**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ**

**ОШСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**КОЛЛЕДЖ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРОГРАММ**

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**«***Утверждено»- «Утверждено»-*

на заседании ОТД\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Председатель УМС КМОП Прот.№\_\_\_от\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_г Ташматова Г.Т.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Зав.отд.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Программа обучения студентов**

**(Силлабус)**

по дисциплине: **Теоретическая фонетика**

для студентов очного отделения, обучающихся по специальности:

050303 – Иностранный язык

(шифр и наименование специальности

2022г

**Theoretical Phonetics**

**Course information and syllabus**

**Instructor: Raiimbekova Ch.R.**

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E-mail: chraiimbekova@gmail.com

Lecture classes: 15 hours

***Lectures:***

This course is an introduction to the process and concepts of theoretical phonetics. We will discuss the primary theories of the field about main phonetic concepts, main phonetic units and their functions in speech, to differentiate phonetics and phonology, to differ phonetic terms and to analyze sounds, syllables, words, statements, and intonation patterns. Competency acquired in theoretical phonetics provides the perception and understanding other language subjects, formulates general humanitarian competency of future specialist, gives possibilities to continue students’ linguistic education and their professional development.

***Readings***

All lecture notes, handouts, assigned readings are available. Students will get electronic versions of lectures.

***Course Schedule***

Please note that this schedule is meant to provide you what themes will be discussed during the semester

**5. Содержание лекционного курса**

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| **№** | **Содержание лекций** | **баллы** | **СРС по лекции** | **баллы** |
|  | **Lecture 1**  **The organs of speech and their function**   1. Definition of the organs of speech 2. Articulators. Active and passive organs of speech 3. Description of different organs of speech   **Literature: 1.Vassilyev** V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970.  2. Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991. 3. Gimson A. Ch. Gimson's Pronunciation of English. Sixth Edition./ Revised by Alan Cruttenden London, New York: Edward Arnold, 2001.  4. Jenkins, Jennifer. The Phonology of English as an International language. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000. | **1-5** | Вопросы по лекции  № 1 (см. приложение) | **1-5** |
| **1** | **Lecture 2.**  INTRODUCTION   1. Phonetics as a linguistics discipline 2. Divisions and branches of phonetics 3. Phonetics and other discipline   **Literature: 1.Vassilyev** V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970.  2. Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991. 3. Gimson A. Ch. Gimson's Pronunciation of English. Sixth Edition./ Revised by Alan Cruttenden London, New York: Edward Arnold, 2001.  4. Jenkins, Jennifer. The Phonology of English as an International language. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000. | **1-5** | Вопросы по лекции  № 1 (см. приложение) | **1-5** |
| **2** | **Lecture 3.**  II. **The Phoneme**   1. The definition of the phoneme 2. The phoneme as a unity of three aspects 3. Transcription 4. The system of English phonemes 5. Classification of vowels and consonants   **Literature:** 1. Vassilyev V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970. 2. Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991. 3. Gimson A. Ch. Gimson's Pronunciation of English. Sixth Edition./ Revised by Alan Cruttenden London, New York: Edward Arnold, 2001. 4. Jenkins, Jennifer. The Phonology of English as an International language. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000. | **1-5** | Вопросы по лекции  № 2 | **1-5** |
| **3** | **Lecture 4.**  III. Syllabic structure of English words and word stress   1. The Phenomenon of the Syllable 2. Syllable formation 3. Syllable divisions (Phonotactics) 4. Functional aspect of the syllable   Word Stress   1. Definition. The nature of stress. 2. English word stress. Production and perception 3. Degrees of word stress 4. Placement of word stress 5. Tendencies in the placement of word stress 6. Functions of word stress   **Literature:** 1.Vassilyev V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970.2/Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991.  3. Gimson A.S.Introduction to the pronunciation of English.Ldn., 1981 4. Дубовский Ю.А. Анализ интонации устного текста и его составляющих. – Минск, 1978. | **1-5** | Вопросы по лекции  № 3 | **1-5** |
| **4** | **Lecture 5**  **V. Intonation**  1. Definition of intonation  2. Components of intonation  3. Intonation pattern as the basic unit of intonation  4. Notation  **Literature**: 1.Vassilyev V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970. 2. Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991. 3. Gimson A.C. An Introduction to the Pronunciation of English. – London, 1981. 4. Jacobson R., Halle M. Fundamentals of Language. – The Hague, 1956. 5. Jones D. The Phoneme: its Nature and Use. – Cambridge, 1967. 6. Wells J.C. Longman Pronunciation Dictionary. Longman Group UK Limited, 1995 | **1-5** | Вопросы по лекции  № 4 | **1-5** |
| **5** | **Lecture 5**.  **V. Assimilation. Types of assimilation. Reduction and elision**    **Literature:** 1.Vassilyev V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970. 2. Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991. 3.Трубецкой Н.С. Основы фонологии. – М., 1960. 4. Bloch B., Trager G. Outline of Linguistic Analysis. – Baltimore, 1942. 5. Gimson A.C. An Introduction to the Pronunciation of English. – London, 1981. 6. Jones D. The Phoneme: its Nature and Use. – Cambridge, 1967. | **1-5** | Вопросы по лекции  № 5 | **1-5** |
| **6** | **Lecture 6**.  VI. Functions of intonation   1. Communicative function as the basic function of intonation 2. Distinctive function 3. Organizing function 4. Intonation in discourse 5. Pragmatic function 6. Rhetorical function   **Literature:** 1.Vassilyev V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970.2. Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991. | **1-5** | Вопросы по лекции  № 6 | **1-5** |
| **7** | **Lecture 7.**  **VII. Rhythm**   1. **Speech rhythm. Definition typology** 2. **Rhythmic group as the basic unit of rhythm** 3. **Rhythm in different types of discourse** 4. **Functions of rhythm**   **Literature:** 1.Vassilyev V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970.  2. Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991. .Леонтьева С.Ф. Теоретическая фонетика английского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1988. – С. 179-188. КНИГА, 2005. 3. Торсуев Г.П. Вопросы акцентологии современного английского языка. – М. 4.Celce-MurciaM., Brinton D., Goodwin J. Teaching Pronunciation: A Reference for Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages. - Cambridge: 5.Crystal D. Prosodic Systems and Intonation in English. – Cambridge, 1969. | **1-5** | Вопросы по лекции  № 7 | **1-5** |
| **8** | **VII. Social and Territorial varieties of English**   1. Social phonetics and dialectology 2. Spread of English 3. English based pronunciation standards of English 4. British English 5. Received pronunciation 6. Changes in the standard 7. Welsh English 8. Scottish English 9. Northern Ireland English 10. American based pronunciation 11. Standard of English 12. General American   **Literature**: 1.Vassilyev V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970.  2. Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991. | **1-5** | Вопросы по лекции  № 8 | **1-5** |
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**Seminar classes in Theoretical Course of English Phonetics Семинарские занятия по Теоретической Фонетике**

