

## Word And Syllable

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**Abstract :** *In the English language, spelling and pronunciation have a particularly strange relationship. How we write a word and how we say it often do not match. There always seem to be discrepancies and exceptions to the rules of thumb. When we say a word, the sounds we make naturally consist of word parts. We call these parts ‘syllables’. A syllable can be defined as any one of the parts into which a word is naturally divided when it is pronounced. Hence, we might say that phonetically (i.e. in relation to the way it is pronounced), a syllable is a unit of organization for a sequence of speech sounds. It is made up of a centre of syllable, called a nucleus (mostly a vowel), with optional initial and final sounds (typically, consonants).*

*English pronunciation of words isn’t always intuitive. The same letter combinations in one word may make a completely different sound in another. One way to practice your pronunciation is by breaking words down into syllables. Syllables are the sonic units of a word, sometimes called the “beats” of a word. We do this naturally when we speak. Every time you say a new syllable, your mouth has to change its shape and make a new sound. Noticing when this happens and counting syllables can help you break words down into recognizable patterns that are easier to pronounce.*

**Keyword :** *spelling and pronunciation, word, and syllable.*

### INTRODUCTION

A syllable is a part of a word that contains sounds (phonemes) of a word. It usually has a vowel in it. A syllable is also called a ‘beat’ and teachers often teach children to identify syllables by clapping the ‘beats’ in words. Another way to describe a syllable is a ‘mouthful’ of a word. You can often find the syllables in a word if you notice when you open and close your mouth as you pronounce the word. Touch your chin as you say the word ‘elephant’. How many times did your chin drop? You probably pronounced the syllables like this: ‘e-le-phant’ and your chin would have dropped three times. One problem with this technique of naïve concatenation is that the choice of pronunciations for each phone is independent of all other phones. For example, in the word baseball, the final vowel [ah] can be realized as [el] if the final [l] is deleted; if phone realizations are considered independently, the unlikely pronunciation [b el l] may result for the final syllable. One solution is to include a dependence on the previous decision tree output, as

suggested by Riley [6], which improves the predictive power of the trees. Weintraub et al. [8] added phone n-gram constraints to the FSGs using a maximum entropy model; this extra information degraded recognizer performance significantly in initial experiments, although these results were not conclusive. This work continues a strategy of modeling the distributions of phone pronunciations jointly at the syllable and word levels [4]. This longer-term modeling captures many of the coordinated phone pronunciation variations not handled by independent phone trees. Since phones at syllable boundaries still vary with context. Other forms of context, such as word identity, speaking rate, and word predictability, are also included in the model. These models are employed in the rescoring of nbest lists, dynamically choosing appropriate pronunciations based on hypothesis context. The work described here extends previous studies by including independent evaluation of word and syllable decision trees, as well as integrating hypotheses from static and dynamic dictionaries

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The appropriate research design for the title "Word and Syllable" would be a descriptive study. This study aims to analyze the role of word in syllable development, specifically focusing on their acquisition and articulation. A descriptive study is designed to provide a detailed and in-depth understanding of the research topic.

A descriptive study would involve collecting data from various sources, such as previous studies, relevant theories, and empirical observations. The researchers would examine existing literature and analyze the processes involved in the acquisition and articulation of English consonants. This may include studying vowel and pronunciation of language.

Data collection methods in a descriptive study could include literature reviews, surveys, interviews, and observations of word and syllables. The researchers would gather information to describe and analyze the role of English consonants in language development, including their impact on vocabulary acquisition, speech sound production, and overall language proficiency. The findings of a descriptive study would provide valuable insights into the relationship between English word and syllables and language development. This research design allows researchers to thoroughly examine the subject matter and present a comprehensive overview of the role of English word and syllables in language acquisition and articulation.

## DISCUSSION

### Definition Of Word and Syallabes

The phonological word is the lowest constituent of the prosodic hierarchy which is constructed on the basis of mapping rules that make substantial use of nonphonological notions. In particular, the phonological word ( $\omega$ ) represents the interaction between the phonological and the morphological components of the grammar.

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Here are examples of syllables within words:

'lake' – has one syllable

'pa-per' – has two syllables

'en-er-gy – has three syllables

'cal-cu-la-tor' – has four syllables

'comm-u-ni-ca-tion – has five syllables

'res-pon-si-bi-li-ty' – has six syllables

This is an invented word that means a lung disease caused by inhaling very fine ash and sand dust.

Here is a list of one-syllable words:

- ace, big, black, blonde, blue, board, calm, clean, cool, cross, dark, dead, drab, drunk, dry, dumb, faint, fair, fat, few, fish, five, full, green, heart, high, huge, kind, loud, love, odd, one, plain, prime, quick, right, rogue, rough, weak, wise, wolf, world, wry

These words are described as "monosyllabic."

Here is a list of two-syllable words:

- able, alive, apple, away, better, broken, city, country, daily, early, easy, even, evil, fifty, forward, freedom, future, happy, human, hungry, joyful, language, little, loving, lucky, many, music, nature, office, open, other, over, party, perfect, picture, public, pumpkin, safe, simple,

solid, special, stupid, sugar, thirsty, ugly, welcome, woman These words are described as "disyllabic" or "dissyllabic" (avoid "bisyllabic").

