

A purple ribbon graphic with a central rectangular box containing the text "Part III".

Part III

Phonetics and Pronunciation

Phonetics Definition

Phonetics is the scientific study of sounds used in human language, and phonetics is a branch of Linguistics which studies the language as a whole.



الصوتيات هي دراسة علمية للأصوات المستخدمة في اللغة البشرية، وهي فرع من علم اللسانيات الذي يدرس اللغة بكل جوانبها.

English Alphabet is 26 letters and they are divided into two sections

1

Consonants

الأصوات الساكنة

1

- ▶ There are (21) letters left and we add three more compound letters as follows:
(21 + Sh – Ch – Th = 24 sounds)
- ▶ The consonant letter is defined as the letter which produces just one or two specific sounds at the most, whatever the different positions of the letter in the word.

2

Vowels

الأصوات المتحركة

2

(a - e - i - o - u)

- ▶ They are based on five letters which produce (20) sounds in practice.
- ▶ The vowel letter is defined as the letter which produces different sounds whenever it occurs in different positions of the word; and it has no rule to determine these sounds, except for using the dictionary to look up the phonetic transcription of the word.

⇒ **Then, we have:**

(20) Vowel sounds + (24) Consonant Sounds = (44) Phonemes.

▶ These (44) phonemes are the main source of pronunciation in English.



⇒ **So, we can distinguish between:**

A letter
الحرف

يحدد كيف تكتب الكلمة

A phoneme
الرمز الصوتي

يحدد كيف تنطق الحروف باستخدام
الرموز الصوتية

A sound
الصوت

يحدد نوع اللهجة التي يستخدمها
المتحدث

▶ We can give an example to differentiate between these three different elements as follows:

The word: (Asia) → If I asked you about the spelling of this word you'd say:

(A – S – I – A) and actually this is the function of **the letters** or **Alphabet** to form the spelling of the words in the language.

▶ But if we want to read or pronounce this word, we have to refer to the phonetic symbol of the word to be sure about the right pronunciation, by using an **English-English dictionary** which provides the transcription of every word in alphabetical order as follows:

Asia /'eɪʃə/ Br.E. – /'eɪzə/ Am.E.

▶ As a matter of fact, we have to refer to this transcription to be certain about the right pronunciation of our new words and also to check the doubtful words in English, we have this option as the only option in our case as learners of English as a second language.

▶ Finally, **the sound** represents the way of pronunciation for the native English speakers of the most common accents:

The British Accent [Br]

The American Accent [US]

As we can notice that there are some differences between both accents.

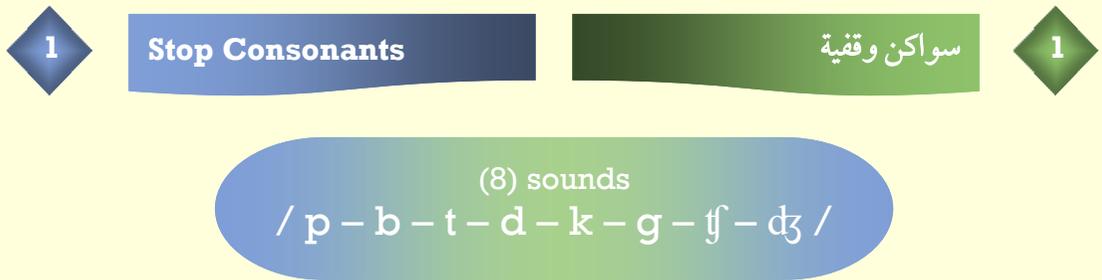


First of all, let's talk about the Consonants in brief



They are divided into five groups as follows

وتنقسم إلى خمسة مجموعات مختلفة



□ **Ex:** pen - bed - tea - desk - key - cup - goal - chess - picture - jam - age - bridge - graduate.

▶ **Note:** These stop consonants are divided into two types:

1. Strong Stop Consonants

/ p - t - k - tʃ /

▶ We should stop on these four strong sounds by keeping our breath inside the mouth for a short while then we push it out quickly.

2. Weak Stop Consonants

/ b - d - g - dʒ /

▶ We do not make the above mentioned effort that we make with the strong stop consonants, but here we pronounce these sounds naturally and smoothly without keeping the breath inside the mouth.

2

Friction Consonants

سواكن احتكاكية

2

(9) sounds

/ f - v - s - z - θ - ð - ʃ - ʒ - h /

- **Ex:** fan - van - song - zoo - thin - then - ship - nation - vision - measure - hall.
- ▶ **Note:** These friction consonants are divided into two types:

1. Strong Friction Consonants

/ f - s - θ - ʃ /

- ▶ The strong friction consonants are longer in sound than the weak ones due to the position of the vocal cords and precisely this position is involuntary; so the only effort we can make here is to put your tip tongue under the upper teeth to pronounce these two sounds / θ - ð / in order to differentiate between the two sounds which are close to the aforementioned two sounds as follows:
 - **Ex:** think - sink - thin - sin - though - zoo.

2. Weak Friction Consonants

/ v - z - ð - ʒ - h

- ▶ These weak sounds make a clear vibration when they pass through the vocal cords. So, they are shorter than the other strong sounds.

3

Nasal Consonants

سواكن أنفية

3

(3) sounds

/ m - n - ŋ /

- **Ex:** sum - gun - ring.
- ▶ These sounds are the only sounds that pass through the nasal cavity and they are weak consonants.

- ▶ **Note:** Words that consist of two syllables and end in the sound of / n / preceded by a vowel, in this case, this sound is called a syllabic sound which means that the sound of / n / dominates the preceding vowel and conceals it as follows:

□ **Ex:** season – reason – curtain – mountain – Britain.

4

Gliding Consonants

سواكن إنزلاقية

4

(3) sounds
/ r – w – j /

- **Ex:** red – rest – well – win – yet – yes.
- ▶ These sounds are called Gliding because when we pronounce them, we do not stop on these sounds but rather we glide rapidly to the next vowel and they are also weak consonants sounds.
- ▶ **Note:**

1. / r /

There's a difference between British and American English concerning this sound as in the British English, this sound is pronounced only before vowel sounds; while it is pronounced in American English in all positions.

Ex: colour – centre – part – guard.

2. / w – j /

These two sounds are consonants at the initial and medial positions but they are vowels when they occur at the final position; As they produce two vowels (o / i)

Ex: law – row – try – happy.

(1) sound
/ l /

- **Ex:** learn – late – call – film.
- ▶ **Note:** If the sound of / l / is followed by a vowel, it is called (clear / l /) so it's pronounced clearly. And if it occurs in the final position or before consonants, it's called (dark / l /). And it's pronounced slightly clear.



⇒ **Note:**

There are three consonant letters in English Alphabet, we don't include them with the (24) consonant sounds though they are consonants because they don't produce new sounds and they are as follows:

/ c – q – x /

- **Ex:** circle / s – k / - ancient / ʃ / - queue / kju: / - box / ks / - example / gz /.



 **Read and practise:**

pack	/pæk/	back	/bæk/	fan	/fæn/	van	/væn/
park	/pɑ:k/	bark	/bɑ:k/	few	/fju:/	view	/vju:/
cup	/kʌp/	cub	/kʌb/	fast	/fɑ:st/	vast	/vɑ:st/
pride	/praɪd/	bride	/braɪd/	sing	/sɪŋ/	zoo	/zu:/
peak	/pi:k/	beak	/bi:k/	sand	/sænd/	zest	/zest/
tear	/tɪə(r)/	dear	/dɪə(r)/	thin	/θɪn/	then	/ðen/
train	/treɪn/	drain	/dreɪn/	theme	/θi:m/	them	/ðem/
rest	/rest/	red	/red/	breath	/breθ/	breathe	/bri:ð/
key	/ki:/	grey	/greɪ/	mission	/mɪʃn/	vision	/vɪʒn/
king	/kɪŋ/	goal	/gəʊl/	nation	/neɪʃn/	invasion	/ɪnveɪʒn/
car	/kɑ:(r)/	gap	/gæp/	pressure	/preʃə/	treasure	/treʒə/
chap	/tʃæp/	jam	/dʒæm/	hall	/hɔ:l/	hand	/hænd/
charge	/tʃɑ:dʒ/	judge	/dʒʌdʒ/	mall	/mɔ:l/	nail	/neɪl/
church	/tʃɜ:ʃ/	stage	/steɪdʒ/	gum	/gʌm/	gun	/gʌn/
picture	/pɪktʃə/	graduate	/grædʒʊət/	ring	/rɪŋ/	string	/strɪŋ/
miser	/maɪzə/	gather	/gæðə/	well	/wel/	win	/wɪn/
finger	/fɪŋgə/	singer	/sɪŋgə/	yet	/jət/	yes	/jəs/
rail	/reɪl/	sail	/seɪl/	late	/leɪt/	learn	/lɜ:rn/



The Sound of (s) in Plural Nouns

صوت حرف (s) في الأسماء الجمع

- ▶ We add (s – es – ies) to most of the nouns in English when we put them in plural form and these three additions produce three different sounds as follows:
books – beaches – doors.

⇒ We can notice that there are three sounds here:

/ s – iz – z /

◀ لكي نضع معظم الأسماء في اللغة الإنجليزية في صيغة الجمع، نضيف (s – es – ies) لها، حيث نضيف (s) لمعظم الأسماء، ونضيف (es) للأسماء التي تنتهي بأحد الحروف الآتية: (s – sh – ch – o – x – z). أما الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (y) مسبق بحرف ساكن، فإننا نحذف حرف (y) ثم نضيف (ies). ولكن نلاحظ أن هذه الإضافات الثلاثة تنتج ثلاثة أصوات مختلفة.

1

If the singular noun or the verb in the infinitive form ends in one of the next sounds; the sound of (s) is pronounced / s /:

/ p – k – t – θ – f /

□ **Ex:** cups – marks/topics/epochs – cats – months – roofs/ laughs/graphs.

▶ **Note:**

Nouns that end in (f – fe) when we put them in plural form, we omit both endings (f – fe) and add (ves). But there are some exceptions to this rule as follows:

Ex: Leaf/leaves – wife/wives.

▶ **The exceptions:**

beliefs	chiefs	cliffs	dwarfs	griefs
proofs	reefs	roofs	safes	cuffs

▶ These exceptions are put in plural by adding (s) to them.

◀ نلاحظ أن الأسماء التي تنتهي بـ (f - fe) عند الجمع يتم حذف هذين المقطعين وإضافة (ves) وتطبق هذه القاعدة على كل أسماء اللغة الإنجليزية فيما عدا بعض الأسماء التي تعد شاذة عن القاعدة كما سبق الإشارة إلى ذلك، بحيث يضاف لهذه الأسماء (s) عند الجمع بدون حذف (f - fe).

