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THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

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Characteristic features of direct and indirect speech in Sister Carrie

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QUALIFICATION PAPER

"THE QUALIFICATION PAPER IS ADMITTED TO DEFENCE"

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INTRODUCTION

XXI century in Uzbekistan started as a century of culture, economy, scientific and technical innovations. Innovation factor is one of the peculiarities of modern educational system. Starting from the first years of independence, legal bases of preparing youth as harmonious persons were elaborated. On May 8, 2013 Cabinet of Ministers issued Resolution "On approving state educational standard on foreign languages of continuous educational system".[1] In compliance with the implementation of complex of activities on enhancement and development of new teaching methods in higher educational establishments, a number of researches have been carried out.

The **topicality** of the investigation is expressed on the profound interest in learning the problems of the facilitation and interference of native sounds and their modification in connected speech, their role in teaching English which are widely used to perform linguistic richness of the English language.

The aim of the present investigation is to analyze and give a detailed description of the modification of phonemes in connected speech.

In order to achieve the main aim of the qualification paper we have determined concrete **tasks** for this qualification paper. They are as follows:

1) To analyze the investigation of the problems of phonemes and their general formation in modern linguistics;
2) To compare and analyze the modification of phonemes in connected speech in brief;
3) To analyze the approaches and features of teaching English with the modified phonemes in speech;
4) To analyze the research methods of the language;

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[1] **O'zbEkiston REspublikasi qonun hujjatlari to'plami, 2013 y., 20-son, 251-modda.**

The **object** is the English language, its phonetic structures and features phonemes and their general formation in modern linguistics.

The **subject** of the paper is the theories of scholars on phonetics, the classification of phonemes of the English languages, the system of modification of phonemes in speech continuum.

Methodological basis of research is Decrees of the President of Republic of Uzbekistan about development of languages, educations and sciences, the national program on a professional training, and also basic researches in the field of the phonemes in theoretical phonetics.

The **novelty** of the work is explained by the necessity of more detailed research of questions concerning the peculiarities of modification of vowel and consonant phonemes of modern English.

The theoretical importance of the qualification paper is explained by the fact that the problem of the contemporary linguistics of the language, secondly are very actual and important theoretical and therefore this qualification paper is the discussion of this problem and slowing it.

The practical value of the present qualification paper is doubtless to the fact that the results, material, and the conclusions of the presents, paper can be helpful for the students, masters, postgraduates and teachers of the English Philology faculty, in learning theoretical courses like: Theoretical phonetics, General linguistics and teaching the foreign languages.

English learners may have many troubles in listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Most of them have been discussed quite clearly in many courses, studies, and English teachers' lectures. However it is possible that the systems of listening facilities still have a few about modifications of phonemes in spoken English. The purpose of writing of our paper work is consecutive and all round studying of modifications of phonemes in connected speech. This topic is chosen for our scientific research in the hope that it will, to some extents, help others like me overcome this kind of challenge.

The **main methods** in our study are material collection, analysis, systematization, classification and practical research on the example of a movie. Firstly, we have collected all materials from different sources such as Internet, reference books, etc. Then, we have analyzed all the collected materials and then we tried to show the work of those modifications practically.

The structure of the work.

In accordance with the aim and the tasks of the graduation paper this work consists of an introduction, 3 chapters with several paragraphs, a conclusion and a bibliography.

Introduction tells about the aim of the present research, methods used on the course of it, explains its actuality, novelty, object, practical and scientific value.

The first chapter consists of 2 paragraphs, introducing the general characteristics and features of sounds of speech and the general principles of vowel and consonant formation in the English language.

The second chapter which consists of 2 paragraphs is devoted to the study of the peculiarities of phonemes in the colloquial speech and the main characteristics of modification of phonemes in English.

The third chapter also contains 2 paragraphs and deals with problem of teaching the types of modification of consonant and vowel phonemes to English learners.

Conclusion presents the results of the investigation produced in the Qualification Paper.

The list of used literature names all the materials (book, articles, etc.) used in the course of this research.

CHAPTER I. Theoretical background on the problem of speech sounds in present day English

1.1 General characteristics of speech sound in English

Speech sounds are 1) produced by man's organs of speech, 2) travel in sound waves, and 3) are perceived by man's hearing mechanism as 4) sounds of language functioning as units capable of differentiating meanings of the words.

We know that speech sounds differ from each other in their physical or acoustic properties, in the way they are produced by the organs of speech and in their peculiarities which take part or do not take part in differentiating the meaning, it means it will be possible to distinguish the following four aspects: **1) articulatory 2) acoustic 3) auditory 4) functional** (linguistic, social) of speech sounds.[2]

Neither of them can be separated in the actual process of communication (in the flow of speech). Each of them can be singled out for linguistic analysis.

The **articulatory or sound production** aspect: from the articulatory point of view every speech sound is a complex of definite coordinated and differentiated movements and Positions of speech organs. The movements and positions necessary for the production of a speech sound constitute its **articulation.**

The **acoustic** aspect: every speech sound is a complex of acoustic effects and has its Physical properties - it is a physical phenomenon, a kind of moving matter and energy. The Physical (acoustic) properties of speech sounds consist of: 1) *frequency,* 2) *spectrum,* 3) *intensity,* 4) *duration.*

The **sound-perception or auditory** aspect include the mechanism of hearing. It is a type of psychological mechanism which first - reacts to the physical properties of speech sounds, and second - selecting from a great amount of information only the one which is linguistically relevant

[2] TrubEtzkoyN.S. PrinCiplEs of Phonology.UnivErsity of California PrEss, 1969, p.52

The **functional or linguistic or social** aspect is called so because of the role the sounds of language take in its functioning as medium of human communication.

As we speak about the sounds of any language, the term "sound" man be understand in two very different ways. Usually the linguists use two separate terms: **"phoneme"** is used to mean "sound" in its contrastive sense, for example: *cry — try, leat — leed* and **"allophone"** is used for sounds which are variants of a phoneme. They usually occur in different positions in the word (i.e. in different environments) and hence cannot contrast with each other, nor be used to make meaningful distinctions.

V.A.Vassilyev defined the phoneme like this:[3]

"The segmental phoneme is the smallest unit of the language that exists in the speech of all the members of a given language community as such speech sounds which are capable of distinguishing one word of the same language or one grammatical form of a word from another grammatical form of the same word" (Vassilyev 1970: 136).

The only one point of this definition is that it is very long and complicated for practical use. The short form of it maybe:

The phoneme is a minimal abstract linguistic unit realized in speech in the form of speech sounds opposable to other phonemes of the same language to distinguish the meaning of morphemes and words.

We may consider the phoneme from the point of view of its three aspects. First of all, the phoneme is a **functional unit.** Function is understood to mean discriminatory function, that is, the role of the various components of the phonetic system of the language in distinguishing one morpheme from another, a single word from another or also one utterance from another.

[3] VassilyEv V. A., English PhonEtics. A ThEorEtical CoursE. M, 1970 p.136

The opposition of phonemes in the same phonetic environment differentiates the meaning of morphemes and words, for instance *paid - pays, sleeper -sleepy, bath - path, light- like.*

It also posssible that the opposition of phoneme uses to distinguish the meaning of the whole phrases, for instance *Andrew is heard badly - Andrew is hurt badly.* In this case we can say that the phoneme can fulfil the **distinctive** function.

Secondly, the phoneme is **material, real** and **objective.** It means that it is realized in speech of all people in the form of speech sounds, its so called allophones. The sets of speech sounds, that is the allophones belonging to the same phoneme are not identical in their articulatory content though there remains some phonetic similarity between them.

Like an easy example, let us take the English phoneme [d], which in the case of not affecting by the articulation of the preceding or following sounds is a plosive, fore-lingual apical, alveolar, lenis stop. It sounds like this in isolation or in such words as *door, darn, down,* so on, when it hold its typical articulatory characteristics. In this situation the consonant [d] is called the **principal** allophone. At the same time there are some predictable modification in the articulation of allophones that can be found under the influence of the neighbouring sounds in different phonetic situations. Such allophones are called **subsidiary.**[4]

[d] is slightly palatalized before front vowels and the sonorant [j], for instance *dear, days, dip, did your.*

[d] is pronounced without any plosion before another stop, for example. *bedtime, bad paint, wild dog;* The sound [d] in this case pronounced with the nasal plosion before the nasal sonorants [n] and [m], for instance *wooden, administer, would not, should miss;* the plosion is lateral before the lateral sonorant [l], as an example we will take the following words *diddle, madly, bad light.*

[4] Abduazizov A. A. English PhonEtiCs A thEorEtiCal CoursE, T, 2007 p.18

Followed by [r] the consonant [d] becomes post-alveolar, as an example we will take the following words *dry, dread;* followed by the interdental [θ] it becomes dental, as an example we will take the following words *breadth, lead the boy, old thing.*

When the phoneme [d] is followed by the labial [w] it becomes labialized, for instance *dwindle.*

In the initial position of the phoneme [d] is partially devoiced, like the example we can choose the following words: *doll, deer;* But when this phoneme is in the intervocalic position or when it is followed by a sonorant [d] is fully voiced, as an example we will take the following words *order, leader, driver;* in the word-final position it is voiceless, as an example we will take the following words *toad, cold.*

Allophones are also can be arranged into functionally similar groups - that is groups of sounds in which the members of each group are not opposed to one another, but are opposable to members of any other group to distinguish meanings in otherwise similar sequences. We should say that the phones which are realized in speech do not correspond exactly to the allophone predicted by this or that phonetic environment. They are modified by phonostylistic, dialectal and individual factors. So, no speech sounds are absolutely alike.

Thirdly, allophones of the same phoneme, no matter how different their articulation may be, function as the same linguistic unit. The native speaker is quite readily aware of the phoneme of his language but much less aware of the allophones: it is possible, in fact, that he will not hear the difference between two allophones like the alveolar and dental consonants [d] in the words *bread* and *breadth* even when a distinction is pointed out; a certain amount of ear-training may be needed. The reason is that the phoneme differentiate words like *tie* and *die* from each other. Allophones, on the other hand, have no such function.

