



PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS

DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION & TRAINING

JAFARPUR - AZAMGARH



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FOREWORD

As we know that English is a Lingua Franca or a common language of the world .This is also just like a second language in India . it is important for our students to be efficient and competent in this language to have a better communication and prospect .

For this purpose we have to make our teachers skilled in a manner so that they are able to deal with this in a better way .

Keeping in view of this point we intend to make a module based on the phonological awareness .I know that all our teachers are competent ,this module is just like a torch bearer .Rest depends on all of you ,without your support and co operation ,it would yield no result .In this module origin of English language, phonological awareness Correct pronunciation of different letters and many other important points are addressed which are practical , useful and important for the teachers so that they are able to make English class teaching and learning more effective . I would like to convey my cordial thanks to Dr.Bhavna Mishra lecturer English DIET Azamgarh for her endeavour in this direction .I hope that module would be fruitful to the teachers .Suggestions are welcome .

With Best Wishes

Yours.....

Amar Nath Rai

OBJECTIVES OF THE MODULE

- **To enhance the skill and knowledge of teachers in English language .**
- **To make teachers aware of English alphabets sound system .And To enable them know about phonological awareness for a better class room teaching and learning**
- **To understand the concept of LSRW related with English language .**
- **To know the correct pronunciation of different letters as A,C,E,G,I,U etc .**
- **To know the difference between hard and soft letters .**
- **Pronunciation of 'THE' in different sentences .**

To know the use of 'IT' and 'THIS' .

- **To make teachers able to understand the concept of silent letters**
- **To make them know the sight words and their uses .**
- **To make them aware of syllables and stress and how to use them .**
- **Importance of PRE in classroom teaching and learning.**
- **For skill development of teachers for better learning outcomes of students .**
- **To know some important facts about English language**

ORIGIN OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

As we know that Language is a medium of communication. Particularly English language is widely considered to be the lingua franca (a common language) of the world and is the standard language in a wide variety of fields including Information technology, medical, engineering, international business and higher education.

Modern English is derieved from old English. English which meant pertaining to the angles'. In old English this word was derieved from Engle 'Angles' (The *Germanic tribe who conquered the island in the 5th century*).

During the time of Alfred, the Great, all invading Germanic tribes were referred to as English.

Apart from the Angles, there were some other tribes in old England: The Jutes and the Sayans but probably the language was called English because the Angles dialect was the first one that got written down.

So,in short, the term 'English' came from the Angles, which were named for the narrow shape of their homeland in Denmark.

In our country English is like a second language. Because of its importance,it is essential to make our students competent in this language. In our Basic Education System,this is a huge challenge for the teachers to teach English. As our students don't have exposure to this language. It becomes like a third language after Mother Tongue and Hindi.

There are 4 skills of teaching and learning a language -

L- Listening

S – Speaking

R- Reading

W- Writing

Listening and Speaking are Primary Skills. Reading and Writing are Secondary Skills. Listening and Reading are receptive Skills and Speaking and Writing are productive skills as well.

Listening and Speaking Skill -

Now one question arises – that how do we learn our mother tongue ? simple- because we listen it from the very beginning and get exposure to it.

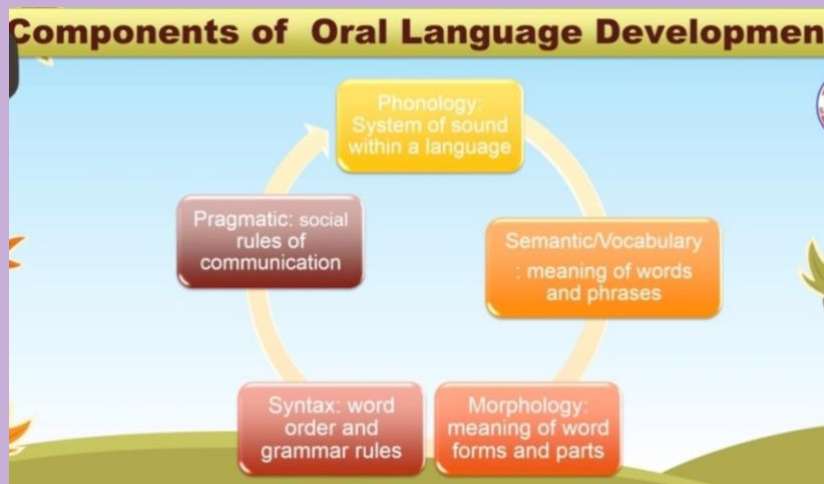
As it is said that – “Be a good listener to be a good speaker”.

