ORIGINAL ARTICLE

English Pronunciation-Suffix and Preffix

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"Language may be said to be any means of expressing emotional or mental concepts by any living being or beings what so ever and of communicating them to or receiving them from other living being.""Language is such expression and communication to or from human beings by means of speech and hearing the sounds uttered or heard, being so combined in systems evolved, conventionalized and recognized by common usage at any given period."

"A system of communication by sound i.e. through the organs of speech & hearing, among human beings of a certain group or community, using vocal, symbols possessing arbitrary conventional meaning.

Some words begin with the same letters but they give different sounds in different words. In the same way ,the similar endings of different words also give different sounds. This paper suggest such list of words . If students practice these words they will certainly learn correct pronunciation and improve fluency in English language. It is common knowledge that many learners ignore pronunciation in language learning. Unfortunately, a large number of teachers also ignore it. However, the reasons for this negligence vary greatly.   Almost all learners of English claim that they do not need to study pronunciation. Many of them are convinced that it is simply a waste of time. They just want to communicate in English and, as long as they are understood, little else matters. It is obvious that the main purpose of teaching and learning any foreign language is to enable students to communicate in the target language. If this is the case, the meaning of the word 'communication' is worth explaining. In brief, it means to understand and be understood. A considerable number of learners think that they can communicate in English because they can converse with their teacher and other students. However, they err in their thinking. A teacher can understand his students much more easily than an average person because his ear is used to 'bad English'. Secondly, other students are often speakers of the same language have similar pronunciation patterns and make the same mistakes so it is easy for them to understand each other. Thirdly, the classroom situation is not 'real'; it takes place at school and students generally do not have an opportunity to talk to native speakers. In this connection, it is beyond doubt that going to a foreign country and talking to ordinary people, is the best way to practice speaking skills. If they can understand a learner, then he can rightly say that he is able to communicate in English. Unquestionably, it is a significant achievement.

Skills of English Language:

When we learn a language, there are four skills that we need for complete communication. When we learn our native language, we usually learn to listen first, then to speak, then to read, and finally to write. These four language skills are sometimes called the "Macro-skills". This is contract to the "micro-skills", which are things like grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation and spelling.

Correct Pronunciation and spellings are necessary for correct language:

Wrong pronunciation is cause of wrong spelling and the wrong spelling is the cause of wrong pronunciation. If pronunciation errors of would be teachers are rectified, they will certainly improve linguistic ability. Since English in India taught as a second language, so neither parents nor teachers pay attention which is required to develop language ability sometimes due to regional speech habits people commit pronunciation errors. Some other commits pronunciation error due to lack of script knowledge and carelessness in writing.

Problems related to Spelling and Pronunciation:
English is a language which has acquired great reach and influence all over the world. It is taught all over the world under different circumstances. Teaching English involves not only helping the students to use the form of English most suitable for their purposes, but also exposure to regional forms and cultural styles so that the students will be able to discern meaning even when the words, grammar or pronunciation are different from the form of English they are being taught to speak. Some professionals in the field have recommended incorporating information about non-standard forms of English in ESL programs. For example, in advocating the African-American English for classroom-based instruction, linguist Richard Mc Dorman has argued, "Simply put, the ESL syllabus must break free of the longstanding intellectual imperiousness of the standard to embrace instruction that encompasses the many English forms that learners will encounter and thereby achieve the culturally responsive pedagogy so often advocated by leaders in *EFL*".

English as a foreign language indicates the teaching of English in a non–English-speaking region. Study can occur either in the student's home country, as part of the normal school curriculum or otherwise. TEFL is the teaching of English as a foreign language. In India English is taught mainly as a Second Language. Language teaching practice often assumes that most of the difficulties that learners face in the study of English are a consequence of the degree to which their native language differs from English. A native speaker of Tamil, for example, may face many more difficulties than a native speaker of German, because German is more closely related to English than Tamil is.

This research paper aims at explaining pronunciation of variety of suffix and prefix used in English language. Speakers with regional speech habits used them wrongly. Their are few words where a single suffix or prefix is spelt similarly but pronounced differently. Such minute description of pronunciation is a small but significant effort towards improving pronunciation.