2 If the singular noun or the verb in infinitive form ends in one of the next sounds; the sound of (s) is pronounced / iz /:

/ s - z - ʃ - tʃ - dʒ /

□ **Ex:** classes – buses – prizes/roses – dishes – beaches – messages/bridges.

3 If the singular noun or the verb in infinitive form ends in one of the next sounds, the sound of (s) is pronounced / z /:

/ b - d - g - v - m - ð - n - ŋ - l - r - w - j /
+ (a - e - i - o - u)

□ **Ex:** cubs – sounds – bags – waves – dreams – areas – fees – heroes – statues.



🦋 Read & determine the sound of (s): / s – iz – z /

pirates	/ /	theories	/ /	myths	/ /
phases	/ /	waves	/ /	laughs	/ /
rays	/ /	metres	/ /	griefs	/ /
comments	/ /	keys	/ /	ideas	/ /
goals	/ /	faults	/ /	fields	/ /
classes	/ /	clients	/ /	reefs	/ /
efforts	/ /	attitudes	/ /	centuries	/ /
customers	/ /	surfaces	/ /	faces	/ /
bands	/ /	lessons	/ /	colleagues	/ /
cats	/ /	bags	/ /	clocks	/ /
beds	/ /	cups	/ /	buzzes	/ /
wages	/ /	cages	/ /	gloves	/ /
drums	/ /	baskets	/ /	pieces	/ /
houses	/ /	songs	/ /	cakes	/ /
cars	/ /	bikes	/ /	boys	/ /
hats	/ /	scarves	/ /	boxes	/ /
glasses	/ /	lamps	/ /	friends	/ /
invitations	/ /	pages	/ /	rabbits	/ /
works	/ /	families	/ /	watches	/ /
computers	/ /	balloons	/ /	jobs	/ /



The Sound of (ed) in Regular Verbs

صوت حرفي (ed) في الأفعال القياسية

- ▶ Regular verbs are the verbs that we conjugate to the past or the past participle by adding (d – ed – ied) and they are bigger in number than the Irregular Verbs.

❑ **Ex:** arrived – joined – hurry/hurried.

◀ الأفعال القياسية هي الأفعال التي يضاف لها (d – ed – ied) عند التصريف إلى الماضي أو التصريف الثالث؛ فإذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (e) نضيف (d) فقط عند التصريف، وإذا لم يكن الفعل منتهياً بحرف (e) نضيف (ed). أما إذا كان الفعل منتهياً بحرف (y) مسبق بحرف ساكن، فإننا نحذف (y) ونضيف (ied) عند التصريف إلى الماضي أو التصريف الثالث. هذه الأفعال أكبر عددًا من الأفعال الشاذة.

- ▶ **Note:** These three additions (d – ed – ied) produce three different sounds when we add them to the verb as follows:

/ t – ɪd – d /

1

If the regular verb in infinitive form ends in one of the following sounds, the sound of (ed) is pronounced / t /:

/ p – k – s – ʃ – tʃ – f /

❑ **Ex:** stopped – attacked – missed – finished – reached – bluffed – puffed – laughed – sniff/sniffed.

- ▶ **Note:**

In English, we double the last consonant of the verbs in infinitive and short adjectives when we add any other morphemes to them such as: (ed – ing – er – est). If this consonant is preceded by a short vowel as follows:

❑ **Ex:** stop/stopped – travel/travelled – run/running – big/bigger/biggest.

◀ ملحوظة: يتم مضاعفة الحرف الساكن الأخير في الأفعال عند تصريفها وكذلك الصفات القصيرة عند وضعها في صيغة المقارنة بشرط أن يكون هذا الحرف الساكن مسبقاً بصوت متحرك قصير كما هو موضح بالأمثلة السابقة.

► **Note:**

We can also notice that there are rare cases of infinitive verbs that end in the letter (f) and this is maybe due to the rule of changing the endings of the nouns and adjectives end in (f – fe) to (ve) when verbs are derived from them as follows:

- ❑ **Ex:** belief (n.)/believe (v.) – grief (n.)/grieve (v.) – safe (adj./n.)/save (v.).

ملحوظة: من الملاحظ أنه يوجد عدد نادر من الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف (f) في اللغة الإنجليزية، وهذا قد يرجع إلى أن معظم الأسماء والصفات التي تنتهي بحرف (f – fe) عندما نشق منها أفعال نحول هذين المقطعين إلى (ve) كما رأينا في الأمثلة السابقة.

2

If the regular verb in infinitive ends in on of the next two sounds, the sound of (ed) is pronounced / id / as follows:

/ t – d /

- ❑ **Ex:** painted – repeated – defended – mended – founded.

3

If the regular verb in infinitive ends in one of the following sounds, the sound of (ed) is pronounced / d /:

/ b – g – v – z – m – ð – n – ŋ – l – r – w – j – dʒ /
+ (a – e – i – o – u)

- ❑ **Ex:** robbed – draged – moved – realized – followed – managed.



🦋 Read & determine the sound of (ed): / t – id – d /

achieved	/ /	approached	/ /	chased	/ /
clapped	/ /	allocated	/ /	pulled	/ /
gained	/ /	praised	/ /	arranged	/ /
addressed	/ /	pretended	/ /	laughed	/ /
supported	/ /	committed	/ /	created	/ /
divided	/ /	sailed	/ /	affirmed	/ /
amended	/ /	pressed	/ /	handled	/ /
appeared	/ /	bathed	/ /	polished	/ /
worked	/ /	cleaned	/ /	started	/ /
frightened	/ /	washed	/ /	lived	/ /
climbed	/ /	rained	/ /	wanted	/ /
ended	/ /	hoped	/ /	listened	/ /
faxed	/ /	played	/ /	begged	/ /
allowed	/ /	liked	/ /	watched	/ /
needed	/ /	opened	/ /	talked	/ /
parked	/ /	flooded	/ /	closed	/ /
enjoyed	/ /	tried	/ /	helped	/ /
started	/ /	looked	/ /	cleaned	/ /
showed	/ /	hated	/ /	dropped	/ /
waited	/ /	cooked	/ /	tasted	/ /





- ▶ There are five vowel letters and they produce (20) sounds.
- ⇒ These twenty sounds are divided into two sections as follows:

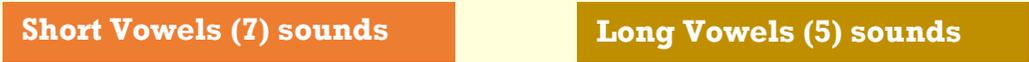
↔ الأصوات المتحركة يمثلها خمسة حروف تنتج عشرين صوتاً عند النطق وهي تنقسم إلى قسمين:



And now let's start with the Twelve Vowels



⇒ They are divided into:



a. Short Vowels (7) sounds

- / æ / **Ex:** apple – ant – bat – cat – ask – fast.
- / ə / **Ex:** advice – among – account – computer – confess – complete – never.
- / e / **Ex:** end – echo – ten – bell – tell – fell – set.
- / ɪ / **Ex:** it – ill – ignore – tin – bill – till – fill – sit.
- / ʌ / **Ex:** up – cup – hut – son – blood – flood.
- / ʊ / **Ex:** put – push – pull – wood – wool – good.
- / ɒ / **Ex:** office – olive – stop – drop – fog – dog.

- ▶ **Note:** this short vowel / ʊ / is pronounced as a long vowel in American English; so the phonetic symbol is / u: / or takes another long vowel / a: /. **Ex:** copy /ka:pi/.

b. Long Vowels (5) sounds

- / a: / **Ex:** arm – art – ask – car – far – task – mask.
- / ɔ: / **Ex:** all – alter – call – mall – fall – caught – bought.
- / i: / **Ex:** evening – equal – feet – teeth – bee – tree.
- / u: / **Ex:** do – too – food – tooth – tomb – true – blue.
- / ɜ: / **Ex:** earth – urge – bird – word – work – turn – Turkey.



2

Diphthongs (8 sounds)

أصوات الإدغام (8 أصوات)

2

- ⇒ A diphthong is a glide from one vowel to another in a word. And these (8) sounds are divided into (3) groups as follows:

a. The first group has (3) sounds

- / eɪ / **Ex:** age – angel – April – fate – rate – case – pray – prey.
- / aɪ / **Ex:** ice – island – site – sign – try – ply.
- / ɔɪ / **Ex:** oil – ointment – boil – soil – toy – boy.

b. The second group has (3) sounds

- / ɪə / **Ex:** here – hear – near – fear – clear – dear.
- / eə / **Ex:** hair – hare – fare – fair – stair – stare.
- / ʊə / **Ex:** poor – sure – tour – cure – pure – mature.

c. The third group has (2) sounds

/ aʊ / Ex: out – owl – now – cow – drown – clown – bow – row.

/ əʊ / Ex: own – old – low – know – go – so – bow – row.

Triphthongs

= a diphthong + / ə /

▶ A triphthong is three vowel sounds that follow each other in a word.

◀ هو ثلاثة أصوات متحركة متتالية.

They are (5) sounds as follows

/ eɪə / Ex: player – prayer.

/ aɪə / Ex: fire – empire – lion – bias.

/ ɔɪə / Ex: employer – destroyer.

/ aʊə / Ex: our – hour – flour – power.

/ əʊə / Ex: lower – goer – knower.



