

GLOSSARY OF PHONETIC TERMS

A

ACCENT /æksənt/ is stress and pitch combined. If a stress occurs in the stepping head without a downward step in pitch, the word concerned is not accented. Stress in such words is usually weakened because there is no change of pitch accompanying them. See **STRESS**.

ACCENTEME /æksenti:m/. The distinctive function makes word accent a separate suprasegmental, or prosodic phonological unit, e.g. primary and weak word accentemes perform word distinctive functions in English: *'billow, be'low* in Russian: *мыká, мы́ка*. It also performs form-distinctive functions in English: *'import* — *to im'port*, and in Russian: *пы́ку (pl), пыкú (genitive)*.

ACCENTUAL NUCLEUS /æk'sentjʊəl 'nju:kliəs/ — that syllable in the word which is effected by a change in pitch direction.

ACCIDENCE /æksɪdəns/ — grammatical rules about the changes in the form of words connected with different modifications of their sound nature. For example: *foot* — *feet*, *have* — *has* — *had*.

ACCOMMODATION /ə,kəmə'deɪʃn/ — adaptation of vowels to different adjacent sounds, e.g. in /tu:/ /t/ is labialized under the influence of /u:/ and /u:/ is a little bit advanced under the influence of /t/.

ACCURACY OF PRONUNCIATION /ækjʊərəsɪ əv prə,nʌnsɪ 'eɪʃən/ — correct and distinct pronunciation.

ACOUSTIC PHONETICS /ə'kʊstɪk fəʊ 'netɪks/ — a branch of phonetics which deals with physical properties of sounds.

ADJACENT SOUNDS /ə'dʒeɪsənt saʊndz/ — sounds that follow each other.

AFFRICATES /æfrɪkɪts/ — the sounds formed during the separation of the articulating organs: in their articulation the complete closure gradually and uninterruptedly opens into a flat-slit narrowing: /tʃ, dʒ/ /tʃ, dʒ/.

ALLOCHRONES /æləkrəʊnz/ — quantitative variants of a phoneme. The term is used by D. Jones and other foreign phoneticians.

ALLOPHONES /æləfəʊnz/ — variants or members of one and the same phoneme, which never occur in identical positions, but are said to be in complementary distribution, they are actual speech sounds.

ALLOPHONIC TRANSCRIPTION /ælə'fəʊnɪk trəns'krɪpʃən/ — this type of transcription is based on the principle “one symbol per allophone”. This transcription provides a special sign for each variant of each phoneme. A phoneme is reflected in this transcription as a unity of all its allophones. The symbols of an allophonic transcription are usually placed between square brackets [].

ALTERNATION OF SOUNDS /,ɔ:lɪtə'neɪʃən əv 'saʊndz/ — changes of the sounds in different derivatives from the same root or in different grammatical forms of the same word or in different allomorphs of the same morpheme, e.g. alternation of /aɪ — ɪ/ in *child* — *children*.

ALVEOLAR CONSONANTS /ælvɪələ 'kɒnsənənts/ — articulated by the tip of the tongue, which makes a complete obstruction with the alveoles, for example: /t, d, s, z/.

ALVEOLAR POINT /ælvɪələ 'pɔɪnt/ — the central point of the upper jaw.

ALVEOLAR REGION /ælvɪələ 'rɪ:dʒən/ — bow-like prominence behind the upper teeth.

ALVEOLES /ælvɪəʊlz/, or **ALVEOLI** /ælvɪələɪ/ — depressions in the upper jaw, which socket the upper teeth.

APEX /eɪpeks/ — the tip of the tongue.

APICAL /æpɪkəl/ — articulated by the tip of the tongue against either the upper teeth or the alveolar ridge. English /t, d, s, z, θ, ð, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, n, l/. Russian /л, л', ш, ж, ш'/.

ARTICULATE /ɑ:'tɪkjuleɪt/ — to pronounce audibly and distinctly.

ARTICULATION /ɑ:'tɪkjuleɪʃən/ — coordinated movements of speech organs in the process of speech.

ARTICULATOR /ɑ:'tɪkjuleɪtə/ — this term is used by American linguists instead of the term **movable speech organs**.

ARTICULATORY PHONETICS /ɑ:'tɪkjuleɪtəri fəʊ'netɪks/ — the description and classification of speech sounds articulated by the speech apparatus.

ASPECTS OF A PHONEME /æspəks əv ə 'fəʊni:m/: a phoneme is a dialectal unity of three aspects: 1. material, real and objective; 2. abstractional and generalized; 3. functional.

ASPIRATION /æspɪ'reɪʃən/ — a slight puff of breath which is heard after the explosion of /p, t, k/ in initial position.

ASSIMILATION /ə'sɪmɪ'reɪʃən/ — the result of coarticulation, when one sound is made similar to its neighbour in English it mainly affects the place of articulation e.g.: ,ten' men → ,tem' men. It can be progressive, regressive or reciprocal. Most commonly the sounds which undergo assimilation are immediately adjacent in the stream of speech. For example in *cdan* /c/ is voiced under the influence of /d/; in *horseshoe* /s/ is pronounced as /ʃ/ under the influence of /ʃ/ which follows it.

ATTITUDINAL FUNCTION /ætrɪ'tju:dɪnl 'fʌŋkʃən/ — this function is performed by intonation, when the speaker expresses his attitude to what he is saying, by intonation alone, e.g.: low fall — lack of interest: *Have you?* high fall — surprise: *Is she?*

B

BACK /bæk/ — the term is used in phonetics to characterize the vowels, which are formed with the bulk of the tongue in the back part of the mouth cavity, when it is raised towards the junction between the hard and the soft parts of the palate; back vowels are: /u:, ɒ, ɔ:/ and the nuclei of the diphthongs /ɔɪ, əʊ/.

BACK ADVANCED VOWELS /bæk ədvɑːnst 'vɑʊəlz/ — the term characterizes vowels, which are formed with the back-advanced position of the bulk of the tongue: /ʊ, ɛ, ɪ/ and the nuclei of the diphthongs /aʊ, ʊə/.

BACK SECONDARY FOCUS /bæk 'sekəndəri 'fəʊkəs/ — it is formed by raising the back part of the tongue towards the soft palate (velarisation); e.g. /w/ and “dark” [ɪ] are pronounced with the back secondary foci.

BICENTRAL /baɪ'sentrəl/ — formed with two places of articulation.

BICENTRAL CONSONANTS /baɪ'sentrəl 'kɒnsənənts/ — consonants articulated with two centres of complete or incomplete obstruction: /w, l, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ/. E.g. English “dark” [ɪ] is bicentral, because one place, or centre of articulation is formed by the sides (or one side) of the tongue, which are lowered. The other centre of articulation is formed by the back of the tongue raised to the soft palate, which produces the effect of “hardness”.

BILABIAL /baɪ'leɪbɪəl/ — articulated by the upper and the lower lip. Bilabial consonants are: /p, w, b, m/.

BLOCK /blɒk/ — to prevent the air from flowing out of the mouth cavity when the soft palate is lowered and the air passes out of the nasal cavity. The air passage through the mouth cavity is blocked in the articulation of /m, n/.

BLOW /bləʊ/ — to direct the air from the mouth or nasal cavity.

BODY /bɒdi/ — the whole.

BODY OF THE TONGUE /bɒdi əv ðə 'tʌŋ/ — the whole of it.

BREATH /breθ/ — the process of blowing the air out of the mouth or nasal cavity through the bronchi and the wind-pipe, or blowing it into the lungs.

BRONCHI /brɒŋkai/ — two main divisions of the trachea, leading into the lungs.

BULK /bʌlk/ *see* BODY.

C

CACUMINAL /kə'kjʊ:mɪnəl/ — articulated by the tip and the blade of the tongue raised against the back slope of the teethridge, /r/ is a cacuminal sound.

CARDINALS /kɑːdɪnəlz/ — an international standard set of artificial vowel sounds which, according to D. Jones, can be produced with the bulk of the tongue at the four cardinal points in the front part of the mouth cavity and at the four cardinal points in the back part of the mouth cavity.

CARRYING POWER /kæriŋ 'paʊə/ — inherent properties of sounds connected with their sonority, which are due to their individual articulatory and acoustic characteristics.

CENTRAL VOWELS /sentrəl 'vɑʊəlz/ — vowels formed by the central part of the tongue; a central high vowel is the Russian vowel /ɨ/ and a central low vowel is the Russian vowel /a/.

CENTRING DIPHTHONGS /sentriŋ 'dɪfθɒŋz/ /ɪə, eə, ɔə, ʊə/ — falling diphthongs, which glide to /ə/ which is considered to be “central”. Russian phoneticians refer /ə/ to mixed vowels.

CHECKED VOWELS /tʃekt 'vauəlz/ — short stressed vowels pronounced without any decrease in the force of articulation and immediately followed by consonants, e.g. /i/ in the word *city* all Russian vowels are free e.g. *cumo*.

CHEEKS /tʃi:ks/ — sides of the mouth cavity.

CHRONEME /'krəʊni:m/ — a unit, which shows that length is phonemically relevant (there are three chronemes in the Estonian language and only one in English and in Russian).

CLASSIFICATION /,klæsifi'keɪʃən/ — the method which studies common properties of the investigated phenomena and which is used to arrange them systematically.

CLASSIFY /'klæsifaɪ/ — to arrange the common properties of (phonetic) phenomena according to their typical characteristics.

CLAUSE TERMINAL /'klu:z 'tɜ:mɪnəl/ — this term is used by American descriptivists. According to H. A. Gleason there are three clause terminals in English: fading /ɹ/, rising /ʔ/, sustained /→/.

CLEAR SOUND /'kliə 'saʊnd/ — the sound which is made softer due to additional articulatory work. E.g. the raising of the middle part of the tongue to the hard palate (front secondary focus) “softens”, or clears /l/ in initial position, compare: *lily, light* and *bill, hill*.

CLOSE NEXUS /'kləʊs 'neksəs/ — close connection between a short checked vowel and a consonant which follows it. For example: /t+t/ in the word *city*.

CLOSE TRANSITION /'kləʊs træn'zɪʃən/ — articulation of two neighbouring sounds when the first stage of the second sound takes place already during the medial stage of the first sound, e.g. palatalization in the Russian word *нужа*, labialization in the word *two* /tʌ/.

COALESCENT /,kəʊə'lesnt/ — bilateral assimilation of two sounds when in the result they give a new sound. For example; /s/+ /j/= /ʃ/ in *mission* /'mɪʃjən/ → /'mɪʃən/, /t, d + j/ = /tʃ, dʒ/: ,letʃ jʊ'əʊt.

COMBINATORY ALLOPHONES /kəm'bɪnətəli 'æləʊfəʊnz/ — variants of a phoneme which appear in speech as a result of assimilation and adaptation or of the specific ways of joining sounds together.

COMMUNICATIVE CENTRE /kə'mju:nɪkətɪv 'sentə/ — a word or a group of words which conveys the most important point of communication in the sense-group or sentence.

COMMUNICATIVE TYPES /kə'mju:nɪkətɪv 'taɪps/ — the types of sentences which are differentiated according to the type of intonation. V. A. Vassilyev gives the following communicative types: 1. Categorical and non-categorical statements. 2. Disjunctive questions. 3. Commands. 4. Exclamations. 5. Special questions. 6. Alternative questions. 7. General questions and 8. Requests.

COMMUTATION METHOD /,kɒmjʊ:'teɪʃən 'meθəd/ — one of the basic methods of phonemic investigation, which consists in the discovery of minimal pairs.

COMPARATIVE PHONETICS /kəm'pærətɪv fəʊ'netɪks/ — this branch of phonetics studies the correlation between the phonetic system of two or more languages.

COMPLEMENTARY DISTRIBUTION /kɒmplɪ'mentəri dɪstrɪ'bju:ʃən/ — arrangement of allophones of one and the same phoneme, which occurs in different contexts, but in a definite set of them.

COMPLETE ASSIMILATION /kəm'plɪt əsɪmɪ'leɪʃən/ — assimilation when one of the two adjacent sounds fully coincides with the other. For example: *less sugar* /leɪs 'ʃʊgə/.

COMPONENT /kəm'pəʊmənt/ — a part of the whole.

CONSONANT /kɒnsənənt/ — a sound of noise, which is formed by a complete or incomplete obstruction. As a rule, consonants are non-syllabic.

CONSTITUTIVE FUNCTION OF SPEECH SOUNDS /kən'strɪjʊtɪv 'fʌŋkʃən əv 'spɪtʃ 'saʊndz/ — the function to constitute the material forms of morphemes, words and sentences.

CONSTRUCTIVE FRICATIVE SOUNDS /kən'strɪktɪv 'frɪkətɪv 'saʊndz/ — in the articulation of these sounds the air passage is narrowed or constricted to such an extent that the air passing through it produces noise or friction. No resonance is possible in the production of pure fricatives /f, θ, s, ʃ, h/. Voiced fricatives are produced with an admixture of musical tone, they are: /v, ð, z, ʒ/.

