ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

Кафедра «Научно-технический перевод и профессиональная коммуникация»

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

по курсу фонетики английского языка
для студентов специальности

«Перевод и переводоведение»

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Аннотация

Методические указания предназначены для студентов, обучающихся по специальности «Перевод и переводоведение». Цель указаний – помощь студентам при обучении фонетики и произношению в освоении минимума лексики и теоретических знаний, необходимых для работы с учебной литературой на английском языке.

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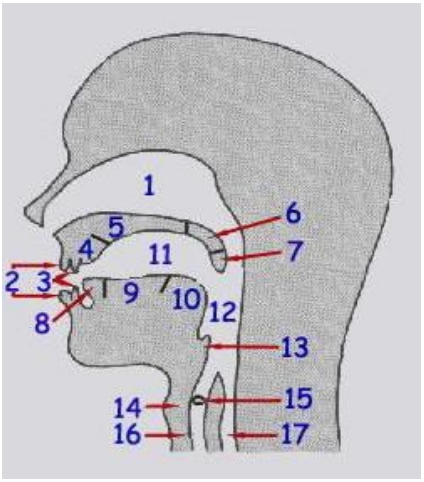
Оглавление

ORGANS OF SPEECH



1– nasalcavity [ˊneɪzəlˊkævɪtɪ] – носовая полость
2 – lips
3 – teeth
4– alveolarridge [ˊælɪələˊrɪdʒ] – альвеолы (альвеолярный гребень)
5– hardpalate [ˊhɑ:dˊpælɪt] – твёрдое нёбо
6– velum [ˊviləm] (soft palate) [ˊsɔftˊpælɪt]– мягкое нёбо
7 – uvula [ˊju:vjulə] – язычок
8 – apex (tip) of tongue
9 – blade (front) of tongue
10 – back of tongue
11 – oral cavity [ˊɔ:ralˊkævɪtɪ] – ротовая полость
12 – pharynx [ˊfæriŋks] – зев, фаринкс
13 – epiglottis [ˌepɪˊglɔtɪs] – надгортанник
14 – larynx [ˊlæriŋks] – гортань
15 – vocal cords [ˊvəukəlˊkɔ:dz] – голосовые связки
16 – trachea [trəˊki: ə] – трахея

Organs of speech or ***articulators*** are of two types: ***passive articulators*** and ***active articulators***. Passive articulators remain static during the articulation of sound. Upper lips, teeth, alveolar ridge, hard palate, soft palate, uvula, and pharynx wall are passive articulators. Active articulators move relative to these passive articulators to produce various speech sounds, in different manners. The most important active articulator is the tongue. The lower lip and glottis are other active articulators.

SPEECH MECHANISM

The immediate source of speech sounds is the human speech mechanism developed and perfected in the process of the historical development of man. An air stream expelled from the lungs provides the most usual source of energy for our vocal activity. Our utterances are, therefore, largely shaped by a physical limitations imposed by the capacity of our lungs and the muscles, which control their action. We are obliged to pause in articulation in order to refill our lungs with the air.

The air stream provided by the lungs undergoes important modifications before it acquires the quality of a speech sound. First of all, in the ***wind pipe*** [ˊwɪndpaɪp] (дыхательное горло), it passes through the ***larynx*** [ˊlæriŋks] (гортань) containing the so-called ***vocal cords*** [ˊvəukəlˊkɔːdz] (голосовые связки). The larynx is situated in the upper part of the wind pipe.

CLASSIFFICATION OF ENGLISH SPEECH SOUNDS

44 speech sounds are divided into vowels and consonants.

Table of English Vowels

According to the height to which the tongue is raised	According to the position of the bulk of the tongue		
	Front	Back	central (mixed)
Close	i: ɪ	u: u	
mid-open	e	ʌ	ə əː
Open	æ	ɑː ɔ ɔː	

All ***vowels*** are voiced sounds or say "pure musical sounds". In the production of vowels the tongue is held at such a distance from the roof of the mouth that there is no contact of the active organs of speech. In English there are 12 pure vowel sounds and 9 diphthongs.

