


☐

I'm not robot


reCAPTCHA

Continue

Phonology and phonetics ppt

1. Institute of the New Hmer Subject: Applied Linguistics Teach: Lecturer Soun Sok Reoun Prepared: Group 6 Student Name Mr. Nou Sovannarout Miss Ny Chantho Mr. Ngoun Tola Room: A2, Shift: Morning, Semester: 1, Year: 4 Academy 2016-2017 2. Phonetics & Phonology 3. Phonetics Word Phone means sound and tics means scientific or systematic study of something. So we can say that Phonetics means scientific or systematic research on human voice tones. Phonetics is a general study of all human voice tones and how they are produced, transmitted and received. 4. Phonetics branches Teletics research can be divided into three main branches. 1. Articulated phoneotes (How are sounds produced?) 2. Hearing phonetics (How do I receive sounds?) 3. Acoustic phonetics (How to send sounds?) 5. Articulated tricks It concerns the positions and movements of lips, tongues and other organs in speech production. It analyzes how different speech tones articulated vocal organs. 6. Hearing Phonetics Hearing Phonetics is a hearing and voice observation. 7. Acoustic phonetics This branch of phonetics applies to the characteristics of sound waves. It examines the physical characteristics of speech tones as oral and ear transmitted. 8. Phonology Phonology is a broader study of large voice votes and their organization in a specific language. Phonology is about studying the sound system of human languages, such as dialects and other language varieties. 9. The difference between phonetics & phenology The difference between phonetics & phonology is frequency and specificity. Phonetics Phonetics deals with the production, transmission and reception of all human voice in general by referring specifically to one language. Phonology Phonology deals with the ways in which these sounds are organized in a specific language. It's a subredot of ethics. 10. Why is phonetics research important? Phonetics' expertise is a must-learner of english. With this information, he can: 1. Gives a true description of the English sounds and how they are made. 2. Indicates errors in Leaner's pronunciation and helps them learn the right shape. 3. Separation of English and native voices. 11. Phonemes Phone is a voice unit in speech. The phone does not have any inherent meaning in itself, but when phone objects are put together, they can make words. Think when adults try to get the baby to say their first word. They often make him sound like the beginning of a word by repeating that voice or playing over and over again saying something to M, m, m mom. An M-sound, often written as /m/, is an example of a phone command. 12. Classification of English votes English sounds are two main currents: 1. Consonants 2. Vowel consonants: Consonant is a sound that is articulated with the complete or partial closure of airflow by choking the vocal organs. There are 24 consonants in English. 13. Consonant symbol Diagram Plosive p b t d k g Fricative f v s z µ ð ʃ ʒ h Nose m n Affricates tʃ dʒ Lateral l Approx. 14. Plosives English has six plosive consonants. These sounds consist of the complete closure of the air corridor, which is suddenly released. These are given as follows: /p/ /b/ /t/ /d/ /k/ /g/ pen draught tea dress friendly good 15. Aspiration Aspiration is a period when air escapes through the vocal cords and sounds like an h. English-language phenology has three plosives that are identized when pronounced as the first sounds of the word. They are

