

SEDAT ERDOĐAN

*Ses, Dil, Edebiyat, Öğrenim...*

TEMEL

İNGİLİZCE

*Ses dilin temelidir, özüdür... Türkiye'de ses öğrenimi olmadığından dil öğrenimi zayıftır, kötüdür...*

## PRONUNCIATION HINTS

* /ɑ/ vowel sound is between /ʌ/ and /ɑː/.
* /ɑː/ before /æ/, /ʌ/ and /ɑ/.
* /aɪ/ = Start with /a/ and glide to /ɪ/.
* /ɔɪ/ before /v/.
* /d/, /b/, /g/ are voiced (unaspirated) sounds.
* /dʒ/ = Stop the air stream with /d/, then release it into /ʒ/.
* /dʒ/ = voiced palato-alveolar affricate.
* /ʒ/ before /ə/.
* /eə/ = Start with /e/ and glide to /ə/.
* /eə/ is often reduced to /ɛ/.
* /əʊ/ = Start with /ə/ and glide to /ʊ/.
* /iː/ before /ɪ/ and /e/.
* /j/ = voiced palatal semi-vowel.
* /j/ is close to /ɪ/.
* /r/ = The Tip of the Tongue moves back over the Palate.
* /r/ is not pronounced when it comes before a consonant sound.
* /r/ is pronounced when it comes before a vowel sound.
* /r/, /w/, and /y/ sounds link vowels to vowels in rhythm groups.
* /t/, /p/, /k/ are voiceless (aspirated) sounds.
* /tʃ/ = Stop the air stream with /t/, then release it into /ʃ/.
* /tʃ/ = voiceless palato-alveolar affricate.
* /tʃ/, /dʒ/ = Pressure and Release = Affricates = more Fricative.
* /tʃ/, /dʒ/ sounds happen almost at the same time, 'NO GLIDING'
* /uː/ before /ʊ/.
* /ʊə/ is often reduced to /ʊ/.
* /w/ is a very short duration of /ʊ/.
* /w/ is close to /ʊ/.
* 70 per cent of English words take suffixes that do not shift stress.
* A diphthong is one syllable.
* A syllable is a beat in a word.
* About 70 percent of English words are one-syllable words.
* About 75 percent of the 2-syllable verbs have second-syllable stress.
* Adjectives and adverbs are stressed.
* Affirmative and negative commands have rising/falling intonation.
* Affirmative and negative statements have rising/falling intonation.
* Affirmative and negative wh-questions have rising/falling intonation.

*Affirmative and negative yes/no questions have rising intonation.
*All stop consonants at the end of words are short and quiet.
*Almost 84 percent of English words are phonetically regular.
*Alveolars = /t/, /d/, /s/, /z/, /n/, /l/.
*American speakers usually pronounce all the syllables in long words.
*Amerikan, Irish and Scottish speakers usually use sounded /r/.
*Assimilation = /ɪm bed/
*Assimilation = Changing sounds.
*Bilabial, Dental, Alveolar, Palato-Alveolar, Palatal, Velar, Glottal.
*Bilabials = /p/, /b/, /m/, /w/.
*Blend consonant to consonant in rhythm groups, 'one consonant'.
*Blend same consonant sounds together 'like one long consonant'.
*Both Lips = /p/, /b/, /m/, /w/.
*Casual, rapid pronunciation /nd+z/ = /nz/ = /frenz, senz, spenz.../
*Casual, rapid pronunciation /sk+s/ = /sɪ/ = /desɪ, aɪsɪ .../
*Centring Diph-thongs = /ɪə/, /ʊə/, /eə/.
*Classroom and bus driver are compound nouns.
*Compound nouns have stress on the first part.
*Conjunctions are not stressed.
*Connected Speech = Careful Speech (Formal-BBC), Rapid Speech.
*Demonstrative pronouns are stressed.
*Dentals = /θ/, /ð/.
*Diph-thongs combine two vowel sounds.
*Don't give syllables equal stress in English.
*Don't link words between rhythm groups.
*Duration (length) of the Vowel = short, long.
*Elision = /neks steɪfn/
*Elision = Losing or disappearing sounds.
*Elision = Omission of /t/ and /d/.
*Endings help you find the correct word stress.
*English Back Vowels: /ʊɪ/, /ɔɪ/, /ɒ/.
*English Central Vowels = /ɪ/, /ʌ/, /ə/, /ɜɪ/, /ɑɪ/, /ʊ/.
*English Front Vowels = /iɪ/, /e/, /æ/.
*English High Monoph-thongs / Vowels = /iɪ/, /ɪ/, /ʊ/, /ʊɪ/.
*English is a stress-timed language.
*English is called a stress timed language.
*English is considered to be a stress timed language.
*English is timed by the <u>syllables we stress</u> .
*English learners pronounce the 't' letter, like /d/ for -ty words.

