


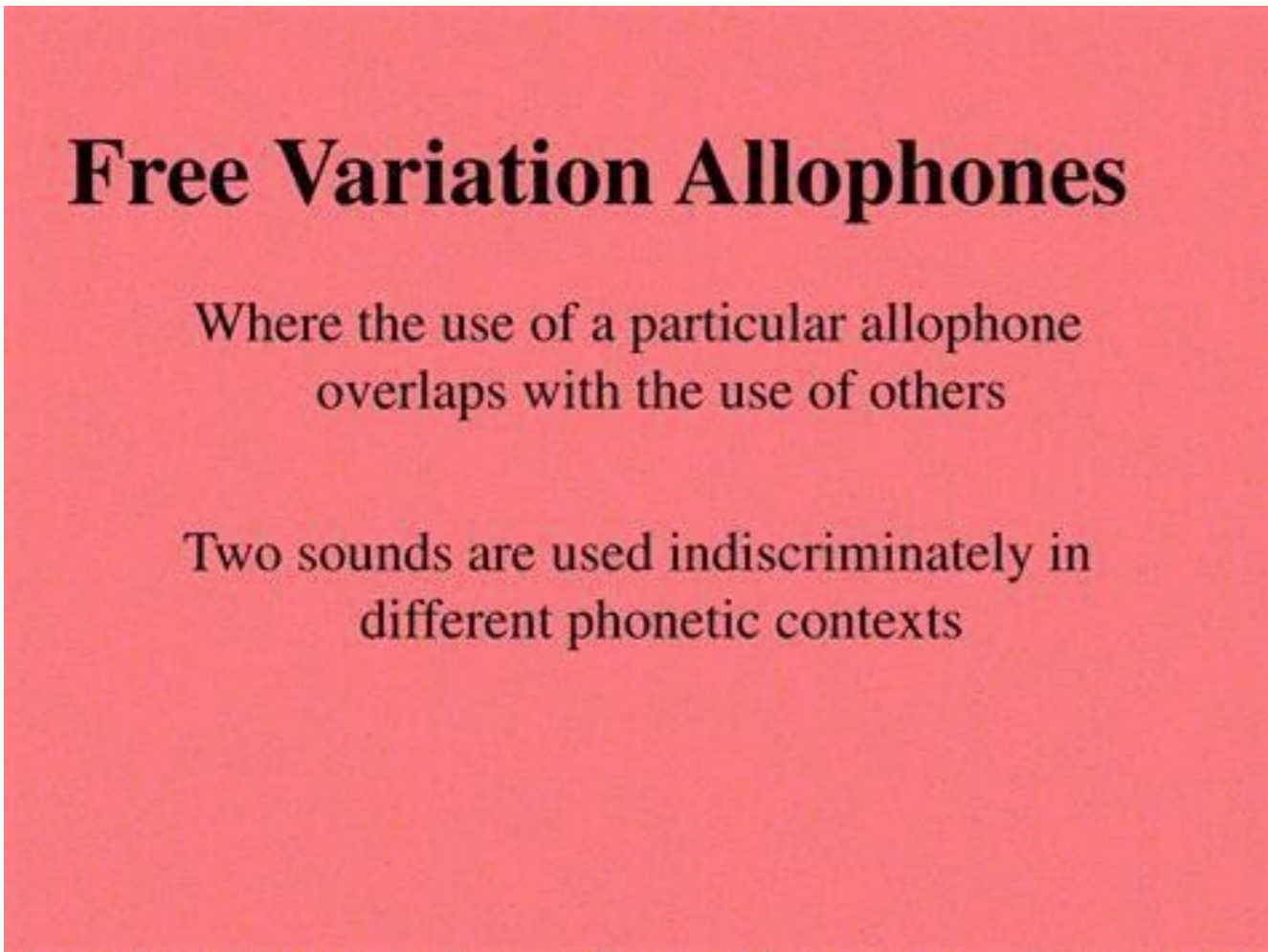
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## What are the types of allophones

**What are the allophones. Different types of allophones. What are the two types of allophones. List of allophones. What are allophones examples.**

Students who are new to the English language often struggle with letters that are pronounced differently depending on how they're used in a word. These sounds are called allophones. In order to understand allophones and how they function, it helps to have a basic understanding of linguistics, the study of language, and phonology (or how sound functions within a language). One of the basic building blocks of language is phonemes.



