



Phonetics and Phonology I Practice

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Vowel Sounds

- A neutral English accent has 19 vowel sounds.
- There are 2 types of English vowel sounds: Pure vowels (long and short) and diphthongs.
- English spelling doesn't show clearly which sound to produce.

Listen to the following audio and practise the pronunciation of each vowel sound. Pay attention to the spelling.



Type of Sound	Sound	Spellings	Examples
short (single mouth position)	ə	a, e, o, u	alive, the, today, supply
	ɪ	i	thin, sit, rich
	ʊ	u, oo, ou	put, look, should
	e	e, ea, ie	went, bread, friend
	ʌ	u, o	fun, love, money
	æ	a	cat, hand, fan
	ɒ	o, a	rob, top, watch
long (single mouth position)	i:	ee, ea	need, beat, team
	u:	ew, oo, o_e	few, boot, lose
	ɜ:	ir, ur, wor	third, turn, worse
	ɔ:	al, aw, or, our, oor	talk, law, port
	ɑ:	a, al, ar	glass, half, car
diphthong (double mouth position)	eɪ	ay, ea, ae, ai	pay, great, maid
	ɔɪ	oi, oy	noise, toy, choice
	aɪ	ie, i_e, i, y	fine, like, might
	əʊ	o, o_e, oa	no, stone, road
	aʊ	ou, ow	round, how, brown
	ɪə	eer, ear	beer, hear, steer
	eə	are, ere, ea, ai	care, there, bear

Long Vowels

Work on Longman's dictionary. Transcribe the following words and place them in the correct column below. Then, listen to the audio and check the answers in the key.



Tuesday jaw curse dream half park clue cheek word spoon grief walk father suit Chinese horse thirty last evening church door food shark earth brought quarter threw car worth beast				
i:	u:	ɜ:	ɔ:	ɑ:
	Tuesday			

Drilling. Repeat the absurd sentences. Pay attention to the long vowel sounds.



i:

Cheap sheets and eating cheese can besiege one's sleep.

I dreamed of sheep, sleeping in the fields near Stevenage.

u:

It's truly a beautiful route from Waterloo to London Zoo.

Is this food new to you? It's a Sudanese stew!

ɜ:

Burt the bird and Curt the worm are on the worst possible terms.

That was the first service I've heard in church with Shirley.

ɔ:

At a quarter to four we'll call Mr Ball's daughter in Cornwall.

Four walls, one door and a floor, no more.

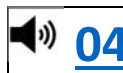
ɑ:

I can't laugh at Charles Darwin's masterpiece, it's too hard.

Half a banana tart, a Mars bar and a large glass of lager please.

Sound comparison / ɪ / vs / i: /

Drilling. Listen to the audio and repeat the words in the chart.



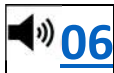
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ɪ	ship	lick	hit	sit	fit	bin	sin	lid
i:	sheep	leak	heat	seat	feet	bean	seen	lead

Use the consonant sounds in the left column and create two words, one with / ɪ / and the other with / i: /. If you cannot think of words, use the dictionary or the record to help you. Check your answers in the keys.



	Consonants	ɪ	i:
1	d _ d	did	deed
2	tʃ _ p	chip	cheap
3	r _ d		
4	f _ st		
5	_ tʃ		
6	gr _ n		
7	tʃ _ k		
8	l _ v		
9	p _ k		
10	s _ k		

Use the words from the previous chart and fill in the gaps. Then, listen and practise. Check your answers in the keys.



1. a) I'm having fish and chips for dinner, do you want some?
b) £200 for that rusty old thing? Well, it's not cheap, is it?
2. a) When I told her, she went _____ with envy.
b) Stop _____ing! It's not funny.
3. a) Give them £50 _____ and tell them to leave.
b) If it's a mosquito bite it will _____, but don't scratch, it'll make it worse.
4. a) It's over, David, I just want you to _____.
b) Where does your boyfriend _____, nearby?
5. a) I've got them in red, green and yellow, so take your _____.
b) The highest _____ in the UK is Ben Nevis at 1344 metres.
6. a) Can you get _____ of this bag of rubbish for me?
b) Can't you _____? It says 'don't walk on the grass!'



Short Vowels

- Spoken English contains 6 short vowel sounds.

Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the position of the tongue and the shape of the lips.