At the same time native speakers realize, quite subconsciously of course, that allophones of each phoneme possess a bundle of distinctive peculiarities, that

makes this phoneme functionally different from all other phoneme of the language concerned. This functionally relevant bundle of articulatory peculiarities is called the **invariant** of the phoneme. Neither of the articulatory peculiarities that form the invariant of the phoneme can be changed without affecting the meaning. All the allophones of the phoneme [d], for instance, are occlusive, forelingual, lenis. If occlusive articulation is changed for constrictive one [d] will be replaced by [z], cf. *breed - breeze, deal - zeal;* [d] will be replaced by [g] if the forelingual articulation is replaced by the backlingual one, cf. *dear - gear, day - gay.* The lenis articulation of [d] cannot be substituted by the fortis one because it will also bring about changes in meaning, cf. *dry - try, ladder - latter, bid - bit.*[5]

The articulatory peculiarities which form the invariant of the phoneme are called **distinctive** or **relevant.** To extract a relevant peculiarity of the phoneme we have to oppose it to some other phoneme in the same phonetic context. If the opposed sounds differ in one articulatory peculiarity and this difference brings about changes in the meaning of the words the contrasting peculiarities are called relevant. For example, the words *port* and *court* differ in one consonant only, that is the word *port* has the initial consonant [p], and the word *court* begins with [k]. Both sounds are occlusive and fortis, the only difference being that [p] is labial and [k] is backlingual. Therefore it is possible to say that labial and backlingual articulations are relevant in the system of English consonants.

The articulatory peculiarities which do not serve to distinguish meaning are called **non- distinctive, irrelevant** or **redundant;** for instance, it is impossible in the English language to oppose an aspirated [p] to a non-aspirated one in the same phonetic context to distinguish meanings. That is why aspiration is a non-distinctive peculiarity of English consonants.

[5] Alimardanov R.A. PronunCiation ThEory of English. T, 2009 , p 3

If an allophone of some phoneme is replaced by an allophone of a different phoneme the mistake is called **phonological,** because the meaning of the word is inevitably affected, as an example we will take the following words: *beat - bit.*[6]

If an allophone of the sound is replaced by another allophone of the same sound the mistake is called **phonetic.** It happens when the invariant of the sound is not modified and consequently the meaning of the word is not affected, as an example we will take the following words:

When the vowel [i:] is fully long in such a word as *sheep,* for instance, the quality of it remaining the same, the meaning of the word does not change.

Thirdly, the phoneme is abstract or generalized and that is reflected in its definition as a language unit. It is an abstraction because we make it abstract from concrete realizations for classificatory purposes.

approximately of the same length, the only difference between them lies in their quality which is therefore relevant.

The other type of broad transcription, first used by V.A. Vassilyev, causes no phonological misunderstanding providing special symbols for all vowel sounds: [i], [i:], [e], [a:], [□], [ɔ:], [u], [u:], [ɔ], [ɜ:].

The narrow or phonetic transcription incorporates as much more phonetic information as the phonetician desires, or as he can distinguish. It provides special symbols to denote not only the sound as a language unit but also its allophonic modifications. The symbol [h] for instance indicates aspirated articulation, cf. [k^{h}eit] - [skeit].

Views of the phoneme seem to fall into four main classes. The **"mentalistic"** or **"psychological"** view regards the phoneme as an ideal "mental image" or a target at which the speaker aims. He deviates from this ideal sound partly because an identical repetition of a sound is next to impossible and partly because of the

[6] Abduazizov A. A. English PhonEtiCs A thEorEtiCal CoursE, T, 2007 p.18

influence exerted by neighbouring sounds. According to this conception allophones of the sound are varying materializations of it. This view was originated by the founder of the phoneme theory, the Russian linguist I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay and something like it appears to have been adopted by E.D. Sapir, Alf. Sommerfelt , M. Tatham.

The so-called **"functional"** view regards the phoneme as the minimal sound unit by which meanings may be differentiated without much regard to actually pronounced speech sounds. Meaning differentiation is taken to be a defining characteristic of phoneme. Thus the absence of palatalization in [l] and palatalization of the dark [1] in English do not differentiate meanings, and therefore [l] and [1] cannot be assigned to different sound but both form allophones of the phoneme [l]. This view is shared by many foreign linguists: see in particular the works of N. Trubetskoy, L. Bloomfield, R. Jakobson, M. Halle.

The functional view of the phoneme gave rise to a branch of linguistics called **"phonology"** or **"phonemics"** which is concerned with relationships between contrasting sounds in a language. Its special interest lies in establishing the system of distinctive peculiarities of the language concerned. Phonetics is limited in this case with the precise description of acoustic and physiological aspects of physical sounds without any concern to their linguistic function.[7]

A stronger form of the "functional" approach is advocated in the so-called **"abstract"** view of the sound, which regards phoneme as essentially independent of the acoustic and physiological properties associated with them, that is of speech sounds. This view of the phoneme was pioneered by L. Hjelmslev and his associates in the Copenhagen Linguistic Circle, H.J. Uldall and K. Togby.

Such views of the phoneme discussed above can be qualified as **idealistic** since all of them regard the sound as an abstract conception existing in the mind

[7] Alimardanov R.A. PronunCiation ThEory of English. T, 2009 , p 3

but not in the reality, that is in human speech, speech sounds being only phonetic manifestations of these conceptions.

The **"physical"** view regards the phoneme as a "family" of related sounds satisfying certain conditions, notably:

1. The various members of the "family" must show phonetic similarity to one another, in other words be related in character.

2. No member of the "family" may occur in the same phonetic context as any other. The extreme form of the "physical" conception, as propounded by D. Jones and shared by B. Bloch and G. Trager, excludes all reference to non-articulatory criteria in the grouping of sounds into phoneme. A number of principles have been established for ascertaining the phonemic structure of a language. For an unknown language the procedure of identifying the sound of a language as the smallest language units has several stages. The first step is to determine the minimum recurrent segments (segmentation of speech continuum) and to record them graphically by means of allophonic transcription. To do this an analyst gathers a number of sound sequences with different meanings and compares them. For example, the comparison of [stik] and [stek] reveals the segments (sounds) [i] and [ж], comparison of [stik] and [spik] reveals the segments [st] and [sp] and the further comparison of these two with [tIk] and [taek], [sik] and [ssk] splits these segments into smaller segments [s], [t], [p]. If we try to divide them further there is no comparison that allows us to divide [s] or [t] or [p] into two, and we have therefore arrived at the minimal segments. From what we have shown it follows that it is possible to single out the minimal segments opposing them to one another in the same phonetic context or, in other words, in sequences which differ in one element only.

The next step in the procedure is the arranging of sounds into functionally similar groups. We do not know yet what sounds are contrastive in this language and what sounds are merely allophones of one and the same phoneme. There are two most widely used methods of finding it out. They are the distributional

method and the semantic method. **The distributional method** is mainly used by phoneticians of "structuralist" persuasions. These phoneticians consider it to group all the sounds pronounced by native speakers into phoneme according to the two laws of phonemic and allophonic distribution. As a result these laws were discovered long ago and are as follows.[8]

1. Allophones of different phoneme occur in the same phonetic context.
2. Allophones of the same phoneme never occur in the same phonetic context.

The fact is that the sounds of a language combine according to a certain pattern characteristic of this language. Phonemic opposability depends on the way the sound are distributed in their occurrence. That means that in any language certain sounds do not occur in certain positions.

If more or less different sounds occur in the same phonetic context they should be allophones of different phoneme. In this case their distribution is **contrastive.**

If more or less similar speech sounds occur in different positions and never occur in the same phonetic context they are allophones of one and the same sound. In this case their distribution is **complementary.**[9]

Still there are cases when two sounds are in complementary distribution but are not referred to the same phoneme. This is the case with the English [h] and [n]. [h] occurs only initially or before a vowel while [n] occurs only medially or finally after a vowel and never occurs initially. In such case the method of distribution is modified by addition of the criterion of phonetic similarity or dissimilarity. The decisions are not made purely on distributional grounds. Articulatory features are taken into account as well.

So far we have considered cases when the distribution of sounds was either constrastive or complementary. There is, however, a third possibility, namely, that

[8] Alimardanov R.A. op.Cit p.4
[9] Abduazizov A.A. ThEorEtiCal PhonEtiCs of ModErn English , T-1986 p.9

the sounds both occur in a language but the speakers are inconsistent in the way they use them. In such cases we must take them as free **variants** of a single phoneme. We could explain it on the basis of "dialect" or on the basis of sociolinguistics. It could be that one variant is a "prestige" form which the speaker uses when he is constantly "monitoring" what he says while the other variant of pronunciation is found in casual or less formal speech.

The semantic method. It is used for phonological analysis of both unknown languages and languages already known. In case of the latter it is used to determine the phonemic status of sounds which are not easy identified from phonological point of view. The method is based on a phonemic rule that sound can distinguish words and morphemes when opposed to one another. The semantic method of identifying the phonemes of a language attaches great significance to meaning. It consists in systematic substitution of the sound for another in order to ascertain in which cases where the phonetic context remains the same such substitution leads to a change of meaning. It is with the help of an informant that the change of meaning is stated. This procedure is called the **commutation test.** It consists in finding **minimal pairs** of words and their grammatical forms. For example, an analyst arrives at the sequence [pin]. He substitutes the sound [p] for the sound [b] or [s], [d], [w]. The substitution leads to the change of meaning, cf.: *pin, bin, sin, din, win.* This would be a strong evidence that [p], [b], [s], [d], [w] can be regarded as allophones of different phonemes.[10]

To establish the phonemic structure of a language it is necessary to establish the whole **system of oppositions.** All the sounds should be opposed in word-initial, word- medial and word-final positions. There are three kinds of oppositions. If members of the opposition differ in one peculiarity the opposition

[10] ЩЕрба Л.В. Языковая СиСтЕма и рЕчЕвая дЕятЕльноСть. Л, 1974, С.116

is said to be single, as an example we will take the following words *pen - ben.* Common features: occlusive - occlusive, labial - labial. Differentiating peculiarity: fortis - lenis.

If two distinctive peculiarities are marked, the opposition is said to be double, as an example we will take the following words *pen den.* The most common peculiarities: occlusive - occlusive. Differentiating peculiarities: labial - lingual, fortis voiceless - lenis voiced.

If three distinctive peculiarities are marked the opposition is said to be triple, as an example we will take the following words *pen - then.* The differentiating pecularities: occlusive - constrictive, labial - dental, fortis voiceless - lenis voiced.[11]

If speech sounds are studied from the point of view of their production by man's organs of speech, it is the differences and similarities of their articulation that are in the focus of attention. A speech sound is produced as a result of definite coordinated movements and positions of speech organs, so the articulation of a sound consists of a set of articulatory pecularitiess.

