

COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGY OF ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN

LECTURE 2

**Typology of Phonetic and Phonological
Systems of English & Ukrainian.**

Lecture.

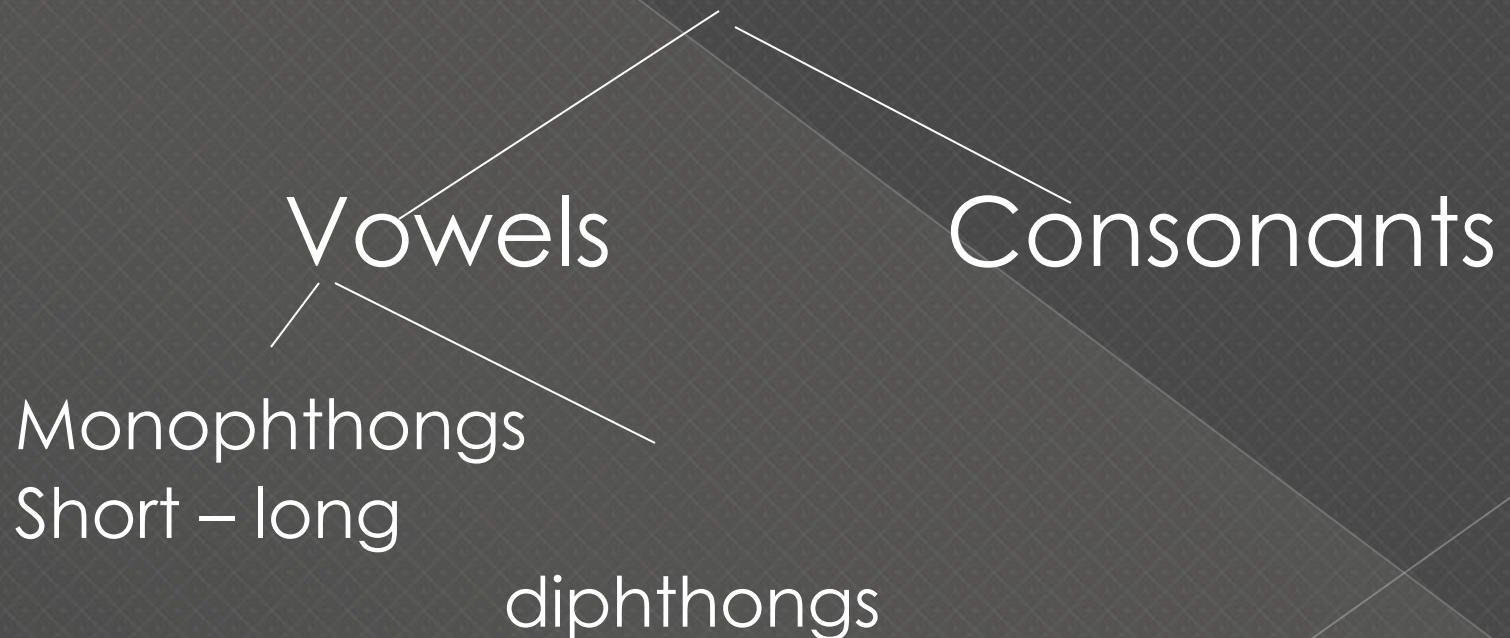
Typology of Phonetic and Phonological Systems of English & Ukrainian.

Outline.

1. Typology of the Vowel Systems.
2. Typology of the Consonant Systems.
3. Articulatory transitions in English and Ukrainian Speech.
4. The syllable in English and Ukrainian.
5. Word-stress and Utterance Stress.
6. English and Ukrainian Intonation.

