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GST 105

1/12/2025

ASUSU

Asusu bu uzo mmadu na ihe ya si emekwita ma obu ji agho ha onwe ha. Uzo esi amu ha gunyere.

Igha nti [Listening]
Isi asusu [Speaking]
Igu ha agu [Reading]
Ilebu ha [Writing]

Aha na ihe nke chukwu kere mmadu ka chukwu nyere ~~asusu~~
ASUSU ~~so~~ na otu onyinye chukwu nyere mmadu, oditwa
~~Be~~ asusu ~~at~~ anji, nyere na ala anji; ~~ha~~ bu Hausa,
Igbo, Yoruba ~~Enwe~~ ~~na~~ ~~chutu~~ nwaobere asusu ndi ozo
dighazi iheiche.

Njirama ASUSU

1. Asusu na enwe nghota zuru oke.
2. Asusu na enwe ~~nkwekwa~~ nye di na asi ya.
3. O na enwe ~~ezi~~ uzo, Asusu na aga na - ezi uzo.
4. Asusu na egosi eke onye si.
5. Asusu na eto-eto.

Unu Asusu bara

1. Eji asusu agu atwukwo
2. Eji ha aze ahia
3. Abia na ochichi asusu na aro osu di ukwu
4. Eji Asusu ede edemede
5. Asusu na-emweta ide n' odu.
6. Asusu na aze ndu.

GST III

02/12/2025

Communication in English

Topic:

Sound patterns in English phonetics & phonology

Refers to the way sounds are organised and used to convey meaning while phonetics is the study of speech sounds and phonology examines how these sounds function within a language sounds progressive system.

Phonetics is divided into three main branches:

- 1) Articulate phonetics
- 2) Acoustic phonetics
- 3) Auditory phonetics

Articulate phonetics: Which study how speech sounds are

produced by the vocal organ.

- 2) Acoustic phonetics: Which examines the physical properties of speech sounds such as sound waves.
- 3) Auditory phonetics: Which explores how speech sounds are perceived by the ear and the brain.

Sound Production Mechanism

Speech sounds are produced through the coordination of various organs including lungs - which provide air flow

- i) Vocal chords - produce voice
- ii) Tongue shapes sound
- iii) Lips - modify sound
- iv) Lungs - which provide airflow
- v) Teeth assists in sound production

Vowels and Consonants Sound

Vowels are sounds produced with an open vocal tract allowing air to flow freely.
While

Consonants are sounds produced by obstructing airflow with the tongue, lip or teeth.

Classification of Consonants & Vowel Sounds

Consonants are classified by:

- i) place of articulation: Where the obstruction occurs [e.g. bilabial, Alveolar].
- ii) Manner of articulation: How the obstruction is made (e.g. stop, fricative).
- iii) State of glottis: Whether the vocal chords vibrate [Voiced or Voiceless].

Vowels are classified by:

