

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДЗ «ПІВДЕННОУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ
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Кафедра германських і східних мов та методики їх навчання

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**Методичні рекомендації
з дисципліни «Практична фонетика (англійська мова)»
до проведення практичних занять студентів 1-го року
навчання спеціальності 014 Середня освіта,
предметної спеціальності 014.029 Інші мови (корейська) та
зарубіжна література**

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Методичні рекомендації з дисципліни «Практична фонетика (англійська мова)» до проведення практичних занять студентів 1-го року навчання спеціальності 014.02 Середня освіта (Мова та зарубіжна література (корейська)), предметної спеціальності 014.029 Інші мови (корейська) та зарубіжна література. Одеса, Магістр. 2024. 45 с.

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Методичні рекомендації з дисципліни «Практична фонетика (англійська мова)» до проведення практичних занять студентів 1-го року навчання спеціальності 014.02 Середня освіта, предметної спеціальності 014.029 Інші мови (корейська) та зарубіжна література покликані допомогти здобувачам 1-го року навчання опанувати основи фонетичної будови сучасної англійської мови; сформувати основи фонетичної компетенції; закласти основи для подальшого формування навичок нормативної вимови як ознаки фонетичної культури фахівців іноземних мов. Методичні рекомендації розроблені у відповідності до програми дисципліни «Практична фонетика (англійська мова)».

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Методичні рекомендації з навчальної дисципліни «Практична фонетика (англійська мова)» призначені для здобувачів першого(бакалаврського) рівня спеціальності 014 Середня освіта, предметної спеціальності 014.029 Інші мови (корейська) та зарубіжна література укладені для проведення практичних занять з відповідної дисципліни.

Розроблені методичні рекомендації скеровані на опанування здобувачами першого (бакалаврського) рівня основами фонетичної будови сучасної англійської мови; формування основ фонетичної (фонетико-графічної) компетенції; закладання основ для подальшого формування навичок нормативної вимови як ознаки фонетичної культури фахівців іноземних мов.

Головною метою даних методичних рекомендацій є ознайомлення з основними відомостями про мовленнєвий апарат і функціями мовних органів на основі зіставлення артикуляційних баз англійської й рідної мов, формування у здобувачів правильної англійської вимови, ознайомлення з сегментними та надсегментними аспектами фонетики, системою й рівнями мови.

Після опрацювання курсу «Практична фонетика (англійська мова)» здобувачі освіти повинні **знати**:

- основи фізіологічної фонетики;
- особливості артикуляційної бази англійської мови у порівнянні з рідною мовою;
- особливості голосних та приголосних звуків у порівнянні з фонетичною системою української мови;
- основні типи модифікацій фонем у мовленнєвому потоці (редукція, асиміляція);
- фонематичну транскрипцію;

- базові інтонаційні моделі та їхню модальність;
- правила графічної презентації інтонації в тексті;
- правила транскрибування та інтонування фрагментів писемного та усного мовлення;
- основні функції логічного й емпатичного наголосу й фонетичні засоби їх реалізації;
- основні принципи ритмічної інтонації моделей та їхні комунікативні функції;

Після опрацювання курсу здобувачі вищої освіти повинні **вміти**:

- пояснити утворення й відтворення звуків органами мовлення, а також сприйняття слухом компонентів фонетичної будови англійської мови;
- пояснити принципи класифікації голосних і приголосних фонем англійської мови (у порівнянні з рідною мовою);
- розуміти під час усного мовлення, а також вимовляти голосні та приголосні фонемні, сприймати та відтворювати їх артикуляційні особливості;
- розуміти під час усного мовлення, а також реалізувати у складному мовленні різні фонемні модифікації (слабкі форми, позиційні алофони, асиміляцію, елізію, з'єднування);
- упізнавати у мовленні наголос у значущих словах, а також самостійно розміщувати наголос;
- розпізнавати багатозначні відтінки, що зумовлені позицією фразового наголосу, а також виділяти важливу інформацію за допомогою логічного наголосу;
- транскрибувати й інтонувати відрізки мовлення з опорою на писемний текст та текст, що сприймається на слух; розмічати і графічно правильно зображати незнайомий текст;
- пояснити основні принципи реалізації вивчених типів інтонаційних моделей за допомогою просодичних засобів (мелодики, гучності, темпу, паузації);

- дотримуватись основних правил акцентно-ритмічної організації висловлювання.

Методичні рекомендації містять чотири розділи та список рекомендованої літератури. У списку рекомендованої літератури пропонується перелік базової та додаткової літератури. Тематику розділів методичних рекомендацій відповідають вимогам робочої програми навчальної дисципліни «Практична фонетика (англійська мова)» та передбачають роботу в обсязі 90 годин для здобувачів 1-го року денної форми навчання.

UNIT ONE
Phonetic as a science
Lesson A
Introduction to Phonetics. The RP English Accent.

1. Answer the questions on the topic of the lesson:

- How many letters are there in the English alphabet?
- How many sounds are there in the English language?
- How do we call such sounds like [æ], [ɛ], [ʌ]?
- How do we call such sounds like [ʒ], [θ], [d]?
- What is the role of phonetic transcription?

2. Watch the video called “Introduction to Phonetics” (<https://youtu.be/7mahmMmnSx4?si=3pEoQYFAqFmO4Qzw>) and “The RP English Accent” (<https://youtu.be/PcIX-U5w5Ws?si=sdNI-TjTdKqipJot>). Before watching match the words in the left-hand column with their Ukrainian equivalents in the right-hand column. It will help you to understand the video better.

inconsistencies	рот і язык
the spelling	непослідовний
actual sounds	щелепа
chart	вимова
mouth and tongue	виходити з, з'являтися з
confusion	маскувати, приховувати
to come from	походження
to accustom to	схема, графік
the jaw	актуальність
section	спантеличеність
inconsistent	звикати до, привчати до
the pronunciation	реальні звуки
relevance	правопис

background

невідповідності

to disguise

розділ

3. Having watched the video, answer the questions:

- What is phonetics?
- Why is spelling and pronunciation difficult in English?
- What is the key to good pronunciation?
- What is the reason of incorrect pronunciation?
- What can help to see exactly how the words are pronounced?
- What can give us a way to write words as they are pronounced?
- What is the role of phonetic transcription?
- What is RP? What is its origin?
- Why do we follow Received Pronunciation?
- How it's been changed recently?
- Who uses Received Pronunciation?