***Practical classes (seminars- 5 points for each)***-***24 hours:***

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| № | Темы семинарских занятий | Баллы по сем.зан. | СРС (см. приложение) | Баллы по СРС |
| 1 | **Seminar 1**   1. Theoretical phonetics is a branch of linguistics. 2. The aspects of language (speech levels, phonic structure) 3.The work of organs of speech. 4. Methods of investigations of the sound matter. **Literature: 1.Vassilyev** V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970. 2. Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991. 3. Gimson A. Ch. Gimson's Pronunciation of English. Sixth Edition./ Revised by Alan Cruttenden London, New York: Edward Arnold, 2001. 4. Jenkins, Jennifer. The Phonology of English as an International language. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000. | 1-5 | Практические задание №1 (handout) | 1-5 |
| 2 | **Seminar 2**   1. Phonetics as a branch of linguistics. Phonetics and other disciplines. Applications of phonetics. **2.** Branches of Phonetics. **3.** Aspects of the sound matter of language**. 4.** Components of the phonetic system of language.   **Literature:** 1. Vassilyev V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970. 2. Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991. 3. Gimson A. Ch. Gimson's Pronunciation of English. Sixth Edition./ Revised by Alan Cruttenden London, New York: Edward Arnold, 2001. 4. Jenkins, Jennifer. The Phonology of English as an International language. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000. | 1-5 | Практические задание № 2 (handout) | 1-5 |
| 3 | **Seminar 3** 1. Spoken and written speech. 2. Classification of pronunciation variants in English3.Classification of Phonetic Styles.  **Literature:** 1. Vassilyev V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970.2/ Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A TheoreticalCourse. M., 1991. 3.Дубовский Ю.А. Анализ интонации устного текста и его составляющих. – Минск, 1978 | 1-5 | Практические задание № 3 (handout) | 1-5 |
| 4 | **Seminar 4** 1.The notion of the phoneme and its allophones, their correlation. 2. The phoneme: its definition, aspects and functions. 3. The history of the phoneme theory. Different views on the nature of the phoneme and its definition. 4. Methods of phonological analysis. The phonemic status of sounds and its complex nature.  **Literature**: 1.Vassilyev V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970. 2. Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991. 3. Gimson A.C. An Introduction to the Pronunciation of English. – London, 1981. 4. Jacobson R., Halle M. Fundamentals of Language. – The Hague, 1956. 5. Jones D. The Phoneme: its Nature and Use. – Cambridge, 1967. 6. Wells J.C. Longman Pronunciation Dictionary. Longman Group UK Limited, 1995 | 1-5 | Практические задание № 4 (handout) | 1-5 |
|  | **ТК-1: Test on Lectures 1-4, Seminar classes 1-4** |  |  |  |
| 5 | **Seminar 5** 1. Aspects of Speech Sounds. 2. Principles of classification of speech sounds. The articulatory classification of English consonants.3.Changes in the consonantal system of present-day English.4. Modifications of Consonants in Connected Speech.  **Literature:** 1.Vassilyev V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970. 2. Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991. 3.Трубецкой.С. Основыфонологии. – М., 1960. 4. Bloch B., Trager G. Outline of Linguistic Analysis. – Baltimore, 1942. 5. Gimson A.C. An Introduction to the Pronunciation of English. – London, 1981. 6. Jones D. The Phoneme: its Nature and Use. – Cambridge, 1967. | 1-5 | Практические задание № 5 (handout) | 1-5 |
| 6 | **Seminar 6** 1. Modifications of phonemes in speech (types of variation, causes of allophonic variation). 2. Reduction, accommodation, assimilation, elision. 3. Sound interchange, its causes and types.  **Literature:** 1.Vassilyev V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970.2.Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991. 1.Теоретическая фонетика английского языка: Учебник для студентов 3.Brown G. Listening to Spoken English. – Longman, 1977. 4. Gimson A.C. An Introduction to the Pronunciation of English. – London, 1981. 5. Jones D. The Phoneme: its Nature and Use. – Cambridge, 1967. | 1-5 | Практические задание № 6 (handout) | 1-5 |