1.2 General principles of vowel and consonant formation

According to the specific character of the work of the speech organs, sounds in practically all the languages are subdivided into two major subtypes: **vowels** and **consonants**.[12]

There are **1) articulatory, 2) acoustic** and **3) functional** differences between vowels and consonants. Зиндер Л.Р. Общая фонетика. М, 1979, с.42-58

1. The most substantial **articulatory** difference between vowels and consonants is that in the articulation of vowels the air passes freely through the mouth

[11] Бодуэн дЕ КуртЕнЕ ИзбранныЕ труды по общЕму языкознанию. М, 1963, Стр.384
[12] ЩЕрба Л.В. Языковая СиСтЕма и рЕчЕвая дЕятЕльноСть. Л, 1974, С.116

cavity, while in making consonants an obstruction is formed in the mouth cavity and the airflow exhaled from the lungs meets a narrowing or a complete obstruction formed by the speech organs.

2. Consonants articulations are relatively easy to feel, and as a result are most conveniently described in terms of PLACE and MANNER of articulation.
3. Vowels have no place of obstruction, the whole of speech apparatus takes place in their formation, while the articulation of consonants can be localized, an obstruction or narrowing for each consonant is made in a definite place of the speech apparatus.
4. The **particular quality of vowels** depends on the volume and shape of the mouth resonator, as well as on the shape and the size of the resonator opening. The mouth resonator is changed by the movements of the tongue and the lips.
5. The **particular quality of consonants** depends on the kind of noise that results when the tongue or the lips obstruct the air passage. The kind of noise produced depends in its turn on the type of obstruction, on the shape and the type of the narrowing. The vocal cords also determine the quality of consonants.
6. From the **acoustic** point of view, vowels are called the sounds of voice, they have high acoustic energy, consonants are the sounds of noise which have low acoustic energy
7. **Functional** differences between vowels and consonants are defined by their role in syllable formation: vowels are syllable forming elements, consonants are units which function at the margins of syllables, either singly or in clusters.

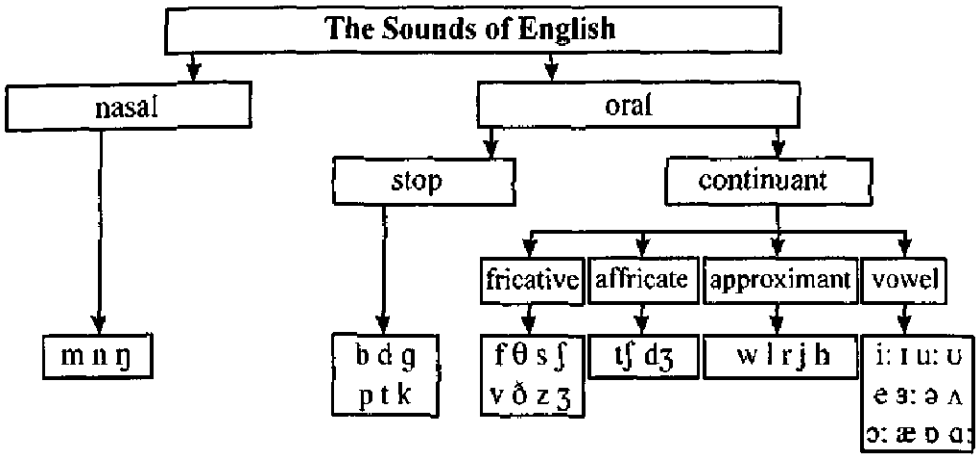
These differences make it logical to consider each class of sounds independently. As it follows from the above given considerations, the sounds of a language can be classified in different ways. H. Giegerich [1992], M. Pennington [1996], use a set

of **basic** binary (two-way) distinctions in terms of: **1) phonation; 2) oro-nasal process; 3) manner of articulation.**[13]

There are few ways of classifying English consonants. According to V.A.Vassilyev primary importance should be given to the type of obstruction and the manner of production of noise. On this ground he distinguishes two large classes of consonants:

Thus, in accordance with the above-given grouping of sounds, the sounds of English can be classified as follows:

Table 1



1. occlusive, in the production of which a complete obstruction is formed;
2. constrictive, in the production of which an incomplete obstruction is formed.

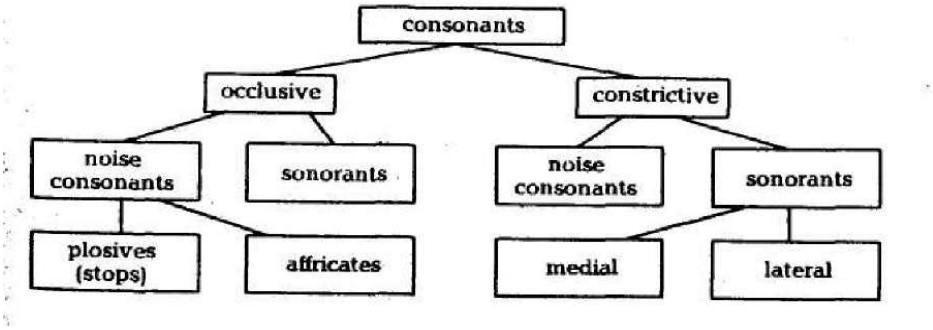
The phonological relevance of this pecularity could be exemplified in the following oppositions:[14]

[ti] - [si] tea - sea (occlusive - constrictive)
[si:d] - [si:z] seed - seas (occlusive - constrictive)
[pul]- [ful] pull - full (occlusive —constrictive)
[bsut] - [vsut] boat - vote (occlusive —constrictive)

[13] VassilyEv V. A., English PhonEtics. A ThEorEtical CoursE. M, 1970 p.136
[14] Abduazizov A.A. ThEorEtical PhonEtics of ModErn English , T-1986 p.9

Each of the two classes is subdivided into noise consonants and sonorants. The division is based on the factor of prevailing either noise or tone component in the auditory characteristic of a sound. In their turn noise consonants are divided into plosive consonants (or stops) and affricates.[15]

Table 2



Another point of view is shared by M.A. Sokolova, K.P. Gintovt, G.S. Tikhonova, R.M. Tikhonova. They suggest that the first and basic principle of classification should be the degree of noise. Such consideration leads to dividing English consonants into two general kinds: noise consonants and sonorants.

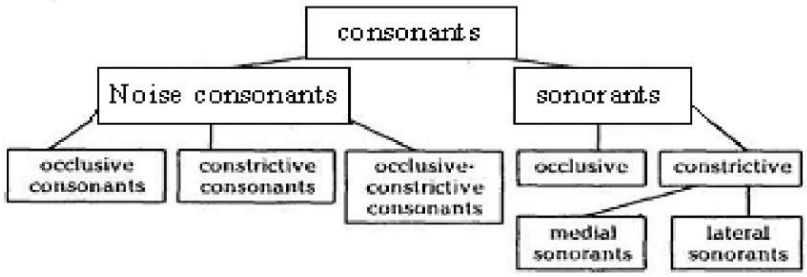
Sonorants are sounds that differ greatly from all other consonants of the language. This is largely due to the fact that in their production the air passage between the two organs of speech is fairly wide, that is much wider than in the production of noise consonants. As a result, the auditory effect is tone, not noise. This peculiarity of articulation makes sonorants sound more like vowels than consonants. On this ground some of the British phoneticians refer some of these consonants to the class of semivowels, [r], [j], [w], for example. Acoustically sonorants are opposed to all other consonants because they are characterized by sharply defined formant structure and the total energy of most of them is very high. However, on functional grounds, according to their position in the syllable,

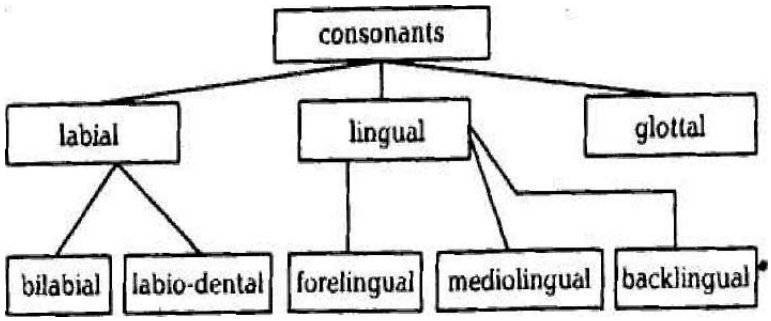
[15] Alimardanov R .A. Pronunciation ThEory of English , T, 2009, p. 41

[r], [j], [w] are included in the consonantal category, but from the point of view of their phonetic description they are more perfectly treated as vowel glides.

The place of articulation is another characteristic of English consonants which should be considered from the phonological point of view. The place of articulation is determined by the active organ of speech against the point of articulation. According to this principle the English consonants are classed into: labial, lingual, glottal. The class of labial consonants is subdivided into: a) bilabial; b) labio-dental; and among the class of

Table 3





The importance of this characteristic as phonologically relevant could be proved by means of a simple example. In the system of English consonants there could be found oppositions based on the active organ of speech and the place of obstruction.

Our next point should be made in connection, with another sound property, that is voiced — voiceless characteristic which depends on the work of the vocal cords. It has long been believed that from the articulatory point of view the distinction

between such pairs of consonants as [p - b], [t - d], [k - g], [s - z], [f - v], [□ - □], [□ - □] is based on the absence or presence of vibrations of the vocal cords, or on the absence or presence of voice or tone component. However, there is also energy difference. All voiced consonants are weak (lenis) and all voiceless consonants are strong (fortis).[16]

According to the position of the soft palate consonants can be oral and nasal. There are relatively few consonantal types in English which require the lowered position of the soft palate. They are the nasal occlusive sonorants [m], [n] and [g]. They differ from oral plosives in that the soft palate is lowered allowing the escape of air into the nasal cavity. It is a well-known fact that no differences of meaning in English can be attributed to the presence or absence of nasalization. It is for this reason that it cannot be a phonologically relevant pecularity of English consonants, so it is an indispensable concomitant feature of English nasal consonants. Another problem of a phonological character in the English consonantal system is the problem of affricates, that is their phonological status and their number. If they are monophonemic, how many phonemes of the same kind exist in the system of English consonants, or, in other words, can such clusters as [tr, dr], [tθ, dð] and [tr, dr] be considered affricates?

Theoretically in each language there might be as many affricates as there are fricatives but in reality the number of them is limited and there are languages where there are none. According to specialists in English phonetics, there are two affricates in English, they are: [tʃ], [d]. D. Jones points out there are six of them: [tʃ], [□], [ts], [dz], and [tr], [dr]. After some time A.C. Gimson increases their number by adding two following affricates: [tθ], [tð].

