

# The Phonetics of English Pronunciation

## Session 06

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<sup>1</sup>using material by William Barry

# Homework Review

## Exercise 1

*fast* [fæst]

f voiceless labiodental fricative

æ near-open front unrounded vowel

s voiceless alveolar fricative

t voiceless alveolar plosive

# Homework Review

## Exercise 1

*burp* [bɜ:p]

**b** voiced bilabial plosive

**ɜ:** long open-mid central unrounded vowel

**p** voiceless bilabial plosive

# Homework Review

## Exercise 1

*streak* [stɹi:k]

- s voiceless alveolar fricative
- t voiceless alveolar plosive
- ɹ alveolar approximant
- i: long close front unrounded vowel
- k voiceless velar plosive

# Homework Review

## Exercise 1

*fray* [fɹeɪ]

f voiceless labiodental fricative

ɹ alveolar approximant

eɪ close-mid front unrounded to near-close near-front unrounded diphthong

# Homework Review

## Exercise 1

*approach* [ə'pɹəʊtʃ]

ə central mid unrounded vowel

p voiceless bilabial plosive

ɹ alveolar approximant

əʊ central mid unrounded to near-close near-back rounded diphthong

tʃ post-alveolar affricate

# Homework Review

## Exercise 2

*breathe* [bɹi:ð]

- Consonants
  - ɹ new consonant
  - ð new, final voiced consonant
- Vowels
  - i: more open than in German

# Homework Review

## Exercise 2

*worldwide* [wɜ:ɫd'waɪd]

- Consonants
  - w new consonant (2×)
  - ɫ new consonant
  - d final voiced consonant (2×)
- Vowels
  - ɜ: new vowel
  - aɪ begins more open than in German

# Homework Review

## Exercise 2

*finger-food* ['fɪŋgə,fu:d]

- Consonants
  - ŋg new consonant combination
  - d final voiced consonant
- Vowels
  - ə not a diphthong
  - u: diphthongised; more open than in German

# Homework Review

## Exercise 2

*applications* [ˌæplɪ'keɪʃənz]

- Consonants
  - z final voiced consonant
- Vowels
  - æ new vowel
  - eɪ new diphtong

# Homework Review

## Exercise 2

*crabmeat* ['kɹæbmɪ:t]

- Consonants
  - ɹ new consonant
  - b final voiced consonant
- Vowels
  - æ new vowel
  - i: more open than in German

# Homework Review

## Exercise 2

*squirrel* [skwɜ:tʃ]

- Consonants
  - w new consonant
  - ʃ new consonant
- Vowels
  - ɜ: new vowel

# Homework Review

## Exercise 3

<b>German</b>	<b>English</b>	
<i>viel</i>	<i>feel</i>	“dark” ⟨l⟩
<i>Schuh</i>	<i>shoe</i>	diphthongised vowel
<i>Fisch</i>	<i>fish</i>	
<i>Miete</i>	<i>meter</i>	non-rhotic only
<i>Lack</i>	<i>luck</i>	vowel more back and close; possibly “dark” ⟨l⟩
<i>Batterie</i>	<i>battery</i>	[a] vs. [æ]; approximant ⟨r⟩; note also different stress pattern

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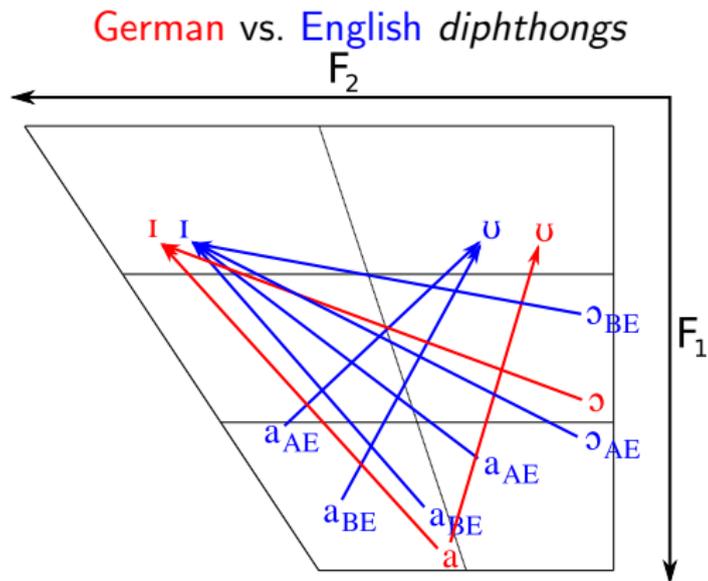
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- You need to *understand* what the differences are, hear them, and *automate their production!*
- Read *again* Chap. V, pp. 105-111 and then work your way through the vowel sections



## Vowel quality and symbols (cont'd)



So let's listen for the small differences: /u:/

Listen to the following /u:/ words and say whether what is spoken is German or English:

<b>German</b>	<b>English</b>	
Schuh	shoe	

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Beat	beat	

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## /ʊ/ words vary a lot!

Listen to the /ʊ/ words in the following sentences:

He didn't like *books* with *footnotes*. 🔊

I like the *book*; I think it's very *good*. 🔊

## Be careful with /ɑ:/ words

Listen to the /ɑ:/ words (*far* and *park*) spoken by a German:

Is it *far* to Hyde *Park*? 

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Listen to the /ɑ:/ words (*far* and *park*) spoken by a German:

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Compare them to the /ɑ:/ words (*far* and *car*) spoken by an English woman:

Well, it's not *far* by *car*. 

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- But it's not just the *timbre* of the /ɑ:/ that is a problem: Don't forget *glass*, *grass*, *dance*, *France*, *plant*, *grant* are pronounced /ɑ:/ in SBE and /æ/ in US:

/glɑ:s/, /grɑ:s/, /dɑ:ns/, /frɑ:ns/, /plɑ:nt/, /grɑ:nt/  
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- And remember:

US *part*, *park*, *start*, etc. vs. *palm*, *father*, *calm*  
/ɑ:/ /ɑ:/

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She gave a *short talk*.  

She *bought* a *horse*.  

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- But American /ɔ:/ (without following /r/) as in *bought*, *taught* is more open, i.e. *longer but similar quality* to German /ɔ/.

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- But American /ɔ:/ (without following /r/) as in *bought, taught* is more open, i.e. *longer but similar quality* to German /ɔ/.
- So /ɔɪ/ and /ɔ:/ have a different quality in US-English:  
e.g. *bought – port; chalk – cork; paw – pour*

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- American English /ʌ/ is less open and rather *more centralised* than SBE /ʌ/ (very close to /ɜ:/)

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*Gott*       *got*   
*Block*       *block*   
*Plotter*       *plotter* 

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    *Block* 🗣️     *block* 🗣️  
    *Plotter* 🗣️    *plotter* 🗣️
- The American English /ɑ/ is *more open* and *less rounded* even than SBE /ɒ/; it is quite “spread” ...  
in fact, a shortened German /a:/ is an acceptable American /ɑ/: AE *tot* (kid; “a tiny tot”) ~ German *Tat*

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- Can you say whether the following words are the German loanwords or the (British) English words?

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- In American English /ɜ:/ does not occur because there is always an /ɹ/ following. It is therefore *symbolised* with [ɜ̃] or [ɜɹ]. The quality is dominated by [ɹ]. *It is like a syllabic R.*

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[,meɪi 'kɪsməs]