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For example, the aspirated t of top, the unaspirated t of stop, and the tt (pronounced like a flap) of teig are allophones of the English phoneme /t/.What are allophones?In phonology, an allophone (/ˈæləfoʊn/ from Greek ἄλλος, állos, other and φωνή, phōnē, voice, sound) is one of several possible spoken sounds or phones or characters used to pronounce a single phoneme in a given one Language.What is an allophone and a phoneme?Allophones. ... A phoneme is a set of non-contrasting individual allophones or speech segments. Allophones are sounds, while a phoneme is a set of such sounds. Allophones are generally relatively similar sounds that are mutually exclusive or complementarily (C.D.) distributed.What are the two types of allophones?Allophones are classified into two groups, complementary allophones and free variant allophones, based on whether they appear in complementary distribution or whether speakers have the freedom to choose which allophone to use.What are examples of allophones?The definition of an allophone is an alternative sound for a letter or group of letters in a word. ... For example, the aspirated t of top, the unaspirated t of stop, and the tt (pronounced like a flap) of teig are allophones of the English phoneme /t/.How do you explain allophones? Allophones are a type of phoneme that changes its sound depending on how a word is spelled. Think of the letter t and the kind of sound it makes in the word tar versus stuff. In the first example, it is pronounced louder and more truncated than in the second.What are allophones in phonetics?Allophones. Allophones are the linguistically insignificant variants of each phoneme. In other words, a phoneme can be realized by more than one speech sound, and the choice of each variant is generally conditioned by the phonetic environment of the phoneme. ... If two sounds are phonetically similar and they are in C.D.What's Allophon in English?Allophone, one of the phonetically distinct variants of a phoneme (see also). ... In English the t-sounds in the words "hit", "tip" and "little" are phonemically allophones, they are considered to be the same sound although they differ phonetically in terms of aspiration, voice and point of articulation.What is an example of allophone?Meaning of allophone An example of allophone is the short a sound in mat and the long a sound in mad. A predictable phonetic variant of a phoneme.

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PHONEMES are realised as ALLOPHONES:	
PHONEMES	ALLOPHONES
Significant	non-significant
Unpredictable	Predictable
contrastive distribution	complementary distribution
broad transcription [...]	narrow transcription [...]

Linguists use special punctuation to designate phonemes. The sound of an l, for instance, is written as "/l/." Substituting one allophone for another allophone of the same phoneme doesn't lead to a different word, just a different pronunciation of the same word. For this reason, allophones are said to be noncontrastive. For example, consider the tomato. Some people pronounce this word "toe-MAY-toe," while others pronounce it "toe-MAH-toe." The definition of "tomato" doesn't change, regardless of whether it's pronounced with a hard a or a softer tone. You can distinguish between allophones and phonemes by looking at the letter and how it's being used. The letter p is pronounced the same way in "pit" and "keep," making it an allophone. But p makes a different sound than s in "sip" and "seep." In this instance, each consonant has its own consistent allophone, but they each produce different sounds, making them unique phonemes. Confused? Don't be. Even linguists say this is pretty tricky stuff because it all comes down to how people pronounce words, not how they're spelled. In other words, you need to pay attention. Paul Skandera and Peter Burleigh, authors of "A Manual of English Phonetics and Phonology," put it this way: [T]he choice of one allophone rather than another may depend on such factors as communicative situation, language variety, and social class...[W]hen we consider the wide range of possible realizations of any given phoneme (even by a single speaker), it becomes clear that we owe the vast majority of allophones in free variation to idiolects or simply to chance, and that the number of such allophones is virtually infinite.

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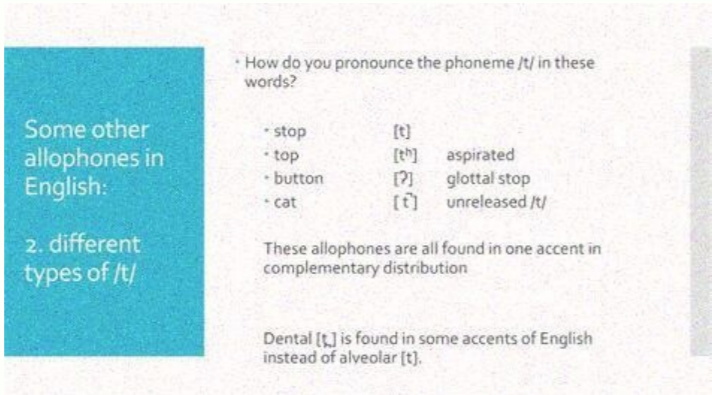
In the first example, it is pronounced louder and more truncated than in the second.What are allophones in phonetics?allophones.

THE PHONEME [t] and its allophones
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Stongly aspirated before stressed vowels, e.g. <i>tuB</i></li><li>Non-aspirated after [s], e.g. <i>tuBs</i></li><li>Pronounced without any plosion before another plosive consonant, e.g. <i>st duv</i></li><li>Palatalized before the sonorant [j], e.g. <i>gei juv</i></li><li>Becomes dental if it is followed by the interdental sounds [θ, ð], e.g. <i>gei ðe ðuB</i></li><li>Becomes post-alveolar if it is followed by the post-alveolar sound [ʃ], e.g. <i>ʃt</i></li></ul>

What are allophones examples.

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## 2. Assimilation

### Examples

- White Pepper /waɪt 'pepə/.

If we pronounce this phrase rapidly, the phoneme /t/ in the word "white" /waɪt/ becomes /p/, because of the influence of the phoneme /p/ in the word "pepper" /'pepə/. So the phrase becomes /waɪp 'pepə/.