Sound	Spellings	Examples	mouth position	
			Tongue	Lips
I	i	pin, pick, bid, drink	centre/front 	relaxed 
U	u oo ou	push, bull, full, put cook, stood, good could, would, should	centre/back 	rounded 
e	e ea/ie	pet, chef, slept, fresh bread, measure, friend	front 	spread 
ʌ	u o ou	bus, duck, brush, fun none, money, done enough, rough	centre/back 	relaxed 
æ	a	pat, sad, thank, pan	front 	spread 
ɒ	o a (q)ua	pot, sock, chop, gone what, want qualify, quantity	back 	rounded 

Place the words in the box below into the correct column in the chart. Then, listen and check your answers in the key.



pull trust cash kick dog test could <u>company</u> bag quick <u>fashion</u> watch fence grill bush <u>thorough</u> <u>value</u> <u>pleasure</u> shift <u>ready</u> shop wrong <u>mother</u> ran look send hunt chip add <u>wander</u> bug wood <u>butcher</u> <u>problem</u> <u>leisure</u> wrist					
ɪ	ʊ	e	ʌ	æ	ɒ
	<i>pull</i>				

Drilling. Listen to the audio and repeat. Pay attention to the letters in bold.



ɪ	This is history, listen! In sixteen sixty six, Britain didn't exist .
	Tim's fitter than Jim, but Jim's thinner than him.
ʊ	I took the book to have a look .
	The crook took the rook and put it on the bookshelf
e	Wendy sent Fred a red leather bed as a wedding present .
	I bet ten cents on the reds .
ʌ	My son's in London having fun in the sun .
	Money is not enough , nor blood , nothing comes close to love .
æ	The anarchist cat sat on the mat , having a chat with a radical rat .
	In fact , the Titanic sank in the Atlantic .
ɒ	What do you want Tom ? A vodka and tonic on the rocks ? Or a strong coffee ?
	I want you to stop blocking my shop with boxes of rotten socks .

The schwa /ə/

- The schwa vowel sound /ə/ is the most common sound in English.
- The schwa is weak. It can never be stressed.
- The production of the schwa is neutral. Lips, jaw and tongue are relaxed.

Match the words below with the IPA transcriptions on the right. What sound is repeated in each transcription?



Word	IPA Transcription
around	'mænə
manner	'seɪlə
sailor	'kæktəs
cactus	ə'raʊnd

Every word in the box below contains a schwa sound. Listen to the recording and underline the schwa in each word. Use the dictionary if necessary.



servənt pərsist bacən picture commit alive
jumper sublime London salad Peru structure
suggest soldier persuade combine balloon
terror cushion scripture tighten sofa Russia

Schwa in function words

- Spoken English is divided into function and content words.
- Function words** carry only grammatical meaning, such as:

Word Type	Examples
prepositions	to from for of with by
auxiliaries	are was do have could would shall can
articles	a an the
quantifiers	some any few all
pronouns	he she it you I this that

- Many function words are pronounced with schwa **when they are weak**.
- If a function word is **stressed**, it **can not be pronounced with schwa**.
- Function words are always **strong** when said **alone**.

Read and listen to the passage below, the schwa sound is written in IPA.



I'd like tə go shopping fər ə pair əf shoes, bət ðə shops ə closed becəʊs ðəs ə weathə əlɜ:t. əpərəntli lots əf snəʊ is coming in frəm ðə Highlands so ðə gəvənmənt həv ədvi:st peopl tə stəɪ ət hoʊm. ❄️

Say if the word on the left alone (strong), then say it in the sentence on the right using the schwa sound (weak)



	Word (STRONG)	Sentence (WEAK)
1	to /tu:/	I went to work early. /tə/
2	are /ɑ:/	What are you doing? /ə/
3	was /wɒz/	Was it warm in Greece? /wəz/
4	from /frɒm/	This card's from my family. /frəm/
5	there /ðeə/	There weren't enough drinks. /ðə/
6	can /kæn/	Where can we buy a map? /kən/
7	her /hɜ:/	Her car's broken down. /hə/
8	for /fɔ:/	I'll repeat for the last time! /fə/

Diphthongs

- A diphthong is a vowel that moves from one mouth position to another.
- The first vowel in a diphthong is stronger than the second.