We have to provide more and more opportunities to our students to listen and speak by using activities, tasks, role-play, rhymes, instructions, peer work, group work, shared learning, independent learning etc.

We have to live the language not learn it. We should focus on developing all 4 skills of language using all the methods and techniques in a balanced way.

Direct Method, Audio-Video, filing, structural approach etc.

हमें अंग्रेजी भाषा सिखाने के लिए सभी विधियों का प्रयोग संतुलित प्रकार से करना चाहिए \।



Oral Language Development is important for early grade students as:

- Oral language functions as a foundation for beginning literacy and education in school and out.
- It lays the foundation for secondary skills: Reading and writing
- Developing these skills together build the mind for all future learning.
- It helps early graders to become proficient readers and speakers.
- In primary classes, it's lagging means children are at risk for later reading difficulties.



What is meant by the development of oral language?

Oral Language Development is

- the process how to speak and how to listen.
- development of the skills and knowledge that go into "listening and speaking," having a strong relationship to reading comprehension and to writing.
- ensuring minimum loss of communication between a speaker and a receiver (listener).

Reading Skill:-

‘ A child who reads will be an adult who thinks .’

For reading skill we have to work upon Phonological awareness. As reading makes a full man. It promotes self-education. We should develop reading skill in a child. there are two main reasons for reading –

- i. Reading for pleasure (Extensive Reading)

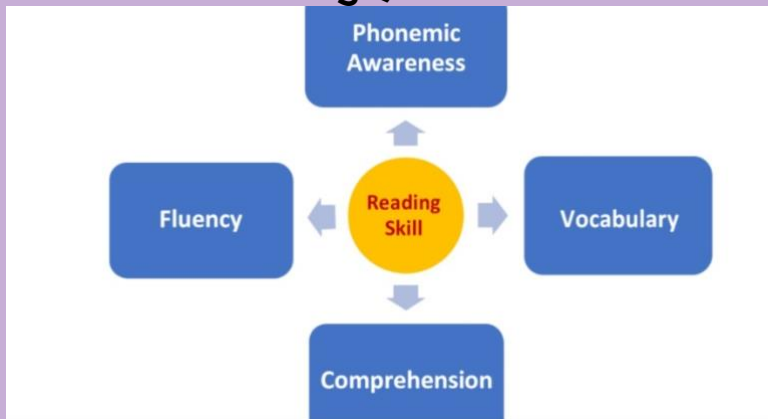
आनंद या मनोरंजन के लिए पढ़ना |

ii. Reading for information (Intensive Reading)

ज्ञान या जानकारी के लिए पढ़ना |

Reading skill consists of 4 main things-

1. Phonemic awareness ध्वनि माध्यम से जागरूकता
2. Vocabulary शब्द कोष
3. Comprehension समझने की योग्यता
4. Fluency सरल व विशुद्ध



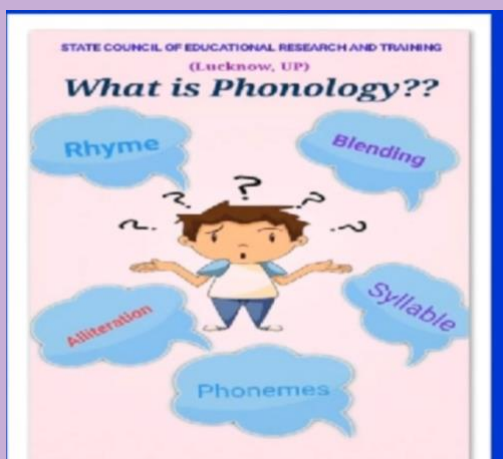
Phonological awareness is the foundation for learning to read. As we see that children recognize the sound of known person, animals, rain, train etc. While teaching a language we shall give attention on both sound and symbols.

We have not to tell A-for-Apple only but ant, aero plane etc.to our early graders. it is the ability to recognize and work with sounds in spoken language.

