

109 - PHONETICS — 130312

1

George consented to let Julian
(kən'sentɪd)

2

lock the red caravan door.
(lɒk)

3

Timmy was locked in with them.
(lɒk)

4

The boys went back to their own
(əʊn)

5

caravan, and Julian locked his
(lɒk)

6

door, too, from the inside. He

(ˈinˈsaid)

7

wanted to be on the safe side.
(seɪf)

8

'I'll be glad to get away from
(glæd)

9

here up into the hills,' he said. 'I
(ˈɪntuː)

10

shan't feel safe as long as we
(

11

are quite so near the camp.
(ˈkwaɪt)(niə)

12

We'll be all right up in the hills.'
(

13

'We'll go first thing after
(fə:st)(θiŋ)(ˈɑ:ftə)

14

breakfast,' said Dick, settling
(ˈbrekfəst)(ˈsetliŋ)

15

down to his bunk again. 'Gosh,
(daun)(bʌŋk)(əˈgen)(goʃ)

16

it's a good thing the girls had
()

17

Timmy tonight. Those fellows
(ˈðəʊz)(ˈfeləʊz)

18

looked as if they meant to go for
(ment)

19

you properly, Ju.'
(ˈpropəli)

20

'Yes. I shouldn't have had
()

21

much chance against the two of
(tʃɑ:ns)(əˈgenst)

22

them either,' said Julian. 'They
(ˈaɪðə)

23

are both hefty, strong fellows.'
(bəuθ)(ˈhefti)(strɒŋ)(ˈfeləuz)

24

The next morning all the four
(ˈmo:nɪŋ)

25

awoke early. Nobody felt
(ə'wəuk)(ʼə:li)(ʼnəʊbəði)

26

inclined to lie and snooze — all
(in'klaɪnd)(lai)(snu:z)

27

of them were anxious to get off
(ʼæŋkʃəs)

28

before Lou and Dan appeared
again.
(bi'fo:)(ə'piəd)

29

'You get the breakfast, Anne
(ʼbrekfəst)

30

and George, and Dick and I will
()

31

catch the horses and put them in
(kætʃ)(ho:siz)

32

the caravan shafts,' said Julian.
(ʃɑ:fts)

33

'Then we shall be ready to go off
()

34

immediately after breakfast.'
(i' mi:diətli)(' brekfəst)

35

They had breakfast and
()

36

cleared up. They got up on to
(kliəd)

37

the driving-seats and were just
()

38
about to drive away when Lou
()

39
and Dan came down the track
(keim) (træk)

40
towards them.
(tə'wo:dz)

41
'Oh, you're going, are you?'
()

42
said Dan, with an ugly grin on
(grin)

43

his face. 'That's right. Nice to
()

44
see kids so obedient. Where you
going?
(ə'bi:diənt)

45
'Up into the hills,' said Julian.
()

46
'Not that it's anything to do with
()

47
you where we go.'
()

48
'Why don't you go round the
(raund)

foot of the hills, instead of over
(in´sted)(´əuvə)

the top?' said Lou. 'Silly way to
()

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 (´beiəu , 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
«eio», «aio», «auo»

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**ʒ**); 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)

doing - (´du:ɪŋ)
going - (´gəuɪŋ)

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)
Cut - (kʌt)
does - (dʌz)
Doesn't - (´dʌznt)
done - (dʌn) [to do]
Dozen - (´dʌzn)
dull - (dʌl)

Dust - (dʌst)
enough - (i´nʌf)
everyone - (´evriwʌn)
Flung - (flʌŋ)
Flutter - (´flʌtə)
from - (frʌm)
Front - (frʌnt)
fun - (fʌn)
Funny - (´fʌni)
Gush - (gʌʃ)
Hungry - (´hʌŋgri)
hunter - (´hʌntə)
hurry - (´hʌri)
interrupt - (ɪntə´rʌpt)
Jump - (dʒʌmp)
just - (dʒ ʌst)
love - (lʌv)