CONSTRUCTIVE SONANTS /kən'strɪktɪv 'səʊnənts/ (resonants) — in the articulation of these sounds the narrowing for the air passage is not wide enough to eliminate the noise or friction completely; on the other hand it is wide enough to make the cavity function as a resonator. They are: /w, l, r, j/.

CONTACT /kɒntækt/ — a closure made by the organs of speech.

CONTIGUOUS /kən'tɪgjuəs/ — adjacent or neighbouring syllables or sounds (usually consonants).

CONTINUANTS /kən'tɪnjuənts/ — consonants that can be prolonged during the stop-stage of their articulation. For example: /m, n, l, r, ʒ/.

CONTOID /kən'tɔɪd/ — the term is used by the American linguist K. Pike to characterize noise consonants.

D

DARK SOUND /dɑ:k 'saʊnd/ — the sound which is made harder due to additional articulatory work — — the raising of the back part of the tongue to the soft palate (back secondary focus), [w] and [ɫ] “dark” are pronounced with the back secondary focus.

DEFECTS OF SPEECH /dɪ'fekts əv 'spɪtʃ/ — drawbacks in pronunciation.

DEFINITION OF A SOUND /defə'nɪʃən əv ə 'saʊnd/ — the description of the complex of properties characteristic of a sound, which helps to attribute this sound to a certain type.

DENTAL CONSONANTS /dentl 'kɒnsənənts/ — consonants produced with the tip and the blade of the tongue placed against the upper front teeth. For example: /t, d, n/ before θ, ð, e.g. eighth, width, ninth.

DEPRESSION OF THE TONGUE /dɪ'preʃən əv ðə 'tʌŋ/ — low position of the tongue in the mouth cavity.

DESCENDING SCALE /dɪ'sendɪŋ 'skeɪl/ — gradual lowering of the voice pitch.

DESCRIPTIVE PHONETICS /dɪ'skrɪptɪv fəʊ'netɪks/ — studies the contemporary phonetic system of a language, i.e. the system of its pronunciation, and gives a description of all the phonetic units of this language.

DEVOICE /dɪ'vɔɪs/ — to pronounce with the vocal cords switched out. Voiced consonants are gradually devoiced in the terminal position and under the influence of the adjacent voiceless consonant (not so much as in the Russian language).

DIACHRONIC APPROACH /ˌdaɪə'krɒnɪk ə'prəʊtʃ/ — analysis of the phenomena which refer to different periods of development.

DIACRITIC MARKS /ˌdaɪə'krɪtɪk 'mɑːks/ — additional symbols used to characterize separate phonemes or their allophones. For examples, the Russian ъ, the German Ü. Diacritic marks help to use the inventory of the letters of the alphabet, without enlarging it.

DIALECTOLOGY /ˌdaɪələk'tɒlədʒɪ/ — the branch of phonetics which studies the dialectal differences in pronunciation.

DIAPHONE /ˌdaɪə'fəʊn/ — allophone of one and the same phoneme, pronounced by different people.

DIAPHRAGM /ˌdaɪə'fræm/ — that part of the power mechanism which separates the cavity of the chest from the abdominal cavity.

DICTAPHONE /ˌdɪktə'fəʊn/ — the apparatus that records and reproduces oral speech.

DICTION /ˌdɪkʃən/ — a way of speaking. The selection and control of words to express ideas (command of vocabulary, grammatical correctness, affective word order, etc.).

DIGRAPH /ˌdaɪɡrɑːf/ — combination of two letters equivalent to one phoneme. For example: ee /i:/, sh /ʃ/, th /θ, ð/.

DIMINUTION OF INTENSITY /ˌdɪmɪ'njuːʃən əv ɪn'tensɪtɪ/ — lowering of the voice intensity, which results from the gradual weakening of the vocal cords vibration.

DIPHTHONG /ˌdɪfθɒŋ/ — a vowel phoneme which consists of two elements: a nucleus and a glide. The first element of a diphthong is more loud and distinct, the formation of the second element of a diphthong is not accomplished. English diphthongs can be normal — this term is used because they are similar to the diphthongs normally occurring in other languages: /eɪ, aɪ, ɔɪ, aʊ, əʊ/ and centring: /ɪə, eə, ɔə, ʊə/ — they are called so because their glide /ə/ is considered to be a central vowel.

DIPHTHONGIZATION /ˌdɪfθɒŋgaɪ'zeɪʃən/ — slight shifting of the organs of speech position within the articulation of one and the same vowel (these organs are mostly — the tongue, the lips and the lower jaw). Diphthongization changes the quality of the sound during its articulation.

DIPHTHONGOIDS /ˌdɪfθɒŋɡɔɪds/ — diphthongized sounds. In English they are /ɪ/ and /ʊ/. The /ɪ/ articulation begins with /t/ which glides up to the /i/ position and ends up in the /j/ position. The /ʊ/ articulation begins with /v/ which glides up to the /u/ position and ends in the /w/ position.

DISCREPANCY /dɪs'kreɪnsɪ/ — non-coincidence, divergence of properties.

DISJUNCTIVE QUESTION /dɪs'dʒʌŋktrɪv 'kwɛstʃən/ — a question which consists of two parts, characterized by the succession of falling and rising tones (nuclear or terminal), used to express alternative ideas. Other patterns show a) agreement: *It's a good book, isn't it.* b) uncertainty: *He is, right, isn't he?*

DISSIMILATION /dɪsɪmɪ'leɪʃən/ — substitution of one sound for another, similar in tamber but different articulatorily: *пролубь, лыцарь* instead of *про-рубь, рыцарь*.

DISTINCTIVE FUNCTION OF SPEECH SOUNDS /dɪs'tɪŋktrɪv 'fʌŋkʃən əv 'spi:tʃ 'saʊndz/ — it is manifested most conspicuously in minimal pairs when the opposition of speech sounds is the only phonetic means of distinguishing one member of that pair from the other.

DISTRIBUTIONAL ANALYSIS /dɪstrɪ'bju:ʃənəl ə'næɪlɪsɪs/ — this method helps to establish the distribution of speech sounds, i.e. all the positions or combinations in which each speech sound of a given language occurs (or does not occur) in the words of the language.

DISYLLABIC /dɪsɪ'læbɪk/ — consisting of two syllables.

DORSAL CONSONANTS /dɔ:sl 'kɒnsənənts/ — pronounced with the blade the tongue against either the upper teeth or the alveolar ridge. For example: Russian /т/ /ш/ /ч/.

DORSUM OF THE TONGUE /dɔ:səm əv ðə 'tʌŋ/ — the middle and back parts of the tongue.

DOUBLE STRESS /dʌbl 'stres/ — two stresses within one and the same word, e.g. *disagree* /dɪsə'grɪ/.

DRAWL /drɔ:l/ — to pronounce slowly.

DURATION /dʒʊə'reɪʃən/ — length.

DYNAMIC ACCENT /daɪ'næmɪk 'æksənt/ — force accent based mainly on the expiratory effort.

E

EAR TRAINING /iə'treɪnɪŋ/ — training of the ear in differentiating and distinguishing phonetic phenomena.

EDGES OF THE TONGUE /eɟɪz əv ðə 'tʌŋ/ — the rims of the tongue.

ELISION /ɪ'lɪzən/ — dropping off of a vowel in initial or terminal position. For example: *'tis* instead of *it is*, *th' eternal* instead of *the eternal*.

EMOTION /ɪ'məʊʃən/ — display of excitation, irritation, joy and other feelings. In speech they are expressed by different phonetic and lexicostylistic means, such as emphatic stress, emphatic intonation, etc.

EMPHASIS /emfə'sɪs/ — combination of the expressive means of the language to single out emphatic words, groups of words or whole sentences.

EMPHATIC /ɪm'fætɪk/ — that which refers to emphasis.

ENCLITIC /ɪn'klɪtɪk/ — unstressed word or syllable, which refers to the preceding stressed word or syllable. For example: *be, not* in *'may be*; *'на зору*. Together with the stressed word enclitics form- one phonetic unit.;

EPENTHESIS /e'penθə'sɪs/ — the occurrence of a sound in a word, in which it is not pronounced. For example: *length* may be pronounced as /leŋ(k)θ/, *glimpse* — as /ɡlɪm(p)s/ with the epenthetic /k/ and /p/.

EXHALATION /ɛkʃə'leɪʃən/ — breathing the air out of the lungs and the mouth cavity.

EXHALE /eks'heɪl/ — to breathe the air out of the lungs and the mouth cavity.

EXPERIMENTAL PHONETICS /ɪkˌspɛrɪ'mentl fəʊ'netɪks/ — the branch of phonetics which studies phonetic phenomena through observation and with the help of different apparatus and devices.

EXPIRATION /ɛkspə'reɪʃən/ — breathing the air out. See 'EXHALATION'

EXPLOSION /ɪks'pləʊʒən/, or plosion /pləʊʒən/ — noise made by the air, when it is suddenly released through a complete obstruction. The sounds /p, t, k/ are pronounced with a plosion, or explosion.

F

FACULTATIVE PHONEMES /fækəl'tetɪv 'fəʊni:mz/ — such phonemes in English are /w/ and /ɔ/. They are not used in all idiolects, where they are replaced by /ʍ, ɔ/. But in those idiolects in which they are used they may distinguish words in minimal pairs, e.g. *which* — *который*, *witch* — *ведьма*, *more* — *больше*, *mow* — *косить*.

FALL /fɔ:l/ — lowering of the voice pitch within a stressed syllable.

FAMILY OF SOUNDS /fæmɪli əv 'saʊndz/ — D. Jones term in his phoneme definition.

FAUCAL CONSONANTS /fɔ:kəl 'kɒnsənənts/ — occlusive noise consonants which are articulated by the soft palate raised against the back wall of the pharynx, which is accompanied by a nasal plosion and results in opening the nasal cavity for the flow of air. Combinatory allophones articulated in that manner are [t] in the word *button* or the Russian [б] in *обман*.

FIXED ORGANS OF SPEECH /fɪkst 'ɔ:gənz əv 'spɪtʃ/ — they are: the upper teeth and the teethridge, the hard palate and the pharyngeal wall.

FIXED WORD ACCENT /fɪkst 'wɜ:d 'æksənt/ — this type of accent is characterized by the fixed position, of stress.

FLAPPED CONSONANTS /flæpt 'kɒnsənənts/ — articulated by a single tap of the tip of the tongue against the teethridge. For example: [r] in *sorry*, *very*.

FLAT NARROWING /flæt 'nærəʊɪŋ/ — passage for the flow of air, which is more or less flat. The sounds /f, v/ are pronounced with the flat narrowing.

FLOW OF AIR /fləʊ əv 'eə/ — the stream of air.

FOCUS /fəʊkəs/ (*pl.* FOCI /fəʊsət/) — the place in the mouth cavity, in which the obstruction (complete or incomplete) is formed in the articulation of a consonant. **Front secondary focus** is formed by the middle part of the tongue raised against the hard palate. **Back secondary focus** is formed by the back part of the tongue raised against the soft palate.

FORELINGUAL /fɔ:lɪŋgwəl/ — articulated by the tip of the tongue raised against the upper teeth or the teethridge. For example: /t, d, n/ are forelingual consonants.

FORMANTS /fɔ:mənts/ — the regions of the spectrogram, which are correlated with the qualities of vowels or their tembral characteristics.

FORTIS /fɔ:tɪs/ — strong.

FORTIS CONSONANTS /fɔ:tɪs 'kɒnsənənts/ — voiceless plosives and constrictives, which are pronounced with strong muscular tension and strong expiratory effort (compare with lenis consonants). The consonants /f, p, t/ are fortis.

FREE ACCENTUAL VARIANTS /fri: æk'sentʃʊəl 'veəriənts/ — they are variants of individual pronunciation — interidiolectal variants. E.g. *'hospliable, hos' pitable, pánoptm, panóptm*.

FREE VARIATIONS — intraindiolectal and interidiolectal variations which are spontaneous, unintentional, non-functional, non-distinctive.

FREE WORD ACCENT /fri: 'wɜ:d 'æksənt/ — the type of accent which is characterized by the free accidence of the word accent; in different words of the language different syllables can be stressed — the first, the second, the third. Free word accent has two subtypes: a) constant, which always remains on the same morpheme: *'wonder, 'wonderfully* and b) shifting, which changes its place: *cáð, cadosód*.

FRICATIVE CONSONANTS /frɪkətɪv 'kɒnsənənts/ — produced by friction of the flow of air through the narrowing formed by articulatory organs. For example: /v, s, z/.

FRICATIONLESS /frɪkʃənɪs/ — produced without any audible friction.