- i) Tongue position: high, mid, low
- ii) Lip Shape: Rounded or Unrounded

Stress, pitch and Intonation pattern

Stress: Emphasizes on certain syllables

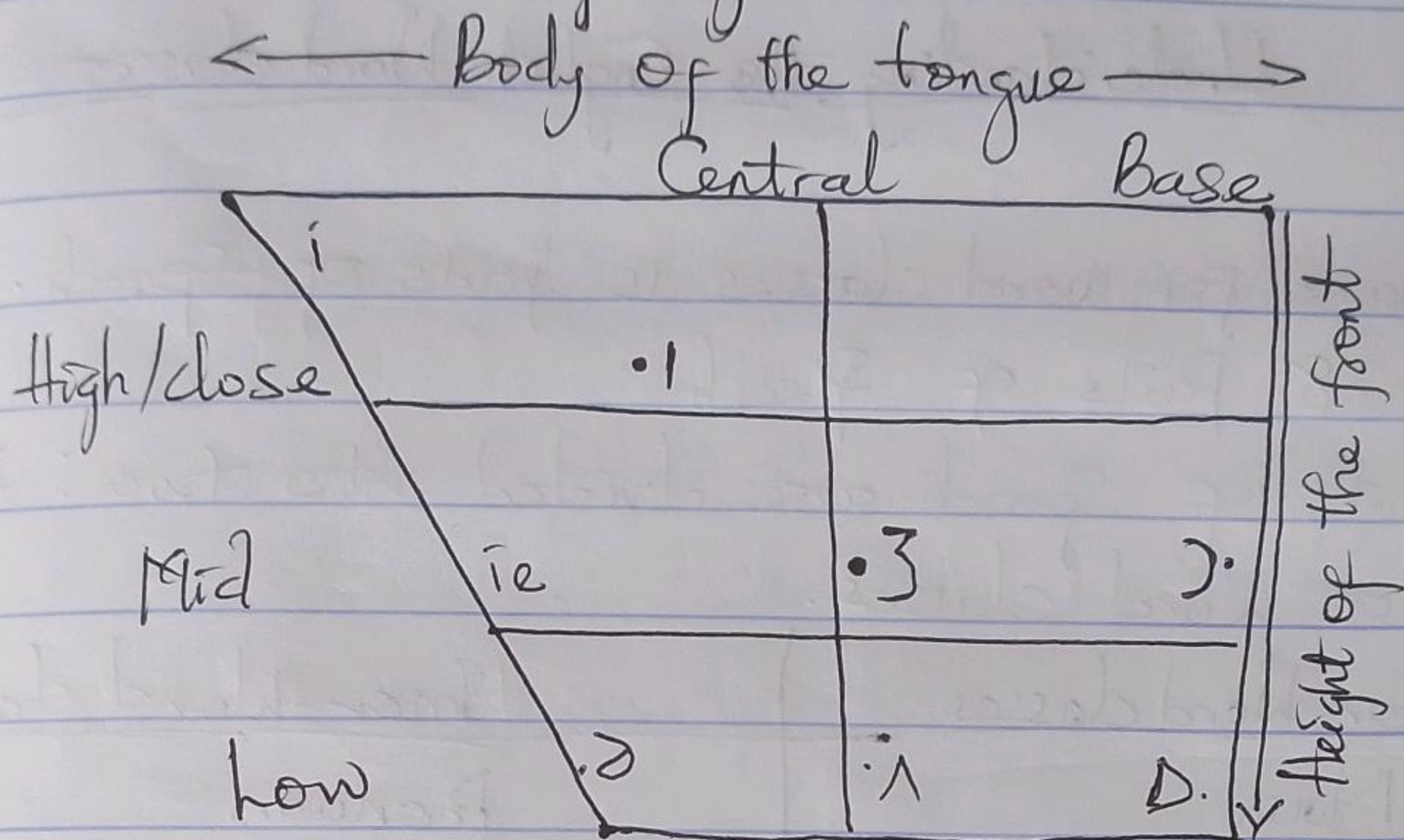
Pitch: Rise and fall of voice

Intonation: Patterns of pitch and stress.

Phonological Processes

- 1) Assimilation: Sounds become more like neighbouring sounds
- 2) Elision: Sounds are omitted
- 3) Dissimilation: Sounds become less like neighbouring sound
- 4) Deletion: Sounds are removed from a word
- 5) Insertion: Sounds are added to the word.

Chart of English Vowel sounds



More Consonant Sounds:

1. Stops p, b, t, d
2. Fricatives f, v, θ, ð, s, z
3. Affricatives tʃ, dʒ
4. Nasals m, n, ŋ

Note:

- * The first language of a child is called L₁ [Language acquisition]
- * L₂ is the language learned, It is different from the language acquired.
- * We have 44 English Sounds

20 vowels	8 diphthongs
24 Consonants	12 monophthongs

Topic 3Understanding the English Word classes

Another name for word classes is Parts of Speech.

