

# **064 - PHONETICS** – 130312

<sup>1</sup>  
allowed to go off by ourselves  
(ə'lau<sup>d</sup>)(auə'selvz)

<sup>2</sup>  
somewhere, it would be rather  
('sʌmwe<sup>e</sup>ə)(wud)('ra:ðə)

<sup>3</sup>  
fun,' said George, biting a blade  
(fʌn)('baɪtɪŋ)(bleid)

<sup>4</sup>  
of grass and squinting up into  
(gra:s)(skwintɪŋ)('intu:)

<sup>5</sup>  
the deep blue sky. The biggest  
(di:p)(blu:)(skai)(bigist)

fun we've ever had was when  
(fʌn)(wi:v)('evə)(hæd)

7

we were alone on Kirrin Island,  
(ə'ləun) ('ailənd)

8

for instance. Couldn't we go off  
('instəns)('kudnt)

9

somewhere all by ourselves?'  
('sʌmweə)(auə'selvz)()

10

'But where?' said Dick. 'And  
(wəə)(sed)(dik)

11

how? I mean we aren't old  
(hau)(mi:n)(ə:nt)(əuld)

12

enough to take a car — though I  
(i'nʌf) (teik) (ka:) (ðəu)

13  
bet I could drive one. It wouldn't  
(bet)(kud)(draiv)('wudnt)

14  
be much fun going on bicycles,  
(mʌtʃ)(fʌn)('gəuin)('baɪsɪkəlz)

15  
because Anne can't ride as fast  
(bi'koz)(ka:nt)(raid)(æz)(fa:st)

16  
as we can.'  
(kæn)

17  
'And somebody always gets a  
('sʌmbədi)(gets)

puncture,' said Julian.

('pʌŋktʃə)(dʒu:liən)

Puncture – furo no pneu, p eq. orifício

<sup>19</sup>

'It would be jolly good fun to go

(wud)('dʒoli)(gud)(fʌn)

<sup>20</sup>

off on horses,' said George.

(ho:siz)(dʒo:dʒ)

<sup>21</sup>

'Only we haven't got even one.'

('əunli)(hævnt)(i:vən)

<sup>22</sup>

'Yes, we have — there's old

(jes)(hæv)(ðeəz)(əuld)

<sup>23</sup>

Dobby down in the field,' said

(daun)(fi:ld)

<sup>24</sup>

Dick. 'He is ours. He used to  
(‘auəz)(ju:zd)

25

draw the pony-cart, but we don't  
(dro:)(‘pəuni)(ka:t)(dount)

26

use it any more now he's turned  
(ju:z)(‘eni)(mo:)(nau)(tə:nd)

27

out to grass.'  
(aut)(gra:s)

28

'Well, one horse wouldn't take  
(wel)(ho:s)(‘wudnt)(teik)

29

four of us, silly,' said George.  
(‘sili)

30

'Dobby's no good.'  
(gud)

31

There was a silence, and  
(‘sailəns)

32

everyone thought lazily about  
(‘evriwʌn)(θo:t)(‘leizili)(ə ‘baut)

33

holidays. Timmy snapped at a  
(‘holideiz)(snæpt)

34

fly, and his teeth came together  
(flai)(ti:θ)(keim)(tə ‘geðə)

35

with a loud click.  
(laud)(klik)

36

'Wish I could catch flies like  
(wiʃ)(kætʃ)(flaiz)

37  
that,' said Dick, flapping away a  
(flæpinj)(ə'wei)

38  
blue-bottle. 'Come and catch this  
('blu:botəl)(kʌm)(kætʃ)  
Blue-bottle – mosca varejeira

39  
one, Timmy, old thing.'  
(əuld)

40  
'What about a walking tour?'  
(wot)(ə'baut)('wo:kinj)(tuə)

41  
said Julian after a pause. There  
('ɑ:ftə)(po:z)

was a chorus of groans.  
(‘ko:rəs)(grəunz)

43

'What! In this weather! You're  
(‘wedə)(juə)

44

mad!  
(mæd)

45

'We shouldn't be allowed to.'  
(‘ʃudnt)(ə'lau<sup>d</sup>)

46

'All right, all right,' said Julian.  
(o:l)(rait)

47

'Think of a better idea, then.'  
(θiŋk)(‘betə)(ai'diə)(ðen)

48

'I'd like to go somewhere  
(aid) (‘sʌmweə)

49

where we could bathe,' said  
(beið)

Bath – (ba:θ) banho, banheira, tomar  
banho na banheira

Bathe – (beið) tomar banho no mar, rio ou  
lago

50

Anne. 'In a lake, for instance, if  
(leik)(‘instəns)

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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»

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

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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)

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**Tritongos** - triphthongs  
«eiə», «aiə», «auə»

A/the segunda/second vogal/vowel abrevia-se/must be  
abbreviated

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## 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

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«dʒ» e «tʃ»

bridge (bridʒ); joy (dʒoi); gentle (‘dʒentl)  
cheap (tʃi:p); teacher (‘ti:tʃə); creature (‘kri:tʃə)

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

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