FRICATIONLESS CONTINUANTS /frɪkʃənɪs kən'tɪnjʊənts/ — the term may be used in reference to constrictive sonants /w, r, j/, which are pronounced with little noise and can be prolonged or continued. "A consonant having the articulation of a fricative but pronounced with weak force so that little or no friction is audible." (D. Jones)

FRONT OF THE TONGUE /frʌnt əv ðə 'tʌŋ/ — the blade and the tip of the tongue. The blade and the middle of the tongue in the terminology of English phoneticians.

FRONT-RETRACTED VOWELS /frʌnt n'træktɪd 'vəʊəlz/ — produced with the front but a bit retracted position of the bulk of the tongue. The vowel /ɪ/ is a front-retracted sound. It is retracted in comparison with the vowel /i:/ which is fully front.*

FRONT VOWELS /frʌnt 'vəʊəlz/ — vowels articulated when the bulk of the tongue moves forward and its front part is raised highest towards the hard palate: /i:, ɪ, e, æ/ and the nuclei of the diphthongs /eɪ, eə/.

FULLY VOICED /fʊli 'vɔɪst/ — consonants pronounced with the vocal cords vibrating from the first to the last stage of their articulation.

FUNCTIONAL /fʌŋkʃənəl/ — phonological, connected with differentiatory function.

FUNCTIONAL PHONETICS /fʌŋkʃənəl fəʊ'netɪks/ — the branch of phonetics which studies the purely linguistic aspect of speech sounds.

* The nuclei of the diphthongs /ɪə, aɪ/ are also front-retracted.

FUNCTIONS OF A PHONEME /fʌŋkʃənz əv ə 'fəʊni:m/ — in speech a phoneme performs three functions: 1. distinctive, 2. constitutive and 3. recognitive; they are inseparable.

FUNDAMENTAL FREQUENCY /,fʌndə'mentəl 'frikwənsi/ — the frequency of the vibrations of the vocal cords over their whole length.

FUNDAMENTAL TONE /,fʌndə'mentl 'təʊn/ — the sound wave which results from the vibrations of the whole physical body and which has the lowest frequency.

G

GENERAL AMERICAN. G.A. /dʒenərəl ə'merɪkən/ — the most widespread type of educated American speech.

GENERAL PHONETICS /dʒenərəl fəʊ'netɪks/ — analysis, description, and comparison of phonetic phenomena in different languages.

GENERAL PHONOLOGICAL RULES /dʒenərəl ,fəʊnə'lɒdʒɪkəl 'ru:lz/ — these rules make it possible to establish the phonemic status of sounds without direct reference to their distribution; they are: 1. the law of great phonemic dissimilarity; 2. the law of conditioned allophonic similarity.

GENERAL QUESTION /dʒenərəl 'kwɛstʃən/ — the type of a question which demands a *yes* or *no* answer, it is pronounced with the rising tone.

GLIDE /glɑɪd/ — that part of a diphthong which constitutes its additional element, the full articulation of which is not accomplished. For example: /t/ and /ə/ in /aɪ, eɪ, ɪə, eə/ are glides.

GLOTTAL SOUND /glɒtl 'saʊnd/ — when the glottis is narrowed during exhalation, the air, passing out of the mouth cavity, produces an /h/ like sound; that is why /h/ is considered by Prof. A. L. Trakhterov and British and American phoneticians to be a glottal or laryngeal consonant (not a pharyngeal one).

GLOTTAL STOP /glɒtl 'stɒp/ — a sound which reminds a slight cough and is articulated by the vocal cords, before a vowel sound is heard in cases of emphatic speech.

GLOTTIS /glɒtɪs/ — the space between the vocal cords, which is the entrance to the trachea, or the windpipe.

GRAPHEME /græfɪ:m/ — an orthographic unit with which, a phoneme can be correlated, e.g. *t, e, n* are graphemes in *'ten*.

GROOVE-SHAPED DEPRESSION /gru:v 'fɛɪpt dɪ'preʃən/ is formed in the middle part of the blade of the tongue in the articulation of /s, z/.

H

HARD PALATE /hɑ:d 'pælət/ — the roof of the mouth.

HEAD /hed/ — stressed syllables preceding the nucleus together with the intervening unstressed syllables.

HEIGHT /haɪt/ — the width of the resonating cavity in the articulation of vowels.

HEIGHT OF THE TONGUE /haɪt əv ðə 'lɑŋ/ — the height to which the bulk of the tongue is raised and which determines the level of the raised bulk of the tongue: high, mid, or low.

HETEROGENEITY /ˌhetərədʒiːni:ti/ — mutually differentiating properties in the sounds which are compared.

HETEROGRAPHY /ˌhetə'rɒgrəfi/ — the use of similar letters for different sounds, for example the letter *c* corresponds to the sound /k/ in the word *can* and to the sound /s/ in *city*.

HIATUS /haɪ'eɪtəs/ — combination of two vowels which belong to different syllables. For example: *doing* /ˈdu:ɪŋ/ — internal hiatus, *to order* /tu'ɔ:də/ — external hiatus.

HIEROGLYPH /ˈhaɪərəʒlɪf/ — a written sign which may be equivalent to a sound, syllable, or a whole notion.

HIGH-PITCHED SOUND /haɪ 'pɪtʃt 'saʊnd/ — a sound, which is high in tone.

HIGH POSITION OF THE TONGUE /haɪ pə'zɪʃən əv ðə 'lɑŋ/ — the position when the dorsum and the front part of the tongue are raised high to the roof of the mouth, but not so high as to produce an audible friction. High narrow vowels /haɪ 'næərəʊ 'vauəlz/ /i:, u:, ɪ, y/ are pronounced with the bulk of the tongue raised more higher than for /t, ʌ/, which also belong to the group of high vowels but to their broad variety.

HIGH SPEED X-RAY PHOTOGRAPHY /haɪ 'spi:d ˌeks'reɪ fə'tɒgrəfi/ — one of the methods used in experimental phonetics, which consists in the photography of X-rayed organs of speech in the process of articulation.

HISS /hɪs/ — noise produced when the air passes through a round narrowing and produces hissing noise. The sounds /s, ʃ/ are hissing consonants.

HISTORICAL ASSIMILATION /hɪs'tɒrɪkəl əˌsɪmɪ'leɪʃən/ — sound changes, which are the result of the historical development of the language.

HISTORICAL PHONETICS /hɪs'tɒrɪkəl fəʊ'netɪks/ — that branch of phonetics, which studies phonetic components on the diachronic level; it is a part of the history of a language, which studies the history of the development of the phonetic laws.

HOLD /həʊld/ — the second stage of a single sound articulation (retention, central, medial stage).

HOMOGENEITY /ˌhɒməʊdʒiːni:ti/ — articulatory similarity of two sounds, which is based on similar articulatory work of the speech organs. The sounds /p, b/ are homogeneous because they are both plosive and bilabial noise consonants.

HOMOGRAPHS /ˌhɒməgrɑ:fs/ — words that are similar in orthography but different in pronunciation and meaning. For example: *tear* /teə/ *разрывать* and *tear* /tɪəl/ *слеза*

HOMOPHONES /'hɒməfəʊnz/ — words that are similar in pronunciation but different in orthography and meaning. For example: *air* — *hair* *воздух* — *волосы*; *buy* — *bye* *покупать* — *что-л. маловажное*; *knight* — *night* *рыцарь* — *ночь*; *not* — *knot* *нет* — *узел*; *or* — *ore* *либо* — *руда*.

HYPHEN /'haɪfən/ — a graphic sign which serves to show syllabic boundary.

I

IDEOGRAM /'ɪdʒə(u)græm/ — 1. a symbol or a picture which represents and conveys an idea of an object without using its name, for example: a numerical or a pictorial road sign; 2. a symbol representing a word, but not the sounds which constitute it.

IDIOLECT /'ɪdɪəlekt/ — the individual speech of a member of a language community.

IDIOPHONE /'ɪdɪəfəʊn/ — one and the same speech sound which is pronounced differently in different idiolects.

IMPEDE /ɪm'pi:d/ — hinder or bar (articulation, a stream of air, etc.).

IMPLOSION /ɪm'pləʊzən/ — the first stage of a single plosive sound articulation.

INALIENABLE (INDISPENSABLE. CONCOMITANT) FEATURES /ɪn'eɪljənəbəl, ɪndɪ'spensəbəl, kən'kɒmɪtənt 'fɪtʃəz/ — these features are always present in all the allophones of a phoneme, e.g. two foci in /ʃ, ʒ, ʒ/ articulation, lip rounding in /w/ articulation. They may be distinctively relevant and irrelevant, e.g. *seem* vs. *theme*, /s — θ/ are opposed due to the flat, round narrowing difference, in *same* vs. *fame* the shape of the narrowing is irrelevant, /s — f/ are opposed due to the place of articulation difference.

INHALATION /ɪnhə'leɪʃən/ — breathing the air in.

INITIAL PHASE /ɪ'nɪʃəl 'feɪz/ — the first phase of a sound articulation.

INSTRUMENTAL PHONETICS /ɪnstrə'mentl fəʊ'netɪks/ — different techniques and devices used in experimental phonetics.

INTERALLOPHONIC ALTERNATION /ɪntərələ'fəʊnɪk ɔ:l'tɜ:'neɪʃən/ — alternation between different allophones of one and the same phoneme, e.g. /n/ alveolar alternates with /n/ dental in *nine* — *ninth*.

INTERCOMMUNICATION /ɪntəkə'mju:ni'keɪʃən/ — giving or passing information by means of oral speech.

INTERDENTAL ARTICULATION /ɪntə'dentl ɑ:tɪkjʊ'leɪʃən/ — articulation characterized by the interdental; position of the tip of the tongue in articulating /θ, ð/. In speech these sounds are often pronounced as dental, with the tip of the tongue placed behind the upper teeth.

INTERIDIOLECTAL PHONETIC VARIATIONS /ɪntə(:),ɪdɪə'lektəl fəʊ'netɪk ɜ:əri'leɪʃən/ — variations in the pronunciation of one and the same phoneme, word or sentence in the same phonetic context and the same style of speech by different speakers of the language.

INTERMITTENT CLOSURE /,ɪntə'mɪtənt 'kləʊzə/ — this type of closure is formed when the tip of the tongue is rapidly tapping against the teethridge as in the articulation of trilled, or rolled /p/.

INTERPHONEMIC ALTERNATION /,ɪntəfə'ni:mɪk ɔ:ltə:'neɪfən/ — alternation between different phonemes, which are represented by their different allophones, e.g. /æ/ alternates with /e/ in *man* — *men*.

INTONATION /,ɪntə'neɪfən/ — a component of the phonetic structure which is viewed in the narrow meaning as pitch variations, or speech melody. It manifests itself in the delimitative function within a sentence and at its end; see **PROSODIC FEATURES**.

INTONATION GROUP /,ɪntə'neɪfən 'gru:p/ — an actualized sense group.

INTONEME /ɪntəʊni:m/ — a phonological unit created by two or more components of intonation, or by a combination of various types of tonemes or accentemes, e.g. *What difficulty?* *What difficulty!* These two sentences are pronounced with two different intonemes.

INTRAIDIOLECTAL PHONETIC VARIATIONS /,ɪntrəɪdɪə'lektəl fəʊ'netɪk ˌveərɪ'əɪfənz/ — variations in the pronunciation of one and the same speaker, i.e. within one and the same idiolect. They are of two types: free variations and those conditioned by different styles of pronunciation — stylistic variations.

INTRUSIVE SOUNDS /ɪn'tru:sɪv 'saʊndz/ — alien to the word. For example: /hɪmpjudənt/ instead of /ɪmpjudənt/; /pleɪjɪŋ/ instead of /pleɪɪŋ/; /dræmə ənd 'mju:zɪk/ instead of /dræmə ənd 'mju:zɪk/.

INVENTORY OF PHONEMES /ɪnventəri əv 'fəʊni:mz/ — in the English language the inventory of segmental phonemes consists of 25 consonant and 21 vowel phonemes. In the Russian language there are 36 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes.

IRRELEVANT FEATURES /ɪ'relɪvənt 'fɪ:tʃəz/ — different articulatory and acoustic features of speech sounds, which do not make them allophones of different phonemes, e.g. partial devoicing of terminal voiced consonants, variation in the positional length of vowels.

J

JAWBREAKER /dʒɔ:breɪkə/ — a word, which is difficult to pronounce.

JAWS /dʒɔ:z/ — parts of the mouth, which bear teeth and by means of which the mouth can be opened and closed.

JONES' VOWEL TRAPEZIUM /dʒəʊnzɪz 'vəʊəl trə'pɪzjəm/ — Jones' system of vowels based on 8 cardinal points of articulation; see **CARDINAL VOWELS**.

JUNCTION /dʒʌŋkʃən/ — the joining of two sounds or words.

JUNCTURE /dʒʌŋktʃə/ — the place, where two sounds or words are joined together.

