

**Phonetics** is a branch of linguistics which studies speech sounds, word-stress and intonation. Phonetics studies the articulation and acoustic qualities of speech sounds, the physical characteristics and sound perception of stress and intonation, the lexical and grammatical role of phonemes, word stress and intonation.

## 1. THE ORGANS OF SPEECH

The organs of speech are divided into **active** and **passive (movable and immovable)**.

The active organs of speech which take an active part in the production of speech sounds are called **active**.

The active organs of speech are:

- **the vocal chords;**
- **the tongue;**
- **the soft palate with the uvula;**
- **the lips;**
- **the lower jaw.**

The most movable organ of speech is **the tongue**. It is divided into the following parts:

- **the tip of the tongue;**
- **the blade of the tongue;**
- **the front of the tongue;**
- **the back of the tongue;**
- **the root of the tongue.**

The immovable organs of speech are called **passive**. They are:

- **the upper jaw;**
- **the alveoli;**
- **the hard palate;**
- **the teeth.**

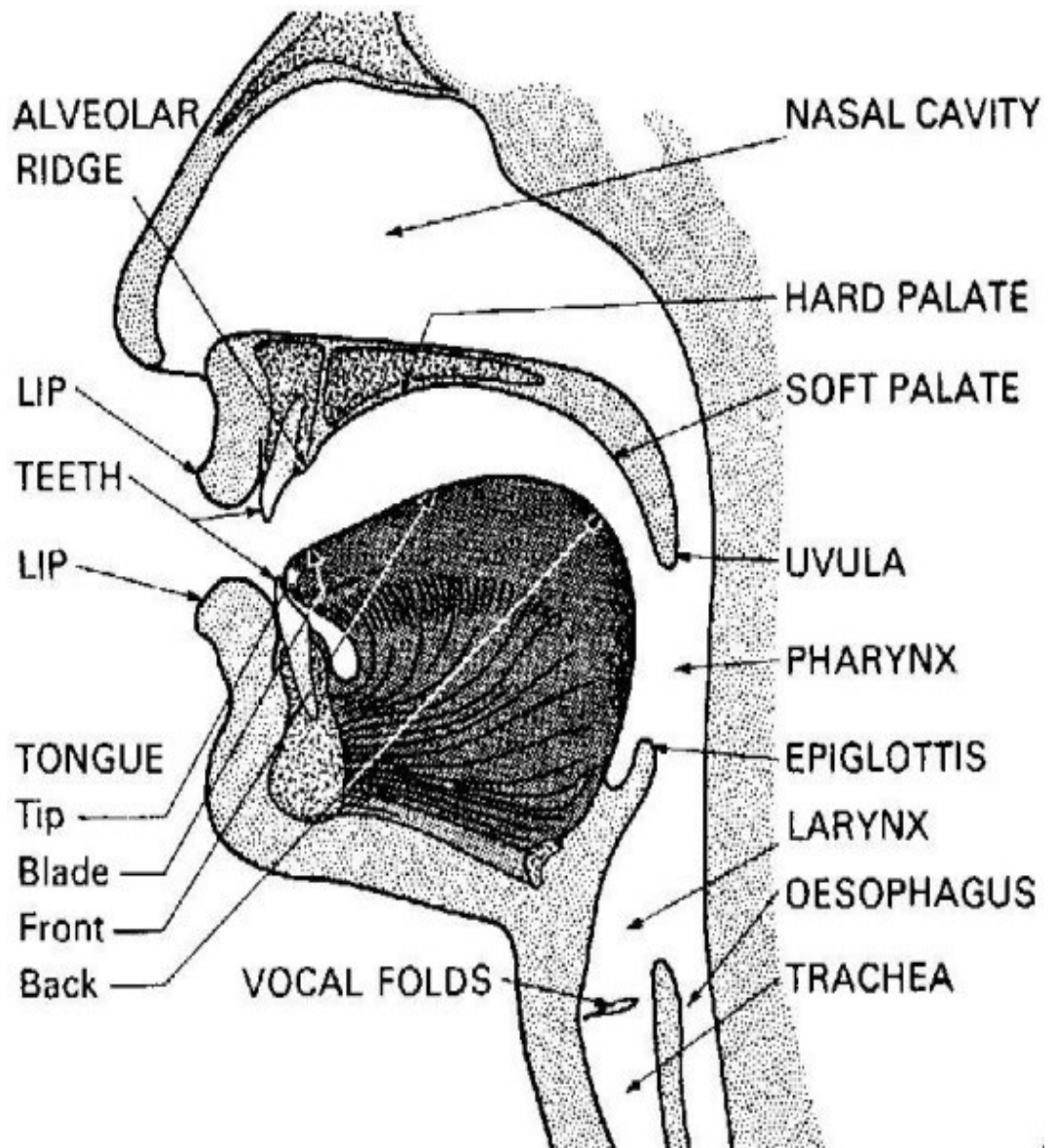
Speech sounds are produced while **exhaling**. The air exhaled from the **lungs** passes through **the bronchi**, then through the **windpipe** and gets into the upper part of the windpipe which is called the **larynx**. The larynx is rather wide. It is made up of two main **cartilages: the cricoid and the thyroid**. Across the larynx there are movable cartilages called **the vocal chords**. Having passed the larynx the air passes through **the pharynx** and gets into **the mouth and nasal cavity**.

The following organs of speech participate in the formation of speech sounds:

- the tongue;
- the hard palate and the soft palate;
- the lips and the teeth.

*Organs of Speech*

**Figure 1.**



## 2. THE CLASSIFICATION OF SPEECH SOUNDS

The work of the speech organs necessary for making speech sounds is called **articulation**.

According to the presence or absence of the **obstruction** speech sounds are divided into **vowels** and **consonants**.

A **VOWEL** is a **voiced sound** produced in the mouth cavity with no obstruction to the **air stream**. The air stream is **weak**. The tongue and the vocal chords are **tense**. Vowels have no **fixed place of articulation**. In vowels **voice prevails** over **noise**. Vowels are **syllable-forming** sounds.

A **CONSONANT** is a sound produced with an obstruction to the air stream. The organs of speech are tense in the place of obstruction. Consonants are divided into **voiced** and **voiceless**. In the articulation of voiceless consonants the air stream is strong while in the articulation of voiced consonants it is weaker. The articulation of consonants can **be localized**. In consonants noise prevails over voice. Consonants aren't syllable-forming sounds.

Besides these two main types of speech sounds there is an **intermediate type** called sonants.

A **SONANT** has features common to both vowels and consonants. Like a consonant, a sonant is characterized by an obstruction and the **concentration of muscular tension** in the place of obstruction. But like in producing vowels, the **air passage** is wide. As a rule, sonants are not syllable-forming sounds but under certain conditions [m], [n], [l] become **syllabic**.

### 3. THE CLASSIFICATION OF VOWELS

Vowels are classified according to:

1. the position of the tongue;
2. the position of the lips;
3. the stability of articulation.

I. The tongue may move **vertically** and **horizontally** (forward and backward) and raise to different height.

*1. According to the vertical movement of the tongue* vowels are divided into:

- **close:** [i:], [u:], [ɪ], [ʊ];
- **open:** [æ], [ɒ], [ɑ:], [ɔ:];
- **half-open:** [e], [ʌ], [ɜ:], [ə].

In pronouncing **close** vowels the tongue comes close to the palate.

In pronouncing **open** vowels the tongue is lowered and the air passage is wide.

In pronouncing **half-open** vowels the tongue is raised half-way to the palate:

*2. According to the horizontal movement of the tongue* vowels are divided into:

- **front:** [i:], [e], [æ];
- **front-retracted:** [ɪ];
- **mixed:** [ɜ:], [ə];
- **back:** [ɒ], [ɔ:], [ɑ:], [u:];
- **back-advanced:** [ʌ], [ʊ].

In pronouncing **front** vowels **the front part of the tongue** is raised in the direction of **the hard palate**.

In pronouncing front-retracted vowels **the front part of the tongue** is raised in the direction of **the hard palate**, but **slightly retracted**.

In pronouncing **mixed** vowels the tongue lies more or less **flat**.

In pronouncing **back** vowels the back of the tongue is raised in the direction of **the soft palate**.

In pronouncing **back-advanced** vowels the back of the tongue is raised in the direction of the **soft palate**, but somewhat **advanced**.

**II. According to the position of the lips** vowels can be:

- **Labialized (rounded)**: [ɔ:], [ɒ], [u:], [ʊ];
- **Non-labialized (unrounded)**: [i:], [ɪ], [e], [æ], [ɜ:], [ə], [ɑ:], [ʌ].

In pronouncing **labialized** vowels the lips are more or less **rounded**.

