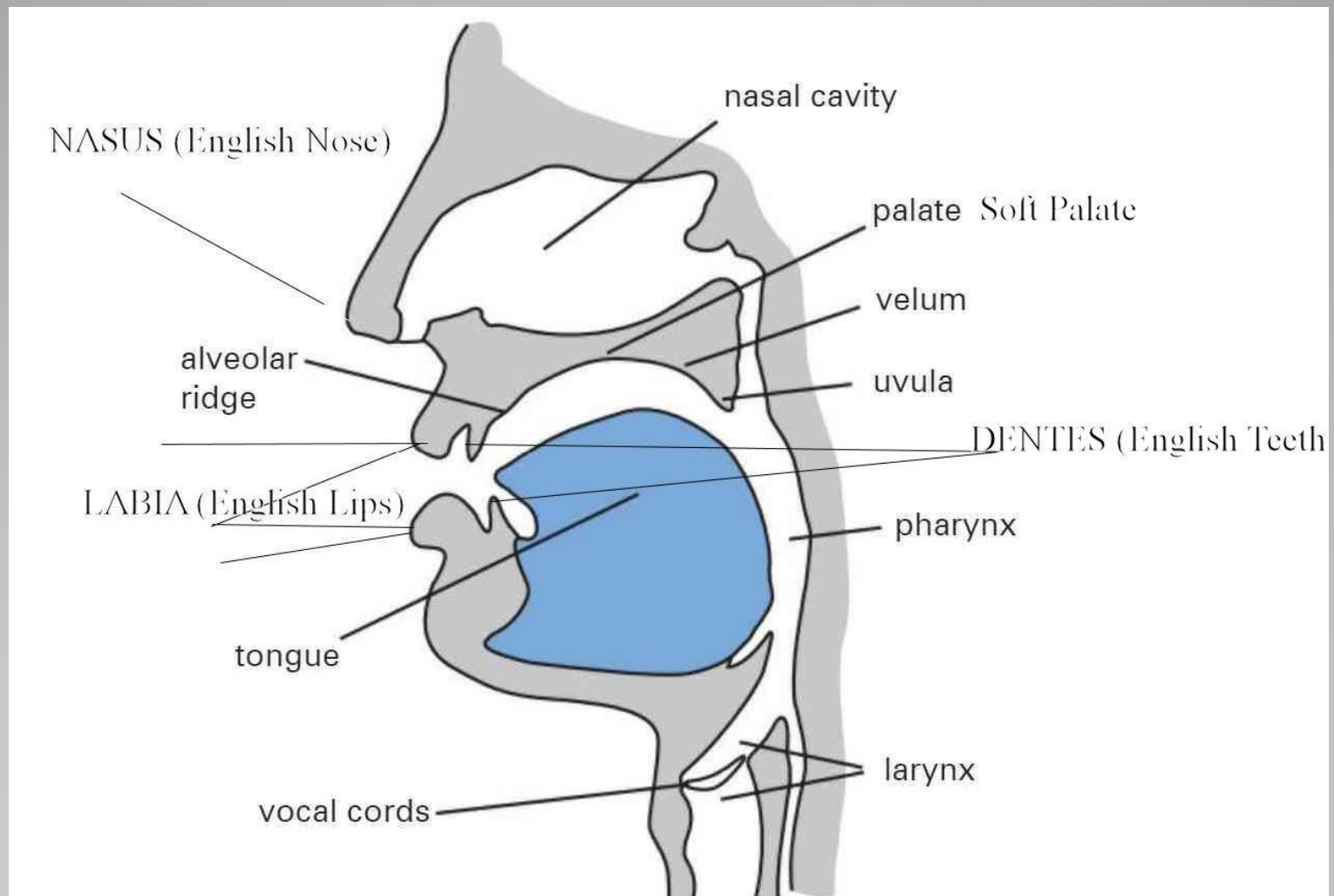


Sounds of Human Language

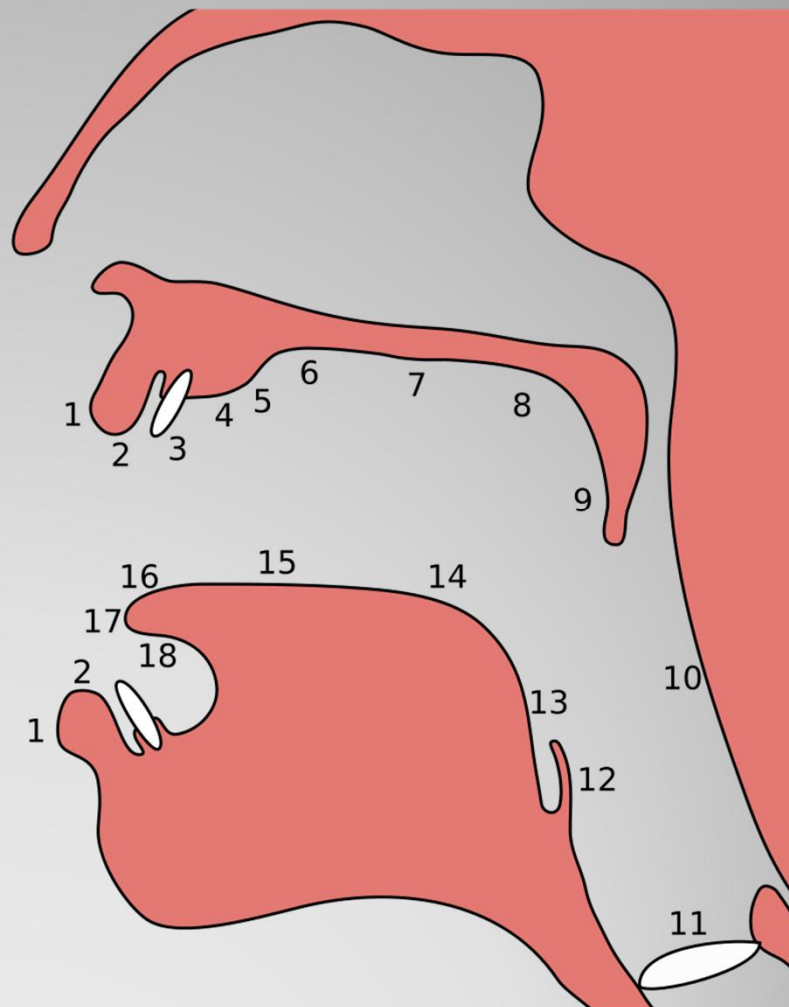
30-11-2020



and where do they come from...

Passive and active places of articulation:

- (1) *Exo-labial*;
- (2) *Endo-labial*;
- (3) *Dental*;
- (4) *Alveolar*;
- (5) *Post-alveolar*;
- (6) *Pre-palatal*;
- (7) *Palatal*;
- (8) *Velar*;
- (9) *Uvular*;
- (10) *Pharyngeal*; (11) *Glottal*;
- (12) *Epiglottal*; (13) *Radical*;
- (14) *Postero-dorsal*;
- (15) *Antero-dorsal*;
- (16) *Laminal*; (17) *Apical*;
- (18) *Sub-apical* or *sub-laminal*.



and where do they come from...

