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Common Errors in Spoken English

An Assessment among the Target Language Speakers of Kashmir Valley

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Present research paper is an assessment and experimentation regarding the command of the students of Kashmir valley on the listening and speaking skills of the English language, as spoken English differs mostly from written English in respect of contracted forms, body language and pronunciation. Accent and intonation create the problems for the target language speakers while confronting the real life situations. Thus to assess the factors that affect the language acquisition in the real life situations, the concerned paper is to examine and evaluate the reading and speaking skills of the students while the text is displayed on the screen and the response is recorded in general. How students pronounce the words and how much the legibility is found in their reading, the response is transcribed according to their collective response. The received response is compared to the actual pronunciation of the said text in the phonetic transcription by applying the 8th edition of oxford advanced learners dictionary. The method to be employed here is, with the help of AV aids, software assistance through computer via disc play system and written papers, to assess the different reading and speaking skills of spoken English from the prescribed text; V. Sasikumar and P. V Dhamijas' *Spoken English: A self Learning Guide to Conversation Practice*.

BUYING A SHIRT

SHOP ASSISTANT: Good afternoon, madam. What can I do for you? /ʃɑ:p əsɪstəns/ /gɒd
ɑ:ftrnu:n mədəm/ /wɒt kæn aɪ du: fɑ:r ju:/

CUSTOMER: Good afternoon, I'd like to look at some shirts. /kʌstmə/ /gɒd ɑ:ftrnu:n/ /aɪ
wɒd laɪk tʊ lʊk æt səm ʃɜ:rts /

SHOP ASSISTANT: cottons or synthetics, madam? /kɑ:tnz ɑ:r sɪnθetiks, mədəm/

CUSTOMER: Terycots, if you have some. /terɪkɑ:ts, ɪf ju: hæv səm/

SHOP ASSISTANT: Sure, madam. Over here, if you don't mind. We have an excellent range of shirts in terycot. These striped ones are new arrivals. /ʃɔwɑr, mædʌm/ /ɔwɑr hiɑr, if ju: du:nt

maɪnd/ /wi: hæv æn eksilent reɪndʒ əf ʃɜ:rts in terɪkɑ:t/ /ði:z stripəd wʌnz ə:r niw əraɪwʌlz/

CUSTOMER: I rather fancy those blue ones with red stripes. /ə:r rɑ:ðɑr fænsɪ ðɔ:z blju: wʌnz **wɪð red strips/**

SHOP ASSISTANT: well, they're men's shirts. But nowadays... /wel, ðeɪ ə:r menz ʃɜ:rts/ /bʌt **nʌwɑ:deɪz.../**

CUSTOMER: Could you take them out, please? /kɔd ju: teɪk ðem aʊt, pli:z/

SHOP ASSISTANT: What's the collar- size, madam? /wʌt ɪz ðʌ kɑ:lɜ saɪz, mædʌm/

CUSTOMER: Fifteen. /fɪfti:n/

SHOP ASSISTANT: fifteen? Are you sure, madam? /fɪfti:n/ /ə:r ju: ʃɔwɑr mædʌm/

CUSTOMER: Yes I'm sure. /jes aɪ æm ʃɔwɑr/

SHOP ASSISTANT: Here you are, madam. /hiɑr ju: ə:r, mædʌm/

CUSTOMER: How much is it? /hʌw mʌtʃ ɪz ɪt/

SHOP ASSISTANT: That's two hundred and nineteen rupees ninety-five paise. Plus taxes.