In pronouncing **non-labialized** vowels the lips may be either **spread** or **neutral**.

**III. According to the stability of articulation** vowels are divided into:

**1) Monophthongs;**

**2) Diphthongs;**

**3) Triphthongs.**

A **monophthong** is an unchanging vowel sound: [i:], [ɪ], [e], [æ], [ɜ:], [ə], [ʊ], [u:], [ʌ], [ɔ:], [ɒ], [ɑ:].

A **diphthong** is a complex sound consisting of two vowel elements pronounced so as to form **a single syllable**. The first element of an English diphthong is called the **nucleus**, it is a strong and clear sound. The second element is weak. It is called the **glide**.

There are 8 diphthongs in English:

- 3 with a glide toward [ɪ] – [aɪ], [eɪ], [ɔɪ];
- 3 with a glide toward [ə] – [ɪə], [eə], [ʊə];
- 2 with a glide toward [ʊ] – [aʊ], [ɜʊ].

A **triphthong** is a complex sound consisting of three vowel elements pronounced so as to form two syllables. There are 2 triphthongs in English:

[aɪə], [aʊə].

Table 1. English vowel phonemes

According to the horizontal movement of the tongue		Front	Front retracted	Mixed	Back advanced	Back
		According to the vertical movement of the tongue				
Close	Narrow variety	[i:]				[u:]
	Wide variety		[ɪ]		[ʊ]	
Half-open	Narrow variety			[ɜ:]		
	Wide variety	[e]		[ə]	[ʌ]	
Open	Narrow variety					[ɔ:]
	Wide variety	[æ]				[ɒ] [ɑ:]

## 4. THE CLASSIFICATION OF CONSONANTS

Consonants are classified according to three principles:

- the active organs of speech forming the obstruction;
- the manner of producing noise;
- the work of the vocal chords.

**I. According to the active organs of speech** consonants are divided into 3 groups:

1. **Labial;**
2. **Lingual;**
3. **Pharyngeal.**

**Labial** consonants are subdivided into:

- **forelingual;**
- **mediolingual:** [j];
- **backlingual:** [k], [g], [ŋ].

**Forelingual** sounds are subdivided into:

- **apical:** [θ], [ð], [t], [d], [n], [l], [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ];
- **dorsal:** [tʃ], [dʒ];
- **cacuminal:** [r].

In pronouncing **lingual** consonants the obstruction is formed by the tongue.

In pronouncing **forelingual** consonants the obstruction is formed by the front of the tongue.

In pronouncing **apical** consonants the blade of the tongue is against the upper teeth or the alveoli.

In pronouncing **dorsal** consonants the blade or the front of the tongue is against the upper teeth.

A **cacuminal** sound is pronounced by the tip of the tongue.

In pronouncing **mediolingual** consonants the front of the tongue is raised towards the hard palate.

In pronouncing **backlingual** consonants the back of the tongue is raised towards the soft palate.

**II. According to the manner of producing noise** English consonants are divided into:

1. **Occlusive;**
2. **Constrictive;**
3. **Affricates.**

**Occlusive** consonants are subdivided into:

- **plosives:** [b], [p], [d], [t], [g], [k];
- **occlusive sonants:** [m], [n], [ŋ].

In making **occlusive** consonants the active organs of speech form a **complete obstruction**.

In pronouncing **plosives** the active organs of speech form a complete obstruction which is **suddenly broken** by the pressure of the air stream.

In making **occlusive sonants** the active organs of speech form a **complete obstruction**, the **mouth is blocked**, the **air passes through the nasal cavity**, the soft palate is lowered.

**Constrictive** consonants are subdivided into:

- **fricatives:** [f], [v], [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ], [θ], [ð], [h];
- **constrictive sonants:** [r], [j], [w], [l].

In making **constrictive** consonants the active organs of speech do not block the air passage completely, but form a **narrowing** of the air passage.



In making **fricatives** the active organs of speech form a narrowing through which the air passes **with audible friction**.

In pronouncing **constrictive sonants** the active organs of speech form a narrowing through which the air passes **without audible friction**.

**Affricates are:** [tʃ], [dʒ].

In pronouncing **affricates** the active organs of speech form a complete obstruction at first and then they are **slowly released**, forming a narrow air passage.

**III. According to the work of the vocal chords** consonants are divided into:

- **Voiced:** [b], [d], [m], [w], [v], [n], [z], [dʒ], [ð], [ʒ], [l], [r], [j], [g], [ŋ];
- **Voiceless:** [p], [t], [f], [s], [tʃ], [θ], [ʃ], [k], [h].

In pronouncing **voiceless** consonants the vocal chords are not made to vibrate.

In pronouncing **voiced** consonants the vocal chords are made to vibrate.

## ENGLISH VOWEL PHONEMES IN DETAIL

### Vowel phoneme [i:]

A long, non-labialized, front, closed monophthong. While pronouncing this sound the tongue is in the front part of the mouth. The tip of the tongue touches the lower teeth, the front of the tongue is raised towards the hard palate. The lips are slightly spread.

#### Phonetic exercise 1

i:v	fi:	di:n	di:l	bi:st
i:ʃ	ki:	li:n	hi:l	fi:st
i:st	ni:	ki:n	mi:l	bi:ʃ
i:gl	hi:	si:n	si:l	ri:ʃ
i:gl	wi:	kwi:n	zi:l	ti:ʃ

#### Phonetic exercise 2

pi:	bi:	mi:	ti:	ni:	si:	li:	wi:
pi:l	bi:m	mi:n	ti:m	ni:l	si:m	li:v	wi:l
pi:z	bi:d	mi:d	ti:z	ni:d	si:d	li:d	wi:d
pi:t	bi:t	mi:t	ti:θ	ni:t	si:k	li:k	wi:p

#### Phonetic exercise 3

bi: -- bi: -- bi:t	si: -- si:d -- si:t
di: -- di:n -- di:p	li: -- li:g -- li:
ni: -- ni:d -- ni:t	i:v -- 'i:zɪ -- i:t

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
2. Extremes meet.
3. Between the devil and the deep sea.
4. Please feel free to leave.
5. He speaks Chinese and Japanese with equal ease.

## Vowel phoneme [ɪ]

A monophthong, front-retracted, close, short, non-labialized. In pronouncing this sound the tongue is in the front part of the mouth cavity. The front of the tongue is raised towards the hard palate. The tip of the tongue is at the lower teeth, the lips are slightly spread.

### Phonetic exercise 4

ɪt	tɪp	dɪd	tɪg
ɪf	dɪp	fɪd	tɪn
ɪl	nɪp	fɪl	tɪŋ
ɪn	tɪf	gɪv	sɪŋ
ɪnʃ	kɪs	lɪv	rɪŋ
ɪz	lɪp	tɪl	sɪn

### Phonetic exercise 5

'dɪkɪ	'pɪkɪt	dɪ'fɪt
'sɪtɪ	'krɪkɪt	dɪ'si:v
'pɪgɪ	'flɪmzɪ	dɪ'zɪst
'pɪtɪ	'dɪmɪtɪ	dɪ'sɪʒn
'nɪpɪ	'dɪgnɪtɪ	bɪ'gɪn
'prɪkɪ	fɪ'zɪʃn	bɪ'dɪm

### Phonetic exercise 6

dɪd	sɪt	'sɪtɪ	ɪt	sɪt – sɪd
dɪg	nɪt	'kɪtɪ	ɪz	dɪk – dɪg
kɪd	sɪk	'tɪkɪt	ɪn	tɪk – tɪg
sɪn	kɪs	'gɪdɪ		

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Sink or swim.
2. As fit as a fiddle.
3. Bit by bit.
4. Six little kittens lost their mittens.

It's a pity, they were so pretty.

5. Little Bill, sit still.

Will you sit still, little Bill?

If you sit still, little Bill,

Jimmy Nill will bring you to a big hill.

## Vowel phoneme [e]

A monophthong, front, half-open, short, non-labialized. In pronouncing this sound the tongue is in the front part of the mouth cavity. The front of the tongue is raised towards the hard palate. The tip of the tongue is at the lower teeth, the lips are slightly spread.