The fact is that all phoneticians look at English affricates through the eyes of a sound theory, according to which a sound has three aspects: articulatory, acoustic

[16] Abduazizov A.A. ThEorEtical PhonEtics of ModErn English , T-1986, p.32

and functional, the latter being the most significant one. As to British phoneticians, their primary concern is the articulatory-acoustic unity of these complexes, because their aim is limited by practical reasons of teaching English.[17]

According to N.S. Trubetskoy a sound complex may be considered nonphonemic if:

1. its elements belong to the same syllable;
2. it is produced by one articulatory effort;
3. its duration should not exceed normal duration of either of its elements.

The quality of a vowel is known to be determined by the size, volume, and shape of the mouth resonator, which are modified by the movement of active speech organs, that is the tongue and the lips. Besides, the particular quality of a vowel can depend on a lot of other articulatory characteristics, such as the relative stability of the tongue, the position of the lips, physical duration of the segment, the force of articulation, the degree of tenseness of speech organs. So vowel quality could be thought of as a bundle of definite articulatory characteristics which are sometimes intricately interconnected and interdependent. For example, the back position of the tongue causes the lip rounding, the front position of the tongue makes it rise higher in the mouth cavity, the lengthening of a vowel makes the organs of speech tenser at the moment of production and so on.

The analysis of the articulatory constituents of the quality of vowels allowed phoneticians to suggest the criteria which are conceived to be of great importance in classificatory description. First to be concerned here are the following criteria termed:

1. stability of articulation;
2. tongue position;
3. lip position;

[17] TrubEtzkoyN.S. PrinciplEs of Phonology.UnivErsity of California PrEss, 1969, p.52

4. character of the vowel end;
5. length;
6. tenseness.

Stability of articulation specifies the actual position of the articulating organ in the process of the articulation of a vowel. There are two possible varieties: a) the tongue position is stable; b) it changes, that is the tongue moves from one position to another. In the first case the articulated vowel is relatively pure, in the second case a vowel consists of two clearly perceptible elements. There exists in addition a third variety, an intermediate case, when the change in the tongue position is fairly weak. So according to this principle the English vowels are subdivided into:[18]

1. monophthongs,
2. diphthongs,
3. diphthongoids.

This interpretation is not shared by British phoneticians. A.C. Gimson, for example, distinguishes twenty vocalic phoneme which are made of vowels and vowel glides. Seven of them are treated as short phonemes: [æ], [α], [i], [e], [u], [Λ], [ə] and thirteen as long ones: [a:], [□:] [3:] [i:], [u:], [ei], [3u], [ai], [au], [αu], [iə], [ɛ́ə], [uə] where five of which are considered relatively pure: [a:], [ə:| [ɜ:], [i:], [u:]; the rest are referred to long phonemes with different glides: [ei], [ai], [αI] with a glide to [i]; [3u], [au] with a glide to [u]; and [iə], [uə], [ɛ́ə] with a glide to [ə].[19]

Diphthongs are complex entities just like affricates, so essentially similar complications are known to exist with them. The question is whether they are monophonemic or biphonemic units. Scholars like V.A. Vasilyev and L.R. Zinger grant the English diphthongs monophonemic status on the basis of articulatory,

[18] Abduazizov A.A. ThEorEtical PhonEtics of ModErn English , T-1986, p.32
[19] Alimardanov R .A. Pronunciation ThEory of English , T, 2009, p. 41

morphonological and syllabic indivisibility as well as the criteria of duration and commutability.

As to articulatory indivisibility of the diphthongs it could be proved by the fact that neither morpheme nor syllable boundary that separate the nucleus and the glide can pass within it, for example: [□se□-□ŋ] *saying,* [□kra□-□ŋ] *crying,* [□n-□d□□□-□ŋ] *enjoying,* [□slo□-ə] *slower,* [□pla□-□ŋ] *ploughing,* [□kl□ə-rə] *clearer,* [□e-r□ŋ] *airing,* [□p□ə-rə] *poorer.* The present study of the duration of diphthongs shows that the length of diphthongs is the same as that that characterizes the English long monophthongs in the same phonetic context, cf. [sait - si:t], [raut - ko:t]. Finally the application of commutation test proves the monophonemic status of diphthongs because any diphthong could be commutated with practically any vowel. It could be exemplified in the following oppositions:[20]

[ba□t — b□t] bite - bit

[ba□t — b□t] bite - but

[*ba□t — b□□t*] *bite - bought* and so on.

Monophonemic character of English diphthongs is proved by native speakers' intuition, who perceive these sound complexes as a single segment.

Another principle we should consider from phonological point of view is **the position of the tongue.** For the sake of convenience the position of the tongue in the mouth cavity is characterized from two aspects, that is the horizontal and vertical movement.

According to the horizontal movement Ukrainian and Russian phoneticians distinguish five classes of English vowels. They are:

1. front: [i:], [e], [ei], [a], [ɛ(ə)];
2. front-retracted: [i], [i(ə)];
3. central: [Λ] [ɜ:] [ə], [ɜ (u)], [ɛ(u)];

[20] JonEs D ThE PhonEmE: its naturE and usE. CambridgE, 1950, prEfacE

4. back [□], [□:], [u:], [a:];
5. back-advanced: [u], [u(ə)].

British phoneticians do not single out the classes of front-retracted and back-advanced vowels. So both [i:] and [i] vowels are classed as front, and both [u:] and [u] vowels are classed as back.

As to the tongue position in its vertical movement British scholars distinguish three classes of vowels: high (or close), mid (or half-open), and low (or open) vowels. Russian phoneticians made the classification more detailed distinguishing two subclasses in each class, i.e. broad and narrow variations of the three vertical positions of the tongue. Thus the following six groups of vowels are distinguished:[21]

1. close a) narrow: [i:] [u:];
   b) broad: [i], [u], [i(ə)], [u(ə)];
2. mid a) narrow: [e], [ɜ:], [ə], [e(i)], [ɜ(u)];
   b) broad: [ə], [Λ];
3. open a) narrow: [ɛ́(ə)], [□:], [□(i)];
   b) broad: [æ], [a(i, u)], [□], [a:]

Another peculiarity of English vowels which is sometimes included into the principles of classification is **lip rounding.** Traditionally three lip positions are distinguished, that is spread, neutral and rounded. For the purpose of classification it is sufficient to distinguish between two lip positions: rounded and unrounded, or neutral. The fact is that any back vowel in English is produced with rounded lips, the degree of rounding is different and depends on the height of the raised part of the tongue; the higher it is raised the more rounded the lips are. So lip rounding is a phoneme constitutive indispensable peculiarity, because no back vowel can exist without it.[22]

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[21] РЕформатСкий А.А. ВвЕдЕниЕ в языковЕдЕниЕ. М., 1967, С 211
[22] ЗиндЕр Л.Р. Общая фонЕтика. М, 1979, С.42-58

Another property of English vowel sounds - **checkness** depends on the character of the articulatory transition from a vowel to a consonant. This kind of transition (vowel-consonant) is very close in English unlike Ukrainian. As a result all English short vowels are checked when stressed. The degree of checkness may vary and depends on the following consonant. Before fortis voiceless consonant it is more perceptible than before a lenis voiced consonant or sonorant. It should be mentioned that all long vowels are free.

The English monophthongs are traditionally divided into two varieties according to their length:[23]

a) short vowels: [i], [e], [æ], [□], [u], [Λ], [ə]

b) long vowels: [i:], [a:], [□:], [ə:], [u:].

A vowel like any sound has physical duration - time which is required for its production (articulation). When sounds are used in connected speech they cannot help being influenced by one another. Duration is one of the characteristics of a vowel which is modified by and depends on the following factors:

1. the accent of the syllable in which it occurs,
2. its own length,
3. the position of the sound in a syllable,
4. phonetic context,
5. the position in a rhythmic structure,
6. the position in a tone group,
7. the position in a phrase,
8. the position in an utterance,
9. the tempo of the whole utterance,
10. the type of pronunciation,
11. the style of pronunciation.

[23] Abduazizov A.A. ThEorEtical PhonEtics of ModErn English , T-1986, p.32

The problem the analysts are concerned with is whether variations in quantity or length are meaningful (relevant), that is whether vowel length can be treated as a relevant peculiarity of English vowel system.

Different scholars attach varying significance to vowel quantity.

The approach of D. Jones, an outstanding British phonetician, extends the principle, underlying phonological relevance of vowel quantity. That means that words in such pairs as [bid] - [bi:d], [sit] - [si:t], [ful] - [fu:d], ['f□:wa:d] *(foreword)* - ['fə:wad] *(forward)* are distinguished from one another by the opposition of different length, which D. Jones calls chronemes. The difference in quantity is considered to be decisive and the difference in quality (the position of the active organ of speech) is considered to be subordinate to the difference in quantity. According to the point of view of V.A. Vassilyev, English is not a language in which chronemes as separate prosodic phonological units can exist (1970: 204).

One more articulatory characteristic needs our attention. That is **tenseness.** It characterizes the state of the organs of speech at the moment of production of a vowel. Special instrumental analysis shows that historically long vowels are tense while historically short vowels are lax.

Summarizing we could say that phonological analysis of articulatory peculiarities of English vowels allows to consider functionally relevant the following two characteristics:[24]

a) stability of articulation,

b) tongue position.

The rest of the peculiaritiess mentioned above, that is lip position, character of vowel end, length, and tenseness are indispensable constituents of vowel

[24] ЩЕрба Л.В. Языковая СиСтЕма и рЕчЕвая дЕятЕльноСть. Л, 1974, С.116

quality. Though they have no phonological value they are considerably important in teaching English phonetics.

It is well-known that a vowel in an unstressed syllable is perceived as very short, weak, and indistinct. The unstressed syllables are usually associated with vowels of central or centralized quality [ə], [i], sometimes [u] and the diphthongs [Λu], [ai] (or a syllabic consonant), for instance *among* [ə□m□ŋ], *before* [b□□f□□], *useful* [□ju ▪ sf□l], *tomato* [tə□mɑ ▪ tə□], *exercise* [□□ksəs□□z], *sudden* [□s□dn].

Also vowels of full quality sometimes occur in unstressed positions, often in borrowed words of Latin and Greek origin, as an example we will take the following words *architect* [□□□rk□tekt], *paragraph* [□pærə□ræf], *canteen* [kæn□ti ▪ n].

These nonreduced vowels in unstressed syllables are typical of all styles of pronunciation.[25]

Then again partially reduced sounds are found in unstressed positions. They appear in more formal and careful style of pronunciation instead of the neutral sound used in informal casual speech. Cf.: *phonetics* fə□net□ks - fə□n□t□ks - fa'netiks].

