

Indian Institute of Technology Madras
Presents
NPTEL
NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON TECHNOLOGY ENHANCED LEARNING
Introduction to Modern Linguistics
Lecture-20
Syllabus template

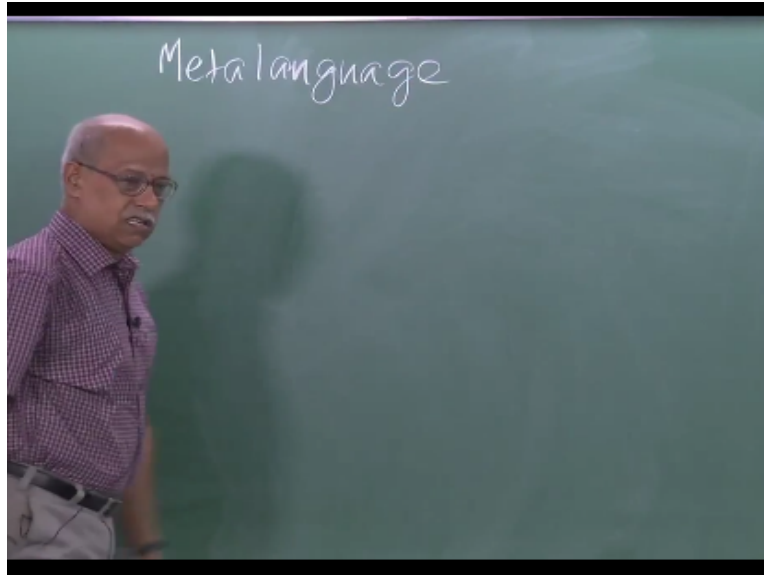
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Good morning right we have been talking about organization of speech sounds and variations in speech sounds when in use and we have seen that there are variations which are significant we change meaning there are variations which may not be very significant may not change meaning but we have also seen that all variations particularly of the phonological kind particularly those that are motivated that are caused by phonological reasons.

What sound comes before what sound comes after whether it the sound comes before silence whether the sound comes in the middle of the word or at the beginning of the word these things make a difference and these things are predictable these things are predictable you can say where X will happen where Y will happen and you can write rules about them okay I give you some examples yesterday please try and focus we are talking more and more.

About abstract things and I am constrained I have no other option but to use what we call meta language you can write if you like meta languages the language about language meta is above and Para is below so Para will be like you know you know paramedical staff compounders nurses doctors call them paramedical stuff I do not know why okay but similarly from the same language we get meta which is above or about okay so I have to use meta language.

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That is language about language okay all Sciences do that you do so in Natural Sciences physics chemistry you do so in mathematics you do so in Applied Sciences like engineering like statistics like management like Social Sciences we do that all along otherwise we will not be able to talk about natural phenomenon or natural phenomenon.

So in this case also we see that variations caused by phonology caused by other sounds in the neighborhood can be predicted we can write rules about them yesterday we looked at some examples.

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Insertion of Sound in Some Non-standard Varieties of English		
• slate	pronounced as	/səle:t/
• spray		/səpre:/
• sport		/səpɔ:t/
• station		/səteɪʃən/
• film		/filim/
• against		/əgenest/
• Charles		/tʃarles/

Look at some of these things again there are some varieties of English in India in Pakistan and Bangladesh and in many other countries you know where in Arabic countries for example speaking people also I believe okay so when you have a word like slate with two consonants at the beginning of the word S L okay then many of many people cannot pronounce these two consonants together many people can there us not that you know all of them.

Cannot but the point is can we predict in the speech of this particular person that it will happen in this place it will not happen in this place so these things are quite likely to happen at the beginning of the word or at the end of the word you know later I will modify it I will say at the beginning of the syllable at the end of the syllable etcetera etcetera but look at the phenomenon first okay so there is a word like you know a spelt SL a T should be pronounced slate.

But many people pronounce it as salad see late okay what do they do they insert a vowel between two consonants which come at the beginning of the word and then they handle this problem so it no longer remains slate it becomes solid and if that is the case with two consonants then in this variety this is likely to happen with other words also which have s followed by another consonant.

So look at examples like spray sport station and lots of people pronounce them as separate support cetacean this has a mirror image or nearly a mirror image just as some people have difficulties or just as some people pronounce initial word initial beginning of the word consonant clusters differently some people do so with end of the word consonant clusters they reorganize it they change it you may have heard you may have heard some speakers of English.


In South India pronouncing film as filling what do they do that not that you know they are mentally challenged or otherwise handicapped it is only that in very speech of it in their speech have it end of the word does not take two consonants and they have to break it how do they break it by inserting a vowel sound and we can write rules about it we can simply say X goes to vowel when it when there are two consonants at the end of the word.