Lesson B

The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). Phonetic transcription.

1. Answer the questions on the topic of the lesson:

- What is the International Phonetic Alphabet?
- What is meant by phonetic transcription?
- What rules for reading and spelling do you know?

2. Watch the video called “Understanding the International Phonetic Alphabet” (https://youtu.be/ugppjNn8uIE?si=Hd7pyhH_QmuBkYB4) and “How to learn phonetic transcription (with practice)” (https://www.youtube.com/live/_0ZYWMnjD5o?si=obybbBsxO9g67uCn). Before watching match the words in the left-hand column with their Ukrainian equivalents in the right-hand column. It will help you to understand the video better.

consonants	відображати, представляти
vowels	заплутаний
voice	поєднувати, об'єднувати
similar	приголосні
confusing	розділити на
throat	крапка, точка
to represent	склад
to combine	пара
dot	розмістити, поставити
most common	необов'язковий
stressed	горло
syllable	голосні
couple	вказувати, зазначати
to indicate	голос
to split into	подібний

to place

наголошений

optional

найбільш поширених

3. Having watched the video, do the following tasks:

a) answer the questions:

- What helps you pronounce a word correctly?
- What is the International Phonetic Alphabet used for?
- What are the components of the IPA Chart?
- What do two dots after a vowel mean?
- What does a little apostrophe before a syllable mean?
- How do we call a vowel sound pronounced as a single, unchanging sound, without any significant change in quality or length?
- How do we call a sound formed by the combination of two vowels in a single syllable, in which the sound begins as one vowel and moves towards another?

b) look at the transcription and write the words:

/ˈfʊg.ər/, /ˈtʃeɪn.dʒɪŋ/, /ˈθɜːz.deɪ/, /ˈvɪʒ.ən/, /ˈpɒp.jə.lər/, /ˈmʌð.ər/, /ˌɑːf.təˈnuːn/, /səʊ/,
/wɜːk/, /wɔːk/, /meər/

c) look at the words and write the transcription:

perfect, cat, book, pizza, vow, sit, grow, water, about, plant, away, people, happen, boot, hay, lucky, celebration, end, thirty, angel, look, neighbourhood, impossible, teacher, pronunciation, poor, curtain, chicken, monkey, classification, international, mountain, see, book, Thursday, dear, annoy, purple, donate, future, birthday, body, kitchen, lemon

Lesson C

Reading rules.

1. Answer the questions on the topic of the lesson:

- What are the basic reading rules?
- What are syllables and how do you count them?
- What are the rules for reading vowels?
- What rules for reading consonants do you know?

2. Read the information about reading rules in English (<https://linguodan.com/en/reading-rules-en/>). Before reading match the words in the left-hand column with their Ukrainian equivalents in the right-hand column. It will help you to understand the information better.

open syllable	короткі або довгі голосні
closed syllable	суфікс
unpronounceable	розташування в слові
suffix	під наголосом
ending	комбінації букв
root	пом'якшений
compound words	відкритий склад
under emphasis	невимовний
unstressed syllable	чітко
short or long vowels	опущений
reading options	закритий склад
combinations of letters	складні слова
position within a word	винятки
softened	ненаголошений склад
elided	закінчення
distinctly	корінь
exceptions	варіанти читання

3. Having read the information, do the following tasks:

a) answer the questions:

- What are the basic principles of reading?
- How many syllable types are there?
- What reading rules of vowels do you know?
- What rules for reading consonants do you know?

b) read the words according to the rules of reading:

boulevard, rural, mischievous, hegemony, colonel, debauch, confusion, ameliorate, draught, hyperbole, nauseous, sixth, thorough, stalwart, twaddle, reek, regent, knell, mauve, disparate, ostentatious, laconic, travesty, inebriated, languid, poise, anachronistic, circumlocution, iconoclast, quintessence, obdurate, vociferous, beguile, ascetic, abnegation, palpitated, inert, pervert, vilify, murky, exorcise, fracas, filigree, turquoise, sepulchral, frolic, arabesque, avalanche, demented, sheer, aura, ravenous, gargantuan, abyss, jolt, convalescence, perfidy, abeyance, banal, nefarious, loquacious

UNIT TWO
Main peculiarities of the English articulation basis
Lesson A
The organs of speech. Human speech apparatus.

1. Answer the questions on the topic of the lesson:

- What are the organs of speech?
- What is the most active organ of speech?
- What are passive organs?
- What is the difference between active and passive organs of speech?

2. Watch the video called “Phonetics: Articulation” (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=smJHidhO8Bc>) and read the information on the organs of speech and their work (<https://studfile.net/preview/5650607/>). Before doing the tasks match the words in the left-hand column with their Ukrainian equivalents in the right-hand column. It will help you to understand the video better.

nasal cavity	трахея
alveolar ridge	м'яке піднебіння
the tip of the tongue	голосові зв'язки
larynx	носова порожнина
glottis	корінь язика
the blade of the tongue	тверде піднебіння
soft palate	щелепа
uvula	гортань
the front of the tongue	альвеолярний край/гребінь
jaw	середня частина язика
trachea	язичок
the back of the tongue	глотка
vocal cords	кінчик язика
pharynx	передня частина язика

hard palate

ГОЛОСОВА ЩІЛИНА

3. Having watched the video and read the information, do the following tasks:

a) divide organs of speech into active and passive ones:

the lungs, the upper jaw, the lower jaw, the teeth, the teeth/alveolar ridge, the hard palate, the vocal cords, the tongue, the lips, the soft palate

