

ENG 103 < Spoken English >

Aspect / Branches of phonetics

1. Articulatory
2. Auditory
3. Acoustic
4. Forensic

Spoken English < Practical >

The act of communicating through sound waves, a verbal communication

four skills

- * Listening
- * Speaking
- * Reading
- * Writing

When one talks about spoken English we have **Pho-NE-tics**

and **Pho-NO-LO-gy** ^{soemth}

Pho-NE-tics is the study of individual sound system not minding the language.

English - 26 letters and 44 sounds

Toruba - 25 letters and 25 sounds

Igbo - 36 letters and 36 sounds.

Phonetic uses language in general while **Phonology** is based

Language in specific

Articulatory Phonetics; This talks about how you produce

A syllable must have a vowel sound < The obligatory part of

SI - am

5
Nasal - Air come through the nose
Oral - Air come through the mouth

Sounds. < One of the organs responsible for speech production is called oxygen in biology and Air STREAM in phonetic >

Another name for larynx is the voice box.

The hard palate is the roof of the mouth

Place of Articulation And Manner of Articulations

b. glottal

1. Bilabial sound
2. Labio-dental sound
3. Dental sound
4. Alveolar
5. Velar

This describe the place where a sound is produced and or where the articulator meet in producing a particular sound

White Manner

Labio-dental; when producing the sound there is an obstruction of air coming out of the mouth e.g fan

Alveolar; The hard part located in the hard palate and the upper teeth e.g Tap, Dog

Labial; This is when producing the sound the lip will form a circle e.g "u", "o"

Vibrant; There is a vibration when producing the sound in the tongue e.g Apple like Key

Glottal; The air moves from the mouth freely without any obstruction e.g "h"

We have active and passive articulator when produce sounds

Words move from one place to another can come together

Sounds are transmitted in the left side of the ear

with another articulator. The passive is when the articulators are fixed in one place. Examples of active articulator & (teeth, tongue, lips) passive articulator & (alveolar ridge, soft palate).

Auditory phonetics; Hearing, you have an apparatus that helps you hear sound waves. The way you perceive sounds

Acoustic phonetics; The way the sound itself came out of the mouth

forensic; The legal agencies of people who study criminology. They can use your voice to trace some crime, or writing. It is based on

phonology - Green word.

Segmental phonology; The speech sounds, the phonemes, the sound in phonology be it consonants and vowel sounds. This is how

are produced and how they interact with each other. A change in sound change the meaning e.g. pit, pin

Supra segmental phonology; This is going beyond the speech

The obligatory part of a syllable is that it contains a vowel
e.g. I, am

Stress (Linguistic)

The production of a unit with a single chest pause
force placed on a particular syllable

Vocal tract; This refers to the speech organ that refer

sound

Monophthongs are single vowels without single glides

Diphthongs are sounds whereby there are glides, they

Short (r)	Long (r)
/i/	/i:/
/ɪ/	/ɪ:/
/e/	/e:/
/ɛ/	/ɛ:/
/u/	/u:/
/ʊ/	/ʊ:/
/ə/	

Diphthongs

- /eɪ/
- /aɪ/
- /ɔɪ/
- /ɔʊ/
- /aʊ/
- /ɪə/
- /eə/

We have 3 centering diphthongs and 5 closing diphthongs

have (5) triphthongs

- /aʊə/
- /eɪə/
- /ɔɪə/
- /eɪə/
- /eəɪ/

can come together

by Chinua Achebe
 antagonist of the story

not heartless
 fears his family

The air that comes from the lungs to produce sounds is called Pulmonic air.

In consonant sound, we have 15 voiced and 9 voiceless sounds.

Voiced consonant	Voiceless consonant
/m/	/s/
/n/	/ʃ/
/ŋ/	/f/
/b/	/h/
/d/	/θ/
/g/	/tʃ/
/v/	/k/
/z/	/t/
/r/	/p/
/dʒ/	
/w/	
/j/	
/tʃ/	
/ʃ/	
/ʒ/	
/ʒ/	

We have (3) three nasal sound /m/, /n/, /ŋ/

We have (2) two types of phonetics which are; Auditory and Articulatory

The lay man call the Larynx "The throat" within the larynx we have the "voice box". It's about 6-7 centimeter

The glottis is the opening within the larynx

The vocal fold are the two masses around the glottis when open sound is produced

Pharynx: Just after the larynx, it navigate airstream flow through nasal cavity or the oral cavity

Uvula: It is the (u) substance inside, at the end of the soft palate.

The active articulator is the tongue

Concept of the Phonem

Phonem are "speech sounds" (Another name for phonem) - Phonem are a representation of sounds, it could be use to tell variation of sound. The smallest unit of word which are meaningless but are subject to meaning - example

When it comes in contact with other sound it is significant to other.

Minimal pairs

A change in one phonem bring about the change in the meaning

length mark

Parameter / Classification of vowels - (monophthongs and diphthongs) (triphthongs)

front back dimension - front back central

length of production - long and short

lip position - rounded, spread, neutral

height of the tongue - close, open and mid vowels

in English language we pronounce words outward

can come together

Chinua Achebe
of the story
less

Prose falls under Super segmental

Morphology is the study of word structure.

Phonetics < the smallest unit of ^{speech sound} word is phoneme

Phonology < Phone is the smallest unit of words

Morphology & Morphemes is the smallest unit of word

Syntax (Lexemes is the smallest) The study of how words are formed

Semantics: it is the ^{study of} meaning in language.

Pragmatics: The study of language but in use of context

Assignment: find the meaning of [homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyperonyms, hyponyms.

homonyms are words with the same spellings and pronunciation but different meanings or origin e.g. the noun 'bear'

polysem refers to the coexistence of multiple meaning within a single word or phrase. In linguistic polysemy occurs when a word or phrase has multiple related meanings, e.g. "head" can refer to the body part, a leader or the top of a river. (2) Multiple unrelated meanings (e.g. 'bank' can refer to a financial institution or the side of a river).

Synonyms are words or phrases that have the same or nearly the same meaning as another word or phrase

Antonyms are words or phrases that have opposite or contrasting meanings

Hyponyms are word or phrases with broader meanings that encompass more specific concepts or categories