

## **CHAPTER - III**

**DESCRIPTION OF DATA : QUANTITATIVE,  
QUALITATIVE USE, STATISTICS AND  
INTERPRETATION**

### Chapter - III

#### Description of Data - Quantitative, Qualitative Use, Statistics And Interpretation

##### 3.1. T.V. NEWS S2B - 020

##### 3.1.1 Table No.1

Words	Occurrence	Frequency of Pronunciation Near R.P.	Frequency of Pronunciation Which is Indian	Percentage of Pronunciation Near R.P.
<u>I) Articles</u>				
a) a	028	028	000	100%
b) an	005	000	005	0%
c) the	145	119	026	82.6%
d) some	002	002	000	100%
<u>II) Conjunctions</u>				
a) than	-	-	-	-
b) and	050	001	049	2%
c) but	-	-	-	-
d) as	008	000	008	0%
e) that	009	000	009	0%
<u>III) Pronouns</u>				
a) he	010	002	008	20%
b) his	009	008	001	88.88%

Words	Occurrence	Frequency of Pronunciation Near R.P.	Frequency of Pronunciation Which is Indian	Percentage of Pronunciation Near R.P.
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c) her	002	001	001	50%
d) him	001	000	001	0%
e) them	-	-	-	-
f) us	-	-	-	-

#### IV) Prepositions

a) at	015	001	014	6.67%
b) for	012	000	012	0%
c) of	065	001	064	1.54%
d) to	040	006	034	70%
e) from	010	007	003	15%

#### V) Auxiliaries

a) am	-	-	-	-
b) is	005	001	004	20%
c) are	002	000	002	0%
d) was	010	005	005	50%
e) be	02	002	000	100%
f) do	-	-	-	-
g) does	-	-	-	-
h) has	021	000	021	0%
i) had	003	002	001	660%
j) have	013	000	013	0%
k) shall	-	-	-	-
l) will	020	000	020	0%

Words	Occurrence	Frequency of Pronunciation Near R.P.	Frequency of Pronunciation Which is Indian	Percentage of Pronunciation Near R.P.
m) would	-	-	-	-
n) can	-	-	-	-
o) must	-	-	-	-

### 3.1.2 - Analysis Observation and Comments

#### I) Articles

(a) 'a' - There are 28 occurrences of the article 'a' and all the occurrences are pronounced as /ə/ which is a weak form. Indian speakers tend to use /e/ instead of /ə/ or /eɪ/. But surprisingly the newsreader has pronounced /ə/ which is R.P.

Examples - 1) a bomb blast S2B 020 Page No. 1. Line No. 2.

2) a burst of a cracker S2B 020 Page No.2.

Line No.1.

(b) 'an' - The article 'an' is pronounced 5 times and all the occurrences of it are unacceptable. 'An' is not pronounced as R.P. /ən/, but it is pronounced as /ɪn/ which is a strong form.

Examples - 1) an election meeting S2B 020 Page No.1.

Line No.5.

2) an official spokesman said S2B 020 Page No.2.

Line No.12.

The newsreader has used /ɪn/ every where. We can say that the newsreader has used /ɪn/ possibly because the following word begins with a vowel sound as it is noticed in the examples cited above.

(c) 'The' - Article 'the' has been pronounced '145' times and it has been pronounced acceptably (Near R.P.) 119 times and it has not been pronounced properly (Pronunciation which is Indian) 26 times -

There are instances when 'the' is pronounced as /ʒə/ whenever there is consonant after it. Such kind of pronunciation is near R.P. But all the times /ʒ/ is pronounced as /d̪/.

Examples - 1) The former Prime Minister S2B 020  
Page No. 1. Line No.1.

2) The government S2B 020 Page No.3 Line No.1.

So we can give several examples of acceptable use of 'the' /ʒə/ which is near R.P.. We can also mention some examples where 'the' is pronounced as /ʒI/ where there is a vowel after it.

Examples - 1) The assassination S2B 020 Page No.3. Line No.3.  
2) At the age of S2B 020 Page No.4 Line No.9.

But sometimes, we have noticed that instead of using /ʒI/, the acceptable right form, the news reader uses /ʒə/.

Examples - 1) In the accident S2B 020 Page No.2. Line No.4.  
2) The United States S2B 020 Page No.7. Line No.19.  
3) The assassination of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi S2B 020  
Page No.7. Line No.18.

And sometimes instead of using /ʒə/ the acceptable right form, the news reader uses /ʒI/ as in following examples.

Examples - 1) The working committee S2B 020 Page No.2.  
Line No.14.  
2) The Pakistan Prime Minister S2B 020 Page No.8.  
Line No.6.

From these examples it appears that the speaker is confused about the use of article 'the' ( $/\theta\partial/$  or  $/\theta I/$ ) which depends upon the phonetic environment. 'The assassination' is a phrase which is pronounced by the speaker a lot of times. Sometimes 'the' is pronounced as  $/\theta\partial/$  and sometimes it is pronounced as  $/\theta I/$ . We can state that the speaker wants to give stress on the words following 'the', and so the is pronounced as  $/\theta I/$ .

(d) **some** - Both the occurrences of the article 'some' are acceptable. They are identical with R.P. pronunciations

Example : 1) Some shops S2B 020 Page No. 9. Line No. 7.

## II) Conjunctions

(a) **than** and **but** do not at all occur in the text.

(b) **and** - And is pronounced 50 times and only once it is pronounced as a weak form.  $/\partial n/$ .

Example - 1) 'Schools and colleges S2B 020 Page No. 3.  
Line No. 11.

In rest of the occurrences it is not pronounced the way it should be. It is different from R.P. Sometimes 'and' is pronounced as  $/\alpha n/$  which is neither a strong form, nor a weak form, and sometimes it is also pronounced as  $/\alpha nd/$  which a strong form. But the strong form has been used by the speaker unnecessarily.

In the following examples  $/\alpha n/$  has been pronounced.

Examples - 1) and Congress I- President S2B 020 Page No. 2.  
Line No. 6.  
2) Vice President and the Prime Minister S2B  
020 Page No. 5 Line No. 1.

In the following examples /ænd/ has been pronounced

- Examples - 1) 'and against democracy' S2B 020 Page No. 4-5.  
Line No. 18 (p.5)
- 2) and the polling scheduled S2B 020 Page No. 11.  
Line No. 8.

So the speaker is unaware of the use of 'and'

(c) as - The conjunction 'as' is pronounced 8 times and all the occurrences are unacceptable as they differ from R.P. All the occurrences of 'as' are pronounced as /ɔːz/ which is a strong form.

- Examples - 1) 'As he received' S2B 020 Page No. 1.  
Line No. 13.
- 2) as a mark of respect S2B 020 Page No. 3.  
Line No. 6.

(d) that - The conjunction 'that' has been pronounced 9 times and all the times it is pronounced as /ðæt/ which is not a weak form. It is never used as a weak form.

- Examples - 1) That it is just appealing S2B 020 Page  
No. 8 Line No. 1.
- 2) decided that polling S2B 020 Page No. 11.  
Line No. 6.

The R.P. weak form /ðət/ has not used. /ð/ in 'that' is pronounced as Indian variant /d̪/,  
n

### III) Pronouns

(a) he - The pronoun 'he' has been pronounced 10 times and 8 times it is pronounced in an unacceptable, way which is different

from R.P. and twice it is pronounced acceptably. The strong form of 'he' is /hi:/ and weak form is /i:/. But we have surprisingly found it out that 'he' is pronounced as /hɪ/ neither /i:/ nor /hi:/.

The following are examples of pronunciations of 'he' as /hɪ/

Examples - 1) Later he joined politics S2B 020 Page No.4.

Line No.3.

2) He said in S2B 020 Page No.8 Line No.1.

'He' has been pronounced as /hi:/ acceptably because when 'he' comes at the initial position it becomes strong, as in following example.

Example - 1) He had his early education S2B 020 Page No.3.

Line No.17.

only twice 'he' has been pronounced as /i:/ which is R.P.

Example - 1) He received a few garlands S2B 020 Page

No.1. Line No.13.

So we can state here that this Indian speaker is not aware of the weak form /i:/ and strong form /hi:/ and their phonetic environment and the Indian speaker is using a different variety which is different from R.P. weak and strong form. The variety is use of /hɪ/ instead of /i:/ and /hi:/.

(b) his - 'His' has been pronounced 9 times and 8 times it has been pronounced acceptably with regard to R.P. and only once it is pronounced in an unacceptable way.

The weak form of 'his' is /ɪz/. Following are the examples where /ɪz/ has been pronounced.

Examples - 1) Smashing his head instantly S2B 020 Page

No. 1. Line No.15.

2) of his mother S2B 020 Page No. 1. Line No.11.



Unacceptable Use of 'His' as /hɪz/.

Example - 1) cut out his visit S2B 020 Page No. 6. Line No. 18.

(c) her - 'Her' has occurred twice in the text and it is once pronounced acceptably as /ɜ:/ R.P. weak form and once it is pronounced in an unacceptable way as /hɜ:/. Pronunciation of 'her' as /hɜ:/ in the following example.

Example - 1) her daughter S2B 020 Page No. 2. Line No. 16.

Pronunciation of 'her' as /ɜ:/ (R.P.)

Example - 1) On her way. S2B 020 Page No. 2. Line No. 17.

(d) him - 'Him' is only occurred once and it is pronounced as /hɪm/ and not R.P. /ɪm/.

(e) them - Not occurred in the text.

(f) us - Not occurred in the text.

#### IV) Prepositions

(a) at - The occurrence of 'at' is 15 times and 14 times it is pronounced as /ɪt/ which is not R.P. and only once it is pronounced as /ət/ which is R.P. /ɪt/ is pronounced in the following examples.

Examples - 1) at the age S2B 020 Page No. 4. Line No. 9.

2) at the death S2B 020 Page No. 8. Line No. 10.

/ət/ is pronounced by the speakers in the following example.

Example - 1) Placed at strategic locations S2B 020

Page No. 10 Line No. 11.

(b) for - The weak form of 'for' is /fə/ before consonants, and /fɔ:/ before vowels. Here the preposition 'for' is pronounced 12 times and all the occurrences of it are unacceptable.

Sometimes /fo/ is pronounced, sometimes /foʁ/ is pronounced. Following are the examples where /fo/ is pronounced.

- Examples - 1) and won acclamation for sending emergency  
S2B 020 Page No.4 Line No.15.  
2) Bill for the uplift S2B 020 Page No.4.  
Line No.16.

In the following examples, /foʁ/ has been used even if there is a consonant after it.

- Examples - 1) To pray for these S2B 020 Page No.6.  
Line No.14.  
2) for the twenty third May S2B 020  
Page No.11 Line No.7.

So we can observe the Indian tendency of pronouncing /ʁ/ every where. Indian speakers tend to use /ʁ/ every where without locating the phonetic environment.

(c) of - The weak form of 'of' is /əv/. The occurrence of 'of' in the text is 65 and 64 times 'of' is pronounced in an unacceptable way. It is pronounced as /ɒf/ or /bʊ/. Only once it is pronounced as /əv/. /əv/ Pronounced in the following examples.

- Examples - 1) The statue of his mother S2B 020 Page No.1.  
Line No.11.  
2) twentieth of August S2B 020 Page No.3.  
Line No.13.

In the following example /ɒf/ is pronounced by the news reader.

Example - 1) the event of S2B 020 Page No.11 Line No.18.  
Only once 'of' is pronounced as /əv/.

Example - 1) In the incidents of violence S2B 020  
Page No.9. Line No.7.

(d) **to** - The preposition 'to' has been pronounced 40 times and 34 times it has been pronounced in an unacceptable way as /tv/. Only 6 times it is pronounced as R.P./tə/.

In the following examples /tv/ has been pronounced by the speaker.

Examples - 1) I appeal to all people S2B 020 Page No.5.

Line No. 15.

2) drove straight to Rashtrapati Bhavan S2B 020

Page No. 10 Line No. 7.

The following are the examples where 'to' is pronounced as /tə/.

Examples - 1) was also blown to pieces S2B 020 Page No. 2.

Line No. 2.

2) dashed to New Delhi S2B 020 Page No. 6

Line No. 18.

We can not make any statement here about the difference between the use of /tə/ and /tv/. The speaker is not conscious in the use of 'to'. The speaker is unsystematic in the use of 'to'.

(e) **from** - There are 10 occurrences of 'from' and 7 are pronounced acceptably like R.P. /frəm/ and 3 are pronounced in an unacceptable way as /fɾəm/. In the following examples, the speaker has pronounced /fɾəm/.

Examples - 1) fifty kilometer away from Madras S2B 020

Page No. 1. Line No. 5.

2) Agency reports from Allahbad S2B 020

Page No. 9 Line No. 6.

In the following examples /fɾəm/ has been pronounced by the speaker.

Examples - 1) The AIR correspondent understands from police

office S2B 020 Page No. 2. Line No. 8.

2) He won his first election battle from Amethi  
S2B 020 Page No.4 Line No.5.

#### V) Auxiliaries

(a) 'am, do, does, shall, would, can, must' have not occurred in the news reader's speech.

(b) is - 'Is' has been pronounced 5 times. All the occurrences of 'is' are pronounced by the speaker as /Iz/ . /Iz/ is a strong form which is pronounced where the following words start with /s, z, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ/ . But the newsreader never uses /s/ or /z/. The news reader always uses /Iz/.

The following is an example where /Iz/ is acceptable.

Example - 1) It is just appealing S2B 020 Page No.8.  
Line No.7.

But it is not purposeful use of /Iz/. In the following examples also the newsreader uses /Iz/.

Examples - 1) is being flown S2B 020 Page No.1 Line No.7.  
2) The body of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is being brought to S2B 020 Page No.2 Line No.11

This Indian speaker has never used /z/ or /s/ which is a weak form.

(c) are - 'Are' has been pronounced twice and both the occurrences are unacceptable from the point of view of British R.P. In the following example 'are' has been pronounced as /ɑ:r/ instead of /əz/

Example - 1) 'Forces are assisting' S2B 020 Page No.10  
Line No.13.

d) was - The auxiliary 'was' has been pronounced 10

times, and surprisingly we noticed that 5 times it is acceptably pronounced as /wəz/ and 5 times it is pronounced as /wɒz/ , which is an unacceptable pronunciation.

In the following examples /wɒz/ has been pronounced.

Examples - 1) Mr. Gandhi was about to address S2B 020

Page No. 1. Line No.5

2) There was a loud explosion S2B 020

Page No.1. Line No.14.

In the following examples /wəz/ has been pronounced by the speaker.

Examples - 1) The dais was proceeding S2B 020 Page No.1.

Line No.12 .

2) Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was born on S2B 020 Page No.3.

Line No.13.

We can point out that generally the speaker uses /wɒz/ when it works as a Main Verb and the speaker uses /wəz/ when it becomes a helping verb.

(e) has - 'Has' has been pronounced 21 times and all occurrences of 'has' are unacceptable. It is pronounced as /hɪz/ which is a strong form even if there is no necessary of using a strong form. It is twice or thrice pronounced as /həz/ and only once it is pronounced as /əz/. But all the occurrences are unacceptable if we locate the phonetic environment.

In the following examples, /həz/ has been used, which is neither a weak form, nor a strong form.

Examples - 1) The government has taken. S2B 020 Page No. 8.

Line No. 17.

2) which has shocked. S2B 020 Page No.1

Line No.3.

In the following examples /əz/ has been used by the newsreader but if we locate the phonetic environment, we can find it out that /əz/ has used in an unacceptable way because it is used only after /s, z, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ/.

So in the following example, /əz/ has been used by the newsreader unnecessarily.