Active organs of speech	Passive organs of speech

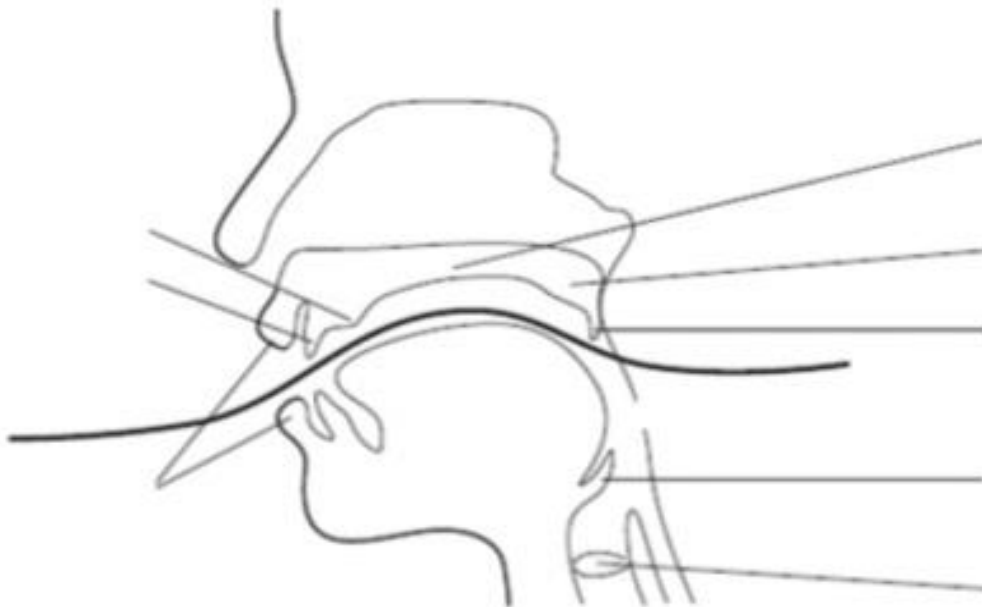
b) fill in the gaps, be ready to retell the information:

glottis, nasal cavities, upper teeth, larynx, protruded forward, air stream (x2), articulation, hard palate, opening, soft palate (x2), tongue, obstruction, elastic folds, kept apart, consonants, directs, sounds, loud

The _____ released by the lungs goes through the windpipe and comes to the _____, which contains the vocal cords. The vocal cords are two _____ which may be _____ or brought together. The _____ between them is called the _____. If the tense vocal cords are brought together, the _____ forcing an opening makes them vibrate and we hear some voice. On coming out of the larynx the air stream passes through the pharynx. The pharyngeal cavity extends from the top of the larynx to the soft palate, which _____ the air stream either to the mouth or _____. When the _____ is in its lowered position, the air goes up into the nasal cavity and then out through the nose. This is the usual position for the _____ [m, n, ŋ]. When the _____ is raised, the air stream goes through the mouth cavity. This is the most typical position of the soft palate for most of the sounds of many languages. The mouth and the nasal cavities function as principal resonators making sounds _____. In the mouth there are such speech organs as

the _____, alveolar ridge, the tongue, and the teeth. The alveolar ridge is the part immediately behind the upper front teeth. Many English _____ are formed with the tongue touching or close to it. The lower teeth are not very important for making speech sounds, while the _____ take part in the production of many of them. The most important organ of speech is the _____. It may lie flat or move in the horizontal or vertical directions. Such speech organs as lips can take up various position as well. They can be brought firmly together or kept apart neutral, rounded or _____. Those organs of speech, which can move and take an active part in the _____ of speech sounds, are called active organs of speech. Those organs of speech, with which an active organ forms an _____ and which thus serve as points of articulation, are called passive organs of speech.

c) write the names of speech organs into a blank diagram:



Lesson B

English vowel sounds. Classification.

1. Answer the questions on the topic of the lesson:

- What are vowels?
- How many vowel sounds does English have?
- How many letters are used to represent vowel sounds?
- What letters represent vowels?

2. Watch the video called “Classifying vowels” (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PA4P010DJmU&t=197s>) and read the information on classification of vowels (<https://haaonline.org.in/attendance/classnotes/files/1626998682.pdf>). Before doing the tasks match the words in the left-hand column with their Ukrainian equivalents in the right-hand column. It will help you to understand the video better.

vocal tract	ненапружений
unobstructed	голосний переднього ряду
sonorous	дифтонг, двозвук
back vowel	лабіалізований/огублений
monophthong	перешкода
shape of the lips	напружений
rounded	дзвінкий
central vowel	безперешкодний
voiced	мовний/голосовий тракт
unrounded	форма губ
tense	голосний заднього ряду
obstruction	нелабіалізований/неогублений
diphthong	дзвінкий
lax	дзвінкий, гучний
front vowel	монофтонг, однозвук

3. Fill in the chart below. The video (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xx9P1rBsrnQ>) will help you to do the task.

rounded	unrounded

4. Watch the video called “How to pronounce monophthongs” (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C2c0zG47k3k>) and “Diphthongs in English” (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AAVGOpzqm8M>) to understand the difference between monophthongs and diphthongs better. Practice saying monophthongs and diphthongs. Having watched the video, read the words in italics and fill in the chart below.

point, bore, power, there, tear, tea, no, here, two, nor, sir, tour, so, boy, year, only

monophthongs	diphthongs

4. Draw the vowel chart. The video (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZYkITIqfZ6c>) will help you to do the task. Read the words in italics and write them down into your vowel chart. Give your examples of words according to the vowel chart.

pick, lock, nurse, peel, mad, too, park, bed, about, you, luck, board

Lesson C

Vowel articulation.

1. Answer the questions on the topic of the lesson:

- What are the vowel sounds and their place of articulation?
- What are the articulators of the vowels?