What is phonology- ध्वनि विज्ञान -स्वनिमविज्ञान भाषा विज्ञान की वह शाखा है जो किसी भाषा की सार्थक ध्वनियों की व्यवस्था का अध्ययन करता है |

It has following forms-

- 1 Phonemes – स्वनिम -उच्चारित ध्वनि की सबसे छोटी इकाई
- 2 Rhyme- तुकांत अभिव्यक्ति
- 3 Syllable-शब्दांश
- 4 Blending-मिश्रण बनाना
- 5 Segmenting-विभाजन
- 6 Manipulating- कुशलता पूर्वक नियंत्रित करना
- 7 Alliteration –अनुप्रास अलंकार



Phonemes- A phonemes is the smallest unit of sound in a word that makes a difference in its pronunciation as well as it's meaning . like 'roar' distinguishes it from /r/ in 'roar'/ s/ in soar as it becomes different in pronunciation as well as meaning.

What are Phonemes?

A phoneme is the smallest unit of sound in a word that makes a difference in it's pronunciation as well as it's meaning.

For instance, the /s/ in 'soar' distinguishes it from /r/ in 'roar', as it becomes different from 'soar' in pronunciation as well as meaning.

Rhyme- A rhyme is a repetition of similar sounding words occurring at the end of lines in poems or songs.

It brings rhythm. It leaves a pleasant note for students. They enjoy it. That is why rhymes are specially prescribed for kids in early grades.

Alliteration- Alliteration is the repetition of same consonant sounds as the beginning words. This repetition brings attention to the line in which it is used and creates more rhythm like tongue twister etc.

Syllable- A syllable is one unit of sound in English. It joins consonants and vowels to form words. It can have more than one sound syllable , more than one consonant and more than one vowel as well. But it can not make more than one sound.

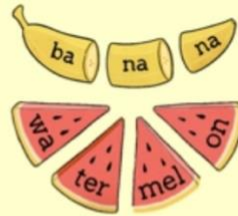
Syllables- Rain.

A syllable is one unit of sound in English. Syllables join consonants and vowels to form words.

Syllables can have more than one letter; however, a syllable cannot have more than one sound.

Syllables can have more than one consonant and more than one vowel, as well. However, the consonant(s) and vowel(s) that create the syllable cannot make more than one sound.

Count the syllable ·



Blending- This is the skill of joining individual speech sounds (phonemes) to make a word.

It helps the students to decode unfamiliar words using letter, sound patterns when reading for instance- /m//a//p/ - MAP

Segmenting- Segmenting in phonics is the ability to separate a word into its sounds , technically the sounds are called phonemes, the unit of sounds that makes up a language.

Instance- pig – p – i -g.

Manipulating- It is done by sound deletion , sound addition or sound substitution.

Sound Deletion Bat B – at

Sound addition Cap C – ap

Sound Substitution Rod Red

Writing Skill- “Children want to write. They want to write the first day they attend school. Before they went to school, they marked up walls, papers , newspapers with crayons, chalk, pens or pencils anything that makes a mark. The child marks & says

‘ I ‘ m’ – Donald Gra

Writing difficulties-

When we give attention on the writing skill of students, we find that first they make scribbles. After some times they have controlled scribbles. Then there is a stage of mock writing, then writing letters and writing words.

Pre writing skills are part of foundational literacy skills that children need to acquire before they begin writing.

WRITING DIFFICULTIES



- *Have an awkward pencil grasp*
- *difficulty in controlling a pencil for colouring, drawing or writing*
- *Be verbally skilled but has difficulty showing this on paper (i.e. writing, drawing or colouring)*
- *Show a tendency to use their whole hand to manipulate objects rather than just a few fingers*
- *Display messy and/or slow handwriting*

We can use different activities to improve writing skills -

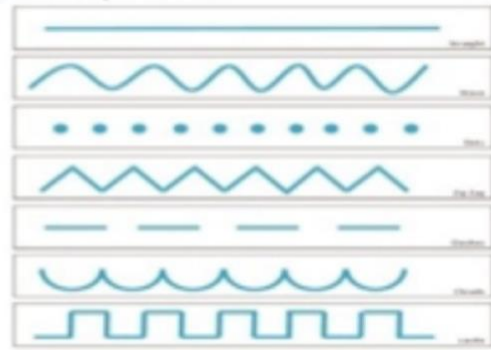
- 1. Threading and lacing.**
- 2. Scissor projects**
- 3. Drawing or Writing**
- 4. Every day Activities**
- 5. Pre writing shapes**
- 6. Finger games**
- 7. Crafts**
- 8. Construction.**

These activities require finger strength and are useful in making balance among shoulder, hands , palm and fingers.

