

Cek Plagiasi Buku Phonetics Symbols and Reduce Sounds

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PHONETICS SYMBOLS AND REDUCE SPEECH IN ENGLISH

This book is intended for educators who will introduce about phonetics symbols and reduced speech to their students. By following the material contained in this book, it is expected to add insight and passion for educators and students in learning about phonetics symbols and reduced speech in English.

In this book also added some audio, symbols, and exercises, so that's will support teaching and learning activities to be more interesting and easy to understand.



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DWI ASTUTI WAHYU NURHAYATI

Phonetics Symbols and Reduce Speech In English

177

PHONETICS SYMBOLS AND REDUCE SPEECH IN ENGLISH



DWI ASTUTI WAHYU NURHAYATI

Phonetics Symbols and Reduce Speech in English

Writer:

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PREFACE

First of all, thanks and gratitude to Allah SWT, because of the bless. and help from Allah the writer finished writing the book under the title "Phonetics Symbols and Reduce Speech in English" at the right time.

When writing this book, the writer got lot challenge and obstacle but with the help, those obstacles and challenge have passed. The writer believed that there are still many mistakes in the process of writing this book.

Because of this book, the writer say thank you to all people who helps in the process of writing this book and hopefully it will improve your knowledge about "Phonetics Symbols and Reduce Speech in English".

The writer hope that Allah will bless and helps you all in the process of writing this book. The writer also hope that critics is acceptable to improve the book. Therefore, it motivates the writer to write next version.

Phonetics Symbols and Reduce Speech in English,

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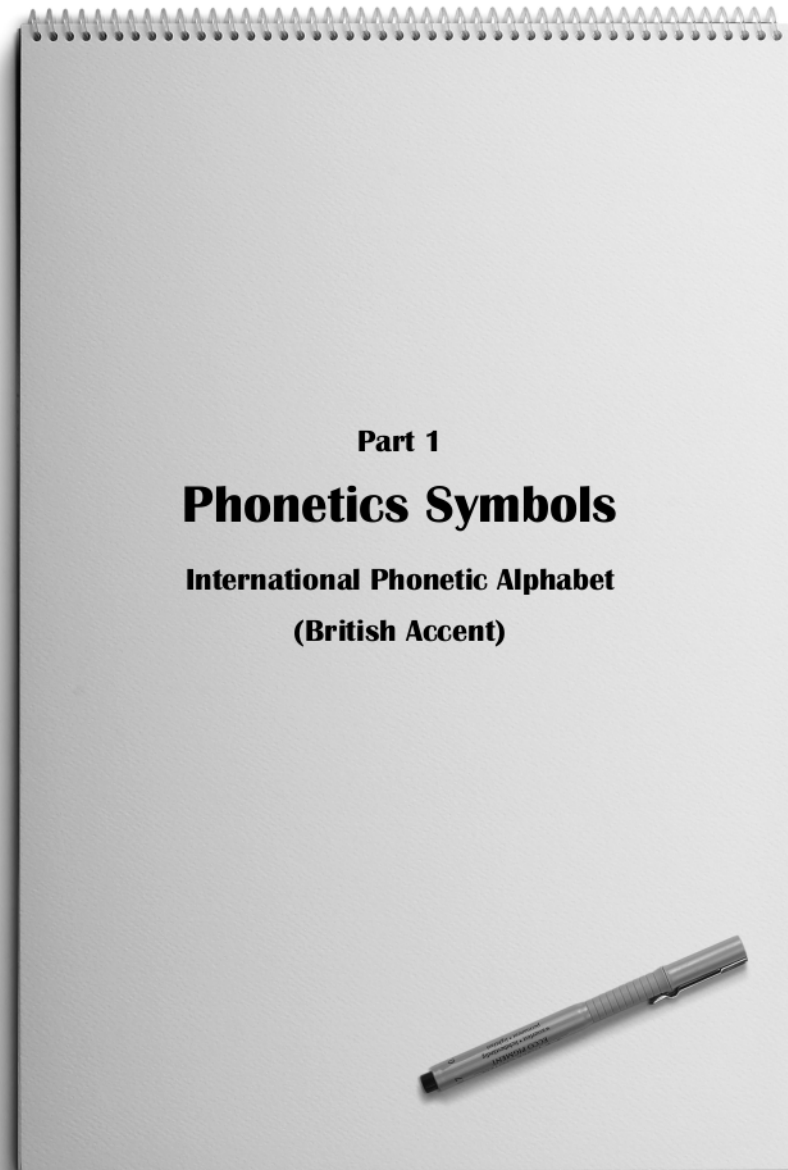
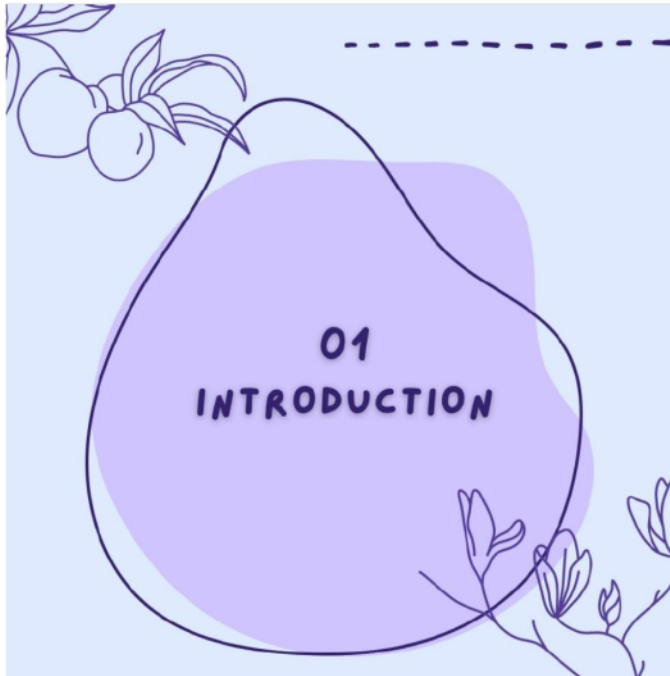
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| PREFACE | iii |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | iv |
| PART 1 Phonetics Symbols | 1 |
| Chapter I | 2 |
| Chapter II | 5 |
| Chapter III | 9 |
| Chapter IV | 13 |
| Chapter V | 20 |
| PART 2 Reduce Speech | 22 |
| Chapter I | 23 |
| Chapter II | 26 |
| Chapter III | 29 |
| Chapter IV | 32 |
| Chapter V | 35 |
| Chapter VI | 37 |
| Chapter VII | 40 |
| Chapter VIII | 42 |
| Chapter IX | 44 |
| Chapter X | 46 |
| KEY ANSWER | 48 |
| REFERENCES | 62 |
| ABOUT THE AUTHOR | 63 |