2. Watch the following video:

- “9 ways to pronounce the letter A”
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JshjElmO5Rw>)
- “16 ways to say the letter U”
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PZZ9xJj7iI>)
- “11 ways to pronounce the letter O”
(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F_rzVvnyrHU)
- “13 ways to pronounce the letter I”
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OEHlino3whY>)
- “14 ways to pronounce the letter E”
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7FGi0DQdrCg>)
- “5 ways to pronounce the letter Y”
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JuOiVrJMFa8>)

3. Having watched the video, do the following tasks:

a) *answer the following questions:*

- How many different ways the letter “A” can be pronounced?
- What are the positions of organs of speech while saying the sounds letter “A” can make?
- What sound do the words ending in -ian and most words ending in -an have?
- How many different ways the letter “U” can be pronounced?
- What are the positions of organs of speech while saying the sounds letter “U” can make?

- What sound is common before double consonants?
- What are the examples of RP changes?
- How many different ways the letter “O” can be pronounced?
- What are the positions of organs of speech while saying the sounds letter “O” can make?
- How many different ways the letter “I” can be pronounced?
- What are the positions of organs of speech while saying the sounds letter “I” can make?
- How many different ways the letter “E” can be pronounced?
- What are the positions of organs of speech while saying the sounds letter “E” can make?
- Why can “Y” be called magic?
- How many different ways the letter “Y” can be pronounced?

b) *read the following words and sentences according to the rules of pronunciation, transcribe them:*

apple, fantastic, back, track, exactly, any, many, said, says, the Thames, what, watch, want, was, wash, yacht, also, awesome, saw, warm, water, lawn, quarter, army, park, father, half, farm, star, about, again, along, postman, banana, Canada, cardigan, Canadian, politician, librarian, technician, village, message, postage, pilgrimage, air, share, care, spare, stare, rare, able, age, page, day, stay, able, table, paper, radio, favourite, taste, flavour, date.

Adam’s Apple iphone’s fantastic. “Any eggs left?” said Ken. “No, not many, they’re floating down the river Thames.” I want to watch you wash my yacht. A quarter of the lawn, looks awful. Farther parked his car, under a star, near a bird bath. The postman had a banana. The message to the village was about the Pilgrimage. How dare you stare at my spare tyre! He was late for his favourite date today.

unbelievable, confusing, pronunciation, understand, plum, put, sun, cup, fun, run, mud, but, foot, butter, dull, skull, puddle, funny, bull, full, pull, pudding, uncle, bug, hut,

sung, much, truck, young, trouble, would, could, should, unicorn, human, music, student, unit, duty, cube, huge, consume, confuse, computer, perfume, reduce, mute, cute, minute, lettuce, contribution, distribution, prosecution, substitution, diffusion, conclusion, illusion, pollution, solution, revolution, cue, statue, argue, rescue, queue, barbecue, issue, tissue, catalogue, dialogue, tongue, cheque, unique, technique, guest, guess, guard, guardian, guide, guilty, fruit, blue, June, flute, plume, rude, rule, soup, group, wound, recoup, fruit, suit, juice, cruise, mouse, out, round, mouth, doubt, cloud, soul, mould, shoulder, boulder, four, sure, unsure, your, pour, tour, our, hour, nought, brought, thought, caught, taught, slaughter, daughter, pure, cure, secure, mature, nurse, burn, church, hurt, curved, purse, surge, connoisseur, entrepreneur, fleur, saboteur, raconteur, voyeur, euro, Europe, European, picture, adventure, nature, capture, closure, exposure, feature, gesture, literature, mixture, pressure, procedure, sculpture, structure, texture, measure, pleasure, ambitious, delicious, gracious, mysterious, religious, infectious, famous, dangerous, bury, buried.

Under the sun, when we were young, we cut open a coconut, having fun and telling funny tales. Like a bully, he would push and pull the bull out of the bush as hard as he could. In June, a group played a lively flute by the blue sea, their music was like a healing fruit for the mind. A mouse, ran out, then opened his mouth, to shout at the round clouds, as they passed by. During your tour, they'll pour chocolate for sure, ensuring a great four-hour experience. His daughter was caught in deep thought about the book she had just bought. His cure secured a pure, mature outlook on life. Groups of unicorns used to queue up to unite under ultraviolet umbrellas at barbecues.

so, phone, home, alone, bone, some, done, mobile, local, global, broken, radio, potato, tomato, most, both, though, although, women, now, found, how, brown, town, wolf, should, would, could, foot, hook, food, mood, observe, official, occur, oppose, opinion, information, observation, conversation, station, occasion, decision, vision, on, off, stop, job, sorry, lorry, sorrow, follow, spot, gone, body, contract, consonant, sock, dock, snore, short, storm, born, report, before, board, food, you, shoe, who, too, two, room, work, word, worth, worse, some, come, one, done, won, money, Monday, wonder,

London, monk, company, stomach, lovely, glove, cover, discover, young, touch, other, favourite, chocolate, Catholic, comfortable.

I broke my mobile at home while listening to the radio and cooking potatoes and tomatoes. I won't do that again! How now brown cow. The woman couldn't look, when she saw a wolf, wearing a hood in the wood. It occurred to him, on this occasion, he should have a conversation about the information that opposed the general consensus of opinion. Elvis rocked around the clock until his socks flew off. The captain reported a short storm before the ship was boarded. There were two people in the room who had too many shoes. Kind words make a better world. My brother gave my mother some lovely gloves from London on Monday. They were wonderful. My favourite chocolate ice cream is melting in the heat and making me very sticky and uncomfortable.

if, six, hit, bit, ill, cliff, mirror, irrational, going, build, ship, list, sink, mini, taxi, anti, semi, sushi, ski, piece, brief, belief, believe, receive, receipt, ceiling, protein, police, ice, nice, fine, price, arrive, bike, bicycle, die, pie, lie, tie, right, tight, fight, frightened, height, mind, titanic, gigantic, bird, dirt, stir, skirt, first, flirt, third, virtual, circle, circus, circuit, circumstances, confirm, April, giraffe, recipe, possible, confirmation, caution, attention, emotion, confusion, recession, cushion, religion, region, certain, foreign, edible, terrible, audible, vanity, quality, reality, ability, charity, pupil, lentil, tortoise, million, opinion, aim, rain, Spain, main, pain, plain, in vain, faint, saint, faith, contain, available, campaign, vein, rein, reign, eight, weight, neighbour, air, fair, hair, chair, their, weird, tier, fierce, easier, busier, hotelier, courier, carrier, junior, senior, interior, inferior, superior, oil, boil, foil, soil, coin, choice, moisturizer, toilet, invoice, paranoid, fire, hire, wire, tired, retired, enquire, desire, admire, expire, umpire, choir, lion, violin, violence, prior.