JUNCTURE PHONEME /dʒʌŋktʃə 'fəʊni:m/ — the syllabic boundary at the junction of words or morphemes that can be characterized by distinctive difference, e.g. *a name* — *an aim*. Open or plus juncture is marked by /+/: *a + name, an + aim*.

K

KINETIC /kaɪ'netɪk/ — relating to motion, producing motion.

KYMOGRAPH /kaɪməʊgrɑ:f/ — the apparatus used to record speech sounds graphically. Kymograms help to ascertain the quality of various sounds.

L

LABIAL /leɪbiəl/ — relating to the lips.

LABIAL SOUNDS /leɪbiəl 'saʊndz/ — articulated by the lips. For example: /p, b/.

LABIALIZATION /leɪbiələɪ'zeɪʃən/ — lip rounding.

LABIALIZED VOWELS /leɪbiələɪzd 'vaʊəlz/ — vowels produced with a more or less lip rounding. For example: /o, y, u, ɔ:, ʊ, ʌ/.

LARYNGEAL /læriŋ'dʒi:əl, lə'riŋdʒjəl/ — of or pertaining to the larynx.

LARYNGOSCOPE /lə'riŋgəskəʊp/ — laryngeal mirror, which helps to observe the vocal cords, epiglottis, and the glottis.

LARYNX /læriŋks/ — an organ of the respiratory tract above the windpipe. It consists of an elaborate arrangement of cartilage and muscles and contains a pair of vocal cords.

LATERAL /lætərəl/ — having to do with the sides of the tongue.

LATERAL SOUNDS /lætərəl 'saʊndz/ — sounds in the articulation of which the air passages (or a passage) are formed at the lateral sides of the tongue. At the same time the contact is made by the tip of the tongue pressed against the teethridge as in /l/ articulation.

LAW OF CONDITIONED ALLOPHONIC SIMILARITY /lɔ: əv kən'dɪʃənd ,ælə'fəʊnɪk ,sɪmɪ'lærntɪ/ — two more or less similar sounds, which are at the same time more or less different, are allophones of the same phoneme, if their difference is due to non-distinctive factors.

LAW OF GREAT PHONEMIC DISSIMILARITY /lɔ: əv 'ɡreɪt fəʊ'nɪ:mɪk ,dɪsɪmɪ'lærntɪ/ — entirely different sounds such as a vowel and a consonant cannot be allophones of the same phoneme.

LAWS OF PHONEMIC AND ALLOPHONIC DISTRIBUTION /lɔ:z əv fəʊ'nɪ:mɪk ənd ,ælə'fəʊnɪk ,dɪstrɪ'bju:ʃən/ — 1. if different speech sounds occur in the same phonetic context, they are allophones of different phonemes; 2. if similar speech sounds occur in different positions and never occur in the same phonetic context, they are variants of one and the same phoneme.

LAX VOWELS /læks 'vaʊəlz/ — vowels in the articulation of which the muscular tension of the tongue, lips, and the walls of the resonating cavities is not so great as in the articulation of tense vowels. Compare: /ɪ, ʊ, ʌ/ and /i:, u:, ɔ:/.

LENGTH OF THE SOUND /leŋθ əv ðə 'saʊnd/ — length of the sound waves in the articulation of a sound.

LENIS /li:nɪs/ (pl. **LENES** /li:nɪz/ — pronounced with weak articulation: /b, d, z, g, v, ð, ʒ, dʒ/.

LENITION /lɪ'nɪʃən/ — gradual weakening in the articulation.

LESSEN /lesn/ — to make less. For example, lessen the length, loudness, or tension of sounds.

LETTERS /letəz/ — printed or written symbols of an alphabet used in representing speech sounds.

LEVEL TONE /levl 'təʊn/ — tone neutral in its communicative function, which is used mostly in poetry.

R-LIAISON /li:'eɪzən/ — in the English language cases of liaison are the “intrusive” /r/ in *far away*, *near enough*, etc.

LIGHT /laɪt/ — in phonetics this term is equivalent to *clear*.

LINGUAL /lɪŋgwəl/ — articulated with the help of the tongue. For example, /t/ is a lingual sound because it is articulated with the tip of the tongue pressed against the teethridge.

LINGUAPHONE /lɪŋgwəfəʊn/ — having to do with teaching languages with the help of tape recorders, ear phones, CD.

LINGUAPHONE CLASS /lɪŋgwəfəʊn 'klɑ:s/ — class equipped with magnetic tape recorders, gramophones and earphones used for listening and reproducing foreign texts.

LINGUISTIC FUNCTIONS /lɪŋ'gwɪstɪk 'fʌŋkʃənz/ — in phonetics they are connected with phonemic, significative properties of sound, syllable, stress, and intonation.

LIP POSITIONS /lɪp pə'zɪʃənz/ — different positions of lips, which change the articulation of sounds and their timbre. The main positions of the lips are: rounded slightly, as in /ʊ/ articulation, unrounded, as in /v/ articulation, protruded, as in /y/ articulation, non-protruded as in /p/ articulation, spread as in /i:/ articulation, neutral as in /ə/ articulation.

LIPS /lɪps/ — two muscular folds bordering the mouth; in articulatory phonetics referred to as “upper” and “lower lip”.

LIQUID CONSONANTS /lɪkwɪd 'kɒnsənənts/ — some phoneticians use *this* term to characterize the sounds /l, r/.

LISP /lɪsp/ — to pronounce /θ/ instead of /s/ and /ð/ instead of /z/.

LITERARY PRONUNCIATION /lɪtərəri prə'nʌnsi'eɪʃən/: RP PRONUNCIATION (RECEIVED PRONUNCIATION) or PUBLIC SCHOOL PRONUNCIATION — the pronunciation of educated people.

LOCAL DIFFERENCES /ləʊkəl 'dɪfərənsɪz/ — dialectal differences in the pronunciation of the same sounds or words.

LOGICAL STRESS /lɒdʒɪkəl 'stres/ — the singling out of the word, which seems to be most important in the sentence.

LOGOGRAM /lɒgəgræm/ — an arbitrary symbol (in shorthand, for instance) representing a complete word.

LOGOPAEDIC /lɒgə(ʊ)'pi:dɪk/ — having to do with the correction of speech defects.

LOGOPAEDICS /lɒgə(ʊ)'pi:dɪks/ — a branch of phonetics, which studies speech defects and the ways of correcting them.

LONG VOWELS /lɒŋ 'vauzəl/ — in English they are /i:, ɑ:, ɔ:, ɜ:, u:/.

LOOSE NEXUS /lu:s 'neksəs/ — loose connection between a long monophthong or a diphthong and a consonant which follows it. For example: /i: + z/ in the word *bees*.

LOOSE TRANSITION /lu:s træn'sɪʒən/ — articulation of two neighbouring sounds when the final stage of the first sound is not affected by the initial stage of the second sound, e.g. /aɪsbə:g/ compare with the Russian [збор] — close transition.

LOSS /ləs/ — in phonetics it is absence of some articulatory work. Loss of plosion, sound, etc., e.g. *act* — loss of plosion in /k/.

LOUD /laʊd/ — producing a powerful stimulus on the ear.

LOUDSPEAKER /'laʊdspɪkə/ — a device that converts electrical impulses into sounds loud enough to be heard some distance away.

LOWER TEETH, LIP, JAW /'ləʊə 'ti:θ, 'lɪp, 'dʒɔ:/ — all these organs are more active and important in the process of articulation than the upper jaw, lip, teeth.

LOW LEVEL TONE /'ləʊ 'levl 'təʊn/ — characterizes unstressed but prominent syllables of parenthetical groups or long tails.

LOW NARROW VOWELS /'ləʊ 'nærəʊ 'vaʊəlz/ — these vowels are /ʌ, ʊ/ in /u/.

LOW PITCH /'ləʊ 'pɪtʃ/ — low tone. It is usually used in the narrow range of tone-pitch.

LOW VOWELS /'ləʊ 'vaʊəlz/ — vowels pronounced with the low position of the bulk of the tongue. For example: /ɑ:, ɒ, æ, ʌ/. /a (ɪ, ʊ), ɑ:, / belong to low vowels of broad variety. /æ, a(ɪ)/ are low front vowels. /ɑ:, ɒ/ are low back /ɔ:/ is mid and back, /æ/ is low and front.

LUNGS /'lʌŋz/ — the source of the air stream that makes it possible to produce sounds. The latter also regulate the force of the air pressure and produce vibrations in the intensity of speech sounds.

M

MAGNETIC TAPE RECORDER /'mæɡ'netɪk 'teɪp rɪ'kɔ:də/ — the apparatus that converts sounds into electrical signals and then into variations in the magnetization of a wire or tape of magnetic material. A similar system has been devised for operation with a television camera, recording television pictures as magnetic information which may be used later to reproduce the images (video-tape).

MEDIA /'mi:djə/ (pl. MEDIAE) /'medjɪ/ see *LENIS*.

MEDIAL /'mi:djəl/ — passing through the middle of air-passage.

MEDIAL SONANTS /'mi:djəl 'səʊnənts/ — sounds articulated with the air-passage through the middle part of the tongue. For example: /w, r, j/.

MEDIOLINGUAL CONSONANTS /'mi:djəl /lɪŋgwəl 'kɒnsənənts/ — consonants articulated with the help of the middle part of the tongue. To this group belong English /j/ and Russian /й/.

MELODY /'melədi/ — changes in the voice pitch in the process of speech.

MEMBERS OF A PHONEME /'membəz əv ə 'fəʊnɪ:m/ — positional and combinatory allophones belonging to the “family of one and the same sound” (D. Jones).

MERGING OF STAGES /'mɜ:ʒɪn əv 'steɪdʒɪz/ — coincidence of the last stage of the first sound in the articulation of a word with the first stage of the second sound. Merging of stages usually takes place when sounds of a different nature are joined, for example /l + i + t/ in the word *lit*.

METHOD OF MINIMAL PAIRS /'meθəd əv 'mɪnɪməl 'peəz/ — the discovery of as many pairs of words as possible, that differ in one phoneme. It is based on the substitution of one sound for another, commutation.

METHOD OF DISTINCTIVE OPPOSITIONS /'meθəd əv dɪs 'tɪŋktrɪv ,pə'zɪʃənz/ — this method enables to prove whether the phonetic difference is relevant or not.

METHODS OF PHONETIC ANALYSIS /'meθədz əv fəʊ'netɪk ə'nælɪsɪs/ — different methods used in the study and investigation of different phonetic phenomena.

METRONOME /metrənəʊm/ — a clockwork device with a moving audible indicator, which can be regulated to different speeds and used to mark equal periods. It is used in phonetics to teach rhythm.

MICROPHONE /maɪkrəfəʊn/ — an instrument, which amplifies and transmits sounds.

MID /mɪd/ — neither high nor low position of the bulk of the tongue when it moves in the vertical direction. In Jones' classification mid corresponds to half-close and half-open. Mid vowels are: /e, ɜ:, ə, ə(u), ɛ(ə)/.

MID BACK VOWELS /mɪd bæɪk 'vauəlz/ — the nucleus of the diphthong /ou/ and the Russian /o/.

MID CENTRAL VOWELS /mɪd 'sentrəl 'vauəlz/ — /ɜ:/ and /ə/ in the terminology given by British phoneticians. Russian authorities define them as **mid, mixed**.

MID FRONT VOWELS /mɪd 'frʌnt 'vauəlz/ — /e/, the first element of the diphthong /eə/ and the Russian /ɛ/.

MID NARROW VOWELS /mɪd 'nærəʊ 'vauəlz/ — /ɜ:/ and the first element of the diphthongs /əu/ and /eɪ/.

MID WIDE VOWELS /mɪd 'waɪd 'vauəlz/ — /ə/ and the first element of the diphthong /ɛ(ə)/.

MIDDLE PART OF THE TONGUE /mɪdl 'pɑ:t əv ðə 'tʌŋ/ — the central part of the dorsum of the tongue which is opposite the hard palate. It lies between the blade and the back of the tongue. This term, is; widely used in our terminology. The middle of the tongue plays an important role in the process of palatalization. In the terminology given by some foreign phoneticians the term, "middle" is used in reference to the border between the predorsal (that is front) and dorsal (that is middle and back) part of the tongue; according to their terminology the middle part of the tongue corresponds to the term "front part of the tongue".

MIDDLE PHASE /mɪdl 'feɪz/ — the second phase of articulation, or **the hold**.

MINIMAL DISTINCTIONS /mɪnɪməl dɪs'tɪŋkʃənz/ — the smallest differences, that help to recognize and differentiate words.

MINIMAL PAIR /mɪnɪməl 'peɪ/ — a pair the distinctive difference between the members of which are based upon one distinctive difference. The pair *pill* — *bill* is minimal, because its members, are differentiated due to /p — b/ phonemes, their fortis /p/ — lenis /b/ distinctions.

