

English Pronunciation for Icelanders

**Recognition, production
and transcription drills**

CD version 0.4

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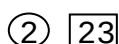
Symbols



Listen and repeat.



Listen, repeat, and transcribe.



Disk and track number for CD
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1 VOWELS

- ① ① There are 20 vowels in RP:
 7 lax vowels (Section 1.1)
 5 tense vowels (Section 1.2)
 8 diphthongs (Section 1.3)

The term 'tense vowels' also covers the diphthongs.

1.1 LAX VOWELS

- ① ② There are seven lax vowels in RP. One of them, ə, (known as schwa) needs special treatment, so we'll ignore it in this section, and deal with it later (Section 1.5).
Lax vowels are always short. Lax vowels are checked.
*Make sure you understand the terms **RP**, **short** and **checked**.*

 RP lax vowels. Listen and repeat (record your answers): Keyword		
KIT	kick hiss big ring limb pill	ɪ
DRESS	neck best leg length ten bell	e
TRAP	sack bast rag hang lamb pal	æ
STRUT	ruck just rug stung gum gull	ʌ
LOT, CLOTH	dock crossed bog long Tom poll	ɒ
FOOT	nook puss soot could pull	ʊ

Now go back and listen to how you said these words. If you are not satisfied, do the exercise again. If you need more time, stop your tape after each word.

Notes

- 1 KEYWORDS. These represent what are sometimes called *Standard Lexical Sets*. Each keyword stands for all the words which have the *same vowel* in any *one accent* of English. We can use them to refer to the vowel in question: for instance, we can say "*Thin* and *women* both have the KIT vowel in RP English".
- 2 STRUT-words. Be careful not to use the Icelandic vowel in "kött". The RP sound in STRUT, ʌ, is much closer to the Icelandic vowel in "mann".
- 3 FOOT words. This vowel is difficult for Icelanders. Don't use the short Icelandic ú in "brúnn" - don't say "fútt".

Variations

- 1 STRUT. In the Midlands and North of England STRUT words all have the same vowel as the FOOT words, ʊ, so that "pus" (RP pʌs) and "puss" (RP pʊs) are both pronounced pʊs in the Midlands and North.
- 2 LOT and CLOTH have the same vowel, ɒ, in RP English. In some other accents they have different vowels: in some American accents, for instance, LOT is lɒt and CLOTH is klɒp.

Here are some more examples. Notice how different spellings can have the same vowel.



Listen and **repeat**:

KIT	ɪ	pit women ink pretty myth busy
DRESS	e	pet send length red read said any many
TRAP	æ	pat sand bad hang shall narrow palid Annie
STRUT	ʌ	fun cut gun sun son love brother blood country
LOT, CLOTH	ɒ	hot cot gone frog bother what yacht
FOOT	ʊ	put book could would bull

TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 1

① ③ Say the word, say the vowel, write the vowel.

Like this: sit *you say*: "sit ɪ"
then you write the symbol, ɪ

You may need to stop your tape after each word to give yourself time to write.



sit	ɪ	less		end	
plan		lock		damn	
stop		look		grin	
should		said		foot	
get		and		dog	
women		ill		sun	
some		gun		son	
gone		ink		cat	

TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 2

① ④ Fill in the gaps in the following:

1		æ - e	TRAP - DRESS	
17\7	damp	d___mp	fence	f___ns
	red	r___d	gang	g___ŋ
	crack	kr___k	nanny	n___ni
	read	r___d	many	m___ni
	end	___nd	penny	p___ni
	bed	b___d	any	___ni
	bad	b___d	head	h___d
	said	s___d	man	m___n
	fancy	f___nsi	men	m___n

2  e - I DRESS-KIT

bread	br__d	Thames	t__mz
fish	f__ʃ	village	v__l__dʒ
lead (metal)	l__d	build	b__ld
sing	s__ŋ	says	s__z
decide	d__saɪd	busy	b__zi
naked	neɪk__d	except	__ks__pt
England	__ŋ glənd	private	praɪv__t
women	w__m__n	again	əg__n
bury	b__ri	minute	m__n__t

3  ɒ - ʌ LOT-STRUT

sun	s__n	Monday	m__ndi
among	əm__ŋ	one	w__n
wrong	r__ŋ	front	fr__nt
son	s__n	want	w__nt
hot	h__t	hop	h__p
mob	m__b	swan	sw__n
tongue	t__ŋ	swot	sw__t
song	s__ŋ	what	w__t
sung	s__ŋ	money	m__ni

4  ʊ - ʊ - ʌ FOOT-LOT-STRUT

foot	f__t	wood	w__d
quality	kw__lɪti	cushion	k__ʃən
cough	k__f	honey	h__ni
country	k__ntri	crush	kr__ʃ
sugar	ʃ__gə	gone	g__n
other	__ðə	sorry	s__ri
woman	w__mən	look	l__k
butcher	b__tʃə	blood	bl__d
butter	b__tə	wolf	w__lf

Check your answers in the Key on p. 49.

1.2 TENSE VOWELS

① 5

There are five tense vowels (excluding diphthongs) in RP. They are normally longer than the lax vowels, and we always write them with the length mark (:).

Tense vowels can be unchecked.

 RP tense vowels. Listen and repeat (record your answers)		
Keyword		
FLEECE	sea seed seen seat	i:
PALM, START, BATH	shah car card calm cart	ɑ:
THOUGHT, NORTH	law four lord lawn walk	ɔ:
GOOSE	blue rude moon hoot	u:
NURSE	stir heard burn shirt	ɜ:

Variations

- 1 In most accents other than RP and the South of England, BATH words have the TRAP vowel. These are words like *fast, grass, path, dance*
- 2 In the **United States, Canada, Scotland, Ireland**, and the **South-West of England**, START NORTH and NURSE have an r-sound following the vowel. In RP, the South-East of England, Wales, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, the r is usually missing.
- 3 In Scotland, FOOT and GOOSE have the same vowel. Since FOOT is a difficult vowel for Icelanders, you may prefer the Scottish pronunciation!

Here are some more examples of tense vowels. Notice the different spellings.

 Listen and repeat (record your answers)	
FLEECE	i: steam feed be magazine piece receive meal
PALM, START, BATH	ɑ: ma far pass part heart calm half laugh*
THOUGHT, NORTH	ɔ: horse saw daughter fault all talk water door board four*
GOOSE	u: glue crew feud moon who move through juice shoe
NURSE	ɜ: err earth bird turn word worse journey colonel*

*Note on tape for American accents.

TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 3

① 6

Tense vowels

Say the word, say the vowel, write the vowel

Like this: seen - *you* say: "seen i:"

- then you write the symbol: i:



seen	i:	knee		born	
palm		ease		bought	
cause		too		ball	
prune		word		law*	
<u>machine</u>		glue		lore*	
bird		half*		turn	
stirred		dance*		bra	
heard		last*		can't*	

* Remember that in most accents except the South of England and RP, BATH words have the lax TRAP vowel.

Also, *law* and *lore* are homophones in RP, but not in accents which distinguish between THOUGHT and NORTH.

① 7

TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 4

Fill in the gaps in the following (lax and tense vowels):



<u>1</u> <u>3:</u> - <u>ʌ</u>	<u>2</u> <u>ɔ:</u> - <u>ɒ</u>	<u>3</u> <u>u:</u> - <u>ʊ</u>
judge dʒ____dʒ	caught k____t	shoot ʃ____t
curse k____s	cot k____t	boot b____t
murder m____də	port p____t	book b____k
hut h____t	pot p____t	fuse fj____z
hurt h____t	song s____ŋ	wood w____d
shut ʃ____t	offer ____fə	would w____d
shirt ʃ____t	gone g____n	use j____z
purse p____s	stalk st____k	put p____t

TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 5: SENTENCES

① 8

Tense & lax vowels

listen to each sentence until you know it well

Repeat the sentence on to the tape (R⌂C⌂RD button)

Fill in the gaps in the transcription, listening again if necessary

Check your answer

Go back and repeat if you have any mistakes

then go on to the next sentence - not before!



- 1 Fat friends catch every last bag of Dad's eggs
f__t fr__ndz k__tʃ __vri l__st b__g əv d__dz __gz
- 2 Fetch Jenny a sandglass
f__tʃ dʒ__ni ə s__ndgl__s
- 3 Hand Denis any lamps left by the dance band
h__nd d__nis __ni l__mps l__ft baɪ ðə d__ns b__nd
- 4 Send Stan a grand feminine family
s__nd st__n ə gr__nd f__m__n__n f__mili
- 5 Set the cat in the bath and sit on my lap
s__t ðə k__t in ðə b__p ən s__t __n maɪ l__p
- 6 My aunt Pam's laugh is tense but happy
maɪ __nt p__mz l__f ɪz t__ns bət h__pi
- 7 What more does Tommy want?
w__t m__ d__z t__mi w__nt
- 8 Bob had a nasty fall at the office
b__b h__d ə n__sti f__l ət ði __fis
- 9 John on the ranch caught four dogs in the forest
dʒ__n __n ðə r__ntʃ k__t f__ d__gz in ðə f__rist
- 10 Walking up in the country Mother got stuck in a puddle
w__kɪŋ __p in ðə k__ntri m__ðə g__t st__k __n ə p__dl

10

11 Half the other plot stops short of the pond

h__f ði __ðə pl__t st__ps ʃ__t əv ðə p__nd

12 On the front of my collar there're a lot of colourful spots

__n ðə fr__nt əv maɪ k__lə ðeərə rə l__t əv k__ləf! sp__ts

13 It was fun during the first term in London

ɪt wəz f__n dʒ__rɪŋ ðə f__st t__m ɪn l__ndən

14 An urgent puzzle threatens to trouble Shirley's honeymoon

ən __dʒənt p__z! pr__tʌz tə tr__bl ʃ__lɪz h__nɪm__n

15 Come into the garden, Maud

k__m __ntə ðə g__dn m__d

16 Honour the Lord thy God with all thy heart and understanding

__nə ðə l__d ðaɪ g__d w__ð __l ðaɪ h__t ənd __ndəst__ndɪŋ

17 Wooden stuff pleases some people better than plastic

w__dn st__f pl__zɪz s__m p__pl b__tə ðən pl__stɪk

18 Could the flood have caused the books to rot?

k__d ðə fl__d (h)əv k__zd ðə b__ks tə r__t

19 The bull turned towards Ann with a cross look

ðə b__l t__nd təw__dz __n w__ð ə kr__s l__k

20 Shut the door and push the knob to lock it

ʃ__t ðə d__r ən p__ʃ ðə n__b tə l__k __t

1.3 DIPHTHONGS

① 9

(diph-thongs, 'dɪfθɒŋz) *Diphthongs are tense vowels.*

It's useful to distinguish between 3 types of diphthongs in RP: closing to ɪ, closing to ʊ, and centring.

 0 0	Listen and repeat :	Keywords
a) closing to ɪ	may made main mate	eɪ FACE
	sigh side sign sight	aɪ PRICE
	toy annoy loin boys	ɔɪ CHOICE
b) closing to ʊ	now loud gown shout	aʊ MOUTH
	go show road stone boat	əʊ GOAT
c) centring	here beard weird fierce	ɪə NEAR
	there rare shared hairs	eə SQUARE
	moor poor cure	ʊə CURE

① 10

TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 6

Say the word, say the vowel, write the vowel.

 0: 0					
buy		bow		queer	
day		bow		bare	
high		toe		beer	
made		bound		bear	
ride		croak		<u>idea</u>	
join		lout		air	
ache		row		cairn	
light		row		fears	
date		foil		fairs	

Check your answers in the KEY on p. 49.

TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 7

Fill in the gaps in the following:

① 11



1 e - eɪ
 red r____d
 raid r____d
 head h____d
 made m____d
 many m____ni
 rainy r____ni
 café kæf____
 great gr____t

2 eɪ - aɪ
 fain f____n
 fine f____n
 shave ʃ____v
 drive dr____v
 night n____t
 eight ____t
 height h____t
 island ____lənd

3 əʊ - aʊ
 shout ʃ____t
 shown ʃ____n
 foe f____
 window wind____
 row r____
 row r____
 sew s____
 bough b____

4 ɪə - eə
 here h____
 there ð____
 fare f____
 fair f____
 near n____
 beer b____
 bear b____
 bare b____

5 ʊə - ɔː
 cure kj____
 store st____
 moor * m____
 more m____
 pour p____
 poor * p____
 sure * ʃ____
 shore ʃ____

6 eɪə aɪə ɔɪə əʊə aʊə
 higher h____
 slower sl____
 tower t____
 liar l____
 loyal l____l
 trial tr____l
 betrayal bɪtr____l
 hour _____

* see Key for alternatives



TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 8: SENTENCES

① 12 Lax and tense vowels (including Diphthongs)

-  Listen to each sentence until you know it well
-  Repeat the sentence on to the tape ("RECORD" button)
-  Fill in the gaps in the transcription, listening again if necessary
-  Check your answer
-  Go back and repeat if you have any mistakes
-  **then go on to the next sentence - not before!**



- 1 Those brown cows know how to stand close to the road
ð___z br___n k___z n___ h___ tə st___nd kl___s tə ðə r___d
- 2 Go slowly round the side of the lonely mountain
g___ sl___li r___nd ðə s___d əv ðə l___nli m___ntɪn
- 3 Avoid narrow gates by taking the highway
əv___d n___r___ g___ts b___ t___k___ŋ ðə h___w___
- 4 Rates climb as brave miners stay on strike
r___ts kl___m əz br___v m___nəz st___ ɒn str___k
- 5 All nine moons turn gracefully round Jupiter
___l n___n m___nz t___n gr___sfəli r___nd dʒ___pɪtə
- 6 The stone rolls groaning into the hole
ðə st___n r___lz gr___nɪŋ ɪntə ðə h___l
- 7 Pure thousand-pound pearls cure mind aches
pj___ p___zənd p___nd p___lz kj___ m___nd ___ks
- 8 I don't care about fear if you share a tear with me
___ d___nt k___r əb___t f___r ɪf juː ʃ___r ə t___ wɪð miː
- 9 Stear clear of the stairs here and there
st___ kl___r əv ðə st___z h___r ən ð___
- 10 Go away my boy shouted the hairy lion
g___ əw___ m___ b___ ʃ___tɪd ðə h___ri l___ən

1.4 VOWEL LENGTH

1.4.1 Lax vowels are always short

① 13

Remember that all Icelandic vowels can be long or short, but in RP, lax vowels are **always short**. Icelanders often make the mistake of lengthening English lax vowels.