Example - 1) The government has declared S2B 020  
Page No. 3. Line No.4.

In other examples we can find out that /hɪz/ has been used without any reason.

Examples - 1) Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has been killed S2B 020 Page  
No. 1. Line No. 2.  
2) Priyanka has already reached S2B 020  
Page No. 2. Line No. 17.

(f) **have** - 'Have' has been pronounced 13 times and every time it is pronounced as /hɪv/. It is never used as /v/ or /əv/. The following are the examples where /hɪv/ has been used by the newsreader.

Example - 1) Three police officers have been killed S2B 020  
Page No.2 Line No.4.

(g) **had** - 'Had' has been pronounced only once, and it is also an unacceptable use from the point of view of British R.P. Had is pronounced as /hæd/ when it comes as a Main Verb or when it comes at the beginning of the sentence. But this speaker has used the strong form /hæd/ unnecessarily. The weak form /əd/ or /d/ has not used

Example - 1) The lone lady who had come to S2B 020

Page No.2 Line No.1.

(h) **will** - All the 20 occurrences of 'will' are unacceptable as will is always pronounced as /wɪ/ and never as /ə/ or /ɪ/. It is used as a strong form while the phonetic context demands the weak form.

Examples - 1) The body of Mr. Gandhi will be kept S2B 020

Page No.2. Line No.13.

2) central offices will remain closed S2B 020

Page No.3. Line No.6.

(i) **be** - The weak form of be is /bɪ/ and it is pronounced by the speaker twice and all the occurrences are acceptable.

Examples - 1) will be kept S2B 020 Page No.2  
Line No.13.

2) what will be S2B 020 Page No.11. Line No.18.

### 3.1.3 - General Comments.

#### I) Articles :

- i) Article a has been pronounced by the newsreader as /ə/ even if is the Indian tendency of pronouncing, it as /e/ or /eɪ/.
- ii) /ɪn/ is pronounced by the newsreader.
- iii) While pronouncing **the** the speaker knows the phonetic environment, and it is pronounced as /ðə/ or /ðɪ/ depending upon the phonetic context. But sometimes the speaker is confused.
- iv) **Some** has been pronounced as /səm/ which is acceptable R.P. weak form.

## II) Conjunctions :

- i) 'And' has been pronounced as either /ʌn/ or /ʌnd/ by the speaker.
- ii) 'As' has been pronounced as /ɔz/.
- iii) 'That' has been pronounced as /ðæt/ and never /dæt/.

## III) Pronouns :

- i) 'He' has been pronounced generally as /hɪ/ neither as a strong form /hi:/ nor a weak form /hi:/.
- ii) 'His' has been pronounced as R.P. /ɪz/ which is weak form.
- iii) 'Her' has been pronounced as /hə:/ once and /ə:/ once. So the speaker is confused about the used of 'her'.
- iv) 'Him' has been pronounced as /hɪm/ and not as R.P. /ɪm/.

## IV) Prepositions :

- i) 'At' is pronounced generally as /ɪt/.
- ii) 'For' is pronounced unacceptable way as /fɔr/ or /fə/ and never /fəɪ/ or /fəl/.
- iii) 'Of' has been pronounced as /ɒf/ or /ɒv/.
- iv) 'To' has been generally pronounced as /tu/ ,not /tə/ the weak form or /tu:/ the strong form.
- v) 'From' has been generally pronounced as /frɒm/.

## V) Auxiliaries :

- i) 'Is' has been pronounced as /ɪz/.
- ii) 'Are' has been pronounced as /d:/ or /d:ɪ/.
- iii) 'Was' has been pronounced as /wɒz/ as well as /wəz/, so the speaker is confused about its use.



- iv) 'Has' is pronounced as /hæz/ and never as /əz/, /z/ or /s/.
- v) 'Have' is pronounced by the speaker as /hæv/.
- vi) 'Had' is pronounced by the speaker as /hæd/.
- vii) 'Will' is pronounced by the speaker as /wɪl/ and never /əl/ or /ll/.
- viii) 'Be' is pronounced as R.P. /bi/.

### 3.2 T.V. TALK - S2B 029 ICE 20

#### 3.2.1 Table No.2

Words	Occurrence	Frequency of Pronunciation Near R.P.	Frequency of Pronunciation Which is Indian	Percentage of Pronunciation Near R.P.
<b>I) <u>Articles</u></b>				
a) a	033	021	012	63.63%
b) an	002	000	005	0%
c) the	166	095	071	57.22%
d) some	006	002	004	33.33%
<b>II) <u>Conjunctions</u></b>				
a) than	-	-	-	-
b) and	071	000	071	0%
c) but	011	007	004	63.63%
d) as	009	000	009	0%
e) the	030	001	029	3.33%

Words	Occurrence	Frequency of Pronunciation Near R.P.	Frequency of Pronunciation Which is Indian	Percentage of Pronunciation Near R.P.
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### III) Pronouns

a) he	004	004	000	100%
b) his	001	000	001	0 %
c) him	002	000	002	0 %
d) her	-	-	-	-
e) them	-	-	-	-
f) us	006	002	004	33.33%

### IV) Prepositions

a) at	003	000	003	0 %
b) for	017	000	017	0 %
c) of	103	001	102	0.97%
d) to	038	000	038	0 %
e) from	013	000	013	0 %

### V) Auxiliary

a) am	-	-	-	-
b) is	017	000	017	0 %
c) are	035	001	034	2.85%
d) was	008	000	008	0 %
e) be	-	-	-	- %
f) do	004	001	003	25.0%
g) does	-	-	-	-
h) has	007	000	007	0 %
i) had	005	000	005	0 %
j) have	008	000	008	0 %

Words	Occurrence	Frequency of Pronunciation Near R.P.	Frequency of Pronunciation Which is Indian	Percentage of Pronunciation Near R.P.
k) shall	001	000	001	0 %
l) will	002	000	002	0 %
m) would	001	000	001	0 %
n) can	016	000	016	0 %
o) must	001	001	000	100%

### 3.2.2 Analysis, Observation and Comments -

#### I) Articles

(a) 'a'. There are 33 occurrences of article 'a', out of which '21' occurrences are acceptably pronounced like /ə/ R.P. and 12 occurrences are pronounced in an unacceptable way. Sometimes /ə/ has been pronounced as /e/ not /eɪ/, which is a strong form; and sometimes it is pronounced as /ə/ weak form.

Following are the examples where /e/ has been pronounced.

Examples - 1) Take a small item S2B 029 Page No.1.

Line No.8.

2) to a different kind S2B 029 Page No.3.

Line No.9.

And following are the examples where /ə/ has been pronounced.

Examples - 1) Person gets a shock S2B 029 Page No 2.

Line No.15.

3) on a clean slate S2B 029 Page No.12.

Line No.12.

(b) 'an' - There are 2 occurrences of article 'an' and both the occurrences are unacceptable. The speaker has pronounced /ɪn/ in the following examples.

Examples - 1) They give you an assurance S2B 029  
Page No. 8 Line No. 10.

2) an ISI Mark S2B 029 Page No. 8. Line No. 10

Perhaps the speaker has pronounced /ɪn/ because the following word starts with vowel.

(c) the - Article 'the' has been pronounced 166 times and 95 times it is pronounced acceptably and 71 times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way. There are instances when 'the' is acceptably pronounced as R.P.

The is pronounced as /ðə/ when there is a consonant after it -

Examples - 1) The last programme S2B 029 Page No. 1  
Line No. 1

2) The home S2B 029 Page No. 9 Line No. 8.

'The' is also pronounced as /ði/ as in the following examples when there is a vowel after it.

Examples - 1) The other situations S2B 020 Page No. 2.  
Line No. 16.

2) Following the instructions S2B 029  
Page No. 4 Line No. 10.

Sometimes we notice that instead of using the right form /ði/ the speaker uses /ðə/ as in the following example.

Example - 1) The examples S2B 029 Page No. 4. Line No. 4.

So many times instead of using /ðə/ the speaker uses /ði/. It seems that whenever the speaker wants to give stress on the next

syllable at that time 'the' has been pronounced as /ʒI/.

Following given are some of the examples.

- Examples - 1) The poor S2B 029 Page No. 1 Line No. 14.  
2) The most paramount S2B 029 Page No. 1.  
Line No. 5.

From the examples given above we state that the speaker is unaware about the right use of article /ʒə/ or /ʒI/. 'The home' is a phrase, which occurs twice in the text. Once it is pronounced as /ʒI/ home and once /ʒə/ home.

(d) some - Article 'some' has been pronounced 6 times and 3 times it is accurately, acceptably pronounced as /səm/. Thrice it is pronounced as strong form /səm/ unnecessarily.

/səm/ has been pronounced in the following examples.

- Examples - 1) some measure S2B 029 Page No. 4 Line No. 1  
2) some areas S2B 029 Page No. 4 Line No. 9.

/səm/ Strong form has been used in the following examples.

- Examples - 1) because of some defect S2B 029 Page No. 2  
Line No. 16.  
2) some articles or some components S2B 029  
Page No. 4 Line No. 17-18.

## II) Conjunctions :

(a) and - The conjunction 'and' has been pronounced 71 times all the times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way. It is always pronounced as /ɪn/ or /ɪnd/. It seems that the speaker is not at all aware of the weak forms /ən/ or /n/. The following are the examples where /ɪnd/ has been used by the speaker.

- Examples - 1) And there are cases S2B 029 Page No.4  
Line No.14.
- 2) And as a result of S2B 029 Page No.4.  
Line No.7.

In the following examples /ɹn/ has been pronounced by the speaker

- Examples - 1) Their concepts and connotations S2B 029  
Page No.1 Line No.3.
- 2) person gets a shock and he gets killed S2B  
029 Page No.2 Line No.16.

(b) but - 'But' is pronounced 11 times and 7 times it is acceptably pronounced as /bət/ and 4 times it is pronounced as /bʌt/.  
/bət/ has been used in the following examples.

- Examples - 1) We might suffer but there are S2B 029  
Page No.5 Line No.3.
- 2) but what can be done S2B 029 Page No.7.  
Line No.10.

/bʌt/ as in the following examples is used unnecessarily

- Examples - 1) We do not realise but if the poor or unsafe  
S2B 029 Page No.1 Line No.14.
- 2) Very interesting one but foreign one S2B 029  
Page No.9 Line No.9.

(c) as - The Conjunction 'as' has been pronounced 9 times it is pronounced as /ɹz/ which is a strong form unnecessarily.

- Examples - 1) as a result S2B 029 Page No.4 Line No.19.
- 2) We can illustrate as to how for S2B 029  
Page No.7 Line No.12.

So it seems that the speaker is unaware of the weak form /əz/.

(d) **that** - There are 30 occurrences of conjunction 'that'. 29 times it is pronounced as /ʒɪt/ which is unacceptable and only once it is pronounced as /θət/. Following are the examples where /ʒɪt/ has been used.

Examples - 1) which means that S2B 029 Page No. 8

Line No.5.

2) option is given that S2B 029 Page No.9

Line No.3

In the following example only /θət/ has been used.

Example - 1) dealing with that kind of S2B 029 Page No.8

Line No.15.

(e) **'than'** - No occurrence of 'than'

### III) Pronouns :

(a) **'he'** - 'He' has been pronounced 4 times and all the times it is pronounced as a weak form /i:/.

Examples - 1) he gets killed S2B 029 Page No.2 Line No.16.

2) and is he able to S2B 029 Page No.5.

Line No.8

(b) **'him'** - 'Him' has been pronounced twice and both the times it is pronounced as /hɪm/ which is unacceptable from the R.P. The weak form of 'him' is /ɪm/ but it is never pronounced.

Examples - 1) available to him S2B 029 Page No.12 Line No.1.

2) injury suffered by him S2B 029 Page No.12

Line No.6.

(c) **his** - There is only 1 occurrence of pronoun 'his' which is pronounced in an unacceptable way as /hɪz/ and not /ɪz/ or /z/ or /s/.

Example - 1) 'then his liability S2B 029 Page No.8  
Line No.13.

So the speaker is not aware of the weak form of 'his'.

(d) her - No occurrence of 'her' is in the text.

(e) them - No occurrence of 'them' is in the text.

(f) us - The pronoun 'us' has been pronounced 6 times and four times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way and twice it is pronounced as R.P. weak form, 'us' has been pronounced as /ʌs/ in the following examples.

Examples - 1) all of us S2B 029 Page No. 5 Line No.2.

2) to help us S2B 029 Page No.5 Line No.3, 17.

It is twice pronounced as /ʊs/.

Following is an example.

Example - 1) Let us take S2B 029 Page No. 5 Line No.18

#### VI) Prepositions :

(a) at - Preposition 'at' has been pronounced 3 times and all the occurrences are pronounced as the strong form /xt/unnecessarily.

Example - 1) We should look at some of the other items S2B  
029 Page No.2 Line No.9 .

(b) for - The preposition 'for' has been pronounced 17 times and all the occurrences are unacceptable. 'For' has been pronounced as /fɒ/ or /fɒr/ instead of /fə/ or /fər/. The speaker has used /fɒr/ even if there is a consonant after it or even if there is a vowel after it. So the speaker has used /fɒr/ or /fɒ/ anywhere without locating the phonetic environment.



Examples - 1) Take for example ( /fɔː/ is used) S2B 029

Page No. 2 Line No. 10.

2) for insulation ( /fɒ/ is used) S2B 029 Page No.6

Line No.13.

(c) of - The preposition 'of' has been pronounced 103 times and 102 times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way. In some instances the speaker uses /ɒv/ and in some instances the speaker uses /ɒf/. The following are examples where the speaker uses /ɒf/.

Examples - 1) paramount of all S2B 029 Page No.1 Line No.5

2) We think of consumer S2B 029 Page No.1

Line No.6

In the following examples 'of' is pronounced as /ɒv/.

Examples - 1) The area of consumer safety S2B 029

Page No.4 Line No.13.

2) example could be of S2B 029 Page No. 2.

Line No.4.

The weak form /əv/ has been acceptably used only once.

Example - 1) Wide range of goods S2B 029 Page No.1

Line No.6

(d) to - 'To' has been pronounced 38 times, and all the occurrences are unacceptable. 'To' has never used as a weak form. It is always used as /tʊ/, Indian variant and never /tə/ weak form or strong form /tu:/.

Example - 1) right to safety, right to information, right

to choose S2B 029 Page No.1 Line No.2 & 3.

(e) from - 'From' has been used 13 times and all the times it is pronounced as /frɒm/ which is a strong form. It is never pronounced as /frəm/. Infact, the strong form is not necessary.

Examples - 1) To suffer from cancer S2B 029 Page No.10  
Line No.2.

2) Free from germs S2B 029 Page No.1 Line No.10

The speaker is not aware of the use of weak form

V) Auxiliaries :

(a) 'am, does' do not occur at all.

(b) is - 'Is' has been pronounced 17 times and all the occurrences of it are unacceptable. The strong form /Iz/ is used all the times and the speaker never used the weak forms /z/ or /s/.

Examples - 1) Transportation of hazardous chemicals is involved. S2B 029 Page No.3 Line No.1.

2) The asbestos material is used S2B 029 Page No.6 Line No.12.

(c) are - Out of 35 occurrences of 'are' only one occurrence is acceptable and 34 times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way. 'Are' is pronounced as /ɑ:ɾ/ even if the following sound is a vowel or a consonant.

Examples - 1) There are cases S2B 029 Page No.2 Line No.11.

2) Consumers are exposed S2B 029 Page No.1  
Line No.7.

sometimes /ɑ:/ has been used by the speaker.

Example - 1) Wordsmanship are not of proper order S2B 029  
Page No.3 Line No.5.