We can also use different patterns for pre- writing skills and after that child will be able to write the letters, words and sentences etc. gradually.

What are Pre Writing Skills?

❖ Pre-writing skills are part of the foundational literacy skills that children need to develop before they begin writing.



Stages of Early Writing Development



Stage 1-
Random Scribbles
(ages 2-3)



p. 8



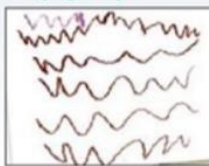
Stage 3-
Mock
Writing
(ages 3-4)



Stage 4-
Writing Letters
(ages 4-5)



Stage 2-
Controlled Scribbles
(age 3)



Stage 5 -
Writing Words
(ages 5-6)





Print Rich Environment -

For English language learning we should make our classrooms, language friendly. It is needed to make them Print Rich. We can label the things in school and classroom like taps, chairs, tables, blackboards, walls, doors etc. We can use posters, pictures, charts, cards etc to make our classroom print rich. It makes class room attractive also.

The overall concept of a language learning is that a child is able to -

- Listening with understanding.
- समझ के साथ सुनना
- Speaking with fluency and accuracy.
- शुद्धता और प्रवाह के साथ बोलना
- Reading with correct pronunciation.
- सही उच्चारण के साथ पढ़ना
- Writing with correct punctuation.
- विराम चिन्हों का सही प्रयोग
-

A teacher should work on all these 4 aspects of language teaching and learning with a balanced approach and provide more and more exposure and opportunity to students to acquire expected learning outcomes in English language .

What is Phonics-ध्वन्यात्मकता - Phonics is a method to teach children how to read using sounds . Phonics is all about sounds .

STEP 1 – LETTER SOUNDS

Phonics is the sound of letter when we connect the sound of letter with the symbol, then it is called phonemes. There are total 44 phonemes in English language as consonants, short vowels, long vowels etc.



Children must be taught the letters and the sounds they represent as mentioned above .

STEP 2 - VOWELS AND CONSONANTS

Once the child has mastered letter sounds ,the vowels and consonants sounds can be introduced .

Out of 26 letters in English alphabet ,5 are vowels and 21 are consonants . It is important to teach short vowel sounds at this point .Short vowels usually sound like the following .