Practice the following:		
	don't say:	(compare Icelandic)
ever eɪə	^x eɪvə	<i>efi</i>
clever klevə	^x kleɪvə	<i>klefi</i>
many meni	^x mɛɪni or ^x maɪni	<i>meni</i>
city sɪti	^x sɪti	<i>sitja</i>
money mʌni	^x mʌni or mæɪni	<i>mön</i>
body bɒdi	^x bɔɪdi	<i>boli</i>

① 14

1.4.2. Clipping

(In order to understand this section you should have studied the difference between **fortis** (unvoiced) and **lenis** (voiced) consonants.) Tense vowels (including diphthongs) are usually long, but they become shortened ('clipped') in front of **fortis** (unvoiced) consonants.

Practice the following:		
	don't say:	(compare Icelandic)
wait weɪt	^x weɪt	<i>veit</i>
vice vaɪs	^x vaɪs	<i>gæs</i>
mouse maʊs	^x maʊs	<i>más</i>
boat bəʊt	^x bəʊt	<i>bót</i>

But if there is no fortis consonant following the tense vowel, it remains long:

Listen and repeat		compare the clipped vowel:
wade weɪd		wait weɪt
wise waɪz		vice vaɪs
house haʊz (verb)		house haʊs (noun)
robe rəʊb		rope rəʊp
bee biː		beat biːt
blue bluː		brute bruːt
halve hæv		half hæf

Notice that although the vowels in the right-hand column are clipped, we still show them with the length mark. Can you see why?

1.5 WEAK VOWELS

① 15

All the vowels we have been examining so far have been **strong vowels** - they have occurred in **stressed syllables**. English vowels in **unstressed syllables** are usually **weak**.

1.5.1 Stressed and unstressed syllables

① 16

Stressed syllables are shown with the symbol ' in front of the syllable.¹ Listen and repeat.

With two syllables:

	'contrast (noun, accent on first syllable)
	con'trast (verb, accent on second syllable)

With three syllables:

	'avenue (accent on first syllable)
	au'dition (accent on second syllable)
	under'stand (accent on last syllable)

① 17

1.5.2 The weak vowel ə (schwa)

Schwa is the commonest weak vowel. It is not shown in English spelling, but is always written as if it were a strong vowel with 'a', 'e', 'o', 'u', 'ou', etc. In the following words, the first syllable is stressed, and has a strong vowel, while the second syllable has a schwa (ə). Notice how many different spellings represent ə :

	teacher	doctor	beggar	martyr	favour	colour	collar	major	nature
	'ti:tʃə	'dɒktə	'begə	'mɑ:tə	'feɪvə	'kʌlə	'kɒlə	'meɪdʒə	'neɪtʃə
	famous	gracious	citrus	abacus					
	'feɪməs	'greɪʃəs	'sɪtrəs	'æbəkəs					
	token	bacon	London	arson	bottom	bosom	cumbersome		
	'təʊkən	'beɪkən	'lʌndən	'ɑ:sən	'bɒtəm	'bʊzəm	'kʌmbəsəm		
	buttock	bullock	ballad	hundred	standard				
	'bʌtək	'bʊlək	'bæləd	'hʌndrəd	'stændəd				
	woman	postman	postmen	(but: women)					
	'wʊmən	'pəʊsmən	'pəʊsmən		'wɪmɪn				

¹ We are simplifying things here - there are actually several grades of stress. For the moment, however, we'll just talk of 'stressed' and 'unstressed' syllables.

Now here are words with the unstressed ə in the first syllable:

 obtain offend oppose affect accept agree attack account
 əb'teɪn ə'fend ə'pəʊz ə'fekt ək'sept ə'griː ə'tæk ə'kaʊnt
 ahead amount arrive again ferment forget forgive
 ə'hed ə'maʊnt ə'raɪv ə'gen fə'ment fə'get fə'gɪv
 perhaps perplex particular pollution postpone protest
 pə'hæps pə'pleks pə'tɪkjʊlə pə'luːʃn pə'spəʊn prə'test (verb)
 correct consider cantata banana Canadian
 kə'rekt kən'sɪdə kən'tɑːtə bə'nɑːnə kə'neɪdiən
 society solicitor subvert suggest suppose survive success
 sə'saɪəti sə'lɪsɪtə səb'vɜːt sə'dʒest sə'pəʊz sə'vaɪv sək'ses

When ə occurs in English, it is *always a weak vowel*, and is *always in an unstressed syllable*. The strong vowel ɜː has (practically speaking) the same articulatory position (the same *quality*), but is stressed and longer. Compare ə and ɜː in the following words:

 searcher Turner occur perverse confer
 'sɜːtʃə 'tɜːnə ə'kɜː pə'vɜːs kən'fɜː

① 18

TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 9: Schwa

 Fill in the gaps in the following. Check your answers in the Key AS YOU DO THE EXERCISE

- The nicer woman agreed about the doctor
 ð___ 'n___s___ 'wʊm___n ___'gr___d ___'b___t
 ð___ 'd___kt___
- Objections will be taken seriously
 ___b'ɔʃ___kʃ___nz wɪl bi 't___k___n 's___ri___sli
- Beggars, bums and martyrs offend London's population
 'b___g___z b___mz ən 'm___t___z ___'f___nd
 'l___nd___nz p___pjʊ'l___f___n
- I solved this perplexing problem a long time ago
 ___ 'səʊlvd ðɪs p___'pl___ksɪŋ 'pr___bl___m ___ 'l___ŋ
 't___m ___'g___
- Attack with all weapons obtainable
 ___'t___k wɪð 'ɔːl 'w___p___nz ___b'teɪn___b___l

1.5.3 ɪ as a weak vowel

① 19

ɪ occurs as a **strong** vowel in stressed syllables:

 bigger 'bɪgə insect 'ɪnsekt ritual 'rɪʃuəl women 'wɪmɪn

- but it also often occurs as a weak vowel in unstressed syllables. Spellings of weak ɪ include: 'i', 'e', 'a'.

 because decide repeat increase illegal improve excuse except
brɪ'kɒz dɪ'saɪd rɪ'pi:t ɪŋ 'kri:s ɪ'li:ɡl ɪm'pru:v ɪk'skju:s ɪk'sept
goodness massive crisis horrid stupid sausage village
'ɡʊdnɪs 'mæsɪv 'kraɪsɪs 'hɒrɪd 'stju:pɪd 'sɒsɪdʒ 'vɪlɪdʒ
riches horses wanted added
'rɪʃɪz 'hɔ:sɪz 'wɒntɪd 'ædɪd

17\41

Sometimes unstressed ə and ɪ are in contrast:

 accept - except affect - effect
ək'sept ɪk'sept ə'fekt ɪ'fekt
Lenin - Lennon chatted - chattered
'lenɪn 'lenən 'ʃætɪd 'ʃætəd²

Sometimes the symbol ^ɪə is used in dictionaries to show that the word can be pronounced with ɪ or ə: incredible ɪn'kredə^ɪbəl, reality rɪ'ælə^ɪti.

① 20

TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 10: weak ɪ

 Fill in the gaps in the following.

1 The quickest villagers improved their excuses

ð____ 'kw____k____st 'v____l____dʒəz ____mpr'u:vð ðeər
____k'skj____s____z

2 Return before the women's departure

r____'t____n b____'f____ ð____ 'w____m____nz d____'p____ʃə

² In some **rhotic** American accents (i.e. accents which sound the r - see 2.5.2) these two words have the same vowel, but are distinguished by the r - ʃætəd, ʃætərd

- ① [21] Some accents do not have the distinction between weak ɪ and ə, and instead use ə everywhere. In these accents *affect-effect*, *Lenin-Lennon* are homophones: ə'fekt, 'lenən. This happens in Australian, New Zealand and South African accents, most American and Canadian accents, and some British accents.

TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 11: ə and ɪ



Listen to the difference, and try to transcribe it:

Normal RP: become b____'kʌm wanted 'wɒnt____d goodness 'gʊdn____s

Using ə: become b____'kʌm wanted 'wɒnt____d goodness 'gʊdn____s

- ① [22]

1.5.4 Tensing of ɪ to i

The weak vowel ɪ often occurs in an unstressed syllable by itself at the end of a word, as in:



happy	lazy	Charlie
'hæpɪ	'leɪzɪ	'tʃɑ:lɪ

In these words, the traditional RP pronunciation is with -ɪ, very much like Icelandic -i in *afi*, *frúnni*. Increasingly, however, in Britain, the USA, Australia and New Zealand, the vowel in this position is becoming *tensed* so that it sounds like a short version of i:. **We use the symbol i to show this variable vowel.** Remember, some speakers have a lax ɪ, others have a tense i, and others a vowel between these two extremes. You might hear:



happy	-	'hæpɪ	'hæpi	'hæpi:
-------	---	-------	-------	--------

In my accent, I tend to use the sound in the middle:



happy	lady	cosy	really	hurry	Charlie	Susie
'hæpi	'leɪdi	'kəʊzi	'riəli	'hʌri	'tʃɑ:li	'su:zi
Presley	Morley	Crowleigh	Monday	Tuesday		
'prezli	'mɔ:li	'krəʊli	'mʌndi	'tju:zdi		

This weak vowel *i* also occurs in an unstressed syllable if there is no **consonant** between it and the next syllable:

	react	create	preoccupied	reality
	ri'ækt	kri'eɪt	pri'ɒkjʊpaɪd	ri'æl ti

Remember however that before a *consonant* in the middle of a word, unstressed *i* remains lax in RP:

	study	'stʌdi	but studied	'stʌdɪd
	carry	'kæri	carried	'kæɪd
	copy	'kɒpi	copied	'kɒpɪd
	fancy	'fænsi	fancies	'fænsɪz
	agency	'eɪdʒənsi	agencies	'eɪdʒənsɪz

① 23

TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 12: *ɪ* and *i*

 Fill in the vowels in the following:

funny 'fʌn___ money 'mʌn___ Presley 'prezɪ___

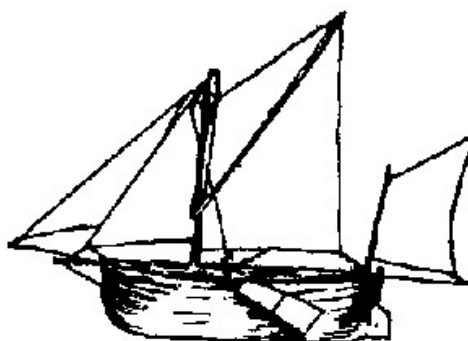
monkey 'mʌŋk___ monkeys 'mʌŋk___z parties 'pɑ:t___z

Charlie 'tʃɑ:l___ lady 'leɪd___ ladies 'leɪd___z

copy 'kɒp___ copied 'kɒp___d

copier 'kɒp___ə furious 'fjʊ(ə)r___əs

reaction r___'ækʃən retraction r___'trækʃən



2 CONSONANTS

② 1

2.1 PLOSIVES (STOPS)

2.1.1 Plosives at the beginning of words

There are 6 plosives in English, 3 fortis-lenis pairs, pb td kg, as heard at the beginning of these words:

pan ban - ten den - come gum

Initial plosives are pronounced very much the same in Icelandic and English, so you shouldn't have much trouble. Repeat the following words in pairs after me and see if you can hear any difference between the English and Icelandic versions of the initial plosives:

 1	2	3	4
pen - penni	ten - tennur	came - keimur	cost - kostur
ben - Benni	door - dyr	guess - gestur	gas - gas

You should have heard a clear difference in column 3. Here are some more words like those in column 3:

kine - kæn	ken - kenna	Cato - keyra	kiss - kyssa
guy - gæta	get - geta	gay - geit	give - ginna

Now repeat the English words alone, remembering not to use Icelandic c^h as in *kenna* or ǰ as in *geit*:

kine ken Cato kiss guy get gay give

② 2

2.1.2 Plosives at the end of words

At the end of words, you may have more trouble in making a difference between fortis and lenis pairs, because this distinction is not made at the end of Icelandic words.

Listen and repeat (cf. Roach: Tape Unit 4, exercise 2)

(Remember that vowels are *clipped* before fortis consonants (see Wells: Pronunciation Dictionary on *clipping* (p.136)):

meit meid (mate made) kæud kæut (code coat)

rəʊp rəʊb	(rope robe)	bɪd bɪt	(bid bit)
li:k li:g	(leak league)	ləʊb ləʊp	(lobe lope)
kɑ:t kɑ:d	(cart card)	hɜ:d hɜ:t	(heard hurt)
bæk bæɡ	(back bag)	brəʊɡ brəʊk	(brogue broke)

② ③

2.1.3 Plosives in the middle of words

Remember that in English, medial plosives cannot be doubled (or lengthened) as they can in Icelandic. Note how the plosives in the following words are the same, in spite of the spelling.

Listen and repeat:

	supper sʌpə - super su:pə	lady leɪdi - ladder lædə
	later leɪtə - latter lætə	lager lɑ:ɡə - baggage bæɡɪdʒ

② ④

2.1.4 Icelandic preaspiration

In Icelandic, when a short vowel is followed by a fortis plosive, the plosive becomes **preaspirated**. In spelling, this is often shown by doubling the plosive - pp, tt, kk. Make sure you're not using preaspiration in English. Listen to the difference between the following English and Icelandic words. Repeat them after me. They all end in fortis plosives:

	stop - <i>stopp</i>	set - <i>sett</i>	rock - <i>rokk</i>
---	---------------------	-------------------	--------------------

This also happens in the middle of words:

	supper - <i>rappa</i>	matter - <i>Matta</i>	wrecker - <i>rekka</i>
---	-----------------------	-----------------------	------------------------

Now say the English words again, remembering not to use preaspiration. We'll add some more:

	stop set rock supper matter wrecker
	Stop that tap dripping!
	What did Mac get for his supper?