MISPRONOUNCE /mɪsprə'naʊns/ — to pronounce sounds or words with mistakes.

MISTAKES IN PRONUNCIATION /mɪs'teɪks ɪn prə'naʊnsɪ'eɪʃən/ — different deviations from the teaching norm in the pronunciation of a foreign language. Academician L.V. Shcherba suggested that mistakes should be divided into 1. phonological (altering the meaning of words) and 2. non-phonological (that do not affect the meaning of words).

MIXED VOWELS — G.P. Torsuyev defines them in the following way: “тело языка приподнято, причем вся спинка языка лежит максимально плоско”. They are /ɜ:, ə/.

MODIFICATIONS IN CONTEXT /ˌmɒdɪfɪˈkeɪʃənz in ˈkɒntekst/ — sound changes in context. Positional and combinatory modifications of phonemes in connected speech.

MONOPHTHONG /ˈmɒnəfθɒŋ/ — a vowel sound in the articulation of which the articulating organs are more or less stable, which results in the stationary nature of the vowel. English monophthongs are /ɪ, e, æ, ɑ:, ɒ, ʊ, ʌ, ɜ:, ə/.

MONOPHTHONGIZE /ˈmɒnəfθɒŋaɪz/ — to acquire equal quality.

MONOSYLLABISM /ˈmɒnəˈsɪləbɪzəm/ — linguistic phenomenon characterized by monosyllables. Monosyllabism is characteristic of the English language.

MONOSYLLABLE /ˈmɒnəˈsɪləbl/ — a word consisting of one syllable.

MONOTONE /ˈmɒnətəʊn/ — equal tone, lacking the necessary variations in the voice pitch.

MONOTONOUS /məˈnɒtənəs/ — pronounced with equal tone.

MORA /ˈmɔ:rə/ (*pl.* **MORAE** /ˈmɔ:ri/) — the length of one short syllable which was considered the unit of length in the antique versification; so the length of a long syllable was equal to two moras.

MORPHOGRAPH /ˈmɔ:fəgrɑ:f/ — separate graphemic unit which is a graphemic reflex of a morpheme.

MORPHOPHONOLOGY /ˌmɔ:fəfəˈnɒlədʒi/ — this branch of phonology studies the distribution of morphologically correlated sounds in order to establish their phonemic status.

MOUTH /maʊθ/ — the cavity in the head containing the teeth, the tongue and the palate with the uvula.

MOUTH CAVITY /maʊθ ˈkævɪti/ — the cavity between the teeth and the pharynx.

MOUTHPIECE /ˈmaʊθpi:s/ — the part of the kymograph which is applied to the mouth.

MOVABLE ORGANS OF SPEECH /ˈmu:vəb ˈɔ:gənz əv ˈspɪtʃ/ — the organs of speech that move during articulation: the lips, the lower jaw, the tongue, the soft palate with the uvula, the back wall of the pharynx.

MURMUR /mɜ:mə/ — soft speech, sometimes indistinct.

MURMURED VOWELS /ˈmɜ:məd ˈvəʊəlz/ — obscure vowels.

MUTATION /ˈmjʊˈteɪʃən/ — umlaut.

MUTE LETTERS /ˈmjʊt ˈletəz/ — letters, or letter combinations which are not pronounced, but remain in words due to traditional spelling rules.

MUTUAL ASSIMILATION /ˈmjʊtʃʊəl əˈsɪmɪˈleɪʃən/ — bilateral assimilation, when two assimilating sounds equally influence each other. For example, bilateral assimilation of /s/ + /j/ results in /ʃ/: issue /ˈɪʃju: — ˈɪʃju: — ˈɪʃju:.

MUTUALLY DISTINCTIVE SOUNDS /ˈmjʊ:tʃʊəlɪ dɪstɪŋktrɪv ˈsaʊndz/ — the sounds that belong to different phonemes and are realizations, variants or allophones of different phonemes, e.g. /b, p/ in *park* — *bark*.

MYOKINETIC ANALYSIS /ˈmaɪə(ʊ)kaiˈnetɪk əˈnæɪlɪsɪs/ — a complex of different analyses that are carried out to study muscular — kinetic work of speech organs.

N

NARROW /nærəʊ/ — the variety of high, mid, and low positions of the bulk of the tongue when it moves in the vertical direction. *See* HIGH-NARROW, MID-NARROW, LOW-NARROW.

NARROW PASSAGE /nærəʊ 'pæsɪdʒ/ — the term is conventional and characterizes the state of the passage for the flow of air in the articulation of vowels or consonants. For example, the air passage is narrow in /i:/ articulation and it is also narrow in /s/ articulation.

NARROW RANGE /nærəʊ 'reɪndʒ/ (*see* WIDE RANGE, MEDIUM RANGE) — if the range of the voice pitch is represented by two horizontal parallel lines 10 mm wide, then the head syllable of the wide range utterance will be arbitrarily represented by a dash 2 mm from the top range line. The head syllable of the narrow range will be represented by a dash 2 mm from the bottom range line. The head syllable of medium range will be represented by a dash 6 mm from the bottom range line.

NARROW TRANSCRIPTION /nærəʊ ,træns'krɪpʃən/ — the system of transcription signs into which additional symbols are included which correspond to allophones of phonemes.

NARROWING /nærəʊɪŋ/ — a passage of small width or length. Narrowings can be formed by the lips, or the tongue and the palate (its front, mid or back part).

NARROWING THE RANGE /nærəʊɪŋ ðə 'reɪndʒ/ — characterizes emphatic speech which is uttered within the limits of narrow range.

NASAL CAVITY /neɪzl 'kævɪtɪ/ — immovable cavity inside the nose and the nasopharynx; it is separated from the mouth cavity by the upper jaw with the teethridge and the palate.

NASAL SONANTS /neɪzl 'səʊnənts/ — they are articulated with the blocked passage for the flow of air through the mouth cavity. This is effected by lowering the soft palate. Nasal sonants are /m, n, ŋ/.

NASAL PHARYNX /neɪzl 'færɪŋks/ (nasopharynx) — the upper part of the pharynx 4 cm long. It is situated above the soft palate.

NASAL PLOSION /neɪzl 'pləʊʒən/ — plosion formed when the soft palate is separated from the back wall of the nasal pharynx and the air quickly escapes through the nasal cavity; it takes place in the combinations like /tn, dn/.

NASAL TWANG /neɪzl 'twæŋ/ is characteristic of American pronunciation and results from the laxness of the soft palate which does not cover the nasal cavity completely and the air escapes partly through the narrowing formed.

NASAL VOWELS /neɪzl 'vauəlz/ — vowels articulated when the flow of air is directed from the lungs both through the mouth and the nasal cavity. Nasal vowels exist in the French language.

NASALIZATION /neɪləlaɪ'zeɪʃən/ — nasal twang.

NEIGHBOURING SOUND /neɪbərɪŋ 'saʊnd/ — adjacent sound, that which follows.

NEUTRAL POSITION /nju:trəl pə'zɪʃən/ — the position when the tongue is equally removed from front, back, high, and low positions.

NEUTRAL VOWEL /nju:trəl 'vauəl/ — a mixed vowel of mid-open position, broad variety — /ə/.

NEUTRALIZATION /nju:trələɪ'zeɪʃən/ — the loss of qualitative and temporal characteristics of vowel sounds in unstressed positions.

NEXUS /neksəs/ — articulatory dependence between a vowel and consonant. *See* CLOSE NEXUS, LOOSE NEXUS.

NOISE /nɔɪz/ — characterizes consonants, which are formed when the flow of air passes through a narrowing and produces audible friction. Voiceless consonants are “pure” noises, and voiced consonants are a combination of noise and voice, produced by the vocal cords, which are drawn together and vibrate.

NON-DISTINCTIVE SPEECH SOUNDS /nɒn dɪstɪŋktrɪv 'spɪtʃ'saʊndz/ — similar sounds which occur in different positions and are incapable of being opposed to each other in minimal pairs, e.g. /k/ in *cool*, *school*, *looked*.

NON-FINAL /nɒn'faɪnəl/ — not terminal, followed by a sound, a word, a group of words.

NUCLEAR TONE /nju:kliə 'təʊn/ — the tone associated with the nucleus of a sense-group is a nuclear tone. In RP they are the following: the high falling, the low falling, the high rising, the low rising, the rising-falling, the falling-rising, the rising-falling-rising, the level tone.

NUCLEUS OF A DIPHTHONG /nju:kliəs əv ə 'dɪfθɒŋ/ (pl. **NUCLEI** /nju:kliː/) — that part of the diphthong, which is more prominent. For example, the nuclei of /aɪ, eɪ/ are /a, e/.

NUCLEUS OF A SENSE-GROUP /nju:kliəs əv ə 'sens 'gru:p/ — the last stressed syllable of a sense-group.

O

OBSOLETE /ɒbsəli:t/ — not used nowadays.

OBSTRUCTION /əb'strʌkʃən/ — in articulation it is either a narrowing (incomplete obstruction) or a complete closure of the speech organs (complete obstruction).

OCCLUSION /ə'klu:ʒən/ — a complete obstruction made by the speech organs, as in /p, t, k/.

OCCLUSIVE /ə'klusɪv/ — the sounds pronounced when the air on its way out breaks up a complete obstruction. Occlusive consonants are 1. /p, b, t, d, k, ɡ/ — stop or plosives and 2. sonorants /m, n, ŋ/ — nasals / (see **PLOSIVE CONSONANTS**).

OCCURRENCE /ə'kʌrəns/ — frequency with which sounds, phonemes, or words are used.

OFF-GLIDE /ɒf'ɡlaɪd/ — a short and not definite vowel, which is heard after terminal consonants (according to H. Sweet). Some authors consider that it is a neutral vowel, which is heard between sounds. For example: *-ism* /ɪz(ə)m/.

ONSET /ɒnset/ — the first stage of a sound articulation (initial phase, excursion, first stage).

OPEN /əʊpən/ — characterized by the low position of the bulk of the tongue.

OPEN SYLLABLE /əʊpən 'sɪləbəl/ — the type of syllable which ends in a vowel — CV-type.

OPEN VOWELS /əʊpən 'vaʊəlz/ — the group of vowels which are pronounced with the open, or low position of the bulk of the tongue. Open or low vowels in English are: /æ, ʌ, ɒ, a(ɪ, ʊ), ɑ:/.

OPPOSITION /ɒpə'zɪʃən/ — comparison of sounds, words or morphemes along the lines of their qualitative and quantitative characteristics which results in singling out their minimal distinctive features, that are phonologically rele-

vant or irrelevant. For example, the opposition between /kab — kap/ is based on voiced — lenis voiceless — fortis distinctions in /b — p/, which is their minimal distinctive relevant feature (other features, which characterize these sounds are irrelevant).

ORAL METHODS /'ɔ:rəl 'meθədz/ — different methods of teaching a foreign language, which are carried out for retention of oral speech habits.

ORAL SOUNDS /'ɔ:rəl 'saʊndz/ — the sounds which are produced with the raised soft palate, thus the air goes out of the mouth cavity.

ORATORICAL STYLE /,ɔrə'tɔrɪkəl 'stɑɪl/ — the type of speech with which orators address large audiences. It is characterized by slow rate, eloquent and moving traits.

ORGANS OF SPEECH /'ɔ:ɡenz əv 'spɪtʃ/ — the organs that together with biological functions, such as breathing, feeding, smelling and tasting, serve to carry out intercommunication through the elaborate work of the four mechanisms: the power, the vibrator, the resonator and the obstructor.

ORTHOEPY /ɔ:'θəʊpi/ — the correct pronunciation of the words of a language. The interpretation of the rules of reading cannot be done without a good command of phonetics. This fact makes grammar and lexicology dependent on phonetics.

ORTHOGRAPHIC SYLLABLE /ɔ:'θə'græfɪk 'sɪləb/ — a unit into which words are divided in writing or print, e.g. *range-ing, al-ien*. They do not always coincide with phonetic syllables.

ORTHOGRAPHY /ɔ:'θə'græfɪ/ — the system of spelling rules.

OSCILLOGRAM /ə'sɪlə'græm/ — a record made by an oscillograph or by an oscilloscope.

OSCILLOGRAPH /ə'sɪlə'grɑ:f/ — an instrument which makes it possible to record speech in the form of graphs.

OVERLAP /,əʊvə'læp/ — the term is connected with the phases of articulation which partly coincide in the neighbouring sounds. The result of such overlapping is partial or complete assimilation.

OVERTONE /əʊvətəʊn/ — one of the tones above the fundamental tone in a harmonic series. They are produced when only parts of the vibrator mechanism oscillate.

