

Heading
(ˈhedɪŋ)

Disease (diˈziːz)

1

The worst of misfortunes I saw
(wəːst)(ˌmɪsˈfɒtʃənɪz)(soː)

2

in Africa was the one affecting
(ˈæfrɪkə)(əˈfektɪŋ)

3

all children. I have said ALL
(oːl)(ˈtʃɪldrən)(hæv)(sed)

4

CHILDREN. When I was on a
(wen)

5

tour with my father, and we

(tuə)

(ˈfɑ:ðə)

6

arrived an amount of huts, I
(əˈraɪvd)(əˈmaʊnt)(hʌts)

7

always beheld bunches and
(ˈo:lweɪz)(biˈheld)(bʌntʃɪz)

8

bunches of children with swollen
(ˈtʃɪldrən)(ˈswəʊlən)

9

bellies. Yes, all children had
(ˈbelɪz)(jes)(o:l)(ˈtʃɪldrən)

10

swollen bellies. The little and the
(ˈswəʊlən)

11

bigger ones. Never anybody told
(bɪgə)(ˈnevə)(ˈenɪbɒdi)(təʊld)

12

to me what this disease it was!
(wot)(di'zi:z)

13

Never! Today I don't know the
(ˈnevə)(tə'dei)(dount)(nəu)

14

cause of this monstrous disease.
(ko:z)(ˈmonstrəs)(di'zi:z)

15

Monstrous and awful disease.
(ˈo:ful)(di'zi:z)

16

Famine?? Intestine parasites??
(ˈfæmin)(in'testin)(ˈpærəsai̯ts)

17

What it was and it is my God?
(wot)(god)

18

What??!!!! In my house my
(haus)

19

animals had never swollen
(`æniməlz)(`nevə)(`swəulən)

20

bellies! Do you understand what
(`beliz)(ʼʌndə`stænd)(wot)

21

I am saying? Do you
(`seiɪŋ)

22

understand???
()

23

World map/Mappa Mundi

(wə:ld)(mæp)

24

In this month of June of 2012, I
(mʌnθ)(dʒu:n)(ˈtwenti ˈhʌndrəd ənd
twelv)

25

stopped the van by the side of a
(stopt)(væn)(baɪ)(saɪd)

26

walkway and went a travel
(ˈwo:kwɛɪ)(went)(ˈtrævl)

27

agency in. There I delivered
(ˈeɪdʒənsi)(ðeə)(diˈlɪvəd)

28

some books and waited the
(sʌm)(bʊks)(weɪtɪd)

29

payment cheque. I was waiting

(ˈpeɪmənt)(tʃek)(ˈweɪtɪŋ)

30

for when my eyes caught a big
(fo:)(wen)(aɪz)(ko:t)(big)

31

World map, in the wall, and a
(wə:ld)(mæp) (wo:l)

32

«Made in France» one! When I
(meɪd)(frɑ:ns)

33

was looking for Mozambique I
(ˈlukiŋ)(ˌməʊzəmˈbi:k)

34

saw something strange. I beheld
(so:)(ˈsʌmθɪŋ)(streɪndʒ)(biˈheld)

35

the correct name of the capital. It
(kəˈrekt)(neɪm)(ˈkæpɪtəl)

36

was Maputo. The name after
(ˈɑ:ftə)

37

independence and it was
(ˌindiˈpendəns)

38

correct. But in the North of
(kəˈrekt)(no:θ)

39

Mozambique the names of
(ˌməʊzəmˈbi:k)

40

villages were the old Portuguese
(ˈviliɒɪz)(wə:)(əʊld)(ˌpo:tʃuˈgi:z)

41

ones!! Very singular! To the
(wʌnz)(ˈveri)(ˈsɪŋɡjələ)

42

person that brought the cheque I
(ˈpə:sn)(bro:t)(tʃek)

43

said: Is the North of
(no:θ)()()()

44

Mozambique by any chance still
(ˌməʊzəmˈbi:k)(ˈeni)(tʃɑ:ns)(stil)

45

Portuguese?
(ˌpo:tʃuˈgi:z)

46

And we both laughed heartily
(bəʊθ)(lɑ:ft)(ˈhɑ:tili)

47

with the nonsense!!!
(ˈnɒnsəns)

ACENTUAÇÃO

Acento principal: a principal sílaba tónica possui este símbolo: ´

Acento secundário: a segunda sílaba tónica tem o seguinte sinal: ˘

As palavras em inglês podem ter um acento principal e um acento secundário. Este acento secundário é de tonalidade mais baixa que o acento principal.

ACCENTUATION

Example:

Baobab (ˈbeɪəʊˌbæb) has the principal accent « ´ » at the first syllable and one secondary accent « ˘ » at the final syllable with **smaller tonality**.

Ditongos **fechados** – Weak/feeble diphthongs
«ei», «ou»

«Ou» - o/the 1º/1º elemento/element é/is uma/a vogal/vowel
entre/between o/the nosso/our «o»/«o» fechado/closed, weak
e/and o/the som/sound «ə»/«ə»

Ditongos **abertos** – Strong diphthongs
«ai», «au», «oi»

Ditongos **centralizados** – Centralized diphthongs
«iə», «eə», «oə», «uə»

«**eə**» - o/the 1º/1º elemento/element é/is um/an «e»/«e»
aberto/very strong
(como o nosso com acento agudo)(very strong)

Tritongos - triphthongs
«eɪə», «aɪə», «aʊə»
A/the segunda/second vogal/vowel abrevia-se/must be
abbreviated

ATENÇÃO/ATTENTION

018 - PHONETICS - 121013

(with proud he **showed** it to other farmers)

((((ʃəud)))))

əu – não é/isn't ditongo/diphthong.

Nunca/never **começam/begin** com/with «ə»/«ə»
«ə» - vogal/vowel neutra/neuter central/central

«**dʒ**» e «**tʃ**»

bridge (brid**dʒ**); joy (**dʒ**oi); gentle (ˈ**dʒ**entl)
cheap (**tʃ**i:p); teacher (ˈti:**tʃ**ə); creature (ˈkri:**tʃ**ə)

São dois dígrafos, conjunto de duas letras que representam um único som – CONSOANTES AFRICADAS que se pronunciam conjuntamente com fricção