 **Read & Repeat:**

bead /bi:d/	bid /bɪd/	bed /bed/	bad /bæd/	bud /bʌd/
leak /li:k/	lick /lɪk/	bell /bel/	lack /læk/	luck /lʌk/
teen /ti:n/	tin /tɪn/	ten /ten/	tan /tæn/	ton /tʌn/
neat /ni:t/	knit /nɪt/	net /net/	gnat /næt/	nut /nʌt/
least /li:st/	list /lɪst/	lest /lest/	last /læst/	lust /lʌst/
beat /bi:t/	bit /bɪt/	bet /bet/	bat /bæt/	but /bʌt/
heel /hi:l/	hill /hɪl/	hell /hel/	hal /hæl/	hull /hʌl/
car /kɑ:r/	cat /kæt/	cost /kɒst/	coast /kəʊst/	come /kʌm/
ask /ɑ:sk/	ant /ænt/	lock /lɒk/	old /əʊld/	tomb /tu:m/
put /pʊt/	boot /bu:t/	call /kɔ:l/	turn /tɜ:rn/	flood /flʌd/
task /tɑ:sk/	better /betər/	matter /mætər/	bird /bɜ:rd/	sun /sʌn/
state /steɪt/	mine /maɪn/	moon /mu:n/	mall /mɔ:l/	wool /wʊl/
angel /eɪndʒl/	bias /baɪəs/	soil /sɔɪl/	owl /aʊl/	own /əʊn/
sight /saɪt/	empire /empaɪər/	bow /bəʊ/	fear /fɪər/	stare /steər/
thumb /θʌm/	theme /θi:m/	third /θɜ:rd/	file /faɪl/	full /fʊl/



 **Exercise on vowels:**

Write the phonetic symbols for the underlined vowel letters below:

stage / /	<u>a</u> ngel / /	gr <u>ou</u> nd / /	ch <u>a</u> llenge / /
h <u>i</u> de / /	st <u>a</u> tue / /	ch <u>a</u> in / /	<u>u</u> nicorn / /
<u>u</u> it / /	id <u>e</u> al / /	c <u>ou</u> gh / /	t <u>o</u> mb / /
th <u>ro</u> w / /	th <u>u</u> nder / /	th <u>re</u> at / /	fr <u>au</u> d / /
ret <u>i</u> re / /	h <u>oo</u> k / /	mat <u>te</u> r / /	fl <u>ow</u> er / /



📖 Read the following words using the phonetic transcription:

unanimous	naive	heir	extravagance
finite	gauge	quotient	conscience
congratulations	indigestion	disclosure	fragile
gigantic	indigenous	cession	euthanasia
priority	indictment	furious	sovereign
prior	amateur	soliloquy	awkward
mature	hygiene	extraordinary	resurrection
infinite	humorous	enthusiasm	initiative
ewe	criteria	schedule	insatiate
theory	prosperous	versatile	casualty



Table of English Phonemes

CONSONANTS							
p pen	t tea	k key	tʃ chess	f fan	s song	θ thin	ʃ ship
b bed	d desk	g goal	dʒ jam	v van	z zoo	ð then	ʒ vision
m sum	n gun	ŋ ring	r red	w well	j yet	l learn	h hall
VOWELS							
Long and Short Vowels							
æ apple	ə advice	e end	ɪ it	ʌ up	ʊ put	ɒ office	
ɑ: arm	ɔ: all	ɪ: evening	u: do	ɜ: earth			
Diphthongs							
eɪ age	aɪ ice	ɔɪ oil	ɪə here	eə hair	ʊə poor	aʊ out	əʊ own
Triphthongs							
eɪə player	aɪə fire	ɔɪə employer	aʊə our	əʊə lower			

[strong consonants] [weak consonants] [short vowel] [long vowel]



Rules of Stress in English

قواعد الإظهار في اللغة الإنجليزية

- ▶ Stress means that a word consisting of more than one syllable will have one (or two) of those syllables pronounced louder than the others.
- ▶ There are numerous exceptions for these rules. For this reason, we have to learn the stress of every word as we learn it. The rules are as follows:

- ◀ يعني الإظهار أن الكلمة التي تتكون من أكثر من مقطع سوف ينطق مقطع أو مقطعين من هذه الكلمة بدرجة أعلى صوتاً من المقطع أو المقاطع الأخرى.
- ◀ وهناك الكثير من الحالات الشاذة لهذه القواعد، ولهذا السبب علينا أن نتعلم قاعدة الإظهار الخاصة بكل كلمة ونحن نتعلم هذه الكلمة.

In English, the first syllable is stressed in

يتم إظهار المقطع الأول في الحالات الآتية

1

**Nouns and adjectives
of two syllables**

الأسماء والصفات التي تتكون من مقطعين

1

- **Ex:** 'father – 'window – 'picture – 'biscuit – 'single – 'lovely.

2

Compound nouns

الأسماء المركبة

2

- **Ex:** 'notebook – 'homework – 'bookcase – 'classroom.

The second syllable is stressed in

يتم إظهار المقطع الثاني في الحالات الآتية

1

Nouns which have a foreign ending

الأسماء التي تنتهي بنهايات مختلفة عن الكلمات الإنجليزية

1

- **Ex:** sham'poo – cas'sette – tech'nique – refu'gee.

2

Verbs of two syllables

الأفعال المكونة من مقطعين

2

- **Ex:** de'cide – sug'gest – in'vite – pre'pare.

3

Words which begin with a prefix

الكلمات التي تبدأ ببادئة

3

- **Ex:** be 'hind – dis'miss – ex'ceed.

The third syllable is stressed in

يتم إظهار المقطع الثالث في الحالات الآتية

Nouns and adjectives of more than three syllables ending in a suffix like -ion, -ant, -ic

الأسماء والصفات التي تتكون من أكثر من ثلاثة مقاطع وتنتهي بنهاية مثل (-ion, -ant, -ic)

- **Ex:** compli'cation – compe'tition.

The first syllable and the second one from the end are stressed when a word consists of more than four syllables

يتم إظهار المقطع الأول والمقطع الثاني من نهاية الكلمة عندما تتكون الكلمة من أكثر من أربعة مقاطع

- **Ex:** ,eco'nomiC – ,po'tential.



Silent Letters

الحروف الصامتة

1

Initial Positions

المقاطع الأولية

1

▶ Do not pronounce the letters coloured in red:

لا تنطق الحروف الملونة بالأحمر ◀

- | | | | |
|------------|---|------------|-----------------|
| 1. kn | → | know | knee |
| 2. wr | → | write | wrong |
| 3. gn | → | gnaw | gnat |
| 4. eu | → | Europe | eulogy |
| 5. ps | → | psychology | psychiatry |
| 6. gh | → | ghost | ghastly |
| 7. wha/e/i | → | what | when which |
| 8. who | → | whose | whole |

2

Final Positions

المقاطع النهائية

2

▶ Do not pronounce the letters coloured in red:

لا تنطق الحروف الملونة بالأحمر ◀

- | | | | |
|--------|---|--------|----------|
| 1. mb | → | tomb | climb |
| 2. mn | → | autumn | column |
| 3. ue | → | tongue | dialogue |
| 4. ght | → | light | sight |
| 5. ign | → | sign | design |
| 6. alk | → | walk | talk |
| 7. alf | → | half | behalf |
| 8. bt | → | doubt | debts |
| 9. gh | → | high | though |

⇒ There are exceptions to this rule as follows:

laugh	enough	rough	tough	cough
chough	sough	trough	slough	

The (gh) here is pronounced / f /.

◀ توجد بعض الحالات الشاذة لهذين الحرفين المركبين (gh) في آخر الكلمات حيث ينطقان / f /.

3

Medial Positions

مقطع في وسط الكلمات

3

▶ Do not pronounce the coloured letters

◀ لا تنطق الحروف الملونة

1. st → listen castle

⇒ There are exceptions to this rule, so, it is advisable to consult a dictionary with new words to make sure of that:

□ Ex: restaurant – master ... etc.

◀ توجد بعض الحالات الشاذة لهذه الحالة، ذلك من الأفضل الاستعانة بالقاموس للتأكد من نطق الكلمات الجديدة.

⇒ There are some separate words that include silent letters such as:

◀ توجد بعض الكلمات التي بها حروف صامتة، ولكنها تمثل كلمة واحدة أو كلمتين فقط في اللغة الإنجليزية:

hour	ساعة زمنية	receipt	إيصال
honour	شرف، كرامة	whistle	صفارة، يصفّر
honest	صديق، أمين	wrestle	يصارع
heir, heiress	وريث، وريثة	muscle	عضلة
half	نصف	vehicle	مركبة، عربة
calf	بطن الرجل، عجل	exhaust, exhausted	عادم، مرهق، منهك
on behalf of	نيابة عن	exhibit	يعرض، يُظهر
yacht	قارب	exhibition	معرض

island	جزيرة	Wednesday	الأربعاء
isle	جزيرة صغيرة، ممر	calm	هادئ
would	سوف	palm	كف اليد، شجرة النخيل
could	استطاع	folks	قوم، ناس
should	ينبغي	balm	بلسم، مُسكّن
often	غالبًا	indict, indictment	يتهم، اتهام
phlegm	مخاط	pneumatic	هوائي
annihilate	يبيد، يهلك	pneumonia	التهاب الرئة
salmon	سلمون	rehabilitate	يعيد تأهيل، يصلح
herb/herbal	أعشاب/ عشبي	mortgage	رهن عقاري

- ▶ **Note:** There are some words in the above list that have two cases, i.e. the silent letter can be pronounced or not and both are correct, such as (calm- palm- often- herb).
- ▶ **Note:** This list is not exclusive.

◀ ملحوظة: هذه القائمة غير شاملة لكل الكلمات الإنجليزية التي تحتوي على حروف صامتة.



Differences between British and American English

الإختلافات بين الإنجليزية البريطانية والإنجليزية الأمريكية

- ▶ Despite the fact that there are many countries that speak English as a native language; there are just two standard accents that are taught all over the world. They are: the British English and the American English.
- ▶ However, it is one language with one source; there are four main differences between British and American English. While, it is very important for both the British and American speakers to be familiar with these differences for more clear and accurate understanding to each other, and also for other speakers who study English as a second or foreign language. These differences are represented in four differences as follows:

Spelling

Vocabulary

Pronunciation

Grammar

على الرغم من الحقيقة التي توضح أن هناك الكثير من الدول التي تتحدث اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أم، إلا أنه يوجد فقط لهجتين يتم تدريسهما وتعلمهما في كل أنحاء العالم، وهما: اللهجة البريطانية واللهجة الأمريكية. ورغم أنها لغة واحدة ذات مصدر واحد، إلا أنه يوجد أربعة فوارق رئيسية بين كل من الإنجليزية البريطانية والإنجليزية الأمريكية، ومن المهم بالنسبة لمتحدثي اللهجتين وكذلك من يتعلمون الإنجليزية كلغة ثانية أو أجنبية أن يكونوا على علم بهذه الإختلافات من أجل مزيد من الفهم الواضح والدقيق لكليهما. وتتمثل هذه الفوارق في أربعة إختلافات رئيسية هي:

المفردات

الهجاء

القواعد النحوية

النطق

Spelling

⇒ There are six main differences in spelling between British and American English as follows:

British English	American English	Remarks
colour honour	color honor	تحذف (u) في الإنجليزية الأمريكية من الكلمات الإنجليزية التي تنتهي بـ(our).
centre theatre	center theater	الكلمات التي تنتهي بـ(tre) في الإنجليزية البريطانية تحول إلى (ter) في الإنجليزية الأمريكية.
defence licence	defense license	الأسماء التي تنتهي بـ(nce) في الإنجليزية البريطانية تحول إلى (nse) في الإنجليزية الأمريكية.
dialogue catalogue	dialog catalog	الكلمات التي تنتهي بـ(ogue) في الإنجليزية البريطانية تحذف منها(ue) في الإنجليزية الأمريكية.
organize realise	organize realize	الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ(ise) في الإنجليزية البريطانية تحول إلى (ize) في الإنجليزية الأمريكية.
stopped travelled	stoped traveled	لا يطبق الأمريكيون قاعدة مضاعفة الحرف الساكن الأخير في الأفعال التي تنتهي بساكن مسبق بصوت متحرك قصير.