### Phonetic exercise 7

eb	pet	sent
eg	bed	send
eft	red	nest
eld	let	best
end	leg	kwest
els	les	ʃfest
elk	hed	ʃfes
edʒ	hem	ʃfek

### Phonetic exercise 8

'belɪ	'pensl	rɪ'ses
'ʃerɪ	'pelɪt	dɪs'pel
'emptɪ	'pensɪv	ɪn'dent
'enɪmɪ	'prefɪs	bɪ'hest

### Phonetic exercise 9

pɪt – pet	bɪd – bed	'penɪ
pɪn – pen	bɪd – bed	'tedɪ

### Phonetic exercise 10

ten	get	en	det – ded	sɪt – set	'bɪzɪ -- 'benɪ	gets
pen	pet	eg	bet – bed	bɪt – bet	'pɪtɪ – betɪ	pets
men	net	et	set – sed	bɪg – beg	'mɪnɪ – menɪ	bedz
				dɪd – ded		kɪdz

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. All is well that ends well.
2. East or West, home is best.
3. Get ten eggs ready for breakfast.
4. Every day in every way.

The weather is getting better and better.

5. Better late than never.
6. Health is above wealth.

## Vowel phoneme [æ]

A non-labialized, tense, front, open, wide, short vowel. In pronouncing [æ] the tongue moves forward, the tip of the tongue is at the lower teeth. The front of the tongue is slightly raised to the palate. The jaw is lowered. The lips are spread.

### Phonetic exercise 11

æm	plæn	ræm	in'tækt
æd	plæd	ræn	ri'trækt
ænd	glæd	ræg	dis'bænd
ænt	græb	ræt	dis'pæʃ
æpt	sæd	ræp	'pækɪdʒ
ækt	mæd	rænt	'læmskɪn
æz	fæg	læmp	'hedlænd
æs	læg	lænd	'læmpblæk

### Phonetic exercise 12

pæn	bæn	kæn	hæm
pæd	bæd	kæd	hæd
pæt	bæt	kæt	hæt

### Phonetic exercise 13

fen – fæn	bek – bæk
men – mæn	sed – sæd
mes – mæs	hed – hæt
beg – bæg	end – ænd

### Phonetic exercise 14

læb – læp	æd	did – ded – dæd	pɪt – pet – pæt	ə bɪg bæg
kæb – kæp	æm	hid – hed – hæt	tɪn – ten – tæn	ə blæk kæt
hæd – hæt	æt	sɪt – set -- sæt	pɪn – pen – pæn	get ðə mæps

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. One man is no man.
2. A hungry man is an angry man.
3. He that hatches matches hatches cathes.
4. Once there was a lad  
Who was always very sad,  
For he hadn't any mother  
And he hadn't any dad.
5. That's the man who sat on my hat in the tram.

## Vowel phoneme [ɑ:]

A long, non-labialized, open, back, wide monophthong. In pronouncing [ɑ:] the tongue is retracted from the lower teeth. The back part of the tongue is raised towards the soft palate. The jaw is lowered, the lips are neutral.

### Phonetic exercise 15

ɑ:	pɑ:k	pɑ:s
ɑ:m	mɑ:k	grɑ:s
ɑ:t	bɑ:d	glɑ:s
ɑ:sk	lɑ:d	bɑ:sk
ɑ:nt	kɑ:d	mɑ:sk
ɑ:tʃ	hɑ:t	pɑ:tʃ
ɑ:k	kɑ:t	lɑ:dʒ

### Phonetic exercise 16

bɑ:	kɑ:	pɑ:	hɑ:
bɑ:n	kɑ:m	pɑ:m	hɑ:m
bɑ:dʒ	kɑ:d	pɑ:d	hɑ:v
bɑ:k	kɑ:t	pɑ:t	hɑ:f

### Phonetic exercise 17

kɑ: -- kɑ:m – kɑ:t	ɑ:m	ə fɑ: stɑ:
fɑ: -- fɑ:m – pɑ:t	ɑ:t	ɑ:sk fɑ:ðə
bɑ: -- bɑ:d – bɑ:k	ɑ:sk	ðə dɑ:k gɑ:dn

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. He laughs best who laughs last.
2. Cars can't be parked here after dark.
3. After a storm comes a calm.
4. Can't you ask Father or Aunt Margaret?
5. Half heart is no heart.

## Vowel phoneme [ɒ]

A short, labialized, open, back, wide monophthong. In pronouncing [ɒ] the tongue is retracted and lowered. The back of the tongue is raised towards the soft palate. The jaw is lowered, the lips are flat and slightly spread.

### Phonetic exercise 18

ɒf	fɒks	dʒɒb	nɒk
ɒv	bɒks	mɒb	mɒk
ɒft	gɒt	gɒd	ʃɒk
ɒn	dɒt	nɒt	bɒs
ɒpt	pɒt	kɒd	mɒs
ɒd	lɒt	sɒŋ	'ɒfɪs
ɒks	hɒt	lɒŋ	'ɒnɪst

### Phonetic exercise 19

kɑ:d -- kɒd
dɑ:k -- dɒk
dɑ:t -- dɒt
gɑ:d -- gɒd
hɑ:d -- hɒd
hɑ:t -- hɒt
lɑ:k -- lɒk

### Phonetic exercise 20

gɒd -- gɒt	ɒn	ə dɒg -- dɒgz	ə bɒks -- 'bɒksɪz
nɒd -- nɒt	ɒd	ə dɒl -- dɒlz	ə fɒks -- 'fɒksɪz
dɒg -- dɒk	'ɒfə	ə kɒk -- kɒks	'mɒd(ə)n 'nɒv(ə)lz
lɒg -- lɒk	'ɒksən	ə lɒk -- lɒks	gɪv 'pɒli 'kɒli

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Honesty is the best policy.
2. A little pot is soon hot.
3. Rod often got into hot water.
4. "What an odd clock," said Tom.
5. Molly's got a spot on her frock.
6. A watched pot never boils.

## Vowel phoneme [ɔ:]

A long, tense, labialized, back, open vowel phoneme. In pronouncing [ɔ:] the back of the tongue is raised to the soft palate. The tongue is retracted. The lips are slightly rounded but not protruded.

### Phonetic exercise 21

ɔ:      nɔ:      pɔ:k  
ɔ:b      fɔ:      fɔ:k  
ɔ:t      lɔ:      hɔ:k  
pɔ:      bɔ:n      kɔ:t  
bɔ:      pɔ:l      gɔ:t  
gɔ:      hɔ:l      sɔ:t  
sɔ:      bɔ:l      wɔ:d

### Phonetic exercise 22

pɔ:      kɔ:      lɔ:      hɔ:  
pɔ:n      kɔ:n      lɔ:n      hɔ:l  
pɔ:z      kɔ:d      lɔ:d      hɔ:d  
pɔ:t      kɔ:k      lɔ:s      hɔ:s

### Phonetic exercise 23

pɒt -- pɔ:t  
kɒd -- kɔ:d  
kɒk -- kɔ:k  
nɒt -- nɔ:t  
fɒs -- fɔ:s  
ʃɒt -- ʃɔ:t]]  
mɒtl -- mɔ:tl

### Phonetic exercise 24

kɔ: -- kɔ:d -- kɔ:t      ɔ:l      kɑ:d -- kɔ:d  
sɔ: -- sɔ:d -- sɔ:t      'ɔ:gæst      kɑ:t -- kɔ:t  
fɔ: -- fɔ:m -- fɔ:k      ɔ:t      pɑ:t -- pɔ:t  
tɔ: -- tɔ:l -- tɔ:k      pɑ:t -- pɔ:k

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Velvet paws hide sharp claws.
2. New lords – new laws.
3. To talk to Mart is like talking to the wall.
4. George was born in August.
5. Of all the saws I ever saw, I never saw a saw as that saws.
6. I saw more than forty horses.
7. Her naughty daughter Maud is at fault.



## Vowel phoneme [ʊ]

A short, close, back-advanced, labialized, wide monophthong. In pronouncing [ʊ] the back of the tongue is raised to the palate. The tip of the tongue is retracted from the teeth. The lips are rounded but not protruded.

### Phonetic exercise 25

pʊl	bʊk	'pʊli
pʊt	hʊk	'pʊlit
fʊt	tʊk	'pʊlpt
sʊt	kʊk	'pʊdɪŋ
gʊd	bʊʃ	'pɑ:mful
wʊd	pʊs	'pændful
hʊd	kʊd	'bɑ:skɪtful

### Phonetic exercise 26

gʊd	ə gʊd bʊk
kʊd	ə gʊd kʊk
kʊk	lʊk ət ðə bʊk

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. How many cookies could a good cook cook  
If a good cook could cook cookies?  
A good cook could cook as much cookies  
as a good cook who could cook cookies.
2. The cook took a good look at the cookery book.
3. It' good he could go on foot.
4. A good beginning makes a good ending.

## Vowel phoneme [u:]

A long, close, back, labialized, narrow sound. In pronouncing [u:] the back of the tongue is raised in the direction of the soft palate. The tip of the tongue is retracted from the teeth. The distance between the jaws is narrow. The lips are rounded but not protruded.

