## Introductory Course on Standard British Pronunciation

**Extended Edition** 

v0.16.5

# Вводный фонетический курс английского языка Британский вариант

Расширенное издание

## Table of contents:

List of symbols and notational conventions	10
Foreword	11
English consonants.	12
English monophthongs.	12
English centring dipthongs.	13
English rising dipthongs.	13
The vowel /1/ as in KIT.	14
The consonant /t/ as in TIN.	14
The consonant /d/ as in DID.	14
The consonant /n/ as in NIT.	14
The consonant /l/ as in LID.	15
Positional vowel length.	15
$\Omega$ Exercise 1. $I / I / I / I / I / I / I / I / I / I $	15
The vowel /iː/ as in FLEECE.	15
Sexercise 2. /iː/	16
	16
The consonant /s/ as in SEA.	16
The consonant /z/ as in ZOO.	16
	17
The vowel /e/ as in DRESS.	17
Exercise 5. /e/	17
	17
Syllabification.	17
Happy-tensing.	18
Reservise 7. Syllabification	18
The vowel $/æ/$ as in TRAP.	18

Exercise 8. /æ/	19
$\bigcap$ Exercise 9. $/e/-/æ/$	19
	19
Exercise B1. /t/ - /st/	19
In the consonant /ʃ/ as in SHE.	20
⊋ Exercise 11. /ʃ/	20
The consonant /p/ as in PEA.	20
Exercise 12. /p/	20
Exercise B2. /p/ - /sp/	21
The consonant /b/ as in BEE.	21
Texercise 13. /b/	21
	21
$\Omega$ Exercise 15. $i \cdot i - i - e - e - e$	22
$\bigcap$ Exercise B3. $/i$ : $/ - /i$ $/ - /e$ $/ - /æ$	22
The consonant /m/ as in ME.	22
Texercise 16. /m/	23
<b>∩</b> Exercise 17. /s/ - /ʃ/	23
	23
🎧 Exercise 19. Two-syllable words	23
🎧 Exercise 20. Sonorant length	24
Intonation: The Low Fall.	24
🎧 Exercise 20A. The Low Fall.	24
The vowel /αː/ as in START, BATH or PALM.	25
Ω Exercise 21. /αː/	25
Exercise B4. /iː/ − /ɪ/ − /e/ − /æ/ − /ɑː/	25
The vowel /p/ as in LOT or CLOTH.	25
Ω Exercise 22. /p/	26

$\bigcap$ Exercise B5. $/\alpha$ : $/-/p$ /	26
The vowel /əː/ as in NORTH or FORCE.	26
Exercise 23. /əː/	26
ີດ Exercise B6. /ວː/ − /ɒ/	27
Exercise B7. [ō̄ɪ] − [ō̄] − [ŏ̄ɪ] − [ŏ̄]	27
The consonant /k/ as in KEY.	27
Sexercise 24. /k/	27
Exercise B8. /k/ - /sk/	28
The consonant /g/ as in GEESE.	28
Sercise 25. /g/	28
<b>⋒</b> Exercise 26. /g/ − /k/	28
$\Omega$ Exercise B9. $/\alpha$ / – $/\alpha$ :/	29
Exercise 27. $a' - b' - a' / b' /$	29
Exercise 28. /α:/ − /ν/ − /ν:/	29
Intonation: The Low Rise.	29
Respective 28A. The Low Rise.	30
The consonant /f/ as in FEEL.	31
Exercise 29. /f/	31
The consonant /v/ as in VAST.	31
Exercise 30. /v/	32
	32
Loss of plosion.	32
• Exercise 32. /pt/, /bd/, /kt/, /gd/	32
Syllabic sonorants. Lateral and nasal plosion.	33
$\Omega$ Exercise 33. $tl/, dl/, kl/, tn/, dn/$	33
🎧 Exercise B10. Nasal release	34
⋒ Exercise B11. Lateral release	34

Approximant devoicing.	35
🗣 Exercise B12. [l] – [kļ]	35
🗣 Exercise B13. [l] – [pl̞]	35
🗣 Exercise B14. [l] – [pl̞] – [spl]	35
The consonant /h/ as in HOT.	35
Sexercise 34. /h/	36
Intonation: The High Fall.	36
Respective 34A. The High Fall.	36
The vowel $/\Lambda$ as in STRUT.	37
Ω Exercise 35. /n/	37
<b>Ω</b> Exercise 36. /Λ/ – /α:/	38
	38
<b>Ω</b> Exercise 37. /Λ/ – /υ/	38
$\bigcap$ Exercise 38. $/\Lambda/-/æ/$	38
$\bigcap$ Exercise B16. $/\alpha x/ - /\alpha / - /\alpha x/ - /\nu /$	39
• Exercise B17. $/i!/ - /i!/ - /e!/ - /æ!/ - /a!/ - /a!/$	39
The consonant $/\theta/$ as in THIN.	40
$\Omega$ Exercise 39. $\theta$	40
The consonant /ð/ as in THE.	40
A Exercise 40. /ð/	41
$\bigcap$ Exercise 41. $/\theta/-/s/$ , $/\delta/-/z/$	41
$\Omega$ Exercise 42. $f/-\theta/-s/$	41
Exercise B17.5. /v/ − /ð/ − /z/, /ð/ − /d/	41
The vowel /uː/ as in GOOSE.	41
Exercise 43. /uː/	42
The vowel /v/ as in FOOT.	42
Ω Exercise 44. /ʊ/	42

ດີ Exercise 45. [ūː] − [ŭː], [ʊ̄] − [ʊॅ]	42
	43
Exercise 46. /u:/ − /υ/	43
Exercise B19. /uː/ − /υ/	43
The consonant /j/ as in YES.	43
Yod-dropping and yod coalescence.	43
Sercise 47. /j/	44
🗣 Exercise B20. [j] – [ç]	44
The vowel /3:/ as in NURSE.	44
Exercise 48. /3ː/	45
♠ Exercise 49. [3ː] - [šː]	45
Exercise B21. /σ:/ - /π/ - /3:/	45
Exercise B22. /3:/ - /Λ/	46
Exercise B23. /3:/ - /Λ/	46
$\Omega$ Exercise B24. $II - IeI -$	46
Exercise B25. /iː/ - /αː/ - /οː/ - /uː/ - /ɜː/	47
The vowel /ə/ as in lettER or commA.	47
🞧 Exercise 50. /ə/	48
<b>⋒</b> Exercise B26. /V:ə/ – /Və/	48
🗣 Exercise B27. /ɪ/ – /ə/	49
<b>⋒</b> Exercise B28. /V:ə/ - /Və/	50
Carroise 49A.	52
The consonant /r/ as in READ.	53
Sexercise 51. /r/	53
Exercise B29. Linking /r/	53
Exercise B30. /3:r/	54
Ω Exercise 52. /br/, /pr/, /dr/, /tr/, /gr/, /kr/, /fr/, /θr/	54

The consonant /3/ as in VISION.	54
Exercise 53. /3/	54
Exercise B31. /∫/ - /ʒ/	55
The consonant /tʃ/ as in CHEESE.	55
$\mathbf{\Omega}$ Exercise 54. $\mathbf{H}$	55
$\square$ The consonant $/\widehat{d_3}/$ as in JIM.	55
$\mathbf{\Omega}$ Exercise 55. $/\mathbf{d}\mathbf{\hat{z}}$	56
$\widehat{\mathbf{Q}}$ Exercise B31.5. $\widehat{\mathbf{ff}}/-\widehat{\mathbf{dg}}/$	56
$\mathbf{\Omega}$ Exercise 56. $/\mathbf{J}/-/\mathbf{t}\mathbf{J}/$	56
$\mathbf{\Omega}$ Exercise 57. $/t/ - /t \mathbf{J}/$	56
Exercise B32. /t͡ʃ/ - /tr/	57
$\Rightarrow$ Exercise B33. $/\widehat{d_3}/-/dr/$	57
Exercise B33.5. $ff$ or $f$ = $ff$	57
The vowel /aɪ/ as in PRICE.	57
Exercise 58. /ai/	58
Exercise 58A.	58
$\Omega$ Exercise 59. $\alpha x / - /\Lambda / - /\alpha y /$	59
Lau/ as in MOUTH.	59
A Exercise 60. /au/	59
Ω Exercise B34. /aυ/	59
Ω Exercise B35. /aυ/	60
$\Omega$ Exercise B36. $/\alpha/-/\alpha I/-/\alpha I/$	60
<b>Ω</b> Exercise B36.5. /aɪ/ - /aɪə/ - /aʊ/ - /aʊə/	60
The vowel /19/ as in NEAR.	60
Sexercise 61. /jə/	61
<b>○</b> Exercise 62. /iː/ - /ɪə/	61
Exercise B37. /iː/ - /ɪə/	61

$\mathbf{\Omega}$ Exercise B38. $i'$ : $-i$ : $-i$ :	61
🞧 Exercise B39. /jər/ - /ır/	62
The vowel /eə/ as in SQUARE.	62
<b>A</b> Exercise 64. /e/ - /eə/ - /æ/	62
<b>Ω</b> Exercise B40. /eə/ - /3:/ - /α:/	63
<b>Ω</b> Exercise B41. /e/ - /eə/ - /3ː/ - /Λ/	63
The consonant /ŋ/ as in SING.	63
Sercise 65. /ŋ/	63
<b>⋒</b> Exercise 66. /ŋ/ - /n/	64
Sercise 67. /ɪŋ/	64
<b>Solution</b> Exercise B41.5. /ɪŋ/ - /ɪn/	64
Sercise 68. /ŋg/, /ŋ/	64
🛼 Exercise B42. /ŋ‿ɪt/	65
🛼 Exercise B43. /ŋɪŋ/ – /nɪŋ/	65
🞧 Exercise B44. /ŋiː/ - /niː/	65
The consonant /w/ as in WE.	65
A Exercise 69. /w/	66
<b>Exercise B44.5.</b> /3:/ - /w3:/	66
Sercise 70. /tw/, /kw/, /sw/	66
	67
🌉 The vowel /ʊə/ as in CURE.	67
ດ Exercise 72. /ບອ∕	67
ີດ Exercise B45. /ເອ/ - /eອ/ - /ບອ/	68
The vowel /eɪ/ as in FACE.	68
Sercise 73. /eɪ/	68
<b>♀</b> Exercise B46. /e/ - /eɪ/	69
Exercise B47. /e/ - /eə/ - /eɪ/	69

🞧 Exercise Β47.5. /eɪ/ - /eɪə/ - /eə/	69
🌉 The vowel /ວι/ as in CHOICE.	69
Ω Exercise 74. /οι/	70
Ω Exercise 75. /ɔː/ - /ɒ/ - /ɔɪ/	70
🞧 Exercise B48. /aɪ/ - /eɪ/ - /əɪ/	70
The vowel /əʊ/ as in GOAT.	71
ດ Exercise 76. /ອັບ/	71
ົດ Exercise 77. /ɜː/, /ɔː/, /ɔɪ/ - /əʊ/	71
ົດ Exercise B48.5. /ວຸເອ/ − /ວຸເອ/ − /ອູʊ/ − /ອູʊə/	72
ົດ Exercise B49. /aʊ/ − /əʊ/	72
Ω Exercise 78. /Λ/ − /p/ − /ɔː/ − /əʊ/	72
🗣 Exercise B50. /iː/ – /ə/ – /ອູບ/	72
🞧 Exercise 79. /iː/ – /ɜː/ – /əʊ/, /ɔː/	73
Rercise B50.5. Diphthong + diphthong	73
🗣 Exercise B51. /aʊ/ - /əʊ/ - /uː/	73
🗣 Exercise B52. /iː/ - /eɪ/ - /aɪ/ - /ວɪ/	74
🗣 Exercise B53. /aɪ/ - /eɪ/ - /ວɪ/ - /aʊ/ - /əʊ/	74
Exercise B54. /p/ - /b/ - /t/ - /d/ - /k/ - /g/	74
	75
🛼 Exercise B56. /v/ - /ð/ - /z/	75
<b>♀</b> Exercise B57. /s/ - /z/ - /ʃ/ - /ʒ/	75
Sexercise B58. /tʃ/ - /tr/ - /d͡ʒ/ - /dr/	76
	76
<b>♀</b> Exercise B60. /m/ - /n/ - /ŋ/	76
$\blacksquare$ Exercise $Ω$ . Stressed vowels	77
Essential phonetic terms and their Russian equivalents	78
Sources and further reading	81

#### List of symbols and notational conventions

- Theory section
- **a** Exercise with recording
- Exercise with no recording
- **B00** Optional exercise which is not part of the original course
- **00A** Optional exercise on intonation
- Link to external media (YouTube or Google Drive)
- **Sounds** was are introduced later in the course are given in **bold**
- sieve! Unconventional spelling

In each exercise, the left column gives the transcription, the right column gives the spelling in *italics*.

"The English have no respect for their language, and will not teach their children to speak it. They spell it so abominably that no man can teach himself what it sounds like. It is impossible for an Englishman to open his mouth without making some other Englishman hate or despise him. German and Spanish are accessible to foreigners: English is not accessible even to Englishmen. The reformer England needs today is an energetic phonetic enthusiast..."

-Bernard Shaw, Pygmalion (1912)

#### **Foreword**

This course is a collection of model imitation (shadowing) exercises developed at the Department of Phonetics of St. Petersburg State University. Each exercise is a sequence of words spoken by a native speaker of Southern British English. This particular edition of the course contains several additional exercises, some of which do not have an accompanying recording.

This booklet is by no means self-sufficient. Rather, it is meant to be used with a teacher or with other, more comprehensive textbooks. The theory sections offered for each sound are intended to serve as bullet points for discussion in class and as reminders for students practising at home.

The course is designed for 64 academic hours of classes stretched over a month. In case of a shorter time frame, some exercises can be given to students for individual practice or skipped entirely (especially those added in the current edition, marked with a blue background). Intonation studies can be (and usually are) postponed until later in the semester.

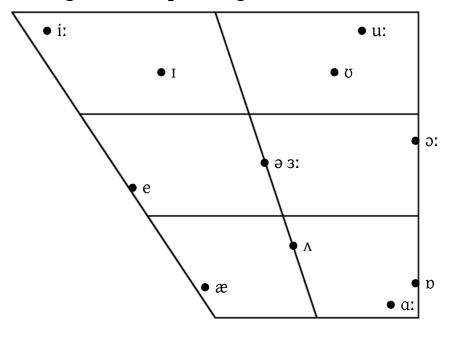
The latest version of the course will be kept at pkholyavin.github.io.



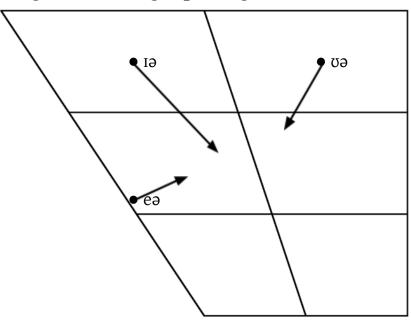
## English consonants.

