* **Questions**

1. What is pronunciation?
2. What problems can we focus on when discussing the English pronunciation?
3. Say why speech is not the same as language.
4. Define the meanings of pronunciation.
5. How is language shaped into a spoken message?
6. What can a spoken message be thought of, first of all?
7. What are speech sounds? What are phonemes?
8. What do the sounds of a language constitute?
9. Name three systemic characteristics of the segmental component.
10. How can the phonemic component be studied and described?
11. What is a syllable?
12. How can the syllable be defined articulatorily and auditorily?
13. What is the second component of the phonic structure of language and what as-  pects does it have?
14. What is stress?
15. What three features does stress have?
16. What does the vocalic element of an English stressed syllable tend to have?
17. What constitutes the third component of the phonic structure of language?
18. What aspects does word stress have?
19. How are words in speech organized?
20. What features are superimposed on the segmental chain of sounds?
21. What are the most important supra-segmental effects in a language provided by?
22. What is utterance/sentence stress?
23. Give all the meanings of the word accent.
24. What is rhythm?
25. Explain stress-timed and syllable-timed rhythm.
26. What will a detailed description of phonic/sound substance of language consist of?
27. Define phonostylistics.
28. Define style.
29. What is functional stylistics?
30. Give the definition of functional style.
31. Enumerate the functions of language.
32. What is the subject matter and aim of phonostylistics?
33. Define extralinguistic situation.
34. What is a speech situation?
35. What is purpose in linguistics?
36. Enumerate the components of a situation.
37. How is age connected with the speech behaviour of people and what is its connection  with phonetics?
38. Are there any differences in pronunciation depending on the gender of the person?
39. How does the setting affect a person’s pronunciation?
40. What is a phonetic style-forming factor?
41. What is a phonetic style-modifying factor?
42. How does the speaker’s attitude affect communication?
43. Enumerate the forms of communication.

44. What is the difference between public and non-public communication.

45. How does spontaneous speech differ from non-spontaneous?

46. Characterize hesitation, delimitation, and accentuation.

47. Classify phonetic styles.

* How many aspects of speech sounds can be differentiated? Explain the essence of each aspect?
* Define the phoneme.
* What is an allophone?
* What are the three aspects of a phoneme?
* What allophones are called principal / subsidiary?
* Define the invariant of the phoneme.
* What is the difference between distinctive and non-distinctive articulatory  features?
* What types of transcription do you know?
* What are the main trends in phoneme theory?
* Enumerate the methods of phonological analysis.
* How is a speech sound iproduced?
* What does the articulation of a sound consist of ?
* What is an **articulatory classification** of speech sounds?
* According to what are speech sounds divided into vowels and consonants?
* What differences are there between V and C?
* Explain the essence of  a. **articulatory differences** between V and C b. **acoustic differences** between V and C c. **functional differences** between V and C.
* Classify English RP consonants. What principles of classification do you know?
* According to what can English consonants be modified?
* What is connected speech and what is its significance?
* What does the ability to produce English with an English-like pattern of  stress and rhythm involve?
* What are coarticulatory / adjustment phenomena? Give examples.
* What syllables are typically articulated precisely and what are weakened,  shortened, or dropped in connected speech?
* Speak on the typology of sound adjustments in connected speech:
* What is the quality of a vowel determined by?
* What criteria are used for the classification of vowels?
* What are English vowels subdivided into?
* Define diphthongs.
* From what aspects is the position of the tongue in the mouth cavity  characterized?
* What groups of vowels are distinguished in English?
* What are the traditional lip positions in English pronunciation?
* What does the checkness of English vowel sounds depend on?
* What is duration of a vowel modified by and what does it depend on?
* Define tenseness.
* What is the phonemic status of the neutral sound [E]?
* What are the directions of modifications of vowels?
* Define sound alternations.
* What are historical alternations?
* Define morphophonemics.
* What is phonemic neutralization?
* What do the terms “formal speech” and “informal speech” suggest?
* Where is vowel elision very frequent?
* What are the most common tendencies in the stylistic modifications of  consonants?
* What is the subject matter of morphonology?
* What is a syllable?
* How many aspects does the problem of the syllable have?
* What is the syllable - articulatorily? - auditorily? - phonologically ?
* How many functions does the syllable perform phonologically?
* What does  • the CONSTITUTIVE FUNCTION • the DISTINCTIVE FUNCTION

Table 17

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **RP** | **GenAm** |
| *'season* ,*ticket* | ,*season 'ticket* |
| ,*Adam’s 'apple* | *'Adam's* ,*apple* |
| ,*peanut* '*butter* | *'peanut* ,*butter* |
| ,*vocal 'cords* | *'vocal* ,*cords* |

• the IDENTIFICATORY FUNCTION mean?

