Introductory Course on Standard British Pronunciation

Extended Edition

v1.0.3

Вводный фонетический курс английского языка Британский вариант

Расширенное издание

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List of symbols and notational conventions

Theory section

Exercise with recording

Speaker 1

Speaker 2

Exercise with no recording

B00 Optional exercise which is not part of the original course

00A Optional exercise on intonation

Link to external media (.pdf only)

Jwa: Sounds that 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.

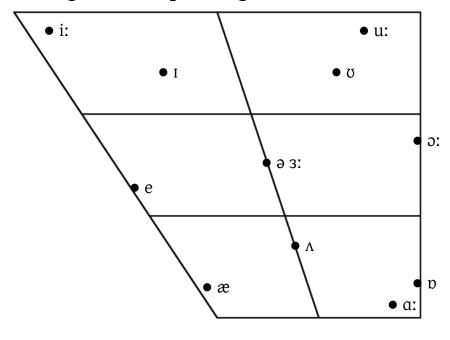
The latest version of the course will be kept at <u>phonetics-spbu.github.io</u>.



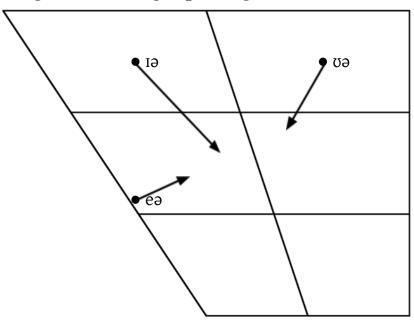
English consonants.

	Bilabial	Labi	odental	Der	ntal	Alve	olar	Postal	veolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p b					t	d				k g	
Affricate								t∫	dz			
Nasal	m						n				ŋ	
Fricative		f	V	θ	ð	S	Z	ſ	3			h
Approximant	(w)								r	j	W	
Lateral approximant							1					

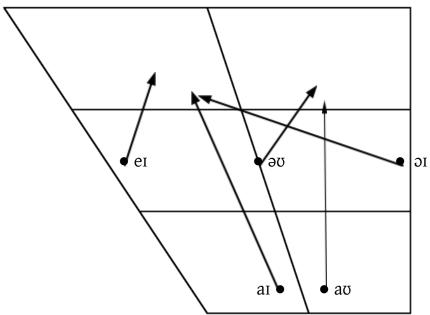
English monophthongs.



English centring dipthongs.



English closing dipthongs.



The vowel /1/ as in KIT.

/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.

/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].

The consonant /d/ as in DID.

/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.

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

\square The consonant /1/ as in LID.

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

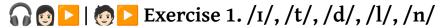
When /l/ is followed by a vowel or / \mathbf{j} /, it is *clear*, which means it is somewhat *palatalized* and sounds 'softer' than in other positions, where it is *velarized* and called *dark*. In phonetic transcription, the dark allophone is shown as [\dagger]: lid [lɪd], till [$t^h I^{\dagger}$].

IPA SIL encoding: $1\sim\sim$. 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**.



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

The vowel /iː/ as in FLEECE.

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

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

tiː	tea	niːd	need
di:	D	liːd	lead (v.)
niː	knee	ni:l	kneel
li:	lea	di:l	deal
tiːn	teen	ni:d – ni:t	need – neat
di:n	dean	ni:d – ni:t – nit	need – neat – knit

🞧 👩 🔼 | 🧑 🔼 Exercise 3. /ı/ - /iː/

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.

/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: $till[t^hIl]$, but still[stil].

\square The consonant z as in Z00.

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

siː	sea	siːt	seat
siːl	seal	sit	sit
ziːl	zeal	ni:z – ni:s	knees – niece
siːd	seed		

The vowel /e/ as in DRESS.

/e/ is a vowel, a monophthong, front, mid, unrounded, lax, checked. *Alternate symbol:* $/\varepsilon/$.

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

dıd – ded	did – dead	sins – sens	since - sense
lıd – 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: ['sɪti].

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 $\langle i \rangle$ is chosen to represent it. However, in a purely phonemic transcription one should represent it as /i:/: *easy* /'i:zi:/.

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

\square The vowel $/ \infty /$ as in TRAP.

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

Alternate symbol: /a/.

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

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

№ | **№** | Exercise 9. /e/ - /æ/

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/

ti:n – di:n	teen – dean	ten – dæn	ten – Dan
tın – dın	tin – din	ded – det	dead – debt
ten – den	ten – den	dæd – sæt	Dad – sat

🛼 Exercise 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 $/ \int / as$ in SHE.

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

IPA SIL encoding: **s=**. *X-SAMPA encoding:* **S**.



∫iː	she	næ∫	Nash
∫i:t	sheet	æ∫	ash
∫ed	shed	'dıʃız	dishes
∫el	shell	'dæʃɪz	dashes
dı∫	dish	'næ∫ız	Nash's
sæ∫	sash	'æ∫ız	ashes
læ∫	lash	ˈlæʃɪz	lashes
dæ∫	dash		

\square The consonant /p/as in PEA.

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

piː	pea	pænz	pans
piːz	peas	pet	pet
pın	pin	pæt	pat
pen	pen	pi:p - tip	peep - tip
pæn	pan	di:p - dīp li:p - līp	deep – dip
pınz	pins	li:p – līp	leap – lip
penz	pens	ʃi:p − ʃɪp	sheep – ship

🗣 Exercise B2. /p/ - /sp/

-	, 1, , 1,		
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.

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

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

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		

di:d - did - ded - dæd	deed - did - dead - dad
bi:d – bɪd – 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 - pɪt - pet - pæt	peat - pit - pet - pat
si:t - sit - set - sæt	seat – sit – set – sat

№ Exercise B3. /iː/ - /ɪ/ - /e/ - /æ/

i:t - ıt - et - æt	eat - it - ate - at
i:l - ɪl - el - æl	eel - ill - L - Al
li:d – lɪd – led – læd	lead – lid – led – lad
si:t - sit - set - sæt	seat - sit - set - sat
bi:t - bit - bet - bæt	beat – bit – bet – bat
si:d - sid - 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 – lɪsp – les – læs	lease – lisp – less – lass

The consonant /m/ as in ME.

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

№ | **№** | Exercise 16. /m/

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

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

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

♠ ♠ □ | ♠ □ Exercise 19. Two-syllable words

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

🞧 👩 🔼 | 🧑 🔼 Exercise 20. Sonorant length

ın – ınz	inn - inns	læmz – læmps	lambs – lamps
bın – bınz	bin – bins	bild – bilt	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
sinz – sins	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.

a.

