

Abstract

The article considers the notions of «meaning» and «sense» and the potential of phonetic means to express the sense in an oral text. The acoustic and perceptual features of German vowels in spontaneous monologues are examined. Segmental units realization peculiarities depending on their position in the informational structure of the utterance are determined using the examples of vowels [e:], [ɛ:], [ɛ]. The obtained results enable to conclude that vowel features on the whole can be indicators of highly informative parts of an utterance by being used in their full forms that provide reliable identification without a wider context.