

Heading
(ˈhedɪŋ)

Mister Consul

(ˈmɪstə)(ˈkɒnsəl)

1

In my relations, I sometimes
(rɪˈleɪʃənz)(ˈsʌmtaɪmz)

2

meet Mister Consul and he is of
(mi:t) (hi:)

3

two Central American countries.
(tu:)(ˈsentrəl)(əˈmerɪkən)(ˈkʌntrɪz)

4

Mister Consul always talks to me
(ˈmɪstə)(ˈkɒnsəl)(ˈo:lweɪz)(to:ks)

5

trying to discover my political

(ˈtraɪɪŋ)(dɪsˈkʌvə)(pəˈlɪtɪkəl)

6

colour. I like him and I think he

(ˈkʌlə)(laɪk)(hɪm)(θɪŋk)

7

likes me. So, the last time I met

(laɪks)(lɑːst)(taɪm)(met)

8

him he said to me this: «The

()

9

scandal of submarines...»

(ˈskændəl)(ˈsʌbməriːnz)

10

I knew there was a scandal of

(njuː)

11

submarines but I knew nothing

(ˈnʌθɪŋ)

12

about the subject. Better than, I
(əˈbaʊt)(ˈsʌbdʒɪkt)(ˈbetə)(ðən)

13

don't care about the subject.
(daʊnt)(keə)(əˈbaʊt)

14

However, how I knew his
(haʊˈevə)(haʊ)(nju:)(hɪz)

15

intentions, I answered this to him
(ɪnˈtenʃnz)(ˈɑ:nsəd)

16

knowing, evidently, or surmising,
(ˈnəʊɪŋ)(ˈeɪdɪəntli)(səˈmaɪzɪŋ)

17

he had Spanish blood:
(ˈspæniʃ)(bɪˈlʌd)

18

«Mister Consul, I like very much
(ˈmistə)(ˈkonsəl)(laɪk)(ˈveri)(mʌtʃ)

19

Spanish people and I think the
(ˈspæniʃ)(ˈpi:pl)(θɪŋk)

20

Portuguese and Spanish
(ˌpo:tʃuˈgi:z)

21

peoples they have the **same**
(ˈpi:plz)(hæv)(seɪm)

22

blood. Both the countries do not
(blʌd)(bəuθ)(ˈkʌntriz)

23

need melt anything but one
(ni:d)(melt)(ˈeniθɪŋ)

24

thing: the armies. We must have
(θiŋ)(ˈɑ:miz)(mʌst)(hæv)

25

only one army and only one
(ˈəunli)(ˈɑ:mi)

26

head in the army. And I would
(hed) (wud)

27

say more Mister Consul: all
(sei)(mo:)(ˈmistə)(ˈkonsəl)(o:l)

28

South America peoples have
(sauθ)(əˈmerikə)(ˈpi:plz)(hæv)

29

duties of blood with us. They
(ˈdju:tiz)(blʌd)(wið)(ʌs)(ðei)

30

must defend us and we must
(mʌst)(diˈfend)

31

defend them in war. All Central
(dɛm) (wɔ:) (ˈsentrəl)

32

and South America! One Month
(saʊθ)(əˈmerikə) (mʌnθ)

33

each year the army must
(i:tʃ)(jiə) (ˈɑ:mi)

34

recognize and photograph **all**
(ˈrekəɡnaɪz)(ˈfəʊtəɡrɑ:f)(o:l)

35

territories. Napoleon was/is a
(ˈteritəriz)(nəˈpəʊliən)

36

reason to this my saying Mister
(ˈri:zən)(ˈseiɪŋ)(ˈmistə)

37

Consul».
(ˈkonsəl)

38

And I said no more. So, I hadn't
(mo:) (ˈhædnt)

39

a political colour. I was a
(pəˈlitikəl)(ˈkʌlə)

40

ferocious soldier!!
(fəˈrəʊʃəs)(ˈsəʊldɪə)

41

Yes I am a ferocious soldier! I
(jes) (ˈæm)

42

always would be! When I
(wud)

43

married my wife and my son was
(ˈmæriɪd)(maɪ)(waɪf)(sʌn)
son-(sʌn) sun-(sʌn)

44

born I had **all the reasons** to
(bo:n)(o:l)(ˈri:zənz)

45

have this natural instinct of
(hæv)(ˈnætʃərəl)(ˈɪnstɪŋkt)

46

preservation of family, of my
(ˌprezəˈveɪʃən)(ˈfæmili)

47

family. More justifications aren't
(mo:)(ˌdʒʌstɪfɪˈkeɪʃənz)(ɑ:nt)

48

needed!!
(ni:did)

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)

(((shəʊd)))

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 (bridʒ); joy (dʒoi); gentle (ˈdʒentl)
cheap (tʃi:p); teacher (ˈti:tʃə); creature (ˈkri:tʃə)

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