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According to the **stability of articulation** all English vowels are divided into 3 groups:  1. Pure vowels or monophthongs (12)  2. Diphthongs (8)  3. Diphthongoids (2)  **Monophthongs** are vowels the articulation of which is almost unchanging. The quality of such vowels is relatively pure. The English monophthongs are [i, e, æ, ɑ:, ɒ, ɔ:, ʌ, ɜ:, ə, ʊ].  In the pronunciation of **diphthongs** the organs of speech glide from one vowel position to another within one syllable. The starting point, the nucleus, is strong and distinct. The glide which shows the direction of the quality change is weak. The English diphthongs are [ei, ai, ɔi, aʊ, iə, ɛə, ʊə].  In the pronunciation of **diphthongoids** the articulation is slightly changing but the difference between the starting point and the end is not distinct as it is in the case of diphthongs. English diphthongoids are [i:, u:]. In Russian the initial [o] may serve as an example of a Russian diphthongoid in the word “очень”.  II. The changes in the position of the tongue determine largely the shape of the mouth and pharyngeal cavities. The tongue may move forward and backward, up and down, thus changing the quality of vowel sounds. According to the **tongue position** English vowels may be:  1. **Front**vowels: [i:, e, æ] – the tongue is in the front part of the mouth and the front part of it is raised to the hard palate.  2. **Front-retracted** vowels: [i] – the tongue is in the front part of the mouth and is slightly retracted and the part of the tongue is nearer to front is raised.  3. **Central**vowel: [ʌ, ɜ:, ə,]  4. **Back** vowels: [ɑ:, ɒ, ɔ:, u:]  5. **Back-advanced** vowels: [ʊ]  Moving up and down in the mouth various parts of the tongue may be raised to different height towards the roof of the mouth (**close, mid, open** vowels). To make classification more precise it is necessary to distinguish broad and narrow variants of close, mid and open vowels. There are:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | Narrow variant | Broad variant | | Close vowels | [i:, u:] | [i, ʊ ] | | Mid vowels | [e, ɜ:, ɜ ] | [ʌ, ə, ɛ] | | Open vowels | [ɔ:, ɔ] | [æ, ɑ:, ɒ, a] |     III. According to the lip position there are:  1. **Unrounded vowels** [i:, i, e, æ, ɑ:, ʌ, ɜ:, ə ] – the lips are neutral or spread.  2. **Rounded vowels** [ɒ, ɔ:, ʊ, u:] - lips are protruded.  IV. The quality of all monophthongs in the stressed position is strongly affected by the following consonant of the same syllable. According to the character of vowel end the vowels may be:  [Бархатные **платья** со скидкой!](https://an.yandex.ru/count/T02PQER-kPC508S1CUqG9be00000ECQ_6K02I09Wl0Xe172WuAh01u01oygl18W1p8cUZXgG0Q2sWUqHc066wxdL5A01dhQ1xH6e0QxfkTKKk07QbyE53i010jW1h8g_2k01kCZ92EW1TlW1egpUlW680WIW0l3gwmgv0gqP_d1o60ENy0BoqTUa1FW2We20W93WEh031BW4_m7e1C0Z-0Iza0w81RsG3f05tf4He0N5dWIe1UJB0x05vCi3k0NThGJ01VM06CW5e8q6q0MosW7W1JJm1G6O1e3GhFCEe0R40gW6n0B91e5xNsEYQTzTqGQ13vNQecdVNTa60000i0C0002f1yiWqFvV351ai0U0W90ym0VapFJ73z070k07XWhu1mBG2BgAW8704E08kFMr1O0A0S4A00000000y3_O2WBW2e29UlWAmFmLY0i8gWiGaD7g9CiW000dkz9NZry50C0BWAC5o0k0r9C1sGlB8D3-NmnGPEWBlP0Ey0i6Y0oYhDw-0G00?test-tag=258389812751521&stat-id=4&) Бархатные **платья**! Скидки до 90%! Гарантия низкой цены! Только ориги­налы![kupivip.kz/Платья](https://an.yandex.ru/count/T02PQER-kPC508S1CUqG9be00000ECQ_6K02I09Wl0Xe172WuAh01u01oygl18W1p8cUZXgG0Q2sWUqHc066wxdL5A01dhQ1xH6e0QxfkTKKk07QbyE53i010jW1h8g_2k01kCZ92EW1TlW1egpUlW680WIW0l3gwmgv0gqP_d1o60ENy0BoqTUa1FW2We20W93WEh031BW4_m7e1C0Z-0Iza0w81RsG3f05tf4He0N5dWIe1UJB0x05vCi3k0NThGJ01VM06CW5e8q6q0MosW7W1JJm1G6O1e3GhFCEe0R40gW6n0B91e5xNsEYQTzTqGQ13vNQecdVNTa60000i0C0002f1yiWqFvV351ai0U0W90ym0VapFJ73z070k07XWhu1mBG2BgAW8704E08kFMr1O0A0S4A00000000y3_O2WBW2e29UlWAmFmLY0i8gWiGaD7g9CiW000dkz9NZry50C0BWAC5o0k0r9C1sGlB8D3-NmnGPEWBlP0Ey0i6Y0oYhDw-0G00?test-tag=258389812751521&stat-id=4&)Алматы[Женская одежда](https://an.yandex.ru/count/T02PQBf1yIK508S1CUqG9be00000ECQ_6K02I09Wl0Xe172WuAh01u01oygl18W1p8cUZXgG0Q2sWUqHc066wxdL5A01dhQ1xH6e0QxfkTKKk07QbyE53i01FjW1h8g_2k01kCZ92EW1TlW1egpUlW680WIW0l3gwmgv0gqP_d1o60ENy0BoqTUa1FW2We20W93WEh031BW4_m7e1C0Z-0Iza0w81RsG3f05tf4He0N5dWIe1UJB0x05vCi3k0NThGJ01VM06CW5e8q6q0MosW7W1JJm1G6O1e3GhFCEe0R40gW6n0B91e5xNsEYQTzTqGQ13vNQecdVNTa60000i0C0002f1yiWqFvV351ai0U0W90ym0VapFJ73z070k07XWhu1mBG2BgAW8704E08kFMr1O0A0S4A00000000y3_O2WBW2e29UlWAmFmLY0i8gWiGaD7g9CiW000dkz9NZry50C0BWAC5o0k0r9C1sGlB8D3-NmnGPEWBlP0Ey0i6Y0oYhDw-0G00?test-tag=258389812751521&stat-id=4&)[Женские туфли](https://an.yandex.ru/count/T02PQDReeXa508S1CUqG9be00000ECQ_6K02I09Wl0Xe172WuAh01u01oygl18W1p8cUZXgG0Q2sWUqHc066wxdL5A01dhQ1xH6e0QxfkTKKk07QbyE53i01GjW1h8g_2k01kCZ92EW1TlW1egpUlW680WIW0l3gwmgv0gqP_d1o60ENy0BoqTUa1FW2We20W93WEh031BW4_m7e1C0Z-0Iza0w81RsG3f05tf4He0N5dWIe1UJB0x05vCi3k0NThGJ01VM06CW5e8q6q0MosW7W1JJm1G6O1e3GhFCEe0R40gW6n0B91e5xNsEYQTzTqGQ13vNQecdVNTa60000i0C0002f1yiWqFvV351ai0U0W90ym0VapFJ73z070k07XWhu1mBG2BgAW8704E08kFMr1O0A0S4A00000000y3_O2WBW2e29UlWAmFmLY0i8gWiGaD7g9CiW000dkz9NZry50C0BWAC5o0k0r9C1sGlB8D3-NmnGPEWBlP0Ey0i6Y0oYhDw-0G00?test-tag=258389812751521&stat-id=4&)[Сумки](https://an.yandex.ru/count/T02PQ0C_O4a508S1CUqG9be00000ECQ_6K02I09Wl0Xe172WuAh01u01oygl18W1p8cUZXgG0Q2sWUqHc066wxdL5A01dhQ1xH6e0QxfkTKKk07QbyE53i01HjW1h8g_2k01kCZ92EW1TlW1egpUlW680WIW0l3gwmgv0gqP_d1o60ENy0BoqTUa1FW2We20W93WEh031BW4_m7e1C0Z-0Iza0w81RsG3f05tf4He0N5dWIe1UJB0x05vCi3k0NThGJ01VM06CW5e8q6q0MosW7W1JJm1G6O1e3GhFCEe0R40gW6n0B91e5xNsEYQTzTqGQ13vNQecdVNTa60000i0C0002f1yiWqFvV351ai0U0W90ym0VapFJ73z070k07XWhu1mBG2BgAW8704E08kFMr1O0A0S4A00000000y3_O2WBW2e29UlWAmFmLY0i8gWiGaD7g9CiW000dkz9NZry50C0BWAC5o0k0r9C1sGlB8D3-NmnGPEWBlP0Ey0i6Y0oYhDw-0G00?test-tag=258389812751521&stat-id=4&)[Ремни](https://an.yandex.ru/count/T02PQEA2POi508S1CUqG9be00000ECQ_6K02I09Wl0Xe172WuAh01u01oygl18W1p8cUZXgG0Q2sWUqHc066wxdL5A01dhQ1xH6e0QxfkTKKk07QbyE53i01LjW1h8g_2k01kCZ92EW1TlW1egpUlW680WIW0l3gwmgv0gqP_d1o60ENy0BoqTUa1FW2We20W93WEh031BW4_m7e1C0Z-0Iza0w81RsG3f05tf4He0N5dWIe1UJB0x05vCi3k0NThGJ01VM06CW5e8q6q0MosW7W1JJm1G6O1e3GhFCEe0R40gW6n0B91e5xNsEYQTzTqGQ13vNQecdVNTa60000i0C0002f1yiWqFvV351ai0U0W90ym0VapFJ73z070k07XWhu1mBG2BgAW8704E08kFMr1O0A0S4A00000000y3_O2WBW2e29UlWAmFmLY0i8gWiGaD7g9CiW000dkz9NZry50C0BWAC5o0k0r9C1sGlB8D3-NmnGPEWBlP0Ey0i6Y0oYhDw-0G00?test-tag=258389812751521&stat-id=4&)[Адрес и телефон](https://an.yandex.ru/count/T02PQ4Ft-I8508S1CUqG9be00000ECQ_6K02I09Wl0Xe172WuAh01u01oygl18W1p8cUZXgG0Q2sWUqHc066wxdL5A01dhQ1xH6e0QxfkTKKk07QbyE53i013jW1h8g_2k01kCZ92EW1TlW1egpUlW680WIW0l3gwmgv0gqP_d1o60ENy0BoqTUa1FW2We20W93WEh031BW4_m7e1C0Z-0Iza0w81RsG3f05tf4He0N5dWIe1UJB0x05vCi3k0NThGJ01VM06CW5e8q6q0MosW7W1JJm1G6O1e3GhFCEe0R40gW6n0B91e5xNsEYQTzTqGQ13vNQecdVNTa60000i0C0002f1yiWqFvV351ai0U0W90ym0VapFJ73z070k07XWhu1mBG2BgAW8704E08kFMr1O0A0S4A00000000y3_O2WBW2e29UlWAmFmLY0i8gWiGaD7g9CiW000dkz9NZry50C0BWAC5o0k0r9C1sGlB8D3-NmnGPEWBlP0Ey0i6Y0oYhDw-0G00?test-tag=258389812751521&stat-id=4&)[Перейти](https://an.yandex.ru/count/T02PQER-kPC508S1CUqG9be00000ECQ_6K02I09Wl0Xe172WuAh01u01oygl18W1p8cUZXgG0Q2sWUqHc066wxdL5A01dhQ1xH6e0QxfkTKKk07QbyE53i010jW1h8g_2k01kCZ92EW1TlW1egpUlW680WIW0l3gwmgv0gqP_d1o60ENy0BoqTUa1FW2We20W93WEh031BW4_m7e1C0Z-0Iza0w81RsG3f05tf4He0N5dWIe1UJB0x05vCi3k0NThGJ01VM06CW5e8q6q0MosW7W1JJm1G6O1e3GhFCEe0R40gW6n0B91e5xNsEYQTzTqGQ13vNQecdVNTa60000i0C0002f1yiWqFvV351ai0U0W90ym0VapFJ73z070k07XWhu1mBG2BgAW8704E08kFMr1O0A0S4A00000000y3_O2WBW2e29UlWAmFmLY0i8gWiGaD7g9CiW000dkz9NZry50C0BWAC5o0k0r9C1sGlB8D3-NmnGPEWBlP0Ey0i6Y0oYhDw-0G00?test-tag=258389812751521&stat-id=4&)[Яндекс.