Miscellaneous Spelling differences

اختلافات متنوعة في كتابة بعض الكلمات

British English	American English
aeroplane	air plane
analyse	analyze
artefact	artifact
arse	ass
axe	axe, ax
baulk	balk
bisulphate	bisulfate
calliper	caliper
catalogue	catalog
catalyse	catalyze
chilli	chili
connection, connexion	connection
cosy	cosy, cozy
cray fish	cray fish, crawfish
kerb	(at edge of road)
czar, tzar	czar, tzar, tsar
defence	defense
dependent (n./adj.)	dependent (adj.), dependant (n.)
dialogue	dialogue, dialog
dialyse	dialyze

British English	American English
disc (except in computing, where disk is also employed)	disk
disulphide	disulfide
doughnut	doughnut, donut
drafstman, draughtsman	draftsman
font, fount	font
furore	furor
grey	grey, gray
jeweller	jeweler
jewellery	jewelry
judgement	judgment
carat	karat
ketchup	ketchup, catsup
license (v.)	license
licence (n.)	license
liquorice	licorice
mould (rot)	mould, mold
moult	moult, molt
moustache	moustache, mustache
nought	nought, naught
night	night, nite
offence	offense
pyjamas	pajamas
panellist	panelist

British English	American English
paralyse	paralyze
pedlar	pedlar, peddler
persnickety	pernickety
plough	plow
practice (n.)	practice
practise (v.)	practice
pretence	pretense
programme (v.)	programme, program
programme (n.) (except in computing, where program, is also used)	program
reflection, reflexion	reflection
scallywag	scalawag
sceptic	skeptic
spectial	skeptical
smoulder	smoulder, smolder
snow plough	snowplow
sulphate	sulfate
sulphur	sulfur
through	through, thru
tyre	tire (on a vehicle)
to night	to night, to nit
vice (tool)	vise
whisky (as a generic name)	whisky, whiskey



Vocabulary

⇒ Here's a list of the most commonly used words that show the difference in vocabulary used by both British and American English:

British English	American English	Arabic Meaning
a		
aerial (radio, tv)	antenna	هوائي، أنتين
American football	football	كرة القدم
anorak	parka	جاكيت ضد المطر
aubergine	eggplant	باذنجان
autumn	fall	الخريف
b		
bank holiday	legal holiday	عطلة رسمية (للبنوك)
bank note	bill	ورقة مصرفية، ورقة نقدية
bap	hamburger bun	فطيرة كبيرة
bat (ping pong)	paddle	مضرب، مقذاف (لعبة كرة الطاولة)
bath	bathtub	حوض الحمام، بانيو، مغسلة
bath (v.)	bathe	يستحم، يغتسل
bathroom	bathroom, restroom, washroom	الحمام، المراض
bill	check (restaurant)	فاتورة
bill, account	account	حساب
billion = million million	billion = thousand million	مليار = ألف مليون
biscuit (sweet)	cookie	بسكويت

British English	American English	Arabic Meaning
black or white? (coffee)	with or without?	قهوة سادة، قهوة باللبن
blackleg, scab	scab	مصاب بالجرب، جرب
black treacle	molasses	سكر القصب
blind (window)	shade	في الظل، محجوب عن الشمس
block of flats	apartment house	عمارة سكنية
block of flats	apartment building	عمارة سكنية
blue jeans	dungarees, jeans	بنطلون جينز
bomb (success)	bomb (disaster)	قنبلة مدوية (في حالة النجاح، الفشل)
bonnet (car)	hood	غطاء محرك السيارة
book (v.)	make reservation	يحجز (غرفة، تذكرة)
boot (car)	trunk	صندوق السيارة، شنطة سيارة
bootlace, hard hat	derby	قبعة سوداء
braces	suspenders	حمالة الجوارب والبنطلون
break (school)	recess	فسحة، استراحة
briefs, underpants	shorts, jockey shorts	ملابس داخلية
broad bean	lima bean	فاصوليا
bureau de change	currency exchange	صرافة
butter muslin, cheese cloth	cheese cloth	قماش قطني خفيف
		
candy floss	cotton candy	حلوى شعر البنات
caravan	trailer	عربة مقطورة، مقطورة

British English	American English	Arabic Meaning
caretaker, porter	janitor	بواب، حارس عمارة
car park	parking lot	مكان وقوف سيارات
catapult	slingshot	مقلاع، منجنيق
cattle grid	texas gate	شبكة معدنية لمنع عبور الماشية
centre (city, business)	downtown	وسط البلد، قلب المدينة
central reservation	median strip, divider	شريط أرضي يفصل بين طريقين
chemist	druggist	صيدلي
chemist's shop	pharmacy, drugstore	صيدلية
chest of drawers	dresser, bureau	تسريحة
chips	french fries	بطاطس مقلية
cinema	movie house theatre	دار السينما
class, form (school)	grade	صف دراسي، مرحلة مدرسية
cloakroom	check room	غرفة حفظ المعاطف
cloakroom attendant	hat check girl	عامل غرفة المعاطف
clothes peg	clothes pin	دبوس ملابس
conscription	draft	الخدمة العسكرية
contraceptive, condom	rubber	غطاء مطاطي، واقعي
convoy	caravan	قافلة سيارات، مقطورة
cooker	stove	موقد، بوتاجاز
corn flour	corn starch	نشا، دقيق ذرة
corporation, local authority	city, municipal government	إدارة محلية لمدينة، مجلس محلي
cot, crib	crib	سرير أطفال
cotton	thread	خيوط القطن

British English	American English	Arabic Meaning
cotton reel	spool	بكرة خيط
cotton wool	cotton batting	قطن صوفي
courgette	zucchini	كوسة (نوع من الخضار)
court shoe	pump	حذاء خفيف للسيدات
cream cracker	soda cracker	بسكويت مجفف (بدون سكر)
crisps	chips, potato chips	بطاطس شيبسي
cul-de-sac	dead end	شارع غير نافذ، مغلق
cupboard	closet	خزانة، دولاب
curtains	drapes	ستائر
d		
desiccated (coconut)	shredded	مجفف على شكل حبيبات صغيرة
director (company)	manager	مدير (شركة)
directory enquiries	information assistance	دليل معلومات
directory enquiries	directory assistance	دليل معلومات
district	precinct	منطقة من مدينة
diversion	detour	تحويلة على طريق
drain (indoors)	sewer pipe	بالوعة صرف، مجاري
draper	dry goods store	تاجر بيع أقمشة وملابس
drawing pin	thumb tack	دبوس كبس
dressing-gown	bathrobe	رداء الحمام
dual carriageway	divided highway	طريق رئيسي مزدوج
dummy	pacifier	سكاته، بزازة
dungarees	overalls	بنطلون بحالة أكتاف

British English	American English	Arabic Meaning
dustbin, bin	garbage can, trash can	سلة مهملات
dynamo	generator	مولد كهرباء
e		
estate agent	realtor	وسيط، سمسار عقاري
estate car	station wagon	سيارة صالون متحركة
f		
fair (fun)	carnival	مدينة ملاهي متنقلة، كرنفال
filling station, petrol station	gas station	محطة وقود
film	movie	فيلم سينما
first floor	second floor	الطابق الأول
fish slice	spatula, egg lifter	ملعقة
fitted carpet	wall to wall carpet	سجادة مغطية لمساحة غرفة، مكان
flannel	wash cloth	فانيلة، ملابس داخلية
flat	apartment	شقة
flex	electric cord, wire	سلك كهربائي
fly-over	overpass	كوبري، جسر طائر
football, soccer	soccer	كرة القدم
foyer	lobby, foyer	صالة استقبال (فندق)
full stop (punctuation)	period	نقطة (في نهاية الجملة)
g		
gallery (theatre)	balcony	صالة عرض
gangway	aisle	ممر، مسلك (بين مقاعد، أرصف)

British English	American English	Arabic Meaning
gaol	jail	سجن
garden	yard	حديقة، فناء
gear lever	gear shift	مغير السرعة، التروس
giddy	dizzy	دايخ، مصاب بدوار
give a bell (to phone)	give a buzz	يتصل تليفونياً
goods truck (railway)	freight truck	قطار بضائع
goose pimples	goose bumps	حب على البشرة (عند الشعور بالبرد، أو أي انفعال آخر)
gramophone, record player	phonograph, record player	مشغل تسجيلات، حاكي، فونوغراف
green fingers	green thumb	قدرة على النمو والإنبات
grill (v.)	broil	يشوي، يطهي عن طريق الشوي
guard (railway)	conductor	محصل تذاكر في (أتوبيس، قطار)
gym shoes, plimsolls, tennis shoes, trainers	sneakers, tennis shoes	حذاء رياضي خفيف
h		
hair grip, kirby grip	bobbie pin	مشبك شعر
handbag	purse, pocket book	حقيبة يد
hardware	housewares	خردوات، أدوات منزلية
headmaster, mistress	principal	مدير، مديرة مدرسة
hire purchase	installment plan	شراء بالتقسيط
holiday	vacation	عطلة، إجازة
homely, pleasant	homely ≠ ugly	مألوف، لطيف ≠ قبيح
hoover (n.)	vacuum cleaner	مكنسة كهربائية

British English	American English	Arabic Meaning
hoover (v.)	vacuum	ينظف، يكنس (بالمكنسة الكهربائية)
housing estate	sub-division	منطقة سكنية، مجمع سكني
i		
ice, sorbet	sherbet	عصير فاكهة مثلج، شربات
iced lolly	popsicle	حلوى مثلجة
icing sugar	powdered sugar	سكر بودرة
icing sugar	confectioners sugar	سكر ناعم للحلويات
identification parade	line-up	طابور عرض المشتبه فيهم
immersion heater (electric)	water heater	سخان مياه
interval	intermission	فترة فاصلة، استراحة
ironmonger	hardware store	محل بيع أدوات حديدية وخردوات
j		
jab (injection)	shot	إبرة، حقنة
joint (meat)	roast	قطعة لحم من المفصل
jug	pitcher	إبريق، إناء مياه
jumper, sweater, pullover	sweater, pullover	سترة نسائية، رداء صوفي
k		
kiosk, box (telephone)	telephone booth	كبينة تليفون
kipper	smoked herring	سمك مملح
knickers (girls)	underwear, panties	بنطلون نسائي
knock up (tennis)	warm up	إحماء، تسخين قبل المباراة

