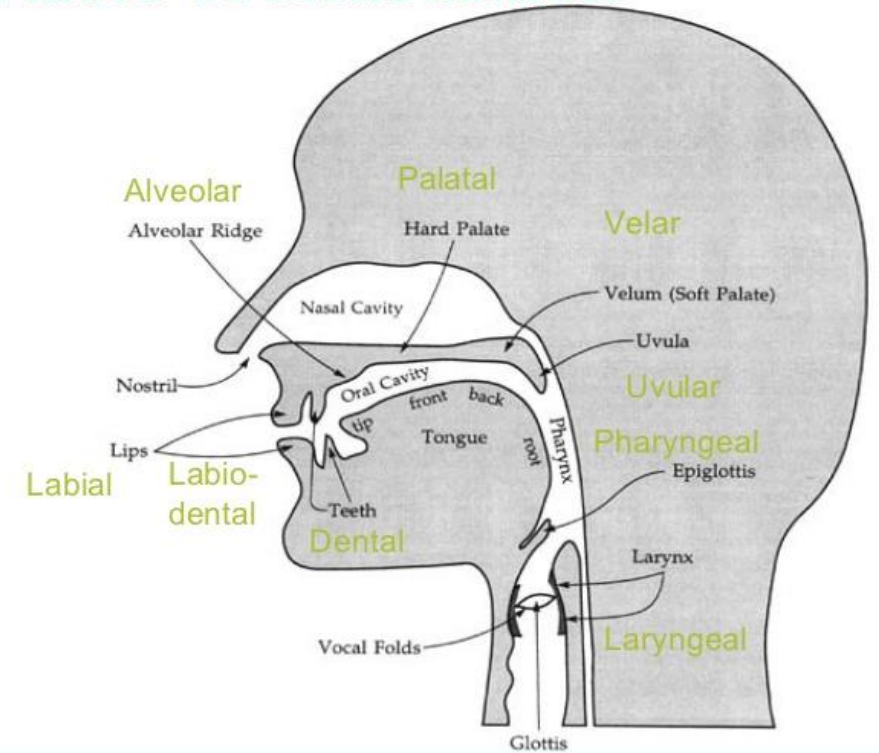
- PHONOLOGICALLY

- Consonants are those units that friction at the margins of syllables, either singly or in clusters.

Places of Articulation of Consonants

- ❖ It refers to the **clarity** of the word spoken
- ❖ According to their places of articulation, English consonant phonemes can be divided into **9 types** as shown in the picture:

Places of Articulation



The English language has **24 Consonant** sounds:

IPA: 24 Consonant Sounds

*/p/**/b/**/f/**/v/**/m/**/n/**/t/**/d/**/θ/**/ð/**/ŋ/**/h/**/tʃ/**/dʒ/**/s/**/z/**/l/**/r/**/k/**/g/**/ʃ/**/ʒ/**/j/**/w/*



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Monsura Bony

**How these Consonant Sounds
pronounce?**

Let's pronounce them with examples!

/b/ - বা- (Bag, bubble, build, robe): Barbara Baker baked beautiful bread while her brother Bob looked after the baby.

/k/ - কা- (Cash, quick, cricket, sock): Carl Kalm kinkily kissed a sick, clammy charneleon.

/ð/ - দ- (There, those, brothers, others): Bertha then poured there three frothy beers for the three thirsty thieves.

Part-2

/z/- যা-(Zoo, crazy, lazy, zigzag, nose): "Cecil the serpent lost his hiss," said Zorro the Zebra.

/ʒ/ - (Television, delusion, casual): When ships come to shore, sailors usually rush to wash, and go ashore.

/tʃ/- চ- (Choose, cheese, church, watch): Charles tried to eat the chicken and chips with Chinese chopsticks.

Part-3

/dʒ / - ज्ञ - (Joy, juggle, juice, stage): The judge sent Jim to jail for stealing gin and jam.

/h/ - श - (High, help, hello): Henry and Harriet in the heat to heal the heavy horse up the hill.

/m/ - म - (Room, mother, mad, more): Mary Smith and James McMohan made marvellous muffins on Mondays.

Part-4

/n/ - না-(Now, nobody, knew, turn): Nellie danced with her nephew Norman as the sun went down.

/ŋ/ - ঞং-(King, thing, song, swimming): The king angrily rang his younger son, Koonk the singer, as he was dying.

/l/ - লা-(Law, lots, leap, long): Lovely looking Lily Lawson used to live in Lincoln, but now she lives in London.