*English long vowels are tense sounds.
*English long vowels equal Turkish short vowels in duration / length.
*English Low Monoph-thongs / Vowels = /æ/, /ʌ/, /ɑɪ/, /ɒ/.
*English Mid Monoph-thongs / Vowels = /e/, /ə/, /ɜɪ/, /ɔɪ/.
*English short vowels are lax sounds.
*English, German, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Portuguese, Dutch...
*English, German, Danish, Swedish, Portuguese... are stress-timed.
*First, Secondary Stress and then 'Primary Stress' in British English.
*Focus on the tonic/stressed syllables and words in English.
*Function words are reduced or weakened. 'asked them' /ɑsɪk təm/
*Function words are reduced or weakened. 'date of birth' /deɪtə bɜːθ/
*Function words have only one syllable.
*Glides = /w/, /j/.
*Helping (auxiliary) verbs are not stressed.
*Helping verbs are not stressed. 'Would, Can...' are helping verbs.
*High, long, loud syllables in English have tense vowel sounds.
*Horizontal Tongue Position = Front, Central, Back.
*I send you some flowers. /aɪ 'sen dʒə səm ,flaʊəz/
*I sent you some flowers. /aɪ 'sen tʃə səm ,flaʊəz/
*If a verb ends in a voiced consonant sound or a vowel sound, the final '-ed' is pronounced /d/.
*If a verb ends in a voiceless consonant sound, the final '-ed' is pronounced /t/.
*If a verb itself ends in a /t/ or a /d/ sound, the final '-ed' is pronounced /ɪd/.
*If your intonation is flat, you will sound bored...
*In American English 'z' is pronounced /zɪz/.
*In American English, /r/ is always pronounced.
*In British English 'z' is pronounced /zed/.
*In British English, /r/ is sometimes pronounced and sometimes not pronounced.
*In British English, the main stress comes after the secondary stress.
*In British English, the main stress second, the secondary stress first.
*In compound nouns, the first part has stress.
*In Diph-thongs, the first sound is longer and more stressed.
*In English, some words and syllables are strong and others are weak.
*In four-syllable verbs ending in -ate, stress the second syllable.
*In long sentences, syllables and words are in rhythm groups.
*In most verbs ending in two consonant, stress the last syllable.