The ship took three years to build, but it soon began to list and sink. When he'd finished his sushi, he called a taxi. The police didn't believe it, when they received a report of a man skiing on the ceiling. The Titanic was gigantic and sank in the night. The girl confirmed her date of birth by circling the date. It's possible she lost concentration when she focused her attention on the tortoise eating lentils for charity. Her reign was in vain,

after she fainted with pain. The rain in Spain lies mainly in the plain. Their fair hair moved through the air. The courier was busier than the junior hotelier. Having no choice, he boiled the coins, he found in the soil, in foil. The umpire was tired, so he retired, to listen to the choir, prior to his violin lesson.

equal, sleep, cheek, feet, read, peace, leave, reason, meal, piece, brief, belief, receive, receipt, ceiling, protein, Japanese, Chinese, Vietnamese, illegal, female, evening, secret, egg, editor, went, exit, never, together, bread, breakfast, dead, English, England, pretty, respect, defend, believe, receive, eleven, emotion, enough, women, excuse, example, wanted, loaded, hated, happen, often, policemen, moment, accident, present, environment, movement, sister, teacher, taller, bigger, jewel, ear, beer, engineer, career, year, beard, fear, disappear, here, sincere, fierce, cashier, weird, idea, real, ewe, beautiful, due, argue, queue, Tuesday, brew, crew, chew, eight, veil, rein, great, grey, there, pear, bear, their, they're, heart, sergeant, Earth, earn, pearl, early, rehearse, her, person, prefer, certain, reserve, eye, either, neither, eiderdown, poltergeist, heist, movement, someone, camera, interest, different, vegetable, stayed, begged, planned, car, care, her, here, hop, hope, quit, quite.

I believe these female monkeys will sleep in peace after eating organic protein. He went to bed with a loaf of bread ready for breakfast the next day. Eleven pretty English women needed no excuse to show their emotions. My two brothers are policemen. It's weird, my beer keeps disappearing here, each year. They queued for the stew on Tuesday but the meat they couldn't chew. They had eight, great, grey veils. Their pears are over there where they're sitting. The sergeant let his head rule his heart. Pearl had learned her lines before her rehearsal. You can have either fish or meat for dinner. Neither, thanks. I'm vegan. I'm going to quit my job because it's quite boring. Her car is here, but she doesn't care.

my, try, sky, cry, bye, rye, dye, hype, rhyme, analyse, paralyse, breathalyse, catalyse, buy, myself, apply, verify, cycle, city, family, easy, company, many, very, probably, typically, certainly, any, every, anywhere, money, turkey, donkey, play, stay, Monday,

hey, grey, survey, boy, employ, toy, joy, ploy, myrtle, myrrh, tyre, pyre, lyre, yellow, young, yawn, yesterday, beyond.

The myriad pyramids have typical physics. Why do I buy myself and the guy a cycle in dry July. Me and my monkey need a lot of money for our journey to Turkey. Hey! On Monday and Tuesday they play away, but not today! Yellow yaks in the yard yawned yesterday yet yuppies played all day.

Lesson D

English consonant sounds. Classification.

1. Answer the questions on the topic of the lesson:

- What are consonants?
- How many consonants are there in English?
- How many letters are used to represent vowel sounds?
- What letters represent vowels?

2. Watch the video called “Classifying consonants” (<https://pressbooks.pub/essentialsoflinguistics/chapter/2-7-classifying-consonants/>) and read the information on classification of consonants (<https://pressbooks.pub/essentialsoflinguistics/chapter/2-7-classifying-consonants/>). Before doing the tasks match the words in the left-hand column with their Ukrainian equivalents in the right-hand column. It will help you to understand the video better.

voiceless	глухий
voiced	дзвінкий
bilabial	губно-губні
labiodental	губно-зубні
alveolar	ясенні
post-alveolar	заясенні
palatal	піднебінний
velar	задньопіднебінний
glottal	гортанний
fricative	щілинний
plosives	проривні
nasal	носовий
lateral	боковий
affricates	зімкнено-щілинний

3. Fill in the charts with the given consonants. The video (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xx9P1rBsrnQ>) will help you to do the task.

j m l p dʒ b ɲ tʃ h ʒ t f v r n θ k z w g ð f d s

fricatives	nasals	plosives	affricates	approximants

voiceless	voiced

Lesson E

Consonant articulation.

1. Answer the questions on the topic of the lesson:

- What are the consonant sounds and their place of articulation?
- What are the articulators of the consonants?

2. Watch the following video:

- “The 9 fricatives in English”

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j_72SIHIqDE&list=PL2xSrncgBnNak-h48ZDrnG1cSLaVWRsTz&index=2)

- “The 6 plosives in English”

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0LkiYmqKY2g&list=PL2xSrncgBnNak-h48ZDrnG1cSLaVWRsTz&index=3>)

- “The 2 affricates in English”

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S0tk49Ml1lc&list=PL2xSrncgBnNak-h48ZDrnG1cSLaVWRsTz&index=4>)

- “The 3 nasals in English”

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a_d2VfMTCik&list=PL2xSrncgBnNak-h48ZDrnG1cSLaVWRsTz&index=5)

- “Approximants in English”

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b7eJdwWyg0E&list=PL2xSrncgBnNak-h48ZDrnG1cSLaVWRsTz&index=6>)

3. Having watched the video, do the following tasks:

a) answer the following questions:

- What sounds are referred to as single consonants?
- What is the position and movement of speech organs when pronouncing the M/N/D consonant sounds?