| 7 | **Seminar 7 1.** General Characteristics of Vowels. 2. Modifications of Vowels in Connected Speech. 3. Sound Alternations. 4. Stylistic Modifications of Sounds.  **Literature:** 1.Vassilyev V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970. 2 . Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991. 1.Теоретическая фонетик английского языка: Учебник для студентов 3.Brown G. Listening to Spoken English. – Longman, 1977. 4. Gimson A.C. An Introduction to the Pronunciation of English. – London, 1981. 5. Jones D. The Phoneme: its Nature and Use. – Cambridge, 1967. | 1-5 | Практическиезадание № 7 (handout) | 1-5 |
|  | **ТК-1: Test on Lectures 4-7, Seminar classes 4-7** |  |  |  |
| 8 | **Seminar 8**  1. Syllable as a phonetic and phonological unit. Types of syllables. 2. The structure of the English syllable. The main rules of syllable division in Modern English. 3. Theories of syllable formation and syllable division. Syllable as a phonetic and phonological unit. Types of syllables. **Literature:** 1.Vassilyev V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970.2.Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991. 1. Жинкин Н.И. Механизмы речи. – М., 1958. 2 . Леонтьева С.Ф. Теоретическая фонетика английского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1988. – С. 179-188. КНИГА, 2005. 3. Торсуев Г.П. Вопросы акцентологии современного английского языка. – М. 4.Celce-MurciaM., Brinton D., Goodwin J. Teaching Pronunciation: A Reference for Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages. - Cambridge: 5.Crystal D. Prosodic Systems and Intonation in English. – Cambridge, 1969. | 1-5 | Практическиезадание № 8 (handout) | 1-5 |
| 9 | **Lesson 9** 1.The notion of word-stress. The nature of the English word-stress. 2. Degrees of word-stress in English. Factors determining the place and different degrees of word-stress in English. **Literature:** 1.Vassilyev V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970.2.Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991. 3.Торсуев Г.П. Вопросы акцентологии современного английского языка. – М. 4. Celce-Murcia M., Brinton D., Goodwin J. Teaching Pronunciation: A Reference for Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages. - Cambridge: 5.Crystal D. Prosodic Systems and Intonation in English. – Cambridge, 1969. | 1-5 | Практические задание №9 (handout) | 1-5 |
| 10 | **Lesson 10** 1.The orthopedic norm. National pronunciation variants of English. 2. English Received Pronunciation (RP). Pronunciation types of British English. 3. American pronunciation. The principal differences between RP and GA. **Literature:** 1.Vassilyev V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970. 2. Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991. 3.Швейцер А. Д. Литературный английский язык в США и Англии. М., 1971. 4. Швейцер А. Д. Социальная дифференция английского языка в США. М., 1983. 5.Шевченко Т. И. Социальная дифференция английского произношения. М., 1990. | 1-5 | Практические задание № 10 (handout) | 1-5 |
| 11 | **Lesson 11** 1. Styles of speech. 2. Intonation: its definition, components and functions. **Literature:** 1.Vassilyev V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970.2.Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991. **3.** Speech melody. Швейцер А. Д. Литературный английский язык в США и Англии. М., 1971.4. Швейцер А. Д. Социальная дифференция английского языка в США. М., 1983.5.Шевченко Т. И. Социальная дифференция английского произношения. М., 1990. | 1-5 | Практические задание № 11 (handout) | 1-5 |
| 12 | **Lesson 12**. 1.Sentence stress. 2.Rhytm. Tempo. Pausation. Tamber. 3. Intonation and Language Teaching **Literature**: 1.Vassilyev V. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1970. 2. Sokolova K. P. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course. M., 1991. 3. Brown Gillian. Listening to Spoken English. M., 1984. 4. Sculanova G. M., Shevchenko T. I. Dialect, accent and prosody.- Moscow, 1999. | 1-5 | Практические задание № 12 (handout) | 1-5 |
|  | **Module 10. Lectures 9-11, Seminar classes 8-12** |  |  |  |
|  |  | 60:12  =5б |  | 60:12  =5б |