*In phrasal verbs, the second part has stress.
*In RP, the letter 'r' is not pronounced unless it is followed by a vowel.
*In three-syllable verbs ending in -ate, stress the first syllable.
*In three-syllable words ending in -y, stress the first syllable.
*In Turkish, every syllable has more or less equal emphasis.
*In two-word proper nouns, the second part has stress.
*In verbs ending in -ish, the syllable before -ish has stress.
*In words ending in -ive, the syllable before -ive has stress.
*Intonation = The ways of saying things / the way you say it.
*Intrusion = Adding or extra sounds.
*Intrusive /j/ = /ɪ/, /iː/.
*Intrusive /j/ = 'she (y) is'.
*Intrusive /r/ = /ə/, /ɔː/.
*Intrusive /r/ = 'America (r) and Asia.
*Intrusive /w/ = /ʊ/, /uː/.
*Intrusive /w/ = 'go (w) off'.
*Intrusive Sounds = /r/, /w/, and /j/.
*Jaw is fairly closed = /iː/, /ɪ/, /ʊ/, /uː/.
*Jaw is neutral = /e/, /ə/, /ɜː/, /ɔː/.
*Jaw is open = /æ/, /ʌ/, /ɑː/, /ɒ/.
*Juncture = 'ice cream' / 'I scream'.
*Juncture = Linking or joining sounds.
*Labio-Dentals = /f/, /v/.
*Labio-velar = A speech sound made using the lips and soft palate.
*Labio-velar sound = /w/ in what, where, which...
*Learners whose first language is syllable-timed have some problems.
*Lexical words=Content words / Grammatical words=Function words.
*Liaison = Linking or joining sounds.
*Liaison = Linking or joining together of words in rhythm groups.
*Link words in the same rhythm groups in long sentences.
*Linking /r/ = 'your English', 'you(r) name', 'far away'.
*Linking consonants to vowels makes the speech fluent...
*Linking means to 'pronounce two words together'.
*Linking vowel to vowel, use the sounds /r/, /w/, and /y/.
*Lip Position = Spread, Neutral, Rounded.
*Liquids = /l/, /r/.
*Lower Lip - Upper Teeth = /f/, /v/.
*Manner of Articulation = How the Sound is Produced.
*Many students have some problems with /ə/ sound.

*Most -ed endings are sounds, not syllables.
*Most low, short, quiet syllables in English have /ə/ or /ɪ/.
*Most -s endings are sounds, not syllables.
*Most unstressed syllables, words in sentences have the /ə/ or /ɪ/.
*Multiple interrogative sentences have rising/falling intonation.
*Nasals = /m/, /n/, /ŋ/.
*Nearly % 30 of the sounds you make when you speak English are /ə/.
*Nearly 16 percent of English words are phonetically irregular.
*Nearly 90 percent of the 2-syllable nouns have first-syllable stress.
*Negative words are stressed.
*Nouns and verbs are stressed.
*Numbers ending with -ty have stress on the first syllable.
*Numbers with -teen have the /t/ sound.
*Numbers with -ty have the /t/ sound like /d/. (flap /t/)
*Palatal = /j/.
*Palato-Alveolars = /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/.
*People from Australia and Wales use rising intonation for statements.
*People from Ireland use /t/ or /d/ for 'th'.
*Place of Articulation = Where the Sound is Produced.
*Post-Alveolar = A little behind the alveolar position = /r/.
*Prepositions, articles, and pronouns are not stressed.
*Pronounce /θ/ and /ð/ correctly means 'Real English'.
*Pronounce unstressed vowel sounds like /ə/ or /ɪ/.
*Pronunciation of -s and -ed endings is very important.
*Put a very short /ɪ/ in place of /j/.
*Put a very short /ʊ/ in place of /w/.
*Put the main stress on the last word of compound adverbs.
*Put the primary stress on the first noun in compound nouns.
*Question tags (certainty) have falling intonation.
*Question tags (uncertainty) have rising intonation.
*Rapid, casual speech /kt+s/ = /ks/ = /fæks, æks.../
*Rapid, casual speech /lɪsɪ, tesɪ, ək'seps.../
*Regular stresses make rhythm in English.
*Rhotic Accent = The letter 'r' in the spelling is always pronounced.
*Rising/Falling intonation is in statements, commands, wh-questions.
*Sentence stress, rhythm groups and linking make the speech faster...
*Seven lax (short) vowels, Five tense (long) vowels in English.
*Some English dialects are characterized by a syllable-timed rhythm.
*Standard British English speakers often use silent /r/.