British English	American English	Arabic Meaning
l		
label	tag	علامة، شعار، ملصق
larder	pantry	مكان تخزين المؤن والطعام
lavatory, toilet, w.c., loo	john, bathroom, washroom	حمام، دورة مياه
lay-by	pull-off	حارة جانبية للانتظار على الطريق
leader (leading article in newspaper)	editorial	مقال افتتاحي
leader (1 st violin in orchestra)	concert master	عازف الكمان الرئيسي في الفرقة الموسيقية
left luggage office	baggage room	مكان حفظ الأمتعة المتروكة في محطة قطار، أتوبيس، مطار
let	lease, rent	تأجير، استئجار
level crossing (railway)	grade crossing	مزلقان، تقاطع الطريق مع السكة الحديد
lift	elevator	مصعد
limited (company)	incorporated	شركة محدودة، متحدة
lodger	roomer	نزيل في غرفة
lorry	truck	سيارة نقل، شاحنة
lost property	lost and found	ممتلكات مفقودة
m		
mackintosh	raincoat	معطف للمطر
made to measure	custom made	حسب طلب الزبون

British English	American English	Arabic Meaning
managing director, (M.D.)	general manager	مدير عام
marrow	squash	كوسا (خضروات)
mileometre	odometer	عداد المسافات
motorway	freeway, throughway	أوتوستراد، طريق سريع
motorway	super highway	طريق عام، أوتوستراد
n		
nappy	diaper	حفاضات
neat (drink)	straight	صريف، مركز (شراب)
net curtains	sheers, under drapes	ستائر خفيفة
newsagent	news dealer, news stand	بائع جرائد ومجلات
nought	zero	صفر، لا شيء
number plate	license plate	لوحة أرقام السيارة
o		
off license, wine merchant	liquor store	خمارة / محل بيع خمر
oven cloth, gloves	pot holder, oven mitt	قفاز لأواني الفرن
overtake (vehicle)	pass	يلحق ويتجاوز بالسيارة
p		
pack (of cards)	deck	مجموعة ورق اللعب
packed lunch	sack lunch, bag lunch	وجبة غداء سفاري
panel beater	body shop	ورشة إصلاح مركبات

British English	American English	Arabic Meaning
pants (boys underwear)	shorts, underwear	بنطلون داخلي، سروال
paraffin	kerosene	كيروسين (من مشتقات البترول)
parcel	package	طرد، رزمة
pavement, footpath	sidewalk	رصيف الشارع
personal call	person-to-person call	مكالمة شخصية
petrol	gas, gasoline	بنزين
pillar box, letter box	mail box	صندوق البريد
plaster, elastoplast	band-aid	لصق طبي
point, power point, socket	outlet, socket	مقبس كهرباء، بريزة كهرباء
post	mail	بريد
postal code	zip code	الرمز البريدي
postman	mailman, postman	ساعي بريد
postponement	rain-check	كوبون شراء مؤجل (لحين وجود السلعة المطلوبة)
pram	baby carriage, baby buggy	عربة أطفال
prison	penitentiary	سجن، ليمان
public convenience	bathroom, restroom, washroom	حمام، دورة مياه
public school	private school	مدرسة خاصة
pudding	dessert	حلويات، حلو
purse	change purse	كيس نقود، حقيبة يد
push chair	stroller	عربة أطفال
put through (telephone)	connect	يتصل

British English	American English	Arabic Meaning
q		
queue (n.)	line	طابور
queue (v.)	stand in line, line up	يقف في طابور، يصطف
r		
rasher (bacon)	slice	شريحة (لحم خنزير)
reception (hotel)	front desk	مكتب استقبال
receptionist	desk clerk	موظف استقبال
return ticket	round trip ticket	تذكرة ذهاب وإياب
reversing lights	back up lights	ضوء عاكس
ring up, phone	call, phone	يتصل تليفونياً
roof, hood (car)	top	سقف السيارة، سطح السيارة
round about (road)	traffic circle	دوران، ملف دائري على طريق
rubber	eraser	ممحاة، أستيكة، مساحة
rubbish	garbage, trash	قمامة، نفاية
s		
sellotape	scotch tape	شريط لاصق شفاف
semi-detached	duplex	مزدوج (منزل)
semolina	cream of wheat	سميد (من القمح)
shattered	exhausted	محطم
shop assistant	sales clerk, sales girl	بائع، بائعة في محل
sideboard	buffet	بوفيه
sideboards (hair)	sideburns	سوالف الشعر

British English	American English	Arabic Meaning
silencer (car)	muffler	كاتم الصوت
single ticket	one way ticket	تذكرة ذهاب
sitting room	living room	غرفة جلوس
living room	living room	غرفة معيشة
lounge	living room	صالون
drawing room	living room	غرفة جلوس، صالون
skipping rope	jump rope	حبل للإيقاظ
sledge, toboggan	sled	مزلقة، زحلوقة
smalls (washing)	underwear	ملابس داخلية
sofa	davenport	كنبة، أريكة
solicitor	lawyer, attorney	محامي
sorbet	sherbet	شربات، مشروبات مثلجة
spanner	monkey wrench	مفتاح البراغي
spirits (drink)	liquor	خمر، كحوليات
spring onion	scallion, green onion	بصل أخضر
staff (academic)	faculty	أعضاء هيئة تدريس (جامعة)
stalls (theatre)	orchestra seats	مقاعد في الطابق الأرضي بمسرح
state school	public school	مدرسة حكومية
stone (fruit)	pit	نواة، بذرة (داخل فواكه)
sultana	raisin	زبيب
surgery (doctors, dentists)	office	جراحة
surgical spirit	rubbing alcohol	مطهر طبي
suspender belt	garter belt	حزام حمالة البنطلون

British English	American English	Arabic Meaning
suspenders	garters	حمالة البنطلون
swede	turnip, rutabaga	لفت (خضروات)
sweet corn	corn	ذرة، أذرة (نبات)
sweet shop, confectioner	candy store	محل حلويات
sweets, chocolate	candy	حلوى، بونبون
swiss roll	jelly roll	كعك، كيك
t		
tap	faucet	صنبور، حنفية
teat (baby's bottle)	nipple	زجاجة رضاعة
telegram	wire	تلغراف
telephone box	phone booth	كبينة تليفون
term academic (3 in a year)	semester (2 in a year)	فصل دراسي
tights	pantyhose	جوارب نسائية
time-table	schedule	جدول مواعيد
tin	can	علبة، تنكة
torch	flashlight	كشاف، شعلة
traffic lights	traffic signals	إشارات المرور
trousers	pants, slacks	بنطلون
truncheon (police)	night stick	عصا، صولجان
trunk call, long distance	long distance call	مكالمة دولية
tube, underground	subway	قطار المترو

British English	American English	Arabic Meaning
turn-ups (trousers)	cuffs (pants)	ثنية البنطلون
		
undergraduates	undergraduates	تحت التخرج
1 st year	fresh man	طالب بالفرقة الأولى (جامعة)
2 nd year	sophomore	طالب بالفرقة الثانية
3 rd year	junior	طالب بالفرقة الثالثة
4 th year	senior	طالب بالفرقة الرابعة (سنة نهائية)
unit trust	mutual fund	صناديق استثمار مشترك



Pronunciation

- ▶ First of all, we should be aware of the nature of English Language when we talk about pronunciation differences; since a dialect is defined in terms of grammar and vocabulary, while accent is a matter of pronunciation; different regional accents generally coincide with dialect regions. It is therefore worth bearing in mind that phonologists have identified (16) modern dialect regions in England alone (with others in Ireland, Scotland and Wales) and (26) in the United States. This being so, it is obvious that these distinctions, described here, apply mainly to the two standard accents:

the British English called (The RP: Received Pronunciation) and the American English called (The GA: General American).

◀ بداية ينبغي أن ندرك طبيعة اللغة الإنجليزية عندما نتحدث عن الاختلافات في النطق بين كلا اللهجتين، حيث أن اللهجة المحلية يتم تعريفها وتحديدها في ضوء القواعد النحوية واستخدام المفردات. في حين يتم تعريف اللهجة الرسمية وفقاً للنطق المستخدم، وغالباً ما تتزامن اللهجات الإقليمية المختلفة مع أقاليم ومناطق اللهجة المحلية. ومن ثم فإنه من المهم أن نذكر أن علماء الصوتيات قد حددوا قرابة (16) منطقة للهجة المحلية الحديثة في إنجلترا وحدها (بالإضافة إلى لهجات أخرى في كل من إيرلندا وإسكتلندا وويلز)، بالإضافة إلى قرابة (26) لهجة محلية في الولايات المتحدة.



1. The Pronunciation of (r)

- ▶ It is one of the most noticeable differences between British and American English; since in British English, the sound of (r) appears only before vowel sounds as a gliding consonant. So, words that include (r) followed by a consonant, the sound of (r) is not pronounced; and also words ending in (r), this (r) can not be pronounced unless this word is followed by a word begins with a vowel sound. While in American English, the sound of (r) is pronounced in all positions before consonants or vowels and at the end of words as well.
- **Ex:** card (in Br. English, the sound of (r) is not pronounced, while in US English, it is pronounced).
- **Ex:** colour (in Br. English, the sound of (r) is not pronounced, unless this word is followed by a word begins with a vowel sound; yet, it is pronounced in US English whatever the following sound is).

2. The Pronunciation of (a)

- ▶ In British English, we can notice that the words that have the long vowel sound /a:/ like: class, fast, task; while in American English, we can notice that this sound takes another short vowel sound like the vowel sound in the word (cat).
- ▶ This difference, however, affects probably fewer than (250) words in common use.

3. The Pronunciation of (o)

- ▶ In British English, the pronunciation of (o) in words like: lot, hot, pot, top and dog – is still an open (o) pronounced with the lips rounded and the tongue at the back of the mouth. In American English, however, this sound has commonly lost its rounding and in most words has become a sound very similar in quality to the sound of (a) in the word (father) as a long open vowel sound.

4. The Pronunciation of (u)

- ▶ The (u) in words like: mule, mute, cube and mutual – is pronounced identically in both British and American English by adding an imaginary (y) inserted before it. However, in US English, these words are exceptions; the usual pronunciation is without the (y) sound. Yet, in British English, all other words are pronounced with the (y) sound, and this is generally the case; except for some exceptions as: assume, suit and lute.

5. The Pronunciation of (t)

- ▶ In British English (t) is usually pronounced quite clearly but in many instances of American speech, when it is not the initial consonant in a word, it may either be pronounced like a (d) sound or it may disappear entirely. When the (t) occurs between two vowel sounds, it is often pronounced as (d) like: bitter, latter, shutter, water, waiting, writing...etc. The (t) in American speech tends to disappear after nasal sounds like: /m – n – ŋ/. Thus, words like: dentist, twenty, understand, intercontinental and interview; are pronounced without the (t) sound.