Would you like to try it on? /ðæt ɪz tu: hʌndrəd ænd naɪnti:n rʊpi:z naɪnti faɪv paɪseɪ/ /pʊləs **tæksɪz/ /wɔd ju: laɪk tə traɪ ɪt ɒn/**

CUSTOMER: Try it on? No. Could you gift-wrap it? You see, it's a gift to my husband on his birthday! /traɪ ɪt ɒn/ /nɔ:/ /kɔd ju: **ɡɪft ræp ɪt/ / ju: si:, ɪt ɪz e ɡɪft tə maɪ hʌsbʌnd ɒn hɪz bɜ:rθ **deɪ/****

SHOP ASSISTANT: I see! (Later) Here it is! I've stuck on it a little card saying 'Happy Birthday!' /aɪ si:/ /leɪtr/ /hiɑr ɪt ɪz/ /aɪ hæv stʌk ɒn ɪt e lɪtl kɑ:rd seɪŋ, hæpi bɜ:rθ deɪ/

CUSTOMER: That is very kind of you, young man. Bye! /ðæt ɪz veri kaɪnd əf ju:, jʌŋ mæn, **baɪ/**

SHOP ASSISTANT: Good bye, madam. Call again. /ɡʊd baɪ, mædʌm/ /kɑ:l eɡeɪm/^{1*}

In the above mentioned spoken expressions the first error of pronunciation is found in the word *shop* which has been pronounced as Americans pronounce it /ʃɑ:p/ instead of the British

¹ Sasikumar, V. and P.V. Dhamija. *Spoken English-A Self-learning Guide to Conversation Pactice*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill, 2008, p 19.

* The text is taken from the said book which is displayed on the screen and the the transcription is based on the collective observation.

standard /ʃɒp/. The issue is not of illegible pronunciation but the question of standardisation followed is British so the measuring touchstone must be of the same not the mixed one. Then the word *afternoon* as /ɑ:ftɹnu:n/ instead of /ɑ:ftənu:n/ shows the misunderstanding of the vowel sound /ə/. The issue is that the sound is present in the Kashmiri language in the middle position and there is not any syllable breaking background behind the error. There are so many words in Kashmiri language where /ə/ sound is being used in the middle of the word, at the end of the syllable like /neɪrsəsaidʌs/ means *move to the side* in English. The syllable structure of the word is vc-cv-cvc while Kashmiri speakers change it as vc-cvc-cvc. Same error is there in the pronunciation of the word *madam* /mædʌm/ instead of /mædəm/. There is not any mother tongue influence behind the error. It could have been rectified easily. Next errors are there in the pronunciation of the words, *what, for, customer, some, cottons, or, an, excellent, of, Terycots, striped, new, arrivals* as /wʌt/ /fɑ:r/ /kʌstɹmʌr/ /sʌm/ /kɑ:tnz/ /ɑ:r/ /æn/ /eksɪlənt/ /ɑ:f/ /terikɑ:t/ /stri:pəd/ /niw/ /əraɪwʌlz/ instead of /wɒt/ /fə/ as a weak form and as a strong form /fɔ:/ /kʌstɹmə/ /səm/ /kɒtnz/ /ɔ:/ /ən/ /eksələnt/ /əv/ as a weak form and as a strong form /ɒv/ /terikɒt/ /stript/² /nju:/ /əraɪvlz/. The change of /ʌ/ sound instead of /ɒ/ in the word *what* is simply error of negligence having no mother tongue influence behind as /ɒ/ sound is very frequently used by the natives of Kashmiri language, already discussed earlier. The proposition/conjunction *for* is pronounced as /fɑ:r/ instead of /fə/ as a weak form and as a strong form /fɔ:/. These vowel sounds are very common in Kashmiri language as /wə/ means *snow* in English and /hə:/ is used in different contexts like in reply to a call from somebody which means *yes* in English. This indicates that such errors could have been easily rectified by the proper input and proper concentration. The word *customer* is pronounced as /kʌstɹmʌr/ instead of /kʌstɹmə/. The allophone of /k/ is neglected as the aspiration has never been taught to the learners. Kashmiri language has separate sounds and graphemes for such aspirated sounds like /kʰɑ:d/, which means *fertilizer* in English. Then syllable structure alteration as cvcc-cvc instead of cvcc-cv. The sound /ʌ/ has been used instead of /ə/ which again depicts the error of negligence as already discusses in the preceding discussions. The change in vowel sounds in the words like *some, cotton, or, an, excellent* and *of* could have been rectified by the proper teaching. The error made in the pronunciation of the word *striped* as /stri:pəd/ instead of /stript/ shows that teachers too don't know the basics of pronunciation as when past tense markers are preceded by voiceless

