

PHONETICS

consonant sounds

bach





The Burlington Books Pronunciation Chart (IPA)

Vowels

i: me <i>/mi:/</i>	ɪ in <i>/ɪn/</i>	ʊ look <i>/lʊk/</i>	u: shoe <i>/ʃu:/</i>
e ten <i>/ten/</i>	ə teacher <i>/'ti:tʃə/</i>	ɜ: turn <i>/tɜ:n/</i>	ɔ: walk <i>/wɔ:k/</i>
æ hat <i>/hæt/</i>	ʌ up <i>/ʌp/</i>	ɑ: arm <i>/ɑ:m/</i>	ɒ hot <i>/hɒt/</i>

Diphthongs

ɪə ear <i>/ɪə/</i>	eɪ face <i>/feɪs/</i>	
ʊə fewer <i>/'fjuə/</i>	ɔɪ boy <i>/bɔɪ/</i>	əʊ nose <i>/nəʊz/</i>
eə hair <i>/heə/</i>	aɪ eye <i>/aɪ/</i>	aʊ mouth <i>/maʊθ/</i>

Consonants

Unvoiced

p pen <i>/pen/</i>	f five <i>/faɪv/</i>	s sun <i>/sʌn/</i>	θ three <i>/θri:/</i>	k cat <i>/kæt/</i>	t tea <i>/ti:/</i>	ʃ sheep <i>/ʃi:p/</i>	tʃ church <i>/'tʃɜ:tʃ/</i>
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Voiced

b big <i>/bɪg/</i>	v van <i>/væn/</i>	z zoo <i>/zu:/</i>	ð the <i>/ði:/</i>	g go <i>/gəʊ/</i>	d door <i>/dɔ:/</i>	ʒ television <i>/'telɪvɪʒən/</i>	dʒ jump <i>/dʒʌmp/</i>
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l leg <i>/leg/</i>	r red <i>/red/</i>	w why <i>/waɪ/</i>	j yes <i>/jes/</i>	m man <i>/mæn/</i>	n no <i>/nəʊ/</i>	ŋ sing <i>/sɪŋ/</i>	h hand <i>/hænd/</i>
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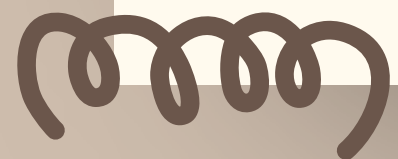




/t/, /d/, or /id/

The regular past tense ending “**-ed**” can have three different sounds in English, /t/, /d/, or /id/.

The sound that comes before the -ed will decide what sound the -ed will have.





id		t		d	
<i>D & T Sounds</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Unvoiced Sounds *</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Voiced Sounds * and Vowels</i>	<i>Example</i>
d t	needed wanted	f k p s x sh ch	laughed talked mopped missed boxed washed watched	a e i o u b g j l m n r v z	stayed hurried tried slowed glued grabbed mugged judged filled slammed planned scared saved closed
The final -ed is pronounced id as in the word <i>did</i> .		The final -ed is pronounced like the t in <i>cat</i> . The -e is silent.		The final -ed is pronounced like the d in <i>good</i> . The -e is silent.	





/tʃ/ , /dʒ/ , /ʃ/ , /ʒ/

/tʃ/ usually spelled “**ch**”. Sometimes “**tch**” or even “**-t +ure**”.

Examples: **ch**icken, **ch**air, **watch**, **nature**

/dʒ/ usually spelled “**j**”, “**g +e/i/y**” in word initial position / **-dge**
in word final position.

Examples: **j**ob, **g**iant, **bridge**





/tʃ/ , /dʒ/ , /ʃ/ , /ʒ/

/ʃ/ usually spelled “**sh**”. Sometimes “**ti**”, “**ci**” or “**ssi**”

Examples: **sh**oe, na**ti**on, spec**ci**al, miss**ssi**on

/ʒ/ usually spelled “**si**”, “**s**”, “**g**”

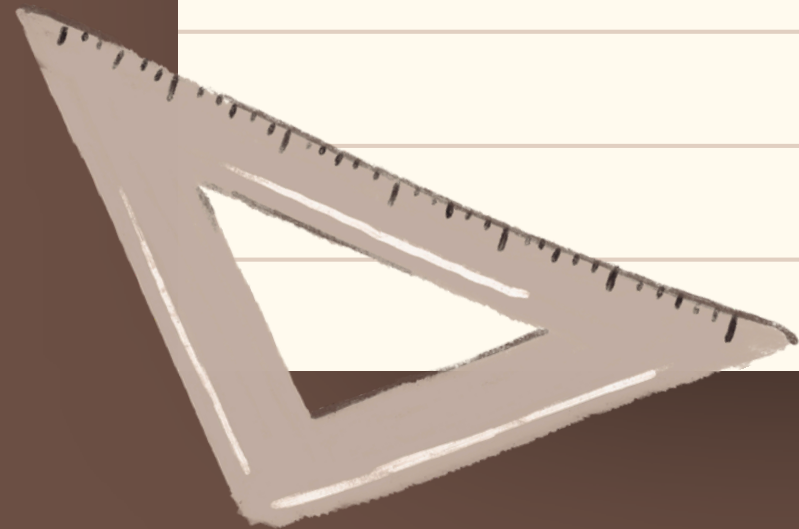
Examples: visi**si**on, mea**s**ure, beige





/s/, /z/, or /ɪz/

There are three different ways to pronounce the letter 's'
ending in regular verbs and plural nouns