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

      _pi:t ||
      _Pete. ||

      _bil ||
      _Bill. ||

      _ted ||
      _Ted. ||

      _pæt ||
      _Pat. ||

      _sæm ||
      _Sam. ||
```

```
| Comparison | Com
```

☐ The vowel /α:/ as in START, BATH or PALM.

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

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

par	par	la:d	lard
bar	bar	paːst	past
ta:	tar	la:st	last
bain	barn	'paːti	party
part	part	'daːbi	Derby!

🎧 🔼 Exercise B4. /iː/ − /ɪ/ − /e/ − /æ/ − /ɑː/

li:d – lid – led – læd – la:d lead – lid – led – lad – lard bi:n – bin – ben – bæn – ba:n bean – bin – Ben – ban – barn 'bi:di – 'piti – 'pæti – 'pæti – 'pa:ti beady – pity – petty – patty – party

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

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

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

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

\(\rightarrow \) Exercise B5. /a:/ - /v/

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 – bpn	barn – Bonn	'paːtɪd - 'pɒtɪd	parted – potted

The vowel /oː/ as in NORTH or FORCE.

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

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

		_	
po:t	port	sort	sort
sno:t	snort	də:	door
lə:d	lord	'nə:ti	naughty
də:n	dawn	'stə:mi	stormy
SƏI	saw	'tə:ni	tawny
stə:	store		

№ Exercise B6. /əː/ - /ɒ/

ozz – pz	oars – Oz	pə:nd – pɒnd	pawned – pond
ord – pd	awed – odd	∫əːn – ∫ɒn	Sean! – shone!
po:l – pol	Paul – Poll	∫oːt – ∫ɒt	short - shot
sə:d – spd	sword – sod	'spo:ti – 'spɒti	sporty – spotty

Exercise B7. [ōː] - [ϖ] - [ʊ̃ː] - [ϖ]

o:d - pd - o:t - pptawed - odd - ought - optpo:d - ppd - po:t - pptpoured - pod - port - potso:d - spd - so:t - spftsawed - sod - sought - softfo:d - fpd - fo:t - fptshored - shod - short - shotno:d - npd - no:t - nptgnawed - nod - naught - knot

\square The consonant /k/ as in KEY.

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

ki:z	keys	pi:k	peak
kık	kick	sık	sick
kent	Kent	nek	neck
kæt	cat	bæk	back
ka:m	calm	daːk	dark
kəːd	cord	kəːk	cork
kpd	cod	sɒk	sock

🧣 Exercise B8. /k/ - /sk/

ki:z – ski:z	keys – skis	kɒn – skɒn	con - scone!
kıl – skıl	kill - skill	kɒt – skɒt	cot – Scott
kæb - skæb	cab - scab	kər – skər	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.

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

Alternate symbol: /g/.

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

№ | **№** | Exercise 25. /g/

giːs	geese	liːg	league
gıld	gild	bıg	big
get	get	leg	leg
gæmp	gamp	bæg	bag
ga:dz	guards	dpg	dog
gəːz	gauze	'gɪdi	giddy
gpd	God	'gɪni	guinea

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

№ Exercise B9. /æ/ - /ɑː/

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 – 'pa:tid	patted – parted
ænt – a:nt	ant – aren't		

/g/

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
gam – dam	mob – mop	sə:d – sə:t	sword – sought
ppd – ppt	pod – pot		


```
part - port - pot
                                              part - port - pot
kart - kart - kat
                                              cart - caught - cot
sta:k - sta:k - stak
                                              stark - stork - stock
kard - kord - kod
                                              card - cord - cod
smart - sport - sport
                                              smart - sport - spot
la:st - lpst
                                              last – lost
ba:ks - bpks
                                              barks – box
karp – 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.

Reservise 28A. The Low Rise.

a.

```
('wptəv jur gpt ||)
                                          ('What've you got? ||)
pinz
                                          Pins, |
penz |
                                          pens, |
pænz
                                          pans, |
ppts |
                                          pots.
('wptəv juː qpt ||)
                                          ('What've you got? ||)
girs
                                          Geese,
pigz
                                          pigs, |
,kæts |
                                          cats,
dogz
                                          dogs |
læmz ||
                                          lambs. ||
('wpt wpz it laik ||)
                                          ('What was it like? ||)
six
                                          Sea, |
sænd |
                                          sand, [
paimz
                                          palms, [
```

```
pælz ||
                                                pals. |
b.
                                                ('What does she look like? ||)
('wpt dəsi: lok laik ||)
 slim |
                                                Slim, |
 blond
                                                blonde, |
nixt |
                                                neat. ||
('wpt dəz hi: lok laık ||)
                                                ('What does he look like? ||)
big
                                                Big, |
to:l
                                                _tall, |
da:k |
                                                dark. |
('wpt wil ju: du: ||)
                                                ('What will you do? ||)
sli:p
                                                Sleep, |
i:t|
                                                eat, |
 tə:k
                                                talk, [
la:f |
                                                laugh. |
('wpt did ju: du: ||)
                                                ('What did you do? ||)
 slept |
                                                Slept, |
 et<sup>1</sup>
                                                _ate, |
 _təːkt |
                                                talked, [
 .la:ft ||
                                                laughed. ||
<sup>1</sup>The speaker says /eit/
```

The consonant /f/ as in FEEL.

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

№ | **№** | Exercise 29. /f/

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

The consonant /v/ as in VAST.

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

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

vi:l - fi:l	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: _}.

apt^1	apt	fækt	fact
kept	kept	pıkt	picked
tıpt	tipped	aːskt	asked
bdas	sobbed	begd	begged
ebd	ebbed	lægd	lagged
ækt	act		

¹Neither speaker displays 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 [kitn].

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

🞧 👩 🔼 | ፟ 🗑 🔼 Exercise 33. /tl/, /dl/, /kl/, /tn/, /dn/

Listen on Google Drive

'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	'pætnz¹ 'ga:dnz¹	gardens

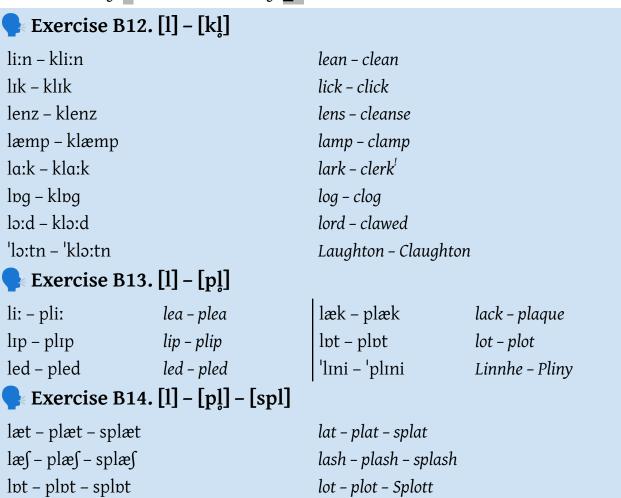
¹The first speaker does not use syllabic sonorants in these words. The second speaker does not use syllabic /n/ at all.

○ □ □ ·	D40 N 1 1		
	B10. Nasal relea	1	
'iːtn	eaten	'glædn	gladden
'biːtn	beaten	ga:'skædn	Garscadden
saːˈpiːdn	Sarpedon	'ga:tn	Garton
ım'pi:dns	impedance	'sma:tn	smarten
'mɪtn	mitten	'pa:dn	pardon
'kıtn	kitten	'va:dn	Varden
'sıdnz	Siddons	'Sɒtn	Shotton
'lıdn	Liddon	'tɒtn	Totton
'ketn	Ketton	'kɒtn	cotton
tı'betn	Tibetan	'mɒdn	modern
'dedn	deaden	'nə:tn	Norton
'ledn	leaden	ım'pə:tns	importance
'stætn	Staten	'əːdn	Auden
'fætn	fatten	dıs'kə:dns	discordance
Exercise	B11. Lateral rele	ease	
'bi:tl	beetle	si'ætl	Seattle
ˈfiːtl	fetal	'pædl	paddle
'ni:dl	needle	skı'dædl	skedaddle
'pi:dl	pedal (adj.)	'ba:tl	Bartle
bı'lıtl	belittle	'sta:tl	startle
'vıtl	victual [!]	'bɒtl	bottle
'fɪdl	fiddle	'glɒtl	glottal
'tɪdlz	Tiddles	'tɒdl	toddle
'netl	nettle	'mɒdl	model
'ʃtetl	shtetl	'mɔːtl	mortal
'medl	medal	'pə:tl	portal
'pedl	pedal (n.)	'kəːdl	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**.



The consonant /h/ as in HOT.

/h/ is a consonant, glottal, fricative, voiceless. It is an obstruent. /h/ cannot occur at the end of a syllable.

iː – hiː	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
hıs	hiss	hpt	hot
hɪt	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.

A Exercise 34A. The High Fall.

a.

