

Syllable Differences in English Phonetics Teaching Based on Acceleration Sensor and Artificial Intelligence

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ABSTRACT

The syllable differences in English phonetics reveal how to use phonetics to translate English words, fully improve pronunciation execution and establish online learning in addition to learning skills and learning ability. Artificial intelligence is a network field of language communication, which plays an important role in the development of English teaching. The meaning of accelerometer affects autonomous learning, self-contained stand in of independent identity and English phonetic teaching. The upgrading of speech learning provides strong support for data optimization based assisted learning and artificial intelligence. The algorithm of learning ability can also improve English education.

Keywords: Syllable Differences, English Phonetics Teaching, Acceleration Sensor, Artificial Intelligence. Data optimization algorithms.

1. INTRODUCTION

English Phonetics, language structure and terminology, have three English components and an important English learning condition. English has tuning and speaking skills, including the basic unit of words, sentences and essays. The sound ability of the understudies is directly identified with their communication at the language and hearing level. Many English promotional relationships focus solely on linguistic structure and terminology but ignore phonetic education, not just studying the connections between English Phonetics, sentence and terminology, inside and

outside. The Lord's introduction of understudy, the weak voice. Other stress Aptitudes are about the ability of understudies to examine, compose and talk about correspondence. The teaching area, both inside and outside language learning methods and learning measurement, highlight the importance of understudies' current situation. The development of Understudies' self-learning ability is important in English educational goals. Facing the standard of teaching English phonetics, understanding the ability to learn self-governance adequately enhances the nature of sound education.

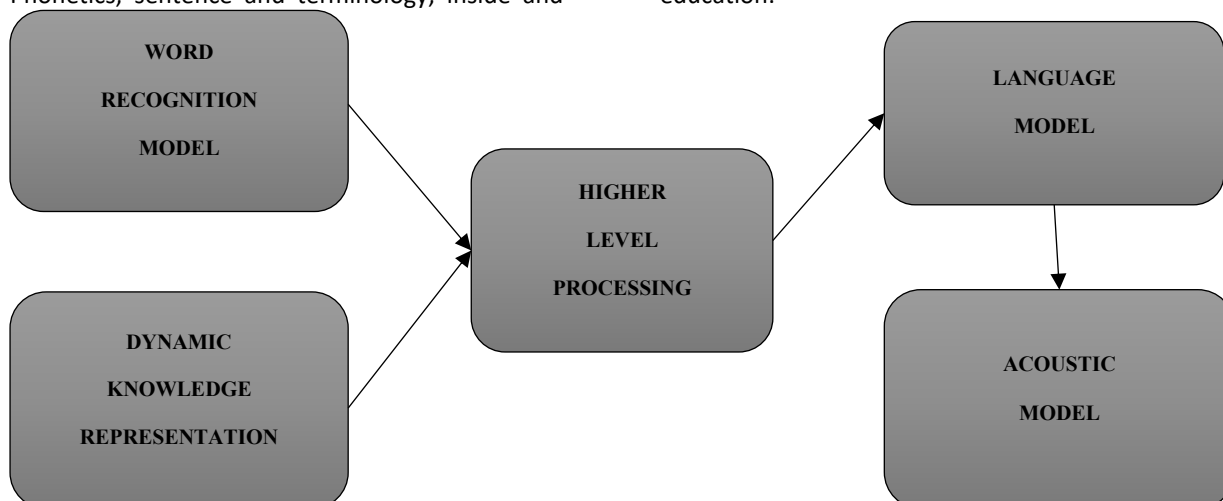


Figure 1. Block diagram of Phonetics based English teaching

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Figure 1 gives the: Phonetics is the logical development of conversational sounds linguistics and has three distinct perspectives: articulatory English Phonetics - depicting how vowels and consonants are created or "voiced" in different parts of the mouth and throat; Acoustic phonetics - an investigation into how speech sounds are communicated: when the sound passes through the air from the speaker's mouth to the listener's ear it makes vibrations that are visible all around; Auditory English Phonetics - Inquiry into how speech sounds appear: The speaker initially plans the way the listener's cerebral sound waves are once again separated into vowels and consonants.