² Indra Ghandhi National Open University. *Aspects of Language, Meg 4, B 3, p45.*

sounds /t/ is pronounced to make the prominence of the voicelessness of the preceding voiceless sound. As /t/ is voiceless plosive but alveolar sound. The word /nju:/ in Kashmiri language means take it, as in case of the English word pronunciation it is amazing that people pronounce it /niw/. Then in the word *arrival* the alteration is of the bilabial sound /w/ instead of labiodental /v/ which could have been rectified by proper input.

Let us assess the following spoken expressions to find out the further limitations usually confronted by the target language speakers.

CUSTOMER: I rather fancy those blue ones with red stripes. /aɪ rɑ:ðər fænsi ðə:z blju: wʌnz wið red strips/

SHOP ASSISTANT: well, they're men's shirts. But nowadays... /wel, ðei ɑ:r menz ʃɜ:rts/ / bʌt nʌwɑ:deɪz.../

CUSTOMER: Could you take them out, please? /kʊd ju: teɪk ðem aʊt, pli:z/

SHOP ASSISTANT: What's the collar- size, madam? /wʌt ɪz ðə kɑ:lɹ saɪz, mædəm/

CUSTOMER: Fifteen. /fɪfti:n/

SHOP ASSISTANT: fifteen? Are you sure, madam? /fɪfti:n/ /ɑ:r ju: ʃʊwər mædəm/

CUSTOMER: Yes I'm sure. /jes aɪ æm ʃʊwər/

SHOP ASSISTANT: Here you are, madam. /hiər ju: ɑ:r, mædəm/

CUSTOMER: How much is it? /hʌw mʌtʃ ɪz ɪt/

SHOP ASSISTANT: That's two hundred and nineteen rupees ninety-five paise. Plus taxes. Would you like to try it on? /ðæt ɪz tu: hʌndrəd ænd naɪnti:n rʊpi:z naɪnti faɪv paɪseɪ/ /pʊlɪs tæksɪz/ / wʊd ju: laɪk tə traɪ ɪt ɒn/.

The error of pronunciation is found in the words like *rather*, *those*, *they're*, *nowadays*, *what's*, *collar*, *madam*, *the*, *sure*, *here* and *are* as /rɑ:ðər/ /ðə:z/ /ðei ɑ:r/ /nʌwɑ:deɪz/ /wʌt/ /ɪz/ /kɑ:lɹ/ /mædəm/ /ðə/ /ʃʊwər/ /hiər/ /ɑ:r/ instead of /rɑ:ðə/ /ðəʊz/ /ðeə/ /nəʊwədeɪz/ /wɒts/ /kɒlɹ/ /mædəm/ /ðə/ /ʃʊə/ /hiə/ /ɑ:/. The contracted forms have been neglected here in case of *they're* and *what's*. The vowel alteration is again found as it is discussed earlier. The word *sure* is broken into two syllables as cv-cvc instead of cv. These errors could have been rectified by proper teaching as these don't have any mother tongue influence behind.^{3*}

³ Indra Ghandhi National Open University. *Aspects of Language*. Meg 4, B 3. p 53,54.