	Bilabia	.1	Labio	dental	Dei	ntal	Alve	olar	Postal	veolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p t	)					t	d				k g	
Affricate									t∫	dz			
Nasal	n	1						n				ŋ	
Fricative			f	V	θ	ð	S	Z	S	3			h
Approximant	(v	v)								r	j	W	
Lateral approximant								1					

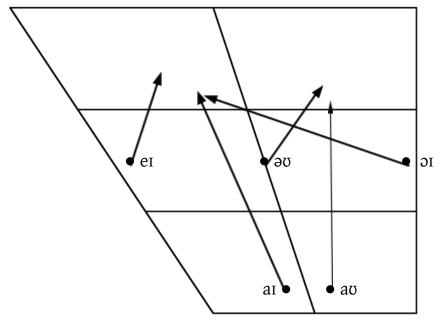
## English monophthongs.



## English centring dipthongs.



## English rising dipthongs.



#### $\square$ The vowel /1/ as in KIT.

Watch on YouTube

See /1/ on the vowel chart.

/i/ is a vowel, a monophthong, retracted front, lowered close, unrounded, lax, checked.

IPA SIL encoding: i=. X-SAMPA encoding: I.

#### $\square$ The consonant /t/as in TIN.

■ Watch on YouTube

See /t/ on the consonant chart.

/t/ is a consonant, apical-alveolar, plosive, voiceless, fortis. It is an obstruent.

English voiceless consonants are fortis. This means they are pronounced with much more energy than their voiced counterparts. For plosives, this also means that they are aspirated at the beginning of a syllable: [th].

#### $\square$ The consonant d as in DID.

Watch on YouTube

See /d/ on the consonant chart.

/d/ is a consonant, apical-alveolar, plosive, voiced, lenis /ˈliːnɪs/. It is an obstruent.

English voiced consonants are lenis. This means they are pronounced with much less energy than their voiceless counterparts and are frequently devoiced (partially or fully) when not surrounded by vowels or sonorants.

#### $\square$ The consonant /n/ as in NIT.

Watch on YouTube

See /n/ on the consonant chart.

/n/ is a consonant, apical-alveolar, a nasal stop. It is a sonorant.

#### $\square$ The consonant l as in LID.

Watch on YouTube

See /l/ on the consonant chart.

/l/ is a consonant, apical-alveolar, a lateral approximant. It is a sonorant.

When /l/ is followed by a vowel or / $\mathbf{j}$ /, it is clear, which means it is somewhat palatalized and sounds 'softer' than in other positions, where it is velarized and called dark. In phonetic transcription, the dark allophone is shown as [ $^1$ ]: lid [ $^1$ ].

*IPA SIL encoding:* **1**~~. *X-SAMPA encoding:* **5**.

#### Positional vowel length.

When a vowel or a sonorant is followed by a fortis consonant, it becomes noticeably shorter. This is also known as *pre-fortis clipping*. In phonetic transcription, we will mark long allophones with a *macron*  $[\bar{1}]$  and short (clipped) allophones with a *breve*  $[\check{1}]$ .

IPA SIL encoding: **@2**, \*\*\*. X-SAMPA encoding: \_M, \_X.

## 

Listen on Google Drive

lıd	lid	tıl	till
dıd	did	nıl	nil
tın	tin	lıt	lit
dın	din	lıd – lıt	lid – lit

#### The vowel /iː/ as in FLEECE.

Watch on YouTube

See /i:/ on the vowel chart.

/i:/ is a vowel, a monophthong, front, close, unrounded, tense, free.

/iː/ is slightly diphthongoidal in nature. In phonetic transcription, it may be more accurately described as [ɪi].

## Exercise 2. /iː/

🔼 Listen on Google Drive

ti:	tea	niːd	need
di:	D	li:d	lead (v.)
ni:	knee	niːl	kneel
li:	lea	diːl	deal
ti:n	teen	ni:d – ni:t	need – neat
di:n	dean	ni:d – ni:t – nīt	need – neat – knit

## **Exercise 3.** /1/ - /iː/

🔼 Listen on Google Drive

tın – ti:n	tin - teen	dıl – di:l	dill – deal
lın – li:n	Lynn – lean	lıd – lıt	lid - lit
dıd – di:d	did - deed	li:d – lɪd – lɪt	lead – lid – lit
nıl – ni:l	nil – kneel		

#### The consonant /s/ as in SEA.

Watch on YouTube

See /s/ on the consonant chart.

/s/ is a consonant, apical-alveolar, fricative, voiceless, fortis. It is an obstruent. If a fortis plosive consonant follows /s/ at the beginning of a syllable, it loses its aspiration: till  $[t^h Il]$ , but still [stil].

- The consonant /z/ as in ZOO.
- Watch on YouTube

See /z/ on the consonant chart.

/z/ is a consonant, apical-alveolar, fricative, voiced, lenis. It is an obstruent.

## **○** Exercise 4. /s/ - /z/

#### Listen on Google Drive

siː	sea	siːt	seat
siːl	seal	sıt	sit
zi:l	zeal	niːz – niːs	knees – niece
siːd	seed		

#### The vowel /e/ as in DRESS.

Watch on YouTube

See /e/ on the vowel chart.

/e/ is a vowel, a monophthong, front, mid, unrounded, lax, checked.

## Alternate symbol: $/\epsilon/$ . **Exercise 5.** /e/

#### Listen on Google Drive

ted	Ted	tenz	tens
ded	dead	tens	tense
led	led	end	end
sed	said	sed – set	said – set
zed	Z	sed – set led – let	led – let
en	N	ded – det	dead – debt
ten	ten	sez – sens	says – sense

#### **Exercise 6.** /1/ - /e/

#### Listen on Google Drive

dıd – ded	did – dead	sins – sens	since - sense
līd – led	lid – led	tıl – tel	till - tell
tın – ten	tin - ten	līt – let	lit – let

#### Syllabification.

All English vowels fall into two groups – free and checked. Only the former can be found in open stressed syllables (i.e. syllables that end with a vowel). As such, if

there is a two-syllable word containing a checked vowel in its stressed syllable, then this syllable must be closed (i.e. end with a consonant). The word *easy* will therefore be syllabified as ['iː.zi], the word *city* – as ['sɪt.i].

Word stress is marked by placing a vertical stroke before the start of the stressed syllable: ['sɪtɪ].

IPA SIL encoding: \}. X-SAMPA encoding: \".

#### Happy-tensing.

The vowel at the end of words like *happy* or *easy* used to be shown in dictionaries as /i/, but recent changes in British pronunciation have led to this vowel being more similar to /i:/. Here, the symbol 〈i〉 is chosen to represent it. However, in a purely phonemic transcription one should represent it as /i:/: *easy* /'iːziː/.

## **Solution Exercise 7. Syllabification**

#### 🔼 Listen on Google Drive

'iːzi	easy	'lınıt	linnet
'niːdi	needy	'nıtıd	knitted
'siːdi	seedy	'eni	any
'dıti	ditty	'nedi	Neddy
'lɪli	Lily	'tedi	Teddy
'sɪsi	sissy	' <b>b</b> esi	Bessy
' <b>b</b> ızi	busy	'nesi	Nessy

#### $\square$ The vowel $/\alpha$ as in TRAP.

Watch on YouTube

See  $/ \infty /$  on the vowel chart.

/æ/ is a vowel, a monophthong, front, open, unrounded, lax, checked.

Alternate symbol: /a/.

IPA SIL encoding: a<. X-SAMPA encoding: {.

## Sercise 8. /æ/

#### 🔼 Listen on Google Drive

dæd	Dad	æd – æt	add - at
læd	lad	æz – æs	as – ass
sæd	sad	lædz	lads
lænd	land	dædz	Dad's
stænd	stand	stændz	stands
æt	at	lændz	lands
sæt	sat	'sændi	sandy
læs	lass	'dædi	Daddy
sæd – sæt	sad – sat	'lætın	Latin

## $\Omega$ Exercise 9. e/-/æ/

#### Listen on Google Drive

sed – sæd	said – sad	lend – lænd	lend – land
ded – dæd	dead – Dad	lendz – lændz	lends – lands
led – læd	led – lad	send – sænd	send – sand
ten – tæn	ten – tan	sendz – sændz	sends – sands
end – ænd	end – and	set – sæt	set – sat

## • Exercise 10. /t/ - /d/

## Listen on Google Drive

tiːn – diːn	teen – dean	ten – dæn	ten – Dan
tın – dın	tin – din	ded – det	dead – debt
ten – den	ten – den	dæd – sæt	Dad – sat

## **SEXERCISE B1. /t/ - /st/**

ted – sted	Ted – stead	tæn – stæn	tan – Stan
ti:n – sti:n	teen – Steen	tænd – stænd	tanned – stand
ti:l - sti:l	teal – steal	tıl – stıl	till – still
tæb – stæb	tab – stab	'tedi – 'stedi	Teddy – steady

#### $\square$ The consonant / S / as in SHE.

Watch on YouTube

See /ʃ/ on the consonant chart.

/ʃ/ is a consonant, postalveolar (palato-alveolar), fricative, voiceless, fortis. It is an obstruent.

## **⋒** Exercise 11. /ʃ/

🔼 Listen on Google Drive

∫iː	she	næ∫	Nash
∫iːt	sheet	æſ	ash
∫ed	shed	'dıʃız	dishes
∫el	shell	'dæʃız	dashes
dı∫	dish	'dæ∫ız 'næ∫ız	Nash's
sæ∫	sash	'æ∫ız	ashes
læ∫	lash	ˈlæʃɪz	lashes
dæ∫	dash		

## The consonant /p/ as in PEA.

Watch on YouTube

See /p/ on the consonant chart.

/p/ is a consonant, bilabial, plosive, voiceless, fortis. It is an obstruent.

## Sexercise 12./p/

piː	pea	pænz	pans
piːz	peas	pet	pet
pın	pin	pæt	pat
pen	pen	piːp – tɪp	peep - tip
pæn	pan	pi:p - tıp di:p - dıp	deep – dip
pınz	pins	li:p – lɪp	leap – lip
penz	pens	li:p – līp Ji:p – Jīp	sheep - ship

## 🗣 Exercise B2. /p/ - /sp/

pæn – spæn	pan – span	pit – spit	pit – spit
pæt – spæt	pat - spat	pın – spın	pin - spin
pelt – spelt	pelt – spelt	pıl – spıl	pill – spill
pend – spend	pend – spend	'pıni – 'spıni	pinny – spinney
pent - spent	pent - spent		

## The consonant /b/ as in BEE.

#### Watch on YouTube

See /b/ on the consonant chart.

/b/ is a consonant, bilabial, plosive, voiced, lenis. It is an obstruent.

## Exercise 13. /b/

#### 🔼 Listen on Google Drive

bi:	bee	bæd	bad
biːd	bead	bæd nīb	nib
biːn	been	eb	ebb
ben	Ben	læb nībz	lab
bel	bell	nıbz	nibs
bed	bed	ebz	ebbs
bet	bet	læbz	labs

## **Solution** Exercise 14. /p/ - /b/

pi: - bi:	pea – bee	pæn – bæn	pan – ban
pi:z – bi:z	peas – bees	tıp – nıb	tip – nib
pın – bın	pin – bin	læp – læb	lap – lab
pıt – bıt	pit - bit	tīps – nībz	tips – nibs
pet – bet	pet – bet	læps – læbz	laps – labs
pen – ben	pen - Ben		

## $\mathbb{Q}$ Exercise 15. /i:/ - /I/ - /e/ - /æ/

#### Listen on Google Drive

di:d – dɪd – ded – dæd	deed - did - dead - dad
bi:d - bid - bed - bæd	bead – bid – bed – bad
bi:n – bin – ben – bæn	been – bin – Ben – ban
ti:n - tɪn - ten - tæn	teen – tin – ten – tan
bi:t - bit - bet - bæt	beat – bit – bet – bat
pi:t - pit - pet - pæt	peat - pit - pet - pat
si:t - sɪt - set - sæt	seat – sit – set – sat

## $\bigcap$ Exercise B3. /i:/ - /I/ - /e/ - /æ/

#### Listen on Google Drive

i:t - It - et - æt	eat - it - ate - at
i:l-l-el-ael	eel – ill – L – Al
li:d – lid – led – læd	lead – lid – led – lad
si:t - sɪt - set - sæt	seat - sit - set - sat
bi:t - bit - bet - bæt	beat – bit – bet – bat
si:d – sıd – sed – sæd	seed – Sid – said – sad
bi:d - bid - bed - bæd	bead – bid – bed – bad
di:n – dɪn – den – dæn	dean – din – den – Dan
bi:n - bin - ben - bæn	bean – bin – Ben – ban
li:s – lisp – les – læs	lease – lisp – less – lass

#### The consonant /m/ as in ME.

#### Watch on YouTube

See /m/ on the consonant chart.

/m/ is a consonant, bilabial, a nasal stop. It is a sonorant.

## Sexercise 16./m/

#### 🔼 Listen on Google Drive

miː	me	di:m	deem
miːl	meal	siːm	seem
mi:t	meet	dım	dim
mıd	mid	temz	Thames!
mes	mess	sæm	Sam
me∫	mesh	læm	lamb
mæs	mass	læmz	lambs

## **?** Exercise 17. /s/ - /∫/

#### Listen on Google Drive

siː –∫iː	see - she	sın –∫ın	sin – shin
siːt – ∫iːt	seat – sheet	selz – ∫elz	sells - shells
sıp –∫ıp	sip - ship	mes – me∫	mess - mesh

## • Exercise 18. /s/ - /z/

#### Listen on Google Drive

piːs – piːz	peace - peas	sed – zed	said – Z
siːl – ziːl	seal – zeal	æs – æz	ass - as
sip – zip	sip – zip		

## Two-syllable words

	-		
'sıti	city	'eni	any
'bızi	busy	'meni	many
'pıti	pity	'tedi	Teddy
'sıli	silly	'mæsız	masses
'lɪli	Lily	'æ∫ız	ashes
'mınıt	minute	'læ∫ız	lashes
'lının	linen	'dædi	Daddy
'dıʃız	dishes		

## Exercise 20. Sonorant length

#### Listen on Google Drive

		1 1	1 1 1
In – Inz	inn – inns	læmz – læmps	lambs – lamps
bın – bınz	bin - bins	bıld – bılt	build - built
pın – pınz	pin - pins	spild – spilt	spilled – spilt
ten – tenz	ten - tens	smeld – smelt	smelled – smelt
tel – telz	tell – tells	send – sent	send – sent
sınz – sıns	sins - since	lend – lent	lend – lent
tenz – tens	tens - tense	tend – tent	tend – tent
penz – pens	pens – pence		

#### Intonation: The Low Fall.

When the Low Fall intonation is used, the voice falls from a medium to a very low pitch. It is often used in *statements* to make them sound definite and complete.

