Course Title	Phonetics and Phonology					
Course Code	LIN235					
Course Type	Compulsory					
Level	Bachelor (1st Cycle)					
Year / Semester	2 nd Year / 3 rd Semester					
Teacher's Name	TBA					
ECTS	6	Lectures / week		to 6 econferences	Laboratories / week	N/A
Course Purpose and Objectives	The course presents the ways in which humans produce and hear speech. It introduces students to anatomy and physiology of speech, the articulatory, acoustic and auditory/perceptual phonetics. It also provides the foundations of phonological analysis by studying the organization, function and behaviour of speech sounds in our minds as linguistic units. Although examples are drawn from different languages, the subject matter of the course is the phonetics and phonology of English.					
Learning Outcomes	 Upon successful completion of this course students should be able to: employ and recognize preliminary terminology of phonology and phonetics. employ the symbols of the International Phonetic Alphabet as well as their practical use in transcribing words and phrases. identify the notion of syllable and its constituents. identify the notion of distinctive features and phonological processes in describing the characteristics of phonemes, rules and domains will provide the student with the opportunity to view and discuss the issue of multilevel hierarchical representation of phonology parameters. discuss the parameters of English stress and intonation, theoretical issues of metrical and phrasal phonology. 					
Prerequisites		, LIN105 or Consenstructor	ent	Co-requisites	None	
Course Content	Introduction to Phonetics and Phonology: theory and analysis					
	Introduction to articulatory phonetics: for example, the speech production process. The organs of speech. Description and classification of speech sounds. Airstream mechanisms. Consonants versus vowels.					
	The Phonetic Basis					
	The anatomy and physiology of Speech production: for example, convention anatomical description, the nervous system, the respiratory system, the larynt					

the pharynx, the velum and the nasal cavity, the oral cavity, the tongue, the lips, the mandible.

The acoustics of speech production: For example, the nature of sound, the propagation of sound, resonance, phonation as a sound source, sources of frication. The vocal tract filter. Sound waves and spectrographic analysis of speech.

The Phonetic Alphabet

Consonants: for instance, place of articulation (e.g. bilabials, velars), manner of articulation (e.g. affricates, fricatives, nasals) voicing, aspiration.

Vowels: for example, vowel classification (height/openness, roundness, place of articulation), the primary cardinal vowels, the vowels of English, some vowel systems of English, short and long vowels, diphthongs.

Prosody: for example, the components of prosody, marking of prosodic units, intonation, voice quality, a prosodic continuum, tone languages, pitch-accent languages.

The phonemic analysis: for instance, contrast versus predictability: the phoneme, phonetic variability, finding phonemes and allophones, invariance and overlap, free variation.

Distinctive Features

The generative approach to phonology: The origins of generative phonology. Formalism and evaluation. Naturalness and markedness. Abstractness.

English Phonemes: English consonant phonemes, the phonological form of phonemes, English vowel phonemes.

English syllable structure and syllabification: For example, constituency in syllable structure, the sonority hierarchy, maximal onset and syllable weight. Morphological structure, syllable structure and resyllabification.

English word stress: for example, word stress assignment, syntactic category and syllable structure, word stress assignment and morphological structure, compound words.

The rhythm of English: for example, phonological generalizations and foot structure, the rhythm of English: stress, timing and eurhythmy.

Connected Speech processes: for example, reduction, lenition, assimilation and elision.

Variation in English accents: for example, systemic vs. realizational differences between accents, differences in the lexical distribution of phonemes.

Non-linear Phonology: auto-segmental and metrical phonology, feature geometry.

Recent developments and contemporary issues pertaining to the subject matter of the course.

Teaching Methodology

E-Learning

Bibliography	 University Students. Vilnius: Anglų filologijos katedra. Carr, Philip & Jean-Pierre Y. Montreuil (2013). Phonology (2nd edition). London: Palgrave Macmillan. Carr, Philip (2013). English phonetics and phonology: an introduction (2nd edition). Chichester, West Sussex, UK: Wiley-Blackwell. Davenport, Mike & S.J. Hannahs (2010). Introducing Phonetics and Phonology (3rd Edition). London: Hodder Education. Gussenhoven, Carlos & Haike Jacobs (2011). Understanding Phonology (3rd edition). London: Arnold. Kennedy, Robert. (2016). Phonology: A Coursebook. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Knight, Rachel-Anne (2012). Phonetics: A Coursebook. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Ladefoged, Peter & Keith Johnson (2015) A Course in Phonetics (7th Edition). Cengage learning. Lodge, Ken (2009). A critical introduction to phonetics. London: Continuum. Mees, Inger M, Beverley Collins & Paul Carley (2017). English Phonetics and Pronunciation Practice. London & New York: Routledge. 				
Assessment	Final Examination 50% Assignments/On-going Evaluation 50%				
Language	English				