LECTURE 1

Phonetic substance of language and ways of its analysis and description.

Outline:

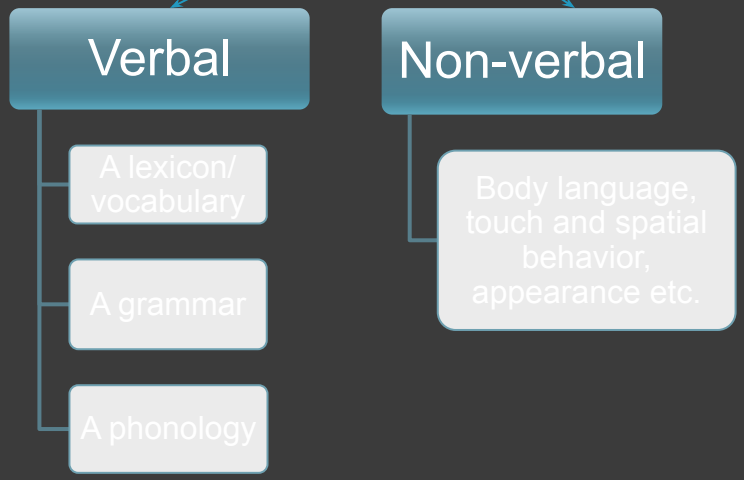
1. Language use in oral verbal communication
2. Pronunciation as a way of materializing of oral form of language
3. Phonetic structure of language and its components
   - 3.1 The system of sounds
   - 3.2 The syllabic structure
   - 3.3 Word/lexical stress
   - 3.4 Intonation
4. Units of language speech
5. Phonetics as a science and its branches. Phonetics and phonology

Language teachers are expected to know:

1. How oral speech is produced
2. What language resources are used
3. How they function to create a particular linguistic meaning

- Verbal communication is the process of transmitting a verbal message from a sender/speaker/addressor to a receiver/ listener/addressee, through a channel/medium.

Codes



Two forms of verbal code:

Oral
(sound/phonic material substance)

Written
(graphic)

Verbal communication apply:

Language skills
(listening, speaking, reading, writing)

language resources
(phonology, grammar, vocabulary)

discourse
(continuous stretch of language -oral or written-produced as a result of an act of communication)