INTRODUCTION

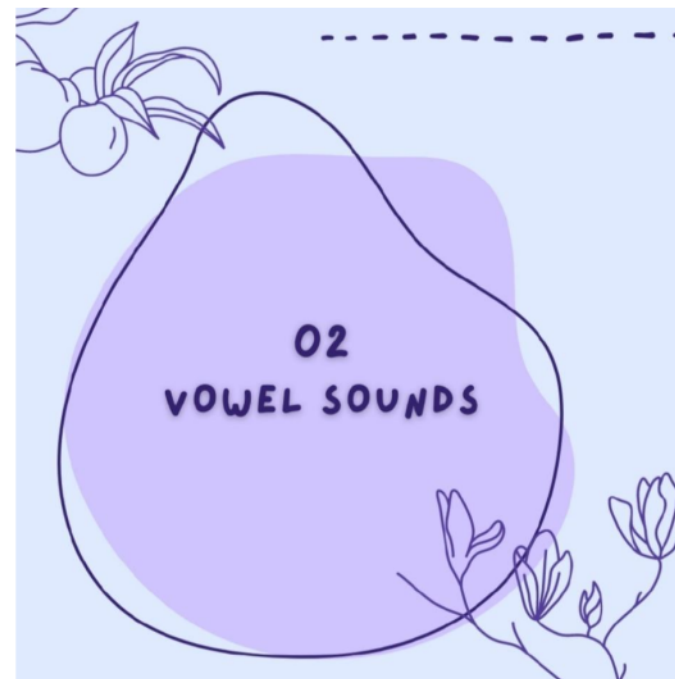
1 **Phonetics** is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the production and classification of the world's speech sounds. The production of speech looks at the interaction of different vocal organs, for example the lips, tongue and teeth, to produce particular sounds.

By classification of speech, we focus on the sorting of speech sounds into categories which can be seen in what is called the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). The IPA is a framework that uses a single symbol to describe each distinct sound in the language and can be found in dictionaries and in textbooks worldwide. For example, the noun 'fish' has four letters, but the IPA presents this as three sounds: f i ʃ, where 'ʃ' stands for the 'sh' sound.

4 **International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)** is an alphabet developed in the 19th century to accurately represent the pronunciation of languages. One aim of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) was to provide a unique symbol for each distinctive sound in a language -that is,

every sound, or phoneme, that serves to distinguish one word from another.

² The IPA can be helpful for studying a language, especially languages that use letters that are silent or have multiple pronunciations. Languages like Arabic and Spanish are consistent in their spelling and pronunciation each letter represents a single sound which rarely varies. English is different. It has many letters with two or more sounds and many letters that are silent.



VOWELS

A **vowel** sound is a sound where the mouth is open and the tongue doesn't touch the top of the mouth, the teeth, etc., so that the flow of air is not limited.

Monophthongs and diphthongs are the two categories of vowel sounds. Vowel sounds are also divided into long vowel sounds and short vowel sounds.

Monophthongs and Dipthong

A **monophthong** represents one vowel sound in a word. If you notice the position of the tongue, the mouth will stay the same when these words are uttered. In English, /i:/, /ɪ/, /ʊ/, /u:/, /e/, /ə/, /ɜ:/, /ɔ:/, /æ/, /ʌ/, /ɑ:/ and /ɒ/ are 12 pure vowels or monophthongs.