What Is The International Phonetic Alphabet?

- The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is an academic standard created by the International Phonetic Association.
- IPA is a phonetic notation system that uses a set of symbols to represent each distinct sound that exists in human spoken language.
- It encompasses all languages spoken on earth.

What Is The International Phonetic Alphabet?

- The system was created in 1886 and was last updated in 2005.

It consists of

107 letters,

52 diacritics,

and four prosodic marks.

What Is The International Phonetic Alphabet?

- A “diacritical mark” or “diacritical point”, “diacritical signis” is a glyph added to a letter, or basic glyph.
- Diacritical marks are added above, under or within a letter. They sometimes can also be placed in between two letters.

What Is The International Phonetic Alphabet?

- Prosody is a representation of the rhythm, stress, and intonation of speech.

↓ Downstep

↑ Upstep

↗ Global rise

↘ Global fall



International Phonetic Alphabet

Promoting The Study Of Phonetics



Phonetics

Phone

Phonology

Orthoepy

Articulatory

Sibilant

Cacoepy;

Alveolar

Plosive

Diphthong /'dɪf.θɒŋ/ /'dɪp.θɒŋ/

Palatal

Apophony

Assimilation

Nasalization

Trill

Syllabic Consonant

Aspiration

Schwa /ʃwɑ:/

Onomatopoeic

Approximant

Flap

Unstressed

Palato-alveolar

Tap

Weak Form

Uvular

Vocal Fry

Suprasegmental

Velar

Twang

Inflection

(a) What do you call a substitution of a sound which requires less muscular effort to articulate?

(b) What do you call a consonant sound made when the tongue moves forward and down, and quickly touches the alveolar ridge?

(c) What do you call a quality of voice heard in some speakers that is related to the passing of air through the nose as they speak?

(d) What do you call a consonant sound that is made by stopping air flowing out of the mouth, and then suddenly releasing it?

(e) What do you call a consonant sound made when there is a little puff of air produced after the key sound?

(f) What do you call a phoneme which combines a plosive with an immediately following fricative or spirant sharing the same place of articulation?

(g) What do you call the fact of a speech sound being influenced by the sound that comes before or after it?

(h) What do you call a quality in someone's speaking voice that makes it sound rough and low?

Pronunciation /prəˌnʌn.si'eɪ.ʃən/

	(a) Reduction [rɪ'dʌkʃ(ə)n]
	(b) Flap
	(c) Twang /twæŋ/
	(d) Plosive ['pləʊsɪv]
	(e) Aspirated
	(f) Affricate ['æfrɪkət]
	(g) Assimilation
	(h) Vocal Fry

Phonology versus Phonetics

- Phonology has been argued to relate to phonetics via the set of distinctive features, which map the abstract representations of speech units to articulatory gestures, acoustic signals or perceptual representations.

Phonology versus Phonetics

- **Phonology**, on the other hand, is concerned with the **abstract, grammatical characterization of systems of sounds or signs** and how they pattern in and across languages.

Phonetics is the general study of the characteristics of speech sounds.

_____ phonetics is the study of how speech sounds are made / articulated.

_____ phonetics is the study of physical properties of speech as sound waves.

_____ phonetics
/perceptual phonetics is the study of the perception of [speech] sounds via the ear.

Phonetics is the general study of the characteristics of speech sounds.

Articulatory phonetics is the study of how speech sounds are made / articulated.

Acoustic phonetics is the study of physical properties of speech as sound waves.

Auditory phonetics /perceptual phonetics is the study of the perception of [speech] sounds via the ear.

Phonetics is the general study of the characteristics of speech sounds.

Functional phonetics
/=phonology!/ studies the functions of sounds in the language as a phonemes based system.

Phonological units

Phonemes possess the design feature of **discreteness**.

Thus the whole language is built on a finite number of consonants and vowels.

The minimal pairs test

needs a minimal pair in language, when there are two forms or two words with exact same **except for one sound.**

The minimal pairs test

shows if there are two different phonemes or more specifically two allophones of two different phonemes, belonging to two different words or word forms (with **two different meanings**).

Phonological units

allophone ['æləˌfəʊn]

is any of several speech sounds that are regarded as contextual or environmental variants of the same phoneme.

Phonetic insight is used in several applied linguistic fields such as:

- **Forensic phonetics:** the use of phonetics for legal purposes
- **Speech recognition:** the analysis and transcription of recorded speech by a computer system
- **Speech synthesis:** the production of human speech by a computer system

Consonant Phonemes of English

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Interdental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop	p b			t d		k g	
Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z	š ž		
Affricate					č ĵ		
Nasal		m				ŋ	
Glide	ʍ w				y		h
Liquid					l r		

= voiceless

= voiced

You may prefer to use the following alternative symbols for the palatal affricates and fricatives:
 š = ʃ, ž = ʒ, č = tʃ, and ĵ = dʒ.