**THEORETICAL PHONETICS TERM V GROUP :**

**Total score: 100 points Assessment criteria: 87-100 – “5” 74-86 –“4” 61- 73–“3”**

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| **N** | **NAME** | Lec-ture  (1-8)  Sem  (1-7)  10р | RK-1 | | Ind. Work  10р | **M.1**  **30p** | Lec-ture  (9-11) Sem  (5)  10р | RK-2 | Ind. Work  10р | **M.2**  **30p** | Exam  **40p** | total  **100p** |
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**Questions and Tasks for Independent work on Lectures and Seminar classes**

**(Theoretical Phonetics 3 year students Term 5)**

**Questions on Lectures 1-2**

1. What is pronunciation?

2. What problems can we focus on when discussing the English pronunciation?

3. Say why speech is not the same as language?

4. How is language shaped into a spoken message?

5. What do the sounds of a language constitute?

6. Name three systemic characteristics of the segmental component.

7. What is the second component of the phonic structure of language and what aspects does it have?

8. What constitutes the third component of the phonic structure of language? .

9. What are the most important supra-segmental effects in a language provided by?

10. Define practical and theoretical phonetics.

**Practical tasks for seminars 1-2**

**№ Question -Answer Test**

**Answer the following questions using one-word/phrase answers:**

1. People engaged in the study of phonetics are called …

2. People engaged in the study of phonology are called …

3. Variations in pitch, prominence, and tempo are called …

4. The basic component of the phonic substance of language is called …

5. A unit of spoken message larger than a single sound and smaller than a word is called …

6. Pronunciation features in a foreign language influenced by the mother tongue are called …

7. How many components does the phonic substance of language consist of?

8. Give the name of the founder of phonology.

9. A sequence of words spoken in a single breath, a stretch of speech which has describable melody is called …

10. Knowledge, a code which is known and shared by speakers who use their knowledge for transmitting and interpreting verbal messages in these events is called …

11. Phonetics whose domain are the larger units of connected speech: syllables, words, phrases and texts is called …

12. The part of phonetics which is concerned with individual sounds is called …

13. The part of phonetics which is mainly concerned with the functioning of phonetic units in the language is called …

14. The science that studies the ways in which pronunciation interacts with society is called …

15. The science that investigates a wide range of phenomena from acoustic phonetics to language pathology is called …

**Questions on Lectures 3**

1. Differentiate spoken and written speech.

2. What is dialect? Accent?

3. What is national standard pronunciation?

4. What is an orthoepic norm?

5. What are RP and GA pronunciations?

6. What is a phonetic style?

7. What factors form and modify styles of speech?

8. How does the speaker’s attitude affect communication?

9. What is the difference between public and non-public communication.

10. Classify phonetic styles.

**Practical task for seminar 3**

**Test**

**Answer the following questions using one-word / phrase answers:**

№ Question- Answer

1. Factors lying outside any possibility of signaling linguistic meaning are called …

2. Information about stylistic variations in learning, understanding and producing language is studied by …

3. The branch of linguistics that is primarily concerned with the problem of functional styles is called…

4. The science that studies the way phonetic means are used in this or that particular situation, which exercises the conditioning influence of a set of extralinguistic factors, is called …

5. The orthoepic norm is defined….

6. The component of something associated with the role structure in the family and in social groups, with the assignment of authority and status, and with the attribution of different levels of competence is called …

7. What phonetic factor is the purpose or the aim of the utterance?

8. If the language user considers the situation from his point of view, reveals his personal interest and participation in what he is saying, we speak about …