Our next point should be made in connection with the **phonemic status of the neutral sound** [ə]. The phonological analysis marks the opposition of the neutral sound to other unstressed vowels, the most common among them being [i]. In the minimal pairs: *officers* [□□f□səz] - *offices* [□□f□s□z]; *accept* [ək□sept] - *except* [□k□sept], *armour* [□□□mə] - *army* [□□□mi] the neutral sound is phonologically opposed to the phoneme [i] with its own distinctive peculiaritys capable of differentiating the meaning of lexical units. So the neutral sound [ə] in

[25] РЕформатСкий А.А. ВвЕдЕниЕ в языковЕдЕниЕ. М., 1967, С 211

officers, accept, armour is an independent phoneme opposed to the [i] phoneme of the minimal pairs given above.

On the other hand, the problem of the phonemic status of the neutral sound has a morphological aspect. In English there are numerous alternations of vowels in stressed and unstressed syllables between the derivatives of the same root or different grammatical forms of the same word. Cf.:

[æ] - [ə] man - sportsman

[A] - [ə] some - wholesome

[D] - [ə] combine n - combine v

[ei] - [ə] operation - operative

[ou] - [ə] post - postpone

The alternated sounds are allophones of one and the same phoneme as they are derivatives of the same lexical units, the same morphemes. Thus the neutral sounds in the examples above are the neutralized allophones of the nonreduced vowels of full formation; so [ə] in *sportsman* is an allophone of the [æ] sound as in man; [ə] in *photography* is an allophone of the [□u] phoneme as in *photograph.*

CHAPTER II. Linguistic analysis of modification of phonemes in connected speech

2.1 General notes on features of phonemes in speech continuum

Language in everyday use is not conducted in terms of isolated, separate units; it is performed in **connected sequences** of larger units, in words, phrases and longer utterances.

Consonants are devided as stated by the put for verbalization. Digestion takes spot At a callous progressions its aspects so as will ended up additional in An neighboring heartless. Those relic which might change in this path is About continuously those spot for articula¬tion, and the resonances concerned are usually the individuals which include An complete Conclusion Sooner or later in the mouth that is plosives and nasals which might a chance to be illustrated as takes after:. 1. The dental [t], [d], emulated Toward the interdental [θ], [ð] resonances (partial backward digestion At those impact dives rearward starting with An "latter" callous with a "earlier" one), for example "eigth","at the", "breadth", "said that".

2. The post-alveolar [t], [d] under the impact of those post-alveolar [r] (partial backward assimilation), Case in point "free", "true", 'that straight word", "dry", "dream", 'the third room".

3. Those post-alveolar [s], [z] in front of [j] (complete backward assimilation), Case in point horse-shoe [□h□□s□u], this shop [□θis□□p], does she [□d□□s□i].

4. The affricative [t + j], [d + j] combinations (incomplete backward assimilation), Case in point graduate [□□ræd□uət], praise [kən□□ræt□ule□t], completed you [□did□u:], what would you say ['w□t□u:'sei].

Those way of verbalization will be Additionally changed Concerning illustration an aftereffect of assimilation, which includes: passing for plosion. In the grouping from claiming two plosive consonants those previous loses its plosion: glad will view you, extraordinary trouble, Also old clock (partial backward assimilations).

English: doctor, factory, and Jane, solicit Charles, blackbird;. 1. Nasal plosion. In the arrangement of a plosive trailed Toward An nasal sonorant the way for explanation of the plosive callous and the worth of effort of the delicate sense of taste need aid involved, which brings about those nasal character about plosion release: sudden, or now, In night, tell me perceive (partial backward assimilations).

English: garden, Britain, toward no price, most recent night, assistance me, ask me, don't know;. 2. Parallel plosion. In the arrangement of a plosive taken after Eventually Tom's perusing those parallel sonorant [l] those commotion creation of the plosive prevent may be changed under that of the parallel stop: settle, table, finally (partial backward assimilations). It is clear that to every of the events you quit offering on that one trademark eccentricity of the phoneme may be lost.

English: cattle, eagle, capital, apple, toward large;. Those voicing esteem of a consonant might additionally transform through digestion. This sort of digestion influences those fill in of the vocal ropes and the drive for verbalization. Specifically voiced lenis resonances turn into voiceless fortis At took after by an additional voice¬less sound, for instance:. 1. Fortis voiceless/lenis voiced sort about digestion may be best showed by the regres¬sive digestion over such expressions Similarly as daily paper (news [z] + paper); goosebeny (goose [s] + berry). Done easy casual discourse voicing digestion will be frequently all the met, Case in point must do it [ ], five previous two ['faif previous 'tu:]. Those

resonances which osmose their voicing are usually, Likewise those cases show, voiced lenis fricatives assimilated of the beginning voiceless fortis conso¬nant of the Emulating expressions. Grammatical items, in particular, would The majority affected: [z] of has, is, can transforms with [s], Also [v] from claiming of, need turns into [f], for example. Sheila's fifteen. Obviously.

Sheila need fine eyes. You've ruined it.

Does Sid such as it?. 2. Those feeble types of the verbs may be Furthermore need would likewise assimilated of the last voice-less fortis consonants of the first expressions In this way those digestion may be working in the progressive direction, Case in point. Your aunt's advancing.

What's your name? (partial progressive assimilation). 3. English sonorants [m], [n], [r], [1], [j], [w] preceded by those fortis voiceless conso¬nants [p], [t], [k], [s] are incompletely devoiced, Case in point smash, snake, betray, quick, twentys, player, partiality (partial progressive assimilation).

Lip position might make influenced by the accommodation, the compatibility from claiming consonant + vowel kind. Labialisation of consonants will be followed under those impact of those neighbour¬ing go vowels (accommodation), for example pool, moon, rude, soon, who, cool, and so on. It may be could reasonably be expected will talk regarding the spread lip position from claiming consonants accompanied or preceded Toward front vowels [i:], [i], Case in point tea pack - beat; help - team; deed - leaf, stay with - spill. ; sit - miss (accommodation).

The position of the delicate sense of taste will be likewise included in the settlement. Slight nasalization as the result for prolonged bringing down of the delicate sense of taste is here and there followed done vowels under the impact of

those neighboring sonants [m] Also [n], Case in point and, morning, men, come in (accommodation).

Elision or complete reduction from claiming sounds, both vowels Furthermore consonants, may be watched in the structure about english expressions. It is average from claiming fast conversational discourse and marks the accompanying sounds:. 1. Misfortune of [h] On individual Furthermore possessive pronouns he, his, her, him and the manifestations of the assistant verb have, has, needed is widespread, Case in point what need he done?. 2. [1] has a tendency on be lost when preceded by [□□], Case in point generally [□□□we□z], officially [□□□redi], okay [□□□r□□t].

3. Alveolar plosives would frequently elided in the event that those group will be accompanied Eventually Tom's perusing an alternate consonant, Case in point next day ['neks 'de□], only one [d□□s 'w□n], mashed potatoes [□mæ□ pə□te□to□z]. Assuming that a vowel follows, the consonant remains, for example Above all else [□fə□st əv □□l], passed in time [□pæst □n ta□m]. Entire sylla-bles might a chance to be elided clinched alongside fast speech: library [□la□bri], artistic ['l□itr□].

Cases from claiming chronicled elision would likewise known. They would starting consonants On write, know, knight, the average consonant [t] done fasten, listen, whistle, palace.

Same time the elision is a normal procedure Previously, associated speech, we also occasion¬ally Figure resonances being embedded. At a saying which winds to An vowel is took after Toward another expressions start with a vowel, the purported meddling "r" may be Frequently maintained the middle of the vowels, for example. Asia Furthermore africa ['e□□ər ənd 'æfr□kə]. The purported linking "r," will be a normal case of insertion, for example

clearer[kl□ərə], an instructor about english ['ti□□ər əv '□ŋgl□□].

When those word-final vowel is An diphthong which glides on [i] for example, [ai], [ei] the palatal sonorant [j] has a tendency should be inserted, for example stating [□se□□ŋ]; attempting [□tra□□ŋ].

In the event that of the [U]-gliding diphthongs [au], [au] the bilabial sonorant [w] will be Frequently inserted, for example setting off [□□o□□ŋ], permitting [ə□la□□ŋ].

Those procedure for inserting the sonorants [r], [j] alternately [w] might appear to be should negate those ten¬dency towards those economy from claiming articulatory deliberations. The illustration to it lies in the truth that it may be clearly less demanding from the articulatory side of the point of perspective will embed the individuals resonances over should clear out them out.

The insertion of a consonant-like sound, to be specific a sonorant, interrupts the grouping for two vowels (VV) to make it a All the more nonobligatory syllable type: consonant + vowel (CV). Thus, insertion happens for joined discourse in place on encourage the transform about verbalization to the speaker, Also not Similarly as an approach of giving additional majority of the data for those audience.

The capacity to prepare english with an english in example from claiming anxiety What's more cadence includes stress-timing (= the placement from claiming stress best looking into chose syllables), which thus obliges speakers on take shortcuts for how they pronounce expressions. Common sounder pronunciation done conversational english is attained through blends, overlapping, diminishment Furthermore omissions for resonances on suit its stress- timed cadenced pattern, i. E. Will press syllables between pushed components and

encourage their verbalization thereabouts that the general timing could a chance to be looked after.

Such techniques are known as coarticulatory or modification phenomena and they com¬prise:. I must try [massgau] = vowel transform Also consonant misfortune. Memory ['memri] = vowel What's more syllable passing. Completed you [□did□u:] = consonant mixing and vowel progress. Really [□ækt□uəli] = consonant blending, vowel Also syllable misfortune. Syllables alternately expressions which need aid explained decisively would the individuals helter skelter done majority of the data content, same time the individuals which need aid weakened, shortened, or dropped are predictable and camwood be guessed from those setting.

Digestion. Throughout digestion a provided for consonant (the acclimatizing C) tackles the char¬acteristics of a neighboring consonant (the molding C). This may be regularly misconstrued Similarly as 'lazy' alternately 'sloppy' speech, since those organs for discourse included show up should a chance to be taking those way from claiming slightest safety. However, digestion may be a widespread eccentricity of spoken dialect. In english it happens frequently, both inside expressions Furthermore the middle of expressions.

A few sorts from claiming digestion could a chance to be distinguished.

1. As stated by those level those acclimatizing consonant tackles the qualities of the neighboring consonant, digestion might be fractional alternately aggregate.