Sound	Spellings	Examples	Position 1	Position 2
			tongue jaw	tongue jaw
eɪ	ay, ea, a_e, ai	pay, break, grade, fail, stay, wait, change	front mid 	front close
ɔɪ	oi, oy	boy, toy, avoid, foil, enjoy, annoy, coin	back mid 	front close
aɪ	ie, i_e, i, y	pie, crime, climb, spy, shine, fly, high	back open 	front close
əʊ	o, o_e, oa, ow	post, tone, soap, show, so, lonely, soda	centre mid 	back close
aʊ	ou, ow	couch, house, allow, brown, voucher, noun, how	front open 	back close
ɪə	eer, ear	peer, gear, steer, fear, beer, rear, cheer, spear	front close 	centre mid
eə	are, ere, ea, ai	spare, where, pair, care, there, aware dare	front mid 	centre mid

Listen and repeat the following words. Pay attention to the glide from one vowel to the other in the diphthong.



1. The first letter
of the alphabet:



2. To grab someone's
attention:



3. What we use to see with:



4. What we say when
we are hurt:



5. The invisible substance we breathe:



6. What we use to hear with:



7. What we say when we are surprised:



Drilling. Listen and repeat.



eɪ

The **rain** in Spain never **came**, what a **shame**!
Pay the **waiter** to take the **tray** away.

ɔɪ

Roy annoyed his **boy** by **toying** with some **foil**.
The **Royals** employed Mrs. **Doyle** to **boil** their **soil**.

aɪ

DI **tried** to ride her bike from **Brighton** to the Isle of **Skye**.
Bide your time Mr. **Vine**, but sign under the right **line**.

əʊ

Go, don't **moan**, and phone me when you get **home**.
Joe wrote an emotional **post-it** **note**.

aʊ

How **now** brown mouse?
Around this **town** they **found** some **astounding** grounds.

ɪə

Near **here**, you can clearly **hear** the **deer**.
Sorry Shakespeare, King **Lear** was **clearly** really **weird**!

eə

The **heir** to the **mayor**, let's hope he's **fair**, Mr. **Blair**!
Rare bear's **hairs** are **carefully** **aired** in **there**.

Complete the blank squares with words only using the consonant on the left + the diphthong on the top. Check the answers in the keys. Then, read and repeat.



	eɪ	ɔɪ	aɪ	əʊ	aʊ	ɪə	eə
b	bay	boy	buy				
d							
m							
p							
r							
s							
t							
w							

Complete the IPA transcription for the pictures. Use each diphthong only once. Check your answers in the keys.



1. g ɪə



2. b ɔt



3. k ʊk



7. tʃ ʊ



4. k ʊn



6. ʊl

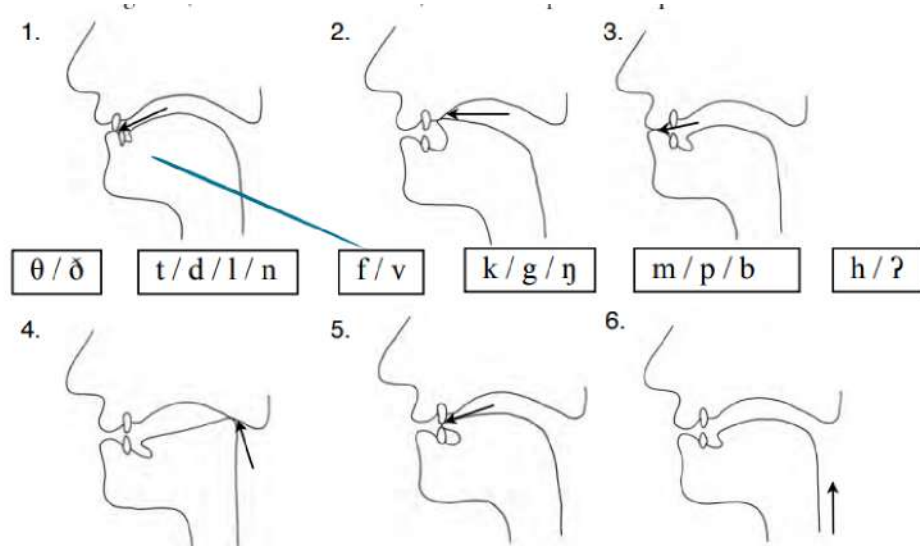


5. s ʊn

Consonant sounds

- To produce a consonant sound, we use the articulators: tongue, lips and teeth.

Listen to the recording and match the sounds in the boxes with their articulation diagrams (number one has been done). The arrows point to the place of articulation.