A **diphthong** is a mix of two vowel sounds or vowel letters. Although a diphthong has two different vowel sounds, they stay within the same syllable or unit sound. /ɪə/, /eɪ/, /ʊə/, /ɔɪ/, /aʊ/, /eə/, /aɪ/, and /əʊ/ are 10 diphthongs in English.

Long and Short Vowel Sounds

The most popular sound for each vowel is its "short" sound. The short â, pronounced /æ/ as in hat. The short ě, pronounced /ɜ/ as in bed. The short ĭ, pronounced /ɪ/ as in silk. The short ǒ, pronounced /ɒ/ as in crop. The short ŭ, pronounced /ʌ/ as in mug.

"Long vowels" are the alphabet sounds when the vowel, "says its name". We call them long because we hold them barely longer than short sounds. Yet, they are totally different sounds; they are not a longer version of the same sound. Long A (ā), pronounced /eɪ/ as in 'hate' or 'fate'. Long E (ē), pronounced /i:/ as in 'eat' or 'heat'. Long I (ī), pronounced /aɪ/ as in 'kite' or 'night'. Long O (ō), pronounced /oʊ/ as in 'coat' or 'note'. Long U (ū), pronounced /ju:/ as in 'cute' or /u:/ as in 'glue'.

EXERCISE 1!

1. How many vowel sounds in English are there?
2. What are the two categories of vowel sounds?
3. What is the difference between monophthongs and diphthongs?
4. What are vowel sounds divided into?
5. Mention 5 vowel sounds that you know!



CONSONANTS

A **consonant** is a sound that is produced by blocking air from flowing out of the mouth with the teeth, tongue, lips or palate. Consonants may come alone or in clusters but have to be connected to a vowel to form a syllable.

English has 21 consonant sounds: /p/ /b/, /t/ /d/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /k/ /g/, /f/, /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /s/ /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /h/, /l/, /r/, /w/, and /j/.

Consonant Digraphs

Digraphs are two letters that produce just one sound. These are the seven basic consonant digraphs; ch, ck, th, sh, ph, ng, wh. Yet, some digraphs have more than one pronunciation. 'ghosts' are some digraphs like 'wr' and 'gn' because the first letter is not pronounced.

One example of a digraph is as in 'ch' that makes the sound /tʃ/ in 'chair', /k/ in 'chorus' and /ʃ/ in 'chute'.

Consonant Blends

A consonant blend occurs when two or more consonants are blended together, yet each sound may be heard in the blend. The most common beginning consonant blends include: pl, pr, sl, sm, sp and st, bl, br, cl, cr, dr, fr, tr, fl, gl, gr. Blends can also appear at the end of words.

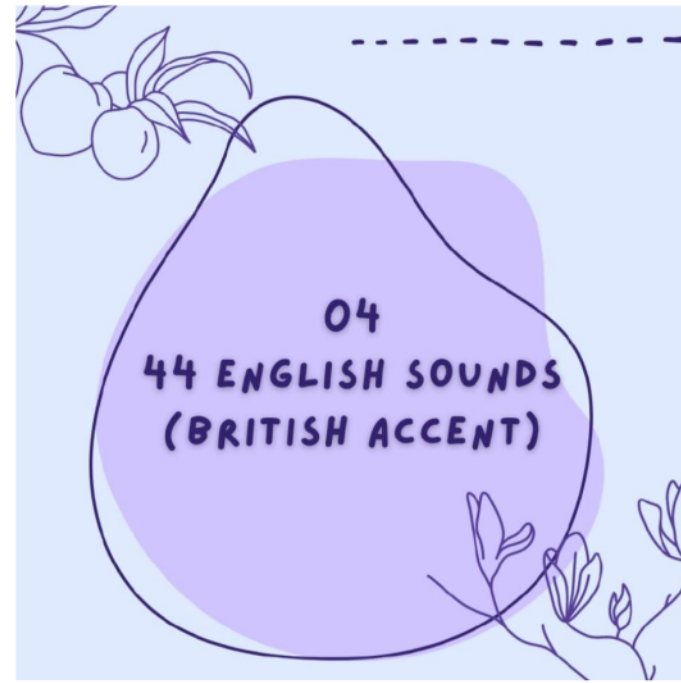
Blends are most of the time categorised into r-blends, such as "br" and "cris-blends, such as "sc" and "sk" and I-blends, such as "bl" and "cl". There are also blends that include three consonants. Popular three consonant blends include str, spl, and spr. For example, bl' which makes the /bl/ sound as in 'blend' and 'black'

Consonant Cluster

Consonant cluster refers to two or more consonants positioned side by side in a word. They are also called consonant blends. The longest possible cluster in English is three consonant sounds the beginning. They can be up to four consonants long at the end of the word.

EXERCISE 2!

1. How many consonant sounds in English are there?
2. What is a digraph? Give an example of it!
3. How does a consonant blend occur? Give an example of it!
4. What is a consonant cluster? Give an example
5. Mention 5 consonant sounds that you know! of it!