In the phrase ten bikes, those typical type over conversational discourse might be [tem baiks], not [ten baiks] which might callous to some degree 'careful'. In this case, the digestion need been partial: the [n] need fallen under those impact of the taking after [b] Furthermore need received its bilabiality, turning into [m]. It need not, Nonetheless received its plosiveness. Those phrase [teb baiks] might

be likely In person needed a extreme cold!. The digestion may be aggregate clinched alongside ten mice [tem mais], the place the [n] will be currently indistinguishable twin for [m].

2. A further arrangement may be As far as the course in which the digestion meets expectations. There are three possibilities:. 2. 1. Backward (or anticipatory) assimilation: the heartless progressions because of those in-fluence of the accompanying sound, for example ten bikes. This is especially regular over english On alveolar consonants done word-final position. An alternate sample of backward digestion is reflected in the english spelling framework - in particular in the four variants of the negative suf¬fix in- which happens On the whole the situations but At those ensuing callous will be a bilabial or An fluid [l] or [r]:. EFL users undoubtedly find great difficulty in attempting to approximate to the native Speaker's usage in this area and reproduce the only natural fluent pronunciations of such very simple sentences as the following:

The ice has melted. I shall have finished soon. That will do.

When am I expected? What have we got? How long has he had it?

Most often the weakform differs from the **strongform** by containing a weak vowel resultant from reduction or by elision of one or more of its phonemes.

2.2 Features of modification of phonemes in English

The modifications of vowels in a speech chain are traced in the following directions: they are either quantitative or qualitative or both. These changes of vowels in a speech continuum are determined by a number of factors such as the position of the vowel in the word, accentual structure, tempo of speech, rhythm, etc.

Consonants are devided as stated by the put for verbalization. Digestion takes spot At a callous progressions its aspects so as will ended up additional in An neighboring heartless. Those relic which might change in this path is About continuously those spot for articula¬tion, and the resonances concerned are usually the individuals which include An complete Conclusion Sooner or later in the mouth that is plosives and nasals which might a chance to be illustrated as takes after:. 1. The dental [t], [d], emulated Toward the interdental [θ], [ð] resonances (partial backward digestion At those impact dives rearward starting with An "latter" callous with a "earlier" one), for example "eigth","at the", "breadth", "said that".

2. The post-alveolar [t], [d] under the impact of those post-alveolar [r] (partial backward assimilation), Case in point "free", "true", 'that straight word", "dry", "dream", 'the third room".

3. Those post-alveolar [s], [z] in front of [j] (complete backward assimilation), Case in point horse-shoe [□h□□s□u], this shop [□θis□□p], does she [□d□□s□i].

4. The affricative [t + j], [d + j] combinations (incomplete backward assimilation), Case in point graduate [□□ræd□uət], praise [kən□□ræt□ule□t], completed you [□did□u:], what would you say ['w□t□u:'sei].

Those way of verbalization will be Additionally changed Concerning illustration an aftereffect of assimilation, which includes: passing for plosion. In

the grouping from claiming two plosive consonants those previous loses its plosion: glad will view you, extraordinary trouble, Also old clock (partial backward assimilations).

English: doctor, factory, and Jane, solicit Charles, blackbird;. 1. Nasal plosion. In the arrangement of a plosive trailed Toward An nasal sonorant the way for explanation of the plosive callous and the worth of effort of the delicate sense of taste need aid involved, which brings about those nasal character about plosion release: sudden, or now, In night, tell me perceive (partial backward assimilations).

English: garden, Britain, toward no price, most recent night, assistance me, ask me, don't know;. 2. Parallel plosion. In the arrangement of a plosive taken after Eventually Tom's perusing those parallel sonorant [l] those commotion creation of the plosive prevent may be changed under that of the parallel stop: settle, table, finally (partial backward assimilations). It is clear that to every of the events you quit offering on that one trademark eccentricity of the phoneme may be lost.

English: cattle, eagle, capital, apple, toward large;. Those voicing esteem of a consonant might additionally transform through digestion. This sort of digestion influences those fill in of the vocal ropes and the drive for verbalization. Specifically voiced lenis resonances turn into voiceless fortis At took after by an additional voice¬less sound, for instance:. 1. Fortis voiceless/lenis voiced sort about digestion may be best showed by the regres¬sive digestion over such expressions Similarly as daily paper (news [z] + paper); goosebeny (goose [s] + berry). Done easy casual discourse voicing digestion will be frequently all the met, Case in point must do it [ ], five previous two ['faif previous 'tu:]. Those resonances which osmose their voicing are usually, Likewise those cases show, voiced lenis fricatives assimilated of the beginning voiceless fortis conso¬nant of the Emulating expressions. Grammatical items, in particular, would The majority affected: [z] of has, is, can transforms with [s], Also [v] from claiming of, need turns into [f], for example. Sheila's fifteen. Obviously.

Sheila need fine eyes. You've ruined it.

Does Sid such as it?. 2. Those feeble types of the verbs may be Furthermore need would likewise assimilated of the last voice-less fortis consonants of the first expressions In this way those digestion may be working in the progressive direction, Case in point. Your aunt's advancing.

What's your name? (partial progressive assimilation). 3. English sonorants [m], [n], [r], [1], [j], [w] preceded by those fortis voiceless conso¬nants [p], [t], [k], [s] are incompletely devoiced, Case in point smash, snake, betray, quick, twentys, player, partiality (partial progressive assimilation).

Lip position might make influenced by the accommodation, the compatibility from claiming consonant + vowel kind. Labialisation of consonants will be followed under those impact of those neighbour¬ing go vowels (accommodation), for example pool, moon, rude, soon, who, cool, and so on. It may be could reasonably be expected will talk regarding the spread lip position from claiming consonants accompanied or preceded Toward front vowels [i:], [i], Case in point tea pack - beat; help - team; deed - leaf, stay with - spill. ; sit - miss (accommodation).

The position of the delicate sense of taste will be likewise included in the settlement. Slight nasalization as the result for prolonged bringing down of the delicate sense of taste is here and there followed done vowels under the impact of those neighboring sonants [m] Also [n], Case in point and, morning, men, come in (accommodation).

Elision or complete reduction from claiming sounds, both vowels Furthermore consonants, may be watched in the structure about english expressions. It is average from claiming fast conversational discourse and marks the accompanying sounds:. 1. Misfortune of [h] On individual Furthermore possessive pronouns he, his, her, him and the manifestations of the assistant verb have, has, needed is widespread, Case in point what need he done?. 2. [1] has a

tendency on be lost when preceded by [□□], Case in point generally [□□□we□z], officially [□□□redi], okay [□□□r□□t].

3. Alveolar plosives would frequently elided in the event that those group will be accompanied Eventually Tom's perusing an alternate consonant, Case in point next day ['neks 'de□], only one [d□□s 'w□n], mashed potatoes [□mæ□ pə□te□to□z]. Assuming that a vowel follows, the consonant remains, for example Above all else [□fə□st əv □□l], passed in time [□pæst □n ta□m]. Entire syllables might a chance to be elided clinched alongside fast speech: library [□la□bri], artistic ['l□itr□].

Cases from claiming chronicled elision would likewise known. They would starting consonants On write, know, knight, the average consonant [t] done fasten, listen, whistle, palace.

Same time the elision is a normal procedure Previously, associated speech, we also occasion¬ally Figure resonances being embedded. At a saying which winds to An vowel is took after Toward another expressions start with a vowel, the purported meddling "r" may be Frequently maintained the middle of the vowels, for example. Asia Furthermore africa ['e□□ər ənd 'æfr□kə]. The purported linking "r," will be a normal case of insertion, for example clearer[kl□ərə], an instructor about english ['ti□□ər əv '□ŋgl□□].

When those word-final vowel is An diphthong which glides on [i] for example, [ai], [ei] the palatal sonorant [j] has a tendency should be inserted, for example stating [□se□□ŋ]; attempting [□tra□□ŋ].

In the event that of the [U]-gliding diphthongs [au], [au] the bilabial sonorant [w] will be Frequently inserted, for example setting off [□□o□□ŋ], permitting [ə□la□□ŋ].

Those procedure for inserting the sonorants [r], [j] alternately [w] might appear to be should negate those ten¬dency towards those economy from claiming articulatory deliberations. The illustration to it lies in the truth that it may be

clearly less demanding from the articulatory side of the point of perspective will embed the individuals resonances over should clear out them out.

The insertion of a consonant-like sound, to be specific a sonorant, interrupts the grouping for two vowels (VV) to make it a All the more nonobligatory syllable type: consonant + vowel (CV). Thus, insertion happens for joined discourse in place on encourage the transform about verbalization to the speaker, Also not Similarly as an approach of giving additional majority of the data for those audience.

The capacity to prepare english with an english in example from claiming anxiety What's more cadence includes stress-timing (= the placement from claiming stress best looking into chose syllables), which thus obliges speakers on take shortcuts for how they pronounce expressions. Common sounder pronunciation done conversational english is attained through blends, overlapping, diminishment Furthermore omissions for resonances on suit its stress- timed cadenced pattern, i. E. Will press syllables between pushed components and encourage their verbalization thereabouts that the general timing could a chance to be looked after.

Such techniques are known as coarticulatory or modification phenomena and they com¬prise:. I must try [massgau] = vowel transform Also consonant misfortune. Memory ['memri] = vowel What's more syllable passing. Completed you [□did□u:] = consonant mixing and vowel progress. Really [□ækt□uəli] = consonant blending, vowel Also syllable misfortune. Syllables alternately expressions which need aid explained decisively would the individuals helter skelter done majority of the data content, same time the individuals which need aid weakened, shortened, or dropped are predictable and camwood be guessed from those setting.

Digestion. Throughout digestion a provided for consonant (the acclimatizing C) tackles the char¬acteristics of a neighboring consonant (the molding C). This may be regularly misconstrued Similarly as 'lazy' alternately 'sloppy' speech, since

those organs for discourse included show up should a chance to be taking those way from claiming slightest safety. However, digestion may be a widespread eccentricity of spoken dialect. In english it happens frequently, both inside expressions Furthermore the middle of expressions.

A few sorts from claiming digestion could a chance to be distinguished.

1. As stated by those level those acclimatizing consonant tackles the qualities of the neighboring consonant, digestion might be fractional alternately aggregate.

In the phrase ten bikes, those typical type over conversational discourse might be [tem baiks], not [ten baiks] which might callous to some degree 'careful'. In this case, the digestion need been partial: the [n] need fallen under those impact of the taking after [b] Furthermore need received its bilabiality, turning into [m]. It need not, Nonetheless received its plosiveness. Those phrase [teb baiks] might be likely In person needed a extreme cold!. The digestion may be aggregate clinched alongside ten mice [tem mais], the place the [n] will be currently indistinguishable twin for [m].