(d) do - 'Do' has been pronounced by the speaker 4 times and 3 times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way and only once it is acceptably pronounced. But all the occurrences of 'do'

are as /du:/ the strong form or /də/ the Indian variant. Where as only in one example there is necessity of using the strong form.

Example - 1) can die and do die S2B 029 Page No. 3  
Line No. 15.

Here 'do' is a strong form /du:/.

In other examples /dʌ/ has been used by the speaker.

Examples - 1) 'Whether do they carry an ISI mark S2B 029  
Page No. 4 Line No. 5.

2) we do not realize S2B 029 Page No. 1 Line No. 14.

The speaker has used /dʌ/ instead of using strong form /du:/ or weak form /də/.

(e) had - 'Had' has been pronounced 5 times and all the occurrences of it are unacceptable. It is always pronounced as /hæd/ and never the weak form /əd/ or /d/.

Examples - 1) We had seen S2B 029 Page No. 1 Line No. 1.

2) Who had suffered S2B 029 Page No. 1 Line No. 2

(f) has - 'Has' has been pronounced 7 times and all the times the strong form /hæz/ has been used unnecessarily. It is never pronounced as /əz/, /z/ or /s/.

Examples - 1) That one has to be S2B 029 Page No. 7  
Line No. 8

2) There has been situations S2B 029 Page No. 6  
Line No. 2.

(g) shall - 'Shall' is pronounced as /ʃæl/ which is a strong form. It is only once pronounced.

Example - 1) How much money shall be paid S2B 029 Page No. 11  
Line No. 1

(h) will - 'Will' is pronounced twice and both the occurrences

are unacceptable. Will has not been pronounced as /əɪ/ or /ɪ/ but /wɪl/ the strong form unnecessarily.

Example - 1) There obviously will be a question S2B 029  
Page No. 7 Line No. 9.

(i) **would** - 'Would' has been pronounced only once and it is pronounced as a strong form /wʊd/ and not the weak form /əd/ or /d/.

Example - 1) what one would like to S2B 029 Page No. 11  
Line No. 7.

(j) **can** - 'Can' has been pronounced 16 times and all the times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way. It is pronounced as a strong form /kæn/ and the weak form /kən/ has never been used.

Examples - 1) Consumers can and should protect S2B 029  
Page No. 2 Line No. 7.

2) Large number of people can die S2B 029  
Page No. 3 Line No. 15.

(k) **must** - 'Must' has been pronounced only once and it is pronounced acceptably as a weak form /məst/.

Example - 1) you must have been seen S2B 029 Page No. 5  
Line No. 9.

l) **was** - 'Was' is pronounced 8 times and all the occurrences of it are unacceptable. 'Was' has been emphatically pronounced as /wɒz/.

Examples - 1) It was called S2B 029 Page No. 9 Line No. 12.

2) The drug was found to be S2B 029 Page No. 9  
Line No. 15

(m) **have** - 'Have' has been pronounced 8 times and all the times it is pronounced as /hɪv/ or /hæv/, it is never used as a weak form /əv/ or /v/.

In the following example /həv/ has been used.

Example - 1) We have to see S2B 029 Page No. 3 Line No. 15.

In the following example /hɪv/ has been used.

Example - 1) The people who have been working S2B 029  
Page No. 6 Line No. 2

### 3.2.3 General Comments

#### I) Articles

- i) 'a' - Most of times it is pronounced as /ə/ and sometimes it is pronounced as /e/.
- ii) All the occurrences of 'an' have been pronounced as /ɪn/.
- iii) While pronouncing 'the', the speaker, most of the times uses /ðə/ or /ði/ depending on the phonetic environment, still some times, the speaker seems to be confused.
- iv) 'Some' has been pronounced as /səm/ as well as /sʌm/.  
The speaker is confused about the use of 'some'.

#### II) Conjunctions :

- i) 'And' has been pronounced as /ɪn/ or /ɪnd/.
- ii) 'But', most of the times has been pronounced as /bət/ and rarely /bʌt/.
- iii) 'As' has been pronounced as /ɪz/.
- iv) 'That' has been pronounced as /ðæt/.

#### III) Pronouns :

- i) 'He' has been pronounced as a weak form /i:/
- ii) 'Him' has been pronounced as /hɪm/ and not /ɪm/.

- iii) 'His' has been pronounced as /hɪz/, a strong form.
- iv) 'Us' has been pronounced as /ʌs/ instead of /əz/.

**IV) Preposition :**

- i) 'At' has been pronounced as /xt/.
- ii) 'For' has been pronounced as /fɔ/ or /fɔr/.
- iii) 'Of' has been pronounced as /ɒf/ or /ɒv/.
- iv) 'To' has been pronounced as Indian Variant /tv/.
- v) 'From' has been pronounced as /frɒm/.

**V) Auxiliaries :**

- i) 'Is' has been pronounced as /ɪz/.
- ii) 'Are' has been pronounced as /dɑːr/ or /dɑː/.
- iii) 'Do' has been pronounced as /dɒv/ instead of /dɒ/.
- iv) 'Had' has been pronounced as /hæd/.
- v) 'Has' has been pronounced as /hæz/.
- vi) 'Shall' has been pronounced as /ʃəl/.
- vii) 'Will' has been pronounced as /wɪl/ and not /əl/ or /l/.
- viii) 'Would' has been pronounced as /wʊd/.
- ix) 'Can' has been pronounced as /kæn/.
- x) 'Must' has been pronounced as /mʌst/ R.P. weak form.
- xi) 'Was' has been pronounced as /wɒz/.
- xii) 'Have' has been pronounced as /həv/ or /hæv/.

So we can generally comment that in the text, the speaker most of the time uses strong forms.

3.3.1 Table No. 2 Speaker - A.

Words	Occurrence	Frequency of Pronunciation Near R.P.	Frequency of Pronunciation Which is Indian	Percentage of Pronunciation Near R.P.
<u>I) Articles</u>				
a) a	04	04	00	100%
b) an	-	-	-	-
c) the	03	03	00	100%
d) some	06	06	00	100%
<u>II) Conjunctions</u>				
a) and	15	01	14	6.66%
b) but	02	02	00	100%
c) as	-	-	-	-
d) than	-	-	-	-
e) that	12	03	09	25%
<u>III) Pronouns</u>				
a) he	13	04	09	30.76%
b) his	03	00	03	0%
c) him	02	00	02	0%
d) her	10	00	10	0%
e) them	01	00	01	0%
f) us	-	-	-	-
<u>IV) Prepositions</u>				
a) at	01	00	01	0%
b) for	10	00	10	0%

Words	Occurrence	Frequency of Pronunciation Near R.F.	Frequency of Pronunciation Which is Indian	Percentage of Pronunciation Near R.F.
c) of	05	01	04	20%
d) to	17	00	17	0%
e) from	01	00	01	0%

V) Auxiliaries

a) am	06	04	02	66.66%
b) is	24	04	20	16.99%
c) are	06	00	06	0%
d) was	04	01	03	25%
e) do	02	00	02	00%
f) does	01	01	00	100%
g) have	12	07	05	58.33%
h) has	07	04	03	57.14%
i) had	03	03	03	0%
j) shall	-	-	-	-
k) will	12	00	12	00%
l) can	05	03	02	60%
m) must	02	00	02	00%
n) would	01	01	00	100%

### 3.3.2 Analysis, Observation and Comments

#### I) Articles

(a) **a** - Article 'A' - occurs 9 times in the text Speaker-A pronounces it 4 times and all the occurrences are acceptable.



All the times, the speaker pronounces it as R.P. weak form /ð/.

Examples - 1) He has described a lot SIA 092 Page No.2

Line No.6.

2) We have a function SIA 092 Page No.5

Line No.14.

(b) the It occurs in the text 9 times and Speaker- A pronounces it 3 times and all the occurrences are acceptable. The speaker pronounces it as /ðə/ when there is a consonant after it and speaker pronounces it as /ði/ when there is a vowel after it. In the following examples /ðə/ has been pronounced.

Examples - 1) In the bathroom SIA 092 Page No.5 Line No.8.

2) The house SIA 092 Page No. 5 Line No.14

In the following example, /ði/ has been pronounced acceptably.

Example - 1) the evening SIA 092 Page No.9 Line No.5

(c) some - It occurs in the text 11 times. The speaker uses it 6 times and all the times the speaker pronounces it as R.P. weak form /səm/ which is an acceptable pronunciation.

Examples - 1) for some time SIA 092 Page No. 1 Line No.7.

2) Some before working SIA 092 Page No.6.

Line No.5

## II) Conjunctions

(a) and - The total occurrence of 'and' in the text is 27 speaker - A uses it 15 times and except one all the occurrences of 'and' are unacceptable. Only once 'and' has been pronounced as /ənd/ as in the following example

Example - 1) Very fine and he has SIA 092 Page No. 1

Line No. 16.

But in the following examples 'and' has been pronounced as /xɒ/.

Example - 1) sembling fire work and he has SIA 092

Page No. 2 Line No. 3

2) Now much better and still on some medicine

SIA 092 Page No. 2 Line No. 15.

All the times 'and' has been pronounced as /xɒ/.

(b) but - The total occurrence of 'but' in the text is 5 and it is pronounced by speaker- A twice and both the times, it is pronounced acceptably as weak form /bət/.

Examples - 1) but this season SIA 092 Page No. 3 Line No. 1 .

2) but I mean SIA 092 Page No. 3 Line No. 14.

(c) that - 'That' occurs in the text 18 times and speaker- A pronounces it 12 times and it is acceptably pronounced as a weak form /ðət/ 3 times only and other times it is unnecessarily used as /ðxt/strong form, in the following examples, /ðət/ has been used .

Example - 1) I decided to tell you that SIA 092 Page No. 1  
Line No. 14.

2) a lot about that SIA 092 Page No. 2 Line No. 7 .

And in the following examples /ðxt/ has been pronounced.

Example - 1) she is happy that she is retiring SIA 092  
Page No. 6 Line No. 3 .

2) he has described all about that SIA 092  
Page No. 1 Line No. 15 .

### III) Pronouns

(a) he - 'He' occurs in the text 22 times and speaker- A uses it 13 times, 4 times it is pronounced acceptably and other

times it is pronounced unacceptably. The weak form of 'he' is /i:/ and strong form of 'he' is /hi:/. The strong form is used when it comes at the initial position of the sentence. Speaker - A has never used the strong form /hi:/ whenever 'he' comes at the initial position, the speaker - A pronounces it as /hɪ/ or /h/ as in the following examples which is unacceptable.

Examples - 1) He is ok, very fine SIA 092 Page No.1  
Line No.15.

2) He is ok, busy with his hotel work SIA 092  
Page No. 8 Line No. 15

But in some of the following examples, weak form /i:/ has been acceptably used.

Examples - 1) and he has described SIA 092 Page No.1  
Line No.15

2) So he had gone to see SIA 092 Page No.2  
Line No.2.

In some examples, the speaker uses /hɪ/ which neither a weak form, nor a strong form, /hɪ/ is an Indian Variant.

Examples - 1) Now he is all right SIA 092 Page No.8  
Line No 15

2) If he says SIA 092 Page No. 8 Line No.16

And in the following example the strong form /hi:/ has been unnecessarily used by the speaker.

Example - 1) so he was quite open SIA 092 Page No.2  
Line No.6

So we can state that the speaker is quite confused about the right and acceptable use of weak form, it may be possible that the speaker uses /i:/ not purposely but it comes in rapid speech

(b) his - 'His' occurs in the text 5 times, and speaker - A pronounces it 3 times and all the occurrences are unacceptable. All the times 'his' has been pronounced by the speaker as the strong form /hɪz/. The examples are given below.

Examples - 1) his hotel work SIA 092 Page No. 8 Line No 15.  
2) his usual evening walks SIA 092 Page No. 8  
Line No. 16

Here, the actual, acceptable use should be /ɪz/ instead of /hɪz/.

(c) him - 'Him' occurs 8 times in the text, speaker - A pronounces it twice and both the occurrences are unacceptable 'Him' has been pronounced as /hɪm/ instead of R.P. weak form /ɪm/.

Example - 1) Everything makes him very good SIA 092  
Page No. 8 Line No. 18.

(d) her - 'Her' occurs in the text 17 times, and speaker - A pronounces it 10 times, all the times it is pronounced unacceptably. The weak form of her is /ə:/ and strong form is /hɜ:/ but the speaker uses /hɜ/ as in the following example.

Example - 1) I had invited her SIA 092 Page No. 2 Line No. 18  
sometimes it is pronounced as /hɜ/ even if there is a consonant after it. Following are examples given.

Examples - 1) her son is getting married SIA 092  
Page No. 5 Line No. 11.

2) Her M.B.B.S SIA 92 Page No. 7 Line No. 13.

(e) them - The total occurrence of the pronoun 'them' is 3 and speaker - A uses it only once which is an unacceptable pronunciation it is used as /sem/ strong form instead of /ðəm/ weak form.

Example - 1) quite open them SIA 092 Page No.2 . Line No.6 .

(f) Us - No occurrence

#### IV) Prepositions :

(a) at - 'At' occurs in the text 5 times and speaker -A uses it only once and it is unacceptable pronunciation as /æt|.

Example - 1) at time still SIA 092 Page No.4 Line No.18 .

(b) for - There are 16 occurrences of 'for' in the text and speaker - A pronounces it 10 times and all the times it is unacceptably pronounced It is pronounced as /fɔr| in the examples given below.

Examples - 1) I wasn't going for some time SIA 092 1 .

Page No. 1. Line No.11 .

2) for his health SIA 092 Page No. Line No.

In the above examples, /fɔr| should be used. But the speaker uses /fɔr|. So it seems that the speaker is unaware of phonetic environment. Sometimes, for is pronounced as /fɒ|.

Example - 1) I was not well for some time SIA 092

Page No.1 Line No.7 .

Here /fɔr| should be pronounced. In the following examples, instead of using /fɔr| the speaker uses /fɔr|.

Examples - 1) I go for it SIA 092 Page No.8 Line No.17

2) You can speak for it SIA 092 Page No.6

Line No.11 .

(c) of - 'Of' occurs 12 times in the text and 5 times it is used by the speaker. Only once it is acceptably pronounced as /əv|.

Example - 1) This season of monsoon SIA 092 Page No.3

Line No.2

other 4 times it is pronounced as /ɒv| or /ɒf|. These pronunciations

are unacceptable as /ɒf/ is a strong form and /ɒv/ is neither a strong form, nor a weak form, it is an Indian Variant.

Examples - 1) On the 4<sup>th</sup> of July SIA 092 Page No.2.

Line No.2. /ɒf/ is pronounced

2) One of these days SIA 092 Page No.3

Line No. 4 /ɒv/ is pronounced.

(d) to - 'To' occurs 27 times and 17 occurrences are pronounced by speaker - A and all these occurrences are always pronounced as /tʊ/. The weak form /tə/ or the strong form /tu:/ has never been used by the speaker.

Examples - 1) to take her to Panhala SIA 092 Page No.3

Line No.6

Whenever 'to' comes as an infinitive it is pronounced as /tʊ/.

Examples - 1) I have decided to ring you SIA 092 Page No.1.

Line No.9.

2) I don't like to keep servants SIA 092

Page No.9 Line No.3.

(e) from - There are 2 occurrence of pronoun 'from'., 1 is pronounced by speaker - A unacceptably. It is pronounced as /frɒm/ and not /frɒm/ R.P. weak form

Example - 1) from Bombay SIA 092 Page No.5 Line No.10.