English faculty consistently recognize the critical function of phonetics and phonology to enhance student promise. Some methods for unknown dialect education, for example, sound language strategy, place a lot of emphasis on pronunciation teaching. Although the location is not educated as a different module in open methodology, it is embedded in other oral works, and its important part is displayed at a distance. Pronunciation is the basic branch of information fitness: professionals' dissolution to ignore students' eloquence problems and mistakes. Similarly, with the development of globalization and the fact that English has become the number one widely used language globally, the critical part has become the articulation in the multilingual/multicultural connotation.

Many discoveries have been made to identify English's phonological highlights worldwide and make English the world's language. In this manner, coherent pronunciation should be one of the main goals of faculty and understudies. Depending on the needs, the current book's motivation is to provide a book on phonetics and phonology to help students and educators learn and teach English eloquence individually.

The practice is an advanced learning concept and learning technique that treats understudies as a center of immersion with tuning, observing, understanding, development, learning, and so on, so that understudies gain value and concept, excellence and improvement in the cycle. And strategies, aptitudes and information. Most importantly, independent learning is the practice of learning methods. The underdoes' ability to control and comprehend the internal learning system that combines behavior and the different components and the self-governance of the practice, e.g., the ability to choose learning exercises and learning strategies, predict learning outcomes is indicated by learning. Second, self-

sufficient learning is the control ability of understudies to select learning materials, learning methods, and learning content, and control destinations. Developing independent learning ability is about giving conditions and space for self-study and maintaining a connection between the understudies' self-governing understudies and showing the full range of goals. Finally, self-governance practice is a learning model, i.e., a learning strategy for executives who point to executives, directors, and usually destinations.

2. PREVIOUS DEVELOPMENT WORK

The clear quality makes it seem like some characters have been pushed out. Words like longer vowels and finishing than diphthongs or consonants are more grounded, heavier and more concentrated. English words have at least one letter [1]. A syllable is a complete sound unit. In words with more than one letter, in one or two letters are not clear, they get stressed or complemented. A more pronounced complement of the letter is obtained, and the other receives an auxiliary headline [2]. The required accent mark appears on the letter, and the auxiliary complement mark appears below the letter. The pronunciation example of English words does not inadvertently adjust to any arrangement of rules. The spoken with the correct complement by submitting it to the correct discourse samples [3].

Independent learning is not a sustainable cycle that can be verified yet with Understudies' learning experience to change. Instructors are required to create Understudies to assist.

Understudies in learning English eloquence teaching, disassembling the potential of Understudies according to the curriculum. The self-study, there are four steps [4]. Typically, during the initial seven days of the semester, academics and understudies capture, reflect and survey the flaws and benefits of past practice, focus on information through linguistic, intellectual approaches, develop the explanations behind growth and misfortune, and bring out the impact. Preparing for self-governance learning and the quality of self-governance learning [5]. For example, in summarizing the last semester of the learning cycle, some understudies summarize the pitch, such as the entire trial with the ascent, extraordinary inquiries, detailed sentences with the tone, and distance and observation [6].

Away from the sound unit, they do not recognize the difference between the tone unit and the pressure word. After rehearsing their promise, a section of Understudies found that they

needed information and focused on applied information [7]. Simultaneously, some understudies have only begun to formulate a voice learning plan, which has not yet been reflected, edited and put forward and lacks solid free learning ability [8]. Through the development of free practice instructors and understudies, understanding the learning standard, developing the self-learning ability of the discourse, upgrading the learning ideas and establishing Syllable Differences for future learning [9]. Extracurricular self-study and study hall education are natural and require the cooperation of instructors and understudies. English phonetics instructors who promote logical alignment raise understudies to complete self-learning. Increase the goal of learning English eloquence and choose learning content to customize more free learning highlights [10].

The requirements, training destinations and teaching materials specified in the English prospectus and to develop an understanding of self-sufficient learning, educators and understudies audit the learning experience before examining the course book structure and phonetic information organization [11]. Besides, the instructor introduces the learning plan to Understudies and develops a self-learning plan in the light of self-governance on meeting the study hall education [12]. Learning English phonetics

teaching syllable differences in information and practice. It embraces study hall collaboration, distance presentation, language learning and achievements to demonstrate goals [14]. Accordingly, Understudies should develop a customized learning plan and record the day-to-day measure of guidance, change, and evaluation of Understudies after instructors' education and school to provide a learning basis for learning plans [15].

