

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
ПРИКАРПАТСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ  
УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ІМЕНІ ВАСИЛЯ СТЕФАНИКА  
КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ**

**АНГЛІЙСЬКІ ПРИГОЛОСНІ  
ФОНЕМИ: КЛАСИФІКАЦІЯ І ВИМОВА**

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*Друкується за ухвалою Вченої ради факультету  
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Dutch chese	Judge Jones	a rich journalist
fetch Charles	large gin	the village champion



*B. Plosive followed by a different consonant*

lo(g) cabin	nigh(t) boat
straigh(t) road	thic(k) dark
Arcti(c) trip	dee(p) moss
sudde(n) glimpse	u(p) north
re(d) log	aprico(t)-coloured
brillian(t) yellow	ta(k)e pictures



Dialogue

**A trip to Lapland**

TOM : Well, Louise! I was just talking about you! When did you get back from your Arctic trip?

LOUISE: Last night, Tom, about twelve. We caught the night boat from Malmo. Jossaid it was a bit late to telephone neighbours.

TOM: Did you have a good time? What's Lapland like? I've never been there.

LOUISE: It's just beautiful, Tom, I can't tell you. Great rocks of pink granite. Thick dark forests carpeted with deep moss and wild strawberries and lily of the valley. Sudden glimpses of red log cabins and bright blue water. Fields of brilliant yellow.

TOM: I thought Lapland would be quite different—wilder, more rugged? And is it true, all that talk of the Midnight Sun?

LOUISE: Right up north, yes. I couldn't get used to the light nights at first. But, Tom, magic isn't the word! That glowing apricot-coloured sky. And the marvellous silence—absolute peace.

TOM: What about the mosquitoes? I've been told they can be quite nasty.

LOUISE: Ugh! Great big fat things! Every time we stopped to take pictures or pick cloudberries, we were just devoured.

8. 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.
9. I have got a date at a quarter to eight; I'll see you at the gate,  
so don't be late.
10. I thought, I thought of thinking of thanking you.
11. Seven slick slimy snails, slowly sliding southward.
12. If two witches would watch two watches, which witch would  
watch which watch?
13. If you understand, say ""understand"". If you don't understand,  
say ""don't understand"". But if you understand and say ""don't  
understand"". How do I understand that you understand?
14. Whether the weather be fine,  
Or whether the weather be not.  
Whether the weather be cold,  
Or whether the weather be hot.  
We'll weather the weather whether we like it or not.

### Elision: practice



#### A. Same consonant sound

good dog	don't talk
stop pushing	well left
ask Kate	those zoos
this sausage	big game

Arab boy	cough first
jam making	the fourth Thursday
Italian navy	with this
I love Venice	low water

*[tʃ]* and *[dʒ]* are two-sound combinations. Both sounds have to be repeated (*[tʃ-tʃ]* and *[dʒ-dʒ]*)

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## **THE CLASSIFICATION OF SPEECH- SOUNDS**

Speech-sounds are divided into VOWELS and CONSONANTS.

A **consonant** is a sound produced with an OBSTRUCTION to the air stream. The organs of speech are tense at the place of obstruction. In the process of pronouncing **vowels** no obstruction to the stream of air is occurred. In the articulation of voiceless consonants the air stream is strong, while in voiced consonants it is weaker.

Consonants may be either sounds in which noise prevails over tone - NOISE CONSONANTS – or sounds in which tone prevails over noise – SONORANTS. The English sonorants are: [m], [n], [ŋ], [w], [l], [r], and [j].

According to the type of obstruction English consonants are divided into OCCLUSIVE and CONSTRUCTIVE.

**OCCLUSIVE** consonants are produced with a complete obstruction formed by the articulating organs. They may be: A. noise consonants, B. sonorants.

According to the manner of the production of noise occlusive noise consonants are divided into PLOSIVE CONSONANTS /or STOPS/ and AFFRICATES. In the production of plosive consonants the speech organs form a complete obstruction which is then quickly released with plosion. The English **plosives are: [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g]**.

In the production of affricates the speech organs form a complete obstruction which is then released so slowly that considerable friction occurs at the point of articulation. The English **affricates are: [tʃ], [dʒ]**.

In the production of occlusive sonorants speech organs form a complete obstruction in the mouth cavity, the air escapes through the nasal cavity. The English **occlusive sonorants are: [m], [n], [ŋ]**.

Exercise 4. *Select the consonant sound /θ/ or /ð/ contained within these words:*

this	method
third	Catholic
thin	rather
then	southern
three	cloth
sympathy	smooth
mathematics	south
mother	cloth
another	bathe
leather	bath

Exercise 5. *Select the initial consonant sound: /g/, /j/ or the voiced postalveolar affricate /dʒ/*

use	yet	jeer	yacht
goose	gesture	gear	jot
juice	guest	year	got
get	jest	gym	George
jet	yes	jam	gem



### **Tongue Twisters for Pronunciation Practice**

1. A big black bug bit the big black bear, but the big black bear bit the big black bug back!
2. Four furious friends fought for the phone.
3. Green glass globes glow greenly.
4. I scream, you scream, we all scream for ice cream!.
5. I saw Susie sitting in a shoe shine shop.
6. When you write copy you have the right to copyright the copy you write.
7. Fuzzy Wuzzy was a bear, Fuzzy Wuzzy had no hair, Fuzzy Wuzzy wasn't very fuzzy, was he?

## EXERCISES

Exercise 1. *Silent letters. Each word contains one or two silent vowels or consonants. Write the letter or letters with no sound :*

- |             |          |              |             |
|-------------|----------|--------------|-------------|
| - hour      | - listen | - castle     | - talk      |
| - could     | - lamb   | - neighbour  | - are       |
| - reading   | - dark   | - sure       | - yesterday |
| - sandwich  | - night  | - climb      | - bomb      |
| - secretary | - every  | - psychology | - bought    |
| - brought   | - often  | - should     | - word      |
| - work      | - half   | - chocolate  | - calm      |
| - sight     | - tired  | - write      | - person    |
| - honest    | - answer | - horse      | - wrong     |
| - would     | - what   | - upstairs   | - garden    |

Exercise 2. *Write the words.*

/ pit /	/ pʌt /	/ fɔ:t /	/ hɒt /
/ pæt /	/ pi:t /	/ fɒt /	/ hu:t /
/ pɒt /	/ fi:t /	/ hi:t /	/ hɜ:t /
/ pɑ:t /	/ fit /	/ hit /	/ hʌt /
/ pɔ:t /	/ fæt /	/ hæt /	/ heit /
/ pʊt /	/ fɑ:t /	/ hɑ:t /	/ hait /

Exercise 3. *Select the consonant sound /ʃ/, /tʃ/ or /dʒ/ contained in the words:*

shin	mash	sherry	cheer
gin	marsh	cherry	sheer
chin	march	jeer	ditch
badge	batch	gest	dish
bash	Jerry	chest	hedge

**CONSTRUCTIVE** consonants are produced by a narrowing of the air-passage. They may be: A. NOISE CONSONANTS /or FRICATIVES/ and B. SONORANTS. In the production of fricatives the speech organs form an incomplete obstruction. The English **fricatives are: [f], [v], [θ], [ð], [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ], [h].**

In the production of constrictive sonorants the air-passage is fairly wide, there is no-audible friction, and tone prevails over noise.

Constrictive sonorants may be MEDIAN and LATERAL. In the production of median sonorants the air escapes without audible friction over the central part of the tongue, the sides of the tongue are raised. The English **median constrictive sonorants (approximants) are: [w], [r], [j].**

In the production of lateral constrictive sonorants the tongue is pressed against the alveolar ridge, the sides of the tongue are lowered, leaving the air-passage open along them. The English **lateral constrictive sonorant is: [l].**

According to the active organ of speech English consonants are divided into LABIAL, LINGUAL, and GLOTTAL.

**LABIAL** consonants may be: A. BILABIAL and B. LABIO-DENTAL. Bilabial consonants are articulated by the two lips. The English **bilabial consonants are: [p], [b], [m], [w].** Labio-dental consonants are articulated with the lower lip against the upper teeth. The English **labio-dental consonants are: [f], [v].**

**LINGUAL** consonants may be: A. FORELINGUAL, B. MEDIOLINGUAL, and C. BACKLINGUAL.

Forelingual consonants are articulated by the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth or the alveolar ridge. According to the position of the tip English forelingual consonants may be: APICAL and CACUMINAL.

Apical consonants are articulated by the tip of the tongue against either the upper teeth or the alveolar ridge. The English forelingual **apical consonants are: [θ], [ð], [s], [z], [t], [d], [l], [n].**

Cacuminal consonants are articulated by the tongue tip raised against the back part of the alveolar ridge. The English forelingual **cacuminal consonant is: [r]**.

Mediolingual consonants are articulated with the front of the tongue against the hard palate. The English **mediolingual consonant is: [j]**.

Backlingual consonants are articulated by the back of the tongue against the soft palate. The English **backlingual consonants are: [k], [g], [ŋ]**.

**GLOTTAL** consonants are pronounced in the glottis. The English **glottal consonant is: [h]**.

According to the point of articulation

✓ **forelingual** consonants are divided into INTERDENTAL, ALVEOLAR, PALATO-ALVEOLAR, and POST-ALVEOLAR.

Interdental consonants are articulated with the tip of the tongue between the teeth. The English **interdental consonants are: [θ], [ð]**.

Alveolar consonants are articulated by the tip of the tongue against the alveolar ridge. The English **alveolar consonants are: [s], [z], [t], [d], [l], [n]**.

Palato-alveolar consonants are articulated by the tip and the blade of the tongue against the alveolar ridge. The English **palato-alveolar consonants are: [ʃ], [ʒ], [tʃ], [dʒ]**.

Post-alveolar consonants are articulated by the tip of the tongue against the back part of the alveolar ridge. The English **post-alveolar consonant is: [r]**.