### Phonetic exercise 27

bu:      ku:l      gu:s  
ku:      ru:l      lu:z  
mu:      pu:l      mu:s  
nu:      su:n      su:θ  
glu:      lu:n      smu:θ

### Phonetic exercise 28

ru:l      mu:n      glu:m  
ru:d      mu:d      gru:v  
ru:t      mu:t      gru:p

### Phonetic exercise 29

fɒt – fu:d      pɒl – pu:l  
kɒd – ku:t      fɒl – fu:l  
rɒm – ru:m      pɒs – gu:s  
hɒd – hu:t      pɒt – bu:t

### Phonetic exercise 30

lu:z – lu:s      nju:, fju:      ju: α:  
mu:d – mu:t      'mju:zɪk      ju: α: 'nɒt  
su:n – su:p      'mju:zɪkəl      α: ju:  
'stu:dənts      ju: 'ɑ:nt

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. The exception proves the rule.
2. Soon learnt soon forgotten.
3. Hugh's tooth is loose.
4. Sue is beautiful.
5. I'd like some fruit juice.

## Vowel phoneme [ʌ]

A short, non-labialized, back-advanced, half-open, wide vowel. In pronouncing [ʌ] the tongue is raised to the roof of the mouth. The tip of the tongue is retracted from the lower teeth. The lips are neutral.

### Phonetic exercise 31

ʌp	bʌt	bʌlk	'ʌn'æpt
ʌs	bʌs	bʌsk	'ʌn'kʌt
'ʌglɪ	gʌn	stʌmp	'ʌn'fɪt
'ʌdð	kʌt	tʌsk	'ʌn'pɪn
'ʌðð	kʌm	dʒʌmp	'ʌn'nɪt
'ʌndð	sʌm	rɪ'zʌlt	'ʌn'lɪŋk
'ʌŋkl	kʌp	ɪn'sʌlt	'ʌn'lɜ:n

### Phonetic exercise 32

bɑ:k -- bʌk	bʌs -- bʊs
bɑ:d -- bʌd	fɑ:s -- fʌs
dɑ:k -- dʌk	dʌg -- dʊg
pɑ:k -- pʌk	hʌt -- hʊt
mɑ:k -- mʌk	lʌg -- lʊg
kɑ:d -- kʌd	kʌd -- kʊd
ʃɑ:m -- ʃʌm	ʃʌk -- ʃʊk

### Phonetic exercise 33

kʌp	kʌb	ʌs	'sʌmθɪŋ 'fʌnɪ
bʌd	bʌt	ʌp	kʌm tð ðə klʌb
sʌn	lʌk	'ʌndð	maɪ 'mʌððɜz 'kʌzn ɪz ə 'dʊktə
tʌŋ	hʌt		'evrɪ 'kʌnrɪ hæz ɪts 'kʌstəmz

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Every country has its custom.
2. Don't trouble trouble until trouble troubles you.
3. When your work's done, come in the sun and have some fun.
4. Some love onions for lunch and supper, but when one has stuffed oneself with onions, one isn't loved much, is one?
5. If you're keen on stunning kites and cunning stunts, buy a cunning stunning stunt kite.

### Vowel phoneme [ɜ:]

A long, half-open, mixed, non-labialized, narrow variety, monophthong. In pronouncing [ɜ:] the tongue is in the middle part of the mouth cavity. It is slightly raised. The tip is at the lower teeth. The jaw is slightly lowered. The lips are neutral.

#### Phonetic exercise 34

ɜ:      bɜ:      kɜ:b      wɜ:d  
 ɜ:k      fɜ:      kɜ:l      wɜ:m  
 ɜ:n      hɜ:      gɜ:l      wɜ:l  
 ɜ:θ      pɜ:      pɜ:m      wɜ:k  
 ɜ:ɟ      sɜ:      bɜ:n      wɜ:ld  
 ɜ:l      wɜ:      hɜ:d      wɜ:θ  
 'ɜ:lɪ      spɜ:      bɜ:d      wɜ:s

#### Phonetic exercise 35

fɜ:      bɜ:      pɜ:      sɜ:  
 fɜ:m      bɜ:d      pɜ:l      sɜ:ʃ  
 fɜ:st      bɜ:θ      pɜ:s      sɜ:ɟ

#### Phonetic exercise 36

sɜ: -- sɜ: -- sɜ:f      ɜ:n      ən 'ɜ:lɪ      bɜ:d  
 fɜ: -- lɜ:n -- nɜ:s      'ɜ:lɪ      ðə fɜ:st vɜ:b  
 bɜ: -- bɜ:d -- bɜ:θ      ɜ:θ      ðə 'θɜ:tɪ fɜ:st

### PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. It's an early bird that catches the worm.
2. As is the workman so is the work.
3. First come first served.
4. The first word is a verb and the third word is an adverb.

### Vowel phoneme [ə]

A short, non-labialized, mixed, half-open monophthong of the wide variety. In pronouncing [ə] the position of the tongue and lips resembles that of [ɜ:], but the tongue is lower. The lips are neutral.

#### Phonetic exercise 37

'hæmə      'hæməz  
 'rɪvə      'rɪvəz  
 'kwɪvə      'kwɪvəz  
 'bɑ:bə      'bɑ:bəz  
 'pætə      'pætəz  
 'pɔ:tə      'pɔ:təz  
 'pi:pə      'pi:pəz

#### Phonetic exercise 38

pə'sɪfɪk      ə 'bæg  
 pə'si:v      ə 'net  
 pə'sent      ə 'tɪp  
 pə'fɔ:m      ə 'si:t  
 pə'mɪt      ə 'plæn  
 lə'gu:n      ə 'bʊks  
 lə'ment      ə 'fɔ:k

## ENGLISH DIPHTHONGS

### Phonemes [ɪə], [ɛə], [ʊə]

**Phoneme [ɪə].** The English diphthong [ɪə] starts as a short non-labialized front retracted close vowel [ɪ] and immediately proceeds in the direction of [ə].

**Phoneme [ɛə].** The English diphthong [ɛə] starts as [ɛ], a short, non-labialized, front, half-open vowel of wide variety, somewhat wider than the English [e], and immediately proceeds in the direction of [ə]. The lips are slightly spread for the nucleus and move to neutral position during the glide.

**Phoneme [ʊə].** The English diphthong [ʊə] starts as a short labialized back-gadvanced close vowel [ʊ] and immediately proceeds in the direction of the English [ə]. In pronouncing the nucleus of the diphthong [ʊə] the lips are slightly rounded. Un pronouncing the glide the lips become neutral, the distance between them somewhat increases.

#### Phonetic exercise 39

pɪə	pɛə	pʊə
dɪə	rɛə	bʊə
kwɪə	ʃɛə	mʊə
snɪə	ʒɛə	tʊə
pɪəs	lɛə	ʃʊə
rɪəl	rɪəl	'jʊərəp

#### Phonetic exercise 40

dɪə	bɛə	pʊə
nɪə	ðɛə	ʃʊə
hɪə	hɛə	'jʊərəp
	'pɛərənts	'ju:ʒʊəlɪ
		'wɛər ɪz 'mɛəri
		'wɛər ɪz 'ðə 'ʃɛə
		'wɒt ɪz ðɛər ɪn ðə 'bæg
		'wɒt ɪz ðɛə ɒ ðə 'ʃɛə

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Near an ear, a nearer ear, a nearly eerie ear.

## Phonemes [eɪ], [aɪ], [ɔɪ]

**Phoneme [eɪ].** The English diphthong [eɪ] starts as a short non-labialized front, half open vowel [e] and immediately proceeds in the direction of [ɪ]. In the pronouncing the English [eɪ] the lips are spread for the nucleus and move to a more close position during the glide. The distance between the jaws, which is rather wide at the beginning of the articulation, becomes narrower during the glide.

**Phoneme [aɪ].** The English diphthong [aɪ] begins as [a], a short non-labialized front retracted open vowel, and immediately proceeds in the direction of the English [ɪ]. The lips are neutral. The distance between the jaws, which is rather wide at the beginning of the articulation, becomes narrower during the glide.

**Phoneme [ɔɪ].** The English diphthong [ɔɪ] begins as short, labialized, back, open vowel, resembling the English [ɒ], but more advanced and close, and immediately proceeds in the direction of [ɪ]. In pronouncing the nucleus the lips are slightly rounded and not at all protruded.