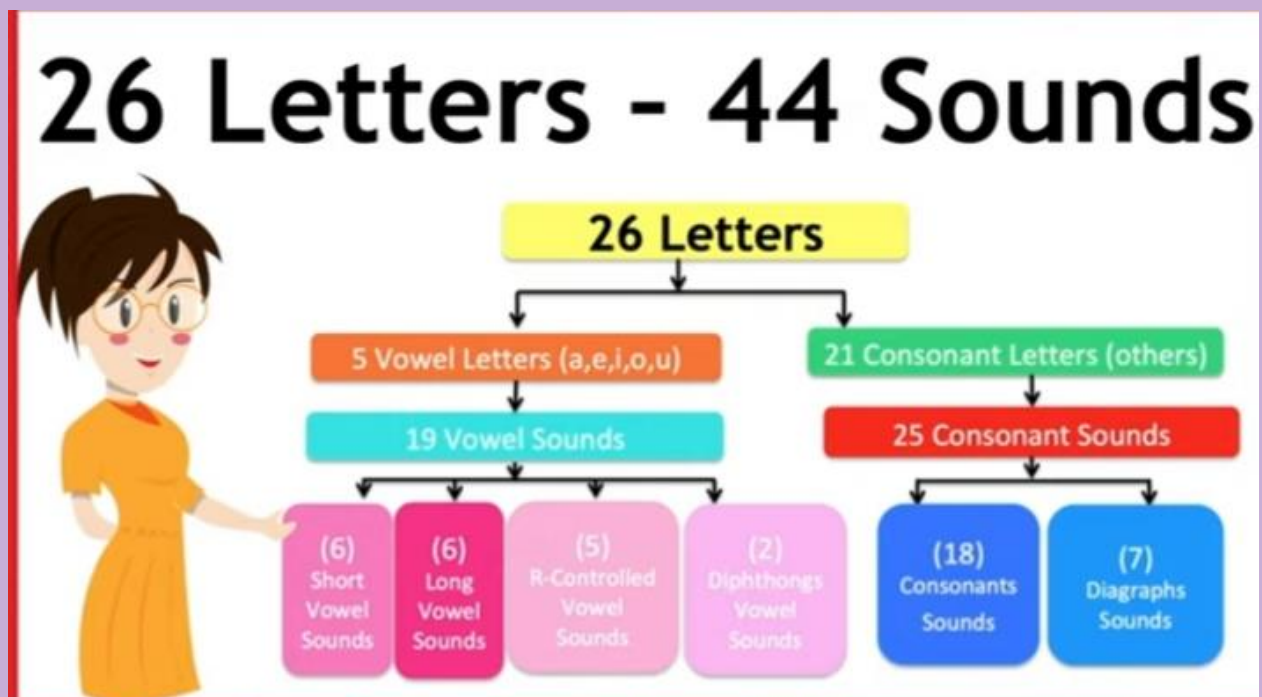
a as in apple

b as in ball

c as in cat

d as in dog

e as in egg



STEP 3 - CVC WORDS

CVC words are consonant vowel consonant words . e vowel sound is always short in CVC .these words can be read by simply blending the individual sounds together .

This is the concept of blending .

Word family is a set of words having similar patterns like same ending .

As –bat ,cat ,rat ,hat ,mat .

CVC - ab words

Cab , tab ,lad ,sad ,cat ,dog , van pig ,hut ,bus etc

STEP 4 –CONSONANT BLENDS

When 2 or more consonants are together and they each make their own sounds that is called a consonant blend . It can come in the beginning or end of a word .

As – bl –black ,cl-clap ,

18 Consonants Sounds

1	2	3	4	5	6
/b/	/d/	/f/	/g/	/h/	/j/
Bat Rabbit	Dog Ladder	Fish Photo	Girl Egg	Hat Who	Juice Giraffe
ब	ड	फ	ग	ह	ज

18 Consonants Sounds

7	8	9	10	11	12
/k/	/l/	/m/	/n/	/p/	/r/
Kite School	Lion Bell	Man Hammer	Nest Know	Pear Apple	Rat Write
क	ल	म	न	प	र

18 Consonants Sounds

13	14	15	16	17	18
/s/	/t/	/v/	/w/	/y/	/z/
Sun Circle	Tiger Button	Van Of	Water Whale	Yak Yellow	Zebra Cheese
स	ट	व	वॉ	य	ज़

STEP 5 – DIGRAPHS AND TRIGRAPHS

A digraph is two letters combined to make on a unique single sound

.

As –ch – chair ,sh – shop , wh –what etc.

A trigraph is a single sound represented by 3 letters .

igh – sight ,ear –hear .

7 Digraphs Sounds

Two letters combine to make one new sound

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
/ch/	/sh/	/th/	/th/	/wh/	/ng/	/zh/
Chair Touch	Ship Station	Thong With	That They	What When	Sing Thing	Vision Azure
च	श	थ	द	वह	अंग	ष

STEP- 6 - DIPTHONGS

Diphthongs are the combination of two different vowel sounds that together make a distinct new sound .

They are also called gliding vowels because the sound glides from one vowel sound to another .

As in –oi –coin

2 Diphthongs Sounds

A sound made by combining two vowels specifically when it starts as one vowel sound and goes to another sound.

1	2
/oi/	/ou/
Coin Boy	Ouch Cow
ऑए	आउ

6 Short Vowels Sounds

1	2	3	4	5	6
/ă/	/ĕ/	/ĭ/	/ŏ/	/ŭ/	/oŏ/
Apple Cat	Egg Bread	Ink Busy	Orange Wash	Mug Blood	Book Pull
ऐ	ए	इ	ऑ	अ	उ

STEP- 7

A long vowel is a vowel sound that is pronounced the same as its name .

As –baby ,bike ,boat cube, see .