2.1.5 Icelandic unvoicing

② ⑤

Medial lenis plosives are usually fully voiced in R.P. English. In Icelandic they are unvoiced. Listen to the difference. The Icelandic medial plosives in the following words are also longer.

 rubber - *rabba* redder - *redda* bigger - *Bigga*

Now try the following words. Remember to voice throughout:

 fibber labour meadow madder haggis stagger
The robber jogged through the rugged badlands

② ⑥



TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 13: plosives

- 1 Today I made a cupboard out of old rubbish
tə__eɪ __ meɪ__ ə kʌ__əd __t əv __ld r____ɪf
- 2 Judy's robe showed roguish rags of red satin
dʒ__dɪz r__b ʃ__d r__gɪʃ ræ__z əv r____ sə__ɪn
- 3 Stop that rocking up on deck!
st____ ð____ r__kɪŋ __p ɒn de__
- 4 Don't wait around, Kate, wade into the middle
d__nt w____ ər__nd k__t w____ ɪntə ðə m__d!
- 5 Uppermost in Mac's mind were some delicate, weighty matters
ʌ__əməʊst ɪn m____s m__nd wə səm d__lɪkət
w__ti mə__əz
- 6 Get out of the gateway with your doddering wet goats
g____ __t əv ðə g__tweɪ wɪð jɔː d____ərɪŋ w____ g____s

2.2 Fricatives and affricates

② 7

English *fricatives* occur in fortis-lenis pairs, except for h. Listen to them at the beginning of words

	fortis	lenis	fortis	lenis	fortis	lenis	fortis	lenis
	f	v	þ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ
	ferry	very	thin	this	Sarah	zero	shame	genre

The two last sounds also occur as parts of the two English *affricates*:

	fortis	lenis
	tʃ	dʒ
	cherry	Jerry

The **fortis** sounds f, þ and s are very much like the Icelandic sounds. Listen to the following, and see if you can hear any difference in the fricatives:

	fate - <i>feit</i>	few - <i>fjúka</i>	fork - <i>fok</i>
	thick - <i>þykk</i>	thatch - <i>þekja</i>	thorn - <i>þorn</i>
	seem - <i>sími</i>	set - <i>set</i>	saw - <i>sog</i>

But their **lenis** equivalents are different from Icelandic sounds: v and ð are much harder in English - technically speaking, v & ð are *fricatives* in English, while Icelandic v and ð are closer to being *approximants*. Listen to the difference between Icelandic and English v in initial position:

	very - <i>vel</i>	vine - <i>væn</i>	vow - <i>vá</i>	vase - <i>vasi</i>
---	-------------------	-------------------	-----------------	--------------------

If you use the soft Icelandic pronunciation of v it may sound like w to English speakers.

In Icelandic ð does not occur at the beginning of words. Medially and finally, English and Icelandic v and ð are even less similar. In Icelandic it's quite common for them to disappear completely, and you should try to listen to your own speech and

see how clearly you pronounce - or do not pronounce - v and ð in the following words (remember Icelandic v is often spelt 'f':



ávallt, Grindavík, prófum, próf,
aðeins, fræði, áðan, dagblað, húsið, að fara

In English the v and the ð are never weakened like this. Listen to the difference:



clover - prófum	rove - róf	mother - maður	with - við
never - refur	rave - reif	other - áðan	bathe - beið
govern - stöfum	have - haf	either - fræði	lithe - læð
oven - afi	rev - ref	wither - viður	breathe - bíð
over - ofinn	move - stúf	bather - beiða	loathe - lóð

The **lenis** sound z does not occur in Icelandic.
Practice the following English words:



sane	sein	racing	reisɪŋ	close	kləʊs
zany	zeɪni	raising	reɪzɪŋ	close	kləʊz
sea	siː	twosome	tuːsəm	price	praɪs
zero	ziərəʊ	bosom	bʊzəm	prize	praɪz
sink	sɪŋk	hissing	hɪsɪŋ	face	feɪs
zink	zɪŋk	scissors	sɪzəz	phase	feɪz
Sue	suː	listen	lɪsən	base	beɪs
zoo	zuː	prison	prɪzən	bays	beɪz
said	sed	missing	mɪsɪŋ	kiss	kɪs
zed	zed	wizard	wɪzəd	quiz	kwɪz
sorrow	sɒrəʊ	oh, so	əʊ səʊ	vice	vaɪs
Zorro	zɒrəʊ	ozone	əʊzəʊn	wise	waɪz

The **lenis** sound ʒ does not exist in Icelandic.
Words spelt with *-tion* and *-ssion* are pronounced -ʃən, while words spelt with *-sion* are pronounced -ʒən:



mission	mɪʃən	mission	mɪʃən	ration	ræʃən
vision	vɪʒən	decision	dɪsɪʒən	collision	kəlɪʒən

Words spelt with -sure are pronounced -ʒə:

seashore	si:ʃɔ:	mesher	meʃə	fisher	fɪʃə	fascia	feɪʃə
seizure	si:ʒə	measure	meʒə	leisure	{leʒə li:ʒər}	erasure	ɪreɪʒə

Now try these:

base	beɪs	bays	beɪz	beige	beɪʒ
Bruce	bru:s	bruise	bru:z	rouge	ru:ʒ

Finally, let's look at the **affricates**:

- fortis ʧ formed with t followed by ʃ, and
- lenis ɟ formed with d followed by ʒ

Listen and repeat:

cherry	ʧeri	watching	wɒʧɪŋ	stitch	strɪʃ	church	ʧɜ:ʃ
choice	ʧɔɪs	witches	wɪʃɪz	catch	kæʃ	chickens	ʧɪkɪnz
Jerry	ɟəri	major	meɪɟə	age	eɪɟ	judge	ɟʌɟ
Joyce	ɟɔɪs	badges	bæɟɪz	gorge	ɡɔ:ɟ	George	ɟɔ:ɟ

② 8

TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 14: fricatives



- I thought these thoughts five summers since
__ t __ i: __ p __ t __ __ aɪ __ s __ mə __ __ ɪn __
- My nephew never bothers over future fashions, either
maɪ ne __ ju: ne __ ə bɒ __ ə __ əv __ ə __ ju: __ ə __ æ __ ən __ aɪ __ ə
- Our badges match each other's judgment, Charlie
aʊə b __ ɟɪ __ mə __ __ ʌ __ ə __ __ mənt __ ʌli
- Rage fades as sharply as it surges
reɪ __ feɪ __ ə __ __ ɑ:pli ə __ ɪt __ ʒ: __ ɪ __

2.2.1 SIBILANTS

② 9

Icelandic has only one sibilant phoneme.
English on the other hand has six:

fortis:	s	ʃ	ʧ
lenis:	z	ʒ	ɟ

First, we'll look at the difference between s and z. English spelling sometimes indicates which sound is to be used, but more often it gives no indication at all. For instance *phase* is pronounced feɪz, while *base* is pronounced beɪs. (Note the difference in vowel *length*; *base* has a shorter vowel in front of the fortis s.)

The written letters c and z are usually pronounced s and z: *centre* and *grace* are 'sentə, greɪs, while *zero* and *graze* are 'ziərəʊ and greɪz. Also, the endings -s, -es, -'s and -s' are pronounced according to simple rules, discussed below.

First we will look at s and z. The following exercise helps you to hear the difference between these two sounds. Fill in the missing phonemes, s or z.

Tip: you can often hear the difference between final s and z by listening to the length of the vowel: *rice* raɪs has a shortened (clipped) diphthong, *rise* raɪz has a normal long one.

② 10



TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 15: s and z

1	mæ_	11	kləʊ_	21	laɪ_	31	pɜː_	41	praɪ_
2	hæ_	12	kləʊ_	22	laɪ_	32	pɜː_	42	praɪ_
3	mɪ_	13	dʒuː_	23	feɪ_	33	peɪ_	43	raɪ_
4	ɪ_	14	dʒuː_	24	feɪ_	34	peɪ_	44	raɪ_
5	wɒ_	15	wʌn_	25	leɪ_	35	siː_	45	pleɪ_
6	lɒ_	16	wʌn_	26	leɪ_	36	siː_	46	pleɪ_
7	æ_	17	ten_	27	haʊ_	37	nɔɪ_	47	beɪ_
8	æ_	18	ten_	28	haʊ_	38	vɔɪ_	48	beɪ_
9	frɪə_	19	juː_	29	luː_	39	reɪ_	49	bʌ_
10	frɪə_	20	juː_	30	luː_	40	reɪ_	50	bʌ_

and now in medial positions:



TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 16: s and z

1	dʒuː_i	3	praɪ_ɪŋ	5	reɪ_ə	7	mæ_ɪv
2	ʃuː_i	4	haʊ_ɪŋ	6	geɪ_ə	8	hæ_əd

② 11

Now we will look at **s** and **z** in *endings*. To find the pronunciation, look at the last *sound* (not the letter) before the ending.



a) If it is *fortis* the ending will be **s**:

pots thinks paths hops laughs Jack's Pat's
pɒts ˈθɪŋks pɑːps hɒps lɑːfs dʒæks pæts

b) If it is **NOT FORTIS** the ending will be **z**:

lids eggs bathes robs loves Ted's Meg's
lɪdz egz beɪðz rɒbz lʌvz tedz megz

- "**NOT FORTIS**" includes vowels and nasals of course:

cows skies Joe's Mary's homes trains Anne's
kaʊz skaɪz dʒəʊz meərɪz həʊmz treɪnz ænz

c) If it is *another sibilant* (whether fortis or lenis!) the ending is **ɪz** (RP and South of England) or **əz**:

buses houses judges washes clutches faces Jess's
bʌsɪz haʊzɪz dʒʌdʒɪz wɒʃɪz klʌʃɪz feɪsɪz dʒesɪz

For practice in using these forms, see transcription exercise 20 on page 28.

Finally, here are some exercises to help you to hear the difference between the other sibilant phonemes, **ʃ**, **ʒ**, **ʒ** and **ʒ**.



TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 17: **s** and **ʃ**

② 12

1	gæ__	3	tɒ__	5	_ɪt
2	gæ__	4	tɒ__	6	_ɪt



TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 18: **ʃ** and **ʒ**

② 13

1	me_ə	3	_ɔːn	5	neɪ_ŋ
2	eɪ_ə	4	_ɒnrə	6	ɪkweɪ_ŋ



② 14

TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 19: tʃ and dʒ

- | | | |
|----------|---------|-------------|
| 1 mæ _ | 11 _aɪv | 21 streɪn _ |
| 2 mæ _ | 12 _aɪv | 22 _eɪn _ |
| 3 bæ _ | 13 _ʒ:_ | 23 bɪn _ |
| 4 bæ _ | 14 _ʒ:k | 24 fren _ |
| 5 dre _ | 15 _ʌg | 25 lɑ:_ |
| 6 re _ | 16 _ʌg | 26 lɑ:_ |
| 7 wɒ _ | 17 _u:z | 27 eɪ _ |
| 8 wɒ _ | 18 _u:z | 28 eɪ _ |
| 9 steɪ _ | 19 _ʌ _ | 29 sə _est |
| 10 kəʊ _ | 20 _ɔ:_ | 30 ə _i:v |



② 15

TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 20: sentences with sibilants

- 1 He's busy chasing crazy stage-coaches across the grasslands
hi:_ b _ i _eɪ_ɪŋ _eɪ_i _eɪ_ _ _ ɪz əkr _ _ ðə gr _ _lənd _
- 2 Change places with Charles please, George
_ _n _ pleɪ_ɪ w_ð _ɑ:l _ pl _ _ _ _
- 3 She sells sea-shells in the sheep stalls
i: _ _l _ s _ ʃ_l _ _n ðə _ _p st _ _ _
- 4 Susan rages and curses just as much as James
_ _ _ ən r _ _ɪ _ ən k _ _ɪ _ _ _ st əz m _ _ əz _ _m _
- 5 Sizzling sausages have sunk to zero in this price-zone
_ɪ_l_ɪŋ s _ _ _ _ _ (h)əv _ _ŋk tə _ _rəʊ _n ð _ _ pr _ _ _ _n
- 6 Cheryl joins the Russian shopworkers washing Japanese vegetables
_erəl _ _n _ ðə r _ _ ən _ _ pw_kə _ w _ _ ɪŋ _ _pən _ _
_ _ _ təb|_

- 7 Surely Shirley's short summer slips risk shrinking in
Joan's Chinese washing machine

_ _ li _ _ lɪ _ _ _ s_mə sl_ _ _ r_ _ _ _rɪŋ kɪŋ in
_ _ _n_ _ _n_ _ w_ _ ɪŋ mə_ _ n

② 16

2.2.2 Glottal fricative: h

There's one more fricative in R.P.English - unvoiced **h**, which doesn't have a voiced counterpart. Icelandic also has **h**, so this is not a problem for you: but it's interesting that very many languages don't have this sound (Spanish, Italian, French and Russian, for instance) and also that **h** is also missing from most regional varieties of English in *England* (although it's there in Scotland and Ireland, USA, Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand). Londoners, for instance, regularly "drop their aitches", and say "'Ow did you know I 'ad an 'ouse in 'Untingdon?"

Several words in RP English are spelt with a silent *h*: *hour*, *honesty*, *vehicle*, etc. Some words, like *herb*, have **h** in RP but not in American. Also there are quite a few words which begin with **h** when the word is stressed or spoken by itself, but lose it otherwise. See if you can find examples of these words in the following sentences:

② 17

TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 21: sentences with h



- 1 I hear Harry held his head high in Huntingdon.
aɪ _ _ _æri _ _l_ _ _ h__d _ _aɪ in h__ntɪ__dən
- 2 Hey, Hilda, how long have you been hoping for a husband?
_ _ _ hɪldə h__ l__ _ _əv jʊ biŋ h__p__ _ _fər ə h__bənd
- 3 Horace fell head over heels for Hanna when he first beheld her.
__pɹɪs f__ _ _h__ _ _və __ɪ:l__ fə hænə wen i f__ bɪ__
ə

Words with missing *h* in these sentences are *his*, *have*, *he*, *her*. We'll be looking at words like these later in this course.