3. MATERIALS AND METHOD FOR ENGLISH PHONETICS TEACHING

The faculty, institutions, reading materials and diverse assets to learn new information to solve new problems. Implementing English phonetics teaching is important to provide the underdogs with an autonomous learning space and supervision, and self-learning direction. Understudies in extracurricular activities, faculty should assemble a directing step in the tone of free curriculum activities, such as school counseling time, network post box, collection, Understudy Learning how to manage their learning question to stay up to date with understudy speaking. Using the phonetic hypothesis of information to solve allocation errors, in addition to homeroom, phonetic practice and collection learning situations, additional information, practice assessment.

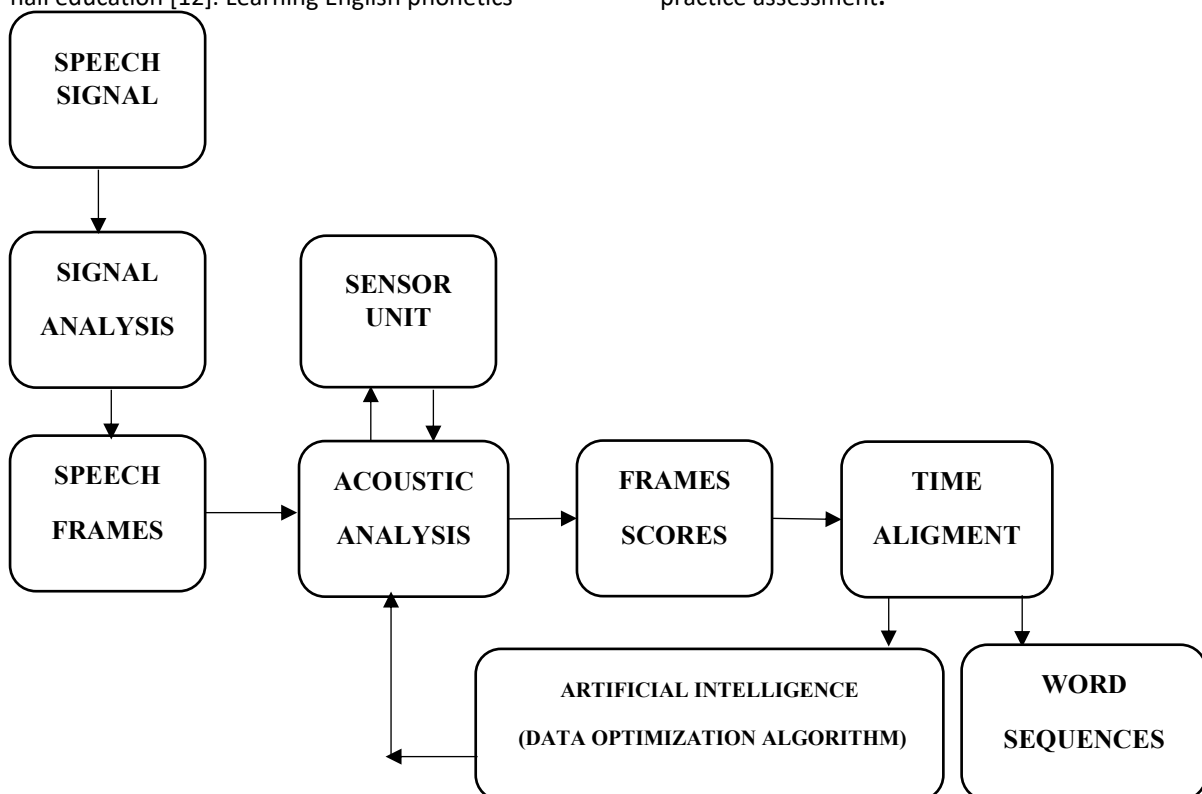


Figure 2. English Phonetics Teaching Based On Acceleration Sensor.

Figure 2: According to the Understudy Autonomous Investigation, English pronunciation education is a real condition requested by the schedule. Subsequently, assessment and learning, learning quality and learning measurement, learning journal, voice test, poll and selection of various strategies to complete the Understudies appraisal and then evaluate the information related to stimulating the understudy.

Faculties that teach independence and power and phonological effects and self-governance learning ability of understudies according to their needs, time will come to gain assessment. The idea of independent learning and successfully upgrade their self-governing learning ability. Similarly, raising faculty to reflect and improving the configuration of the show, upgrading the quality. The learning cycle supervises and directs, Understood fully shows the basic job, and completes extracurricular self-study and homeroom teaching together to complete the psychological method of discourse.