#### Exercise 20A. The Low Fall.

Listen on Google Drive

```
      ('wot Iz jo: _neIm ||)
      ('What is your _name? ||)

      _pi:t ||
      _Pete. ||

      _bil ||
      _Bill. ||

      _ted ||
      _Ted. ||

      _pæt ||
      _Pat. ||

      _sæm ||
      _Sam. ||
```

```
      ('wpt iz jo: _neim ||)
      ('What is your _name? ||)

      _bili ||
      _Billy. ||

      _tedi ||
      _Teddy. ||

      _sæmi ||
      _Sammy. ||

      _lizi ||
      _Lizzy. ||

      _debi ||
      _Debbie. ||
```

#### $\square$ The vowel $\alpha$ : as in START, BATH or PALM.

Watch on YouTube

See /a:/ on the vowel chart.

/aː/ is a vowel, a monophthong, back, open, unrounded, tense, free.

*IPA SIL encoding:* **a=:**. *X-SAMPA encoding:* **A:**.

## Sexercise 21. /aː/

🔼 Listen on Google Drive

par	par	la:d	lard
baː	bar	paːst	past
ta:	tar	la:st	last
ba:n	barn	'pa:ti	party
part	part	'da:bi	Derby!

## Exercise B4. /iː/ - /ɪ/ - /e/ - /æ/ - /ɑː/

🔼 Listen on Google Drive

li:d – lid – led – læd – la:d lead – lid – led – lad – lard bi:n – bin – bæn – bæn – ba:n bean – bin – Ben – barn

'bi:di – 'pɪti – 'peti – 'pæti – 'pa:ti beady – pity – petty – patty – party

#### $\square$ The vowel /p/ as in LOT or CLOTH.

Watch on YouTube

See /p/ on the vowel chart.

/p/ is a vowel, a monophthong, back, open, rounded, lax, checked.

IPA SIL encoding: **o=**. X-SAMPA encoding: **Q**.

## Sexercise 22./p/

🔼 Listen on Google Drive

ppt	pot	spd	sod
∫ɒt	shot	'bɒdi	body
lpt	lot	'bɒbi	Bobby
npt	not	'tɒmi	Тотту
dad	Bob	'pɒti	potty
dpt	dot	'pppi	рорру
sppt	spot		

## **Ω** Exercise B5. /α:/ - /υ/

Listen on Google Drive

pa:t - ppt	part – pot	∫a:p – ∫pp	sharp – shop
da:t - dpt	dart – dot	ba:m – bpm	balm – bomb
la:st – lɒst	last – lost	na:d – npd	knarred – nod
da:n – dɒn	darn – don	'paːti – 'pɒti	party – potty
ba:n – bɒn	barn – Bonn	'paːtɪd - 'pɒtɪd	parted – potted

## The vowel /oː/ as in NORTH or FORCE.

■ Watch on YouTube

See /ɔː/ on the vowel chart.

/ɔ:/ is a vowel, a monophthong, back, mid, rounded, tense, free.

IPA SIL encoding: **o<**. X-SAMPA encoding: **0**.

## Sexercise 23./əː/

po:t	port	sort	sort
sno:t	snort	dəː	door
lə:d	lord	'nɔːti	naughty
də:n	dawn	'stəːmi	stormy
SOI	saw	ˈtəːni	tawny
sto:	store		

## **⋒** Exercise B6. /əː/ - /ɒ/

#### Listen on Google Drive

orz – pz	oars - Oz	pə:nd – pɒnd	pawned – pond
ba – b.c	awed – odd	∫ə:n – ∫ɒn	Sean – shone
laq – l:cq	Paul – Poll	∫əːt – ∫ɒt	short – shot
bas – bics	sword – sod	'spoːti – 'spɒti	sporty – spotty

## $\bigcap$ Exercise B7. $[\bar{\mathfrak{o}}_1] - [\bar{\mathfrak{v}}] - [\check{\mathfrak{o}}_1] - [\check{\mathfrak{o}}]$

#### Listen on Google Drive

o:d – pd – o:t – ppt	awed – odd – ought – opt
po:d – pod – po:t – pot	poured – pod – port – pot
sə:d – spd – sə:t – spft	sawed – sod – sought – soft
so:d – sod – so:t – sot	shored – shod – short – shot
no:d - nod - no:t - not	gnawed – nod – naught – knot

#### $\square$ The consonant /k/ as in KEY.

Watch on YouTube

See /k/ on the consonant chart.

/k/ is a consonant, velar, plosive, voiceless, fortis. It is an obstruent.

## Sexercise 24. /k/

ki:z	keys	piːk sɪk	peak
kık	kick	sık	sick
kent	Kent	nek	neck
kæt	cat	bæk	back
ka:m	calm	daːk	dark
kə:d	cord	kəːk	cork
kpd	cod	spk	sock

## Exercise B8. /k/ - /sk/

ki:z – ski:z	keys - skis	kɒn – skɒn	con – scone!
kıl – skıl	kill – skill	kpt – skpt	cot – Scott
kæb – skæb	cab - scab	kə: - skə:	core - score
kæt – skæt	cat – scat	kə:n – skə:n	corn – scorn
ka: – ska:	car - scar	'kæmpi – 'skæmpi	campy – scampy
ka:p – ska:p	carp – scarp	'kæti – 'skæti	catty – scatty

## $\square$ The consonant /g/as in GEESE.

#### Watch on YouTube

See /g/ on the consonant chart.

/g/ is a consonant, velar, plosive, voiced, lenis. It is an obstruent.

Alternate symbol: /g/.

IPA SIL encoding: g<. X-SAMPA encoding: g.

## Sexercise 25./g/

## 🔼 Listen on Google Drive

giːs	geese	li:g	league
gɪld	gild	bıg	big
get	get	leg	leg
gæmp	gamp	bæg	bag
gaːdz	guards	dpg	dog
gəːz	gauze	'gɪdi	giddy
gpd	God	'gɪni	guinea

## • Exercise 26. /g/ - /k/

ga:d – ka:d	guard – card	pıg – pık	pig – pick
gæp – kæp	дар – сар	bæg – bæk	bag – back
gpd – kpd	God – cod	læg – læk	lag – lack

## $\Omega$ Exercise B9. $/\alpha$ / – $/\alpha$ :/

#### Listen on Google Drive

bæn – ba:n	ban – barn	'pæti – 'paːti	patty – party
pæk – pa:k	pack – park	'gælık – 'ga:lık	Gallic – garlic
bæk - ba:k	back – bark	'pætid – 'paːtid	patted – parted
ænt – a:nt	ant – aren't		

## Exercise 27. $(\alpha x/ - / b) / - (a x/ - / b) / (b / b)$

#### Listen on Google Drive

gaːb – kaːp	garb - carp	dpg – dpk	dog – dock
ka:d – ka:t	card – cart	gpd – gpt	God – got
ba:d - pa:t	bard – part	kə:d – kə:t	cord – court
mpb – mpp	mob - mop	sə:d – sə:t	sword – sought
ppd – ppt	pod - pot		

## $\bigcap$ Exercise 28. $/\alpha$ : $/ - /\nu$ $/ - /\nu$ :

#### Listen on Google Drive

pa:t - po:t - pot	part – port – pot
ka:t – ko:t – kot	cart – caught – cot
sta:k – sto:k – stok	stark – stork – stock
kaid – koid – kod	card – cord – cod
sma:t – spo:t– spot	smart – sport – spot
la:st – lɒst	last – lost
ba:ks - bpks	barks – box
ka:p – kpp	carp – cop

#### Intonation: The Low Rise.

When the Low Rise intonation is used, the voice rises from a low to a medium pitch. It is often used in statements to indicate they are incomplete. It is also used in *general* (yes-no) questions.

```
🞧 Exercise 28A. The Low Rise.
Listen on Google Drive
('wptav ju: gpt ||)
                                            ('What've you got? ||)
pinz
                                            Pins, |
penz |
                                            pens, |
pænz
                                            pans, |
ppts ||
                                            pots. ||
(wptav ju: qpt ||)
                                            ('What've you got? ||)
_gi:s |
                                            Geese,
pigz |
                                            pigs, |
kæts |
                                            _cats, |
                                            ,dogs |
dpgz
læmz ||
                                            lambs. ||
('wpt wpz it laik ||)
                                            ('What was it like? ||)
si:
                                            Sea, |
sænd
                                            sand, [
.pa:mz
                                            palms, |
pælz ||
                                            pals. ||
Listen on Google Drive
('wpt dəsi: lok lark ||)
                                            ('What does she look like? ||)
slim
                                            Slim, |
blond
                                            blonde, |
nixt |
                                            neat.
('wpt dəz hi: lok laık ||)
                                            ('What does he look like? ||)
big |
                                            Big, |
_to:l |
                                           tall, |
.da:k ||
                                            dark. |
                                            ('What will you do? ||)
('wpt wil ju: du: ||)
sli:p
                                            Sleep, |
ixt |
                                            eat,
_to:k |
                                            _talk, |
```

#### $\square$ The consonant f as in FEEL.

Watch on YouTube

See /f/ on the consonant chart.

/f/ is a consonant, labiodental, fricative, voiceless, fortis. It is an obstruent.

## Exercise 29. /f/

Listen on Google Drive

fi:l	feel	'fıfti	fifty
fīl	fill	biːf	beef
fed	fed	ıf	if
fæn	fan	stɪf	stiff
fæt	fat	def	deaf
fa:st	fast	left ka:f	left
'fə:ti	fast forty	ka:f	calf

#### The consonant /v/ as in VAST.

Watch on YouTube

See /v/ on the consonant chart.

/v/ is a consonant, labiodental, fricative, voiced, lenis. It is an obstruent.

## Exercise 30. /v/

Listen on Google Drive

viːl	veal	liːv	leave
vest	vest	gıv	give
væn	van	SIV	sieve!
va:st	vast	'vivid	vivid
vaːz	vase	'velvit	velvet

## **○** Exercise 31. /v/ - /f/

Listen on Google Drive

viːl – fiːl	veal – feel	gıv – klıf	give – cliff
væt – fæt	vat – fat	ka:v – ka:f	carve – calf
va:st - fa:st	vast – fast	sta:v – sta:f	starve - staff
li:v – li:f	leave – leaf		

## Loss of plosion.

When a plosive is followed by another plosive, it often loses its plosion (the release of the stop). The consonant is then said to have *no audible release*. In phonetic transcription, it may be marked as follows: *apt* [æp't].

IPA SIL encoding: ]]]. X-SAMPA encoding: \_}.

## **?** Exercise 32. /pt/, /bd/, /kt/, /gd/

æpt¹	apt	fækt	fact
kept	kept	pıkt a:skt	picked
tɪpt	tipped	aːskt	asked
bdas	sobbed	begd	begged
ebd	ebbed	begd lægd	lagged
ækt	act		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The speaker does not display loss of plosion in this exercise.

#### Syllabic sonorants. Lateral and nasal plosion.

The *nucleus* (the centre) of the syllable is not necessarily a vowel. If the syllable is unstressed, the sonorants /l/ and /n/ may take that role. If the preceding consonant is /t/ or /d/, then the tip of the tongue does not lose contact with the alveolar ridge between the plosive and the sonorant, resulting in *lateral* or *nasal* plosion respectively. In phonetic transcription, syllabic consonants are marked with a vertical stroke below: *kitten* ['kɪtn̩].

*IPA SIL encoding:* \$. *X-SAMPA encoding:* =.

## @ Exercise 33. /tl/, /dl/, /kl/, /tn/, /dn/

'lıtl	little	'ga:dn¹	garden
'setl	settle	'lesn	lesson
'mɪdl	middle	'ıznt	isn't
'metl	metal	'dıdnt	didn't
'kætl	cattle	'mɪtnz	mittens
'pıklz	pickles	'kıtnz	kittens
'mɪtn¹	mitten	'pætnz¹	patterns
'kıtn¹	kitten	'gaːdnz¹	gardens

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The speaker does not use syllabic sonorants in these words.

## Reservise B10. Nasal release

#### Listen on Google Drive

'iːtn	eaten	'glædn	gladden
'bi:tn	beaten	gaːˈskædn	Garscadden
saːˈpiːdn	Sarpedon	'ga:tn	Garton
ım'pi:dns	impedance	'sma:tn	smarten
'mɪtn	mitten	'paːdn	pardon
'kıtn	kitten	'va:dn	Varden
'sıdnz	Siddons	'ʃɒtn	Shotton
'lıdn	Liddon	'tɒtn	Totton
'ketn	Ketton	'kɒtn	cotton
tı'betn	Tibetan	'mɒdn	modern
'dedn	deaden	'nɔːtn	Norton
'ledn	leaden	ım'pə:tns	importance
'stætn	Staten	ˈɔːdn	Auden
'fætn	fatten	dīs'kə:dns	discordance

## 🞧 Exercise B11. Lateral release

'bi:tl	beetle	si'ætl	Seattle
'fi:tl	fetal	'pædl	paddle
'ni:dl	needle	skı'dædl	skedaddle
'piːdl	pedal (adj.)	'baːtl	Bartle
bı'lıtl	belittle	'staːtl	startle
'vɪtl	victual <sup>!</sup>	'bɒtl	bottle
'fɪdl	fiddle	'glɒtl	glottal
'tıdlz	Tiddles	'tɒdl	toddle
'netl	nettle	'mɒdl	model
'ʃtetl	shtetl	'mɔːtl	mortal
'medl	medal	'pəːtl	portal
'pedl	pedal (n.)	ˈkəːdl	chordal
'bætlz	battles	'də:dl	dawdle

#### Approximant devoicing.

If a fortis plosive (i.e. an aspirated one) is followed by an approximant such as /l/, then it may cause that approximant to lose its voicing and become *devoiced*. Fortis fricatives can also cause devoicing, but to a lesser degree. Devoicing is also weaker if the plosive is preceded by /s/. In phonetic transcription, voiceless sonorants are marked with a circle below: *clean* [kli:n].

IPA SIL encoding: %. X-SAMPA encoding: **\_0**.

## 🗣 Exercise B12. [l] – [kl̥]

 li:n - kli:n
 lean - clean

 lik - klik
 lick - click

 lenz - klenz
 lens - cleanse

 læmp - klæmp
 lamp - clamp

 la:k - kla:k
 lark - clerk!

 log - klog
 log - clog

 lo:d - klo:d
 lord - clawed

'lə:tn – 'klə:tn Laughton – Claughton

## 🗣 Exercise B13. [l] – [pl̞]

li: - pli:lea - plealæk - plæklack - plaquelip - pliplip - pliplot - plotled - pledled - pledlini - plinilinnhe - pliny

#### 🗣 Exercise B14. [l] - [pl̯] - [spl]

læt - plæt - splætlat - plat - splatlæ∫ - plæ∫ - splæ∫lash - plash - splashlɒt - plot - splotlot - plot - Splott

#### The consonant /h/ as in HOT.

#### Watch on YouTube

See /h/ on the consonant chart.

