

# LECTURE 1

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

### Outline:

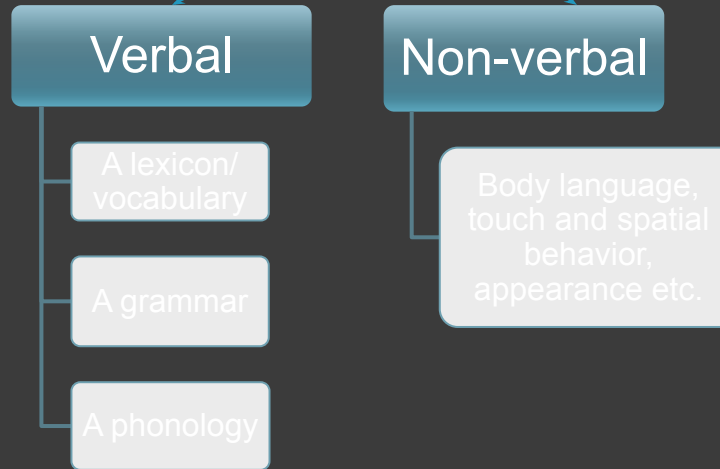
1. Language use in oral verbal communication
2. Pronunciation as a way of materializing of oral form of language
3. Phonetic structure of language and its components
  - 3.1 The system of sounds
  - 3.2 The syllabic structure
  - 3.3 Word/lexical stress
  - 3.4 Intonation
4. Units of language speech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

- ④ Verbal communication is the process of transmitting a verbal message from a sender/speaker/addressor to a receiver/listener/addressee, through a channel/medium.