✓ **mediolingual** consonants are PALATAL (the English **palatal consonant is: [j]**),

✓ **backlingual** consonants are VELAR (the English **velar consonants are: [k], [g], [ŋ]**)

According to the work of the vocal cords consonants are divided into VOICELESS and VOICED. According to the force of articulation consonants are divided into relatively strong, or FORTIS, and relatively weak, or LENIS. English voiced

**THE CLASSIFICATION OF SPEECH-SOUNDS IN TABLES**

		Table of English Consonant Phonemes							
		Place of articulation							
		Front →							Back
		bilabial	labio-dental	dental	alveolar	palato-alveolar	palatal	velar	glottal
Manner of articulation	plosive	p b			t d			k g	
	affricate					tʃ dʒ			
	fricative		f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ			h
	nasal	m			n			ŋ	
	lateral				l				
	approximant	(w)				r	j	w	

Manner of articulation	
plosive	a complete closure is made somewhere in the vocal tract, and the soft palate is also raised. Air pressure increases behind the closure, and is then released 'explosively', e.g. /p/ and /b/
affricate	a complete closure is made somewhere in the mouth, and the soft palate is raised. Air pressure increases behind the closure, and is then released more slowly than in plosives, e.g. /tʃ/ and /dʒ/
fricative	when two vocal organs come close enough together for the movement of air between them to be heard, e.g. /f/ and /v/
nasal	a closure is made by the lips, or by the tongue against the palate, the soft palate is lowered, and air escapes through the nose, e.g. /m/ and /n/
lateral	a partial closure is made by the blade of the tongue against the alveolar ridge. Air is able to flow around the sides of the tongue, e.g. /l/
approximant	vocal organs come near to each other, but not so close as to cause audible friction, e.g. /r/ and /w/

#### D. Mark the stress

exchange	religion	sandwich
pyjamas	procedure	orange juice
injuries	adjourn	indigestion
register	surgery	generous
adjusting	damaged	
engine	suggest	
soldier	injection	
imagine	syringe	



#### Dialogue

**Dr Jones:** Ah, George, jolly good. Just exchange your jacket and jeans for these pyjamas, while I jot down your injuries in my register. Age, religion, that's the usual procedure.

**George:** Well, Doctor Jones, I was just driving over the bridge on the edge of the village...

**Dr Jones:** Half a jiffy. Let's adjourn to the surgery. I've got a large sandwich and a jar of orange juice in the fridge. Join me?

**George:** Jeepers! My indigestion . . . and my jaw! I shan't manage . . .

**Dr Jones:** A generous measure of gin—just the job!

**George:** It's my jaw, Doctor. I was on the bridge at the edge of the village. I was just adjusting the engine when this soldier jumped out of the hedge...

**Dr Jones:** Imagine! He damaged your jaw, did he? I suggest an injection into the joint. Just a jiffy. I'll change the syringe.

**George:** Oh jeepers! Gently, Dr Jones!

**Jack and Jill went up the hill**

**To fetch a pail of water.**

**Jack fell down and broke his crown**

**And Jill came tumbling after.**

consonants are lenis, voiceless consonants are fortis.

The English **voiceless fortis** consonants are: [s], [θ], [p], [t], [k], [tʃ], [ʃ], [f], [h].

The English **voiced lenis** consonants are: [b], [d], [g], [dʒ], [m], [n], [ŋ], [v], [ð], [z], [ʒ], [w], [r], [j], [l].

*Before voiced consonants all the vowels are a bit longer than before voiceless consonants. Vowels are the longest in the final position.*

According to the position of the soft palate consonants are divided into ORAL and NASAL.

**Nasal consonants** are produced with the soft palate lowered; the air passage through the mouth is blocked. The air escapes through the nasal cavity. The English **nasal consonants are:** [m], [n], [ŋ].

**Oral consonants** are produced when the soft palate is raised and the air escapes through the mouth. The English oral consonants are: [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g], [tʃ], [dʒ], [f], [v], [θ], [ð], [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ], [h], [w], [r], [j], [l].

**PALATALIZATION** is produced by raising the front of the tongue. To avoid palatalization of consonants before front vowels you should pronounce consonants with the front of the tongue in a low position. Having pronounced the consonant you should raise the front of the tongue to pronounce the following vowel, e.g.: *seat*.

English voiced consonants are only partially devoiced at the end of words as complete devoicing may distort the meaning of the word. You should avoid it, e.g.: *sad*.

**ASSIMILATION.** When a consonant is a component of a consonant cluster it is partially or completely assimilated by the neighbouring sounds. A consonant may be voiced (as in [tra:nz'leit]) or devoiced (as in [ai ʃʊt 'θiŋk səu]), it may lose plosion (as in “that time”), or the plosion may become restricted

(as in “please”, “great”). There may even occur a coalescent assimilation which results in a new phoneme (as in [hau dʒə ju 'du:]). All English phonemes in various pronouncing conditions undergo assimilation. English alveolar consonants [s], [z], [t], [d], [l], [n] become dental before/after interdental [θ] and [ð], e.g.: *at the lesson, What's that?* English aspirated [p], [t], [k] lose their aspiration after [s], e.g.: *stop*.

**LATERAL PLOSION:** lateral constrictive sonorant [l] forms a cluster with the preceding plosive alveolar consonant, so you shouldn't retract the tip of the tongue from the teeth-ridge. There shouldn't be any vowel sound inside the cluster. The plosion of the alveolar consonant takes place in the process of pronouncing the following lateral sonorant [l]. The sonorant forms a syllable in this case, e.g.: *middle, settle*.

**NASAL PLOSION:** alveolar plosives [t] and [d] form clusters with the following occlusive sonorants [m] and [n]. As the result the plosion is transferred from [t], [d] to [m], [n]. The sonorant forms a syllable in this case, e.g.: *sudden, Britain*.

**THE LOSS OF PLOSION:** English plosive consonants [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g] lose their plosion while followed by another plosive or by an affricate, e.g.: *the dark garden*.

**ELISION.** Rhythm, it cannot be emphasised enough, is all important. In order to keep the rhythm flowing, consonant sounds are sometimes dropped altogether; for instance, in words like *cu(p)board, ras(p)berry, gran(d)mother, han(d)kerchief*. This is known as ELISION.

When the same sound occurs at the end of one word and at the beginning of the next, they are not produced as two separate sounds, but held on to without a break for a little longer than a single sound. In the English phrases '*Don't talk*', '*I want to*', the first [t] is not aspirated at all. Your speech organs are all in the correct position but you don't let go of the sound until the rhythm dictates that it is time to start the second word.

When one of the 'plosives' occurs at the end of a word, with a different consonant sound at the beginning of the next word ('*good thing*', '*take time*'), your speech organs prepare to say the



1. Change the subject.
2. The English language.
3. Judge not, lest you be judged.
4. Be just before you are generous.
5. Sister Susie sewing shirts for soldiers.
6. Imagine an imaginary menagerie manager managing an imaginary menagerie.

B. Each of the following words contains one of the sounds [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ], [tʃ], [dʒ] Can you put the correct symbol by each word?

- |                 |                |              |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| (a) chew [ ]    | (b) major [ ]  | (c) east [ ] |
| zoo [ ]         | nature [ ]     | eased [ ]    |
| (d) large [ ]   | (e) sheep [ ]  | (f) rich [ ] |
| marsh [ ]       | cheap [ ]      | ridge [ ]    |
| (g) leisure [ ] | (h) recent [ ] |              |
| ledger [ ]      | reasoned [ ]   |              |
| (i) Tricia [ ]  | (j) vision [ ] |              |
| treasure [ ]    | pigeon [ ]     |              |



C. Which is she/he saying?

- (a) The crowd cheered/jeered when he announced the results.
- (b) English food makes people choke/joke all the time.
- (c) He is the only chairman/German who has managed to keep the meeting short.
- (d) That's a very fine-looking sheep/jeep you have there.
- (e) I shall have to cash /cadge 5 pounds —I haven't got a bean.



You don't choose your future as you choose a chocolate or a piece of cheese.

**Charles:** But, Richard, you *do* choose. You forge your own fortune—a butcher? a 'cellist? a teacher? a merchant? Each choice suggests a further choice— *which* tree, *which* branch, *which* twig?

**Richard:** Let's adjourn to the kitchen for chicken and chips. No choice for lunch, you see, Charles!

**Charles:** But *you* actually *chose* chicken and chips! Chops would have been much cheaper!

**How much wood would a woodchuck chuck**

**If a woodchuck could chuck wood?**

**He would chuck as much wood**

**As a woodchuck would chuck**

**If a woodchuck could chuck wood.**

SPELLING [dʒ]

**j** – jest    **dg** - bridge

**g** – gin    **di** - soldier

PRACTICE [dʒ]



A

jaw	jeans	pyjamas	gin
jar	just	injection	ginger
Joe	job	adjourn	giraffe

George	digestion	village	register
edge	surgery	cabbage	religion
exchange	gently	cottage	engine

N.B.: margarine  
procedure  
soldier

first sound, hesitate on it, and then move on to the second consonant sound. This blocking of the first sound is known as a 'Glottal Stop'.

If this first consonant sound is suppressed, how can one know what it was meant to be? The answer is that something of the sound you were preparing to say attaches itself to the sound you *do* say; and the context and the meaning of the sentence as a whole help the listener to understand; and the length of the preceding vowel indicates whether the suppressed consonant was voiced or voiceless. The only way we can really tell the difference between 'Batman' and 'bad man' is that in the first, the first syllable is short, in the second, long. Some sounds such as [s] and [h] are so easy to slide on to after a plosive that you simply run them together as if the second sound were part of the aspiration of the first.

## PHONEMES [k], [g]

The first six sounds we are going to examine are called ‘**plosives**’ because you build up a pressure of air and release it like a small explosion.