6 Long Vowels Sounds

1	2	3	4	5	6
/ā/	/ē/	/ī/	/ō/	/ū/	/ōō/
Table Break	Teeth Seat	Pie Fly	Goat Snow	Few You	Moon Shoe
ए	ई	आइ	ओ	यू	ऊ

STEP - 8 -

5 R-Controlled Sounds

1	2	3	4	5
/ar/	/or/	/ur/	/air/	/ear/
Car Park	Corn Horn	Turn Bird Verb	Fair Square	Fear Deer
आर	ओर	अर	एअर	इअर

When a vowel is followed by r the r changes the sound the vowel makes, this is now called a r controlled vowel. The r here is called bossy r as it makes the vowel sound in a new way.

MAGIC E –(CVCE) WORDS

Magic e rule ...when e is at the end of the word, it is usually silent and it tells the other vowel to say its name (long sound)

Pin –pine, hop- hope, cut –cute.

WORD- STRESS

Syllables -जब हम शब्द को अलग अलग हिस्सों में बाँट देते हैं , उसे syllables कहते हैं | सिल बल

Any of the unit into which a word is divided containing a vowel and one or more than a consonant as sit I is vowel s and t is consonant this is one syllables.

it is divided in 2 parts

By example of chin and clap. Stress is only on vowels

Primary stress इसमें स्ट्रेस साईन ऊपर होता है कुछ देर रुक कर बोलते हैं

(')

Secondary stress पर ज्यादा देर तक नहीं रुकते हैं यह साईन नीचे की ओर होता है |

(,)

Pronunciation of ' A '

As we know that vowel is divided in 2 sections long and short . Long vowel ae .As in gate

Short vowel ऐ Apple

2nd आ as in bath ,fast ,ask etc.

3rd -अ as in but ,cut

4th -आँ -वास was want quality

5thउ- आधा अ -zebra adjust around

6thएउ- पैरेंट parent square

7thइ private climate village

8thओ-किसी वर्ड के अंत में अगर डबल ल हो तो और उसके पहले अ हो तो उसे ओ पढना है |कॉल काल बल call ball tall etc .

almost , always

Silent A –LOGICALLY ally से जो शब्द खत्म हो तो a साइलेंट होता है

Pronunciation of C

Soft C is called स |Hard C is called क

Soft c –when C is followed by I ,E AND Y then c is pronounced as स

As in centre , celebrate, certain , principal , cigar , decency .

When C is followed by a consonant as cat ,coat, cute, respect.

MIX WORDS – access first C is followed by C so pronounced as क

and next is called as स recycle , accent

The words which end by cious ,cial ,cian s in precious, official magician, then it is pronounced as श

soccer is exception

Pronunciation of ' E '

Long e sound ई as in green ,evil ,eevalइवल

Short e sound –इ milk ring मिल्क रिंग

Short e –ऐ ten bet टेन बेट

Silent letters/ not silent

At the end of a word E is silent as five ,done

The word has no other vowel except E is not silent as in he she

The word has ee not silent as in agree ,see

The word has an accent mark is not silent resume cliché क्लिशे का अर्थ है वह कहावत जो बोलते बोलते घिस चुकी है ।

PRONUNCIATION OF F

Ph =फ

F=फ

जब किसी स्पेल्लिंग के शुरू में फ आये तब F लिखेंगे जैसे father friend जब किसी स्पेल्लिंग में कोई वैज्ञानिक नाम हो तो ph से स्टार्ट हो तो ph लोखेंगे जैसे फिजिक्स physical

some exception -phrase phobia .

Pronunciation of U

U कब अ होता है कब ऊ होता है |

English is mix of greek French dutch etc

Umbrella is word of latin there u was pronounced as अ

Use is the word of latin then migrated to French and pronounced as ऊ

short U - अ - जब उच्चारण short फॉर्म में होता है

long U से ऊ होता है तब उसे long u food rude etc

rules

U+consonant +vowel then it is ऊ-use

U+consonant +consonant =short u -उ ugly

U+consonant end of word up us then it is pronounced as अ

PRONUNCIATION OF Y

Consonant y is as य

RULES – when it occurs in beginning of any word then it is as य as in young .