*Stress and unstress make rhythm in English sentences.
*Stress both words in adjective–noun phrases, ‘HARD WORK’.
*Stress in Diph–thongs = Stress the first sound /element.
*Stress in Diph–thongs = Unstress the second sound / element.
*Stress the syllable before ‘-ion’ ending in English.
*Stress the syllable –before words ending in ‘-ial, -ical, -ity’.
*Stress the syllable –before words ending in ‘-ion, -ic, -ics’.
*Stress timed = Having a regular rhythm of primary stresses.
*Stress timing = English words and sentences take shorter to say.
*Stress timing versus syllable timing means Real English.
*Stressed syllables are longer and clearer than unstressed ones.
*Strong = Unvoiced consonants / Weak = Voiced consonants.
*Syllabification = Syllabication = The division of words into syllables.
*Syllable timed = Having a regular rhythm of syllables.
*Syllable timing = Turkish words and sentences take longer to say.
*To make the sound /r/, your tongue should be curled back.
*The /ɒ/ and /ɪ/ sounds combine to form the diphthong /ɔɪ/.
*The /æ/ and /ɪ/ sounds combine to form the diphthong /aɪ/.
*The /æ/ and /ʊ/ sounds combine to form the diphthong /aʊ/.
*The /ɔɪ/, /aɪ/ and /aʊ/ diph–thongs are wide sounds.
*The /eɪ/ and /oʊ/ diph–thongs are tense sounds.
*The /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ are short sounds.
*The /w/ is a short form of the sound /uɪ/.
*The ‘-ed’ forms are pronounced in three different ways.
*The –ate suffix is unstressed in English. ‘DEmonstrate, INdicate...’
*The central vowel /ə/ is a special sound in English.
*The final spelling ‘r’ of a word may be pronounced or not.
*The intonation of ‘question tags’ goes down at the end to check the information. (You already know the answer)
*The intonation of Wh–questions normally goes down at the end.
*The letter ‘e’ at the end of a word is not pronounced. (magic ‘e’)
*The letter ‘r’ is not sounded as the following sound is a consonant.
*The letter ‘u’ is sometimes pronounced /juɪ/.
*The lips are neither spread nor rounded for central vowels.
*The pronunciation of the –ed adjective endings /t/, /d/, /ɪd/.
*The pronunciation of the –s and –es verb endings /s/, /z/, /ɪz/.
*The schwa = shwa /ə/ sound is the most common vowel in English.
*The smallest or weakest English vowel sound is /ə/ schwa = shwa.
*The sound /aʊ/ is a double vowel. First say a long /æ/ sound and

add a short /ʊ/ sound at the end.
*The sound /ð/ is voiced. (Vocal cords are moving)
*The sound /ɜː/ is a long schwa = shwa.
*The sound /əʊ/ is a double vowel, or diph-thong.
*The sound /ŋ/ always comes in the middle or at the end of a syllable or word.
*The sound /θ/ is voiceless. (Vocal cords are not moving)
*The sound of the -d and -ed verb endings /t/, /d/, /ɪd/.
*The sound of the -s and -es plural endings /s/, /z/, /ɪz/.
*The sound schwa /ə/ can be represented by any vowel.
*The stressed words are long, loud and high.
*The tonic syllable = The stressed syllable.
*The two same consonants are 'not pronounced two times'.
*The unstressed syllables are low, short, and quiet.
*The voiced /ð/ occurs in function words and family relation ones.
*The voiceless /θ/ occurs in content words.
*The vowel sounds are before /b/, /d/, and /g/ long, at the end.
*The vowel sounds are before /p/, /t/, and /k/ short, at the end.
*The vowel sounds in bus / ago are similar. The first one is 'stressed'.
*There are about fifty function words (unstressed, weak) in English.
*There are many standards and varieties of English.
*There are very short pauses between rhythm groups.
*This, that, these, and those are stressed.
*Thought groups are meaningful groups of words.
*Thousands of words in English end in -ion.
*Three diph-thongs gliding to /ə/ = /ɪə/, /ʊə/, /eə/.
*Three diph-thongs gliding to /ɪ/ = /eɪ/, /ɔɪ/, /aɪ/.
*Throat = /h/.
*To make the sound /h/, you push a lot of air out of your mouth.
*To make the sound /ŋ/, put your tongue in position to pronounce /k/ and try to say /n/.
*To make the sound /ŋ/, the air comes out through your nose.
*To make the sound /ŋ/, your tongue is further back in your mouth.
*To make the sound /uː/, your lips should be very round.
*To make the sound /ʌ/, your mouth should be less open.
*To make the sound /v/, your top teeth touch your bottom lip.
*To make the sound /w/, your top teeth don't touch your bottom lip.
*To make the sounds /θ/, /ð/; your tongue touch the back of your teeth.