We have 8 Parts of Speech.

The 8 parts of Speech are divided into two: Major and minor word classes.

Major Word classes

Noun

Verb

Adverb

Adjective

Minor word classes

Pronoun

Interjection

Preposition

Conjunction

The major word classes are called Content word classes, this is because their language is dynamic [changes]. They are active.

The minor word classes do not change, multiply or act.

* Noun: A noun is a naming word. We have:

- Proper noun: eg Mgozi, Monday ~~Are real names of persons, place~~
- Common noun: eg Book, Student
- Collective noun: eg Family, class
- Abstract noun: eg Joy, anger

Q. A sentence is divided into Subject and Predicate.

- Concrete noun: e.g. Chair, Table

- Compound noun: e.g. Handbag

- Gerundial noun: e.g. Reading, Singing

* Proper nouns are real names of persons ^{or} place. It must ~~not~~ ^{be} written with a Capital letter.

* Common noun are names or ~~general~~ of common things.

* Collective noun are general names for varieties

* Abstract noun can be felt but not seen or touched.

* Concrete noun can be felt, seen and touched

* Compound noun ~~are~~ ^{is} joining two words together

* Gerundial noun ~~is~~ ^{is} acting noun.

Functions of Noun

i) Noun function as a subject in a sentence

ii) " " " an object " " "

iii) " " " a Subject Complement

iv) " " " an object Complement

i) Noun as ~~subject~~ subject: e.g. Eze has arrived

ii) Noun as object: e.g. He bought oranges

iii) Noun as Subject Complement: e.g. This is Emmanuel

iv) Noun as object complement: e.g. They made him chairman

* Verb: A verb expresses action. We have: ~~finite~~

- finite verb: Are ~~verb~~ real ~~verb~~ that changes:

i) When the ~~tense~~ changes

ii) When the Subject changes

iii) When they show time and agreement with the Subject.

- lexical verb: They carry the main meaning in the sentence. They can be transitive or intransitive. The opposite of lexical verb are grammatical verb, also known as Auxiliary Verb.

* Transitive: Needs an object to complete their meaning e.g. ^{The teacher ~~slaps~~ her} ~~slaps~~

* Intransitive: Doesn't need object to complete their meaning e.g. The baby slept.

- Grammatical verb or Auxiliary verb: Includes is, was, have, be, do.

* primary Auxiliary: This makes verb to form questions, negative or emphasises tense e.g. is.

* Modal Auxiliary: This expresses possibilities, Ability, obligation, permission e.g. should, would, could, may.

NB: Look up Non-finite Verb.

* Adjective: An adjective is a word that qualifies a noun.

Quantitative Adjective	eg	beautiful
Distributive Adjective	eg	each
Demonstrative Adjective	eg	this
Interrogative	)	eg which
Possessive	)	eg
Numerous	)	eg
Emotive	)	eg Lovely, horrible
Classificatory	)	eg Human, Ghost
Descriptive	)	eg Tall, Short

NB: Adjectives are classified based on position as:

Attributive Adjective	:	On the Subject
Predicative	)	: On the Object

GST 105

09/12/2025

Asusu Igbo

- Mkpuru Edemede Igbo: Mkpuru edemede ka eji emebe mkpuru okwu n'asusu Igbo.

A	B	CH	D	E	F
G	GB	GH	GW	H	I
I	J	K	Kp	Kw	L
M	N	N	Nk	NY	O
O	P	R	S	SH	T
U	U	V	W	Y	Z

Ekere Mkpuru edemede uzo abuo:

- i) Udaume (Vowels)
- ii) Mgbochiume (Consonants).

* Udaume gungere: A, E, I, I, O, O, U, U, ha di asato na Onuogugu. A na- akpo ha udaume maka obu site n'aha ka mkpuru okwu ndi ozo si enweta Uda ha.