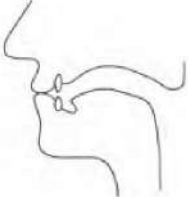


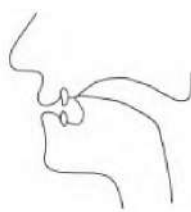
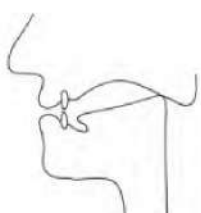
According to the manner of articulation, consonants are classified into Plosive, Fricative, Aproximant, Nasal and Africate consonants.

Plosive Consonants

- Plosives are produced by the fully blocking of the air flow.
- Sound is produced when the blocked air is released in an explosion.
- There are 6 plosive sounds in spoken English.



Sound	Spellings / Words	Position
p	< p >	bi-labial (both lips) 
	piece pence park pond poet pray press speak stop hope sip cup map	
b	< b >	
	bean best bug born both broke break beautiful blue blow cab herb rob	

t	< t >	 alveolar
	tea tan turn tough tape try true stay stone art let mate bright hat	
d	< d >	
	deep done dark date down duty due dry draw bed seed said hard	
k	< c, k, qu >	 velar
	keep kiss cat card came school crown quick scream excite back check duck lock	
g	< g >	
	give gas good gone guide gear glue glove grow great bag log dig bug	

Drilling. Listen to the sentences and repeat.



When voiceless plosives are followed by a **vowel** in a **stressed syllable**, they are aspirated.



p

Paul and Peter are **putting** on a **party** in their **apartment**.
Stop **pretending** you can **play poker**, it's **pathetic**, you're **appalling**.

t

Take some **time** off tomorrow, **Terry**, you look **tired**.
Taste these **nuts** - their **texture** is **terribly** interesting.

k

Can you **make** this **car** turn **corners** a bit **quicker**?
It's quite **quiet** here in **October**, but it's **chaotic** at **Christmas**.

b

Bill Burns **bought** a **big bag** of **beef** then **built** a **brick barbecue**.
Betty was such a **beautiful bride**, **but Ben** was a **boring best man**.

d

Did **David** **drive** down to **Devon**?
Don't be **daft**! **Dracula** **didn't** **design** London's **dungeons**!

g

The **game's** **golden goal** was **gloriously** scored by **Gary Gavins**.
Go and **give** these **gloves** to **Graham**.

Listen to the following pairs of words and repeat them.



pair	bare
park	bark
maple	Mabel
lap	lab

tear	dare
tennis	Dennis
writing	riding
mat	mad

Kate	gate
cold	gold
anchor	anger
duck	dug

Listen to the sentences and circle the word you hear.



- Can you see that cute little **cup / cub**?
- I saw something on the floor. It was just a small **bill / pill**.
- The crook hurt his **pride / bride** and he got mad.
- Look!! That cloud has the shape of a **pear / bear**.

Listen to these pair of words twice. Decide whether they are the same or different. Then, tick the appropriate column.



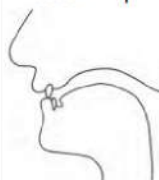
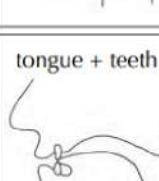
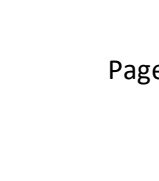
	Same	Different
a.		
b.		
c.		
d.		

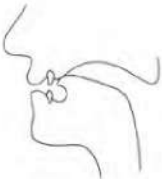
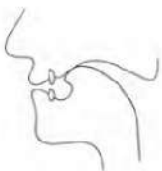
Fricative consonants

- Fricatives are produced by a friction between the articulators.
- There are 8 fricative consonant sounds in spoken English, and the /h/.

Listen and repeat.