You can predict you can write across the board rules it will apply universally in that data set similarly you know against three consonants coming at the end difficult just as some initial consonants are difficult for some people or they pronounce it differently so final consonants can also be and they can be reorganized the point is can we predict them yes we can predict them

thus in this variety three consonants are not permitted at the end of the word what happens if they come if three consonants come at the end of the word then this language is likely to or quite likely to insert a vowel to break the consonant cluster and what kind of wobble will it take it will take a very short vowel it will take a particular kind of vowel but it will occur in a particular place and we can write rules about them you know many examples.

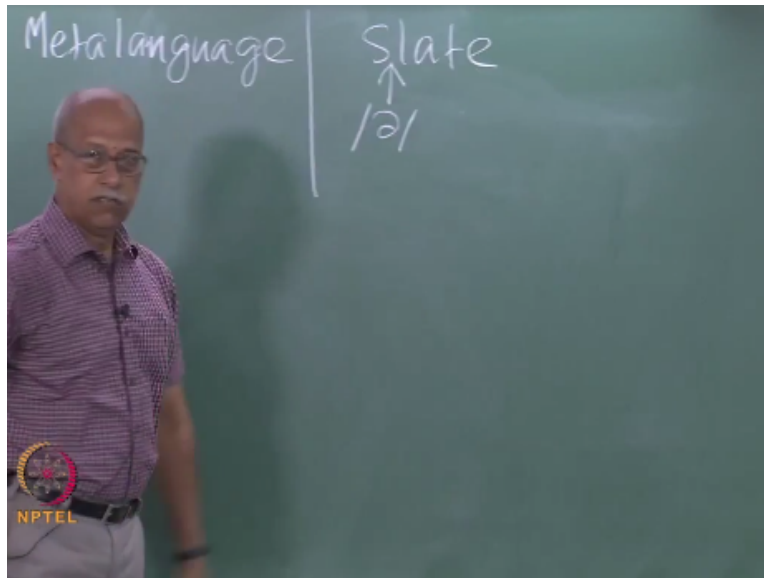
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Insertion of Sound in Some Non-standard Varieties of English	
• station	/estɛʃən/
• special	/espeʃəl/
• scare	/eskeər/
• spare	/espeər/
• street	/ɪstri:t/
• Speech	/ɪspi:tʃ/



Just as you know in the earlier example you saw SL you know the two consonants SL being broken by addition of a vowel between them the vowel can also be added before them okay it is pretty simple .

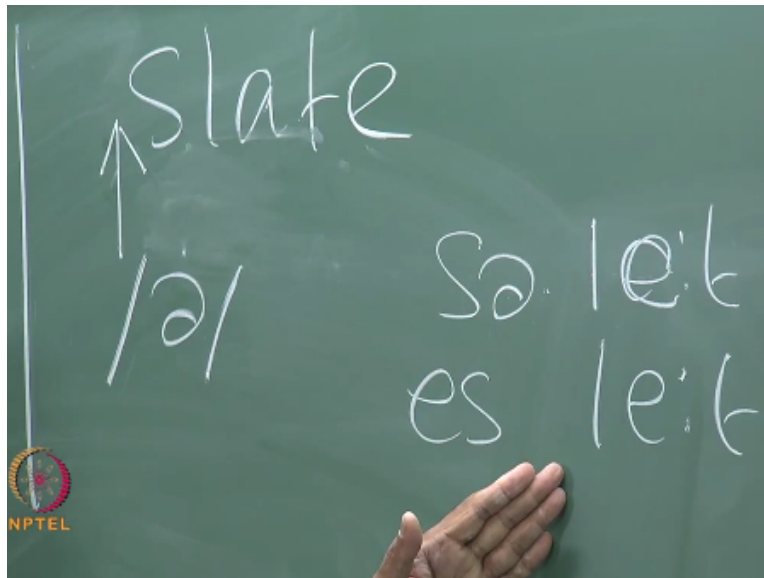
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What you do here is you add a vowel you insert evolve it now this vowel can also occur here okay you can also say a slate or it us late or oscillate okay actually many people particularly if you know if you travel in places like Varanasi Bihar Nepal Assam Bengal Bangladesh Orissa. You know what we call northeastern part of India okay you would find many people speaking English in this manner you know they do not say station they say yes station they bring an extra e they bring an please they bring an extra e to break the cluster they add E or I you know a or in terms of pronunciation so you know whenever you have this kind of cluster in so I am not saying that it happens everywhere all of us do that all of us.

