

# COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGY OF ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN

## LECTURE 2

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

# Lecture.

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

### Outline.

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

# PHONETIC SYSTEM OF A LANGUAGE

## PHONEMES

Vowels

Consonants

Monophthongs  
Short – long

diphthongs

# VOWELS IN ENGLISH & UKRAINIAN

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

# Allomorphic is

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

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

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

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

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

# Common though unequally represented features

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



# CONSONANTS IN ENGLISH & UKRAINIAN

In English (a  
vocalic  
language) – 24

In Ukrainian (a  
consonantal  
language) – 32

# PALATALIZATION

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

# GROUPS OF CONSONANTS ACCORDING TO THE WAY OF PASSING THE OBSTRUCTION

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

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

# GROUPS OF CONSONANTS ACCORDING TO THE PLACE OF OBSTRUCTION

Allomorphic features

- ① **Interdental [ð, ð]**
- ② **Post-alveolar r**

# GROUPS OF CONSONANTS ACCORDING TO THE PLACE OF OBSTRUCTION

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

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

# DEGREES OF ASSIMILATION

## Assimilation

### Complete

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

*Horseshoe*  
*безжальный*

### Partial

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

*дивный twice*

### Intermediate

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

*Gooseberry*  
*молотба*

# TYPES OF ASSIMILATION

## Assimilation

### Progressive

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

*What's*

### Regressive

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

Ukrainian  
*З клубу*  
*newspaper*

### Double

adjacent consonants influence each other.

*Twenty*  
*спусати*



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

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

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

# ACCOMMODATION

is an isomorphic phenomenon  
though more important in English:

Tall - тонкий – labialized t/т

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

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

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

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

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

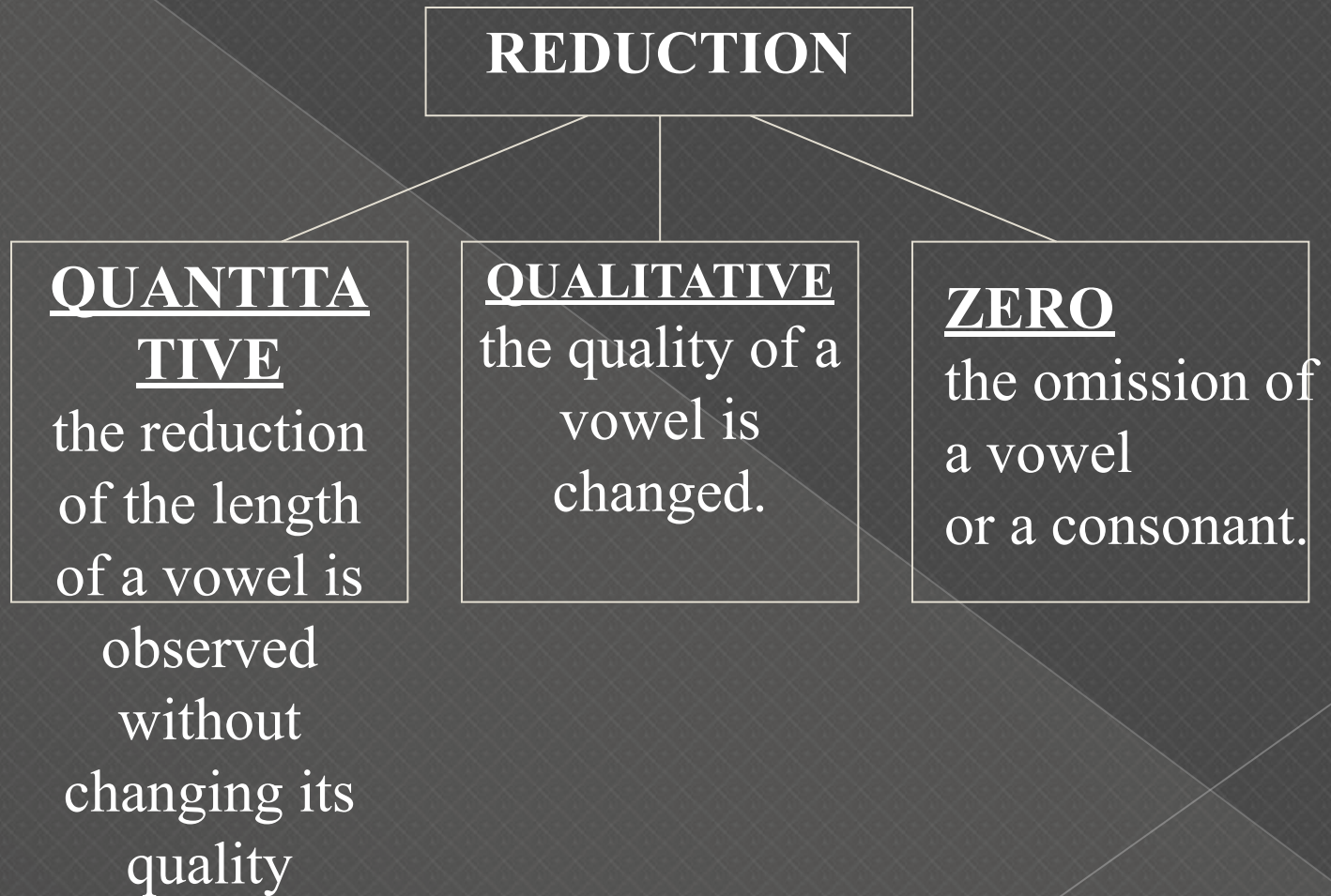
**Devoicing** of the voiced consonants at the end of words. It is not typical of English though the sounds [b], [d], [g] may be seldom partly devoiced. This phenomenon is not typical of Ukrainian either (ди, дуб).

