

099 - PHONETICS — 130312

1

that curled tightly. He sat on the
(kə:ld)(ˈtaitli)(sæt)

2

steps of a caravan, smoking a
(steps)(ˈsməukiŋ)

3

pipe and reading a paper. The
(paip)(ˈri:diŋ)(ˈpeipə)

4

children thought that he and
()

5

Tiger Dan would make a good
(ˈtaigə)

6

pair — bad-tempered, scowling
(peə)(ˈtempəd)(ˈskaʊlɪŋ)

⁷
and unfriendly. They all made up
()

⁸
their minds that they would have
(maɪndz)

⁹
as little as possible to do with
(ˈpɒsɪbəl)

¹⁰
Lou the acrobat and Tiger Dan the
clown.
(ˈækroʊbæt)(ˈtaɪgə)(klaʊn)

¹¹
'Is he a very good acrobat?'
()

12

said Anne in a low voice, though
(ləu) (ðəu)

13

Lou was much too far away to
hear her.
(hiə)(hə:)

14

'Fine. First class,' said Nobby
(fain)(fə:st)(klɑ:s)

15

with admiration in his voice. 'He
(ˌædmə'reiʃən)(vois)

16

can climb anything anywhere —
(klaɪm)

17

he could go up that tree there
()

18

like a monkey — and I've seen
(ˈmʌŋki)

19

him climb a drainpipe straight up
(ˈdreɪnpaɪp)(streɪt)

20

the side of a tall building just like
(to:ɪ)(ˈbɪldɪŋ)

21

a cat. He's a marvel. You should
(kæt)(ˈmɑ:vəl)

22

see him on the tight-rope, too.
(taɪt)(rəʊp)

23

He can dance on it!
(dæns)

24

The children gazed at Lou with
(geizd)

25

awe. He felt their glances,
(o:) (glɑ:nsiz)

26

looked up and scowled. 'Well,'
(skauld)

27

thought Julian, 'he may be the
(θo:t)

28

finest acrobat that ever lived —
()

29

but he's a jolly nasty-looking
(ˈdʒoli)(ˈnɑ:sti)

30

fellow. There's not much to
(ˈfeləu)

31
choose between him and Tiger
Dan!
(tʃu:z)(biˈtwi:n)

32
Lou got up, uncurling his long
(ʌnˈkə:liŋ)

33
body like a cat. He moved easily
(ˈbodi)(mu:vd)(ˈi:zili)

34
and softly. He loped to Nobby,
(ˈsoftly)(ləupt)
Lope – passo rápido e largo

35
still with the ugly scowl on his
face.

(ʼʌgli)(skaul)

36

'Who are these kids?' he said.
(ði:z)

37

'What are they doing messing
(ʼdu:ɪŋ)(ʼmesiŋ)

38

about here?'
()

39

'We're not messing about,'
()

40

said Julian politely. 'We came to
(pəʼləɪtli)

41

see Nobby. We've seen him
before.'
(bi'fo:)

42
Lou looked at Julian as if he
()

43
was something that smelt nasty.
('nɑ:sti)

44
'Them your caravans?' he asked
()

45
jerking his head towards them.
(dʒə:kin)(tə'wo:dz)

46
'Yes,' said Julian.
()

47

'Posh, aren't you?' said Lou
sneeringly.

(pɒʃ)(ˈsniərɪŋli)

Posh – elegante, fino, chique, sofisticado

48

'Not particularly,' said Julian,
(pəˈtɪkjʊləli)

49

still polite.
(stɪl)(pəˈlaɪt)

50

'Any grown-ups with you?' asked
Lou.
(ˈgrəʊnʌps)

ACENTUAÇÃO

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

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

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 « ˈ » at the first
syllable and one secondary
accent « ɐ » 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

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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 (brid**dʒ**); joy (**dʒ**oi); gentle (´**dʒ**entl)

cheap (**tʃ**i:p); teacher (´ti:t**tʃ**ə); creature (´kri:t**tʃ**ə)

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)