Are incapable or capable there is nothing like capability in you know it is just a variety in this variety of language to consonant clusters begin to consonants beginning with s are not allowed at the beginning of the word okay what do you do then people add another vowel and this is predictable you can write rules about that we can say in this variety of language if you have two consonants at the beginning of the word beginning with s then a vowel is inserted so what you do is rather than do it here you bring it here the effect is still the same.

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You know the effective is still the same if it was late now it is yes late it was still two parts it is till two parts it is only that it is a different variety the point I am making is it is a very general point that in nature in language you know there are some preferred patterns okay and there are phenomenal there are processes which are used to obtain those phenomenon to ensure those phenomena to create those phenomena okay.

Anything deviant this is called grammar just as you have grammar of words just as you have grammar of sentences there also our grammar of sounds only some sounds are possible in some places own some sounds are not possible in those places and if by chance it happens then the language reorganizes does some tricks and obtains that pattern okay are we together do you understand actually as at the level of sentence you know we talk of subject object.

What is the unit at the level of sound you know we said phonemes and allophones features combined together to make phonemes or allophones what do phonemes combine in what is the structure of sound what is the unit which combines some sounds where these rules of grammar would apply and this is known as please write.

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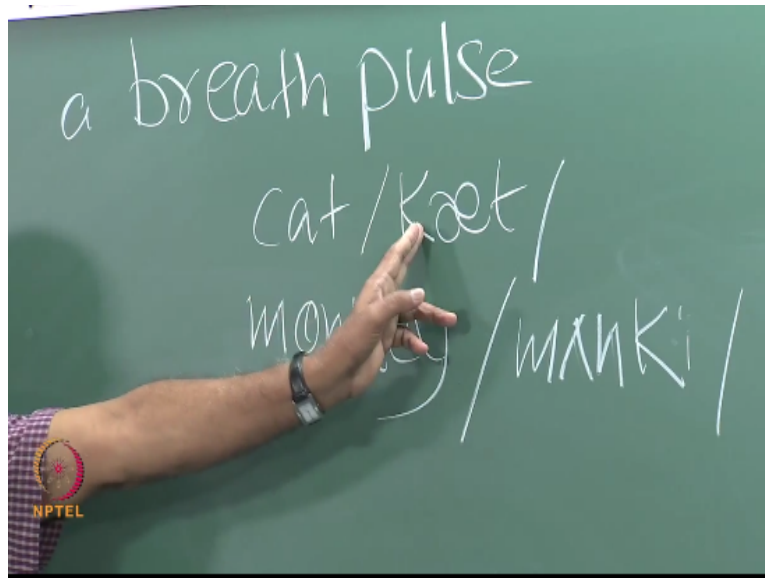
Syllable

- A syllable has one or more sounds uttered in one breath pulse.
- It necessarily has at least one vowel sound, which is its nucleus.
- It may have none, one or more consonants before and after the nucleus.
- Syllable is equivalent to what is called *akshar* in many Indian languages.

Syllable okay in our languages in Indian languages we call it Akshara have you heard of that word actual no yes okay please I want your hands up how many people have heard the word Akshara okay you know so when you begin learning writing you begin learning Achara aramba okay there is celebration there is festival Python is cooked okay the teacher is given some 50 60 rupees or maybe these days 100 perhaps but nobody gives that each other.

Diamond ring or you know a kingdom maybe in the old time princess used to do that okay it is a great thing what you are doing is you are learning to recognize when you learn to write Achara you are learning to recognize units of sound that come together that can come as one unit that can make one group okay for the next half an hour I am going to talk about syllables please try and pay attention how syllables are organized what functions they perform how can we know this is a syllable etc okay a syllable at a very basic definition of syllable is a syllable is equal to a breath pulse a breath pulse.

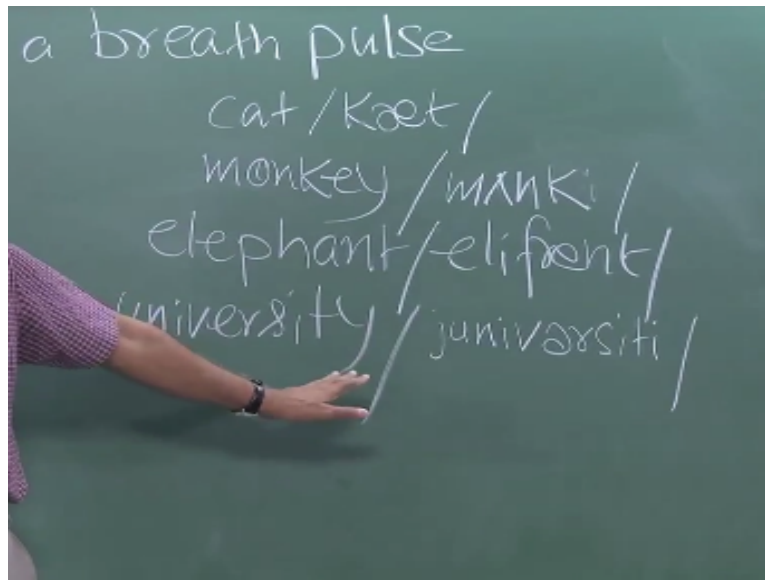
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A syllable is equal to a breath pulse what is a breath once one contraction and expansion of lung you know lung contract so that is pitcher comes out whatever sound is produced in that one contraction and expansion is equal to a syllable lung expands to take air and when it contracts the air goes out and whatever group of sounds one or more are produced with that air is equal to a syllable no matter who you are you may be an Olympic champion.

