

114 - PHONETICS — 130312

1

Julian arranged to pay on the
(ˈdʒu:liən)(əˈreɪndʒd)(peɪ)

2

spot for anything they bought
(spɒt)(bo:t)

3

each day. The prices the
(i:tʃ)(praɪsɪz)

4

farmer's wife asked seemed
()

5

very low indeed, but she would
(ˈveri)(ləʊ)(ɪnˈdi:d)(ʃi:)

6

not hear of taking any more

(mo:)

7

money for her goods.

(ˈmʌni)(hə:)(gudz)

8

'It'll be a pleasure to see your

(ˈpleʒə)

(jo:)

9

bonny faces at my door!' she

(ˈboni)

10

said. That'll be part of my

(pɑ:t)

11

payment, see? I can tell you're

(ˈpeimənt)

(juə)

12

well-brought-up children by your

(bro:t)

(jo:)

13

nice manners and ways. You'll
(nais)(ˈmænəz)(weiz)(ju:l)

14

not be doing any damage or
(ˈdæmɪdʒ)

15

foolishness on the farm, I know.'
(ˈfu:lɪʃnɪs)

16

The children came away laden
(ˈleɪdən)

17

with all kinds of food, from eggs
()

18

and ham to scones and ginger
(hæm)(skəʊnz)(ˈdʒɪndʒə)

19

cakes. She pushed a bottle of
(keiks)(puʃt)(ˈbotəl)(ov)

20

raspberry syrup into Anne's
(ˈrɑ:zbəri - ˈrɑ:zberi)(ˈsirəp)

21

hand when the little girl said
(hænd)

22

good-bye. But when Julian
(ˌgudˈbai)

23

turned back to pay her for it she
()

24

was quite annoyed.
(ˈkwait)(əˈnoid)

25

'If I want to make a present to
(ˈprezənt)

26
somebody I'll do it!' she said. 'Go
(ˈsʌmbədi)

27
on with you . . . paying for this
(ˈpeɪɪŋ)

28
and paying for that. I'll have a
()

29
little something extra for you
(ˈekstrə)

30
each time, and don't you dare to
(i:tɪ) (deə)

ask to pay for it, or I'll be after
(ˈɑ:ftə)

32
you with my rolling pin!
(ˈrəʊlɪŋ)(pɪn)

33
'Isn't she awfully nice?' said
(ˈo:fuli)(naɪs)

34
Anne as they made their way
()

35
back to the caravans. 'Even
(ˈi:vən)

36
Timmy offered to shake hands
(ˈofəd)(ʃeɪk)

with her without you telling him
(wi' ðaut)

38
to, George — and he hardly ever
(ˈhɑ:dli)(ˈevə)

39
does that to anyone, does he?'
()

40
They packed the things away
(pækt)

41
into the larder, got up into the
(ˈlɑ:də)

42
driving-seats, clicked to Dobby
()

43

and Trotter and set off up the
()

44

track again.
(træk)(ə'gen)

45

Just over half a mile away was
('əuvə)

46

a clump of birch trees. 'We'll find
(bə:tʃ)(tri:z)

47

that sheltered hollow near them,'
('ʃeltəd)('holəu)(niə)

48

said Julian.
()

49

'Yes, look — there it is — set
()

50

back into the hill, a really cosy
(ˈkəʊzi)

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 (ˈbeɪəʊ , 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)

()()()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)

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 – (ˈmʌni)
Monkey – (ˈmʌŋki)
Monkey – (ˈmʌŋki)
mother – (ˈmʌðə)
Much – (mʌtʃ)
Muffle – (ˈmʌfl)
Muffled – (ˈmʌfəld)
Mug – (mʌg)
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 – (rʌg)
Rumble – (ˈrʌmbəl)
Rumble – (ˈrʌmbəl)
Run – (rʌn)
rush – (rʌʃ)
Shut – (ʃʌt)
some – (sʌm)
Somebody – (ˈsʌmbədi)
someone – (ˈsʌmwən)
something – (ˈsʌmθɪŋ)
Somewhere – (ˈsʌmweə)
Stuck – (stʌk)
such – (sʌtʃ)
Suck – (sʌk)
Sudden – (ˈsʌdən)
Sudden – (ˈsʌdən)
suddenly – (ˈsʌdnli)
summer – (ˈsʌmə)
Sun – (sʌn)
Supper – (ˈsʌpə)
Thoroughly – (ˈθʌrəli)

thump – (θʌmp)
Trouble – (ˈtrʌbəl)
Tug – (tʌg)
Ugly – (ˈʌgli)
uncle – (ˈʌŋkl)
Uncurl – (ʌnˈkɜ:l)
Under – (ˈʌndə)
Understand – (ˈʌndəˈstænd)
Undisturbed – (ˈʌndɪsˈtɜ:bd)
Undress – (ʌnˈdres)
until – (ʌnˈtɪl)
up – (ʌp)
Upset – (ʌpˈset)
us – (ʌs)
Wonder – (ˈwʌndə)
Wonderful – (ˈwʌndəfʊl)
wondering – (ˈwʌndərɪŋ)
Worry – (ˈwʌri)
Young – (jʌŋ)
Cuff – (kʌf)
Sullenly – (ˈsʌləni)
Sullen – (ˈsʌlən)
Sometime – (ˈsʌmtaɪm)
Result – (rɪˈzʌlt)
Clump – (klʌmp)
Bun – (bʌn)
Oven – (ˈʌvn)

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 – (ˈfɪŋgə)
 Angry – (ˈæŋgri)

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)
Cloud – (klaʊd)
clown – (klaʊn)
doubt – (daʊt)
doubtfully – (ˈdaʊtfuli)
down – (daʊn)
ground – (graʊnd)
growl – (graʊl)
how – (haʊ)
loud – (laʊd)
loudly – (ˈlaʊdli)
mouth – (maʊθ)
now – (naʊ)
Out – (aʊt)
Pound – (paʊnd)
proud – (ˈpraʊd)
round – (raʊnd)
Scowl – (skaʊl)
shout – (ʃaʊt)
sound – (saʊnd)
Spout – (spaut)
stout – (staut)
Trouser – (ˈtraʊzə)
without – (wɪˈðaʊt)
Around – (əˈraʊnd)

tail – (teil)
 holiday – (ˈholidei)
 always – (ˈo:lweiz)
 late – (leit)
 wait – (weit)
 lake – (leik)
 amazing – (əˈmeiziŋ)
 great – (greit)
 day – (dei)

climb – (klaim)
 mile – (mail)
 night – (nait)
 twice – (twais)
 find – (faind)

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 – (ikˈsait)
 lie – (lai)
 might – (mait)
 like – (laik)
 exercise – (ˈeksəsaiz)
 my – (mai)
 mind – (maind)
 tiny – (ˈtaini)
 driver – (ˈdraivə)