Chapter 3

The Dictionary and Speaking

What are the reasons for practising & developing good English pronunciation?
1- The phonetic Symbols:
   - Consonants & Vowels.
   - Silent ‘r’ in British English.
   - ‘r’ in spoken American English.

2- The syllable.

3- Stress:
   - Primary Stress & Secondary Stress.
   - Stress Patterns.

4- Changes in the Pronunciation, Stress & Spelling of Noun/Verb Words.

5- Noun-verb Spelling & Pronunciation changes.

6- Pronunciation & Stress in Derivatives, Compounds & Idiomatic Expressions.
The phonetic Symbols:

/ˈeɪd/
Dictionary gives the pronunciation of each word using the phonetic alphabet

It’s a set of symbols, each of which always represents the same sound.

/ˈpeɪpə/
There are 44 different sounds listed, each with its own phonetic symbol. **20 vowel sounds & 24 consonant sounds**

* The 20 vowel sounds are different from the letters of the English alphabet.

* The 24 consonant sounds are same as most letters of the English alphabet.

* go to 4,5 & 6 at p.16

Diphthongs: each symbol contains two phonetic letters.

* go to 7,8 & 9 at p.16
Silent ‘r’ in British English

Car

‘r’ become silent if it’s followed by consonant sound.

Car

‘r’ become pronounced if it’s followed by vowel sound.
In American English, an ‘r’ in a written word is always pronounced, whether followed by a vowel or consonant sounds.
The syllable

A syllable is a unit of sound containing either a **vowel** sound a lone or a **vowel sound with one or more consonant**.

Example: no - stop - eye - you

How many syllable are there in the following words:

Walk - imagine- water - Straight- particular
Stress

A spoken word is not recognised only by its *pronunciation* but also with it’s *stress pattern*.
When a word has more than one syllable, one of them is spoken with special force, called **Stress**.

*It shows in dictionary by putting the sign /`/ just before the stressed syllable. (in the phonetic spelling)*
Primary Stress & Secondary Stress

Usually long word has two stressed syllables. But one of them is spoken stronger than the other.

The stronger one called “primary stress” shown by the sign look at p. 21 & the less strong stress called “secondary stress” shown by the sign look at p. 21.

Dictionary entry

Tone unit

a) /nəuˈteɪʃən/  

b) /kəˌmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃən/
Stress Patterns

It’s refer to the position of the stress in the word or phrase.

ex1: `answer  `question  `student

ex2: re`pair  cor`rect  ex`am
Changes in the Pronunciation, Stress & Spelling of Noun/Verb Words

Some words can be used as either a noun or verb & the pronunciation, stress & spelling sometimes are the same or with slight different.

* Noun/Verb with same pronunciation & stress. p.21
* Noun/Verb with same pronunciation & different stress. p.21
* Many verbs with two syllables keep the same pronunciation when used as nouns but have a different stress pattern. p.21

General Rule for two-syllable words:
Nouns are stressed on the first syllable, verbs on the second. p.21&22
Pronunciation & Stress in Derivatives, Compounds & Idiomatic Expressions

* Derivatives:

A headword keeps its *pronunciation & stress* patterns unchanged when its forms a derivation.

* Compounds:

- The words that form a compound keep their *pronunciation* unchanged in the compound.

- The *main stress* in a compound formed of *two separate* is on the *second word*. The *main stress* in a compound formed of *two joined or hyphenated words* is on the *first word*.
* Idiomatic Expressions:

- **Pronunciation:** Each word in an expression *keeps its own* pronunciation.

- **Stress:** The *primary stress* is on the last content word in the expression. The *other content words* have secondary stress. (Grammatical words have no stress)