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ALPHABETS

An **alphabet** is a standardized set of written letters that represent particular spoken sounds in a **language**. Specifically, letters correspond to phonemes, the categories of sounds that can distinguish one word from another in a given **language**. Not all writing systems represent **language** in this way: a syllabary assigns symbols to spoken syllables, while logographic systems assign symbols to spoken words, morphemes, or other semantic units.

Alphabets are usually associated with a standard ordering of letters. This makes them useful for purposes of collation, which allows words to **be** sorted in a specific order, commonly known as the alphabetical order. It also means that their letters can **be** used as **an** alternative method of numbering ordered items, in **such** contexts as numbered lists and number placements. There are also names for letters in some languages. This is known as acrophony.

Non-logographic writing systems, **such** as alphabets and syllabaries, are phonemic: their individual symbols represent sounds directly and lack any inherent meaning.

In a written **language**, a logogram (from Ancient Greek logo 'word', and gramma 'that which is drawn or written'), also logograph or lexigraph, is a written character that represents a semantic component of a **language**, **such** as a word or morpheme.

- The first type, and the type most often associated with Chinese writing, are pictograms, which are pictorial representations of the morpheme represented, e.g. 山 for 'mountain'.
- The second type are the ideograms that attempt to visualize abstract concepts, **such** as 上 'up' and 下 'down'. Also considered ideograms are pictograms with **an** ideographic indicator; for instance, 刀 is a pictogram meaning 'knife', while 刃 is **an ideogram** meaning 'blade'.
- Simple **name**; denoting either || that which is spoken, or the picture of it in writing. sounds directed towards form are called as alphabets.
 - More primary and simple; whether || **such** apert sounds as are fra|med by a free emission of the breath through the organs of speech, or **such** closed sounds in the pronouncing of which the breath is intercepted by some collision or closure amongst the in|struments of speech.
 - free sounds , without any stricture in the vocal tract.
 - primary sounds - **speech Vowels (V)**
 - closed sounds , that is articulated with complete or partial closure of the vocal tract,
 - secondary sounds - **speech consonants (C)**
- The arrangement of alphabets in **an** order inside the set individually according to the sequence. Rules directed towards the assignment of sounds to symbols
 - **script or writing system** , Order of sounds , **sound** order , alphabetic order , linguistic units , phonetic sequence , formal sounds order
- These strokes underlie the Virtual strokes and the form the real states take. By the process of abstraction we **create** these strokes in our **mind** either virtually or semantically to understand or apprehend it in to our memories.
 - **Written strokes**
 - LETTER, literal. **written alphabets**
 - CHARACTER, Figure, Note, Letter, Cyphre, Orthography.
 - single **sound** but different forms
 - capital form
 - small form

MATERIAL ALPHABETS AND THEIR PRONUNCIATIONS

- A - Ape
- B - Bee
- C - Sea
- D - Deer
- E - eel
- F - Fin
- G - Genie
- H - Hatch
- I - [Eye](#)
- J - Jack
- K - key
- L - Yell
- M - Aim
- N - Nun
- O - O
- P - Pea
- Q - Queue
- R - Ars
- S - Yes
- T - tea
- U - You
- V - we
- W - double U
- X - ex
- Y - why
- Z - zen

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