② 18

2.3 Nasals

2.3.1 Bilabial, alveolar and velar nasals

There are three nasals in RP English: m, n, ŋ, in the words mouth maʊθ, nose nəʊz, tongue tʌŋ.

Listen and repeat:

	bilabial m	alveolar n	velar ŋ
	mouse maʊs	knot nɒt	wrong rɒŋ
	hammer hæmə	banner bæne	singer sɪŋə
	thumb θʌm	phone fəʊn	finger fɪŋgə

These three are the only nasal sounds in most accents of English, including RP. Icelandic, on the other hand, has at least ten different versions of its nasals. If you don't believe me, count them:

	short	long	unvoiced
bilabial	<i>ama</i> m	<i>amma</i> mː	<i>hampa</i> m̥
alveolar	<i>una</i> n	<i>unna</i> nː	<i>henta</i> n̥
palatal	<i>hangi</i> ŋ		<i>banki</i> ŋ̥
velar	<i>hanga</i> ŋ		<i>banka</i> ŋ̥

You should try not to use long or unvoiced nasals in English. So be careful, ...

	don't say →	stamp	say →	stæmp (stamp)
		peɪnt		peɪnt (paint)
		þɪŋk		þɪŋk(think)

In English and Icelandic, ŋ is often followed by g or k, but not necessarily. In RP English, ŋ can occur by itself at the end of a word or morpheme. The general rule is: if the *spelling* form *ng* comes at the end of a morpheme, the g is dropped; if it occurs in the middle of a morpheme, the g is sounded.

	compare →	singer sɪŋə	with →	finger fɪŋgə
		hanger hæŋə		anger æŋgə
		sing less sɪŋ les		single sɪŋg!

But note the irregular forms:

	longer lɒŋ gə	stronger strɒŋ gə
	longest lɒŋ gɪst	strongest strɒŋ gɪst
	younger jʌŋ gə	youngest jʌŋ gɪst

(Do you see in what way they are irregular? if not, go back and read this section again!)

In Icelandic, ŋ cannot be word-final; *fang*, *lyng*, have a final unvoiced ǥ. So be careful...

	don't say →	sɒŋ ǥ hæŋ ǥɪŋ ǥ pɪŋ ǥs	say →	sɒŋ hæŋ ɪŋ pɪŋ z
---	--------------------	------------------------------	--------------	------------------------

(In some mid- and northern accents in England, the g is not dropped, so you will hear sɒŋ g, hæŋ gɪŋ g)

Icelandic, however, does not sound the g before l: unglingur, England. So be careful...

	don't say →	eɪŋ lænd sɪŋ l dʒæŋ l	say →	ɪŋ glænd sɪŋ gl dʒʌŋ gl	England single jungle
---	--------------------	-----------------------------	--------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------------

② 19

 TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 22:
Sentences with nasals

1 Send Stan a grand feminine family

s____d st____ ə gr____d fe__ɪ__ɪ__ f____ɪlɪ

2 Non-smoking passengers stand in the gangway

_____ s____kɪ__ p____ɪ__ ɔ̃z st____ ɪ__ ðə g____weɪ

3 Increasingly, single parents mail us urgent and complex enquiries

ɪ__kr__s____li s____əl p____rə____ l əs __ɔ̃ə____ ən
k____pleks ɪ__kwai(ə)rɪz

② 20

2.3.2 Syllabic ɱ

We write a short vertical stroke (,) below n (and sometimes m and ŋ) when it forms a syllable by itself in words like *button* bʌtɱ *hidden* hɪdɱ *couldn't* kʊdɱt. In other words, ɱ is composed of ə and n which have coalesced.

Listen and repeat:



sudden sʌdɱ suddenly sʌdɱli saddened sædɱd
cotton kɒtɱ frightening fraɪtɱɪŋ mustn't mʌsɱt

② 21

2.4 The lateral: l

/l/ has three allophones: [l] in *lip*, [ɫ] in *pill*, and [ɭ] in *click*.

② 22

2.4.1 Light l [l] when followed by a vowel or [j]:

Listen and repeat:



lick	lɪk	swallow	swɒləʊ	allow	əlaʊ
lack	læk	milller	mɪlə	collapse	kəlæps
lock	lɒk	failure	fɛɪljə	million	mɪljən

② 23

2.4.2 Unvoiced l [ɭ] following p or k

at the beginning of *stressed syllables*:



plot pɭɒt cleave kɭi:v replace rɭplɛɪs acclaim əkɭeɪm

- but ordinary l following sp, sk



splash splæʃ explain ɪkspleɪn exclaim ɪkskleɪm

② 24

2.4.3 Dark l [ɫ] when not followed by a vowel:

(i.e when not followed by a vowel *in pronunciation*):

fill	fɪl	bald	bɔːld	milk	mɪlk
spell	speɪl	balled	bɔːld	jolt	dʒəʊlt
boil	bɔɪl	bills	bɪlz	filthy	fɪlpi
mail	meɪl	killed	kɪld	belt	beɪlt
mile	maɪl	bulge	bʌldʒ	belch	beɪtʃ
girl	gɜːl	loyal	lɔɪəl	parallel	pærəleɪl

It is easy for Icelandic speakers to forget about dark ɫ. This is because when no vowel follows, English has dark ɫ, but Icelandic uses a light, often unvoiced ɭ in these positions.

So be careful ...

don't say →	feɪɭ	say →	feɪɫ
	bɔɪɭ		bɔɪɫ
	mɪɭk		mɪɫk
	beɪɫ		beɪt
	heɪɫ		heɪp

② 25 NB on the tape this exercise is called "2-F"

TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 23: sentences with l

This is the first time you will be asked to include **allophonic** information in your transcription. Instead of simply writing the phoneme ɫ in the following sentences, show whether it is a light ɭ, a dark ɫ, or an unvoiced ɭ̥.

- You're looking delightfully well, Ptolomey!
jɔː '____k____ dɪ'____tʃə____i 'w____ 'tɒ____əmi
- Please deliver the girls by lunch, Melissa
'p____i____ dɪ'____ ɔə 'g____ baɪ '____nʃ mə'____ɪsə
- Furl the sails carefully, Caroline
'f____ ɔə 's____ 'keəfə____ 'kærə____
- Padlock the lodge when you leave, Clive.
'p____d____k ɔə '____p____ w____ juː '____i____ 'k____
- Real climactic levels are flowing downhill, clearly
'riː____ k____ 'mæktɪk '____evə____z ə 'f____əʊɪŋ 'daʊn'hɪ____ '____ɪə____
- Red leather, yellow leather.
'red '____eðə 'je____əʊ '____eðə

(Now try saying this last sentence aloud ten times, quickly.)

2.4.4 Syllabic l

② 26

We also use another symbol, ɫ, for the sound in *bottle* bɒtɫ, *final* faɪnɫ. This is **syllabic l**, which like ɱ is similar to ə and l run together. ɫ is dark if no vowel follows (*the final count* ðə faɪnɫ kaʊnt) but light before a vowel (*the final answer* ðə faɪnɫ ɑːnsə).

② 27



TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 23 continued

NB on tape this is called "2-F continued"

7 Unstable material melt-down calls for fallout alarms

'ʌn'steɪ__ mə'tɪəriə__ 'me__daʊn 'k____ fə 'f__aʊt ə'____

8 The trouble with little owls is their wobbly legs

ðə 'trʌ__ wɪð 'li__ 'aʊ__ ɪz ðeə 'wɒb__ __eg__

9 Middle-class table manners rankle us, uncle

'mɪd__ k__ɑːs 'teɪb__ 'mæn__ 'ræ__ əs 'ʌ____

2.5 Postalveolar approximant: r

② 28

2.5.1 Prevocalic r

Like *light* l, r only occurs in RP if a vowel follows.



rock rɒk
risk risk

marry məri
Harold hærəld

stare at steəræt
hanger-on hæŋərən

Where no vowel follows (in pronunciation), there is no r: we say that in RP there is no non-prevocalic r. In other words, the r-equivalent of dark ɫ is zero:



car kɑː
core kɔː
pear peə
stir stɜː

cart kɑːt
court kɔːt
perk pɜːk
shirt ʃɜːt

scored skɔːd
tired taɪəd
collar kɒlə
martyr mɑːtə

② 29

2.5.2 Rhotic and non-rhotic accents

Most accents of American English do not have a "silent r" - in other words, in American English r can occur if no vowel follows. Americans might say:

	car	kɑːr	cart	kɑːrt	scored	skɔːrd	tired	taɪrd
---	-----	------	------	-------	--------	--------	-------	-------

Accents of English like RP, which have no non-prevocalic *r*, are known as *non-rhotic* accents. Non-rhotic accents occur in London, Eastern, Mid- and Northern England, a few parts of (urban) Scotland, parts of the Eastern USA (including the traditional New York accent), and also South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. *Rhotic* accents, in which *r* also occurs non-prevocalically, are found in the South-West of England (not Wales), and include most Scottish, Irish, American and Canadian accents.

② 30

2.5.3 Linking *r*

Since *r* only occurs prevocalically in non-rhotic accents, it can disappear and reappear in the same word:

	compare →	far	fɑː	with →	far away	fɑːrəweɪ
		stir	stɜː		stir up	stɜːrʌp
		four	fɔː		four or five	fɔːrɔː faɪv
		Peter	pɪːtə		Peter and Paul	pɪːtərən pɔːl
		here	hɪə		here and there	hɪərən ðeə

This is called **linking *r***. We find that linking *r* occurs only following the sounds *ɑː* *ɜː* *ɔː* and *ə* (including the diphthongs *ɪə* *eə* and *ʊə*). But this means that a non-rhotic child who can't read cannot distinguish between words like *lore* *lɔː* and *law* *lɔː*, or *Ma* *mɑː* and *mar* *mɑː*. So, when a vowel follows, the child puts a linking *r* in all these words: *Ma(r) is coming*, *law(r) and order*; i.e. the child has **a phonological rule which inserts *r* between *ɑː, ɜː, ɔː* or *ə* and a following vowel**. Later, when the child learns to spell, and finds out that there is no *r* in *law*, the phonological rule in the child's language still holds. As a result, non-rhotic speakers usually use **linking *r*** even where there is no *r* in the spelling. RP speakers usually say:

	far	fɑː	but →	far away	fɑːrəweɪ
and	Shah	ʃɑː		Shah of Persia	ʃɑːrəv pɜːʃə
	four	fɔː		four or five	fɔːrɔː faɪv
and	law	lɔː		law and order	lɔːrən ɔːdə
	Peter	pɪːtə		Peter and Paul	pɪːtərən pɔːl
and	China	ʃaɪnə		China and India	ʃaɪnərən ɪndiə
	bore	bɔː		boring	bɔːrɪŋ
and	draw	drɔː		drawing	drɔːrɪŋ

This so-called 'intrusive r' is thus a **regular phonological rule in RP** and most other non-rhotic accents of English, although most people consider it somehow 'inferior'. Usually, however, they don't notice when it occurs.

② 31

2.5.4 Unvoiced r following p t or k

r also has an unvoiced variety, which like unvoiced l occurs after p, t and k:

pry	pɾaɪ	try	tɾaɪ	cry	kɾaɪ
approach	ə'pɾəʊtʃ	intrigue	ɪn'tɾɪ:g	increase	ɪn'kɾi:s

- but r is not unvoiced (or only slightly unvoiced) following sp, st, sk:

spry	sɾaɪ	stray	streɪ	scream	skɾi:m
------	------	-------	-------	--------	--------

② 32

2.5.5 Affrication of tr and dr

The initial sounds in Icelandic *trú* and *draum* are different from English *true* and *dream*. We say that **tr** and **dr** are *affricated* in English, rather like tʃ and dʒ. Practice making these different sounds:

ICE:	trú	ENG:	true
	treina		train
	trappa		trap
	draumur		dream
	draga		drama
	drekka		drink

② 33



TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 24: sentences with r

- 1 The ragged rascal ran around the rugged rocks

ðə ____gɪd ____sk! ____n ə____nd ðə ____gɪd ____ks

(Note: the -ed endings in *ragged* and *rugged* do not follow the rules for -ed endings that we have learnt; these words group with adjectives such as *naked* neɪkɪd and *beloved* bɪləvɪd.)

- 2 Marjory's nice, but I'm going to marry merry Mary

m____dʒərɪz n____ bət aɪm g____ŋ tə m____i m____i m____i

(Note: some American accents will have the same vowels in all the last three words)

3 Turn to starboard, Parker!

t__n tə st__bəd p__kə

4 My star sets early; your star always rises later.

maɪ st__ s__t__ __li j__ st__ ɔ:lweɪz __zɪz l__tə

In 5 - 6, show if *r* is unvoiced (*r̥*):

5 Try screwing the straight rod crosswise

t__ sk__u:ɪŋ ðə st__ __d k__sw__

6 Prince, I regret my recent crimes, most extremely

p__ɪns aɪ rɪɡ__ maɪ __sənt k__m__ m__st ɪkst__mli

② 34

2.6 Glides: j, w

(On the tape w and j are called "semivowels")

6.2.1 j and w are sometimes called semi-vowels, because they are like very short varieties of i: and u:. Like l and r they undergo devoicing after p, t, and k in stressed syllables, but not (or not so much) after sp, st or sk. Try these:

but →	yew	ju:	white	wait
	pew	pju:		
	tune	tju:n	twine	twain
	queue	kju:	quite	kwaɪt
	stew	stju:	square	skweə
	skew	skju:		

② 35

2.6.2 Affrication of tj, dj

In RP tj and dj often become affricated to tʃ and dʒ. You might hear:

tʃu:zdi	for tjuzdi	Tuesday
aɪ hævnt fɪnɪʃt	for fɪnɪʃt	I haven't finished yet
hɪz dʒu: ət sɪks	for hɪz dju: ət sɪks	He's due at six
dʒu laɪk ɪt	for dju: laɪk ɪt	d'you like it
dʒu laɪk ɪt	for dɪdju laɪk ɪt	did you like it

② 36

2.6.3 Bilabial approximant

w is problematic for Icelanders. Be careful not to confuse it with v. English v is a labiodental fricative, not a soft approximant like Icelandic v; but w is a bilabial approximant with secondary velar articulation: this means that while the lips

are rounding for *w*, the back of the tongue is forming a velar approximant, rather like *g* in Icelandic *nógu*. Distinguish between *v* and *w* in the following - listen and repeat:

	very well	woven woollens
	violent weather	weak vowels
	Welsh Television	Waverley Novels
	wise virgins	wicked vices
	virtuous wives	revolving wheels

② 37

2.6.4 *w* and *wh*

In RP and most accents in England, Australia, NZ and South Africa, the letters *wh* are pronounced as a simple *w* - so *whale* and *wail* are homophones (*i.e.* sound the same). In parts of Scotland, the USA and Canada, *wh* is pronounced *ɹ*, which we sometimes write as a separate phoneme, *ɹ*.