/h/ is a consonant, glottal, fricative, voiceless. It is an obstruent.

/h/ cannot occur at the end of a syllable.

## Exercise 34. /h/

#### Listen on Google Drive

i: – hi:	E – he	hed	head
iːl – hiːl	eel - heel	hel	hell
ız – hız	is - his	held	held
en – hen	N – hen	haːd	hard
ænd – hænd	and – hand	hə:n	horn
hīs	hiss	hɒt	hot
hıt	hit		

#### Intonation: The High Fall.

When the High Fall intonation is used, the voice falls from a high to a very low pitch. It is often used in statements to make them sound definite and complete, but not as heavy as with the Low Fall. It is also used in commands and special (wh-) questions.

## Representation Exercise 34A. The High Fall.

#### Listen on Google Drive

('wpt did hi: / si: du: ||)

hi: / si: `ti:zd him ||

(ˈwɒtɪz `ðɪs   )	('What is `this?   )		
hız hi:l	His _heel,	hız _ha:t	his _heart,
hız hen	his _hen,	hız hə:s	his _horse,
hız hænd	his _hand,	hız hɒg	his hog.
hız hæt	his _hat,		
('wɒt ʃəl aɪ ˌduː   )	('What shall I do?   )		
`fi:d hɪm	`Feed him.	`get ɪt	`Get it.
`si: hɪm	`See him.	`bæn ıt	`Ban it.
`ki:p it	`Keep it.	`paːs ɪt	`Pass it.
`li:v ıt	`Leave it.	`lɒk ɪt	`Lock it.
`si: It	`See it.	`foːs ɪt	`Force it.
▶ Listen on Google Drive			

('What did he/she\_do? ||)

He/She `teased him. ||

hi: / si: `tɪpt hɪm	He/She `tipped him.
hi:/ʃi: `begd hɪm	He/She`begged him.
hi: / si: `rpbd hɪm	He/She`robbed him.
hi: / ʃi: `a:skt hɪm	He/She`asked him.
hi: / ʃi: `sə: hɪm	He/She`saw him.
hi: / si: `pıkt ıt	He/She`picked it.
hi: / si: `kept ıt	He/She`kept it.
hi: / si: `left ıt	He/She`left it.
hi: / si: `pætɪd ɪt	He/She`patted it.
hi: / ʃiː ˈpætɪd hɪz `hed	He/She 'patted his `head.
hi: / ʃiː ˈpætɪd hɪz `hænd	He/She 'patted his `hand.
hi: / si: 'pætid hiz `ho:s	He/She 'patted his `horse.

## $\square$ The vowel $/\Lambda$ as in STRUT.

#### Watch on YouTube

See  $/\Lambda/$  on the vowel chart.

 $/\Lambda/$  is a vowel, a monophthong, central (*mixed*), raised open, unrounded, lax, checked.

Alternate symbol: /e/.

IPA SIL encoding: u>. X-SAMPA encoding: V.

## Sexercise 35./A/

kлb	cub	dлg – dлk kлd – kлt	dug – duck
gʌn	gun	kлd – kлt	cud - cut
dΛl	dull	'mʌni	money
dлn	done	'hʌni	honey
kлр	сир	'stʌdi	study
kʌt	cut	'dʌsti	dusty
dnst	dust	ˈstʌfi	stuffy
dΛk	duck	'fʌni	funny
кль – клр	cub - cup		

## $\Omega$ Exercise 36. $/\Lambda$ – $/\alpha$ :/

## 🔼 Listen on Google Drive

kлp – ka:p	cup - carp	dnn – da:n	done – darn
bnd – ba:d	bud – bard	lnk – la:k	luck – lark
knd – ka:d	cud – card	hʌm – haːm	hum – harm

## 🛼 Exercise B15. /αː/ - /ʌ/

'la:ki - 'lʌki	larky – lucky	'ha:tn – 'hʌtn	hearten – Hutton
'paːti – 'pʌti	party – putty	'kaːpl – 'kʌpl	carpal – couple
'la:stid - 'lʌstid	lasted – lusted	'baːbl – 'bʌbl	barbel – bubble
'ka:mli – 'kʌmli	calmly - comely	'ka:sn – 'kлsn	Carson – Cusson

## **Ω** Exercise 37. / Λ/ - / υ/

## Listen on Google Drive

knt – kpt	cut – cot	nʌt – nɒt	nut – not
knd – knd	cud - cod	dnst – dpt	dust – dot
pnk – ppk	puck - pock	lnk – løk	luck - lock
stnk – stpk	stuck – stock	длп – дрп	gun - gone
fand – fond	fund – fond		

## $\bigcap$ Exercise 38. $/\Lambda/ - /æ/$

kʌt - kæt	cut - cat	рлk – pæk	puck - pack
bʌd – bæd	bud - bad	stnk – stæk	stuck - stack
dʌn – dæn	done – Dan	bлk – bæk	buck - back
lnk – læk	luck – lack	fʌn – fæn	fun – fan
hʌm – hæm	hum – ham		

## $\bigcap$ Exercise B16. $/\alpha$ : $/ - /\Lambda / - /\sigma$ : $/ - /\sigma /$

#### Listen on Google Drive

ka:d - kad - ko:d - kod

ka:t - kat - ko:t - kot

ba:n - ban - bo:n - bon

ba:m - bam - bo:l - bom

balm - bum - ball - bomb

'ha:li - 'hani - 'ho:ni - 'holi

ha:ti - 'nati - 'ho:ti - 'hotli

card - cud - cord - cod

card - cud - cord - cod

cart - cut - caught - cot

barn - bun - born - Bonn

balm - bum - ball - bomb

Harley - honey - horny - holly

hearty - nutty - haughty - hotly

## 🞧 Exercise B17. /iː/ - /ɪ/ - /e/ - /æ/ - /αː/ - /ʌ/ - /əː/

## $\square$ The consonant $/\theta$ / as in THIN.

Watch on YouTube

See  $/\theta$ / on the consonant chart.

 $/\theta$ / is a consonant, apical-dental (or laminal-dental, or interdental), fricative, voiceless, fortis. It is an obstruent.

IPA SIL encoding: t=. X-SAMPA encoding: T.

If /t/, /d/, /l/ or /n/ are followed by a dental consonant, they will become dental as well: tenth  $[t^h e n \theta]$ .

IPA SIL encoding: { . X-SAMPA encoding: \_d.

## $\Omega$ Exercise 39. $\theta$

Listen on Google Drive

$\theta$ i:f	thief	smιθ	smith
$\theta$ ın	thin	deθ	death
$\theta$ ık	thick	tenθ	tenth
θο:t	thought	fɔ:θ	forth
$\theta$ $\Lambda$ m	thumb	ρα:θ	path
ti:θ	teeth	klpθ	cloth

#### $\square$ The consonant $/\delta/$ as in THE.

Watch on YouTube

See  $/\delta/$  on the consonant chart.

 $/\eth/$  is a consonant, apical-dental (or laminal-dental, or interdental), fricative, voiced, lenis. It is an obstruent.

*IPA SIL encoding:* **d=**. *X-SAMPA encoding:* **D**.

## Sexercise 40./ð/

#### 🔼 Listen on Google Drive

ðir¹	the	siːð	seethe
ðiːz	these	ði:z – θi:m	these - theme
ðis	this	ðis – 'θisl	this - thistle
ðæt	that		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The speaker says /ðə/

## $\Omega$ Exercise 41. $\theta/-/s/$ , $\delta/-/z/$

#### 🔼 Listen on Google Drive

θiːm – siːm	theme – seem	'θımbl – 'sımbl	thimble - symbol
θık – sık	thick – sick	ti:ð - ti:z	teethe – tease
$\theta$ in – sin	thin – sin	siːð – siːz	seethe – seize
$\theta$ nm – snm	thumb – some		

## $\mathbf{\Omega}$ Exercise 42. $f/ - \theta/ - s/$

#### Listen on Google Drive

$fin - \theta in - sin$	Finn – thin – sin	mıf – mıθ – mıs	miff – myth – miss
$fi:d - \theta i:m - si:m$	feed – theme – seem	def – deθ – desk	deaf – death – desk

# ? Exercise B17.5. /v/ - /ð/ - /z/, /ð/ - /d/

#### Listen on Google Drive

ven – ðen – zen	Venn – then – Zen	ðem – dem	them – Dem
viː – ðiː – ziː	V – the – zee	ðens – dens	thence – dense
ſiːv – ſiːð –	sheave – sheathe –	siːð – siːd	seethe – cede
-∫iːz	- she's	'sʌðn – 'sʌdn	southern – sudden

#### The vowel /uː/ as in GOOSE.

#### Watch on YouTube

See /u:/ on the vowel chart.

/uː/ is a vowel, a monophthong, advanced back, close, rounded, tense, free. In phonetic transcription, /uː/ can be more accurately described as [vu] or [uː], which reflects its fronted and potentially diphthongoidal quality.

## Exercise 43. /uː/

Listen on Google Drive

duː	do	luːz	lose
muːv	move	tuː	too
fu:d	food	muːn	moon
buːn	boon	buːt	boot
ku:	C00	guːs	goose
huː	who	huːz	whose

## $\square$ The vowel $/\sigma/$ as in FOOT.

Watch on YouTube

See  $/\sigma$  on the vowel chart.

/v/ is a vowel, a monophthong, advanced back, lowered close, rounded, lax, checked.

IPA SIL encoding: u<. X-SAMPA encoding: U.

## Sexercise 44. /υ/

Listen on Google Drive

bʊk	book	∫ʊk	shook
gvd	good	pot	put
∫vd	should	fot	foot
lʊk	look	bʊ∫	bush
kʊk	cook	hok	hook

## $\mathbf{\Omega}$ Exercise 45. $[\bar{\mathbf{u}}_1] - [\bar{\mathbf{u}}_2], [\bar{\mathbf{v}}] - [\bar{\mathbf{v}}]$

∫uː – ∫uːt	shoe - shoot	gvd – pvt	good – put
luːz – luːs	lose – loose	∫vd – ∫vk	should – shook
fuːd – buːt	food - boot		

## **ω** Exercise B18. [ūː] – [ʊ̄] – [ŭː] – [ʊັ]

🔽 Listen on Google Drive

tu:z – stod – tu:t – tok ku:d – kod – ku:t – pot twos – stood – toot – took cooed – could – coot – put

fu:d – fvd – fu:t – fvk shooed – should – shoot – shook hu:vz – hvdz – hu:ps – vps hooves – hoods – hoops – oops

#### **Ω** Exercise 46. /uː/ – /υ/

🔼 Listen on Google Drive

puːl – pʊl	pool – pull	gu:s – bʊ∫	goose – bush
fu:d – god	food - good	fuːl – fʊl	fool – full
lu:p – lok	loop – look	mu:s – pos	moose - puss

## 🞧 Exercise B19. /uː/ - /υ/

🔼 Listen on Google Drive

'luːsi – 'pʊsi	Lucy – pussy	ˈfuːlɪʃ – ˈbʊlɪʃ	foolish – bullish
ˈsuːʃi – ˈpʊʃi	sushi – pushy	'hu:dɪd – 'hʊdɪd	who did – hooded
'gu:fi – 'gʊdi	goofy – goody	ı'lu:ʃn – 'kʊʃn	elusion – cushion

## The consonant /j/ as in YES.

■ Watch on YouTube

See /j/ on the consonant chart.

/j/ is a consonant, palatal, an approximant. It is a sonorant.

The sequence /hj/ is often pronounced as a voiceless palatal fricative  $[\varsigma]$ .

#### Yod-dropping and yod coalescence.

When /j/ follows a consonant in the onset of a syllable, it is sometimes omitted, mainly after /s/, /z/, / $\theta$ /, and /l/: suit /su:t/.

When /j/ follows /t/ or /d/ in the same position, the two sounds are often replaced with the affricates f and f and f respectively: f and f are often happen across syllable boundaries, where it applies to /s/ and /z/ as well: f and f and f are often vou /'kvf and /z/ as well: f and f are often replaced with the affricates f are often replaced with the affricates f are often replaced with the affricates f and f are often replaced with the affricates f and f are often replaced with the affricates f and f are often replaced with the affricates f and f are often replaced with the affricates f and f are often replaced with the affricates f and f are often replaced with the affricates f and f are often replaced with the affricates f and f are often replaced with the affricates f are often replace

## Sexercise 47./j/

#### Listen on Google Drive

jiːld	yield	juː	you
jel	yell	fju:	few
jes	yes	fju:  'dju:ti¹	duty
jet	yet	'bjuːti	beauty
jaːd	yard	'bju:ti sju:t² kju:	suit
jo:n	yawn	kjuː	queue

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ The speaker pronounces this word as  $/^{1}\widehat{\mathbf{d}_{\mathbf{z}}}$ u:ti:/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>The speaker pronounces this word as /su:t/

Exercise	B20. [j] - [ç]
hju:n	Huhne

hju:n	Huhne	juːl – pjuːl	Yule – pule
'hjuːɪt	Hewett	juːs – pjuːs	use (n.) – puce
'hjuːsn	Hewson	juː – kjuː	yew – queue
'hjuːɪ∫	Huish	juːt – kjuːt	Ute - cute
'hjuːmɪd	humid	juːd – fjuːd	you'd – feud
juː – hjuː	you - hue	juːz – fjuːz	yews – fuse
juːz – hjuːz	use (v.) – hues		

## The vowel /3:/ as in NURSE.

#### Watch on YouTube

See /3:/ on the vowel chart.

/3:/ is a vowel, a monophthong, central (*mixed*), mid, unrounded, tense, free. *Alternate symbol:* /ə:/.

*IPA SIL encoding:* **e>:**. *X-SAMPA encoding:* **3:**.

