

SPEAK ENGLISH WELL

THE SOUNDS OF ENGLISH

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THE SOUNDS OF ENGLISH

by

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DOMINO BOOKS LTD.

PREFACE

This book, with its companion tape, provides teachers and learners with the basic tools of spoken English. The material begins with the basic sounds of the English language: consonants, vowels and diphthongs, and then proceeds to simple phrases and sentences. Conversational tags, expanding responses and simple responses, with emphasis on their rising and falling tones are included. Many of the most common responses in English are given while the fifteen common patterns of English stress illustrated help the student towards a natural fluency in the language.

In this book, the instructions entitled, 'How To Use This Book' and 'How To Use The Tape' are in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish.

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

This book, with its companion tape, is planned to help you speak English. The relationship between the spoken word and the written word in English is complicated. The English alphabet has twenty-six letters and nearly twice as many sounds. In some instances, there is a direct correlation between the letters in a word and its pronunciation but in many case this is not so: the names of letters and the pronunciation of the words they make should be kept distinct. This is also so when considering the spelling of a word from its pronunciation. A child learns to speak its mother tongue before writing. Similarly, you should listen and repeat new words and phrases before attempting to read them. When a student looks at a new word, he applies the rules of his mother tongue to guide his pronunciation. A much better result is obtained by listening carefully and repeating what is heard.

At first, you may not be able to distinguish all the different sounds in the English words you hear. Some may seem the same as those of your own language and you may substitute these sounds in the English words. The result may be a form of English with a foreign-type accent or it may be quite unintelligible. Some sounds, not present in your own tongue, and not easily identified may be left out altogether. Thus, the learner has to identify the sounds in English and then combine them with the appropriate stress, rhythm and intonation.

At the beginning of this book, the phonetic symbols that make up the sounds of the English language are linked to key words using them. These will help you get started.

Listen to each section of the tape, repeat the words (and later the sentences) until you can say them quickly and easily. Then look at the written material in the book.

HOW TO USE THE TAPE

Listen carefully to the tape and use it as a model for your pronunciation. At the end of each section you can

- (i) turn the tape recorder off and end the learning session.
- (ii) rewind the tape and listen to the section again.
- (iii) continue and listen to the next section.

Repeat the sounds aloud. At any point you can rewind the tape and listen to a particular sound again. Practice until you are satisfied with the result. You may find a particular section is too long to listen to at one time. This is especially so when you first begin to learn. Do not worry. Stop the tape recorder and concentrate on as much as you want to. Frequent short sessions are often more helpful than long ones. (In Sections 1 and 2, convenient places to stop are indicated by a broken line - - - in the accompanying book.)

The first section contains the main sounds that make up spoken English. Each sound is followed by three examples of words containing it. Section two concentrates on the sounds of consonants and section three deals with the sounds of diphthongs. The other sections on the tape have examples of everyday English which will help you speak more naturally with appropriate patterns of stress, intonation and rhythm.

课本用法

此本课本和录音带，可协助你说英语。英语口语和书写文字之间的关系是很复杂的。英语字母有二十六个，发音则多将近一倍。有些情况，在一个字的字母和其发音之间，有一种直接的相互关系，但是有很多情形并不是如此：字母的名称和它们构成文字的发音，必须分辨清楚。当我们从文字发音考虑文字的拼音时也是如此。通常儿童将先学习说自己的母语，然后才学习书写。类似情形，你应该先细心听和重复练习新的文字和短句，然后才练习朗读。当一名学生看到一个新字时，他会应用母语的规则来引导他的发音。细心听和重复练习，将可获得更好的成绩。

最初，你可能不会辨别所听到的英语文字所有不同的发音。有些可能和你自己的语文似乎一样，而你可能把这些发音代替了在英语文字的发音。结果可能是一种带有外国口音的英语形式，或者可能相当晦涩难懂。有些发音不是从自己的口舌发出，以及不容易辨别，就可能完全被忽略了。因此，学习者必须先辨别英语发音。然后把它们和适当的重音，音韵和声调互相结合。

在此课本开始部分，构成英语发音的符，与使用它们的主要文字联系起来。这些都可帮助你开始学习。

请细心听录音带的每一节，然后重复练习文字（以及稍后练习句子），一直到你能够快速和容易的说出来。然后请参考在课本中的书写教材。

录音带用法

请细心听录音带，并且用它作为你练习发音的样式。在每一节结束时，你可以：

(1) 把录音机关掉，结束学习此节课文。

(2) 重绕录音带，再把这一节课文听一遍。

(3) 继续听下一节课文。

高声重复练习发音。你可在任何一节重绕录音带，再次细听某个字的发音。一再练习，直到你对结果感到满意为止。你可能觉得某一节太长，不容易一次听清楚。尤其是你首次开始学习更是如此，请别担心。把录音机停下来，尽量集中你的重点部分。通常较短节课文比长节课文更有帮助。（在第一和第二节，课本上有一虚线----表示方便停顿位置。）

第一节课文包含有组成口语英文的主要发音。每个发音之后，列举含有此发音文字的三个例子，第二节课文集在辅音的发音，第三节则指导双元音的发音。录音带的其他部分，则列举日用英语的例子，这将会帮助你更自然流俐的说出具有适当重音，声调和音韵的英语。

SECTION ONE

THE MAIN SOUNDS OF ENGLISH

Each sound is followed by three examples.