(wstiz`ðis)	('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 it	`Get it.
`si: hɪm	`See him.	`bæn ıt	`Ban it.
`ki:p ɪt	`Keep it.	`pa:s it	`Pass it.
`liːv ɪt	`Leave it.	`lɒk ɪt	`Lock it.
`si: It	`See it.	`fo:s it	`Force it.
<mark>▷</mark> / ▷ b.			
('wɒt dɪd hiː / ʃiː ˌdu	ı:)	('What did he/she do	?)
hi:/ʃi:`ti:zd hɪm		He/She`teased him.	
hi: / si: `tɪpt hɪm		He/She `tipped him.	

```
hi: / si: 'begd him ||
                                                He/She `begged him. ||
hi: / si: `robd him ||
                                                He/She `robbed him. ||
hi: / si: `a:skt him ||
                                                He/She `asked him. ||
hi: / si: so: him |
                                                He/She`saw him. ||
hi: / si: `pikt it ||
                                                He/She`picked it. ||
hi: / si: kept it |
                                                He/She `kept it. ||
hi: / si: `left It ||
                                                He/She`left it. ||
hi: / si: `pætɪd ɪt ||
                                                He/She`patted it. ||
hi: / si: 'pætɪd hɪz 'hed ||
                                                He/She 'patted his `head. ||
hi: / si: 'pætɪd 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.

/n/ is a vowel, a monophthong, central (mixed), raised open, unrounded, lax, checked.

Alternate symbol: /e/.

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

№ № | **№** Exercise 35. /۸/

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

Ω 1 1 2 2 2 36. /**Λ**/ − /**α**!/

kлp – ka:p	cup – carp	dлn – da:n	done – darn
bnd – baːd	bud – bard	lnk – la:k	luck – lark
knd – kard	cud – card	hʌm – haːm	hum – harm

🗣 Exercise B15. /αː/ – /ʌ/

'laːki – 'lʌki	larky – lucky	'ha:tn – 'hʌtn	hearten – Hutton
'pa:ti - 'pʌti	party – putty	'kaːpl – 'kʌpl	carpal – couple
'la:stɪd – 'lʌstɪd	lasted – lusted	'baːbl – 'bʌbl	barbel – bubble
'ka:mli – 'kʌmli	calmly – comely	'ka:sn – 'kлsn	Carson – Cusson

Ω № | **№** Exercise 37. /Λ/ – /𝔞/

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

Ω 1 1 2 2 38. /**λ**/ − /**α**/

kʌt - kæt	cut – cat	рлk – pæk	puck - pack
bлd – bæd	bud – bad	stʌk – stæk	stuck – stack
dʌn – dæn	done – Dan	bлk – bæk	buck – back
lʌk – læk	luck – lack	fлn – fæn	fun – fan
hлm – hæm	hum – ham		

Ω Exercise B16. $/\alpha x/ - /\alpha / - /\alpha x/ - /\nu /$

Listen on Google Drive

ka:d - knd - ko:d - kod	card – cud – cord – cod
ka:t - kʌt - kə:t - kɒt	cart – cut – caught – cot
ba:n – bлn – bə:n – bɒn	barn – bun – born – Bonn
ba:m - bam - ba:l - bam	balm – bum – ball – bomb
'ha:li – 'hʌni – 'hə:ni – 'hɒli	Harley – honey – horny – holly
'ha:ti – 'nʌti – 'hə:ti – 'hɒtli	hearty – nutty – haughty – hotly

\[\bigcap \bigcap \bigcap \text{Exercise B17. \/ i\frac{1}{2} - \/ i/ - \/ e/ - \/ \&/ - \/ \alpha \/ - \/ \alpha \/ - \/ \alpha \/ - \/ \alpha \/ \. mi:l - mɪl - mel - mæl meal - mill - Mel - Mall -– maːl – mʌm – məːl - marl - mum - mall liːd – lɪd – led – læd – lead - lid - lead - lad -- laid - lag - laid - lard - lug - lord ti:n - tin - ten - tæn teen - tin - ten - tan -- tain - tan - tain - tarn - ton - torn bi:n - bin - ben - bæn bean – bin – Ben – ban – - baın - ban - bəin - barn - bun - born si:d - sid - sed - sæd seed - Sid - said - sad -- said - said - said - Sard - suds - sword bead - bid - bed - bad biːd – bɪd – bed – bæd – - baid - baid - baid - bard - bud - board heat - hit - ate - hat hi:t - hit - et - hæt -- hart - hart - ort- heart - hut - ought

The consonant θ as in THIN.

 $/\theta/$ 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: $tenth[t^hen\theta]$.

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

$\bigcap \bigcirc \square \mid \bigcirc \square$ Exercise 39. $/\theta/$

θi:f	thief	smīθ	smith
θ ın	thin	deθ	death
θ ık	thick	tenθ	tenth
θo:t	thought	fo:θ	forth
θ Λ m	thumb	ρα:θ	path
ti:θ	teeth	kløθ	cloth

The consonant /ð/ as in THE.

/ð/ 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**.

	•			Exercise 40.	/ð/
--	---	--	--	--------------	-----

ðir¹	the	si:ð	seethe
ðiːz	these	ðiːz – θiːm	these – theme
ðis	this	ðis – 'θisl	this - thistle
ðæt	that		

¹Both speakers say /ðə/

$\bigcap \bigcirc \bigcirc | \bigcirc \bigcirc |$ Exercise 41. $/\theta/ - /s/$, $/\eth/ - /z/$

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

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

№ Exercise B18. /v/ - /ð/ - /z/, /ð/ - /d/

ven – ðen – zen	Venn – then – Zen	ðem – dem	them – Dem
vi: - ði: - zi:	V - the - zee	ðens – dens	thence – dense
ſiːv −∫iːð −	sheave – sheathe –	siːð – siːd	seethe – cede
-∫i:z	- she's	'sʌðn – 'sʌdn	southern – sudden

The vowel /uː/ as in GOOSE.

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

du:	do	lu:z	lose
muːv	move	tu:	too
fuːd	food	muːn	moon
buːn	boon	buːt	boot
kuː	C00	guːs	goose
huː	who	huːz	whose

☐ The vowel /υ/ as in FOOT.

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

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

Ω ⊚ □ | **⊚ □** Exercise 44. /υ/

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

🞧 👩 🔼 | 🧑 🔼 Exercise 45. [ūː] − [ŭː], [ʊ̄] − [ʊॅ]

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

Ω Σ Exercise B19. [ūː] − [ʊ] − [ŭː] − [ʊ]

tu:z – stod – tu:t – tok	twos – stood – toot – took
ku:d – kʊd – ku:t – pʊt	cooed – could – coot – put
ſu:d – ſʊd – ſu:t – ʃʊk	shooed – should – shoot – shook
hu:vz – hodz – hu:ps – ops	hooves - hoods - hoops - oops

Ω ⊚ ≥ | **⊚ ≥** Exercise 46. /uː/ – /υ/

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

Ω Exercise B20. /uː/ - /υ/

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

The consonant /j/ as in YES.

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

The sequence /hj/ is often pronounced as a voiceless palatal fricative [ç].

Yod-dropping and yod coalescence.

When /j/ follows a consonant in the onset of a syllable, it is sometimes omitted, mainly after /s/, /z/, / θ /, 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 respectively: f respect

⋒ 🔼 | 🗑 🔼 Exercise 47. /j/

ji:ld	yield	juː	you
jel	yell	fjuː	few
jes	yes	'dju:ti¹	duty
jet	yet	'bju:ti	beauty
ja:d	yard	'bjuːti sjuːt²	suit
jəːn	yawn	kjuː	queue

¹Speaker 1 pronounces this word as $/\frac{\mathbf{d}\mathbf{z}}{\mathbf{d}\mathbf{z}}$ u:ti:/

²Speaker 1 pronounces this word as /su:t/

🗣 Exercise B21. [j] – [ç]				
hju:n	Huhne	juːl – pjuːl	Yule – pule	
'hjuːɪt	Hewett	juːs – pjuːs	use (n.) - puce	
'hjuːsn	Hewson	ju: – kju:	yew - queue	
'hjuːɪʃ	Huish	juːt – kjuːt	Ute - cute	
'hjuːmɪd	humid	juːd – fjuːd	you'd – feud	
ju: – hju:	you – hue	juːz – fjuːz	yews – fuse	