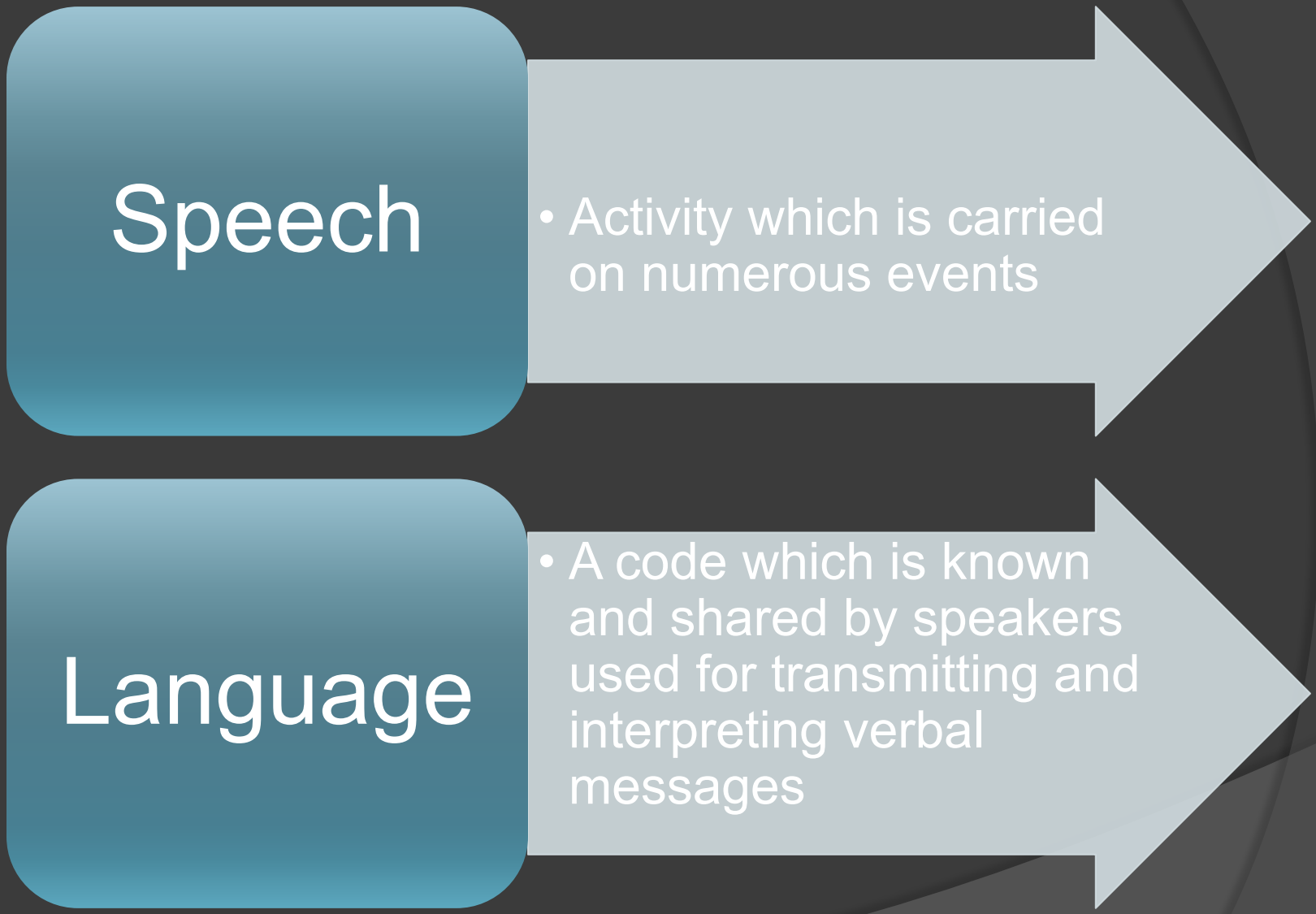
Pronunciation is a phonic shaping of oral form of language

Narrow

Features manifested in the articulation of the sounds

Wide

Entity of discourse features(sound system, syllabic structure, word-stress, lexical-stress, intonation)


Speech
• Activity which is carried on numerous events
Language
• A code which is known and shared by speakers used for transmitting and interpreting verbal messages

Language is shaped into a spoken message by means of its phonic structure/sound matter treated as a combination of four components:

1. The segmental/ phonetic component
2. The syllabic structure
3. The accentual structure/ word stress/ lexical stress
4. Intonation

The segmental/ phonemic components=sounds=phonemes= linguistically distinctive, relevant units capable of differentiating the meaning of morphemes, words.

Allophones/ variants are realization of a definite phoneme in definite positions in words.

Sounds phonemes

vowels

consonants

Segmental component includes

A system of phonemes

Patterns of allophones

Coarticulatory/ adjustment phenomena

Syllable is a unit of spoken message larger than a single sound and smaller than a word.

