

**\* Theoretical Course of  
English Phonetics**

# \* LITERATURE

- \* Васильев В.А., Катанская А. Р. Фонетика английского языка. Москва. Высшая Школа. 1980 (на англ. яз.)
- \* S. F. Leontyeva. A Theoretical Course of English Phonetics. 2004.
- \* М.А. Соколова , К.П. Гинтовт Практическая фонетика английского языка. (на англ.яз.) 1984
- \* О.И. Дикушина. Фонетика английского языка.
- \* В.Д. Аракин Практический курс английского языка. Часть 1

# \* BRANCHES OF LINGUISTICS

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graph TD; A["* BRANCHES OF LINGUISTICS"] --> B["LEXICOLOGY  
DEALS WITH THE VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGE WITH THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF WORDS, WITH THEIR MEANING AND WORD BUILDING"]; A --> C["GRAMMAR  
DEFINES THE RULES GOVERNING THE MODIFICATION OF WORDS AND THE COMBINATION OF WORDS INTO SENTENCES"]; A --> D["STYLISTICS  
DEALS WITH THE STYLES OF SPEECH EXPRESSIVE MEANS OF THE LANGUAGE AND STYLISTIC DIVICES"]; A --> E["PHONETICS  
DEALS WITH THE SOUNDS OF SPEECH"];
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## LEXICOLOGY

DEALS WITH THE VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGE WITH THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF WORDS, WITH THEIR MEANING AND WORD BUILDING

## GRAMMAR

DEFINES THE RULES GOVERNING THE MODIFICATION OF WORDS AND THE COMBINATION OF WORDS INTO SENTENCES

## STYLISTICS

DEALS WITH THE STYLES OF SPEECH EXPRESSIVE MEANS OF THE LANGUAGE AND STYLISTIC DIVICES

## PHONETICS

DEALS WITH THE SOUNDS OF SPEECH

**\*SOUNDS → WORDS → SENTENCES →**

**\*SENTENCES IN THEIR TURN HAVE DIFFERENT  
STYLISTIC COLOURING, EMOTIONAL MEANING**

**\*THE BRANCHES OF LINGUISTICS ARE CLOSELY  
INTERCONNECTED**

# \* LEXICOLOGY

\* DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF STRESS OR ACCENT IN THE RIGHT PLACE

## \* SHIFT OF STRESS

- \* /INSULT - IN/SULT
- \* /ABSTRACT - AB/STRACT
- \* /OBJECT - OB/JECT
- \* /TRANSFER - TRAN/SFER
- \* /IMPORT - IM/PORT
- \* /PRESENT - PRE/SENT
- \* /ARTIST - AR/TIST

DUE TO THE POSITION OF WORD ACCENT WE CAN DISTINGUISH BETWEEN HOMONYOUS WORDS AND WORD GROUPS

\* /BLACKBIRD - (BLACK /BIRD

# \*HOMOGRAPHES

CAN BE DIFFERENTIATED ONLY DUE TO THE PRONUNCIATION  
BECAUSE THEY ARE IDENTICAL IN SPELLING

\*BOW [OU]

BOW [au]

\*LEAD [I:]

LEAD [E]

\*ROW [OU]

ROW [au]

\*WIND [I]

WIND [ai]

# \*GRAMMAR

## NOUNS

SINGULAR - PLURAL

-Z

(E)S - S

- IZ

## PAST FORMS AND PAST PARTICIPLE OF REGULAR VERBS

- t

ED -d

-id

## SOUND (CONSONANT) INTERCHANGE

f - v

s - z

θ - ð

## VOWEL INTERCHANGE

MAN-MEN

WOMAN - WOMEN

# \*GRAMMAR

VOWEL INTERCHANGE IS CONNECTED WITH THE TENSE FORMS OF

IRREGULAR VERBS

SING -SANG - SUNG

INTONATION COMPONENT

He came home

PAUSES

I scream - ice cream



# \*STYLISTICS

THROUGH INTONATION AND ITS COMPONENTS: SPEECH MELODY, WORD STRESS, RHYTHM, PAUSATION AND VOICE TAMBER WHICH SERVE TO EXPRESS EMOTIONS, TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN DIFFERENT ATTITUDES ON THE PART OF THE AUTHOR AND SPEAKER

- \*SPECIAL WORDS: A PAUSE, ANGRILY, HOPEFULLY, GENTLY, INCREDULOUSLY, ETC
- \*REPETITION OF WORDS, PHRASES AND SOUNDS /ALLITERATION/
- \*ONOMATOPOEIA
- \*NONSENSE WORDS

# \*PHONETICS

\*SPECIAL PHONETICS

\*DISCRIPTIVE HISTORICAL

GENERAL PHONETICS

# \* BRANCHES OF PHONETICS



## PHYSIOLOGICAL OR ARTICULATORY

/ ARTICULATORY  
ASPECT/

/relating to the formation  
of speech sounds/  
STUDIES SOUNDS FROM  
THE POINT OF VIEW OF  
THEIR ARTICULATION  
AND IN CONNECTION  
WITH THE ORGANS  
OF SPEECH BY WHICH  
THEY ARE PRODUCED

## ACOUSTIC OR AUDITORY

/ AUDITORY  
ASPECT/

ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES  
OF SOUNDS, THAT IS  
QUANTITY OR LENGTH,  
TAMBER, INTENSITY,  
PITCH

## PHONOLOGICAL OR FUNCTIONAL

/LINGUISTIC OR SOCIAL  
ASPECT/