2. A further arrangement may be As far as the course in which the digestion meets expectations. There are three possibilities:. 2. 1. Backward (or anticipatory) assimilation: the heartless progressions because of those in-fluence of the accompanying sound, for example ten bikes. This is especially regular over english On alveolar consonants done word-final position. An alternate sample of backward digestion is reflected in the english spelling framework - in particular in the four variants of the negative suf¬fix in- which happens On the whole the situations but At those ensuing callous will be a bilabial or An fluid [l] or [r]:.

a) the phonetic environment of the word,
b) its phonetic position in the speech continuum,
c) the prosodic peculiarities of the speech continuum the word occurs in (the main prosodic features being the pitch pattern, the tempo of speech, the rhythmic pattern, the degree of prominence).

Consonants in all two languages but in different ways. Let's compare:

Consonant clusters	English	Russian
1. Voiceless + voiced (regressive)	goose *[s]* - gooseberry[zb]	Сбить *[зб];* Сзади *[зз]*
2. Voiced + voiceless (regressive)	*used* [ju:zd] - *used to* [ju:st tə]; *have* [hæv] - *have to* [hæf tə]; **but not in the middle of the word:** *disorder* [d□s□□□də] not [d□z□□□də]; *absent* [□æbsənt], not [□æpsənt];	*юбка* [пк]; *Связка* [Ск];
3. Voiceless + voiced (progressive)	what's[ts]; *Tat's* [ts]; *booked* [kt]; *asked* [kt];	does not exist;
4. Voiceless + sonant (progressive)	Tree [tri ▪]; fry ['fra□]; place ['ple□s];	племя; мыСль;
5. Devoicing of a voiced consonant in the final position	may be slightly devoiced but is never replaced by a voiceless consonant, e.g. *bag* can be pronounced as ['bæk] (but not *back);* *cod* can be pronounced as ['k□t] (but not cot);	*бег* [бек]; *столб* [п]; *лоб* [п]; *стог* [к]; replacement of voiced consonants by their voiceless counterparts is caused by **historical alterations;**

CHAPTER III. Implementing the types of modification of phonemes in EFL classes

3.1 The problems of teaching modification of consonant phonemes to English learners

Every few years, new foreign language teaching methods arrive on the scene. New textbooks appear far more frequently. They are usually proclaimed to be more effective than those that have gone before, and, in many cases, these methods or textbooks are promoted or even prescribed for immediate use. New methods and textbooks may reflect current developments in linguistic/applied linguistic theory or recent pedagogical trends. Sometimes they are said to be based on recent developments in language acquisition theory and research. For example, one approach to teaching may emphasize the value of having students imitate and practice a set of correct sentences while another emphasizes the importance of encouraging 'natural' communication between learners. How is a teacher to evaluate the potential effectiveness of new methods? One important basis for evaluating is, of course, the teacher's own experience with previous successes or disappointments. In addition, teachers who are informed about some of the findings of recent research are better prepared to judge whether the new proposals for language teaching are likely to bring about positive changes in students' learning.

To speak about phonetics we should mark that the pronunciations of the sounds in English can differ from the sounds of the native language dramatically. As the result the learner may face very difficult problem at the beginning. So in order to avoid this trouble the teacher should pay attention to the methods they use to teach the right pronunciation. After the Resolution “On approving state

educational standard on foreign languages of continuous educational system" [26] was issued the teaching of the English language was put into practice start from the 1st form. With the help of the government the condition of learning the foreign languages improved noticeably. Thus teaching English nowadays can be conducted by means of new technology and methods developed by leading experts.

In order to describe the problems of teaching modification of consonant phonemes to English learners it need to denote the following information.

There are 2 types of sound transition:

The first one is **merging**. In this case the off-glide and the on-glide of the next sound are pronounced simultaneously: it is less close junction of sounds of different nature: quarter, beauty.

The second one is **interpenetration**. In this case it is more complicated and close junction. The 1st sound penetrates not only in the beginning of the next sound but also into the middle of it. It usually happens when sounds of similar nature are pronounced: act, what time, bad guy, what day, tack.

Language is performed in connected sequences (words, phrases). There are some remarkable differences between the pronunciation of the words in isolation and in connected speech. These modifications are observed both within the words and at word boundary. As a result of intercourse between sounds there appear such processes as assimilation, accommodation, vowel reduction, and elision.

Assimilation. It is a process of alteration of speech sounds as a result of which one of the sounds becomes fully or partially similar to the adjoining sound (2 consonants).

The nature of assimilation is determined by objective physical and psychological conditions. It exists in every language having its own laws and form

[26] **O'zbEkiston REspublikasi qonun hujjatlari to'plami, 2013 y., 20-son, 251-modda.**

and specific phonetic structure. As a result of such adopted changes we have combinative phonemic variants (allophones).

Types of assimilation can be distinguished according to direction, degree of completeness, and degree of stability. Assimilation can affect:

The place of abstraction and the active organ of speech;

The position of the lips;

The work of the vocal cords;

The position of the soft palate;

The type of release of plosive consonants.

Direction of assimilation:

Progressive: when some articulatory features of the following sound are changed under the influence of the preceding sound which remains unchanged: bed – beds, plant – plants, stand – stands, keep – keeps; Spain, stock, sky – [p], [t], [k] lose their aspiration; sweat, fry, pray, twilight, queen – become less sonorant. The same happens in Russian language: треть, фронт.

Regressive: when the following sound influences the articulation of the preceding one: in them, at them, width – interdental "th" influences the preceding alveolar consonant [t], [d] and they become dental (allophones). This process happens within the words or at the word boundaries:

dry, dream – [d] becomes post-alveolar;

horse shoe, dish shop – [sh] – voiceless constrictive, [s] – fricative but becomes similar;

actual, mutual, congratulate – we have affricate [t□] instead of [tj];

education, could you – we have [d□] instead of [dj];

symphony – [m] is bilabial consonant, [f] is labio-dental and [m] becomes labio-dental;

thank – [k] is back-lingual and [n] becomes back-lingual;

pinch – [n] becomes palate-alveolar.

In Russian language: придать, сдать, без шлема, без жизни, бесшумный, сдороваться.

Double: it means complex mutual influence of the adjoining sounds: try – voiceless plosive [t] influences the following sonorant [r] and it becomes less sonorous and post-alveolar [r] influences the following alveolar [t] and it becomes post-alveolar too.

The voicing value of a consonant often changes through assimilation. So this type of assimilation affects the work of vocal cords and the force of articulation. It can be called fortis-lenis type of assimilation.

Newspaper, gooseberry – it influences the work of vocal cords.

The weak forms of the verbs [i:z], h□z are assimilated to the final consonants of the preceding words: what's happening – we have fortis-lenis type of assimilation. Have to do – regressive type of assimilation; five past two – regressive type.

Snake, play, pride, trade, smart, twins, quick, queen – progressive type of assimilation as preceding voiceless sound influences the following sonorant and it becomes less sonorous.

Degree of completeness:

Complete: it is the type of assimilation when the two adjoining sounds become alike or merge into one: horse shoe, cupboard, dish shop.

Incomplete: when the likeness of the adjoining sounds as partial as the assimilated sound retains its merge articulatory peculiarity: sweat, Spain, graduate, put them.

The manner of articulation is also changed:

Loss of plosion: what time, big girl, big Ben, great trouble – in the sequence of 2 plosive consonants the former loses its plosion. Its partial regressive assimilation.

Nasal plosion: mutton, Britain, captain, sudden, at night, let me see – it's partial regressive assimilation. The manner of plosion (release) changes.

Lateral plosion: in the sequence of plosives [t], [l], [b] and lateral sonorant [l]: little, battle, cattle.

The manner of plosion changes. It's incomplete (partial) regressive assimilation.

It is obvious that in each of the occasions one of the characteristic peculiarities of the phoneme is lost.

Degree of stability.

Many assimilatory phenomenon of old ages in the development of language become obligatory. They may or may not be reflected in spelling. Such changes which have taken place over a period of time are called historical: orchard, measure, permission. Assimilation which occurs in everyday speech in the present day pronunciation is called living. Besides, there are a lot of non-obligatory cases of assimilation which can be traced mostly at word boundaries. They are characteristic of fluent, fast, casual speech: ten girls, ten minutes.

Elision. It is the omission of one or more sounds - it can be a vowel, consonant or the whole syllable - in a word or phrase producing a result that it is easier for the speaker to pronounce. It is observed in English and other languages. It is minimal in slow, careful speech and maximum in rapid, casual speech.

Elision is a process where one or more phoneme are dropped to simplify the pronunciation. It is much more common for consonants. Where it occurs for vowels we have extreme cases of vowel reduction or weakening to the point that the vowel is no longer pronounced: police, correct, supposed, schwa – neutral sound. The elided form or phrase may become a standard alternative for the full form. In the English languahe it's called contraction: cannot – can't, wanna – want. Contraction differs from elision as contractions are set forms but elision are not: comfortable, fifth, laboratory, vegetable, a box of matches, twenty. In the English language the elision can be either historical or contemporary.

There are silent letters in the English languahe spelling that bear witness of historical elision: debt, write, know, honest, hair. The most common cases of contemporary elision are:

Elision of [t-d] in such combinations as [ft-tht]; [vd]; [zd]; [thd]: last Saturday, waste paper, next time.

[p-t], [k-t], [b-d], [g-d], [t-tsh], [d-d□] and others: trapped by, doubled film.

In [md], [nd]: slammed the door.

In these cases elision removes the maker in the past tense of verbs. The meaning is clear from the context.

Dental fricatives are elided: months, clothes.

[tt] is reduced to [t]: I want to drive, night time, I gonna, I wanna.

Loss of [h] (h-dropping): in personal and possessive pronounce or auxiliary verbs: he, him, his, have, has, what, what has he done, give him, give me = gimme.

[l] tends to be lost when proceeded by [o:]: always, already

The alveolar [t] of the negative n't is often reduced before a consonant: you mustn't do it.

Elision in Russian. In Russian this process is called dieresis. There are also silent letters: сердце, лестница, солнце, местность. In Russian there is also a process of modification of sounds called haplology. It is a loss of one or 2 similar syllables standing together. It is very rare in Russian and other languages: знаменоносец – знаменосец, трагикокомедия – трагикомедия.