### Phonetic exercise 41

eɪm -- 'peɪpə  
eɪd -- 'beɪkə  
eɪt -- 'weɪtə  
eɪl -- 'veɪkənt  
leɪm -- 'peɪvmət  
peɪn -- 'reɪlweɪ  
teɪk -- 'reɪdɪʒʊ

### Phonetic exercise 42

aɪ -- paɪp  
aɪs -- kaɪt  
aɪdl -- baɪt  
paɪ -- paɪl  
baɪ -- taɪm  
taɪm -- naɪn  
laɪ -- naɪs

### Phonetic exercise 43

bɔɪ      nɔɪz  
dʒɔɪn    pɔɪz  
ɔɪl      hɔɪst  
kɔɪn      mɔɪst  
sɔɪl      pɔɪnt  
tɔɪl      dʒɔɪnt  
spɔɪl    ə'pɔɪnt

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

Why do you cry, Willy?

Why do you cry?

Why, Willy? Why, Willy? Why, Willy? Why?

## Phonemes [ɜʊ], [aʊ]

**Phoneme [ɜʊ].** The English diphthong [ɜʊ] begins as [ɜ], a short, non-labialized, front, half-open vowel of wide variety, somewhat wider than the English [e], and immediately proceeds in the direction of the English [ʊ]. In pronouncing the English [ɜʊ] the lips start from a slight rounding and rather a large opening. At the end of the articulation the lips are considerably rounded, forming a rather small oval opening.

**Phoneme [aʊ].** The English diphthong [aʊ] begins as the front open [a] and proceeds in the direction of the English [ʊ]. The lips are neutral. The tongue moves forward, the tip of the tongue comes close to the front lower teeth.

### Phonetic exercise 44

gɜʊ      bɜʊld  
gɜʊ      gɜʊld  
ʃɜʊ      kɜʊld  
ɜʊn      hɜʊld  
lɜʊn      tɜʊld  
mɜʊn      sɜʊld  
grɜʊn      skɜʊld

### Phonetic exercise 45

baʊ      daʊt  
kaʊ      flaʊt  
saʊ      staʊt  
raʊ      raʊt  
braʊn      draʊt  
taʊn      saʊn  
paʊnd      maʊθ

### Phonetic exercise 46

bɜʊ -- baʊ  
nɜʊ -- naʊ  
nɜʊn -- naʊn  
tɜʊn -- taʊn  
krɜʊn -- kraʊn  
ɜʊt -- aʊt  
flɜʊt -- flaʊt  
gɜʊt -- gaʊt

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Oh, no, don't go home alone, nobody knows how lonely the road is.
2. Soames never boasts of what he knows.  
But Rose never knows of what she boasts.
3. As you sow you shall mow.
4. Little strokes fell great oakes.

### Sound combinations [aɪə], [aʊə]

The so-called “triphthongs” [aʊə], [aɪə] are combinations of a diphthong and the neutral [ə].

#### Phonetic exercise 47

faɪə	aʊə	ðeər	ɑː	'flaʊəz	ənd	'flaʊəz	'evriwɛə
waiə	ʃaʊə	taɪd	--	'taɪəd			
taɪəd	taʊə	laɪn	--	'laɪən			
laɪə	paʊə	kwaɪt	--	'kwaɪət			
		'aɪlənd	--	'aɪələnd			

Table 2.

#### English diphthongs

Nucleus Glide	Front	Back
ɪ-glide diphthongs (front)	eɪ, aɪ	ɔɪ
ə-glide diphthongs (centering)	ɪə, eə	ʊə
ʊ-glide diphthongs (back)	aʊ	ɜʊ



## ENGLISH CONSONANT PHONEMES IN DETAIL

### Consonant phonemes [p],[b]

Bilabial, occlusive, plosive consonants. [p] is voiceless, [b] is voiced. In pronouncing these sounds the lips form the complete obstruction. The soft palate is raised and the air passes through the mouth cavity. [p] is pronounced with aspiration.

#### Phonetic exercise 48

↓ pɪp	bi:
pai	bi:m
paɪp	beɪ
pep	beə
pi:p	'beɪbɪ
pi:	bɑ:m
pɑ:	bʌmp
pʌmp	bɑ:
pə'pɑ:	bɒm

#### Phonetic exercise 49

→ pi:	bi:
pi:p	bi:m
pen	ben
pæk	bæk
pɪg	bɪg
pɔ:t	bɔ:t
'hæpɪ	'ʃæbɪ
kʌp	kʌb
kæp	kæb

### PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,  
A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.  
If Peter Piper pa peck of pickled peppers,  
Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.
2. Betty Botter bought some butter,  
but she said "this butter's bitter!  
But a bit of better butter  
will but make my butter better"  
So she bought some better butter,  
better than the bitter butter,  
and it made her butter better  
so 'twas better Betty Botter  
bought a bit of better butter!

## Consonant phoneme [m]

A bilabial, occlusive, nasal sonant. In pronouncing this sound lips form a complete obstruction and the air passes through the nasal cavity. The lips are more spread than in Ukrainian.

### Phonetic exercise 50

mi:      mɪə      maɪə      meɪ      mæp      mɒb      mɔ:      mʊ  
mɛə      mæn      maɪnd      'meni      milk      maɪld      mi:t      'mʌni

### Phonetic exercise 51

'sæməŋ      mætf      'mɪnɪt      'mju:zɪ      'mɑ:stə      'mɪnɪ  
si:m      mə'fɪ:n      'mʌndɪ      'meɪkɪŋ      'mætə      'mʌŋkɪ  
meɪd      'mʌðə      'mɑ:kɪt      'mænɪdʒ      'mi:tɪŋ      'mɒrəl  
'fæmɪli      'mɒdəŋ      'mædʒɪk      'mænə      'membə      'mʌtə

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Many men many minds.
2. Men may meet but mountains never.
3. Mary Mac's mother's making Mary Mac marry me.  
My mother's making me marry Mary Mac.  
Will I always be so Merry when Mary's taking care of me?  
Will I always be so merry when I marry Mary Mac?
4. Mommy made me eat my M&Ms.
5. The murmur of the bees in the elms brings back memories of many memorable summer.
6. Some men may make many mistakes in Mathematics.
7. Since time immemorial the moon has moved men to make poems.

## Consonant phoneme [w]

A bilabial, constrictive, central sonant. In pronouncing [w] the lips are protruded and rounded. The tip of the tongue is retracted from the lower teeth. The back of the tongue is raised towards the soft palate. The soft palate is raised. The vocal chords are in vibration.

### Phonetic exercise 52

wi:p	waɪ	wɔ:	kwɪk	kwɪz	'kwɔrəl
wɪm	waɪp	wɔ:m	kwel	kwɪt	'kwɔlɪtɪ
wɪp	wɛə	wɔ:n	kwi:n	kwaɪt	'kwɔntɪtɪ
web	waɪə	wɜ:ʊ	kweɪl	kwaɪət	'kwɔlɪfaɪ

### Phonetic exercise 53

wi:	'wɪntə	wɪ'ɑ:	'wɔts ðə 'mætə
wel	'wɪndʒʊ	wɪ'ɑ:'nɒt	'wen ɪz hi' bɪzɪ
waɪ	wɔnt	'ɑ:wɪ'	'waɪ 'ɪznt ðə 'wɔ:tə 'wɔ:m
wɪð	wɜʊnt		

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Where's a will, there's a way.
2. When the wine is in, the wit is out.
3. William was not very willing to wait.
4. No sweet without sweat.
5. Which word would one want if one wanted a word?
6. It was a pleasure to watch the wonderful way in which they worked.
7. "What", "why", "when" and "where" are the words we require quite often when we want to ask questions.

## Consonant phonemes [f], [v]

Labio-dental, constrictive fricatives. [f] is voiceless, [v] is voiced. In pronouncing these sounds the lower lip is raised to the upper teeth. The air passes through the narrowing formed between the lower lip and the upper teeth. The air passes through this narrowing producing audible friction.

### Phonetic exercise 54

fib      fɒ:  
fiə      fɔ:m  
fɑ:      fɜʊ  
fɑ:m      fɜ:  
fɛə      fɜ:m  
feɪm      fɜʊm

### Phonetic exercise 55

væmp      'bi:və  
vəʊ      'vi:və  
vju:      'fi:və  
viə      'vaɪpə  
vɜ:b      'feɪvə  
vɜ:v      'beɪ

### Phonetic exercise 56

bɪf -- i:v  
bi:f -- wi:v  
bʌf -- waɪv  
mʌf -- mu:v  
wu:v -- vɜ:v  
faɪf -- faɪv

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Far from eyes, far from heart.
2. Fortunes favours the brave.
3. From the frying-pan into the fire.
4. Fight fire with fire.
5. Four furious friends fought for the phone.
6. Fresh French fried fly fritters.
7. A fly and flea flew into a flue,  
said the fly to the flea 'what shall we do?'  
'let us fly' said the flea  
said the fly 'shall we flee'  
so they flew through a flaw in the flue.