The 44 Phonemes of Standard British English

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| | i: | ɪ | ʊ | u: | ɪə | eɪ | | |
| | sheep eagle field | ship busy started | put good should | magn grew through | hair career say | train plane | | |
| Vowels | e | ə | ɜ: | ɔ: | ʊə | ɔɪ | əʊ | short |
| | bed dead said | about police the | bird hurt work | door walk saw | sure your tourist | boy point oil | coat low note | long |
| | æ | ʌ | ɑ: | ɒ | eə | aɪ | aʊ | diphthongs |
| | apple cat mat | up money cut | bat car safari | not what because | hair careful there | by high fine | now our house | voiced |
| Consonants | p | b | t | d | tʃ | dʒ | k | g |
| | pen hopping jump | ball hobby herb | table little watched | dog added played | itch picture | jam danger fudge | car key lock | green hug league |
| | f | v | θ | ð | s | z | ʃ | ʒ |
| | fire laugh phone | video move | thick healthy teeth | mother this with | city see notice | zebra cosy bag | shop nation special | television visual leisure |
| | m | n | ŋ | j | l | r | w | h |
| | man tummy lamb | funny knife | uncle angry | onion view | smelly feel | light berry wrong | win where one | house hungry who |

The 44 phonemes of Standard British English with examples of common spellings.

Adapted by AlbaEnglish.co.uk



Vowels

/ɑː/
 calm (kɑːm)
 heart (hɑːt)
 laugh (lɑːf)

Vowels

/ɒ/
 hot (hɒt)
 what (wɒt)
 want (wɒnt)

Vowels

/eə/
 where (weə)
 bear (beə)
 fair (feə)

Vowels

/aɪ/
 high (haɪ)
 eye (aɪ)
 pie (paɪ)

Vowels

/aʊ/
 how (haʊ)
 house (haʊs)
 now (naʊ)

Consonants

/p/
 put (pʊt)
 pin (pɪn)
 happen (hæpən)

Consonants

/b/
 back (bæk)
 job (dʒɒb)
 cab (kæb)

Consonants

/t/
 tie (taɪ)
 to (tuː)
 hotter (hɒtə)

Consonants

/d/
 do (duː)
 do (dʌn)
 food (fuːd)

Consonants

/tʃ/
 chicken (tʃɪkn)
 nature (neɪtʃə)
 church (tʃɜːtʃ)

Consonants

/dʒ/
 judge (dʒʌdʒ)
 larger (lɑːdʒə)
 gym (dʒɪm)

Consonants

/k/
 class (klɑːs)
 park (pɑːk)
 cat (kæt)

Consonants

/g/
 glass (glɑːs)
 girl (gɜːl)
 pig (pɪg)

Consonants

/f/
 foot (fʊt)
 few (fjuː)
 phase (feɪz)

Consonants

/v/
 via (vaɪə)
 view (vjuː)
 cover (kʌvə)

Consonants

/θ/
 throw (θrəʊ)
 think (θɪŋk)
 bath (bɑːθ)

Consonants

/ð/
 though (ðəʊ)
 this (ðɪz)
 father (fɑːðə)

Consonants

/s/
 sing (sɪŋ)
 sell (sel)
 sea (siː)

Consonants

/z/
 zoo (zuː)
 show (ʃəʊ)
 baby (beɪbi)

Consonants

/ʃ/
 shop (ʃɒp)
 fish (fɪʃ)
 nation (neɪʃən)

Consonants

/ʒ/
 measure (meɪʒə)
 vision (vɪʒən)
 leisure (leɪʒə)

Consonants

/m/
 man (mæn)
 common (kɒmən)
 room (ruːm)

Consonants

/n/
 sun (sʌn)
 know (nəʊ)
 never (nevə)

Consonants

/ŋ/
 long (lɒŋ)
 strong (strɒŋ)
 bring (brɪŋ)



EXERCISE 3!

1. What is the symbol for 'g' in the word 'imagine'?
2. What is the symbol for 'u' in the word 'summer'?
3. What is the symbol for 'u' in the word 'student'?
4. What is the symbol for 'j' in the word 'Just'?
5. What is the symbol for 'a' in the word 'mall'?
6. What is the symbol for 'a' in the word 'campfire'?
7. What is the symbol for 'a' in the word 'march'?
8. What is the symbol for 'a' in the word 'cake'?
9. What is the symbol for 't' in the word 'picture'?

10. What is the symbol for 'o' in the word 'slow'?
11. What is the symbol for 'o' in the word 'clock'?
12. What is the symbol for 'o' in the word 'second'?
13. What is the symbol for 'i' in the word 'final'?
14. What is the symbol for 'i' in the word 'begin'?
15. What is the symbol for 'i' in the word 'signal'?
16. What is the symbol for 'ch' in the word 'choir'?
17. What is the symbol for 'ch' in the word 'chalk'?
18. What is the symbol for 'th' in the word 'together'?
19. What is the symbol for 'th' in the word 'thursday'?
20. What is the symbol for 'ph' in the word 'phobia'?