- What is the position and movement of speech organs when pronouncing the H consonant sound?
- What is the position and movement of speech organs when pronouncing the L consonant sound?
- What is the position and movement of speech organs when pronouncing the R consonant sound?
- What is the position and movement of speech organs when pronouncing the W consonant sound?
- What is the position and movement of speech organs when pronouncing the J consonant sound?
- What sounds are referred to as consonant pairs?
- What is the position and movement of speech organs when pronouncing the P and B consonant sounds?
- What is the position and movement of speech organs when pronouncing the T and D consonant sounds?
- What is the position and movement of speech organs when pronouncing the tʃ and dʒ consonant sounds?
- What is the position and movement of speech organs when pronouncing the k and g consonant sounds?
- What is the position and movement of speech organs when pronouncing the f and v consonant sounds?
- What is the position and movement of speech organs when pronouncing the θ and ð consonant sounds?
- What is the position and movement of speech organs when pronouncing the s and z consonant sounds?
- What is the position and movement of speech organs when pronouncing the ʃ and ʒ consonant sounds?

b) *read the following words and sentences according to the rules of pronunciation, transcribe them:*

make, man, money, mask, moose, month, chameleon, mammal, now, need, number, needle, null, nail, ton, run, thing, young, long, nothing, being, engage, fungal, ginger
 Lady Marmalade made mainly lard and lemonade. M'lady lamely never made a well-named, labelled marmalade. Naughty Nettie's knitting knotted nighties for the Navy. Nothing's wrong, just bring them along. Ron is wrong that sins can sing.

how, home, health, hold, uphill, behaviour, hay, hormones, rehearsal, neighborhood, grasshopper, whole, hint, hurry, redhead, pigeonhole, hula hoop, hippopotamus, hornet
 Harry Hunt hunts heavy hairy hares. Does Harry Hunt hunt heavy hairy hares? If Harry Hunt hunts heavy hairy hares, Where are the heavy hairy hares Harry Hunt hunts?

look, real, life, old, pillows, calendar, shoelace, blur, lotion, longitude, lightheartedly, librarian, qualification, theoretically, testimonial, tomatoe, turkey, boating safety, kite
 Lonely lowland llamas are ladylike. Lily ladles little Letty's lentil soup. How much oil boil can a gum boil boil, if a gum boil can boil oil?

right, run, already, reach, walrus, dinosaur, crane, freckles, triangle, raccoon, rebellious, rhinoceros, encouragement, alligator, reconciliation, kangaroo, parakeet, Mediterranean
 Richard gave Robin a rap in the ribs for roasting his rabbit so rare. Rory the warrior and Roger the worrier were reared wrongly in a rural brewery. Round and round the rugged rock the ragged rascal ran.

why, one, whether, win, awkward, frequent, wandering, woodpecker, microwave, seaweed, quit, barwares, wallet, woodcutter, worldwide, well-mannered, Washington
 If two witches watched two watches, which witch would watch which watch? Each witch would watch which watch belonged to which witch's wrist. Sweater weather, leather weather.

you, year, million, continue, lawyer, yowl, yang, yearn, piano, bureau, civilian, onion, cure, convenient, savior, yep, view, yachtsman, youthfulness, annoying, argument, use

You're yacking and yawning and unusually annoying. Yolanda's yellow yogurt yields a yummy yearning yen. I should have reused the yogurt tub.

pat, park, pair, bat, bark, bear, pen, attempt, top, but, strawberries, abstract, cab, mopping, pirate, shrub, bacteria, buffalo, obey, bottle, marbles, banana, peek-a-boo, rib
 Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked. If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers, Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked? Betty Botter bought a bit of butter. "But," she said, "the butter's bitter. If I put it in my batter, it will make my batter bitter. But, a bit of better butter will make my batter better." So, she bought a bit of butter, better than her bitter butter. And she put it in her batter. And the batter was not bitter.

time, train, to, dime, drain, do, ten, realistic, walked, dog, under, bed, rotten, butterfly, tuberculosis, dandelion, deny, wedding, Thursday, deteriorate, dinosaur, scuba diving
 What to do to die today at a minute or two to two. A terribly difficult thing to say and a harder thing to do. A dragon will come and beat his drum Ra-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-too at a minute or two to two today. At a minute or two to two.

choke, batch, rich, joke, badge, ridge, chat, chicken, kitchen, speech, June, budget, change, virtue, spatula, objection, match, child, branch, peach, charge, reject, judge, joy
 Cheery Charlie cheerfully chewed chocolate chips from the artichoke machine whilst chopping cherries cheerfully in church. Can you imagine an imaginary menagerie manager imagining managing an imaginary menagerie?

came, card, cap, game, guard, gap, cat, can, kite, quite, technical, rock, go, finger, example, bug, kettle, kibble, cougar, kilo, jokey, mechanical, garage, ghoul, haggle, lag
 How can a clam cram in a clean cream can? Can a clean cream can hold a clam cramming in? If a clean cream can hold a clam cramming in, How can a clam cram in a clean cream can? George Gabs grabs crabs, Crabs George Gabs grabs. If George Gabs grabs crabs, Where are the crabs George grabs?

fan, ferry, leaf, van, very, leave, photo, coffee, laugh, vote, convince, give, of, beverage, beehive, knife, faucet, inferior, thankful, alphabet, affiliation, saxophone, vaccination
 A flea and a fly in a flue were imprisoned, so what could they do? Said the fly, "let us flee!" "Let us fly!" said the flea. So they flew through a flaw in the flue. Vincent vowed vengeance very vehemently.

think, through, something, the, another, within, athlete, month, that, brother, clothe, thitherward, therein, anthem, oath, thirsty, thought, writhe, loathe, thence, thy, method
 These clothes are rather for the southern weather, those clothes are rather for the northern weather. They are always bothering Father and Mother to do things for them. These brothers bathe with those brothers, those brothers bathe with these brothers.

ice, last, house (n.), eyes, maize, house (v.), cent, Pacific Ocean, sit, basic, hexagon, across, dance, zigzagging, zucchini, scissors, science, dessert, chancellor, assess, zap
 Silly Sally swiftly shooed seven silly sheep. The seven silly sheep Silly Sally shooed shilly-shallied south. These sheep shouldn't sleep in a shack; sheep should sleep in a shed. Moses supposes his toeses are roses, but Moses supposes erroneously. For Moses, he knowses his toeses aren't roses, as Moses supposes his toeses to be.

she, education, information, television, confusion, aversion, measure, mission, erosion, obsession, accusation, leisure, prestige, genre, squash, ashtray, kosher, demolish, beige
 She sells seashells on the seashore, She hopes she will sell all her seashells soon, If neither he sells seashells, Nor she sells seashells, Who shall sell seashells? What is a pleasure? Children? Treasure? Work or leisure? All to measure. Buy a television and be sure on this occasion. You'll get your pleasure without measure.