Директ](https://direct.yandex.ru/?partner)Скрыть рекламу:Не интересуюсь этой темой / Уже купилНавязчивое и надоелоСомнительного содержания или спамМешает просмотру контента   |  | | --- | | Спасибо, объявление скрыто. |   1. **Checked** (b**e**tter, c**a**rt) – a stressed vowel is followed by a strong voiceless consonant and a vowel is cut off by it.  2. **Free** (bef**or**e, mon**ey,**b**e**gg**e**r, b**ea**d) – a vowel is followed by a weak consonant or by no consonant and the end of it is weak. Such vowels are in closed syllables ending in a voiced consonant or in an open syllable.  V. According to the length the vowels may be:  1. **Long** [i; ɑ:, ɔ:, u:, ɜ:]  2. **Short** [i, e, ɒ , ʊ, ʌ, ə] | |  | **2) The classification of English consonants**  **Principles of classification of speech sounds**  Consonants are the bones of a word and give it its basic shape. So if your vowels are not perfect, you be still understood by the listeners. But if your consonants are imperfect, there may be some misunderstanding.  There are 3 types of consonants classification on the articulatory level:  1. According to the degree of noise  2. According to the manner of articulation  3. According to the place of articulation  Vowels are made with the air stream that meets to closure or narrowing in the mouth, pharyngeal and nasal cavities. That is why there is no noise component characteristic of consonantal sounds. There 4 types of vowels classification on the articulatory level:  1. According to the stability of articulation  2. According to the tongue position  3. According to the lip position  4. According to the character of the vowel end  In the English consonant system there are 24 consonants.   |  | | --- | | Classification of consonants according to the degree of noise | | Noise consonants | Sonorants | | According to the work of vocal cords | According to the force of articulation | are made with tone prevailing over noise because of a rather wide air passage | | Voiced b, d, g, v, ʤ, ð, Ʒ, z | Voiceless p, t, k, f, θ, s, ʃ, ʧ, h | Weak (lenis) b, d, g, v, ʤ, ð, Ʒ, z | Strong (fortis) p, t, k, f, θ, s, ʃ, ʧ, h | [m, n, ŋ, w, l, r, j] | |  |  |  |  |  |   The manner of articulation of consonants is determined by the type of obstruction. The obstructions may be **complete, incomplete and momentary**.  When the obstruction is **complete**the organs of speech are in contact and the air stream meets a closure in the mouth or nasal cavities as in the production of the English [p, b, t, d, k, g, ʧ, ʤ, m, n, ŋ].  In case of **incomplete** obstruction the active organ of speech moves towards the point of articulation and the air stream goes through the narrowing between them as in the production of the English [f, v, s, z, θ, ð, ʃ, Ʒ, h, w, l, r, j]  **Momentary** obstruction are formed in the production of the Russian sonorants [р, р’] when the tip of the tongue taps quickly several times against the teeth ridge.  According to the manner of articulation consonants may be:   |  | | --- | | Classification of consonants according to the manner of articulation | | Noise consonants | Sonorants | | Occlusive stops (plosives) | Constrictive fricatives | Occlusive-constrictive (affricates) | Occlusive | Constrictive | Rolled | | p, b t, d k, g | f, v θ, ð s, z ʃ, Ʒ h |  | m n ŋ | w l r j | Russian [р, р’] |   The place of articulation is determined by the active organ of speech against the point of articulation. There may be one place of articulation or focus (unicentral consonants), or two places of articulation when active organs of speech contact with two points of articulation (bicentral consonants). For example, the English fricatives [ʃ, Ʒ], and affricates [ʧ, ʤ] | |  | 3) **Word stress in English**  **What is word stress?**  In some languages, each syllable in each word is pronounced with the exact same stress.  English is not one of those languages. English has its own rhythm, complete with its own vocal music. This means that one part of a certain word is said louder and longer than other parts of the same word.  It is something that is completely natural for English speakers, but something ESL students can learn from learning the correct way to pronounce new words, practicing their conversational skills, and by learning the rules for using word stress.  Rules for word stress  **A few things to remember:**  **1. A word can only have one stress.**In a very long word you can have a secondary stress, but it is always a much smaller stress.  **2. Only vowels are stressed, not consonants.** The vowels in English are a, e, i, o, and u. The consonants are all the other letters.  **3. There are many exceptions to the rules.** The word stress rules in English are complicated. Remember that there are exceptions to every rule. Use a [dictionary](http://www.really-learn-english.com/english-dictionary.html) to check the word stress of new words. Soon, you will know English well enough to add word stress naturally.  It is important that you stress the right syllables, so people can hear and understand your words.   Before continuing, make sure you read and understand  **1. Two-Syllable nouns and adjectives**  In most two syllable [nouns](http://www.really-learn-english.com/english-nouns.html) and [adjectives](http://www.really-learn-english.com/english-adjectives.html), the first syllable takes on the stress.  **Examples:**   * SAMples * CARton * PURple * RAIny * CHIna * HAPpy   **2. Two-Syllable verbs and prepositions**  In most two syllable [verbs](http://www.really-learn-english.com/learn-english-verbs.html) and [prepositions](http://www.really-learn-english.com/prepositions.html), the stress is on the second syllable.  **Examples:**   * reLAX * reCEIVE * diRECT * aMONG * aSIDE * beTWEEN * deCIDE   **More about word stress on two-syllable words**   * About 80% of two-syllable words get their stress on the first syllable. * There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, but very few nouns and adjectives get stress on their second syllable. * Verbs and prepositions usually get stress placed on the second syllable, but there are exceptions to this too.   **Note:** There are many two-syllable words in English that can be pronounced in two different ways. The stress change also changes the part of speech of the word.   **Examples:**   * PREsent = a gift ([noun](http://www.really-learn-english.com/english-nouns.html)); non past or future ([adjective](http://www.really-learn-english.com/english-adjectives.html)) * preSENT = to give something to someone ([verb](http://www.really-learn-english.com/main-verbs-auxiliary-verbs-helping-verbs-compound-verbs.html)) * OBject = something you can see and touch ([noun](http://www.really-learn-english.com/english-nouns.html)) * obJECT = to disagree with something ([verb](http://www.really-learn-english.com/main-verbs-auxiliary-verbs-helping-verbs-compound-verbs.html))   **3. Three-Syllable words**  For three-syllable words, look at the word ending (the [suffix](http://www.really-learn-english.com/prefixes-and-suffixes-worksheets.html)), using the following as your guide:    **4. Words ending in er, ly**  For three-syllable words ending with the suffixes **er** or **ly**, the stress is placed on the first syllable.   **Examples:**   * ORderly * SIlently * LOvingly * MAnager * GARdener * EAsier   **5.  Words ending in consonants and in y**  If there is a word that ends in a **consonant** or in a **y**, then the first syllable usually gets the stress.  **Examples:**   * RARity * OPtimal * GRAdient * GEnorous   **6. Words with various endings**  Take a good look at the list of suffixes below (suffixes are word endings).  The stress is going to be on the syllable right before the suffix. This applies to words of all syllable lengths.   **Examples:**   1. **able:** ADDable, DURable, LAUGHable 2. **ial:** differENTial, SOcial, fiNANcial 3. **cian:** muSIcian, phySIcian, cliNIcian 4. **ery:** BAkery, SCEnery 5. **ian:** coMEdian, ciVILian, techNIcian 6. **ible:** reSIstible, imPOSsible, TERRible 7. **ic:** arCHAic, plaTOnic, characteRIStic 8. **ics:** diaBEtics, paediAtrics, TOpics 9. **ion:** classifiCAtion, repoSItion, vegeTAtion 10. **ia:** MEdia, bacTERia, vicTORia 11. **ient**: inGREdient, PAtient, ANcient 12. **ious:**mySTERious, reLIgious, VARious 13. **ish:** SELfish, ENglish, PUnish 14. **osis:**hypNOsis, diagNOsis, osMOsis   **7. Words ending in ade, ee, ese, que, ette, oon**  Words that use the suffix **ade, ee**, **ese**, **eer**, **que**, **ette**, or **oon** have the primary stress actually placed on the suffix.   This applies to words of all syllable lengths.    **Examples:**   1. **ade:**lemoNADE, cruSADE, arCADE 2. **ee:** aGREE, jamborEE, guaranTEE 3. **eer:** sightSEER, puppeTEER 4. **ese:** SiamESE, JapanESE, chEESE 5. **ette:** cassETTE, CorvETTE, towelETTE 6. **que:** unIQUE, physIQUE 7. **oon:** baLOON, afterNOON, carTOON     **8. Stress on the second from the end syllable**  You put stress on the second syllable from the end of the word with words ending in **ic**, **sion,** and **tion**.  **Examples:**   * iCONic * GRAPHic * hyperTENsion * teleVIsion * nuTRItion * reveLAtion   Note: Native English speakers don't always agree on where to place the stress on a word. For example, some people pronounce **television** as "TELevision" while others say "teleVIsion."  **9. Stress on the third from end syllable**  You put stress on the third from end syllable with words that end in **cy**, **ty**, **phy**, **gy** and **al**.   **Examples:**   * deMOcracy * geOGraphy * ALlergy * NAUtical * CLArity * CRItical   **10. Word stress for compound words**  **A. Compound noun**  A compound noun is a noun made out of two [nouns](http://www.really-learn-english.com/english-nouns.html) that form one word. In a compound noun, the most stress is on the stressed syllable of the first word.  **Examples:**   * SEAfood (sea + food) * ICEland (ice + land) * TOOTHpaste (tooth + paste) * FOOTball (foot + ball) * BAsketball (basket + ball)   **B. Compound adjectives**  A compound adjective is an [adjective](http://www.really-learn-english.com/english-adjectives.html) made of at least two words.  Often, hyphens are used in compound adjectives. In compound adjectives, the most stress is placed in the stressed syllable of the second word.  **Examples:**   * ten-MEter * rock-SOlid * fifteen-MInute * old-FAshioned   **C. Compound verbs**  A compound verb is when a subject has two or more [verbs](http://www.really-learn-english.com/learn-english-verbs.html). The stress is on the second or on the last part.    **Examples:**   * Matilda loves bread but deTESTS butter. * Sarah baked cookies and ATE them up. * Dogs love to eat bones and love to DRINK water.   **D. Noun + compound nouns**  [Noun](http://www.really-learn-english.com/english-nouns.html) + compound Nouns are two word compound nouns. In noun + compound noun, the stress is on the first word.  **Examples:**   * AIRplane mechanic * PROject manager * BOARD member   **11. Proper nouns**  [Proper nouns](http://www.really-learn-english.com/english-nouns.html#Proper_Nouns) are specific names of people, places or things. For example: Jeniffer, Spain, Google.   The second word is always the one that takes the stress  **Examples:**   * North DAKOTA * Mr. SMITH * Apple INCORPORATED   **12. Reflexive pronouns**  [Reflexive pronouns](http://www.really-learn-english.com/english-pronouns.html#06) show that the action affects the person who performs the action. For example: I hit myself.   The second syllable usually takes the stress.  **Examples:**   * mySELF * themSELVES * ourSELVES   **13. Numbers**  If the number is a multiple of ten, the stress is placed on the first syllable.    **Examples:**   * TEN * FIFty * ONE-hundred | |  | **4) The structure and functions of syllable in English**  **Articulatorily**, the syllable is the minimal articulatory unit of the utterance.  **Auditorily**, the syllable is the smallest unit of perception: the listener identifies the whole of the syllable and after that the sounds which it contains.  **Phonologically** it is a structural unit which consists of a sequence of one or some phonemes of a language in numbers and arrangements permitted by the given language.  **Syllable formation** in English is based on the phonological opposition vowel – consonant.  In English the syllable is formed:  1. by any vowel alone or in combination with one or more consonants – not more than 3 preceding and not more than 4 following it, e.g. are [a:], we [wi:], it [it], sixth [siksθ].  2. by a word final sonorants [n], [1], [m] immediately preceded by a consonant: e.g. rhythm ['rIðEm], garden ['ga:dEn].  The English sonorants [w], [j] are never syllabic as they are always syllable-initial.  According to the placement of vowels and consonants the following types of syllables are distinguished:  **open**: the V is at the end, such a syllable is articulated with the opening of the mouth by the end: e.g. they, wri-ter;  **closed**: which end in C, at the end of such a S the mouth is closed: e.g. hun-dred, hat.  Structurally, the commonest types of the syllable in English are VC; CVC. CV is considered to be the universal structure. CV syllabic types constitute more than half of all structural types in Russia. The characteristic feature of English is *monosyllabism*. Most of the words of old English origin is of one syllable, the limit for the number of syllables in a word in English is 8, e.g. incomprehensibility.  The question of **syllabification (that is the division of a word into syllables)**in English is controversial: different phoneticians hold different views about it. It is advisable to pay our attention to the following rules which are well spread in teaching in British and American schools:  1)**–CVC/– Closed syllables** have a short vowel with 1 to 3 consonants following it. Examples are: rob/in, nap/kin, kit/ten, hun/dred, in, ask, truck, sock, stretch, twelfth.  