A ***diphthong*** is a combination of two vowels pronounced within one syllable. The first element of a diphthong is called the ***nucleus*** [ˊnjuːklɪəs] (ядро), the second element is called the ***glide*** [ˊglaɪd] (скольжение, призвук). The nucleus is a strong, clear and distinct vowel sound. The glide is weak in the articulation of a diphthong. The

diphthongs are: [əu, eı, aı, au, ɔı, ıə, ɛə, uə, ɔə].

A ***consonant*** is a sound in the production of which an obstruction is formed in the mouth by the active organs of speech.

The consonants may be classified:

1. according to the organs, which articulate them;
2. according to the manner in which the organs articulate them.

Table of English Consonants

	Labial		dental	alve-olar	palate-alveolar	pala-tal	velar	glot-tal
	bilabial	Labiaodental						
Plosive	p, b			t, d			k, g	
Affricative					tʃ, dʒ			
Nasal	m							
Lateral								
Rolled								
Fricative		v, f	θ, ð	z, s	ʃ, ʒ			
Semi-vowel	w					j		

SYLLABLE FORMATION AND SYLLABLE DIVISION

The words are divided into parts which are called ***syllables***. A syllable is a speech sound or a group of sounds containing one vowel and pronounced at a single effort. A syllable may be formed by:

any vowel, e.g. [ɔ:] – or; [ɑ:] – are;
any vowel both preceded and followed by a consonant, e.g.

[ɔ:t] – ought

[kɔ:] – core
[not] – not
a word final [m], [n], [l] immediately preceded by a consonant, e.g. [ˊteɪ - bl] – table; [ˊgɑ: - dn] – garden.

Depending on a number of syllables the words are grouped into:

monosyllabic (one-syllable) words;
polysyllabic (two, three etc. syllable) words.

Due to the position of the vowel sound in a syllable we can distinguished two types of syllables:

open syllable (a syllable ending in a vowel sound);
closed syllable (a syllable ending in a consonant sound).

The division of words into syllables is governed by the following rules:

RULE I. The English long vowel sounds, diphthongs, and unstressed vowels always occur in a phonetically open syllable when they are separated from the following syllable (that forms a syllable) sound by only one consonant, e.g.

[ˊmi: - tə] – meter;
[ˊfeɪ - sɪz] – faces;

[ˊdʒə: - mə - nɪ] – Germany.

RULE II. A short stressed vowel when separated from the following syllable sound by the only one consonant, always occurs in a closed syllable, although it is difficult to tell where the point of syllable division actually is: after the consonant or within it, e.g.

[ˊstʌdɪ] – study;

[ˊbɔdɪ] – body;
[ˊlɪtl] – little.

PLOSIVE CONSONANTS OR STOPS

"Stop" sounds in English are so called because the air stream is completely stopped for a moment (***stop*** is the contact of articulating organs), after which it is allowed to rush out of the mouth with an explosive (***plosion*** is a sudden release of articulating organs) sound.

A completely pronounced plosive sound is necessarily followed by another sound. This may be aspiration (a slight puff of breath that is heard after the explosion of the voiceless plosive consonant before the beginning of the vowel sound immediately followed).

LATERAL PLOSION

Lateral plosion occurs when the plosive sounds [t / d / p / b / g / k] are immediately followed by [l], as in [ni:dl] – needle, [pedl] – pedal. In these words there is no sound at all between the [d] sound and the final [l]. In this case the tip of the tongue must be kept in position on the teeth-ridge for both sounds; there is no removing of the tongue tip between the two. The air stream which is stopped for the [d] sound escapes at one or both sides of the tongue and the plosive melts into the following sound. E.g. [lɪtl] – little, [bɔtl] – bottle.

INTONATION AND SYSTEM OF TONOGRAMS

Intonation is a combination of
speech melody;
sentence stress;
tempo (rhythm and pausation);
tamber of speech (special colouring of the voice).