## Consonant phonemes [t], [d]

Forelingual, apical, alveolar, occlusive, plosive consonants. [t] is voiceless, [d] is voiced. In pronouncing these sounds the tip of the tongue touches the alveoli forming a complete obstruction. Then the tension is released and the air compressed in the mouth cavity breaks the obstruction with explosion. [k] is pronounced with aspiration before stressed vowels.

### Phonetic exercise 57

ti:	ti:m	taim	'ta:tə
taɪ	taim	teɪm	'tətə
tɑ:	tɜ:m	teɪp	'mætə
tɔ:	tɒp	tɔɪ	'betə
tʊ	tju:b	taʊ	'pætə

### Phonetic exercise 58

pɪt -- pi:t -- pet
bɪt -- bi:t -- bæt
fi:t -- fi:t -- fæt
wɪt -- wi:t -- wet

### Phonetic exercise 59

daɪ	di:m	dæə	dɪ'fi:t
deɪ	di:p	dɪə	dɪ'fend
dæn	dɔ:	dɜ:t	dɪ'faɪn
dæmp	dʒʊm	daʊt	dɪ'fɔ:m

### Phonetic exercise 60

ted	pæd	'sɒlɪd
tend	mæd	'mɔ:bid
taɪd	bæd	'tɪmɪd
tɒd	feɪd	'fɒrɪd

### Phonetic exercise 61

bɪt -- bɪd	fi:t -- fi:d
bi:t -- bi:d	fi:t -- fi:d
wi:t -- wi:d	twi:t -- twi:d
wet -- wed	bæt -- bæd

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.
2. To tell tales out of school.
3. A good dog deserves a good bone.
4. Put two and two together.

## Consonant phoneme [n]

A forelingual, apical, occlusive nasal sonant. In pronouncing [n] the tip of the tongue touches the alveoli but the soft palate is lowered and the air passes through the nasal cavity.

### Phonetic exercise 62

nɪp	naɪt	pɪn
næp	naɪn	tɪn
ni:p	nʌt	wɪn
ni:t	nɒt	di:n
ni:d	nɒd	ten
nɪə	nʒʊt	fʌn

### Phonetic exercise 63

meɪdn	pætn	wepn
gɑ:dn	bætn	ʒʊpn
pɑ:dn	bʌtn	
bɜ:dn	mʌtn	

### Phonetic exercise 64

'nɪtɪŋ 'ni:dlz      ə 'tɪn 'kæn  
ə 'naɪs 'neklɪs      ə 'faɪn 'laɪn  
'ni:t 'næpkɪŋz

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Many men many minds.
2. Men may meet but mountains never.
3. Can you can a can as a canner can can a can?
4. Seventy seven benevolent elephants.
5. Ann and Andy's anniversary is in April.
6. The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plains.
7. That fine bunch of bananas will make a nice snack for noon.
8. There's no news of Annie.

## Consonant phonemes [s], [z]

Forelingual, apical, alveolar, constrictive fricative consonants. [s] is voiceless, [z] is voiced. In pronouncing these sounds the blade of the tongue is raised towards the alveoli. The narrowing is formed between the tip of the tongue and the alveoli. The air passes through the narrowing with friction.

### Phonetic exercise 65

si:	snæp	bʌs	best
si:t	snɪf	bɒs	nest
si:d	smɑɪt	feɪs	fɑ:st
si:m	snɒb	si:s	fi:st
seɪv	spɒt	vaɪs	æks
seɪn	spɔ:t	ni:s	ɒks
sain	sma:t	nais	bɒks
sait	sta:t		
s3:v	swɪm		

### Phonetic exercise 66

zʊn	ɪz	dɪ'zɪst
zu:m	wɪz	dɪ'zɜ:v
zest	wɑɪz	dɪ'zɜ:t
zju:s	əd'vaɪs	dɪ'zain
'zɪbu:	saɪz	dɪ'zaɪə
'zɪbɪt	nɔɪz	dɪ'vaɪz

### Phonetic exercise 67

bi:mz	si:z	bæks -- bægz
ni:z	ni:dz	bets -- bedz
di:nz	mi:nz	si:ts -- si:ds
tɜ:mz	baɪz	
tju:bz	traɪz	
tɔɪz	dɪ'faɪnz	
dɔ:z	dɪ'pendz	
webz	dɪ'sendz	

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Slow and steady wins the race.
2. Speech is silver but silence is gold.
3. As sure as eggs are eggs.

## Consonant phonemes [θ], [ð]

Forelingual, apical, interdental, constrictive fricative consonants. [θ] is voiceless, [ð] is voiced. In pronouncing these sounds the blade of the tongue is flat and not tense. The tip of the tongue is between the upper and lower teeth.

### Phonetic exercise 68

taɪ -- saɪ -- θaɪ  
tɪn -- sɪn -- θɪn  
tɪk -- sɪk -- θɪk  
tɪl -- sɪl -- θɪrl  
tɪ:m -- sɪ:m -- θɪ:m  
tɔ:t -- sɔ:t -- θɔ:t

### Phonetic exercise 69

di: -- ði:  
daɪ -- ðaɪ  
deɪ -- ðeɪ  
dæm -- ðæn  
deə -- ðeə

### Phonetic exercise 70

θθθɪk -- θɪk  
θθθi:f -- θi:f  
θθθeɪn -- θeɪn  
θθθeft -- θeft  
θθθɜ:m -- θɜ:m

### Phonetic exercise 71

ðððɪs -- ðɪs  
ððði: -- ði:  
ðððæt -- ðæt  
ðððem -- ðem  
ðððen -- ðen

### Phonetic exercise 72

θɪ:m      ði:  
θaɪ      ðeɪ  
θɪn      ðem  
θɜ:d      ðæn  
θɔ:n      ðæt  
θɔ:      ðeə  
θʌm      ðʌs

### Phonetic exercise 73

pɪθ      pɑ:θ      wɪð  
kɪθ      nɔ:θ      taɪð  
smɪθ      mʊθ      bu:ð  
ti:θ      tu:θ      su:ð  
depθ      maʊθ      smu:ð  
lɑ:f      saʊθ      beɪð

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Wealth is nothing without health.
2. Birds of a feather flock together.
3. The third Thursday of this month is the sixteenth.
4. Thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three.
5. These are three brothers, these are their father and mother, this is their other brother.
6. First think then speak.



## Consonant phonemes [ʃ], [ʒ]

Forelingual, apical, constrictive, fricative consonants. [ʃ] is voiceless, [ʒ] is voiced. In pronouncing [ʃ] and [ʒ] the lips are slightly pushed forward and form an oval opening. The tongue is raised. A narrowing of the air-passage is formed between the tip of the tongue and the hard palate is rather narrow.

Care should be taken not to soften the English [ʃ], [ʒ] too much, that is to avoid a too high position of the front of the tongue.

### Phonetic exercise 74

ʃaɪn	fɪʃ	'pæʃn	'ʒɑ:ndɑ:m
ʃeɪm	dɪʃ	'pɔ:ʃn	'meʒə
ʃeɪp	smɪʃ	pɑ:'tɪʃn	vɪʒn
ʃɑ:p	meʃ	fɪ'zɪʃn	dɪ'vɪʒn
ʃi:p	mʌʃ	pə'zɪʃn	'pleʒə
ʃɔ:t	tʌʃ	'pɑ:ʃəl	re'ʒi:m
ʃɒt	pʊʃ	ə'fɪʃəl	ru:ʒ

### Phonetic exercise 75

ʃi:	ʃæl	ʃɪ'ɪz
fɪʃ	'fɪnɪʃ	ʃɪ'ɪznt
'meʒə	'pleʒə	ʃɪ'ɪz n'nɒt
dɪ'vɪʒn	dɪ'sɪʒn	'ɪz ʃɪ'

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. She sells sea-shells on the sea-shore.

The shells she sells are sea-shells,

I am sure.

2. Eat at pleasure, drink with measure.

3. I wish to wish the wish you wish to wish, but if you wish the wish the witch wishes, I won't wish the wish you wish to wish.

4. I wish to wash my Irish wristwatch.

5. Casual clothes are provisional for leisurely trips across Asia.

6. She said she should sit.

## Consonant phonemes [tʃ], [dʒ]

Forelingual, dorsal, back, alveolar affricates. Sound [tʃ] is voiceless, [dʒ] is voiced. In pronouncing these sounds the front of the tongue is raised to the hard palate. The tip of the tongue touches the alveoli. These sounds start with a complete obstruction followed by a slow release which results in the formation of a narrow air passage.