International Phonetic Alphabet

Promoting The Study Of Phonetics

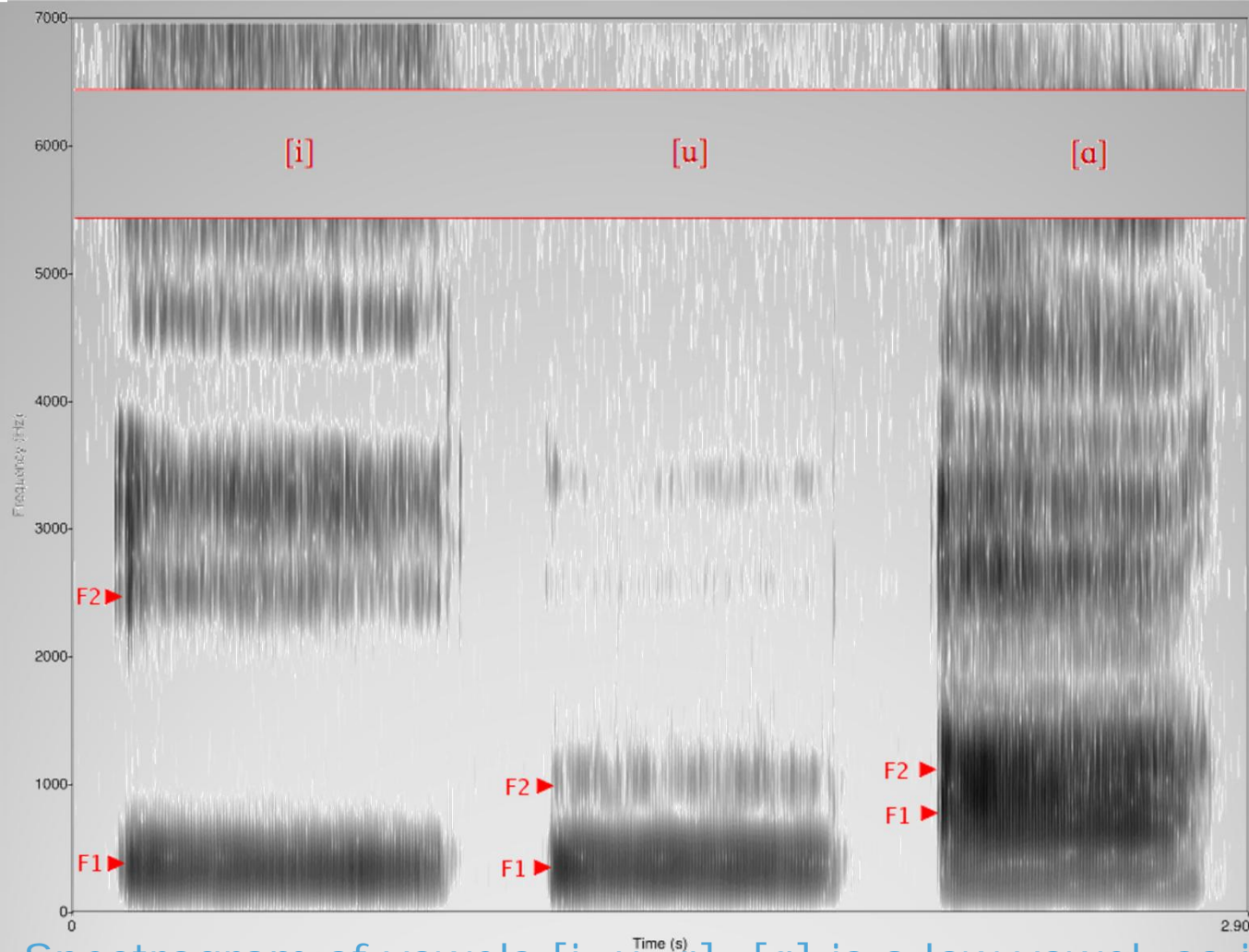
The International Phonetic Alphabet Keyboard(2005 revised edition)

Consonants (Pulmonic)

Missing some symbols? Apply Doulos SIL font

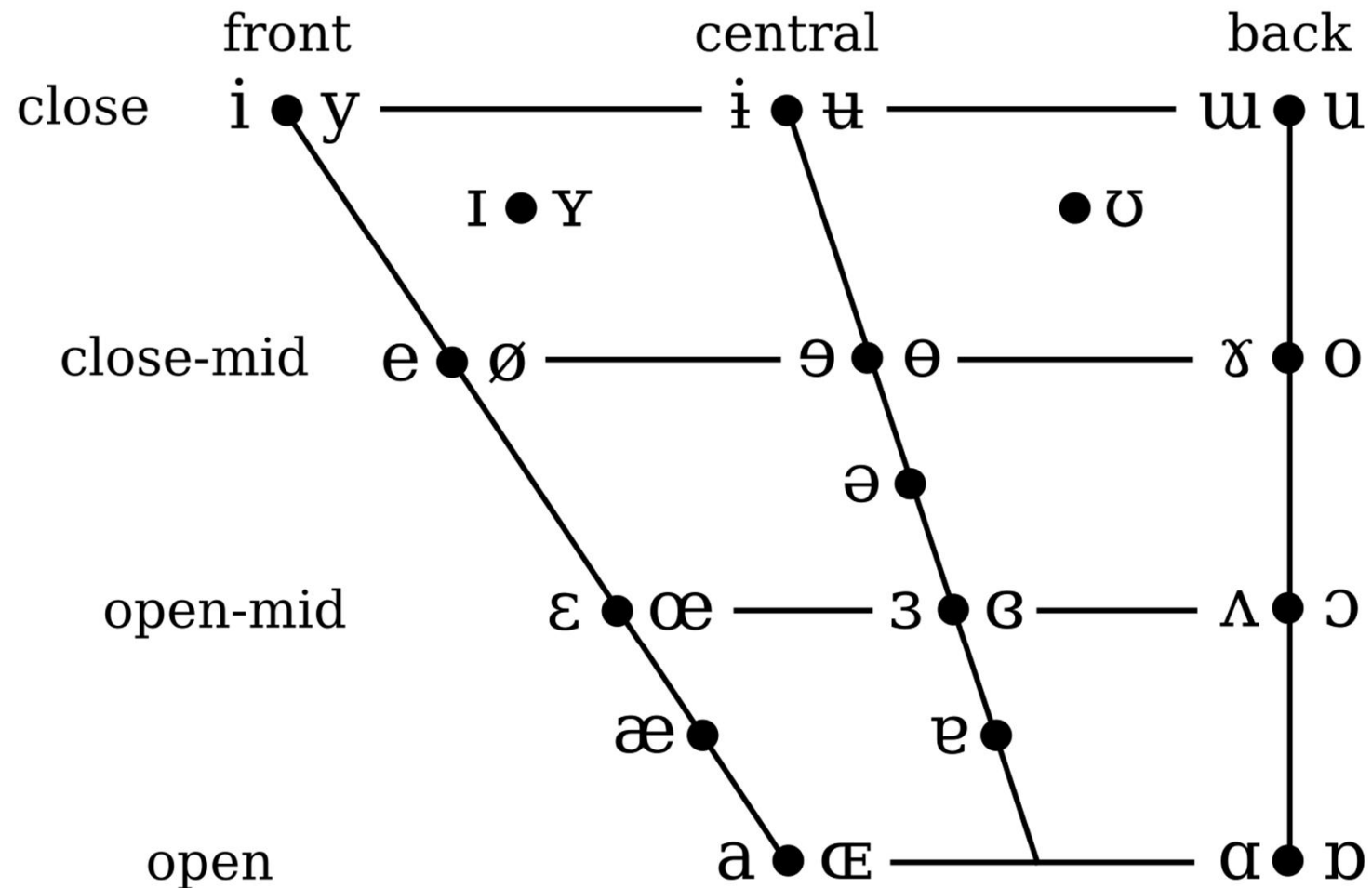
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill	ʙ			r					ʀ		
Tap or Flap		ⱱ		ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.



Spectrogram of vowels [i, u, a]. [a] is a low vowel, so its F1 value is higher than that of [i] and [u], which are high vowels. [i] is a front vowel, so its F2 is substantially higher than that of [u] and [a], which are back vowels.

VOWELS



Symbols represent (unrounded ● rounded) vowels.

Front

Front

Central

Back

High

i

u

ɪ

ʊ

Mid

e

ə

o

ɛ

ʌ

ɔ

Low

æ

a

ɑ

Phonemes and phonological systems in simplistic and wrong representation

	Language	Consonants	Vowels	Total
1	Russian	36	6	42
2	English	24	20	44
3	French	17	15	32
4	German	22	18	40
5	Abkhazian	68	3	71
6	Finnish	13	8	21

What is so wrong about this scheme?