Epenthesis is a process opposite to elision. The sounds are inserted into a word to ease the pronunciation: a schwa isn't inserted before the English plural suffix -s- and the past tense suffix -d- when the root ends in a similar consonant: glass – glasses, bat – batted. In Russian it exists too in 2 cases:

Vowels can be inserted between consonants: огни-огонь, бобр-бобер.

Consonants between vowels are inserted occurring in the language of the uneducated people: срам-страм, нрав-ндрав, радио-радиво.

Prosthesis is putting a sound in the initial position of a word: ржаной - аржаной, льняной - альняной, утка - вутка, острый-вострый.

Metathesis is the process when the sounds change their places (often in dialects): ладонь - далонь, тарелка - талерка.

Dissimilation is substitution of one or 2 similar or identical sound in a word by another one which differs in pronunciation: доктор-дохтор, конечно-конешно, скворечник-скворешник.

These processes are peculiar in different languages and, f.ex., in old Russian the process of devoicing of voiced sounds before voiceless in the word final position took place. As a result we pronounce the borrowed words as бульдог, джаз.

Accommodation. It is often used by the linguists to denote the interchanges of “vowel-consonant type” or “consonant-vowel type”.

Nasalization. There is some slight degree of nasalization of vowels proceeded or followed by nasal sonorants: never, come in, man.

Labialization of consonants is traced under the influence of the neighboring back vowels: pool, cool, rude, whose, who, moon. m, k, n are slightly labialized.

Palatalization. English stops, fricatives, affricates are not palatalized as there are only hard consonants in the English languahe. But before front, close, mid-open vowels they are a bit clearer (slightly palatalized) than before other vowels: chance-cheese, part-pit, door-day, father-fit, heart-heat.

The changes of length of proceeding vowels. The length of the vowel depends on its position in a word. It varies in different phonetic environment: knee, need, neat, bee, been, beat. Long vowel [i:] is the longest in the final position. It is obviously shorter before lenis voiced consonants [n], [d] and it’s the shortest before the fortis voiceless consonant [t].

3.2 The problems of teaching modification of vowel phonemes to English learners

The most important and significant problem of teaching the modification of vowel phonemes to learners of the English language is the variation of the pronunciation which depends on the different factors. As it was mentioned above the pronunciation of vowel phonemes within the word in isolation position can be differ from the pronunciation the same sounds within the same word in connected speech. The task for teacher is to make the learning phonetics of English easier. The best way to teach the modification of vowel phonemes is using the additional materials such as songs, poems or stories pronounced by native speakers of English. For the senior learners it is possible to use films for analyzing the English speech sounds.

As the example there is given the process calling reduction which means the qualitative or quantitative weakening of vowels in unstressed positions. It is a loss of some irrelevant peculiaritie of a sound. These changes of vowels are determined by the position in a word, the accentual structure, tempo, rhythm, etc. the shortening of vowel length is known as a qualitative modification of vowels: is he or she at home, at last he has come. Qualitative changes of the vowel lead to the neutral sound (a schwa): conduct – to conduct, analyze – analysis. These examples illustrate the neutralized (reduced) allophones of the same sounds as the same morphemes are opposed.

We will take the movie “Just like Heaven” which was released on September 16, 2005. It was directed by Mark Waters, based on the novel “If Only It Were True” by Marc Levy. Here is given the short plot: Elizabeth Masterson, a young doctor whose work is her whole life, had a serious automobile accident while on her way to a blind date. Three months later, David Abbott, a landscape architect recovering from the death of his wife, moves into the apartment that had been Elizabeth's. Elizabeth appears to David at the apartment. Though seemingly a normal person, she has ghostly properties and abilities: she can suddenly appear

and disappear, move through walls, and once takes over his actions. When they meet, they are both surprised, as Elizabeth is not aware yet of her condition. For the most part, David is the only one who can see Elizabeth, leading others to believe that he is hallucinating and talking to himself. So we will see modifications of vowels in some phrases and speeches.

In this action David invited his friend Darryl to help Elizabeth to find the light and to go to Heaven. Darryl cannot see her or hear her but senses her presence.

Elizabeth: You know what? Do you think I like this? Do you think this is easy for me? I know something's different, something is not right. I'm walking through walls here.

[jə n□ˌw□t djə θink ai ‘laikˌðis|| də jə θink ðis iz ‘i:ziˌfəˌmi:|| ai n□ s□mθinzˌdifrənt| s□mθin iz ‘n□tˌrait|| əm w□kiŋ θru ‘w□:lzˌhir||]

Analyzing these sentences we should draw attention to the underlined words. As “do” is unstressed here and speech tempo is rather fast, sound [u] is reduced. As “you” is unstressed here and speech tempo is rather fast, we have the neutral sound [ə] and not [ju:] or [ju]. The diphthongue [ɛu] is shortened to sound [□] in the word “know”. The words I’m are unstressed, so diphthongue [ai] is reduced to [ə]. Word combination “Do you” pronounced so rapidly that they become [djə].

Darryl: You know, I don't think I can help you. This is one of the most alive spirits I've ever been around. She's not goin' anywhere.

[jəˌn□| ai d□n ink ai kænˌhelp ju|| ðis w□n əv ð mɛus ‘əlaiv spirits aiv evəˌbi:n əraund|| □iz ‘n□t gɛuiŋˌəniwə||]

Analyzing these sentences we should draw attention to the underlined words. As “you” is unstressed here and speech tempo is rather fast, we have the neutral sound [ə] and not [ju:] or [ju]. The diphthongue [ɛu] is shortened to sound [□] in the word “know”. Then another word “you” took quantitative changes and

sound [u:] is shortened to [u]. The second sentence pronounced so fast that the article “the” takes zero reduction. The sound [i:] in the pronoun “she” is also shortened to [i]. The diphthongue [ɛə] in “anywhere” is reduced to simple [ə].

David: What do you mean?

[w□t də jəˌmi:n]

As “do” and “you” are unstressed here and speech tempo is rather fast, sound [u] is reduced to the neutral sound [ə].

This short vowel analysis of some sentences taken from the American movie “Just like Heaven” show the most significant changes of vowel sounds in connected speech. In this part the attention was paid to the phonetic phenomena called the reduction - the historical process of weakening, shortening or disappearing the vowel sounds in unstressed position within the word. Reduction was chosen for the example because it can be found almost in all polysyllabic words of English. The learners of the English language should know this process in order not to be confused by colloquial language of native speakers.

By listening the native speakers through movies or songs the learners can easily catch the most frequently found modification of phonemes of the English language. Thus the modern method like this can make easy the process of learning the phonetics of the English language in EFL classes.

CONCLUSION

As we have already above mentioned, every utterance is a continuous flow of speech interrupted by pauses. There is no break between the sounds, not even between the words. In connected speech the sounds undergo various modifications under the influence of neighbouring sounds and the rhythmic patterns they occur in. As the result, sounds uttered in isolation are not identical to the sounds uttered in connected speech, not even in smaller phonetic units as a rhythmic group, or a syllable.

The modifications that the sounds undergo in connected speech vary a great deal. The speaker avoids articulatory movements which are not absolutely necessary for intelligibility of speech. But this process is to some extent regulated by the articulatory habits, the orthoepic norm, by the system of sounds in the language and the system of phonological oppositions the phonemes form in the language.

In order to analysis it's convenience we should distinguish three phases in the articulation of an isolated speech sound: 1 - the first phase, when the speech organs are placed in the position necessary to produce the sound;
2 - the central phase, during which the speech organs retain their position for a certain period of time; 3 - the final phase, when the speech organs return to a position of rest.

Among the most frequently found modification of speech sound we may note the following:

Accommodation is the process of adapting the articulation of a consonant to a vowel, or a vowel to a consonant. Accommodation results in allophonic modifications only. It never affects the essential qualities (i.e. the phonologically relevant peculiarities) of each of the two sounds.

Assimilation is the process of adapting the articulation of sounds that are of a similar as identical nature which may be complete, partial and intermediate according to its degree.

Assimilation in different languages has been studied by a number of well-known scholars. Most of them consider that such phonetic modifications are to a great extent caused by an unconscious economy of effort referred to as “the law of least effort”, which is universal for all languages.

The phonetic phenomenon known as reduction presents special problems, one of the principal bring the phonological status of reduced vowels. The way the problem is solved depends upon whether one accepts or rejects the phenomenon termed as “neutralization of phonological oppositions”.

It is peculiarity of English that in clusters of consonants there takes place a phonetic phenomenon known as elision. Elision is the leaving out of a sound as a means or simplifying the pronunciation of a word or a rhythmic group.

One of the peculiarities of English is that in a cluster of three consonants within a word, the middle one (usually a plosive) is elided. For example, in “empty”, “tempt’, “Christmas”, “castle”, the elision of /t/ and /p/ is the norm. In “exactly”, “restless”, “handbag”, “handsome”, “friendship” elision takes place only in rapid colloquial speech, the pronunciation of the alveolar /t/ and /d/ being characteristic of careful speech.

Vowel quality and quantity are two main constituents of the English vowels. The quality of a vowel is known to be determined by the size, volume, and shape of the mouth resonator, which are modified by the movement of active speech organs, that is the tongue and the lips. So vowel quality could be thought of as a bundle of definite articulatory characteristics which are sometimes intricately interconnected and interdependent.

A vowel like any sound has physical duration – time which is required for its production (articulation). When sounds are used in connected speech they cannot help being influenced by one another. Duration is one of the characteristics of a vowel which is modified by and depends on the following factors: its own length, the type of syllable, the number of syllables in the word, the position of the word in

the sentence, the place of a terminal tone, the position of the sentence in the text and some others.

But the problem is whether variations of quantity are meaningful (relevant).

Although we isolated vowel quality and vowel length, it was done only for the sake of analysis with the purpose of describing the vocalic system of the English language. They are closely connected (for instance the lengthening of a vowel makes the organs of speech tenser at the moment of production, etc).

Vowel reduction is one of the factors that condition the defining of the phonemic status of vowel sounds in a stretch of speech. The modifications of vowels in a chain are traced in the following directions: they are either quantitative or qualitative or both. These changes of vowels in a speech continuum are determined by a number of factors such as the position of the vowel in the word, accentual structure, tempo of speech, rhythm, etc.

We would like to conclude that certain interrelation which we observe between the full form of a word and its reduced forms is conditioned by the tempo, rhythm and style of speech.

Thus, summarizing all above mentioned it is possible to deduce that the linguistic analysis of the specific features of modifications of phonemes in speech is one of the most important and actual problems of modern English phonetics.

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