

# FONÉTICA INGLESA

Curso académico 2002-03

# Handout 1: PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS

- Philology and Linguistics.
- Linguistics as a science: implications of the term science.
- Phonetics and Phonology.

# 1. PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS

- **PHILOLOGY**

Comparative and historical linguistics.

Scholarly study of literary texts.

Study of culture and civilization through literary documents

- **LINGUISTICS**

The science of human language.

The scientific study of individual languages.

Formal analysis and description of language.

# 2. LINGUISTICS AS A SCIENCE

a) Material: spoken and written language.

b) Proceeding:

b1) Description and analysis of data.

b2) Making of general statements that summarize rules and regularities about utterances in speech or writing.

# 2. LINGUISTICS AS A SCIENCE

Scientific approach:

- Exhaustiveness
- Consistency
- Economy
- Intuition
- Imagination

# 3. PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

- Phonetics is general, descriptive and classificatory:
  - a) The study of speech, *i.e.* the analysis of the production and perception of speech sounds.
- Phonology is particular and functional:
  - a) The study of the phonemes and peculiar patterns of phonemes of any single language.
  - b) It studies the functioning of speech sounds in a language or languages.

# PHONETICS: PRIMARY QUESTIONS

**1. How can speech sounds be studied?**

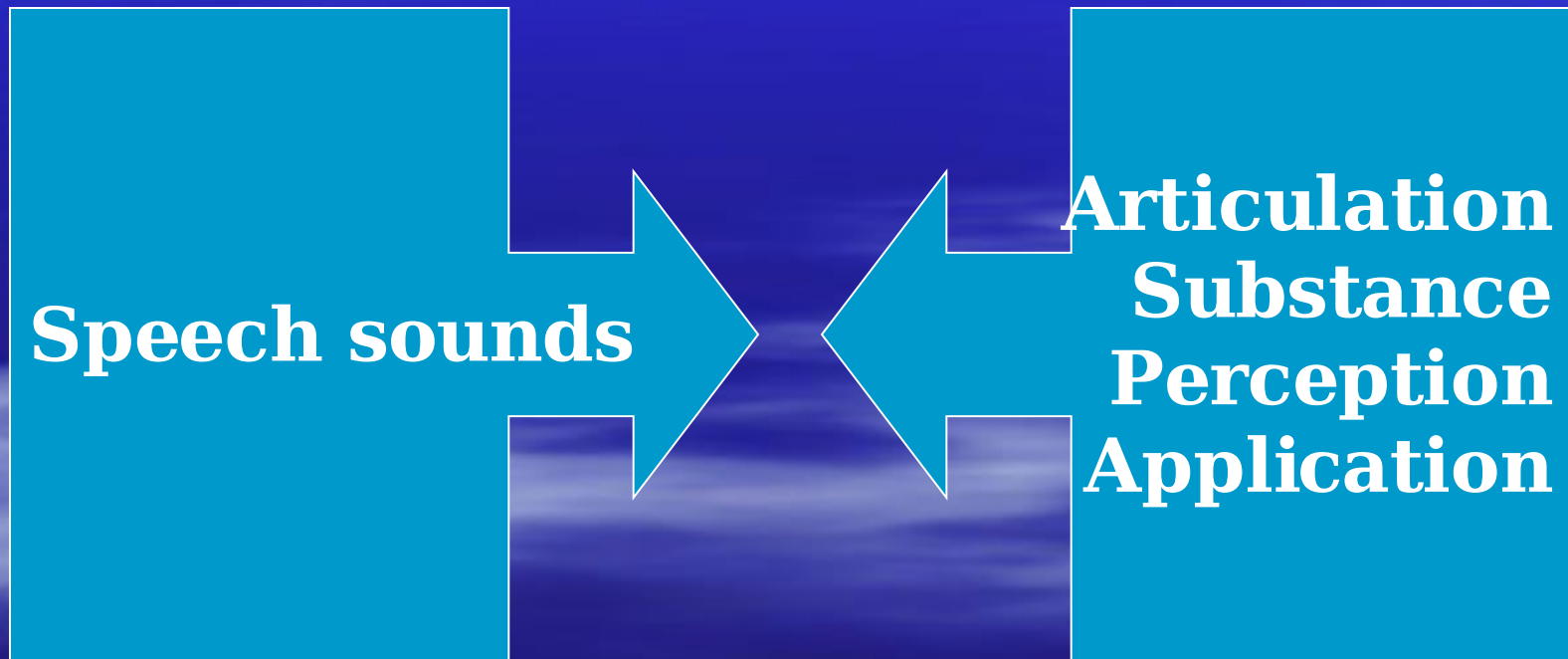
**2. How are speech sounds produced by a speaker of a language?**