Above – (əˈbʌv)
anyone – (ˈeniwʌn)
Blush – (blʌʃ)
brother – (ˈbrʌðə)
Budge – (bʌdʒ)
Bump – (bʌmp)
Bunk – (bʌŋk)
but – (bʌt)
Butt – (bʌt)
Butter – (ˈbʌtə)
Chuckle – (ˈtʃʌkəl)
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)
Funny – (ˈfʌni)
Hungry - (ˈhʌŋɡri)
hunter – (ˈhʌntə)
hurry – (ˈhʌri)

interrupt - (ˌintəˈrʌpt)
Jump – (dʒʌmp)
just – (dʒʌst)
love – (lʌv)
Luck – (lʌk)
money - ˈmʌni
Monkey – (ˈmʌŋki)
Monkey – (ˈmʌŋki)
mother – (ˈmʌðə)
Much – (mʌtʃ)
Mug – (mʌɡ)
mummy – (ˈmʌmi)
Munch – (mʌntʃ)
must – (mʌst)
Nothing – (ˈnʌθɪŋ)
Nuzzle – (nʌzl)
once – (wʌns)
one – (wʌn)
other – (ˈʌðə)
Plum – (plʌm)
Plump – (plʌmp)
Plunge – (plʌndʒ)
Pump – (pʌmp)
Punctual – (ˈpʌŋktʃuəl)
Rough – (rʌf)
rub – (rʌb)
Rug – (rʌɡ)
Rumble – (ˈrʌmbəl)
Rumble – (ˈrʌmbəl)
Run – (rʌn)
rush – (rʌʃ)
Shut – (ʃʌt)
some – (sʌm)
Somebody – (ˈsʌmbədi)
someone – (ˈsʌmwʌn)
something - (ˈsʌmθɪŋ)
Somewhere – (ˈsʌmweə)
Stuck – (stʌk)
such – (sʌtʃ)
suddenly – (ˈsʌdnli)
summer – (ˈsʌmə)

Sun – (sʌn)
Supper – (ˈsʌpə)
Thoroughly – (ˈθʌrəli)
thump – (θʌmp)
Trouble – (ˈtrʌbəl)
Ugly – (ˈʌɡli)
uncle - (ˈʌŋkl)
Uncurl – (ʌnˈkʌ:l)
Under – (ˈʌndə)
Understand – (ˌʌndəˈstænd)
Undress – (ʌnˈdres)
until – (ʌnˈtil)
up – (ʌp)
us – (ʌs)
Wonder – (ˈwʌndə)
Wonderful – (ˈwʌndəfʊl)
wondering – (ˈwʌndəɪŋ)
Worry – (ˈwʌri)

Monkey – (ˈmʌŋki)
uncle - (ˈʌŋkl)
Bunk – (bʌŋk)
Punctual – (ˈpʌŋktʃuəl)
Thanks – (ˈθæŋkz)
Think – (θɪŋk)
Bank – (bæŋk)
Drink – (driŋk)
Twinkle – (ˈtwɪŋkl)
Monkey – (ˈmʌŋki)

Finger – (ˈfɪŋɡə)

Them – (ðəm)
Then – (ðən)

talk – (to:k)
call - (ko:l)
walk – (wo:k)
want – (wont)

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

about – (əˈbaʊt)
allow – (əˈlaʊ)
amount – (əˈmaʊnt)
clown – (klaʊn)
doubt – (daʊt)
doubtfully – (ˈdaʊtfuli)
down – (daʊn)
ground – (graʊnd)
growl – (graʊl)
how – (haʊ)
loud – (laʊd)
loudly (ˈlaʊdli)
mouth – (maʊθ)
now – (naʊ)
proud – (ˈpraʊd)
round – (raʊnd)
Scowl – (skaʊl)
shout – (ʃaʊt)
sound – (saʊnd)
stout – (staʊt)
without – (wiˈðaʊt)

tail – (teɪl)
holiday – (ˈhɒlɪdeɪ)
always – (ˈɔːlweɪz)
late – (leɪt)
wait – (weɪt)
lake – (leɪk)
amazing – (əˈmeɪzɪŋ)
great – (greɪt)
day – (deɪ)

after – (ˈɑːftə)
ask – (ɑːsk)
bark – (bɑːk)
can't – (kɑːnt)
card – (kɑːd)

charge – (ˈtʃɑːdʒ)
class – (klɑːs)
darling – (ˈdɑːlɪŋ)
farm – (fɑːm)
father – (fɑːðə)
Glance – (glɑːns)
grass – (grɑːs)
guard – (ɡɑːd)
hard – (hɑːd)
harness – (ˈhɑːnəs)
last – (lɑːst)
laugh – (lɑːf)
marvel – (ˈmɑːvəl)
Nasty – (ˈnɑːsti)
pass – (pɑːs)
shan't – (ʃɑːnt)
start – (stɑːt)

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)