## A Practical Course in British English Pronunciation

## The <br> 

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Written \& Produced at the Pronunciation Studio
Self Study or Classroom Use 9 Chapters with Full Answer Key

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## How to Use the Book

Every chapter is split into the following sections:

- Sounds: how to pronounce vowels and consonants.
- Sound Comparison: focus on difficult sounds that are often confusing.
- Spelling \& Sound: how to turn written English into speech.
- Structure: how English joins together and the weak/strong structure.
- Intonation: the use of pitch and stress in speech.

Most activities come with audio files to practise with. These are indicated with the following symbol in the left margin: 9.3.0

Every page of the course contains up to three parts: NOTES, EXERCISES and DRILLS as follows:

## NOTES

+ All notes appear in grey boxes like this one.
+ Here you will find the rules and production notes for each section.


## EXERCISES

- Complete the exercises and check your answers with the audio or answer key.
- The answer key is found in the back of the book on pages 113-130.


## DRILLS

- Repeat drills regularly with the recording until they become easy to produce.
- There is space on the recordings to repeat after each sentence or sound.


## EXTRA MATERIALS \& CLASSES

- Many of the exercises in ‘The Sound of English’ have extra practice activities available to download from our website, visit: www.thesoundofenglish.org
- You can also find information about where to study the course with qualified teachers on the website.


## IPA Chart

+IPA is phonetic script, it show us the sounds to pronounce rather than spelling.

+ The script is very useful for improving accuracy in pronunciation.
+You will learn each sound and its possible spellings on the course.



## Chapter <br> 1



Before beginning, download your audio pack from: http://pronunciationlondon.co.uk/free-sample/

## Consonant Types | Sound

+ Consonant sounds are produced by blocking air as it leaves the mouth.
- This course shows you how to pronounce all 25 consonant sounds of English.
+ Below is an example of each consonant sound - listen and read them.

| 1.16 | Type of Sound | Sound | Example 1 | Example 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | plosive <br> (complete block of air followed by explosion) | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{p} \\ \mathrm{~b} \\ \mathrm{t} \\ \mathrm{~d} \\ \mathrm{k} \\ \mathrm{~g} \\ ? \end{gathered}$ | pin <br> bag <br> time <br> door <br> cash <br> girl | cap <br> robe <br> late <br> feed <br> sock <br> flag <br> football |
|  | fricative <br> (constant flow of air "squeezed" through a block, sounds like friction) | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { f } \\ & \text { v } \\ & \theta \\ & \text { б } \\ & \text { s } \\ & \text { z } \\ & \text { f } \\ & \hline \\ & \text { h } \end{aligned}$ | full <br> vest <br> think <br> those <br> sight <br> $z 00$ <br> shirt <br> high | knife <br> cave <br> earth <br> bathe <br> kiss <br> nose <br> crash <br> pleasure |
|  | affricate <br> (plosive followed by fricative) | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{tf} \\ \mathrm{~d} 3 \end{gathered}$ | chose joy | catch <br> stage |
|  | nasal <br> (air is released through the nose) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} \\ & \mathrm{n} \\ & \mathrm{n} \end{aligned}$ | mood now | calm <br> turn <br> bang |
|  | approximant <br> (vowel-like consonant, no full block of air occurs) | $\begin{gathered} \text { w } \\ \text { j } \\ \text { r } \\ 1 / \nmid \end{gathered}$ | wall <br> yellow <br> room <br> law | pill |

## Consonant Articulation | Sound

+ We use the articulators: tongue, lips, \& teeth, to block air.
+The places where we block air in English are shown below.



## EXERCISE

1.2 - Listen to the recording and match the sounds in the boxes with their articulation diagrams (the first one has been done). The arrows point to the place of articulation.

4.

5.

6.



- Check your answers in the answer key on page 112.