### Phonetic exercise 76

tʃi:f	tʃæp	tʃ	feʃ
tʃi:t	tʃɒp	bɪtʃ	bæʃ
tʃi:p	tʃɔ:	dɪtʃ	mæʃ
tʃi:k	tʃɔ:k	fɪtʃ	pæʃ
tʃi:z	tʃɑ:m	pɪtʃ	mʌʃ
tʃeɪz	tʃɛə	swɪtʃ	tʌʃ
tʃeɪn	'tʃaɪnə	twɪtʃ	wɒʃ

### Phonetic exercise 77

dʒeɪp	dʒɒb	eɪdʒ
dʒeɪd	dʒɒt	peɪdʒ
dʒæm	dʒɔɪn	wedʒ
dʒæz	dʒɔ:	bædʒ
dʒʌst	dʒɑ:	bʌdʒ
dʒʌmp	dʒɔ:n	dʒʌdʒ

### Phonetic exercise 78

fæʃ	tʃest	'dʒestʃə	edʒ	dʒɔɪn
kæʃ	tʃæt	dʒʌst	bædʒ	pɔɪnt
læʃ	tʃɑ:t	dʒɒb	lɑ:dʒ	ɪn'dʒɔɪ

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Just a joke.
2. A journalist made a journey over Japan.
3. John put the orange juice into the fridge.
4. What a charming child!
5. Hatches, catches, matches and dispatches.
6. Charlie doesn't know chalk from cheese.

## Consonant phoneme [l]

A forelingual, apical, constrictive fricative, lateral sonant. In pronouncing this sound the tip of the tongue touches the alveoli. The sides of the tongue are lowered and the air passes through the narrowing formed between the lower lip and the upper teeth. The soft palate is raised. The vocal chords are made to vibrate.

### Phonetic exercise 79

li:	lift	left	leis	lʌk	la:d	lɔ:	lɒt	lu:m
li:f	list	les	leɪk	lʌv	la:dʒ	lɔ:n	lɒk	lu:s
li:v	lɪmp	let	leɪm	lʌmp	la:k	lɔ:d	lɒb	lu:t
li:p	lɪv	læd	leɪm	lʌnʃ	la:st	lɔ:nʃ	lɒdʒ	lu:p
li:n	ˈlɪvə	læmp	laɪ	lʌndʒ	la:f	lɔ:s	ˈlɒbɪ	lɒk

### Phonetic exercise 80

bɪl	bel	dʌl	fu:l
ʃɪl	sel	mʌl	pu:l
kɪl	ʃel	nʌl	spu:l
mɪl	tel	fʊl	tu:l
sɪl	wel	pʊl	stu:
wɪl	swell	wʊl	mju:l

### Phonetic exercise 81

ʊld	belt	bɪlk
bʊld	delt	bʌlk
sʊld	dwelt	sʌlk
wɜ:ld	felt	mɪlk
fɔ:lt	melt	pælp
sɔ:lt	smelt	skæp

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Let sleeping dog lie.
2. Life is not all cakes and ale.
3. Loo before you leap.
4. Let Lucy light a candle and we'll all look for the missing ball.
5. A little pill may well cure a great ill.

## Consonant phoneme [r]

A fore lingual, cacuminal, constrictive, central, nasal sonant. In pronouncing [r] the tip of the tongue is raised approaches the back of the alveoli forming a wide narrowing there. The back of the tongue is raised to the soft palate. The air passes through the mouth along the tongue. The vocal chords are made to vibrate.

### Phonetic exercise 82

rɪd	red	ræt	rɒb	rɪ'ses
rɪp	rent	ræp	rʊb	rɪ'si:v
rɪʃ	rest	ræʃ	rʊm	rɪ'fɔ:m
rɪ:d	rein	raɪz	ru:t	rɪ'faɪn
rɪ:tʃ	reid	raɪv	ru:d	rɪ'li:v
reɪm	reɪdʒ	raɪð	rʌʃ	rɪ'pɔ:t

### Phonetic exercise 83

tri: -- θri:
trɪl -- θrɪl
trʌst -- θʌst
træʃ -- θræʃ
tred -- θred
tret -- θret

### Phonetic exercise 84

'mæri	'iərə	'fɒrɪst	i'rekt
'ferɪ	'mɪrə	'fɒrɪd	i'reɪz
'dʒʊəri	'erənd	'peri	ɪks'tri:m
'lɒri	'erənt	'pɒrɪdʒ	mə'ri:n
'sɒri	'terə	'perəfɪn	mɪ'ra:ʒ
'tɑ:ri	'tæriʃ	'piəriəd	di'reɪl
'evri	'fɒrɪn	'mæriɔ:ʒ	di'raɪv

### Phonetic exercise 85

trɪp -- drɪp
traɪ -- draɪ
tru:p -- dru:p
træm -- dræm
treɪn -- dreɪn
tred -- dred
trentʃ -- drentʃ

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Respect yourself or no one will respect you.
2. When a friend asks there is no tomorrow.
3. Rack your brains.
4. The great Greek grape growers grow great Greek grapes.

## Consonant phoneme [j]

A mediolingual, constrictive, central, voiced sonant. In pronouncing this sound the front of the tongue is raised to the hard palate. The tip of the tongue is lowered. A narrowing of the air-passage is formed between the central part of the tongue and the hard palate. The air passes through the narrowing formed there. The soft palate is raised. The vocal chords are made to vibrate. The lips are spread or neutral.

### Phonetic exercise 86

i: -- ji:  
es -- jes  
æm -- jæm  
ɔ: -- jɔ:  
iə -- jiə  
ɔ:t -- jɔ:t

### Phonetic exercise 87

ji:    jel    ja:  
ji:ld    jen    ja:n  
jɪə    jelp    ja:d  
jes    jæŋk    jɔ:  
ji:st    jæp    jɔ:t  
jet    jæk    jɜk

### Phonetic exercise 88

tju:b    vju:  
tju:n    nju:d  
dju:k    mju:z  
dju:n    'mju:zɪk  
dju:p    pjʊə  
sju:t    kjʊə

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. As you make your bed, so you must lie in it.
2. No news is good news.
3. Yesterday I heard a curious and beautiful new tune.
4. Don't argue about duty, or you'll make me furious – I know the value of duty.
5. Excuse me if I refuse, but this suit isn't suitable.
6. You know New York.  
You need New York.  
You know you need unique New York.

## Consonant phonemes [k], [g]

Back-lingual, occlusive, plosive consonants. [k] is voiceless, [g] is voiced. In pronouncing these sounds the back of the tongue is raised to the soft palate forming a complete obstruction. Immediately after that the tension in the place of obstruction is released and the air breaks through the obstruction. The tip of the tongue is retracted from the front lower teeth. The soft palate is raised. [k] is pronounced with aspiration before vowels. In pronouncing [g] vocal chords are made to vibrate.

### Phonetic exercise 89

kɪd	kek	kɔ:k
kɪn	kedʒ	kɔ:n
kɪl	kæb	kɔ:l
kɪθ	kæp	kɜ:k
ki:p	kæn	kɜ:b
ki:n	keɪk	kɜ:s
ki:l	kɑ:m	kɒt
ki:	kɑ:f	kɜt

### Phonetic exercise 90

gɪv	geɪt	grɪ:f
gɪft	geɪn	grɪ:t
gɪlt	geɪm	grɪ:n
get	gɒd	greɪd
ges	gɜʊ	greɪp
gæs	gɜʊld	grɑ:sp
gæp	gɑ:d	grɑ:nt
gæf	gu:s	grʌdʒ

### Phonetic exercise 91

pɪg -- pɪk
bɪg -- brɪk
wɪg -- wɪk
li:g -- li:k
bæg -- bæk
kræg -- kræk
dɒg -- dɒk
lɒg -- lɒk

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.
2. To tell tales out of school.
3. To carry coal to Newcastle.
4. If you can't can any candy can,  
how many candy cans can a candy canner can  
if he can can candy cans ? If you can't can any candy can,  
how many candy cans can a candy canner can  
if he can can candy cans ?

## Consonant phoneme [ŋ]

A backlingual, occlusive, nasal sonant. In pronouncing [ŋ] the back of the tongue is raised towards the soft palate. The soft palate is lowered and a complete obstruction is formed between the soft palate and the back of the tongue. The tip of the tongue is at the lower teeth. The air passes through the nasal cavity. The vocal chords are made to vibrate.