Independent practice can take care of short learning time, homeroom practice and self-learning direction and opportunities for educators to acquire management opportunities, so understood collaboration, instructors and the use of English Phonetics taught in Understudies can achieve assets. Assessment is an important part of setting up an education. The subtype evaluation and assessment should be accurate and prudent according to the material indicated to establish the Synopsis Appraisal. In phonetics, the causes of education, learning and information development, inflation, musicality are evaluated, and the training perspective is assessed.

3.1 Acceleration Sensor for English Phonetics Teaching.

Communicating in the opposite language is not as uniform as it varies from region to region. Such explicit ones that communicate within the types of language are called the nearby native language. Languages can be classified as linguistic assortments spoken by socially predetermined individuals. Over time, the way the tongue

expresses itself is largely recognized or standardized. The polar assortments of public language are the standard artistic promise and terminologies in the structure expressed with its words. Standard pronunciation is classified as a descriptive assortment of public language that meets positive criteria, is considered standard, and a variety of oral correspondence is consistently satisfactory.

The phonetic investigation of lexical pressure is important. Local speakers do not directly relate letters with the necessary, auxiliary and tertiary concerns at the lexical level. Speakers have no direct tendency to focus on or emphasize letters in letter formation and prophecy. Interestingly, the local English speaker's lexical characters and the characters are pushed or not emphasized at the lexical level. The acceleration sensor verbal development of stress models and their verbal acceptance and perceptual decisions of native speakers' character limitations were created to investigate this problem and address this information's need.

3.2 Artificial Intelligence-based Data optimization algorithms for English Phonetics.

Upgrading learning-capacity and teaching ability of vocabulary composition and stress example for language training and sound word reference. Above all, the results can be applied to the phonology and phonetics of different dialects, especially English, as a rule, to speakers and different speakers. The phonetic discoveries are thought out and examples of lexical pressure and what ability to examine them as long as there is verbal acceptance. Phonetics gives an important method of opening our ears to language elements, which they complete by perceiving by composting them instead of expressing structures. Data optimization algorithms based on Phonetics is a method of assembling the oral cycle or a realistic representation of every human voice from all dialects. An important aspect of the feature is that English phonetics describes and records the references to language.

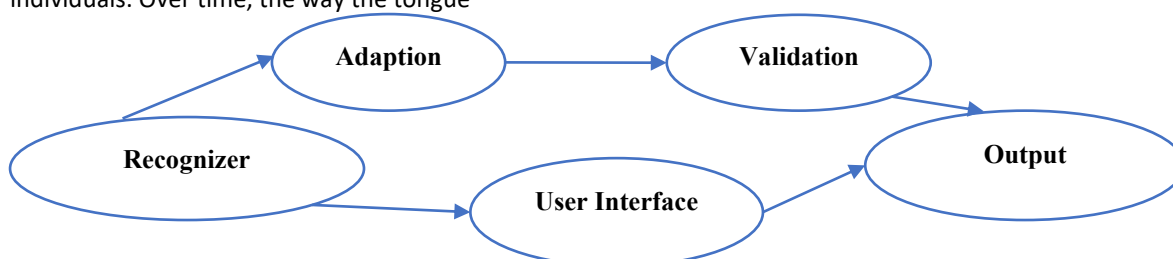


Figure 3. Working Principle of Artificial Intelligence

Figure 3 gives the: Phonetics gives students a device that aims to see how sounds or phone memes are created and viewed in student parts of audience members and speakers. Besides, those cycles allow students to identify each consistent feature.

Step 1: The syntax is on the far left of the orange bar, while the important information and language collection are on the far right. Quick learning is also on the right side. Language students and recipients create a language more effectively in a context that is loose when learning. It is recommended to implement advanced education at the advanced academic level, as it will be useful for understudies, faculty and students, to adapt to deeply rooted learning.

Step 2: The learning process becomes a reality in extraordinary teaching and learning (end of week and night classes). The analyst has applied it to progress to the type segment and adjust the syllable differences to be consistent with general instructional software engineers.