P

PALATALIZATION /pælətəlaɪ'zeɪʃən/ — softening of consonants, which results from the secondary place of articulation — front-secondary focus. It takes place when the middle part of the tongue is raised to the hard palate and the air passage is narrowed or constricted, which gives the consonant soft colouring. All consonants, with the exception of medio-lingual, can be affected by palatalization when they are followed by /i:, ɪ, e or j/. Palatalization is phonemic in the Russian language (compare: *пыл — пыль*). In the English language palatalization

is non-phonemic, and when it takes place in the articulation of sounds other than /l, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ/, under the influence of the Russian language it is a mistake.

PALATAL SOUND /pælətəl 'saʊnd/ — the sound that is connected with the palate articulatorily.

PALATE /pælət/ — the roof of the mouth, separating the mouth cavity from the nasal cavity. In articulatory phonetics it is divided into the hard palate, the soft palate with the uvula and the teethridge.

PALATE ARTIFICIAL /pælət ˌɑ:tɪ'fɪjəl/ is made of metal or plastic for each experimentator individually and corresponds exactly to the shape of his palate. The underside of the artificial palate is sprinkled with some fine white powder and then carefully fitted into the mouth, after this a sound is articulated. During this process some of the powder is licked off at the points of the tongue — palate contacts. After this the artificial palate is removed and carefully examined.

PALATO-ALVEOLAR CONSONANTS /pælətəʊ 'ælvɪələ 'kɒnsənənts/ — the consonants articulated by the tip of the tongue raised against the teethridge (there is a narrowing between them) and the middle part of the tongue which is simultaneously raised to the hard palate. Palato-alveolar consonants are /ʃ, ʒ/.

PALATOGRAMS /pælətəʊgræmz/ — the drawings of the tongue — palate contacts.

PARENTHESIS /pə'renθəsis/ — a word, phrase or sentence usually having its own complete meaning, inserted into a sentence which is grammatically complete without this insertion, and marked off from it by punctuation. For example: "I shall not go there," he replied. "I ask you," she demanded, "to go there immediately." In speech it is expressed by lowering the pitch of the voice.

PARENTHETIC /pærən'tetɪk/ — constituting a parenthesis, containing a parenthesis.

PARTIAL TONES /pɑ:ʃəl 'təʊnz/ — partial waves which result from the vibrations of the parts of the vibrating body are perceived as partial tones, or overtones, or harmonics.

PARTIAL WAVES /pɑ:ʃəl 'weɪvz/ — waves produced by the vibrations of the parts of the physical body. Most sound waves are complex: they consist of the fundamental and partial waves. The sound waves produced by the vibration of the whole body are called fundamental.

PASSAGE FOR THE AIR STREAM /pæstɪdʒ fə ðɪ 'eə 'stri:m/ — the way through which the flow of air goes out of the mouth or nasal cavity.

PASSIVE ORGANS OF SPEECH /pæsvɪ 'ɔ:gənz əv 'spɪ:tʃ/ — the organs that are either constantly immovable, such as the hard palate and the upper teeth, or such that are fixed but can be movable, for example, the back part of the tongue in the articulation of /r/ is fixed and in /k, g/ it is active and moving to the soft palate, with which it forms a complete obstruction.

PAUSE /pɔ:z/ — a short period of time when sound stops before starting again. Pauses are non-obligatory between sense-groups and obligatory between sentences.

PEAKS OF PROMINENCE /pi:kz əv 'prɒmɪnəns/ — the points of maximal acoustic activity of tone.

PECULIARITY /pɪ,kju:lɪ'ærtɪ/ — a feature which characterizes some phonetic phenomenon.

PENULTIMATE /pə'nʌltɪmɪt/ — the last but one syllable.

PERCEPTIBILITY /pə'septə'bɪlɪtɪ/ — in phonetics it is usually connected with hearing.

PERIODICITY /pɪərɪədɪ'sætɪ/ — the quality or fact of recurring at constant intervals.

PHARYNGAL(-GEAL) /fə'ɪŋəl, ,færɪn'dʒi:əl/ — connected with the pharynx.

PHARYNGOSCOPE /fə'ɪŋgəskəʊp/ — the apparatus which is used for the observation of the pharyngeal cavity.

PHARYNX /færɪŋks/ — the cavity between the mouth and the oesophagus communicating with the nasal passages and ears.

PHASES OF ARTICULATION /'feɪzɪz əv ɑ:ɪkju'leɪʃən/ — three phases in the articulation of a single sound: initial, medial (or central), and final. They may be called differently: excursion, stop stage and recursion.

PHONATE /fə(ʊ)'neɪt/ — to pronounce outloud with the vocal cords vibrating and producing voice.

PHONEMATIC /fəʊni:'mætɪk/ — possessing functional properties.

PHONEME /fəʊni:m/ — the shortest functional unit of a language. Each phoneme exists in speech in the form of mutually non-distinctive speech sounds, its allophones. Each speech sound is an allophone of some phoneme.

PHONEMIC COMPONENT /fəʊ'ni:mɪk kəm'pəʊnənt/ — this component of the phonetic structure manifests itself in the system of separate phonemes and their allophones.

PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION /fəʊ'ni:mɪk træns'krɪpʃən/ — this type of transcription is based on the principle “one symbol per phoneme”. A phoneme is reflected in this transcription as an abstraction and generalization. The symbols of a phonemic transcription are placed within two slanting lines //.

PHONETIC PRINCIPLE OF ORTHOGRAPHY /fəʊ'netɪk 'ɔ:rθəgrəfi əv ɔ:'θɒgrəfi/ is a one-to-one correspondence: one grapheme corresponds to one phoneme, or sequence of phonemes. This principle is realized in phonemic transcription.

PHONETIC SUBSYSTEM /fəʊ'netɪk səb'sɪstəm/ — the speech sounds which occur in interjections and borrowed words, e.g. nasalized vowels pronounced in some words borrowed from French.

PHONETIC SYSTEM /fəʊ'netɪk 'sɪstəm/ — a systemic combination of five components of the language, i.e. the system of segmental phonemes, the phonemic component, the syllabic component, the accentual component, intonation.

PHONETICS /fəʊ'netɪks/ — the science that studies the sound matter of the language, its semantic functions and the lines of development.

PHONIC /fəʊnɪk/ — acoustic, connected with voice or sounds.

PHONOGRAPH /fəʊnəgrɑ:f/ — a machine invented by Edison for recording and reproducing sounds (1877).

PHONOLOGICAL MISTAKES /fəʊnə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l mɪs'teɪks/ — mistakes connected with the alteration of the meaning of words, which prevent communication. For example, mispronunciation of /θ/ may lead to the confusion of *thought* — *fought*, *think* — *sink*, *mouth* — *mouse*, etc.

PHONOLOGICAL OPPOSITION /fəʊnə'lɒdʒɪkəl ɒpə'zɪʃən/ — a pair of words in which any one phoneme is usually opposed to any other phoneme in at least one lexical or grammatical minimal or subminimal pair, e.g. /t — d/, /k — g/ in *ten* — *den*, *coat* — *goat*.

PHONOLOGY /fəʊ'nɒlədʒɪ/ — the science that deals with phonemes and their sequences. It is functional phonetics since it investigates the functional side of phonemes, accent, syllable, and intonation.

PITCH /pɪtʃ/ — the degree of highness or lowness varying with the number of vibrations of a note. V. A. Vassilyev defines it as “perception of the frequency of repeated pressures on the ear-drum”.

PLACE OF ARTICULATION /pleɪs əv ɑ:tɪkjʊ'leɪʃən/ — the place, where a complete or incomplete obstruction is formed in the articulation of consonants.

PLOSION /pləʊʒən/ — an abrupt separation of speech organs at the place of articulation.

PLOSIVE CONSONANTS /pləʊsɪv 'kɒnsənənts/ — the consonants that are articulated by forming a complete obstruction which bars the flow of air sent from the lungs through the mouth or nasal cavity. The organs of speech that form the obstruction produce a kind of explosion on their abrupt separation. Plosive consonants are /p, b, t, d, k, g, m, n, ŋ/. See PURE PLOSIVES.

POINT OF ARTICULATION /pɔɪnt əv ɑ:tɪkjʊ'leɪʃən/ — this term is used by American linguists instead of the term “fixed or passive speech organs”.

POSITIONAL ALLOPHONES /pə'zɪʃənəl 'æləfəʊnz/ — variants of a phoneme which are used in definite positions due to the tradition of a language pronunciation, e.g. dark and light /l/.

POST-ALVEOLAR CONSONANTS /pəʊst 'ælvjələ 'kɒnsənənts/ — consonants that are articulated by the tip of the tongue which moves behind the back slope of the teethridge, as, for example /t/ — /d/ in the words *tree* — *dry*.

POST-CONSONANTAL SOUND /pəʊst ˌkɒnsə'næntl 'saʊnd/ — the sound which follows a consonant.

POST-POSITION /pəʊst pə'zɪʃən/ — the position of some phonetic element after a word; when unstressed, this element may be termed enclitic after a stressed word.

POST-TONIC STRESS /pəʊst'tɒnɪk 'stres/ — tertiary stress is defined as post-tonic, e.g. /kən 'grætfuleɪt/.

PRACTICAL PHONETICS /præktɪkəl fəʊ'netɪks/ — teaching to pronounce sounds correctly.

PRE-DORSAL CONSONANTS /pri:'dɔ:sl 'kɒnsənənts/ — this term is connected with the term “dorsum”. Pre-dorsal consonants are articulated by the blade and the tip of the tongue, e.g. /s, z/.

PRE-TONIC STRESS /pri:'tɒnɪk 'stres/ — secondary stress is defined as pre-tonic: /æni'məɪʃən/.

PRE-VOCAL /pri:'vəʊkəl/ — a consonant that stands before a vowel.

PRIMARY PHONEMES /praɪməri 'fəʊni:mz/ — the term is used by those scientists who consider phonemes proper “**primary**” distinctive units and open transition /+/, stresses /˘ ˆ ˘ ˘ ˘ /, pitches /1 2 3 4/, clause terminals /→, ↑, ↓/ are viewed by them as “**secondary**” distinctive units.

PRIMARY STRESS /praɪməri 'stres/ — the stress which is the strongest compared with the other stresses used in a word.

PRINCIPAL ALLOPHONE (typical) /prɪnsɪpəl 'æləʊfəʊn/ — that variant of a phoneme which is considered to be free from the influence of the neighbouring sounds.

PROCLITIC /prə(ʊ)'klɪtɪk/ — a monosyllabic word or particle with no accent of its own, which is pronounced with the following pre-tonic or accented syllable as one phonetic unit. For example, articles before nouns, the particle *to* before verbs in the infinitive, or cases like *forgive* /fə'grɪv/, *begin* /bɪ'ɡɪn/.

PROGRESSIVE ASSIMILATION /prə'ɡresɪv əsɪmɪ'leɪʃən/ — the process when the first of the two neighbouring sounds influences the second and makes it similar to itself. For example, the pronunciation of the suffix *-ed* of regular verbs is based on progressive voicing and devoicing: it is pronounced /t/ after voiceless consonants /d/, after vowels and voiced consonants /ɪd/ after /t/, /d/: *dropped* /drɒpt/, *remained* /rɪ'meɪnd/, *extended* /ɪks'tendɪd/.

PROMINENCE /prəmɪnəns/ — singling out acoustically, which produces the effect of greater loudness.

PRONOUNCE /prə'naʊns/ — to articulate.

PROSODIC FEATURES OF THE SENTENCE /prə'sɒdɪk 'fɪtʃəz əv ðə'sentəns/ — they are: speech melody, the pitch (fundamental frequency), accent, tempo, rhythm and pausation, *tamber*; they constitute intonation in the broad sense — prosodation or prosodization.

PROSODY — acoustic properties.

PROSODICS — performs constitutive and recognitive function.

PROSODEMICS — performs distinctive functions.

PROTRUDE /prə'tru:ɪd/ — to move forward. In phonetics this term is connected with the protrusion of the lips.

PUFF /pʌf/ — a short light gust of air blown out of the mouth cavity.

PULSATION /pʌl'seɪʃən/ — regularly recurring beats. In speech they are connected with acoustic prominence.

PURE PLOSIVES /pjʊə 'pləʊsɪvz/ — voiced and voiceless occlusive consonants pronounced with distinct and quick separation of the obstruction; they are:

/p, b, t, d, k, g/. Lax separation of the articulating organs results in affricated plosion which characterizes indistinct colloquial speech and dialects.

PURELY DISTRIBUTIONAL METHOD /pjuəli ,dɪstɪn'bjʊ:fənl 'meθəd/ is based on the fact that it is possible to establish the phonemic status of any sound of a given language without knowing the meaning of words or the knowledge of the distribution of the sounds.

Q

QUALITATIVE /'kwɒlɪtətɪv/ — connected with the timbre of the sound, that is with its spectral characteristics.

QUANTITATIVE /'kwɒntɪtətɪv/ — referring to the length of the sound: positional and phonemic.