Sound	Spellings / Examples	Position
f	< f, gh, ph > fee food first face phone beef roof laugh rough loft free flute fright flower	teeth + lip 
v	< v > video vet van vote vow leave move serve love pave drove wives knives of*	
θ	< th > third thought thing thumb theory tooth worth path myth cloth month maths athlete health	tongue + teeth 
ð	< th > these that other there the smooth bathe although clothes mouths rhythm	

S	< s, c, x >	alveolar
	seed s oup c ertain s aid s outh worse force case nice mouse first past risk fax	
Z	< z, s >	
	zoo z ip z one cheese l ose Mars b uzz because lazy size rose design	
ʃ	< sh, ch, ti, s >	post-alveolar
	sheet sh oe sh ip sugar ch ampagne sh ow marsh Welsh rsh cash sanction patient station	
ʒ	< s, g >	
	explosion Peugeot usual collage Asia measure vision	

Drilling. Listen and repeat the following sentences.



f	Fred and Fiona phoned Fred's nephew in Finland on Friday .
	I feel fabulously fit, laughed Alfred at Farnham food festival .
θ	Thanks for the theatre . I thought it was thrilling .
	Cathy's meth ods as an orth odontist thoroughly thrash her meth ods as a philanth ropist.
s	I must say , it's been so fabulous staying in such splendid surroundings .
	Tonight's s upper is a choice: sea bass or a salad sandwich .
ʃ	Sharon should show more patience in relation to her Welsh relations.
	Should she sell shorts , shirts , fish and sea shells in the same shop ?
V	Valerie drove the delivery van to Dover then vanished to Valencia .
	Have Vincent and Vicky invited David to their cave ?
ð	I gather that the rhythm of this is Northern , rather than Southern .
	Don't bother with other paths , this one's further but smoother than the others .
Z	These lazy boozers spend their days dosing in a haze - I'm amazed .
	As long as Zack remains in this business I won't resign .
3	Did they measure the corrosion after the explosion in Asia ?
	Peugeot's vision is unusual Asian exposure .

Sound comparison /θ/ vs /ð/

Listen to the words in the box below and write them into the correct column in the chart according to their pronunciation /θ/ or /ð/.



South Southern both thought this the thank those bathe bath baths fifths rather author mouths mouth months soothe									
/θ/					/ð/				
South					Southern				

Circle the odd one out.



1. month mouth mouths moth mathematics
2. father brother author heather further
3. thought healthy those atheist throw
4. months births clothes sevenths widths
5. this that the thin them

The /h/ fricative sound

- We make the sound /h/ when we steam up a mirror. This sound comes from the glottis.
- English contains only one glottal fricative sound /h/.

Listen to the following words and practise.



Sound	Spellings / Examples	Position
h	< h, wh >	glottal
	heat, whose, heard, hall, hard, hit, hood, ahead, hundred, hockey, hot, happy, behind, hope, hair.	

Drilling. Listen to the sound /h/ in context and repeat.



h

How happy Harry was having seen Henry's house!
I hope Holland's hippies have hot holidays in Haiti.

Glottal Fricative in context

- The following function words begin with < h >:
he, her, him, have, had, has, his.
- The < h > in these function words **is pronounced** if the function word is unstressed and at the **beginning** or **end** of the sentence or phrase.
- This < h > will **normally be silent** in other positions of the sentence.
- Note that 'have', 'had' & 'has' also appear as content words

Follow the rules above and cross out the silent /h/ and underline the pronounced /h/ in the following sentences. Check your answers in the keys and practise the dialogues.



1. A Where's ~~he~~ gone?
B He said ~~he~~ was going to the bar.

2. A What does her brother do?
B Her brother? He's a plumber.

3. A How am I going to break the news to him?
B Sit him down, give him a cup of tea and explain slowly.

4. A Have we got a map in here?
B Oh no, we must have left it at home.

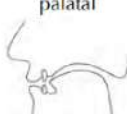
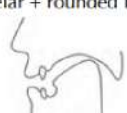
5. A What's his name?
B His first name's David, but I've forgotten his surname.

Aproximant Consonants

- The flow of air is never fully blocked in the production of aproximants.
- /j/ and /w/ are considered vowel-like consonants (semivowels or semiconsonants).

Listen to the following words and practise.



Sound	Spellings / Examples	Position
r	< r >	alveolar
	read roof rich rub rock round rear prune pray true tree cry crash three through strong strike	
j	< j, u, i >	palatal
	yeast use youth usual yawn yard yes young yoghurt piano year tune tube	
W	< w, u >	velar + rounded lips
	weed word walk win wash wait always weird queen quick quote quiet conquest quarter	

Drilling. Listen and repeat.



r	Great Britain's residents very rarely take breaks in Greenland.
	Every Friday at three we rush to the bakery for fresh rye bread for breakfast.
j	I used to yearn to play a tune on your piano.
	Yes, Janis, I ironed your yellow tunic yesterday, as usual.
W	Why not unwind with a quick weekend getaway in Wales.
	Waiter, white wine for my wife, please and a whisky for me.