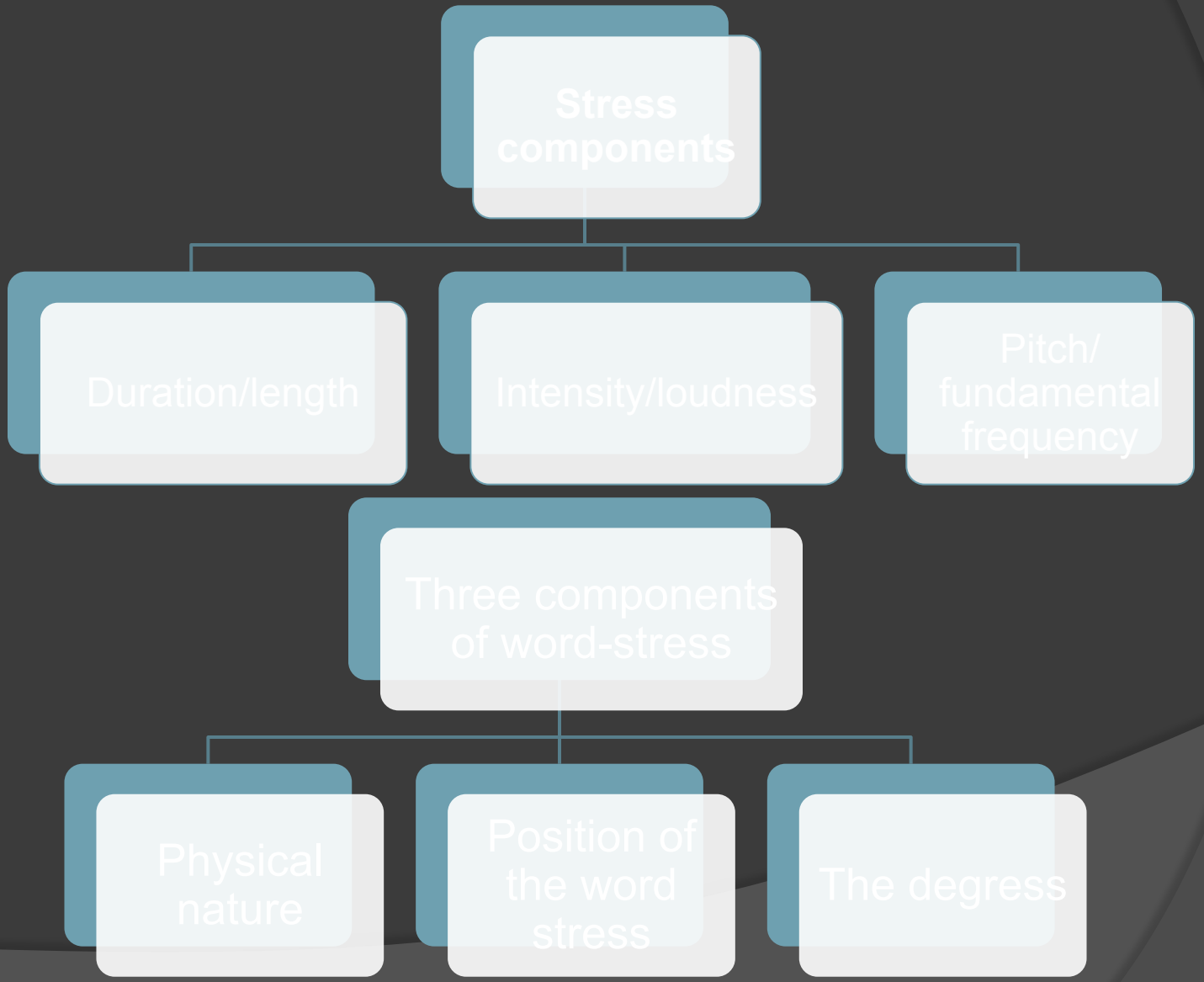
Articulatory =we pronounce one syllable of a time auditorily= it is the smallest unit of perception.

