

PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY HAVE INTERFACES AND OVERLAPS

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ABSTRACT

Transferring information from one part of the world to another in the global world requires the English language to meet specific criteria. To effectively transfer information without changing its content, one must acquire effective communication skills in this process. Effective communication requires the development of LSRW skills, which include listening, speaking, reading, and writing. In order to be an effective communicator, one must develop all of these skills. All other skills, including interpretation and analysis, are carried out through the essential skill of listening, which is the leading skill. Speaking has been replaced by significance because it is the main skill that enables a communicator to respond based on the interpretation and analysis they undergo. Speaker's communication has its major impact, which includes Phonetics, Articulation of the Sounds, Word- Accent, Stress, Intonation etc. as its involvement in conveying information has superior impact on the listeners. Accurate investigation is facilitated by speaking, which has a better impact on the listener in elucidation. The major aim of this study is to focus on interface and overlap in Phonetics and Phonology, which plays a key role in conveying effectual speaking and reading leading to successful communication.

Keywords: Interpretation – Analysis – Interface - Overlap - Phonetics – Phonology

INTRODUCTION

Effective communication skills are greatly aided by the four skills, which are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Active listening is necessary to ensure proper analysis and interpretation, which is the key to responding among all four skills. Learning speaking is the

next skill that is needed. Transmitting information through speaking has its own criteria. Without speaking, communication is not complete. Effective communication is the basis of the receiver's response. Communication is incomplete until it is understood with the correct perspective. A speaker's effectiveness in delivering content requires them to emphasize phonetics and phonology.



DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

Linguistics is a sub-discipline that includes Phonetics and Phonology. Phonetics falls under descriptive linguistics, while Phonology falls under theoretical linguistics. Phonology is frequently considered a significant field of linguistics. Phonetics is classified as a subfield of phonology on the other hand.

The major distinctions between Phonetics and Phonology are as follows:

- The production of all human speech sounds is analysed in Phonetics (the study of the physical aspects of sound), regardless of the language being used. Phonology evaluates the sound patterns of a specific language by determining which phonetic sounds are important and providing an explanation of how these sounds are interpreted by the native speaker.
- Phonology can study one specific language, while Phonetics is not.
- The main differences to be identified between two is that Phonetics deals with the speech sounds, whereas Phonology is the study of the categorical organization of speech sounds in languages; how speech sounds are organized in the mind and used to convey the meaning. It is classified under Phonetics as a subcategory.

- Psycholinguistics, cognitive science, sociolinguistics, and language acquisition are all disciplines that can be connected to phonology.
- Phonology analyses the sound patterns of a particular language by determining which phonetic sounds are significant and explaining how these sounds are interpreted by the Native Speaker where as in Phonetics it analyses the production of all human speech sounds, regardless of language.
- Phonology is language-specific while Phonetics focuses on the sounds of human speech.
- Phonetics considers a phone to be the smallest structural unit. In Phonology, a phoneme is the name given to the nominal significant component.
- The subject of phonetics is the transcription of speech sounds by phonetics. Phonemic transcription of speech sounds is what phonology is all about.
- In phonetic transcription, square brackets are used to enclose transcribed symbols. In phonemic transcription, on the other hand, slashes are used for the same purpose.

INTERFACE AND OVERLAY IN PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY WILL HAVE IMPAIRMENTS ON NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS

The interface and overlap between phonology and phonetics, as experienced by a non-native English speaker, greatly influence learning phonetic sounds and helping one distinguish between the two. Despite being within the field of linguistics, these two domains differ slightly from one another. Whereas phonology studies descriptive linguistics, phonetics studies prescriptive linguistics. Phonetics is associated with the physical characteristics of the sounds, while Phonology deals with the abstract. For instance, in phonetics, the sound of a "p" varies depending on the word in which it is used. On the other hand, in phonology, every production within the language's phoneme inventory is identical. Thus, the real sound remains the same even when we pronounce the letter "p" differently, however slightly. Since no two "ps" in a language reflect the same sound, this emphasizes a crucial distinction between phonetic and phonological systems. Native speakers are more likely to understand these guidelines since they are familiar with the distinctions between the two. However, because they are not accustomed to the sounds, non-native speakers find it extremely challenging to distinguish between phonetics and phonology. To learn the sounds, they

frequently rely on the teachers and facilitators. Mother Tongue Influence (MTI) causes them to lag behind in recognizing the correct pronunciation, which has a bigger effect on picking up the accent and sounds. They ignore the symbolic representation of sounds (phonology) in the process of identifying phonetic sounds.

The other explanation for the interface and overlap between phonology and phonetics can also be seen as a disadvantage for non-native speakers taking proficiency-testing English examinations such as the TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) and IELTS (International English Language Testing Service). These tests are administered by individuals who wish to travel to a place where English is the most widely used language for communication. We will be testing in four areas: speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills. Additionally, one must investigate the basic distinctions between phonology and phonetics, which can include phonetic grammar patterns and specific sounds that have different functions or positions within the sound. Addressing these challenges often involves a combination of focused language instruction, practice, and exposure to native speaker models. Speech therapy, pronunciation courses, and immersion experiences can be beneficial for non-native speakers aiming to improve their phonetic and phonological proficiency in a second language.



CONCLUSION

Understanding the differences between phonology and phonetics can help one understand interface and overlap on deeper levels. With vigilant observation, one can improve their pronunciation and develop a solid understanding of English dialect, intonation, and accent. In

summary, while phonetics and phonology have different primary focuses, there is an overlap in their concerns. The study of speech sounds benefits from both the detailed physical examination provided by phonetics and the abstract analysis of linguistic patterns provided by phonology. The relationship between these two subfields is often described as an interface where the physical and abstract aspects of speech sounds meet and interact.

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