CUSTOMER: Try it on? No. Could you gift-wrap it? You see, it's a gift to my husband on his birthday! /**traɪ** **ɪt** **ɒn**/ /nɔː, **kʊd** **ju:** **ɡɪft** **ræp** **ɪt**/ /**ju:** **si:**, **ɪt** **ɪz** **e** **ɡɪft** **tʊ** **maɪ** **hʌsbʌnd** **ɒn** **hɪz** **bɜːrθ** **deɪ**/

SHOP ASSISTANT: I see! (Later) Here it is! I've stuck on it a little card saying 'Happy Birthday!' /**aɪ** **si:**/ /leɪtər/ / **hɪər** **ɪt** **ɪz**/ / **aɪ** **hæv** **stʌk** **ɒn** **ɪt** **e** **lɪtl** **kɑːrd** **seɪɪŋ**, **hæpi** **bɜːrθ** **deɪ**/

CUSTOMER: That is very kind of you, young man. Bye! /**ðæt** **ɪz** **veri** **kaɪnd** **ɑːf** **ju:**, **ʝʌŋ** **mæn**, **baɪ**/

SHOP ASSISTANT: Good bye, madam. Call again. /**ɡʊd** **baɪ**, **mædʌm**. **kɑːl** **əɡeɪn**/

It is clear again from these expressions that the words have been pronounced inappropriately like *it's*, *here*, *I've*, *a little*, *of*, *madam* and *call*. The contracted form of the word *it's* has been neglected as /**ɪt** **ɪz**/ instead of /**ɪts**/. The adverb *here* is pronounced as /**hɪər**/ instead of /**hɪə**/, there is the alteration of the syllable structure as cv-vc instead of cv. The diphthong is changed into two different mono things. Then the contracted form of *I've* as /**aɪ** **hæv**/ instead of /**aɪv**/ shows the negligence of proper input. The change of vowel sound /ə/ in *a little*, *of*, *madam* as /**e** **lɪtl**/ /**ɑːf**/ /**mædʌm**/ instead of /**ə** **lɪtl**/ /**əv**/ /**mædəm**/ is totally unacceptable as discussed earlier. The word *call* is pronounced as /**kɑːl**/ instead of /**kɔːl**/ when the natives of Kashmiri language are very frequent users of the /ɔː/ sound in the daily usage as /ɔːt/ is a word for flour.

From the observation analysis of the reading skills and other discussions with the students of various schools of the concerned district, following errors are commonly found among the learners of English.

They were playing football. /**ðeɪ** **wɔːr** **pleɪŋ** **fʊtbɔːl**/ instead of /**ðeɪ** **wə** **pleɪŋ** **fʊtbɔːl**/

They've grasped the whole plan. /**ðeɪ** **hæv** **ɡrɑːspəd** **ðə** **hə:l** **plɑːn**/ instead of /**ðeɪv** **ɡrɑːspɪt** **ðə** **həʊl** **plæn**/ when past tense markers are followed by voiceless sounds like /p/ voiceless sound /t/ is produced to make its prominence clear. This shows that the learners are not aware of these

* For the comprehension of syllable structure the actual transcription must be taken from Oxford advanced learners Dictionary 7th ed, by A.S. Hornby.

rules which are very basic in pronunciation of spoken English. Even contracted forms have not been taught properly.

I've got an idea. /**ai hæv gɒt ən aɪdɪə**/ instead of /**aɪv gɒt ən aɪdɪə**/. It shows the practice of the contracted forms is not so common among the target language speakers.

They haven't won the match. /**ðei hævnt wʌn ðə mætʃ**/ instead of /**ðei hævnt wʌn ðə mætʃ**/. The contracted form is followed here but labiodental /v/ is replaced by bilabial /w/.

What's your good name? /**wʌt ɪz jʊwər ɡʊd neɪm**/ instead of /**wɒts jɔːr ɡʊd neɪm**/. The contracted form is here ignored and the syllable division of *your* is the unacceptable one as cv-cvc is adopted instead of cvc.

That's good for the nation. /**ðæt ɪz ɡʊd fɑːr ðə neɪʃn**/ instead of /**ðæts ɡʊd fɑːr ðə neɪʃn**/>.

There's a chance to win again. /**ðɪər ɪz e tʃɑːns tʊ wɪn eɡeɪn** /instead of /**ðeəz ə tʃɑːns tʊ wɪn əɡeɪn**/

We've decided it together. /**wiː hæv dɪsaɪdɪd ɪt təɡeðər**/ instead of /**wiːv dɪsaɪdɪd ɪt təɡeðər**/>.