Vocalization in *Arabic Writing*

Arabic vocalization (Ali by Mathieu Réguer)

جَلَسَ الشَّيْخُ نَصْرُ

Phonological units

allophone ['æləˌfəʊn]

In English the aspirated initial (p)
(in 'pot' or 'pin')
and the unaspirated (p)
(in 'spot' or 'spin') are *allophones* of the
phoneme /p/, as well as /t/ in 'top' and
'stop', whereas in ancient Greek the
distinction was *phonemic*

Orthoepy ['ɔ:θəʊ,ɛpɪ]

The OED recognizes the variants:

/'ɔ:θəʊ,ɪ:pi/, /'ɔ:θəʊ,ɛpi/, /'ɔ:θəʊɪpi/,
and /ɔ:'θəʊɪpi/ for BrE, as well as
/ɔr'θəʊəpi/ for AmE.

is the study of correct or standard
pronunciation Etymology: from Greek
orthoepeia, from ORTHO- straight + epos
word

What is the difference
between just animal
sounds and the sounds of
human language?

Speak out your mind!

Paralinguistics [ˌpærəˈlɪŋˈɡwɪstɪks]

Paralanguage [ˈpærəˌlæŋɡwɪdʒ]

is the non-lexical component of communication by speech,

for example **intonation**,

pitch and **speed of speaking**,

hesitation noises...

When at large – pieces of **non-verbal**

semiotics, such as body language included

(e.g. gesture and facial expression).

<https://learningapps.org/display?v=pimh7u47319>



Watch the video
and check yourself!



Check yourself!

-Approximant (noun) is a consonant produced by bringing one articulator (the tongue or lips) close to another without actually touching it, as in English /r/ and /w/

Approximants are speech sounds that involve the articulators approaching each other but not narrowly enough nor with enough articulatory precision to create turbulent airflow. Therefore, _____ fall between fricatives, which do produce a turbulent airstream, and vowels, which produce no turbulence.

-alternation [ˌɔːltə'neɪʃ(ə)n]

is the phenomenon of a morpheme exhibiting variation in its phonological realization.

Each of the various realizations is called an **alternant** [ɔːl'tɜːnənt].

The variation may be conditioned by the phonological, morphological, and/or syntactic environment [ɪn'vaɪər(ə)nmənt], [en-] / in which the morpheme finds itself.

alternation [ˌɔːltə'neɪʃ(ə)n]

- Sandhi (/ˈsʌndi, ˈsæən-, ˈsɑːn-/;
Sanskrit: संधि saṁdhí [səndʰi] is
is a cover term for a wide variety of
sound changes that occur at **morpheme
or word boundaries**. Examples include:
- Movable nu - *ν* (in Ancient Greek);
 - Crasis (/ˈkreɪsɪs/ a type of contraction in
which two vowels or diphthongs merge
into one new vowel or diphthong, making
one word out of two.;

Sandhi (/ˈsʌndi, ˈsæən-, ˈsɑːn-/;
Sanskrit: संधि saṁdhí [səndʰi]

- Sandhi (/ 'sʌndi, 'sæən-, 'sɑ:n-/;
Sanskrit: संधि saṁdhí [səndʰi]

is a cover term for a wide variety of sound changes that occur at **morpheme or word boundaries**. Examples include:

ü Elision - is the omission of one or more sounds (such as a vowel, a consonant, or a whole syllable) in a word or phrase.

ü Liaison (French: [ljɛ.zɔ̃]) is the pronunciation of a latent word-final consonant immediately before a following vowel sound.

ü Linking and intrusive R.

Sandhi (/ 'sʌndi, 'sæən-, 'sɑ:n-/;
Sanskrit: संधि saṁdhí [səndʰi]

- Q-01. English I have /aɪ 'hæv/ (I've) is a sample of
- a) disfix;
 - b) epenthesis (/ɪ'pɛnθəsis, ɛ-/;
 - c) elision [ɪ'lɪz(ə)n];
 - d) excrescence [ɪks'kres(ə)n(t)s], [eks-]
 - e) svarabhakti or anaptyxis (/ ,æɪnəp'tɪksɪs/;

Check yourself!

- Q-01. Ablaut grades
- In Proto-Indo-European, the basic, inherent vowel of most syllables was a short *e*.
- Ablaut is the name of the process whereby this short *e* changed, becoming short *o*, long *ē*, long *ō* or sometimes disappearing entirely to leave no vowel at all.

- Q-01. Ablaut grades

Thus, ablaut turned short e into the following sounds:

zero	short	long
∅	e	ē
	o	ō

- Ablaut grades
- If a syllable had a short *e*, it is said to be in the "e-grade" or "full grade". When it had no vowel, it is said to be in the "zero grade". Syllables with long vowels are said to be in "lengthened grade". (When the *e*-grade or the *o*-grade is referred to, the short vowel forms are meant.)

– Ablaut grades in Greek

Ablaut grade	PIE (reconstruction)	Greek	(Greek transliterated)	Translation
e-grade or full grade	*ph ₂ -tér-ṃ	πα-τέρ-α	pa-tér-a	"father" (noun, accusative)
lengthened e-grade	*ph ₂ -tér	πα-τήρ	pa-tér	"father" (noun, nominative)
zero-grade	*ph ₂ -tr-és	πα-τρ-ός	pa-tr-ós	"father's" (noun, genitive)
o-grade	*h ₂ -péh ₂ -tor-ṃ	ἀ-πά-τορ-α	a-pá-tor-a	"fatherless" (adjective, accusative)
lengthened o-grade	*h ₂ -péh ₂ -tōr	ἀ-πά-τωρ	a-pá-tōr	"fatherless" (adjective, nominative)

- Ablaut grades

In this unusually neat example, the following can be seen:

- A switch to the **zero-grade** when the word stress moves to the following syllable.
- A switch to the **o-grade** when the word stress moves to the preceding syllable.
- A **lengthening of the vowel** when the syllable is in word-final position.

– Ablaut grades

In **PIE**, there were already ablaut differences within the paradigms of verbs and nouns.

These **were not** the main markers of grammatical form, since the inflection system served this purpose, but they must have been significant secondary markers.

In the daughter languages, these came to be important markers of grammatical distinctions. The vowel change in the Germanic strong verb, for example, is the direct descendant of that seen in the Indo-European verb paradigm.

- Ablaut grades: Examples in modern English are the following:

Infinitive	Preterit	Past participle
sing	sang	sung
give	gave	given
strive	strove	striven
break	broke	broken

Jacob Ludwig Karl Grimm /1785 – 1863/

Jacob Ludwig Karl Grimm /1785 – 1863/ is recognized for enunciating **Grimm's law, the Germanic Sound Shift**, which was first observed by **the Danish philologist Rasmus Christian Rask**.

Grimm's law was the first non-trivial systematic sound change to be discovered. Grimm's law, also known as the "Rask-Grimm Rule" or the First Germanic Sound Shift, was the first law in linguistics concerning a non-trivial sound change. It was a turning point in the development of linguistics, allowing the introduction of a rigorous methodology to historic linguistic research.