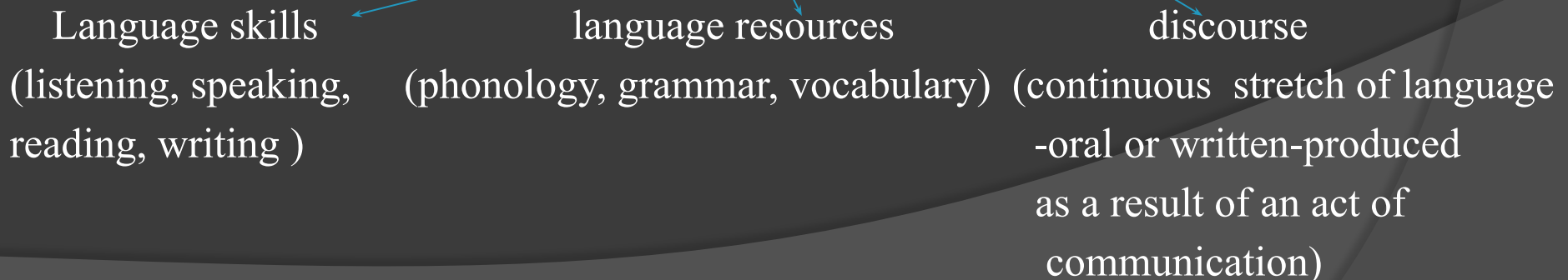
# Codes



## Two forms of verbal code:



## Verbal communication apply:



# 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

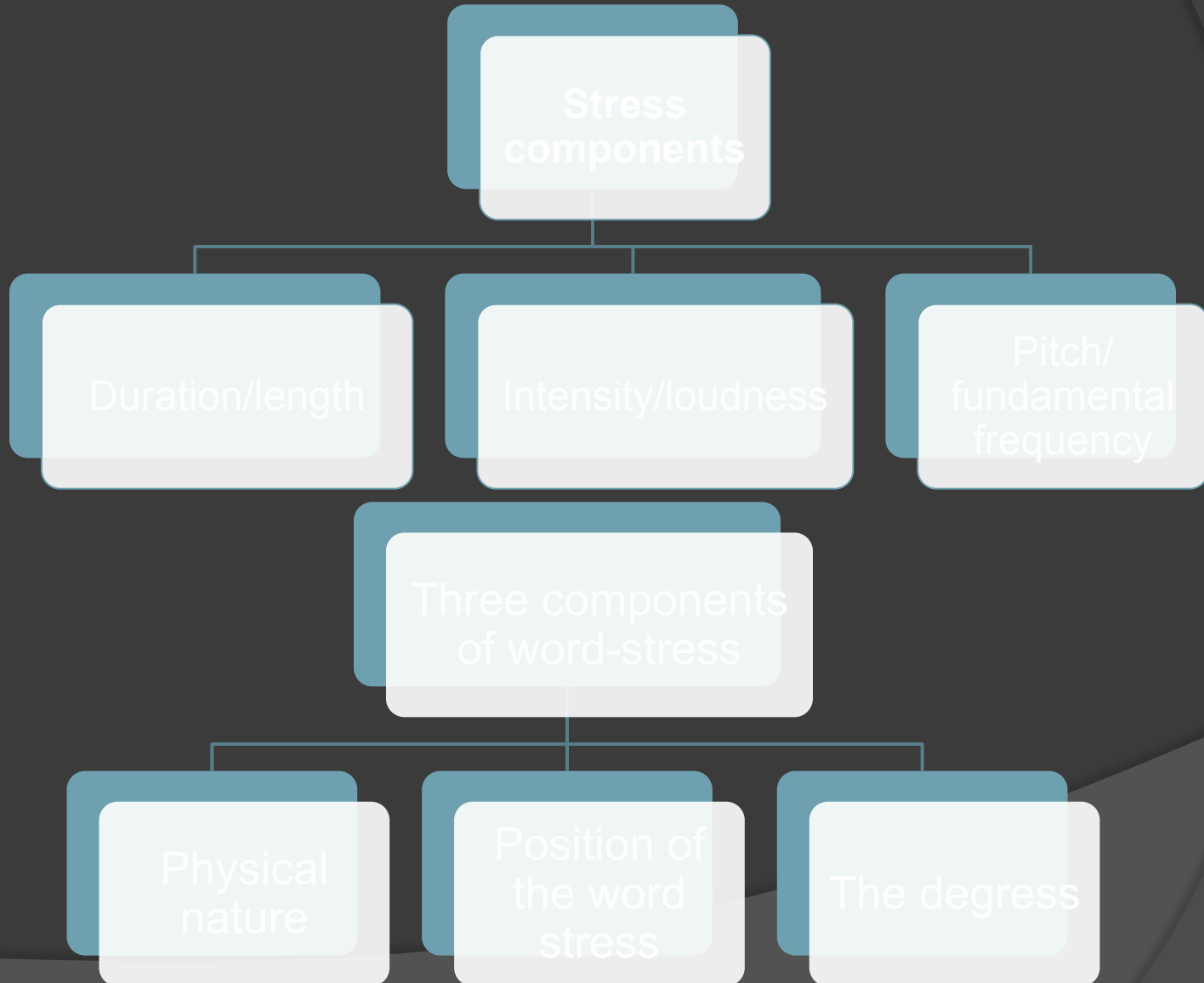


```
graph TD; A[Syllable structure] --> B[Syllabic formation]; A --> C[Syllabic division/ separation];
```

Syllabic formation

Syllabic division/ separation

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



**Supra-segmental  
/prosodic  
features  
/intonation**

```
graph TD; A["Supra-segmental  
/prosodic  
features  
/intonation"] --> B["Pitch/ speech melody"]; A --> C["Utterance-level/  
sentence stress"]; A --> D["Speech tempo"];
```

Pitch/ speech melody

Utterance-level/  
sentence stress

Speech tempo

# Rhythm

Pitch   loudness/ prominence   tempo

```
graph TD; Rhythm --> Pitch; Rhythm --> Loudness[loudness/ prominence]; Rhythm --> Tempo[tempo];
```

# Languages

stress-timed (isochronous)

syllable-timed

```
graph TD; Languages --> Stress[stress-timed (isochronous)]; Languages --> Syllable[syllable-timed];
```

