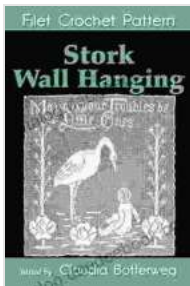


Complete Instructions And Chart For Mastering Phonetic Transcription

The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is a system of phonetic notation that is used to represent the sounds of speech. It is used by linguists, speech therapists, and language teachers to describe and compare the sounds of different languages. The IPA is also used in dictionaries and textbooks to provide pronunciation guides for words.

The IPA is a comprehensive system that includes symbols for all of the sounds that can be produced by the human voice. These symbols are divided into two main categories: vowels and consonants. Vowels are sounds that are produced with the vocal cords vibrating, while consonants are sounds that are produced with the vocal cords not vibrating.



Stork Wall Hanging Filet Crochet Pattern: Complete Instructions and Chart by Claudia Botterweg

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 3223 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Print length	: 26 pages
Lending	: Enabled
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Paperback	: 96 pages
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Vowels

There are 20 vowel symbols in the IPA. These symbols represent the different vowel sounds that can be produced by the human voice. The vowel symbols are divided into two main groups: monophthongs and diphthongs.

- **Monophthongs** are vowel sounds that are produced with a single, steady sound. Examples of monophthongs include the sounds /i/ as in "beat" and /u/ as in "boot".

- **Diphthongs** are vowel sounds that are produced with two different sounds. Examples of diphthongs include the sounds /ai/ as in "bite" and /oi/ as in "boy".

Consonants

There are 28 consonant symbols in the IPA. These symbols represent the different consonant sounds that can be produced by the human voice. The consonant symbols are divided into several different groups, including:

- **Plosives** are consonant sounds that are produced by stopping the flow of air with the lips, teeth, or tongue. Examples of plosives include the sounds /p/ as in "pat" and /b/ as in "bat".

- **Fricatives** are consonant sounds that are produced by forcing air through a narrow opening in the mouth. Examples of fricatives include the sounds /f/ as in "fat" and /v/ as in "vat".
- **Affricates** are consonant sounds that are produced by a combination of a plosive and a fricative. Examples of affricates include the sounds /tʃ/ as in "chat" and /dʒ/ as in "job".
- **Nasals** are consonant sounds that are produced by allowing air to flow through the nose. Examples of nasals include the sounds /m/ as in "mat" and /n/ as in "nat".
- **Liquids** are consonant sounds that are produced by allowing air to flow around the sides of the tongue. Examples of liquids include the sounds /l/ as in "lat" and /r/ as in "rat".
- **Glides** are consonant sounds that are produced by moving the tongue from one position to another. Examples of glides include the sounds /j/ as in "yes" and /w/ as in "wet".

Using the Phonetic Chart

The phonetic chart can be used to transcribe the sounds of speech. To transcribe a word, simply find the symbol that represents the sound that is being produced. For example, the word "cat" can be transcribed as /kæt/.

The phonetic chart can also be used to learn how to pronounce words in a different language. By looking up the phonetic transcription of a word, you can learn how to produce the sounds that are necessary to pronounce the word correctly.

The IPA is a valuable tool for linguists, speech therapists, language teachers, and anyone else who is interested in the pronunciation of words. The phonetic chart can be used to transcribe the sounds of speech, learn how to pronounce words in a different language, and compare the sounds of different languages.

Phonetic Chart

Vowels

Consonants

INSTRUCTION

Name:
Date:

Listen to your teacher. Then practice the dialogue with your friends.

A Mother: Alice, please make a cup of coffee for your father.
Alice: How to make a cup of coffee, mother?
Mother: Get some water, put a spoon of coffee and two spoons of sugar in a cup. After the water is boiling, pour it into the cup and drink it.

B Teacher: Open your book on page 26. It will begin with new passage. (After an hour the bell is ringing).
Teacher: Close the book. Don't forget to study the page 26-28 at home.
Alice: Yes, I will. Stand up, please!
Teacher: Goodbye, Miss Linda.
Alice: Goodbye, see you tomorrow.

C Daisy: Where can I find the post office, sir?
Man: Go straight then you will find the sign to turn right. Walk about 100 meters. You will see the post office at the right side.
Daisy: Thank you, sir.
Man: You're welcome.

D Mrs. A: Where can I find Jasmine street?
Driver: Please, walk straight until you find the crossroad then turn left, it's Jasmine street.
Mrs. A: Thank you.
Driver: You're welcome.

E Uliana: Children, please be quiet! You disturb other people.
Children: All right, Ma'am. Excuse us.

Answer the question according to the map. Match the words with the sign below.

You are on Rose street and there is a boy asks you where is Orchard street. How do you explain him to find Orchard street?

How do you make a glass of milk?

First: Boil some water. Put four spoonsful of milk powder and two spoonsful of sugar in a glass. Pour the boiled water into that glass and stir it well. If you like you can add a teaspoon full of coffee.

How do you make a glass of tea?

INSTRUCTION

Name:
Date:

Listen to your teacher. Then practice the dialogue with your friends.

A Mother: Alice, please make a cup of coffee for your father.
Alice: How to make a cup of coffee, mother?
Mother: Get some water, put a spoon of coffee and two spoons of sugar in a cup. After the water is boiling, pour it into the cup and drink it.

B Teacher: Open your book on page 26. It will begin with new passage. (After an hour the bell is ringing).
Teacher: Close the book. Don't forget to study the page 26-28 at home.
Alice: Yes, I will. Stand up, please!
Teacher: Goodbye, Miss Linda.
Alice: Goodbye, see you tomorrow.

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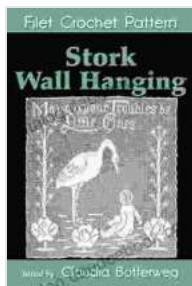
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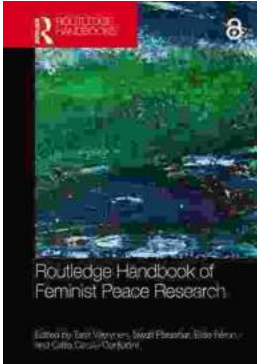
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