#### V) Auxiliaries :

(a) am - The total occurrence of 'am' in the text is 10 and speaker - A uses it 6 times In the following example /əm/ has been used instead of /m/ as weak form /m/ is used after 'I'

Examples - 1) Now I am much better SIA 092 Page No.1

Line No. 13.

2) I am planning SIA 092 Page No.2 Line No.17.

And in the following example /ɔm/ has been used .

Examples - 1) Yes I am waiting SIA 092 Page No.6 Line No.10 .

2) I am thinking of SIA 092 Page No.7 Line No.3

Only once /m/ has been used as in the following example.

Example - 1) I'm very lazy that way SIA 092 Page No.9  
Line No.1 .

(b) is - In the text, is occurs 44 times and the speaker-A pronounces it 24 times, out of which 20 occurrences are unacceptable and 4 occurrences are acceptable .

A lot of times 'is' is pronounced as /ɪz/ by the speaker in following examples .

Examples - 1) Here is Nalini SIA 092 Page No.1 Line No.1

2) ~~She~~ is ok SIA 092 Page No.5 Line No.17 .

3) She is at home SIA 092 Page No.4 Line No.3 .

In following examples 'is' is pronounced acceptably as /s/.

Examples - 1) It's quite interesting SIA 092 Page No.4  
Line No.10 .

2) That's very true SIA 092 Page No.5 Line No.3.

Except the contracted forms, the strong form is used everywhere

(c) are - There are 15 occurrences of 'are', 6 are pronounced by speaker - A and all the occurrences are pronounced in an unacceptable way In the following examples /dɪr/ is pronounced instead of

Example - 1) How are you now? SIA 092 Page No.2 Line No.7 .

2) We are feeling tired SIA 092 Page No.6

Line No.10.

So we can conclude that the speaker has a tendency to use |d:r| every where .

(d) **was** - 'Was' occurs 11 times in the text out of which, 4 times it is pronounced by speaker - A. 3 times, it is pronounced as a strong form which is unacceptable

Examples - 1) I was not going SIA 092 Page No.1 Line No.11.

2) He was quite open SIA 092 Page No.2 Line No.6 .

Only once it is acceptably pronounced as |wəz| R.P.weak form .

Example - 1) I was not well SIA 092 Page No.1 Line No.7.

But, generally we can state that, the speaker tends to use |wɒz|.

(e) **do** - The auxiliary 'do' occurs in the text 4 times and it is only once pronounced by speaker- A and both the occurrences are unacceptable. The strong form of 'do' is |du:| and the weak form is |də|, but the speaker tends to use |dʌ|, Indian Variant.

Examples - 1) do you have holidays ? SIA 092 Page No.3 .

Line No.14.

2) to do something SIA 092 Page No.5 Line No.1

(f) **does** - Only once 'does' is pronounced, and it is pronounced as |dʌz|.

(g) **have** - The auxiliary 'have' occurs in the text 16 times and it is pronounced by speaker - A 12 times. The weak form of have is |əv| and |v|. . |v| is used after 'I, we, you they,' and elsewhere |əv| is used. Various times, the speaker has used even after 'I, we, you, they'

Example - 1) you have not met SIA 092 Page No.1 Line No.3.

In the following examples |hæv| has been used



Examples - 1) And may be will have to plan SIA 092  
Page No.3 Line No.5 .

2) So we have a function SIA 092 Page No.5  
Line No.14.

But in the following examples /həv/ has been used.

Examples - 1) Do you have holidays SIA 092 Page No.3 .  
Line No.14.

2) I will have to write SIA 092 Page No.5  
Line No.9

So all the occurrences of 'have' are unacceptable. The speaker uses /hʌv/ most of the times, and /həv/ sometimes.

(h) has - There are 10 occurrences of 'has' in the text, it is pronounced by speaker - A, 7 times, and all the occurrences are unacceptable. Has is pronounced as /hʌz/ or /həz/. In the following example /hʌz/ is used

Example - 1) He has decided SIA 092 Page No.2 Line No.6

In the following examples, /hʌz/ is used.

Examples - 1) he has decided SIA 092 Page No.2 Line No.4

2) she has come down SIA 092 Page No.2 Line No.17.

(i) had - There are 3 occurrences of 'had' in the text and speaker - A uses all the occurrences. 'Had' is always pronounced as /hæd/.

Example - 1) she had gone to see SIA 092 Page No.2 Line No.3.

(j) will - There are 19 occurrences of 'will' and 12 occurrences are pronounced by speaker - A. All the occurrences are pronounced as /wɪl/ and never /ɪ/ or /ɪl/, the R.F. weak forms.

Examples - 1) I thought may be she will they will not  
enjoy it SIA 092 Page No.3 Line No.5 .

2) I will be visiting SIA 092 Page No.3 Line No.10 .

(k) Can - There are 8 occurrences of 'can' in the text, 5 are pronounced by speaker - A, 3 occurrences are pronounced as acceptable R.F. weak form, /kən/ and remaining two are pronounced as /kxn/ strong form. In the following example /kən/ has been used

Example - 1) I can even meet you SIA 092 Page No.1 .  
Line No.8.

And in the following example /kxn/ has been used.

Example - 1) I can make my way SIA 092 Page No.5 Line No.10 .

So the speaker is quite confused about the use of 'can'.

(l) must - There are 3 occurrences of 'must' and 2 occurrences are pronounced by speaker - A and both the occurrences are pronounced as strong form /mʌst/ unnecessarily.

Examples - 1) I think I must start SIA 092 Page No.9 .

Line No.1

2) I feel I must do one way SIA 092 Page No.9

Line No.4 .

(m) would - 'Would' occurs only once and it is pronounced by speaker - A, acceptably. It is pronounced as /d/.

Example - 1) I would like to meet SIA 092 Page No.7

Line No.9

### 3.3.3 General Comments

#### I) Articles :

(a) Article a has been pronounced as /ə/ R.F. weak form .

(b) The The has been pronounced acceptably as /ðə/ or /ðI/

depending on the phonetic environment

(c) **Some** - has been pronounced acceptably as R.P. weak form /səm/.

## II) Conjunctions :

(a) **And** - 'And' has been pronounced as /ɔn/ or /ɔnd/.

(b) **But** - 'But' has been pronounced as R.P. weak form /bət/.

(c) **That** - Most of the times 'that' has been pronounced as /ðxt/ the strong form unnecessarily.

## III) Pronouns :

(a) **He** - Most of times 'he' has been pronounced as /hɪ/.

Sometime the speaker uses weak form /i:/ even if the phonetic environment demands the strong form /hi:/.

(b) **His** - 'His' has been pronounced as a strong form /hɪz/ without necessity.

(c) **Him** - 'Him' has been pronounced as strong form /hɪm/ in an unacceptable way.

(d) **Her** - 'Her' has been pronounced as /hə/ not the weak form /ɜ:/ and also the strong form /hɜ:/

(e) **Them** - 'Them' has been pronounced in an unacceptable way. It is unnecessarily used as strong form /ðem/.

## IV) Prepositions :

(a) **At** - 'At' is pronounced as /ɔt/ in an unacceptable way.

(b) **For** - Most of the times 'for' is pronounced as /fɔ/ or /fɔr/.

(c) **Of** - Most of the times 'of' is pronounced as /ɒf/ or /ɒv/.

(d) **To** - 'To' is pronounced as /tʊ/ not the weak form /tə/ nor the strong form /tu:/.  
strong form /tu:/.  
strong form /tʊ/.

(e) **From** - 'From' has been pronounced unnecessarily as strong form /frɒm/.

**V) Auxiliaries :**

(a) **Am** - Generally 'am' is pronounced as /ɪm/, after the pronoun 'I' 'am' is not pronounced by the speaker as /m/ but as /əm/.

(b) **Is** - Generally, the speaker pronounced 'is' as a strong form /ɪz/ unnecessarily.

(c) **Was** - 'Was' pronounced by the speaker as /wɒz/ the strong form unnecessarily.

(d) **Does** - 'does' is pronounced by the speaker as /dʌz/ the strong form unnecessarily.

(e) **Have** - 'Have' is pronounced by the speaker as /həv/ or /hʌv/.

(f) **Has** - 'Has' is pronounced by the speaker as /hɜz/ the strong form or /həz/ unnecessarily.

(g) **Had** - 'Had' is pronounced by the speaker as /hɜd/ the strong form unnecessarily.

(h) **Will** - 'Will' is pronounced by the speaker as /wɪl/ never /əl/ or /l/.

(i) **Can** - 'Can' is pronounced by the speaker as /kɪn/ as well as /kən/.

So it seems that the speaker is confused about the use of 'can'.

(j) **Must** - 'Must' is pronounced as /mʌst/ strong form.

(k) **Would** - 'Would' is pronounced as R.P. Weak form /d/.

3.3. Telephone Conversation- Speaker A and B. SIA 092

3.3.4 Table No.1 Speaker - B

Words	Occurrence	Frequency of Pronunciation Near R.P.	Frequency of Pronunciation which is Indian	Percentage of Pronunciation Near R.P.
<u>I) Articles</u>				
a) a	005	005	000	100%
b) an	-	-	-	-
c) the	006	005	001	83.33%
d) some	005	005	000	100%
<u>II) Conjunctions</u>				
a) and	012	001	011	8.33%
b) but	003	003	000	100%
c) as	001	000	001	0%
d) than	002	000	002	0%
e) that	006	000	006	0%
<u>III) Pronouns</u>				
a) he	09	01	08	11.11%
b) his	02	01	01	50%
c) him	06	00	06	0%
d) her	07	00	07	0%
e) them	02	01	01	50%
d) us	01	01	00	100%

Words	Occurrence	Frequency of Pronunciation Near R.P.	Frequency of Pronunciation which is Indian	Percentage of Pronunciation Near R.P.
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IV) Prepositions

a) at	04	00	04	00%
b) for	06	01	05	16.66%
c) of	07	00	07	0%
d) to	10	00	10	00%
e) from	01	01	00	100%

V) Auxiliaries

a) am	04	03	01	75%
b) is	20	02	18	10%
c) are	09	00	09	00%
d) was	07	00	07	00%
e) do	02	00	02	00%
f) does	-	-	-	-
g) have	04	01	03	25%
h) has	03	1	02	33.33%
i) had	-	-	-	-
j) shall	-	-	-	-
k) will	06	00	06	00%
l) can	03	01	02	33.33%
m) must	01	01	00	100%
n) would	-	-	-	-
o) be	-	-	-	-

### 3.3.5 Analysis, Observation and Comments

#### I) Articles

(a) **a** - The total occurrence of the article 'a' in the text is of 9 times and speaker - B has pronounced it 5 times and all the five times it is pronounced acceptably as the R.P. weak form /ə/, following are some examples.

Examples - 1) After a long time SIA 092 Page No.1 Line No.2  
2) A rainy season SIA 092 Page No. 2 Line No.8.

(b) **an** - No occurrence

(c) **the** Article 'the' occurred in the text 9 times and speaker -B uses it six times and five occurrences are acceptable. /ðə/ has been used by the speaker - B

Examples - 1) In the lab SIA 092 Page No. 4 Line No.14.  
2) All the time SIA 092 Page No. 7 Line No. 16 .

But in the following example, the speaker uses /ðə/ which is not acceptable.

Example - 1) The evenings SIA 092 Page No.4. Line No.11

In above example, actually /ði/ should be pronounced. So it seems from the available data, that the speaker has a tendency to use /ðə/ almost all the time.

(d) **some** - 'Some' occurs in the total text 11 times and the speaker - A uses it 5 times and all the occurrences are acceptable. The speaker uses /səm/ R.P. weak form all the time.

Examples - 1) They are watching some programme SIA 092  
Page No.4 Line No.3.  
2) Having some fresh air SIA 092 Page No.4  
Line No.13.

## II) Conjunctions :

(a) **and** - 'And' occurs in the text 27 times and speaker -B uses it 11 times and except one all the occurrences are unacceptable. 'And' has been pronounced as /ɔn/ or /ɪnd/.

In the following example /ɔn/ has been pronounced.

Example - 1) Cough and all SIA 092 Page No. 2 Line No.8 .

Following are some examples where /ɪnd/ has been pronounced.

Examples - 1) And are you going to Bombay? SIA 092

Page No.2 Line No.9

2) And 'how is your sister at Bombay ?' SIA 092

Page No.5 Line No.15.

We can observe that whenever 'and' comes at the initial position of interrogative sentences, it is used as a strong form.

(b) **but** - The total occurrence of 'but' in the text is five times and speaker - B pronounces it 3 times and all the occurrences of it are acceptable. 'But' is pronounced as a R.P. weak form /bət/.

Examples - 1) but I am not so SIA 092 Page No.4 Line No.8.

2) He is young but how I think SIA 092 Page No.6

Line No.17.

(c) **as** - The occurrence of 'as' in the total text is once and speaker - B pronounces it in unacceptable way. It is pronounced as /ɔz/ which is a strong form, unnecessarily.

Example - 1) As I think SIA 092 Page No. Ling No.

(d) **than** - 'Than' has been pronounced by the speaker twice and both the occurrences are unacceptable. The speaker uses it as a strong form /ðɔn/ even if there is no need of a strong form



Example - 1) more than thirty years SIA 092 Page No.6

Line No.8

(e) that - The total occurrence of 'that' is 18, and speaker-B pronounces it 6 times and all the occurrences are unacceptable.

It is used as a strong form /ʒɔt/ and never weak form /ʒət/.

Example - 1) Your know that last year SIA 092 Page No.7

Line No.13 .

### III) Pronouns :

(a) he - The occurrence of pronoun 'he' in the text is 22 times and speaker - B uses it 9 times and 8 times it pronounced in an unacceptable way and only once it is pronounced as R.P.weak form /i:/. Other times 'he' is pronounced as /hI/ neither weak form, /i:/, nor strong form /hi:/

Examples - 1) how is he SIA 092 Page No. 1. Line No.15

Here only /i:/ has been pronounced. In the following examples /hI/ has been pronounced by the speaker.

Examples - 1) He is ok SIA 092 Page No. 2 Line No.10 .

2) He didn't want SIA 092 Page No.2 Line No.13.

(b) his - The total occurrence of 'his' in the text is 5 and speaker - B uses it twice and once it is used in an unacceptable way by the speaker. As the strong form /hIz/ instead of weak form.

Example - 1) His son is now SIA 092 Page No.6 Line No.15.

Here 'His' comes at the initial position and it becomes strong. But in the other example, the speaker should use /Iz/ but instead of using /Iz/ the speaker uses /hIz/.

Example - 1) his mother is SIA 092 Page No.7 Line No.1

So we can say that it is a tendency of the speaker to use strong form every where, without locating the phonetic or semantic environment.

(c) him - The total occurrence of 'him' in the text is 8, and speaker - B uses it 8 times and all the times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way. The weak form /ɪm/ has never been used by the speaker, but the strong form /hɪm/.

Examples - 1) Tell him my hearty congratulations SIA 092  
Page No. 5 Line No. 15.

2) proposals for him SIA 092 Page No. 6  
Line No. 16.

(d) her - The pronoun 'her' occurs in the text 17 times and 7 times it has been pronounced by the speaker and all the occurrences are unacceptable. The weak form of her is /ɜ:/ but the speaker uses /hə/ which is neither a weak form nor a strong form. /hə/ is an Indian Variant.

Examples - 1) to visit her SIA 092 Page No. 3 Line No. 9.

2) her programme SIA 092 Page No. 5 Line No. 18.

(e) them - The weak form of them is /ðəm/. 2 times it is pronounced as /θəm/ which is a strong form for no reason

Examples - 1) All of them are SIA 092 Page No. 4 Line No. 4

2) All of them always watch SIA 092 Page No. 4  
Line No. 8.