9. The two forms of communication are called …

10. The actor’s and the lecturer’s speech as opposed to classroom teaching, television and radio interviews can be characterized as …

**Questions on Lecture 4**

1. How many aspects of speech sounds can be differentiated? Explain the essence of each aspect?

2. Define the phoneme.

3. What is an allophone?

4. What are the three aspects of a phoneme?

5. What allophones are called principal / subsidiary?

6. Define the invariant of the phoneme.

7. What is the difference between distinctive and non-distinctive articulatory features?

8. What types of transcription do you know?.

9. What are the main trends in phoneme theory?

10. Enumerate the methods of phonological analysis.

**Answer the following questions using one-word/phrase answers:**

**№ Question- Answer Seminar 4**

1. How many aspects of speech sounds are distinguished?

2. How many major types can speech sounds be subdivided into according to the

Specific character of the work of the speech organs?

3. [r], [w], [j] are termed …

4. Sounds in the production of which the soft palate is lowered, and the air escapes

through the nose are called …

5. A labial, labio-dental, constrictive, fricative, voiceless, fortis consonant phoneme

6. An alveolar-apical, constrictive, fricative, lateral sonant

7. A glottal, constrictive, fricative, fortis consonant phoneme

8. A post-alveolar, constrictive, fricative, medial sonant

9. A forelingual, palato-alveolar, constrictive, fricative, voiced, lenis consonant phoneme

10. A lingual, backlingual, velar, occlusive, plosive nasal sonant

11. A labial, bilabial, constrictive, fricative, medial sonant

12. A lingual, backlingual, occlusive, plosive, voiceless, fortis consonant phoneme

13. A lingual, forelingual, post-alveolar, constrictive, fricative, medial sonant

14. A forelingual, interdental, constrictive, fricative, voiceless, fortis consonant phoneme

15. A voiceless affricate

16. How many consonant phonemes are there in RP?

17. The founder of the phoneme theory is …

18. Features of phonemes involved in the differentiation of the words are called …

19. Allophones that are free from the influence of the neighbouring sounds and are most representative of the phoneme as a whole are called …

20. Allophones which appear as a result of the influence of the neighbouring speech sounds (assimilation, adaptation, accommodation) are called …

21. What is the principal function of the phoneme?

22. The articulatory features which do not serve to distinguish meaning are called …

23. The phonemes of a language form a system of …

**Questions on Lecture 5**

1. How is a speech sound produced?

2. What does the articulation of a sound consist of ?

3. What is an articulatory classification of speech sounds?

4. According to what are speech sounds divided into vowels and consonants?

5. What differences are there between V and C?

6. Explain the essence of

a. Articulatory differences between V and C

b. acoustic differences between V and C

c. functional differences between V and C.

7. Classify English RP consonants. What principles of classification do you know?

8. According to what can English consonants be modified?

9. What are coarticulatory / adjustment phenomena? Give examples.

10. What syllables are typically articulated precisely and what are weakened, shortened, or dropped in connected speech?

**Practical task for seminar 5**

2.  **Identify the phonetic process in each word or word combination and fill them in into the appropriate section**: Spar owners, a pair of shoes, left arm, stop pushing, it’s, his shirt, It rains in May, He’s coming this year, exactly, history, correct, ‘cause, lots of money, reference, are, kindness, Is that your dog?, miserable, favourite, Let me do that for you, Does your mother know?, far away, police, ‘bout, tell them, ask her, quick cure, vanilla ice-cream, find out, suppose, Would you mind moving?, waste of time, we, ‘round, Be on guard, must

**Test Answer the following questions using one-word/phrase answers:**

**№ Question Answer 5**

1.The ability to produce English with an English-like pattern of stress and rhythm involves …

2. Modifications of a consonant under the influence of a neighbouring consonant are termed …

3. A deletion of a sound in rapid or careless speech is termed …

4. Connecting of the final sound of one word or syllable to the initial sound of the next one is called…

5. Modifications of a consonant under the influence of the adjacent vowel or vice versa are called …

6. Inserting of a vowel or consonant segment within an existing string of segments is called …

7. The process when two syllables, usually both weak, optio ly become one is called …

8. According to the degree the assimilating C takes on the characteristics of the neighbouring C, assimilation may be …

9. What are the most common types of assimilation in English?

10. What type of assimilation occurs in the contractions it’s, that’s

11.What is the name of assimilation in which the first consonant and the second consonant in a cluster fuse and mutually condition the creation of a third consonant with features from both original consonants?

