

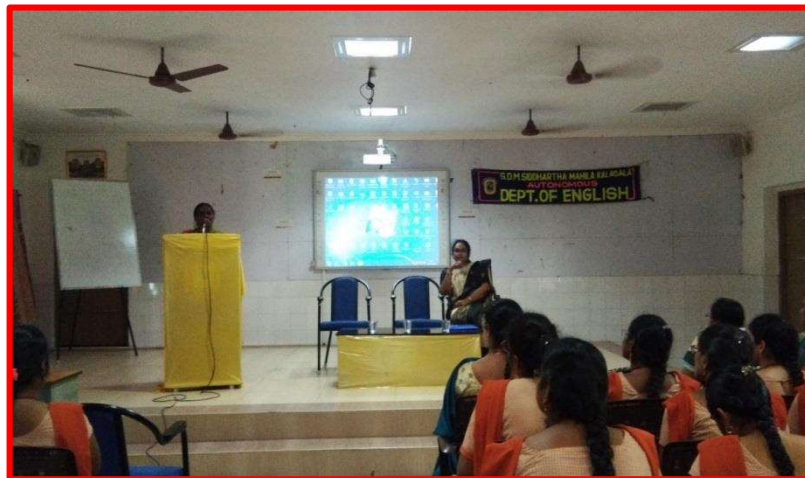
PHONETICS

Resource Person: Smt. K. Shobha Rani, Lecturer in English, Social Welfare Govt.Degree College, Kanchikacherla.

Venue: Seminar Hall

Date: 22-02-2020

Time: 10.00 AM 1.00 PM



Phonetics: It is the branch of linguistics that examines sound in a language. Phonetics describes these sounds using the symbols of the International Phonetic Alphabet [IPA]. The IPA can be helpful in studying a language that use letters that are silent or have multiple pronunciations. The sounds are

divided into vowels and consonants. There are 20 vowel sounds out of which 12 are monophthongs and 8 diphthongs. There are 24 consonant sounds.

Stress: In linguistics stress or accent is relative emphasis given to a certain syllable in a word or to a word in a phrase or sentence. It is caused by increasing loudness and vowel length and changes in pitch. The terms stress and accent are often used synonymously but are sometimes distinguished. When emphasis is produced pitch alone it is called pitch accent; when produced through length alone it is called quantitative accent; when caused by a combination of various properties it is called stress accent or dynamic accent. In English language stress accent is a common usage.

Intonation: Intonation is primarily a matter of variation in the pitch level of the voice. Intonation conveys differences of expressive meaning. It is classified into falling tone, rising tone, falling-rising and rising-falling tone. For all statements, imperative and exclamatory sentences, falling tone is used. For questions and requests rising tone is used.