CONCLUSION

Vowels and consonants are the two main categories in the English language. There is no English word that contains more than three consecutive consonants. Each word contains at least one vowel sound. The English language has short vowel sounds and long vowel sounds. The pronunciation of the sounds is produced according to the place and manner of articulation. English contains 20 vowel sounds and 24 consonant sounds.

Part 2
Reduce Speech



CHAPTER I

Your/You're > *yer
Your and You're aren't pronounced *yer if stressed

Look these example then listen the difference!



CARLOS : Maria? Maria Gonzalez? My gosh! **Yer* so tall now.

MARIA : Carlos! My old neighbor! Wow! **Yer* looking great.

CARLOS : Thanks. So... how's **yer* family?

MARIA : They're fine. How about *your* family?

CARLOS : They're fine, too.

EXERCISE 1

Now listen to the entire audio then answer the question below!



1. What's the relationship between Maria and Carlos?
2. How often do you think they didn't see each other?

3. What do you know about each family?
4. What do you think Carlos's mother does at the school?
5. It's Maria's father sings every weekend?

4. What is Maria's job?
5. What do you know about Carlos's sister and Maria's brother?

EXERCISE 2

Listen to the audio then fill the blank!



MARIA: Carlos, (1) _____ family moved (2) _____ years ago, right? CARLOS: Yes. MARIA: (3) _____ twenty now? CARLOS: Yes. And (4) _____ seventeen? MARIA: No. (5) _____. CARLOS: Oh. (6) _____ now, right? MARIA: That's right. So... (7) _____ sister is a (8) _____ in the Peace Corps, isn't she? CARLOS: Uh huh. MARIA: Is she still in India? CARLOS: Yes. She loves India. Is (9) _____ brother still an actor in (10) _____? MARIA: Yeah. He does a soap commercial on TV.

EXERCISE 3

Answer the question below based the audio before!

1. Which family moved? When?
2. Is Maria 17 years old?
3. Who is 20 years old?

CHAPTER 2

You > *ya

You is 'nt pronounced *ya if stressed

Listen to the example!



JOSH : Do you know how to use the Internet?

GRANDPA : Well, no. Do you?

JOSH : Sure. I'll show you.

VS

JOSH : Do *ya know how to use the Internet?

GRANDPA : Well, no. Do you?

JOSH : Sure. I'll show *ya.

EXERCISE 1

Listen to the audio then fill the blank!



GRANDPA : No, thanks. The Internet's for (1) _____.

JOSH : The Internet's (2) _____.

GRANDPA : Okay. How (3) _____ the Internet?

JOSH : Well, first, you find your (4) _____ on your computer screen.

GRANDPA : Internet software? What are you (5) _____?

EXERCISE 2

Listen carefully to the audio then fill the correct word!



GRANDPA : Let's do something fun today. Let's see (1) _____ new movie.

JOSH : Okay. Let me find (2) _____ movie on the Internet.

GRANDPA : Thanks, but that'll take (3) _____ too long. I just want-

JOSH : Look! There's Jackie Chan's latest movie! (4) _____.

GRANDPA : Wow! How do (5) _____ do that so fast?

JOSH : It's easy. First (6) _____ open (7) _____ Internet software like this. Then (8) _____ type "Jackie Chan" here. That's all.

GRANDPA : (9) _____ just a child, and (10) _____ already know so much about the Internet.

JOSH : Grandpa, I'm (11) _____ years old, you know!

EXERCISE 3

Answer the question below based your understanding from the audio before!

1. Josh's grandpa looking for whose movie?
2. What is the latest film of the artist?
3. How did Josh's grandfather react after Josh searched the internet?
4. How do you get on the Internet?

6

CHAPTER 3

For > *fer

For doesn't become *fer if stressed or if it's not

Example : Who this for?

Listen carefully the audio below!



JOHN : I'm looking *fer a car.

SALESPERSON : Okay. *fer a new car?

JOHN : No. *fer a used car.

SALESPERSON : *fer a Recent model?

EXERCISE 1

Listen and answer the question!



1. What kind of car is John looking for?
2. Is it true that John want to buy a sport car?
3. Is it true that John want to buy a recent model car?

4. How much does he want to spend?
5. Do you think this is enough money to buy a late model car?

Explain!

EXERCISE 2

Listen and fill the blank!



- SALESPERSON : Looking (1) _____ a car, sir?
- JOHN : Yes. for (2) _____.
- SALESPERSON : (3) _____ a used car? (4) _____ in the right place.
- JOHN : A late model economy car (5) _____ city driving. It's (6) _____ my family.
- SALESPERSON : Say no more. I have the perfect car for city driving. (7) _____ family will love it. Follow me.
- JOHN : Is this it? SALESPERSON: This is the one. Isn't it (8) _____?
- JOHN : But the paint's chipped.
- SALESPERSON : No problem. for a (9) _____, we'll fix that (10) _____ you. It'll look just like new.

EXERCISE 3

Answer the question below based on the audio!

1. What kind of car is John looking for?
2. Is it true that John want to buy a late model economy car?
3. Who did he buy the car for?
4. What happen to the car's color?
5. What does the seller need to fix the car?