(f) us - The total occurrence of the pronoun 'us' is only once and it is acceptably pronounced as /ʊz/ R.P. weak form

Example - 1) comes and visits us SIA 092 Page No. 7 Line No. 7

#### IV) Prepositions :

(a) **at** - The preposition 'at' occurs 5 times and speaker - B has used it 4 times and all the occurrences of it are unacceptable. 'At' is always pronounced as /ɪt/ which is a strong form and never /ət/ weak form. The following are some examples

Examples - 1) Not keeping very well at time SIA 092

Page No. 2 Line No. 8.

2) She is at home SIA 092 Page No. 4 Line No. 3.

(b) **for** - The total occurrences of 'for' in the text is 16 and speaker - B pronounces it 6 times. 5 occurrence of it are unacceptable and only once it is accurately pronounced. 'For' is pronounced as /fɔr/ in the following example.

Example - 1) You didn't ring up for a long time SIA 092

Page No. 1 Line No. 6.

Here, 'for' should be pronounced as /fɔr/.

for is also pronounced as /fɔr/ in the following example.

Example - 1) For six months SIA 092 Page No. 8 Line No. 1

Here the pronunciation should be /fɔr/. And, in the following example 'for' is used as R.F. weak form /fə/.

Example - 1) good for health SIA 092 Page No. 4 Line No. 14.

(c) **of** - The total occurrence of 'of' in the text is 12, and it is pronounced by speaker - B 7 times and all the occurrences are unacceptable, of is pronounced as /ɒv/ or /ɒf/.

/ɒf/ is pronounced as in the following examples.

Examples - 1) Ist of September SIA 092 Page No. 7 Line No. 19.

2) all of them SIA 092 Page No. 4 Line No. 8

/ɒv/ is pronounced in the following example.

Examples - 1) all of them always watch SIA 092 Page No.4  
Line No.4.

2) tired of all these SIA 092 Page No.6  
Line No.9.

It is a tendency of the speaker to use /ɒf/ or /ɒv/.

(d) to - The total occurrence of 'to' in the text is 27 and it has been pronounced by speaker-B 10 times and all the occurrences are unacceptable. 'To' is never pronounced as /tə/ the R.P. weak form, It is always pronounced as /tʊ/ ,the Indian variant.

Examples - 1) You are not going to walk also SIA 092  
Page No. 1 Line No.10

2) He didn't want to take unnecessarily SIA 092  
Page No. 2 Line No.13

(e) from - The total occurrence of 'from' in the text is twice and it is pronounced by speaker - B once and here it is pronounced as R.P.weak form (/frɒm/).

Example - 1) Away from the house SIA 092 Page No.8  
Line No. 2 .

#### V) Auxiliaries

(a) am - The total occurrence of 'am' in the text is 10 and it is pronounced by the speaker -B 4 times and 2 occurrences are acceptable and 2 are unacceptable. The weak form /əm/ is pronounced twice in following examples

Examples - 1) I am ok SIA 092 Page No. 2 Line No.8

2) I'm glad SIA 92 Page No.5 Line No. 15.

But still the weak form should be pronounced as /m/ in above examples.

In the following example /ɪm/ is pronounced and it is suitable to the context.

Example - 1) So I am SIA 092 Page No.3 Line No.12.

(b) is - The total occurrence in the text of 'is' is 44 and 20 times it is pronounced by speaker - B and only twice it is acceptably pronounced as /s/.

Example - 1) It's so nice SIA 092 Page No.6 Line No.14.

It is pronounced in an unacceptable way as /Iz/.

Examples - 1) how is he SIA 092 Page No.1 Line No.15.

2) she is ok SIA 092 Page No. Line No.

(c) are - The total occurrences of 'are' in the text is of 15 times and 9 times it is pronounced by speaker - B. Every time speaker uses /d:ɜ/.

Examples - 1) How are you keeping now ? SIA 092 Page No.1 Line No.12.

2) They are all watching SIA 092 Page No.4. Line No.3

In the example No. 1 /ə/ should be pronounced instead of /d:ɜ/ and in the example No 2 /ɜ/ should be pronounced instead of /d:ɜ/. But we can observe that it is the tendency of the speaker to use /d:ɜ/ without taking in to account the phonetic environment.

(d) was - Was occurs in the total text 11 times and it has been pronounced by the speaker - B 7 times and all the occurrences of it are unacceptable. Was is always pronounced as /wɒz/, and never it's weak form /wəz/.

Examples - 1) My husband also was SIA 092 Page No. 2

Line No. 9

2) I also was wondering SIA 092 Page No. 2

Line No. 10.

(e) **do** - The total occurrence of 'do' is 4 and it is pronounced twice by speaker - B and both the occurrences are unacceptable. 'Do' has been pronounced as |dʌ| neither |dɔ| nor |du:|.

Example - 1) She has to do SIA 092 Page No. 7 Line No. 16

(f) **have** - The total occurrence of 'have' in the text is 16 and it has been pronounced by speaker -B 4 times, and except one other occurrences are unacceptable. Have is pronounced as |əv| which is a weak form in the following example.

Example - 1) I have tried SIA 092 Page No. 1 Line No. 4.

But according to rules given by J.D.O' Conner, here also 'have' should be pronounced as |v|. In the following examples 'have' is pronounced as |hʌv|.

Examples - 1) We have not travelled SIA 092 Page No. 3

Line No. 19.

2) I have received SIA 092 Page No. 7 Line No. 12.

(g) **has** - The total occurrence of 'has' is 10 and thrice it is pronounced by speaker -B. All the occurrences are unacceptable. In the following examples 'has' has been pronounced as |hʌz| strong form without any necessity.

Examples - 1) She has passed out SIA 092 Page No. 7

Line No. 13

2) She has to do SIA 092 Page No. 7 Line No. 15

Once it is pronounced as |hʌz| which is not a weak form and not strong form also.

Example - 1) She has never come SIA 092 Page No.

Line No.

(h) **shall** - No occurrence.

(i) **had** - No occurrence.

(j) **will** - 'Will' occurs 19 times and 6 occurrences are by speaker - B and all the occurrences are unacceptable. /wɪl/ has been used by the speaker instead of /ə/ or /ɪ/.

Examples - 1) She will, they will SIA 092 Page No. 3

Line No.2

2) That will be a pleasant travel SIA 092

Page No. 3 Line No.18.

(k) **can** - The total occurrence of 'can' in the text B and it is pronounced by speaker -A, 3 times in an unacceptable way as the strong form and only once /kən/ the R.P.weak form has been used by the speaker. In the following example /kən/ has been used.

Example - 1) And I can apply SIA 092 Page No. 3 Line No.15.

And in the following example /kæn/ has been used.

Example - 1) We can go together, SIA 092 Page No.3 Line No.13.

(l) **must** - The total occurrence of 'must' is 3 and speaker- B uses it once acceptably as /məst/.

Example - 1) She must be there SIA 092 Page No. 6 Line No.8.

(m) **would** - No occurrence.

### 3.3.6 General Comments

#### I) Articles :

i) 'A' has been acceptably pronounced as /ə/.

ii) The speaker has used /ðə/ and /ði/ both but the speaker is

unaware of the phonetic environment.

iii) **Some** has been pronounced as /səm/ R.P. weak form.

## II) Conjunctions :

i) **And** has been pronounced as /ænd/ and /ɪndl/.

ii) **But** has been pronounced rightly as /bət/.

iii) Speaker - B pronounces 'as' as a strong form /æz/ unnecessarily.

iv) **Than** unacceptably pronounced as /ðæn/ by the speaker.

v) **That** has been strongly pronounced as /ðæt/ never the weak form.

## III) Pronouns

i) **He** is a pronoun which is pronounced as /hi/, Indian variant

ii) **His** has been pronounced as /hɪz/ strong form.

iii) **Him** has been pronounced as /hɪm/ strong form.

iv) **Her** has been pronounced as /hə/ Indian Variant.

v) **Them** has been pronounced as /ðem/ and not weak form /ðəm/.

vi) **Us** has been pronounced as R.P. weak form /əz/.

## IV) Prepositions :

i) **At** pronounced as /ɪt/ . always .

ii) **For** has been pronounced as /fɔ/ or /fɔr/ without locating the phonetic environment.

iii) **Of** has been pronounced as /ɒv/ or /ɒf/ and never /əv/.

iv) **To** has been pronounced as /təv/ neither the weak form, nor



the strong form.

v) **From** The speaker pronounces it as /frəm/ R.P. weak form .

**V) Auxiliaries :**

i) **Am** .pronounced as /ɪm/ as well as /əmə/.

ii) **Is** .most of the times, is pronounced as /ɪz/.

iii) **Are** most of the times, is pronounced as /ɑː/ or /ɑːr/ without locating the phonetic environment .

iv) **Was** .The speaker pronounces 'was' as /wɒz/.

v) **Do** .pronounced as /dʊ/ not /duː/ the strong form, and not /də/.

vi) **Have** .pronounced as /həv/ or /həv/ and never R.P. weak form. /əv/ .

vii) **Has** .pronounced as /hæz/ and /həz/ never R.P.weak form. /əz, s, z/.

viii) **Will** .pronounced as /wɪl/ never /əl/ or /l/.

ix) **Can** .pronounced as /kən/

x) **Must** pronounced as /məst/ R.P. weak form.

3.4.1 Table No.1 Lecture

Words	Occurrence	Frequency of Pronunciation Near R.P.	Frequency of Pronunciation Which is Indian	Percentage of Pronunciation Near R.P.
<u>I) Articles</u>				
a) a	063	25	39	39.68%
b) an	004	00	04	0 %
c) the	128	47	81	36.7%
d) some	02	01	01	50%
<u>II) Conjunctions</u>				
a) and	37	00	37	00 %
b) as	09	00	09	0 %
c) but	08	06	02	75 %
d) that	46	02	44	4.34%
e) than	01	00	01	0 %
<u>III) Pronouns</u>				
a) he	13	03	10	23.07%
b) his	05	00	05	00%
c) him	02	00	02	0%
d) her	-	-	-	-
e) them	02	00	02	0%
f) us	-	-	-	-
<u>IV) Prepositions</u>				
a) at	14	00	14	0 %
b) for	13	00	13	0 %

Words	Occurrence	Frequency of Pronunciation Near R.P.	Frequency of Pronunciation Which is Indian	Percentage of Pronunciation Near R.P.
c) of	80	01	79	1.25%
d) to	54	00	54	0 %
e) from	10	00	10	0 %
<b>V) Auxiliaries</b>				
a) am	04	00	04	0 %
b) is	86	23	63	26.74%
c) are	34	00	34	0 %
d) was	04	00	04	0 %
e) do	12	00	12	0 %
f) does	05	00	05	0 %
g) has	07	01	06	14.28%
h) had	02	01	01	50.00%
i) have	30	19	11	66.33%
j) shall	-	-	-	-
k) will	20	00	20	0 %
l) would	-	-	-	-
m) can	06	-	06	0 %
n) must	09	01	08	11.11%
o) be	10	10	-	100%

### 3.4.2 Observations, Analysis and Comments

#### I) Articles :

(a) a - Article 'a' has been pronounced 63 times and it has

been acceptably pronounced 25 times and 39 times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way.

In the following examples 'a' has been pronounced as /ə/.

Examples - 1) English as a second language S2A 034  
Page No.1. Line No. 10.

2) not a question S2A 034 Page No.1 Line No 14.

In the following examples /e/ has been pronounced.

Examples - 1) Soul of a human language S2A 034 Page No.1.  
Line No.8.

2) a variety of situations S2A 034 Page No.8.  
Line No.3.

(b) 'an' - 'An' occurs 4 times, and all the times it is pronounced as /ʌn/.

Examples - 1) an example of S2A 034 Page No.3. Line No.3.

2) an exhaustive comprehensive description  
S2A 034 Page No. 7. Line No.17.

3) an exercise S2A 034 Page No. 8 Line No.6 .

So it is a tendency of speaker to use /ʌn/.

(c) **the** - The article 'the' occurs in the text 128 times and 47 times it is pronounced accurately and, it is pronounced in an unacceptable way 81 times.

Article 'the' has been pronounced as /ʒə/ whenever there is a consonant after it.

Examples - 1) the points S2A 034 Page No. 1. Line No.2 .

2) The meaningful human activity S2A 034  
Page No.3, Line No.13.

Article /θɪ/ has been pronounced when there is a vowel after it

Examples - 1) with the impression S2A 034 Page No.1.  
Line No.7.

2) the excellent reference books S2A 034  
Page No.2 Line No.6.

In some of the examples, /ʒI/ has been used even if there is  
consonant after it. It is unacceptable pronunciation

Examples - 1) with the power S2A 034 Page No.1. Line No.4.  
2) The function of grammar S2A 034 Page No.  
Line No.

So many examples can be given. It seems that when the speaker  
wants to give stress on the next syllable, at that time 'the' is  
pronounced as /ʒI/.

(d) some - 'Some' occurs in the text twice, and once it is  
pronounced as R.P. weak form /səm/ as in the following example.

Example - 1) some of the points S2A 034 Page No.1.  
Line No.1.

Once it is pronounced as /sʌm/ the strong form.

## II) Conjunctions :

(a) and - 'And' occurs in the text 37 times and all the  
occurrences are unacceptable. And is always pronounced as  
or /ɪn/ or /ɪnd/

'And' is pronounced as /ɪn/ in the following examples.

Examples - 1) And then move on S2A 034 Page No.1. Line No.2.  
2) And these two types S2A 034 Page No.2.  
Line No.5.

In the following examples /ɪnd/ has been pronounced.

Examples - 1) And we are going to do S2A 034 Page No.2 .

Line No.11.

2) we are around and the people S2A 034

Page No. 5 Line No.9

Except the above mentioned two examples, it is the tendency of the speaker to use /ʌn/ which is neither a strong form, or a weak form. /ʌn/ is Indian variant replaced for /ən/ or /n/.

(b) as - The speaker uses 'as' 9 times and all the times 'as' is pronounced in an unacceptable way. It is pronounced as /xʌz/.

Examples - 1) Learning English as a second language S2A 034

Page No. 1. Line No.10.

2) as a teacher S2A 034 Page No. 5. Line No.9.

(c) but - The speaker uses 'but' 8 times in the text and 6 occurrences are R.P. weak form /bət/ and twice, the speaker uses strong form. In the following examples, the speaker uses /bət/ acceptable R.P. weak form.

Examples - 1) which is not English but chalata hai S2A 034

Page No. 4. Line No.16.

2) but we have better dictionaries S2A 034

Page No. 6. Line No.7.

In the following examples /bʌt/ the strong form has been used by the speaker unnecessarily.

Examples - 1) But as a teacher we are around S2A 034

Page No. 5. Line No.9 .

2) grammatically correct but the choice will be

S2A 034 Page No.12 Line No.8.

(d) that - There are 46 occurrences of conjunction 'that',

out of which 44 occurrences are pronounced in an unacceptable way. The speaker pronounces most of the times /ɔxt/ which is a strong form. Perhaps, as it is a lecture, the speaker gives stress on each and every word. In the following examples, /ɔxt/ has been used.

- Examples - 1) My perception of teaching in India that grammar S2A 034 Page No.1. Line No.5.  
2) You remember the point that I made S2A 034 Page No. 2. Line No.17.

And in the following example /ʒɔt/ has been used by the speaker.

- Example - 1) Some of the points that I made yesterday S2A 034 Page No.1. Line No. 2.

It seems that the speaker has a tendency to use the strong form without any reason.

(e) than - 'Than' pronounced only once in the text and it is pronounced by the speaker in an unacceptable way as /ʒɔn/ a strong form.