2)**–/cLE**– **Consonant-LE syllables** are found at the end of a word and are divided before the consonant that comes before the LE. The vowel sound in these syllables is the *schwa sound* that occurs before the l. Examples are: no/ble, jun/gle, mar/ble.  3)**–CV/– Open syllables** have a vowel hanging open at the end of a syllable. The vowel usually has a long sound. "When a vowel is left open, it says its own name." Examples are: mo/ment, va/ca/tion, no, she, I, a, spry.  4)**–CVVC/** or **CV/VC– Double vowels** can be a usual digraph, such as *ee, ea, ai, oa, oo, au, ea, ie, ou, ui* (more correctly these are vowel combinations composed of digraphs and diphthongs), which is not divided and the first vowel has a long sound; or a vowel-consonant unit with a sound or sounds particular to that unit. Double vowels that are not a usual combination, such as ia or eu, can be divided between the two vowels to make a multisyllable word, such as dial or museum. E.g. rain, day, see, veil, pie, piece, noise, toy, cue, and true.  5)**–CVCE**– **Silent-E syllables** can come in the middle of a word, but are usually found at the end of a word. Often the vowel preceding the silent **e** has a long sound. Examples are: in/vite, home/sick, in/ten/sive, ate, ice, tune, slope.  6)**–CVR– R-controlled syllables** have a vowel followed by an **r** or one vowel followed by an **r** which is followed by a silent **e**, or a vowel combination followed by an **r** and can be found in any syllable of a word. Examples include car, or, care, ire, air, and deer, car/pet, fur/ther/more, thir/sty.  The division of a word into syllables is called **syllabification** [11, xix]. It is generally agreed that phonetic syllable divisions must be such as to avoid (as far as possible) creating consonant clusters which are not found in words in isolation. Thus it may be argued that candy should be ['kæn. dI] or ['kaend. I] but not ['kæ. ndI] since [nd] is not a possible initial consonant cluster in English. This principle is called the **phonotactic constraint** (фонотактичное ограничение) on syllabification.  Syllable divisions in Longman Pronunciation Dictionary (LPD) by J. C. Wells are shown by spacing, e.g. playtime ['plei taim].  In English Pronouncing Dictionary (EPD) by Daniel Jones [10], syllable division is marked with a dot – [.] as recommended by the International Phonetic Association (the IPA), e.g. admirable ['æd.mər.ə.bl].  The following **rules of phonetic (spoken) syllable division** are adopted in LPD-2000:  1. A syllable boundary is found wherever there is a word boundary, and also coincides with the morphological boundary between elements in a compound:  displace [,dis 'pleis], become [bi 'к٨m], countless ['kaunt ləs], hardware ['ha:d weə].  2. The English diphthongs are unisyllabic, they make one vowel phoneme, while the so-called triphthongs are disyllabic, because they consist of a diphthong + the neutral vowel/*schwa*:  ta/ble CV-CS, sci/ence CV-VSC, flow/er CSV-V  3. The English affricates [ʧ], [ʤ] cannot be split: catching ['kæʧ-iŋ].  4. Split up words that have two middle consonants. For example: hap/pen, bas/ket, let/ter, sup/per, din/ner, and Den/nis. The only exceptions are the consonant digraphs "th", "sh", "ph", "th", "ch", and "wh". Never split up consonant digraphs as they really represent only one sound.  A most **GENERAL RULE** claims that division of words into syllables **in writing** is passed on the morphological principle which demands that the part of a word which is separated should be either a prefix, or a suffix or a root (morphograph), e.g. pic-ture ['pik-ʧə].  Compound words can be divided according to their meaning: hot-dog; spot-light.    Now we shall consider **three functions** of the syllable.  The first is **constitutive function**. It lies in its ability to be a part of a word itself. The syllables form language units of greater magnitude that is words, morphemes, and utterances. Within a syllable (or syllables) prosodic characteristics of speech are realized, which form the stress pattern of a word and the intonation structure of an utterance. In sum, the syllable is a specific minimal structure of both segmental and suprasegmental features.  The other function is **distinctive**one. In this respect, the syllable is characterized by its ability to differentiate words and word-forms. One minimal pare has been found in English to illustrate the word distinctive function in the syllabic: *['nai-treit] nitrate – ['nait-reit] night-rate.*  The third function of the syllable is the **identificatory function**: the listener can understand the exact meaning of the utterance only when the correct syllabic boundary is perceived:  an aim — a name, an ice house — a nice house, peace talks — pea stalks.  Sometimes the difference in syllabic division might be the basic ground for differentiation sentences in such minimal pairs as:  I saw her eyes. — I saw her rise.  I saw the meat. — I saw them eat. | |  | **5) Modifications** изменение  **of English consonants and vowels in speech**  The articulation of English vowels is adapted to that of consonants only to a very slight extent. To a Russian, they do not seem to change at all in connected speech compared with Russian vowels. This presents an almost insurmountable obstacle to a Russian learner of English.  In Russian, all the vowels receive an [и] fore- or after-glide, depending upon their position in the sequence with a palatalized consonant or [й]. A vowel that follows a palatalized consonant has an [и] fore-glide, a vowel that precedes it has an [и] after-glide. For example, *спят*, *спать* are pronounced [сп'иaт], [спаит’]. Vowels between palatalized consonants are *closer* than between non-palatalized ones. For example, the Russian [e]-phoneme is very close in *Петя* and comparatively very open in *шест*.  These phenomena are not characteristic of the English language. However, some cases of adaptation of vowel articulations to consonant articulations can be found in English too. For instance, the [e]-phoneme is more open before [l] in words like *tell*, *smell*.  The modifications of vowels in a speech chain are traced in the following directions: they are either *quantitative* or *qualitative* or both. These changes of vowels in a speech continuum are determined by a number of factors such as the position of the vowel in the word, accentual structure, tempo of speech, rhythm, etc.  The shortening of the vowel length is known as **a quantitative modification of vowels**, which may be illustrated as follows:  1. The shortening of the vowel length occurs in unstressed positions, e.g. blackboard [O:], sorrow [зu] (reduction). In these cases reduction affects both the length of the unstressed vowels and their quality.  Form words often demonstrate quantitative reduction in unstressed positions, e.g.  Is →he or ̖she to blame? – [hi:]  But: At →last he has ̖come. – [hI]  2. The length of a vowel depends on its position in a word. It varies in different phonetic environments. English vowels are said to have *positional length*, e.g. knee – need – neat (accommodation). The vowel [i:] is the longest in the final position, it is obviously shorter before the lenis voiced consonant [d], and it is the shortest before the fortis voiceless consonant [t].  **Qualitative modifications** of most vowels occur in unstressed positions. Unstressed vowels lose their "colour", their quality, which is illustrated by the examples below:  1. In unstressed syllables vowels of full value are usually subjected to qualitative changes, e.g. man [mæn] – sportsman ['spO:tsmən], conduct ['kQndəkt] – conduct [kən'dVkt]. In such cases the quality of the vowel is reduced to the neutral sound [ə].  These examples illustrate the neutralized (reduced) allophones of the same phonemes as the same morphemes are opposed.  Nearly one sound in ̘five is either [ə] or the un stressed [I]. This high frequency of [ə] is the result of the rhythmic pattern: if unstressed syllables are given only a short duration, the vowel in them which might be otherwise full is reduced. It is common knowledge that English rhythm prefers a pattern in which stressed syllables alternate with unstressed ones. The effect of this can be seen even in single words, where a shift of stress is often accompanied by a change of vowel quality; a full vowel becomes [ə], and [ə] becomes a full vowel. Compare: analyse ['ænəlaiz] – analysis [ə'nælisis].  2. Slight degree of **nasalization** marks vowels preceded or followed by the nasal consonants [n], [m], e.g. never, no, then, men (accommodation).  The realization of reduction as well as assimilation and accommodation is connected with the style of speech. In rapid colloquial speech reduction may result in vowel elision, the complete omission of the unstressed vowel, which is also known as zero reduction. Zero reduction is likely to occur in a sequence of unstressed syllables, e.g. history, factory, literature, territory. It often occurs in initial unstressed syllables preceding the stressed one, e.g. correct, believe, suppose, perhaps.  The example below illustrates a stage-by-stage reduction (including zero reduction) of a phrase.  *Has he done it?* [hæz hi· ,dVn it]  [həz hI ,dVn it]  [əz i ,dVn it]  [z i ,dVn it]  Very short, close and retracted variant of [@] is used in combination with [k] or [g]. In this case assimilations of both the regressive and the progressive types are made. It is very difficult for Russians, because in similar Russian sound sequences, the phonemes [k] and [г] are frequently pronounced in combination with the following [a]-phoneme, which, in pretonic syllables, is pronounced with very little reduction and is close in quality to the English [V]. Consequently, Russians usually pronounce [V] after [k] or [g] in pretonic syllables in English words too, for example: *contain* [kVn'tein], goloshes [gV’loòiz].  Vowels may also be modified by their position. Many vowels are more open in final positions. | |  | **6) The system of vowel phonemes in English**  ***The system of English phonemes. The articulatory classification of the English consonants and vowels.***  In all languages speech sounds are traditionally divided into two main types – vowels and consonants.  *From the articulatory point of view the main principles of the division are as follows: 1. the presence or absence of obstruction; 2. the distribution of muscular tension; 3. the force of the stream of air coming from the lungs.* **Vowels** are speech sounds based on voice which is modified in the supralaringeal cavities. There is no obstruction in their articulation. The muscular tension is spread evenly throughout the speech organs. The force of the stream of air is rather weak. **Consonants** are speech sounds in the articulation of which there is an obstruction, the removal of which causes noise, plosion or friction. The muscular tension is concentrated at the place of obstruction. The stream of air is strong. The articulatory boundary between vowels and consonants is not well- marked. There exist speech sounds that occupy an intermediate position between vowels and consonants. These are sonorants [m,n,n,l,w,r,]. The wide passage for the stream of air in the articulation of sonorants means that the oral and nasal cavities are active.    ***The classification of English consonants***.  In the English consonant system there are 24 consonants. The quality of the consonants depends on several aspects: 1. the work of the vocal cords; 2. what cavity is used as a resonator; 3. the force of the articulation and some other factors. There are four principles of consonant classification: 1. the type of obstruction and the manner of production of noise. We distinguish 2 classes of consonants: a) occlusive c., in the production of which a complete obstruction is formed [t, b,g]; b) constrictive c., in the production of which an incomplete obstruction is formed.[s,z,Ʒ] Each of the two classes is subdivided into noise consonants and sonorants. Noise consonants are divided into plosives (or stops) and affricates and constrictive sounds. Sonorants are divided into occlusive and constrictive sounds. Constrictive sonorants may be medial [n] and lateral [l]. 2.Another principle is the place of articulation. Consonants are classed into 1) labial, 2) lingual, 3) glottal. The first class is subdivided into a) bilabial [p]; b) labio- dental [v]; the second class is subdivided into: a) fore lingual or apical, articulated with the tip of the tongue [l, t, n, d], b) mediolingual [j], c)back lingual [k, g,], d) pharingal [h]. 3.The next principle is the presence or absence of voice which depends on the work of the vocal cords. All voiced consonants are weak (lenis) and all voiceless c. are strong (fortis). 4. The next principle is the position of the soft palate. According to this, E. consonants can be oral and nasal.(m,n,n).  ***The classification of English vowels***. In the E. vowel system there are 12 vowel monophthongs and 8 or 9 diphthongs. The quality of a vowel depends, first of all, on its stability, on the tongue position, lip position, character of the vowel end, length, tenseness. 1. According to this principle E. vowels are subdivided into monophthongs, b) diphthongs, c) diphthongoids.[ i: ], [ u: ]. According to the position of the tongue vowels are classed from vertical and horizontal planes. From the horizontal plane vowels are divided into : 1. front; 2. front-retracted ; 3.central ; 4. back ; 5. back-advanced. From the vertical plane E. vowels are divided into: 1. close; 2. mid; 3. open. Each class has wide and narrow variations. According to the lip rounding vowels have 3 positions: spread, neutral, rounded. The next point is checkness. All E. short vowels are checked when stressed. The degree of checkness depends on the following consonant. All long vowels are free. According to the length E. vowels are traditionally divided into short and long vowels, it is a historical phenomenon. Besides, there exists the positional length of vowels, depending on the position of a vowel in a word. From the point of view of tenseness all historically long vowels are tense, while short vowels are lax.  ***The diphthong theory.