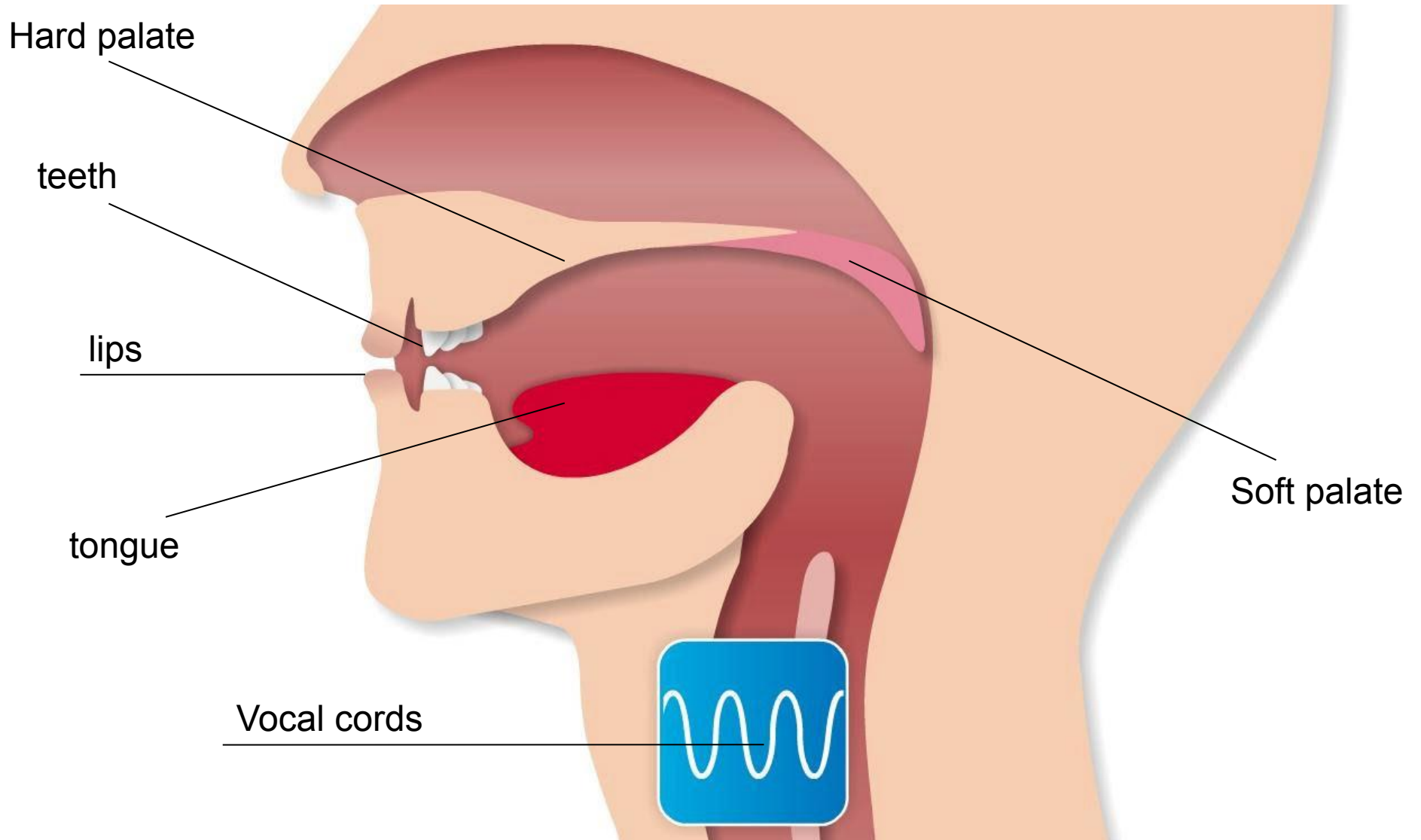


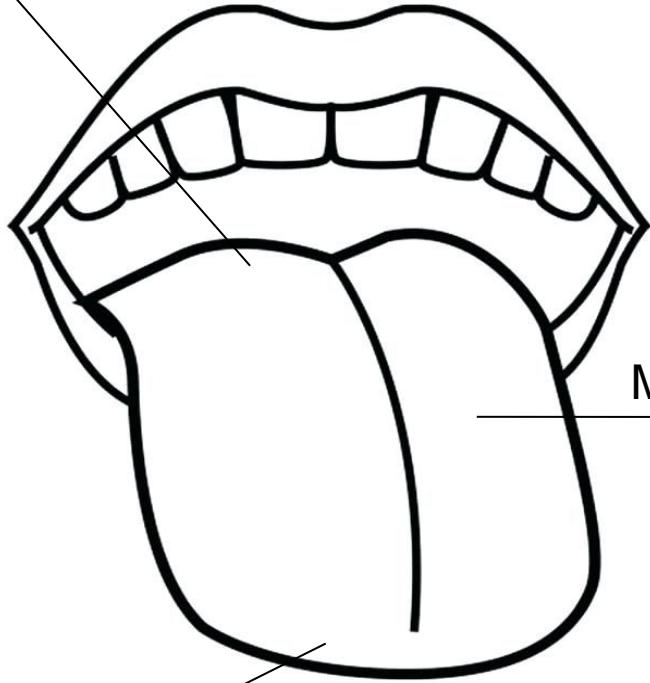
# English sounds

z a r tʃ w  
p ʌ ə θ ʒ s  
m ɔ̃ k ɜ: v b j  
n ɪ ʃ l ɒ t  
e f ɒz ɨ ɔ: b i:  
g h u

# Parts of the mouth

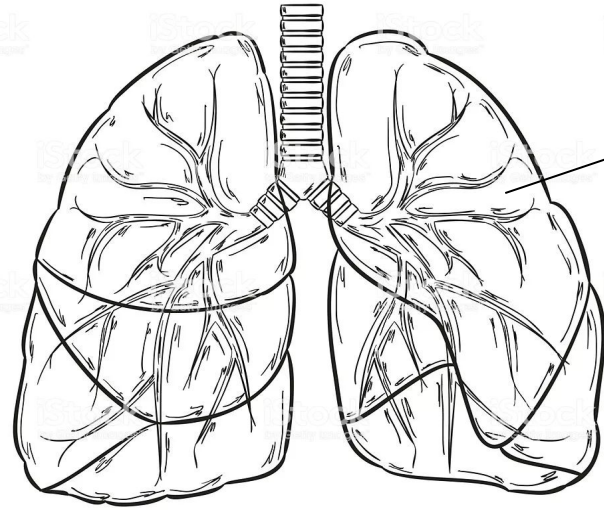


Back side