PHONETIC SYSTEM OF A LANGUAGE

PHONEMES



VOWELS IN ENGLISH & UKRAINIAN

- The number of vowels in English is 20 out of which 12 are monophthongs [ɪ, i:, e, **æ**, ɒ, ɔ:, ʌ, ɑ:, ʊ, u:, ɜ:, ə]. The other 8 are diphthongs: [eɪ, ɜʊ, aɪ, aʊ, ɔɪ, ɪə, ɛə, ʊə].
- The number of vowels in Ukrainian is 6 only: [i, e, u, a, o, y]

Allomorphic is

- The presence of diphthongs in English
- The opposition of long and short vowels in English

CLASSIFICATION OF THE VOWELS ACCORDING TO THE HORIZONTAL POSITION OF THE TONGUE

	English	Ukrainian
Front	ɪ: ɪ e æ	і е є
Central	ʊ: ə ʌ	-
Back	ɑ: ɔ: ɒ u u:	а о у

CLASSIFICATION OF THE VOWELS ACCORDING TO THE VERTICAL POSITION OF THE TONGUE

	English	Ukrainian
High variation	ɪ: ɪ u: ʊ	і и у
Mid-open	e ɜ: ə	е о
Low variation	æ ɑ: ɔ: ɒ ʌ	а

Common though unequally represented features

- Labialization ɔ: u: -English y o – Ukrainian
- Nasalization some vowels before m n ŋ –
н м
- Reduction of unstressed vowels
in English to i ə; in Ukrainian и–е зи/е/ма; о-
у то/у/бі

CONSONANTS IN ENGLISH & UKRAINIAN

In English (a
vocalic
language) – 24

In Ukrainian (a
consonantal
language) – 32

PALATALIZATION

- is absent from English which has 4 soft consonants $tʃ, dʒ, ʃ, ʒ$
- is a typologically distinct feature helping to differentiate lexemes in Ukrainian: **чир - чирь**

GROUPS OF CONSONANTS ACCORDING TO THE WAY OF PASSING THE OBSTRUCTION

- plosive: [p, t, k, b, d, g, m, n, ŋ], [б, б', п, п', д, д', т, т', г, г', к, к'];
- fricative: [f, v, θ, ð, s, z, ʃ, ʒ, h, j], [в, в', ф, ф', з, з', с, с', ж, ж', ш, ш', р, р', х, х'];
- affricative: [tʃ, dʒ], [дж, дж', дз, ч, ч', ц, ц', дз'];

Sonorants: [m, n, w, r, l, ŋ, j], [м, м', н, н', л, л', р, р', в, в']

GROUPS OF CONSONANTS ACCORDING TO THE PLACE OF OBSTRUCTION

Allomorphic features

- **Interdental [ð, ʒ]**
- **Post-alveolar r**

GROUPS OF CONSONANTS ACCORDING TO THE PLACE OF OBSTRUCTION

- bilabials: [p, b, m, w], [п, б, в, м];
- labiodentals: [v, f], [ф, ф' and в, в' in some positions];
- Dentals [t, d, n, θ, ð] [д, т, з, с, л, н, дз, дз', ц, ц'];
- alveolars [d, t, z, s, n, l, ʃ, tʃ, ʒ], [ч, ш, дж, р, р', ж];
- median: [j], [й, р, р'];
- back-lingual [k, g, ŋ], [г, к, к', х, х'];
- glottal [h], [ɣ].

Assimilation is a phonetic process when two adjacent **consonants** within a word or at word boundaries influence each other in such a way that the articulation of one sound becomes similar or even identical with the articulation of the other one.

DEGREES OF ASSIMILATION

Assimilation

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graph TD; A[Assimilation] --> B[Complete]; A --> C[Partial]; A --> D[Intermediate];
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Complete

When the articulation of an assimilated consonant fully coincide with that of an assimilating one.

Horseshoe
безжальный

Partial

when an assimilated consonant retains its main phonetic features and becomes only partly similar in some features of its articulation to an assimilating sound.

дивный twice

Intermediate

when an assimilated consonant changes into a different sound, but doesn't coincide with the assimilating consonant.

Gooseberry
молотьба

TYPES OF ASSIMILATION

Assimilation

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graph TD; A[Assimilation] --> B[Progressive]; A --> C[Regressive]; A --> D[Double];
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Progressive

an assimilated consonant is influenced by the preceding consonant. More typical of English

What's

Regressive

an assimilated consonant is influenced by the following consonant. More typical of

Ukrainian
3 клубу
newspaper

Double

adjacent consonants influence each other.

