

全国高校英语专业基础必备系列

# 英语

主编◎赵 旻

## 语音语调教程

Colloquial

English

Pronunciation

and

Intonation



国防工业出版社

National Defense Industry Press



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# 英语语音语调教程

主编 赵 奂

编委 曾媛媛 钟毅 李学玲

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# 前 言

本教程以语音学基本理论与实例分析相结合的方式阐释了交际状态下的英语语音系统知识。

现代英语交际教学法越来越重视发音技巧的教学,语音学家 Morley 就曾指出语言的交际能力的核心在于能够发出“可理解的发音”。编者认为,语音教学是一门专业英语基础课,应该列为英语专业学生的首开课程,其教学的主要目的是帮助英语专业学习者系统地学习和掌握在交际环境中的语音知识,认识错误发音的原因,纠正已经养成的错误发音习惯,扫清口语交际中的语音障碍,培养专业的语音素养。

本教程最大的特点是理论性与实效性的结合。与其他已经出版的语音教学的书籍相比较,本教程的侧重点有所不同。首先,本教程的语音部分除了介绍常规的音素分类之外,对单个音素的形成以及连贯言语中语音的结合规律也进行了详细的介绍。除此之外,在单个音素的阐述中,编者结合所在教研室多年的教学经验,对易混淆的英汉音素进行了对比分析,特别指出相应的典型发音错误,由此总结出有效的正音方法。

另外,本教程不停留在单纯的音标认知阶段,不把音素作为单独存在的语言单位,而是把语义单位引入了语音系统的研究范畴。本教程的第二部分就是对连贯语言发音的讲解

和分析,也就是说,语音学习由音素扩展到短语、句子和段落单位,符合实际语言环境中的交际原则。本教程的这一部分详细讨论了英语口语交际过程中的常见语音现象,如弱读、省略、同化、连读、节奏、语调以及意群和停顿的关系等等。

除了语音理论、实例分析,本教程在主要章节之后都设计了形式多样、具有实际操作意义的语言材料供朗读练习,并配有有多年教学经验且语音标准的老师朗诵的光盘,帮助学习者巩固所学知识。

本教程是编者在认真学习语音学理论研究的基础上,对多年的语音教学讲义进行全面补充和修订而写成,努力作到涵盖内容丰富。本书可作为大学本科及专科院校英语专业一、二年级的教程,也可用作语音研究人员的理论或实例参考书籍,同时也可作为有一定英语基础并希望提高英语语音水平的学习者的实践性读物。本教程已经被列为四川外语学院科研项目。

编 者

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## Part One

### Sounds of English

Pronunciation skills are now increasingly being regarded as important in a communicative approach to teaching English as a Foreign/Second Language. Morley argues that pronunciation belongs at the very core of a communicative approach to language teaching by writing that “*Intelligible pronunciation is an essential component of communicative competence*” (Morley: 1991, 488).<sup>①</sup> The purpose of this course book, therefore, is to enable the learner to acquire the so-called “intelligible pronunciation” through a thorough analysis and systematic training of individual sounds in part one “Sounds of English”, and sounds in practical communication in part two, “Sounds in Connected Speech.”

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① 莫利:可理解的发音是交际能力的关键组成部分。这里强调学习标准语音的重要性。



## Unit One Introduction

The part of “Sounds of English” introduces organs of speech, explains basic ideas about the ways of producing English speech sounds, or phonemes,<sup>①</sup> identifies the major classes into which speech sounds are divided according to the International Phonetic Alphabet system (IPA), and offers related theories and carefully designed exercises.

The very focus of this part will be on the exact methods of producing English speech sounds by studying on specific manners and places of articulation, or the act or manner of producing a speech sound, of the RP<sup>②</sup> of English and their most commonly appearing variants. Furthermore, some advice will be given to the Chinese learners who are now learning English as their second language. In addition, relevant exercise will be offered so as to help learners consolidate what they have learned. In short, it aims at providing students with “intelligible pronunciation” at phonemic level,

---

① 音位, 音素, 即语言中最小的语音单位, 可以表达意义上的区别, 比如 pan 和 ban 只是第一个音不同: pan 以 /p/ 开始, 而 ban 以 /b/ 开始。  
(《朗文应用语言学字典》: 1985, 214)

② 英语的标准发音。

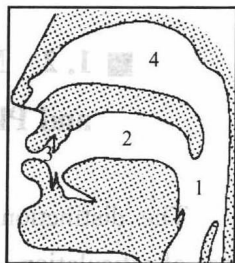
namely, the ability of recognizing and producing correct English sounds, and the ability of monitoring and modifying the sounds they produce, and thereby building up their confidence. ①

## ■ 1.1 Sound Production: Resonators and Speech Organs

In order to study speech sounds, it is necessary to have an idea of the organs of speech and their functions. Most sounds in speech are produced by passing a stream of air from the lungs through one or more resonators belonging to the phonetic apparatus. The basic resonators are (see figure one and figure two below):

