

Enjoy your course
“Theoretical Phonetics”.
Good luck!

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Guidelines for Students

- 1. Read and translate the lecture carefully. Find the Russian equivalents of all the English notions and personalities. Learn the main facts and dates given in the text of the lecture.
- 2. Study the slide-show provided with the lecture. Try to remember the image of the main historical personalities mentioned in the slide-show.
- 3. Study the glossary to make sure you understand all the references made in the text of the lecture and the slide-show.

Guidelines for Students

4. You may also find it useful and convenient to look up the necessary information in additional literature resources and in the Net.

LITERATURE

Основная литература:

- Буряя, Е .А . Фонетика современного английского языка : теоретический курс : учебник для студ. линг. вузов и фак. / Е .А . Буряя, И.Е . Галочкина, Т.И. Шевченко. Изд. 3-е, стер. - М. : Академия, 2009. - 272 с. – С. 10-15
- Леонтьева С.Ф. Теоретическая фонетика современного английского языка: Учебник для студентов педагогических вузов и университетов/С.Ф.Леонтьева. - М.: Изд-во Менеджер, 2002. - 336с. – С. 21-22
- Соколова М.А., Тихонова И.С, Тихонова Р.М. Фрейдина Е.Л. Теоретическая фонетика английского языка. / Соколова М.А., Тихонова И.С, Тихонова Р.М. Фрейдина Е.Л. М.: Владос, 2010. - 192 с. – С. 22
- Шевченко Т.И. Теоретическая фонетика английского языка: Учебник /Т.И.Шевченко. - М.: Высшая школа, 2006. - 191с. – С.17-18

LITERATURE

Дополнительная литература:

- Меркулова Е.М. Английский язык для студентов университетов. Введение в курс фонетики/Спб. Изд-во Союз. - 2000. - 144с.
- Crystal D. How Language Works. London: Penguin Books, 2007.
- Roach P. English Phonetics and Phonology: A Practical Course. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001.
- Roach P. Phonetics. Oxford University Press. 2002.
- Wells J. C. English Intonation. An introduction. Cambridge University Press, 2006.

LECTURE 1

PHONETICS AS A SCIENCE.

**PHONETICS IN THE SYSTEM OF
LINGUISTICS.**

**METHODS
OF PHONETICS.**

The ways of communicating

- *writing*
- *sign language*
- *art forms*
- *gestures and facial expressions*
- *speech*

1. Is Phonetics Science or Art?

2. Which aspect of Phonetics is more important for a Second Language Student of Linguistics?

1. The Subject of Phonetics. Phonetics in the System of Linguistics.

The term Phonetics comes from Greek and means "sound of voice". It is an independent branch of linguistics like lexicology, grammar, stylistics and others. It is one of the oldest (it began to develop in the 19 century and it's actually not new) branches of linguistics.

non-linguistic sciences:

**anatomy, physiology, acoustics, audiology,
cognitive psychology, psychoacoustics,
medicine, logic**

linguistic sciences:

**grammar, lexicology, stylistics,
social studies, sociolinguistics, dialectology,
comparative linguistics, diachronic linguistics,
anthropological linguistics, psycholinguistics,
sociophonetics**

**The subject of Phonetics:
a scientific analysis of the entire system of
oral means expressing thoughts and
emotions of the speaker.**

**The great British scholar Henry Sweet:
“Phonetics is the indispensable foundation
for the study of language”.**

**Phonetics formulates the rules of
pronunciation, rules of reading, sound
interchange, word stress, sentence stress
and intonation.**

Rules of reading, intonation and sound interchange connect *Phonetics* with *Grammar*.

The rules of reading are based on the relation of sounds to *Orthography*:

E.x. dog-dogs, CD-CDs,

create-creates, start-starts

E.x. wolf-wolves, foot-feet, goose-geese

E.x. swim-swam, ring-rang

E.x. nouns and verbs: *bath – bathe*

adjectives and nouns: *hot - heat*

verbs and adjectives: *to moderate – moderate*

Intonation component helps to
single out the logical center of the
sentence:

- *I'd like a cup of herbal **TEA**.* (sounds like a simple request)
- *I'd like a cup of **HERBAL** tea.* (not any other sort of tea)
- *I'd like a **CUP** of herbal tea.* (not a mug)

The connection of *Phonetics* and *Lexicology* helps us to distinguish words one from another with the help of different sounds and stress position.

E.x. suspect – to suspect, object – to object,
contest – to contest, present – to present

The connection of *Phonetics* and *Stylistics* is evident in
onomatopoeia (sound imitation) and
In **alliteration** (sound repetition).

Direct onomatopoeia

Indirect onomatopoeia

E.x. to hush, to moo, to clap – to crash – to bang
to hiss, bow-wow, mew

The initial consonants give the effect of a quick movement:

E.x. fly, flee, flood, flow, flop

The combination of [sk] gives the effect of squeaking.

E.x. squeak, scratch, scrap, screech, scream

The examples of alliteration produce the effect of rhyme.

E.x. great-grow, great-fail,
bigwig, brain drain

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to social factor, that is, social class, educational level and type of education, age, sex, ethnic origin. It may include the detailed study of interpersonal communication: Speech acts, Speech events, Sequencing of Utterances.

Sociolect - those variations in the language used by a group of people relating to social factors.

E.x. He and I were going there (higher sociolect)

I m'n me was goin' there (lower sociolect)

***Phonetics* is the study of the production, perception and analysis of speech sounds.**

Special Phonetics – General Phonetics

Diachronical approach – Historical approach

Synchronical approach – Descriptive approach

Descriptive Phonetics - Historical Phonetics

Methods of Phonetics:

- **Direct observation method
(Articulatory Phonetics)**
- **Linguistic method
(Phonology, General Phonetics)**
- **Experimental method
(Acoustic Phonetics)**

The *direct observation method* comprises three important modes of phonetic analysis -

by ear,

by sight and

by muscular sensation

The linguistic method

investigates any concrete phonetic phenomenon (sound, stress, intonation).

The third, the *experimental method* is based upon the use of special devices and instruments which allow various instrumental techniques.

These techniques are:

- - spectography – spectograph is an instrument used in acoustic phonetics.
- palatography – here an articulation palate is used;
- laryngoscopy – here a laryngoscope is used;
- technique photography – cinematography and X-ray photography.

Theoretical Significance and Practical Application

Theoretical significance of Phonetics is connected with the further development of the problem of the synchronic study and description of the phonetic system, the problem of comparative analysis and description of different languages and diachronic description of successive changes in the phonetic systems of different languages. The growing interest in phonetics is partly due to increasing recognition of the central position of language in every line of social activity. Phonetics has considerable social value.

The background is a smooth blue gradient. On the left side, there is a bright, glowing area that resembles a sun or light source, with a vertical streak of light extending downwards, creating a shimmering effect. The rest of the background is a deep, uniform blue.

THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!