*** The phonemic status of English diphthongs is still a question of discussion. Diphthongs are complex units of the two elements which are closely blended together. They are syllabically indivisible,the length of diphthongs is the same as that of English long vowels. In Russian there are no diphthongs, only combinations of sounds where both elements are equally energetic and distinct. English diphthongs consist of two elements, the first of which is a nucleus, strong and distinct; the second is a glide, which is very weak and indistinct. There exist languages where the second element of a diphthong is a nucleus, being strong and distinct, while the first element is weak and indistinct.(Italian, Latvian- piano, ruoka). Such diphthongs are considered to be false and rising, while English diphthongs are considered to be true and falling. There are 8 English diphthongs: close |ie|, |ue|; mid |ou|, |ei|; open |ea|, |oi|, |ai|, |au|. They are characterized according to the tongue position and the position of the lips. | |  | **7) The system of consonant phonemes in English** | |  | **8) Types of syllables**  Six Syllable Types    Learn the six types of syllables found in English orthography, why it's important to teach syllables, and the sequence in which students learn about both spoken and written syllables.  RELATED  Six written syllable-spelling conventions are used in English spelling. These were regularized by Noah Webster to justify his 1806 dictionary's division of syllables. The conventions are useful to teach because they help students remember when to double letters in spelling and how to pronounce the vowels in new words. The conventions also help teachers organize decoding and spelling instruction.  Warm-up: Why double?  Read this fascinating tale. As you read, underline words in which there are two or more consonants between the first and second syllables.  Thunker's pet cats, Pete and Kate, enjoyed dining on dinner. They were fated to fatness. The pet Pete, who was cuter than Kate, was a cutter cat with sharp claws and teeth, scary scars, and one jagged ear.  Pete was ripping up ripening apples and biting bitter strips of striped bug bits as he stared into the starry night. The cat Kate was not as scared or scarred. Kate liked licking slimy slops that slopped from a bucket, sitting at a site that sloped and caused the slop to slide. Kate liked sitting at the site where the slops slid.  — Created by Bruce Rosow (Moats & Rosow, 2003)  What do you notice about the vowel sounds that come before the doubled consonants?  Why teach syllables?  Without a strategy for chunking longer words into manageable parts, students may look at a longer word and simply resort to guessing what it is — or altogether skipping it. Familiarity with syllable-spelling conventions helps readers know whether a vowel is long, short, a diphthong, **r**-controlled, or whether endings have been added. Familiarity with syllable patterns helps students to read longer words accurately and fluently and to solve spelling problems — although knowledge of syllables alone is not sufficient for being a good speller.  Spoken and written syllables are different  Say these word pairs aloud and listen to where the syllable breaks occur:  **bridle – riddle     table –   tatter     even – ever**  Spoken syllables are organized around a vowel sound. Each word above has two syllables. The jaw drops open when a vowel in a syllable is spoken. Syllables can be counted by putting your hand under your chin and feeling the number of times the jaw drops for a vowel sound.  *Spoken* syllable divisions often do not coincide with or give the rationale for the conventions of *written* syllables. In the first word pair above, you may naturally divide the spoken syllables of **bridle** between **bri** and **dle** and the spoken syllables of **riddle** between **ri** and **ddle**. Nevertheless, the syllable **rid** is "closed" because it has a short vowel; therefore, it must end with consonant. The first syllable **bri** is "open," because the syllable ends with a long vowel sound. The result of the syllable-combining process leaves a double **d** in **riddle** (a closed syllable plus consonant-**le**) but not in **bridle** (open syllable plus consonant-**le**). These spelling conventions are among many that were invented to help readers decide how to pronounce and spell a printed word.  The hourglass illustrates the chronology or sequence in which students learn about both spoken and written syllables. Segmenting and blending spoken syllables is an early phonological awareness skill; reading syllable patterns is a more advanced decoding skill, reliant on student mastery of phoneme awareness and phoneme-grapheme correspondences.  **Figure 5.1. Hourglass Depiction of the Relationship Between Awareness in Oral Language and Written Syllable Decoding (Contributed by Carol Tolman, and used with permission.)**  [hourglass](http://www.readingrockets.org/images/articles/art28653_hourglass.jpg)  [Click to see full image](http://www.readingrockets.org/images/articles/art28653_hourglass.jpg)  Closed syllables  The closed syllable is the most common spelling unit in English; it accounts for just under 50 percent of the syllables in running text. When the vowel of a syllable is short, the syllable will be closed off by one or more consonants. Therefore, if a closed syllable is connected to another syllable that begins with a consonant, two consonant letters will come between the syllables (**com-mon, but-ter**).  Two or more consonant letters often follow short vowels in closed syllables (**dodge, stretch, back, stuff, doll, mess, jazz**). This is a spelling convention; the extra letters do not represent extra sounds. Each of these example words has only one consonant phoneme at the end of the word. The letters give the short vowel extra protection against the unwanted influence of vowel suffixes (**backing; stuffed; messy**).  Vowel-Consonant-e (VCe) syllables  Also known as "magic **e**" syllable patterns, VC**e** syllables contain long vowels spelled with a single letter, followed by a single consonant, and a silent **e**. Examples of VC**e** syllables are found in **wake, whale, while, yoke, yore, rude,** and **hare**. Every long vowel can be spelled with a VC**e** pattern, although spelling "long **e**" with VC**e** is unusual.  Open syllables  If a syllable is open, it will end with a long vowel sound spelled with one vowel letter; there will be no consonant to close it and protect the vowel (**to-tal, ri-val, bi-ble, mo-tor**). Therefore, when syllables are combined, there will be no doubled consonant between an open syllable and one that follows.  A few single-syllable words in English are also open syllables. They include **me, she, he** and **no, so, go**. In Romance languages — especially Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian — open syllables predominate.  Vowel team syllables  A vowel team may be two, three, or four letters; thus, the term vowel digraph is not used. A vowel team can represent a long, short, or diphthong vowel sound. Vowel teams occur most often in old Anglo-Saxon words whose pronunciations have changed over hundreds of years. They must be learned gradually through word sorting and systematic practice. Examples of vowel teams are found in thief, boil, hay, suit, boat, and straw.  