ju:z – hju:z	use (v.) – hues			

The vowel /3:/ as in NURSE.

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

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

θз:d	third	ka:s	curse
з:θ	earth	โร:ท	learn
k3:l	curl	'sːli	early
g3:l	girl	's:nɪst	earnest
hɜːd	heard	ˈpɜːfɪkt	perfect
рз:1	pearl	ˈpɜːsn	person
bз:d	bird		

🞧 👩 🔼 | 🍖 🔼 Exercise 49. [ʒː] − [šː]

hɜːd – hɜːt	heard – hurt	f3: - f3:z - f3:st	fir - firs - first
b3:d −∫3:t	bird - shirt	k3: – k3:d – k3:t	cur - curd - curt
tɜːnd – bɜːnt	turned – burnt	b3: – b3:nz – b3:nt	burr - burns - burnt

№ Exercise B22. /ɔː/ - /ɒ/ - /ɜː/

oars – Oz – errs
all – doll – earl
port – pot – pert
short – shot – shirt
torn – Tom – turn
sport – spot – spurt
stork – stock – Turk
horde – hod – heard
born – Bonn – burn
pored – pod – purred
pause – because – purrs
talky – stocky – turkey
Morsel - mossy - mercy
mortal – mottle – myrtle

Ω Exercise B23. /3:/ - /Λ/

hɜːb - hʌb	herb – hub	fз:n – fлn	fern – fun
θα:d – θΛd	third – thud	∫з:t – ∫∧t	shirt - shut
f3:z – fAz	furs – fuzz	рз:k – рлк	perk - puck
ska:l – skal	skirl – skull	hз:t – hлt	hurt - hut
θ 3:m – θ Λ m	therm – thumb		

Ω Exercise B24. /3:/ - /Λ/

ldvg, – lq:eq,	burble - bubble	'sɜːtn – 'sʌtn	certain – Sutton
ˈhɜːdl – ˈhʌdl	hurdle – huddle	'pɜːti – 'pʌti	purty – puttee
'sɜːkl – 'sʌkl	circle – suckle	'sɜːli – 'sʌli	surly – sully
ˈbɜːtn – ˈbʌtn	Burton – button	ˈbɜːdi – ˈbʌdi	birdie – buddy
m3:tn¹ - m^tn¹	Merton – mutton	'gɜːni – 'gʌni	gurney – gunny

¹The speakers pronounce these words with /ən/ instead of syllabic /n/

🎧 🔼 Exercise B25. /ι/ - /e/ - /æ/ - /ʌ/ - /ɒ/ - /uː/

This pronunciation of toll is non-standard, /təʊl/ is preferred.

🎧 🔼 Exercise B26. /iː/ - /ɑː/ - /ɔː/ - /uː/ - /ɜː/

ti: - ta: - ta: - tu: - sta: tea - tar - tore - two - stir bi: - ba: - bo: - bu: - b3: bee - bar - bore - boo - burr birt - bart - bart - bart - bart beat - Bart - bought - boot - Bert ti:m - ta:n - ta:n team - tarn - torn -- tu:m - ts:m - tomb - term bi:m - ba:n - bə:n beam – barn – born – - bu:m - b3:n - boom - burn piz - paz - paz peas - parse - pause -- buz - psz - boos - purrs sea - tsar - saw - zoo - sir si: - za: - sə: - zu: - sa: 'sli:pi – 'ha:ti – 'nə:ti – 'mu:ni – 'sɜ:li *sleepy - hearty - naughty - moony - surly* 'si:pif - 'va:nif - 'so:tif sheepish - varnish - shortish -- 'fuːlıʃ - 'kɜːlɪʃ - foolish - curlish

- humble - hostel - pupil

The vowel /ə/ as in lettER or commA.

/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 / Λ /. It almost always occurs only in unstressed syllables.

'bītə	bitter	'mænə	manner
'betə	better	əˈgen	again
'letə	letter	əˈkɜː	occur
'sıstə	sister	əˈbjuːz¹	abuse (v.)
['] mʌðə	mother	ə'bəːd	aboard
'faːðə	father	əˈfəːd	afford
ˈʃʊgə	sugar	ə'faː	afar
'leðə	leather	əˈsjuːm	assume
'gæðə	gather	kən'dʌkt²	conduct (v.)
'bʌtə	butter	kə'nekt	connect
'∫∧də	shudder	kən'tınju:	continue
'bɜːnə	burner		

¹Speaker 2 says /əˈbjuːs/ (n.)

№ Exercise B27. /V:...ə/ - /V...ə/

ˈkɔːlə – ˈkɒlə	caller – collar
'faːstə – 'festə	faster – fester
'baːtə – '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

²Both speakers say /'kpnd^kt/ (n.)

'spiːkə – 'pɪkə	speaker – picker
ˈʃuːtə – ˈʃʌtə	shooter – shutter
'dəːtə – 'dɒtə	daughter – dotter
'bəːdə – 'bʊdə	boarder – Buddha
'hjuːmə – 'hʌmə	humour – hummer
'ma:stəd – 'mʌstəd	mastered – mustard
'liːtə – 'lɪtə	litre – litter
'səːnə – 'sɪnə	sauna – sinner
ˈlɑːftə – ˈlʌvd(h)ə	laughter – loved her
🗣 Exercise B28. /ɪ/ - /ə/	
a./ɪd/-/əd/	
'bætɪd – 'bætəd	batted – battered
'bəːdɪd – 'bəːdəd	boarded – bordered
'flætɪd – 'flætəd	flatted – flattered
'fɔ:ltɪd – 'fɔ:ltəd	faulted – faltered
'sentɪd – 'sentəd	scented – centered
'hju:mɪd – 'hju:məd	humid – humoured
'tendīd – 'tendəd	tended – tendered
'mi:tɪd – 'mi:təd	meted – metered
b./ɪz/ - /əz/	
'bɒksɪz – 'bɒksəz	boxes - boxers
'kɜːsɪz – 'kɜːsəz	curses – cursors
ˈflæʃız – 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

Sexercise B29.	⋒ Exercise B29. /V:ə/ − /Və/			
🔼 a. /iː/ - /ɪ/				
'bi:tə – 'bɪtə 'hi:tə – 'hɪtə 'sti:lə – 'stɪlə 'sli:pə – 'slɪpə	beater – bitter heater – hitter stealer – stiller sleeper – slipper	'hiːlə – 'kɪlə 'viːlə – 'vɪlə 'liːtə – 'lɪtə 'fiːldə – 'fɪldə	healer – killer velar – villa litre – litter fielder – filled her	
b. /æ/ - /aː/	sieepei – siippei	11.146 - 11146	jieiwer – jilieu ner	
'pæstə – 'paːstə 'sætə – 'saːtə 'mætə – 'maːtə 'bætə – 'baːtə	pasta – pastor satyr – sartor matter – martyr batter – barter	'hæmə – 'ha:mə 'lædə – 'la:də 'lændə – 'la:ndə 'sægə – 'sa:gə	hammer – Harmer ladder – larder lander – Lahnda saggar – saga	
○ c. /aː/ – /ʌ/		L		
'la:və – 'lʌvə 'ka:və – 'kʌvə 'ka:tə – 'kʌtə 'ka:mə – 'kʌmə 'sta:tə – 'stʌtə \bigcirc d. /ʌ/ – /əː/	lava – lover carver – cover carter – cutter calmer – comer starter – stutter	'ma:stə – 'mʌstə 'da:nə – 'dʌnə 'ma:tə – 'mʌtə 'ga:nə – 'gʌnə	master – muster darner – dunner martyr – mutter Ghana – gunner	
'k∧lə – 'kɔːlə 'k∧və – 'kɔːnə 'ʌðə – 'ɔːθə □ e. /αː/ – /ɒ/	colour – caller cover – corner other – author	'ʃʌtə – 'ʃɔːtə 'ʌdə – 'ɔːdə	shutter – shorter udder – order	
'fa:stə – 'fɒstə 'fa:ðə – 'bɒðə 'ka:mə – 'kɒmə	faster – foster father – bother calmer – comma	'maːkə – 'mɒkə 'kaːpə – 'kɒpə 'aːskə – 'ɒskə	marker – mocker carper – copper ask her – Oscar	
F. /oː/ − /ɒ/				
'ɔːdə – 'ɒdə 'kɔːlə – 'kɒlə 'fɔːstə – 'fɒstə 'hɔːdə – 'hɒdə	order – odder caller – collar Forster – foster hoarder – Hodder	'hɔːlə – 'hɒlə 'kɔːmə – 'kɒmə 'lɔːkə – 'lɒkə 'pɔːtə – 'pɒtə	hauler - holler korma - comma Lorca - locker porter - potter	

🔼 g. /uː/ – /ʊ/			
ˈkuːlə – ˈfʊlə	cooler – fuller	'skuːnə – 'sʊnə	schooner – Sunnah
'luːzə – 'lʊkə	loser – looker	ˈkuːgə – ˈʃʊgə	cougar – sugar
'huːtə – 'fʊtə	hooter – footer	ˈfjuːʃə – ˈpʊʃə	fuchsia – pusher
🔽 h. /ɜː/ - /e/			
'bɜːgə – 'begə	burger – beggar	'nɜːvə – 'nevə	Nerva - never
ˈfɜːðə – ˈfeðə	further – feather	'lɜːkə – 'lekə	lurker – lekker
ˈhɜːlə – ˈhelə	hurler – Heller	ˈtɜːnə – ˈtenə	turner – tenner
'mɜːsə – 'mesə	mercer – Messer	'sːmə – 'emə	Irma – Emma
i. /∧/ - /3ː/			
'bʌkə – 'bɜːkə	bucker – burka	ˈstʌnə – ˈstɜːnə	stunner – sterna
'bʌmə – 'bɜːmə	bummer – Burma	ˈstʌtə – ˈstɜːtə	stutter - stertor
ˈkʌlə – ˈkɜːlə	colour – curler	ˈsʌfə – ˈsɜːfə	suffer – surfer
'mʌmə – 'mɜːmə	mummer – murmur	'gʌtə – 'gɜːtə	gutter – Goethe [!]
Sexercise 49A.	,		
a .			
'hiː hæz iːlz		'He has eels.	
'hiː hæz henz		'He has \hens.	
'hiː hæz hæts		'He has \hats.	
'hi: hæz ka:z		'He has cars.	
'hi: hæz hə:sız		'He has \horses.	
'hi: hæz hobiz		'He has \hobbies.	
'hi: hæz mʌni		'He has ੑmoney.	
'hiː hæz tuː		'He has two.	
'hi: hæz boks		'He has _books.	
'hi: hæz k3:lz		'He has curls.	