* Mgbochiume di isi abuo na asato na Onuogugu. N'ime mgbochiume enwere i) Mgbochiume nge (Monophongs)
ii) Mgbochiume Mkp (Diphthongs).

§ Eke udaume uzo abuo; § Udaume mfe
 ii) Udaume aro

<u>Udaume mfe</u>	<u>Udaume aro</u>
A	E
i	I
O	O
U	U

* Nkejiokwu (syllables) bu ebe emwera nkemeume na mkpariokwu
 Omumaatu: O/golo/go

¶ mkpariokwu a Ogologo emwera ~~nkeji~~ nkejiokwu ano.

Nkejiokwu bu nkeji ole okwu ~~anwara~~.

- Otu nkeji (monosyllabic) omumaatu: Anochiaka dika Anji, m, gi, ji
- Nkeji abuo (bisyllabic))) : gawa, ba
- Nkeji ato ()) : Achicha, edemede, Adaosa dzz.

Nb: M & N bu myiri udaume maka ~~na~~ ha n' asu osu - ma na -
 akpa agwa dika udaume. ~~Ma~~ ha na - asu osu dika udaume,
 ha n' ebu uda, ma kwere dika nkeji na mkpariokwu.

Omumaatu:

ᑭᑦᑎ
ᑎᑦᑦᑦ ᑎᑦᑎᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

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GST 101

15/12/2025

Topic:

The English Sentence

Dr. Oji, E-C

Four Language Skills or Four Learning Skills:

They are categorized into two: Receptive and Productive Skills.