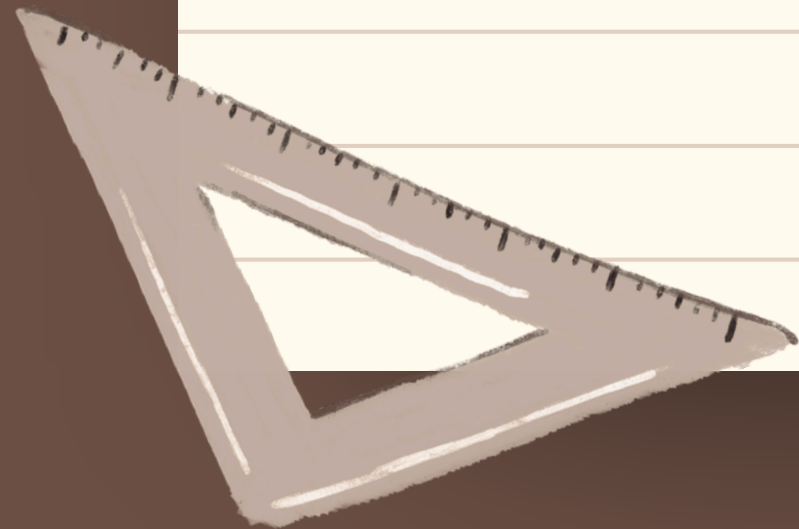




/s/, /z/, or /ɪz/

/s/ - after /p/, /t/, /k/, /f/, or /θ/

cough**s**, attack**s**, stop**s**, blast**s**, math**s**

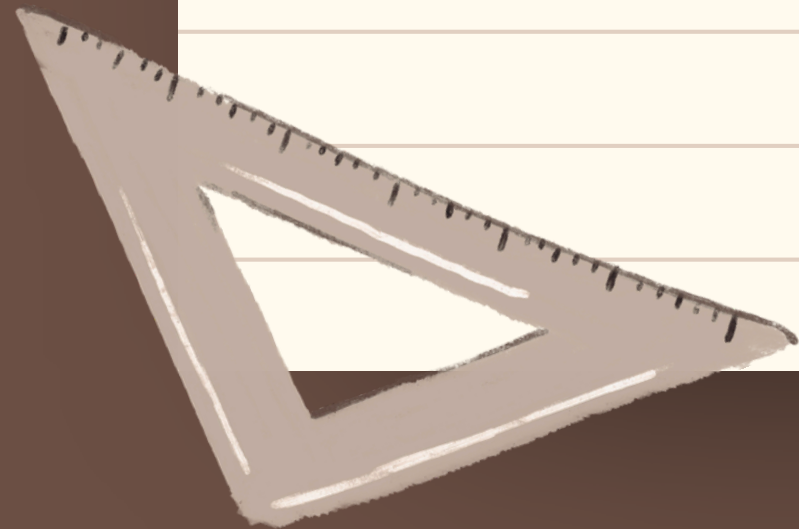




/s/, /z/, or /ɪz/

/z/ - after sounds /b/, /d/, /g/, /v/, /ð/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /r/
or any vowel sound

Example: rob**s**, lid**s**, pig**s**, lov**e**s, breath**s**, hill**s**, tram**s**,
song**s**, writ**er**s, go**e**s

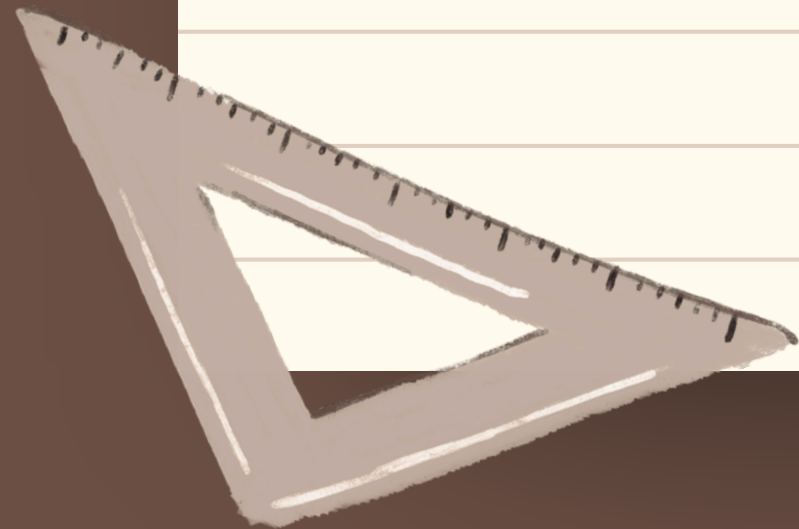




/s/, **/z/**, or **/ɪz/**

/ɪz/ - if the words ends in: /s/ , /z/ , /ʃ/ , /tʃ/ , /dʒ/

Examples: bus**es**, siz**es**, wash**es**, mat**ch**es, judg**e**s





/θ/ vs /ð/

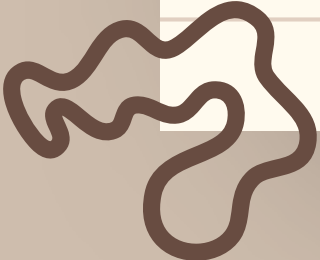
There is no specific rule, but:

- short words that are “grammatica” (adverbs, pronouns, etc.) are pronounced with with **/ð/**

Examples: the, than, there, then, though, this, that...

- **/θ/** usually appears in nouns, adjectives or verbs.

Examples: think, thin, bath, thumb





THANK YOU!