You may be a king you may be president you may be you know high ranking JE performer B.Tech boy girl no matter who you are you poor you can produce only one syllable in one breath pulse look at these words what is this cat right in transcription learn to what is this cat you say it in one breath pulse but look at this transcribing it okay please produce it loud what is this cat and this is monkey you know you have to take a pause when you say mom and then you say key okay you can even say monk in one breath once but for II you have to do it again look at third example please transcribe pronounce it do it.

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Slowly once again loud and slow everybody please okay so how many pauses here one cat how many here two what are they man ke here a li Fant let us look at another transcribe it transcribe this word on your notebook please transcribe it on your notebook and then pronounce it check with mine check with my trunk first do your own and then check I want you to get it right okay no check it did you get it right how many people got it right.

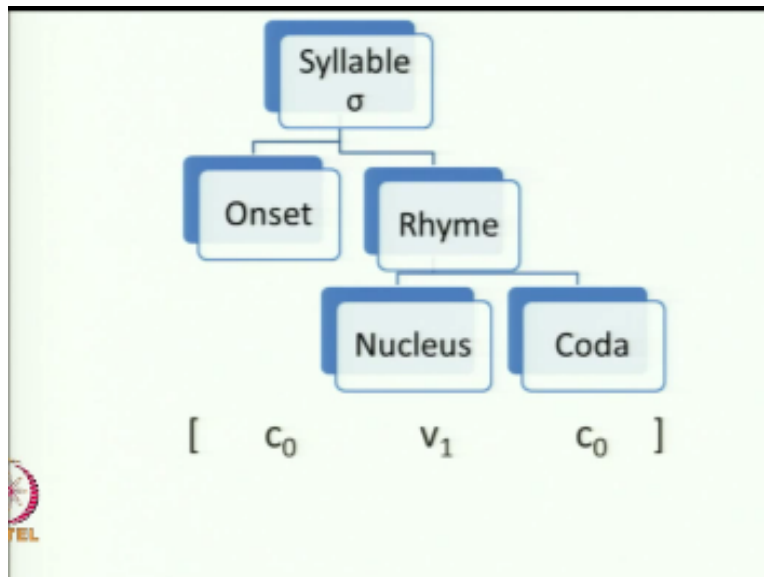
Raise your hands those who got it right transcription I mean nobody it is going to be a part of your quiz okay you will lose and gain marks please I have been telling you pronounce it no go slow you take pauses you mean well see T how many times do you do that please count again now you fine yeah count again you knew the C T so five times that means please give me your attention that means this has only one syllable this has two syllables.

This has three this has five in other words in other words one breath pulse is equal to one syllable okay let us look at the definition further all syllables necessarily have at least one woman at least one woman okay the may or may not have more consonants the mayor too may have three may not have any but they have at least one father okay they may have more cones one consonant to consonant three consonants sometimes four consonants.

Sometimes even eight consonants okay sometimes none but there is no syllable if there is no vowel is the nucleus vowel is the basic minimum requirement of a syllable okay in our languages you know we call it a akshara right otherwise when we do not have that vowel in lava rock akshara we show it as joining someone else some other letter okay we put some