- Example - 1) On the thing achieved rather than on the agent S2A 034 Page No. 11. Line No.16.

### III) Pronouns :

(a) he - 'He' is pronounced 13 times and 10 times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way and only 3 times it is acceptably pronounced.

So many times 'he' is pronounced as /hɪ/. The examples are given

- Examples - 1) He selected S2A 034 Page No.2 Line No.8.  
2) has he come this morning ? S2A 034 Page No.5 Line No.10.

3) He gets out of bed S2A 034 Page No.8

Line No.14.

In above examples /hɪ/ is used which is neither a strong form, nor a weak form. In sentences No. 1 and 3 'he' should be pronounced as a strong form /hi:/ because it comes at the initial position of the sentence. But in the following example 'he' has been accurately used as a strong form.

Example - 1) What does he do every morning? S2A 034

Page No.8. Line No.7.

Here the focus is Ramu's routine of every morning. So 'he' is acceptably used as a strong form. But in the following example, the speaker used the strong form with out any reason.

Example - 1) How does he do that S2A 034 Page No.12.

Line No.3.

We can state that, most of the times, the speaker uses /hi:/ without any reason.

(b) his - There are 5 occurrences of the pronoun 'his' and all the occurrences are pronounced in an unacceptable way. 'His' is pronounced as /hiɪ/, so the strong form instead of /ɪɪ/ the weak form.

Examples - 1) To play with his language S2A 034 Page No.5

Line No.8.

2) the title of his series S2A 034 Page No.6.

Line No.15.

The speaker has never used the weak form /ɪɪ/.

(c) him - 'Him' occurs in the text twice and both the times it is pronounced by the speaker in an unacceptable way as /him/



the strong form, and never /ɪm/ the weak form.

Examples - 1) exposing him to S2A 034 Page No.5 Line No.12  
2) It's very important for him to know S2A 034  
Page No.16 Line No.2

(d) her - No occurrence

(e) them - There are two occurrences of 'them' in the text and both the occurrences are, in an unacceptable way pronounced by the speaker as strong form /θem/ and never /ðəm/ weak form.

Examples - 1) to encourage them S2A 034 Page No.5  
Line No.5  
2) and then put them together S2A 034 Page No. 7.  
Line No. 16.

(f) us - No occurrence

#### IV) Prepositions :

(a) at - There are 14 occurrences of prepositions 'at' in the text and all the occurrences are pronounced in an unacceptable way as a strong form /æt/ and never the weak form /ət/.

Examples - 1) right at the beginning S2A 034 Page No.5  
Line No. 5  
2) at a given point S2A 034 Page No.5 Line No.17.

So it is a tendency of the speaker to use /æt/.

(b) for - There are 13 occurrences of preposition 'for' in the text and all the occurrences are unacceptable.

In the following examples 'for' has been pronounced as /fɔr/.

Examples - 1) For the time being S2A 034 Page No.5.  
Line No. 15.

2) big demand for grammar. S2A 034 Page No. <sup>6</sup>  
Line No. 19.

3) And for example S2A 034 Page No. 7 Line No. 11

Except the example No. 3 the speaker uses /fɔr/ even if there a consonant after it. In example 1 and 2 the preposition for should be pronounced as /fə/ and in example No. 3 the preposition 'for' should be pronounced as /fɔr/. But it is a tendency of the speaker to use /fɔr/ the strong form, every where.

(c) of - The preposition 'of' has been pronounced 80 times and except 1 all the times 'of' is pronounced unacceptably. only in the following example, 'of' has been pronounced as /əv/.

Example - 1) the facts of grammar S2A 034 Page No. 1  
Line No. 13.

Other times, 'of' has been pronounced as /ɒf/ or /ɒv/. Following are some examples where /ɒf/ has been pronounced.

Examples - 1) Grammar is the heart and the soul of a human language. S2A 034 Page No. 1. Line No. 8.  
2) Use of English S2A 034 Page No. 1 Line No. 13.

And in the following examples /ɒv/ has been pronounced.

Examples - 1) in the form of a dictionary. S2A 034  
Page No. 2 Line No. 10.  
2) the title of his series S2A 034 Page No. 6  
Line No. 15.

So most of the times, the speaker uses /ɒf/ the strong form and some times, the speaker uses /ɒv/ an Indian variant which is neither the weak form nor the strong form.

(d) **to** - There are 54 occurrences of preposition 'to' and all the occurrences are pronounced in an unacceptable way by the speaker. The strong form of 'to' is /tu:/ and the weak form is /tə/. But the speaker uses /tʊ/ in the following examples.

Examples - 1) and then move on to two or three S2A 034  
Page No.1 Line No.2

2) Holidays' important book is 'Learning How  
to Mean' S2A 034 Page No.4 Line No.4

So the speaker tends to use /tʊ/.

(e) **from** - The speaker uses 'from' 10 times, and all the occurrences of it are unacceptable. From is always pronounced as /frɒm/ instead of /frəm/.

Examples - 1) We are moving from meaning to form, we are  
moving from fluency to accuracy S2A 034  
Page No.3, <sup>4,5</sup> Line No.18, 19, 1.

2) All the insights from a linguistic grammar  
S2A 034 Page No.7 Line No.10.

The speaker tends to use /frɒm/ the strong form.

#### V) Auxiliaries :

(a) **am** - The auxiliary 'am' occurs 4 times and all the times, it is pronounced unacceptable way. 'Am' is pronounced as /ɔm/ instead of the weak form /əm/ or /m/.

Examples - 1) Now I am using English S2A 034 Page No.4  
Line No.13.

2) Am a really right the way I am writing, the  
way I am drafting S2A 034 Page No.6 Line No.18.

So the speaker has a tendency to use /ɔm/ instead of /əm/ or /m/.

(b) is - Auxiliary 'is' occurs in the text 86 times and 63 times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way and remaining 23 times it is pronounced acceptably. 'Is' is sometimes pronounced as /s/ where it comes in contracted forms.

- Examples - 1) so it's not a question S2A 034 Page No. 1.  
Line No. 14.  
2) That's second point S2A 034 Page No. 3.  
Line No. 3.

Other times it is pronounced as /Iz/ the strong form, instead of /s/ or /z/.

- Examples - 1) grammar is not out, grammar is in S2A 034  
Page No. 1. Line No. 6.  
2) That is a kind of text S2A 034 Page No. 11  
Line No. 2.

So we can state that except contracted forms, the speaker has a tendency to use /Iz/ the strong form.

(c) are - There are 34 occurrences of the auxiliary 'are' and all the occurrences are pronounced in an unacceptable way. Are has been pronounced as /d:r/ in the following examples.

- Examples - 1) we are teaching and learning English S2A 034  
Page No. 1. Line No. 10.  
2) We are not interested S2A 034 Page No. 2.  
Line No. 17.  
3) As a teacher we are around S2A 034  
Page No. 5 Line No. 5  
4) That we are using S2A 034 Page No.  
Line No

In the example No 1 and 2, the speaker should use the R.P. weak form /ə/ and in the example 3 and 4, the speaker should use /ðr/ But the speaker tends to use /d:r/.

(d) **was** - There are 4 occurrences of auxiliary 'was' and all the times, it is pronounced as /wɒz/ the strong form and never /wəz/ the weak form. The examples are given below

Examples - 1) This was tried out S2A 034 Page No. 11  
Line No. 13.

2) It was done S2A 034 Page No. 11 Line No. 14.

(e) **do** - 'Do' occurs in the text 12 times and all the occurrences of it are unacceptable. 'Do' is pronounced as /dʊ/ which is neither a weak form nor a strong form. It is an Indian variant.

Examples - 1) What I propose to do this morning S2A 034  
Page No. 1. Line No. 1.

2) How do I say S2A 034 Page No. 3 Line No. 15.

The speaker tends to use /dʊ/.

(f) **does** - There are 5 occurrences of the auxiliary 'does' and all the 5 times, 'does' is pronounced as a strong form /dʌz/ instead of weak form /dəz/.

Examples - 1) What does he do every morning S2A 034  
Page No. 8 Line No. 7.

2) How does he do that S2A 034 Page No. 12  
Line No. 3.

(g) **has** - There are 7 occurrences of auxiliary 'has' it is never pronounced as R.P. weak form /əz, z, s/ but it is always pronounced as /hʌz/ the strong form.

Examples - 1) That grammar has a very important role S2A 034  
Page No.1 Line No.5.

2) He has presented S2A 034 Page No.2. Line No.9.

In the following example 'has' is used as a strong form. But the use of strong form is acceptable as it comes at the initial position of the interrogative sentence.

Example - 1) Has he come this morning ? S2A 034 Page No.5  
Line No. 10 .

But, we can state that the speaker is not using the strong form purposely here. The speaker tends to use the strong form /hɪz/ everywhere in the sentence.

(h) had - 'Had' occurs twice in the text and both the times, it is pronounced in an unacceptable way.

Example - 1) We have had for years S2A 034 Page No.6  
Line No.6 .

In the above example /bɒd/ has been used which is neither a strong form, nor a weak form because the strong form of 'had' is /hɪd/ and weak form is /əd/ or /d/.

In the following example the speaker uses /hɪd/ the strong form .

Examples - 1) We had rapid review of S2A 034 Page No.9  
Line No. 11.

Here 'had' comes as a Main Verb and so it becomes strong form.

(i) have - The auxiliary 'have' occurs 30 times and 21 times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way. The strong form of 'have' is used and the never weak form. In the following examples the speaker uses /hɪv/ unnecessarily.

- Examples - 1) we have been using S2A 034 Page No.6 Line No.7 .
- 2) what they have done S2A 034 Page No. 7  
Line No. 13 .
- 3) So I have marked S2A 034 Page No.11 Line No. 7 .

When 'have' comes as a Main Verb at that time, it is pronounced as a strong form. Following are the examples.

- Examples - 1) You have a network of verb S2A 034  
Page No. 3 Line No. 4
- 2) I have English classes S2A 034 Page No. 4  
Line No. 11 .

In one context 'have' is used as /həv/ which is not a strong form as well as a weak form.

- Example - 1) We have had for years. S2A 034 Page No.  
Line No.

Here have should be pronounced as /hæv/.

We can observe that the speaker has a tendency to use /hæv/ everywhere. The strong form is not used by the speaker purposely.

(j) **shall** - No occurrence

(k) **will** - There are 20 occurrences of auxiliary 'will' and all the occurrences are pronounced in an unacceptable way as /wɪl/ the strong form and never /əl/ or /l/ the weak form.

- Examples - 1) You will have to have S2A 034 Page No.2 .  
Line No.3.
- 2) That our move will be from S2A 034  
Page No. 11 Line No. 18 ,

So the speaker tends to use /wɪl/ every where.

(l) would - No occurrence

(m) can - There are 6 occurrences of the auxiliary 'can' and all the occurrences are unacceptable. All the times it is pronounced as /kʌn/.

Examples - 1) Very little can be done now S2A 034

Page No. 11 Line No.

2) He can also say S2A 034 Page No. 12 Line No. 6

(n) must - There are 9 occurrences of 'must' out of which only once it is acceptably pronounced. All other times, it is pronounced as /mʌst/ the strong form unnecessarily.

Examples - 1) They must be accurate S2A 034 Page No. 7

Line No. 4

2) That the teacher must know S2A 034 Page No. 10

Line No. 8 .

In the following examples the weak form /məst/ has been used.

Example - 1) The teacher must know that the use of passive

S2A 034 Page No. 10 Line No. 8 .

It is a tendency of the speaker to use /məst/ the strong form.

(o) be - The weak form of auxiliary 'be' is /bɪ/. The speaker uses it 10 times and all the times it is used as /bɪ/, R.P. weak form

Example - 1) They must be accurate S2A 034 Page No. 7

Line No. 4

2) The fours will be on S2A 034 Page No. 11,

Line No. 17.

It is a tendency of the speaker to use /bɪ/.



### 3.4.3 General Comments

#### I) Articles :

- (a) A - Speaker uses /ə/ as well as /e/. When the speaker wants to give stress on the following syllable, /e/ has been used.
- (b) An - 'An' is always pronounced as /ɔn/.
- (c) The - The speaker is quite confused about the use of /ðI/ or /ðə/, sometimes /ðI/ has been used even if there is a consonant after it. It seems that when the speaker wants to give stress on the following syllable, at that time the speaker uses /ðI/.
- (d) Some - Some has been acceptably pronounced as R.P. weak form /səm/.

#### II) Conjunctions :

- (a) And - The speaker tends to use /ɔn/ instead of R.P. weak form /ən/ or /n/.
- (b) As - 'As' is pronounced by the speaker as /ɪz/.
- (c) But - Most of the times the speaker pronounces 'but' as R.P. weak form /bət/.
- (d) That - Most of the times, the speaker tends to use /ðɪt/ instead of /ðət/.
- (e) Than - 'Than' is pronounced as /ðɪn/.

#### III) Pronouns :

- (a) He - The speaker tends to pronounce 'he' as /hI/ which is an Indian variant.
- (b) His - 'His' has been pronounced as /hɪz/, the strong form.
- (c) Him - 'Him' has been pronounced as /hɪm/.
- (d) Her - No occurrence

(e) **Them** - 'Them' is pronounced by the speaker as /ʒem/.

(f) **Us** - No occurrence.

#### IV) Prepositions :

(a) **At** - The speaker, most of the times uses /xt/.

(b) **For** - 'For' is pronounced by the speaker as /fɔɾ/.

(c) **Of** - 'Of' is pronounced by the speaker as /ɔf/ or /ɔv/.

(d) **To** - 'To' is pronounced by the speaker as /tʊ/, Indian variant.

(e) **From** - The speaker pronounces /frɔm/ instead of /frəm/.

#### V) Auxiliaries :

(a) **Am** - The speaker has a tendency to use /ɔm/ everywhere.

(b) **Is** - 'Is' is pronounced as /ɪz/, and /s/ in contracted forms.

(c) **Are** - The speaker uses /ɑ:ɾ/ or /ɑ:/ instead of /ə/ or /əɾ/.

(d) **Was** - The speaker nearly all the times uses /wɔz/.

(e) **Do** - 'Do' is always pronounced as /dʊ/ neither the strong form /du:/ nor the weak form /də/.

(f) **Does** - The speaker uses /dʌz/ instead of /dəz/.

(g) **Has** - The speaker uses /hɪz/ instead of /əz, z, s/.

(h) **Had** - The speaker uses /hɪd/ instead of /əd, d/.

(i) **Have** - The speaker uses /hɪv/ instead of /əv, v/.

(j) **Shall** - No occurrence.

(k) **Will** - The speaker tends to use /wɪl/ instead of /l/ or /əl/.

(l) **Would** - No occurrence.

(m) **Can** - is always pronounced by the speaker as /kən/.

(n) **Must** - is always pronounced by the speaker as /mʌst/.

(o) Be - is always pronounced by the speaker as /bɪ/  
 acceptable R.P. weak form.