Step 3: Quick learning means that it is useful for producing innovation exceptions instead of showing materials' retention. It is centered on the classroom environment available for dialogue and class support.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Phonology is the part of etymology that explains the concentration of sounds and how Syllable Differences and examples work. It is essential to assume that phonology works in a particular language because each language has different examples, such as music, reflection, stress, and pitch. When added to this phonology, it reminds me how to distinguish sounds like the

lowest Marvel sets and idea of phonology is complete in this test venture.

Some allocation examples of phonemes feature that English remembers to include allophone sounds, dialectically new sounds unfamiliar to Spanish-speaking English students, and important sets. This test is essential for this development as phonology gives a basic premise to capture the segmental highlights of English learning and teaching; At the end of the day, phonology helps to see how each phone is described to look and deliver them appropriately; Furthermore, phonology helps to distinguish between certain features from the English phonological Syllable Differences, which may be a test for non-native speakers, for example, the distinction between the trivial pair, the all-phone and the different types of phonemes in English.

Table 1. Analysis of English Phonetics Teaching based on sensor unit

Parameters	English Phonetics based Acceleration sensor		
Language assessment (Per unit = 1)	52	45	23
Teacher Education (Per unit = 1)	56	74	22
Data Management (Per unit = 1)	23	36	41

Table 1 gives the: Suppose provide an English and produce an understudy that is truly respectable. Understudy has everything from the condition of a voice variable-glottis to the side. Gesture-based communication investigation involves a low-level creation and viewing of both manual and non-manual signals. Such phonetic development of language identifies with phonetic structure.

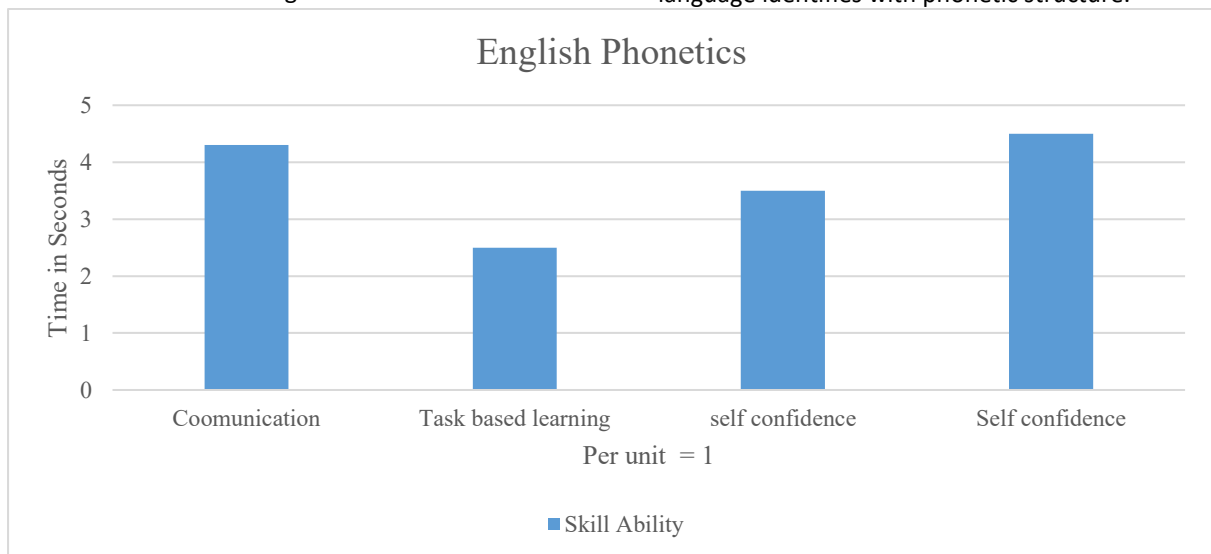


Figure 4. Teaching Analysis of English Phonetics

Figure 4 gives the: Understudy is only one of the factors contributing to the possibility of creating off-base sound. Still, an educator who does not care about English Phonetics demands that the sound be somewhat unacceptable. However, if the overall features and communication structures are not directly observable by sign phonology: they must be removed from the angular sound structure. The notion that interpreters in signal-based communication are undeniable, similar to the phonetic structure, reduces the need for accurate sound descriptions. The main description of the manual type codes displayed in his crucial work is centered on the linguistic, phonological level. Phonology clarifies the great perception of the sound properties of certain gesture-based communications and conversations by gestures when all is done. A speech sound to specify only two is distributed by the lip's position, the glottis, of various articulatory factors.