Sometimes, consonant letters are used in vowel teams. The letter y is found in ey, ay, oy, and uy, and the letter w is found in ew, aw, and ow. It is not accurate to say that "w can be a vowel," because the letter is working as part of a vowel team to represent a single vowel sound. Other vowel teams that use consonant letters are -augh, -ough, -igh, and the silent -al spelling for /aw/, as in walk.  Vowel-r syllables  We have chosen the term "vowel-**r**" over "**r**-controlled" because the sequence of letters in this type of syllable is a vowel followed by **r** (**er, ir, ur, ar, or**). Vowel-**r** syllables are numerous, variable, and difficult for students to master; they require continuous review. The /r/ phoneme is elusive for students whose phonological awareness is underdeveloped. Examples of vowel-**r**syllables are found in **perform, ardor, mirror, further, worth,** and **wart**.  Consonant-le (C-le) syllables  Also known as the *stable final syllable*, C-**le** combinations are found only at the ends of words. If a C-**le** syllable is combined with an open syllable — as in **cable, bugle,** or **title** — there is no doubled consonant. If one is combined with a closed syllable — as in **dabble, topple,** or **little** — a double consonant results.  Not every consonant is found in a C-**le** syllable. These are the ones that are used in English:   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **-ble** (bubble) | **-fle** (rifle) | **-stle** (whistle) | **-cle** (cycle) | | **-gle** (bugle) | **-tle** (whittle) | **-ckle** (trickle) | **-kle** (tinkle) | | **-zle** (puzzle) | **-dle** (riddle) | **-ple** (quadruple) |  |   Simple and complex syllables  Closed, open, vowel team, vowel-**r**, and VC**e** syllables can be either simple or complex. A **complex syllable** is any syllable containing a *consonant cluster* (i.e., a sequence of two or three consonant phonemes) spelled with a *consonant blend* before and/or after the vowel. **Simple syllables** have no consonant clusters.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Simple** | **Complex** | | late | plate | | sack | stack | | rick | shrink | | tee | tree | | bide | blind |     Complex syllables are more difficult for students than simple syllables. Introduce complex syllables after students can handle simple syllables.  **Table 5.1. Summary of Six Types of Syllables in English Orthography**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Syllable Type** | **Examples** | **Definition** | | Closed | **dap-ple hos-tel bev-er-age** | A syllable with a short vowel, spelled with a single vowel letter ending in one or more consonants. | | Vowel-Consonant-**e**(VC**e**) | **com-pete des-pite** | A syllable with a long vowel, spelled with one vowel + one consonant + silent **e**. | | Open | **pro-gram ta-ble re-cent** | A syllable that ends with a long vowel sound, spelled with a single vowel letter. | | Vowel Team (including diphthongs) | **aw-ful train-er con-geal spoil-age** | Syllables with long or short vowel spellings that use two to four letters to spell the vowel. Diphthongs **ou/ow** and **oi/oy**are included in this category. | | Vowel-**r** (**r**-controlled) | **in-jur-i-ous con-sort char-ter** | A syllable with **er, ir, or, ar, or ur**. Vowel pronunciation often changes before /r/. | | Consonant-**le**(C-**le**) | **drib-ble bea-gle lit-tle** | An unaccented final syllable that contains a consonant before /l/, followed by a silent **e**. | | Leftovers: Odd and Schwa syllables | **dam-age act-ive na-tion** | Usually final, unaccented syllables with odd spellings. | | |  | **9) Types and styles of pronunciation in English**  Styles of speech or pronunciation are those special forms of speech suited to the aim and the contents of the utterance, the circumstances of communication, the character of the audience, etc. A person may pronounce the same word or sequence of words quite differently under different circumstances. (in colloquial ‘*and’*[n] when unstressed (*bread and butter*['bredn 'butэ]) but in serious conversation even when unstressed, might often be pronounced [ænd])  1. D.Jones distinguishes the rapid familiar style, the slower colloquial style, the natural style used in addressing a fair-sized audience, the acquired style of the stage, and the acquired style used in singing.  2. L.V. Shcherba: (1) colloquial style characteristic of people's quiet talk, and (2) full style, which we use when we want to make our speech especially distinct.  3. S.M.Gaiduchic: solemn, "scientific business, official business, everyday, and familiar.  The degree of reduction and assimilation depends on the tempo of speech.    **19. 1**) Sentence stress is a special prominence given to 1 or more words according to their relative importance in a sentence. The main function of sentence stress is to single the communicative centre of the sentence which introduces new info. The most prominent part of a sentence is the last stressed word which takes the nuclear tone. 3 types of Sentence-stress: a) normal is used to arrange words into sentences or intonation groups phonetically, b) The type of sentence-stress which gives special prominence to a new element in a sentence or an intonation group is called logical stress, c) emphatic stress increases the effort of expression. Distinctive function: In Eng. General questions the final stress falls on the adverbials (in rus.- not) [Do you speak ‘English?], in eng particle not takes the stress, in rus.- not (He did ‘not say a word.). The word *Good* isn’t stressed in expression (eg. Good morning…) in rus. – yes. In rus. The names of streets are stressed, in eng. – not).  2) Speech rhythm is traditionally defined as recurrence (периодичность) of stressed syllables at more or less equal intervals of time in a speech continuum. The initial unstressed syllables preceding the nucleus are called proclitics, those following the nucleus are called enclitics. The most frequent type of a rhythmic group includes 2-4 syllables, one of them stressed, others unstressed. A rhythmic group may consist of a single word. In speech the type of rhythm depends on the language. Linguists divide languages into 2 groups: syllable-timed like French, Spanish and stress-timed languages, such as English and German. In English all the notional words are stressed, the form-words are fitted in between the stressed ones. The words with double stress may lose one of their stresses (‘seven’teen, ‘number seven’teen, ‘seventeen ‘pencils). When 2 nouns occur together, the 2nd isn’t stressed (‘film sta | |  | 10) **Diphthongs and monophthongs**  **What is Monophthong?**  Monophthong is simply a vowel. The word monophthong comes from the old Greek language. Mono means one or single, and the -phthong means sound or tone. The word monophthong shows that a vowel is spoken with exactly one tone and one mouth position. For example, when you say “teeth”, then while you are creating the sound of the “ee”, nothing changes for that sound.  **What is Diphthong?