### 3.5 Face to Face Conversation

(Speaker - A and Speaker - B) SIA 068

#### 3.5.1 Table No. 1 Speaker - A

Words	Occurrence by Speaker A	Frequency of Occurrence Near R.P.	Frequency of Pronunciation Which is Indian	Percentage of Pronun- ciation Near R.P.
<b>I) <u>Articles</u></b>				
a) a	04	04	00	100 %
b) an	-	-	-	-
c) the	50	47	03	94.00 %
d) some	03	03	00	100 %
<b>II) <u>Conjunctions</u></b>				
a) and	37	03	34	8.10 %
b) but	08	08	00	100 %
c) as	02	00	02	00 %
d) that	25	00	25	00 %
e) Than	-	-	-	- %
<b>III) <u>Pronouns</u></b>				
a) he	02	00	02	00 %
b) his	-	-	-	- %
c) him	-	-	-	- %
d) her	-	-	-	- %

Words	Occurrence by Speaker A	Frequency of Occurrence Near R.P.	Frequency of Pronunciation Which is Indian	Percentage of Pronun- ciation Near R.P.
e) them	02	-	02	0 %
f) us	04	04	00	100 %

#### IV) Prepositions

a) at	02	00	02	00 %
b) for	05	01	04	20 %
c) of	18	01	17	5.55 %
d) to	38	01	37	2.63 %
e) from	06	00	06	00 %

#### V) Auxiliaries

a) am	01	00	01	00 %
b) is	39	09	30	23.07 %
c) are	11	00	11	00 %
d) was	01	00	01	00 %
e) be	03	03	00	100 %
f) have	35	23	12	65.71 %
g) has	-	-	-	-
h) had	-	-	-	-
i) do	09	01	08	11.11 %
j) does	-	-	-	-
k) would	01	00	01	00 %

Words	Occurrence by Speaker A	Frequency of Occurrence Near R.P.	Frequency of Pronunciation Which is Indian	Percentage of Pronun- ciation Near R.P.
l) will	11	00	11	00 %
m) must	06	03	03	50.00 %
n) can	04	00	04	00 %
o) shall	-	-	-	-

### 3.5.2 Analysis, Observation and Comments

#### 1) Articles :

(a) a - Article 'a' has been pronounced by the speaker - A 4 times and all the occurrences of it are R.P. weak form /ə/.

Examples - 1) quite a few SIA 068 Page No. 5 Line No. 8

2) They make it a point SIA 068 Page No. 6  
Line No. 13.

so the speaker - A pronounces it as /ə/.

(b) an - No occurrences

(c) the - There are 50 occurrences of article 'the' and 47 times it is acceptably pronounced and only thrice it is pronounced in an unacceptable way.

In the following examples 'the' has been pronounced as /θə/.

Examples - 1) The climate, the ways of dressing. SIA 068  
Page No. 1 Line No. 9

2) That is the right time SIA 068 Page No. 2  
Line No. 15.

In the following example /θɪ/ has been pronounced.

Example - 1) the understanding SIA 068 Page No. 15 Line No. 11.

Sometimes it is pronounced as /ʒə/ even if there is a vowel after it.

- Examples - 1) Yes the opposite SIA 068 Page No.3 Line No.9  
2) In Goa, the environment SIA 068 Page No.15.  
Line No.12.

In above examples /ʒə/ should be pronounced instead of /ʒə/. We can observe that the speaker has a tendency to use /ʒə/ without taking into account the phonetic environment.

(d) Some - There are 3 occurrences of article 'some' and all the times the speaker pronounces it as /səm/ R.P. weak form.

- Example - 1) There are some schools, where the teacher, some schools I noticed SIA 068 Page No.15  
Line No. 16.

## II) Conjunctions :

(a) and - There are 37 occurrences of conjunction 'and' and 34 times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way and only 3 times it is pronounced acceptably. 'And' has been pronounced as /ɔn/ in the following examples.

- Examples - 1) Even traffic and all SIA 068 Page No.2  
Line No. 10.

2) well, teach and go SIA 068 Page No.12 Line No.15.

In the following examples 'and' has been pronounced as a weak form /ən/.

- Examples - 1) and we go together SIA 068 Page No.6 Line No.11.  
2) Christians and Muslim SIA 068 Page No.5  
Line No. 8.

So we can state that the speaker has a tendency to use /ɔn/ which

is neither a weak form, nor a strong form, /ɪn/ is an Indian variant.

(b) **but** - There are 8 occurrences of conjunction 'but' and all the occurrences, are pronounced by the speaker as R.P., weak form, /bət/ that is acceptable pronunciation.

Examples - 1) Not much but I enjoy SIA 068 Page No. 6  
Line No. 9 .

2) private schools are there many. But they are of no use SIA 068 Page No. 10 Line No. 17.

(c) **as** - There are 2 occurrences of conjunction 'as' and both the times it is pronounced as /ɪz/.

Example - 1) English environment as such SIA 068 Page No. 15.  
Line No. 15.

(d) **that** - There are 25 occurrences of 'that', and 23 occurrences are unacceptable, and only twice it is pronounced acceptably. So many times, that has been pronounced as /ðæt/ .

Examples - 1) Only one thing that you know SIA 068  
Page No. 15 Line No. 13 .

2) the thing is that your English SIA 068  
Page No. 13 Line No. 4 .

Only in the following example it is pronounced as /ðæt/ ,

Example - 1) Yes that is religious, you have to do that  
first SIA 068 Page No. 8 Line No. 1

### III) Pronouns :

(a) **he** - The pronoun 'he' occurs twice in the text and both the times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way as /hɪ/ which is neither a weak form nor a strong form, /hɪ/ is an Indian variant.

Example - 1) He is very nice to me he's very nice SIA 068  
Page No. 11 Line No. 15 .

(b) his - No Occurrence .

(c) him - No Occurrence .

(d) her - No Occurrence .

(e) them - The pronoun 'them' occurs twice and both the times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way as /ʒem/.

Examples - 1) looking at them SIA 068 Page No.6 Line No.9 .  
2) to teach them ABCD SIA 068 Page No.14 Line No.3

(f) us - The pronoun 'us' occurs 4 times and all the times it is pronounced as /ʊs/ R.P. weak form.

Examples - 1) all of us SIA 068 Page No. 1 Line No.6  
2) They invite us SIA 068 Page No.6 Line No. 11 .

#### V) Prepositions :

(a) at - The preposition 'at' occurs twice in the text and all the times it is pronounced as /xt/ which is a strong form.

Examples - 1) looking at them.SIA 068 Page No.6 Line No.6  
2) everything at home SIA 068 Page No.9  
Line No. 13 .

So the speaker has a tendency to use /xt/ ,strong form unnecessarily.

(b) for - 'For' occurs 5 times in the text and 4 times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way and only once it is pronounced as R.P. weak form. In the following example /fɔ/ has been pronounced.



Example - 1) very nice for we all have come SIA 068

Page No. 1 Line No. 3

In the following examples /fɔr/ has been pronounced.

Examples - 1) We go for disco, SIA 068 Page No. 7 Line No. 12.

2) Like for example SIA 068 Page No. 8 Line No. 14.

In example No. 1 'For' should be pronounced as /fə/ and in the example No. 2 'for' should be pronounced as /fəɾ/, as there is vowel after it. And in the following examples 'for' is pronounced as /fɔ/ instead of /fə/.

Examples - 1) holidays for Ganapati SIA 068 Page No. 5

Line No. 18.

2) for these students SIA 068 Page No. 14 Line No. 4.

so the speaker is not aware of the use of weak form. The speaker pronounces it as /fɔ/ or /fɔɾ/.

(c) of - There are 18 occurrences of preposition 'of' and 16 times, it is pronounced in an unacceptable way, and only twice it is pronounced as R.P. weak form /əv/.

In the following examples of is pronounced as /ɒv/.

Examples - 1) all of us SIA 068 Page No. 1 Line No. 6

2) the way of dressing SIA 068 Page No. 1

Line No. 9

In the following examples /ɒf/ has been pronounced by the speaker.

Examples - 1) cleaning of the house, or decoration of the house SIA 068 Page No. 8 Line No. 16

2) because of that SIA 068 Page No. 13 Line No. 6

In the following example /əv/ has been pronounced, instead of /v/ because /v/ should be pronounced after 'I, we, you.'

Example - 1) lot of social activities SIA 068 Page No. 2  
Line No. 15.

In the following example /əv/ is rightly pronounced.

Example - 1) because of rain SIA 068 Page No. 2 Line No. 8.

(d) to - There are 38 occurrences of 'to' 37 times, it is pronounced in an unacceptable way and only once it is pronounced acceptably as R.P. weak form.

'To' is pronounced as /tʊ/ in the following examples.

Examples - 1) all of us to come to close together SIA 068  
Page No. 1. Line No. 6

2) then you go to church SIA 068 Page No. 7.  
Line No. 10.

And only in the following example, /tə/ is pronounced.

Example - 1) I mean to say. SIA 068 Page No. Line No.

So the speaker has a tendency to use /tʊ/ Indian variant and neither R.P. weak form nor the strong form.

(e) from - The preposition 'from' occurs 6 times and all the times it is pronounced as /frɒm/ the strong form unnecessarily.

Examples - 1) anything from out SIA 068 Page No. 9 Line No. 14.

2) very far from my place SIA 068 Page No. 9  
Line No. 19

#### VI) Auxiliaries :

(a) am - The auxiliary 'am' occurs only once in the text and it is pronounced as /əm/ instead of /m/.

Example - 1) I am saying. SIA 068 Page No. 16 Line No. 3.

/m/ is pronounced after 'I,' but here /əm/ is used by the speaker.

(b) is - 'Is' occurs 39 times and 30 times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way and only 9 times it is pronounced as R.P. weak form /s/.

In the following examples 'is' is pronounced as /Iz/ the strong form, unnecessarily.

Examples - 1) My name is Veena Manezes SIA 068 Page No. 1  
Line No. 1.

2) or whatever it is SIA 068 Page No. 6 Line No 13.

In the following examples /z/ is rightly pronounced. Because /z/ is pronounced after vowels and voiced consonants except /z, ʒ, dʒ/.

Examples - 1) It is really nice SIA 068 Page No. 3 Line No. 15.  
2) He's is very nice SIA 068 Page No. 11 Line No. 13

In the following examples /s/ has been pronounced.

Examples - 1) It's s so nice SIA 068 Page No. 1 Line No. 3.  
2) It's s very tiresome SIA 068 Page No. 10 Line No 2

We can state that in contracted forms /s/ has been used. But we can observe that the speaker has a tendency to use the strong form /Iz/.

(c) are - There are 11 occurrences of 'are' and all the occurrences are pronounced in an unacceptable way. In the following examples 'are' is pronounced as /ɑ:ɾ/.

Examples - 1) There are some plans SIA 068 Page No. 4  
Line No. 9,  
2) But they are of no use SIA 068 Page No. 10  
Line No. 17.

In example No. 1 'are' should be pronounced as /ə/ and in the example No. 2 'are' should be pronounced as /əɾ/. In the following examples 'are' is pronounced as /ɑ:/.

Examples - 1) Private schools are there SIA 068 Page No. 10  
Line No. 17.

2) How, they are going to write SIA 068 Page  
No. Line No.

So the speaker has a tendency to use /ɑ:ɾ/.

(d) **was** - 'Was' occurs only once in the text, and it is pronounced as /wɒz/ instead of /wɔz/.

Example - 1) It was the case in Goa SIA 068 Page No. 2  
Line No. 2.

(e) **be** - 'Be' occurs thrice in the text and all the times it is pronounced as /bi/ R.P. weak form.

Example - 1) What I would be SIA 068 Page No. 10 Line No. 3.

(f) **have** - 'Have' occurs in the text 35 times, and 23 times it is acceptably pronounced and 12 times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way. 'Have' when comes as a Main Verb, is pronounced as a strong form /hæv/.

Examples - 1) You have to face SIA 068 Page No. 2 Line No. 7,  
2) Holi also we have SIA 068 Page No. 6 Line No. 5

In the following example 'have' is pronounced as /həv/ instead of /əv/ or /v/.

Examples - 1) all have come SIA 068 Page No. 1 Line No. 4

2) So you can have your choice SIA 068 Page No. 7,  
Line No. 5.

In the example No. 1 /hæv/ should be pronounced. and in the example No. 2 /əv/ should be pronounced as it is used as a Main Verb.

(g) **has** - No occurrence.

(h) **had** - No occurrence.

(i) **do** - There are 9 occurrences of 'do' and 8 times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way and only once it is pronounced acceptably. In the following examples 'do' is pronounced as /dʊ/ neither the weak form /də/ or the strong form /du:/.

Examples - 1) You have to do that SIA 068 Page No. 8  
Line No. 1.

2) We can't do SIA 068 Page No. 8 Line No. 9.

Only in the following example /də/ has been pronounced acceptably.

Example - 1) do you have social life there? SIA 068  
Page No. 4 Line No. 13.

(j) **does** - No occurrence.

(k) **would** - Only once 'would' occurs and it is unacceptable pronunciation /wʊd/.

Example - 1) what I would be SIA 068 Page No. 8 Line No 3

(l) **will** - 'will' occurs 11 times and all the times it is pronounced as /wɪl/ ,strong form unnecessarily.

Examples - 1) will you come to Goa SIA 068 Page No. 3  
Line No. 15.

2) I will tell you SIA 068 Page No. 12 Line No. 9.

(m) **must** - 'Must' occurs 6 times and 3 times it is pronounced as /mʌst/ R.P. weak form, and thrice it is pronounced as /mʌst/ strong form unnecessarily.

In the following examples /mʌst/ has been pronounced.

Examples - 1) You must have nice company SIA 068 Page No. 5.  
Line No. 1

2) That you must do SIA 068 Page No. 8 Line No 2

In the following examples /mʌst/ has been pronounced.

Example - 1) So you must be enjoying SIA 068 Page No.3.

Line No.4

2) Yes we must come SIA 068 Page No.4 Line No.18 .

(n) can - 'Can' occurs 4 times, and it is pronounced in an unacceptable way. It is pronounced as /kæn/.

Examples - 1) You can enjoy in Goa. SIA 068 Page No.2

Line No.15.

2) So you can have your choice SIA 068

Page No.7 Line No.5.

so the speaker has a tendency to use /kxh/, strong form.

### 3.5.3 General Comments

#### I) Articles :

(a) A - The speaker pronounces 'a' as /ə/ R.P. weak form.

(b) The - The speaker uses 'the' /ðə/ whenever there is a consonant after it, and or whenever there is a vowel after it so the speaker has a tendency to use /ðə/.

(c) Some - The speaker uses /səm/ R.P. weak form.

(d) An - No occurrence .

#### II) Conjunctions :

(a) And - Nearly all the times the speaker pronounces 'and' as /xh/.

(b) But - The speaker uses R.P. weak form /bət/

(c) As - The speaker uses /æz/ the strong form.

(d) That - 'That' has been pronounced by the speaker as strong form /ðæt/ unnecessarily.

### III) Pronouns :

- (a) **He** - The speaker pronounces 'he' as /hɪ/ neither the strong form /hi:/ nor the weak form /i:/.
- (b) **His** - No occurrence .
- (c) **Him** - No occurrence .
- (d) **Her** - No occurrence .
- (e) **Them** - The speaker uses the strong form /ðem/ not the weak form /ðəm/.
- (f) **Us** - The pronoun 'us' has been acceptably pronounced by the speaker as R.P. weak form /əʊ/.

### IV) Prepositions :

- (a) **At** - The preposition 'at' has been pronounced by the speaker as the strong form /æt/.
- (b) **For** - 'For' has been pronounced as /fɔ/ or /fɒr/ without locating the phonetic environment.
- (c) **Of** - The speaker has a tendency to use /ɒf/ the strong form or /ɒv/ the Indian variant.
- (d) **To** - The speaker has a tendency to use /tʊ/ which is not a strong as well as weak form, /tʊ/ is an Indian variant.
- (e) **From** - The speaker uses /frɒm/ the strong form unnecessarily.

### IV) Auxiliaries :

- (a) **Am** - The speaker uses weak form /əm/ instead of /m/.
- (b) **Is** - The speaker has a tendency to use /ɪz/ the strong form unnecessarily. The weak form /s/ is used only in contracted forms.