An Understudy is moving his commentators in the right direction but has not yet achieved the right sound. The trouble for the educator who realizes that English Phonetics does not exist is that there is no the halfway point between privilege and the recognition of some unacceptable sound or the empowerment of progress. Regardless of whether change creates a

positive development, is incorporated, or the understudy is subjectively moved to the right state, an understudy detects when one mispronunciation is changed to another.

Table 2. Tabulation of English Phonetics based artificial intelligence

Parameters	Artificial Intelligence based Data optimization algorithms			
Language syllabus (Per unit =1)	23	85	15	22
Teaching staff (Per unit =1)	15	16	23	25
Teaching Tools (Per unit =1)	18	15	16	26
Expatriate staffing (Per unit = 1)	19	20	18	27

Table 2 gives the: Pronunciation words depict the hand's direction, although intended to explain the differences in this 'small' boundary on a verbal level. The direction is drawn about 'inclined' and 'repetitive,' its length indicating the lower arm's turn around the pivot. The phonetic variation of the stock's Syllable Differences has never been used as a phonetic documentation Syllable Differences. Phonetic documentation Syllable Differences are used, for example, in etymology. The etymology initiated by hypnosis is based on tests and development for manual signaling.

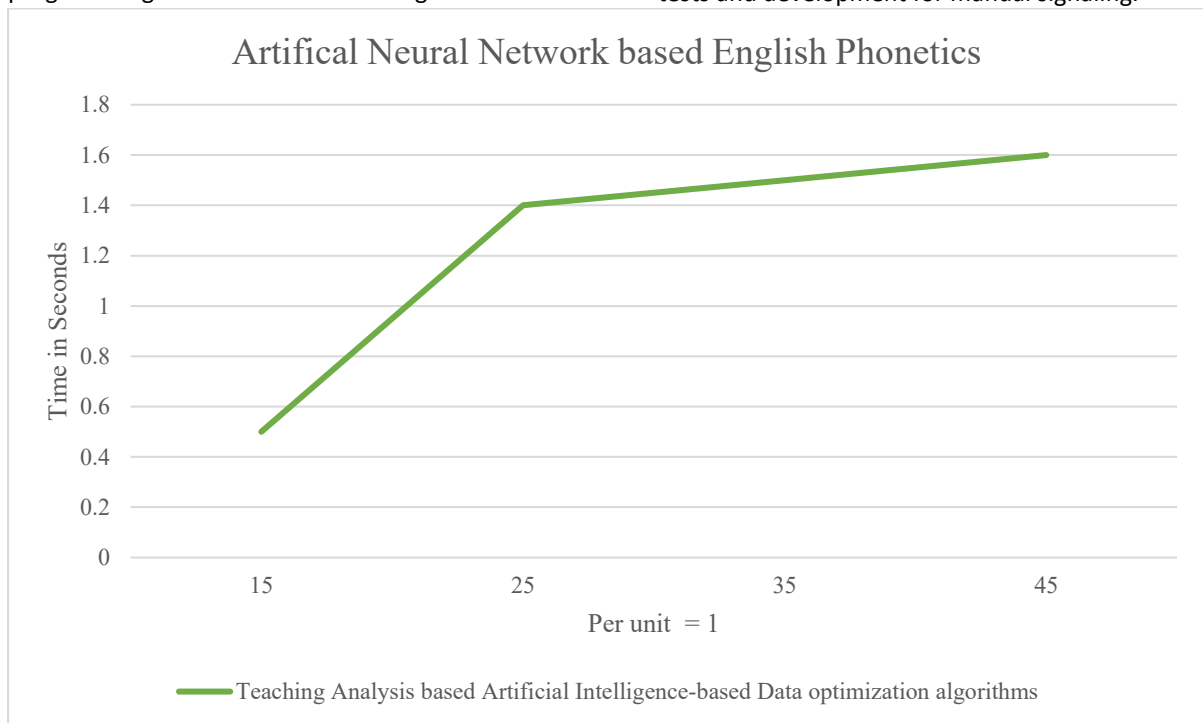


Figure 5. Teaching based data management

Figure 5 gives the: However, a better sound detail record than the phonetic requirement and, like the International Phonetic Alphabet for

communicating in dialects, is not intended for a clear language).

