

1st YEAR PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY,

Spring 2012

Teacher

Lectures in practical English Phonetics, Phonology and Pronunciation given by **Kateřina Tomková** (2060@mail.muni.cz) of the Dept. of English and American Studies.

Office hours: Tuesdays 12:30-13, Wednesdays 14-16 and Thursdays 14-15:30. Combined studies Fridays 8:30-9.

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Assessment

Your final mark in Phonetics and Phonology depends on the result in your final test (60%) on May 27 and subsequent pronunciation interview (40%). Students are recommended to talk to K. Tomková and have their pronunciation assessed **now** while there is still time to eliminate incorrect speaking habits.

May 25 – EXAM TEST followed by interviews with K. Tomková

June 1 – EXAM TEST second regular date

June 22 – EXAM TEST resits

September 7 – EXAM TEST resits

Sources

- Regular attendance at lectures
- Professor Krčmová's *Obecná fonetika a fonologie* in the IS (student-stud.materiály-kód předmětu)
- Gimson's *Pronunciation of English*, first 7 chapters; bookshop/SAC/IS
- *Rudiments of Linguistics*, chapter on Phonetics by Ludmila Urbanová
- *A practical course in English pronunciation*, xeroxed copy and tape (SAC)
- www.photransedit.com/Online/Text2Phonetics.aspx

Syllabus

Date	Event; Accent	1 Organization; 2 Hints for pronunciation; 3 Theory; 4 Listening; 5 Transcription and/or description of accent spoken	Reading assignment
March 2 9:10-9:55	Startin' Somethin'; American	<p>1 Introduction of subject and its facilitator; dates. Downloading silipa93 into your computers.</p> <p>2 Suprasegmental features (stress, rhythm and intonation) as opposed to segments, sounds (vowels, diphthongs and consonants) diagnoses and FORM. Common mistakes, collection of errors.</p> <p>3 Delimitation of Phonetics (concrete, discreet sounds) and Phonology (works with phonemes and their functions in the system of a language). The succession of phoneticians at UCL: Henry Sweet, Daniel Jones, A.C. Gimson, J.C. Wells.</p> <p>4 The English Language in 24 Accents (youtube).</p> <p>5 American accent is RHOTIC, NASAL, with certain vowels more open such as /ɔ/ and /ɔ̃/ and FLAPS of intervocalic /t/. On the suprasegmental level, it associates STRESS and DURATION in some positions. Compare RP and GenAm pronunciations of words such as Veronica, economy, economist, economics and economical.</p>	
9:55-10:40	Standards; RP	<p>2 Synthesis of skills. Standard versus accents. Perceptions. Speech models. Dictionaries.</p> <p>3 Spoken versus written communication. Redundancy.</p> <p>4 Talking Proper. Educating Rita Part 1 starring Julie Walters and Michael Caine.</p> <p>5 New trends in RP: INTRUSIVE R, SMOOTHING, /Y↔/ becomes /ɔ̃/. GLOTTALIZATIONS: intervocalic /t/, sometimes even /t/ or /k/ replaced by a glottal stop [ʔ] is omnipresent in England but still not acceptable in RP.</p> <p>An accent bearing elements of RP, a continuum of Cockney: Estuary English.</p> <p>Practice “Put it in the bottom of a bottle” pronounced as [ʊπHY?I?IvΔ↔ʊβ↔?↔μ↔ϖ↔ʊβ↔?→]</p>	Gimson 1 Communication up to p. 7

March 16

2 Articulatory settings in English and Czech.

Gimson 2
Physiology of
Speech pp. 8-17

5 Introducing the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA).

the eve of



St. Patrick's Day; Irish



1 Song: White Orange and Green. Find out who (what) a leprechaun is.
2 and 4 Famine by Sinéad O'Connor (word stress).

Gimson 3
Acoustic and
Auditory
Aspects of
Speech pp. 18-26

Song lyrics:

OK, I want to talk about Ireland
Specifically I want to talk about the "famine"
About the fact that there never really was one
There was no "famine"
See Irish people were only allowed to eat potatoes
All of the other food
Meat fish vegetables
Were shipped out of the country under armed guard
To England while the Irish people starved
And then in the middle of all this
They gave us money not to teach our children Irish
And so we lost our history
And this is what I think is still hurting me

See we're like a child that's been battered
Has to drive itself out of it's head because it's frightened
Still feels all the painful feelings
But they lose contact with the memory

And this leads to massive self-destruction
alcoholism, drug addiction
All desperate attempts at running
And in it's worst form
Becomes actual killing

And if there ever is gonna be healing
There has to be remembering
And then grieving
So that there then can be forgiving
There has to be knowledge and understanding

All the lonely people
where do they all come from

An American army regulation
Says you mustn't kill more than 10% of a nation
'Cos to do so causes permanent "psychological damage"
It's not permanent but they didn't know that



Anyway during the supposed "famine"
We lost a lot more than 10% of our nation
Through deaths on land or on ships of emigration
But what finally broke us was not starvation
but it's use in the controlling of our education
Schools go on about "Black 47"
On and on about "The terrible famine"
But what they don't say is in truth
There really never was one


(Excuse me)
All the lonely people
(I'm sorry, excuse me)
Where do they all come from
(that I can tell you in one word)
All the lonely people
where do they all belong

So let's take a look shall we
The highest statistics of child abuse in the EEC
And we say we're a Christian country
But we've lost contact with our history
See we used to worship God as a mother
We're suffering from post traumatic stress disorder
Look at all our old men in the pubs
Look at all our young people on drugs
We used to worship God as a mother
Now look at what we're doing to each other
We've even made killers of ourselves
The most child-like trusting people in the Universe
And this is what's wrong with us
Our history books the parent figures lied to us