UNIT THREE
Modification of sounds in connected speech
Lesson A
Modification of consonants.

1. Answer the questions on the topic of the lesson:

- Do you often find yourself in situations when while listening you cannot recognize familiar words?
- What is connected speech?
- What are the modifications of consonants in connected speech?
- Why is consonant modification important?

2. Watch the video called “Connected speech: assimilation, elision and intrusion” (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vFU5kqxhD6s>). Before watching match the words in the left-hand column with their Ukrainian equivalents in the right-hand column. It will help you to understand the video better.

connected speech	звуки змінюються
spoken language	сусідні звуки
stream of sounds	зв'язувати слова
clear boundaries	потік звуків
in isolation	випадіння звуку
sounds change	зв'язування, сполучна ланка
sounds are lost	додавання звуку
sounds are added	розмовна мова
assimilation	відокремлено
elision	більш схожі
intrusion	зв'язне мовлення
more similar	звуки випадають
sounds nearby	звуки додаються
liaison	чіткі межі
to link words	уподібнення звуку

3. Having watched the video, do the following tasks:

a) *answer the following questions:*

- What is connected speech definition?
- What can happen with sounds in connected speech?
- What is assimilation definition and examples?
- What is elision definition and examples?
- What is intrusion definition and examples?

b) *identify modification of sounds in the underlined words:*

1. She was ill and stayed in bed all day.
2. Did you go?
3. Can't you do it?
4. I hope to see him next year.
5. Go on, try again!
6. That dress doesn't suit you.
7. Look at her!
8. Tell me the truth and just say it!
9. I have four eggs.
10. Would you like to start?
11. Is this yours?
12. I really want to lose ten pounds.
13. I'm going to wear my dress shoes tonight.
14. I'm staying with my mother and father.
15. He's had enough.
16. Where are you?
17. The baby loves mashed potatoes.
18. The boss makes you work a lot.
19. Where is the fire exit?
20. Nice to meet you!
21. You're from England, aren't you?

Lesson B

Modification of vowels.

1. Answer the questions on the topic of the lesson:

- Why do you think a listener can sometimes have difficulties of recognizing familiar words?
- What is vowel reduction?
- What is the relationship between stress and vowel reduction?
- What is the purpose of vowel reduction?

2. Watch the video called “Connected speech: vowel reduction, weak forms and the schwa sound” (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O4BP00INsTs>) and read the information on reduction of vowels (<https://lib.chmnu.edu.ua/pdf/pidruchnuku/18/140.pdf>). Before doing the tasks match the words in the left-hand column with their Ukrainian equivalents in the right-hand column. It will help you to understand the video better.

reduction	ненаголошене слово
common feature	допоміжні дієслова
unstressed word	повна
reduced	ненаголошений склад
stress-timed language	якісна
auxiliary verbs	випадати
quantitative	поширена риса
qualitative	скорочення
under stress	ступені протяжності
partial	скорочений
complete	кількісна
unstressed syllable	часткова, неповна
to fall out	під наголосом
degrees of length	ізохронічна мова

3. Having watched the video, do the following tasks:

a) *answer the following questions:*

- What is reduction definition and examples?
- What are the types of vowel reduction?
- What are weak forms?
- What words and syllables are usually stressed?
- What words and syllables often experience vowel reduction?
- What are words affected by vowel reduction?

b) *identify vowel reduction:*

1. When does he come? 2. You can easily do it. 3. I'm so sorry, I was in a hurry and ... - And??? 4. Read your example. – I saw a boy yesterday. A boy was upset. – The boy, be more attentive. 5. Are you sure? – Yes, I am. 6. Little did he know how much work was left. 7. Does he understand it?

UNIT FOUR
Stress and intonation
Lesson A
Word stress.

1. Answer the questions on the topic of the lesson:

- What is stress? Do you know what word stress means?
- What are the types of word stress?

2. Watch the video called “English pronunciation – What is word stress?”

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tPD2pDHxrW4&list=PL2xSrncgBnNb5Z54Wo2MOohHvnjw9tbwd>), “English pronunciation – The 8 rules of word stress” (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YpDv_XNQew8&list=PL2xSrncgBnNb5Z54Wo2MOohHvnjw9tbwd&index=2), “3 types of word stress: primary, secondary and unstressed syllables” (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q5v6eI5BmDk&list=PL2xSrncgBnNb5Z54Wo2MOohHvnjw9tbwd&index=3>). Before doing the tasks match the words in the left-hand column with their Ukrainian equivalents in the right-hand column. It will help you to understand the video better.

word stress	словесний наголос
stressed	наголошений
primary	основний
unstressed	ненаголошений
secondary	другорядний
common nouns	загальні іменники
adjectives	прикметники
verbs	дієслова
compound nouns	складні іменники
compound adjectives	складні прикметники
abbreviations	скорочення

3. Having watched the video, do the following tasks:

a) *answer the following questions:*

- What is a word stress? Is it important?
- What types of word stress do you know?
- Where the stress in common nouns and adjectives with two syllables is usually placed on?
- Where the stress in verbs with two syllables is usually placed on?
- Where the stress in words that can be nouns and verbs is usually placed on?
- Are prefixes and suffixes usually stressed?
- Where the stress in compound nouns is usually placed on?
- Where the stress in compound adjectives is usually placed on?
- Where the stress in phrasal verbs is usually placed on?
- Where the stress in abbreviations is usually placed on?
- Are there any exceptions to the rules?

