

**Peoples' Friendship University Of Russia  
Institute Of Foreign Languages**



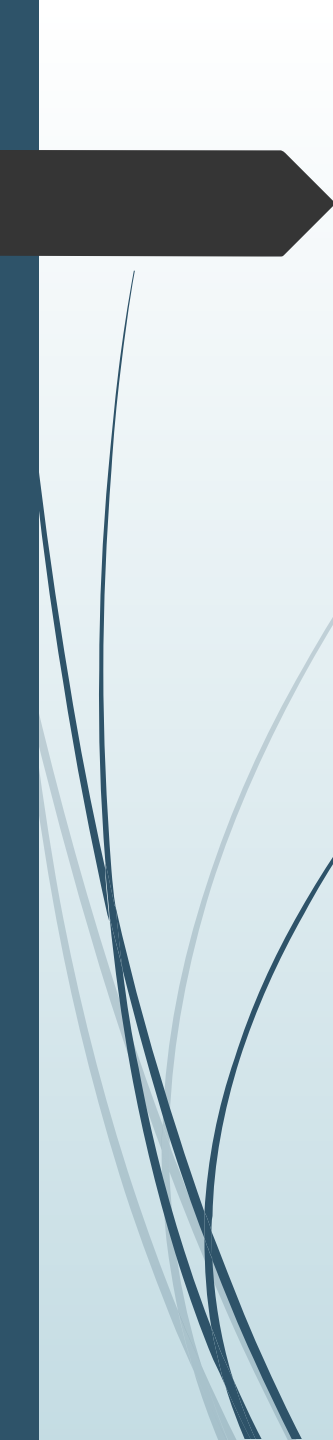
# The articulation bases of English and Russian.

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- **The subject of research:** the articulation basis of the English and Russian languages.
  - **The aim of research:** to study and to show main peculiarities and differences in the English and Russian articulatory system.
  - **The tasks of research:**
    1. To determine the concept of articulation basis.
    2. To study the articulatory classification of English and Russian sounds.
    3. To identify the differences between English and Russian articulatory basis.

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# *Aspects of articulatory basis*

- articulatory (or organic) basis;
- intonational (prosodic) basis

Articulatory basis has 2 aspects:

- 1) the static aspect;
- 2) the dynamic aspect.

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## *The English articulatory basis*

- The tongue is flat and lies rather low in the mouth cavity.
- The body of the tongue is retracted from the teeth.
- The tip of the tongue is slightly raised in the direction of the alveolar range. The tip of the tongue doesn't touch the teeth.
- Since the back part of the tongue is in a low position, the glottis is widened.
- Lips are slightly spread in order for the upper teeth to be visible but not to be protruded.

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# *Articulatory classification of consonants*

In the English consonant system there are 24 consonants. The articulatory classification of consonants includes several aspects:

- 1. manner of articulation;
- 2 place of articulation.;
- 3. the work of the vocal cords;
- 4. the force of the articulation.

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## *Articulatory classification of vowel*

- Articulatory classification of vowel includes: the tongue position and lip position.
- According to the position of the tongue vowels are classed from vertical and horizontal planes.

# *The Russian articulatory basis*

- Articulation characteristic for classification Russian consonants are the manner of articulation and the place of articulation.
- According to the place of articulation and work of the organ of speech sounds divided into labial and lingual.
- Vowels are sounds of the speech which are made with the air stream that meets no obstruction in the mouth or nasal cavity.
- During the pronunciation of vowels the shape of a mouth cavity can change. These changes depend on lip position and the vertical horizontal movement of the tongue.
- In the pronunciation of front vowels front part of the tongue moves to a hard palate.

In the pronunciation of back vowels the back of the tongue moves to a soft palate.

- Central vowels are intermediate between front and back vowels. In this case the front part of the tongue is raised to the back part of the hard palate



# *Differences in the pronunciation of consonants*

## □ no counterparts in Russian

1. the bilabial sonorant [w],
2. the dental consonants [p, ɲ],
3. the voiced affricate [dʒ],
4. the post-alveolar sonorant [r],
5. the backlingual nasal sonorant [ŋ],
6. the glottal [h].

## □ no counterparts in English

1. the palatalized consonants [п ` , б ' , т ' , д ` ].
2. the voiceless affricate [ц],
3. the rolled sonorant [p],
4. the backlingual voiceless [x].





## *The most common mistakes :*

1. Dorsal articulation of the English [t, d],
2. The use of the Russian rolled / p / instead of the English [r],
3. The use of the Russian [x] instead of the English glottal / [h],
4. The use of the labio-dental [v, ʋ] instead of the bilabial [w],
5. Weak pronunciation of voiceless fortis [p, t, k, f, s, tʃ],
6. Devoicing of [b, d, g, v, ʋ, p, z, dʒ] in the terminal position

# Differences in the pronunciation of vowels

## □ no counterparts in Russian:

1. long and short vowels [i: - i], [o: - o], [u: - u];
2. slightly rounded, but not protruded vowels [u:, o:];
3. vowels articulated with the "flat" position of the lips in the
4. [i:, i, e, ei] production;
5. very low vowels, such as [e,a];
6. front-retracted [i] and back-advanced [u, a];
7. diphthongs [ei, ai, oi,].

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## *The most common mistakes :*

1. they do not observe the quantitative character of the long vowels;
2. they replace the English vowels [i:, o:, u:, i, a, o, u] by the Russian vowels [и, о, у, а, э];
3. they make the sounds more narrow because they don't open the mouth properly, similarly to the Russian [э, о];
4. they do not observe the positional length of vowels;
5. they make both elements of the diphthongs equally distinct;
6. they pronounce initial vowels with a glottal stop.



# Sources

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