12. Give an example of affricatization.

13. Linking and intrusive rare special cases of …

14. Define the type of assimilation in ten mice[tem mais]

15. “Glottalizing” may be used as an allophone of the phoneme …

16. Name the phenomenon occurring in the pronunciation of button['b٨tən] – ['b٨?n]

17.Name the phenomenon occurring in the pronunciation of camera ['kæmərə] – ['kæmrə]

**Questions on Lecture 6**

1. What is the quality of a vowel determined by?

2. What criteria are used for the classification of vowels?

3. What are English vowels subdivided into?

4. Define diphthongs.

5. From what aspects is the position of the tongue in the mouth cavity characterized?

6. What groups of vowels are distinguished in English?

7. What are the traditional lip positions in English pronunciation?

8. What does the checkness of English vowel sounds depend on?

9. What is duration of a vowel modified by and what does it depend on?

10. Define tenseness.

11. What is the phonemic status of the neutral sound ?

12. What are the directions of modifications of vowels?

13. Define sound alternations.

14. What are historical alternations?

15. Define morphophonemics.

16. What is phonemic neutralization?

17. What do the terms “formal speech” and “informal speech” suggest?

18. Where is vowel elision very frequent?

19. What are the most common tendencies in the stylistic modifications of consonants?

20. What is the subject matter of morphonology?

**Answer the following questions using one-word / phrase answers**

**№ Question Answer for seminar 6**

1. From the acoustic point of view vowels are called the sounds of …

2. Vowels have no …

3. Sounds whose phonetic content is predominantly made up by the sound waves produced by their voicing are called …

4. A monophthong, half-long, lax, unrounded, front, low / open vowel phoneme of the wide variety

5. A monophthong, long, tense, unrounded, central / mixed, mid vowel phoneme of

the narrow variety

6. A monophthong, long, tense, unrounded, back, low / open vowel phoneme of the wide variety

7. A monophthong, short, lax, rounded, back advanced, low / open vowel phoneme of the wide variety

8. A monophthong, long, tense, unrounded, front, high / close vowel phoneme of the narrow variety

9. A monophthong, short, lax, unrounded, central / mixed, mid vowel phoneme of the wide variety

10. A monophthong, short, lax, rounded, back, low / open vowel phoneme of the wide variety

11. A monophthong, short, lax, unrounded, central / mixed, mid vowel phoneme of the wide variety

12. A monophthong, short, lax, unrounded, front, mid / half-open vowel phoneme of the narrow variety

13. Change of consonant or vowel quality, loss of consonants or vowels, and even loss of entire syllables in connected speech are called …

14. The process under which a diphthong optionally loses its second element before another vowel, or it is monophthongized, is called …

15. Vowels are subdivided into …

16. The position of the tongue in the mouth cavity is characterized from two aspects: …

17. Traditionally three lip positions are distinguished: …

18. What articulatory feature characterizes the state of the organs of speech at the moment of producing a vowel?

19. In what positions does the shortening of a vowel length occur?

20. What changes are vowels of full value subjected to in unstressed syllables?

**Questions on lecture 7**

1. What is a syllable?

2. How many aspects does the problem of the syllable have?

3. How many functions does the syllable perform phonologically?

4. What does the constitutive function,

– the distinctive function

– the identificatory function mean?

5. How is the syllable formed in English?

6. Why are the English sonorants /w/, 1 never syllabic?

7. How is it possible to establish the number of syllables according to the syllable-forming element?

9. Name structural types of syllables in terms of C and V?

10. What are the commonest types of the syllable in English structurally?

11. What is the characteristic feature of English according to the number of syllables in words?

12. What is the limit for the number of syllables in a word in English?

13. What is the relative sonority theory/ the prominence theory based upon?

14. What is the sonority of a sound?

15. Who is the creator of the relative sonority theory? What has he proved?

16. How is the syllable treated the by the relative sonority theory?

17. What does the sonority theory help establish and what is its drawback?

18. Who put forward the muscular tension theory?

19. How does muscular tension impulses occur in speaking ? What corresponds to points of syllabic division

20. What is the division of a word into syllables called?

21. How is syllable divisions shown in Longman Pronunciation Dictionary (LPD)

and in English Pronouncing Dictionary (EPD)?