GRI MM'S LAW

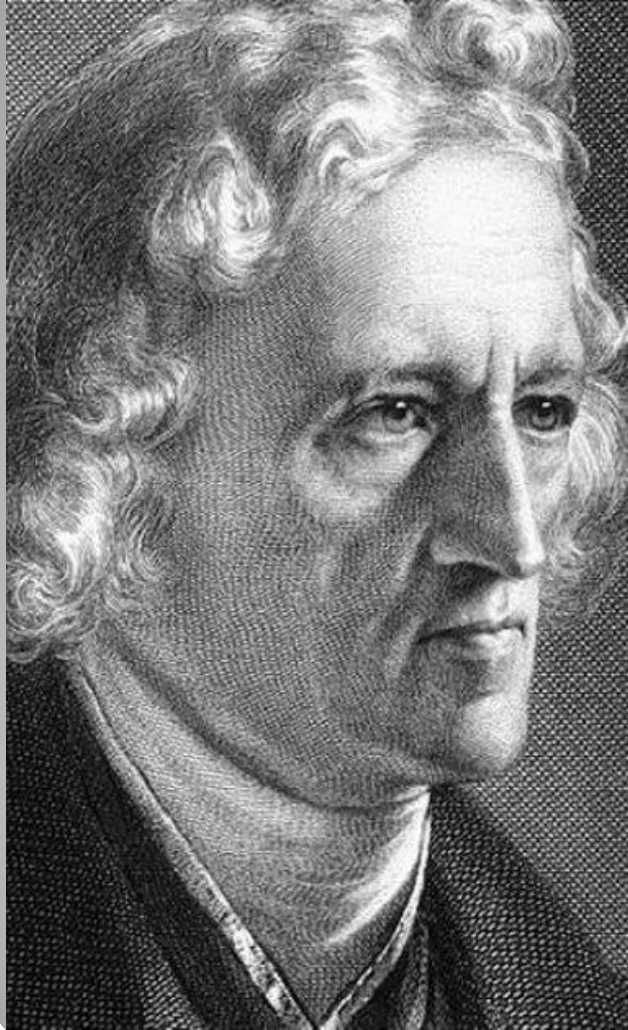
Grimm's law concerns the correspondence of consonants between the ancestral Proto-Indo-European language and its Germanic descendants, Low Saxon and High German, and was first fully stated by Grimm in the second edition of the first part of his Grammar.

The correspondence of single consonants had been more or less clearly recognized by several of his predecessors, including Friedrich von Schlegel, Rasmus Christian Rask and Johan Ihre, the last having established a considerable number of **literarum permutationes**, such as **b for f**, with the examples *bœra* = *ferre* ("to bear"), *befwer* = *fibra* ("fiber").

Rask, in his [essay on the origin of the Icelandic language](#), gave the same comparisons, with a few additions and corrections, and even the same examples in most cases. As Grimm in the preface to his first edition expressly mentioned Rask's essay, there is every probability that it inspired his own investigations. But there is a wide difference between the isolated permutations described by his predecessors and his own comprehensive generalizations. The extension of the law to High German in any case is entirely Grimm's work.

The idea that Grimm wished to deprive Rask of his claims to priority is based on the fact that he does not expressly mention Rask's results in his second edition, but it was always his plan to refrain from all controversy or reference to the works of others. In his first edition, **he calls attention to Rask's essay**, and praises it ungrudgingly. Nevertheless, a certain bitterness of feeling afterwards sprang up between Grimm and Rask, after Rask refused to consider the value of Grimm's views when they clashed with his own. **Jacob** is recognized for **enunciating Grimm's law**, the Germanic Sound Shift, which was **first observed by the Danish philologist Rasmus Christian Rask**.

Jacob Grimm versus Rasmus Rask



The Danish philologist Rasmus Christian Rask was the first to consider Norse language as a cue to understanding the origin of North Germanic. Rask relied on empirical study of language material, while Jacob Grimm would hypothesize [haɪ'pɒθəsaɪz] first.



Mechanics of Grimm's Law

It establishes clearly a set of regular correlations between early Germanic stops and fricatives and the stop consonants of certain other centum Indo-European languages.

There are three parts to Grimm's law, which may be regarded as the three consecutive phases in the phonetic shift that happened in the development of these languages.

- i. Proto-Indo-European voiceless stops change into voiceless fricatives.
- ii. Proto-Indo-European voiced stops become voiceless stops.
- iii. Proto-Indo-European voiced aspirated stops become voiced stops or fricatives.

Mechanics of Grimm's Law

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There are three parts to Grimm's law, which may be regarded as the three consecutive phases in the phonetic shift that happened in the development of these languages.

$b^h \rightarrow b \rightarrow p \rightarrow \phi$
 $d^h \rightarrow d \rightarrow t \rightarrow \theta$
 $g^h \rightarrow g \rightarrow k \rightarrow x$
 $g^{wh} \rightarrow g^w \rightarrow k^w \rightarrow x^w$

Mechanics of Grimm's Law

The law was the first systematic and coherent formulation, well supported by examples.

It is important for historical linguistics because it clearly demonstrates the principle that sound change is a regular phenomenon and not a random process affecting only some words, as had been thought previously.

$b^h \rightarrow b \rightarrow p \rightarrow \phi$

$d^h \rightarrow d \rightarrow t \rightarrow \theta$

$g^h \rightarrow g \rightarrow k \rightarrow x$

$g^{wh} \rightarrow g^w \rightarrow k^w \rightarrow x^w$

GRI MM'S LAW



Non-Germanic (unshifted) cognates	Change	Germanic (shifted) English examples
Latin: pater, piscis	*p → f [ɸ]	English:
Latin: tenuis	*t → þ [θ]	English:
Latin: cord-	*k → h [x]	English:
Latin: quod, Irish: cad, Sanskrit: kád, Russian: ко- (ko-), Lithuanian: kas	*k ^w → hw [x ^w]	English:
Latin: baculum	*b → þ [p]	English:
Latin: dent-	*d → t [t]	English:
Latin: gelū	*g → k [k]	English:
Lithuanian: gyvas	*g ^w → kw [k ^w]	English:
Sanskrit: bhrātṛ	*b ^h → b [b]/[β]	English:
Sanskrit: mādhu 'honey'	*d ^h → d [d]/[ð]	English:
Ancient Greek: χήν (khēn)	*g ^h → g [g]/[ɣ]	English:

Non-Germanic (unshifted) cognates	Change	Germanic (shifted) examples
Latin: pater, piscis	*p → f [ɸ]	English: father, fish
Latin: tenuis	*t → þ [θ]	English: thin
Latin: cord-	*k → h [x]	English: heart
Latin: quod, Irish: cad, Sanskrit: kád, Russian: ко- (ko-), Lithuanian: kas	*k ^w → hw [x ^w]	English: what, Gothic: hwa ("hwa"), Icelandic: hvað, Faroese: hvat, Danish: hvad, Norwegian: hva
Latin: baculum	*b → p [p]	English: peg
Latin: dent- Latin: duo:	*d → t [t]	English: teeth Gothic T wai
Latin: gelū	*g → k [k]	English: cold
Lithuanian: gyvas	*g ^w → kw [k ^w]	English: quick
Sanskrit: bhrātṛ	*b ^h → b [b]/[β]	English: brother Goth. b roþar
Sanskrit: mādhu 'honey'	*d ^h → d [d]/[ð]	English: mead /OE me d u
Ancient Greek: χήν (khēn)	*g ^h → g [g]/[ɣ]	English: goose, German: Gans, Icelandic: gæs, Faroese: gás, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish: gås

- q Grimm's law contained exceptions
- q Verner found a pattern among the exceptions
- q Verner's Law additionally accounted for the occasional mutation of *s à z in the Germanic Languages.
- q The ordering of Verner's Law and Grimm's Law is unclear

Verner's Law

1. Grimm's law only applies to initial consonants and consonants following a stressed syllable
2. In all other circumstances **voiceless obstruents** become **voiced**

*p à b

*t à d

*k à g

*k^w à gw

*s à z

Verner's Law

q Verner' Law: What's all about

q The Proto-Germanic **voiceless** fricatives changed into **voiced** if they were immediately preceded by an **unstressed** syllable

q Father ['fɑ:ðə] (modern English)

q Origin: Old English **fæder**, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch vader and German Vater, from an Indo-European root shared by Latin **pater** and Greek **patēr**

Verner's Law

q Verner' Law: What's all about

- q The Proto-Germanic **voiceless** fricatives changed into **voiced** if they were immediately preceded by an **unstressed** syllable
- q Brother ['brʌðə] (modern English)
- q Origin: Old English **brōthor**, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch broeder and German Bruder, from an Indo-European root shared by Latin **frater**

Verner's Law

Verner realized that all the early Proto-Germanic voiceless fricatives [f, θ, h] became **voiced** between vowels if the preceding vowel was unstressed, otherwise, they remained **voiceless**.

It is stated that the PIE version of $ph_2tér$ ("fath**er**") had the stress on the second syllable, and $b^hréh_2tēr$ ("bro**th**er") did not, this explained the $t \rightarrow d$ change.

Verner's Law

PIE root *duk (to lead) – inflection stressed

ducere (Latin)

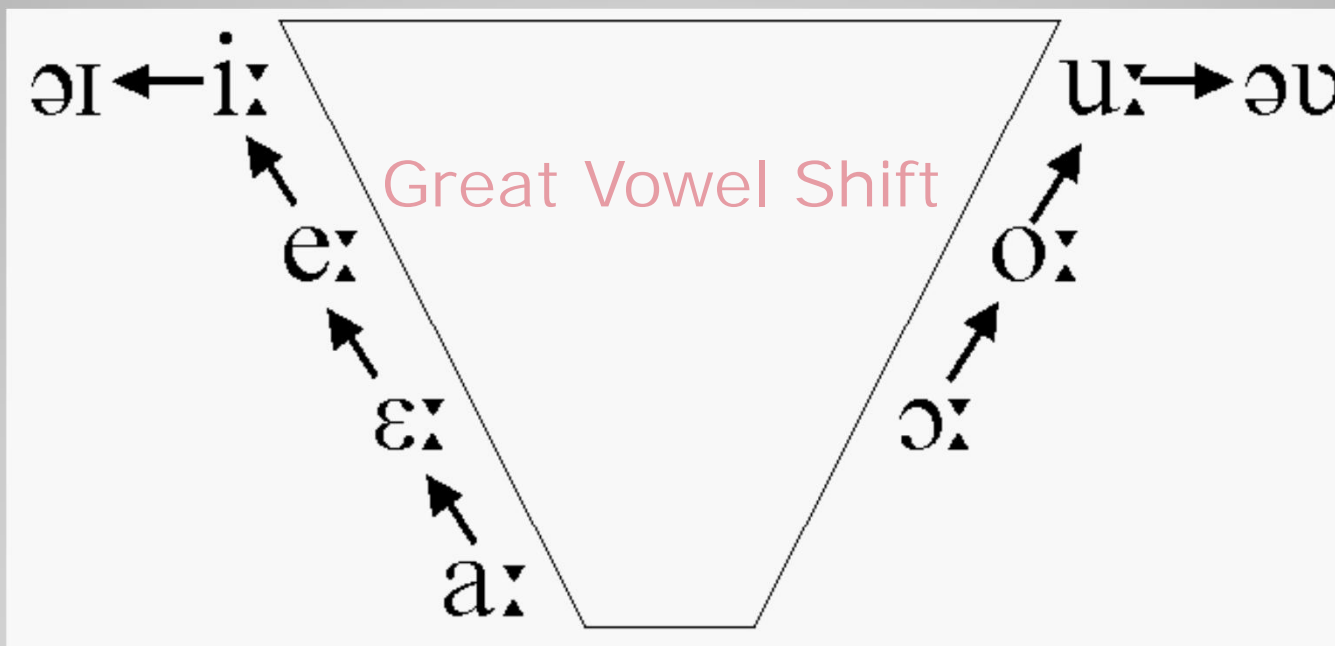
tug (English)

Grimm's law predicts /tux/

Verner's law explains the final /g/

Evidence of Verner's Law in
English

The term was coined by Otto Jespersen (1860 –1943)



Great Vowel Shift in English

Transition of English [o:] into [u:]

– roof [ro:f] - > [ru:f]

– cool [ko:l] - > [ku:l]

Great Vowel Shift in English

XIV

sheep [ʃe:p]

we [we:]

XV

[ʃi:p]

[wi:]

Great Vowel Shift in English

Middle English [a:] transformations

	XIV	end XIV	XV	XVI-XVII	XVIII
take	[ta:k]	- [tæ:k]	- [tɛ:k]	- [te:k]	- [teɪk]
shake	[ʃa:k]	- [ʃæ:k]	- [ʃɛ:k]	- [ʃe:k]	- [ʃeɪk]

Great Vowel Shift in English

Middle English [i:] transformations

XIV century	XV	XVI	XVII
five [fi:v]	[feɪv]	[fæɪv]	[faɪv]
my [mi:]	[meɪ]	[mæɪ]	[maɪ]

Great Vowel Shift in English

Middle English [u:] transformations

XIV century

XV

XVI

town [tu:n]

[toun]

[taun]

out [u:t]

[out]

[aut]

Great Vowel Shift in English

Middle English [ɔ:] transformations

XVI century

XVII

XVIII

road [rɔ:d]

[ro:d]

[roud]

stone [stɔ:n]

[sto:n]

[stoun]

Great Vowel Shift in English

Middle English [ɛ:] transformations

XIV century

ete ['ɛ:te]

se [sɛ:]

XVI

eat [e:t]

sea [se:]