The English [k] and [g] are occlusive noise plosive backlingual velar consonants. [k] is voiceless-fortis, [g] is voiced-lenis. In pronouncing the English [k] and [g] the back of the tongue is raised to the soft palate and a complete obstruction is formed there. Immediately after that the tension in the place of obstruction is released and the air breaks through the obstruction with plosion. The tip of the tongue is retracted from the lower teeth. The vocal cords are not made to vibrate in pronouncing [k], while in pronouncing [g] they are close together and are made to vibrate. [k] is aspirated, [g] is non-aspirated.

The position of the speech organs for [k] is shown in Figure 4

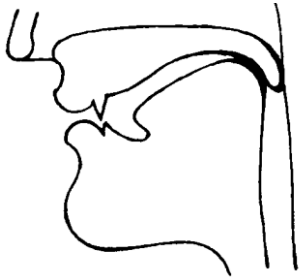


Figure 4

### SPELLING [k]

<b>k</b> – key	<b>ch</b> - ache
<b>c</b> - can	<b>cq</b> - acquire
<b>cc</b> - account	<b>q</b> - quick
<b>ck</b> - back	<b>qu</b> - quay

## PRACTICE [tʃ]



A

Charles	much	butcher
change	switch	teacher
choose	watch	merchant
chips	branch	kitchen
cheese	lunch	chicken
capture	question	
adventure	suggestion	
furniture	indigestion	
future	Christian	
century	combustion	



1. Catch as catch can.
2. Such a charming child!
3. Children are poor men's riches.
4. You scratch my back, I'll scratch yours.
5. Don't count your chickens before they're hatched.
6. How much wood would a woodchuck chuck, if a woodchuck could chuck wood?



### Dialogue

**Charles:** If you could recapture your childhood, Richard, would you change much?

**Richard:** Life is a sort of arch. Arrival to departure. You can't switch direction, Charles. Each century brings changes but actually, Nature doesn't change.

**Charles:** But you can reach different decisions. With television, you can choose which channel to watch, switch to another picture. You could catch a different train. Given the chance, Richard, would *you* change trains?

**Richard:** Life is a rich adventure and largely a question of chance.

## PHONEMES [tʃ], [dʒ]

The English [tʃ], [dʒ] are occlusive noise affricative fore- and mediolingual apical palato-alveolar consonants. [tʃ] is voiceless-fortis, [dʒ] is voiced-lenis. They are articulated with the tip of the tongue pressed against the alveolar ridge; without remaining there for any appreciable time the tip of the tongue moves to the position of [ʃ] or [ʒ]. Thus a complete obstruction is replaced by a narrowing. In pronouncing the English [tʃ] the vocal cords do not vibrate; in pronouncing [dʒ] they vibrate, but the muscles of the tongue are less tense. The position of the speech organs for [tʃ], [dʒ] is shown in Figure 16.

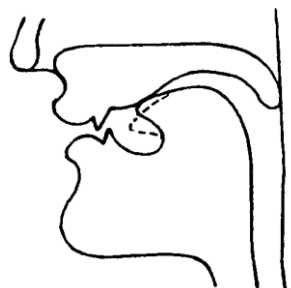


Figure 16

### SPELLING [tʃ]

**ch** – chess

**tch** – match

**t** – mixture, picture

## PRACTICE



A

cash	Mike	market	clock
case	take	taking	neck
come	park	broken	back
coin	keep	baker	duck
car	kid	crikey	sick

*'ch' mostly from Greek*

ache	stomach
school	monarch
chaos	mechanic
Christmas	archaeology
echo	archipelago

*[ks]*

taxi
six
accent
mixed
success

*[kw]*

quick
quite
quiet
quality
question

*silent [k] before n*

quay	(k)now
quarter	(k)nock
conquer	(k)nee
cheque	(k)nife
mosquito	(k)new



1. Curiosity killed the cat.
2. To cut your coat according to your cloth.
3. Cool as a cucumber.
4. The pot calling the kettle black.
5. A cat may look at a king.
6. To come a cropper.
7. Catch as catch can.
8. To kill a wife with kindness.



B. *Question and answer (this is best done in pairs).*

1. Can you talk in Cockney to a crowd in Connaught Square?

Of course I can talk in Cockney to a crowd in Connaught Square.

2. Can you coat a coffee cake with Cornish clotted cream?

Of course I can . . .

3. Can you quickly kick a crooked Coca-Cola can?

Of course I can . . .

4. Can you catch a cuckoo in a broken wicker cage?

Of course I can . . .



C. Which of these words are said twice?

(a) sack/sag

(c) cap/gap

(b) pick/pig

(d) came/game

(e) coat/goat

(g) peck/peg

(f) card/guard

(h) class/glass



Dialogue

COLIN: O.K., Mike. At six o'clock you take a taxi to the bank. Max will come out with the cash in a cream-coloured case . . .

MIKE: I'm to collect the cash?

COLIN: Of course. Don't ask questions. Just concentrate.

MIKE: Colin, if they catch me I'll confess.

COLIN: Keep quiet, can't you? At a quarter to six Coco will be parked at the corner of the Market Square.

MIKE: I'll scream. I'm a coward. The kids at school called me. . .

COLIN: Pack the cash in the ice-cream carton in the back of the car and make your way as quick as you can back to the cafe.

MIKE: Colin, I'm scared.

COLIN: Oh crikey, Mick! You do make me sick!

H. W. Longfellow

Kind hearts are gardens,

Kind thoughts are roots,

Kind words are blossom,

Kind deeds are fruits.



B. Fill in the gaps.

(a) . . . . . and sisters have I none, but . . . . . man's . . . . . is my . . . . . son.

(b) I'd . . . . . in a . . . . . sea . . . . . wear . . . . . and a . . . . . be.

(c) My younger . . . . . is . . . . . . When he opens his . . . . . you can see . . . . . I don't . . . . . he's . . . . . about.

My . . . . . don't . . . . . gone off . . . . . for a . . . . . , leaving my . . . . . to . . . . . my younger . . . . .



Dialogue

Father: Where are the others?

Mother: They've gone bathing. Heather and her brother called for them.

Father: Heather Feather?

Mother: No, the other Heather—Heather Mather. I told them to stay together, and not to go further than Northern Cove.

Father: Why didn't you go with them?

Mother: I'd rather get on with the ironing without them.

Father: In this weather? There's a southerly breeze. One can hardly breathe indoors.

Mother: Go and have a bathe, then.

Father: Another bathe? I can't be bothered. I'll go with you, though.

Mother: But all these clothes . . . who'd be a mother!

Father: I'd rather be a mother than a father! All those hungry mouths!

One misty, moisty, morning,  
When cloudy was the weather,  
There I met an old man  
All clothed in leather.

This, that, those, these  
Are sitting in the trees.

**Things that ping and ring and fling  
And of all these things he thinks nothing.**

PRACTICE [ð]



A

brother	bother	heather	tether	heathen
mother		weather	whether	breathing
other		leather	together	
another		feather		

father	bather	gather	either	either
rather	lathe		neither	neither

*Voiceless final 'th' voiced if followed by 'e', 'y', 's'*

teeth	north	mouth	wreath	worth
teethe	northern	mouths	wreathes	worthy

but *both voiceless in these nouns and the adjectives formed from them*

wealth	health	filth	length	tooth
wealthy	healthy	filthy	lengthy	toothy

*Note the changed vowel sound in the following:*

[a:] bath	[ɒ] cloths	[e] breath
[ei] bathe	[əu] clothes	[i:] breathe

[au] south	[ɒ] moth
------------	----------

[ʌ] southern	[ʌ] mother
--------------	------------



1. Birds of a feather flock together.
2. He that speaks, sows, and he that holds his peace, gathers.

SPELLING [g]

g – get	gh – ghost
gg – giggle	gu – guess

PRACTICE



A

go	Gran	grumble	glass
get	great	Grandfather	glove
good	grey	grocer	Gladys
give	angry	telegram	glade
gold	Greece	disgraceful	igloo

ago	'-gue'			
again	plague	bag	bog	target
begin	league	flag	fog	organ
together	prologue	sag	jog	eager
regatta	dialogue			
	synagogue			

<i>silent 'g'</i>	si(g)n
(g)naw	campai(g)n
(g)nat	forei(g)n
(g)nome	



1. To kill the goose that lays the golden egg.
2. All that glisters is not gold.
3. Go and teach your grandmother to suck eggs.
4. As good as gold.
5. To give as good as you get.



- B. Which is she/ he saying?
- (a) Put this in the back/pack, will you?
  - (b) I thought I caught a glimpse of the ghost/coast.

- (c) Your class/glass is in there.
- (d) I found a cap/gap in the hedge.
- (e) You haven't drawn that angle/ankle very well.

 Dialogue

**GLADYS:** Gran, I'm hungry. Can we go home?  
**GRANNY:** Grumbling again, Gladys! A great big girl like you. Now take my grey bag and go and get some eggs from the grocer, there's a good girl.  
**GLADYS:** But Gran . . .  
**GRANNY:** I'm going to send a telegram to your grandfather. Oh, give me my glasses before you go. In the green and gold grosgrain case.  
**GLADYS:** But Granny . . .  
**GRANNY:** Don't giggle, girl, I'm beginning to get angry. Go and get the eggs.  
**GLADYS:** But Gran, it's no good my going to the grocer. He's gone away. He goes back to Greece every August. He's Greek.  
**GRANNY:** Gone to Greece? How disgraceful!

**I like to go out in the garden  
 I like to get up the wall  
 I like to do anything really  
 But I hate to do nothing at all.**

**Go to bed first, a golden purse;  
 Go to bed second, a golden pheasant;  
 Go to bed third, a golden bird.**

**PHONEMES [p], [b]**

The English [p], [b] are occlusive noise plosive bilabial consonants; [p] is voiceless fortis, [b] is voiced lenis. In pronouncing the English [p], [b] a complete obstruction is formed by the lips. The lips are pressed together und immediately after that the tension of the lip muscles becomes weaker and the air

thin	thirst	thought	threat	three
fin	first	fought	fret	free



1. Through thick and thin.
2. Set a thief to catch a thief.
3. They're as thick as thieves.
4. Truth and roses have thorns.
5. Thirty days hath September.
6. My feet had run through thrice a thousand years.
7. If a thing's worth doing, it's worth doing well.