22. What are basic rules of phonetic (spoken) syllable division:

is there any coincidence between a syllabic and a morphological boundary? •

how are consonants syllabified? •

how are diphthongs syllabified? •

are affricates unisyllabic? •

what are the guidelines for syllabification of syllabic consonants

23. What is a most general principle the division of words into syllables in writing based on?

24. What types of WS are distinguished in different languages according to its nature?

25. How many types of WS in English according to its DEGREE are singled out by the majority of phoneticians?

26. How many degrees of WS are distinguished by the American linguists?

27. Explain the essence of

the recessive tendency; •

the rhythmic tendency; •

the retentive tendency and •

the semantic factor. •

28. What function does WS perform? Explain the essence of each function.

29. Comment on English stress placement as a general problem.

30. Speak on the guidelines to WS placement in English:

monosyllabic words •

two-syllable simple words •

three-syllable simple words •

four or more syllables •

words with prefixes •

words with suffixes •

compounds and phrases. •

**Test**

**№ Question Answer on seminar 7**

1 The limit for the number of syllables in English is …

2 The division of words into syllables is called …

4 Divide into phonetic syllables the word *bottle.*

5 What symbol is used to designate a syllabic consonant?

6 What two types of sounds cannot be split during syllabification?

7 Divide in writing the word *speaking.*

8 Divide in writing the word *teacher.*

9 How is the third syllable from end designated?

10 What sounds are at the peak of the syllable according to the prominence theory?

11 How many degrees of word stress are singled out in English?

12. What degree of word stress do American phoneticians add to the traditionally recognized degrees in English?

13. Indicate word stress placement in the word increases a) a verb and b) a noun.

14 What syllable of four- or more-syllable words is stressed in English?

15. How many types of suffixes are identified from the point of view of their influence on word stress placement?

16 Which kind of word stress do typically compounds have?

**Questions on Lecture 8**

1. Define prosody.

2. Define intonation pattern.

3. What is nucleus? What other synonymic terms do you know?

4. What tones are called kinetic or moving? How do they differ from static tones?

5. Characterize each of the nuclear tones in English. What are their meanings? What do they express?

6. Characterize the level nuclear tone.

7. What are the components of the intonation pattern in English?

8. What are the types of pre-nucleus?

9. What pitch ranges are distinguished?

10. What pitch levels are there in English?

11. Define the tempo of speech.

12. What kind of pauses are there in English?

14. What functions of intonation are distinguished by D. Crystal, P. Roach?

15. How is the communicative function of intonation realized?

16. Define logical sentence stress.

17. What is the grammatical function of intonation?

18. How is the distinctive function of intonation realized?

19. What does the number of terminal tones indicate?

20. What is the semantic centre of an utterance?

21. Define sentence stress/utterance-level stress?

22. What is its main function ? What does deictic mean?

23. What are means of this accentuation ?

24. Discuss cases when function words are used in their strong and weak forms.

25. Define rhythm.

**Practical task for seminar 8**.

**Test № Question Answer**

1. Which tone can encourage further conversation, be wondering, mildly puzzled, soothing?

2. What meaning does the Fall-Rise express in the response? We’ll ↘go there. – You ↘↗shan’t.

3. What are the adjoining unstressed syllables called when they precede the stressed syllable?

4. What is the core component of intonation?

5. Write the syllables which make the head of the tone unit: “I’ll ask what to do”

6. How many rhythmic groups are there in “Thank you for the present”?

7. How many major components does intonation consist of?

8. What tone expresses the speaker’s active searching for information?

9. Intonation is a language …

10. Pitch movements, loudness and tempo form …

11. Give synonyms to the term “semantic centre”

12. The pre-nuclear part of the intonation pattern is called …

13. What are the types of the pre-nucleus?

14. Pitch ranges can be …

15. Pitch levels may be …

16 The rate of the utterance and pausation are called …

17 Pauses may be …

18. D. Crystal distinguishes … functions of intonation, while P. Roach summarizes them into … types.

19. The given information is called …, while the new information is termed …

20. Larger units of connected speech are the domain of …

**Questions on lecture 9-10**

1. Define intonational style.

2. Classify enf intonational styles.

3. What are the invariants of the style forming intonational patterns?

4. Enumerate the factors that are basic for the description in the dialogue-mono logue dichotomy.

5. How is the attention-getting function established in informational dialogues?

6. What is non-verbal communication?

7. Characterize press-reporting and broadcasting.

8. What is the communicative purpose of academic style?

9. When and where do we use publicistic style?

10. What phonetic style is close to the publicistic one?

11. What is characteristic for declamatory style?

12. Define narrative.

13. What prose can be called descriptive?

14. Where does conversational style occur?

15. What are the common linguistic characteristics of spontaneous, colloquial, in formal conversation?

16. What are the grammatical peculiarities of informal conversation?

**Practical task on seminar 9-10**

1. Make a glossary of the main notions and give their definitions.

**Test№ Question Answer**

1. A system of interrelated intonational means which is used in a social sphere and serves a definite aim of communication is called …
2. The choice of an intonational style is determined primarily by …
3. Informational style includes …
4. Types of style, i.e. certain spheres of discourse are called …

5. A coordinated simultaneous speech act of two participants is called …

6. What is the central function of a newspaper?

7. Is the speech of radio and television announcers similar?

8. Academic style is described as …

9. Where do we use academic style?

10. How should a lecturer sound?

11. Who sounds louder a scientific talk presenter or an informational style reader?

12. What tones are used in academic style?

13. What is the other term for oratorial style?

14. Artistic, acquired, stage style is …

15. Familiar style is also termed as …

**Questions on lecture 11**

Define dialect.