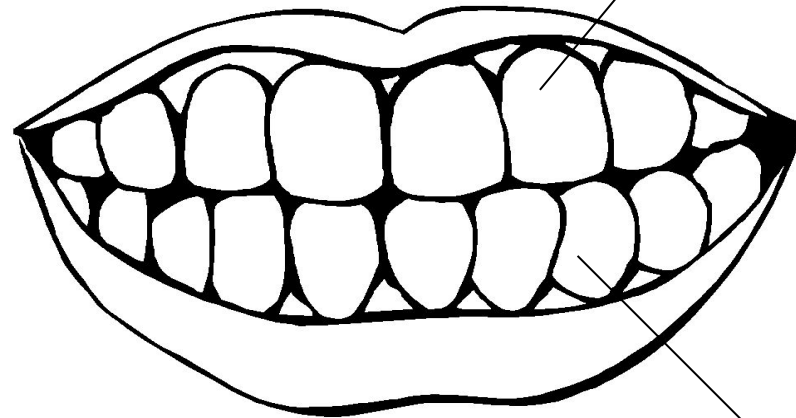
Middle side

The end of a tongue



Lung

Lower teeth



Upper teeth

# 1. First group of sounds

e, æ, b, p, d, t

(e) The very end of your tongue touches the bottom of your lower teeth. The middle of your tongue rises. The mouth is half opened.