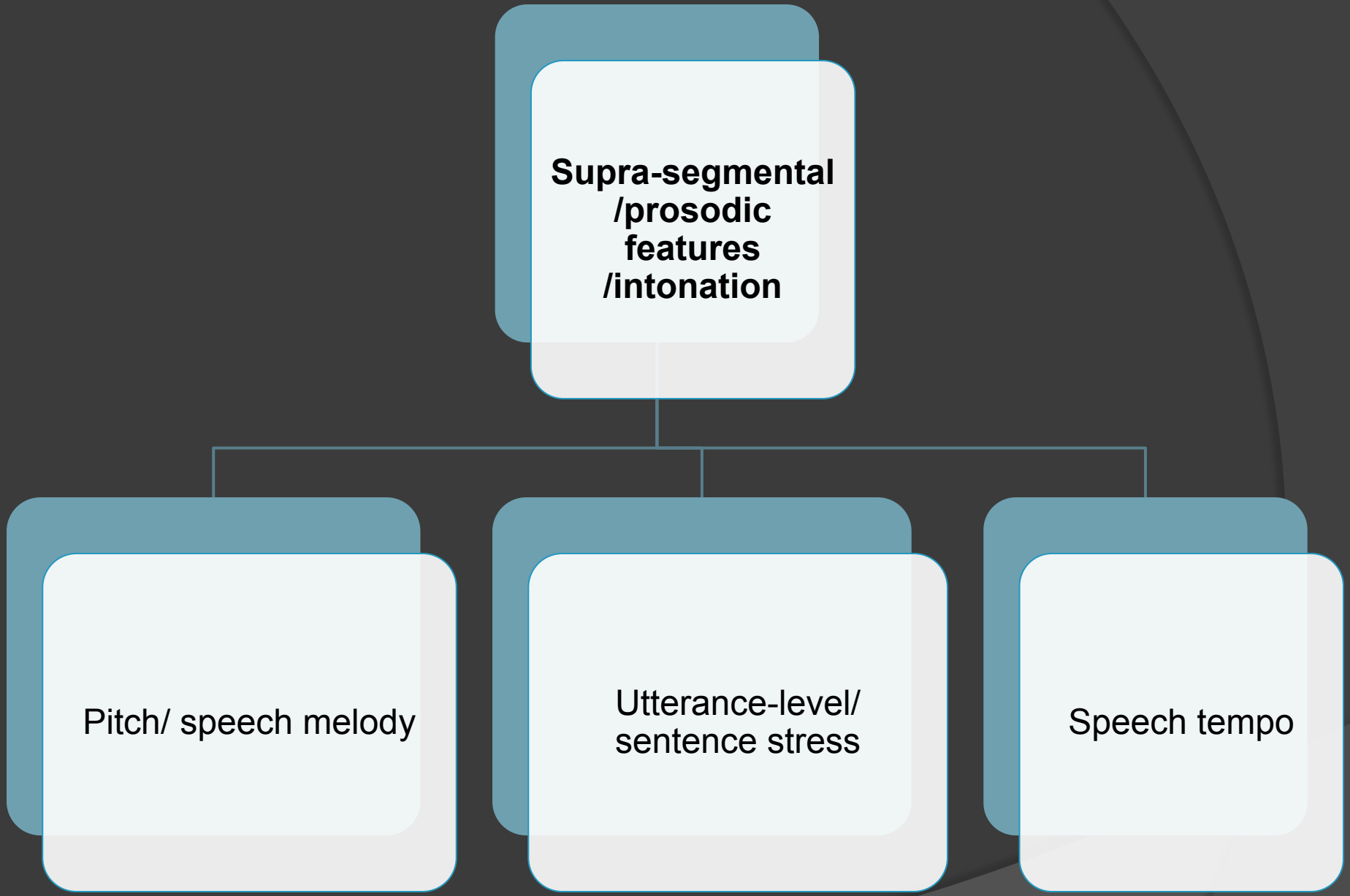
Syllable structure

Syllabic formation

Syllabic division/ separation

Stress is the amount of effort or energy expended in producing a syllable.




Supra-segmental /prosodic features /intonation
Pitch/ speech melody
Utterance-level/ sentence stress
Speech tempo