Try these:

		RP	Scottish
	witch	wɪʃ	wɪ ʃ
	which	wɪʃ	ɹɪ ʃ
	wear	weə	wer
	where	weə	ɹer

② 38



TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 25: *j* & *w*

In these sentences, show if *j* and *w* are *unvoiced* (ʃ, ɹ)

- Queen May's youth was wasted yearning for wisdom
k____n m____u:ɹ wəz ____stɪd ____nɪŋ fə ____zdəm
- William's vast yawns quite cure my weariness
____ljəm____st____n____k____t k____ʊə maɪ ____iərɪn s
- The year wanes in tune with my vain excuses
ðə ____iə ____eɪn____ɪn t____u:n wɪð maɪ ____n ɪksk____sɪz
- Yes, we have no bananas
____s ____i h____v n____b____nəz
- I woke once yesterday, but I'm very wide awake whenever
Veronica's yellow eye winks
aɪ ____k ____ns ____stədeɪ ____t aɪm v____ri ____aɪd ə____k
____n____ə ____r____n____kəz ____ləʊ ____ks

③ 2



TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 26

Put stress marks (ˈ) in front of the stressed syllables in the following sentences:

- 1 wɒt sɔ:t əv ən əb dʒekʃən də ju ɪk spekt tə rɪ si:v frəm pɔ:l mə kɑ:tni
- 2 meəri ət li:st əz nevə prɪ tendɪd ʃɪ kəd sɪŋ
- 3 ɔ:l əv əs ə mɔ:r i:gə tə sək si:d ðən tə feɪl

③ 3

3.2 Weak forms

In the sentences in transcription exercise 26, we've seen how the **UN**stressed syllables usually have weak vowels.

Sometimes, these weak syllables are whole words. They are usually the function words in the sentence:

What sort of an objection do you expect to receive from ...?

In the next sections, we will look at these unstressed words with weak vowels. They are called **weak forms**.



3.2.1 Weak forms which change their vowel to ə

③ 4

a Prepositions

at for from of to

strong when stressed

strong at end of utterance



strong	weak before consonant	weak before vowel
æt	ət	
fɔ:	fə	fər
frɒm	frəm	
ɒv	əv	
(the only word in English where <i>f</i> is pronounced <i>v</i>)		
tu:	tə	tu



Exercise 27: repeat, and fill in the blanks:

③ 5

- 1 hi 'keɪm ___t 'sɪks ___'klɒk
- 2 'ðɪs ɪz f_____ 'mi: [fə before a consonant]
- 3 'ðɪs ɪz f_____ 'ɔ:l ___v ___s [fər before a vowel]
- 4 'aɪ 'kʌm fr_____ 'dʒu:pɪtə
- 5 'weə də 'ju: kʌm fr_____m

- 6 'wɒt dəju 'wɒnt t_____ 'du: [before a consonant]
 7 'wɒt dəju 'wɒnt t_____ 'ɑ:sk [before a vowel]
 8 'weər əju 'gəʊɪŋ t_____ [at end of phrase]

Note: in many American accents, tə in front of a vowel does not become tu -

you will hear tə ærɪ'zəʊnə instead of (RP) tu ærɪ'zəʊnə.

③ 6

b Auxiliary verbs

am are was were have has had do does

shall should will would must

strong when stressed

strong at end of utterance

	strong			weak	weak before vowel						
am	æ m			ə m							
are	ɑ:			ə	ər						
was	wɒz			wəz							
were	wɜ:			wə	wər						
have	hæv			əv, hæv							
has	hæz			əz, hæz							
had	hæd			əd, həd							
do	du:			də	du						
does	dʌz			dəz							
shall	ʃæl			ʃəl, ʃ!							
should	ʃʊd			ʃəd							
will	wɪl			(w)əl							
would	wʊd			(w)əd							
must	mʌst			məs, məst							
12\16											
Contracted forms											
I'm	aim	you're	jɔ:	he's	hɪz	she's	ʃɪz	we're	wiə	they're	ðeə
I've	aɪv	you've	juv	he's	hɪz	she's	ʃɪz	we've	wɪv	they've	ðeɪv
I'd	aɪd	you'd	jud	he'd	hɪd	she'd	ʃɪd	we'd	wɪd	they'd	ðeɪd
I'll	aɪl	you'll	jul	he'll	hɪl	she'll	ʃɪl	we'll	wɪl	they'll	ðeɪl



Exercise 27 continued

③ 7

9 'wɒt ____ ju 'du:ɪŋ | 'wɒt '____ ju 'du:ɪŋ [unstressed-stressed]

10 'sevn ən 'faɪv ____ 'twelv | 'tu: ən 'sɪks ____ 'eɪt

11 aɪ 'nəʊ weə 'dʒeɪn w____ | bət 'weə w____ 'meg

- 12 aɪ 'nəʊ weə 'ðeɪ w_____ | bət 'weə w_____ 'juː
 13 ðeɪ w_____ 'ɔːlweɪz 'leɪt
 14 'waɪ _____ ju 'swɪft ɪt 'ɒf
 15 _____ v ðeɪ 'kɪəd ðə 'teɪbl | 'nəʊ bət aɪ pɪŋk 'ted h_____
 16 'mɑːtɪn _____ ɔːl'reɪdi 'təʊld _____
 17 'wen _____ 'mæɪpjʊː ə'raɪv
 18 'wɒt _____ ðə 'gɜːlz '_____ 'best
 19 'dʒɒn _____ ə'griː t_____ 'ðɪs ɔːr i _____ wen aɪv 'spəʊkən tu
 ɪm
 20 wi m_____ 'mɪt ə'gen sʌm 'taɪm | wi 'rɪəli 'm_____

③ 8

Practice weak 'have' (listen and repeat):

Sally could've done it	'sæli kʊdəv 'dʌn ɪt
Charles should've seen to it	'tʃɑːlz shʊdəv 'siːn tu ɪt
Sarah would've liked this	'seərə wʊdəv 'laɪkt 'ðɪs
Steve'll have arrived by now	'stiːvələv ə'raɪvd baɪ 'naʊ
I shall have finished by six	aɪ ʃələv 'fɪnɪʃt baɪ 'sɪks

③ 9

c Premodifiers

a an the - different forms before vowels

some - **weak** when premodifying

- **strong** when adjectival (see below)

	strong	weak before consonant	weak before vowel
a	eɪ	ə	
an	ən		ən
the	ðiː	ðə	ði
some	sʌm	səm, sm	

③ 10

Exercise 27 continued

- 21 _____ 'æp! _____ 'peər ən _____ 'brɪndʒɪz
 22 aɪ sed '_____ 'peə nɒt ə 'dʌzn 'peəz
 23 ð_____ 'jʌŋ 'dɒg ɪz 'fɑːstə ðən ð_____ 'ʌðə dɒgz
 24 'ðɪs ɪz ð_____ 'weɪ ð_____ 'wɜːld 'endz
 25 ðeəz s_____ 'wʊd ɪn ðə 'fɛd | 'lets 'get 's_____ əv ɪt

③ 11

0 0	Weak and strong some:
	<i>weak corresponding to 'a':</i>
	I'll buy some milk aɪl 'baɪ səm 'mɪlk
	we need some actors wɪ 'niːd səm 'æktəz
	<i>strong when nominal or adjectival:</i>
	Some actors can't act 'sʌm 'æktəz 'kɑːnt 'ækt
	Some of the work is finished 'sʌm əv ðə 'wɜːk ɪz 'fɪnɪʃt

③ 12

d Conjunctions*and but as than that*

Usually weak.

That is weak when a relative, strong when adjectival

0 0		strong	weak
	and	ænd	ənd,ən,ŋ
	but	bʌt	bət
	as	æz	əz
	than	ðæn	ðən
	that	ðæt	ðət

③ 13

Exercise 27 continued

26 fr___ 'naʊ 'ɒn ɪt! bi 'juː ___ 'miː

27 its 'gʊd | b___ _z aɪ 'sed bɪ'fɔːr¹ its 'nɒt 'gʊd ɪ'nʌf

28 'bɪgə ð___ 'huː

29 'ð___ts ðə 'kæt ð___t 'ð___t 'kæt 'zæpt

③ 14

e Pronouns*her them us you your*

Also weak at end of utterance

0 0	strong	weak	weak before vowel
her	hɜː	ə,hə	ər
them	ðem	ðəm,əm	
us	ʌs	əs	
you	juː	jʊ ²	ju
your	jɔː	jə	jər

¹ Note how r is added before a following vowel² jʊ can become jə in casual speech, but in RP not finally.

③ 15

**Exercise 27 continued**

30 aɪ kən 'si: ____ | aɪ kən 'si: ____ 'əʊvə 'ðeə

31 ____ 'ʌŋ kɪ 'təʊld mi 'wɒt i 'pɔ:t ____

32 ðeɪ w ____ 'rɒtən səʊ aɪ 'dɪdnt 'i:t ð ____



③ 16

3.2.2 Weak forms which change their vowel to ɪ (i)Pronouns: *he him his she we* (also weak at end of utterances)Verb: *be been*

	strong	weak	weak before vowels
he	hi:	(h)ɪ	h)i
him	hɪm	(h)ɪm	
his	hɪz	(h)ɪz	
she	ʃi:	ʃɪ	ʃi
we	wi:	wɪ	wi
be	bi:	bɪ	bi
been	bi:n, bɪn	bɪn	

③ 17

**Exercise 27 continued**

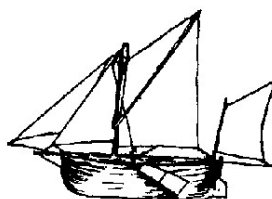
33 We can but we oughtn't w ____ 'kæn bət w ____ 'ɔ:tnt

34 I'll be coming tomorrow aɪl b ____ 'kʌmɪŋ tə'mɒrəʊ

35 I'll be arriving tomorrow aɪl b ____ ə'reɪvɪŋ tə'mɒrəʊ

36 I've been thinking about it aɪv b ____ n 'pɪŋkɪŋ ə'baut ɪt

37 I think she's 'been to Moscow aɪ 'pɪŋk ʃɪz 'bɪn tə 'mɒskəʊ

38 He likes it, but he always pretends not to
h ____ 'laɪks ɪt bət h ____ 'ɔ:lwɪz prɪ'tends 'nɒt tu

3.2.3 Weak forms which drop their initial h

③ 18 - except at the beginning of sentences

Verbs and pronouns: *had has have he her him his*

	strong	weak	weak at beginning of utterance
had	hæd	əd	həd
has	hæz	əz	həz
have	hæv	əv	həv
he	hi:	ɪ	hɪ
her	hɜ:	ə	hə
him	hɪm	ɪm	hɪm
his	hɪz	ɪz	hɪz

③ 19  Exercise 27 continued

- 39 'ðæts _____ 'brʌðə | _____ 'brʌðəz 'naɪs
 40 'ðæts _____ 'sɪstə | _____ 'sɪstəz fæn'tæstɪk
 41 _____z _____ 'evə 'met _____
 42 _____ 'laɪks _____ 'dʒɒb

③ 20  TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 28: weak forms and sentence stresses (1)

You should be able to transcribe all the phonemes of RP English by now. Do the next exercise on a separate sheet of paper: transcribe the following 12 sentences, marking *sentence stresses* and remembering *weak forms*.

- 1 What sort of an objection do you expect to receive from Paul McCartney?
- 2 Mary, at least, has never pretended she could sing.
- 3 All of us are more eager to succeed than to fail.
- 4 We must uncover some of the facts about this confused issue.
- 5 That's the man that I saw as I stepped off the train.
- 6 Some people can never stop drawing attention to themselves.
- 7 What can we ask him to do that he hasn't done already?
- 8 I'd have tried harder if I'd known you were watching.
- 9 Butch hid his chocolates at the bottom of the box.
- 10 Corrections should be submitted to the committee today.
- 11 At a quarter past nine all production ceased at the Kingston Laboratories
- 12 They accepted her proposals as a matter of some urgency.



TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 29: weak forms & sentence stresses (2)

③ 21 (On the tape this is called "3-B")

- 1 What was the height of that mountain you climbed last year?
* Hint: is 'that' a premodifier or a relative pronoun?
- 2 Now's the time to ask for a second opinion
* Note: transcribe 'Now's', not 'Now is'
- 3 After about an hour we took a turning off to the left.
- 4 Perhaps we ought to have asked Thomas to help us change the tyre.
- 5 There are masses of weeds in the conservatory.
- 6 She hated the way he cleaned his shoes.
- 7 We can come for supper, but we really can't stay too long.
- 8 The temperature at noon was up to the eighties in the shade.
- 9 Some of the mothers sported hairstyles that caused a good deal of excitement.
- 10 I've got some interesting information concerning the professor.