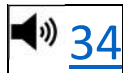
Lateral Aproximant sound

- Lateral aproximant is produced when the flow of air is released by the sides of the mouth.
- /l/ before a vowel sound is pronounced /l/ with the tongue tip touching the alveolar ridge. This is called “**clear /l/**”.
- /l/ after a vowel sound will be pronounced /ɫ/ with the tongue raised at the back of the mouth. This is called “**dark /l/**”.



sound	spellings / words	position
l	< l >	alveolar
	least lose learn left lock lazy life allow fly clip plot black bleed	
ɫ	< l >	alveolar (with tongue raised towards velum)
	real cool girl fall ball chill full melt fault rail boil style sold fold towel	

Drilling. Listen and practise.

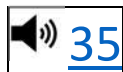


l	England's lazy long lunches are unlike Italy's.
	Labour leader Blair's last landslide election was ludicrous.
ɫ	I'll fill Paul's mailbox with Celtic tales of old.
	Will you sail, or will you travel by rail?

Nasal Consonants

- A nasal consonant is a voiced sound produced when the flow of air scapes through the nasal cavity(nose).
- There are three nasal consonants in spoken English.

Listen to the following sounds and practise.



Sound	Spellings / Examples	Position
m	< m >	bilabial (both lips)
	mean music mist mate might amazing lamb team came home drum	
n	< n >	alveolar
	need north next name near interfere enlist investigate land bone soon barn	

ŋ	< nk, ng >	
	think twinkle sunk monk bank England thing song language working singing	

Drilling. Listen and practise.

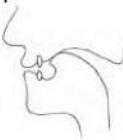


m	Millions of mad missionaries mistook a member of parliament for the mafia .
	Maybe something will amaze you in my American mansion .
n	I never noticed Nelly turning ninety .
	Do not complain by telephone, instead send a note .
ŋ	Whilst walking I was singing a song about England's monks .
	I'm hungry so I'm going to eat something.

Affricate Consonant

- An Affricate Consonant starts as a plosive and it is released as a fricative sound.
- There are two Affricate sounds in spoken English.



Sound	Spelling / Examples	Position 1	Position 2
tʃ	< ch, tch >		
	cheat charm chip check chop China cheer each watch catch rich bunch such		
dʒ	< j, g, dg >		
	jeans June urge jaw jar gin fridge just judge jump rage age mortgage magician		

Listen and practise.



tʃ	Chet and Charles are like chalk and cheese .
	Such cheap Chilean chocolates made Butch wretch .
dʒ	Judge Geoffrey Jones genuinely enjoyed his gin .
	Joe's small budget and large mortgage mean no jewels for Jane .

Other aspects to consider

Final clusters

1) "ed" endings

When we add "ed" to a word (root) the following pronunciation rule applies:

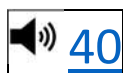
- If a root ends in a voiceless consonant, the "ed" ending is pronounced **/t/**.
Eg: chopped /'tʃɒpt/
- If a root ends in a voiced consonant, the "ed" ending is pronounced **/d/**.
Eg: boiled /'bɔɪld/
- If the root ends in /t/ or /d/, the ending is pronounced **/ɪd/**.
Eg: roasted /'rəʊstɪd/

Listen and repeat.



Root ending:	Example	+ ed	<ed> sound	IPA
voiceless sound	stop	stopped	/t/	/stɒpt/
	crack	cracked		/krækt/
	miss	missed		/mɪst/
	laugh	laughed		/lɑːft/
	match	matched		/mætʃt/
voiced sound	star	starred	/d/	/stɑːd/
	rub	rubbed		/rʌbd/
	mug	mugged		/mʌgd/
	amuse	amused		/əmjuzd/
	gather	gathered		/gæðəd/
/t/ or /d/	want	wanted	/ɪd/	/wɒntɪd/
	invite	invited		/ɪnvartɪd/
	post	posted		/pəʊstɪd/
	round	rounded		/raʊndɪd/
	invade	invaded		/ɪnveɪdɪd/

Next to each word, write /t/ /d/ /ɪd/ for the pronunciation of the "ed" ending. Check the answers in the keys. Then, listen and practise.



stated ɪd looked t argued d dubbed ____
 capped ____ interested ____ deleted ____ sipped ____
 sacked ____ annoyed ____ chewed ____ rated ____
 shifted ____ retired ____ faced ____ blinded ____
 flashed ____ loved ____ ended ____ pushed ____
 decided ____ climbed ____ headed ____ inched ____
 surfed ____ pulled ____ answered ____ intruded ____

2) Plural forms and 3rd person singular morpheme.