Here is a list of three-syllable words:

- abducting, accurate, adjective, animal, buffalo, cabinet, certainly, companion, conference, connection, considered, curious, customary, dangerous, different, difficult, dinosaur, electric, everything, exciting, exercise, family, feminine, general, glacier, healthy, horizon, illustrate, important, industry, innocent, instrument, internal, liberal, library, masculine, medical, musical, natural, opposite, period, personal, physical, positive, possible, separate, serious, sporadic, tropical, uniform

These words are described as "trisyllabic."

Here is a list of four-syllable words:

- admirable, adorable, aggravated, alligator, alternative, ambitious, derivative, annoying, anonymous, appreciate, automatic, avocado, barbarian, beautiful, belligerent, bullying, captivating, community, commutative, complicated, emotionless, eternity, everlasting, everyday, everything, forgiveness, historical, hyphenated, identical, independence, infinitive, information, intelligence, intermittent, invincible, irregular, legendary, literature, material, meticulous, necessary, ordinary, original, preposition, professional, reciprocal, relaxation, republican, responsible, secretary, spectacular, television, ubiquitous, undemanding, variable, vegetable, watermelon, worrying These words are described as "quadrisyllabic."

### Types of Words and Syllable

There are 7 types of syllable. Every word can be broken down into these syllable types.

#### (1) Closed Syllables (Symbol: VC)

A closed syllable has a single vowel and ends with a consonant. The vowel has a short sound. Example:

- at, bat, hen, plant, kitchen, napkin, puppet, rabbit, fantastic

In the following words, only the bolded syllables are closed syllables:

- frozen, pilot, candy

## (2) Open Syllables (Symbol: V)

An open syllable ends with a single vowel. The vowel has a long sound.

Example:

- be, flu, go, hi, she, hero, potato

In the following words, only the bolded syllables are open syllables:

- **music**, **paper**, **tiger**, **bingo**

## (3) Magic "E" Syllables (Symbol: VCE)

The magic "e" syllable ends with a consonant and a silent "e." It has a long vowel sound.

Example:

- bake, bone, life, pine, lifetime

In the following words, only the bolded syllables are magic "e" syllables:

- **Valentine**, **baseball**, **explode**

## (4) Vowel Teams Syllables (Symbol: VV)

A vowel team syllable contains two vowels that make one vowel sound.

Example:

- boat, cheek, eat, free, glue, green, pie, seed, team, tray

In the following words, only the bolded syllables are vowel team syllables:

- **floating**, **rainfall**, **whitethroat**

## (5) Diphthong Syllables (Symbol: VV)

A diphthong syllable contains a vowel sound that is made up of two vowel sounds said in quick succession. The two sounds are said so quickly, they are considered one sound.

Example:

- **boil**, annoy, **bound**, **rain**, **fear**

(A diphthong vowel (bolded in these examples) is sometimes called a "gliding vowel" because the sound glides from the first vowel sound to the second.)

In the following words, only the bolded syllables are diphthong syllables:

- audio, annoy, seatrout

Note: Some curriculums classify diphthong syllables as vowel-team syllables. As a result, some schools work with 6 vowel types not 7.

**(6) R-controlled Syllables (Symbol: VR)**

An r-controlled syllable has a syllable followed by a single letter "r." The sound is controlled by the "r."

Example:

- bird, car, cart, corn, first, for, fur, her, star, yard

In the following words, only the bolded syllables are diphthong syllables:

- **farming**, **varnish**, **caterpillar**

**(7) Consonant LE Syllables (Symbol: CLE)**

A consonant-LE syllable is an unaccented final syllable with a consonant followed by "le." Example: **bubble**, **candle**, **circle**, **uncle**

(Only the bolded syllables are consonant-LE syllables.)

**Benefit from Learning Words and Syllable**

Students who have the skill of syllabication in their tool box benefit in multiple ways. One benefit is the increase of reading fluency. A second benefit, students are better able to focus on processing the meaning of groups of words, instead of how to pronounce the word. A third benefit of knowing how to decode written words into workable chunks is the increase of student spelling accuracy. A fourth benefit is passage comprehension. Most students comprehend orally at a higher level than they can read. Students use their knowledge of oral language to help them comprehend written words. A fifth benefit is the increase of student intrinsic motivation and decrease student mischief.

Understanding syllables can help learners improve their pronunciation and spelling in English. By breaking words down into syllables, learners can learn to pronounce words more accurately and with the correct stress. Additionally, knowing how to count syllables can help with spelling, as it can help learners recognize patterns in words. Syllables can be used in English to create rhythm and emphasis in speech. Stressing certain syllables can change the meaning of a word or sentence. For example, the word “present” can mean a gift when the stress is on the first syllable (PRE-sent), or can mean now when the stress is on the second syllable (pre-SENT).

## CONCLUSION

A syllable is a part of a word that contains sounds (phonemes) of a word. It usually has a vowel in it. A syllable is also called a ‘beat’ and teachers often teach children to identify syllables by clapping the ‘beats’ in words. Another way to describe a syllable is a ‘mouthful’ of a word.

And A long word is a word that has more than one syllable (i.e., multisyllabic). A syllable is a word or part of a word that is spoken with a single sound of the voice. Using the Syllable-Building Strategy will help you spell long words such as democratic. In many words with more than one syllable, one or more of the spoken vowels/syllables is typically produced without stress, as the unstressed or weak vowel.

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