(æ) The end of your tongue touches the bottom of your lower teeth. The middle of your tongue rises. The mouth is wide

(d) The end of your tongue touches the hard palate. Suddenly your tongue goes apart with your hard palate. At this moment vocal cords start vibrate.

(b) Your lips are closely shut. Suddenly your vocal cords start vibrating and at the same

(p) Your lips are closely shut. Suddenly your lips go apart without your vocal cords vibrating, but with some aspiration.

(t) The end of your tongue touches the hard palate. Suddenly your tongue goes apart with your hard palate. At this moment your vocal cords are still, but you do some aspiration and the sound appears.

# Examples:

bed /bed/  
dead /ded/  
bet /bet/  
ted /ted/

bad /bæd/  
dad /dæd/  
bat /bæt/  
tad /tæd/

2. Second group of  
sounds  
i:, I, u:, ʊ, f, v, s, z



(i:) The end of your tongue touches the bottom of your lower teeth.

The middle of your tongue rises a little bit. Lips are almost shut and

the side ends of them go in the direction of ears. The two points

means that the sound have to be long. Pronouncing this sound

your (I) The end of your tongue touches the bottom of your lower

tongue teeth. goes from the middle part of your mouth straight

towards the The middle of your tongue rises a little bit. Lips are almost shut  
teeth. and

the side ends of them go in the direction of ears less than they would

go in case of (i:). This sound is short and a little bit rough.

(u:) Your lips are formed as tube. At the moment of pronunciation

your tongue this sound your tongue stand still in the middle part of your  
goes from the middle part of your mouth towards the teeth. The  
mouth.

(u) Your lips are still. At the moment of pronunciation your tongue  
stays

in the middle part of your mouth and does not move. The sound  
is sharp

and short

(f) Your upper teeth cover the lower lip. Your vocal cords do not vibrate. When you start breathing with your mouth, your lower lip and upper teeth go apart.

(v) Your upper teeth cover the lower lip. Your vocal cords vibrate. When you start making the sound with your vocal cords, your lower lip and

(s) The <sup>upper teeth suddenly go apart</sup> middle part of your tongue goes up and stays there without touching the hard palate. After you formed a hole between your tongue and hard palate,

you start letting the air out of your lungs. Vocal cords at this moment are not vibrating.

(z) The middle part of your tongue goes up and stays there without touching the hard palate. After you formed a hole between your tongue and hard palate, you start letting the air out of your lungs. Vocal

cords at this moment are vibrating.

# Examples:

beat /bi:t/  
veep /vi:p/  
seat /si:t/  
fee /fi:/

vip /vip/  
dip /dip/  
did /did/  
dizzy /dizi/

tube /tu:b/  
food /fu:d/  
zoo /zu:/  
boot /bu:t/

beef /bi:f/  
seize /si:z/  
feed /fi:d/  
bee /bi:/

fib /fib/  
sit /sit/  
bit /bit/  
busy /bizi/

dude /du:d/  
suit /su:t/  
boo /bu:/  
soot /su:t/

### 3. Third group of sounds

ʌ, ɑ:, ɒ, ɔ:, m, n, ŋ, w

(ʌ) Your tongue lies along the bottom of your mouth.

The mouth is half opened. The sound is sharp and short.

(ɑ:) Your tongue lies along the bottom of your mouth.

The mouth is wide opened. the sound is long.

(ɒ) Your lips are still. Your tongue lies down, but at the same time goes backward a little bit. The sound is sharp and short.

(ɔ:) Your lips are formed as a tube. Your tongue lies down. The sound is long.

(m) Your lips are closely shut. When your vocal cords start vibrating, your lips suddenly go apart, letting the sound out.

(n) The very end of your tongue touches the hard palate. When your vocal cords start vibrating, the end of your tongue suddenly goes apart from

(ŋ) The rear part of your tongue rises blocking the exit of your ~~throat~~ <sup>nasal cavity</sup>. This does not let the sound go through your mouth and redirect it to the nose. The sound is almost the same as (n), but goes out through the nose.

