

[fəˈnɛtɪks]

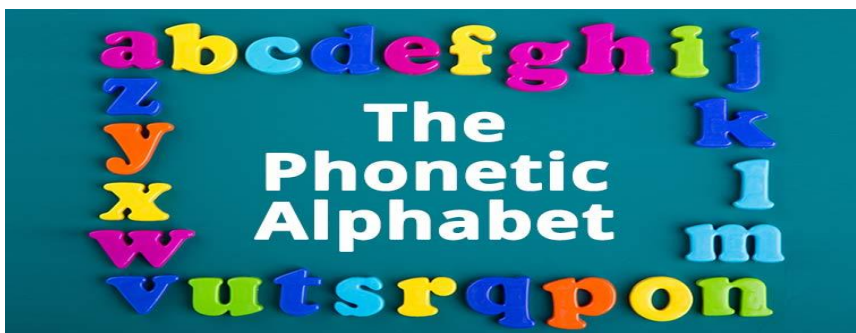


What is Phonetics?

Phonetics is the scientific study of speech sounds and their production, transmission, and perception.

The three main sub-disciplines of phonetics are:

1. **Articulatory phonetics:** it investigates and classifies speech sounds. It deals with how sounds are articulated (produced) by the speech organs.
2. **Acoustic Phonetics:** It deals with the physical properties (sound waves) made by the human speech organs.
3. **Auditory phonetics:** it focuses on the reception and the perception of sounds by the ear and the brain.



The Phonetic Alphabet:

English is not a phonetic language, and hence, we often do not utter the word the same way it is spelled.

1. Some words have the same spelling but different pronunciation.

Examples: “read” (the infinitive form) and “read” (past participle).

2. In the same way, some words may have different spelling, but similar pronunciation.

Examples: “read” (past participle) and “red” (the color).

3. Same sound may be represented by a combination of letters.

Examples: Caesar- seas see

Meat- meet

4. The same letter may stand for a variety of sounds:

Examples: Play- at- many.

It-night

5. A combination of letters may represent a single sound.

Examples: moon- character Thing- thus- physics tough- boat.

6. A single letter may represent a combination of sounds.

Example: Xerox

7. Some letters in a word may not be pronounced at all.

Examples: psychology- column- castle- knock- climb- honest- plumber.

8. In some other cases, there may be no letter to represent a sound that occurs in a word.

Examples: pure-use.

It was on this basis that the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) was established in 1886 (last updated in 2015) as an alphabetical system of phonetic notation based on a set of symbols that represent the sounds of the spoken language. The primary aim of the IPA is the promotion of the scientific study of phonetics by providing the academic community worldwide with a standardized notation system of phonetic symbols (consonants and vowels) that will make the transcription of languages and pronunciation more accessible.

English consonants:

/p/ Park	/b/ bee	/t/ tree	/d/ desk	/k/ cake
/g/ Girl	/f/ five	/v/ very	/θ / three	/ð / their
/s/ Sea	/z/ zoo	/ʃ / shine	/ʒ / vision	/tʃ / church
/dz/ Judge	/h/ human	/m/ money	/n/ name	/ŋ / sing
/l/ Learn	/w/ wave	/j/ yellow	/r/ red	

English vowels:

Vowels are classified into three groups:

1. Monophthong or (pure vowels): they consist of one vowel only. They can be long or short.

a. Long vowels:

/i:/ beat /bi:t/ - mean /mi:n/

/ɜ:/ bird /bɜ:d/ - girl /gɜ:l/

/ɑ:/ card /kɑ:d/, pass /pɑ:s/ - half /hɑ:f/

/ɔ:/ board /bɔ:d/ - horse /hɔ:s/ - torn /tɔ:n/

/u:/ food /fu:d/ - soon /su:n/

b. Short vowels

/ɪ/ hit /hɪt/ - bit /bɪt/ - fit /fɪt/

/ʌ/ much /mʌtʃ/ - must /mʌst/

/ɒ/ dog /dɒg/

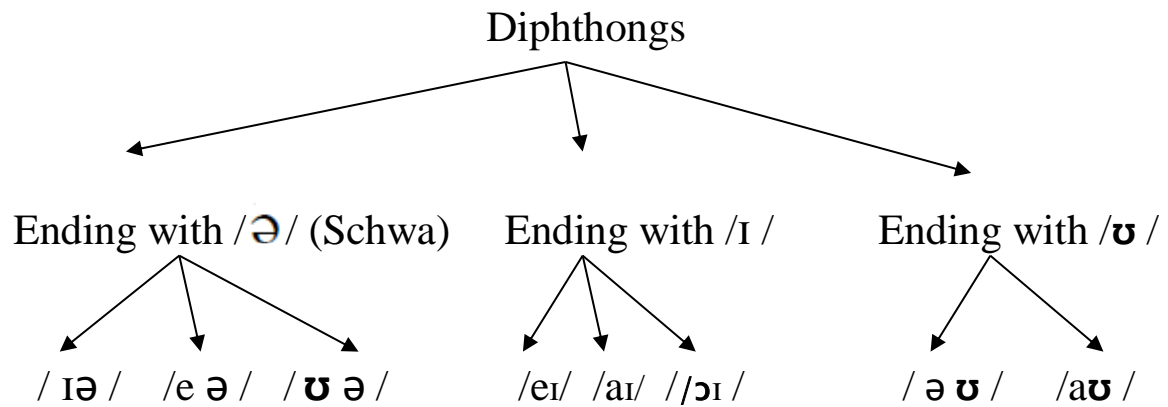
/ʊ/ cook /kʊk/, book /bʊk/

/e/ bed /bed/

/ə/ alone /ə'ləʊn/, ago /ə'gəʊ/

2. Diphthongs: They consist of two pure vowels. In general, the first vowel is stronger than the second one in terms of intensity.

There are three types of diphthongs.



Type 1 Diphthongs

/ɪə / clear /kɪrə /, fear /fɪə /

/eə / hair /heə /, fair /feə /

/ʊə / tour /tʊə /

Type 2 Diphthongs

/eɪ/ paid /peɪd/, pain /peɪn/

/aɪ/ time /taɪm/ , nice /naɪs/

/ɔɪ/ boy /bɔɪ/, toy /tɔɪ/

Type 3 diphthongs

/əʊ / load /ləʊd/ , most /məʊt/, home /həʊm/

/aʊ / house /haʊs/, loud /laʊd/

3. Triphthongs : a triphthong is a combination of a diphthong + a monophthong / ə/.

/eə / /ʊə / /eɪ / / əʊ / /aʊ /

- /eɪ/ + /ə / = /eɪə/ like player /pleɪə/

- /aɪ/ + /ə / = /aɪə/ like liar /laɪə/

/ɔɪ/ + /ə / = /ɔɪə / like lawyer.

Exercises:

1. Transcribe the vowels of the following words:

Cook / /, send / /, flat / /, gun / /, should / /, rob / /, nurse / /, yawn / /,
chew / /, bath / /, tear / /, stairs / /, space / /, joy / /, flight / /, hole / /,
brown / /, fire / /, flour / /, Ireland / /.

2. Classify the following words in the table below according to their description:

Task- boot-pull- cow- eagle- burn- towel-host- flower-stone-big-bird.

Short vowel	Long vowel	Diphthong	Triphthong

Bibliography:

- John Laver, "Linguistic Phonetics." *The Handbook of Linguistics*, ed. by Mark Aronoff and Janie Rees-Miller. Blackwell, 2001

- Peter Roach, *English Phonetics and Phonology: A Practical Course*, 4th ed. Cambridge University Press, 2009
- (Peter Roach, *Phonetics*. Oxford University Press, 2001)
- Katrina Hayward, *Experimental Phonetics: An Introduction*. Routledge, 2014
- The Ball, M. J., Howard, S. J. and Miller, K. (in press). Revisions to the extIPA chart. *Journal of the International Phonetic Association*.