## ${ }^{7}$ Sound ${ }^{\text {E }}$ English

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"'The Sound of English' is a unique method whose simplicity will help you, first to unlearn all the accumulative pronunciation mistakes acquired in the process of learning English as a foreign language and then teach you - in an easy and practical way - all the tricks you need to know in order to sound like a native speaker. Highly recommended to all of those who want get their command of the English language to another dimension." Javier Pena, Spanish Voice Artist 2013
"'The Sound of English' really encapsulates Joe and the Studio's teaching in the last 6 years. It is even better structured than the first one ('An English Accent') and although it is more compact in size, it seems to have packed in drills that I did not have the chance to do in class previously."
Kay Ng, Cantonese Speaker, 2013

## Vowels | Sounds

+ A neutral English accent has 19 vowel sounds.
+ There are 3 types of English vowel sound - short, long and diphthong.
+ English spelling does not always show us which sound to pronounce.
+ We will learn how to pronounce each individual vowel sound on this course.

| $1.3 \bigcirc$ | Type of Sound | Sound | Spellings | Examples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | short <br> (single mouth position) | ə <br> I <br> v <br> e <br> $\wedge$ <br> æ <br> D | $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{e}, \mathrm{o}, \mathrm{u}$ <br> i <br> $\mathrm{u}, \mathrm{oO}, \mathrm{ou}$ <br> e, ea, ie <br> u, o <br> a $\mathrm{o}, \mathrm{a}$ | alive, the, today, supply <br> thin, sit, rich put, look, should went, bread, friend fun, love, money cat, hand, fan rob, top, watch |
|  | long <br> (single mouth position) | i: <br> u: <br> 3: <br> 0 : <br> a: | ee, ea ew, oo, o_e ir, ur, wor al, aw, or, our, oor a, al, ar | need, beat, team few, boot, lose third, turn, worse talk, law, port glass, half, car |
|  | diphthong <br> (double mouth position) | eI OI aI əช av Іə еә | $\begin{gathered} \text { ay, ea, ae, ai } \\ \text { oi, oy } \\ \text { ie, i_e, i, y } \\ \text { o, o_e, oa } \\ \text { ou, ow } \\ \text { eer, ear } \\ \text { are, ere, ea, ai } \end{gathered}$ | pay, great, maid noise, toy, choice fine, like, might no, stone, road round, how, brown beer, hear, steer care, there, bear |

## Vowel Articulation| Sounds

+ A vowel sound is made by shaping the mouth as air flows out.
+ Articulators used to shape the mouth are: tongue, lips and jaw.
+ The chart below shows examples of mouth positions in English.

|  | Position |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Example | tongue | lips | jaw |
| i: (keep) |  | spread | close |
| 3: (bird) | mid | relaxed | mid |
| D (watch) |  | rounded | open |

## DRILL

- Repeat the following sentences. Notice your jaw opening each time.

-Which sentence contains only rounded vowels?


## Introduction | Spelling \& Sound

$1.6 \curvearrowright$ - English spelling does not always indicate pronunciation.

- It was famously claimed that the word 'fish' could be spelt 'ghoti' because:
'gh' in 'enough' is pronounced /f/
'O' in 'women' is pronounced /I/
'ti' in 'motion' is pronounced / $/$

so 'ghoti' could be pronounced / $\mathrm{fI} \mathrm{J} /$ !
+ The pronunciation of many English sounds can be predicted by their spelling.
- The 'Spelling \& Sound' section shows you how to select sounds accurately by interpreting spelling.


## EXERCISE

- Each group of words contains an identical spelling.
- Circle the word that you think is pronounced differently from the others.

1. goose loose choose
2. nose rose lose
3. played stopped liked
4. father author Northern
5. paid maid said
6. put but hut
7. none done gone
8. foot book food
9. slow now cow
10. word work worn
11. watch wall was
1.7 - Listen and check your answers.