When it is 1st letter of syllable usually and is also before o vowel as in beyond ,crayon then it is as य

Vowel -vowel के रूप में y के चार रूप होते हैं ।

In one syllable word ending in y then is ended by y is as आई eye

Y is first syllable of a word is said as ई gymnasium ,cyst

**When there are two syllables and y is in last then it is ई as in - very
funny**

y in a single syllable word that has ay -as in may say –is as ए

Exceptions – if these rules are not set then this is exception .

PRONUNCIATION OF ‘ G ’

थ ग ज एंड द कैसे बनता है

**G ज - when followed by E ,l and Y as in page ,language
,generation ,grudge etc .**

G as ग -when followed by other letters except e , l, y

As globe, gum, go, god .

When it comes last in the letter as in bag ,blog ,tag etc .

Exceptions –get, giggle, gift –these are of German origin

Theta थीटा is a scientific term थ - eighth letter of greek alphabet

Delta - द - डेल्टा this that those them fourth letter of greek alphabet .

PRONUNCIATION OF I

I - ई , इ, आई

When I is followed by an e ,c or v ,then another silent e then I is pronounced as ई as piece ,niece ,believe .

When I is followed by a vowel as studio ,curious .

When I is at the end of a word with many syllables - taxi

I is pronounced as इ इन in one syllable word as bit sit

**When followed by several consonant and double letters consonant
As bitter .**

When followed by consonant + e –time then आई

When followed by silent G , gh , s

Sign ,sight, island

PRONUNCIATION OF A , C, O AND X

A - ऐइ - फैइस- face

-आ-fast - फ़ास्ट

ऐ- cat कैट

उ- adjust उ-जस्ट

o - उ-उ -british english में

ओउ - american english

Correct Pronunciation of V and W -

v वी

Very वैरी v बोलते समय ऊपर के दांत को नीचे के होंठ पर लगाना चाहिए | दोनों होठ टच नहीं होना चाहिए |

various , van

W डबल्यूwबोलते समय होठों को गोल करके बोलना चाहिए |

wood ,wool , woman ,wicket etc.

Some facts about Pronunciation –

English is an West German language .its also the combination of many languages .As English ,German .Dutch ,French, Latin ,Italian ,Greek etc .

But is old English word .In middle English it was pronounced as Buten , bouten

Put ,in middle English was pronounced as puten , poten .

Ch च ,क, श in French ch refers to श

In greek language ch refers to क as in school .

Ch refers to च in old French word .

Double letters -

Letter is derieved from latin language .

In French it was changed into lettre then letter .

When a word is intended to make long then double letter is used .

Thथ and द sound is extracted from greek language .

THE SCHWA SOUND 3- आधा अ

The most common sound in English

Weak unstressed sound .it may be in any word .

Any vowel letter can be pronounced in this way .

‘THE’ को कब द बोलेंगे ,कब दी बोलेंगे

THE को दी तब बोलते हैं जब कोई शब्द किसी VOWEL से शुरू हो रहा है | जैसे एलीफैंट - दी एलीफैंट The Elephant, दी एन्ट The Ant.

अगर कोई शब्द किसी भी consonant से शुरू हो रहा हो तब उसे the द बोलते हैं |

कोई शब्द अगर consonant से शुरू हो रहा हो लेकिन उस पर stress लगा हो तो वहाँ the को दी ही बोलते हैं |

Superlative Degree के आगे the को दी बोलते हैं |

The biggest . The fastest

Use of IT and THIS

IT has 3 main functions .as a pronoun IT refers to singular non human noun . As – I saw a movie yesterday .It was great .

We should use it at the start of a sentence .comes before linking words as be appear is am are was were)

After certain adjectives ,passive reporting verbs clear possible etc

It is an elephant

IT is clear that he did not come

It is believed that

Fills the subject position in sentences about the weather .

It is hot today .it is raining etc .

'THIS'

This has 2 main functions

As a determiner THIS means this one .

In this class ,you will learn many things .

As a Pronoun , THIS refers to a whole idea .

It is raining . This means we cant have a picnic .