## Sexercise 48./31/

## Listen on Google Drive

θз:d	third	ks:s	curse
з:Ө	earth	ls:n	learn
k3:l	curl	'3ːli	early
gз:l	girl	's:nist	earnest
hз:d	heard	'pɜːfɪkt	perfect
рз:1	pearl	'p3:sn	person
bз:d	bird		

## **•** Exercise 49. [3x] - [3x]

## 🔼 Listen on Google Drive

hɜːd – hɜːt	heard – hurt	f3: - f3:z - f3:st	fir - firs - first
bɜːd – ∫ɜːt	bird – shirt	k3: – k3:d – k3:t	cur – curd – curt
tɜːnd – bɜːnt	turned – burnt	b3: - b3:nz - b3:nt	burr – burns – burnt

## **○** Exercise B21. /ɔː/ - /ɒ/ - /ɜː/

2:Z - 2:Z	oars – Oz – errs
l:e - lab - l:c	all – doll – earl
po:t - ppt - p3:t	port – pot – pert
foit - sot - sit	short - shot - shirt
tə:n – təm – tə:n	torn - Tom - turn
spo:t - spot - spo:t	sport – spot – spurt
stə:k – stɒk – tɜ:k	stork – stock – Turk
ho:d – hød – h3:d	horde – hod – heard
bə:n – bə:n	born – Bonn – burn
po:d – pod – p3:d	pored – pod – purred
po:z - bɪˈkɒz - pɜ:z	pause – because – purrs
'tə:ki – 'stɒki – 'tɜ:ki	talky – stocky – turkey
'məːsl – 'mɒsi – 'mɜːsi	Morsel – mossy – mercy
'mɔːtl – 'mɒtl – 'mɜːtl	mortal – mottle – myrtle

## **Ω** Exercise B22. /3:/ - /Λ/

#### 🔼 Listen on Google Drive

ha:b - hab	herb – hub	f3:n – f1n	fern – fun
θαιd – θλα	third – thud	∫3ːt – ∫∧t	shirt - shut
fs:z – fnz	furs – fuzz	рз:k – рлк	perk - puck
sk3:l – skAl	skirl - skull	hз:t – hлt	hurt – hut
$\theta$ 3:m – $\theta$ $\Lambda$ m	therm – thumb		

## **№** Exercise B23. /3:/ - /∧/

#### 🔽 Listen on Google Drive

ldad' – ld:ed'	burble – bubble	ˈsɜːtn – ˈsʌtn	certain – Sutton
'hɜːdl – 'hʌdl	hurdle – huddle	ˈpɜːti – ˈpʌti	purty – puttee
'sɜːkl – 'sʌkl	circle – suckle	ˈsɜːli – ˈsʌli	surly – sully
'bɜːtn – 'bʌtn	Burton – button	ˈbɜːdi – ˈbʌdi	birdie – buddy
ms:tn1 - matn1	Merton – mutton	'gзːni – 'gʌni	gurney – gunny

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The speakers pronounce these words with /ən/ instead of syllabic /n/

## • Exercise B24. /i/ - /e/ - /æ/ - /n/ - /p/ - /ux/

tın – ten – tæn –	tin - ten - tan -
– tʌn – tɒm – tuːm	– ton – Tom – tomb
dın – den – dæn –	din – den – Dan –
– dлn – dpn – du:m	– done – Don – doom
tıl – tel – æl –	till – tell – Al –
$-d\Lambda l - t\mathfrak{p}l^1 - tu:l$	– dull – toll – tool
bın – ben – bæn –	bin – Ben – ban –
– bʌn – bɒn – bu:n	– bun – Bonn – boon
'kıtn – 'ketl – 'kætl –	kitten – kettle – cattle –
– 'kʌpl – 'kɒtn – 'kju:pɪd	– couple – cotton – cupid
'sımpl – 'templ – 'æmpl –	simple – temple – ample –
– 'hʌmbl – 'hɒstl – 'pju:pl	– humble – hostel – pupil
$^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$ This pronunciation of ${\sf toll}$ is non-standard, / ${\sf t}$ ə ${\sf v}$ ${\sf l}$ / $i$	s preferred.

## $\Omega$ Exercise B25. /ix/ - /ax/ - /ax/ - /ux/ - /3x/

Listen on Google Drive

#### $\square$ The vowel $/ \theta / as$ in lettER or commA.

#### Watch on YouTube

See /ə/ on the vowel chart.

/ə/ is a vowel, a monophthong, central (mixed), mid, unrounded, lax, free.

IPA SIL encoding: e=. X-SAMPA encoding: @.

/ə/ is often called schwa / $\int$ wa:/. It is more open at the end of a word, close to / $\Lambda$ /. It almost always occurs only in unstressed syllables.

## Sercise 50./ə/

## Listen on Google Drive

'bɪtə	bitter	'mænə	manner
'betə	better	əˈgen	again
'letə	letter	əˈkɜː	occur
'sıstə	sister	əˈbjuːz	abuse
<sup>'</sup> mʌðə	mother	ə'bəːd	aboard
ˈfɑːðə	father	əˈfɔːd	afford
ˈʃʊgə	sugar	ə'faː	afar
'leðə	leather	əˈsjuːm	assume
'gæðə	gather	kən'dʌkt¹	conduct (v.)
'bʌtə	butter	kə'nekt	connect
'∫∧də	shudder	kən'tınju:	continue
'bɜːnə	burner		

¹The speaker says /ˈkɒndʌkt/

# **S** Exercise B26. /V:...ə/ - /V...ə/

ˈkɔːlə – ˈkɒlə	caller – collar
'faːstə – 'festə	faster – fester
'ba:tə – 'bʌtə	barter – butter
'biːtə – 'bɪtə	beater – bitter
'li:də – 'lædə	leader – ladder
ˈfɑːðə – ˈmʌðə	father – mother
'paːlə – 'pʊlə	parlor – puller
'maːstə – 'mʌstə	master – muster
ˈfɜːðə – ˈfeðə	further - feather
'spiːkə – 'pɪkə	speaker – picker
ˈʃuːtə – ˈʃʌtə	shooter – shutter
'də:tə – 'dɒtə	daughter – dotter
'bɔ:də – 'bʊdə	boarder – Buddha
'hjuːmə – 'hʌmə	humour – hummer

'ma:stəd – 'mʌstəd	mastered – mustard
'liːtə – 'lɪtə	litre – litter
'sə:nə – 'sınə	sauna - sinner
'la:ftə – 'lʌvd(h)ə	laughter – loved her
🗣 Exercise B27. /ɪ/ - /ə/	
a. /ɪd/ – /əd/	
'bætɪd – 'bætəd	batted – battered
'bə:dɪd – 'bə:dəd	boarded – bordered
'flætıd – 'flætəd	flatted – flattered
'fɔ:ltɪd – 'fɔ:ltəd	faulted – faltered
'sentɪd – 'sentəd	scented – centered
'hju:mɪd – 'hju:məd	humid – humoured
'tendɪd – 'tendəd	tended – tendered
'miːtɪd – 'miːtəd	meted – metered
b. /ɪz/ - /əz/	
'bɒksɪz – 'bɒksəz	boxes - boxers
'kɜːsɪz – 'kɜːsəz	curses – cursors
ˈflæʃɪz – ˈflæʃəz	flashes – flashers
ˈpʊʃɪz – ˈpʊʃəz	pushes – pushers
'ju:zɪz – 'ju:zəz	uses (v.) – users
'bʌzɪz – 'bʌzəz	buzzes - buzzers
'klenzız – 'klenzəz	cleanses – cleansers
'da:nsız – 'da:nsəz	dances – dancers

## **○** Exercise B28. /V:...ə/ - /V...ə/

## a./iː/-/ɪ/

## Listen on Google Drive

'biːtə – 'bɪtə	beater – bitter	'hiːlə – 'kɪlə	healer – killer
'hiːtə – 'hɪtə	heater – hitter	'viːlə – 'vɪlə	velar – villa
'stiːlə – 'stɪlə	stealer – stiller	'liːtə – 'lɪtə	litre – litter
'sliːpə – 'slɪpə	sleeper – slipper	ˈfiːldə – ˈfɪldə	fielder – filled her

## b. /æ/ - /aː/

## 🔼 Listen on Google Drive

'pæstə – 'paːstə	pasta – pastor	'hæmə – 'ha:mə	hammer – Harmer
'sætə – 'saːtə	satyr – sartor	'lædə – 'laːdə	ladder – larder
'mætə – 'maːtə	matter – martyr	'lændə – 'la:ndə	lander – Lahnda
'bætə - 'baːtə	batter – barter	'sægə – 'saːgə	saggar – saga

#### c. $/\alpha x/ - /\Lambda/$

#### Listen on Google Drive

ˈlɑːvə – ˈlʌvə	lava – lover	'maːstə – 'mʌstə	master – muster
ˈkɑːvə – ˈkʌvə	carver – cover	'daːnə – 'dʌnə	darner – dunner
ˈkɑːtə – ˈkʌtə	carter – cutter	'maːtə – 'mʌtə	martyr – mutter
'kaːmə – 'kлmə	calmer – comer	'gaːnə – 'gʌnə	Ghana – gunner
'staːtə – 'stʌtə	starter – stutter		

## d. /ʌ/ - /əː/

ˈkʌlə – ˈkɔːlə	colour – caller	ˈʃʌtə – ˈʃɔːtə	shutter – shorter
ˈkʌvə – ˈkəːnə	cover - corner	'ʌdə – 'ɔːdə	udder – order
'λðə – 'ɔːθə	other – author		

e. /aː/ - /p/					
Listen on Google Drive					
'faːstə – 'fɒstə	faster – foster	'maːkə – 'mɒkə	marker – mocker		
'faːðə – 'bɒðə	father – bother	'kaːpə – 'kɒpə	carper – copper		
'ka:mə – 'kɒmə	calmer – comma	'aːskə – 'ɒskə	ask her – Oscar		
f. /əː/ – /ɒ/					
Listen on Google Di	rive				
'əːdə – 'pdə	order – odder	ˈhɔːlə – ˈhɒlə	hauler – holler		
ˈkəːlə – ˈkɒlə	caller – collar	'kəːmə – 'kɒmə	korma – comma		
'fɔːstə – 'fɒstə	Forster – foster	ˈlɔːkə – ˈlɒkə	Lorca – locker		
'həːdə – 'hɒdə	hoarder – Hodder	'pɔːtə – 'pɒtə	porter – potter		
g. /uː/ - /ʊ/					
Listen on Google Di	rive				
'kuːlə – 'fʊlə	cooler – fuller	'skuːnə – 'sʊnə	schooner – Sunnah		
'luːzə – 'lʊkə	loser – looker	ˈkuːɡə – ˈʃʊɡə	cougar – sugar		
'huːtə – 'fʊtə	hooter – footer	ˈfjuːʃə – ˈpʊʃə	fuchsia – pusher		
h./ɜː/-/e/					
Listen on Google Di	rive				
'bɜːgə – 'begə	burger – beggar	'nsːvə – 'nevə	Nerva – never		
ˈfɜːðə – ˈfeðə	further – feather	ˈlɜːkə – ˈlekə	lurker – lekker		
'hɜːlə – 'helə	hurler - Heller	ˈtɜːnə – ˈtenə	turner - tenner		
'mɜːsə – 'mesə	mercer - Messer	'зːmə – 'emə	Irma – Emma		
i. /ʌ/ - /ɜː/					
Listen on Google Di	rive				
'bʌkə – 'bɜːkə	bucker – burka	ˈstʌnə – ˈstɜːnə	stunner – sterna		
'bʌmə – 'bɜːmə	bummer – Burma	ˈstʌtə – ˈstɜːtə	stutter - stertor		
ˈkʌlə – ˈkɜːlə	colour - curler	'sʌfə – 'sɜːfə	suffer – surfer		
'mʌmə – 'mɜːmə	mummer – murmur	'gʌtə – ˈgɜːtə	gutter – Goethe <sup>!</sup>		

```
 Exercise 49A.
Listen on Google Drive
'hiː hæz ˌiːlz ||
                                                'He has eels. ||
'hiː hæz henz ||
                                                'He has hens. ||
'hi: hæz hæts ||
                                                'He has hats. ||
'hiː hæz kaːz ||
                                                'He has cars. ||
'hiː hæz həːsɪz ||
                                                'He has horses. ||
'hiː hæz hpbiz ||
                                                'He has hobbies. ||
'hiː hæz mʌni ||
                                                'He has money. ||
'hiː hæz tuː ||
                                                'He has two. |
'hiː hæz boks ||
                                                'He has books. ||
'hiː hæz kɜːlz ||
                                                'He has curls. ||
Listen on Google Drive
'hiː / siː həz `piːld ɪt ||
                                                'He/She has `peeled it. ||
hi: / si: həz hıt ım |
                                                'He/She has `hit him. ||
'hiː / siː həz `held ɪt ||
                                                'He/She has `held it. ||
'hiː / siː həz `aːskt hə ||
                                                'He/She has `asked her. ||
'hiː / ʃiː həz `fəːst hɪm ||
                                                'He/She has `forced him. ||
'hiː / siː həz `lɒst ɪt ||
                                                'He/She has `lost it. ||
'hiː / siː həz `dʌn ɪt ||
                                                'He/She has `done it. ||
'hiː / siː həz `fuːld hɪm ||
                                                'He/She has `fooled it. ||
'hiː / siː həz 'bʊkt ɪt ||
                                                'He/She has `booked it. ||
'hiː / siː həz `bɜːnt ɪt ||
                                                'He/She has `burnt it. ||
Listen on Google Drive
'hiː / siː hæz ən siːl ||
                                                'He/She has an eel. ||
'hiː / siː hæz ə hen ||
                                                'He/She has a hen. ||
'hiː / siː hæz ə hæt ||
                                                'He/She has a hat. ||
'hi: / si: hæz ə ka: ||
                                                'He/She has a car. ||
'hiː / siː hæz ə həːs ||
                                                'He/She has a horse. ||
'hi: / si: hæz ə dog ||
                                                'He/She has a dog. ||
'hiː / siː hæz ə dʌk ||
                                                'He/She has a duck. ||
```

```
      'hi: / si: hæz ə gu:s ||
      'He/She has a goose. ||

      'hi: / si: hæz ə pvs ||
      'He/She has a puss. ||

      'hi: / si: hæz ə k3:l ||
      'He/She has a curl. ||
```

#### $\square$ The consonant /r/ as in READ.

#### Watch on YouTube

See /r/ on the consonant chart.

/r/ cannot occur before a consonant or a pause. In the sequences /tr/ and /dr/, the plosives become postalveolar (retracted) [t] and [d] respectively.

## Sexercise 51./r/

#### Listen on Google Drive

ri:d	read	ˈruːlə	ruler
red	red	'veri	very
ræt	rat	'mæri	marry
rnn	run	'sevrəl	several
rnf	rough	kə'rekt	correct
rpd	rod	rı'membə	remember
'riːdə	reader		

## Exercise B29. Linking /r/

ba: - 'ba:r_it	bar – bar_it	clə: – 'clə:r_it	claw - claw_it
pa: - 'pa:r_it	par – par_it	drə: – 'drə:r_it	draw - draw_it
pə: - 'pə:r_it	pore – pore_it	sər – 'sərrjit	saw – saw_it
fə: - 'fə:r_it	for - for_it	rı'stə: – rı'stə:rə	restore - restorer
flə: – ˈfləːr‿ıt	floor - floor_it	ə'dəː – ə'dəːrə	adore – adorer
bls: - 'bls:r_it	blur – blur_it	ık'splə: – ık'splə:rə	explore - explorer
sta: - 'sta:r_it	stir – stir_it	dı'fɜː – dı'fɜːrə	defer - deferrer
sta: - sta:r_it	stir - stir it	ai i3: – ai i3:rə	defer – deferrer

## Sercise B30./3:r/

Listen on Google Drive

'blɜːri	blurry	'fɜːri – 'feri	furry – ferry
'stɜːrə	stirrer	'sːrə – 'erə – 'ɔːrə	öre – error – aura
dı'fɜːrə	deferrer	'bɜːri – 'beri –	burry – bury –
ˈkɜːrɪʃ	currish	- 'bʌri	– Burry

## $\Omega$ Exercise 52. $\frac{dr}{dr}$ , $\frac{dr}{dr}$ , $\frac{dr}{dr}$

Listen on Google Drive

bred – pres	bread – press	fru:t	fruit
dri:m – tri:	dream – tree	θred	thread
'brıtı∫ – 'prıti	British – pretty	θri:	three
dres – trend	dress – trend	θræ∫	thrash
gri:d – kri:d	greed - creed	frɒg	frog

## The consonant /3/ as in VISION.

Watch on YouTube

See /3/ on the consonant chart.

