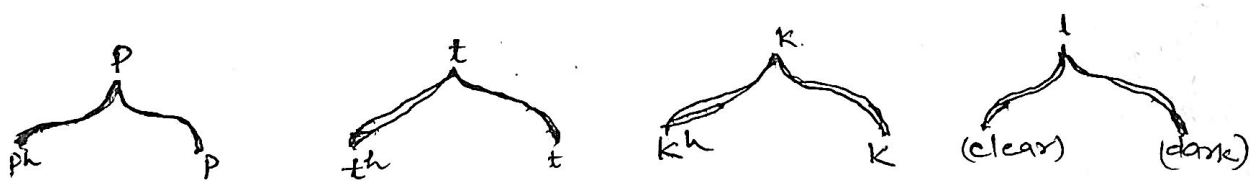


For example, the phoneme /l/ is pronounced in the word 'lock' more prominently than it is pronounced in the word 'bottle'. In the former it is very clear whereas in the latter it is not clear (dark). Phonetically we have two realizations of /l/ that is clear and dark. These two varieties of the phoneme /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.



Hence 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.

— x — x — .

Phonology

... as well as ... of ... is seen ... rooms ... realization ... specific ... in all ... detail ... words ... discussed.

Diphthongs ... as a ... sounds ... in English ... depending ... in it ... because ... distinct ... another ... sit ... sounds ... time ... and but ... article ... separate ... or ... as ...

Allophone

... realized in different ... in a ... word. For