Grammar and Usage

- ▶ In grammar and syntax, British and American English are remarkably similar. The influence of American English on British English, however, is constantly growing—through films, television, pop music, the Internet, and so on. So that even such contrasts as these are likely, if not to disappear, at least to diminish in importance. It should be noted that, in many of the following cases, two different forms are possible in one variety of English, while only one of the forms is normal in the other variety. The major differences are listed below:

1. Irregular Verbs

- ▶ A number of verbs can be either regular or irregular in the Past Simple. However, in British and American English, the forms most commonly used are not the same. Where two forms are given in the following list, the first is the more commonly employed. It can be noticed that in US English, the regular form is usually preferred, and in the British English the irregular.

British English	American English
burnt, burned	burned, burnt
dived	dived, dove
dreamt, dreamed	dreamed, dreamt
knelt	knelt, kneeled
leaned, leant	leaned
leaped, leapt	leaped, leapt
learned, learnt	learned
smelt, smelled	smelled, smelt
spelt, spelled	spelled
spilt, spilled	spilled, spilt
spoilt, spoiled	spoiled, spoilt

woke	woke, waked
------	-------------

- ▶ **Note:** The verbs (fit, quit and wet) are regular in British English, but irregular in American English.

British English	American English
fit, fitted, fitted	fit, fit, fit
quit, quitted, quitted	quit, quit, quit
wet, wetted, wetted	wet, wet, wet
get, got, got	get, got, got/gotten

2. Use of Past Simple and Present Perfect tenses

- ▶ In American English these two tenses are often interchangeable in conditions, where only the present perfect can be used in British English. Here're some examples:

British English	American English
› I've lost my keys. Have you seen them?	› I've lost my keys. Have you seen them? Or, › I lost my keys. Did you see them?
› Ali isn't here. He's gone to the bank.	› Ali isn't here. He's gone to the bank. Or, › Ali isn't here. He went to the bank.
› I'm not hungry. I've just had breakfast.	› I'm not hungry. I've just had breakfast. Or, › I'm not hungry. I just had breakfast.
› You can't speak to him. He's already left.	› You can't speak to him. He's already left. Or, › You can't speak to him. He already left.
› Have you finished that letter yet?	› Have you finished that letter yet? Or, › Did you finish that letter yet?
› I've never seen this man before in my life.	› I've never seen this man before in my life. Or, › I never saw this man before in my life.



General Phonetics Exercises

(1) Match the phonetic transcriptions with the words:

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. /ʃʌt/ | a. later |
| 2. /hɑ:t/ | b. joke |
| 3. /θɪŋk/ | c. heart |
| 4. /wɜ:k/ | d. there |
| 5. /leɪtə/ | e. doubt |
| 6. /bɔ:t/ | f. work |
| 7. /pu:l/ | g. shut |
| 8. /daʊt/ | h. think |
| 9. /dʒəʊk/ | i. pool |
| 10. /ðeə/ | j. bought |

(2) Write the following words under the correct phonetic sound:

there – three – breathe – thin – moth – whether
 although – nothing – throw – either

/θ/	/ð/

(3) Tick the words that contain the /dʒ/ sound:

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. gin | 2. large | 3. goat | 4. injury |
| 5. yam | 6. soldier | 7. guilty | 8. gum |
| 9. jet | 10. gear | 11. just | 12. get |
| 13. damage | 14. mayor | 15. collage | 16. college |

(4) Tick the words that contain the /s/ sound:

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. song | 2. Islam | 3. vision | 4. science |
| 5. face | 6. city | 7. message | 8. houses |
| 9. issue | 10. months | 11. castle | 12. fascism |
| 13. disciple | 14. sugar | 15. mix | 16. psychology |

(5) Write the sound /s/, /z/ or /ɪz/ next to the following words:

- | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|
| 1. judges | / | / | 2. plates | / | / | 3. breathes | / | / |
| 4. lives | / | / | 5. classes | / | / | 6. watches | / | / |
| 7. attends | / | / | 8. tapes | / | / | 9. books | / | / |
| 10. wives | / | / | 11. weeks | / | / | 12. limbs | / | / |
| 13. straws | / | / | 14. bits | / | / | 15. biases | / | / |

(6) Pronounce the past form of these regular verbs paying attention to the -ed suffix:

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1. study | 2. judge | 3. work |
| 4. listen | 5. miss | 6. answer |
| 7. test | 8. invent | 9. research |
| 10. enjoy | 11. vanish | 12. stop |
| 13. pass | 14. sit | 15. focus |

(7) Mark the silent letters in the following words:

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. answer | 2. Greenwich | 3. interest | 4. restaurant |
| 5. written | 6. castle | 7. design | 8. know |
| 9. comfortable | 10. honest | 11. subtle | 12. vegetable |
| 13. generous | 14. psychosis | 15. cupboard | 16. island |
| 17. mustn't | 18. Wednesday | 19. bomb | 20. hoped |

(8) Tongue Twisters Quickly say the following sentences:

1. She sells sea shells on the sea shore.
2. Thirty-three thrilling thespians thought throughout Thursday.
3. I wish to wash my Irish wristwatch.
4. In Hertford, Hereford and Hampshire, hurricanes hardly ever happen.
5. A skunk sat on a stump.

(9) Complete the transcriptions with one of the following diphthongs:

/eɪ/ - /aɪ/ - /ɔɪ/ - /əʊ/ - /aʊ/ - /ɪə/ - /eə/ - /ʊə/

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------|------------|---|--------------|
| 1. make | ▶ | / m __ k / | 2. sure | ▶ | / ʃ __ / |
| 3. island | ▶ | / __ lænd / | 4. employ | ▶ | / impl __ / |
| 5. town | ▶ | / t __ n / | 6. home | ▶ | / h __ m / |
| 7. know | ▶ | / n __ / | 8. bear | ▶ | / b __ / |
| 9. hear | ▶ | / h __ / | 10. sight | ▶ | / s __ t / |
| 11. drove | ▶ | / dr __ v / | 12. yellow | ▶ | / jel __ / |
| 13. road | ▶ | / r __ d / | 14. spoilt | ▶ | / sp __ lt / |
| 15. spray | ▶ | / spr __ / | 16. care | ▶ | / c __ / |

(10) Tick the words that contain the /ɜ:/ sound:

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Thursday | 2. does | 3. skirt | 4. short |
| 5. Tuesday | 6. work | 7. ear | 8. nurse |
| 9. birthday | 10. turn | 11. bun | 12. weren't |
| 13. ball | 14. hurt | 15. early | 16. ward |

(11) Underline the word that the transcription represents:

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. / bɔ:n / | a. burn | b. born |
| 2. / θɪŋ / | a. thing | b. thin |
| 3. / fi:lɪŋz / | a. fillings | b. feelings |
| 4. / vaɪn / | a. vine | b. wine |
| 5. / meɪdʒə / | a. major | b. mayor |

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 6. / ræm / | a. rum | b. ram |
| 7. / wɜ:d / | a. word | b. worried |
| 8. / fəget / | a. forget | b. forged |
| 9. / ais / | a. eyes | b. ice |
| 10. / hu:z / | a. whose | b. house |

(12) Circle the word that is pronounced differently from the other three words:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. a. accident | b. access | c. accommodate | d. accept |
| 2. a. sheep | b. beer | c. field | d. people |
| 3. a. angry | b. jungle | c. English | d. spring |
| 4. a. shout | b. now | c. round | d. mould |
| 5. a. cheese | b. chip | c. machine | d. attach |
| 6. a. signature | b. foreign | c. gnostic | d. tongue |
| 7. a. suit | b. fruit | c. cruise | d. biscuit |
| 8. a. though | b. rough | c. enough | d. tough |
| 9. a. floor | b. poor | c. flood | d. door |
| 10. a. author | b. caught | c. laughter | d. daughter |

(13) Say whether the following pronunciation of the definite article is /ðə/ or /ðr:/:

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. / / heir | 2. / / apple | 3. / / one-man band |
| 4. / / universe | 5. / / U.S.A. | 6. / / hour-glass |
| 7. / / hotel | 8. / / historian | 9. / / jewels |

(14) Transcribe the phonetics into words:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| 1. / bed / | ..... | 2. / dei / | ..... |
| 3. / dʌg / | ..... | 4. / mæn / | ..... |
| 5. / biɡ / | ..... | 6. / wʊmən / | ..... |
| 7. / sɔɪl / | ..... | 8. / gɜ:l / | ..... |
| 9. / ɔ:lðəʊ / | ..... | 10. / dʒeɪmz / | ..... |
| 11. / 'bɜ:θdeɪ / | ..... | 12. / kwɪz / | ..... |
| 13. / bæʊθ / | ..... | 14. / 'teləvɪʒən / | ..... |
| 15. / 'tʃɑ:mɪŋ / | ..... | 16. / jes / | ..... |
| 17. / 'ɔ:lweɪz / | ..... | 18. / aɪs / | ..... |
| 19. / ə'meɪzɪŋ / | ..... | 20. / 'ɪntəvju / | ..... |
| 21. / 'ɔ:fəl / | ..... | 22. / 'ɪntɹəstɪŋ / | ..... |
| 23. / bɔ:t / | ..... | 24. / lɑ:f / | ..... |
| 25. / kʌm / | ..... | 26. / lʌv / | ..... |
| 27. / 'kʌzən / | ..... | 28. / 'mʌni / | ..... |
| 29. / 'draɪvɪŋ / | ..... | 30. / mju'zi:əm / | ..... |
| 31. / ɪg'zɔ:stɪd / | ..... | 32. / 'peərənts / | ..... |
| 33. / aɪz / | ..... | 34. / saɪəns / | ..... |
| 35. / 'feɪvrət / | ..... | 36. / sɪns / | ..... |
| 37. / faɪnd / | ..... | 38. / sməʊk / | ..... |
| 39. / 'fʊləʊd / | ..... | 40. / tɔ:k / | ..... |
| 41. / 'hedeɪk / | ..... | 42. / 'wɑ:drəʊb / | ..... |

(15) This poem illustrates the various English spelling complexities. Read it aloud:

1.

Beware of heard, a dreadful word,
That looks like beard and sounds like bird,
And dead, it's said like bed, not bead-
For goodness' sake don't call it 'deed'!
Watch out for meat and great and threat,
(they rhyme with suite and straight and debt)

2.

A moth is not a moth in mother,
Nor both in bother, broth, or brother,
And here is not a match for there,
Nor dear and fear for bear and pear,
And then there's doze and rose and lose,
Just look them up- and goose and choose,
And cork and work and card and ward,
And font and front and word and sword,
And do and go and thwart and cart-
Come, I've hardly made a start!