Twenty
cnucamu

Both languages have
historical (the influence in the
course of language development)
contextual assimilation (takes
place when the articulation of a
sound changes under the influence
of the neighbouring sounds in rapid
colloquial speech or in the living
language).

When a sound is influenced by an adjoining sound assimilation is called **contact**.

When a sound is influenced by a distant one assimilation is called **distant**. Such cases are not typical of Present-day English and Ukrainian Phonetics (же*л*ізо – за*л*ізо).

ACCOMMODATION

is an isomorphic phenomenon
though more important in English:

Tall - тонкий – labialized t/т

Elision can be historical and contemporary. The English language is full of “silent” letters: e. g., *walk, knee, knight, castle, корисний, сонце, чесний. In rapid colloquial speech certain notional words may lose some of their sounds: e. g., *phonetics, already, агентство**

The omission of certain syllables is called **haplology**, rare in English (*Englaland* > *England*), but spread in Ukrainian (мінералологія - мінералогія, трагікокомедія - трагікомедія).

The same concerns **metathesis** – the change of syllables / sounds within a word (суворий, намисто, ведмідь, бондар; *third* > *ðridda*).

The phenomenon opposite to assimilation in which one of two similar phonemes is changed as a result of their interaction is called **dissimilation**, but the phenomenon of dissimilation is not typical of present-day English & Ukrainian Phonetics: cf., *Pluraris* – *Pluralis* (in Latin) and *Plural* (in English); *верблюд, лицар*.

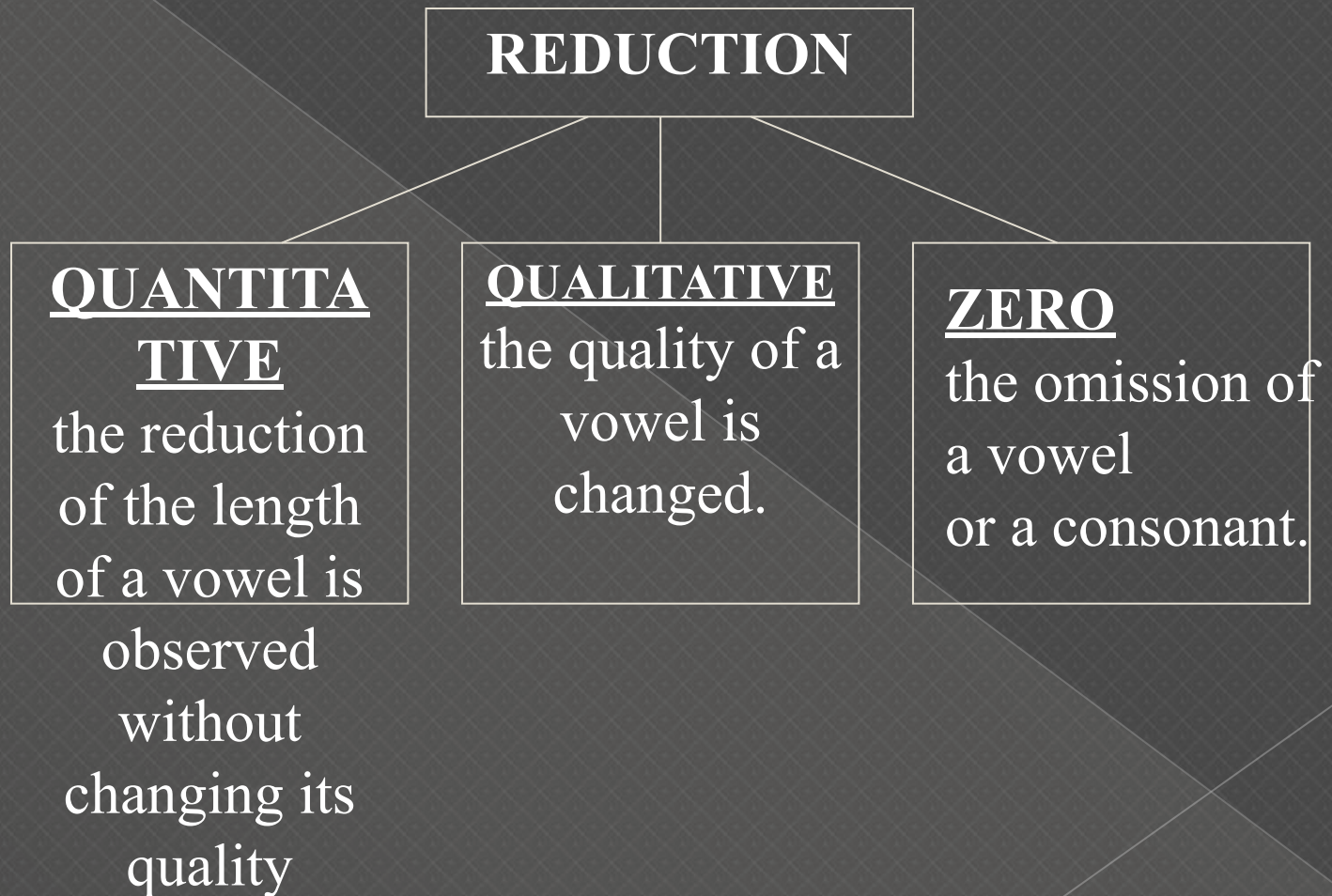
- **Substitution** results in the use of a sound typical of a particular language instead of the resembling sound of another language (тези – миф, архів).
Epenthesis is the addition of an alien sound into the existing sound complex: e. g., the French word *advantage* is changed into the English word *advantage*; *ofn* > *ofen* > *oven*; павук, Іспанія.

