

O.C PRONOUNCE & SPELL NAMES & OTHER INFO. Here are some possible names—with most of the sounds of American English.

1. Janet Van Adams.
2. Beth Thelma Bell.
3. Philip Will Smith.
4. Zsa Zsa Thomas.
5. Dawn & Sean Wong.
6. Buddy Gus Tucker.
7. Woody Goode.
8. Art & Marty Barton.
9. Shirley Pearl Hurley.
10. James & Kate Taylor.
11. Lisa Eileen Sweet.
12. Mike & Lyle Price.
13. Joan Gloria Nolan.
14. Lulu & Stu Wu.
15. Fowler Hauser.
16. Roy Doyle Sawyer.

page 5 Say the names of the letters of the alphabet. Read the symbols for sounds.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z

page 6 Say the numbers aloud. Can you read the two kinds of symbols for sounds?

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100

page 8 **O.D** *LEARN PRONUNCIATION TERMS. In sound-symbols, here are twelve terms important in pronunciation. Can you spell the words and phrases? Write them in letters on the lines. Can you match the vocabulary items with their definitions (meanings)? [Write the letters a-l in the brackets after the terms.]

1. *Pronunciation* is [d] "the act of saying words and phrases aloud; also, the way to say a word correctly."
2. *Accent* is [f] "a style of pronunciation typical of a region or country; also, stress or emphasis on a syllable."
3. A *syllable* is [a] "a word part with one vowel sound. It is a "speech music beat" of a word."
4. *Vowel sounds* are [i] "speech sounds made by free passage of air through the mouth; the main parts of syllables"
5. A *consonant* is [b] "a kind of speech sound. To make it, you block the flow of air by touching two mouth parts."
6. *Alphabet letters* are [k] "26 symbols used in written English (spelling). Some examples are A, B, C, D, etc."
7. *Stress* is [h] "voice force (strength, length, pitch, volume) on a syllable; emphasis."
8. A *focus point* is [c] "the most strongly stressed syllable of the most important word in a thought group. It has extra emphasis"
9. *Sentence rhythm* is [l] "voice force (strength, length, pitch, volume) on a syllable; emphasis."
10. *Intonation* is [e] "rises or falls in voice pitch to show meaning."
11. *Reduced forms* are [g] "short unstressed function words like /təl/ or /ən/ in phrases."
12. *Sound linking* is [j] "pronouncing the last sound of a word at the beginning of the next word."

Pronunciation Practice. Part One: Talk About Things. Vowel Sounds. Book Pages 9 to 28.

1.A RECOGNIZE SIMPLE VOWEL SOUNDS. In this diagram of the mouth, listen to and repeat the seven "simple" vowel sounds, numbered 1-7.

1. /æ/ or ă as in bat.
2. /e/ or ě as in bet.
3. /i/ or ĭ as in bit.
4. /a/ or ǒ as in pot.
5. /ɔ/ or ô as in bought.
6. /ʌ/ or ũ as in but.
7. /ʊ/ or ǒǒ as in put

PRONUNCIATION: "SIMPLE" VOWEL SOUNDS

"Simple" vowel sounds are pure sounds. They are not doubled sounds or glides or diphthongs. They are "lax" vowels. The mouth muscles "relax" to pronounce them. Some books call these sounds "short vowels." Here are drawings of the position of the lips for these sounds: 1. /æ/ or ă. 2. /e/ or ě. 3. /i/ or ĭ. 4. /a/ or ǒ. 5. /ɔ/ or ô.

6. /ʌ/ or ũ. 7. /ʊ/ or ǒǒ. Some speakers use Sound 4, /a/ or ǒ, for Sound 5.

Why do some people call the simple vowels "one-letter sounds?" Because they're most often spelled with one vowel letter: *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*. Here are the most common spellings for the sounds: 1. /æ/ or ă = a.

2. /e/ or ě = e. 3. /i/ or ĭ = i. 4. /a/ or ǒ = o or a. 5. /ɔ/ or ô = a, aw, or o. 6. /ʌ/ or ũ = u or o. 7. /ʊ/ or ǒǒ = oo or u.

1.B SAY WORDS WITH SIMPLE VOWEL SOUNDS. Listen and repeat the words with the simple vowel sounds, numbered 1-7 at the top of these columns.

1. / æ / or ä: pan, tap, bass, rack, pal, math. 2. / ɛ / or ě: pen, sep, best, wreck, well, shelf. 3. / ɪ / or ĭ: pin, tip, dish, trick, skill, gift. 4. / ɑ / or ǒ: pond, top, box, rock, wall, golf. 6. / ʌ / or ŭ: bun, cup, bus, truck, skull, cuff. 7. / ʊ / or ů: book, foot, bush, rook, wool, hoof.

