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Language sounds and its patterns

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Abstract
Imagine that a restaurant manager who has always had trouble with the spelling of English words places an advertisement for a different *SEAGH*. You see the advertisement and your misperception leads you to ask how he came to form this unacquainted word. It's very simple, he says. Take the first sound of the term sure, the mid sound of the name *DEAD*, and the final comprehensive of the word *LAUGH*. You will, of course, distinguish that this form transports the pronunciation usually associated with the word *chef*. We investigated the physical production of speech sounds in terms of the articulatory mechanisms of the human vocal tract.

Keywords: language, sounds, articulatory, mechanisms

Introduction
This legend, however unlikely, may serve as a prompt that the sounds of spoken English do not match up, a lot of the time, letters of transcribed English. If we cannot use the literatures of the alphabet in a consistent way to represent the sounds we sort, how do we go about relating the sounds of a language approximating English? One explanation is to produce a separate script with symbols which symbolize sounds. Such a set of symbols does happen and is christened the 'phonetic alphabet'.

Phonetics
The general study of the characteristics of speech sounds is called *phonetics.* Our primary interest will be in articulatory *phonetics*, which is the study of how speech resonances are made, or 'articulated'. Other parts of study within phonetics are *auditory phonetics*, which deals with the physical stuffs of speech as sound waves 'in the air', and acoustic phonetics, which deals with the insight, via the ear, of semantic sounds. Unique other area, called pathological phonetics, has application in legal cases connecting speaker identification and the analysis of recorded utterances.

Articulation: voiced and voiceless
In articulatory phonetics, we investigate how speech sound are produced using the fairly complex oral kit we have. We start with the air struggling out by the lungs up through the trachea to the larynx. Exclusive the larynx are your verbal cords which take two basic positions.

1. When the vocal cords are feast apart, the air from the lungs passes concerning them unimpeded. Sound produced in this way is described as *voiceless.*
2. When the vocal cords are drawn self-possessed, the air since the lungs repetitively pushes them apart as it passes through, creating a vibration effect, sound produced in this way are described as voiced.

The distinction can be felt physically if you place a fingertip gently on the top of your 'Adam's apple' and produce sounds like z-z-z-z or v-v-v-v. Because these are voiced sound, you should be able to feel some shaking.

Charting consonant sounds
Having described in some detail the place of articulation of English incompatible sounds, we can summarize the basic evidence in the following chart. Along the top of the chart are the different labels for places of articulation and under each, the labels-v (=voiceless) and + v (=intoned).

Table 1

	Bi-la-bi-al +V – V	**Fabio-dental +V – V**	**Dental +V – V**	**Alveolar +V – V**	**Aleve-palatal +V – V**	**Velar +V – V**	**Glottal +V – V**
Stops	p b		t d		k g		
Fricatives		f v	ɵ ð	s z	š ž		
Approximate	W		l& r	Y		H	

Manner of articulation
We have concentrated on describing consonant sounds in terms of where they are enunciated. We can, of course, describe the same sounds in terms of how they are articulated. Such a description is necessary if we wish to be able to differentiate between some echoes which, in the preceding

discussion, we have employed in the matching classification. For example, we can say that [t] and [s] are both voiceless alveolar sound. They differ in their manner of delivery, that is, in the way they are definite. The [t] sound is one of a set of sounds called 'stops' and the [s] sound is one of a set called 'fricatives'.

Vowels

While the consonant sounds are mostly articulated via closure or obstruction in the choral band, vowel sounds are made with a fairly able drift of air. They are all archetypally voiced. To utter vowel sounds, we cogitate the way in which the tongue influences the 'shape' through which the airflow must pass. To talk about place of speech, we think of the space inside the entrance as having a front versus a back and a high against a low area. Thus, in the pronunciation of *warmth* and *success*, we talk about 'high, front' vowels, for the sound is made with the reverse part of the tongue in a raised position.

Phonology

Phonology is essentially the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language. It's in effect, based on a theory of what every speaker of a language unconsciously knows about the sound patterns of that semantic. Because of this theoretical eminence, phonology is fretful with the nonfigurative or mental aspect of the sound in language rather than with the actual physical articulation of speech sounds. Phonology is about the fundamental design, the outline of the sound sort that obliges as the constant basis of all the variations in different physical articulations of that sound type in different contexts.

Phonemes

Each one of these meaning distinguishing sounds in a language is described as a *phoneme.* When we considered the basic of alphabetic writing in chapter 2, we were actually working with the concept of the phoneme as the single sound type which came which comes to the represented by a single symbol. It is in this sense that the phoneme /t/ is described as a sound type of which all the different spoken versions of [t] are gestures. Note that slash marks are commonly used to point toward a phoneme, /t/, an abstract segment, as disparate to the square bracket, as in [t], used for apiece phonetic, or physically produced, subdivision.

Syllables and Clusters

A syllable must contain a vowel wide-ranging. The most common type of syllable in morphological also has a consonant before the vowel, often represented as CV. Technically; the basic elements of the syllable are the *onset* and the *rime.* The rime consists of the vowel, which is frozen as the focus, plus any following consonant, treated as the coda. Thus, syllable like me, to or not have an onset and a nucleus, but no coda. They are known as 'open' syllable. When a coda is present, as in the syllables awake, mug, at or hat, they are called 'closed' syllables.

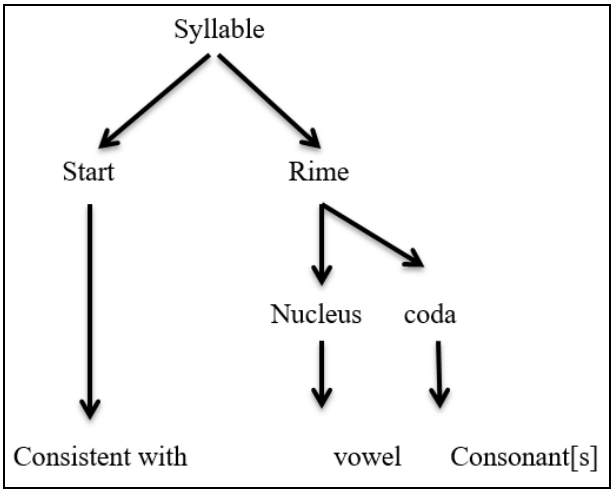

Fig 1

Conclusion

We do not need to speak in order to use to language. Human language display a wide variety of sounds called "phones" or "speech sounds". There is an inordinate several speech sounds, but not an infinite number of them. Humans can also made sounds with the vocal tract that do not occur in speech dark pattern refer to patterns that can be used to harm. These types of language patterns tend to create depression, fear and guilt. They are most difficult, because it requires a lot of rapport combined with stealth and guile. It is like using a velvet glove to hide steel hammer. Language patterns are patterns we all respond to in certain way. Our brains are programmed to respond to things in a certain way. If you are trying to communicate something and influence someone, this allows you to break down their natural defenses so that you can get them to trust you, relax, and more importantly listen to you.

References

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