

107 - PHONETICS — 130312

1

Julian and Dick woke up.
(wəuk)

2

Julian flashed on his torch and
(flæʃt)(to:tʃ)

3

went to his door. The light
(went)

4

picked out the two men standing
(pikt)(ˈstændɪŋ)

5

by George's caravan.
()

6

'What are you doing here at
()

⁷
this time of night?' said Julian.
()

⁸
'Making a row like that! Clear off!'
(rəu)(kliər of)

⁹
This was quite the wrong thing
(ˈkwait)(ron)

¹⁰
to have said to Dan and Lou,
()

¹¹
both bad-tempered men who felt
(bəuθ)(ˈtempəd)

that the whole of the camping-
(həʊl)

13
ground around belonged to them
(bi'ləʊnd)

14
and the circus.
()

15
'Who do you think you're
(hu:)

16
talking to?' shouted Dan angrily.
('æŋgrili)

17
'You're the ones to clear off! Do
(kliər of)

you hear?'
(hiə)

19
'Didn't I tell you to clear out
()

20
this afternoon?' yelled Lou,
(ˈɑ:ftəˈnu:n)(jeld)

21
losing his temper, too. 'You do
(ˈlu:ziŋ)(ˈtempə)

22
as you're told, you young rogue,
(jʌŋ)(rəʊg)

23
or I'll set the dogs on you and
()

24

have you chased for miles.'
(tʃeɪst)(maɪlz)

25

Anne began to cry. George
(bɪˈɡæn)(kraɪ)

26

trembled with rage. Timmy
(ˈtrembəld)(reɪdʒ)

27

growled. Julian spoke calmly but
(spəʊk)(ˈkɑːmli)

28

determinedly.
(dɪˈtəːmɪndli)

29

'We're going in the morning, as
(ˈɡəʊɪŋ)(ˈmɔːnɪŋ)

30

we meant. But if you're
(ment)

31
suggesting we should go now,
(sə'dʒestiŋ)

32
you can think again. This is as
()

33
much our camping-ground as
()

34
yours. Now get off, and don't
()

35
come disturbing us again.'
(dis'tə:biŋ)

'I'll give you a leathering, you
(ˈleðərɪŋ)

Leathering – tareia, sova, carga de pancada
Leather – couro, pele, cabedal

37

young cockerel!' cried Lou, and
(jʌŋ)(ˈkəkərəl)

Cockerel – animal chamado galispo

38

began to unfasten the leather
(bɪˈgæŋ)(ʌnˈfɑːsn)(ˈleðə)

39

belt from round his waist.
(belt)(weist)

40

George let go her hold of
()

41

Timmy's collar. 'Go for them,

(ˈkolə)

42

Timmy,' she said. 'But don't bite.
(bait)

43

Just worry them!
(ˈwʌri)

44

Timmy sprang down to the
(spræŋ)

45

ground with a joyful bark. He
(ˈdʒoiful)(bɑ:k)

46

flung himself at the two men. He
(flʌŋ)

47

knew what George wanted him
(nju:)(wontid)

48

to do, and although he longed to
(o:l' ðəu)(lɒŋd)

49

snap at the two rogues with his
(snæp)(rəʊgz)

50

sharp teeth, he didn't. He
(ʃɑ:p)(ti:θ)

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 (ˈbeɪəu , bæb) 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
«eïə», «aïə», «auə»

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

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

«**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

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 – (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 – (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 – (ˈsʌmwən)
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)
Young – (jʌŋ)
Undisturbed – (ˌʌndɪsˈtɜ:bd)
Muffle – (ˈmʌfl)
Muffled – (ˈmʌfəld)
Flung – (flʌŋ)

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

Finger – (ˈfɪŋɡə)
 Angry – (ˈæŋɡri)

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

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

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 – (nau)
proud – (ˈ praud)
round – (raund)
Scowl – (skaul)
shout – (ʃaut)
sound – (saund)
stout – (staut)
without – (wiˈ ðaut)
Spout – (spaut)
Out – (aut)
Pound – (paund)
Cloud – (klaud)

tail – (teil)
 holiday – (ˈ holidei)
 always – (ˈ o:lweiz)
 late – (leit)
 wait – (weit)
 lake – (leik)
 amazing – (əˈ meiziŋ)
 great – (greit)
 day – (dei)

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

pass – (pɑ:s)
shan't – (ʃɑ:nt)
start – (stɑ:t)
Rather – (ˈ rɑ:ðə)

right – (rait)
 excite – (ikˈ sait)
 lie – (lai)
 might – (mait)
 like – (laik)
 exercise – (ˈ eksəsaiz)
 my – (mai)
 mind – (maind)
 tiny – (ˈ taini)
 driver – (ˈ draivə)
 climb – (klaim)
 mile – (mail)
 night – (nait)
 twice – (twais)