③ 22



TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISE 30: -s and -ed endings

This exercise provides more practice on the -s endings described in on page 18 (exercise 11). We now add the -ed endings, which follow similar rules. Compare these rules with the -s rules on page 18. Remember, look at the last sound before the ending:

- a) If it is *fortis* the ending will be t:**
 hopped sucked kissed puffed laughed roped matched
 hɒpt sʌkt kɪst pʌft lɑːft rəʊpt mætʃt
- b) If it is NOT FORTIS the ending will be d:**
 siezed rigged bathed robbed pleased loved moved
 siːzd rɪgd bæðd rɒbd pliːzd lʌvd muːvd
- "NOT FORTIS" includes vowels and nasals of course:**
 flowed tried played aimed carried pinned wronged
 fləʊd raɪd pleɪd eɪmd kærɪd pɪnd rɒŋd
- c) If it is *t* or *d* (another sound the same as the ending) the ending will be id (RP and South of England) or əz:**
 wanted wɒntɪd stated steɪtɪd loaded ləʊdɪd

- 1 The bars shuddered and cracked as John's toes bumped into their rusted contours
ðə 'bɑː____ 'ʃʌd____ ən 'kræ____ əz 'dʒɒ____ 'təʊ____
'bʌm____ intə ðeə 'rʌst____ 'kɒntʊə____
- 2 The pupils pushed the horrified bosses through the crowded classrooms
ðə 'pjuːpɪ____ 'pʊ____ ðə 'hɒrɪf____ 'bɒ____ ˌpruː ðə
'kraʊ____ 'klɑːsrʊ____
- 3 The girls hugged and kissed the dismayed sergeants and smiled at the astonished broad-shouldered captains
ðə 'gɜː____ 'hʌ____ ən 'ki____ ðə dis'm____ 'sɑːdʒən____ ən
'smɑː____ ət ð____ ə'stɒnɪ____ 'brɔːdʃəʊld____ 'kæptɪ____
- 4 The tubes of creams were stacked into the four-cornered boxes arranged in neglected piles along the walls
ðə 'tjuː____ əv 'kriː____ wə 'stæ____ intə ðə 'fɔː 'kɔːn____
'bɒk____ ə'reɪn____ ɪn nɪ'ɡlek____ 'paɪ____ ə'lɒŋ ðə 'wɔː____
- 5 It seems the Swedes changed their minds about the farmers' cows and agreed to the arrangements proposed by the dairymen's unions
ɪt 'siː____ ðə 'swiː____ 'tʃeɪn____ ðeə 'maɪn____ əbaʊt ðə
'fɑːm____ 'kaʊ____ ənd ə'ɡriː____ tə ð____ ə'reɪndʒmən____
prə'pəʊ____ baɪ ðə 'deərɪmə____ 'juːniən____
- 6 Bees hummed in the hedges but Rose's wrinkled eye speaks daggers
'biː____ 'hʌ____ ɪn ðə 'he____ bət 'rəʊ____ 'rɪŋkɪ____ 'aɪ
'spiː____ 'dæg____
- 7 Fortified by her concealed weapons, she bargained over the stashed watches with the bored customs officials
'fɔːtɪf____ baɪ hə kən'siː____ 'wep____ ʃɪ 'bɑːɡɪ____ əʊvə ðə
'stæ____ 'wɒ____ wɪð ðə bɔː____ 'kʌstə____ ə'fɪʃ____
- 8 The cloaked priests coughed and hissed as they waited for the cooled drinks for their parched throats
ðə 'kləʊ____ 'priːs____ 'kɒ____ ən 'hi____ əz ðeɪ 'weɪ____ fə
ðə 'kuː____ 'drɪŋ____ fə deə 'pɑː____ 'prəʊ____

- 9 We've walked these denuded mountains for hundreds of years and we never asked for them to be criss-crossed by raised roads paid for by enraged, overtaxed townsfolk

wɪv 'wɔ:___ ði:z dɪ'nju:___ 'maʊntɪ___ fə 'hʌndrə___ əv
 'j___ ən wi 'nevər 'ɑ:___ fə ðəm tə bi 'krɪs'krɒ___ baɪ
 'reɪ___ 'rəʊ___ 'peɪ___ fɔ: baɪ ɪn'reɪ___ 'əʊvətæk___
 'taʊ___fəʊk

- 10 Bewitched, bothered and bewildered, I broached the crates of smuggled goods which the thieves had ditched in the woods

bɪ'wɪ___ 'bɒð___ ən bɪ'wɪld___ aɪ 'brəʊ___ ðə 'kreɪ___
 əv 'smʌg___ 'gʊ___ wɪθ ðə 'pi:___ əd 'di___ ɪn ðə
 'wʊd___

KEY TO TRANSCRIPTION EXERCISES

KEY TO EXERCISE 1

sit	ɪ	less	e	end	e
plan	æ	lock	ɒ	damn	æ
stop	ɒ	look	ʊ	grin	ɪ
should	ʊ	said	e	foot	ʊ
get	e	and	æ	dog	ɒ
women	ɪ	ill	ɪ	sun	ʌ
some	ʌ	gun	ʌ	son	ʌ
gone	ɒ	ink	ɪ	cat	æ

KEY TO EXERCISE 2

1	æ - e	2	e - ɪ	3	ɒ - ʌ	4	ʊ - ɒ - ʌ
damp	dæmp	bread	bred	sun	sʌn	foot	fʊt
red	red	fish	fɪʃ	among	əməŋ	quality	kwɒləti
crack	kræk	lead	led	wrong	rɒŋ	cough	kɒf
read	red	sing	sɪŋ	son	sʌn	country	kʌntri
end	end	decide	disaɪd	hot	hɒt	sugar	ʃʊgə
bed	bed	naked	neɪkɪd	mob	mɒb	other	ʌðə
bad	bæd	England	ɪŋɡlənd	tongue	tʌŋ	woman	wʊmən
said	sed	women	wɪmɪn	song	sɒŋ	butcher	bʊtʃə
fancy	fænsɪ	bury	beri	sung	sʌŋ	butter	bʌtə
fence	fens	Thames	temz	Monday	mʌndi	wood	wʊd
gang	ɡæŋ	village	vɪlɪdʒ	one	wʌn	cushion	kʊʃən
nanny	næni	build	bɪld	front	frʌnt	honey	hʌni
many	meni	says	sez	want	wɒnt	crush	krʌʃ
penny	peni	busy	bɪzi	hop	hɒp	gone	ɡɒn
any	eni	except	ɪksept	swan	swɒn	sorry	sɒri
head	hed	private	praɪvɪt	swot	swɒt	look	lʊk
man	mæn	again	əɡen	what	wɒt	blood	blʌd
men	men	minute	minɪt	money	mʌni	wolf	wʊlf

KEY TO EXERCISE 3

seen	i:	knee	i:	born	ɔ:
palm	ɑ:	ease	i:	bought	ɔ:
cause	ɔ:	too	u:	ball	ɔ:
prune	u:	word	ɜ:	law	ɔ:
<u>machine</u>	i:	glue	u:	lore	ɔ:
bird	ɜ:	half*	ɑ:	turn	ɜ:
stirred	ɜ:	dance*	ɑ:	bra	ɑ:
heard	ɜ:	last*	ɑ:	can't*	ɑ:

*Northern British, American, Australian have /æ/ in these words.

KEY TO EXERCISE 4

<u>1</u>	<u>ɜː - ʌ</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>ɔː - ɒ</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>uː - ʊ</u>
judge	dʒʌdʒ	caught	kɔːt	shoot	ʃuːt
curse	kɜːs	cot	kɒt	boot	bʊt
murder	mɜːdə	port	pɔːt	book	bʊk
hut	hʌt	pot	pɒt	fuse	fjuːz
hurt	hɜːt	song	sɒŋ	wood	wʊd
shut	ʃʌt	offer	ɒfə	would	wʊd
shirt	ʃɜːt	gone	ɡɒn	use	juːz
purse	pɜːs	stalk	stɔːk	put	pʊt

KEY TO EXERCISE 5

- If you are aiming at, or are used to, American accents, remember the following points:
- 1 Where RP has ɑː in BATH words like lɑːst (1), sændglɑːs (2), dɑːns(3), bæp (5), etc. you will want to have læst, glæs, dæns, bæp, as if they were TRAP words.
 - 2 Where RP has ɒ in dʒɒn (9), plɒt stops (11) (i.e. LOT WORDS), American has ɑ (rather than ɑː): dʒɑn, plɑt, stɑps. But where RP has ɒ in dɒg (9) and krɒs (18) (i.e. CLOTH words) some Americans have ɑ (dɑg, kras), while others have ɔ (dɔg, krɔs).
 - 3 You will want to write r in many places where RP leaves it out: for kɒlə (12), fɜːst tɜːm (13), ɒnə ðə lɔːd (20) you'll prefer kalər, fɜːrst tɜːrm, ənər ðə lɔːrd, etc.

- 1 fæt frendz kæʃ evri læst bæɡ əv dædz egz
- 2 feʃ dʒeni ə sændglæs
- 3 hænd denɪs eni læmps left baɪ ðə dɑːns bænd
- 4 send stæn ə grænd femɪnɪn fæmɪli
- 5 set ðə kæt ɪn ðə bæp ən sɪt ɒn maɪ læp
- 6 maɪ aɪnt pæmz læf ɪz tens bət hæpi
- 7 wɒt mɔː dʌz tɒmi wɒnt
- 8 bɒb hæd ə nɑːstɪ fɔːl ət ði ɒfɪs
- 9 dʒɒn ɒn ðə raɪnʃ kɔːt fɔː dɒgz ɪn ðə fɔːrɪst
- 10 wɔːkɪŋ ʌp ɪn ðə kʌntri mʌðə ɡɒt stʌk ɪn ə pʌdʒ
- 11 hæf ði ʌðə plɒt stɒps ʃɔːt əv ðə pɒnd
- 12 ɒn ðə frʌnt əv maɪ kɒlə ðeərə ɒt əv kʌləf! spɔːts
- 13 ɪt wəz fʌn dʒʊ(ə)rɪŋ ðə fɜːst tɜːm ɪn lʌndən
- 14 ən ɜːʒənt pʌz! pretʃz tə trʌb! ʃɜːlɪz hʌnɪmuːn
- 15 kʌm ɪntə ðə ɡɑːdn mɔːd
- 16 ɒnə ðə lɔːd ðaɪ ɡɒd wɪð ɔːl ðaɪ hæt ənd ʌndəstændɪŋ
- 17 wʊdn stʌf plɪːzɪz sʌm piːp! betə ðən plæstɪk
- 18 kʊd ðə flʌd (h)əv kɔːzd ðə buks tə rɒt

19 ðə bʊl tʃɪnd təwɔːdz (tɔːdz) æn wɪð ə krɒs lʊk

20 ʃʌt ðə dɔːr ən pʊʃ ðə nɒb tə lʊk ɪt

KEY TO EXERCISE 6

buy	aɪ	bow	aʊ	queer	ɪə
day	eɪ	bow	əʊ	bare	eə
high	aɪ	toe	əʊ	beer	ɪə
made	eɪ	bound	aʊ	bear	eə
ride	aɪ	croak	əʊ	idea	ɪə
join	ɔɪ	lout	aʊ	air	eə
ache	eɪ	row	əʊ	cairn	eə
light	aɪ	row	aʊ	fears	ɪə
date	eɪ	foil	ɔɪ	fairs	eə

KEY TO EXERCISE 7

<u>1</u>	<u>e - eɪ</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>eɪ - aɪ</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>əʊ - aʊ</u>
red	red	fain	feɪn	shout	ʃaʊt
raid	reɪd	fine	faɪn	shown	ʃəʊn
head	hed	shave	ʃeɪv	foe	fəʊ
made	meɪd	drive	draɪv	window	wɪndəʊ
many	meni	night	naɪt	row	raʊ
rainy	reɪni	eight	eɪt	row	rəʊ
café	kæfeɪ	height	haɪt	sew	səʊ
great	greɪt	island	aɪlənd	bough	baʊ
<u>4</u>	<u>ɪə - eə</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>ʊə - ɔː</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>eɪə aɪə ɔɪə əʊə aʊə</u>
here	hɪə	cure	kjʊə	higher	haɪə
there	ðeə	store	stɔː	slower	sləʊə
fare	feə	moor	mʊə °	tower	taʊə
fair	feə	more	mɔː	liar	laɪə
near	nɪə	pour	pɔː	loyal	lɔɪəl
beer	bɪə	poor	pʊə x	trial	traɪəl
bear	beə	sure	ʃʊə x x	betrayal	bɪtreɪəl
bare	beə	shore	ʃɔː	hour	aʊə

° moor - on the tape I say mʊə, but you'll often hear mɔː

* poor - on the tape I say pʊə, but you'll often hear pɔː

** sure - on the tape I say ʃʊə, but you'll often hear ʃʊə

KEY TO EXERCISE 8

1 ðəʊz braʊn kaʊz nəʊ haʊ tə stænd kləʊs tə ðə rəʊd

2 gəʊ sləʊli raʊnd ðə saɪd əv ðə ləʊnli maʊntɪn

3 əvɔɪd nəreʊs geɪts baɪ teɪkɪŋ ðə haɪweɪ

4 reɪts kləɪm əz breɪv maɪnəz steɪ ɒn straɪk

5 ɔɪl naɪn mʌnz tʃɪn greɪsfəli raʊnd dʒuːpɪtə

6 ðə stəʊn rəʊlz grəʊnɪŋ ɪntə ðə həʊl

- 7 pjʊə ˈpaʊzənd paʊnd pɜːlz kjʊə maɪnd eɪks
 8 aɪ dəʊnt keər əbaʊt frɪər ɪf juː feər ə tiə wið miː
 9 striə kliər əv ðə steəz hiər ən ðeə
 10 geʊ əweɪ maɪ bɔɪ ʃaʊtɪd ðə heəri laɪən

KEY TO EXERCISE 9

- 1 ðə 'naɪsə 'wʊmən ə'grɪd ə'baʊt ðə 'dɒktə
 2 əb'dʒekʃənz wɪl bi 'teɪkən 'sɪəriəsli
 3 'begəz blænz ən 'mætəz ə'fend 'lændənz pɒpjʊ'leɪʃən
 4 aɪ 'səʊlvd ðɪs pə'pleksɪŋ 'prɒbləm ə 'lɒŋ 'taɪm ə'geʊ
 5 ə'tæk wið 'ɔːl 'wepənz əb'teɪnəbəl