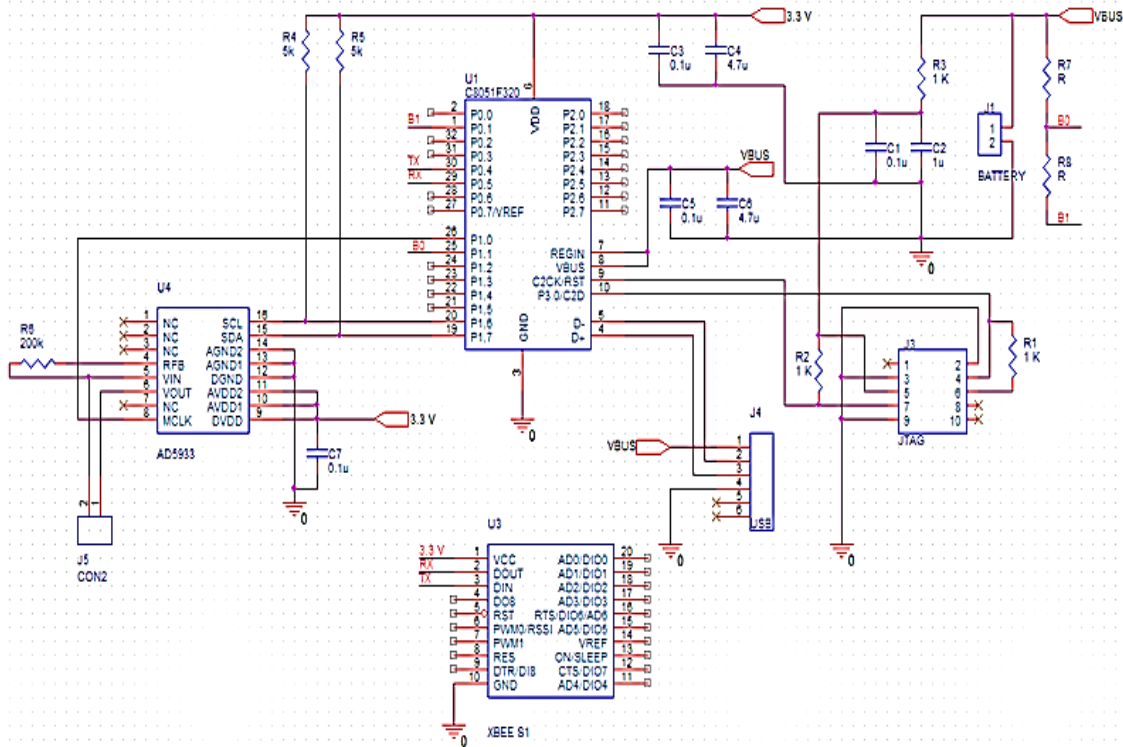


Figure 6. Circuit Diagram of Syllable Differences in English Phonetics

Figure 6: Another evolving effort to capture sound contexts in gesture-based communication. Studies on the interpretation of signs make an important commitment to our verbal perception of signs, as described above. For most of the recent development, this pronunciation information is directly linked to the designs found in the vocabulary. Some enormous advances as a model of the connection between phonology and phonology. The vocabulary contains dynamic phonological representations rather than pronunciation, how a signal (or even the hand position of a signal) is pronounced is generally undeniable and should be taken as a kind of the point of view to reveal a pattern description of a sign. English Phonetics provides us with an instrument, a set of spellbinding rules through which can illustrate, as subtly as necessary to approach, a specific actual sound and a way of expressing a given sound and most importantly, the movements that help to show indebtedness to control his pronunciation uncontrollably and unambiguously.

5. CONCLUSION

English pronunciation can be seen making mistakes in different areas regardless of person and students with terrible promise will not appear

regardless of whether their Phonetics Teaching. Students may try English and may experience social segregation, business challenges and restricted open doors for further investigation. Students with a promising hope may be judged clumsy, unfamiliar with information. Artificial intelligences parts in English, and need explicit help from an educator and subsequently, some form of pronunciation guidance in the classroom is acceleration sensor-based networking performance based in Phonetics Teaching in any language online. Data optimization algorithms are English Surveying of Pronunciation Guidance, Clarifying the Context of English Guidance, Explaining and Correspondence, Exploration on the Possibility of pronunciation guidance on practice and acceleration in English.

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