**B. Pronounce aloud**  
 3; 33; 333; 3,333; 33,333.



Dialogue

**Ruth:** It's my birthday on Thursday. My sixth birthday.  
**Arthur:** My seventh birthday's on the 13th of next month, so I'm—let me think— 333 days older than you, Ruth.  
**Ruth:** Do you always put your thumb in your mouth when you're doing arithmetic, Arthur?  
**Arthur:** My tooth's loose, Ruth. See? I like maths. I came fourth out of 33. My father's a mathematician.  
**Ruth:** My father's an author. He writes for the theatre. We're very wealthy. When I'm 30 I'll have a thousand pounds.  
**Arthur:** I'm going to be an Olympic athlete. I may be thin but Mr. Smith says I've got the strength of three. Watch me. I'll throw this thing the length of the path.  
**Ruth:** Oh Arthur! You've thrown earth all over us both. I'm filthy! Now they'll make me have a bath!

**Thomas thinks of terrible things  
 And to the troubled teacher brings  
 Things that sing and things that sting,  
 Things that swing and things that cling,**

### PHONEMES [θ], [ð]

The English [θ], [ð] are constrictive noise fricative forelingual apical interdental consonants. [θ] is voiceless-fortis, [ð] voiced-lenis. In pronouncing [θ], [ð] the tongue is flattened. The tip of the tongue is between the upper and the lower teeth. The air passes through the narrowing between the upper teeth and the tip of the tongue. In pronouncing [θ] the vocal cords do not vibrate, in pronouncing [ð] the vocal cords vibrate. The position of the speech organs for [θ], [ð] is shown in Figure 15.

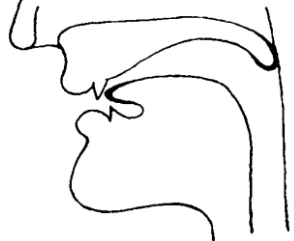


Figure 15

#### PRACTICE [θ]



A

thin	thumb	Thursday	three	throat
think	thump	theatre	throw	thrift
thing	thud	thousand	through	throttle

bath	fifth	healthy	strength	birthday
earth	sixth	wealthy	length	arithmetic
fourth	eighth	filthy	month	thirtieth

*Words not to be confused. Make sure you are making the correct consonant sound in each word.*

thin	thank	thick	thigh	pith
tin	tank	tick	tie	pit
sin	sank	sick	sigh	piss
shin	shank	chic	shy	pish

compressed in the mouth cavity breaks through this obstruction with plosion. The soft palate is raised and the air passes through the mouth cavity. In pronouncing [p] the vocal cords do not vibrate; in pronouncing [b] the vocal cords vibrate. The English [p] is aspirated especially before stressed vowels. [b] is partially devoiced at the end of words.

The position of the speech organs for [p], [b] is shown in Figure 5.

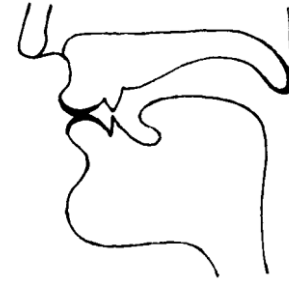


Figure 5

#### PRACTICE [p]



A

Percy	pass	pet	presume
perfect	put	poor	practical
purpose	pot	post	pride
people	pay	pack	pretty
Popplewell	pound	pun	present

expensive	porridge	puce	uphill
expect	possible	puny	upheaval
explain	parcel	computer	upholstery
explore			
explode			

<i>silent 'p'</i>	cu(p)board
(p)neumonia	ras(p)berry
(p)salm	recei(p)t
(p)sychology	



1. Practice makes perfect.
  2. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
  3. Promises and piecrusts are made to be broken.
  4. Penny plain, twopence coloured.
  5. To rob Peter to pay Paul.
  6. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper.
- If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper,  
Where's the peck of pickled pepper  
Peter Piper picked?



B. Listen to the tape. Which is she/he saying? Underline the right word in each pair.

- |               |                |               |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| (a) pig/big   | (d) pick/thick | (g) pan/can   |
| (b) pill/fill | (e) pat/bat    | (h) pole/hole |
| (c) pen/ten   | (f) post/boast | (i) pop/bop   |



### Dialogue

PETER: Pass the pepper, will you, please, Percy, old chap?  
 PERCY: Pepper? You're not proposing to put pepper on your porridge?  
 PETER: Shut up, Percy! Why do you always presume that I'm stupid?  
 PERCY: Well, stop snapping and explain the purpose of the pepper pot.  
 PETER: It's perfectly simple. I want to compare our pepper pot with the pepper pot. I've bought as a present for Penelope Popplewell.  
 PERCY: A practical—but pretty expensive—present!  
 PETER: Well, she's a super person. I thought perhaps, if you happened to be passing the Post Office . . . Could you possibly pop the parcel in the post?  
 PERCY: Am I expected to pay the postage on this pepper pot for

## [f], [v], [w] COMPARED

### PRACTICE



#### A. [w]/[v]/[f] contrast

wail : veil : fail	wire : via : fire
worst : versed : first	while : vile : file
wheel : veal : feel	wine : vine : fine
wane : vein : feign	worn : Vaughan : fawn
wend : vend : fend	weird : veered : feared



#### B. Which is she/he saying?

1. Goodness, that aeroplane's fast/vast!
2. That was the first/worst thing she said.
3. Go and see if they've sent the veal/wheel, will you?
4. Is that the fine/vine/wine you were telling me about?



### Dialogue

EVELYN: What are you giving your foreign visitors on Wednesday evening, Winnie?  
 How many—twelve, is it?  
 WINNIE: Twenty. Twelve of William's Swedish representatives, eight of them with wives.  
 EVELYN: And what will you feed them on?  
 WINNIE: Well, we'll start with watercress soup, then fish in a white wine sauce flavoured with fennel and chives, followed by stuffed veal served with cauliflower and . . . oh, a very wide variety of vegetables.  
 EVELYN: Mmm. My mouth's watering!  
 WINNIE: For sweet we'll have fresh fruit souffle covered with walnuts. And lots of whipped cream, of course, and vanilla wafers. And we'll finish with devilled soft roes.  
 EVELYN: And finally coffee? What a feast! I wish I was going to be with you!



3. All's fair in love and war.
4. Men were deceivers ever.
5. Virtue is its own reward.
6. If I say it over and over and over again, eventually I'll improve.



B. Which is she/he saying?

1. Is that your new Shaeffer/shaver?
2. We'll meet at Fife/five.
3. We managed to get a few/view of the horses across the valley.
4. Leave them alone—they're my wife's/wives.



Dialogue

**OLIVER:** Victor, have you ever visited Vladivostok?

**VICTOR:** Never. In fact, I haven't travelled further than Liverpool.

**OLIVER:** I've had an invitation from the University of Vladivostok to give a survey of my own creative verse.

**VICTOR:** How marvellous!

**OLIVER:** Will my navy overcoat be heavy enough, I wonder? It's long-sleeved and reversible. And I've got a pair of velvet Levis—rather a vivid violet! Do you think they'll approve?

**VICTOR:** I should think the professors will view violet Levis with violent disapproval. When do you leave?

**OLIVER:** On the 7th of November.

**VICTOR:** I don't advise you to travel on the 7th. It's the anniversary of the Valentine Invasion. And for heaven's sake, Oliver, don't overdo the caviar. Or the vodka.

**OLIVER:** Victor, I do believe you're envious!

**As I was going to St.-Ives**

**I met a man with seven wives.**

**Every wife had seven sacks.**

**Every sack had seven cats.**

**Every cat had seven kits.**

**Kits, cats, sacks and wives,**

**How many of them were going to St.-Ives?**

Penelope Popplewell?

PETER: Percy, you're impossible! I may be poor but I have my pride! Here's a pound for the postage.

PRACTICE [b]



A

bit	baby	blanket	brother
bat	balcony	blades	brandy
but	bottle	bless you	breathe

trouble	<i>silent 'b':</i>	clim(b)	de(b)t
table		com(b)	dou(b)t
problem		thum(b)	su(b)tle



[p] – [b]

tap/tab	lope/lobe
sheep/Sheba	Caple/cable

harp/harbour	simple/symbol
baps/Babs	tripe/tribe



1. His bark's worse than his bite.
2. The blind leading the blind.
3. Your eyes are bigger than your belly.
4. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
5. Beauty will buy no beef.
6. Blind as a bat.
7. Bold as brass.



B. Which is the speaker saying? Remember, when there's a voiced consonant sound at the end of a syllable, the vowel before it is lengthened. If the consonant sound is voiceless, the vowel is short.

- (a) What a beautiful golden peach/beach!
- (b) The pills/bills are on the table.
- (c) The mop/mob fell on him.
- (d) He threw off the rope/robe and ran away.



*C Mixed voiced/voiceless. Say slowly, then faster and faster, but always thinking carefully whether you are saying [p] or [b].*

- (a) The butcher put the pork spareribs into a brown paper bag.
- (b) Betty's prepared beautiful puff pastry for the blackberry and apple pie.
- (c) Peter's big pink pig's broken the tips of Bill's best rhubarb plants.



### Dialogue

*Telephone rings. Brr . . . brr brr.*

BOB: Bob Batterby.

BABS: Oh Bob, this is Babs. I'm baby-sitting for Betty and my brother Bill. I'm sorry to bother you but . . .

BOB: What's the trouble? No problem's too big when Bob's on the job!

