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To: Beginner English Class  
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### Lesson Objective

The student shall be able to use correct pronunciation in speaking English

### Section One

#### Pronunciation

Look at the phonemic chart. Here you can see all consonant and vowels (Monophthongs and Diphthongs)  
Listen and repeat.

ɪ READ	ɪ SIT	ʊ BOOK	u: TOO	ɪə HERE	eɪ DAY		
e MEN	ə AMERICA	ɜ: WORD	ɔ: SORT	ʊə TOUR	ɔɪ BOY	əʊ GO	
æ CAT	ʌ BUT	aɪ PART	ɒ NOT	eə WEAR	aɪ MY	aʊ HOW	
p FIG	b BED	t TIME	d DO	tʃ CHURCH	dʒ JUDGE	k KILO	g GO
f FIVE	v VERY	θ THINK	ð THE	s SIX	z ZOO	ʃ SHORT	ʒ CASUAL
m MILK	n NO	ŋ SING	h HELLO	l LIVE	r READ	w WINDOW	j YES

### Section Two

#### Pronunciation comparison

#### Minimal pairs practice

Minimal pairs are pairs of words that have exactly the same pronunciation except for one sound

<u>ferry - very</u>	<u>said - sad</u>	<u>made - mad</u>	<u>they - day</u>	<u>thought - taught</u>
<u>late - let</u>	<u>best - vest</u>	<u>run - rung</u>	<u>run - ran</u>	<u>eat - it</u>
<u>lake - rake</u>	<u>thick - sick</u>	<u>look - luck</u>	<u>lugs - lungs</u>	<u>Few - hue</u>
<u>fond - found</u>	<u>bus - boss</u>	<u>climb - crime</u>	<u>not - nut</u>	
<u>these - Z's</u>	<u>see - she</u>	<u>hot - hat</u>		

#### Vowels

IPA	examples	listen
ʌ	cup, luck	<a href="#">AM</a>
ɑ:	arm, father	<a href="#">AM BR</a>
æ	cat, black	<a href="#">AM</a>
e	met, bed	<a href="#">AM</a>
ə	away, cinema	<a href="#">AM</a>
ɜ:ɹ	turn, learn	<a href="#">AM BR</a>
ɪ	hit, sitting	<a href="#">AM</a>
i:	see, heat	<a href="#">AM</a>
ɒ	hot, rock	<a href="#">AM BR</a>
ɔ:	call, four	<a href="#">AM BR</a>
ʊ	put, could	<a href="#">AM</a>
u:	blue, food	<a href="#">AM</a>
aɪ	five, eye	<a href="#">AM</a>
aʊ	now, out	<a href="#">AM</a>

#### Consonants

IPA	examples	listen
b	bad, lab	<a href="#">AM</a>
d	did, lady	<a href="#">AM</a>
f	find, if	<a href="#">AM</a>
g	give, flag	<a href="#">AM</a>
h	how, hello	<a href="#">AM</a>
j	yes, yellow	<a href="#">AM</a>
k	cat, back	<a href="#">AM</a>
l	leg, little	<a href="#">AM</a>
m	man, lemon	<a href="#">AM</a>
n	no, ten	<a href="#">AM</a>
ŋ	sing, finger	<a href="#">AM</a>
p	pet, map	<a href="#">AM</a>
r	red, try	<a href="#">AM</a>
s	sun, miss	<a href="#">AM</a>

eɪ	say, eight	<a href="#">AM</a>	ʃ	she, crash	<a href="#">AM</a>
oʊ	go, home	<a href="#">AM</a>	t	tea, getting	<a href="#">AM</a>
ɔɪ	boy, join	<a href="#">AM</a>	tʃ	check, church	<a href="#">AM</a>
eə <sup>r</sup>	where, air	<a href="#">AM BR</a>	θ	think, both	<a href="#">AM</a>
ɪə <sup>r</sup>	near, here	<a href="#">AM BR</a>	ð	this, mother	<a href="#">AM</a>
ʊə <sup>r</sup>	pure, tourist	<a href="#">AM BR</a>	v	voice, five	<a href="#">AM</a>
			w	wet, window	<a href="#">AM</a>
			z	zoo, lazy	<a href="#">AM</a>
			ʒ	pleasure, vision	<a href="#">AM</a>
			dʒ	just, large	<a href="#">AM</a>