Devoicing of the voiced consonants at the end of words. It is not typical of English though the sounds [b], [d], [g] may be seldom partly devoiced. This phenomenon is not typical of Ukrainian either (ΔiΔ, Δyб).

Prothesis is the introduction of an extra initial sound. Very rare in both languages (*Bicim*; Latin *schola* > Spanish *escuela*).

TYPES OF REDUCTION

observed in both languages



TYPE OF SYLLABLE

Depends on the stress

- Stressed
- Unstressed

Depends on the initial sound

- Covered CV;
CCV; CVC
- Uncovered V;
VC

Depends on the final sound

- Closed CVC; VC
- Open V; CV; CCV

A SYLLABLE

● OPEN

open syllables (*are, ear,*
а-раб);

open covered syllables
(*we, play, ми, два*).

● CLOSED

closed syllables (*art,*
акт, ось).

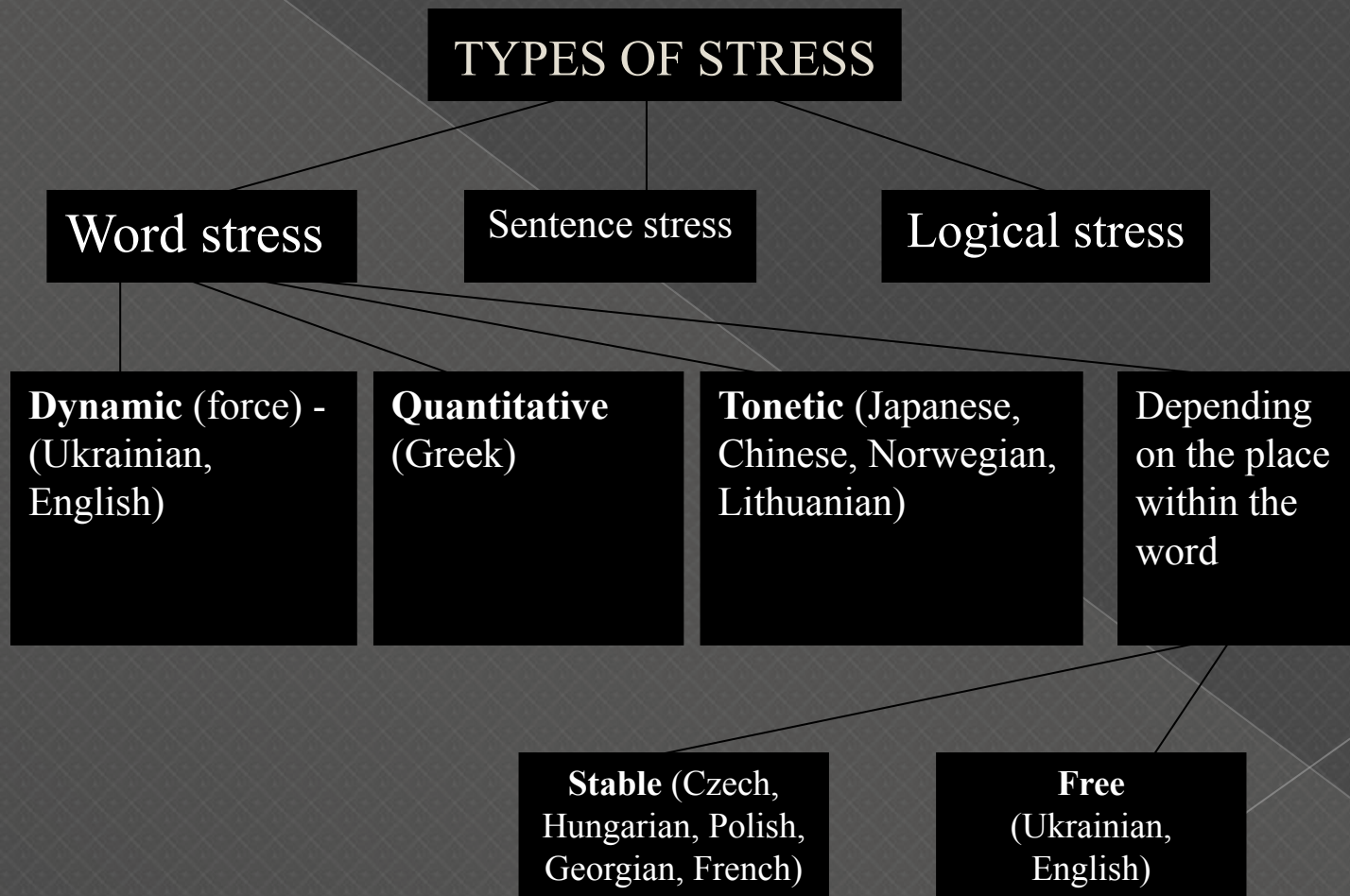
SYLLABLE FORMATION & SYLLABLE DIVISION

- > Vowels are syllable forming in UL & EL.
- > Sonorants (m, n, l) in the final position preceded by a consonant are syllable forming in EL
- > Short vowels are found in closed syllables only in EL (*cut, look, potter*)
- > Long vowels are found in both open and closed syllable (*lead, Far-mer*)

Word-stress as singling out one or more syllables in a word

- English word stress is dynamic with the tonetic component.
- It is free.
- English rhythm is stress-timed.