b) *choose the correct option:*

1. He willhis ideas to the public tomorrow.
a. PREsent b. preSENT
2. She will get a pay
a. INcrease b. inCREASE
3. They are studying to become
a. PSYchiatrists b. psyCHIatrists c. psychiatrist
4. All food products need to be
a. LAbelled b. laBElled c. labelled
5. Theymainly to South Africa.
a. exPORT b. EXport
6. You don't need a to toys.
a. PERmit IMport b. PERmit imPORT c. perMIT IMport d. perMIT imPORT
7. Their main are coffee and nuts.
a. EXports b. exPORTS

8. The law duty free.... up to a maximum value of \$ 2000.

a. PERmits Imports b. PERmits imPORTs c. perMITS Imports d. perMITS imPORTS

9. I strongly to the proposal.

a. obJECT b. OBject

10. I'll a quite table.

a. REquest b. reQUEST

11. I want to be a.....

a. PHOtographer b. phoTOgrapher c. photoGRapher d. photographER

12. I don't understand the of the proposal.

a. OBject b. obJECT

13. What a wonderful!

a. PREsent b. preSENT

14. Which do you like best?

a. PHOtograph b. phoTOgraph c. photoGRAPH

15. Are you going to ... the dinner?

a. ATtend b. atTEND

16. I think that pizza is

a. DELicious b. deLIcious c. deliCIOUS

17. We read the of Abraham Lincoln in our history class.

a. BIography b. biOGraphy c. biogRAphy d. biography

18. Why do you feel so about your new job?

a. APprehensive b. apPREhensive

c. appreHENSive d. apprehenSIve e. apprehesiVE

19. The police just started their

a. INvestigation b. inVEstigation

c. inveSTIgation d. investiGAtion e. investigaTION

20. She always it when I work late.

a. APpreciates b. apPREciates

c. appreCIates d. appreciATes e. appreciatES

c) form compounds, then mark stressed syllables in each of them:

police board pencil waiting class green fashioned red hall thirty
box three give man up old room black head blue

Lesson B

Sentence stress.

1. Answer the questions on the topic of the lesson:

- What is sentence stress?
- What are the types of sentence stress?

2. Watch the video called “Sentence stress in English”

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g9p0pzvt1s0&list=PL2xSrncgBnNYEilfEi9PmeQiTZeZjtFQR&index=2>), “The four types of sentence stress”

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Eq4w52XdoP0&list=PL2xSrncgBnNYEilfEi9PmeQiTZeZjtFQR&index=4>). Before doing the tasks match the words in the left-hand column with their Ukrainian equivalents in the right-hand column. It will help you to understand the video better.

sentence stress	прийменники
pattern	зосереджуватися на
rhythm	не усвідомлювати
beat	емфатичний наголос
utterances	акцент/наголос
to carry meaning	прислівники
essential words	ритм
auxiliaries	тонічний/музичний наголос
adverbs	фразовий наголос
prepositions	контрастний наголос
emphasis	висловлювання
tonic stress	допоміжні дієслова
emphatic stress	нести значення
contrastive stress	необхідні/важливі слова
to focus on	такт
to be unaware	модель

3. Having watched the video, do the following tasks:

a) *answer the following questions:*

- What is sentence stress and its examples?
- What words are usually stressed?
- Why are some words stressed and others not?
- What are the types of sentence stress?

b) *identify which words are stressed:*

1. Our neighbour's house is big and old.
2. I saw a crab at the beach.
3. Are you sure?
4. His wife is beautiful but she's not very nice.
5. Let's meet tonight at six to go to the movies.
6. You're so mean!
7. I often wonder what else there is in the universe.
8. I don't want to talk to you.
9. I can sing but I can't dance.
10. What time is it?

Lesson C Intonation.

1. Answer the questions on the topic of the lesson:

- What is intonation?
- What is intonation pattern?

2. Watch the video called “Intonation in English” (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uCLy9Kx6Xew&t=28s>), “Intonation patterns in English” (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UTuKCvK0RIQ>). Before doing the tasks match the words in the left-hand column with their Ukrainian equivalents in the right-hand column. It will help you to understand the video better.

feature of pronunciation	спільне
pitch	висхідна інтонація
common	відкриті запитання
highness	інтонаційна модель
attitude	інтонація падіння-підйому
to state a fact	висота
questioning	перелік, список
statements	особливість вимови
intonation pattern	розділові запитання
falling intonation	констатувати факт
rising intonation	ставлення під сумнів
fall-rise intonation	закриті запитання
open questions	контекст
closed questions	спадна інтонація
tag questions	твердження
context	висота тону
list	ставлення

3. Having watched the video, do the following tasks:

a) *answer the following questions:*

- What is sentence stress and its examples?
- What can be called “the music of speech”?
- What do you mean by pitch?
- How many intonation patterns are there in English?
- What intonation is used to state facts?
- When to use rising intonation?
- Why do people use fall-rising intonation?
- How to improve intonation?

b) *identify which intonation patterns should be used in the following:*

1. Helen, where are you?
2. I bought sugar, tea, coffee, and fruit.
3. Tom is a journalist.
4. We went to the theater yesterday.
5. Have you seen my keys?
6. Does he speak Chinese or Korean?
7. She bought bread, cheese, oranges, and apples.
8. If he calls, tell him about the conference, please.
9. I haven't read this magazine.
10. Are you going to wash the car? – Maybe later. I'm tired now.

РЕКОМЕНДОВАНА ЛІТЕРАТУРА

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1. <http://www.cambridge.org/ua/cambridgeenglish/resources/pronunciation>

2. <http://www.fonetiks.org/>
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Навчальне видання

Авраменко Богдана Володимирівна

**Методичні рекомендації
з дисципліни «Практична фонетика (англійська мова)»
до проведення практичних занять студентів 1-го року
навчання спеціальності 014 Середня освіта,
предметної спеціальності 014.029 Інші мови (корейська) та
зарубіжна література**

Видається в авторській редакції