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## TEACHING ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION OF LATINIZED GREEK LOANWORDS WITH SILENT «H» TO NON-LINGUISTIC STUDENTS

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The mastery of correct pronunciation is a prerequisite for understanding languages of people from different linguistic traditions, especially if their native language has a different phonetic structure and graphic system. The rules of sound combinations, pronunciation habits, and written tradition often make it challenging to memorize the pronunciation of consonants, especially silent consonants in borrowed words.

Spelling can sometimes be misleading, especially when learners have limited time to practice and develop strong neural connections. Memorization can be facilitated when the pronunciation of Ukrainian and English words align. However, borrowings with the same meaning may not have the same ways of adapting in a new language. Using the phonetic method of borrowing can lead to additional complications due to the differing phonetic system of the language involved. This phenomenon is noticeable in Romanized Greek borrowings, where the pronunciation of the words in Ukrainian may not coincide with the pronunciation of their parallels in English, e.g., *architect* (eng.), *архітектор* (ukr.), *architectus* (lat.) – *ἀρχι-τέκτων* (gr.).

Learners have different models of language experience [1, p. 51]. They may not have a sufficient depth of knowledge in reading and pronouncing words that contain uncommon letter combinations. Due to poor predictability, limited time dedicated to phonetics and the lack of language immersion, students may struggle with memorizing English pronunciation features. These factors can lead to procrastination, frustration, and discouragement.

Teaching pronunciation skills is time-consuming [2, c. 4]. It seems reasonable to refer to the historical context of the borrowed vocabulary, to facilitate the process. Short historical explanations stimulate imaginative perception, clarify the logic behind vocabulary evolution, and stimulate interest in language. Historical

references on the origin of words often are new to students of non-linguistic specialties. Along with practical training techniques, they provide an understanding of the genesis of the phenomenon and explain the regularities of the diachronic development of language. This helps to build logical chains and forms more stable memorization. Categorization based on phonetic symbols can help in remembering specific pronunciation and correcting persistent errors [3, c. 196].

The development of the English language has a long and rich history. Throughout the centuries, the island has been home to various speech communities. Complex historical vicissitudes and numerous borrowings from other languages have caused the existence of many words, which should be perceived as exceptions rather than rules when it comes to their pronunciation and reading. The letter «H» is often considered one of the more complex and unconventional letters in the English language. Alone or in combination with other consonants, it can be pronounced or left silent.

Words that have been adopted by both Ukrainian and English languages can be particularly confusing. There are several romanized Greek words which form part of the English and Ukrainian vocabularies. In certain letter combinations such as «ch» and «rh», the letter «h» is silent when the word is pronounced, but is still preserved in writing. For example,

*chameleon (eng.), хамелеон (ukr.), chamaeleon (lat.) – χαμαιλέων (gr.),*  
*scheme (eng.), схема (ukr.), schema (lat.) – σχήμα (gr.),*  
*chaos (eng.), хаос (ukr.), chaos (lat.) – χάος (gr.),*  
*anchor (eng.), анкер (якор) (ukr.), ancōra (lat.) – ἄγκυρα (gr.),*  
*school (eng.), школа (ukr.), schōla (lat.) – σχολή (gr.),*  
*archive (eng.), архів (ukr.), archīvum (lat.) – ἀρχεῖον (gr.),*  
*character (eng.), характер (ukr.), character (lat.) – χαρακτήρ (gr.),*  
*rhetoric (eng.), риторика (ukr.), rhetorica (lat.) – ῥητορική (gr.),*  
*rhombus (eng.), ромб(ukr.), rhōmbus (lat.) – ῥόμβος (gr.),*  
*rhyme (eng.), рима(ukr.), rhythmus (lat.) – ῥυθμός (gr.).*

Therefore, historical explanations, the building of cross-cultural connections form new patterns and also help in the development of critical thinking.

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