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



# TYPES OF REDUCTION

observed in both languages



# TYPE OF SYLLABLE

## Depends on the stress

- Stressed
- Unstressed

## Depends on the initial sound

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

## Depends on the final sound

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

# A SYLLABLE

## ○ OPEN

open syllables (*are, ear, а-раб*);

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

## ○ CLOSED

closed syllables (*art, акт, ось*).

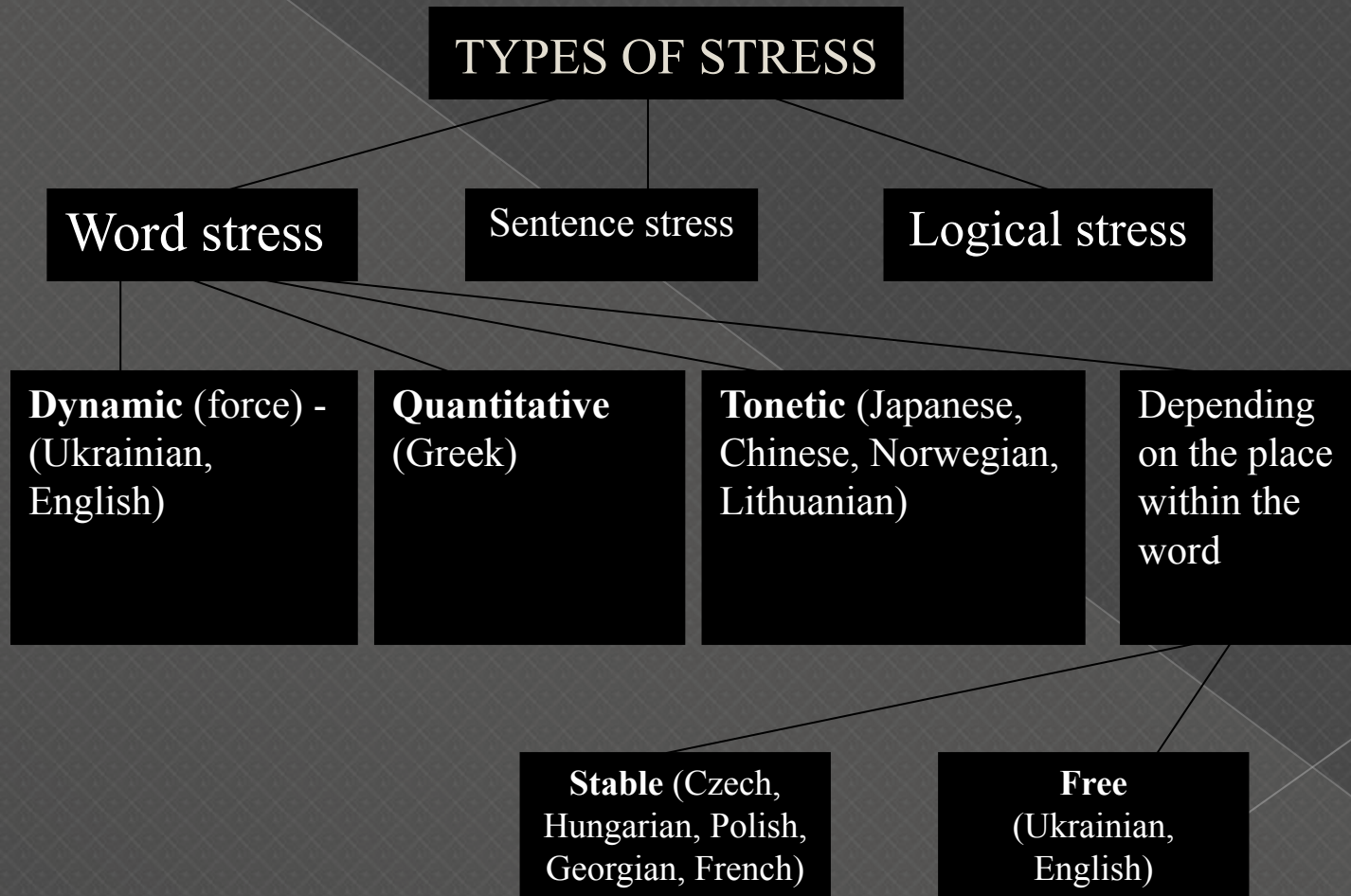
# SYLLABLE FORMATION & SYLLABLE DIVISION

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

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

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

# TYPES OF STRESS



# TYPES OF WORD STRESS

## ◎ PRIMARY

- ◎ 'НАЗВИ – НА'ЗВИ
- ◎ 'conduct – con'duct
- ◎ Constitutive & distinctive functions

## ◎ SECONDARY

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

# WORDS WITH TWO STRESSES

## ◉ ENGLISH

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

## ◉ UKRANIAN

Such cases are optional: за'  
гальноос 'вітній, ко'  
ристюлю 'бивий.



# INTONATION

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

# FUNCTIONS OF INTONATION

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