1. Almost all dictionaries use the e symbol for the vowel in bed. The problem with this convention is that e in the IPA does not stand for the vowel in bed; it stands for a different vowel that is heard, for example, in the German word Seele. The “proper” symbol for the bed-vowel is ɛ (do not confuse with ɜ:). The same goes for eə vs. ɛə.
2. In ə<sup>r</sup> and ɜ:<sup>r</sup>, the <sup>r</sup> is not pronounced in BrE, unless the sound comes before a vowel (as in answering, answer it). In AmE, the <sup>r</sup> is always pronounced, and the sounds are sometimes written as ər and ɝr.
3. In AmE, ɑ: and ɒ are one vowel, so calm and cot have the same vowel. In American transcriptions, hot is written as hɑ:t.
4. About 40% of Americans pronounce ɔ: the same way as ɑ:, so that caught and cot have the same vowel.
5. In American transcriptions, ɔ: is often written as ɒ: (e.g. law = lɒ:), unless it is followed by r, in which case it remains an ɔ:.
6. In British transcriptions, oʊ is usually represented as əʊ. For some BrE speakers, oʊ is more appropriate (they use a rounded vowel) — for others, the proper symbol is əʊ. For American speakers, oʊ is usually more accurate.
7. In eə<sup>r</sup> ɪə<sup>r</sup> ʊə<sup>r</sup>, the r is not pronounced in BrE, unless the sound comes before a vowel (as in dearest, dear Ann). In AmE, the r is always pronounced, and the sounds are often written as er ɪr ʊr.
8. All dictionaries use the r symbol for the first sound in red. The problem with this convention is that r in the IPA does not stand for the British or American r; it stands for the “hard” r that is heard, for example, in the Spanish word rey or Italian vero. The “proper” symbol for the red-consonant is ɹ. The reason r is used instead is that it’s easier to type and read.
9. In American English, t is often pronounced as a flap t .which sounds like d or (more accurately) like the quick, hard r heard e.g. in the Spanish word pero. For example:. Some dictionaries use the ɾ symbol for the flap t.

## IPA Special symbols

- | The vertical line ( <sup>l</sup> ) is used to show word stress. It is placed before the stressed syllable in a word. For example, / <sup>l</sup> kɒntrækt / is pronounced [like this](#), and / kən <sup>l</sup> trækt / [like that](#).
- <sup>r</sup> means that r is always pronounced in American English, but not in British English. For example, if we write that far is pronounced / fɑ:<sup>r</sup> /, we mean that it is pronounced / fɑ:r / in American English, and / fɑ:/ in British English.
- <sup>r</sup> However, in BrE, r will be heard if <sup>r</sup> is followed by a vowel. For example, [far gone](#) is pronounced / <sup>l</sup> fɑ: <sup>l</sup> gɒn / in BrE, but [far out](#) is pronounced / <sup>l</sup> fɑ: <sup>l</sup> raʊt /.
- i is usually pronounced like a shorter version of i:, but sometimes (especially in an old-fashioned British accent) it can sound like ɪ. Examples: [very](#) / <sup>l</sup> veri /, [create](#) / kri <sup>l</sup> eɪt /, [previous](#) / <sup>l</sup> pri:viəs /, [ability](#) / ə <sup>l</sup> bɪlɪti /.
- <sup>l</sup> ɪ represents either a syllabic l or, less commonly, əl. Syllabic l is an l which acts as a vowel and forms a syllable, as in [little](#) / <sup>l</sup> lɪt <sup>l</sup> /, [uncle](#) / <sup>l</sup> ʌŋk <sup>l</sup> /.
- <sup>l</sup> Instead of <sup>l</sup> ɪ, some dictionaries use a regular l, as in / <sup>l</sup> lɪt l /.
- <sup>l</sup> n represents either a syllabic n or, less commonly, ən. Syllabic n is an n which acts as a vowel and forms a syllable, as in [written](#) / <sup>l</sup> rɪt <sup>l</sup> n /, [listen](#) / <sup>l</sup> lɪs <sup>l</sup> n /.
- <sup>l</sup> n Instead of <sup>l</sup> n, some dictionaries use a regular n, as in / <sup>l</sup> rɪt n /.