

phonetics ✓

✓ phonology - deals with speech sounds
(related articulation)

Lexicon - { go, come, cut } ✓

↳ basic words
(root words)

Derivations:
going, gone, coming, came, cut ✓

e.g. glory, glorious, glorify, glorification,

↑ Sound of o is common in all with little variation to context the remaining alphabets in the word.

In English alphabets : 26

· - - - basic sounds: 46 = (sound alphabets)
all the basic sounds of human in the
world $\approx$ 100 (sound alphabets) IPA
= International Phonetic Alphabets

The sound (root or basic) is reNenOn

by phoneme, e.g. sound of p : /p/
↳ smaller unit
m : /m/
l : /l/

then how 46?

Q. 7, p 17
p 17

pin - aspirated sound
spin - unaspirated r

- p aspirated, as in pin, phoneme [p]
- p unaspirated, " as in spin, phoneme [p^h]

Those phonemes having more than one sound are called allophones, p has two allophones: [p] [p^h].

how the phonemes are pronounced?

[p], [t]: vocal folds are wide open

[h] : vocal folds are brought close

[b], [d], [g]: vibration in glottis.

like this, sound of each phoneme has a method of generating it.

At word level:

Syllables: - consonants & vowels make syllables. A word may have ≥ 1 syllables:

- they identify distinct sounds in a word (constants).

e.g. parsely: syllables $\Rightarrow$ [par.sli] 
catnip: " $\rightarrow$ [kæt.nɪp]
tarragon: " $\rightarrow$ [tæ.rə.ɡən]

How to count the syllables?

- ① by no. of vowels (which are separate)
- ② pronounce the word like a robot
computer = 3

Challenges

"a" in glove a is short sound

"a" in age, a is like in made

"a" in all, is like a in "ball"

Ex. d in damage, educate, picked

s in sign, pleasure, resign

in words: knee, lamb, except,

right, doubt, island, hour.

has silences

∴ there is need of other set of rules
of pronunciation fr. - context, different
pronounce, silence → rule of context