CHAPTER 4

-ing ending > *-in

Most native English speaker do not use the *-in' pronunciation for all -ing endings.

The *-in' pronunciation is most often used with continuous verb tenses.

The *-in' pronunciation is very informal

Listen to the example!



NANCY : Well, hi! *yer *shoppin' here, too!

KIM : Not really. I'm just *lookin' around. So, how have you been?

NANCY : Great. I'm *shoppin' with my sister. She's over there.

Note : -Speaker 1: Nancy, -Speaker 2: Kim

EXERCISE 1

Listen and answer the correct one!



1. What's Nancy doing?
2. How does Nancy greet Kim?
3. What are other ways to greet someone?
4. How well do you think Nancy and Kim know each other? Explain.
5. Why does Nancy thank Kim?

EXERCISE 2

Listen carefully and answer the question!



SALESPERSON : May I help (1) _____?

NANCY : Yes, I'm (2) _____ (3) _____ some jeans.

SALESPERSON : Are (4) _____ (5) _____ (6) _____ fitted jeans, baggy jeans....

NANCY : Fitted jeans in a size 12.

SALESPERSON : We have (7) _____ in your size. Here (8) _____ are. Why don't you try them on in (9) _____ over there?

NANCY : Excuse me. Where's the dressing room?

SALESPERSON : Over there. In the corner (10) _____ the store, on your right.

EXERCISE 3

Answer the question based on the audio before!

1. What kind of jeans does Nancy want?
2. How many style for Nancy size according to salesperson?
3. How does she ask for more information about the dressing room?
4. Where will Nancy try on her jeans?
5. Does Nancy know where the dressing room is at first? Explain!

CHAPTER 5

What do you / What are you > *Whaddaya
A related form, *whadda, is used when What do is followed by either we or they.

Examples : *Whadda we need? *Whadda they want?

Listen to the example!



KENJI : *Whaddaya *doin' this weekend?
TIM : Not much. *Whaddaya have in mind?
KENJI : Bungee jumping.

EXERCISE 1

Listen carefully!



1. What does Kenji want to do?
2. Does Tim want to do this? Explain!
3. What needs does kenji suggest?
4. What food does Kenji suggest?

5. What did kim do when kenji explained?

EXERCISE 2

Listen carefully and answer it!

KENJI : So, (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ think we should do first?

TIM : (4) _____ (5) _____ (6) _____ say to (7) _____ some lunch? Should we eat before we bungee jump?

KENJI : No, that's not a good idea. Tim, what are you (8) _____?

TIM : (9) _____.

KENJI : (10) _____ is better.

EXERCISE 3

Answer the question below according to the audio!

1. What will they do?
2. What does Tim drink?
3. What's Kenji's advice about food and drink before the jump?
4. do you think it's good if we eat or drink before jump?
5. According to Kenji what is good to drink?

CHAPTER 6

Want to > *wanna

Let's listen to the example!



JACK : *Whaddaya *wanna do?

KAREN : I'm *starvin'. I *wanna eat out.

JACK : Okay. Where do *ya *wanna eat?

KAREN : I'm not sure.

EXERCISE 1

Listen and answer the question!



1. Who is hungry?
2. In choosing a restaurant, what's important to Karen?
3. What kind of place is Tom's?
4. Has Karen already made her choice?
5. Has either Karen or Jack been to Tom's before? Explain!

EXERCISE 2

Listen and fill the blank!



JACK : What do you (1) _____ have?
KAREN : Let's see. I want to try a (2) _____.
JACK : I want to have a (3) _____ and some fries. What do you want to (4) _____?
KAREN : I don't want to have a lot of (5) _____. I'll have a large apple juice.
JACK : I want to try a chocolate shake. I hear the shakes here are (6) _____.
CLERK : Can I help you?
KAREN : We (7) _____ order a (8) _____, a (9) _____, one order of fries, a large apple juice, and a (10) _____.
CLERK : That'll be \$11.15.

EXERCISE 3

Answer the question!

1. What do Karen order for lunch?
2. What do Jack order for lunch?
3. What doesn't Karen want to have?

4. What do jack order for drink?
5. What the best shake in there

CHAPTER 7

going to + verb > *gonna The *gonna pronunciation isn't used when there 's no verb following to.

Example: I'm going to a movie

Let's listen to the example!



LISA : Oh, are *ya *gonna pay our bills tonight?

ANN : I'm *gonna try

LISA : Thanks. I *wanna handle our money soon, but I'm so busy

EXERCISE 1

Listen carefully and answer it!



LINDA : So Lisa, what are you (1) _____ do tonight?

LISA : Nothing. I'm just (2) _____ stay home.

LINDA : You sound like you're (3) _____. What's wrong?

LISA : Oh, I just have a couple of (4) _____ with my roommate. It's nothing. Are you going to do anything (5) _____?

LINDA : My sister and I are (6) _____ a movie. Do you (7) _____ come with us?

LISA : Well, maybe I should. what are you (8) _____?

LINDA : The Monster That Ate Cleveland.

LISA : Is that a (9) _____?

LINDA : No. It's a (10) _____.