When we add "s" to a word, the following rules apply:

- Words ending in a **voiceless** sound + s will be pronounced **/s/**.
Eg: /brɪts/ /ʃɒps/ /wɒnts/
- Words ending in a **voiced** sound + s will be pronounced **/z/**.
Eg: /ʃʊz/ /θɪŋz/ /pleɪz/

- Eg: /'feɪsɪz/ /'keɪdʒɪz/ /'wɒtʃɪz/

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Connected Speech

Assimilation

1) Nasal Assimilation.

- In connected speech, the sound /n/ often assimilates to /m/ or /ŋ/.
- The assimilation can occur if the following consonant is bilabial or velar.

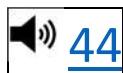
For example:



/lʌndəm brɪdʒ lʊks ɪŋ'kredəbəl tə'naɪt/

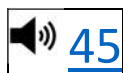
Assimilation	Example 1	Example 2
n + bilabial cons (p, b, m) = m	Istanbul in-between	in my than Peter
n + velar consonant (k, g) = ŋ	England increase	sun cream in Greece

Listen to the names of 10 people and write the first name above its surname. In brackets next to each first name, write /m/, /n/ or /ŋ/ according to the pronunciation of "n". Then, check your answers in the keys.



	Anne	Ken	Aaron	John	Jane	Karen	Ben	Wayne	Sean
First Name	Anne (m)								
Surname	Peters		Cole		Lane		Carter		Grove
First Name									
Surname	Bates		Edwards		Bailey		Thomas		Mayfield

For every "n" in the sentences, write /m/, /n/ or /ŋ/ above to show its pronunciation. Then, listen and check in the keys.



1. Have you been playing on Katie's computer again?
2. Win cars, win money and win big prizes tonight!
3. On paper the ban could work, but in reality it won't.
4. Can I have a thin piece of Belgian cake?
5. I'll telephone you when my son can come.

2) Coalescent Assimilation.

Listen to the sentence below.



Did you try the drinks on Tuesday?

Study the following chart.

Assimilation		Example Word	Example Joining Words
t + j	tʃ	Tuesday (tʃuːzdeɪ or tjuːzdeɪ)	that you (ðætʃu or ðæt ju)
d + j	dʒ	due (dʒuː or djuː)	did you (dɪdʒu or dɪd ju)

* Sometimes “do you” is often contracted /dʒu/ in spoken English.

There are two possible assimilations to /tʃ/ /dʒ/ in every line. Underline them. Check the answers in the keys.



EXERCISE

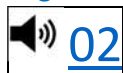
1. Would you like to hear my tune?
2. When did your train arrive?
3. Tell me what you know.
4. Where did you go?
5. Do you know how to drive?
6. Might your tulips flower this month?
7. Would you come?
8. There's a bit of a draft, could you close the window?
9. Aren't you coming to the studio?
10. I'm sorry, I just don't trust you.

References

- Hudson, J. (2013). *"The Sound of English. A practical course in British English Pronunciation"*. Pronunciation Studio.
- Kelly, G. (2000). *How to teach pronunciation*. Ed. Jeremy Harmer.
- Wells, J. (2008). *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary*. 3rd edition. Pearson.

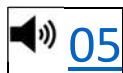
Answer Keys

Page 1



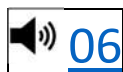
i:	u:	ɜ:	ɔ:	ɑ:
dream cheek grief Chinese evening beast	Tuesday clue spoon suit food threw	curse word thirty church earth worth	jaw walk horse door brought quarter	half park father last shark car

Page 2



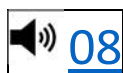
1. did / deed 2. chip / cheap 3. rid / read 4. fist / feast 5. itch / each 6. grin / green 7. chick / cheek 8. live / leave 9. pick / peak 10. sick / seek

Page 3



1. a) chip b) cheap 2. a) green b) grin 3. a) each b) itch 4. a) leave b) live 5. a) pick b) peak 6. a) rid b) read

Page 4



ɪ	ʊ	e	ʌ	æ	ɒ
kick quick grill shift chip wrist	pull could bush look wood butcher	test fence pleasure ready send leisure	trust company thorough mother hunt bug	cash bag fashion value ran add	dog watch shop wrong wander problem



Schwa I Spelling & Sound

- around /ə'raʊnd/, manner /mænə/, sailor /seɪlə/, cactus /kæktəs/
- /ə/ appears in every IPA transcription (in bold above).