## Schwa $\mid$ Spelling \& Sound

- Match the words below with the IPA transcription on the right:

- Which sound appears in every IPA transcription?
1.9 . The schwa sound $/ \mathrm{z} /$ can be spelt as $\langle\mathrm{a}\rangle,\langle\mathrm{e}\rangle,\langle\mathrm{o}\rangle$ and $\langle\mathrm{u}\rangle$.
+ The schwa is the most common vowel sound in English.
- The schwa is weak - it can never be stressed.
+ The production of the schwa is neutral: lips, jaw and tongue are relaxed


## EXERCISE

- Every word in the box below contains one schwa sound.
- Listen to the recording and underline the schwa in each word.


### 1.10 ®

 servant persist bacon picture commit alivejumper sublime London salad Peru structure
suggest soldier persuade combine balloon
terror cushion scripture tighten sofa Russia

- Think of any word in English with 3 syllables or more.
- How many schwa sounds does it contain? Check in a dictionary.

EXAMPLE: 'conspiracy' $=2$ schwa sounds.

## Function \& Content | Structure

- Listen to the sentence below:
"Shall we go for a walk?"
- Which words are stressed? Why?
+ Spoken English is divided into function and content words.
+ Function words carry only grammatical meaning, such as:
Word Type Examples

| prepositions | to from for of with by |
| ---: | :--- |
| auxiliaries | are was do have could would shall can |
| articles | a an the |
| quantifiers | some any few all |
| pronouns | he she it you I this that |

+ Content words carry real meaning such as:

| Word Type | Examples |
| ---: | :--- |
| nouns | car wedding James table joy |
| verbs | move drink turn enjoy think |
| adjectives | big interesting quiet slow bright |
| adverbs | quickly quietly fortunately often again |

## EXERCISE

- In the sentences below, underline the function words:
1.12 1. Can we go for a swim in the sea?

2. It's a beautiful day in the South of England.
3. How do you want to pay for this, sir?
4. Jessica Smith is required in 'Arrivals' immediately.
5. When you get to the station, give me a call.
6. Would you like some of my carrot cake?

# ${ }^{n}$ Sound ${ }^{\circ}$ English 

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"I really like this book. Especially, the examples you use (like the ones on p77 for diphthong vowels), very easy to visualize and remember. My congratulations on this work." Daria, Polish Speaker \& English Teacher, 2013
"Studying pronunciation on this course book puts the student at ease and provides answers to the many questions a learner may have. Most importantly, the course book offers a remarkably solid structure to a notoriously difficult and changeable subject, i.e. the spoken word". Arianna Willis, Italian Speaker, 2013
"As I expected, very well written. I especially like the drills; very well-thought out... and amusing too. I'm listening to the CDs now. Excellent!" Steve Collins, Author, 2013

## Schwa Function Words | Structure

- Read and listen to the passage below, the schwa sound is written in IPA:

I'd like to go shopping fər a pair of shoes, bət tho shops ə closed becase thəs ə weathər əlert. əparrəntly lots əf snow is coming in from thə Highlənds so thə govarnmənt həv advised peopəl to stay at home.

- Which function words are pronounced with a schwa sound in the passage?
+ Many function words are pronounced with schwa when they are weak.
+ If a function word is stressed, it can not be pronounced with schwa.
+ Function words are always strong when said alone.


## DRILL

- Say the word on the left alone (strong), then say it in the sentence on the right using the schwa sound (weak):

| Word <br> (STRONG) |  | Sentence <br> (WEAK) |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| 1 | to /tu:/ | I went to work early. /tə/ |
| 2 | are /a:/ | What are you doing? /ə/ |
| 3 | was /wDz/ | Was it warm in Greece? /wəz/ |
| 4 | from /from/ | This card's from my family. /frəm/ |
| 5 | there /ðeə/ | There weren't enough drinks. /ðə/ |
| 6 | can /kæn/ | Where can we buy a map? /kən/ |
| 7 | her /hз:/ | Her car's broken down. /hə/ |
| 8 | for /fə:// | l’ll repeat for the last time! /fə/ |

## Introduction | Intonation

- Listen to the following question being answered in three different ways:
$1.15 \curvearrowright$



## A Johnny, have you finished your homework?

1. $\searrow \mathrm{Yes}$

B 2. $\searrow$ Y Yes
3. $\nearrow$ Yes

- Which answer (B) means i) maybe ii) definitely iii) why are you asking me?
- Spoken English uses 3 intonation patterns - fall, fall-rise \& rise.
- Intonation shows us the speaker's attitude to what they are saying.