BABS: Oh stop being stupid, Bob. It's the baby. I put her on the balcony on a blanket with a biscuit to bite on and I think a bit of biscuit . . . She can't breathe.

BOB: Bang her on the back, between the shoulder blades.

BABS: I've banged her till she's black and blue.

BOB: Try putting a bit of brandy in her bottle.

BABS: Brandy in the baby's bottle! Oh *Bob!*

BOB: Sorry, Babs. Sounds bad. I'd better bicycle over. Be with you before you can say 'bread and butter'.

BABS: Bless you, Bob. Bye-bye. Be quick!

**Betty bought a bit of butter  
But she said my butter's bitter.  
If I put it in my batter  
It will make my batter bitter.**

**I'm a scary little hare, with floppy ears,  
One here, one there.  
My feet are bare.  
Poor little hare - always full of fears!  
The Baby Hare heard our reply,  
"Dear little Hare you should not cry.  
Bare feet are fleet feet,  
Long ears help you hear.  
But it's bad and very sad to be so full of fear".**

### PRACTICE [v]



A

Victor	violet	ever
velvet	vodka	travel
vidid	verse	university
over	approve	five
envious	leave	drove
advise	wave	give

N.B. nephews, Stephen – both pronounced [v].



*Now, as fast as you can:*

van	vast	vowel	live	weave
vain	vest	veil	love	wave
vine	voiced	vole	leave	wove



*[f]/[v] contrast.*

fat/vat	few/view	Fife/five	safe/save	offer/hover
leaf/leaves	calf/calves	half/halves	thief/thieves	off/of



1. An iron hand in a velvet glove.
2. Vanity of vanities, all is vanity.



Now some threesomes to say very quickly:

fat	fox	father	life	lift	gaffer
fit	flocks	feather	leaf	loft	duffer
foot	frocks	further	loaf	left	loofah



1. Out of the frying pan into the fire.
2. Fine feathers make fine birds.
3. Birds of a feather flock together.
4. Enough is as good as a feast.
5. Fit as a fiddle.
6. Laugh and grow fat.
7. Few and far between.
8. The fat's in the fire.



Which is she/he saying? Put a circle round the right word.

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| a) life/like | e) tough/touch |
| b) foot/put  | f) fuel/duel   |
| c) fail/sail | g) laughs/last |
| d) loft/lost | h) fry/try     |



### Dialogue

**FELICITY:** That's a fine, flashy fox fur you've flung on the sofa, Daphne.

**DAPHNE:** Yes, I found it on Friday afternoon in Iffley Forest.

**FELICITY:** But, Daphne! That's Fiona's fox fur—her fiftieth birthday gift from Freddie. You are awful! Fiona will be furious.

**DAPHNE:** Well, if Fiona left her fur in the forest . . .

**FELICITY:** Fiona leave her fabulous fox fur in the forest? Stuff and nonsense! You're a thief! Take it off!

**DAPHNE:** Felicity! What a fuss over a faded bit of fluff! Anyway, fancy Fiona in a fur! She's far too fat!

**Then she bought some better butter  
And it made her batter better.**

### PHONEMES [t], [d]

The English [t], [d] are occlusive noise plosive forelingual apical alveolar consonants; [t] is voiceless-*fortis*; [d] is voiced-*lenis*. In pronouncing the English [t], [d] the front and the central parts of the tongue are comparatively flat; the tip of the tongue is pressed against the teeth-ridge forming a complete obstruction. Then the tension is released and the air compressed in the mouth cavity breaks the obstruction with plosion.

In pronouncing [t] the vocal cords do not vibrate; in pronouncing [d] the vocal cords vibrate. The English [t] is aspirated especially before stressed vowels. [d] is non-aspirated and less tense than [t]. [d] is partially devoiced at the end of words.

The position of the speech organs for [t], [d] is shown in Figure 6.

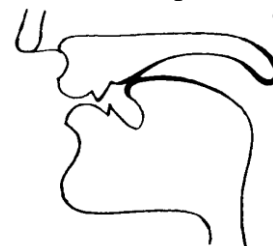


Figure 6

### PRACTICE [t]



A

time	torn	twelve	trousers
tell	taxi	twenty	tried
town	telephone	between	transport
what	after	Templetons	
late	water	tempted	
night	empty	extravagant	



Past forms with '-ed' following a voiceless consonant sound

hoped	looked	puffed	missed
hopped	asked	laughed	passed

wished	fetchd	mixed
crashed	watched	boxed



'th' pronounced [t].

Anthony, Thomas and Theresa Thompson live at No. 10 Chatham Street, Walton-on-Thames, next to Thyme Cottage.



Silent 't'.

chris(t)en	cas(t)le	ches(t)nut	sof(t)en	cabare(t)
lis(t)en	wres(t)le	Chris(t)mas	of(t)en	balle(t)
glis(t)en	whis(t)le		mus(t)n't	croque(t)



- Better late than dead on time.
- To fall between two stools.
- A storm in a teacup.
- On the tip of your tongue.
- If at first you don't succeed, try, try and try again.
- Temptations are like tramps: let one in and he returns with his friends.



B. Listen to the tape and fill in the missing words. Then say the sentences aloud.

- (a) These ..... are ..... Why ..... you ..... them?
- (b) . . . . answer the ..... I ..... you .....
- (c) The ..... arrive ..... a ..... , so

### PHONEMES [f], [v]

The English [f], [v] are constrictive noise fricative labio-dental consonants. [f] is voiceless-fortis, [v] is voiced-lenis. In pronouncing [f] and [v] the lower lip is raised to the upper teeth, a narrowing is formed between the upper teeth and the inside of the lower lip. The air passes through the opening with audible friction. In pronouncing [f] the vocal cords don't vibrate, in pronouncing [v] they vibrate. The position of the speech organs for [f], [v] is shown in Figure 14.



Figure 14

### PRACTICE [f]



A

fine	fling	fry	awful
fox	fly	freeze	thief
fun	flew	frost	off
far	float	Freddie	stiff
forest	fluff	Francis	puff

	[fj]	'ph' (mainly from Greek)	silent "f"
left	few	philosophy	laugh
lift	fumes	photograph	draught
loft	fuel	telephone	enough
puffed	future	hyphen	rough
after	furious	Philip	trough
			cough
			halfpenny
			[heipni]



1. She's as old as the hills.
2. It never rains but it pours.
3. A miss is as good as a mile.
4. The end justifies the means.
5. If wishes were horses, then beggars would ride.
6. To cut off one's nose to spite one's face.



B. Which is she/he saying?

- (a) There seemed to be ice/eyes all around us.
- (b) Do you want peace/peas, or don't you?
- (c) I can't take my eyes off your pretty knees/niece.
- (d) We raced across the fence/fens.
- (e) I'm afraid he prizes/prices his produce too highly.



Dialogue

EZRA: How are things these days, Lizzie?  
 LIZZIE: I'm exhausted. Revising for the zoology exam!  
 EZRA: You've got bags under your eyes, Lizzie. Take it easy!  
 LIZZIE: It's all very well for you to advise, Ezra, but I'm going crazy. One of those miserable Zeno boys, two houses down, plays his transistor as if he was as far away as Mars!  
 EZRA: Boys will be boys. These days everyone plays transistors.  
 LIZZIE: But he refuses to close the windows!  
 EZRA: Then close your ears to the noise, Lizzie. One learns to ignore these things, as if they didn't exist.  
 LIZZIE: Please, Ezra. The exam's on Thursday.  
 EZRA: And today's Tuesday! That only leaves two days! You'd better get busy, Lizzie!

**It's cold and still, the wind is away,  
 And little Jack Frost is busy today,  
 He nips my cheeks, he nips my nose,  
 And before I can catch him away he goes.**

you'd.....the .....  
 (d).... was .... a ..... or ..... the..... w



Dialogue

TESSA: What time did you tell Templetons to get here, Martin?  
 MARTIN: Any time between 10 and 12.  
 TESSA: But it's after two! They're terribly late!  
 MARTIN: Why didn't you contact United Transport as I told you?  
 TESSA: Peter Thompson said that Templetons were better.  
 MARTIN: Tessa! Peter Thompson's a director of Templetons. Oh! Blast it! I've torn my trousers on the radiator!  
 TESSA: Oh Martin, do take care! . . . Hadn't we better telephone?  
 MARTIN: I've tried. The telephone's not connected yet.  
 TESSA: And the water's still cut off. We can't just wait here all afternoon in an empty flat with no water and no telephone.  
 MARTIN: HOW uninviting an empty flat is.  
 TESSA: And it seems tiny, too, now, doesn't it?  
 MARTIN: I'm tempted to take a taxi straight into town and stay the night in a hotel.  
 TESSA: How extravagant! But what a delightful thought!

**Timothy Trotter trots to town  
 To shop for his pet rabbit.  
 Lettuce he buys and carrot tops,  
 For that's his weekly habit.**

PRACTICE [d]



A

do	dreary	bed	date
day	drab	rode	daughter
dog	drive	afraid	don't

silent 'd'

han(d)some	gran(d)mother
han(d)kerchief	gran(d)father
han(d)cuff	We(d)nesday

Past tense '-ed' after voiced consonant

lived	sagged	seized
called	banged	waged

after 't', 'd' [ɪd]

wanted	patted	added	landed
waited	acted	loaded	ended



[t] – [d] compared

tame	mate	time	spite
dame	made	dime	spied
tram	mat	toll	coat
dram	mad	dole	code



1. All dressed up like a dog's dinner.
2. Never say die until you're dead.
3. Between the devil and the deep blue sea.
4. Dull as ditch water.
5. Dead as a door nail.



Dialogue

DONALD: And what's my darling daughter doing all dressed up?

DEIRDRE: I've got a date with David, Daddy. We're going to a dance at Dudley Head, with Dan and Ada Dodd.

DONALD: David? Not that dreary lad who came to dinner on Friday and trod on the dog? Deirdre, he's dreadful!