(16) Divide the following words into syllables: (Remember that syllables are identified in English through each vowel sound in a word)

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. mirror | 2. sunshine | 3. poem |
| 4. wonderful | 5. calendar | 6. global |
| 7. fitness | 8. December | 9. computer |
| 10. lovely | 11. fine | 12. tongue |
| 13. oversleep | 14. dinner | 15. antidote |

(17) Mark the primary stress in the following words:

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. village | 2. society | 3. talkative |
| 4. suffragette | 5. classify | 6. passion |
| 7. universal | 8. anxiety | 9. economics |

(18) Mark the shift in stress in the following pairs of words:

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. economy | › economics | 2. experiment | › experimental |
| 3. history | › historian | 4. nation | › nationality |
| 5. philosophy | › philosophical | 6. psychiatry | › psychiatric |
| 7. science | › scientific | 8. examine | › examination |
| 9. idiot | › idiotic | 10. demonstrate | › demonstration |

(19) Mark the primary stress in the following pairs of nouns and verbs:

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. to conduct | › conduct | 2. to desert | › desert |
| 3. to present | › present | 4. to subject | › subject |
| 5. to conflict | › conflict | 6. to decrease | › decrease |
| 7. to object | › object | 8. to produce | › produce |
| 9. to suspect | › suspect | 10. to rebel | › rebel |

(20) Find the word in each group that the primary stress located on the different syllable from the other three:

1. a. con-fi-dent b. del-i-cate c. po-et-ic d. sen-si-tive
2. a. ad-mi-ra-ble b. app-ro-priate c. com-pli-cated d. nec-es-sar-y
3. a. or-i-gin b. oc-cur c. lim-it d. of-fer
4. a. in-stru-ment b. cal-en-dar c. at-mos-phere d. ad-vice
5. a. ca-nal b. de-moc-ra-cy c. char-ac-ter d. suc-cess
6. a. mu-si-cian b. ne-ces-si-ty c. au-thor-i-ty d. pho-to-graph
7. a. man-age b. con-nect c. o-blige d. re-veal
8. a. a-tom-ic b. dif-fer-ent c. se-ri-ous d. vi-ol-ent
9. a. ac-ci-dent b. ma-chin-e-ry c. res-tau-rant d. tel-e-phone
10. a. mar-riage b. mys-ter-y c. ben-e-fit d. ex-ist-ence

(21) Mark the stress on the following words:

1. blackboard
2. mobile phone
3. well-dressed
4. highlight
5. swimming pool
6. train-spotting
7. football
8. bus stop
9. out-dated
10. over-ripe

(22) Rewrite the sentences forming compound adjectives and mark the primary stress:

1. The letter was written by hand. The letter was
2. We grew the vegetables at home. The vegetables are
3. We went on holiday at the last minute. It was a holiday.
4. Jane works very hard. Jane is
5. Tom looks really good. Tom is

(23) Underline the weak function words in the following sentences:

1. I'd love a cup of tea.
2. When are you going to Spain?
3. He goes to the cinema three or four times a month.
4. I'll have some bread and butter, please.
5. We'd rather stay at home than go to the restaurant.
6. You'll have to study harder if you want to pass the exam.
7. They drove at 50 kilometres per hour.
8. Did you give him the books?
9. He said that he'd go home as soon as possible.
10. I told them they were going to fall.
11. He could have told you if you had asked.
12. Don't you want to know?
13. I should have known he was joking.
14. She can apply for the job, can't she?
15. Who does she think she is?
16. He was at school when the fire broke out.

17. Where does he say he was going?
18. That is the place he has renovated.
19. I certainly won't do that job again.
20. You don't have to stay if you don't want to.

(24) Insert (a) or (an) according to the vowel and consonant sounds:

1. It took me ____ hour to write the letter.
2. Would you like ____ orange?
3. She is ____ Anglo-Italian.
4. It is ____ European law.
5. Jane is ____ university student.
6. I hope to study for ____ M.A. degree next year.
7. It was ____ one-hour lesson.
8. The concert was ____ extraordinary event.
9. You'll have to have ____ X-ray for that leg.
10. It was ____ enjoyable evening.

(25) Mark the stressed syllables in the following passages. Practice reading them with attention to the weak forms (auxiliaries, articles, pronouns, prepositions, ...etc.):

Text (1)

Of all the changes that swept over Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the most widely influential was an epistemological transformation that we call the “scientific revolution”. In the popular mind, this revolution is associated with natural science and technological change, but the scientific revolution was, in reality, a series of changes in the structure of European thought itself: systematic doubt, empirical and sensory verification, the abstraction of human knowledge into separate sciences, and the view that the world functions like a machine. These changes greatly altered the human experience of every other aspect of life. This modification in world view can also be charted in painting, sculpture and architecture, where it can be seen that people are looking at the world very differently.

Text (2)

Today English is a world-wide language. About 300 million people speak it as their mother-tongue, and there are as many -if not more- for whom it is an additional language. The unparalleled status of English as an international language reflects the economic and technological power of the English-speaking countries, predominantly the United States. A radical shift in power would undoubtedly result in the eventual displacement of English as the paramount international language. Even so, it will remain the national language of many countries where the majority of the population now speak it as their first or second language.

(26) Write out the following passages in English spelling (British Accent):

/ ðə waɪz dʒʌdʒ /

/ 'tu: 'wɪmɪn wɜ: 'brɔ:t bɪ 'fɔ: kɪŋ 'sɒləmən / bəʊθ ði:z 'wɪmɪn hæd ə 'kwɒrəl
'əʊvər ə 'sɪŋɡl 'beɪbɪ / i:tʃ 'wʊmən wɒz 'seɪŋ ðæt ʃɪ wɒz ðə 'beɪbɪz 'mʌðə /.

/ wʌn 'leɪdɪ 'sed / əʊ kɪŋ / 'aɪ æm ðə 'beɪbɪz 'mʌðə /.

/ ði: 'ʌðə 'leɪdɪ 'sed / əʊ kɪŋ / bɪ'li:v hɜ: nɒt / ʃɪ ɪz nɒt ðə 'mʌðə / 'aɪ æm ðə
'mʌðər ɒv ðə tʃaɪld /.

/ kɪŋ 'sɒləmən wɒz kən'fju:zd / 'ɑ:ftər ə di:p 'θɔ:t hi: 'sed / kʌt ðə 'beɪbɪ 'ɪntu:
'tu: ænd ɡɪv wʌn pɑ:t 'tu: i:tʃ 'mʌðə / wʌn 'wʊmən wɒz 'saɪlənt / ði: 'ʌðə kraɪd
əʊ kɪŋ / let ʃɪ: hæv ðə 'beɪbɪ / let ðə 'beɪbɪ laɪv / ðə kɪŋ ɡeɪv ðə tʃaɪld 'tu: ðə
'kraɪŋ 'mʌðə /.

/ 'mɒrəl / tru:θ 'ɔ:lweɪz 'traɪɒmfs /.

Put your script here:

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(27) Write out the following passages in English spelling (American Accent):

/ 'frendz fɔːr 'evər /

/ ə 'maʊs ænd ə 'frɑːg wɜːr 'frendz / 'evri 'mɔːrniŋ ðə 'frɑːg 'wʊd 'hɑːp 'aʊt v
hɪz 'pɑːnd ænd 'gʊv 'tuː 'vɪzət hɪz 'frend 'huː 'laɪvd ɪn ə haʊl ɪn ðə 'saɪd ʌv ə
'triː / hiː 'wʊd rɪ 'tʃːrn hoʊm æt 'nuːn /.

/ ðə 'maʊs dɪ 'laɪtəd ɪn hɪz 'frendz 'kʌmpəni , ʌnə 'weɪ ðæt ðə 'frend wʌz 'sləʊli
'tʃːrniŋ , ɪn 'tuː ən 'enəmi / ðə 'riːzn / ðə 'frɑːg 'felt 'slɑɪtɪd bɪ 'kʌz 'ðʊv hiː 'vɪzətɪd
ðə 'maʊs 'evraɪd / ðə 'maʊs ɑːn hɪz 'pɑːrt / hæd 'nevər 'meɪd ən ə 'tempt 'tuː
'vɪzɪt hɪm /.

/ wʌn 'deɪ hiː 'felt hiː hæd 'bɪn hjuː 'mɪli , etɪd ɪ 'nʌf / wen 'ɪt wʌz 'taɪm fɔːr hɪm
'tuː 'teɪk 'liːv ʌv ðə 'maʊs / hiː 'tɑːd wʌn 'end ʌv ə 'striŋ ə 'raʊnd hɪz 'oʊn 'leg /
'tɑɪd ðɪ 'ʌðər 'end 'tuː ðə 'maʊsɪz 'teɪl / ænd 'hɑːpt ə 'weɪ / 'dræŋŋ ðə 'hæpləs
'maʊs bɪ 'haɪnd hɪm /.

/ ðə 'frɑːg 'daɪvd 'diːp , ɪn 'tuː ðə 'pɑːnd / ðə 'maʊs 'traɪd 'tuː 'friː , hɪm 'self bʌt
'kʊdnt / ænd 'suːn 'draʊnd / hɪz 'blʊtɪd 'bɑːdi 'flʊtɪd 'tuː ðə 'tɑːp /.

/ ə 'hɔːk 'sɔː ðə 'maʊs 'flʊtɪŋ ɑːn ðə 'pɑːndz 'sɜːrfɪs / hiː 'swuːpt 'daʊn / ænd
'græbɪŋ ðə 'maʊs ɪn hɪz 'tælənz / 'fluː 'tuː ðə 'bræntʃ ʌv ə 'nɪr 'baɪ 'triː / ðə 'frɑːg
/ ʌv 'kɔːrs / wʌz 'hɔːld 'aʊt ʌv ðə 'wɔːtər 'tuː / hiː 'despərətli 'traɪd 'tuː 'friː
, hɪm 'self / bʌt 'kʊdnt ænd ðə 'hɔːk 'suːn 'pʊt ən 'end 'tuː hɪz 'stræŋlz /.

/ ɪn 'æfrɪkə 'ðeɪ hæv ə 'seɪŋ / 'doʊnt 'dɪŋ 'tuː 'diːp ə 'pɪt fɔːr jʊr 'enəmi / juː
'meɪ 'fl , ɪn 'tuː 'ɪt jɔːr 'self /.

Put your script here:

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(28) Write out the following passages in English spelling (British Accent):

/ 'beti 'bɒtə /

/ wʌn dei / 'beti 'bɒtə 'wɒntɪd 'tu: beɪk ə keɪk / ʃi: 'bɔ:t sʌm tʃi:p 'bʌtə 'tu: beɪk
ɪt / bʌt 'sʌmθɪŋ wɒz rɒŋ wɪð ðə 'bʌtə /.

/ ðɪs 'bʌtə ɪz 'bɪtə / 'sed 'beti 'bɒtə æz ʃi: 'teɪstɪd ðə 'bʌtə /.

/ ɪf 'aɪ 'pʊt ɪt ɪn maɪ keɪk 'bætə / ɪt wɪl 'meɪk ðə 'bætə 'bɪtə / bʌt ɪf 'aɪ 'pʊt ə bɪt
v 'betə 'bʌtə ðæt wʊd 'meɪk maɪ 'bætə 'betə /.