XVII-XVIII

[i:t]

[si:]

Great Vowel Shift in English

Middle English [e] -> [ɜ] before r transformations

earlier

now we have it as

sterre

far

ferre

star

Great Vowel Shift in English

Middle English [a] transformation into [æ]

XIV century

XVI

cat [kat]

[kæt]

Great Vowel Shift in English

Middle English [a] transformation before [w]

XV century

presently

–want [want]

[wɔnt]

Great Vowel Shift in English

Middle English [u] transformation into [ʌ]

XV century

–run [run]

XVII

[rʌn]

Great Vowel Shift in English

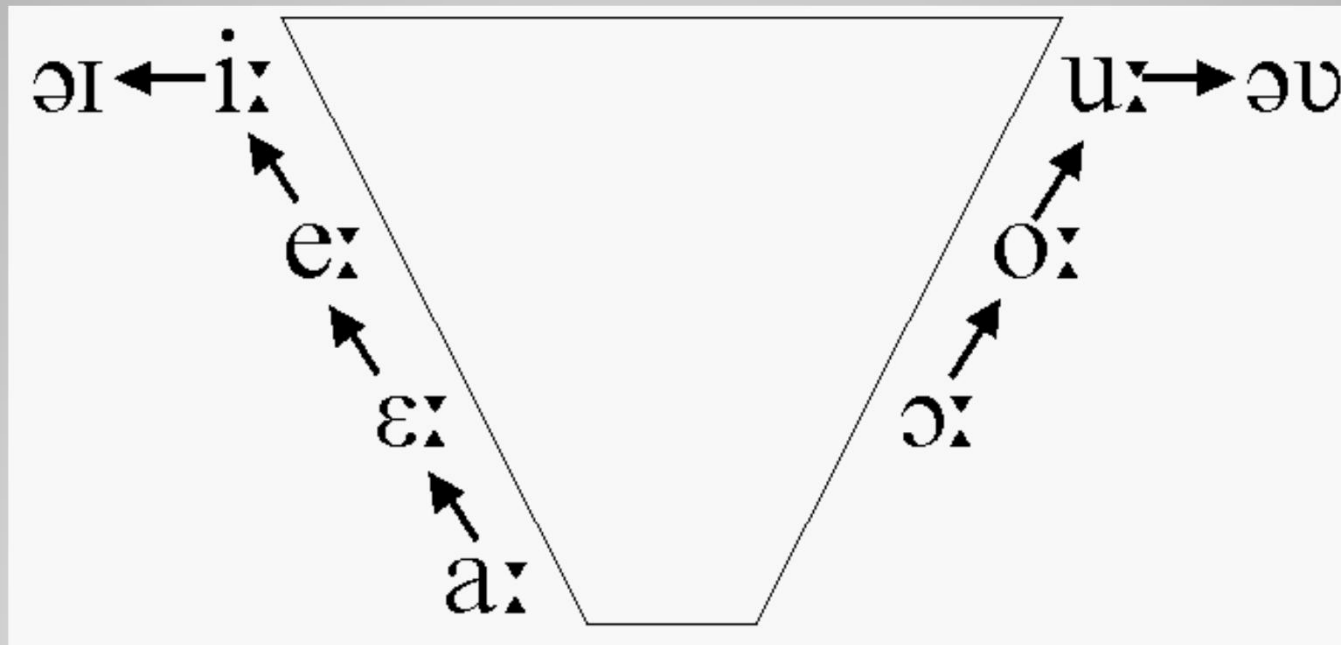
Great Vowel Shift

(1300)	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	present
<i>driven</i>	/i:/	/ri/	/ei/	/ɛi/	/Δi/	/ai/
<i>house</i>	/u:/	/ʊʊ/	/ou/	/ɔʊ/	/Δʊ/	/au/
<i>feet</i>	/e:/		/i:/			
<i>fool</i>	/o:/		/u:/			
<i>beat</i>	/ɛ:/			/e:/	/i:/	
<i>foal</i>	/ɔ:/			/o:/		/əʊ/
<i>take</i>	/a:/		/æ:/	/ɛ:/	/e:/	/ei/
<i>sail</i>	/ai/		/æi/	/ɛi/	/e:/	/ei/
<i>law</i>	/au/		/ɒʊ/	/ɒ:/		/ɔ:/

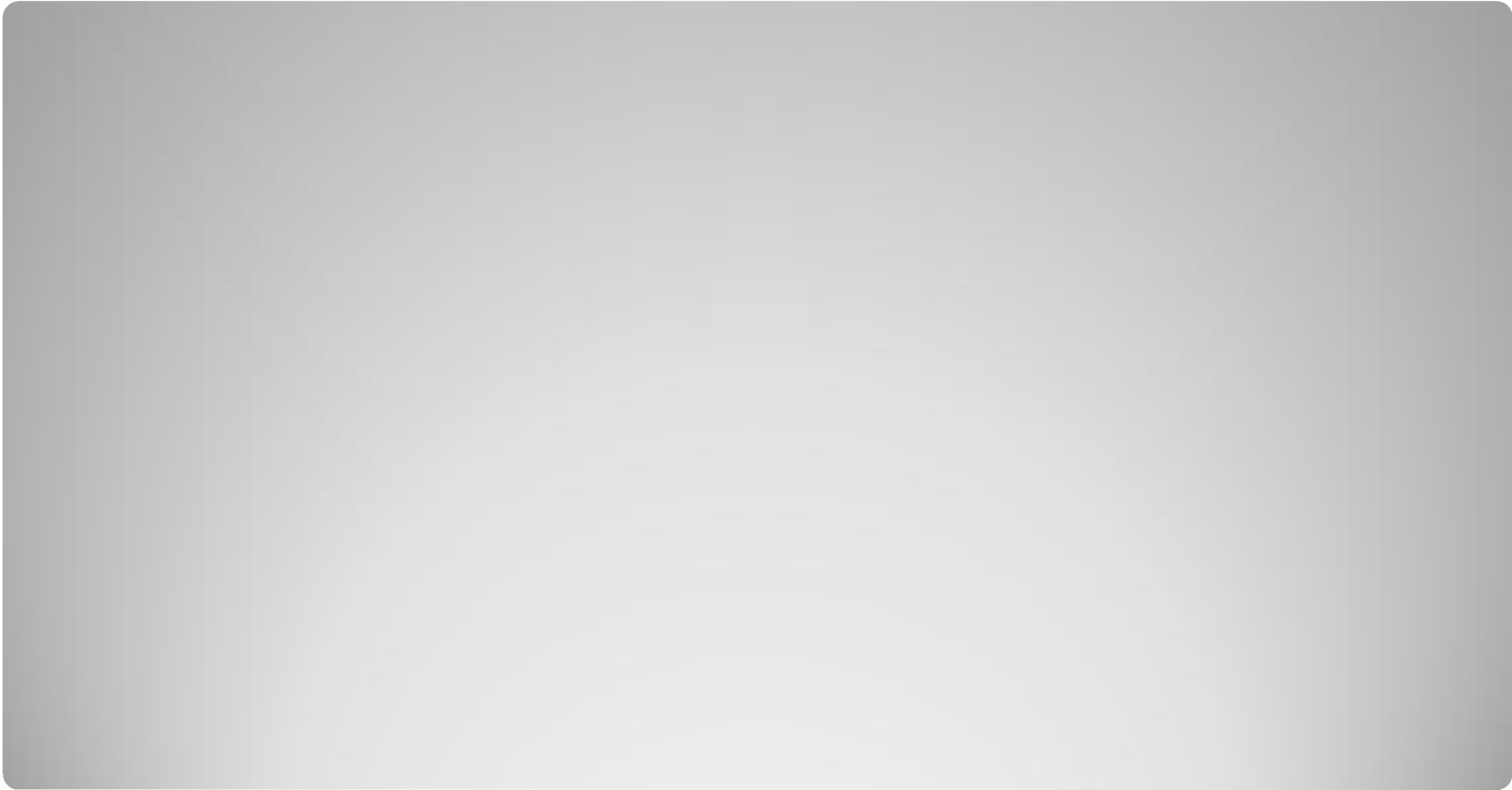
Middle English			Early Modern English			Modern English	
[a:]	[na:mə] 'name'	→	[ɛ:]	[nɛ:m]	→	[eɪ]	[neɪm]
[ɛ:]	[mɛ:t] 'meat'	→	[e:]	[me:t]	→	[i:]	[mi:t]
[e:]	[me:t] 'meet'	→	[i:]	[mi:t]	→	[i:]	[mi:t]
[i:]	[ri:d] 'ride'	→	[əi]	[rəɪd]	→	[aɪ]	[raɪd]
[ɔ:]	[bɔ:t] 'boat'	→	[o:]	[bo:t]	→	[əv]	[bəv]
[o:]	[bo:t] 'boot'	→	[u:]	[bu:t]	→	[u:]	[bu:t]
[u:]	[mu:θ] 'mouth'	→	[əv]	[məvθ]	→	[aʊ]	[maʊθ]