/ʒ/ is a consonant, postalveolar (palato-alveolar), fricative, voiced, lenis. It is an obstruent.

IPA SIL encoding: z=. X-SAMPA encoding: Z.

## Exercise 53./3/

ruːʒ	rouge	dı'sızn	decision
'meʒə	measure	kən'kluːʒn	conclusion
'leʒə	leisure	kə'lızn	collision
'vızn	vision	ın'tru:ʒn	intrusion

## **\( \)** Exercise B31. /**\**// − /**3**/

Listen on Google Drive

luː∫ – luːʒ	louche – luge	əˈluːʃn – əˈluːʒn	Aleutian – allusion
ru:∫ – ru:ʒ	ruche – rouge	kən'fju:ʃn –	Confucian –
∫i:d – ʒi:d	she'd – Gide	– kən'fjuːʒn	- confusion
'æ∫ə – 'æʒə	Asher – azure		

## The consonant f as in CHEESE.

Watch on YouTube

See f on the consonant chart.

ff is a consonant, postalveolar (palato-alveolar), affricate, voiceless, fortis. It is an obstruent.

IPA SIL encoding: t#&s=. X-SAMPA encoding: tS.

The tie bar in affricates may be omitted.

## $\bigcap$ Exercise 54. /f $\int$ /

Listen on Google Drive

<del>Î</del> sî:z	cheese	ts3:ts	church
tses	chess	ixts	each
t∫æp	chap	ˈtiːt͡ʃə	teacher
tsu:z	choose	'temprits) e	temperature
tsə:k	chalk	'lıtrıt͡ʃə	literature

- The consonant  $/\overline{dz}$ / as in JIM.
- Watch on YouTube

See  $/\widehat{d_3}/$  on the consonant chart.

 $/\widehat{dz}/$  is a consonant, postalveolar (palato-alveolar), affricate, voiced, lenis. It is an obstruent.

IPA SIL encoding: d#&z=. X-SAMPA encoding: dZ.

## $\bigcap$ Exercise 55. $/\widehat{d_3}/$

## Listen on Google Drive

dzi:p	јеер	¹d͡ʒɜːki	jerky
<del>dz</del> ım	Jim	'd͡zestʃə 'd͡zentli	gesture
dzest	jest	'd͡zentli	gently
d͡ʒæm	jam	'vılıd3	village
'd͡ʒɜːmən	German	'kʌrɪd͡ʒ	courage
'd͡ʒɜːni	journey		

## $\bigcap$ Exercise B31.5. $/\widehat{tJ}/ - /\widehat{dz}/$

## Listen on Google Drive

fsi:p - dzi:p	cheap – jeep	$b3:\widehat{t}$ – $b3:\widehat{d}$	birch – Burge
tsin − dzin	chin - gin	s3:tf - s3:dz	search – surge
tsest - dzest	chest - jest	p3:tf - p3:dz	perch – purge
$\widehat{t}$ $\widehat{d}$	char – jar	'axtsi - 'axdzi	Archie – Argie
$\widehat{tJ}$ ng – $\widehat{dz}$ ng	chug – jug	ˈlet͡ʃə – ˈled͡ʒə	lecher – ledger
bæts - bædz	batch – badge	ˈbɒt͡ʃə – ˈbɒd͡ʒə	botcher - bodger

## $\bigcap$ Exercise 56. $\iint$ – $\widehat{t}$

## Listen on Google Drive

∫i:p – t͡ʃi:p	sheep – cheap	Spp - tspp	shop - chop
∫iːt – t͡ʃiːt	sheet – cheat	'ʃætə – 't͡ʃætə	shatter – chatter
∫ın – t∫ın	shin - chin	'Seri – 'tseri	sherry - cherry
∫ıp – t͡ʃɪp	ship – chip		

## $\bigcap$ Exercise 57. $/t/ - /t \int$

tın – t∫ın	tin – chin	tə:k – <del>Î</del> s:k	talk – chalk
tæp – <del>Î</del> Ĵæp	tap – chap	kæt – kæt∫	cat – catch
test – t͡ʃest	test – chest	biːt − biːt͡ʃ	beat – beach
tu:z – t∫u:z	twos – choose	mæt – mæt∫	mat – match

## 🗣 Exercise B32. /t͡ʃ/ - /tr/

qi! - tree tsi: - tri: tsomp - tromp chomp - tromp tlip - trip fsλk – trλk chip - trip chuck - truck 'tsi:tid - 'tri:tid tsek – trek check - trek cheated - treated fjæmp – træmp champ – tramp 'tsekə - 'trekə checker - trekker ˈt͡ʃʌkl - ˈtrʌkl chance – trance tsains – trains chuckle - truckle

## 🧣 Exercise B33. /d͡ʒ/ - /dr/

 $d\overline{3}$ ıl – drılJill – drill $d\overline{3}$ uː – druːJew – drew $d\overline{3}$ es – dres $d\overline{3}$ Ag – drAgjug – drug $d\overline{3}$ æb – dræbjab – drab $d\overline{3}$ aːvə – 'draːvəJava – Drava $d\overline{3}$ oː – droːjaw – draw

## $\mathbf{\Omega}$ Exercise B33.5. $\mathbf{ffor} / - \mathbf{ffsr} / - \mathbf{dgor} / - \mathbf{dgsr} /$

#### 🔽 Listen on Google Drive

t͡ʃoː - t͡ʃɜː - d͡ʒɔː - əˈd͡ʒɜːn

chore - chirr - jaw - adjourn

t͡ʃoːk - t͡ʃɜːk - d͡ʒɔːnt - d͡ʒɜːk

ˈt͡ʃɔːki - ˈt͡ʃɜːtsi - ˈd͡ʒɔːdi - ˈd͡ʒɜːzi

chalk - Chirk - jaunt - jerk

chalky - Chertsey - Geordie - jersey

ˈt͡ʃɔːsə - ˈt͡ʃɜːpə - ˈd͡ʒɔːd͡ʒə - ˈd͡ʒɜːbə

Chaucer - chirper - Georgia - Gerber

ˈt͡ʃɔːtl - ˈt͡ʃɜːvɪl - ˈd͡ʒɔːdn - ˈd͡ʒɜːnl

chortle - chervil - Jordan - journal

chaldron - churchman - jorum 
- ˈd͡ʒɜːmən

- German

#### The vowel /ai/ as in PRICE.

#### Watch on YouTube

See /ai/ on the vowel chart.

/ai/ is a vowel, a closing diphthong; with a retracted front, open, unrounded nucleus and a glide to a retracted front, lowered close, unrounded position; free. Alternate symbol:  $/\alpha i$ /.

IPA SIL encoding: ai=. X-SAMPA encoding: aI.

The tie bar in diphthongs may be omitted or replaced with a 'non-syllabic' diacritic below the glide: /aɪ/.

## Sexercise 58. /ai/

#### Listen on Google Drive

mai	my	laıf	life
laı	lie	kaıt	kite
aız	eyes	baıd – baıt	bide – bite
bard	bide	aız – aıs	eyes - ice
taım	time	traib – paip	tribe – pipe
taɪt	tight	faıv – faıf	five - fife
haıt	height	'faınə	finer
laık	like	'naɪsə	nicer
paık	pike	'paɪlət	pilot
рагр	pipe	'laɪsəns	license
mais	mice		

#### **Exercise 58A.**

```
('wptəv juː gpt ||)
                                              ('What've you got? ||)
ai hæv ə pin | ə pen |
                                              'I have a pin, | a pen, |
          ə pæn | ənd ə ppt ||
                                                         a pan, | and a pot. ||
ai hæv ə peni | ə tapəns |
                                              'I have a penny, | a twopence, |
              ənd ə b∧tn ||
                                                            and a button. ||
aı hæv ən æpl | ə fferi |
                                              'I have an _apple, | a _cherry, |
        ə melən | ənd ə kærət ||
                                                       a melon, | and a carrot. ||
('wptə juː `riːdɪŋ ||)
                                              ('What're you `reading? ||)
hætsiz | kætsiz | mætsiz |
                                              Hatches, | catches, | matches, |
              ən dı`spætsız ||
                                                           and di`spatches. ||
('wptiz si: `laik ||)
                                              ('What is she `like? ||)
priti | meri | ən sili ||
                                              Pretty, | merry, | and silly. ||
                                              ('What does he `look like now? ||)
('wpt dəz hi: 'lok laık nav ||)
bigə | to:lə | fætə | ən ritsə |
                                              Bigger, | taller, | fatter, | and richer. ||
```

## **Ω** Exercise 59. /α:/ - /Λ/ - /aɪ/

🔼 Listen on Google Drive

ka:t - kAt - kait cart - cut - kite pa:k - pAk - paik park - puck - pike ha:t - hAt - hait heart - hut - height ka:v - kAf - laif carve - cuff - life

## In the vowel /aυ/ as in MOUTH.

■ Watch on YouTube

See /av/ on the vowel chart.

/av/ is a vowel, a closing diphthong; with a retracted front, open, unrounded nucleus and a glide to an advanced back, lowered close, rounded position; free. Alternate symbol: /av/.

IPA SIL encoding: au<. X-SAMPA encoding: aU.

## Sexercise 60. /av/

Listen on Google Drive

nav	now	haʊs	house
haʊ	how	таυθ	mouth
kaʊ	cow	bav – ə'bavt	bough – about
vaʊ	vow	haʊ – haʊs	how – house
tavn	town	nav – stavt	now - stout
paund	pound	favnd – mavnt	found – mount
avt	out		

## Sexercise B34. /au/

'kavnti	county	ə'maʊnt	amount
'baʊndləs	boundless	prə'favnd	profound
'maʊntɪn	mountain	kəm'pavnd	compound
ə'kavnt	account		

## Sexercise B35. /au/

#### Listen on Google Drive

bau – baud – baut

rau – raund – raut

rau – raund – raut

row – round – rout

cow – cowed – count

plau – plaud – laus

plough – ploughed – louse

hav – havnd – havs how – hound – house

## $\Omega$ Exercise B36. $/\alpha/-/\alpha$ 1/ - $/\alpha$ 0:/

#### 🔽 Listen on Google Drive

læd – laid – lavd – la:d

dæn – dain – davn – da:n

spæt – spait – spavt – spa:t

mæs – mais – mavs – ma:st

'bækə – 'baikə – 'bavkə – 'ba:kə

'hædn – 'haidn – 'havdn – 'ha:dn

'ælət – 'ailət – 'avlət – 'a:lət

lad – lied – loud – lard

Dan – dine – down – darn

spat – spite – spout – Spart

mass – mice – mouse – mast

backer – biker – Bowker – Barker

Haddon – Haydn – Howden – harden

Allott – islet – owlet – Arlott

## 🎧 Exercise B36.5. /aɪ/ - /aɪə/ - /aʊ/ - /aʊə/

#### 🔼 Listen on Google Drive

 aı - 'aıə - av - 'avə
 eye - ire - ow - hour

 baı - 'baıə - bav - 'bavə
 buy - buyer - bow - bower

 saı - 'saıə - sav - 'savə
 sigh - sire - sow - sour

 paı - 'paıə - pav - 'pavə
 pie - pyre - pow - power

 laın - 'laıən - klavn - 'kavən
 line - lion - clown - Cowen

## The vowel /19/ as in NEAR.

#### Watch on YouTube

See /19/ on the vowel chart.

/1ə/ is a vowel, a centring diphthong; with a retracted front, lowered close, unrounded nucleus and a glide to a central (*mixed*), mid, unrounded position; free.

IPA SIL encoding: i=e=. X-SAMPA encoding: i@.

## Sercise 61./jə/

#### 🔼 Listen on Google Drive

hīə	here	aı'dıə	idea
bıəd	beard	əˈpɪərəns	appearance
tıə	tear (n.)	ek'spiəriəns <sup>1,2</sup>	experience
rıəl	real	ріә – ріәs	peer - pierce
piəs	pierce	fiə – fiəs	fear – fierce
fiəs	fierce		

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ The second (unstressed) diphthong in such words can be alternatively interpreted as the combination of /i:/ (in its HAPPY allophone) and /ə/

## **Solution** Exercise 62. /iː/ - /ɪə/

#### Listen on Google Drive

mi: – mıə	me - mere	biːd – bɪəd	bead – beard
fiː – fɪə	fee - fear	tiː – tɪə	tea - tear (n.)
pi: – pɪəs	pea – pierce		

# Exercise B37. /iː/ - /jə/

əˈpiːz – əˈpɪəz	appease – appears	'miːʃəm – 'mɪəʃəm	Measham –
			meerschaum
ın'di:d – ın'dıəd	indeed – endeared	'piːsɪz – 'pɪəsɪz	pieces - pierces
kə'ri:n – kə'rıən	careen – Korean	'tiːni – 'tɪəni	teeny – Tierney
'biːdɪd – 'bɪədɪd	beaded - bearded	'θiːtə – ˈθɪətə	theta - theater

## **ດ** Exercise B38. /iː/ - /ເອ/ - /ເ/

bi:d – biəd – bid	bead - beard - bid
hi:z - hɪəz - hɪz	he's – here's – his
kə'ri:n – kə'rɪən – kə'rɪn	careen – Korean – Corinne
ˈtiːni – ˈtɪəni – ˈtɪni	teeny – Tierney – tinny

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>This word is more often pronounced as /ik'spiəriəns/

## Sercise B39. /iər/ - /ir/

#### Listen on Google Drive

'mıərə – 'mırə	Meara – mirror	'siəriəs – 'siriəs	serious - Sirius
'pıəri – 'pıri	Peary – Pirie	'tıəri – 'tıri	teary – Tyrie

## The vowel /eə/ as in SQUARE.

#### ■ Watch on YouTube

See /eə/ on the vowel chart.

/eə/ is a vowel, a centring diphthong; with a front, mid, unrounded nucleus and a (*slight*) glide to a central (*mixed*), mid, unrounded position; free.

Alternate symbols:  $\langle \varepsilon \rangle$ ,  $\langle \varepsilon \rangle$ .

IPA SIL encoding: ee=. X-SAMPA encoding: e@.

/eə/ is very close to being a monopthong; the glide is very slight.

