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**(ФГБОУ ВО МГЛУ)**

**Аннотация**

к выпускной квалификационной работе

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Профиль: «Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур»

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на тему: Специфика просодии в английском и испанском языках

Ключевые слова: *prosody, Spanish speakers learning English, acoustic parameters, duration, intensity, fundamental frequency, analysis in Praat, language acquisition, teaching/learning pronunciation.*

The current paper looks into the influence of native prosodic systems on the process of learning English as a foreign language. In order to reveal the differences two groups of samples were compared: Mexican Spanish native speakers’ recorded samples are compared with native English speakers’ ones. Such acoustic parameters as fundamental frequency, intensity and duration were exposed and then compared in the Praat program.

The paper consists of seven major sections devoted to the following topics:

the first section covers the term of prosody, its origins, linguistic status, modern application, its role in the organization of speech, and different ways to approach this phenomenon. The second section is devoted to the limitation of the given research and its justification. The third and the fourth sections provide data about the method and materials used in the research. The last three sections are devoted to the results obtained in the research, the conclusion and suggestions for the future possible research in the given area correspondingly.

The method applied in the study consists of comparing acoustic characteristics in the samples of the two different groups in question (Spanish speakers from Mexico learning English and English native speakers) by means of speech visualization in the Praat program.

New technological tools for speech analysis are thoroughly reviewed and detailed instruction of ways of obtaining the needed parameters are provided in the respective sections.

The purpose of this study is to compare the acoustic features in acts of speech between native English speakers and Spanish speakers speaking English as their second language. It has been done in order to help predict and eventually tackle the problems in communication which can lead to a great level of misunderstanding.

The currency of this research relies on two major factors: the relationship between the United States and Latin America tends to impose the necessity of learning English by Spanish speakers and, secondly, by the day more and more people are studying English as a foreign language which has led to a greater development of comparative linguistics, thus the results of this research will hint at the weak points in the process of English phonetics acquisition by Spanish speakers.

The results are presented in tables according to the type of utterance and the parameter analysed. It will simplify the future process of correcting prosodic discrepancies in the process of English phonetics acquisition. The overall findings confirm the expectations of considerate differences in the samples and confirm the importance of prosody awareness by the Mexicans learning English which confirms the importance of prosodic features being realized properly in order to avoid overall speech production and perception.

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