1. How is the syllable formed in English?
2. Why are the English sonorants /w/, *1)1* never syllabic?
3. How is it possible to establish the number of syllables according to the  syllable-forming elements?
4. What are the structural components of a syllable called, e.g. *cat, tree, icel*
5. What is the presentation of a syllable structure in terms of C and V called?
6. Name structural types of syllables in terms of C and V?
7. What are the commonest types of the syllable in English structurally?
8. What type of syllable is considered to be the universal structure?
9. What is the characteristic feature of English according to the number of syllables  in words?
10. What is the limit for the number of syllables in a word in English?
11. How can syllables be designated:  a) by the position in a word? b) by the position in relation to stress?
12. What is the relative **sonority theory/ the prominence theory** based upon?
13. What is the sonority of a sound?
14. Who is the creator of the relative **sonority theory?** What has he proved?
15. Give the two extreme points of the sonority scale?
16. How is the syllable treated the by the relative **sonority** theory?
17. What does the sonority theory help establish and what is its drawback?
18. Who put forward the **muscular tension theory?**
19. How does muscular tension impulses occur in speaking ? What corresponds  to points of syllabic division?
20. How can the end of one syllable and the beginning of the next one be  ascertained?
21. How can consonants be pronounced?
22. Where do initially strong C and finally strong C occur?
23. What is the drawback of this theory?
24. What is the division of a word into syllables called?
25. What can be said about the question of syllabification in English?
26. What do phoneticians agree about in general?
27. What is the **phonotactic constraint** on syllabification?
28. How is syllable divisions shown in Longman Pronunciation Dictionary (LPD)  and in English Pronouncing Dictionary (EPD)?
29. What are basic **rules of phonetic (spoken) syllable division**:  • is there any coincidence between a syllabic and a morphological boundary? • how are consonants syllabified? • how are diphthongs syllabified? • are affricates unisyllabic?  • what are the guidelines for syllabification of syllabic consonants?
30. What is an orthographic syllable? What is another term to designate  orthographic syllables?
31. Do parts of phonetic and orthographic syllables always coincide? Exemplify.
32. What is a most general principle the division of words into syllables in writing  based on?
33. Where is the syllabic boundary in writing if there are two or three consonants  before -*ING, e.g. grasping, puzzling?*
34. How can compound words be divided, e.g.: *hotdog; spotlight?*
35. Is it possible to divide a word within a phonetic syllable?
36. What is the rule of syllable division of suffixes in writing?
37. Is it possible to divide a word so that an ending of two letters such as *-ED,*  *-ER, -1C* begins the next line? Are there any exceptions to this rule?
38. Is it possible to divide a word of ONE phonetic syllable?  • a word of less than FIVE letters?
39. How can word stress (WS) be defined ?
40. What types of WS are distinguished in different languages according to its  nature?
41. How many **types of WS in English accorinding to its DEGREE** are singled

out by the majority of phoneticians?

1. How many degrees of WS are distinguished by the American linguists?
2. How many degrees of WS are distinguished in your native language?
3. Comment on the systems of notation for marking stress in a written word  in English and Ukrainian.
4. What WS tendencies determine the location and degree of it?
5. Explain the essence of  • the recessive tendency; • the rhythmic tendency; • the retentive tendency and • the semantic factor.
6. What function does WS perform? Explain the essence of each function.
7. Comment on the case when the location of WS alone differentiates parts of  speech. Give examples.
8. Comment on English stress placement as a general problem.
9. What information should be taken into account in order to decide on stress  placement?
10. Speak on the **guidelines** to WS placement in English:  • monosyllabic words • two-syllable simple words • three-syllable simple words • four or more syllables • words with prefixes • words with suffixes • compounds and phrases.
11. Give examples of free variation of stress location in English words.
12. What status do accentual variants of such words have?
13. What is **‘stress-shift’?**
14. Define prosody. 2.Define intonation pattern. 3. What is nucleus? What other synonymic terms do you know? 4. What tones are called kinetic or moving? How do they differ from static tones? 5. Characterize each of the nuclear tones in English. What are their meanings? What do

* Define intonational style.
* Classify enf intonational styles.
* What are the invariants of the style forming intonational patterns?
* Define the term “register”.
* Enumerate the factors that are basic for the description in the dialogue-mono  logue dichotomy.
* What types of dialogues do you know?
* How is the attention-getting function established in informational dialogues?
* What is non-verbal communication?
* Characterize press-reporting and broadcasting.
* What is the communicative purpose of academic style?
* When and where do we use publicistic style?
* What phonetic style is close to the publicistic one?
* What is characteristic for declamatory style?
* Define narrative.
* What prose can be called descriptive?
* Where does conversational style occur?

17. What are the common linguistic characteristics of spontaneous, colloquial, in

formal conversation?

1. What are the grammatical peculiarities of informal conversation?
2. What are the three stages in classroom interaction?
3. What are speaker’s non-verbal behaviours?
4. What are listener’s behaviours?