KEY TO EXERCISE 10

- 1 ðə 'kwɪkɪst 'vɪlɪdʒəz ɪmpr'uːvd ðeər ɪk'skjʊːsɪz
 2 rɪ'tɜːn bɪ'fɔː ðə 'wɪmɪnz dɪ'prɑːʃə

KEY TO EXERCISE 11

Normal RP: bɪ'kʌm 'wɒntɪd 'gʊdnɪs

Using ə: bə'kʌm 'wɒntəd 'gʊdnəs

KEY TO EXERCISE 12

- 'fʌni 'mʌni 'prezli
 'mʌŋki 'mʌŋkɪz 'pɑːtɪz
 'ʃɑːli 'leɪdi 'leɪdɪz
 'kɒpi 'kɒpɪd
 'kɒpiə 'fju(ə)riəs
 rɪ'ækʃən rɪ'trækʃən

KEY TO EXERCISE 13

- 1 tædeɪ aɪ meɪd ə klæbəd aʊt əv əʊld rʌbɪʃ
 2 dʒuːdɪz rəʊb ʃəʊd rəʊgɪʃ rægz əv red sætɪn
 3 stɒp ðæt rɒkɪŋ ʌp ɒn dek
 4 dəʊnt weɪt əraʊnd keɪt weɪd ɪntə ðə mɪd
 5 ʌpəməʊst ɪn məks maɪnd wə səm delɪkət weɪti mətəz
 6 get aʊt əv ðə geɪtweɪ wið jɔː dɒdəɪŋ wet geʊts

KEY TO EXERCISE 14

- 1 aɪ ɒːt ðiːz ɒːts faɪv sʌməz sɪns
 2 maɪ neɪvjuː neɪvə bɒðəz əʊvə fjuːʃə fæʃənz aɪðə
 3 əʊə bædʒɪz məʃ iːʃ ʌðəz dʒʌdʒmənt ʃɑːli
 4 reɪdʒ feɪdz əz ʃɑːpli əz ɪt sɜːdʒɪz

KEY TO EXERCISE 15

1 mæs <i>mass</i>	11 kləʊz <i>close</i>	21 laɪz <i>lies</i>
2 hæz <i>has</i>	12 kləʊs <i>close</i>	22 laɪs <i>lice</i>
3 mɪs <i>miss</i>	13 dʒu:s <i>juice</i>	23 feɪs <i>face</i>
4 ɪz <i>is</i>	14 dʒu:z <i>Jews</i>	24 feɪz <i>phase</i>
5 wɒz <i>was</i>	15 wʌns <i>once</i>	25 leɪz <i>lays</i>
6 lɒs <i>loss</i>	16 wʌnz <i>ones</i>	26 leɪs <i>lace</i>
7 æs <i>ass</i>	17 tenz <i>tens</i>	27 haʊz <i>house</i> (verb)
8 æz <i>as</i>	18 tens <i>tense</i>	28 haʊs <i>house</i> (noun)
9 frɪəs <i>fierce</i>	19 ju:z <i>use</i> (verb)	29 lu:z <i>lose</i>
10 frɪəz <i>fears</i>	20 ju:s <i>use</i> (noun)	30 lu:s <i>loose</i>
31 pɜ:s <i>purse</i>	38 vɔɪs <i>voice</i>	45 pleɪs <i>place</i>
32 pɜ:z <i>purrs</i>	39 reɪs <i>race</i>	46 pleɪz <i>plays</i>
33 peɪs <i>pace</i>	40 reɪz <i>rays</i>	47 beɪz <i>bays</i>
34 peɪ <i>pays</i>	41 praɪz <i>prize</i>	48 beɪs <i>base</i>
z		
35 si:z <i>seize</i>	42 praɪs <i>price</i>	49 bʌz <i>buzz</i>
36 si:s <i>cease</i>	43 raɪz <i>rise</i>	50 bʌs <i>bus</i>
37 nɔɪz <i>noise</i>	44 raɪs <i>rice</i>	

KEY TO EXERCISE 16

1 dʒu:si <i>juicy</i>	5 reɪsə <i>racer</i>
2 tʃu:zi <i>choosy</i>	6 geɪzə <i>gazer</i>
3 praɪsɪŋ <i>pricing</i>	7 mæsɪv <i>massive</i>
4 haʊzɪŋ <i>housing</i>	8 hæzəd <i>hazard</i>

KEY TO EXERCISE 17

1 gæʃ <i>gash</i>	3 tɒs <i>toss</i>	5 ʃi:t <i>sheet</i>
2 gæs <i>gas</i>	4 tɒʃ <i>tosh</i>	6 sɪ:t <i>seat</i>

KEY TO EXERCISE 18

1 meɪʒə <i>measure</i>	3 ʃɔ:n <i>Sean</i>	5 neɪʃn <i>nation</i>
2 eɪʃə* <i>Asia</i>	4 ʒɒnrə <i>genre</i>	6 ɪkweɪʒn <i>equation</i>

* eɪʃə is common in the South of England; eɪʒə in the North.

KEY TO EXERCISE 19

1 mætʃ <i>match</i>	11 tʃaɪv <i>chive</i>	21 streɪndʒ <i>strange</i>
2 mædʒ <i>Madge</i>	12 dʒaɪv <i>jive</i>	22 tʃeɪndʒ <i>change</i>
3 bædʒ <i>badge</i>	13 tʃɜ:tʃ <i>church</i>	23 bɪndʒ <i>binge</i>
4 bæʃ <i>batch</i>	14 dʒɜ:k <i>jerk</i>	24 frenʃ <i>French</i>
5 dredʒ <i>dredge</i>	15 dʒʌg <i>jug</i>	25 lɑ:tʃ <i>larch</i>
6 reʃ <i>wretch</i>	16 tʃʌg <i>chug</i>	26 lɑ:dʒ <i>large</i>
7 wɒdʒ <i>wodge</i>	17 tʃu:z <i>choose</i>	27 eɪdʒ <i>age</i>
8 wɒʃ <i>watch</i>	18 dʒu:z <i>Jews</i>	28 eɪʃ <i>H</i>
9 steɪdʒ <i>stage</i>	19 dʒʌdʒ <i>judge</i>	29 sədʒest <i>suggest</i>
10 kəʊʃ <i>coach</i>	20 dʒɔ:dʒ <i>George</i>	30 ətʃi:v <i>achieve</i>

KEY TO EXERCISE 20

- hi:z bɪzi tʃeɪsɪŋ kreɪzi steɪdʒ kəʊtʃɪz əkrɒs ðə grɑ:sləndz
- tʃeɪndʒ pleɪsɪz wɪð tʃaɪlz pli:z dʒɔ:dʒ

- 3 ʃiː selz siː ʃelz ɪn ðə ʃiːp stoːlz
 4 suːzən reɪdʒɪz ən kɜːsɪz dʒʌst əz mʌʃ əz dʒeɪmz
 5 sɪzliŋ spɪdʒɪz (hə)v sʌŋk tə zɪərəʊ ɪn ðɪs praɪs zəʊn
 6 ʃerəl dʒɔɪnz ðə rʌʃən ʃɒpwaɪkəz wɒʃɪŋ dʒæpəniːz
 vɛdʒtəbʌlz
 * (Note 'Cheryl' is pronounced ʃerəl in America, and this
 is also becoming common in Britain)
 7 ʃʊəli (ʃɔːli) ʃɜːlɪz ʃɔːt sʌmə slɪps rɪsk ʃrɪŋkɪŋ ɪn dʒəʊnz
 ʃaɪniːz wɒʃɪŋ məʃɪn

KEY TO EXERCISE 21

- 1 aɪ hɪə hæri held ɪz hed haɪ ɪn hʌntɪŋdən
 2 heɪ hɪldə haʊ lɒŋ əv juː bɪn həʊpɪŋ fər ə hʌzbənd
 3 hɒrɪs fel hed əʊvə hiːlz fə hæne wen ɪ fɜːst bɪheld ə

KEY TO EXERCISE 22

- 1 send stæn ə grænd femɪnɪn fæmɪli
 2 nɒn sməʊkɪŋ pæsɪndʒəz stænd ɪn ðə gæŋweɪ
 3 ɪŋkriːsɪŋli sɪŋɡəl (sɪŋɡl) piərənts (pərənts, American)
 meɪl əs ɜːdʒənt ən kɒmpleks ɪŋkwai(ə)rɪz

KEY TO EXERCISE 23

- 1 ʃɔː 'lʊkɪŋ dɪ'laɪtfəli 'weɪ 'tɒləmi
 2 'plɪːz dɪ'li:və ðə 'gɜːtɪz baɪ 'lʌŋʃ (lʌŋʃ) mə'liːsə
 3 'fɜːt ðə 'seɪtɪz 'keəfəli 'kærələɪn
 4 'pædɒk ðə 'lɒdʒ wen juː 'liːv 'kɪaɪv
 5 'rɪt kɪaɪ'mæktɪk 'levəʊt ə 'fləʊɪŋ 'daʊn'hɪt 'kɪɪəli
 6 'red 'leðə 'jeləʊ 'leðə
 7 'ʌn'steɪbəl mə'tɪəriəl 'meɪdaʊn 'kɔːtɪz fə 'fɔːlaʊt ə'lɑːmz
 8 ðə 'trʌbəl wɪð 'lɪtəl 'aʊtɪz ɪz ðeə 'wɒbəlɪ legz
 9 'mɪdəl kɪɑːs 'teɪbəl 'mænəz 'ræŋkɪ əs 'ʌŋkɪ

KEY TO EXERCISE 24

- 1 ðə ræɡɪd rɑːskl (ræskl) ræn əraʊnd ðə rʌɡɪd rɒks
 2 mɑːdʒərɪz naɪs bət aɪm geʊɪŋ tə məəri meri meəri
 * (Note: some American accents will have: meri meri
 meri)
 3 tɜːn tə stɑːbəð pɑːkə
 4 maɪ stɑː sets ɜːli ʃɔː stɑːr ɔːlweɪz raɪzɪz leɪtə
 Showing unvoiced ʃ:
 5 tʃraɪ skruːɪŋ ðə streɪt rɒd kɹɒswaɪz
 6 pɹɪns aɪ rɪɡret maɪ rɪsənt kɹaɪmz məʊst ɪkstriːmli

KEY TO EXERCISE 25

Showing unvoiced ʃ, w:

- 1 kwɪːn meɪz juːp wəz weɪstɪd ʃɜːnɪŋ fə wɪzdəm
 2 wɪljəmz vɑːst ʃɔːnz kwɑɪt kɹʊə maɪ wɪərɪn s
 3 ðə ʃiə weɪnz ɪn tʃuːn (tʃuːn) wɪð maɪ veɪn ɪkskjʊːsɪz
 4 ʃes wi hæv nəʊ bəndənəz

5 ai wəʊk wʌns jestədeɪ bət aɪm veri waɪd əweɪk wenevə
vərɒnɪkəz jeləʊ aɪ wɪŋks

KEY TO EXERCISE 26

See the key to Exercise 28 - first three sentences.

KEY TO EXERCISE 27 (Weak forms)

1 hi 'keɪm ət 'sɪks ə'klɒk
2 'ðɪs ɪz fə 'mi:
3 'ðɪs ɪz fər 'ɔ:l əv əs
4 'aɪ 'kʌm frəm 'dʒu:pɪtə
5 'weə də 'ju: kʌm frəm
6 'wɒt dəju 'wɒnt tə 'du:
7 'wɒt dəju 'wɒnt tu 'ɑ:sk
8 'weər əju 'gəʊɪŋ tu:
9 'wɒt ə ju 'du:ɪŋ | 'wɒt 'ɑ: ju 'du:ɪŋ
10 'sevn ən 'faɪv ə 'twelv | 'tu: ən 'sɪks ər 'eɪt
11 aɪ 'nəʊ weə 'dʒeɪn wɒz | bət 'weə wəz 'meg
12 aɪ 'nəʊ weə 'ðeɪ wɜ: | bət 'weə wə 'ju:
13 ðeɪ wər 'ɔ:lweɪz 'leɪt
14 'waɪ əv ju 'swɪft ɪt 'ɒf
15 həv ðeɪ 'kɪəd ðə 'teɪbl | 'nəʊ bət aɪ pɪŋk 'ted hæz
16 'mɑ:tɪn əz ɔ:l'reɪdɪ 'təʊld ɪm
17 'wen dɜz 'mæpju: ə'raɪv
18 'wɒt də ðə 'gɜ:lz 'du: 'best
19 'dʒɒn əl ə'gri: tə 'ðɪs ɔ:r i wɪl wen aɪv 'spəʊkən tu ɪm
20 wɪ məs 'mɪt ə'gen sʌm 'taɪm | wɪ 'riəli 'mʌst
21 ən 'æpɪ ə 'peər ən sm 'brɪndʒɪz
22 aɪ sed 'eɪ 'peə nɒt ə 'dʌzn 'peəz
23 ðə 'jʌŋ 'dɒg ɪz 'fɑ:stə ðən ði 'ʌðə dɒgz
24 'ðɪs ɪz ðə 'weɪ ðə 'wɜ:ld 'endz
25 ðeəz sm 'wʊd ɪn ðə 'fed | 'lets 'get 'sʌm əv ɪt
26 frəm 'naʊ 'ɒn ɪtl bi 'ju: ən 'mi:
27 ɪts 'gʊd | bət əz aɪ 'sed brɪ'fɔ:r ɪts 'nɒt 'gʊd ɪ'nʌf
28 'bɪgə ðən 'hu:
29 'ðæts ðə 'kæt ðət 'ðæt 'kæt 'zæpt
30 aɪ kn 'si: ə | aɪ kn 'si: ər 'əʊvə 'ðeə
31 hər 'ʌŋkɪ 'təʊld mi 'wɒt i 'pɔ:t əv əs
32 ðeɪ wə 'rɒtn səʊ aɪ 'dɪdnt 'ɪt ðəm
33 wɪ 'kæn bət wɪ 'ɔ:tnt
34 aɪl bi 'kʌmɪŋ tə'mɒrəʊ
35 aɪl bi ə'raɪvɪŋ tə'mɒrəʊ
36 aɪv bɪn 'pɪŋkɪŋ ə'baʊt ɪt
37 aɪ 'pɪŋk fɪz 'bɪn (or: 'bɪn) tə 'mɒskəʊ
38 hi 'laɪks ɪt bət hi 'ɔ:lweɪz prɪ'tends 'nɒt tu
39 'ðæts ə 'brʌðə | hə 'brʌðəz 'naɪs
40 'ðæts ɪz 'sɪstə | hɪz 'sɪstəz fæn'tæstɪk
41 həz i 'evə 'met ə
42 hi 'laɪks ɪz 'dʒɒb

