



Orient BlackSwan

LINGUISTICS

An Introduction

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Consonants

/p/	→	pea, pet, pole
/b/	→	boat, bell, bat
/t/	→	ten, tell, tea
/d/	→	dog, doctor, door
/k/	→	car, kettle, character
/g/	→	go, gold, get
/f/	→	fly, feather, fun
/v/	→	video, van, vine
/θ/	→	think, thunder, throw
/ð/	→	this, that, them
/s/	→	see, sell, soap
/z/	→	zoo, zebra, zone
/ʃ/	→	shall, shoe, shame
/ʒ/	→	vision, measure, television
/h/	→	hat, hello, hair
/tʃ/	→	chain, cheese
/dʒ/	→	june, jet, joker
/m/	→	man, more, make
/n/	→	now, new, never
/ŋ/	→	sing, song, thing
/l/	→	love, labour, lost
/r/	→	red, rose, rope
/j/	→	yes, yellow, yesterday
/w/	→	wet, watch, well

✓ *Pure Vowels*

/i:/	→	sheep, re <u>a</u> p, de <u>e</u> p
/ɪ/	→	sh <u>i</u> p, s <u>i</u> t, f <u>i</u> t
/ʊ/	→	g <u>oo</u> d, fu <u>ll</u> , fo <u>o</u> t
/u:/	→	sh <u>oo</u> t, p <u>oo</u> l, c <u>oo</u> l
/e/	→	be <u>d</u> , t <u>e</u> n, p <u>e</u> n
/ə/	→	te <u>a</u> cher, fe <u>a</u> ther, <u>a</u> bout
/ɜ:/	→	b <u>i</u> rd, c <u>u</u> rd, d <u>i</u> rt <u>y</u>
/ɔ:/	→	s <u>a</u> w, fl <u>a</u> w, c <u>a</u> ll
/æ/	→	c <u>a</u> t, f <u>a</u> t, r <u>a</u> t
/ʌ/	→	c <u>u</u> p, b <u>u</u> s, m <u>u</u> ch
/ɑ:/	→	f <u>a</u> r, c <u>a</u> r, f <u>a</u> ther
/ɒ/	→	g <u>o</u> t, f <u>o</u> ught, <u>o</u> n

✓ *Diphthongs*

/ɪə/	here, fe <u>a</u> r, ne <u>a</u> r
/eɪ/	wa <u>i</u> t, str <u>a</u> ight, l <u>a</u> te
/ʊə/	pu <u>r</u> e, su <u>r</u> e, cu <u>r</u> e
/ɔɪ/	bo <u>y</u> , to <u>y</u> , jo <u>y</u>
/eʊ/	sh <u>o</u> w, sl <u>o</u> w, g <u>o</u>
/eə/	h <u>a</u> ir, b <u>a</u> re, c <u>a</u> re
/aɪ/	m <u>y</u> , fl <u>y</u> , d <u>i</u> e
/aʊ/	c <u>o</u> w, b <u>o</u> w, n <u>o</u> w

Articulators

In phonetic terms, the process of 'production' of sounds is known as **articulation**. The organs which participate in the production of sounds are known as **articulators**. The articulators that move or are moved while producing a sound are known as **active articulators**. Generally, for production of most sounds, the tongue is the active articulator. The organs which remain stationary during the production of sounds are known as **passive articulators**. The various regions or points in the oral

		Place of Articulation														
		Bilabial		Labio-dental		Inter-dental		Alveolar		Alveo-palatal		Palatal		Velar		Glottal
Manner of Articulation	Stop	p	b					t	d					k	g	ʔ
	Fricative			f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ					h
	Affricate									tʃ	dʒ					
	Nasal		m						n						ŋ	
	Lateral Approximant								l							
	Retroflex Approximant								ɻ							
	Glide	ɹ	w											j		
	State of the Glottis															
	Voiceless								Voiced							

Figure 2. IPA Chart of Consonants in English

Vowels

The speech sounds that are produced without any obstruction to the air passage in the vocal tract are called **vowels**. Hence, the air pressure is not built-up at any point above the glottis. During articulation, the airstream vibrates due to the movement of vocal cords and the vocal tract acts as the resonating chamber. Thus, vowels are usually voiced sounds in all languages. Also, they have the most resonance during production and therefore, have the highest sonority. During vowel articulation, the cavities located above the glottis are merely resonating chambers. The shape of these cavities can be modified by the different positions of the tongue and shape of the lips. This results in directing the outgoing airstream in a definite manner.

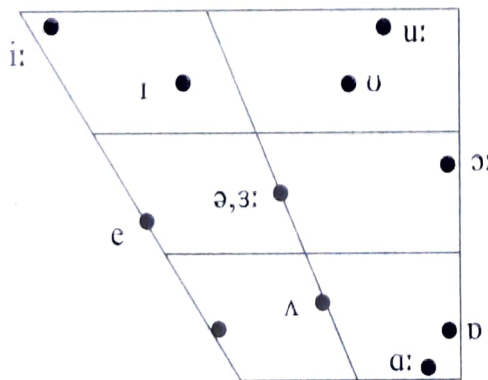


Figure 3. IPA Vowel Chart