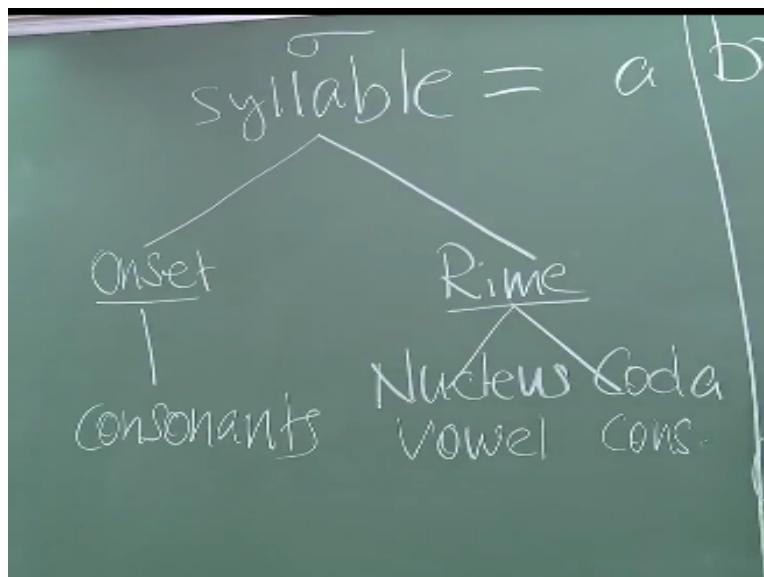
diacritic we put some mark but we show them as half letter quarter letter we do not show them as full letter what does it indicate it indicates that a letter can become akshara only if it has a vowel it has a syllable look at it in the terms of geometry okay.

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You can draw this diagram you know the syllable is something like this in literature you will find syllable represented by this sign Sigma.

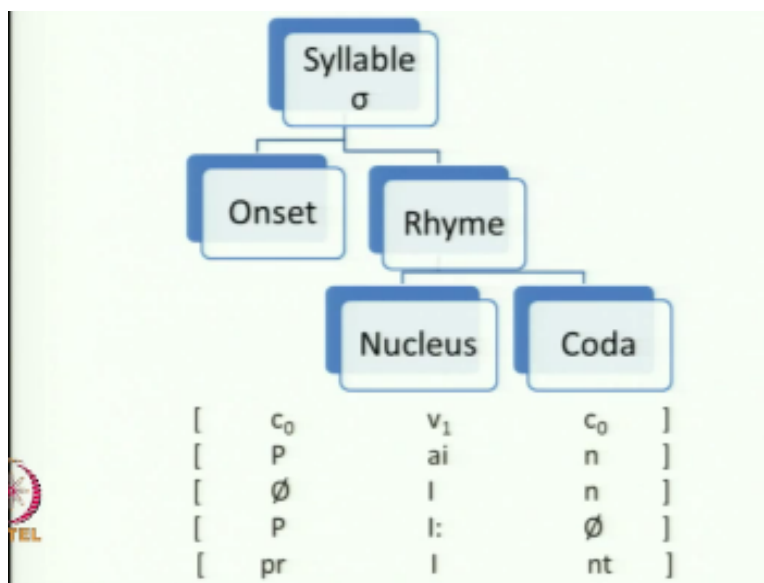
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What is this con Sigma right yeah okay lower case lower case Sigma okay but this is how many books represent it a syllable has an onset that is the beginning okay and a Rime I am sorry ah this is spelling you know I made a mistake I will change it you can also change. It is better right our rime not Rhye me is also right but it means something else okay onset and Ryan onset note is occupied necessarily by only consonants okay Rime again has two parts it has a nucleus and it has additional element called coda a nucleus is necessarily occupied by vowel and coda is occupied one consonant coda is occupied by a consonant okay the rule says and this is a universal template it is not a specific to Telugu is not a specific to English.

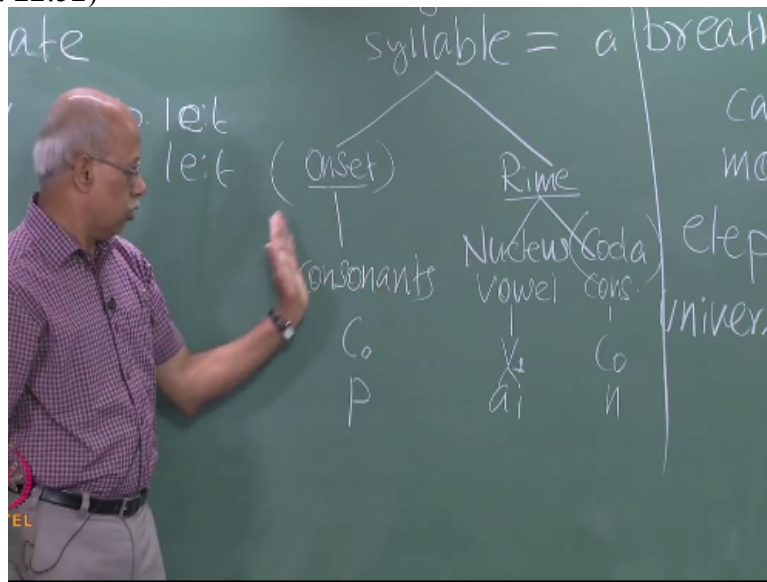
Is not a specific to any language no matter what language of the world when human beings to speak sounds are organized in syllables are organized in word in phrases and sentences and a syllable may or may not have may or may not have consonants okay but necessarily as a vowel you can say you can write an algorithmic rule saying it can be C 0 a minimum of none a maximum of any number of consonants here also you can say AC 0 a minimum of none a maximum of any but in the case of oil you will have to say that at least at least one there can be two like diphthongs there can be three like trip tongs quiet okay but if syllable is a syllable only if you can make it further strong if and only if it has a vowel look at some examples.

