

# 103 - PHONETICS — 130312

<sup>1</sup>  
and sniffed at his face as if to  
(snift)

<sup>2</sup>  
say: 'Strange! No legs!  
(streind3)

<sup>3</sup>  
Something's gone wrong.'  
(gon)(ron)

<sup>4</sup>  
At last nobody could eat any  
(ˈnəʊbədi)

<sup>5</sup>  
more. Nobby stood up to go,  
( )

<sup>6</sup>

suddenly wondering if he had  
(ˈwʌndəriŋ)

7  
stayed too long.  
(steɪd)

8  
'I was enjoying myself so  
(ɪnˈdʒɔɪɪŋ)

9  
much I forgot the time,' he said  
(fəˈɡɒt)

10  
awkwardly. 'Bet I've stayed too  
(ˈɔːkwədli)

11  
long and you've been too polite  
(pəˈlaɪt)

to tell me to get out. Coo, that  
( )

13

wasn't half a good tea! Thanks,  
( 'θæŋkz)

14

Miss, awfully, for all them  
( 'o:fuli)

15

delicious sandwiches. 'Fraid my  
(di 'liʃəs)( 'sænwɪdʒɪz)( 'freɪd)

16

manners aren't like yours, kids,  
( 'mænəz) (ɑ:nt) (jo:z)

17

but thanks for a very good time.'  
( )

18

'You've got very good manners  
( )

19

indeed,' said Anne, warmly.  
(´wo:mli)

20

'You've been a splendid guest.  
(´splendid)(gest)

21

Come again, won't you?'  
(ə´gen)

22

'Well, thanks, I will,' said  
( )

23

Nobby, forgetting his sudden  
(fə´getiŋ)(´sʌdən)

24

awkwardness, and beaming  
(ˈo:kwədnis)(ˈbi:miŋ)

25  
round. 'Where's Pongo? Look at  
( )

26  
that chimp! He's got one of your  
(tʃimp)

27  
hankies, and he's blowing his  
nose!  
(ˈhæŋkiz)(ˈbləuiŋ)(nəuz)

28  
Anne squealed in delight. 'He  
(skwi:ld)(diˈlait)

29  
can keep it!' she said. 'It's only  
(ˈəunli)

30

an old one.'

(əʊld)

31

'Will you be here camping for

(ˈkæmpɪŋ)

32

long?' asked Nobby.

()

33

'Well, not just exactly here,

(ɪgˈzæktli)

34

said Julian. 'We thought of going

(θo:t) (ˈgəʊɪŋ)

35

up higher into the hills. It will be

(ˈhaɪə)

36

cooler there. But we might camp  
(ˈku:lə)(mait)

37

here just for tonight. We meant  
(ment)

38

to go up higher this evening, but  
(ˈhaɪə)(ˈi:vniŋ)

39

we might as well stay here and  
( )

40

go tomorrow morning now.  
(təˈmɔrəu)(ˈmo:nɪŋ)

41

Perhaps we could see round the  
(pəˈhæps)

42

camp tomorrow morning.'  
( )

43

'Not if Lou's there you can't,'  
( )

44

said Nobby. 'Once he's told  
(w^ns)()()()

45

people to clear out he means it.  
(klier aut)

46

But it will be all right if he's not.  
( )

47

I'll come and tell you.'  
( )

48

'All right,' said Julian. 'I'm not  
( )

49

afraid of Lou — but we don't  
(ə'freid)

50

want to get you into any trouble,  
(ˈtrʌbəl)

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## 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.

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## ACCENTUATION

Example:

Baobab (ˈbeɪəu, bæb) has the

principal accent « / » at the first

syllable and one **secondary accent** « ´ » at the final syllable with **smaller tonality**.

