

Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya Autonomous, Latur

Department of English

WELCOM

M.A.S.Y. – 2021-22

Syllabus Modern English Structure

Unit – I Communication

Definition of Communication, Forms of Communication, Barriers to effective Communication, Characteristics of Communication in general, non-verbal Communication and Communication process models

Unit – II Phonology

Phonology, Phonemes and allophones, The English Vowels And Consonants, The Three – term labels, production of speech sounds; The organs of speech weak form in connected speech, sense group, Tones-falling, rising, falling rising, rising falling focus and emphasis.

Unit – III Grammar

Elements of grammar, The Structure of NP and VP determiners, pre- determiners, Modifiers, Phrase analysis of the noun phrase, the verb phrase, the adjective phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase, concord and its type.

Unit – IV Varieties of English

British English, American English, Indian English, Australian English, African English etc.

What is Phonology?

- **Phonetics and Phonology** - both can be generally described as the study of speech sounds
- **Phonetics** – specifically the study of how speech sounds are produced, what their physical properties are, and how they're produced
- **Phonology** – the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds; based on a theory of what every speaker of a language unconsciously knows about the sound patterns of that language

Details of Classes to be taught

Name of Teacher: Krishna Deshmukh Class: M.A.S.Y. (Third Semester) Modern English Structure - XIII						
Sr. No.	Subject	Unit and Chapter to be covered	Date	No. of Lectures	Academic activities to be organized	No. of Test / Assignment with topic and date
1	ENGLISH	Unit: I) Communication	05-07-2021 to 31-07-2021	15	Classroom Teaching / PPT	Assignment Seminar Presentation
2	ENGLISH	Unit: II) Phonology	02-08-2021 to 31-08-2021	17	Classroom Teaching / PPT	
3	ENGLISH	Unit: III) Grammar	07-09-2021 to 30-09-2021	14	Classroom Teaching / PPT	
4	ENGLISH	Unit: IV) Verities of English	01-10-2021 to 02-11-2021	13	Classroom Teaching / PPT	UT MCQ

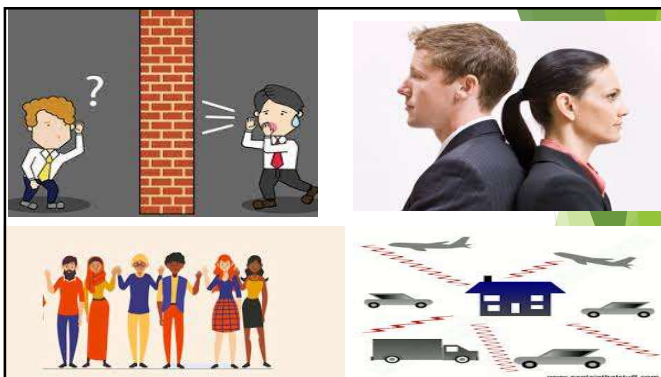
Course Teacher

Head

Principal

BARRIERS OF COMMUNICATION

- **Perception** – different from person to person
- **Language** – also called Semantic Barriers
- **Pronunciation Barrier** – confusion with the Pronunciation
- **Contextual and Referential Meanings** –
 1. The motion was passed unanimously in the assembly.
 2. The iron ball was set in motion by the –piston.
- **Syntax** – In adequate knowledge of use of words and sentence structure.
- **Cultural Differences** – Oriental and Occidental Countries.
- **Personal Traits** – social, emotional and attitude of a person.
- **External Disturbances** – Noise



Overcoming Barriers to Communication

- ❖ Clear and well organised
- ❖ Organised idea properly and logically
- ❖ Use simple language
- ❖ Concerned feedback carefully
- ❖ Select appropriate medium
- ❖ Develop a habit of listening to others

DIFFERENCES

PHONETICS

- Descriptive linguistics
- All speech sounds (universal)
- Studies 'phones'
- Limited scope
- Articulation/Production
- Transmission
- Reception
- Description

PHONOLOGY

- Theoretical linguistics
- Sounds of a particular language
- Studies 'phonemes'
- Broader scope
- Selection
- Organisation
- Function
- Distribution

PHONETICS VERSUS PHONOLOGY

Phonetics belong to descriptive linguistics

Studies the production, transmission, reception of sound

Does not study one particular language

Phonology belongs to theoretical linguistics

Studies different patterns of sounds in different languages

Can study one specific language

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Phonemes

- represents a set of sounds 315 (21) →
- convey the same meaning. When several people with different accents pronounce the /p/ they make very different sounds, but this variation of the sound does not affect the meaning. Colloquially, phonemes are called "sounds".
- placed between bars //. comes from the Greek φωνήμα (phōnēma) which means 'sound of the voice'
- The phoneme is the minimum unit of the sound of the phonological system of a language.
- /æ/, /ɑ:/, /ʌ/, /ə/, /ɜ:/, /i:/, /ɪ/, /ɔ:/, /u:/, /ʊ/, /eɪ/, /θ/, /ð/, /f/, /ɸ/, /z/, /dʒ/, /b/, /d/, /f/, /g/, /h/, /j/, /k/, /l/, /p/, /r/, /s/, /t/, /v/, /w/, /z/ - 4

Categories of Phonemes

- vowel phonemes ⇒ (20) M - P.V. - 12
D - CV - 08
- referred to the vowel sounds
- can be catalogued according to their degree of opening VC → 3
- while consonant phonemes are classified according to their point of articulation in labial, labiodental, coronal, interdental, dental, alveolar, postalveolar, retroflex, palatal, velar, uvular, pharyngeal phonemes and glottal.
- Consonant phonemes are also distinguished according to the mode of articulation: occlusive, nasal, simple vibrant, multiple vibrant, fricative, lateral fricative, approximate, lateral approximate, ejective, and implosive occlusive.