### Phonetic exercise 92

kɪŋ	bʌŋ	ɪŋk	'sɪŋgə
flɪŋ	hʌŋ	pɪŋk	'sprɪŋgə
strɪŋ	lʌŋ	θɪŋk	'æŋgə
hæŋ	jʌŋ	blæŋk	'hæŋgə
fæŋ	gʌŋ	θæŋk	'gæŋgə
klæŋ	rʌŋ	mʌŋk	'jʌŋgə
slæŋ	strʌŋ	drʌŋk	'lʌŋgə

### Phonetic exercise 93

klɪŋ -- 'klɪŋɪŋ	θɪn -- θɪŋ
sɪŋ -- 'sɪŋɪŋ	pɪn -- pɪŋ
rɪŋ -- 'rɪŋɪŋ	dɪn -- dɪŋ
stɪŋ -- 'stɪŋɪŋ	wɪn -- wɪŋ
bɪŋ -- 'bɪŋɪŋ	pæn -- pæŋ
hæŋ -- 'hæŋɪŋ	bæn -- bæŋ
lʌŋ -- 'lʌŋɪŋ	tʌn -- tʌŋ

### Phonetic exercise 94

sɪŋ	hæŋk	gʊd 'mɔ:nɪŋ
lʌŋ	tæŋk	gʊd 'ɑ:ftənʊ:n
'i:tɪŋ	'lɪŋkɪŋ	gʊd 'i:vɪŋ
'skeɪtɪŋ	'θɪŋkɪŋ	

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Seeing is believing.
2. Saying and doing are two things.
3. Anything's better than going on doing nothing.
4. The spring brings many charming things.
5. I think the thing is impossible.

## Consonant phoneme [h]

A pharyngeal, constrictive, fricative, voiceless consonant. In pronouncing [h] the narrowing is formed between the root of the tongue and the back part of the pharynx. The vocal chords do not vibrate.

### Phonetic exercise 95

æm -- hæm  
ænd -- hænd  
el -- hel  
eə -- hɛə  
i:v -- hi:v  
ɔ:l -- hɔ:l  
ɑ:m -- hɑ:m  
ɑ:t -- hɑ:t

### Phonetic exercise 96

hi:      hʌnt      bɪ'hed  
hi:p      hɜ:t      bɪ'heɪv  
hit      hɒt      ɪn'heil  
hɪf      hɔɪst      bɪ'hænd  
haɪ      hɜp      bɪ'hɑ:f  
haɪd      hɑ:d      ɪn'hæbɪt  
haɪt      hu:f      pə'hæs

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS TO PRACTICE

1. Habit cures habit.
2. He that has no head needs no hat.
3. High winds blow on high hills.
4. In Hertford, Hereford and Hampshire hurricanes hardly ever happen.
5. Humble hairy Herbert has his hand on his heart because he sees how his brother's horse has hurt his hoof in a hole while hunting. Henry helps him to hobble home; Henry is very humorous.
6. A happy hippo hopped and hiccupped.
7. Harry Hunt hunts heavy hairy hares. Does Harry Hunt hunt heavy hairy hares? If Harry Hunt hunts heavy hairy hares, Where are the heavy hairy hares Harry Hunt hunts?



## The Four Types of Stressed Syllables

The way the vowel is read in English depends on the type of stressed syllable. The type of the syllable is defined by the letters which follow the stressed vowel. The stressed syllables are divided into four types:

### I. Open:

a) *absolutely open* – the syllable ends in a vowel that is read as it is named in the alphabet:

a -- [eɪ]     **nature**

o -- [ɜʊ]     **no**

e -- [i:]     **me**

i -- [aɪ]     **item**

y -- [aɪ]     **sky**

u -- [ju:]     **unit**

b) *conditionally (conventionally) open* – the syllable ends in the mute e:

a -- [eɪ]     **take**

o -- [ɜʊ]     **note**

e -- [i:]     **Pete**

i -- [aɪ]     **time**

y -- [aɪ]     **type**

u -- [ju:]     **tune**

**II. Closed:** the stressed vowel is followed by one or more consonants (except **r**).

The vowel has a short reading:

a -- [æ]     **cat**

o -- [ɒ]     **not**

e -- [e]      **met**

i -- [ɪ]      **it**

y -- [ɪ]      **lip**

u -- [ʌ]      **cup**

**III. The Third type:**      **Vowel + r + (consonant)**      The syllable ends in the letter **r** which is not pronounced but shows that the vowel has a long reading:

a + r -- [ɑ:]      **far**

o + r -- [ɔ:]      **sport**

e + r -- [ɜ:]      **her**

i + r -- [ɜ:]      **girl**

y + r -- [ɜ:]      **myrtle**

u + r -- [ɜ:]      **turn**

**IV. The Fourth type:**      **Vowel + re**      The vowel is followed by the letters **re** and is usually read as a diphthong:

a + re -- [eə]      **care**      but: **are** [ɑ:]

o + re -- [ɔ:]      **more**

e + re -- [ɪə]      **here**      but: **there** [ðeə], **where** [weə], **were** [wɜ:]

i + re -- [aɪə]      **fire**

y + re -- [aɪə]      **tyre**

u + re -- [jʊə]      **pure**      but: **sure** [ʃʊə]

## READING RULES

1. **-er; -or** in an unstressed syllable give the sound [ə]  
e.g. **doctor** ['dɒktə]; **teacher** ['ti:tʃə]
2. **o + ld** = [ɔl]  
e.g. **cold** [kɔld]
3. Letter **s** gives sound [z] in two cases:
  - between vowels  
e.g. **visit** ['vɪzɪt];
  - at the end of the word after voiced consonants and vowels  
e.g. **names** [neɪmz], **bags** [bægz].

Letter **s** gives sound [s] in three cases:

- at the beginning of the word  
e.g. **sit** [sɪt], **street** [stri:t];
- at the end of the word after voiceless consonants  
e.g. **books** [bʊks];
- before a consonant  
e.g. **task** [tɑ:sk].

4. Letter **c** can be read as [s] or [k]. It is read as [s] before letters **e, i, y**. In all other cases it is read as [k].

e.g. **city** ['sɪtɪ], **cycle** [saɪkl], **cell** [sel], **coat** [kɔt], **cream** [kri:m]

5. Letter combination **ck** is read as [k]

e.g. **back** [bæk]

6. Letter **x** before a stressed vowel is read as [gz], in other cases – as [ks].

e.g. **exam** [ɪg'zæm]

## THE RULES OF SYLLABLE DIVISION

In English vowels are syllable-forming sounds. But under certain conditions sonants may become syllabic.

**e.g.** picture [pɪk-tʃə]

lesson [le-sn]

rhythm [rɪ-ðm]

table [teɪ-bl]

To denote the number of syllables it's necessary to remember the following rules of syllable-division:

1. If a stressed vowel is followed by one consonant (except r), this consonant refers to the next syllable.

e.g. 'student -- 'stu-dent

In this word the first syllable is open and the vowel has alphabetic reading. But in English there are some exceptions from the rule in which vowels are read as short sounds.

**e.g.** city, pity, copy, very etc.

2. If a stressed vowel is followed by two consonants including double r, one consonant refers to the first syllable and the next consonant refers to the second syllable.

**e.g.** din-ner, mar-ry

In these words the first syllable is closed, so the vowels are read as short sounds.

3. If a stressed vowel is followed by two consonants the last of which is a sonant, both consonants refer to the second syllable.

**e.g.** ta-ble

In this word the first syllable is open and the vowel has alphabetic reading.

## STRESS IN ENGLISH

**Word stress** is the prominence given to the syllable or syllables of a word.

1. In two-syllable words the first syllable is usually stressed.

e.g. 'of-fice,  
'sup-per

Note! If a two-syllable word has a prefix, the second syllable is stressed.

e.g. re'turn  
be'gin

2. In the three- and many-syllabic words the third syllable from the end is usually stressed. The stressed vowel is usually short, except [ju:] which is long.

e.g. 'fac-to-ry  
ex-'pe-ri-ment  
'fu-ne-ral

**Note!** To denote a stressed syllable, endings and suffixes are not taken into account.

e.g. 'demonstrate  
'demonstrating

Only the noun-forming **suffix** **-ion** influences the defining of a stressed syllable. The syllable preceding the suffix becomes stressed. The stress of the verb the noun is derived from becomes secondary.

e.g. 'demonstrate  
,demon'stration

Some words have **two main stresses**. They are:

- numerals from 13 to 19  
e.g. 'fif'teen, 'six'teen etc.
- compound adjectives if their first element is an adjective  
e.g. 'good-'looking, 'ready-'made etc.

- compound nouns and adjectives if their first and the second element have their own distinct meaning.  
e.g. 'red 'deer, 'good 'will etc.
- the words with prefixes giving the word another as a rule, opposite, meaning (**un-**, **ir-**, **il-**, **non-**, **dis-**, **under-**, etc.)  
e.g. 'dis'like, 'un'able, 'ir'regular.