2. What does sociolinguistics deal with?

3. What is a poluethnic language?

4. Define standard pronunciation.

5. What is monolingualism and bilingualism?

6. How do dialects differ from accents?

7. What does dialectology deal with?

Define RP.

10. How many people speak English as their mother tongue?

11. What are the main varieties of English? Where are they spoken?

12. What is the national standard of pronunciation in the UK, the USA, Canada, New Zealand, Australia?.

14. What is a pidgin language?

15. What are the types of RP?

16. What are the peculiarities of pronouncing vowels and consonants in RP?

17. What are the regional non-RP accents of England?

18. What are the peculiarities of Cockney pronunciation?

19. Dwell on the peculiarities of Welsh English.

20. Dwell on the peculiarities of Scottish English.

21. Dwell on the peculiarities of English in Northern Ireland.

22 . What are the types of educated American speech?

23. What is characteristic for Australian speakers of English?

24. What is characteristic for Canadian speakers of English?

25. What is characteristic for New Zealand speakers of English?

27. What is Estuary English?

**Questions for seminar 11-12**

1. A language used as a means of communication by speakers who do not have a native language in common is called...

2. The situation when speakers can use both literary pronunciation and their native local accent in different situations is called...

3. The first language of the children of Pidgin speakers is called....

4. How many major literary/cultivated accents are there on the British Isles?

5. How many million people speak English as their first language/mother tongue?

6. What is the standard of pronunciation for educated speakers in Australia?

7. Teaching English where learners addressed are often immigrants to an English-speaking culture is called...

8. A set of pronunciation forms and rules of their usage is called...

9. The entity of related national variants, dialects and their associated accents is called...

10. What are the two most prestigious accents of English in the world which generally serve as teaching models for TEFL?

12. How many literary pronunciation accents are there in the USA?

13. A unified entity of pronunciation patterns used for communicative interaction by members of a speech community sharing a relevant social or geographical attribute and maintaining a set of phonological characteristics, despite limited phonetic and lexical-incidental variation between the speakers is called...

14. Teaching English to learners of all types is...

15. Individual speech of members of the same language community is called...

16. What is a striking feature of RP/BBC English and GenAm?

17. What sound combinations undergo affricatization?

18. Give an example of intrusive [r].

19. Which allophone of/1/ is used in American English?

20. Which American accent prevails in New York?

21. Which is the first vowel in GenAm either?

22. Is Eastern American rhotic?

23. What is the most striking distinctive feature of Southern American?

24. Give the symbol for GenAm [t] in intervocalic position?

25. What is the name of American national pronunciation standard?

26. Is glottaling found in Australian English?

27. What do New Zealanders call themselves?

28. What allophones of [r] and [l] do Canadians use in all positions?

29. Give the name of the accent the mainstream of Australian educated speakers use?

30. How do New Zealanders pronounce "fish and chips"?

# Controlling forms of students’ knowledge:

Testing (Т), assessment of practical subject skills (PS), module testing (MT), fulfilling independent work (ID), oral examination (Ex).

**Sample of exam questions:**

1. Phonetics and phonology. Definition and description of the subject. Descriptive, comparative, historical and experimental phonetics.

2. Notion of pronunciation and orthoepic norm. National and regional variants of English pronunciation.

3. Articulatory basis of English sounds.

4. Phoneme and allophone.

5. Transcription. Phonetic and phonemic transcription.

6. System of English vowels. Formation of English vowels. Comparison of English and Kyrgyz vowels. English monophthongs, diphthongs and dipthongoids. Classifification of English vowels.

7. System of consonants. Formation of consonants. Classification of English consonants. Comparison of English and Kyrgyz consonants.

8. Syllable structure in English. Syllable formative sonorants. Phonological approach to syllable structure.

9. Kinds of assimilation. Accommodation. Elision.

10. Reduction. Strong and weak forms.

11. Syllable stress.

12. Syntagm. Word stress and logical stress.

13. Intonation. Components of Intonation. Low-Fall and Low-Rise.

14. Norm and variants. Accent and Dialect. American, Canadian, Australian and English dialects in Great Britain.

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**Additional literature:**

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**9.** *Jones D*. English Pronouncing Dictionary. 15 th ed. Cambridge, 1997. 10. I*nternet resources.*