Luck – (lʌk)
money - ('mʌni)
Monkey – ('mʌŋki)
Monkey – ('mʌŋki)
mother – ('mʌðə)
Much – (mʌtʃ)
Muffle – ('mʌfl)
Muffled – ('mʌfəld)
Mug – (mʌg)
mummy – ('mʌmi)
Munch – (mʌntʃ)
must – (mʌst)
Nothing – ('nʌθɪŋ)
Nuzzle – (nʌzl)
once – (wʌns)
one – (wʌn)
other – ('ʌðə)
Plum – (plʌm)
Plump – (plʌmp)
Plunge – (plʌndʒ)
Pump – (pʌmp)
Punctual – ('pʌŋktʃuəl)
Rough – (rʌf)
rub – (rʌb)
Rug – (rʌg)
Rumble – ('rʌmbəl)
Rumble – ('rʌmbəl)
Run – (rʌn)
rush – (rʌʃ)
Shut – (ʃʌt)
some – (sʌm)
Somebody – ('sʌmbədi)
someone – ('sʌmwən)
something - ('sʌmθɪŋ)
Somewhere – ('sʌmweə)
Stuck – (stʌk)
such – (sʌtʃ)
Suck – (sʌk)
Sudden – ('sʌdən)
Sudden – ('sʌdən)
suddenly – ('sʌdnli)
summer – ('sʌmə)
Sun – (sʌn)
Supper – ('sʌpə)
Thoroughly – ('θʌrəli)

thump – (θʌmp)
Trouble – ('trʌbəl)
Tug – (tʌg)
Ugly – ('ʌgli)
uncle - ('ʌŋkl)
Uncurl – (ʌn'kɜ:l)
Under – ('ʌndə)
Understand – (ʌndə'stænd)
Undisturbed – (ʌndɪs'tɜ:bd)
Undress – (ʌn'dres)
until – (ʌn'tɪl)
up – (ʌp)
Upset – (ʌp'set)
us – (ʌs)
Wonder – ('wʌndə)
Wonderful – ('wʌndəfʊl)
wondering – ('wʌndərɪŋ)
Worry – ('wʌri)
Young – (jʌŋ)

Monkey – ('mʌŋki)
 uncle - ('ʌŋkl)
 Bunk – (bʌŋk)
 Punctual – ('pʌŋktʃuəl)
 Thanks – ('θæŋkz)
 Think – (θɪŋk)
 Bank – (bæŋk)
 Drink – (drɪŋk)
 Twinkle – ('twɪŋkl)
 Monkey – ('mʌŋki)
 Thank – (θæŋk)
 Hanky – ('hæŋki)
 Ankle – ('æŋkəl)

Finger – ('fɪŋgə)
 Angry – ('æŋgri)

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

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

want – (wɒnt)

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

about – (ə'baʊt)
allow – (ə'laʊ)
amount – (ə'maʊnt)
Cloud – (klaʊd)
clown – (klaʊn)
doubt – (daʊt)
doubtfully – ('daʊtfuli)
down – (daʊn)
ground – (graʊnd)
growl – (graʊl)
how – (haʊ)
loud – (laʊd)
loudly ('laʊdli)
mouth – (maʊθ)
now – (naʊ)
Out – (aʊt)
Pound – (paʊnd)
proud – ('praʊd)
round – (raʊnd)
Scowl – (skaʊl)
shout – (ʃaʊt)
sound – (saʊnd)
Spout – (spaut)
stout – (staut)
Trouser – ('traʊzə)
without – (wɪ'ðaʊt)

tail – (teɪl)
 holiday – ('holɪdeɪ)
 always – ('o:lweɪz)
 late – (leɪt)
 wait – (weɪt)
 lake – (leɪk)
 amazing – (ə'meɪzɪŋ)
 great – (greɪt)
 day – (deɪ)

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

right – (rait)
 excite – (ik'sait)
 lie – (lai)
 might – (mait)
 like – (laik)
 exercise – (ˈeksəsaiz)
 my – (mai)
 mind – (maind)
 tiny – (ˈtaini)
 driver – (ˈdraivə)
 climb – (klaim)
 mile – (mail)
 night – (nait)
 twice – (twais)