## DRILL

- Repeat after the recording:
$1.16 \Omega$

1. a) $\searrow \mathrm{Yes}$
b) $\searrow / \mathrm{Yes}$
c) $\nearrow \mathrm{Yes}$
2. a) $\rangle N o$
b) $\searrow / \mathrm{No}$
c) $\nearrow \mathrm{No}$

## EXERCISE

- Listen to the conversations and circle the answer you hear:
1.17 ๑

1. Are you married?
2. Did you enjoy the film?

Yes(1) $\nearrow$
3. Can you afford this meal?

Yes
4. You're drunk, aren't you?

Yes 〉 $\searrow \nearrow \nearrow$
5. Is this your first class?

No $\searrow \searrow \nearrow$
6. Did you eat all the chocolate? No $\searrow \searrow \nearrow$

## Usage Intonation

+ Intonation shows us a speakers' attitude to their words.
- This course will show you how to produce English intonation in your speech.
+ Some important examples of intonation usage are displayed below.


## EXERCISE

## 1. ATTITUDE

- Listen to the following conversation twice:
1.18』 A "Dad, l've got some news, l'm getting married!" B "Excellent"
i) How is the father's reaction different in each case?
ii) How does he show this with intonation?



## 2. IMPLICATION

- Listen to the following conversation twice:
1.19 A "What did you think of the film?" B "It was good."
i) What is the difference in meaning between the two versions?
ii) How is the intonation in the word 'good' different the second time?


## 3. REPETITION

Listen to the following conversation:
1.20 A "Who are you meeting tonight?"

A "Who are you meeting tonight?"

B "Nicole Kidman"."
B "Not the Nicole Kidman!"

- Person A says the same question twice, but the intonation is different the second time. How does it change and why?


## IPA | Postscript

- Look at the dictionary entry for the word "personally":
personally /'p3:sənli/
- What differences do you notice between the spelt and the IPA versions?
+ IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) shows the way we pronounce words.
+ In English, the pronunciation of a word often differs from its spelling, making IPA a very useful study tool to improve your pronunciation.
+ Stress is marked in IPA using the following symbol / '/


## EXERCISE

i) Write the words from the box below into the chart next to their IPA transcription.
ii) Write the silent consonant from each word into the 3rd column.

## cupboard island half often write know light lamb handbag autumn

|  | Word | IPA | Silent Consonant(s) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | autumn | 'э:təm | n |
| 2 | half | ha:f |  |
| 3 |  | læm |  |
| 4 |  | nər |  |
| 5 |  | 'arlənd |  |
| 6 |  | lart |  |
| 7 |  | 'kıbəd |  |
| 8 |  | rart |  |
| 9 |  | 'pfən |  |
| 10 |  | 'hænbæg |  |

1.21. - Listen to the recording to check your answers and practise saying the words.

# . Sound English Courses @ Pronunciation Studio London 

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# Answer Key 

| Chapter | Pages |
| :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | $113-114$ |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | $115-116$ |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | $117-118$ |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | $119-120$ |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | $121-122$ |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | $123-124$ |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | $125-126$ |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | $127-128$ |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | $129-130$ |

## Answer Key I Chapter 1

## Consonant Articulation I Sounds

## EXERCISE

1. f/v
2. $\mathrm{t} / \mathrm{d} / / / \mathrm{n}$
3. $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{p} / \mathrm{b}$
4. $\mathrm{k} / \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{h}$
5. $\theta / \partial$
6. $\mathrm{h} /$ ?

## EXERCISE

- sentence 2 'Who took Paul's watch' uses only rounded vowels.