```
▶/▶ b.
'hiː / siː həz `piːld ɪt ||
                                                 'He/She has `peeled it. ||
'hiː / siː həz `hɪt ɪm ||
                                                 '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 / siː həz `fəːst hɪm ||
                                                 'He/She has `forced him. ||
'hiː / siː həz `lɒst ɪt ||
                                                 'He/She has `lost it. ||
'hiː / ʃiː 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. ||
▶ / ▶ c.
'hiː / (iː hæz ən iːl ||
                                                 'He/She has an eel. ||
'hiː / siː hæz ə shen ||
                                                 'He/She has a hen. ||
'hiː / siː hæz ə shæt ||
                                                 'He/She has a hat. ||
'hiː / siː hæz ə kaː ||
                                                 'He/She has a car. ||
'hiː/ʃiː 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. ||
'hiː / siː hæz ə squːs ||
                                                 'He/She has a goose. ||
'hiː / siː hæz ə pus ||
                                                 'He/She has a puss. ||
'hiː / siː hæz ə kɜːl ||
                                                 'He/She has a curl. ||
```

\square The consonant /r/ as in READ.

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

riːd	read	'ruːlə	ruler
red	red	'veri	very
ræt	rat	'mæri	marry
rnn	run	'sevrəl	several
rnf	rough rod	kə'rekt	correct
rpd	rod	rī'membə	remember
ˈriːdə	reader		

🗣 Exercise B30. Linking /r/

ba: - 'ba:r_it	bar - barʻit	klə: – 'klə: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	səz – 'səzrjit	saw – saw_it
fo: - 'fo:r_it	for – for it	rı'stə: – rı'stə:rə	restore – restorer
flə: – 'flə:rjit	floor - floor_it	ə'də: – ə'də:rə	adore – adorer
bls: - 'bls:rjit	blur – blur ₋ it	ık'splə: – ık'splə:rə	explore - explorer
sta: - 'sta:r_it	stir – stir_it	dı'fɜː – dı'fɜːrə	defer - deferrer

Sercise B31./3:r/

'blɜːri	blurry	'fɜːri – 'feri	furry – ferry
'sta:rə	stirrer	'ɜːrə – 'erə – 'ɔːrə	öre – error – aura
dı'fɜːrə	deferrer	'bɜːri – 'beri –	burry - bury -
'kɜːrɪ∫	currish	- 'bʌri	– Burry

\[\bigotimes \bigoti

$/\theta r/$

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

The consonant /3/ as in VISION.

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

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

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

№ Exercise B32. /ʃ/ - /ʒ/

luː∫ – luːʒ	louche – luge	əˈluː∫n – əˈluːʒn	Aleutian – allusion
ruː∫ – ruːʒ	ruche – rouge	kən'fju:∫n –	Confucian –
∫i:d – ʒi:d	she'd – Gide	– kən'fju:ʒn	- confusion
'æ∫ə – 'æʒə	Asher – azure		

The consonant /fJ/ as in CHEESE.

/tʃ/ 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.

№ | **№** Exercise 54. /tʃ/

tsi:z	cheese	t͡ʃɜːt͡ʃ	church
tses	chess	ixts	each
Î Jæp	chap	ˈtiːt͡ʃə	teacher
tsu:z	choose	ˈtemprɪt͡ʃə	temperature
ts o:k	chalk	ˈlɪtrɪt͡ʃə	literature

The consonant $/\widehat{d_3}/$ as in JIM.

 $/\widehat{\mathbf{d}_3}/$ is a consonant, postalveolar (palato-alveolar), affricate, voiced, lenis. It is an obstruent.

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

$\bigcap \bigcirc \square \mid \bigcirc \square \mid \bigcirc \square$ Exercise 55. $/\widehat{d_3}/$

d͡ʒiːp	јеер	' d͡ ʒз:ki	jerky
dz ım	Jim	'dzestsə	gesture
d zest	jest	'd͡zentli	gently
d zæm	jam	'vılıd3	village
'd͡ʒɜːmən	German	'kʌrɪd͡ʒ	courage
'd͡ʒɜːni	journey		

\bigcap Exercise B33. \widehat{t} – \widehat{d} \widehat{d}

	<u> </u>		
tsi:p - dzi:p	cheap – jeep	$b3:\widehat{t}$ - $b3:\widehat{d}$	birch – Burge
tsin – dzin	chin – gin	sɜːt͡ʃ – sɜːd͡ʒ	search – surge
tsest - dzest	chest - jest	pɜːt͡ʃ - pɜːd͡ʒ	perch - purge
\widehat{t} fa: $-\widehat{dz}$ a:	char – jar	'aːt͡ʃi - 'aːd͡ʒi	Archie - Argie
\widehat{t} $\int ng - \widehat{dz} ng$	chug – jug	'let͡ʃə – 'led͡ʒə	lecher – ledger
bæt∫ – bæd͡ʒ	batch – badge	'bɒt͡ʃə – 'bɒd͡ʒə	botcher – bodger

\$\limins\$ \limins | \lim

∫iːp – t͡ʃiːp	sheep – cheap	Spp - tspp	shop - chop
∫i:t – t͡ʃi:t	sheet – cheat	ˈʃætə – ˈt͡ʃætə	shatter – chatter
∫ın – t∫ın	shin – chin	'Seri – 'tseri	sherry – cherry
∫ıp – t͡ʃıp	ship – chip		

tın – t sin	tin - chin	təːk – t͡ʃəːk	talk - chalk
tæp − t͡ʃæp	tap – chap	kæt – kæt∫	cat – catch
test – t͡ʃest	test - chest	biːt – biːt∫	beat – beach
tu:z – t͡ʃuːz	twos - choose	mæt – mæt͡ʃ	mat – match

Exercise B34. /tʃ/ – /tr/ qi! - tree tsi: - tri: tsomp - tromp chomp - tromp tlip - trip chip – trip fsλk – trλk 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 B35. /d͡ʒ/ - /dr/ $\widehat{d_{3}}$ ıl – dril Jill – drill dzu: – dru: Iew – drew dzлg – drлg Jess – dress \widehat{dz} es – dres jug – drug dza:və – dra:və \widehat{dz} æb – dræb jab – drab Iava – Drava \widehat{dz} oz – droz jaw – draw 🎧 🔼 Exercise B36. /t͡ʃəː/ - /t͡ʃɜː/ - /d͡ʒəː/ - /d͡ʒɜː/ \widehat{t} | \widehat chore - chirr - jaw - adjourn \widehat{t} | \widehat chalk - Chirk - jaunt - jerk ˈt͡ʃɔːki - ˈt͡ʃɜːtsi - ˈd͡ʒɔːdi - ˈd͡ʒɜːzi chalky - Chertsey - Geordie - jersey Chaucer - chirper - Georgia - Gerber $^{\prime}$ tsətl - $^{\prime}$ tsətvil - $^{\prime}$ dzətdn - $^{\prime}$ dzətnl chortle - chervil - Jordan - journal tsəldrən – tsəlsən – 'dzəlrəm – chaldron – churchman – jorum – $-\frac{1}{2}$ 3:mən - German

The vowel /ai/ as in PRICE.

/aɪ/ 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: /aɪ/.

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: /aɪ̯/.

maı	my	laıf	life
laı	lie	kaıt	kite
aız	eyes	baıd – baıt	bide - bite
baid	bide	aiz – ais	eyes - ice
taım	time	traib – paip	tribe - pipe
taıt	tight	faıv – faıf	five – fife
haɪt	height	'faɪnə	finer
laık	like	'naɪsə	nicer
paık	pike	'paɪlət	pilot
рагр	pipe	'laɪsəns	license
mais	mice		

Exercise 58A.