I'm a clever boy. /**ai æm e klevər bɔɪ**/ instead of /**aɪm ə klevər bɔɪ**/>.

He'll do it in the morning. /**hiː wɪl duː ɪt ɪn ðə mɔːrɪŋ**/ instead of /**hɪl duː ɪt ɪn ðə mɔːrɪŋ**/>.

She'll go there on Monday. /**ʃiː wɪl ɡəʊ ðɪər ɔːn mʌndeɪ**/ instead of /**ʃiːl ɡəʊ ðeə ɒn mʌndeɪ**/>.

You'll ask her again. /**juː wɪl ɑːsk hər eɡeɪn**/ instead of /**juːl ɑːsk hər əɡeɪn**/. These sentences depict the condition of unawareness and lack of practice of contracted forms, used in speaking skills of the language, mostly, in comparison to that of writing skills.

I need a receipt from the clerk. /**ai niːd e rɪsept frɒm ðə klɑːrək**/ instead of /**ai niːd ə rəsiːt frɒm ðə klɑːk**/>.

The disease like Alzheimer's is common in India and U.S. /**ðə dɪziːz laɪk ʌlzɪmɜːs ɪz kɔːmn ɪn ɪndjɑː ænd juː es**/ instead of /**ðə dɪziːz laɪk æltʃaɪmɜːz ɪz kɔːmn ɪn ɪndjə ænd juː es**/>.

She had bought a sweet cucumber. /**ʃiː hæd bɔːt e swiːt kʌkʊmbər**/ instead of /**ʃiː hæd bɔːt ə swiːt kjuːkʌmbər**/>.

I have great regards for your suggestion. /**ai hæv greɪt rɪɡɑːrds fɑːr jʊwər sədʒəʃən**/ instead of /**ai hæv greɪt rɪɡɑːds fə jɔːr sədʒestʃən**/>.

The population of China is larger than India. /**ðə pɒpjʊleɪʃn ɑːf tʃaɪnə ɪz lɑːrdʒər θæn ɪndjɑː**/ instead of /**ðə pɒpjʊleɪʃn əv tʃaɪnə ɪz lɑːrdʒə θæn ɪndjə**/>.

Who is the secretary of your association? /**huː ɪz ðə sektri ɑːf jʊwər əsəʊseɪʃn**/ instead of /**huː ɪz ðə sekretri əv juːr əsəʊseɪʃn**/>.

I've seen him ante secretariat. /aɪ hæv si:n him ænti sektret/ instead of /aɪv si:n him ænti sekretæriət/

Water is essential for all living creatures. /wɑ:tər iz esenʃl fɑ:r ə:l liviŋ kri:tʃərs/ instead of /wɔ:tə iz isenʃl fɔ: ə:l liviŋ kri:tʃəs/

Banana is a healthy fruit. /bʌnɑ:nɑ: is e helði: frju:t/ instead of /bənɑ:nə is ə helði fru:t/

Kashmiri pomegranate is sweeter. /kæʃmi:ri pɑ:mgɑ:neɪt iz swi:tər/ instead of /kæʃmi:ri pɒmigrænit iz swi:tə/

Tomato is a costly vegetable. /təmə:tə: iz e kɑ:stli vidʒiteɪbl/ instead of /təmə:təʊ iz ə kɒstli vedʒtəbl/

Sweet potato is a common liking. /swi:t pətetə: iz e kɑ:mn laɪkiŋ/ instead of /swi:t pətetəʊ iz ə kɒmn laɪkiŋ/

The fresh cabbage is so much tasty. /ðə frəʃ kʌbeɪdʒ iz sə: mʌtʃ teɪsti:/ instead of /ðə frəʃ kæbidʒ iz səʊ mʌtʃ teɪsti/