## Introduction I Spelling \& Sound

## EXERCISE

1. choose
2. lose
3. played
4. author
5. said
6. put
7. gone
8. food
9. slow
10. worn
11. wall

## Schwa I Spelling \& Sound

- around /ə'raund/, manner /'mænə/, sailor /'seIəə/, cactus /'kæktəs/
- /ə/ appears in every IPA transcription (in bold above).


## EXERCISE

```
servant persist bacon picture commit alive jumper sublime London salad Peru structure suggest soldier persuade combine balloon terror cushion scripture tighten sofa Russia
```


## Function \& Content I Structure

- 'go' and 'walk' are stressed because they carry meaning.
- The other words 'shall', 'we', 'for', \& 'a' are all grammatical words used to gel the sentence.


## EXERCISE

1. Can we go for a swim in the sea?
2. It's a beautiful day in the South of England.
3. How do you want to pay for this sir?
4. Jessica Smith is required in 'Arrivals' immediately.
5. When you get to the station, give me a call.
6. Would you like some of my carrot cake?

## Schwa Function Words I Structure

- Function words pronounced with schwa in the passage: 'to', 'for', 'a', 'of', 'but', 'the', 'are', 'there', 'a', 'have', 'at'.


## Answer Key I Chapter 1

## Introduction I Intonation

－i）＇Maybe＇＝\／yes
ii）＇Definitely’＝\yes
iii）＇Why are you asking？＇＝／yes．

## EXERCISE

1．】
2．》 $\nearrow$
3．$\nearrow$
4．$\nearrow$
5．》
6．\ $\nearrow$

## Usage I Intonation

## EXERCISE

1．ATTITUDE
i）In the first version，the father is excited and interested，in the second he is uninterested and a little rude．
ii）The father＇s intonation is falling in both examples，the main difference is that he starts from a much higher pitch in the first example．This shows more emotion．In the second version，he starts his phrase quite low，showing disinterest．

## 2．IMPLICATION

i）In the first version，we understand that person $B$ really felt the film was good．In the second version，he is not entirely sure，he is showing reservation，we are expecting him to say something less positive now．
ii）In the first version，person B uses falling intonation on＇it was good＇，whereas in the second version he uses fall－rising intonation，known as an implicational fall－rise．

## 3．REPETITION

－The first question is asking for new information，person A does not know the answer and uses falling intonation．The second time she asks，she already knows the answer，she is repeating the question and for this reason uses rising intonation．

## IPA I Postscript

－The IPA version shows us a silent $<\mathrm{r}\rangle$ ，a long vowel／：／and a silent $<\mathrm{a}>$ ．It also indicates the pronunciation of the vowels／ə／and／i／．

| EXERCISE | 1 | autumn | 0：təm | n |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 | half | ha：f | 1 |
|  | 3 | lamb | Iæm | b |
|  | 4 | know | กəช | k（and w） |
|  | 5 | island | arlənd | s |
|  | 6 | light | lart | gh |
|  | 7 | cupboard | ＇k＾bəd | p （and r） |
|  | 8 | write | rart | w |
|  | 9 | often | pfən | t |
|  | 10 | handbag | hænbæg | d |

## THE AUTHOR

Joseph Hudson (BA/CELTA/IPA Cert) is a teacher and writer based in London. He founded the Pronunciation Studio Speech school in 2007. His early career was as a general English teacher, where he learnt the rudiments of language learning. He is the author of the courses 'An English Accent' and 'The Sound of English'.


## THE RECORDINGS

The audio pack features the voice of Erica Buist (BA/CELTA/IPA Cert) alongside the author. Erica is an experienced and vibrant classroom teacher. She has taught general English and pronunciation in Central America and England and joined the Pronunciation Studio in 2009. Her voice skills are notably clear and warm.


## THE SCHOOL

Pronunciation Studio London provides education in all aspects of speech from phonetics, pronunciation and accent reduction to voice coaching and acting classes. Over 10,000 students have passed through its doors since 2007. Creative teaching, exciting materials, a passion for language learning in general and phonetics in particular are central to its popularity.


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