The well-known system of tonograms is used as a means of illustrating.

Two parallel lines represent the upper and lower limits of the human voice:

Stressed syllables are marked by dashes:

_____

_____

A falling tune is represented by a downward curve:

_____

_____

A rising tune is represented by a upward curve:

_____

_____

Two vertical bars denote a long pause, which usually occurs at the end of the sentence (||).

A single vertical bar denotes a short pause in the middle of the sentence or at the end of a nonfinal sense-group (|).

TUNES

The ***Falling Tune*** is used in used in the following types of sentences:

- categoric statements;
- special questions;
- commands;
- exclamations.

The ***Rising Tune*** in its simplest form consists of a rise in the voice from a very low note to a fairy high one. The rising tune is used in:

general questions;

requests;

greetings pronounced on parting.

If we want to correct something a person has said we use ***the Falling-Rising Tune***. Tune on the word, the word we particularly want to correct.

Another use of the Falling-Rising Tune is in the expressing hesitation. A speaker may make a statement using a the Falling-Rising Tune, which is equivalent to saying "this is my opinion, but I am not certain that I am right, I may be mistaken.

WORD STRESS

Word-stress is the prominence given to certain syllables by the use of greater breath force.

A greater degree of prominence affects the quality of the vowel in the stressed syllable: it is usually pronounced in its strong form and very distinctly. The length of the vowel is also affected because it is always pronounced longer than the same vowel in the unstressed syllable.

A syllable may have main stress, indicated by the sign (ˈ) placed before the stressed syllable; or secondary stress, indicated by (ˌ); or it may be unstressed.

It is hardly possible to speak about any definite system of word-stress when it concerns the place of stress but the following points, however, maybe of help:

1. The place of primary (main) stress in a great many English words is determined by the strong tendency to stress the initial syllable of a word, unless this syllable is a prefix which is lost its meaning. Thus in most English words of two syllables the stress falls on the first syllable, e.g.:

[ˈredɪ] – ready; [ˈhʌz-bənd] – husband; [ˈkʌlə] – colour;

but:

[bɪˈkʌm] – become; [bɪˈgɪn] – begin.

2. The stress on the third syllable from the end is especially typical of polysyllabic verbs, with the suffixes -ize, -fy, -ate, e.g. [əˈprɪ:-ʃɪ-eɪt] – appreciate.
3. In words ending in -sion, -tion, -ial, -ic(al), -ian, -ture, the main stress is generally on the syllable preceding these endings, e.g.

occa-sion [ə-ˈkeɪ- ʒn];
promo-tion [prə-ˈmou-ʃn];
photographic [fo-to-ˈgræ-fik].

4. Two-syllable words which may serve as nouns or verbs often have the main stress on the first syllable when nouns, and on the second when verbs, e.g.:

noun	verb
abstract – [ˈæbstrækt]	[æbˈstrækt]
record – [ˈrekɔ:d]	[rɪˈkɔ:d]
process – [ˈprəuses]	[prəuˈses]

5. In compound nouns the stress falls mostly on the first element of the compound, i.e. it falls on the element which

gives the main meaning, e.g. book-case – [ˈbukkeɪs]

LOGICAL STRESS

An important part of clear communication in English is stressing the words in a sentence which carry the information, and not stressing the other ones.

To make speech more expressive we do not always stress all the notional words in a sentence. Sometimes we make one or two words more prominent than the others. The word which is most important in the sentences is often marked by logical stress while the words following it remain unstressed or half-stressed as they do not introduce anything new, but refer to something already known.

RHYTHM

The characteristic rhythm of English depends on the stressed syllables. In English sentences those words which are the most important to the meaning at the moment of speaking always contain a stressed syllable. The basic rule of English rhythm is that the stressed syllables follow each other at the regular intervals of time, that is to say there is the same amount of time between each pair of stressed syllables in a given sentence.