QUASI-HOMONYMS /'kwɑ:zɪ'hɒmənɪmz/ — this is L.V. Shcherba's term when he speaks of the members of a minimal pair, which are almost homonyms, near-homonyms.

QUESTION /'kwɛstʃən/ — the communicative type of a sentence in which doubt, supposition or want of some information is expressed in the form of a question: interrogative, alternative, general, or special.

R

RECEIVED PRONUNCIATION /rɪ'si:v dɪ'prɑ:nənsi'eɪʃən/ — the type of pronunciation which is the most widely understood one in England and in English-speaking countries. It is the teaching norm in England and in most countries where English is taught as a foreign language including Russia.

RECESSIVE STRESS /rɪ'sesɪv 'stres/ — stress that falls on the first syllable or the root of the word if it is preceded by a prefix that has lost its meaning, e.g. *'import, b'efore*.

RECESSIVE TENDENCY /rɪ'sesɪv 'tendənsɪ/ — the tendency which consists in gradual shifting of word accent to the first syllable (which is usually the root of the word).

RECIPROCAL ASSIMILATION /rɪ'sɪprəkəl ə'sɪmɪ'leɪʃən/ — bilateral assimilation, when the neighbouring sounds are equally affected by assimilation. For example, in the word *twice* /t/ is labialized under the influence of /w/, and /w/ in its turn is devoiced under the influence of /t/.

RECITE /rɪ'saɪt/ — to repeat aloud something memorized, especially before an audience. In studying a foreign language recitation plays a very important role.

RECORD PLAYER /rekɔ:d 'pleɪə/ — an instrument for playing gramophone records by means of a pick-up and one or more amplifiers.

REDUCE /rɪ'dju:s/ — to make smaller or less. For example, to reduce the intensity of a sound, to reduce the quantity of a sound.

REDUCED FORM /rɪ'dju:st 'fɔ:m/ — a word, which sounds weaker in the process of speech. Thus the verb *to do* can be reduced and pronounced as /du,

də/ or even /d/. The same can be said about the verb *to have* /həv, əv, v/. Articles, conjunctions, prepositions and pronouns are mostly affected by reduction.

REGRESSIVE ASSIMILATION /rɪ'ɡresɪv ə'sɪmɪ'leɪʃən/ — the process when the second of the neighbouring sounds influences the first one and makes it similar to itself. For example, in the combination *in the* /n/ is regressively assimilated by /ð/ and becomes dental and is pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth (its free variant is pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the teethridge).

RESONANT /reznənt/ — the term is used by H. Gleason for vowels and sonorous consonants.

RETENTION /rɪ'tenʃən/ — the ability to preserve the most stable properties in spite of assimilation or reduction.

RETENTIVE TENDENCY /rɪ'tentɪv 'tendənsɪ/ — this tendency is characterized by the retention of accent in the derivative on the same syllable on which it falls in the parent word, e.g. *'similar, as'similate*.

RETRACTED POSITION /rɪ'træktɪd pə'zɪʃən/ — the position of the bulk of the tongue when it is in the front or in the back part of the mouth cavity but a bit retracted in the horizontal direction, forward — back-advanced /u/ or backward — front-retracted: /ɪ/.

RETROFLEX ARTICULATION /retro(ʊ)fleks/ — the tip of the tongue is turned back so, that the closure is relatively far back on the palate, it may be made with the underside of the tip, e.g. American /r/.

RHYME /raɪm/ — the repetition of identical or similar terminal sounds, sound combinations or words.

RHYTHM /rɪðm/ — “rhythm is a flow, movement, procedure, etc., characterized by basically regular recurrence of elements or features, as beat, or accent, in alternation with opposite or different elements or features” (Webster’s New World Dictionary). Rhythm in speech is the periodic recurrence of stressed syllables. Rhythm exists both in prose and in verse. It can be regarded as one of the forms in which a language exists.

RHYTHMIC STRESS /rɪðmɪk 'stres/ — the term refers to the cases when there are equal number of unstressed syllables between two beats. For example, *'tell them to 'go there at `once*.

RHYTHMIC TENDENCY /rɪðmɪk 'tendənsɪ/ — the tendency to alternate stressed and unstressed syllables. This tendency gave rise to the origin of the secondary stress, especially in four-syllable words of foreign origin. For example, *explanation* /,eksplə'neɪʃən/, *conversation* /,kɒnvə'seɪʃən/.

ROLLED CONSONANTS /rəʊld 'kɒnsənənts/ — such consonants are pronounced when the tip of the tongue (or the uvula) vibrates in the flow of air and interrupts it repeatedly, so that the flow of air is momentarily obstructed by the vibrating organ (or organs). The Russian sonant /p/ is a rolled consonant.

ROMAN ALPHABET /rəʊmən 'ælfəbɪt/ — Latin alphabet.

ROMIC /rəʊmɪk/ — the term is used in connection with the use of Latin letters for symbols of phonetic transcription.

RONTGENOGRAM /rɒnt'genəgræm/ — a photograph made with the help of X-rays. Rontgenograms help to observe directly the work of speech organs in the process of speech.

ROOF OF THE MOUTH /ru:f əv ðə 'maʊθ/ — for purposes of consonant analysis and description it is conventionally divided into: 1. the gums; 2. the teethridge; 3. the back slope of the alveolar ridge and the hard palate; 4. the soft palate (velum) 5. the uvula.

RULES OF READING /ru:lz əv 'ri:dɪŋ/ — the system of rules dealing with the correspondencies between the reading matter of the language and its pronunciation.

S

SAGITTAL /sædʒɪtl/ — the sagittal division of the articulatory apparatus into right and left halves makes it possible to represent the position of speech organs in the production of sounds.

SANDHI /sændhi/ — the term is connected with different modifications of the sound, caused by assimilation.

SCALE /skeɪl/ — the arrangement of stressed and unstressed syllables of a syntactic whole.

SCALE OF SONORITY /skeɪl əv sə'nɒrɪti/ — the arrangement of phonemes according to their degree of loudness. According to this scale the most sonorous are front low vowels, then go sonants and voiced consonants. Voiceless consonants are characterized by minimal sonority.

SCHWA VOWEL /fwa: 'vaʊəl/ — the neutral vowel /ə/.

SECONDARY ACCENT /sekəndəri 'æksənt/ — this type of accent appears in words of five or more syllables. It falls on the second pretonic syllable, e.g. *hɒspi'tality*.

SEGMENT /seɡmənt/ — in phonetics it is the shortest part of speech continuum — a sound or a phoneme.

SEGMENTAL PHONEME /seɡ'mentl 'fəʊni:m/ — the shortest part of speech continuum that is capable of differentiating words.

SEMANTIC FUNCTION /sɪ'mæntɪk 'fʌŋkʃən/ — in phonetics the term is used in connection with the differentiatory function (semantic role) of phonetic means.

SEMANTIC TENDENCY /sɪ'mæntɪk 'tendənsɪ/ — according to this type-of tendency words with separable prefixes and compound words may have two equally strong stresses, e.g. *'un 'known*, *'sit 'down*, *'twenty-'one*, *'eye-'witness*.

SEMI-VOWELS /semɪ vaʊəlz/ — the term is almost out of use nowadays. It refers to /j, w/.

SEMI-WEAK VOWELS /semɪ'wi:k 'vauəlz/ — the vowels weaker in timbre which is the result of qualitative reduction: intermediate between full and neutral phonation of the vowel.

SENSE-GROUP /sens gru:p/ — a word or a group of words that conveys some idea.

SENTENCE ACCENT /sentəns 'æksənt/ — a constituent part of the phonetic structure of the spoken sentence and one of the components of intonation in the broad sense of the term (see PROSODATION).

SENTENCE STRESS /sentəns 'stres/ — the greater degree of prominence given to certain words in a sentence. These words are usually nouns, adjectives, notional verbs and adverbs, interjections, numerals, demonstrative, possessive, emphasizing pronouns, interrogative words and two-syllable prepositions. Articles, particles *to* and *there*, auxiliary, modal, and connective verbs, personal, reflexive and reciprocal pronouns, one-syllable prepositions, conjunctions and conjunctive words — are, as a rule, unstressed. The distribution of sentence stress is determined by the semantic factor.

SHADE /ʃeɪd/ — a slight variation.

SHAPE /ʃeɪp/ — form: the shape of the mouth cavity, the shape, formed by the lips.

SHARP /ʃɑ:p/ — strong and shrill.

SHORT VOWELS /ʃɔ:t 'vauəlz/ — the vowels having a relatively smaller length, or quantity in comparison with the long vowels (other conditions remaining the same). Short English /ɪ/ and /ʊ/ differ from the long /i:/ and /u:/ also in quality.

SIBILANTS /sɪbɪlənts/ — the sounds of a whistling or hissing nature. In English sibilants are /s, z, ʃ, ʒ/.

SILENT LETTERS /saɪlənt 'letəz/ — letters that are spelt but not pronounced.

SILENT STOP /saɪlənt 'stɒp/ — the medial stage in /p, t, k/ articulation that is characterized by the “loss of plosion” in cases like: *past perfect*, *blackboard*, *eight days*.

SIMILARITY /sɪmə'lærɪti/ — likeness.

SINGLE STRESS /sɪŋgl 'stres/ — only one stress in a word.

SINGLE TAP /ɪ/ /sɪŋgl 'tæp 'ɪ/ — pronounced with the single beat of the tip of the tongue against the teethridge.

SLIP OF THE TONGUE /slɪp əv ðə 'tʌŋ/ — a small unintentional mistake.

SLIT /slɪt/ — a flat narrowing.

SLOPE /sləʊp/ — an incline. The back slope of the teethridge — an incline at the back part of the teethridge.

SLOW STYLE /sləʊ 'stɑɪl/ — corresponds to Acad. L.V. Shcherba's term 'full style.'

SOFT CONSONANTS /sɒft 'kɒnsənənts/ — palatalized consonants.

SOFT PALATE /sɒft 'pæɪlɪt/ — the back, soft part of the hard palate.

SONORANTS /sə'nɔ:rənts/ — the sounds in the production of which voice prevails over noise. Sonorants in English are /m, n, ŋ, l, j, w, r/.

SONORITY /sə'nɔ:rti/ — a degree of loudness.

SOUND /saʊnd/ — a material unit, produced by speech organs. A sound can be viewed from the articulatory, acoustic, auditory and functional points of view.

SOUND SPECTROGRAPH /saʊnd 'spektərəgrɑ:f/ — an apparatus that is used in phonetics for purposes of spectrographic analysis of speech. Reading a spectrogram it is possible to see different configuration of the vowels spectra. Different vowels have different arrangement of formants on the spectrogram.

SOUTHERN ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION /sʌðən 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ prə,nɑ:nsɪ'ɔ:ʃən/ *see* RECEIVED PRONUNCIATION, or RP.

SPECIAL QUESTION /speʃəl 'kwɛstʃən/ — the type of a question which begins with the interrogative words *who, what, where, why*, etc., depending on information required. Special questions may refer to any part of the sentence. They are pronounced with the falling tone.

SPEECH MELODY /spi:tʃ 'melədi/ — variations in the pitch of the voice in connected speech.

SPIRANT /spaiərənt/ *see* FRICATIVE.

SPREAD LIP POSITION /sprɛd 'lɪp pə'zɪʃən/ — the position when the corners of the lips are widened in the horizontal direction, the teeth are slightly visible, and the lips come close to the gums. This position of the lips can be observed in the articulation of /i:/.

STABILITY OF ARTICULATION /stə'bɪləti əv ɑ:tɪkjʊ'leɪʃən/ is the state when the shape, volume and orifice-size of the mouth resonator are stable. According to the stability of articulation English vowels are divided into: monophthongs, diphthongs and diphthongoids.

STATISTICAL METHOD /stə'tɪstɪkəl 'meθəd/ — the method which helps to establish frequency, probability and predictability of occurrence of phonemes and their allophones in different positions.

STAVES /steɪvz/ — two parallel lines for intonation recording (by means of special symbols).

STRESS or **ACCENT** is a greater degree of prominence which is caused mainly by pronouncing the stressed syllable (a) on a different pitch or with a change of pitch direction in it; (b) with greater force of exhalation and greater muscular tension. The greater force of articulation is accompanied by an increase in the length of the sound in the stressed syllable, especially vowels. Vowels in the stressed syllables are not reduced.

STRONG FORMS /strɒŋ 'fɔ:mz/ — the forms that can be observed in accented words.

STRONG VOWELS IN WEAK POSITIONS /strɒŋ 'vaʊəlz ɪn 'wɪk pə'zɪʃənz/ — vowels the quantity of which is not reduced in unstressed positions. For example, /ɔ:/ in *blackboard* /'blækbo:ɪd/, /æ/ in *climax* /'klaɪmæks/.