## Sexercise 63. /eə/

#### Listen on Google Drive

teə	tear (v.)	tıə – teə	tear (n.) – tear (v.)
реә	pear	klıə – dı'kleə	clear – declare
keə	care	'rıəli – 'reəli	really – rarely
deə	dare	t͡ʃeəz	chairs
ðeə	there	skeəs	scarce
dıə – deə	dear – dare	'meəri	Mary
fıə – feə	fear – fare	'peərənts	parents
ріә – реә	peer – pear	'veəriəs	various

## **№** Exercise 64. /e/ - /eə/ - /æ/

pet – peə – pæt	pet - pair - pat
ðen – ðeə – ðæt	then – there – that
den – deə – dæd	den – dare – Dad
'veri – 'veəri – 'kæri	very – vary – carry
'meri – 'meəri – 'mæri	merry – Mary – marry

## **Solution** Exercise B40. /eə/ - /3ː/ - /ɑː/

#### 🔽 Listen on Google Drive

feə – fa: – far far

feəd – fa:d – shared – shared – shared – shared – shared – shared – bairn – barn – barn

beən – b $\sin$  – barn bairn – burn – barn ffe $\partial$  –  $\widehat{tf}$  –  $\widehat{tf}$  chair – chirr – char

## **ດ** Exercise B41. /e/ − /eə/ − /ɜː/ − /ʌ/

#### 🔽 Listen on Google Drive

bed – beəd – b3:d – bAd

fez – ðeəz – f3:z – fAz

ben – beən – b3:n – bAn

bed – bared – bird – bud

fez – theirs – firs – fuzz

Ben – bairn – burn – bun

hed – head – haired – heard – hud

ges – skeəs – k3:s – kas guess – scarce – curse – cuss

ˈferi – ˈfeəri – ˈfɜːri – ˈhʌri ferry – fairy – furry – hurry

#### $\square$ The consonant $/\eta$ as in SING.

#### Watch on YouTube

See  $/\eta$  on the consonant chart.

 $/\eta$ / is a consonant, velar, a nasal stop. It is a sonorant.

IPA SIL encoding: n>. X-SAMPA encoding: N.

/ŋ/ cannot occur at the beginning of a syllable.

## Reservise 65./ŋ/

klıŋk – klıŋ	clink – cling	θιŋ	thing
kıŋk – kıŋ	kink – king	jʌŋ	young
$\theta$ ıŋk – $\theta$ ıŋ	think - thing	lɒŋ	long
stīŋk – stīŋ	stink - sting	tʌŋ	tongue
sıŋk – sıŋ	sink – sing	rıŋ	ring
siŋ	sing	stɪŋ	sting

## $\Omega$ Exercise 66. $/\eta/-/n/$

## Listen on Google Drive

sin – sin	sing - sin	ræŋ – ræn	rang – ran
sinz – sinz	sings - sins	รกๆ – รกท	sung – son
rıŋz – rıns	rings – rinse	tʌŋ – tʌn	tongue - ton
pæŋ – pæn	pang – pan	θιη – θιη	thing – thin

## Reservise 67. /in/

## 🔼 Listen on Google Drive

ˈriːdɪŋ	reading	ˈliːvɪŋ	leaving
'raɪtɪŋ	writing	'lıvıŋ	living
'draɪvɪŋ	driving	'keərıŋ	caring
'kʊkɪŋ	cooking	'kæriɪŋ	carrying
'potiŋ	putting	'stʌdiɪŋ	studying

## **⋒** Exercise B41.5. /ɪŋ/ − /ɪn/

## 🔽 Listen on Google Drive

'kaıtıŋ – 'kaıtın	kiting – chitin	'pa:kɪŋ – 'pa:kɪn	parking – parkin
'dʌblɪŋ – 'dʌblɪn	doubling – Dublin	ˈstaːlɪŋ – ˈstaːlɪn	starling – Stalin
'3:viŋ – '3:vin	Irving – Ervine		

## **S** Exercise 68. /ŋg/, /ŋ/

ˈfɪŋgə	finger	leŋθ	length
'lɒŋgə	longer	ˈsɪŋə	singer
ˈlæŋg <b>w</b> əd͡ʒ	language	ˈsɪŋɪŋ	singing
lʌŋz	lungs	'hæŋə	hanger

Exercise B42. /ŋ‿ɪt/				
ˈbrɪŋ‿it	bring it	ˈsæŋ‿ɪt	sang it	
ˈflɪŋ‿ɪt	fling it	ˈspræŋ‿ıt	sprang it	
ˈpɪŋ_ɪt	ping it	ˈprɒŋˌɪt	prong it	
ˈrɪŋ‿ɪt	wring it	ˈflʌŋ‿ɪt	flung it	
ˈbæŋᢩɪt	bang it	ˈstʌŋˌɪt	stung it	
ˈhæŋ‿ɪt	hang it			
<b>Exercise B43</b>	/ŋɪŋ/ – /nɪŋ/			
ˈbæŋɪŋ – ˈbænɪŋ	banging – banning	່ piŋiŋ – ˈpiniŋ	pinging - pinning	
'dɒŋɪŋ – 'dɒnɪŋ	donging – donning	'sıŋıŋ – 'sınıŋ	singing - sinning	
'dıŋıŋ – 'dınıŋ	dinging – dinning	ˈtɪŋɪŋ – ˈtɪnɪŋ	tinging - tinning	
'dภŋɪŋ – 'dภทɪŋ	dunging – dunning			
Sexercise B44.	/ŋiː/ – /niː/			
Listen on Google Drive				
'pɒŋi – 'bɒni	pongy – Bonnie	'tæŋi – 'dæni	tangy – Danny	
'θιŋi – 'fɪni	thingie – Finney	ˈt͡ʃæŋi – ˈfræni	Changi – Frannie	
'stıŋi – 'spıni	stingy – spinney			

## The consonant /w/ as in WE.

#### Watch on YouTube

See /w/ on the consonant chart.

/w/ is a consonant, labial-velar (a double articulation), an approximant. It is a sonorant.

/w/ cannot occur at the end of a syllable.

## Sexercise 69. /w/

#### a. /w/

## Listen on Google Drive

wuː	woo	wit	wit
wʊd	wood	wird	weed
wə:d	ward	wai	why
wɒt	what	'wɔːtə	water
wæks	wax	'wɪljəm	William
wen	when		

#### b./w3:/

#### Listen on Google Drive

wɜːd	word	W3IS	worse
wɜːk	work	ωз:θ	worth
wɜːm	worm	'wɜːʃɪp	worship
wɜːld	world		

## **Serior** Exercise B44.5. /3:/ - /w3:/

#### Listen on Google Drive

3! – M3!	err - were	3IS - W3IS	Erse – worse
3:l - w3:l	earl – whirl	$\theta$ : $\theta$ – $\theta$ : $\theta$	earth – worth
з:d – wз:d	erred - word	'3ːli – 'wɜːli	early - Wyrley
3:k - w3:k	irk – work	ˈsːnə – ˈwɜːnə	earner – Werner

## Sexercise 70. /tw/, /kw/, /sw/

twinz	twins	kwestsən	question
'twɪtə	twitter	swi:t	sweet
twais	twice	swet	sweat
kwik	quick	swits	switch
kwait	quite	swift	swift

## **○** Exercise 71. /w/ - /v/

#### Listen on Google Drive

west – vest	west - vest	went – vent	went - vent
W3IS - V3IS	worse - verse	wet – vet	wet - vet
wi:l - vi:l	wheel – veal	'wıspə – 'vızıt	whisper – visit
wain – vain	wine – vine		

## Ine vowel /σə/ as in CURE.

Watch on YouTube

See /və/ on the vowel chart.

/və/ is a vowel, a centring diphthong; with an advanced back, lowered close, rounded nucleus and a glide to a central (*mixed*), mid, unrounded position; free.

IPA SIL encoding: u < e = . X-SAMPA encoding: U@.

/və/ is being replaced with /oː/ in many words, especially common ones.

## 🎧 Exercise 72. /ບອ/

ure
ur
cure
ure
•

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ The speaker says these words with /2:/ instead of /və/

 $<sup>^2</sup>$ These words are listed in dictionaries as having /u:/ and /u:ə/ respectively.

## ດ Exercise B45. /ເອ/ − /eອ/ − /ບອ/

Listen on Google Drive

tiə – teə – tvə tear (n.) – tear (v.) – tour

miə – meə – mvə mere – mare – moor

biə – beə – bvə beer – bear – boor

spiə – speə – spvə spear – spare – spoor

'siərə – 'seərə – 'svərə sera – Sarah – sura

#### The vowel /ei/ as in FACE.

■ Watch on YouTube

See /ei/ on the vowel chart.

/eɪ/ is a vowel, a closing diphthong; with a front, mid, unrounded nucleus and a glide to a retracted front, lowered close, unrounded position; free.

IPA SIL encoding: ei=. X-SAMPA encoding: eI.

## Sexercise 73. /ei/

deı	day	breik	break
sei	say	seiv – seif	save – safe
neim	name	reiz – reis	rays – race
rein	rain	weid – weit	wade – wait
beid	bade	pleig – leik	plague – lake
teɪp	tape	eid͡ʒ – eit͡∫	age – H
keıt	Kate	deı – beə	day – bare
weist	waste	теі – теә	may – mare
keīp	саре	wei – weə	way - wear
tseindz	change	peɪd – peəd	paid – paired
reınd3	range		
		•	

<b>਼</b> Exercise B46. /e/ – /eɪ/				
bred – breid	bread – braid	tses – tseis	chess – chase	
$ed\overline{z} - eid\overline{z}$	edge – age	ə'bet – ə'beɪt	abet – abate	
wed – weid	wed – Wade	'westə – 'weistə	wester – waster	
wed3 - weid3	wedge – wage	'spest - 'speist	special – spatial	
ben – bein	Ben – bane	'fetl – 'feɪtl	fettle – fatal	
pent – peint	pent – paint	'stretn – 'streitn	Stretton –	
best – beist	best – based		– straighten	
$\widehat{\operatorname{etf}} - \widehat{\operatorname{eitf}}$	etch - H	'edzīŋ - 'eidzīŋ	edging – aging	
$se\theta - sei\theta$	Seth – saithe	'betɪŋ – 'beɪtɪŋ	betting – bating	
<b>Exercise B47.</b>	/e/ - /eə/ - /eɪ/			
ed – eəd – eɪd		Ed – aired – aid		
ſed – ſeəd – ſeɪd		shed – shared – shade		
dez – deəz – deız		Des – dares – days		
fez – feaz – feiz		fez - fares - phase		

Ben - bairn - bane

Ken – cairn – cane

## ெ Exercise B47.5. /eɪ/ - /eɹə/ - /eə/

#### 🔽 Listen on Google Drive

ben – beən – bein

ken – kean – kein

beı – 'beıə – beə	bay – Bayer – bear
hei – 'heiə – heə	hay – Heyer – hare
leı – 'leıə – leə	lay – layer – lair
mei – 'meiə – meə	may - Mayer - mayo
рет – 'ретә – реә	pay – payer – pear

## The vowel /oi/ as in CHOICE.

#### Watch on YouTube

See /oi/ on the vowel chart.

/oɪ/ is a vowel, a closing diphthong; with a back, mid, rounded nucleus and a glide to a retracted front, lowered close, unrounded position; free.

IPA SIL encoding: o < i = . X-SAMPA encoding: OI.

# Sexercise 74. /əɪ/

## Listen on Google Drive

boı	boy	vəis	voice
təi	toy	tsois	choice
kəin	coin	t͡ʃɔɪs d͡ʒɔɪnt	joint
nəız	noise	pəint	point
təil	toil		

# **Ω** Exercise 75. /οː/ - /ɒ/ - /ο̞ɪ/

#### Listen on Google Drive

bə: – bɒg – bəi	bore - bog - boy
kə: – kɒd – kəin	core – cod – coin
kəis – bos – tsəis	course - boss - choice
lə:d – lət – ləinz	lord – lot – loins
nə:θ – nɒd – nəɪz	north – nod – noise

## ດ Exercise B48. /aɪ/ - /eɪ/ - /ວɪ/

plaı – pleı – pləı	ply – play – ploy
baı – beı – bəı	buy – bay – boy
faıl – feıl – fəıl	file – fail – foil
$\widehat{dz}$ aın – $\widehat{dz}$ eın – $\widehat{dz}$ əın	Jain – Jane – join
haist – heist – hoist	heist – haste – hoist
paint – peint – point	pint – paint – point
'baɪsn – 'beɪsn – 'bəɪsn	bison – basin – Boyson
'laɪtə – 'leɪtə – 'lɔɪtə	lighter – later – loiter
'paıntə – 'peıntə – 'pəıntə	pinta – painter – pointer

## The vowel /əʊ/ as in GOAT.

Watch on YouTube

See /əʊ/ on the vowel chart.

/əʊ/ is a vowel, a closing diphthong; with a central (*mixed*), mid, unrounded nucleus and a glide to an advanced back, lowered close, rounded position; free.

*IPA SIL encoding:* **e=u<**. *X-SAMPA encoding:* **@U**.