DEIRDRE: Oh Daddy! He's *divine!* I adore him!

DONALD: I found him dreadfully dull, I'm afraid. You know, that dress doesn't do anything for you, my dear. Dark red! Darling, it's so deadening, so dreadfully drab!

PRACTICE [z]



A

zoo	crazy	as
zebra	horizon	was
zoology	puzzle	his

plural or 3rd sing. 's' after voiced consonant

's' after long vowel

days	revise	things	leaves
close	windows	mouths	adds
these	Thursday	hands	earns

[ɪz]

'-es' after [s], [z], [tʃ], [dʒ],

'x'[gz]

[ks] [dʒ]

misses	watches	exams	exhausted
freezes	fixes	exact	exist
washes	wages	exaggerate	exhibit

names

Charles  
Wales  
James  
Dickens  
the Joneses  
the Lyonses

possessives [ɪz]

Charles's  
Wales's  
James's  
the fox's  
Mr Hodge's  
Alice's



Practise lengthening the vowel before voiced consonants.

cats	bus	laps	fierce	east	Bruce
cads	buzz	labs	fears	eased	bruise

4. One swallow doesn't make a summer.
5. It's a silly goose that comes to a fox's sermon.
6. He who sups with the devil must use a long spoon.
7. I scream, you scream, we all scream for ice-cream.



B. Which is the speaker saying?

1. I think Susie's rather sick/thick.
2. Is she going to sow/show those radishes?
3. Did you say he'd made a pass/path?
4. I do believe I am a little sinner/thinner.
5. 'B' understands what I'm saying, but 'C'/she doesn't.



Dialogue

**Sam:** That Siamese student seems a nice sort of person.

**Stan:** Yes, serious, sensible—a bit insecure, perhaps. Eldest of six—the rest still at school.

**Sam:** I see her sister sometimes. I saw her yesterday.

**Stan:** Soft skin, silky voice, sleepy eyes, sort of slow, sexy smile.

**Sam:** Sounds like Siew Sang.

**Stan:** Yes. That's it—Siew Sang. She's so sweet.

**Sam:** Waxing ecstatic, Stan? I must say, I strongly disapprove of senior staff taking fancies to innocent students. You're supposed to be embracing serious linguistic research, not soft-skinned students! Most unsuitable. And silly, when you're just starting to make a success of this place . . .

**Stan:** For goodness' sake, Sam. Who says I'm smitten? The kid's sweet but still only 26. I shall be 60 in September!

**A sailor went to sea  
To see what he could see.  
And all that he could see  
Was sea, sea, sea.**

SPELLING [z]

s – desire

z - zip

DEIRDRE: Oh Daddy! Why is everything I do dreadful these days?  
(*The front doorbell rings.*) Oh, there's David! I must dash.

DONALD: Is he driving? Don't let him drink. And don't forget, you said you'd be in bed by midnight.

DEIRDRE: Oh Daddy!

**I had a little pony,  
They called him Dapple-grey.  
I lent him to a lady,  
To ride a mile away.**

### PHONEME [m]

The English [m] is an occlusive nasal bilabial sonorant. In pronouncing the English [m] the tongue is retracted, the front part of the tongue is lowered. The lips are pressed together forming a complete obstruction. The soft palate is lowered and the air exhaled from the lungs passes through the nasal cavity.

The position of the speech organs for [m] is shown in Figure 7.

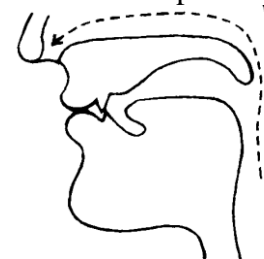


Figure 7

### [m] at the beginning of words

map	maid	mid	modem
man	miss	mint	mother
meet	many	meek	money
meal	mock	mess	morning
may	mist	mud	member

**[m] in the middle of words**

timid	penman	coming	blackmail
norman	comfort	committee	climate
camp	lemon	clamp	gamble

**[m] at the end of words**

arm	same	time	climb	blame
calm	plum	am	datum	form
room	tram	loom	bosom	harm

1. Michael Morris is a very modest man.
2. My mother will miss me if I go away for many months.
3. May I come to see you in the morning?
4. All the members of my family prefer mild climate.
5. I need a map to get to the camp.

**PHONEME [n]**

The English [n] is an occlusive nasal forelingual apical alveolar sonorant. In pronouncing the English [n] the tip of the tongue is pressed against the alveolar ridge forming a complete obstruction. The soft palate is lowered and the air passes through the nasal cavity, the vocal cords are made to vibrate.

The position of the speech organs for [n] is shown in Figure 8.

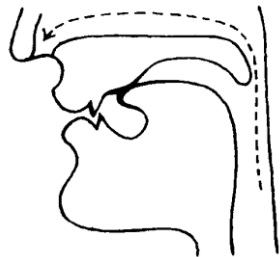


Figure 8

vocal cords vibrate. In pronouncing [s] they don't vibrate. [z] is partially devoiced at the end of words.

The position of the speech organs for [s], [z] is shown in Figure 13.

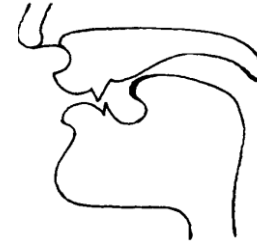


Figure 13

**SPELLING [s]**

- s – see
- c - cent

**PRACTICE [s]**



A

seem	slow	serious	yes
soft	skin	sensible	miss
Sam	sweet	sister	glass
most	perhaps	nice	bicycle
waste	looks	city	agency
ask	wants	cinema	Cyprus

scene	[ks]	silent 's'	Gro(s)venor
scent	box	ai(s)le	Carli(s)le
science	accent	i(s)land	chassi(s)
	succeed		



1. Better safe than sorry.
2. A lisp(ing) lass is good to kiss.
3. Last but not least.



occasion	garage	casual
invasion	massage	casualty
Asian	camouflage	visual
evasion	prestige	usual
persuasion	beige	usually



1. Confusion worse confounded.
2. Stolen pleasures are sweetest.
3. That man is richest whose pleasures are the cheapest.



### Dialogue

**Jacques:** I have made a great decision, Jean. I have bought a television.

**Jean:** You? Jacques, on how many occasions have you told me that television was an intrusion into the privacy of the house, that it destroyed the pleasures of conversation, that people no longer know how to make use of their leisure . . .

**Jacques:** I know, I know. And it's unusual for me to suffer a revision of thought, but on this occasion . . .

**Jean:** Where is this treasure?

**Jacques:** Hidden in the garage. Please make no allusion to it. I shall tell the family casually, as if there were nothing unusual in my buying a television.

**Jean:** After years of derision—I hope you will not be disillusioned by your television.

### PHONEMES [s], [z]

The English [s], [z] are constrictive noise fricative forelingual apical alveolar consonants. [s] is voiceless-fortis, [z] is voiced-lenis. In pronouncing [s] and [z] the tip of the tongue is raised to the alveolar ridge. A rounded narrowing is formed between the tip of the tongue and the alveolar ridge. The air passes along the centre of the tongue and between its raised sides. The air passes through the narrowing with friction. In pronouncing [z] the

### [n] at the beginning of words

nip	near	note	number
nap	night	next	now
reap	nine	noble	nurse
neat	nut	noise	new
need	not	noon	neck

### [n] in the middle of words

garden	minute	find	hand
minor	kingdom	mind	land
kind	journal	innocent	enjoy
dental	depend	concert	cent

### [n] at the end of words

pin	ban	pen	man
win	balloon	prune	can
ten	gun	bin	down
fun	lean	pan	keen

1. Nick Green didn't notice anybody.
2. Now and again they called on Nelly's niece.
3. Oh, no, don't go home alone, nobody knows how lonely the road is.
4. Nobody needs your help now.

**If many men knew what many men know**

**If many men went where many men go**

**If many men did what many men do**

**The world would be better – I think so, don't you?**

**Needles and pins**

**Needles and pins**

**When a Man marries**

**His Trouble begins.**

## [m] and [n] COMPARED

### at the beginning of words

map - nap	miss - niece	moon - noon
meat - neat	mid - nick	mine - nine
might - night	meet - need	motion - notion
mock -nock	mess - nurse	middle - needle

### in the middle of words

ample - angel	composition - condition
bombast - bondage	damage - danger
camp - candle	family - finally
lamp - land	

### [m] and [n] at the end of words

same - pain	form - born
am - man	time - nine
blame - main	harm - gun
barm - barn	bomb - bond
beam - bean	loam - loan

- Wouldn't you mind my opening the window?
- No, I wouldn't. It's stuffy in the room.
- Aren't you going home yet?
- I am afraid not, I must get ready for the seminar which I am to attend tomorrow.
- May I wait for you?
- Do please.

## PHONEME [ŋ]

The English [ŋ] is an occlusive nasal backlingual velar sonorant. In pronouncing the English [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 air passes through the nasal cavity. The tip of the tongue is near the lower teeth. The vocal cords are made to vibrate. To produce [ŋk], you release the barrier at the back of the



## Dialogue

Sheila: Tricia, come and I'll show you my sheep.

Patricia: Your *sheep*? Sheila, *what* sheep?

Sheila: *My* sheep.

Patricia: Are you sure you said *sheep*?

Sheila: Shh, don't shout. Of course I'm sure I said sheep. She's here in the shed.

Isn't she sweet? She was washed up on the shore at Shale Marsh.

Patricia: What a shame! Is it unconscious?

Sheila: She's a *she*. I shall call her Sheba. I should think she's suffering from shock.

Patricia: Do you think she was pushed off that Persian ship? Oh Sheila, she's shivering.

Sheila: My precious! She shall have a soft cushion and my cashmere shawl!

Patricia: She's rather special, isn't she? Sheila, I wish—oh, I do wish we could *share* her!