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

«Ou» - o/the 1<sup>o</sup>/1<sup>o</sup> 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 1<sup>o</sup>/1<sup>o</sup> 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  
«eïə», «aïə», «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 (brid**dʒ**); joy (**dʒ**oi); gentle (´**dʒ**entl)

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

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

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## LIKENESSES

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

Above - (ə´bʌv)
anyone - (´eniwʌn)
Blush - (blʌʃ)
brother - (´brʌðə)
Budge - (bʌdʒ)
Bump - (bʌmp)

Bunk - (bʌŋk)
but - (bʌt)
Butt - (bʌt)
Butter - (´bʌtə)
Chuckle - (´tʃʌkəl)
Cluck - (klʌk)
Colour - (´kʌlə)
come - (kʌm)
Comfortable - (´kʌmfətəbəl)
company - (´kʌmpəni)

Country - (´kʌntri)
Cover - (´kʌvə)
Cup - (kʌp)
does - (dʌz)
Doesn't - (´dʌznt)
done - (dʌn) [to do]
dull - (dʌl)
Dust - (dʌst)
enough - (i´nʌf)
everyone - (´evriwʌn)
Flutter - (´flʌtə)

from – (frʌm)
Front – (frʌnt)
fun – (fʌn)
Funny – (ˈfʌni)
Hungry – (ˈhʌŋɡri)
hunter – (ˈhʌntə)
hurry – (ˈhʌri)
interrupt – (ˌɪntəˈrʌpt)
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 – (ʌnˈkɜ:l)
Under – (ˈʌndə)
Understand – (ˌʌndəˈstænd)
Undress – (ʌnˈdres)
until – (ʌnˈtɪl)
up – (ʌp)
us – (ʌs)
Wonder – (ˈwʌndə)
Wonderful – (ˈwʌndəfʊl)
wondering – (ˈwʌndərɪŋ)
Worry – (ˈwʌri)
Tug – (tʌɡ)
Sudden – (ˈsʌdən)
Suck – (sʌk)
Dozen – (ˈdʌzn)
Gush – (ɡʌʃ)
Cut – (kʌt)
Sudden – (ˈsʌdən)

Monkey – (ˈmʌŋki)  
 uncle – (ˈʌŋkl)  
 Bunk – (bʌŋk)  
 Punctual – (ˈpʌŋktʃuəl)  
 Thanks – (ˈθæŋkz)  
 Think – (θɪŋk)  
 Bank – (bæŋk)  
 Drink – (drɪŋk)  
 Twinkle – (ˈtwɪŋkl)  
 Monkey – (ˈmʌŋki)  
 Thank – (θæŋk)  
 Hanky – (ˈhæŋki)  
  
 Finger – (ˈfɪŋɡə)  
 Angry – (ˈæŋɡri)

Them – (ðəm)  
 Then – (ðən)  
 Than – (ðən)

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

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

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

tail – (teɪl)  
 holiday – (ˈhɒlɪdeɪ)  
 always – (ˈɔ:lweɪz)  
 late – (leɪt)  
 wait – (weɪt)

lake – (leik)  
amazing – (ə´meiziŋ)  
great – (greit)  
day – (dei)

after – (´ɑ:ftə)
ask – (ɑ:sk)
bark – (bɑ:k)
can't – (kɑ:nt)
card – (kɑ:d)
charge – (´tʃɑ:dʒ)
class – (klɑ:s)
darling – (´dɑ:liŋ)
farm – (fɑ:m)
father – (fɑ:ðə)
Glance – (glɑ:ns)
grass – (grɑ:s)
guard – (gɑ:d)
hard – (hɑ:d)
harness – (´hɑ:nəs)
last – (lɑ:st)
laugh – (lɑ:f)
marvel – (´mɑ:vəl)
Nasty – (´nɑ:sti)
pass – (pɑ:s)
shan't – (ʃɑ:nt)
start – (stɑ:t)

right – (rait)  
excite – (ik´sait)  
lie – (lai)  
maight – (mait)  
like – (laik)  
exercise – (´eksəsaiz)  
my – (mai)  
mind – (maind)  
tiny – (´taini)  
driver – (´draivə)  
climb – (klaim)  
mile – (mail)  
night – (nait)