/ɑ:/	arch	bath	calm
/æ/	ant	mat	lap
/aɪ/	Isle	dry	find
/aɪə/	wire	tyre	flier
/aʊ/	out	gown	vowed
/aʊə/	our	tower	sour
/ɛ/	end	bend	pet
/eɪ/	age	vain	day
/ɛə/	air	fare	bear
/ɪ/	it	pin	list

/ɪ:/	eat	me	seed
/ɪə/	ear	beard	stear
/ɒ/	off	lost	what
/oʊ/	oak	vote	boat
/ɔ:/	awe	door	cord
/ɔɪ/	oyster	coin	boy
/ʊ/	should	could	good
/u:/	group	choose	news
/ʊə/	pure	cure	sure
/ɜ:/	urn	girl	word

/ʌ/	up	fund	just
/ə/	asleep	aloud	forgotten
/b/	bad	bin	back
/d/	dog	din	day
/f/	fit	fine	fat
/g/	give	good	get
/h/	hit	hill	hot
/j/	yes	yet	use
/k/	key	king	coal
/l/	lid	let	lead

/m/	meal	main	mat
/n/	now	not	nor
/p/	pack	pin	pen
/r/	rug	red	wriggle
/s/	soon	seal	city
/t/	take	tin	tea
/v/	van	view	vine
/w/	will	wet	when
/z/	zoo	zero	zeal
/ʃ/	ship	shop	sure

/ʒ/	pleasure	garage	vision
/ŋ/	wing	king	sung
/tʃ/	charm	cheer	cello
/θ/	thing	thick	thin

/ð/	this	there	then
/dʒ/	germ	jeer	jump

This is the end of Section One.

Turn off the tape recorder if you want to end this learning session or

rewind the tape if you want to listen to this section again.

Continue listening if you want to hear Section Two which begins in a few seconds.

SECTION TWO

KEY WORDS FOR CONSONANTS

Each consonant is followed by three examples. English has 24 consonants.

/p/	pack	please	pass
/b/	bad	big	boss
/t/	take	till	tuck
/d/	dog	dig	doll
/k/	king	quick	box
/g/	give	game	gust
/m/	main	magic	meal
/n/	now	never	nil
/ŋ/	wing	sing	ring

/f/	fit	fly	physics
/v/	van	voice	view
/θ/	thick	thin	theme
/ð/	this	there	then
/s/	soon	sun	some
/z/	zoo	zero	zeal
/ʃ/	ship	sheep	shot
/ʒ/	pleasure	leisure	vision
/h/	hit	hot	hat

/tʃ/	charm	chin	chore
/dʒ/	germ	gin	judge
/l/	lid	little	lamb
/r/	rug	run	robin
/w/	will	wise	was
/j/	yes	young	use

This is the end of Section Two.

Turn off the tape recorder if you want to end this learning session or

rewind the tape if you want to listen to this section again.

Continue listening if you want to hear Section Three which begins in a few seconds.

SECTION THREE

KEY WORDS FOR DIPHTHONGS

There are eight diphthongs in English.

Each is followed by four examples.

/eɪ/	day	vain	weight	hay
/oʊ/	vote	phone	boat	hoe
/aɪ/	jive	dry	find	high
/aʊ/	out	gown	vowed	how
/ɔɪ/	boy	coin	joint	joy
/ɪə/	dear	beard	stear	beer
/ɛə/	pair	fare	bear	stair
/ʊə/	pure	cure	sure	tour

This is the end of Section Three.

Turn off the tape recorder if you want to end this learning session or

rewind the tape if you want to listen to this section again.

Continue listening if you want to hear Section Four which begins in a few seconds.

SECTION FOUR

IMPORTANT WORDS AND PHRASES OF SPOKEN ENGLISH

Group 1 Personal Identification and Form Filling

Name

Address

Telephone Number

Date of Birth

Place of Birth

Age

Sex

Male

Female

Single

Married

Divorced

Separated

Widowed

Nationality

French

Spanish

Italian ...

Occupation

Salesman

Electrician

Teacher ...

Religion

Hello, how are you?

How do you do?

Come in.

I'm very pleased to meet you.

Make yourself at home.

How long are you here for?

I'd like you to meet our director.

You'll soon settle in.

Group 2 House and Home

Bedsit

Flat

Apartment

House

Hotel

Bed and breakfast Camp site

Living room Kitchen Bathroom Hall Bedroom

Bookcase Carpet Armchair Table Settee

Staircase

Bus stop Railway station Post office Bank

School Restaurant

Close to the centre Near the river Out of town

In a village

Hedge Tree Forest

Where's the nearest hotel?

I'd like to rent an apartment.

I hope that includes a bathroom.

That's very cheap.

I should have come by car.

Why not come on Sunday?

Can you post this for me, please?

Take the first road on the left, past the bank.

Group 3 Occupations and Professions

Doctor Mechanic Photographer Typist

Office Factory Workshop Building site

Open air Underground Air-conditioned

Low income Average income High income

A short training course

Excellent prospects Good expectations

A dead end job

What can I do for you?