Following are list of such words which begins with similar alphabets but their pronunciation is different.
- -e as /e/ like eloquent, exit engine and echo

-e as / I/ like extreme, efficient

-e as /iː/ego, economics.
- -pre pronounced as /pre/

Like precious, premise, present and prestige

Pre as /priː/ like prefect, precept,pretext, preview

Pre as /pri/ like precise, prefer, prepare and pretty.
- O pronounced as /ə/ like obedient, obtain, omit,carrot
- Pro as /preΩ/ like probe, pronoun,prose,protein
- Pro as /pra/ like problem profit, prospect and proper
- Pro as /pre/ like procedure, professor, prolong and provide.

Following are list of such words which ends with similar alphabets but their pronunciation is different.
- When a word ends with "ous" than it is pronounced as "es" like continuous, fabulous,nervous,virtuous etc.
- When a noun includes a word " ful " then it is pronounced as fΩl. like faithful , joyful, powerful, successful etc.
- When a word ends with word –tion , it is usually pronounced as /∫n/ but sometimes it is also pronounced as /t∫ən/. like action condition, position ,station and in another way question and combustion.
- When a suffix is added to verb to make it a noun than it is pronounced as munt not ment. For example-Allotment ,retirement ,enjoyment ,compliment whereas few exeptions are cement and comment.
- When suffix –less is added to make adjective than it is pronounced as / ləs /.for example careless ,senseless, hopeless, reckless whereas exceptions are nevertheless and unless.
- When –ness is added in adjective ness for making it noun than it is pronounced as /nəs/.
- Words ending with –sion are pronounced as /∫n/ and /ʒn/. for example admission, concession, expansion , tension and another way in which same alphabets are pronounced differently as decision , division, illusion and provision.
- Words ending with –logy are pronounced as /ledʒi/ not /ladʒi/. biology, geology, neurology and sociology.
- Words ending with –ious can be pronounced in two ways like /ies/ curious, furious, injurious and obvious.In another way these alphabets can be produced as /es/ anxious, conscious, religious and specious.

- Words ending with –eous are pronounced as /ies /and /es/ example courteous , simultaneous and gorgeous , advantageous.
- Words ending with pathy are pronounced as /peθi/.like apathy, empathy, sympathy, telepathy and homeopathy.
- Words ending with –ity are pronounced as /eti/.like ability,clarity, gravity and humanity.
- Words ending with- able are pronounced as /ebl/ like acceptable, affordable, probable and suitable.
- Words ending with –ible are pronounced as /eble/ like accessible, eligible, legible and possible.
- Word –ed can be pronounced in three different ways.
      -ed as /id/ like branded, crowded, talented and provided.
      -ed as /t/ like hoped, helped, escaped and jumped
      -ed as /ke/ like cooked, asked and liked
 -ck/ as checked, packed, locked and kicked
      -ch as reached, touched and watched
 -gh as laughed, coughed
      -ph as autographed
- Words in which /se / is pronounced as /z/ here /ed/is pronounced as /d/ like pleased, praised
      /s/ as biased
      /Ss/ as blessed, pressed,crossed etc.
      /se / as promised,cursed nurse etc.
      /ce/ as noticed,faced , announced etc.
      /sh / as finished ,published,washed etc.
      /X/ as relaxed,fixed, mixed
      /ed/ as d abused,joined, failed and livedss
- "e" is pronounced as /I/ like basket, bullet, ticket and market
- Words ending with –ent are pronounced as /ent/ absent, current, parent and salient.
- Words with ending -/ient /are pronounced as client, nutrient, orient and recipient.
- -cient is pronounced as /ʃent/ like ancient, proficient
- -age / isz /is pronounced as overage, wage, page and stage and eidz like advantage ,cottage, and age as /a;z/ barrage, massage mirage.
- - cial as artificial, facial,social,judicial
- -tial as potential, partial, essential and confidential etc.
  Above given list of words are only examples from which students can learn basic rules and develop clarity regarding correct pronunciation if these words are regularly practiced under supervision than it certainly leads towards improvement in English fluency.