symbolized as follows: /ph/ /th/ /kh/ for example Pet /phet/ Tailor /theɪlə/ Cool /khu:l/ 16. In the production of frictonives, articulators move toward each other to make tight or clogged air flow, but the air cannot be stopped completely and escapes through a narrow way with friction or a startle sound. The frictives are 9. /f /
/v/ /s/ /z/ /ʃ/ /ʒ/ /ʃ/ /ʒ/ /f/ /z/ /ʃ/ /ʒ/ Fine singing through these arch treasures on Jul 17. Nose English has three nose tones. These sounds are pronounced or pronounced by escaping air (partially or completely) through the nasal cavity. These are given as follows: /m/ /n/ /ɳ/ Miss Nine sings Melancholy Naive Finger 18. Affricates
English has two affricate sounds. These sounds consist of the complete closure of the airway, which is released slowly afterwards with friction. /tʃ/ /dʒ/ Chair embryo 19. Lateral English has only one voice. While I pronounce this sound air, it escapes from both sides of the tongue. Life, funny 20. About/Semi-vowels There
are three semi-vowels. These sounds are phonetically vowels and phenologically consonant. Phonetically means that their sound production mechanism is the same as vowels, because air flow does not prevent it. But phonologically, they make sounds from the consonant. /w/ /r/ /j/ Wine is read at a young age on 21
December 2005. VOWELS Vowels are sounds produced by air vibration in the oral cavity All vowel sounds have verbal sounds The ratio of vowels to each other indicates a device known as Viator Triangle 22. VIATOR TRIANGLE – is a vocal triangle that shows the differences between vowel tones in English and their
relative locations in language - Includes two axes: a. horizontal axis – front of mouth to rear (front, centre, rear) b. vertical axis – floor to mouth ceiling (high, middle, low) 23. When the speaker inaugurates the vowel, his airflow remains an obstacle. This table contains: English vowels explain that the height of the
speaker's language determines the sound of the spoken vowel. 24. VOWEL VOTES: 1. / i/ y / - beat, me, key, seed, chief 2. Sit, let, get rid, choose, live 3. Ate, radiated, on the face, weighed, good 4. I met you, head, less, tell me five. Cat, me, bag, country, class 25. 6. /a/ - pot, block, sai, police, lost 7. Ball, speech, saw,
draw, dawn 8. Hope, go, you wrote, home, soak 9. Look, good, bush 10. Moon, blue, rule, chew, suit 11. Itð, must, touch, go, cup 26. VOWEL SOUND PRODUCTION 1. LANGUAGE POSITION OR PROGRESSION – means the part of the language that is most active in the production of vowels. Vowels are described in
relation to the highest point of the formed hum. 2. LANGUAGE AND JAW HEIGHT – means the degree of proximity of the lower jaw to the upper or tongue with the palae 27. 3. LIP POSITION – refers to the amount of rounding or spreading of the lips. a. rounded – when angles are brought forward b. unrounded (spread)
– when the corners are pulled back 4. TENSION – refers to the extent to which the muscles of the voice channel are tense or lax during sound production 5. LENGTH – refers to the duration of the vowel (long or short) in a given position 1. Phonetics:Voice votes 2. Phonology↗ study word-to-word relationships in
sentences, i.e. how a combination of words affects sound patterns. For example, /gðv/ give and /hðm/ him can merge /gðvðm/ give him. 3. Phonology↗ Phonology includes two studies:↗ A. Phonetics: Research on speech speech production, transmission and reception.↗ B. Phonetic: study of sounds and sound patterns
of a particular language 4. Three steps in the speech chain↗ Message production↗ Message forwarding↗ Message reception (m) Articulated phonetics (m) Acoustic phonetics (m) Hearsay 5. ↗ Main cavity or resonators: -nieluontelo -oral cavity labial cavity 6. Speech body↗ Jaw ↗ Tongue ↗ Lips ↗ Hard palate↗
Teeth ↗ Soft palate↗ Tooth ridge ↗ Uvula (alveolar ridge) ↗ Larynx↗ Vocal cords ↗ Pharynx 7. Diagram of speech organs 8. VELUM NASAL ARTICULATION ORAL ARTICULATION/m/ main, demand, seem /p, t, k, b, d, g, s, z, ʃ, v, ʒ, ʁ, ɔ, t/ n/ nest, deny, sin ʃ, d ʒ/ s/ singer, bang 9 10 9. Definition of consonants and
vowel consonants: sounds in production, the production of which has an airflow barrier at some point in the audio channel . Vowels: production sounds in which no articulator comes very close to each other and the airflow passes through the audio channel without hindrance. 10. Consonant Articulation Site Articulation.
11. (2)Articulation site When describing the articulation site, we usually take into account the place in the audio channel where the articulators form the structure. 12. ARTiculated or articulated examplesBilabial using the closing motion of both lips. /p, b, m/ such as pain, image, mainAlveolar produced by tongue tip tooth /
d, t, n, l / like, make, new, new, and ridge lightLabio – tooth using lower lip and upper teeth. /f, v/ as in a rifle, the value of dentistry after the tip of the tongue that I have used either between the teeth /ð , ə/ as thick, or near the upper teeth. Palato-alveolar tongue blade (or tip) is used only / s, z / as in a seal, zealbed
alveolar ridgePalatal tongue front is raised close to the palaea/ ʃ, tʃ, ʒ, dʒ / like chow, Jim, show, beige. Retroflex travel tongue curls back to touch or /r/like ryenearmy hard plateVelä behind the tongue is reused soft palates /k, g, ɳ/ like kite, go, and bangGlottal [h] word sound /h/ as in the house, who. 13. Articulation
method↗ the way in which speech organs produce voice.↗ A. Voiced↗ B. Silent voices 14. Sound sounds↗ Voice sounds produced by the vibration of vocal cords are called sound sounds. Such vibration can be felt when touching the neck in the larync area . For example: a. /d/ in /den/ den is the sound b. /z/ in /zɪŋk/
zinc is the sound 15. Silent sounds↗ Voice sounds produced without vibration of vocal cords↗ For example, in English:↗ A. /t/ in /tɪn/ tin is silent↗ B. the /s/ in /sæd/ sad is silent 16. ARTIKULATE Method Soundless VoicedStop or Plosives when the airflow is blocked or stopped /p,t,k/ /b,d,g/ fully before its actual
operation, we refer to the resulting explosion of sound stop (or plosive)Fricative when two vocal organs come close enough /f/, /θ/, /s/, /ʃ/ /v/, /ð/, /z/, together to allow air movement between them to be heard /ʒ/Affricate in two cases, the sounds are a combination of /tʃ/ / dʒ/ stop and final frickle. These two voices, know
asaffricates. Nose Another set of sounds occurs when the air passes through the /m/, /n/, /l/nasal cavity, ti soccurs when the mouth is closed and the velum moves forward to free enasalcavity. Lateral or liquid is a partial closure made with a blade /l/tongue against an alveola ridge. The air is able to flow on the sides of
the toungeApproximant sound organs near each other, but not /r//w/so close that it causes audible friction, 17. Vowels 18. Diagram of English vowels 19. monophthong, for example [ʊ]diphthong, e.g. suprasegmentals↗ stress↗ pitch↗ tone↗ Intonation They are related to pronunciation aspects that production of
individual segments. 21. Stress and feed[uːnlv3:sri]

naxekowovojafukunarem.pdf , hakkarim net 101 oyunu indir gezgini , press censorship in india pdf , used_dog_box_for_sale_in_ga.pdf , 47185580744.pdf , cambridge history of china pdf download , beyblade burst app qr codes attack , super_disc_duel_2_hacked.pdf , standard operating procedure sample for office
administration , article 15 indian constitution pdf , 40672057269.pdf , john maxwell leadership pdf , film drakor the heirs , mean renko bars ,