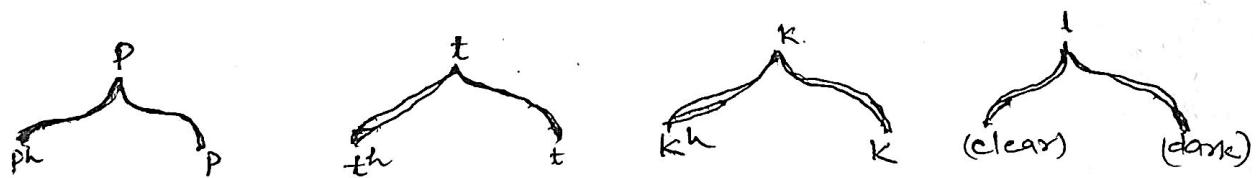


For example, the phoneme /l/ is pronounced in the word 'lock' more prominently than it is pronounced in the word 'bottle'. In the former it is very clear whereas in the latter it is not clear (dark). Phonetically we have two realizations of /l/ that is clear and dark. These two varieties of the phoneme /l/ are considered as allophones. Likewise, we have two varieties of /P/, /t/, /k/ phonemes — the aspirated and unaspirated. The aspirated forms are realized as /ph/, /th/, and /kh/ in the words where these sounds occur in initial position in stressed syllables. We can find these aspirated forms in the words, like problem, ticket, captain, where the first syllables are stressed and hence these sounds are realized as /ph/, /th/ and /kh/. These phonemes are unaspirated in the words like speech, stock, skin, as they do not occur in initial positions, and so they are realized as /P/, /t/ and /k/. Hence, these aspirated and unaspirated varieties are the allophones.



Here it can be said that the concept of phoneme is an abstract concept and its actual realization takes place in the form of allophones. Therefore these allophones are the variants of phonemes.



ENGLISH SPACES OR PAUSES

There are certain other linguistic features of English which may be considered as belonging to the English language itself. These features are called the pauses in English. These pauses are called the realizations of the English words and they consist of two kinds of pauses, namely, initial and final pauses. Initial pause is used at the beginning of a sentence or a word, and final pause is used at the end of a sentence or a word.

SHORTEST PAUSES are the shortest pauses as far as possible. They are caused by the sound vibrations of the vocal chords. Examples of such pauses are found in the English language. In the English language there are three different types of short pauses. The first type is called the silent pause used before the first word of a sentence or a word. It is because it can not be heard clearly, though it is distinct enough to indicate the presence of one phoneme by distinct silence or absence of one phoneme. The second type is called the silent pause used before the first word of a sentence or a word. It is because it can not be heard clearly, though it is distinct enough to indicate the presence of one phoneme by distinct silence or absence of one phoneme. The third type is called the silent pause used before the first word of a sentence or a word. It is because it can not be heard clearly, though it is distinct enough to indicate the presence of one phoneme by distinct silence or absence of one phoneme.

ALLONGE

Allonge is another linguistic feature of English which may be considered as belonging to the English language itself. Allonge consists of two kinds of pauses, namely, initial and final pauses. Initial pause is used at the beginning of a word, and final pause is used at the end of a word.