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

**The shells she sells are sea-shells, I'm sure.**

**So, if she sells sea-shells on the sea-shore**

**Then I'm sure she sells sea-shore shells.**

## SPELLING [3]

s – measure

ge – prestige

-sion – decision

## PRACTICE [3]



A

pleasure  
treasure  
measure  
leisure  
enclosure

decision  
collision  
revision  
precision  
television

intrusion  
profusion  
exclusion  
delusion  
confusion

SPELLING [ʃ]

**sh** – she      **s** – sugar      **-tion** - station  
**ch** – machine   **c** – ocean      **-ssion** - session

PRACTICE [ʃ]



A

show	splish	sure	chauffeur
sheep	splash	insure	cliche
shame	splosh	sugar	machine
shore	slush	assurance	champagne
share	swoosh	pressure	moustache

schedule	Asia	musician	ancient
Schweppes	Russia	ocean	conscience
fuschia	Patricia	tension	patience
chef	special	expression	precious
species	partial	pronunciation	superstitious



1. Share and share alike.
2. Ship to shore communication.
3. She sells sea shells on the sea shore.
4. Short and sweet—and the shorter the sweeter.
5. To manage on a shoestring.
6. Shear your sheep in May, You shear them all away.



B. What order is she/ he saying these in?

- |          |          |          |            |           |
|----------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| (a) save | (b) mess | (c) sip  | (d) sock   | (e) crust |
| shave    | mesh     | ship     | shock      | crushed   |
| (f) sea  | (g) puss | (h) sort | (i) person | (j) fist  |
| she      | push     | short    | Persian    | fished    |

mouth immediately after the [ŋ] so that the air now escapes through the mouth in the [k] sound. [ŋg] is formed in the same way, only the second sound is voiced and hardly any air escapes through the mouth.

The position of the speech organs for [ŋ] is shown in Figure 9.

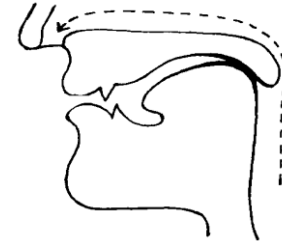


Figure 9

PRACTICE



A

[ŋ] (no [g] sound)

sing	bring	ding	ring	ting
sang	bang	dang	rang	tang
sung	bung	dung	rung	tongue
song	belong	dong	wrong	tong

young/among  
 harangue/meringue

All the present participles ('we're singing') and gerunds ('I like talking')

stretching	sitting	calling	tinkling
winding	watching	darkening	beginning
spreading	weeping	ringing	getting

These '-nger' words (N.B. all derived from verbs ending in '-ng')

singer	ringer	coathanger
bringer	banger	hanger-on



B. [ŋk] Here are just a few of the many words that end in

[ŋk].

ink	pink	bank	sank	bunk	monk
drink	think	rank	stank	drunk	punk
mink	zinc	drank	thank	junk	trunk

In the middle of a word. Despite spelling these are all pronounced [ŋk].

ankle	Manx	anchor	length	gangster
uncle	anxious	conquer	strength	([g] becomes
tinkle	han(d)kerchief	banquet	amongst	[k] because of
				the following
				voiceless
				consonant)



C. [ŋg]

(a) before:

'a': kangaroo, nightingale, Hungary, Bengal, engage.

'o': Mongolia, mango, tango, angostura.

'u': singular, angular, fungus, language, penguin.

'l': England, English

and words that end in '-le': angle, single, jungle, etc.

'r': congratulate, hungry, angry, mongrel.

(b) some words before '-er' (N.B. not derived from verbs)

e.g. finger, linger, hunger, conger eel, fishmonger, ironmonger

(d) comparatives and superlatives of the three adjectives long,

strong, young:

long	strong	young
longer	stronger	younger
longest	strongest	youngest



Dialogue

**Ingrid:** There once was a king—

**Mungo:** King of England?

**Mother keeps the ones she loves  
Well in hand with hedgehog gloves.**

**I had a little hobby horse,  
And it was dapple grey;  
Its head was made of pea-straw,  
Its tail was made of hay.**

**PHONEMES [ʃ], [ʒ]**

The English [ʃ], [ʒ] are constrictive noise fricative forelingual apical palato-alveolar consonants. [ʃ] is voiceless- fortis, [ʒ] is voiced-lenis. The English [ʃ], [ʒ] are articulated by the tip of the tongue and the blade of the tongue against the back of the teeth-ridge. The front part of the tongue is raised towards the hard palate, that is why [ʃ], [ʒ] are palatalized. The vocal cords vibrate in pronouncing [ʒ], and they don't vibrate in pronouncing [ʃ].

To practice these sounds start with the tip of the tongue actually between your teeth. Draw it back slowly till you are saying [s], then further still. You should be able both to hear and to feel the change in the quality of the sound.

The position of the speech organs for [ʃ], [ʒ] is shown in Figure 12.



Figure 12

silent 'h'

(h)eir	r(h)ubarb	fore(h)ead
(h)our	r(h)yme	shep(h)erd
(h)onest	r(h)ythm	sil(h)ouette
(h)onour	ex(h)aust	Birming(h)am
ve(h)icle	ex(h)hibition	Blen(h)eim



1. Handsome is as handsome does.
2. He that has the ears to hear let him hear.
3. Heaven helps him who helps himself.
4. He that has an ill name is half hanged.
5. Come hell or high water.
6. Cold hands, warm heart.
7. In Hertford, Hereford and Hampshire, hurricanes hardly ever happen.
8. It's not the hopping over hedges that hurts the horses' hooves; it's the hammer, hammer, hammer on the hard high road.



#### Dialogue

**Hazel:** Hullo, Hanna. Have you heard about Hilda and Harry?

**Hanna:** Hilda and Harry Hall? They're on their honeymoon in Honolulu.

**Hazel:** Yes, the Happy Holiday Hotel. But apparently they had the most hideous row.

**Hanna:** Hilda and her husband? Handsome Harry?

**Hazel:** My dear, haven't you *heard!* He held her by the hair and hit her on the head with a hammer.

**Hanna:** What inhuman behaviour! I hope she's not badly hurt?

**Hazel:** Heavens, yes! *Horribly!* He hurried her to the hospital—you know how Hilda hates hospitals.

**Hanna:** But how did it happen?

**Hazel:** He *says* it was the heat that went to his head!

**Baby Hedgehogs - good as gold  
Who knows why they're not too bold?**

**Ingrid:** No. This king's kingdom was far-flung, stretching along the banks of every winding river, spreading into all the angles of the world.

**Mungo:** He must have been a very strong king. The strongest! Did everything belong to him?

**Ingrid:** Almost everything. One evening he was sitting on the bank of his longest river, watching the sun sink behind the weeping willows—

**Mungo:** And the nightingales calling from the darkening branches.

**Ingrid:** Only they weren't nightingales. They were two monks ringing a tinkling bell, singing a sad lingering song in a strange tongue no longer known among the younger subjects of his far-flung kingdom.

**Mungo:** It's beginning to be interesting. But I'm getting hungry. Can you bring me something to eat and drink, do you think, Ingrid?

**Spades for digging, pens for writing  
Ears for hearings, teeth for biting,  
Eyes for seeing, legs for walking,  
Tongues for tasting and for talking.**

#### PHONEME [l]

The English [l] is a constrictive lateral forelingual apical alveolar sonorant. In pronouncing the English [l] the tip of the tongue is raised to touch the teeth-ridge. The sides of the tongue are lowered and the air escapes through the narrowings which are formed between the sides of the tongue and the hard palate. The soft palate is raised. The vocal cords vibrate.

The English "dark" [l] is softer than the corresponding Ukrainian [l]. But the English 'clear' (palatalized) [l] is harder than the corresponding Ukrainian variant.

The position of the speech organs for [l] is shown in Figure 10.

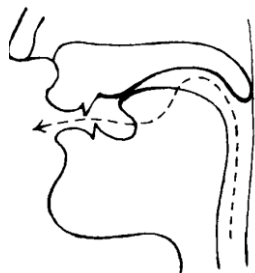


Figure 10

### PRACTICE



A

*clear [l]*

love	laugh	element	sleep
life	leg	eleven	slip
look	Lord	alone	slope
lots	limp	along	sloppy

actually	English	failure
yellow	ticklish	million
silly	quickly	
gorilla	lonely	

*dark [l]*

all	pool	curl	table	build	also
full	foal	snarl	marvel	field	wealthy
sell	growl	aisle	careful	gold	although

*silent [l]*

half	calm	talk	could	folk	colonel
calf	palm	chalk	should	yolk	salmon
halfpenny [hei-]	almond	walk	would	Suffolk	



1. As large as life.
2. Every cloud has a silver lining.

### Dialogue

- I say, Elliot!
- Yes?
- A group of young people from Yugoslavia is coming to our city.
- You don't say so!

### PHONEME [h]

The English [h] is a constrictive noise fricative glottal voiceless consonant. In pronouncing [h] a narrowing is formed between the root of the tongue and the back part of the pharynx. The vocal cords do not vibrate. This position of speech organs is immediately changed into the position of the following vowel. [h] is produced by the stream of air which is exhaled from the lungs and freely escapes through the mouth cavity.

This is a very easy sound to produce but one which a lot of people find very difficult to attach to other sounds. To make it, simply open your mouth and push air up and out straight from the lungs. To produce it several times in succession, imagine that you have been running and are out of breath, or you are a dog panting.

### PRACTICE



A

hip	hill	his	hit	hum
hop	hell	horse	hut	home
heap	heel	house	heat	harm
hoop	hall	Hess	hate	ham

perhaps	coathanger	who
behave	upholstery	whom
behind	disheartened	whose
unhappy	upheld	whole
inhuman	penthouse	whooping cough

Swan swam over the sea.  
Swim, swan, swim.  
Swan swam back again,  
Well swam swan.