**3. What is the nature of the speech sounds that are produced?**

**4. How are speech sounds perceived by a listener?**

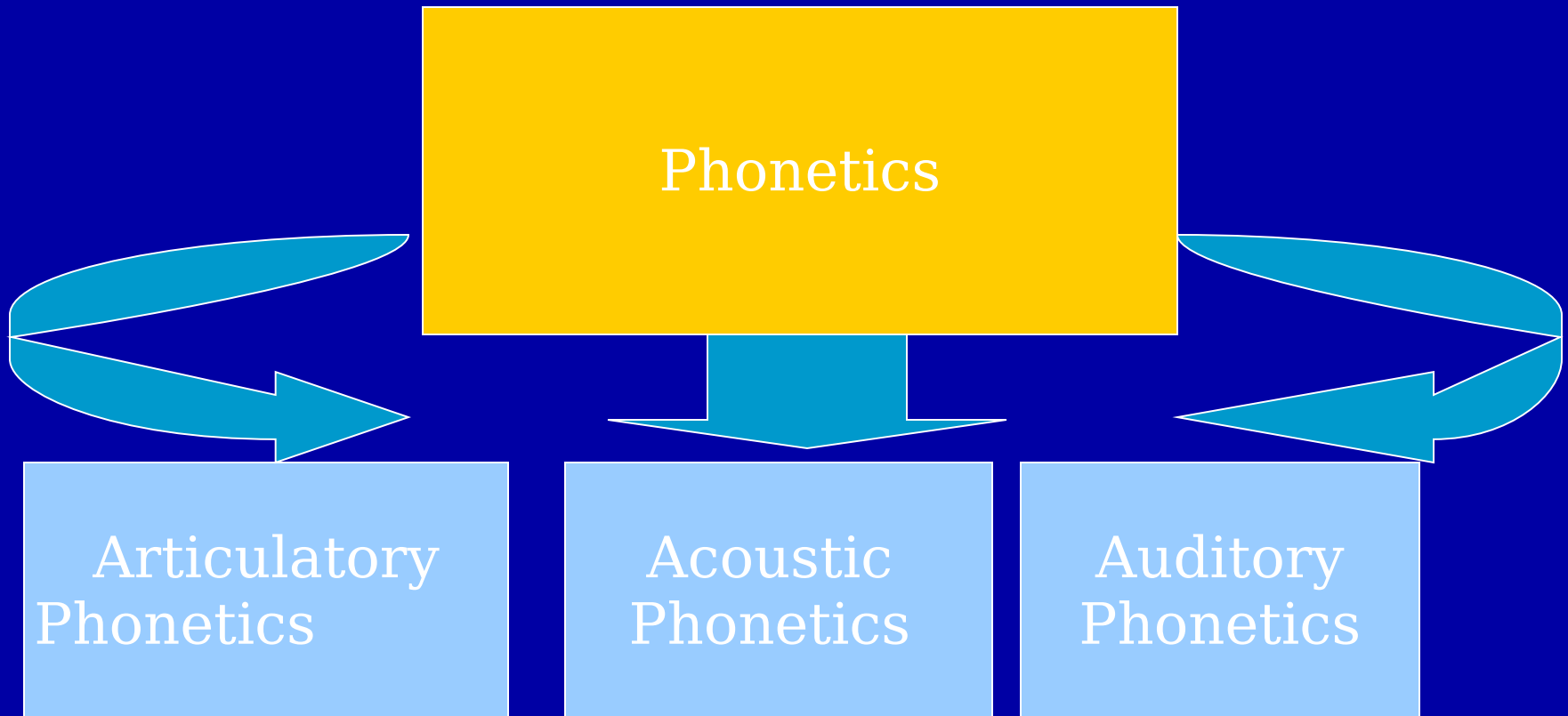
**5. What are the practical uses of this knowledge?**

# PHONETICS: A DEFINITION





# 3. PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY



# Table 1: THE MAJOR BRANCHES OF PHONETICS

## **1. EXPERIMENTAL PHONETICS**

Research methods and laboratory techniques.

## **2. ARTICULATORY (OR PHYSIOLOGICAL) PHONETICS**

Speech-sound production.

## **3. ACOUSTIC PHONETICS**

Waveform properties of speech sounds.

## **4. PERCEPTUAL (OR AUDITORY) PHONETICS**

Discrimination and intelligibility of speech sounds.

## **5. APPLIED PHONETICS**

Practical application of phonetic knowledge.

# Table 2: APPLIED BRANCHES

PRIMARY QUESTIONS	BRANCH
How have the sounds of our language evolved?	NORMATIVE PHONETICS (Setting good speech standards)
What problem sounds are there? How are these reflected in the speech of a person with a speech disorder?	CLINICAL PHONETICS (Remediation of speech disorders)
What historical influences have changed the sounds of our language? How does dialect affect the sounds of our language?, etc.	LINGUISTIC PHONETICS OR PHONOLOGY (Analysis of the sounds of language).

# Table 3: LINGUISTIC PHONETICS

<b>1. HISTORICAL (DIACHRONIC) PHONETICS</b>	The development of the speech sounds of a language over time.
<b>2. DESCRIPTIVE (SYNCHRONIC) PHONETICS</b>	The study of speech sounds of a language at one point in time.
<b>3. COMPARATIVE (CONTRASTIVE) PHONETICS</b>	Comparison of the speech sounds of two or more languages.
<b>4. DIALECTOLOGY (LINGUISTIC GEOGRAPHY)</b>	The study of the language variations causing speech-sound differences.
<b>5. PRAGMATIC PHONETICS</b>	The study of purposeful changes in speech, dependent on the situation.
<b>6. TRANSCRIPTIONAL PHONETICS</b>	Development and application of phonetic alphabets.

# Table 4: DIFFERENTIATING TERMS IN PHONETICS

<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>LANGUAGE SPECIFIC</b>	<b>VARIATIO N</b>	<b>AREA OF STUDY</b>
SOUNDS Phone	Phoneme	Allophone	Phonemics/ Phonology/ Linguistic phonetics
LETTERS Graph	Grapheme	Allograph	Graphemics/ Orthography
UNITS OF MEANING Morph	Morpheme	Allomorph	Morphemics/ Morphology

# STUDY QUESTIONS

- How many professions can you think of for which a knowledge of phonetics might be useful?
- List some of the sounds in Spanish/British English that are difficult for children to learn or for non-native speakers to say?
- **What factors might make a particular sound more difficult than another sound in a language?**
- **A person may have a stroke (cerebrovascular accident) that will alter the way speech is produced or understood. How many of the major branches of phonetics help the clinical phonetician to understand or to remediate such cases?**