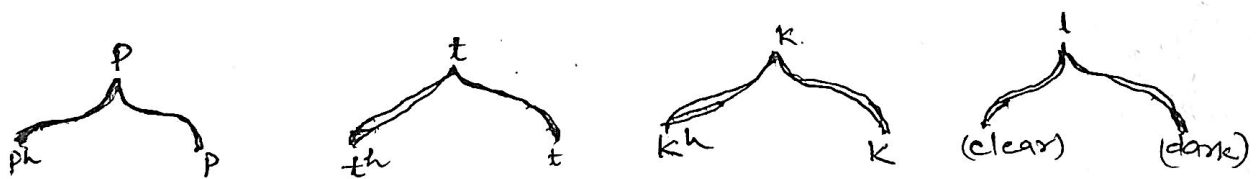


For example, the phoneme /l/ is pronounced in the word 'lock' more prominently than it is pronounced in the word 'bottle'. In the former it is very clear whereas in the latter it is not clear (dark). Phonetically we have two realizations of /l/ that is clear and dark. These two varieties of the phoneme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

— x — x — .

Phonology

as well as the fact that the phonetic realization of a phoneme is not necessarily the same in all contexts. For example, the phoneme /t/ is realized as a voiceless alveolar stop in 'cat' but as a voiced alveolar stop in 'water'. This is known as allophony. The phoneme /t/ is also realized as a voiceless alveolar stop in 'tough' but as a voiceless alveolar fricative in 'toughen'. This is also known as allophony. The phoneme /t/ is also realized as a voiceless alveolar stop in 'tough' but as a voiceless alveolar fricative in 'toughen'. This is also known as allophony.

Diphthongs are a sequence of two different vowel sounds as a single unit. They are formed by the transition from one vowel sound to another. In English, there are eight diphthongs: /eɪ/, /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/, /ɔʊ/, /əʊ/, /ɪə/, /eə/, and /ʊə/. The first four are closed diphthongs, and the last four are centering diphthongs. The first four are formed by moving from a front vowel to a back vowel, and the last four are formed by moving from a front vowel to a central vowel. The first four are also known as 'close' diphthongs, and the last four are known as 'open' diphthongs. The first four are also known as 'close' diphthongs, and the last four are known as 'open' diphthongs.

Allophony

is a phoneme which is realized in different ways in different words. For