KEY TO EXERCISE 28 - RP version

- 1 'wɒt 'sɔ:t əv ən əb'dʒekʃən də ju ɪk'spekt tə rɪ'si:v frəm
'pɔ:l mə'kɑ:tni
- 2 'meəri ət 'li:st əz 'nevə prɪ'tendɪd ʃi kəd 'sɪŋ
- 3 'ɔ:l əv əs ə 'mɔ:r 'i:gə tə sək'si:d ðən tə 'feɪl
- 4 wi məst (pr: wi 'mʌst) ʌn'klʌvə 'sʌm əv ðə 'fæktz
ə'baʊt ðɪs kən'fju:zd 'ɪʃu:
- 5 'ðæts ðə 'mæn ðət aɪ 'sɔ:(r) əz aɪ 'stept 'ɒf ðə 'treɪn
- 6 'sʌm 'pi:pəl kən 'nevə 'stɒp 'drɔ:(r)ɪŋ ə'tenʃn tə
ðəm'selvz
- 7 'wɒt kən wi 'ɑ:sk ɪm tə 'du: ðət i 'hæznt 'dʌn ɔ:l'redi
- 8 aɪd əv 'traɪd 'hɑ:dər ɪf aɪd 'nəʊn ju wə 'wɒʃɪŋ
- 9 'bʊʃ 'hɪd ɪz 'ɪpklɪts ət ðə 'bɒtəm əv ðə 'bɒks
- 10 kə'rekʃnz ʃəd bi səb'mɪtɪd tə ðə kə'mɪti tə'deɪ
- 11 ət ə 'kɔ:tə (kwɔ:tə) pɑ:st 'naɪn 'ɔ:l prə'dʌkʃn 'si:st ət ðə
'kɪŋstən lə'bɒrətɪz
- 12 ðeɪ ək'septɪd (h)ə prə'pəʊzɪz əz ə 'mætər əv 'sʌm
'ɜ:ʤənsi

KEY TO EXERCISE 28 - GenAm version

- 1 'mʌt/'wʌt 'sɔ:rt əv ən əb'dʒekʃən də ju ɪk'spekt tə rɪ'si:v
frəm 'pɔ:l/pɑ:l mə'kɑ:tni
- 2 'meri ət 'li:st əz 'nevər prɪ'tendəd ʃi kəd 'sɪŋ
- 3 'ɔ:l/ɑ:l əv əs ər 'mɔ:r 'i:gər tə sək'si:d ðən tə 'feɪl
- 4 wi məst (or: wi 'mʌst) ʌn'klʌvər 'sʌm əv ðə 'fæktz
ə'baʊt ðɪs kən'fju:zd 'ɪʃu:
- 5 'ðæts ðə 'mæn ðət aɪ 'sɔ:/sɑ: əz aɪ 'stept 'ɔ:f ðə
'treɪn
- 6 'sʌm 'pi:pəl kən 'nevər 'stɑ:p 'drɑ:ɪŋ/drɔ:ɪŋ ə'tenʃn tə
ðəm'selvz
- 7 'wʌt (mʌt) kən wi 'æsk ɪm tə 'du: ðət i 'hæznt 'dʌn
ɔ:l'redi/ɑ:l'redi
- 8 aɪd əv 'traɪd 'hɑ:rdər ɪf aɪd 'nəʊn ju wər 'wɑ:ʃɪŋ
- 9 'bʊʃ 'hɪd ɪz 'ɪɑ:klɛts ət ðə 'bɔ:əm əv ðə 'bɑ:ks
- 10 kə'rekʃnz ʃəd bi səb'mɪəd tə ðə kə'mɪti tə'deɪ
- 11 ət ə 'kwɔ:ŋər pæst 'naɪn 'ɔ:l/ɑ:l prə'dʌkʃn 'si:st ət ðə
'kɪŋstən 'ləbrətɔ:rɪz
- 12 ðeɪ ək'septəd (h)ər prə'pəʊzɪz əz ə 'mæŋər əv 'sʌm
'ɜ:rʤənsi

KEY TO EXERCISE 29 - RP version

1 'wɒt wəz ðə 'haɪt əv 'ðæt 'maʊntɪn ju 'klaɪmd 'lɑːst 'jɪə
 strong: wɒz dv juː

2 'naʊz ðə 'taɪm tu ɑːsk fər ə 'sekənd ə'pɪnjən
 strong: tuː fɔːr

(Note the 'r' on fər - vowel follows)
 3 'ɑːftər ə'baʊt ən 'aʊə wi 'tʊk ə 'tɜːnɪŋ 'ɒf tə ðə 'left
 strong: wiː tuː

4 pə'hæps wi 'ɔːt tu əv 'ɑːs(k)t 'tɒməs tə 'help əs 'ʃeɪndʒ ðə
 'taɪə

OR: tə həv (if no 'h', then tu before vowel)
 strong: wiː tuː həv tuː ʌs

5 ðər ə 'mæsɪz əv 'wiːdz ɪn ðə kən'sɜːvətɪ
 strong: ðeər ɑː dv

6 ʃi 'heɪtɪd ðə 'weɪ (h)i 'kliːnd ɪz 'ʃuːz
 strong: ʃiː hiː hɪz

7 wi kən 'kʌm fə 'slʌpə bət wi 'rɪəli 'kɑːnt 'steɪ 'tuː 'lɒŋ
 strong: wiː kæn fɔː bʌt wiː

8 ðə 'tempɹəʃər ət 'nuːn wəz ʌp tə ði 'eɪtɪz ɪn ðə 'ʃeɪd
 strong: æt wɒz tuː

9 'slʌm əv ðə 'mʌðəz spɔːtɪd 'heəstaɪlz ðət 'kɔːzd
 strong: dv ðæt

ə 'ɡʊd 'diːl əv ɪk'saɪtmənt
 strong: dv

10 aɪv 'ɡɒt səm 'ɪntrestɪŋ ɪnfə'meɪʃn kən'sɜːnɪŋ ðə
 prə'fesə

strong: slʌm

KEY TO EXERCISE 29 - GenAm version

(where ɔː is given, ɑː is also acceptable)

1 'wʌt 'mʌt wəz ðə 'haɪt əv 'ðæt 'maʊntɪn ju 'klaɪmd 'læst 'jɪr

2 'naʊz ðə 'taɪm tə tu æsk fər ə 'sekənd ə'pɪnjən

3 'æftər ə'baʊt ən 'aʊr wi 'tʊk ə 'tɜːrɪnɪŋ 'ɔːf tə ðə 'left

4 pər'hæps wi 'ɔːt tu əv 'æs(k)t 'tɑːməs tə 'help əs 'ʃeɪndʒ ðə
 'taɪr

5 ðər ðər ər 'mæsəz əv 'wiːdz ɪn ðə kən'sɜːrvətɔːri

6 ʃi 'heɪəd ðə 'weɪ (h)i 'kliːnd ɪz 'ʃuːz

7 wi kən 'kʌm fər 'slʌpər bət wi 'rɪ(ə)li 'kænt 'steɪ 'tuː 'lɔːŋ

8 ðə 'tempɹəʃər ət 'nuːn wəz ʌp tə ði 'eɪz ɪn ðə 'ʃeɪd

9 'slʌm əv ðə 'mʌðəz spɔːrəd 'herstaɪlz ðət 'kɔːzd ə 'ɡʊd 'diːl
 əv ɪk'saɪtmənt

10 aɪv 'ɡɑːt səm 'ɪntrestɪŋ ɪnfər'meɪʃn kən'sɜːrɪnɪŋ ðə prə'fesər

KEY TO EXERCISE 30 - RP version

- 1 ðə 'bɑ:z 'ʃʌdəd ən 'krækt əz 'dʒɒnz 'təʊz 'bʌmpt intə ðeə 'rʌstɪd 'kɒntʊəz
- 2 ðə 'pju:pɪlz 'pʊft ðə 'hɒrɪfaɪd 'bɒsɪz pru: ðə 'kraʊdɪd 'klɑ:srʊmz
- 3 ðə 'gɜ:lz 'hʌgd ən 'kɪst ðə dɪs'meɪd 'sɑ:dʒənts ən 'smɑɪd et ðɪ ə'stɒnɪft 'brɔ:d'ʃəʊldəd 'kæptɪnz
- 4 ðə 'tju:bz (ʃu:bz) əv 'kri:mz wə 'stækt intə ðə 'fɔ: 'kɔ:nəd 'bɒksɪz ə'reɪndʒd in nɪ'glektɪd 'paɪlz ə'lɒŋ ðə 'wɔ:lz
- 5 ɪt 'si:mz ðə 'swɪdz 'ʃeɪndʒd ðeə 'maɪndz əbaʊt ðə 'fɑ:məz 'kaʊz ənd ə'grɪd tə ðɪ ə'reɪndʒmənts prə'pəʊzd bɑɪ ðə 'deərɪmənz 'ju:niənz
- 6 'bi:z 'hʌmd in ðə 'hedʒɪz bət 'rəʊzɪz 'rɪŋkɪd 'aɪ 'spi:ks 'dægəz
- 7 'fɔ:tɪfaɪd bɑɪ hə kən'si:lɪd 'wepənz ʃɪ 'bɑ:gɪnd əʊvə ðə 'stæft 'wɒfɪz wɪð ðə bɔ:d 'kʌstəmz ə'fɪʃlɪz
- 8 ðə 'kləʊkt 'pri:sts 'kɒft ən 'hɪst əz ðeɪ 'weɪtɪd fə ðə 'ku:lɪd 'drɪŋks fə deə 'pɑ:ft 'prəʊts
- 9 wɪv 'wɔ:kt ðɪz dɪ'nju:dɪd 'maʊntɪnz fə 'hʌndrədz əv 'jɪəz ən wɪ 'nevər 'ɑ:s(k)t fə ðəm tə bi 'kris'krɒst bɑɪ 'reɪzd 'rəʊdz 'peɪd fɔ: bɑɪ ɪn'reɪdʒd 'əʊvətækst 'taʊnzfəʊk
- 10 bɪ'wɪft 'bɒðəd ən bɪ'wɪldəd aɪ 'brəʊft ðə 'kreɪts əv 'smʌglɪd 'gʊdz wɪf ðə 'pi:vz əd 'dɪft in ðə 'wʊdz

KEY TO EXERCISE 30 - GenAm version (SEE ABOVE FOR RP!)

(where ɔ: is given, ɑ: is also acceptable)

- 1 ðə 'bɑ:rɪz 'ʃʌdəd ən 'krækt əz 'dʒɑ:nz 'təʊz 'bʌmpt intə ðer 'rʌstəd 'kɑ:nturɪz
- 2 ðə 'pju:pəlɪz 'pʊft ðə 'hɒrɪfaɪd 'bɑ:səz pru: ðə 'kraʊdəd 'klɑ:srʊmz
- 3 ðə 'gɜ:lz 'hʌgd ən 'kɪst ðə dɪs'meɪd 'sɑ:dʒənts ən 'smɑɪd et ðɪ ə'stɑ:nɪft 'brɔ:d'ʃəʊldəd 'kæptənɪz
- 4 ðə 'tu:bz əv 'kri:mz wər 'stækt intə ðə 'fɔ:r 'kɔ:rnerd 'bɒksəz ə'reɪndʒd in nə'glektəd 'paɪlz ə'lɔ:ŋ ðə 'wɔ:lz
- 5 ɪt 'si:mz ðə 'swɪdz 'ʃeɪndʒd ðer 'maɪndz əbaʊt ðə 'fɑ:rmərz 'kaʊz ənd ə'grɪd tə ðɪ ə'reɪndʒmənts prə'pəʊzd bɑɪ ðə 'deərɪmənz 'ju:niənz

- 6 'bi:z 'hʌmɪd ɪn ðə 'hedʒəz bət 'rəʊzəz 'rɪŋkɪd 'aɪ 'spi:kz
'dægəz
- 7 'fɔ:rtɪfaɪd baɪ hər kən'si:lɪd 'wepənz ʃɪ 'bɑ:rgənd əʊvər ðə
'stæft 'wɑ:fəz wɪð ðə bɔ:rd 'kʌstəmz ə'fɪʃlɪz
- 8 ðə 'kləʊkt 'pri:sts 'kɔ:ft ən 'hɪst əz ðeɪ 'weɪtəd fə ðə
'ku:lɪd 'drɪŋks fər der 'pɑ:rtft 'prəʊts
- 9 wɪv 'wɔ:kt ðɪz dɪ'nu:dəd 'maʊntɪnz fər 'hʌndrədz əv 'jɪrɪz
ən wɪ 'nevər 'æs(k)t fər ðəm tə bi 'krɪs'krɔ:st baɪ 'reɪzɪd
'rəʊdz 'peɪd fɔ:r baɪ ɪn'reɪdʒd 'əʊvərtækst 'taʊnzfəʊk
- 10 bə'wɪft 'bɑ:ðəd ən bə'wɪldəd aɪ 'brəʊft ðə 'kreɪts əv
'smʌglɪd 'gʊdz wɪf ðə 'pi:vz əd 'dɪft ɪn ðə 'wʊdz