It was a stormy rainfall in the night. /ɪt wə:z e stɑ:ɹmi rænfa:l in ðə naɪt/ instead of /ɪt wəz ə stɑ:mi reɪnfɔ:l in ðə naɪt/

The then hailstorm was very disastrous. /ðə ðen heɪlstɑ:ɹm wə:z veri dɪzɑ:stɹəs/ instead of /ðəðen heɪlstɑ:m wɒz veri dɪzɑ:stɹəs/

May I have a sachet of that....! /meɪ aɪ hæv e sʌtʃet ə:f ðæt/ instead of /meɪ aɪ hæv ə sæʃeɪvðæt/

They were all satiated. /ðeɪ waɪr ə:l seɪfɪtɪd/ instead of /ðeɪ wə:əl seɪfɪtɪd/

I have got a penchant for reading. /aɪ hæv ɡɒt e penʃɑ:nt fɑ:r ri:diŋ/ instead of /aɪ hæv ɡɒt ə pɒʃɒ fɔ: ri:diŋ/

I can go. /aɪ kæn ɡəʊ/ instead of /aɪ kəŋ ɡəʊ/. It indicated that the assimilation is neglected in the pronunciation when it is more important for the legibility of the speech comprehension.

As George Yule adds:

This type of assimilation process occurs in a variety of different contexts. It is particularly noticeable in ordinary conversational speech. By itself, you may pronounce the word 'can' as [kæn], but, if you tell someone **I can go**, the influence of the following velar [g] will almost certainly make the preceding nasal sound come out as [ŋ] (a velar) rather than [n] (an alveolar). The most commonly observed 'conversational' version of the

phrase is [aɪ kən ɡəʊ]. Notice that the vowel in ‘can’ has also changed to schwa [ə] from the isolated word version [æ]. In many words spoken carefully, the vowel receives stress, but in the course of ordinary talk, that vowel may no longer receive any stress and reduce to schwa. For example, you may pronounce **andas** [ænd] in isolation, but in the casual use of the phrase **you and me**, you almost certainly say [ən], as in [ju:ənmi:].⁴

They asked me the same question. /ðeɪ ɑ:skəd mi: ðə səʊm kwestʃən/ instead of /ðeɪ ɑ:skt mi: ðə seɪm kwestʃən/

The principal told us all about the organization. /ðə prɪnsɪpl təʊld ʌs ɔ:l əbaʊt ðə ɑ:rgənəɪzɪʃn/ instead of /ðə prɪnsəpl təʊld ʌs ɔ:l əbaʊt ði ɔ:ɡənəɪzɪʃn/

The computer is working fast. /ðə kəmputəɪz wɜ:kɪŋ fɑ:st/ instead of /ðə kəmputə:tə ɪz wɜ:kɪŋ fɑ:st/

It was in the past the pen worked fast. /ɪt wəz ɪn ðə pɑ:st ðə pen wɜ:kɪd fɑ:st/ instead of /ɪt wəz ɪn ðə pɑ:st ðə pen wɜ:kt fɑ:st/

I'll do it just now. /aɪ wɪl du: ɪt dʒʌst naʊ/ instead of /aɪl du: ɪt dʒʌst naʊ/

We'll do it. /wi: wɪl du: ɪt/ instead of /wi:l du: ɪt/⁵

Let's do it. /let ʌs du: ɪt/ instead of /lets du: ɪt/

We won't do it. /wi: wɔ:nt du: ɪt/ instead of /wi: wəʊnt du: ɪt/

We can't reply the question. /wi: kɑ:nt rɪplɑɪ ðə kwestʃən/ instead of /wi: kɑ:nt rɪplɑɪ ðə kwestʃən/

Up and down /ʌp ænd daʊn/ instead of /ʌp ən daʊn/

Light and sound /laɪt ænd saʊnd/ instead of /laɪt ən saʊnd/

Head and heart /hed ænd hɑ:t/ instead of /hed ən hɑ:t/

Put your foot on the footprint. /pʊt jʊwə fʊt ɒn ðə fʊtprɪnt/ instead of /pʊt jɔ:r fʊt ɒn ðə fʊtprɪnt/

He suffered asthma for more than three years. /hi: sʌfərd ʌsθmɑ: fɑ:r mɔ:r ðæn θri: jɪərs/ instead of /hi: sʌfəd æsmə fə mɔ:r ðæn θri: jɪərs/

⁴ Yule, George. *The Study of Language*. 2nd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997, p 59.