If wishes were horses,  
Beggars would ride.  
If turnips were watches,  
I would wear one by my side.

### PHONEME [j]

The English [j] is a constrictive median mediolingual palatal sonorant. In pronouncing [j] the central part 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 escapes through this narrowing. The soft palate is raised. The vocal cords are made to vibrate. The lips are spread and neutral.

### PRACTICE

#### [j] at the beginning of words

you	usual	yet	yesterday
use	utensil	young	yeast
yacht	year	yoke	yellow
yard	yell	yes	youth

#### [j] in the middle of words

view	due	suit	mutual
tube	duty	suicide	new
tune	duet	beauty	pure
tunic	duel	music	cure

1. That's the usual yield for the year.
2. He has not used all the tubes yet.
3. Two young ladies were gathering yellow leaves yesterday.
4. The youngster gave a soft yolk.
5. Many young people are fond of yachting.

3. Let sleeping dogs lie.
4. Live and let live.
5. Love me little, love me long.
6. Little things please little minds.



B

- (a) Do you really like living in a lighthouse all alone?  
I absolutely love living in a lighthouse all alone.
- (b) Do you lead a delightfully social life on Hollywood Boulevard?  
Naturally, I lead . . .
- (c) Have you ever lain in a sleeping bag on a lonely island in a total eclipse?  
I've frequently lain . . .
- (d) Does it look as if the long platform is actually parallel to the railway lines?  
It certainly looks . . .



#### Dialogue

**Billy:** I love wild life in its natural element. Look at all your lovely animals, Lucy. Lots and lots.

**Lucy:** Eleven, actually.

**Billy:** And look! Here's a lovely little lion—a real live black lion asleep on the lawn.

**Lucy:** That's a leopard, actually.

**Billy:** I don't believe it! Leopards are yellow. Look, Lucy, he's laughing! Do animals understand the English language?

**Lucy:** Leave him alone, Billy. He's licking his lips.

**Billy:** Would you like a lettuce leaf, little lion?

**Lucy:** Billy, be careful—Oh Lord!

**Billy:** Let go! Help, Lucy, he's got my leg!

**Lucy:** Actually, that's how I lost my left leg. You wouldn't listen, you silly fool. Well, let's limp over and look at the gorillas.

**Little lady Lily lost her lovely locket.  
Lucky little Lucy found the lovely locket.  
Lovely little locket lay in Lucy's pocket.  
Lazy little Lucy lost her lovely locket.**

## PHONEME [r]

The English [r] is a constrictive median forelingual cacuminal post-alveolar sonorant. In pronouncing the English [r] the tip of the tongue approaches the back of the teeth-ridge forming a rather wide narrowing of the air passage. The back of the tongue is raised to the soft palate. The soft palate is raised and the air escapes through the mouth cavity along the tongue. The vocal cords are made to vibrate. The English [r] considerably differs from the Ukrainian [p]. The muscles of the tongue are lax and the tongue is made to vibrate in pronouncing the Ukrainian [p]. One should avoid the vibration of the tongue while pronouncing the English [r].

The position of the speech organs for [r] is shown in Figure 11.

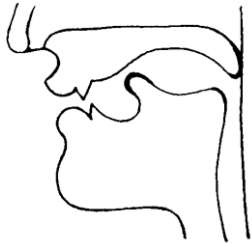


Figure 11

### PRACTICE



A

roar	rare	rubbish
run	Rome	rabbit
red	rage	river
roof	rice	really
crying	carry	(w)rong
drowning	worry	(w)rite
Freddie	mirror	(w)rist
angry	tomorrow	(w)rap

### [w]/[v] contrast

wet / vet  
wow / vow  
west / vest  
wine / vine

### [w]/[f] contrast

weed / feed  
white / fight  
wish / fish  
warm / form



1. We weave well at "The 'Weavewell'. A well-woven 'Weavewell' weave wears well.
2. Oh, what a tangled web we weave, when first we practise to deceive.
3. We never miss the water till the well runs dry.
4. Wine, women and song.
5. All the world and his wife were there.
6. Weak as water.
7. Waste not, want not.



### Dialogue

**EDWARD:** Rowena! Are you awake?

**ROWENA:** What? Edward, what's wrong? What time is it?

**EDWARD:** Oh, about two o'clock.

**ROWENA:** In the *morning*? Oh, go away! What are you doing?

**EDWARD:** Come to the window, Rowena. Look—the whole world's white, there's a wicked wind blowing through Orwell Wood, whispering in the willows, whipping the water into waves, while over in the West . . .

**ROWENA:** Oh, waxing poetical! You *are* off your head! I always knew it! Why are you wearing your wellingtons?

**EDWARD:** I want to go out and wander in the woods. Come with me, Rowena! I can't wait to go walking in that wild and wonderful weather.

**ROWENA:** I wish you wouldn't wake me up at two in the morning to go on a wild-goose chase!

**EDWARD:** Oh, woman, woman! Stop *whining*! What a wet blanket you are!



on to the grass, but he was trapped under a huge great crate. I could hear him groaning.

**Prue:** Fred! How grim!

**Fred:** I was pretty frightened, Prue, I can promise you! I crawled through the broken crates and tried to drag him free. His throat was crushed. He couldn't breathe properly, but he managed a grin.

**Prue:** How incredibly brave!

**Three grey rabbits in the grass  
Grow roses for us.**

**PHONEME [w]**

The English [w] is a constrictive median bilabial sonorant. In pronouncing the English [w] the lips are rounded and slightly protruded. The back of the tongue is raised towards the soft palate. The soft palate is raised. The vocal cords vibrate. From the initial position the tongue and the lips immediately glide into the position of the following vowel.

**PRACTICE**



A

wind	Edward	what	white	wit
waves	Rowena	where	whisper	wet
water	blowing	why	whip	what
world	Orwell	when	whining	wait
woods	wonderful	which	whether	white

twice	quick	one
twin	quite	once
twain	queen	
twelve	squash	
between	squeeze	

*Silent "w"*

t(w)o	(w)hom	(w)hole	(w)rite	Chis(w)ick
(w)ho	(w)hose	s(w)ord	(w)rong	ans(w)er

<i>silent 'r' final position</i>	<i>before consonant</i>	<i>before silent 'e'</i>			
car	poor	harm	fierce	there	pure
fur	later	bird	short	shore	fire
near	prefer	turn	pearl	care	here

N. B. i(r)on

i(r)onmonger

i(r)oning



1. Round the rugged rock the ragged rascal rudely ran.
2. The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.
3. Run rabbit, run rabbit, run, run, run.
4. Ring-a-ring o' roses.
5. Aurora Borealis.
6. Red as a beetroot.
7. Right as rain.
8. Merry Christmas, everybody!



B. [r]/ [l] contrast. Which is she/he saying?

I must remember to correct/collect the papers before tomorrow.

2. Glamour/ Grammar is all she lives for.
3. The pilot/pirate signalled that he was coming alongside.
4. I'm afraid I didn't bring the right/light suitcase.
5. My lodger's/ Roger's a solicitor.



C. Here are a few minimal pairs with [l] and [r] for you to practise.

flog	bleed	belly	laughed	clash	alive
frog	breed	berry	raft	crash	arrive
long	fly	list	glow	glean	led
wrong	fry	wrist	grow	green	red



### Dialogue

**Roger:** My rabbit can roar like a rhinoceros.  
**Barry:** Rubbish! Rabbits don't roar, Roger.  
**Roger:** You're wrong, Barry. My rabbit's an Arabian rabbit. They're very rare. When he's angry he races round and round his rabbit run. And if he's in a real rage he rushes on to the roof and roars.  
**Barry:** How horrid! Really, I prefer my frog. I've christened him Fred.  
**Roger:** Freddie Frog! How ridiculous!  
**Barry:** An abbreviation for Frederick. Well, you remember when I rescued him from the river last February? He was crying like a canary. He was drowning.  
**Roger:** Really, Barry! Frogs don't drown.

**There was a rat, his tail was long.  
 But he stole some bread  
 Which was certainly wrong.**

**Row, row, row you boat  
 Gently down the stream.  
 Merrily, merrily, merrily, merrily  
 Life is but a dream.**

### Consonant sounds followed by [r]

Here we have some of the phonemes we have practised, followed immediately by [r]. Once you have mastered the individual sounds of these pairs, you should have no difficulty in pronouncing the two sounds together. Be careful not to roll your [r]—pronounce it nearer to [w] than [rrrr].

When the first sound is voiceless, as in [t r], [ʃ r], [θ r], etc., the air is expelled on the [r] and the following vowel, not on that first voiceless consonant itself.

### PRACTICE



#### A

cram	creek	crew	grove	thrift	crumble
gram	Greek	grew	drove	drift	grumble
tram	freak	true	shrove	shrift	
dram	shriek	through	trove		
pram	treacle	shrew	throve		

#### Some longer words

miserable	unprofitable	untraceable	unanswerable
unfruitful	unshrinkable	unbreakable	immeasurable
incredible	undrinkable	ungrateful	unthreadable



#### B. Which is s/he saying?

blessed	goes	cave	flows	cheese	Jack
breast	grows	crave	froze	trees	track
chain	quick	blink	junk	quest	jaw
drain	crick	brink	drunk	crest	draw



#### What are the missing words?

1. Water is carried by the local . . .
2. There's too much ... in the cities for my liking.
3. I'm afraid ... is not my favourite food.
4. Only . . . men are allowed in the sanctuary.
5. Why don't we . . . the figs for a change?



### Dialogue

**Prue:** Weren't you in that train crash on Friday, Fred?  
**Fred:** Oh Prue, it's like a dreadful dream.  
**Prue:** A tractor—isn't that right?—crossing a bridge with a trailer of fresh fruit crashed through the brick wall in front of the train?  
**Fred:** Yes. The train driver's a friend of my brother. I was travelling up front with him. I was thrown through the windscreen