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Say look at for instance you know a word like pine.

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In a spelling what is it salute you know transcribe it this is pA what is the syllable structure it has a it has an onset Pa it has nucleus two holes I it you know and it has a coda look are we together yes or no please am I going too rapidly okay and you will have to please read you will have to do some reading otherwise you know you just cannot get it but try and get the concept right what I am trying to tell you is I am trying to tell you how sounds are organized.

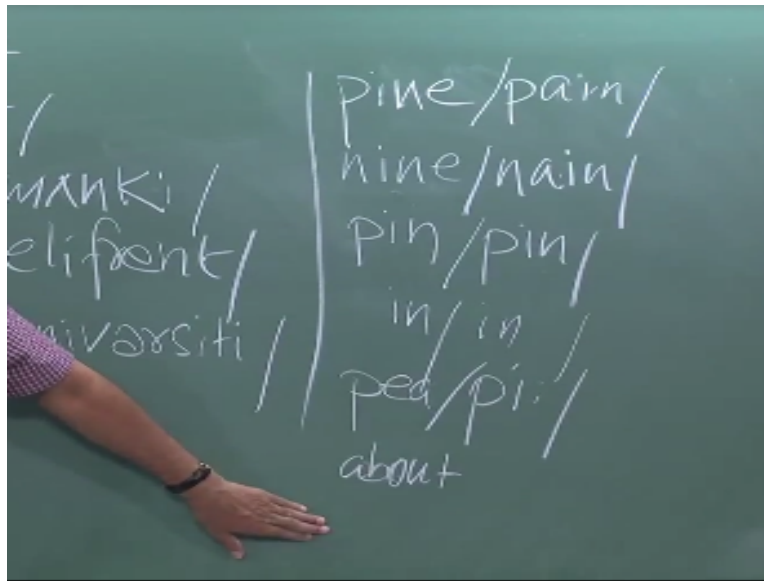
In natural languages they are organized in syllables have a structure okay they may or may not have onset or rhyme but they definitely have sorry they may or may not have onset or coda but they most certainly have a nucleus the nucleus node nucleus branch can be occupied only by a vowel there must be at least one vowel for a syllable to occur then optionally it can have one or more consonants at the end following the vowel it can have one or more consonants.

At the beginning preceding the woman you know consonants that come before vowel and consonant that come after oral behave differently you know the consonants that come in the beginning do not make the rhyme okay do you ever see poetry any rhyming poetry except through valluvar anyone who knows thirukural of valluvar even one anybody who speaks Tamil here okay and it is not only for you is for all of us okay.

One of the great works of literature in the world you know we should feel proud of it you know before did this vacation try and find ten minutes look at one or two kurals you know and you will see the wisdom and it is said that core value or through a lower of a lower lived in India

about 2,000 years ago and it has survived through folk literature great world valluvar what did not rhyme lines at the end you know how do we rhyme lines at the end we have you know if this is the last word in a poem then you know in the second line also we have something like this okay.

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But you know rhyming is done that is rhyming what valluvar did was world over did not rhyme at the end okay you see it rhymes it has the same sounds pine okay world over the times at the beginning he began if some point with point some line then his next line began with nine it is a great experiment in poetry and great work of wisdom and truth you must before you leave IIT Madras you must at least read a few corals you work and buy a copy in Tata bookshop.

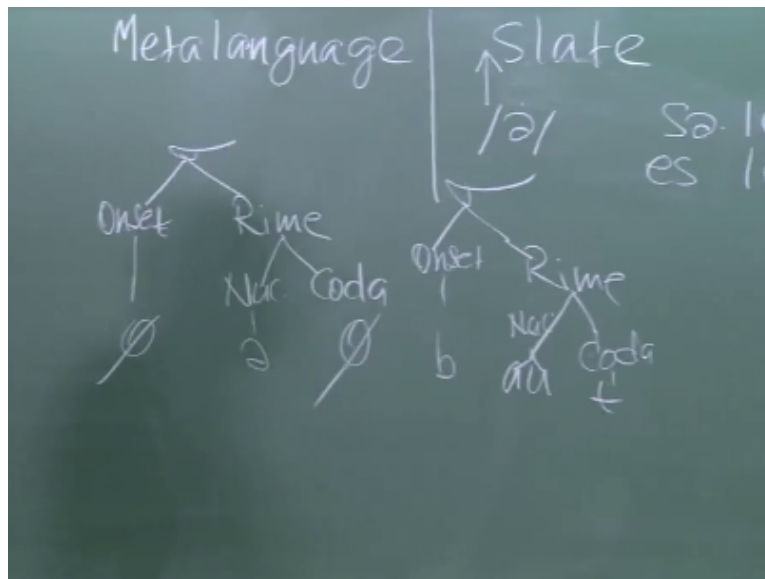
It costs you only thirty forty degrees you can give it daily as a gift to your friends or enemies if you like add to their reading list okay come back to the point the point is these consonants that come before vowels behave differently from these other consonants that come after vowel I will tell you more about that later but let us look at their structure in the examples let us look at this word fine what is the syllable structure draw it on your goat book draw.