EXERCISE 2

1. What relationship between Lisa and Linda have?
2. Is Lisa sad? Explain!
3. Linda going to see movie with?
4. When Linda going to see the movie?
5. What kind of movie are Linda and her sister going to see?

CHAPTER 8

Can > *kin
Can 't > *kant

Listen to the example below!



CARLOS : I'm *goin' to take a singing class. Do *ya
*wanna take it with me?
TINA : I don't need a class. I *kin sing. My mother says
I sound great.
CARLOS : Really? I *wanna hear *ya.
TINA : I *kant sing now.

EXERCISE 1

Listen to the audio then fill the blank!



CARLOS : (1) _____ see the stage, Tina?
TINA : No. I (2) _____ see over the head of the man in
front of me. can you change seats with me?

CARLOS : Sure. (3) _____ better now?
TINA : Yes. Thanks. Look! The band's goin to start (4)

CARLOS : Aren't they great? Do you like (5) _____?
TINA : What are you saying? I (6) _____ hear you. can
you speak up?
CARLOS : Are you (7) _____ the music?
TINA : (8) _____ you speak up? The Raging Onions are
playing so loudly; we can't hear each other!
CARLOS : Do you like the music? I (9) _____ talk any
louder!
TINA : I (10) _____ the music!

EXERCISE 2

Answer the question below based on the audio before!

1. Why Tina can 't see the stage?
2. Where are they?
3. Why can 't they hear each other?
4. Are they enjoying the music?
5. It is Tina hate the music?

CHAPTER 9

Get > *git

Listen to the example!



JEAN : *kin I *git *ya some chicken soup, honey?

NICK : No, I don 't *wanna eat anything. My stomach' s really *hurtin '.

JEAN : Okay, but I' m *gonna *git *ya some juice. *Ya need liquids *fer *yer cough.

EXERCISE 1

Listen the audio then answer the question!



1. What' s the relationship between Jean and Nick
2. How old do you think Nick is? Explain!
3. Who can you call "honey "?
4. What is nick' s disease?
5. Why do you think Nick is bored?

EXERCISE 2

Listen to the audio then fill the blank!



ANDREA : Hi, Jean.

JEAN : Hi, Andrea. Come in.

ANDREA : How are (1) _____?

JEAN : I'm fine, but Nick's still (2) _____.

ANDREA : Oh? That's (3) _____. Kids (4) _____ a lot. can I get you anything at (5) _____? I'm (6) _____ go there, anyway.

JEAN : (7) _____ are? Thanks so much. (8) _____ great (9) _____.

ANDREA : No problem. You'd do the same (10) _____ me.

EXERCISE 3

1. How is Jean condition?
2. What's the relationship between Jean and Andrea?
3. Do you think it's a good relationship? Explain!
4. Who is sick?
5. Where Andrea going to?

CHAPTER 10

used to > *useta
supposed to > *supposta

Listen to the example!



- HENRY : Is my breakfast ready yet? I *wanna go *da the park.
- OLGA : Not yet. *ya know, before he died, my first husband *useta cook breakfast *fer me every Sunday.
- HENRY : Manuel *useta cook *fer you? Men aren't *supposta cook.

EXERCISE 1

1. What do you think the relationship between Henry and Olga is?
2. What does Henry think a woman should do?
3. What does Olga think a man should do?
4. Have Henry and Olga been married before? Explain!

5. What do you know about Olga's first husband?

EXERCISE 2

- HENRY : You (1) _____ ask for a better day than today.
- JACK : No. You can't
- HENRY : I was (2) _____ stay home and cook breakfast this morning. (3) _____ doesn't want to cook breakfast on (4) _____. But it's too nice a day to (5) _____.
- JACK : you're right. It's a beautiful day. You're not (6) _____ stay (7) _____ on a day like (8) _____.
- HENRY : I (9) _____ (10) _____

KEY ANSWER

Part 1

EXERCISE 1

1. There are 20 vowel sounds in English.
2. Monophthongs and diphthongs are the two categories of vowel sounds.
3. A monophthong represents one vowel sound in the word, while a diphthong is a mix of two vowel sounds.
4. Vowels are divided into long and short vowel sounds.
5. /æ/, /ɒ/, /ɜ:/, /ɑ:/, /ɔ:/, etc.

EXERCISE 2

1. There are 24 consonant sounds in English.
2. Digraphs are two letters that produce just one sound. Example: /θ/ in 'author'; etc.
3. A consonant blend occurs when two or more consonants are blended together. Example: 'st' which makes tge /st/ sound as in 'stain'; etc.
4. Consonant cluster refers to two or more consonants positioned side by side in a word. Example: 'thr' which makes the /θr/ sound as in 'threw'; etc.
5. /s/, /n/, /r/, /ð/, /dʒ/, etc.