Productive } Speaking
 } Writing } You give

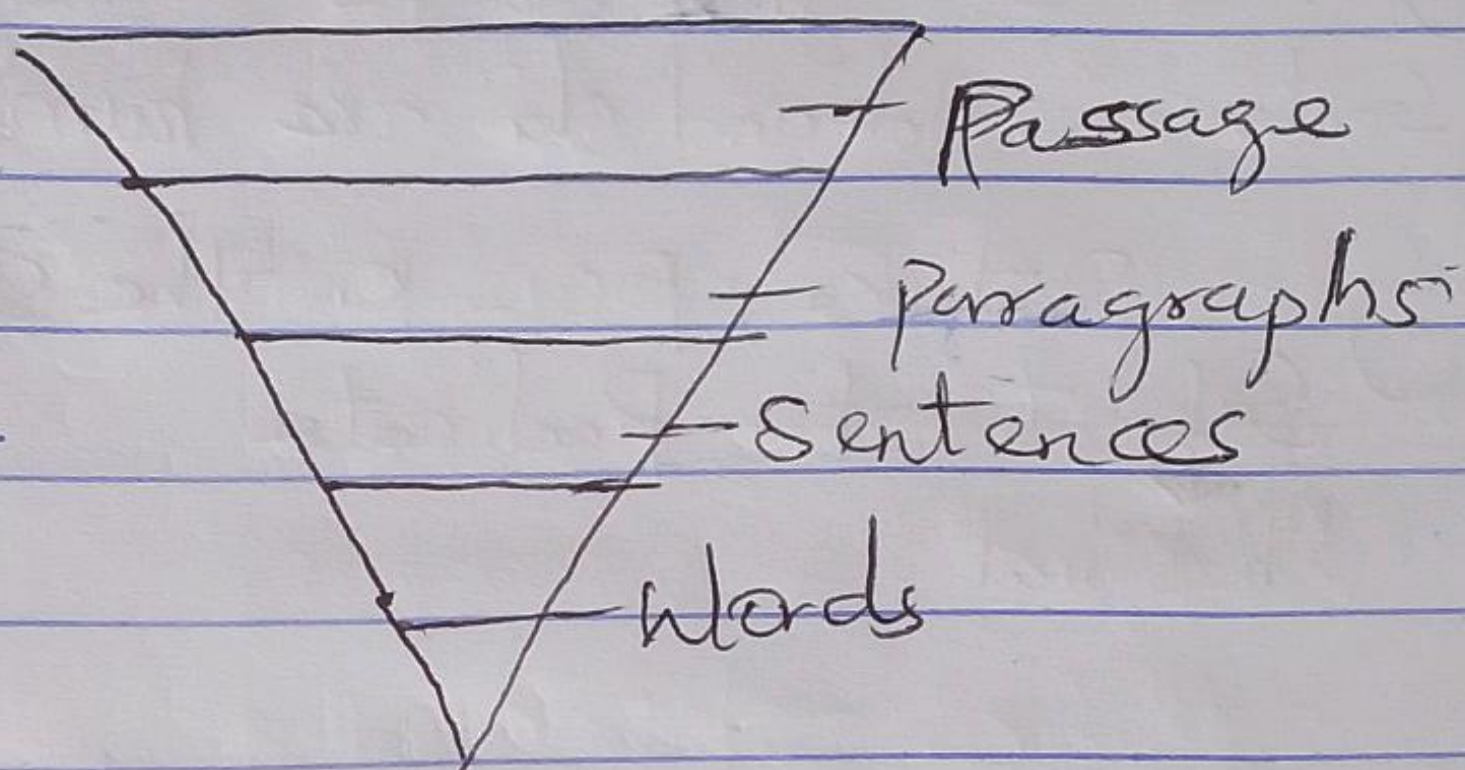
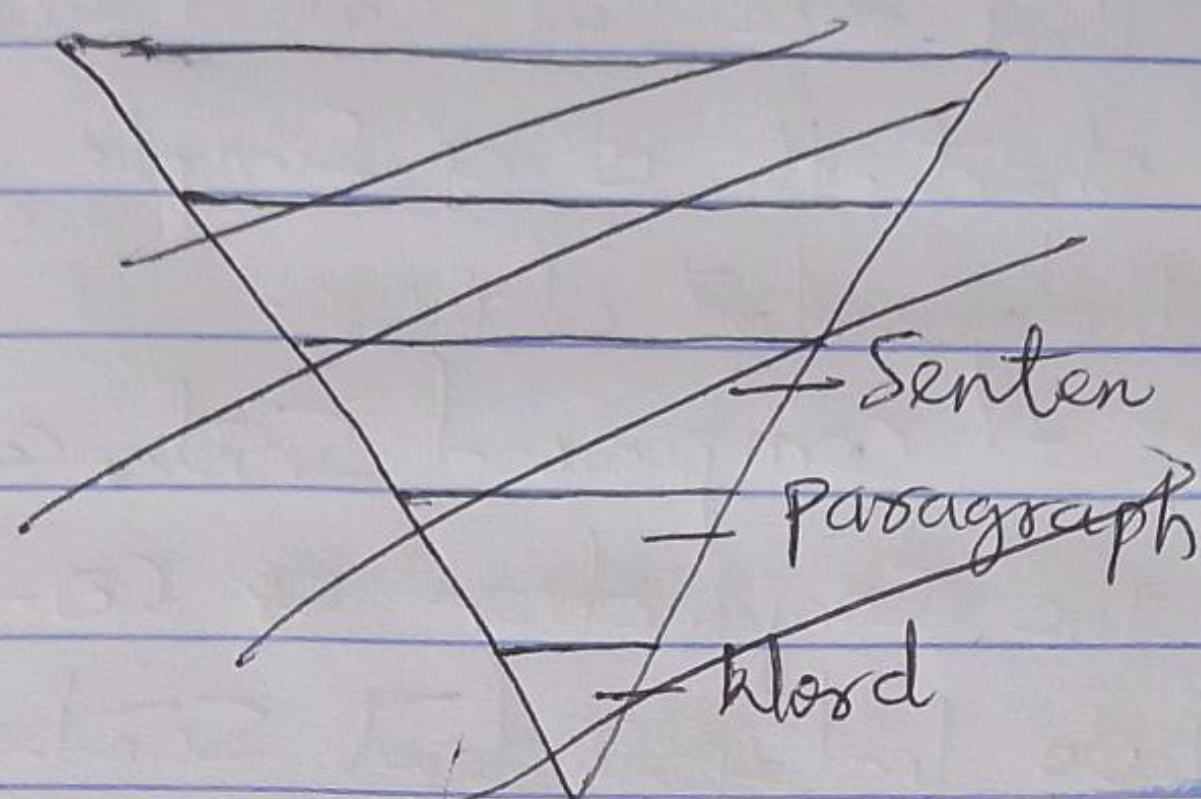
~~Receptive~~