- (c) **Are** - Most of the times the speaker uses /d:ɹ/ or /d:/.
- (d) **Was** - 'Was' is pronounced by the speaker as strong form /wɒz/.  
weak form.
- (f) **Have** - The speaker has a tendency to use the strong form /hæv/ every where, without locating the phonetic environment.
- (g) **Has** - No occurrence .
- (h) **Had** - No occurrence .
- (i) **Do** - The speaker uses /dv/ instead of /dʊ/ the strong form, or /də/ the weak form.
- (j) **Does** - No occurrence.
- (k) **Would** - The speaker uses the strong form /wʊd/ instead of /əd/ or /d/.
- (h) **Will** - The speaker uses the strong form /wɪl/ and never /əl/ or /l/.
- (m) **Must** - The speaker uses /mʌst/ as well as /məst/.
- (n) **Can** - The speaker uses the strong form /kæn/.



### 3.5.6 Speaker - B

Table No.2

Words	Occurrence by Speaker B	Frequency of Pronunciation Near R.P.	Frequency of Pronunciation which is Indian	Percentage of Pronun- ciation Near R.P.
<b>I) <u>Articles</u></b>				
a) a	05	05	00	100 %
b) an	-	-	-	-
c) the	23	20	03	86.95 %
d) some	01	01	00	100 %
<b>II) <u>Conjunctions</u></b>				
a) and	44	04	40	9.09 %
b) but	10	10	00	100 %
c) as	02	00	02	00 %
d) that	12	00	12	00 %
e) Then	02	00	02	00 %
<b>III) <u>Pronouns</u></b>				
a) he	02	00	02	00 %
b) his	01	01	00	100 %
c) him	-	-	-	- %
d) her	-	-	-	-
e) them	01	00	01	0 %
f) us	03	03	00	00 %

Words	Occurrence by Speaker B	Frequency of Pronunciation Near R.P.	Frequency of Pronunciation which is Indian	Percentage of Pronun- ciation Near R.P.
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IV) Prepositions

a) at	01	00	01	00 %
b) for	07	00	07	00 %
c) of	07	02	05	28.57 %
d) to	16	00	16	00 %
e) from	03	01	02	33.33 %

V) Auxiliary

a) am	03	00	03	00 %
b) is	38	13	25	34.21 %
c) are	10	00	10	00 %
d) was	01	01	00	100 %
e) be	-	-	-	-
f) have	21	19	02	90.47 %
g) has	02	00	02	00 %
h) had	-	-	-	-
i) do	08	-	08	00 %
j) does	-	-	-	-
k) would	01	-	01	00 %
l) will	01	00	10	00 %
m) must	-	-	-	-
n) can	05	00	05	00 %
o) Shall	-	-	-	-

### 3.5.7 Analysis, Observation and Comments

#### I) Articles

(a) **a** - The speaker pronounces 'a' as /ə/ all the times.

The examples are given below.

Examples - 1) We enjoy a lot SIA 068 Page No.7 Line No.5

2) It's a private institution SIA 068

Page No.11 Line No.16.

(b) **an** - No occurrence .

(c) **the** - There are 50 occurrences of article 'the' and 47 occurrence are pronounced acceptably, and only 3 occurrences are unacceptable. In the following examples /θə/ is pronounced by the speaker.

Examples - 1) the monsoon is receding SIA 068 Page No.4.

Line No.15.

2) just the reverse SIA 068 Page No.3 Line No.1 .

But in the following examples /θI/ has been pronounced even if there is a consonant after it.

Examples - 1) I like all the teachers SIA 068 Page No.16

Line No.8

(d) **some** - There are 3 occurrences of article 'some' and the speaker uses it as /səm/.

Example - 1) in some words SIA Page No.15 Line No.8

#### II Conjunctions :

(a) **and** - There are 37 occurrences of 'and' by speaker- B in the text and 34 times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way.

All the 34 times 'and' is pronounced as /ʌn/. Examples are given below.

- Example - 1) lights and all SIA 068 Page No.6 Line No.17.  
2) You go and enjoy SIA 068 Page No.7,  
Line No 13.

In the following few examples, 'and' is pronounced as R.P. weak form /ən/.

- Example - 1) The Hindus and Muslims SIA 068 Page No.5 .  
Line No.5  
2) cleaning up and every thing SIA 068  
Page No.9 Line No.4

(b) but - There are 8 occurrences of conjunction 'but', and it is pronounced as R.P. weak form /bət/.

- Examples - 1) But summers SIA 068 Page No.3 Line No.6 .  
2) I was very homesick but now I am feeling  
SIA 068 Page No.16 Line No.5.

(c) as - There are 2 occurrences of conjunction 'as' and all the times, it is pronounced as /ɪz/.

- Example - 1) There are so many parties as I suppose in Goa  
SIA 068 Page No.4. Line No 15 .

(d) that - There are 25 occurrences of conjunction 'that' and 25 times it is pronounced as /ðæt/.

- Examples - 1) And that too very SIA 068 Page No.2  
Line No.1.  
2) Yes that depends SIA 068 Page No.3 Line No.19 .

### III Pronouns :

(a) he - There are 2 occurrences of pronoun 'he' by speaker B and both the times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way. Once

it is pronounced as strong form /hi:/ unnecessarily.

Example - 1) If he is good then SIA 068 Page No. 11.

Line No. 13.

And once it is pronounced as /hI/ which is Indian variant, neither a strong form, nor a weak form.

Example - 1) How he manages SIA 068 Page No. 12 Line No. 1.

(b) him - No occurrences.

(c) his - The pronoun 'his' occurs only once, and it is pronounced acceptably as /Iz/ R.P. weak form.

Example - 1) How he manages his classes SIA 068 Page No. 12.

Line No. 1

(d) her - No occurrences.

(e) them - 'Them' occurs in the text only once, and it is pronounced in an unacceptable way as /ʒem/ instead of /ðəm/.

Example - 1) very grateful to them SIA 068 Page No. 16

Line No. 9.

(f) us - 'Us' is pronounced by speaker- B thrice in the text and all the three times it is pronounced as R.P. weak form /əʊ/.

Example - 1) Pleasant season for us SIA 068 Page No. 3

Line No. 3.

#### IV) Prepositions :

(a) at - The speaker pronounces 'at' only once, it is pronounced as a strong form /xt/ unnecessarily.

Example - 1) higher at stages - SIA 068 Page No. 15.

Line No. 1.

(b) for - The speaker pronounces 'for' 7 times in the text, and all the times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way. Most

of the times it is pronounced as /fɒ/. Examples are given below

Example - 1) For four or five days SIA 068 Page No. 1  
Line No. 15.

2) Yes for us SIA 068 Page No. 3 Line No. 15.

In example No. 1 'for' should be pronounced as /fɔ/ and in example No. 2 'for' should be pronounced as /fɔr/.

In the following example the speaker uses /fɔr/ instead of /fɔ/.

Example - 1) I worked for three SIA 068 Page No. 15  
Line No. 2.

(c) of - There are 7 occurrences of preposition 'of', twice it is pronounced as weak form /əv/ as in the following examples.

Examples - 1) High variation of temperature SIA 068  
Page No. 3 Line No. 13.

2) studying point of view SIA Page No. 11  
Line No. 8.

But in other examples, it is either pronounced by the speaker as /ɒf/ or /ɒv/. In the following examples, /ɒf/ has been pronounced by the speaker.

Examples - 1) First of all SIA 068 Page No. 7 Line No. 15.

2) Most of the time SIA 068 Page No. 7 Line No. 16.

And in the following example /ɒv/ has been pronounced.

Example - 1) that kind of mentality. SIA 068 Page No. 12  
Line No. 7.

(d) to - There are 16 occurrences of preposition 'to' in the text and all the times, it is pronounced in an unacceptable way as /tʌ/ an Indian variant. It is never pronounced as /tu/ the strong form, or /tə/ the weak form.

Examples - 1) nearly to fifty to fifty degrees SIA 068  
Page No.3. Line No.7.

2) to come to my place SIA 068 Page No.4.  
Line No.6.

(e) from - There are 3 occurrences of preposition 'from' and once it is pronounced as weak form /frəm/, and other 2 times it is pronounced as /frɒm/ the strong form. In the following example, it has been pronounced /frɒm/.

Example - 1) to come over from there SIA 068 Page No.16.  
Line No.1.

And in the following example /frɒm/ has been pronounced.

Example - 1) I am Charul from Pillani, SIA 068  
Page No. 1 Line No.4

#### V) Auxiliaries :

(a) am - There are 3 occurrences of auxiliary 'am' and all the times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way. All the 3 times it is pronounced as /əm/ instead of /m/. Even if /əm/ is a weak form, the phonetic environment demands /m/ as /m/ should be pronounced after the pronoun 'I'

Examples - 1) I am Charul SIA 068 Page No.1 Line No.4  
2) But now I am feeling SIA 068 Page No. 16.  
Line No.5

(b) is - There are 38 occurrences of auxiliary 'is' 13 times it is pronounced as acceptable R.P. weak form, and 25 times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way. In the following examples /Iz/, the strong form has been used unnecessarily.

Examples - 1) the monsoon is receding SIA 068 Page No.1  
Line No.15.

2) It is just the opposite SIA 068 Page No.3.  
Line No.7.

The speaker uses the weak form /s/ in the following examples

Examples - 1) it's just the reverse SIA 068 Page No.3.  
Line No.2

2) That's better, that's the thing SIA 068  
Page No.13 Line No.12.

In above examples /s/ has been used in contracted forms. And in the following examples /z/ R.P. weak form has been acceptably used as is used after vowels and voiced consonants except /z, ʒ, dʒ/.

Examples - 1) Climate is very varying SIA 068 Page No.1  
Line No.10.

2) It is desert area SIA 068 Page No.1 Line No [1]

So we can observe that the speaker is quite confused about the pronunciation of the auxiliary 'is'.

(c) are - The speaker uses 'are' 10 times and all the times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way. Most of the times /dɪr/ is pronounced by the speaker. In the following examples /dɪ/ has been used by the speaker.

Examples - 1) So summers are too hot SIA 068 Page No.1.  
Line No.11

2) There are so many parties SIA 068 Page No.4.  
Line No 14.

In the following examples, /dɪr/ has been used by the speaker.

Examples - 1) These are the main SIA 068 Page No.7, Line No 18.



2) private schools are better SIA 068 Page No.11

Line No.8.

In the above examples /ə/ R.P.weak form should be pronounced instead of /d:/ or /d:ɹ/.

(d) was - The speaker uses 'was' only once and the speaker uses it acceptably as /wəz/.

Example - 1) I was very homesick SIA 068 Page No.16.

Line No 84.

(e) be - No occurrence.

(f) have - There are 21 occurrences of 'have' and the speaker pronounces it acceptably 19 times, and only twice it is pronounced in an unacceptable way whenever 'have' is used as a Main Verb, it is pronounced as a strong form /hæv/. The examples are given below.

Examples - 1) You have rains there SIA 068 Page No.2

Line No 3.

2) We have pooja SIA 068 Page No.7, Line No.8.

But in the following example we can also notice that the speaker uses Indian variant /həv/ instead of strong form /hæv/.

Example - 1) These two have so SIA 068 Page No.5

Line No.9.

And in some of the examples the speaker uses /hæv/ instead of the weak form /əv/ or /v/.

Examples - 1) I have noticed SIA 068 Page No.15 Line No.1.

So we can say that it is a tendency of the speaker to use /hæv/ in all kinds of phonetic environments.

(g) has - The speaker pronounced 'has' twice and all the times it is pronounced in an unacceptable way as /hæz/.

Examples - 1) Whole campus has been made SIA 068

Page No. 10 Line No. 9 .

2) But it has been a change SIA 068 Page No. 16 .

Line No. 84 .

In above examples, the speaker has used /hɔː/ instead of R.P. weak form /ə/.

(h) **had** - No occurrence .

(i) **do** - There are 8 occurrence of auxiliary 'do' and all the times it is pronounced as /dʌ/, instead of R.P. weak form /də/ or strong form /duː/.

Examples - 1) They come to do Laxmi pooja. SIA 068

Page No. 7 Line No. 16 .

2) So how do you do SIA 068 Page No. 5

Line No. 5 .

(j) **does** - No occurrence .

(k) **would** - The auxiliary 'would' has been pronounced by the speaker only once and it is pronounced unacceptably as /wʊd/.

Examples - 1) They would get clocked here. SIA 068

Page No. 2 Line No. 9 .

(l) **will** - There is only 1 occurrence of auxiliary 'will' and it is pronounced in an unacceptable way as /wɪl/ instead of /əl/ or /ɪ/.

Example - 1) I will come sometime. SIA 068 Page No. 3 .

Line No. 16 .

(m) **must** - No occurrence .

(n) **can** - The auxiliary 'can' occurs 5 times and all the times it is pronounced as strong form /kæn/.

Examples - 1) You can really enjoy life SIA 068

Page No.4 Line No.17.

2) They can talk to you SIA 068 Page No. 15 .

Line No.9

(o) **shall** - No occurrence.

### 3.5.8 General Comments

#### I) Articles :

(a) **A** - The speaker pronounced 'a' as R.P. weak form /ə/.

(b) **The** - 'The' is pronounced as /ðə/ by the speaker.

(c) **Some** - The speaker acceptably pronounces 'some' as R.P. weak form /səm/.

#### II) Conjunctions :

(a) **And** - Most of the times 'and' has been pronounced as /ɪn/.

(b) **But** - The speaker uses R.P. weak form /bət/.

(c) **As** - The speaker uses strong form /ɹz/ unnecessarily.

(d) **That** - 'That' has been pronounced by the speaker as /ðɪt/ never /ðət/ the weak form.

#### III) Pronouns :

(a) **He** - 'He' is pronounced as /hi:/ or /hɪ/

(b) **His** - 'His' is pronounced by the speaker as R.P. weak form /ɪz/.

(c) **Them** - The speaker uses /ðem/ instead of /ðəm/.

(d) **Us** - The speaker uses R.P. weak form /əz/.

#### IV) Prepositions :

- (a) **At** - The speaker uses /xt/ instead of /ət/.
- (b) **For** - The speaker uses /fɔ/ or /fɔr/ instead of R.P. weak form /fə/ or /fər/.
- (c) **Of** - The speaker uses /ɒv/ or /ɒf/ instead of /əv/.
- (e) **To** - The speaker uses /tʊ/, Indian variant, / instead of R.P. weak form /tə/.
- (f) **From** - It is a tendency of the speaker to use /frɒm/ instead of /frəm/.

#### V) Auxiliaries :

- (a) **Am** - The speaker uses /əm/. Even if /əm/ is a weak form, it is noticed that the speaker is unaware of the use of the weak form /m/ after the pronoun 'I', and uses /əm/ instead of /m/.
- (b) **Is** - 'Is' is pronounced by the speaker as /ɪz/. The speaker uses /s/ in contracted forms.
- (c) **Are** - The speaker uses /ɑ:/ or /ɑ:ɪ/.
- (d) **Was** - The speaker uses /wɔz/, the R.P. weak form.
- (e) **Have** - The speaker has a tendency to use /hæv/ the strong form, in all kinds of phonetic environments.
- (g) **Has** - The speaker uses /hɔz/ the strong form unnecessarily.
- (h) **Do** - The speaker uses /dʊ/ instead of /du:/ or /də/.
- (i) **Would** - The speaker uses /wʊd/ instead of /əd/ or /d/.
- (j) **Will** - The speaker uses /wɪl/ instead of /əl/ or /l/.
- (k) **Can** - The speaker uses /kæn/ instead of /kən/.