

**LEARNING AND TEACHING ENGLISH PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY WITH PHONOGRAPHIC MEANS IN POETIC TEXTS**

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**ABSTRACT**

In this study, it was searched for the extent to which the methods of teaching and learning English phonetics and phonology are related to phonographic means in poetic texts that includes poems, the text of songs and works in poetic literature. Using English language is becoming more and more global around the world so that teaching and learning English is strictly demanding subject that is the combination of all aspects of language: speaking, listening, writing and reading. There are a lot of useful methods that can help us teach and learn new tongues quickly and widely. One significant way is acquiring knowledge about phonetics and phonology with phonographic means in poetic texts for learners at any levels. All kind of written and spoken materials in English have phonographic versions that shows phonetic elements like intonation, stress, and so on. Poetic texts are good sources to analyze phonetics and phonology in order to get educational aims. The outcomes obtained from the research are discussed in the light of literature, and suggestions for researchers, teachers and authors are presented with the collected findings.

*Key words: methods, combination, new tongues, educational aims, knowledge.*

**INTRODUCTION**

In this study, the answer was searched to what to extend phonographic means in poetic texts to teach and learn English phonetics and phonology. Teachers, who are engineers in creating new methods to explain the targeted information for learners who begin to speak and listen to foreign languages at any level by using poetic resources. At the beginning the scientific work, in case to know that learners’ level, the main conceptions are expressed to come in phonological knowledge by using the ways that have been sorted how to contain volume about phonetics and phonology.

Poetic texts cover in any kinds of poetic literary versions that may be lullabies, songs, poems and others like those that illustrate in own phonographic structures, which demonstrate phonetic concepts like phones, phonemes, allophones, allomorphs; phonetic conditions like dissimilation, assimilation, word conversion; intonation, stress (meaning or word) and literary devices that are created by using phonographic means.

1.1 General information about phonetics and phonology.

Firstly, we need to organize a list that includes in requisite things for our teaching and learning aims. In turn, we should answer the following questions: What is phonetics? What is phonology? What is the difference between phonetics and phonology? Which is the main and general core knowledge? Phonetics is the study of human sounds and phonology is the classification of sounds with the system of particular language or languages. There are three types of phonetics according to the production (articulatory), transmission (acoustic) and perception (auditive) of sounds. Phones are human sounds. Phonemes are units which are differed from meaning in a language. Allophones are non-distinctive units. Sounds can be divided into consonants and vowels. The former can be characterized according to place, manner of articulation and voice (voiced and voiceless). The latter that sounds are used a coordinate system called a vowel quadrangle within which actual vowel values are located. Phonotactics belongs to the combinations of sounds possible and where sounds can be produced in syllable that includes in an onset (beginning), a rhyme (everything after the beginning) which can be sub-divided into a nucleus and coda. Prosody, stress, pitch, intonation, reduction and weak forms play the main

role in poetic texts. Homophones (words that are pronounced in similar ways but written form each other), homonymies and homographies are related to spoken and written forms of words that are widely used as phonographic means in poetic texts because the effectiveness and rhyme of poems and poetic works are high and considerable to rise reader's interests and passion.

Allophones are the linguistic ally non-significant variants of clear phoneme. A phoneme is a set of allophones or individual non-contrastive speech segments. Allophones are sounds whilst a phoneme is a set of such sounds: [i:], [I]-phonemes in Beet [bi:t], Bit [bIt]. Minimal pairs in phonemic distinction: [I], [i]-allophones (in English) Sit [SIT], Dip [DIP]. Sometimes some phonemes are pronounced in different ways in depending on their spoken context. The variants of a phoneme are called allophones of that phoneme. When we are talking about such distinctions, the phonemes are in slashes /.../ and the allophones are in square brackets [...]. The aspiration of this example /p/ is a case of this type: we say that /p/ in English has the allophones [p] and [ph].

In phonology, an allomorph is a variant form of a morpheme. A morpheme is the smallest unit of a language. For example, the plural in English has three different morphs, making plural an allomorph because there are alternatives: /s/, /z/, and /ez/ as in nicks, hats, and sizes.

1.2 What kind of methods are comfortable and effective to learn and teach English with phonographic means in poetic texts?

To improve our level in English we should learn many words by heart but this is so grueling and tedious without playing activities that is combination with poetic texts and their samples like tongue-twisters, idiomatic expressions, short poems and others.

Tongue-twisters are a great way to practice and get better pronunciation and fluency. They can also help to improve accents by using alliteration, which is the repetition of one sound. They are not just for kids but also used by actors, politicians, and public speakers who want to sound clear when speaking. For instance,

1) How can I calm cram kin clean cream can? In this example, C is caused to alliteration as a literary device and all words are one syllable.

2) I scream, you scream, we all scream for ice-cream. This sample shows that homophones (I scream [ai skri:m]=ice cream [ ais kri:m]) and personal pronouns in repetition.

3) A big black bear sat on a big black rug. In alliteration B and G is repeated as rhyme.

Rhyme is the correspondence of sound between words or the endings of words, especially when these are used of lines of poetry. Rhyme in short poems:

I love My country  
Indian Ocean in the south  
Arabian Sea in the west  
Boy of Bengal in the east  
I love my nation  
with developed culture  
And beautiful sculpture  
The people have no rest  
To do their work best (from Indian independent song).

In searching rhyme we can find those words: west, east, rest, best; culture, sculpture. Seeking tune in getting words together in poetic lines and couplets let us image rhymed words in our mind when learning new vocabulary



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