I see the Irish
As a race like a child
That got itself basned in the face

And if there ever is gonna be healing
There has to be remembering
And then grieving
So that there then can be forgiving
There has to be knowledge and understanding

All the lonely people
Where do they all come from
All the lonely people
Where do they all come from
We stand on the brink of a great achievement
In this Ireland there is no solution

		<p>to be found to our disagreements by shooting each other There is no real invader here We are all Irish in all our different kinds of ways We must not, now or ever in the future, show anything to each other except tolerance, forbearance and neighbourly love because of our tradition everyone here knows who he is and what God expects him to do.</p> <p>5 Irish accent: rhotic, dark r's, clear l's, t-opening, th-stopping. /ɸ/ becomes /f/.</p>	
<p>March 30 9:10-9:55</p>	<p>Scottish</p> 	<p>2 and 3 Classification of sounds in relation to commonest mistakes made by Czechs <u>Vowels</u>. Criteria – openness (open, mid, closed), frontness (front, mid, back). <u>Diphthongs</u>: centring, I and Y diphthongs. Mod. Tendencies in BrE: /Y↔/ becomes /ɪ/ (sure, pure, endure); smoothing of triphthongs (shire x shower). <u>Consonants</u>. Manner of articulation: plosives, affricates, fricatives, nasals, approximants (liquids), semi-vowels. Place of articulation: bilabial, alveolar, velar, labio-dental, dental, palato-alveolar, lateral, palatal. Sonority: voiced, voiceless. Articulatory energy: lenis, fortis. Aspiration: voiceless plosives /p/, /t/, /k/ under stress, unless they are preceded by /s/. The biggest problem with Czech segmental pronunciation is final-consonant devoicing. Exercise: /β/ bib and brace trousers /θ/ for the love of English /ɣ/ a big dog at home /ð/ time and tide wait for no man</p>	<p>Gimson 4 Phonetics of Sounds pp. 27-39</p>



/ɹ/ because I, is another, was nowhere, trees and other plants, buzz and hussle
 /Z/ massage and bath
 /δZ/ message and letter, his age was advanced

5 Scottish accents range from educated Scottish standard different from RP to the broadest referred to as Lallans. The Scots refer to themselves as the Mediterraneans of the North and Edinburgh as Athens of the North. Patron: St. Andrew (see left). Plant: the Scottish thistle (see above left). Pattern: tartans of the various clans in the Scottish Highlands. Scottish accent in films: Traispotting, Lord of the Rings. The Scottish accent has a velar setting, frequent monophthongizations; rhotic accent with a diversity of r realizations, /Y/=ʌ/, whales x Wales. Expressions: a wee bairn = a little baby, bonnie – beautiful, lad = boy, lass = girl, aye = yes, haggis = traditional dish.

10-10:45


3 Classification of sounds practiced on a grid. Segmental Phonology, but also revision of physiology of speech, acoustic and auditory aspects of speech in Gimson's Pronunciation of English.
 4 Transcriptions in John Trim's "English Pronunciation Illustrated".

Gimson 5
Phonology of Sounds pp. 40-53

April 13
 no class but

3 History of phonetic research up to Prague School and present-day scholars

Gimson 6
History pp. 57-63

<p>reading assignment</p>		<p>3 History and influences upon English Present-day pronunciation of English as a result of historical development</p>	<p>Gimson 6 Sound Change pp. 63-72 Gimson 6 OE, ME, EmE pp. 72-76</p>
<p>April 27</p>		<p>2 Suprasegmental practice. a) The 3 golden rules of English stress and rhythm. - You only stress words which you wouldn't leave out in a text message. - Stressed syllables are at constant distances from each other. - Any unstressed syllable at the beginning of a stress group is said very quickly. b) I've 'broken my 'glasses / 'How did you 'do it? / I 'dropped them on the 'floor / You must 'get them re'paired. c) 'I saw 'John last 'night / 'Over at this 'mother's // 'When I last 'saw him he was 'terribly 'worried // When 'I last saw him he was 'terribly worried, 'too. d) Jazz Chants by Carolyn Graham, hiphop music. e) J.D.O'Connor tunes. H.J. high jump. ⊆ Tune used for statements, imperatives, information and</p>	<p>Gimson 7 Accents pp. 77-87</p>

		<p>wh-questions. G.U. glide-up. ⊆⊆ Tune used for asking yes-no questions and in speaking to little children, people who are afraid (e.g. at the dentist's) and idiots. Caution: a patronizing tune! H.D. high dive ⊆ ⊆⊆ A tune used to express incompleteness or doubt. T.O. take-off _____⊆ A tune used to express extreme distress and annoyance.</p> <p>f) Intonation is often symptomatic of accents, e.g. of Northern Ireland.</p> <p>g) Intonation centre is the last important word in the sentence. Caution: in English it is often the noun: - The ⊆baby's crying. - The ⊆kettle's boiling. - The ⊆postman's coming up the path. - I'm afraid my ⊆father's very ill. (CZ Ale mám nemocnýho taťku.) - He's very ⊆rich, I've been told.</p> <p>3 Accents of English FROM Gimson and recommended recordings.</p>	
May 11 12:30-14 !!!		1 Organization of exam, sample test REVISION, QUESTION TIME.	
May 25		EXAM TEST 10-11, INTERVIEWS 11-12.	
June 1st		EXAM TEST 9-10, INTERVIEWS 10-11.	
June 15		10-11 INTERVIEWS	

June 22		EXAM TEST 9-10, INTERVIEWS 10-11.	
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September 7

EXAM TEST 10-11