Part-5

/r/- রা- (Road, roses, river, ring, ride): Roanld the rabbit raced after the red rooster.

/j/- ইয়ো- (Yellow, usual, tune, yesterday, yard): The young and beautiful Yolanda yearned for Yuhana's new yellow yacht.

/w/- ওয়া- (Wall, walk, wine, world): Here's why we should beware of wearing a wig in windy weather.



Sound check



Fool
Full

One
Won

Peal
Pill

Walk
Work

Our
Pour

Cut
Engineer



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Surovi Akter

Stress & Transcription

Stress Sounds



to understand **stress sound** is the best way to explain that is with an example:

Mother
Department 

- ❖ When a word has many syllables, one of them is always pronounced more strongly. This is called ***word stress***, and we say that the syllable is ***stressed***.

Why **STRESS SYLLABLE** important?

- ❖ Word **stress** is a feature used to give **prominence** to one or more **syllables** within a word.



im-age /'ɪmɪdʒ/ *n* 1 a picture of someone or something in your mind: *As she spoke, an image of a country garden came into my mind.*

Have you ever seen anything in your dictionary?



Well, that was phonetic **TRANSCRIPTION**

What does **PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION** do?

- ❖ With phonetic transcriptions, dictionaries tell you about the pronunciation of words.



So, What is **PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION**?

- Phonetics is the study of the sounds used in speech with a system writing like IPA, you can represent speech sounds visually with symbols.

So, transcription is the **process of making a written of words that we have spoken.**

For example,

the IPA-based phonetic transcription of the word:

🔊 HOME  /həʊm/

🔊 COME  /kʌm/

- ❖ **Note that** in spelling, these words are similar. They both end in OME. But their phonetic transcriptions are different, because they are pronounced differently.

Examples:

/əb'dʌkt/	abduct
/əd'mɪt/	admit
/kəm'baɪn/	combine
/,kɒnfə'meɪʃn/	confirmation
/kən'dɪʃn/	condition
/ə'læbə'reɪt/	elaborate



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Summary & Review

Let's **REVIEW!**

- ✓ **Basic Skill**
- ✓ **Phonetics**
- ✓ **Phonology**
- ✓ **Phone, Phoneme & Allophone**
- ✓ **Vowel sounds**
- ✓ **Monophthongs**
- ✓ **Consonant Sounds**
- ✓ **How they pronounce?**
- ✓ **Stress & Transcription**



#1800179

Ahsan Habib

Let's **Summarize!**

- **Basic Skill**
- **Phonetics**
- **Phonology**
- **Phone, Phoneme & Allophone**
- **Vowel sounds**



Basic skills:

Listening

Speaking

Reading

Writing

Phonetics



Phonetics is the scientific study of speech sounds.

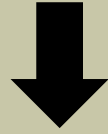
Branches of Phonetics

1. Articulatory Phonetics

2. Acoustic Phonetics

3. Auditory Phonetics

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Phonology is a level of linguistics that **studies the sound systems of languages.**

Branches of Phonology

1. Segmental

2. Suprasegmental

Units of Phonetic & Phonology

Phoneme :

A phoneme is a **phonological unit** that includes **similar sounds** or phones and differentiates between two or more words

/t/ **ten** **pen** **/p/**

Phone:

A phone is a **phonetic unit** used to indicate the **smallest segment** of sounds.

Allophone:

The **phones of a phoneme** are called allophones of each other.

VOWEL Sound

The speech sounds that are produced *without any obstacles* in the vocal tract are called vowels.

Examples: /ɑ:/, /æ/, /i:/, /ɪ/, /ɛ/, /u:/



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Nisat tabassum Prova

Let's **Summarize!**

- **Monophthongs**
- **Consonant Sounds**
- **How sounds pronounce?**
- **Stress & Transcription**



MONOPHTHONG

A monophthong is a **single vowel sound**

What does **MONOPHTHONG** do?

Monophthong shows that a vowel is spoken with **exactly one tone and one mouth position**

The English language has 12 monophthongs:

- **six short vowels**
- **five long(:) vowels**

CONSONANT Sound

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❖ It refers to the **clarity** of the word spoken

The English language has 24 Consonant

sounds:

Examples:

/b/ - বা- (Bag, bubble, build, robe)

/k/ - কা- (Cash, quick, cricket, sock)

/ð / - দ- (There, those, brothers, others)

Stress

to understand **stress sound** is the best way to explain that is with an example:

Mother
Department

Transcription

transcription is the **process of making a written of words that we have spoken**

Q&A

You have

Questions

We have

Answers

THANK YOU