*Tongue – Gum Ridge = /t/, /d/, /s/, /z/, /n/, /l/.
*Tongue – Hard Palate = /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /r/, /j/.
*Tongue – Soft Palate = /k/, /g/, /ŋ/.
*Tongue – Teeth = /θ/, /ð/.
*Turkish is a syllable-timed language.
*Turkish is called a syllable timed language.
*Turkish is timed by the <u>syllables</u> we give equal <u>stress</u> .
*Turkish learners tend to give English syllables equal stress.
*Turkish learners tend to speak English with a syllable-timed rhythm.
*Turkish, <u>French</u> , <u>Italian</u> , Spanish, Finnish... are syllable-timed.
*Two diph-thongs gliding to /ʊ/ = /əʊ/, /aʊ/.
*Unstressed syllables often contain the schwa vowel sound.
*Unstressed syllables often have the weak schwa vowel sound /ə/.
*Use clear consonants ‘cu(tt)ing, co(nn)ect...’
*Velars = /k/, /g/, /ŋ/.
*Vertical Tongue Position = High, Mid, Low.
*Vowel Reduction = /ɪ/, /ə/, /ʊ/.
*Vowel Reduction = Changing sounds.
*We often don’t pronounce a final /t/ or /d/ when it is followed by a consonant in fast speech.
*We often pronounce a final /r/, /w/, or /j/ when it is followed by a vowel in fast speech.
*We pronounce the /r/ sound to link it with the next word.
*When a word ends in /d/, the next word begins with /y/ = /dʒ/.
*When a word ends in /t/, the next word begins with /y/ = /tʃ/.
*When auxiliary verbs stand alone without a main verb, the pronunciation is always strong. (Yes, she was)
*When positive auxiliary verbs are in full sentences with a main verb, the pronunciation is usually weak. (She was sleeping)
*When the word ‘for’ comes in the middle of a phrase or sentence, it is pronounced /fə/ or /fər/.
*When two vowels go walking, the first one does the talking.
*Wh-question words (what, which, how...) are stressed.
*With back vowels, the lips are more or less rounded.
*With central vowels, the lips are in a neutral position.
*With front vowels, the lips are spread.
*Words ending in /t/ or /d/, ‘-ed’ endings are pronounced /ɪd/.
*Words ending in -er, -or, -ly doesn’t change the stressed syllable.
*Words ending in -ion have the stressed syllable ‘before -ion’.

\*Words ending in noisy consonants, '-s' endings are pronounced /ɪz/.

\*Words ending in voiced sounds, '-ed' endings are pronounced /d/.

\*Words ending in voiced sounds, '-s' endings are pronounced /z/.

\*Words ending in voiceless sounds, '-ed' endings are pronounced /t/.

\*Words ending in voiceless sounds, '-s' endings are pronounced /s/.

\*Working on sound/spelling relationships is very important.

\*Working on syllabification and word stress makes the speech fluent...

\*You don't use your voice for the sound /θ/.

\*You make the sound /g/ at the back of your mouth.

\*You make the sound /w/ at the front of your mouth.

\*You pronounce the letter 't', like /t/ or like /d/.

\*You use your voice for the sound /ð/.

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