/ 'səʊ / ʃi: 'went ɒf 'tu: baɪ ə 'betə 'bʌtə ðæn hɜ: 'bɪtə 'bʌtə / ʃi: mɪkst ə bɪt ɒv
'betə 'bʌtə 'ɪntə hɜ: keɪk 'bætə / ʃi: 'teɪstɪd ðə 'bætə rænd wɒz 'hæpi ðæt ðə
'bætə wɒz nɒt 'bɪtə /.

/ ʃi: ə 'dɒptɪd ðə best 'wei 'tu: sɒlv ðə 'prɒbləm / bɪ'kɒz ðə wɪl bi 'ɔ:lweɪz wʌn /.

/ 'mɒrəl ɒv ðə 'stɔ:ri / ɪf ju hæv ə 'prɒbləm / 'ɔ:lweɪz 'θɪŋk ɒv ðə best 'wei 'tu:
sɒlv ɪt /.

Put your script here:

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(29) Write out the following passages in English spelling (American Accent):

/ ðə 'klevər 'bɑ:rbər /

/ wʌn 'deɪ / ə 'bɑ:rbər wʌz 'gʊʊɪŋ 'tu: ðə 'nekst 'vɪlɪdʒ / a:n ðə 'weɪ hi: hæd 'tu: 'pæs θru: ə 'fɔ:rəst 'fʊl ʌv 'waɪld 'ænimlz / sʌdənli ɔ:l hɪz 'wɜ:rst 'fɪrʒ 'keɪm 'tru: / ə 'fɪrs 'laɪən 'keɪm ænd 'stʊd bɪ'fɔ:r hɪm / bʌt ðə 'bɑ:rbər 'gæðərd 'kɜ:rdʒ ænd 'went 'tu: ðə 'laɪən / ðə 'laɪən wʌz sər'praɪzd 'tu: 'si: ðə 'bɑ:rbər 'æktɪŋ ðɪs 'weɪ /.

/ ðə 'bɑ:rbər 'sed / 'ɑ: / hɪər ju: ɑ:r nd 'aɪ hæv 'bɪn 'sɜ:rtʃɪŋ ɔ:l ðə 'nɪr'baɪ 'fɔ:rəsts 'tu: 'lʊk fɔr ju: /.

/ ðə 'laɪən wʌz 'teɪkən ə'bæk æt ðə 'bɑ:rbərz 'wɜ:rdz / wɪθ sʌm 'fɪr ɪn hɪz 'hɑ:rt / hi: 'æskt ðə 'bɑ:rbər / bʌt 'waɪ wɜ:r ju: 'lʊkɪŋ fɔ:r 'mi: /.

/ ðə 'bɑ:rbər rə'plaɪd / ðə 'kɪŋ hæd 'æskt 'mi: 'tu: 'kætʃ 'tu: 'laɪənz fɔ:r hɪm / 'aɪ hæv ɔ:l'redi 'kɔ:t wʌn ʌv ðem / 'aɪ 'ges ju: wɪl bi ðə 'nekst wʌn /.

/ ænd 'ðen ðə 'bɑ:rbər 'tʊk ə 'mɪrər ænd 'pʊt 'ɪt bɪ'fɔ:r ðə 'laɪənz 'feɪs / ðə 'laɪən 'sɔ: hɪz rɪ'flekʃn ænd 'mɪ'stʊk 'ɪt fɔ:r ə'nʌðər 'laɪən /.

/ 'sʊð ðə 'laɪən 'ræn ə'weɪ 'tu: 'seɪv hɪz 'laɪf ænd ðə 'klevər 'bɑ:rbər 'went ɑ:n hɪz 'weɪ /.

Put your script here:

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(30) Write out the following passages in English spelling (British Accent):

/ həʊm ə'ləʊn /

/ ɪt wɒz ə dɑ:k ænd 'stə:mɪ naɪt /.

/ 'aɪ wɒs ə'ləʊn æt həʊm ænd ə'baʊt 'tu: ɡəʊ 'tu: bed / wen 'aɪ 'sə: ə 'skeəri 'ʃædəʊ 'fɪɡər æt maɪ 'wɪndəʊ /.

/ hu:z ðeə 'aɪ 'ʃaʊtɪd /.

/ sʌdənli ðeə wɒs ə flæʃ ɒv 'laɪtnɪŋ 'fɒləʊd baɪ 'θʌndər ʃaʊə /.

/ 'aɪ 'sə: ə 'laɪənz feɪs 'fɒləʊd baɪ ə 'skeəri 'θʌndərəs rɔ:r æt ðə 'wɪndəʊ / ɪt lʊkt 'laɪk ðə 'laɪən frɒm ðə 'ləʊkl 'sɜ:kəs ðæt hæd bi:n ə'naʊnst 'mɪsɪŋ ɒn ðə 'telɪvɪʒn nju:z 'tʃænl / 'aɪ felt 'veri skeəd / 'aɪ ræn 'tu: maɪ bed ænd pɒld maɪ 'blæŋkɪt 'əʊvə maɪ hed / 'aɪ 'stɑ:tɪd 'tu: ʃaʊt fɔ: maɪ 'peərənts bʌt ðeə wɒs nəʊ rɪ'plaɪ / ðen 'aɪ rɪ'membəd 'ðeɪ wɜ:r æt ə leɪt naɪt 'pɑ:ti /.

/ 'aɪ pi:pt 'aʊt ɒv maɪ 'blæŋkɪt bʌt ɪt wɒs tu: dɑ:k 'tu: 'si: 'eniθɪŋ / ðen 'aɪ hɜ:d 'fɒtsteps /.

/ 'ðeɪ wɜ: 'getɪŋ 'laʊdər ænd 'laʊdə / su:n ðə 'fɒtsteps daɪd ɒf /.

/ ðə ɡrænd 'fɑ:ðə 'klɒk strʌk twelv / 'aɪ 'went 'bæk 'tu: bed ænd 'traɪd 'tu: sli:p

/ bʌt 'kʊdnt / 'aɪ felt tu: 'fraɪnd / 'aɪ sæt ʌp maɪ maɪnd fɒl ɒv 'skeəri 'θɔ:ts / 'ɑ:ftə sʌm 'taɪm pɑ:st / 'fænəli 'aɪ fel ə 'sli:p /.

/ 'aɪ wəʊk ʌp 'əʊnli 'ɑ:ftər eɪt ɪn ðə 'mɔ:nɪŋ ænd swɪtʃt ɒn ðə ,ti:'vi: nju:z / 'aɪ wɒs ɪk'saɪtɪd 'tu: 'si: ðə 'laɪən wɒs ɔ:l'redi træpt ɪn ðə wi: 'aʊəz ɒv ðə 'mɔ:nɪŋ baɪ ðə rɪŋ 'mɑ:stər ɒv ðə 'sɜ:kəs / 'aɪ felt 'veri 'mʌtʃ rɪ'li:vd 'ɑ:ftə ðə nju:z /.

/ 'leɪtə 'aɪ nə'reɪtɪd ðə həʊl 'ɪnsɪdənt 'tu: maɪ 'peərənts /.

/ 'ðeɪ wɜ: dʌm ʃɒkt ænd dɪ'saɪdɪd ɪn 'fju:tʃə nɒt 'tu: li:v mi: ə'ləʊn æt həʊm 'dʒʊəriŋ naɪt /.

Put your script here:

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(31) Write out the following passages in English spelling (American Accent):

/ 'maɪ 'taɪm ɪz 'kʌmɪŋ /

/ æn 'elɪfənt ænd ə 'dɔːg bɪ'keɪm 'pregnənt æt 'seɪm 'taɪm /.

/ 'θriː 'mʌnθs 'daʊn ðə 'laɪn ðə 'dɔːg 'geɪv 'bɜːrθ 'tuː 'sɪks 'rʌpɪz /.

/ 'sɪks 'mʌnθs 'leɪtər ðə 'dɔːg wʌz 'pregnənt ə'geɪn /.

/ ænd 'naɪn 'mʌnθs aːn 'ɪt 'geɪv 'bɜːrθ 'tuː ə 'nʌðər 'dʌzn 'rʌpɪz /.

/ ðə 'pætərn kən'tɪnjuːd /.

/ aːn ðiː eɪ'tiːnθ 'mʌnθ ðə 'dɔːg ə'proutʃt ðiː 'elɪfənt 'kwestʃənɪŋ /.

/ aːr juː 'fɔːr ðæt juː aːr 'pregnənt / wɪː bɪ'keɪm 'pregnənt aːn ðə 'seɪm 'deɪt / 'aɪ
hæv 'gɪvn 'bɜːrθ 'θriː 'taɪmz 'tuː ə 'dʌzn 'rʌpɪz ænd 'ðeɪ ær 'naʊ 'groun 'tuː
bɪ'kʌm 'bɪg 'dɔːgz / jet juː ær 'stɪl 'pregnənt / 'wʌts 'gʊoɪŋ aːn /.

/ ðiː 'elɪfənt rə'pləɪd /.

/ ðər ɪz 'sʌmθɪŋ 'aɪ 'wɑːnt juː 'tuː 'ʌndər'stænd / 'wʌt 'aɪ æm 'kæɪrɪŋ ɪz 'nɑːt ə
'rʌpɪ bʌt æn 'elɪfənt / 'aɪ 'oʊnli 'gɪv 'bɜːrθ 'tuː wʌn ɪn 'tuː 'jɪrz / wen 'maɪ 'beɪbɪ
'hɪts ðə 'graʊnd / ðə 'ɜːrθ 'fiːlz 'ɪt / wen 'maɪ 'beɪbɪ 'krɔːsəz ðə roʊd / 'hjuːmən
'biːɪŋz 'stɑːp ænd 'wɑːtʃ ɪn 'ædmə'reɪʃn / 'wʌt 'aɪ 'kæɪrɪ 'drɔːz ə'tenʃn / 'soʊ 'wʌt
'aɪm 'kæɪrɪŋ ɪz 'mɑːtɪ ænd 'gret /.

/ 'lesn / 'doʊnt 'luːz 'feɪθ wen juː 'siː 'ʌðəz rɪ'siːv 'ænsərz 'tuː 'ðər 'prerz /.

/ 'lesn / 'ɪf juː 'hævnt rɪ'siːvd jɔːr 'oʊn 'blesɪŋz / 'doʊnt 'dɪ'spər /.

/ 'lesn / 'seɪ 'tuː jɔːr'self 'maɪ 'taɪm ɪz 'kʌmɪŋ / 'maɪ 'blesɪŋz ær 'biːɪŋ 'prousest
'prɪ'perd / 'pækɪdʒd ænd 'ræpt ʌp ɪn 'gɑːdz 'glɔːrɪ /.

Put your script here:

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