# Phonic substance

Segmental subsystem

syllable structure

prosody of the language

```
graph TD; Phonic[Phonic substance] --> Segmental[Segmental subsystem]; Phonic --> Syllable[syllable structure]; Phonic --> Prosody[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

functional

# Phonology

segmental

Supra-segmental/non-segmental



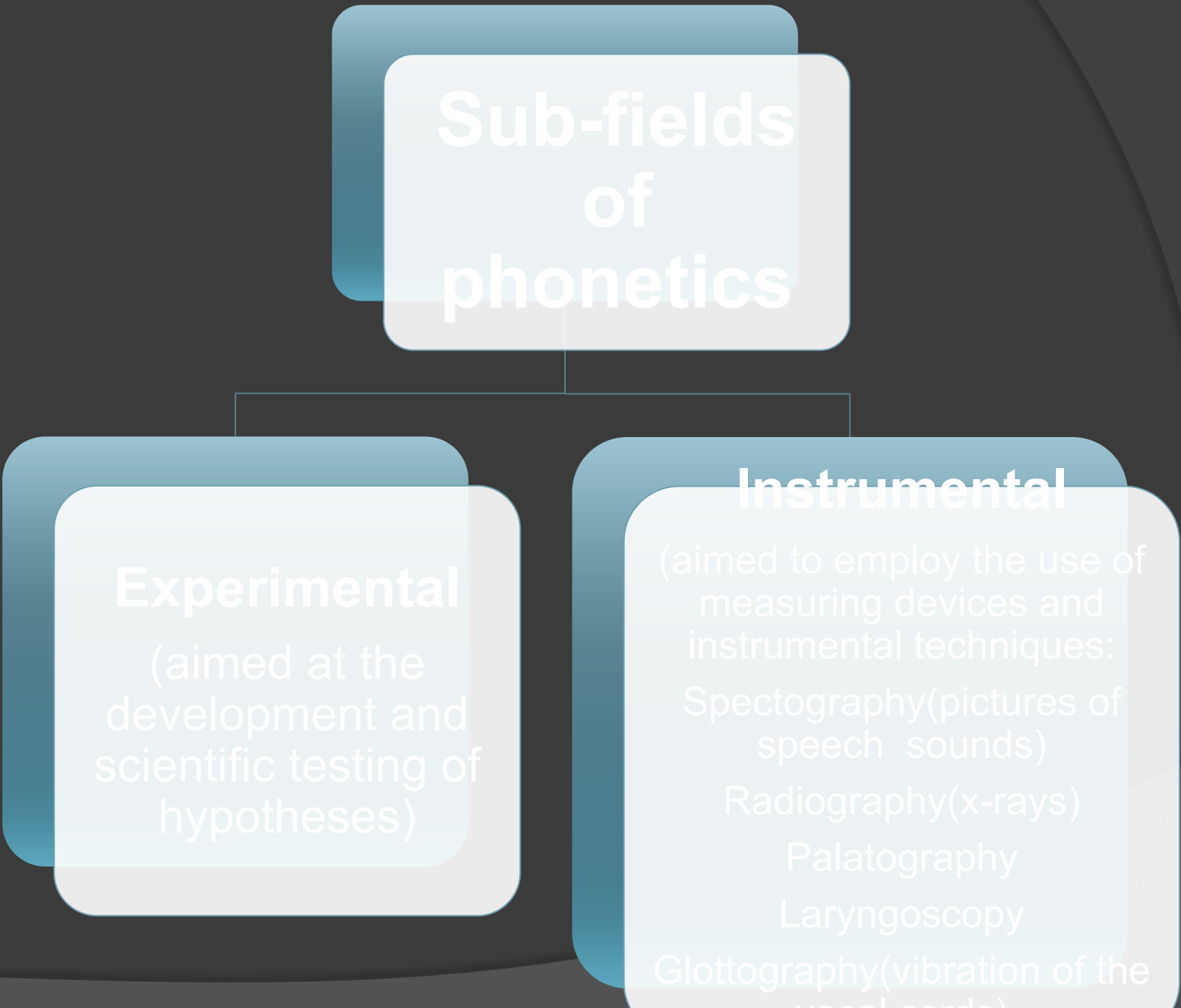
Phonology solves

```
graph LR; A[Phonology solves] --> B[The problem of the identification of the phonemes of a language]; A --> C[The problem of identification of phoneme in a particular word or utterance];
```

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



```
graph TD; A[Sub-fields of phonetics] --> B[Experimental]; A --> C[Instrumental]; B --> D["(aimed at the development and scientific testing of hypotheses)"]; C --> E["(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)"]
```

## 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!**