Allophones:

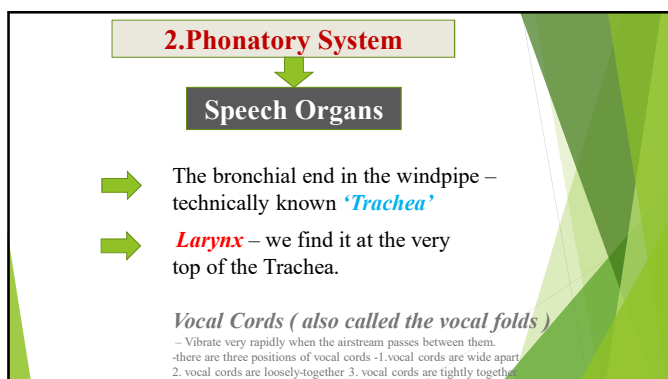
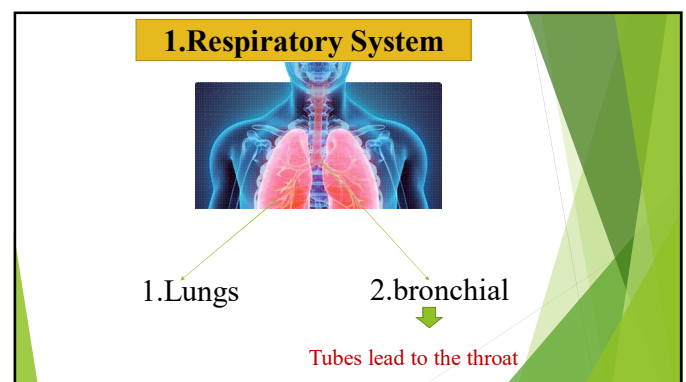
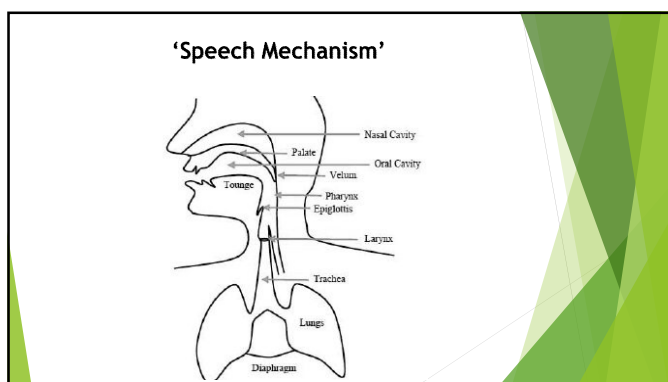
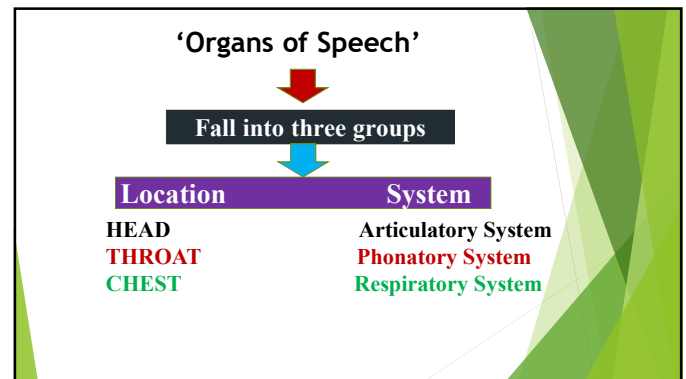
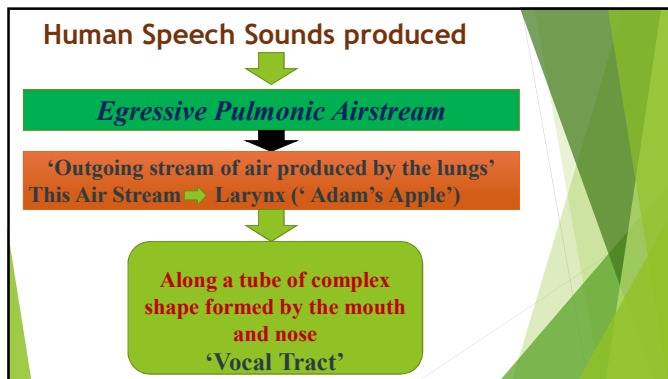
different forms that a phoneme takes in particular contexts, e.g. the aspirated /p/ (with a puff of air [ph]) in 'pill' versus the unaspirated /p/ (without a puff of air) in 'lip'.

How we produce speech

Need to study the 'Organs of Speech' or 'Speech Mechanism'

'Organs of Speech' ➡ all designed for other purposes than speech

Human being is ➡ Speaking animals



1.vocal cords are wide apart



There is wide opening between Vocal Cords

This opening is known as 'glottis'. The air can pass freely through this opening without setting the vocal cords into vibration.

Phonetics

1.Articulatory phonetics -studies articulation

2.

THANK YOU