```
('wptəv ju: 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. ||
                                               'I have a penny, | a twopence, |
ai hæv ə peni | ə tʌpəns |
              ənd ə sb∧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 `riːdɪn ||)
                                               ('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. ||
('wpt dəz hi: 'lok laık nav ||)
                                               ('What does he `look like now? ||)
_bigə | _to:lə | _fætə | ən _ritsə ||
                                               Bigger, | taller, | fatter, | and richer. ||
```

🞧 👩 🔼 | 🧑 🔼 Exercise 59. /αː/ - /ʌ/ - /aɪ/

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

☐ The vowel /aυ/ as in MOUTH.

/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: $/\alpha v/$.

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

ດ 🔞 🔼 | ፟ 🚳 🔼 Exercise 60. /aʊ/

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

ເພື່ອ Exercise B37. /aʊ/

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

⋒ ▶ Exercise B38. /aʊ/

oout
out
ount
ıed – louse
nouse
1

🎧 🔼 Exercise B39. /æ/ - /aɪ/ - /aʊ/ - /ɑː/

læd – laid – lavd – laid lad – lied – loud – lard
dæn – dain – davn – dain Dan – dine – down – darn
spæt – spait – spavt – spart spat – spout – Spar

spæt – spait –

'bækə – 'baıkə – 'bavkə – 'ba:kə backer – biker – Bowker – Barker

'hædn – 'haɪdn – 'haʊdn – 'hɑːdn Haddon – Haydn – Howden – harden

'ælət – 'aɪlət – 'aʊlət – 'aːlət Allott – islet – owlet – Arlott

🎧 🔼 Exercise B40. /aɪ/ - /aɪə/ - /aʊ/ - /aʊə/

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

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

pai – 'paiə – pav – 'pavə pie – pyre – pow – power

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

The vowel /19/ as in NEAR.

/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@.

№ [**№** | **№** Exercise 61. /19/

Listen on Google Drive

hıə	here	aı'dıə	idea
bıəd	beard	ə ['] pıərəns	appearance
tıə	tear (n.)	ek'spiəriəns ^{1,2}	experience
rıəl	real		peer - pierce
piəs	pierce	piə – piəs fiə – fiəs	fear – fierce
fiəs	fierce		

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

²This word is more often pronounced as /ɪkˈspɪərɪəns/

№ | **№** Exercise 62. /iː/ – /1ə/

miː – mɪə	me - mere	bi:d – bɪəd	bead – beard
fiː – fɪə	fee - fear	tiː – tɪə	tea – tear (n.)
pi: - pɪəs	pea – pierce		

🗣 Exercise B41. /iː/ – /ɪə/

a birz – a biaz	appease - appears	1111199111 - 1111999111	Measnam -
			meerschaum
ın'di:d – ın'dıəd	indeed – endeared	'piːsɪz – 'pɪəsɪz	pieces - pierces
kəˈriːn – kəˈrɪən	careen – Korean	'tiːni – 'tɪəni	teeny – Tierney
'bi:did – 'biədid	beaded – bearded	'θiːtə – ˈθɪətə	theta – theater

№ Exercise B42. /iː/ - /ɪə/ - /ɪ/

bi:d – biəd – bid	bead – beard – bid
hi:z – hɪəz – hɪz	he's – here's – his
ka'rim – ka'rian – ka'rin	careen – Korean – Corir

🎧 🔼 Exercise B43. /ɪər/ - /ɪr/

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

The vowel /eə/ as in SQUARE.

/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: $/\epsilon \theta /, /\epsilon :/.$

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

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

\$\langle\$ \langle\$ | \langle\$ \langle\$ | Exercise 63. /eə/

teə	tear (v.)	tıə – teə	tear (n.) – tear (v.)
реә	pear	klıə – dı'kleə	clear – declare
keə	care	'rıəli – 'reəli	really – rarely
deə	dare	t∫eəz	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

№ Exercise B44. /eə/ - /3:/ - /a:/

feə - f3: - fa:fair - fur - farfeəd - $\int 3:d$ - $\int a:d$ shared - sherd - shardbeən - b3:n - ba:nbairn - burn - barn \widehat{tf} eə - \widehat{tf} 3: - \widehat{tf} a:chair - chirr - char

Ω Exercise B45. /e/ - /eə/ - /3ː/ - /Λ/

bed - beəd - b3:d - bad

fez - ðeəz - f3:z - faz

ben - beən - b3:n - ban

hed - heəd - h3:d - had

ges - skeəs - k3:s - kas

'tʃeʃə - 'seəʃə - 'p3:ʃə - 'praʃə

'feri - 'feəri - 'f3:ri - 'hari

bed - bared - bird - bud

fez - theirs - firs - fuzz

Ben - bairn - burn - bun

head - haired - heard - hud

guess - scarce - curse - cuss

Cheshire - Saoirse - Persia - Prussia

ferry - fairy - furry - hurry

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

 $/\eta$ / 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. It does not occur after tense vowels or diphthongs and rarely occurs after /e/.

№ | **№** | Exercise 65. /ŋ/

klıŋk – klıŋ	clink - cling	θιη	thing
kıŋk – kıŋ	kink – king	јлŋ	young
θ ıŋk – θ ıŋ	think - thing	lɒŋ	long
stıŋk – stıŋ	stink – sting	tʌŋ	tongue
sıŋk – sıŋ	sink - sing	rıŋ	ring
siŋ	sing	stıŋ	sting

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

'ri:dɪŋ	reading	ˈliːvɪŋ	leaving
'raıtıŋ	writing	'lıvıŋ	living
'draiviŋ	driving	'keəriŋ	caring
'kʊkɪŋ	cooking	'kæriıŋ	carrying
'potin	putting	'stʌdiɪŋ	studying

№ Exercise B46. /ɪŋ/ – /ɪn/

'kaıtıŋ – 'kaıtın	kiting – chitin	'paːkɪŋ – 'paːkɪn	parking – parkin
'dʌblɪŋ – 'dʌblɪn	doubling – Dublin	'staːlɪŋ – 'staːlɪn	starling – Stalin
'3:viŋ – '3:vin	Irving – Ervine		