**  A Diphthong is a vowel that a person has to move his or her mouth into two different positions to make. Diphthong comes from the old Greek language. Di means two or double, while the part -phthong means sound or tone, It is a vowel where two different vowel qualities can be heard. For examples are: waist, die, noise, road, house, fierce, bear, sure. Each of these is a different vowel sound.  **The Difference between Monophthong and Diphtong**  A monophthong is a simple vowel sound that a person does not have to move his mouth to make, like the “oo” sound in “book.” In a diphthong, the person combines two different monophthongs, as with the “oi” sound in the word “oil.” The person starts with the mouth in the position to make an “o” sound, then quickly moves the mouth to make a hard “e” sound. Another example is the “ou” sound in the word “house.” The mouth starts out making a sound like the soft “a” sound in “flat,” then moves to make the a hard “oo” sound like the one in “boots.“  The main difference is that a monophthong is a phoneme that consists of only one (“mono” means one) vowel sound and a diphthong is a phoneme consisting of two (“di” means two) vowel sounds that are “connected” or “linked” to each other. | |  | 11Alternations of speech sounds in English | |  | 12 Types of allophones  **Аллофона** [гр.](https://kk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%93%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BA_%D1%82%D1%96%D0%BB%D1%96) *άλλος* *басқа* и [гр.](https://kk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%93%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BA_%D1%82%D1%96%D0%BB%D1%96) *φωνή* *дыбыс* - [фонема](https://kk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A4%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%B5%D0%BC%D0%B0) [дивергенті](https://kk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%94%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B3%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82), [альтернаты](https://kk.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%D0%90%D0%BB%D1%8C%D1%82%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%82&action=edit&redlink=1), нұсқасы, [фонеманың](https://kk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A4%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%B5%D0%BC%D0%B0) нақты [манифестациясының](https://kk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9C%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%84%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B0%D1%86%D0%B8%D1%8F) бір түрі (орысша [**a**] *палка*, [**а**] *пять*, [**a**] *папа* [**A**] [фонемасының](https://kk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A4%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%B5%D0%BC%D0%B0) **аллофонасы** болып табылады).[[1]](https://kk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%90%D0%BB%D0%BB%D0%BE%D1%84%D0%BE%D0%BD#cite_note-1)  **Аллофо́н** ([греч.](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%93%D1%80%D0%B5%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9_%D1%8F%D0%B7%D1%8B%D0%BA) άλλος *другой* и φωνή *звук*) — реализация [фонемы](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A4%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%B5%D0%BC%D0%B0), её вариант, обусловленный конкретным фонетическим окружением. Совокупность всех возможных позиций, в которых встречаются аллофоны одной фонемы, называется [дистрибуцией](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%94%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B1%D1%83%D1%86%D0%B8%D1%8F) фонемы. Носители языка хорошо распознают фонемы, то есть смыслоразличительные единицы языка, и не всегда в состоянии распознать отдельные аллофоны одной фонемы. Фонемы в сознании говорящих обычно представлены основными аллофонами.  **Основно́й аллофо́н** — такой аллофон, свойства которого минимально зависят от позиции и фонетического окружения. Основными аллофонами в русском языке считаются:   * гласные в изолированном произнесении; * твёрдые согласные перед ударным [а]; * мягкие согласные перед ударным [и].   Основные аллофоны обычно реализуются в **сильной позиции** звука. Сильная позиция — это позиция, в которой возможно максимальное количество фонем данного типа. В русском языке для гласных сильной позицией является положение под [ударением](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A3%D0%B4%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B5), для согласных — перед гласным непереднего ряда.  In [phonology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phonology), an **allophone** ([/ˈæləfoʊn/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/English); from the [Greek](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_language): ἄλλος, *állos*, "other" and φωνή, *phōnē*, "voice, sound") is one of a set of multiple possible spoken sounds (or [*phones*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phone_(phonetics))) or signs used to pronounce a single [phoneme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phoneme) in a particular language.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allophone#cite_note-ref00qacid-1) For example, [[pʰ]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aspirated_consonant) (as in *pin*) and [p] (as in *spin* which is less aspirated) are allophones for the phoneme /p/ in the [English language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_language). The specific allophone selected in a given situation is often predictable from the phonetic context (such allophones are called **positional variants**), but sometimes allophones occur in [free variation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_variation). Replacing a sound by another allophone of the same phoneme will usually not change the meaning of a word, although sometimes the result may sound non-native or even unintelligible. Native speakers of a given language usually perceive one phoneme in that language as a single distinctive sound, and are "*both unaware of and even shocked by*" the allophone variations used to pronounce single phonemes.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allophone#cite_note-ref89rahec-2)[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allophone#cite_note-ref06hozep-3) | |  | Functions and types of intonation | |  | Intonation: definition, functions and components | |  | The classification of English vowels | |  | The classification of English consonants | |  | Word stress in English | |  | The structure and functions of syllable in English | |  | Modifications of English consonants and vowels in speech | |  | The phonological level of intonation | |  | The system of vowel phonemes in English | |  | The system of consonant phonemes in English | |  | Types of syllables | |  | Types and styles of pronunciation in English | |  | Diphthongs and monophthongs | |  | Alternations of speech sounds in English | |  | Types of allophones | |  | Functions and types of intonation | |  | Intonation: definition, functions and components | |  | The phonological level of intonation | |  | |  | [**1**](https://univer.kaznu.kz/teacher/question/list/74883/0/1) |  | |  |  |  | |  | |
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