

085 - PHONETICS — 130312

¹
'Do you think Timmy would like
(θɪŋk)

²
me to fry him a few dog-biscuits,
(fju:)(ˈbɪskɪts)

³
instead of having them cold?
(ɪnˈsted)(ˈhævɪŋ)(kəʊld)

⁴
said Anne, suddenly. 'Fried
()

⁵
things are so nice. I'm sure
(ɑ:)(ʃʊə)

⁶
Timmy would like fried biscuits

(ˈbiskits)

7

better than ordinary ones.'

(ˈbetə)(ðən)(ˈo:dnri)(wʌnz)

8

'Well, he wouldn't,' said

(hi:)

9

George. 'They would just make

(dʒʌst)

10

him sick.'

(sik)

11

'How do you know?' said

()

12

Anne. 'You can't possibly tell.'

(ˈposibli)

13

'I always know what Timmy
()

14

would really like and what he
(ˈriəli)

15

wouldn't,' said George. 'And he
()

16

wouldn't like his biscuits fried.
(ˈbiskits)

17

Pass the plums, Dick. They look
super.'

(pɑ:s)(plʌmz)(ˈsu:pə)

18

They lingered over the little

(ˈlɪŋɡəd)(ˈəʊvə)

19

camp-fire for a long time, and
()

20

then Julian said it was time for
()

21

bed. Nobody minded, because
(ˈnəʊbədi)

22

they all wanted to try sleeping on
(wɒntɪd)

23

the comfortable-looking bunks.
(ˈkʌmfətəbəl)(bʌŋks)

24

'Shall I wash at the stream or
(wɒʃ)(stri:m)

25

in the little sink where I washed
(sɪŋk)

26

the plates?' said Anne. 'I don't
(

27

know which would be nicer.'
(

28

'There's more water to spare in
(ðeəz) (mo:) (ˈwo:tə) (speə)

29

the stream,' said Julian. 'Hurry
(stri:m)(ˈhʌri)

30

up, won't you, because I want to
(wont)

31

lock your caravan door so that
(lok)

32

you'll be safe.'
(seif)

33

'Lock our door!' said George,
()

34

indignantly. 'You jolly well won't!
(in' dignəntli)('dʒoli)

35

Nobody's going to lock me in! I
('nəʊbəðiz)('gəʊɪŋ)

36

might think I'd like to take a walk
(wo:k)

37

in the moonlight or something.'
(ˈmu:nlaɪt)

38

'Yes, but a tramp or somebody
(træmp)(ˈsʌmbədi)
Tramp – mendigo, vagabundo

39

might . . . ' began Julian. George
(biˈgæn)

40

interrupted him scornfully.
(ˌɪntəˈrʌptɪd)(ˈsko:nfʊli)

41

'What about Timmy? You
()

42

know jolly well he'd never let
(ˈdʒoli)

43

anyone come near our
(kʌm)

44
caravans, let alone into them! I
(əˈləʊn)

45
won't be locked in, Julian. I
()

46
couldn't bear it. Timmy's better
(beər it)

47
than any locked door.'
()

48
'Well, I suppose he is,' said
(səˈpəʊz)

49

Julian. 'All right, don't look so
()

50

furious, George. Walk half the
(ˈfjuəriəs)(wo:k)()()

ACENTUAÇÃO

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

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

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 (ˈbeɪəu , bæb) has the

principal accent « / » at the first
syllable and one **secondary
accent** « ˊ » 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

«eia», «aia», «auə»

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

ATENÇÃO/ATTENTION

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

(((((**ʃəu**d))))

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

LIKENESSES

Could - (kud)
 Would - (wud)
 should - (ʃud)

anyone – (ˈeniwʌn)
brother – (ˈbrʌðə)
Bunk – (bʌŋk)
but – (bʌt)
Butt – (bʌt)
Butter – (ˈbʌtə)
Cluck – (klʌk)
Colour – (ˈkʌlə)
come – (kʌm)
Comfortable – (ˈkʌmfətəbəl)
company – (ˈkʌmpəni)
Country – (ˈkʌntri)
Cover – (ˈkʌvə)
Cup – (kʌp)
does – (dʌz)