(w) Your lips are formed as tube. When your vocal cords start vibrating, your lips go apart, making the sound.

# Examples:

but /bʌt/

tub /tʌb/

must /mʌst/

done /dʌn/

bud /bʌd/

mud /mʌd/

nut/nʌt/

one /wʌn/

star /stɑː/

mar /mɑː/

port /pɔːt/

bore /bɔː/

bar /bɑː/

tar /tɑː/

store /stɔː/

pore /pɔː/

bought /bɔːt/

stop /stɒp/

top /tɒp/

bob /bɒb/

dot /dɒt/

what /wɒt/

mop /mɒp/

not /nɒt/

mean /miːn/

dim /dɪm/

most /mɒst/

doom /duːm/

mop /mɒp/

beam /biːm/

met /met/

sum /sʌm/

nest /nest/  
been /bi:n/  
nap /næp/  
din /dɪn/

net /net/  
win /wɪn/  
neat /ni:t/  
ban /bæn/

wast /wæst/  
worm /wɔ:m/  
was /wɒz/  
weed /wi:d/

wan /wæn/  
wend /wend/  
wood /wʊd/  
wet /wet/

sing /sɪŋ/  
song /sɒŋ/  
sting /stɪŋ/  
fang /fæŋ/

wing /wɪŋ/  
bong /bɒŋ/  
bang /bæŋ/  
ding /dɪŋ/



4. Fourth group of sounds:

ə, ɜ:, ð, θ, ʒ, ʃ

(ə) Your lips are still, the mouth is half opened. The tongue lies on the bottom of your mouth and is still as well. This sound is neutral, something between (æ) and (e).

(3:) Your tongue touches the bottom of the lower teeth.

The lips are formed as a tube. This sound is long and is like something between (e) and (ɒ).

(ð) Your tongue touches the upper teeth. With your tongue like this try making a sound (z).

(θ) Your tongue is fixed between upper and lower teeth. With your tongue like this try making a sound (s).

(3) The middle side of your tongue rises a little bit to make a hole between the far side of the hard palate and itself. The vocal cords vibrate and the breath goes out.

(f) The middle side of your tongue rises a little bit to make a hole between the far side of the hard palate and itself. The vocal cords does not vibrate, but the breath goes out.

# Examples

:

porter /pɔ:tə/  
water /wɔ:tə/  
former /fɔ:mə/  
sooner /su:nə/

border /bɔ:də/  
stopper /stɒpə/  
farmer /fɑ:mə/  
winer /wɪnə/

word /wɜ:d/  
dirt /dɜ:t/  
fir /fɜ:/  
stir /stɜ:/

worst /wɜ:st/  
bird /bɜ:d/  
sir /sɜ:/  
her /hɜ:/

Theft /θeft/  
north /nɔ:θ/  
fifth /fɪfθ/  
forth /fɔ:θ/

width /wɪdθ/  
myth /mɪθ/  
thought /θɒt/

fish /fɪʃ/

sheep /ʃi:p/

measure /'meɪʒə/

leisure /'leɪʒə/

dash /dæʃ/

dish /dɪʃ/

pleasure /'pleɪʒə/

beige /beɪʒ/

this /ðɪs/

the /ðə/

their /ðeə/

feather /'feðə/

that /ðæt/

these /ði:z /

leather /'leðə/

neither /'ni:ðə/

5. Fifth group of  
sounds: ɪə, eə, əv, r, l, dʒ, g

(ɪə) This double sound is made of (ɪ) and (ə). Start with (ɪ), then quietly switch to the sound (ə).

(eə) This double sound is made of (e) and (ə). Start with (e), then quietly switch to the sound (ə).

(əʊ) This double sound is made of (ə) and (ʊ). Start with (ə), then quietly switch to the sound (ʊ). In the double sound (ʊ) sounds like (w).