STRUCTURALISTS /strʌktʃərəlɪsts/ — those scientists who analyse phonetic phenomena without recourse to meaning, which they consider to be external to linguistics (R. Jakobson, L. Bloomfield, L. Hjelmslev and others). Structuralists consider the sound structure as a system of relations between phonemes. They carry out the investigation of the phonetic structure without recourse to history and to the material aspect of phonemes, which are realized as distinctive units in words, phrases and sentences. All this makes their detailed analysis of phonemes abstract and schematic.

STYLES OF PRONUNCIATION /stɑɪlz əv prəˌnʌnsɪ'eɪʃən/ — L.V. Shcherba suggested two types of style in pronunciation: **full style** and **colloquial style**. According to D. Jones, there are the following varieties of style: **rapid familiar style, slower colloquial style, slow conversational style, natural style, acquired style, formal style**.

SUB-PHONEMIC VARIANTS /sʌbfə(ʊ)'nɪmɪk 'vɛəriəntɪz/ *see* **SUBSIDIARY MEMBERS**.

SUBSIDIARY MEMBERS (allophones) /səb'sɪdʒəri 'membəz/ — variants of phonemes that appear under the influence of the neighbouring phonemes with which they are in complementary distribution. They are subdivided into. 1. combinatory and 2. positional.

SUBSTITUTION METHOD /sʌbstɪ'tju:ʃən 'meθəd/ — the method of replacing of one speech sound by another in the same position to see whether it results in a minimal pair, e.g. *pen, ten, den*.

SYLLABEME /sɪləbɪm/ — a unit which is responsible for a few minimal and sub-minimal pairs, e.g. *lightening — lightning* differ only due to /n/ syllabicity in the first word.

SYLLABIC /sɪ'læbɪk/ — capable of forming a syllable.

SYLLABIC SOUNDS /sɪ'læbɪk 'saʊndz/ — sounds that can form the peaks of prominence, they are vowels and sonants other than /j, w/.

SYLLABICATE /sɪ'læbɪkət/ — to divide into syllables.

SYLLABLE /sɪləbl/ — shortest segment of speech continuum. Syllables are material carriers of words. They constitute words and their forms, phrases and sentences. According to J. Kenyon the syllable is one or more speech sounds, forming a single uninterrupted unit of utterance, which may be a word, or a commonly recognized and separable subdivision of a word. It is a unity of segmental and supersegmental qualities.

SYLLABLE DIVISION /sɪləbl dɪ'vɪʒən/ — division of the word into “arcs of articulatory effort” (N. I. Zhinkin’s theory). A strong-end consonant begins the arc of loudness and a weak-end consonant terminates it. Compare *day, aid*; in the first word /d/ constitutes the beginning of the arc of loudness, or the beginning of a syllable, it is progressively voiced. In the second word /d/ constitutes the end of the arc of loudness, or the end of the syllable, it is progressively devoiced.

SYLLABLE PATTERN /sɪləbl 'pætən/ — the type of syllable most common for the language. English is characterized by (C)VC syllabic pattern and Russian by CV pattern.

T

TABLE OF CONSONANTS, TABLE OF VOWELS /teɪbl əv 'kɒnsənənts, 'teɪbl əv 'vaʊəlz/ — an orderly arrangement of consonants or vowels in vertical and horizontal columns. It helps to visualize the system of vowels and consonants and to compare them with the similar systems of the mother tongue.

TABULATE /tæbjuleɪt/ — to arrange in tabular form.

TACTILE /tæktajl/ — of, relating to, or perceived by the sense of touch.

TAIL /teɪl/ — unstressed or partly stressed syllables (or syllable) that follow the nucleus of the intonation group.

TAMBER /tæmbə/ — the quality of a musical sound, depending on what overtones are present and their respective amplitudes.

TEETHRIDGE /ti:θrɪdʒ/ — see ALVEOLES.

TEMPO OF SPEECH /tempəʊ əv 'spɪtʃ/ — the rate of utterance.

TEMPORAL COMPONENT OF INTONATION /tempərəl kəm'pəʊnənt əv ,ɪntəʊ'neɪʃən/ — it consists of pauses, duration, rhythm.

TENSE VOWELS /tens 'vaʊəlz/ — these vowels are articulated with the muscles of the lips, tongue, cheeks and the back wall of the pharynx made harder by tensing. Traditionally they are long vowels: /i:, ɛ:, ɔ:, u:, ɜ:/, all short vowels are considered to be lax.

TERMINAL TONE /tɜ:mɪnəl 'təʊn/ — a change of pitch at the junction of two sense-groups. The American descriptivists use the term: "clause terminal".

TERTIARY STRESS / / may be heard in 'dictionary.

TIMBRE /tɪmbə/ see TAMBER, TAMBRE.

TONE /təʊn/ — sounds may be periodical and non-periodical. If the vibrations of a physical body are rhythmical, the auditory impression of periodic waves is a musical tone, or in speech — a speech-tone.

TONEME /təʊni:m/ — the toneme of a sentence or of a sense-group is a separate phonological unit, because it performs distinctive function, e.g. "not *lonce* — "never", "not *lonce* — "many times".

TONETIC STRESS MARKS /təʊ'netɪk 'stres ,mɑ:ks/ — the marks suggested by R. Kingdon. They are placed before the stressed syllables of an utterance in the same positions as the ordinary stress marks used in phonetic transcriptions. They indicate the intonation as well as the stress. The advantage of this system is that it indicates high and low falling and rising tones (as well as level and emphatic tones) in the text proper which enables the pupil to do without staves.

TONETIC TRANSCRIPTION /təʊ'netɪk træns'krɪpʃən/ — tone and stress indicators shown by placing special signs on an inlined scale, or stave, between

or beside the line of the text. These symbols are different: dashes and dots, small and big dots, wedge-like signs, etc.

TONGUE /tʌŋ/ — the most important and movable articulatory organ.

TONGUE TWISTERS /tʌŋ 'twɪstəz/ — short rhymes into which difficult sounds and sound combinations are included. They are used as training exercises in teaching pronunciation.

TONOGRAM /təʊnəgræm/ — graphic representation of intonation.

TRACHEA /trə'ki:ə/ *see* WINDPIPE.

TRANSCRIPTION /træns'krɪpʃən/ — the system of signs in which sounds are symbolized. Transcription represents sounding speech. A phonemic, or linguistically broad, transcription is based on the principle “one symbol per phoneme”. The symbols of phonemic transcription are placed between slanting lines //

An allophonic, or linguistically narrow, transcription is based on the principle “one symbol per allophone”. The symbols of an allophonic transcription are usually placed between square brackets []. In language teaching a phonemic transcription is more convenient. An allophonic transcription is indispensable to scientific phonetic work.

TRANSLITERATION /trænzlɪtə'reɪʃən/ — the representation of the sounds of one language as nearly as possible by the letters and letter combinations of another language. For example, the Russian ж is represented in English by the letter combination zh.

TRIPHTHONG /trɪfθɒŋ/ — a vowel sound that consists of three elements, the first element is a diphthong and the second — a neutral vowel /ə/. In slow style they are pronounced as a two-syllable unit: /aʊə/ — /aʊ/ + /ə/.

TUNE ONE /tju:n 'wʌn/ — a falling tone.

TUNE TWO /tju:n 'tu:/ — a rising tone.

TWANG /twæŋ/ — a sharp nasal quality of a vowel sound.

TYPICAL TONEMES /tɪpɪkəl 'təʊnɪmz/ — they are hypothetically the following: terminal tonemes, pre-head tonemes, head tonemes, scale tonemes, pitch-level and pitch-range tonemes, rate-of-pitch-change tonemes.

U

UNACCENTED /ʌnək 'sentɪd/ — unstressed.

UNDERTONE /ʌndətəʊn/ — a low tone of voice.

UNICENTRAL CONSONANTS /ju:n'sentrəl 'kɒnsənənts/ — consonants pronounced with a single articulatory obstruction (complete or incomplete); e.g. /t, d, k, g, p, b, s, z, f, v, ŋ, h/.

UNILATERAL /ju:n'lætərəl/ — the lateral sonant /l/ pronounced with only one side of the tongue lowered (usually it is the left side of the tongue).

UNROUNDED VOWELS /ʌn'raʊndɪd 'vaʊəlz/ — vowels in the articulation of which the lips are not rounded /ɑ:, e, i:, æ/.

UTTERANCE /ʌtərəns/ — vocal expression of some idea.

UVULA /ju:vjʊ:lə/ — a fleshy conical body suspended from the soft palate over the back of the tongue.

V

VARIANTS CONDITIONED BY DURATION /vɛərɪənts kən'dɪʃənd baɪ dʒuə'reɪʃən/ — quantitative variants of phonemes (positional and combinatory allophones different in length).

VARIANTS CONDITIONED BY STRESS /vɛərɪənts kən'dɪʃənd baɪ 'stres/ — variants of phonemes which depend on positional (accentual) conditions, e.g. /'pɛərənt/ — /pə'rent*ɪ/.

VARIANTS FREE /vɛərɪənts 'fri:/ — two different allophones, of a phoneme pronounced in identical positions by one and the same or different speakers.

VARIATIONS STYLISTIC /vɛərɪ'eɪʃənz ˌstɑɪ'lɪstɪk/ — variations in the pronunciation of speech sounds, words and sentences peculiar to different styles of speech.

VARIETY /və'reɪəti/ — the term is used in connection with the vowels of low and broad variety.

VELAR /vɛlə/ — the term is used in the classification of consonants which are articulated with the help of the soft palate: velar nasal sonorant /ŋ/, velar stops /k, ɡ/.

VELARIZATION /vɛləraɪ'zeɪʃən/ — formation of the back-secondary focus which makes the sounds “dark” in tamber /w, r, ɹ/ and the Russian /ж, ы/.

VELUM /vɛləm/ — the soft palate. When the soft palate is raised the air passes out of the mouth cavity, when the soft palate is lowered the flow of air is directed through the nasal cavity.

directed through the nasal cavity.

VIBRATION OF THE VOCAL CORDS /vaɪ'breɪʃən əv ðə 'vəʊkl 'kɔ:ɔdʒ/ — “... when the glottis is narrowed so that the tensed vocal cords approach each other or touch lightly, these may be set in vibratory motion by the outgoing breath pressure and brought together again by their own elasticity and by muscular tension” (V.A. Vassilyev).

VISUAL AIDS /vɪʒuəl 'eɪdz/ — devices which serve to assist understanding or memory by displaying what is to be understood or memorized in a visible form: charts, diagrams, tables, pictures, films.

VOCAL BANDS /vəʊkl 'bændz/ — elastic folds of membrane inside the larynx which vibrate to produce voice, **VOCAL CORDS**.

VOCALISM /vəʊkəlɪzəm/ — the system of vowel phonemes.

VOCOID /vəʊkɔɪd/ — the term is used by the American linguist K. Pike to express the articulatory closeness of sonorants to vowels. Unlike contoids, /l, m, n/ vocoids may form a syllable. Gleason suggests ‘vocoid’ vs. ‘non-vocoid’ — for phonetics, ‘vowel vs. consonant’ — for phonemics.

VOICE /vɔɪs/ — vocal tone produced by the regular vibrations of the vocal cords.

VOICED CONSONANTS /vɔɪst 'kɒnsənənts/ — the consonants which are produced with the vocal cords brought together and vibrating.

VOICELESS CONSONANTS /vɔɪslɪs 'kɒnsənənts/ — the consonants which are produced with the vocal cords taken apart and not vibrating.

VOLUME /vɒljum/ — force or loudness of sounding speech.

VOWEL DIAGRAMS /vəʊəl 'daɪəgræmz/ — schematic representations of the system of vowels which are based on physiological principle (genetic principle) and which represent qualitative differences in the articulation of vowels.

VOWEL MUTATION /vəʊəl 'mju:'teɪʃən/ — umlaut, or modification of a vowel caused by assimilation to a front vowel or semivowel (now generally lost) in the following syllable, a vowel resulting from such assimilation has a mark placed over it.

W

WEAK VOWELS /wi:k 'vəʊəlz/ — the vowels which are shorter and less-distinct, sometimes they are reduced to the neutral vowel /ə/. Weakening or reduction of vowels is a characteristic feature of Russian and English.

WIDENING THE RANGE /waɪdənɪŋ ðə 'reɪnɔ̃/ — one of the emphatic means which consists in deliberate widening the pitch-levels of sense-groups.

WINDPIPE /wɪndpaɪp/ — trachea or air passage.

WORD /wɜ:d/ — in phonetics the term refers to the word as a phonetic unit.

WORD-STRESS or **WORD ACCENT** — every disyllabic and polysyllabic word pronounced in isolation has word-stress. It is a singling out of one or more of its syllables by giving them a greater degree of prominence as compared with the other syllable or syllables in the same word.

WORD TONEME /wɜ:d 'təʊni:m/ — a distinctive movement or change of pitch within the syllable. It exists in the so-called tone languages.