Great Vowel Shift in English

The term coined by Otto Jespersen (1860 –1943)



Great Vowel Shift in English



APPENDICES

Self-test exercises

- Q-01.
- umlaut ['ʊmlaʊt] (esp in Germanic languages) the change of a vowel within a word brought about by the assimilating influence of a vowel or semivowel in a preceding or following syllable
 - a) disfix;
 - b) epenthesis (/ɪ'pɛnθəsis, ɛ-/;
 - c) elision [ɪ'liʒ(ə)n];
 - d) excrescence [ɪks'kres(ə)n(t)s], [eks-]
 - e) svarabhakti or anaptyxis (/ ,æ̃nəp'tɪksɪs/;

Check yourself!

- Q-01. English I have /aɪ 'hæv/ /aɪv/
(I've) is a sample of
- a) disfix;
 - b) epenthesis (/ɪ'pɛnθəsis, ɛ-/;
 - c) elision [ɪ'liʒ(ə)n];
 - d) excrescence [ɪks'kres(ə)n(t)s],
[eks-]
 - e) svarabhakti or anaptyxis
(/ ,æɪəp'tɪksɪs/;

Check yourself!

- Q-1.0. Phonetics [fə'netɪks] is
 - a) the study of sounds;
 - b) a set of sounds of human language;
 - c) the branch of linguistics that deals with systems of sounds;
 - d) the study of the sound system of a language or of languages in general;
 - e) the system of relationships among the speech sounds that constitute the fundamental components of a language.

Check yourself!

- Q-1.1. Phoneme is

- a) a sound
- b) a set of sounds of human language

Check yourself!

Q-01. In phonology, vowel harmony is an assimilatory process (featured e.g. in Turkic and Uralic languages) in which the vowels of a word have to be members of the same class (thus "in harmony").

- a) disfix;
- b) epenthesis (/ɪ'pɛnθəsis, ɛ-/;
- c) elision [ɪ'liʒ(ə)n];
- d) excrescence [ɪks'kres(ə)n(t)s],
[eks-]
- e) svarabhakti or anaptyxis
/ ,ænəp'tɪksɪs/;

Check yourself!

- Q-01.
- umlaut ['ʊmlaʊt] (esp in Germanic languages) the change of a vowel within a word brought about by the assimilating influence of a vowel or semivowel in a preceding or following syllable
 - a) ablaut;
 - b) reduction;
 - c) umlaut;
 - d) elision [ɪ'liʒ(ə)n];
 - e) anaptyxis /,ænəp'tɪksɪs/;

Check yourself!

- Q-01.
- sandhi ['sʌndi] san|dhi noun [mass noun] the process whereby the form of a word changes as a result of its position in an utterance (e.g. the change from English a to an before a (an initial) vowel) **ablaut**;
 - a) **reduction**;
 - b) **umlaut**;
 - c) **elision** [ɪ'liʒ(ə)n];
 - d) **anaptyxis** /,ænəp'tɪksɪs/;

Check yourself!

- Q-09. English I have /aɪ 'hæv/ /aɪv/
(I've) is a sample of
- a) disfix;
 - b) epenthesis (/ɪ'pɛnθəsis, ɛ-/;
 - c) elision [ɪ'lɪz(ə)n];
 - d) excrescence [ɪks'kres(ə)n(t)s],
[eks-]
 - e) svarabhakti or anaptyxis
(/ ,æɪəp'tɪksɪs/;

Check yourself!

- Q-1.0. Phonetics [fə'netɪks] is
 - a) the study of sounds;
 - b) a set of sounds of human language;
 - c) the branch of linguistics that deals with systems of sounds;
 - d) the study of the sound system of a language or of languages in general;
 - e) the system of relationships among the speech sounds that constitute the fundamental components of a language.

Check yourself!

- Q-1.1. Phoneme is

- a) a sound
- b) a set of sounds of human language

Check yourself!

- Q-1.2. A morpheme is

- a) a meaningful morphological unit of a language that can be further divided;
- b) an indecomposable sign;
- c) the same thing as morph;
- d) any of the variant forms of a phoneme as determined by the context in which it is used.

Check yourself!

- Q-1.3. Morphophoneme
[,mɔ:fə(ʊ) fəʊni:m] is

- a) the set of phonemes or sequences of phonemes that constitute the various allomorphs of a morpheme;
- b) the set of speech sounds in any given language that serve to distinguish one word from another;
- c) any of the various phonetic realizations of a phoneme in a language, which do not contribute to distinctions of meaning.

Check yourself!

– Q-1.4. T/F Question

Morphophonology

[,mɔ:fə(ʊ)fə'nɒlədʒi] /

morphophonemics

[,mɔ:fəʊfəʊ'ni:miks] is the study of

- a) interaction between morphological, phonological and phonetic processes;
- b) the sound changes that take place in morphemes;
- c) the sound changes that take place in phonemes;

Check yourself!

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!