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EXERCISE

servant persist bacon picture commit alive
jumper sublime London salad Peru structure
suggest soldier persuade combine balloon
terror cushion scripture tighten sofa Russia

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Diphthongs I Sound Comparison

EXERCISE

	eɪ	ɔɪ	aɪ	ɔʊ	aʊ	ɪə	eə
b	bay	boy	buy	bow	bow	beer	bear
d	day		die dye	dough		deer dear	dare
m	may		my	mow		mere	mayor mare
p	pay		pie			peer pier	pair pear
r	ray		rye	row	row	rear	rare
s	say	soy	sigh	so sew sow		sear	
t		toy	tie Thai	tow		tear tier	tear
w	way		why		wow		wear where

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EXERCISE

1. grə 2. beət 3. kerk 4. kɔ:n 5. saɪn 6. aʊl 7. tʃeə

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Consonant Articulation I Sounds

EXERCISE

1. f/v 2. t/d/l/n 3. m/p/b 4. k/g/ŋ 5. θ/ð 6. h/?

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Cub / bill / bride / pear



- a. Different: mat - mad
- b. Same: park
- c. Same: gate
- d. Different: lab - lap

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EXERCISE

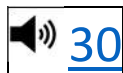
θ	ð
South, both, thought, thank, bath, fifths, author, mouth, months	Southern, this, the, those, bathe, baths, rather, mouths, soothe



EXERCISE - Odd Word Out

1. mouths 2. author 3. those 4. clothes 5. thin

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EXERCISE

A Where's ~~he~~ gone?

B ~~He~~ said ~~he~~ was going to the bank.

A What does ~~her~~ brother do?

B ~~Her~~ brother? ~~He~~'s a plumber.

A How am I going to break the news to ~~him~~?

B Sit ~~him~~ down, give ~~him~~ a cup of tea and explain slowly.

A ~~Have~~ we got a map in here?

B Oh no, we must ~~have~~ left it at home.

A What's ~~his~~ name?

B ~~His~~ first name's David, but I've forgotten ~~his~~ surname.

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EXERCISE

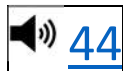
stated ɪd looked t argued d dubbed d capped t interested ɪd deleted ɪd
sipped t sacked t annoyed d chewed d rated ɪd shifted ɪd retired d faced t
blinded ɪd flashed t loved d ended ɪd pushed t decided ɪd climbed d
headed ɪd inched t surfed t pulled d answered d intruded ɪd

Page 18

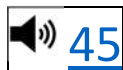


/s/	/z/	/tʒ/
tops, tanks, wants, laughs, surfs, creates, alerts, looks, cracks, interests	hands, lobs, begs, returns, loves, answers, prays, prefers, seems, climbs	chooses, misses, faxes, chases, amazes, pushes, inches, matches, ages, badges

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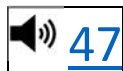


First Name	Anne (m)	Karen (n)	Ben (n)	Aaron (n)	Lauren (n)
Surname	Peters	Cole	Lane	Carter	Grove
First Name	John (m)	Ken (n)	Sean (m)	Jane (n)	Wayne (m)
Surname	Bates	Edwards	Bailey	Thomas	Mayfield



1. Have you been(m) playing(n) on(n) Katie's computer again(n)?
2. Win(n) cars, win(m) money and(n) win(m) big prizes tonight(n)!
3. On(m) paper the ban(n) could work, but in(n) reality it won't(n).
4. Can(n) I have a thin(m) piece of Belgian(n) cake?
5. I'll telephone(n) you when(m) my son(n) can(n) come.

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EXERCISE

1. Would you like to hear my tune?
2. When did your train arrive?
3. Tell me what you know.
4. Where did you go?
5. Do you know how to drive?
6. Might your tulips flower this month?
7. Would you come?
8. There's a bit of a draft, could you close the window?
9. Aren't you coming to the studio?
10. I'm sorry, I just don't trust you.