Resonators<sup>②</sup>(Figure 1)

1. the pharyngeal cavity
2. the oral cavity
3. the labial cavity
4. the nasal cavity



English sounds cannot be accurately produced without a clear understanding of speech organs in the above mentioned resonators. Attention should be given to the changes of shapes and positions of such speech organs as tongue,

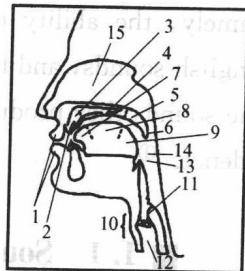
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① 语言学习者的学习目标在语音层面上主要有四个方面,分别是可辨别出发音的正确或错误,可以发出正确的音,可调控和不断修正发音,并由此增强学习语音乃至学习语言的自信心。

② 共鸣器:1. 咽腔 2. 口腔 3. 唇齿腔 4. 鼻腔。

lips, soft palate and so on, or acceptable production of English sounds cannot be made. Figure on the right locates the right places of the speech organs.

### Articulating Organs<sup>①</sup>(Figure 2)



- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. lips               | 2. teeth                |
| 3. gum                | 4. hard palate          |
| 5. soft palate        | 6. uvula                |
| 7. apex /tongue tip   | 8. dorsum of the tongue |
| 9. back of the tongue | 10. larynx              |
| 11. vocal cords       | 12. windpipe            |
| 13. epiglottis        | 14. pharynx             |
| 15. nasal cavity      |                         |

## ■ 1.2 Manners of Articulation and Places of Articulation<sup>②</sup>

The distinction between manner of articulation and place of articulation is particularly important for the classifi-

① 发音器官:1.唇 2.牙齿 3.牙龈 4.上腭 5.软腭 6.小舌  
7.舌端 8.舌面 9.舌根 10.喉部 11.声带 12.气管 13.会厌  
14.咽腔 15.鼻腔 (李桂荣:2003,3)。

② 发音方法和发音部位:发音的方法和部位对音素的分类极为重要。发音的方法由以下几个因素组成:声带是否有振动(清辅音或浊辅音);声门处是否形成了气流的阻碍(辅音或元音);气流通过鼻腔还是口腔(鼻音或口腔音);气流通过口腔还是通过了舌的两侧(非舌边音或舌边音);发音部位特指发音时气流受到阻碍的部位,如舌、唇、牙齿、牙龈、上腭、软腭、小舌、咽喉或声门等。发音部位就是 Figure 1 和 Figure 2 所示的发音器官。

cation of consonants. The **manner of articulation** (劳允栋: 2005, 343) is defined by a number of factors:

- a) whether there is vibration of the vocal cords decides whether the sound is voiced or voiceless;
- b) whether there is obstruction of the air stream at any point above the glottis decides whether the sound is a consonant or vowel;
- c) whether the air stream passes through the nasal cavity in addition to the oral cavity decides whether the sound is nasal or oral;
- d) whether the air stream passes through the middle of the oral cavity or along the side(s) decides whether the sound is non-lateral or lateral.

The **place of articulation** is the point where the air stream is obstructed. (劳允栋: 2005, 421)

### ■ 1.3 General Classification of Speech Sounds

There are, briefly, 48 phonetic symbols marking English speech sounds/phonemes. They are generally divided into two main classes: vowels and consonants. If the air, once out of the glottis, is allowed to pass freely through the resonators, the sound is a vowel. In producing them there is vibration of the vocal cords. So all vowels are voiced. If the air, once out of the glottis, is obstructed, partially or totally, in one or more places, the sound is a consonant. A sub-

class of vowel is called diphthong, which refers to the complex speech sound or glide that begins with one vowel and gradually changes to another vowel within the same syllable. Semi-vowels are somewhere in between vowels and consonants.





## Unit Two Vowels and Diphthongs

In English, there are twenty vowels in all. Speech sounds are produced through the air passage. As long as the passage is so large that no obstruction is made, the sound produced falls into the class of vowels. The chief characteristic of the vowels is the freedom with which the air-stream, once out of the glottis, passes through the speech organs. The supra-glottal resonators do not cut off or constrict the air; they cause only resonance, that is to say, the reinforcement of certain frequency ranges. A vowel's quality is decided by the following elements:

- a) the number of active resonators (among the oral, labial, and nasal cavities);
- b) the shape of the oral cavity;
- c) the size of the oral cavity.

Vowels are divided into two large groups: monophthongs (pure vowels) and diphthongs. Monophthongs are simple vowel sounds in accordance with the positions and shapes of the tongue and lips. The tongue positions can be forward or backward, up or down and so forth; the lips may be spread, rounded or neutral (relaxed in the normal way). If these speech organs remain their