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1.C CONTRAST SIMPLE VOWEL SOUNDS. Finish each sentence 1-7 with a different vocabulary item. Can your listeners give the appropriate response?

1. Look for a cab. [You mean a taxi?] Look for a cob. [You mean a corncob?] Look for a carb. [You mean a carbohydrate?] Look for a curb. [On a sidewalk?] 2. What a big band! [It has 25 musicians.] What a big bin! [It holds food.] What a big bun! [It's for a superburger.] What a big barn! [It's for horses.] 3. What are jams for? [Muffins.] What are gems for? [Jewelry.] What are gyms for? [Sports.] What are gums for? [Teeth.] 4. We want a bell. [To ring?] We want a bill. [To pay?] We want a bull. [To ride?] We want a ball. [To throw?] 5. Who needs jacks? [Car mechanics.] Who needs checks? [People without credit cards.] Who needs jocks? [Football teams.] Who needs jerks? [Nobody.] 6. What does "half" mean? [Fifty percent.] What does "huff" mean? [It's a fit of bad temper.] What does "wolf" mean? [It's a wild animal.] 7. Why do we need kitchens? [To cook in.] Why do we need cautions? [For safety.] Why do we need cushions? [For sofas.] Why do we need curtains? [For windows.]

PRONUNCIATION: "SIMPLE" VOWEL SOUNDS BEFORE /r/

How are the letters ar pronounced? Many speakers use *Vowel-Sound 8*: /ɑ:r/ or ä:r, as in party. To say them, begin with a flat tongue in the middle of the mouth. Curl the tongue back behind the tooth ridge.

In syllables with simple-vowel sounds, the pronunciation of the letters e(ar), ir, or, and ur is *Vowel-Sound 9*: /ɜ:r/ or ŭ:r. Some examples are herb, earth*, bird, world*, and purse. Put the tongue in the /r/ position. Roll it up and back. Keep the open lips rounded.

page 12 For each pair or group of items, write the letter or letters for the vowel sound. Use one of the words in the numbered question. Can your listeners give the right answer from under the picture?

8. What does a cat have? [Fur and a tail.] What does a cart have? [Four wheels.] 9. What's a tap? [Part of a faucet.] What's a top? [A toy.] What's a tarp? [A waterproof cloth.] 10. Who needs a pet? [A child.] Who needs a pot? [A chef.] 11. What's a tan? [Browning of the skin from the sun.] What's a tin? [A small can.] What's a ton? [2000 pounds.] 12. Who takes a pulse? [A nurse.] Who takes a purse? [A shopper.] 13. What's a branch? [It's a tree part.] What's a wrench? [It's a tool.] What's a branch? [It's a midday meal.] 14. What's a cooker for? [One-dish meals.] What's a caulker for? [Filling spaces in a wall.] 15. Where can you find paddles? [On a ping-pong table.] Where can you find pedals? [On a bicycle.] Where can you find puddles? [On the street.]

page 13 1.D SAY & SPELL SIMPLE-VOWEL VOCABULARY. For the vowel sound in each column, listen and say the names of the items aloud. Write the missing vowel letters.

1. / æ / or ä		2. / ɛ / or ě		3. / ɪ / or ĭ		4. / ɑ / or ǒ	
b <u>a</u> g	ban <u>a</u> na	b <u>e</u> d	p <u>e</u> ncil	cr <u>i</u> b	f <u>i</u> ddle	kn <u>o</u> b	r <u>o</u> cket
str <u>a</u> p	j <u>a</u> cket	b <u>e</u> lt	j <u>e</u> lly	p <u>i</u> lls	p <u>i</u> llow	bl <u>o</u> cks	d <u>o</u> llars
gl <u>a</u> ss	c <u>a</u> ndle	ch <u>e</u> ckers	thr <u>ea</u> d*	m <u>i</u> tt	b <u>i</u> lliards	m <u>o</u> p	c <u>o</u> tton
<u>a</u> pple	c <u>a</u> mera	bl <u>e</u> nder	sw <u>ea</u> ter*	br <u>i</u> ck	g <u>y</u> m*	cl <u>o</u> ck	w <u>a</u> tch*
st <u>a</u> mp	b <u>a</u> sket	ch <u>e</u> st	f <u>ea</u> ther*	s <u>i</u> nk	cr <u>y</u> stal*	d <u>o</u> ll	w <u>a</u> nd*