- Ukrainian word stress is dynamic with the duration component.
- It is free.
- Ukrainian rhythm is syllable-timed.

TYPES OF STRESS



TYPES OF WORD STRESS

◎ PRIMARY

- ◎ 'назви – на'зви
- ◎ 'conduct – con'duct
- ◎ Constitutive & distinctive functions

◎ SECONDARY

In English falls on the syllable separated from the nuclear syllable by one unstressed syllable:
proˌnunci'ation,
ˌrecog'nition, etc.

WORDS WITH TWO STRESSES

◉ ENGLISH

- ◉ Compound adjectives and nouns:
'well-'known,
'absent-'minded,
'abo'lition etc.
- ◉ Composite verbs also have two primary stresses, e. g., to 'get 'up, to 'give a'way, etc.
- ◉ Words with the prefixes: *un-*, *in-*, *dis-*, *sub-*, *ex-*, *under-*, *re-*.

◉ UKRANIAN

Such cases are optional: за'
гальнооc 'вітній, ко'
риcтолю 'бивий.

INTONATION

Intonation is a complex unity of speech melody, sentence stress, tempo, pausation, and timbre.

FUNCTIONS OF INTONATION

- ◉ to divide an utterance into sense groups; that is to organize human utterances semantically;
- ◉ to organize utterances into groups according to the demands of communication;
- ◉ intonation organizes utterances syntactically as well defining clauses of coordination and subordination;
- ◉ the emotive aspect of utterances can be defined and expressed only by means of intonation.