

УДК 802.0 (075.8)
ББК 81.2 Англ я 73
И 67

Рецензент

канд. фил. наук, Э.Т. Болдырева

Иноземцева, Н.В.

И67 Фонетическая корректность и фонетическое членение речи как дискурсивные составляющие: методические рекомендации по курсу практической фонетики английского языка / Н. В. Иноземцева; Оренбургский гос. ун-т. – Оренбург : ОГУ, 2009. – 22 с.

Методические рекомендации по курсу практической фонетики английского языка. Данное пособие состоит из курса лекций вводно-коррективной части, а также включает теоретический материал необходимый для успешного усвоения курса практической фонетики.

Методические рекомендации по курсу практической фонетики английского языка предназначены для преподавателей и студентов 1-2 курсов специальностей: «Теория и методика преподавания английского языка» и «Перевод и переводоведение», специализации «Зарубежная филология», – Оренбург: ОГУ, 2009.- 22 с.

УДК 802.0 (075.8)
ББК 81.2 Англ я 73

© Иноземцева Н.В., 2009
© ГОУ ОГУ, 2009

Contents

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Introductory..... | 4 |
| 1 Introductory phonetic course..... | 5 |
| 2 Basic components | 19 |
| 2.1 Monophthongs..... | 19 |
| 2.2 Accentuation structure..... | 20 |
| 2.3 Rhythmic groups | 20 |
| 2.4 Intonation..... | 21 |
| Literature | 22 |

Introductory

The course is meant for the first year students of the faculty of foreign languages. It may be used after the introductory phonetic course for further drilling of English sounds. It contains some theoretical explanations and of course, recordings are also available.

The collection of exercises supplies material for training English pronunciation, stress, rhythm, intonation. It is meant for correct pronunciation of the English words in common use.

The language is a means of communication; it has primary nature and the sounding aspect of the language which is the obligatory character of the language. Only the sounding aspect of the language makes it possible to develop a thought from generation to generation.

Phonetics studying the material aspect of the language has for its turn an independent autonomic status. And it has its own subject. The subject of Phonetics is all the material means of the language in all their manifestations and functions.

As the course of practical phonetics lasts for two years, the whole course is published in two parts: for the first year students and for the second year students.

1 Introductory phonetic course

As a rule, students of the first course shouldn't be allowed to read English words, sentences, texts until they pass the so-called introductory phonetic course. This course lasts for one month and the students are supposed to have Phonetics instead of other English subjects.

In the end of September they are going to pass a credit in Phonetics to be able to go on working not only with the English sounds, but also with words, sentences and texts.

Here is an exemplary introductory course in Phonetics.

Every lesson should begin with some theoretical material and teacher's explanations, and only then sounds and words should be trained.

Lecture 1

Phoneme is the smallest linguistic unit, used in a language for the formation of many units and for their differentiation. It is potentially connected with meaning and is realized in speech in its allophones.

Allophone is a realization of the phoneme in a definite position.

There are three types of allophones:

1. principal allophone which appears in the position of maximum independence, for example

/l a ɪ t/ /l ɪ t/

Here the sound /l/ is the so-called light.

2. positional allophone depends upon the position in a word, for example

/l i g/ /b e l/

Here the difference in pronunciation of the sound /l/ lies in its different position in the word. In the first case /l/ is light, and in the second – it's dark.

3. combinatorial allophone depends upon the neighboring sounds, for example

/'w e l θ/ /p l e ɪ t/ /'l ɪ t l/