EXERCISE 3

1. /dʒ/
2. /ʌ/
3. /u:/
4. /dʒ/
5. /ɔ:/
6. /æ/
7. /ɑ:/
8. /eɪ/
9. /tʃ/
10. /əʊ/
11. /ɒ/
12. /ə/
13. /aɪ/
14. /ɪ/
15. /ɪ/
16. /k/
17. /tʃ/
18. /ð/
19. /θ/
20. /f/

Part 2
Chapter I

EXERCISE 1

1. Neighbor
2. A long time
3. Carlos's mother is a volunteer at school and Maria's father always do a sing with his friend
4. She is a nice person. she is a volunteer
5. Yes, Maria's father sings every weekend with his friend

EXERCISE 2

1. Your
2. Two
3. You're
4. You're
5. Eighteen
6. You're a mechanic
7. Your
8. Doctor
9. Your
10. Hollywood

EXERCISE 3

1. Carlos's Family, its two years ago
2. no, she 18 years' old
3. Carlos
4. She is Mechanic
5. Carlos's sister is a doctor and Maria's brother is an actor

Chapter II

EXERCISE 1

1. young people
2. for everybody
3. do you use
4. Internet software
5. talking about

EXERCISE 2

1. Jackie Chan
2. Your
3. You
4. Trading Kick
5. You
6. You
7. Your

8. You
9. You ' re
10. You
11. 10

EXERCISE 3

1. Jackie Chan's Movie
2. Trading Kick
3. Shock because it's really fast
4. first you open the internet software then you type what you want in search box

Chapter III

EXERCISE 1

1. For a used car
2. no it is not, he wants to buy an economic car
3. yes, it is
4. around 8,500 dollars
5. no, his money can buy a late model car because the price for that car 11,900 dollars

EXERCISE 2

1. For
2. a used car
3. or
4. You're
5. For
6. For
7. Your
8. Beautiful
9. few extra dollars
10. For

EXERCISE 3

1. A used car
2. Yes, it is, he wants to buy a late model economy car
3. for his family
4. the paint's chipped
5. A few extra dollars

Chapter IV

EXERCISE 1

1. she shopping with her sister
2. she says "well, Hi!"

3. Hello good morning / Hay, how are you? / Hay, I miss you
4. they are coworkers because Nancy is looking for jeans like Kim for work
5. because Kim was telling Nancy there was 30 percent off on last week

EXERCISE 2

1. You
2. Looking
3. For
4. You
5. Looking
6. For
7. two styles
8. you
9. the dressing room
10. of

EXERCISE 3

1. fitted jeans
2. they have 2 style in Nancy's size
3. she asks again to the salesperson; she say "Excuse me. Where's the dressing room?"

4. in the dressing room
5. In the corner of the store and the dressing room on Nancy's right

Chapter V

EXERCISE 1

1. Bungee Jumping
2. Yes, he does, because he interests with bungee jumping
3. a couple of bottle of water, some backpacks
4. fried egg sandwiches, chocolate cake, soda
5. Kim writing it down what Kenji says

EXERCISE 2

1. What
2. Do
3. You
4. What
5. Do
6. You
7. Having
8. Drinking
9. Soda
10. Water

EXERCISE 3

1. they will bungee jumping
2. soda
3. it's not good idea
4. it's bad and it's not recommended
5. water is good to drink

Chapter VI

EXERCISE 1

1. Karen is hungry
2. she doesn't want to spend a lot of money
3. it sells burger and have low-fat lunches
4. no, she wants to see the menu first
5. Jack been there, because he offered to eat there

EXERCISE 2

1. want to
2. chicken sandwich
3. Cheeseburger
4. Drink
5. Sugar
6. very good
7. want to

8. chicken sandwich
9. Cheeseburger
10. chocolate shake

EXERCISE 3

1. Chicken Sandwich
2. Cheeseburger and fries
3. She did what to have a drink that a lot of sugar
4. Chocolate shake
5. Chocolate shake

Chapter VII

EXERCISE 1

1. going to
2. going to
3. depressed
4. problems
5. tonight
6. going to
7. want to
8. going to see
9. comedy
10. horror movie

EXERCISE 2

1. There 're Friend
2. Yes, she is. She has a problem with her roommate
3. with her sister
4. at night
5. they are going to see a horror movie

Chapter VIII

EXERCISE 1

1. Can you
2. can't
3. can you see
4. playing
5. the music
6. can't
7. enjoying
8. can
9. can't
10. love

EXERCISE 2

1. because there the man in front of her
2. In the concert
3. Because the music so loud

4. Yes, they are
5. No, she like it

Chapter IX

EXERCISE 1

1. Mother and son
2. 10 years' old
3. your children
4. he got fever
5. because he always on the bed

EXERSICE 2

1. you doing
2. sick
3. too bad
4. get sick
5. the pharmacy
6. going to
7. You
8. you're
9. sister
10. for

EXERCISE 3

1. he is fine
2. Brother and sister
3. Yes, they help each other.
4. Nick
5. The pharmacy

8. today
9. completely
10. agree

Chapter X

EXERCISE 1

1. a couple
2. should prepare food / cooking
3. also participate cooking
4. yes, both of Henry and Olga couple have died
5. help a lot with housework

EXERCISE 2

1. can't
2. supposed to
3. My wife
4. Sundays
5. stay home
6. supposed to
7. inside

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