## Sercise 76. /əʊ/

#### 🔼 Listen on Google Drive

รอช	so	hอซp	hope
ทอช	no	məʊst	most
gəʊ	go	rəʊp	rope
həʊl	hole	ˈpɪləʊ	pillow
həʊm	home	'feləʊ	fellow
kəʊl	coal	'∫æləʊ	shallow
əʊk	oak	ˈfəʊtəʊ	photo
bəut	boat	həʊˈtel	hotel
kəʊp	cope	əʊˈeɪsɪs	oasis

## 🎧 Exercise 77. /ɜː/, /ɔː/, /ວɪ/ - /əʊ/

fs: – fəʊ	fir - foe	bə:ld – bəʊld	bald – bold
ร:ท – อชท	earn – own	pəːz – pəʊz	pause - pose
gɜːl – gəʊl	girl - goal	ทอเz – ทองz	noise - nose
$\theta \alpha \theta - \theta \alpha \theta$	earth – oath	təi – təv	toy - tow
səi – səu	saw - so	bəı – bəv	boy - bow

## 🎧 Exercise B48.5. /ວເອ/ - /ວເອ/ - /ອບ/ - /ອບə/

#### 🔼 Listen on Google Drive

bอเ – 'bอเอ – bอช – 'bอชอ boy – boyar – bow – boa kอเ – 'kอเอ – kอช – 'kอชอ coy – coyer – co – koa

## ດ Exercise B49. /aʊ/ − /əʊ/

#### Listen on Google Drive

nav – nəv	now - know	kaʊt͡ʃ - kəʊt͡ʃ	couch – coach
wav – wəv	wow - woe	raυθ – rəυθ	Routh – wroth
vau – vəut	vow – vote	'raʊdi – 'rəʊdi	rowdy – roadie
tavn – təvn	town - tone	'daʊnə – 'dəʊnə	downer – donor
haʊz – həʊz	house (v.) – hose	'aʊtn – 'əʊtn	Oughton – oaten

## **Ω** Exercise 78. /Λ/ – /p/ – /οι/ – /ου/

#### Listen on Google Drive

kht - kpt - kp:t - kp:t cut - cot - caught - coat khd - kp:d - kp:d cud - cod - cord - code phk - pp:k - pp:k puck - pock - pork - poke stak - stpk - stp:k - stp:k stuck - stock - stock - stock

## 🧣 Exercise B50. /iː/ - /ə/ - /ອບ/

'hærid - 'hærəd - 'hærəvd harried – Harrod – harrowed 'bʌri – 'bʌrə – 'bʌrəʊ Burry - borough - burrow 'kleəri – 'kleərə – 'kleərəv clary - Clara - Claro 'frænki – 'frænkə – 'frænkəv Frankie – franker – Franco 'dzu:di - 'dzu:də - 'dzu:dəv Judy - Judah - judo 'piːki – 'piːkə – 'piːkəʊ peaky - Peaker - pekoe 'wıədi – 'wıədə – 'wıədəʊ weirdie - weirder - weirdo 'səʊli – 'səʊlə – 'səʊləʊ Soley - solar - solo

## **Ω** Exercise 79. /iː/ - /3ː/ - /əʊ/, /ɔː/

#### Listen on Google Drive

 si: - s3: - s30
 see - sir - s0

 fi:st - f3:st - f5:st
 feast - first - forced

 bi:n - b3:n - b5:n
 bean - burn - born

 wi:k - w3:k - w5:k
 week - work - walk

 wi:d - w3:d - w5:d
 weed - word - ward

## Reservise B50.5. Diphthong + diphthong

#### Listen on Google Drive

'leɪaʊt	layout	'daɪəʊd	diode
'meɪəʊ	Мауо	'fəɪeɪ	foyer
อ:ˈfeɪəʊ	Orfeo	อ'rอเอช	arroyo
kə'barer	Caballé <sup>!</sup>	รอบยา	Soay
'haɪɔɪd	hyoid	่องลาท	Owain
'traiaut	try-out	'zəvəid	zooid
อซ'haɪอซ	Ohio	'bləvavt	blowout

## 🌬 Exercise B51. /aʊ/ - /əʊ/ - /uː/

wauz – wəuz – wu:z wows - woes - woos skavld - skavld - skurld scowled - scold - schooled ravθ - revθ - ruvθRouth - wroth - Ruth pavts - pavts - purts pouch - poach - pooch 'ravın – 'rəvın – 'ru:ın rowing - rowing - ruing 'ravstıd – 'rəvstıd – 'ruːstıd rousted - roasted - roosted 'ravdi – 'rəvdi – 'ruːdi rowdy - roadie - Rudy 'kavlın – 'kəvlın – 'ku:lın cowling - coaling - cooling

## ] Exercise B52. /iː/ - /eɪ/ - /aɪ/ - /ວຸເ

siː – seɪ – saɪ – səɪ pli: - plei - plai - ploi pi:z - peiz - paiz - poiz tri: - trei - trai - trai  $d\overline{z}$ i:n -  $d\overline{z}$ ein -  $d\overline{z}$ ain -  $d\overline{z}$ oin ki:ts - keits - kaits - koits

see – say – sigh – soy plea – play – ply – ploy peas - pays - pies - poise *tree - tray - try - Troy* gene – Jane – Jain – join Keats – cates – kites – quoits litre – later – lighter – loiter

ˈfiːlɪŋ – ˈfeɪlɪŋ – ˈfaɪlɪŋ – ˈfəɪlɪŋ

'liːtə – 'leɪtə – 'laɪtə – 'lɔɪtə

# feeling – failing – filing – foiling

## 泽 Exercise B53. /aɪ/ – /eɪ/ – /ວɪ/ – /aʊ/ – /əʊ/

kaı – keı – kəı – kav – kəv laı – leı – ləı – lav – ləv baın – bein – bəin – baun – bəun

faild - feild - foild - fauld - fould

ə'laı – ə'leı – ə'ləı – ə'lav – hə'ləv

daıt - deit - doit - davt - dovt

rais - reis - rais - raus - raus

'kaıli – 'keıli – 'kəıli – 'kavli – 'kəvli

chi - K - coy - cow - co lie – lay – Loy – Lao – low

filed - failed - foiled - fouled - fold bine - bane - Boyne - Bown - bone

ally (v.) – allay – alloy – allow – hello

dight - date - doit - doubt - dote

rice - race - Royce - Rous - Rhos!

Kylie - Cayley - coyly - Cowley - coley

## Exercise B54. /p/ - /b/ - /t/ - /d/ - /k/ - /g/

pəv – bəv – təv – dəv – kəv – gəv piə – biə – tiə – diə – kiə – giə

psin - bsin - tsin - dsin - ksin - gsin

paiz – baiz – taiz – daiz – kaiz – gaiz

pru: – bru: – tru: – dru: – kru: – gru:

hpp - hpb - hpt - hpd - hpk - hpg

məvp – məvb – məvt –

– məvd – məvk – məvq

'luːpə - 'luːbə - 'luːtə -

- 'luːdə - 'luːkə - 'luːgə

Poe - bow - toe - dough - co - go

pier – beer – tier – deer – Keir – gear

Pearn - burn - turn - Dearne - kern - girn

pies - buys - ties - dyes - chis - quise

Prue – brew – true – drew – crew – grew

hop - hob - hot - hod - hock - hog

mope - mobe - moat -

– mode – moke – Moog<sup>t</sup>

looper - Luba - looter -

- lewder - lucre - Luger

#### Exercise B55. $f/-\theta/-s/-\theta/$

fai – θai – sai – sai

 $fort - \theta ort - sort - fort$ 

 $f = \sigma - \theta = 0$ 

 $fsid - \theta sid - ssid - ssid$ 

 $f \approx \eta - \theta \approx \eta - s \approx \eta - s \approx \eta$ 

'fıərə – 'θıərə – 'sıərə – 'ʃıərə

 $seif - sei\theta - seis - seif$ 

 $lixf - lix\theta - lixs - lix$ 

phi - thigh - sigh - shy

fought - thought - sort - short

foal - thole - sole - shoal

furred - third - surd - sherd

fang - thang - sang - Shang

fearer - Thera - sera - sheerer

safe - saithe - Sayce - seiche

leaf - Leith - lease - leash

#### 🕞 Exercise B56. /v/ - /ð/ - /z/

vi: - ði: - zi:

vəu - ðəu - zəun

ven - ðen - zen

væt - ðæt - zæk

brizy – brizð – brizz

kləvv – kləvð – kləvz

laiv – laið – laiz

'meɪvə – 'meɪðə – 'meɪzə

V – thee – zee

voe - though - zone

Venn - then - Zen

vat - that - Zack

breve - breathe - breeze

clove - clothe - close

live - lithe - lies

Mayor - Mather - maser

#### Exercise B57. /s/ - /z/ - /ʃ/ - /ʒ/

luːs – luːz – luːʃ – luːʒ

ru:s - ru:z - ru:\( - ru:\( \)

'lısn – 'prızn – 'mı(n – 'vızn

'luːsn – 'suːzn – 'kruːʃn – 'fjuːʒn

'liːsə – 'pliːzə – 'riːʃə – 'siːʒə

'presə – 'prezi – 'presə – 'plezə

loose – lose – louche – luge

russe - ruse - ruche - rouge

listen - prison - mission - vision

loosen – Suzan – crucian – fusion

Lisa – pleaser – Rhaetia – seizure

presa - prezzie - pressure - pleasure

## 

flu: - tru: - dzu: - dru:

 $\widehat{t}$  sides – trið – d $\widehat{d}$  sið – drið

tsein – trein – dzein – drein

tjæm – træm – dzæm – dræm

fsil - tril - dzil - dril

 $\widehat{t}$  s – tres –  $\widehat{dz}$  es – dres

 $\widehat{t}$   $\int n k - tr n h - d\widehat{z} n h - dr n h$ 

chew - true - Jew - drew

cheer – Trier – jeer – drear

chain – train – Jane – drain

Cham – tram – jam – dram

chill - trill - Jill - drill

chess – tress – Jess – dress

chunk - trunk - junk - drunk

## 🕞 Exercise B59. /w/ - /l/ - /r/ - /j/ - /h/

wu: - lu: - ru: - ju: - hu:

wəv – ləv – rəv – jəv – həv

wav – lav – rav – jav – hav

wiə – liə – riə – jiə – hiə

wen – len – ren – jen – hen

word – lord – rord – jord – hord

wæk – læk – ræk – jæk – hæk

wpt - lpt - rpt - jpt - hpt

woo - loo - rue - yew - who

woe - low - row - yo - ho

wow - Lao - row - yow - how

we're - leer - rear - year - here

when - Len - wren - yen - hen

ward - lord - roared - yawed - hoard

whack - lack - rack - yak - hack

what - lot - rot - yacht - hot

## Exercise B60. /m/ - /n/ - /n/

bpm - bpn - bpn

 $t_{\Lambda}m - t_{\Lambda}n - t_{\Lambda}n$ 

wimz - winz - winz

hæmd – hænd – hænd

'sıməz – 'sınəz – 'sıŋəz

'dʌmɪŋ – 'dʌnɪŋ – 'dʌŋɪŋ

'læmtən – 'læntən – 'læŋtən

'kɒmbəʊ – 'kɒndəʊ – 'kɒŋgəʊ

bomb - Bonn - bong

tum - ton - tongue

whims - wins - wings

hammed - hand - hanged

simmers - sinners - singers

dumbing - dunning - dunging

Lambton – lantern – Langton

combo - condo - Congo

#### •

#### Exercise Ω. Stressed vowels

#### **Essential phonetic terms and their Russian equivalents**

Terms that are not widely used are given in *italics*.

advanced /əd'vɑ:nst/ продвинутый вперёд

affricate /ˈæfrɪkət/ аффриката (ж. р.)

allophone /ˈæləfəʊn/ аллофон

alveolar /ˌælviːˈəʊlə/ альвеолярный

apical /ˈæpɪkl/ апикальный

approximant /əˈprɒksɪmənt/ аппроксимант

aspiration /ˌæspəˈreɪʃn/ придыхание

back vowel /bæk/ гласный заднего ряда

bilabial /baɪˈleɪbɪəl/ губно-губной

cacuminal /kəˈkjuːmɪnl/ какуминальный

central vowel /'sentral/ гласный центрального

ряда

centring diphthong /'sentərɪŋ/ центрирующий дифтонг

checked /tʃekt/ усечённый

close vowel /kləʊs/ гласный верхнего подъёма

closed syllable /kləʊzd/ закрытый слог

closing diphthong /kləʊzɪŋ/ сужающийся дифтонг

consonant /kɒnsənənt/ согласный

continuant /kənˈtɪnjʊənt/ щелевой

dental /ˈdentl/ зубной

devoicing /di:'vəɪsɪŋ/ оглушение

diphthong /ˈdɪfθɒŋ/ дифтонг

diphthong glide /glaɪd/ глайд дифтонга

diphthong nucleus /ˈnjuːklɪəs/ ядро дифтонга

double articulation /ˈdʌbl ɑːˌtɪkjuːˈleɪʃn/ двойная артикуляция

falling diphthong /fɔːlɪŋ/ нисходящий дифтонг

fortis /ˈfɔːtɪs/ сильный

free /fri:/ свободный

fricative /ˈfrɪkətɪv/ фрикативный

front vowel /frʌnt/ гласный переднего ряда

glottal /ˈglɒtl/ гортанный

interdental /ˌɪntəˈdentl/ межзубный

labiodental /ˌleɪbi:əʊˈdentl/ губно-зубной

laminal /ˈlæmɪnəl/ дорсальный

lateral /ˈlætərəl/ боковой

lateral plosion /ˈlætərəl ˈpləʊʒn/ боковой взрыв

lax /læks/ ненапряжённый

lenis /ˈliːnɪs/ слабый

lowered /ˈləʊəd/ приоткрытый

mid vowel /mid/ гласный среднего подъёма

mixed vowel /mikst/ гласный смешанного ряда

monophthong /'mpnəfθpŋ/ монофтонг

nasal /'neɪzl/ носовой

nasal plosion / neɪzl 'pləʊʒn/ носовой (фаукальный)

взрыв

obstruent	/'pbstrvənt/	шумный
open syllable	/ˈəʊpən/	открытый слог
open vowel	/ˈəʊpən/	гласный нижнего подъёма
opening diphthong	/ˈəʊpənɪŋ/	расширяющийся дифтонг
palatal	/'pælətl/	палатальный
palato-alveolar	/ˌpælətəʊˌælviːˈəʊlə/	палато-альвеолярный
phoneme	/ˈfəʊniːm/	фонема
plosion	/'pləʊʒn/	взрыв
plosive	/'pləʊsɪv/	взрывной
postalveloar	/ˌpəʊstˌælviːˈəʊlə/	постальвеолярный
raised	/reizd/	прикрытый
retracted	/rɪˈtræktɪd/	отодвинутый назад
rising diphthong	/'raɪzɪŋ/	восходящий дифтонг
rounded	/'ravndid/	огубленный
sonorant	/'spnərənt/	сонант (м. р.), сонорный
stop	/stpp/	смычный
stress	/stres/	ударение
stressed	/strest/	ударный
syllable	/'sɪləbl/	слог
syllable coda	/ˈkəʊdə/	кода (финаль) слога
syllable nucleus (peak)	/ˈnjuːklɪəs/, /piːk/	ядро (вершина) слога
syllable onset	/'pnset/	зачин (инициаль) слога
syllable rhyme	/raɪm/	рифма слога

tense	/tens/	напряжённый
unrounded	/ˌʌnˈraʊndɪd/	неогубленный
unstressed	/ˌʌnˈstrest/	безударный
velar	/'viːlə/	велярный
voiced	/voist/	звонкий
voiceless	/'vəɪsləs/	глухой
vowel	/'vaʊəl/	гласный

#### Sources and further reading

- 1. Cruttenden A. Gimson's pronunciation of English. Oxford: Routledge, 2014.
- 2. Jones D. et al. Cambridge English Pronouncing Dictionary. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011.
- 3. *O'Connor J. D., Arnold G. F.* Intonation of colloquial English. London: Longman, 1973.
- 4. Roach P. British English: Received Pronunciation // Journal of the International Phonetic Association. 2004. Vol. 34. No. 2. Pp. 239–245.
- 5. Roach P. English Phonetics and Phonology: A Practical Course. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000.
- 6. Wells J. C. Longman Pronunciation Dictionary. Essex: Pearson Education Limited, 2008.
- 7. Вольская Н. Б., Сохиева Ф. В., Шамина Е. А. Английская фонетика. Согласные: учебное пособие. СПб.: Изд-во С.-Петербургского Университета, 1998.
- 8. *Троценко Г. С.* Английская фонетика. Монофтонги: учебное пособие. СПб.: Филологический факультет СПбГУ, 2008.
- 9. Шевченко Т. И. Фонетика и фонология английского языка. Дубна: Феникс+, 2011.