(r) Your tongue rises. but does not touches the hard palate. The back side of your tongue touches upper teeth. Vocal cords vibrate.

(l) The end of your tongue touches the hard palate. Vocal cords vibrate.

(dʒ) The middle part of your tongue touches the far side of the hard palate. Now try to make one sound out of two: (d) and (ʒ).

(g) The back side of your tongue rises. When your vocal cords start vibrate, the back side of your tongue and the soft palate go apart.



hear /hɪə/  
near /nɪə/  
leer /lɪə/  
fear /fɪə/

beer /bɪə/  
deer /dɪə/  
gear /gɪə/  
pear /pɪə/

there /ðeə/  
Bear /beə/  
Fare /feə/  
Tear /teə/

where /weə/  
care /keə/  
mayor /meə/  
hair /heə/

red /red/  
bread /bred/  
dread /dred/  
dream /dri:m/

read /ri:d/  
greed /gri:d/  
green /gri:n/  
stream /stri:m/

go /gəʊ/  
cold /kəʊld/  
bold /bəʊld/  
goat /gəʊt/

throw /θrəʊ/  
fold /fəʊld/  
boat /bəʊt/  
vote /vəʊt/

lead /li:d/  
bleed /bli:d/  
dull /dʌl/  
slot /slɒt/

lamp /læmp/  
glam /glæm/  
ball /bɔ:l/  
fleet /fli:t/

forge /fɔ:dʒ/  
roger /rɒdʒə/  
badge /bædʒ/  
midge /mɪdʒ/

lodge /lɒ:dʒ/  
age /eɪdʒ/  
sledge /sledʒ/  
edge /eɪdʒ/

geyser /'gi:zə/  
gamble /'gæmbəl/  
dog /dɒg/  
stag /stæg/

get /get/  
guess /ges/  
frog /frɒg/  
lag /læg/

6. Sixth group of  
sounds: *au*, *ei*, *ai*, *oi*, *j*, *h*

(j) The pronunciation of this sound is close to the pronunciation of the sound (i). The tongue almost touches the hard palate. When you are making the sound (i), start moving your tongue from the far side of the hard palate to the very beginning of it.

(h) The back side of your tongue rises to the soft palate but does not touch it. With your tongue like this let the air out of your lungs.

(au) This double sound is made of (a) and (u). When you start making the sound (a), pose your lips as a tube. Then make the sound (u);

(ei) This sound is a combination of (e) and (j). Start making the sound (e) and finish it with the sound (j);

(ai) This sound is a combination of (a) and (j). Start making the sound (a) and finish it with the sound (j).

(oi) This sound is a combination of (o) and (I). Start making the sound (o) and finish it with (I).

# Examples:

Head /hed/  
Hole /həʊl/  
Hear /hiə/  
Horse /hɔ:s/

hood /hʊd/  
hold /həʊld/  
hack /hæk/  
horn /hɔ:n/

Young /jʌŋ/  
Yack /jæk/  
Yard /jɑ:d/  
Yell /jel/

yacht /jɒt/  
year /jeə/  
yeast /ji:st/  
yellow /'jeləʊ/

Loud /laʊd/  
About /ə'baʊt/  
Flout /flaʊt/  
Crown /kraʊn/  
/faʊnd/

out /aʊt/  
scout /skaʊt/  
stout /staʊt/  
found

Mane /meɪn/  
Great /greɪt/  
Date /deɪt/  
State /steɪt/

gate /geɪt/  
fate /feɪt/  
late /leɪt/  
ate /eɪt/

Site /saɪt/  
Might /maɪt/  
Light /laɪt/  
Night /naɪt/

bright /braɪt/  
fight /faɪt/  
kite /kaɪt/  
knife /naɪf/

Boy /bɔɪ/  
Soil /sɔɪl/  
Boil /bɔɪl/  
Void /vɔɪd/

oil /ɔɪl/  
foil /fɔɪl/  
toy /tɔɪ/  
broil /brɔɪl/

The end