HOW TO LEARN READING

Steps of Reading –

Alphabet A to Z 5 vowels aeiou,21 consonants

Vowels स्वर consonants vyanjanव्यंजन It make word राम र आ म

vowels- short and long fan face seen

Syllable - सिल बल -fan फैन fantastic –फैनटैस्टिक

हर पार्ट में एक vowel जरूर होता है ।

Consonant blends – ऐसे दो consonant जो मिल कर दो साउंड बनाते हैं ।

Initial –ये शब्द के शुरू में लगते हैं । bl ,br,cl,cr,dr ,fr ,tr, gl ,gr ,pl ,pr ,sm ,sn ,sk ,st ,sw ,etc .

Final blends ये शब्द के लास्ट में लगते हैं । st ,sk ,ld ,nd ,nk .

Consonant digraphs – इसमें दो लेटर्स होते हैं लेकिन साउंड एक ही बनता है

shश , chच , thथ ,whव

Trigraphs - इसमें तीन लेटर्स होते और दो या तीन साउंड होते हैं ।

इसे शुरू और अंत दोनों में लगा सकते हैं ।

Nth- nineth ,sch- scheme ,shr- shrine ,spl - splash ,spr- sprout ,squ squash ,str - streme ,thr - throne .

As – This is a glass .

SILENT LETTERS

B is usually silent after M at the end of a word .

As –Climb ,bomb ,lamb .

B is usually silent before the letter T

Doubt ,debt etc .

C is usually silent before the letters K ,Q

Lock ,block , pack ,acquit etc .

C is usually silent in the combination of SC

Muscle ,scissor ascent etc .

D is usually silent before the letters N ,G (after N)

Wednesday ,sandwich ,nudge etc .

E is generally silent at the end of a word .

Table ,before ,write ,give etc . Extempore is latin word and an exception .

E is sometimes silent before D in the second or third form of verbs .

Fixed ,begged ,bored etc . exceptions - wanted ,tested .

G is generally silent before the letter N

Sign ,design ,foreign etc . Exceptions – Magnet , signature etc .

Gh is generally silent after a vowel .

Light ,right ,thought etc .Exceptions – bighorn – when two words are connected to make one new word .

H is generally silent after W

What ,where ,when ,why etc . Exceptions – Who ,whose, whom etc .

H is generally silent after C , G and R

Choir (a singing group) ghost , rhythm .

K is silent when it comes before N

at the beginning of a word . As in –knee ,knife ,know etc .

P is silent when a word begins with ps ,pn ,pt .

As –Psychology ,pneumonia etc .

S is silent before L in the following words .

Island ,isle aisle .

T is often silent in sten ,ften ,stle words

Listen ,often castle (kila ya mahal)

U IS silent after G before a vowel .

Guide ,guest

W is silent before R at the beginning of a word .

Write ,wrong , wrap etc .

W is silent in wh words as in who .

SIGHT WORDS

Sight words are the words which are repeated many times in sentences .

As - the , is, I, like, my ,see ,we,you, at, big, with, for ,here, there have, they etc .

After showing them sight words we should use them in sentences .

SOME NOTABLE POINTS

- 1- English is originally West German language .**
- 2- In beginning there were only 1500 words in English language .**
- 3- Now there are more than 3.50 lacs words .**
- 4- English is combination of Latin ,Dutch ,German , American ,Hindi,Italian ,French ,Sanskrit etc .**
- 5- There is exception of every rule in English language .**
- 6- British rulers in India added h in some letters to deal with Indian language as in khख ,gh घ,dhध ,phफ etc .**
- 7- In original English words these sounds are not pronounced .**
- 8- In English we use Your Honour ,My lord ,Mr.Mrs .,Miss etc to show respect to elders .**
- 9- Difference between accent and dialect –**

Accent and dialect is part of language .

Language is a structured system of communication using speech ,gestures and writing . Dialect is form of speaking a language .

Dialect includes a specific form of pronunciation ,vocabulary and rules of grammar .

Accent refers to the way in which words of a language are pronounced .

As we speak the same words of Hindi language in many ways in many parts of our country .

Accent –generally Americans use h in hello but most Britishers don't use h in hello .They say ello .

10 – O.K./OKAY -This term o.k.is originated in the U.S. 150 years ago .

In full form it is pronounced as okay .it is used in informal English .It can also be used as a verb ,noun , adverb,adjective and interjection .

As a verb –She okayed the plan .

He is an okay guy . It is working o.k. now