Receptive } Listening
 } Reading } You get

Every effective human being should have these four language or Learning Skills.

N.B Listening is not hearing.

* Sentence is one of the blocks in writing.



* A word is the smallest unit in the composition of passage. They are 8 categories of ~~sp~~ words known as 8 parts of speech or word classes. Words behave like human beings, it doesn't change its meaning but in the context it is used. Eg Mr. Obi is a man
Go and man the gate.

* In forming a sentence, we know a sentence by its structure and function.

* The function and the structure do not always correspond.

Type of Sentence by structure:

- i) Simple Sentences: They are not called simple sentences because they are short. It is a simple sentence because it contains one independent clause.
 - ii) Compound Sentences: A compound sentence is a sentence that is joined by the conjunction or co-ordinating conjunction of two independent sentences.
Eg Ada is a girl. Obi is a boy.
Compound sentence: Ada and Obi are humans.
- * In building a sentence, focus on the subject.
Subject + Predicate
Who/What

(By) Abidiri Asusi Igbo

GST 105

16/12/2025

Topic 3

NKEJI OKWU IGBO

Prof. Mercy

Igho
Geo

Obi mkpwasiedemede ka eji emebe nkejiokwu. Asusi ~~Geo~~ ba asusu nwese udaolu.

Emese mkpwasokwu ndi nwese obu nkejiokwu ha bu: A, E, O, U, U na kwa mkpwasokwu nile nwese obu nkejiokwu dika ji, gi, mu, di, ya, ha, nwa, chi dgz.

* Mkpwasokwu ndi nwese nkejiokwu abao:

ulo = ulo

aka = aka

isi = isi

ike = ike

Oke = Oke

Ude = Ude

* Mkpụmọkwu ndi nwere nkejiokwu ato:

agufu = agufu

Osisi = Osisi

akara = akara

Okuko = Okuko

akiza = akiza

* Mkpụmọkwu ndi nwere nkejiokwu ano:

edemede = edemede

Ogologo = Ogologo

agumagu = agumagu

Achalugo = Achalugo

Mmemme = Mmemme

Omenala = Omenala

Okirikiri = Okirikiri

Ogaranya = Ogaranya

Oshimiri = Oshimiri

* ~~Nkejiokwu~~ Mkpụrụokwu ndi nwere nkejiokwu ise

Ndakaokuta = Ndakoota

Mmekokuta = Mmekoota

Mgbachikume = Mgbachikume

~~Nkechinyere~~

Nkechinyere = Nkechinyere

Mbadalmba = Mbadamba

Emenango = Emenango

* Mkpụrụokwu ndi nwere nkejiokwu isii

~~Emenango~~

Emenango = Emenango

Ezechinyereugo = Ezechinyereugo

Abalichikwu = Abalichikwu

Onelichikwu = Onelichikwu

Nkemdirim = Nkemdirim

IHE NDI NA - EMEBE NKEJIOKWU

- Udaume: aka, ube, igba, igbe, efere, ututu, oso, oroma.
- Mgisi udaume: ncha, mgba, mma, mmady, mkpaka, nna, nne.
- Mgbe udaume abuo bu otu mkpụrụokwu, abuo, puo, abuo, kwuo, Ntoo d-g-2.