🎧 👩 🔼 | ፟ 🗑 🔼 Exercise 68. /ŋg/, /ŋ/ 'fıŋgə finger leηθ length 'lɒŋgə 'sıŋə longer singer 'læŋgwəd͡ʒ singing language 'sıŋıŋ lλŋz lungs 'hæŋə hanger Exercise B47. /ŋˌɪt/ brin_it bring it 'sæŋ ıt sang it 'flin_it 'spræn_it fling it sprang it 'pıŋ_ıt 'pron_it ping it prong it 'flan it flung it 'rın ıt wring it 'stʌŋˌɪt bæn it bang it stung it 'hæŋ_ɪt hang it Exercise B48. /ŋɪŋ/ - /nɪŋ/ 'bænın – 'bænın 'pinin – 'pinin banging - banning pinging - pinning ˈdɒŋɪŋ – ˈdɒnɪŋ 'sıŋıŋ – 'sınıŋ donging - donning singing – sinning 'dının – 'dının ˈtɪŋɪŋ – ˈtɪnɪŋ dinging - dinning tinging – tinning 'dภุกา – 'dภุกาก dunging - dunning 🎧 🔼 Exercise B49. /ŋiː/ - /niː/ 'ppni – 'bpni 'tæŋi - 'dæni pongy - Bonnie tangy – Danny 'θιŋi – 'fɪni ˈt͡ʃæŋi – ˈfræni thingie – Finney Changi - Frannie 'stıni – 'spıni stingy – spinney

The consonant /w/ as in WE.

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

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

Reservise 69. /w/



wu:	woo	wit	wit
wod	wood	wi:d	weed
word	ward	wai	why
taw	what	'wɔːtə	water
wæks	wax	'wɪljəm	William
wen	when		

b./ws:/

wз:d	word	wars	worse
wɜːk	work	мз:θ	worth
wɜːm	worm	'wɜːʃɪp	worship
พระld	world		•

🞧 🔼 Exercise B50. /3ː/ - /wɜː/

31 – W31	err – were	3IS - W3IS	Erse – worse
3:l - w3:l	earl – whirl	3:θ – w3:θ	earth – worth
sid – wsid	erred – word	'aːli – 'waːli	early – Wyrley
3:k - w3:k	irk – work	'3:nə – 'w3:nə	earner – Werner

twinz	twins	kwestJən	question
'twitə	twitter	swi:t	sweet
twais	twice	swet	sweat
kwik	quick	swiff	switch
kwait	quite	swift	swift

west – vest	west - vest	went – vent	went – vent
W3IS - V3IS	worse – verse	wet – vet	wet - vet
wiːl – viːl	wheel – veal	'wıspə – 'vızıt	whisper - visit
wain – vain	wine – vine		

☐ The vowel /υə/ as in CURE.

/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 /o:/ in many words, especially common ones.

ດ 👩 🔼 | 🧑 🔼 Exercise 72. /ບອ/

pvə ^{1,2}	poor	sı'kjvəriti	security
mʊə ^{1,2}	moor	'kjʊərɪəs	curious
tʊə²	tour	ˈfjʊərɪəs	furious
$\widehat{d_3}$ və l^3	jewel	∫uː – ∫ʊə¹	shoe – sure
flvənt³	fluent	tu: – tvə	two – tour
kjvə	cure	kjuː – kjʊə	queue - cure
рјυә	pure	pjuː – pjʊə	pew - pure

¹Speaker 1 says these words with /2:/ instead of /0?/

ດ ≥ Exercise B51. /ເອ/ - /eອ/ - /ບອ/

ti = -te = -tv =tear(n.) - tear(v.) - tourmi = -me = -mv =mere - mare - moorbi = -be = -bv =beer - bear - boorspi = -spe = -spv =spear - spare - spoorsi = -spe = -spv =sera - spare - spoorsi = -spe = -spv =sera - spare - spoor

The vowel /ei/ as in FACE.

/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.

²Speaker 2 says these words with $\sqrt{2}$ instead of $\sqrt{2}$

³These words are listed in dictionaries as having /u:/ and /u:ə/ respectively.

№ | **№** | Exercise 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	pleīg – leīk	plague – lake
terp	tape	eıd͡ʒ – eıt͡∫	age – H
keīt	Kate	deı – beə	day – bare
weist	waste	тег – теә	may - mare
кеїр	саре	wei – weə	way – wear
tseindz	change	peɪd – peəd	paid – paired
reındz	range		

Exercise B52. /e/ - /eɪ/

bred - breid	bread – braid	tses – tseis	chess – chase
$ed\overline{3} - eid\overline{3}$	edge – age	ə'bet – ə'beīt	abet – abate
wed – weid	wed – Wade	'westə – 'weistə	wester – waster
wed3 - weid3	wedge – wage	'speʃl – 'speɪʃl	special – spatial
ben – bein	Ben – bane	'fetl – 'feɪtl	fettle – fatal
pent – peint	pent – paint	'stretn – 'streitn	Stretton -
best – beist	best – based		– straighten
$e\widehat{t}\widehat{\int} - e\widehat{t}\widehat{\int}$	etch - H	'edziŋ – 'eidziŋ	edging – aging
$se\theta - sei\theta$	Seth – saithe	'betɪŋ – 'beɪtɪŋ	betting – bating

Exercise B53. /e/ - /eə/ - /eɪ/

ed – eəd – eɪd	Ed – aired – aid
ſed – ſeəd – ſeɪd	shed – shared – shade
dez – deəz – deız	Des – dares – days
fez – feəz – feɪz	fez – fares – phase
ben – beən – bein	Ben – bairn – bane
ken – keən – kein	Ken – cairn – cane

Ω Exercise B54. /eɪ/ - /eɪə/ - /eə/

 bei – 'beið – beð
 bay – Bayer – bear

 hei – 'heið – heð
 hay – Heyer – hare

 lei – 'leið – leð
 lay – layer – lair

 mei – 'meið – með
 may – Mayer – mayor

 pei – 'peið – peð
 pay – payer – pear

The vowel /əi/ as in CHOICE.

/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.

ດ 6 1 | **6 1** Exercise 74. /ວເ/

Icd	boy	vəis	voice
təi	toy	tsois	choice
kəin	coin	$\frac{d}{d}$ 301nt	joint
nəız	noise	pəint	point
təil	toil		

🎧 👩 🔼 | 🧑 🔼 Exercise 75. /ວː/ − /ɒ/ − /ວɪ/

bə: -bpg - bəikə: -kpd - kəincore -cod - coinkə: -bps - tfəis

course -boss - choicelə: d - lpt - lainzlor d - lot - loinsnə: $\theta - npd - naiz$ north -nod - naise

ດ ≥ Exercise B55. /aɪ/ - /eɪ/ - /ວɪ/

plai - plei - ploi ply - play - ploy baı – bei – bəi buy - bay - boy fail - feil - foil file – fail – foil \widehat{dz} aın – \widehat{dz} eın – \widehat{dz} əın Jain - Jane - join haist - heist - hoist heist – haste – hoist pint - paint - point paint - peint - point 'baisn – 'beisn – 'bəisn bison - basin - Boyson 'laıtə – 'leıtə – 'loıtə lighter – later – loiter 'paintə – 'peintə – 'pointə pinta - painter - pointer

The vowel /əʊ/ as in GOAT.

/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.

ெ ் | ் | இ | Exercise 76. / ∂ ம /

SƏÜ	SO	hอซp	hope
ทอช	no	məʊst	most
gəʊ	go	rəʊp	rope
həʊl	hole	'pɪləʊ	pillow
həʊm	home	ˈfeləʊ	fellow
kəvl	coal	'ʃæləʊ	shallow
əʊk	oak	'fəʊtəʊ	photo
bəvt	boat	hอซ'tel	hotel
kəʊp	cope	อบ ['] eisis	oasis

🎧 👩 🔼 | 🧑 🔼 Exercise 77. /ɜː/, /ɔː/, /əɪ/ − /əʊ/

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

🎧 🔼 Exercise B56. /ວາ/ - /ວາə/ - /ອບ/ - /ອບə/

bəi – 'bəiə – bəv – 'bəvə boy - boyar - bow - boa coy - coyer - co - koa kəi – 'kəiə – kəv – 'kəvə

məi – 'məiə – məv – 'məvə Moy - Moir - mow - mower

səi – 'səiə – səu – 'səuə soy – soya – so – sower

🎧 🔼 Exercise Β57. /aυ/ – /əυ/