Doesn't – (ˈdʌznt)
done – (dʌn) [to do]
dull – (dʌl)
Dust – (dʌst)
enough - (iˈnʌf)
everyone - (ˈevriwʌn)
Flutter – (ˈflʌtə)
from – (frʌm)
Front – (frʌnt)
fun – (fʌn)
Hungry - (ˈhʌŋgri)
hunter – (ˈhʌntə)
hurry – (ˈhʌri)
interrupt - (ˌintəˈrʌpt)
just – (dʒʌst)
love – (lʌv)
Luck – (lʌk)
money - ˈmʌni
mother – (ˈmʌðə)
Much – (mʌtʃ)
Mug – (mʌg)

mummy – (ˈmʌmi)
must – (mʌst)
Nothing – (ˈnʌθiŋ)
Nuzzle – (nʌzl)
once – (wʌns)
one – (wʌn)
other – (ˈʌðə)
Plum – (plʌm)
Punctual – (ˈpʌŋktʃuəl)
Rough – (rʌf)
rub – (rʌb)
Rug – (rʌg)
Run – (rʌn)
rush – (rʌʃ)
Shut – (ʃʌt)
some – (sʌm)
someone – (ˈsʌmwən)
something - (ˈsʌmθiŋ)
Stuck – (stʌk)
such – (sʌtʃ)
suddenly – (ˈsʌdnli)

summer – (ˈsʌmə)
Sun – (sʌn)
Supper – (ˈsʌpə)
Thoroughly – (ˈθʌrəli)
thump – (θʌmp)
uncle – (ˈʌŋkl)
Under – (ˈʌndə)
Understand – (ˈʌndəˈstænd)
until – (ʌnˈtil)
up – (ʌp)
us – (ʌs)
Wonder – (ˈwʌndə)
Wonderful – (ˈwʌndəfʊl)
wondering – (ˈwʌndəriŋ)
Worry – (ˈwʌri)
Somebody – (ˈsʌmbədi)

talk – (tɔ:k)
call – (kɔ:l)
walk – (wɔ:k)
want – (wɒnt)

where – (weə)
there – (ðeə)
their – (ðeə)

doubt – (daʊt)
doubtfully – (ˈdaʊtfʊli)
about – (əˈbaʊt)
loudly – (ˈlaʊdli)
down – (daʊn)
ground – (graʊnd)
how – (haʊ)
proud – (praʊd)
without – (wiˈðaʊt)
allow – (əˈlaʊ)
clown – (klaʊn)
loud – (laʊd)
shout – (ʃaʊt)

tail – (teɪl)

holiday – (ˈhɒlɪdeɪ)
always – (ˈɔ:lweɪz)
late – (leɪt)
wait – (weɪt)
lake – (leɪk)
amazing – (əˈmeɪzɪŋ)
great – (greɪt)
day – (deɪ)

shan't – (ʃɑ:nt)
can't – (kɑ:nt)
father – (fɑ:ðə)
card – (kɑ:d)
charge – (tʃɑ:dʒ)
darling – (ˈdɑ:lɪŋ)
guard – (ɡɑ:d)
last – (lɑ:st)
after – (ˈɑ:ftə)
harness – (ˈhɑ:nəs)
start – (stɑ:t)
bark – (bɑ:k)
farm – (fɑ:m)
ask – (ɑ:sk)
grass – (ɡrɑ:s)
pass – (pɑ:s)

right – (raɪt)
excite – (ɪkˈsaɪt)
lie – (laɪ)
maight – (maɪt)
like – (laɪk)
exercise – (ˈeksəsaɪz)
my – (maɪ)
mind – (maɪnd)
tiny – (ˈtaɪni)
driver – (ˈdraɪvə)
climb – (klaɪm)
mile – (maɪl)
night – (naɪt)