⁵ Sasikumar, V. and P.V. Dhamija. *Spoken English-A Self-learning Guide to Conversation Practice*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill, 2008, p 30.

The target language speakers usually confront the problems in the pronunciation of the sounds but the case is different with the natives of Kashmiri language. Kashmiri language has more phonemes in comparison to that of English which has only forty four sounds according to IPA. The following discussion is an attempt for a comprehensive comparative evaluation of the sounds with examples.

The consonant sounds which are twenty four in number in English language are almost used by the natives of the Kashmiri language without any versions and variations like the following sounds in different Kashmiri words as /k/ is used in the words like /karsə/ means *do it*, the allophone of /k/ as aspirated one is also very frequently used by the Kashmiri speakers, like /kɑ:ð/ means fertilizer, /əkim/ means first, and /hɑ:k/ a leafy vegetable. The sound /k/ is used at all the three positions as at initial, middle and final without any variation. Then comes the sound /g/ also used very frequently in the Kashmiri language at all the three stages without any variation e.g. /gɜ:d/ means vehicle, /ʌgʌr/ means if, /ðɑ:g/ means stain. These sounds are plosives but velar and are same in the Kashmiri language. The place of articulation and the manner of articulation are same in both the languages. The sound like /ŋ/ is also used properly in the Kashmiri language as velar but nasal at all the three positions but in case of English it is not used in the beginning. In the Kashmiri language it is used at all the three positions e.g. /ŋ/ means yes, /sʌŋðli/ means hard heartedness and /zʌŋ/ means leg. Then palato alveolar affricates /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ are used in the words like /tʃɑ:j/ means tea, /ɑ:ntʃɑ:r/ means pickle, /rɔ:nk bʌhɑ:rtʃ/ the beauty of spring, /dʒɑ:j/ means place, /ədʒi:b/ means strange and /rɑ:dʒ/ means reign. Next plosive alveolar sounds, /t/ and /d/ are used in the words like /tʌŋ/ means pear, /nətin/ means trembling, /læt/ means tail, then the aspirated allophones of /t/ are also used like /tu:l/ means egg. /du:nd/ means walnut, /wɔdr/ means hilly area and /bəd/ means old. Next is /n/ alveolar but nasal used in the words like /ŋju:/ means take it, /wɔnʌl/ means fog and /wɑ:n/ means shop. Next plosive but bilabial sounds, /p/ and /b/ are used in the words like /pɔz/ means truth, /ʌpɔz/ means lie, /ɔp/ means fool, aspirated allophone of /p/ is also used in the words like /peiron/ means roaming, as a separate phoneme in Kashmiri language, /bei/ means further, /sɔbs/ means tomorrow and /rʌb/ means clay. Next bilabial but nasal sound /m/ is used in the words at all the three positions e.g. /mʌdʒbu:r/ means needy, /ʌmbɔr/ means apple and /ɑ:m/ means common. Next palatal approximant sound /j/ is used in the words like /jɑ:r/ means friend, /ʌjɑ:l/ means