nav – nəv	now – know	kavts - kəvts	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

🎧 👩 🔼 | 🧑 🔼 Exercise 78. /ʌ/ - /ɒ/ - /ວː/ - /əʊ/

kat - kpt - kpt - kpt cut - cot - caught - coat knd – kpd – ko:d – kəvd cud - cod - cord - code pak – pak – pak – pauk puck - pock - pork - poke

stak – stok – stok – stovk stuck - stock - stork - stoke

🎥 Exercise B58. /iː/ - /ə/ - /əʊ/

'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 – 'wıədəv weirdie - weirder - weirdo

'səʊli – 'səʊlə – 'səʊləʊ Soley - solar - solo

🎧 👩 🔼 | 🧑 🔼 Exercise 79. /iː/ - /ɜː/ - /əʊ/, /əː/

 si: - s3: - səv
 see - sir - so

 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

🎧 🔼 Exercise B59. Diphthong + diphthong

'leɪaʊt	layout	'daɪəʊd	diode
'meɪəʊ	Мауо	'fəiei	foyer
ว:ˈfeɪəʊ	Orfeo	อ ['] rอเอช	arroyo
kə'barer	Caballé [!]	'səʊeɪ	Soay
'haɪɔɪd	hyoid	['] อ _บ ลเท	Owain
'traiaut	try-out	'zəvəid	zooid
อบ'haเอบ	Ohio	'bləvavt	blowout

📭 Exercise B60. /aʊ/ - /əʊ/ - /uː/

wauz - wəuz - wu:z wows - woes - woos skavld – skavld – skurld scowled - scold - schooled ravθ - ravθ - ruxθRouth - wroth - Ruth pavts - pavts - purts pouch - poach - pooch 'ravın – 'rəvın – 'ru:ın rowing - rowing - ruing 'raustid – 'rəustid – 'ruistid rousted - roasted - roosted 'ravdi – 'rəvdi – 'ruːdi rowdy - roadie - Rudy 'kavlıŋ – 'kəvlıŋ – 'ku:lıŋ cowling - coaling - cooling

泽 Exercise B61. /iː/ - /eɪ/ - /aɪ/ - /ວɪ/

pli: - plei - plai - ploi pi:z - peiz - paiz - poiz

siː – seɪ – saɪ – səɪ

triː - treɪ - traɪ - traɪ

dzi:n - dzein - dzain - dzoin

ki:ts - keits - kaits - koits

'liːtə – 'leɪtə – 'laɪtə – 'lɔɪtə

ˈfiːlɪŋ – ˈfeɪlɪŋ – ˈfaɪlɪŋ – ˈfəɪlɪŋ

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

feeling – failing – filing – foiling

泽 Exercise B62. /aɪ/ – /eɪ/ – /ວɪ/ – /aʊ/ – /əʊ/

kaı – keı – kəı – kav – kəv

laı – leı – ləı – lav – ləv

faild - feild - foild - fauld - fould

baın – bein – bəin – baun – bəun

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

daıt - deit - doit - davt - dovt

rais - reis - rois - raus - rous

'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 B63. /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:

pleid - bleid - kleid - gleid

twelv - dwel - kwel - gwelf

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

played - blade - clade - glade

twelve - dwell - quell - Guelph

hop - hob - hot - hod - hock - hog

mope – mobe – moat –

– mode – moke – Moogⁱ

looper - Luba - looter -

- lewder - lucre - Luger

Exercise B64. $f/-\theta/-s/-(f/-\theta)$

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 B65. /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 B66. /s/ - /z/ - /ʃ/ - /ʒ/

luːs – luːz – luːʃ – luːʒ

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

'lısn – 'prızn – 'mısn – '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

\Rightarrow Exercise B67. /t \int / - /tr/ - /d \overline{z} / - /dr/

 \widehat{t} \widehat{t} \widehat{u} - t r u - $d\widehat{z}$ u - d r u

 \widehat{t} si – trið – d \widehat{d} sið – drið

 \widehat{t} fein – trein – \widehat{dz} ein – drein

tjæm – træm – dzæm – dræm

 \widehat{t} ıl – trıl – \widehat{dz} ıl – drıl

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

tʃʌŋk – trʌŋk – d͡ʒʌŋk – drʌŋk

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 B68. /w/ - /l/ - /r/ - /j/ - /h/

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

wəu – ləu – rəu – jəu – həu

wav – lav – rav – jav – hav

wiə – liə – riə – jiə – hiə

wen – len – ren – jen – hen

wo:d - lo:d - ro:d - jo:d - ho:d

wæk – læk – ræk – jæk – hæk

wpt - lpt - rpt - jpt - hpt

kwəʊ - kluː - kruː - kjuː - huː

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

quo - clue - crew - queue - who

Exercise B69. /m/ - /n/ - /ŋ/

bpm - bpn - bpn

tam - tan - taŋ

wimz – winz – wiŋz

hæmd - hænd - hænd

'sıməz – 'sınəz – 'sıŋəz

'damın – 'danın – 'danın

'læmtən – 'læntən – 'læŋtən

'kpmbəv – 'kpndəv – 'kpngəv

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 /ə'prɒksɪmənt/ аппроксимант

aspiration /ˌæspəˈreɪʃn/ придыхание

back vowel /bæk/ гласный заднего ряда

bilabial /baɪˈleɪbɪəl/ губно-губной

cacuminal /kəˈkjuːmɪnl/ какуминальный

central vowel /'sentrəl/ 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 /ˈfɔːlɪŋ/ 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 /ˈneɪzl/ носовой

nasal plosion / neɪzl 'pləʊʒn/ носовой (фаукальный)

взрыв

/'pbstrvent/ obstruent шумный /ˈəʊpən/ open syllable открытый слог open vowel /ˈəʊpən/ гласный нижнего подъёма opening diphthong /ˈəʊpənɪŋ/ расширяющийся дифтонг /'pælətl/ palatal палатальный /ˌpælətəʊˌælviːˈəʊlə/ palato-alveolar палато-альвеолярный phoneme /ˈfəʊniːm/ фонема /ˈpləʊʒn/ plosion взрыв /ˈpləʊsɪv/ plosive взрывной postalveloar /pəʊstˌælviːˈəʊlə/ постальвеолярный /reizd/ raised прикрытый /ri'træktid/ retracted отодвинутый назад rising diphthong /'raizin/ восходящий дифтонг rounded /'raundid/ огубленный /'spnərənt/ сонант (м. р.), сонорный sonorant /stpp/ смычный stop /stres/ stress ударение /strest/ stressed ударный /ˈsɪləbl/ syllable СЛОГ /ˈkəʊdə/ syllable coda кода (финаль) слога /'nju:kliəs/,/pi:k/ ядро (вершина) слога syllable nucleus (peak)

зачин (инициаль) слога

рифма слога

/'pnset/

/raim/

syllable onset

syllable rhyme

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

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