It on your notebook and then compare with what I have done first do it yourself you know these things are learned better by doing okay all right take care of the word knowing do the syllable structure for it begin with the full thing syllable onset syllable again has branches nucleus and coda okay pick another word pin transcribe it and do the syllable structure for pin okay want a

pen I am sorry I am unable to check all your notebooks but you know check with the transcription I have given alright or take another word.

In what happens now do we have an onset or do not we yes or no we do not have an onset take another word what happens now do we have a coda or do not we know we do not have a coda up take another word the first syllable in this word the first syllable in how many syllables are there in this word what is the word please speak it aloud about what is the word about. So what is the first syllable a second out draw the diagram for a first syllable do not draw the diagram for first syllable in a word like about okay .

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This is onset this is rime nucleus coda okay in about there is rhyme onset nucleus yes coda no second syllable bout okay no onset phym sorry this is nucleus this is coda coders second syllabus about okay try and do a few words by your say write your own name first name Mahesh okay how many syllables are there in Mahesh which are those Mahesh only two unless you see my I saw then you will make it three you can say ma hey cha then you make it three okay.

How many syllables in your name ma tell me how I speak long I want the camera you know HE MA okay please your name slowly you do not let the world hear your good name you see three such as the car goes unless we say softly car unless you say softly car like we have sarika tarika car okay so you have two can you draw the diagram of your own write your name and

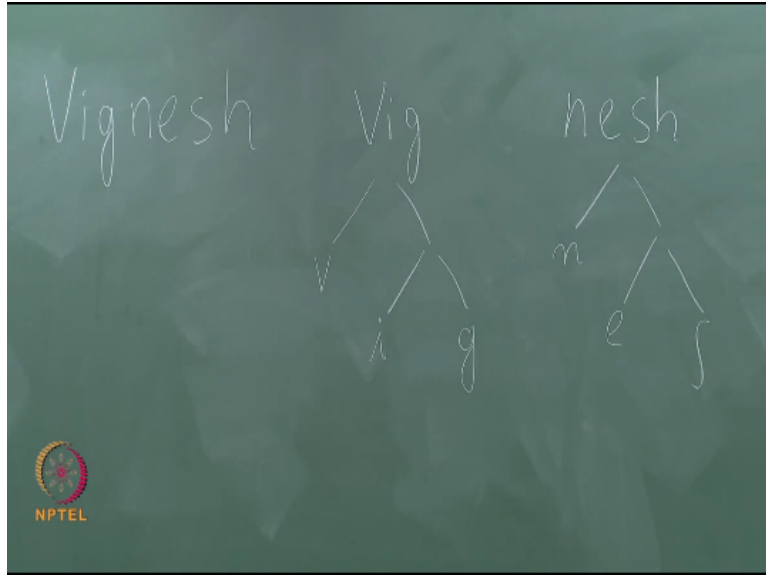
draw a diagram a syllable structure diagram of your own name please draw your own the diagram of your own name this is your reserved seat every day okay.

Come on time and be here let me see marvelous that is great it is only that is not neat okay your name Konica drawn here to neat diagram new one so that I can see how do you do not write but I want individual trees for every syllable not that you make one and go packing you know make one for your name make one's your draw a diagram like I have I do you put a Sigma right now onset coda please do it do it the proper way can I see your notebook lovely that is great I wish you know the camera could capture your thing okay what is her name how did this me know it is not it is not a name this is well he the good wonderful.

Really can you see yours huh can you take the chalk piece and right there come clean the board can you please capture with my friend clean the board entirely take time no hurry you see we may not learn the entire thing but whatever little we learned let us learn well what is your name how did you write a cha yours is a wonderful name for syllable structure how many syllables in your name two what are they how do you divide them up yeah you can say up and then such you can take break.