family and /dʒɑ:j/ means place. Next post alveolar approximant /r/ is used in the words like /ræksə/ means stop, /wɑrk/ means pages and /ʌgr/ means if. Next alveolar lateral approximant /l/ is used in the words e.g. /lɑ:f/ means dead body, /ila:dʒ/ means treatment and /aʊl/ means first. Next sound bilabial approximant /w/ is used in the words e.g. /wʌθ/ means way, /ʌwəj/ means yes and /nɑ:w/ means boat or name. Next palato alveolar fricatives /ʃ/ and /ʒ/ are used in the words like /ʃɔ:r/ means noise, /ɑ:bʃɑ:r/ means waterfall, /gɑ:f/ means light, /ʒu:lə/ means cradle and /ʒeɪlən/ means to bear. Next alveolar fricatives like /s/ and /z/ are used in the words e.g. /su:n/ means ours, /ʌsl/ means fine, /hɑ:s/ means accuse, /zʌŋ/ means leg, /məzu:r/ means labour and /mʌz/ means taste. Next dental fricatives /θ/ and /ð/ are used in the words e.g. /θɑ:pər/ means slap, /mʌθən/ means apply, /ʌθ/ means hand, /ðwɑ:/ means medicine, /ʌðsə/ means ok, and /ðɑ:ð/ means applause. Next among the labiodentals but fricatives /f/ and /v/, only /f/ is used in the words like /fʌnð/ means tricks, /ðfɑ:/ means get lost, /wɒf/ means fly and /v/ is not used in Kashmiri language. Next glottal fricative /h/ is used in the words like /hɑ:/ means yes am here, /ʌðhəz/ means yes sir and /prʌh/ means afraid.

Vowel sounds which are twenty in number in case of the English language are almost used by the natives of Kashmiri language with the same versions as /ɑ:/ is used in the words like /ɑ:m/ means common, /ʌwɑ:m/ means common people and /ðfɑ:/ means get lost. The sound /ɪ/ is used in the words like /ɪkʌteɪ/ means together, /nɪsə/ means take it and /ðɪ/ means give me. Next sound /i:/ is used in the words like /i:ð/ means the day celebrated after the month of fasts, /kəmi:n/ means wicked and /sɒ-ni:/ means he will take. The next vowel sound /ɜ:/ is used in the words like /ɜ:r/ means peach and /lɜ:r/ means cucumber. The next sound /æ/ is used in the words like /mæt/ means mat and /bæt/ means bat but these words have been loaned from English language and are now commonly used by the speakers without any variation. The next sound /ʌ/ is mostly used in the Kashmiri language like /ʌpʊz/ means lie and /ɪkʌteɪ/ means together. The next sound /ɒ/ is present in the Kashmiri language with a version of it and is used very frequently like /mɒl/ means value and /kɒl/ means canal. The next sound /ɔ:/ is used in the words like /ɔ:l/ means nest, /mɔ:l/ means father and /hɑ:/ means I am here. The next sound /ʊ/ is used in the words like /ʊn/ means blind, /wʊn/ means recognition and /hʊ/ means that. The next sound /u:/ is used in the words like /ðu:r/ means far away and /fʊzu:l/ means useless. The next sound /ə/ is used in the words like /ən-ʃɪr/ means the city of blind, /lɛt/ means tail and /pʌksə/

means let us move. The next vowel sounds, diphthongs are also used as /eɪ/ is used in the words like /beɪ/ means what else or anything more and /keɪ/ means eat it in case of females etc. The next sound /aɪ/ is used in the words like /saɪ/ means money in advance on agreement and /kaɪ/ means rust etc. The next sound /ɔɪ/ is used in the words like /kɔɪ/ means human nature and /sɔɪ/ means nettle etc. The next sound /əʊ/ is used in the words like /nəʊ/ means new and /ləʊ/ means young ewe etc. The next vowel sound /aʊ/ is used in the words like /aʊhɑ:/ means really and /daʊ/ means run. The next sounds /ɪə/, /eə/, /ʊə/ are not used in the Kashmiri language but still can be pronounced as their versions are already present in the concerned language. The sounds which are the like-units of the diphthongs as /i/ /e/ and /ə/ are very frequently used by the Kashmiri language speakers.

Kashmiri language speakers are rich in vocal architecture as their mother tongue has more than 54 phonemes in comparison to that of English which has only 44 according to IPA. The errors found in the pronunciation are the errors of input rather than that of mother tongue influence.

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