

**CLASSIFICATION OF VOWEL ON THE BASIS OF UTTERANCE FOR
PHONEME RECOGNITION IN INDIAN LANGUAGES IN THE CONTEXT OF
SANSKRIT**

Sanghamitra Mohanty Suman Bhattacharya Ajaya Kumar Senapati
sangham1@rediffmail.com Suman1_bh@yahoo.com ajayasenapati@rediffmail.com
RC-ILTS-ORIYA
Dept. Of Comp. Sc. & Applⁿ.
Utkal University, Bhubaneswar
Orissa-751004, India

ABSTRACT

Vowels are the most interesting class of sound in any language. The vowels are generally long in duration as compared to consonant sound. The utterance of vowel (in Indian context) is so modular and significant that even a machine can be easily trained to recognise uttered speech. The paper focuses on how Sanskrit philology can help towards making a standard classification of vowels of Indian languages. As per the utterance of vowel in Sanskrit is concerned, the classification at the surface level is done in terms of tongue hump position and tongue hump height, where tongue hump is the mass of the tongue at its narrowest constriction within the vocal tract. General classification of vowels categorised these into front, mid and back vowels. But in the context of ancient Sanskrit classification the work of PANini and PrAtisAkhyas are commendable. The details of this classification are presented in the paper.