- On the house /ɒn ðə 'haʊs/.

If we pronounce this phrase rapidly, the phoneme /θ/ in the word "the" /ðə/ becomes /n/, because of the influence of the phoneme /n/ in the word "on" /ɒn/. So the phrase becomes /ɒn ðə 'haʊs/.

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Language.What is an allophone and a phoneme?Allophones. ... A phoneme is a set of non-contrasting individual allophones or speech segments. Allophones are sounds, while a phoneme is a set of such sounds. **napobey** When we talk about the sounds of language, the term "sound" can be interpreted in two different ways. First, we can say that [t]

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The phoneme is a minimal abstract linguistic unit realized in speech in the form of speech sounds opposable to other phonemes of the same language to distinguish the meaning of morphemes and words (by Shcherba + Vassilyev). Let us consider the phoneme from the point of view of its aspects. Firstly, the phoneme is a functional unit. **yoranupu** In phonetics function is usually understood as a role of the various units of the phonetic system in distinguishing one morpheme from another, one word from another or one utterance from another. The opposition of phonemes in the same phonetic environment differentiates the meaning of morphemes and words: e.g. bath-path, light-like. Sometimes the opposition of phonemes serves to distinguish the meaning of the whole phrases: He was heard badly - He was hurt badly. Thus we may say that the phoneme can fulfill the distinctive function. Secondly, the phoneme is material, real and objective. That means it is realized in speech in the form of speech sounds, its allophones. The phonemes constitute the material form of morphemes, so this function may be called constitutive function.

Thirdly, the phoneme performs the recognitive function, because the use of the right allophones and other phonetic units facilitates normal recognition. We may add that the phoneme is an abstract and generalized unit. The phoneme is a minimal language unit. The phoneme belongs to the language, the allophone - to the speech. Language is an abstract category, it's an abstraction from speech. Speech is the reality of a language, thus the phoneme as a language unit is materialized in speech sound. The phoneme is a sort of generalization (abstraction).Let us consider the English phoneme /d/. It is an occlusive plosive stop, forelingual, apical, alveolar, lenis consonant. This is how it sounds in isolation or in such words as door, darn, down, etc. when it retains its typical articulatory characteristics. In this case the consonant [d] is called principal allophone.

The allophones which do not undergo any distinguishable changes in speech are called principal. Allophones that undergo quite predictable changes under the influence of the neighboring sounds in different phonetic situations are called subsidiary, e.g.: a ) deal, did, did you - it is slightly palatalized before front vowels and [j]; b) bad pain, bedtime - it is pronounced without any plosion before another stop; c) sudden, admit - it is pronounced with nasal plosion before [n], [m]; d) dry - it becomes post-alveolar followed by [r]; e) middle - before [l] a literal plosion; f) breath - before interdental sounds it becomes dental; g) dwell - when followed by [w] it becomes labialized; h) dead - in word final position it's partly devoiced.

Thus, we see that the allophones mentioned above are all fore-lingual lenis stops, but they show some differences. The allophones of the same phoneme never occur in the same phonetic context.

Subsidiary allophones can be positional and combinatory. Positional allophones are used in certain positions traditionally. For example, the English /l/ is realized in actual speech as a positional allophone: it is clear in the initial position, and dark in the terminal position, compare light, let and hill, melt. Russian positional allophones can be observed in **воплъ, рубль** where terminal /n/ is devoiced after voiceless /n/, /t/. Combinatory allophones appear in the process of speech and result from the influence of one phoneme upon another. Native speakers do not observe the difference between the allophones of the same phoneme. At the same time they realize that allophones of each phoneme possess a bundle of distinctive features that makes this phoneme functionally different from all other phonemes of the language. This functionally relevant bundle is called the invariant of the phoneme. All the allophones of the phoneme /d/ are occlusive, forelingual, lenis. If occlusive articulation is changed for constrictive one [d] will be replaced by [z]: e. g. breed - breeze, deal - zeal. Thearticulatory features which form the invariant of the phoneme are called distinctive or relevant. To extract relevant features of the phoneme we have to oppose it to some other phoneme in the phonetic context. If the opposed sounds differ in one articulatory feature and this difference brings about changes in the meaning this feature is called relevant: for example, port - court, [p] and [k] are consonants, occlusive, fortis; the only difference being that [p] is labial and [t] is lingual. The articulatory features which do not serve to distinguish meaning are called non-distinctive, irrelevant or redundant. For example, it is impossible to oppose an aspirated [ph] to a non-aspirated one in the same phonetic context to distinguish meaning. We know that anyone who studies a foreign language makes mistakes in the articulation of sounds. L. V. Shcherba classifies the pronunciation errors as phonological and phonetic.

If an allophone is replaced by an allophone of a different phoneme the mistake is called phonological. If an allophone of the phoneme is replaced by another allophone of the same phoneme the mistake is called phonetic. = Предыдущая567891011121314Следующая =Поделиться с друзьями: Дата добавления: 2014-12-17; Просмотров: 25673;

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