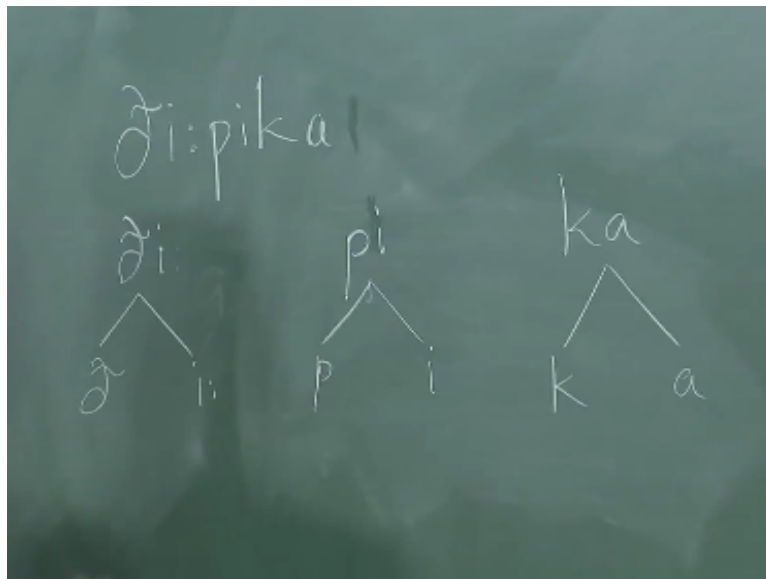
The car what you can also say in Sanskrit you know oh Sha hi ba both possibilities occur can I see your splits good out of water challenge a good and I sit in the front when you come next to us coach this is correct but then this would make you sound like English in Indy we do not say Pankaj we say Pankaj so in that case you should have in the short thing but does not matter okay you got the spirit right can I see yours right big hand you know so that the camera can capture it and show it to the world okay you got it right can I see yours Tik ta a lik okay can I see yours give me your notebook please sorry okay but why did you not write what letter comes under Gorda J somebody else .

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Please can you go and try all right Boulder you know like you because you can go and try No okay where is can you go and try yeah take this side take another chalk piece camera can take two people out today does not matter draw it or they will take you later.

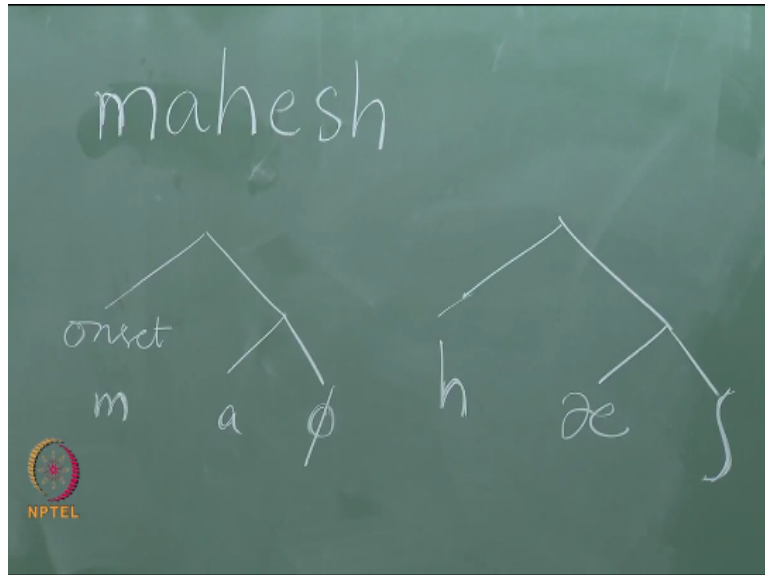
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Yeah sorry I am very sorry yeah would you like to go and try okay what do you like to what do you like to please okay write bigger hand you know so that people who watch it on the television screen or computer screen can watch it easily anyone else please who would like to try you just your own name nothing else okay good D P car there is only that in Indian

languages we do not pronounce that way but fine you got the syllable structure right please take your seat thank you magesh where she did you do it now do it but I would bolder hands.

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You know for do the syllable structure right Sigma lovely yes great I say he is a plasma cutter do you like that okay thank you much that is that is really good god bless you okay.

Please this is you are not to be graded homework is right take ten names of your friends enemies relatives in-laws to be your sisters brothers in laws whatever you like your family your friends your relatives look at their names and then do draw syllable structure tree diagram for those names you will see okay you will see that these structures are highly systematic highly systematic predictable they have a grammar.

They occur in a particular order in a particular place and you can write rules and talk about them I think I will stop here today and we will continue about syllable structure on Monday but please it is very important that you draw these tired tree diagrams and you understand how these syllables behave then we can talk about it for the thank you have a good day.

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