Rhythm

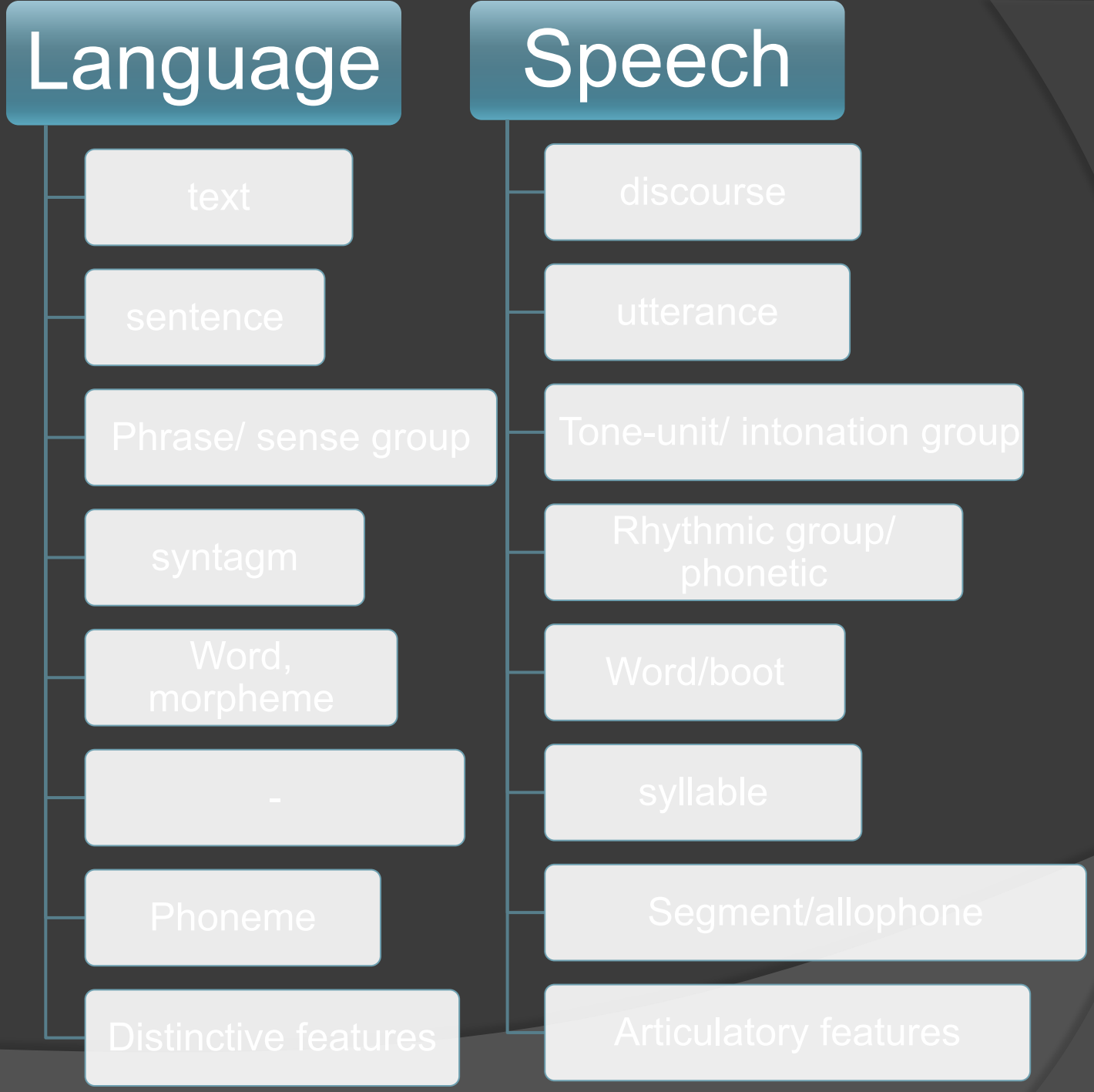
Pitch loudness/ prominence tempo

Languages

stress-timed (isochronous) syllable-timed

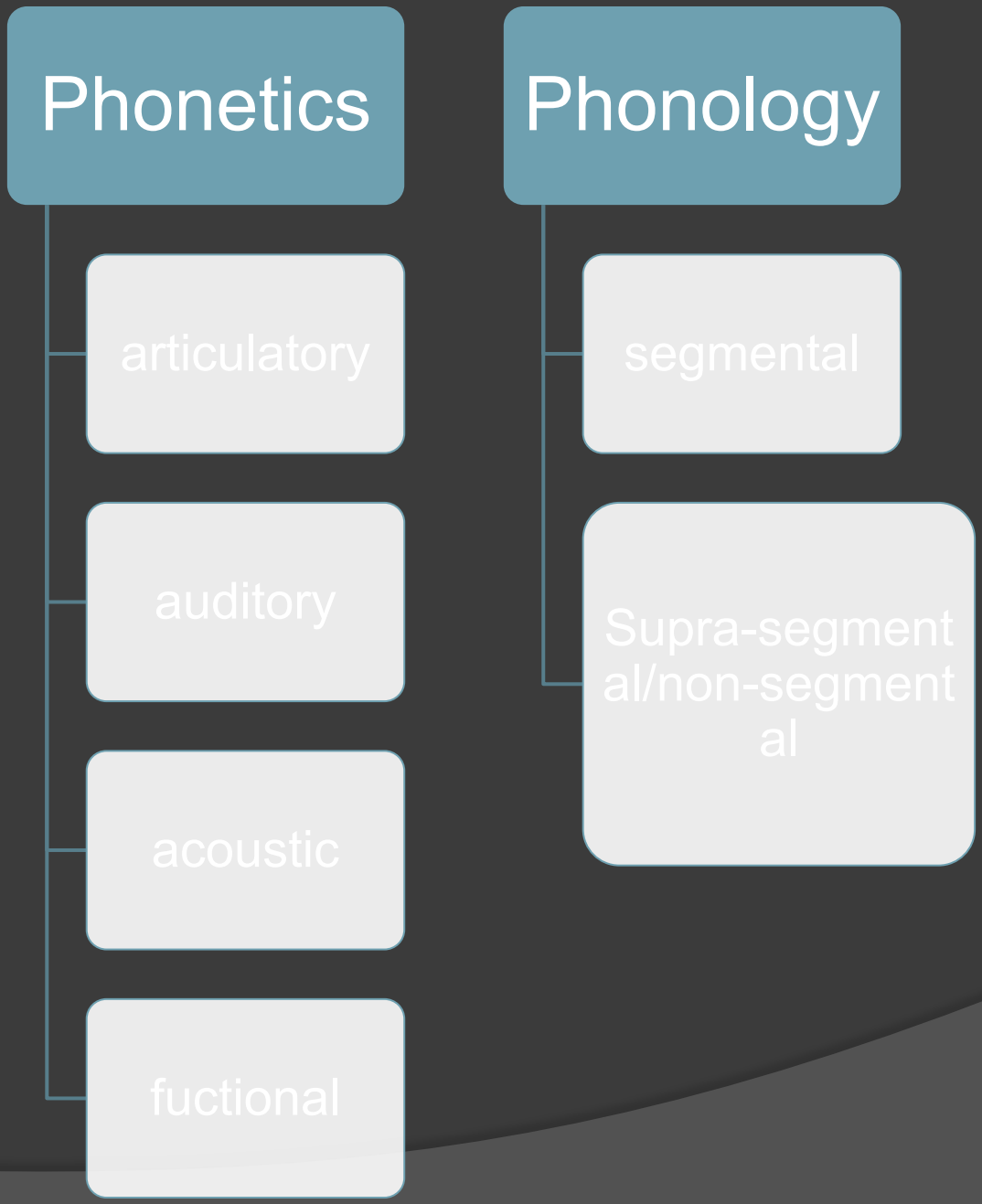
Phonic substance

Segmental subsystem syllable structure prosody of the language


Language
text
sentence
Phrase/ sense group
syntagm
Word, morpheme
-
Phoneme
Distinctive features
Speech
discourse
utterance
Tone-unit/ intonation group
Rhythmic group/ phonetic
Word/boot
syllable
Segment/allophone
Articulatory features

Phonetics is the science which studies the characteristics of human sound-making.

Phonology is the study of those segmental (speech sound types) and prosodic (intonation) features.


Phonetics
articulatory
auditory
acoustic
fuctional
Phonology
segmental
Supra-segmental/non-segmental

Phonology solves

- The problem of the identification of the phonemes of a language
- The problem of identification of phoneme in a particular word or utterance

Sub-fields of phonetics

Experimental

(aimed at the development and scientific testing of hypotheses)

Instrumental

(aimed to employ the use of measuring devices and instrumental techniques:

Spectography(pictures of speech sounds)

Radiography(x-rays)

Palatography

Laryngoscopy

Glottography(vibration of the vocal cords)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!