## Pronunciation as a listening skill:

## Understanding authentic English Mark Hancock

### A

### **PROBLEM**

Pronunciation of **authentic** English is not "what you learn in school"

В

Awareness-raising Variation according to **context** 

C

Awareness-raising Variation according to **speaker** 

D

**Practice** 

Using authentic texts: micro-listening

Doctor, doctor, I've got two theik, a near rake, sore rise, bruise darms, a stummer cake, and I far tall the time!



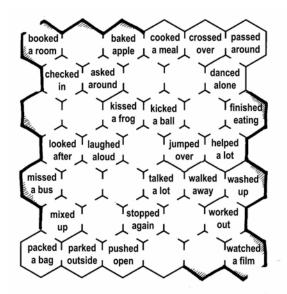
I see. Perhaps you'd like to way tin the corridor?

Doctor, doctor, I've got tooth ache, an ear ache, sore eyes, bruised arms, a stomach ache, and I fart all the time!

I see. Perhaps you'ld like to wait in the corridor?

-ed = t on following word

start A
booked added baked cooked crossed passed a room oil apple a meal over around
checked asked hated invited danced in around us jeveryone alone
rented   printed   kissed   kicked   painted   finished   a flat   an email   a frog   a ball   over   eating
looked laughed started jumped helped after aloud again over a lot
missed texted visited talked walked washed a bus a friend often a lot away up
mixed waited stopped wanted worked up an hour again a drink out
packed parked pushed needed collected watched a bag outside open a hand our mail a film
V V V W end





elision
salt and pepper
link weak
form
/'spl təm 'pepə/
sound change

# IN THE KITCHEN

sol tum pepper	a loafer slice bread	a napple ana norange
wom potato	frozum peas	fruik cake
greem beans	sick seggs	°a tinna sweek corn

- A. CONSONANT MOVE
- B. WEAK VOWEL
- C. CONSONANT CUT
- D. CONSONANT CHANGE
- 1 = salt and pepper (see explanation opposite)
- 2 = a loaf of sliced bread (weak form of of, consonant cut from end of sliced)
- 3 = an apple and an orange (linking of an to the following word)
- 4 = one potato (consonant changed to /m/ at the end of one)
- 5 = frozen peas (consonant changed to /m/ at the end of frozen)
- 6 = fruit cake (consonant changed to /k/ at the end of fruit)
- 7 = green beans (consonant changed to /m/ at the end of green)
- 8 = six eggs (linking of final consonant of six to following word)
- 9 = a tin of sweet corn (weak form of of, consonant change at end of sweet)

He saw her, he liked her face
He asked her her name, she said it was Grace
She liked him, his name was Paul
She gave him her number, he gave her a call
He bought her a gift, he went to her flat
She gave him a drink, she showed him her cat
He liked her, but hated her cat
He never returned, and that was that.

### Accent Rhymes

- 1 I went for a walk in the streets of New York. at eleven o'clock.
- 2 The fish you caught is now in the pot. was really short.
- 3 Life was calm when I lived on the farm. where my mother was from.
- 4 When she started to talk I dropped my fork. it was quite a shock.

#### **FIVE VULNERABLE VOWELS**

1 /æ/	2 /a1/	3 /31/	4 /D/	5 /อบ/
had	fast	walk	hot shop	cold
cat	laugh dance	bought	not	go

#### **FIVE VULNERABLE CONSONANTS**

				5/ð/
rare	hear	waiting	think	though
reader	hair	water	faith	mother

Here are some examples of accents with variations on these sounds.

Vulnerable vowels

- 1 had, bad and cat may sound like head, bed and ket in New Zealand English.
- 2 This vowel sound is long in RP, but short in many other accents, such as the north of England.
- 3 This vowel sound is significantly different in RP and American English. For example, *walk* sounds a little like *wok* in American.
- 4 This vowel is different in RP and American. For example, *hot* said by an American sounds like *heart* said by an RP speaker.
- 5 This vowel sound is not a diphthong in North East English and Scottish. For example, *cold* sounds like *called*. Vulnerable consonants
- 1 In RP, /r/ is only pronounced before a vowel. In other accents, such as Scottish and American, it is pronounced in all positions.
- 2 /h/ is dropped in informal speech in many native and nonnative accents.
- 3 /t/ between vowels sounds like a /d/ in American. For example, *waiting* sounds like *wading*.
- 4 and 5 These sounds are absent from the speech of many English speakers, both native and non-native. They are replaced by alternative sounds. For example, *think* may sound

like *tink* in Irish, *fink* in cockney and *sink* in French accented English.

I head a good friend called Pet Whose ket set on the met Pet was said When her clumsy old dead Set on the ket on the met

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I once had a friend called Jaw
Who slept in a hall in the snore
His caught was all'd
And his feet were saw called
That he walk with a frawzen tour

I had a good friend called Pat Whose cat sat on the mat Pat was sad When her clumsy old dad Sat on the cat on the mat (New Zealand accent)

I once had a friend called Joe Who slept in a hole in the snow His coat was old And his feet were so cold That he woke with a frozen toe (North East England accent) I met a fat lady called Reader
Who drank her milk by the leader
She said, 'I'll get fadder
But what does it madder My belt is already a meader?'

I once add a friend called Fred
Ooo wore is at in bed
When ee took off is at

Ooo wore is at in bed
When ee took off is at
They said, 'Look at that Ee as-n't an air on is ed!'

I met a fat lady called Rita
Who drank her milk by the litre
She said, 'I'll get fatter
But what does it matter My belt is already a metre'
(American accent)

I once had a friend called Fred Who wore his hat in bed When he took off his hat They said, 'Look at that -He hasn't a hair on his head!' (Cockney accent)

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Mike: //How many people//ehm//does the average person have as friends//
       //on Facebook?//
       //Six hundred//
Nic:
Mel: //Ooh no// I think it's less than that//
Nic:
       //Really?//
Mel: //I'd say two fifty//
Mike: //The average person/how many friends do you think they have on Facebook?//
       //is that your final answer?//
       //Two fifty// and six hundred//
Nic:
       //Six hundred//
Mel: //Yeah//
Mike: //It's actually ninety//
Nic:
      //Uh//
Mel: //Really?//
Mike: //Yeah//ninety//
Nic:
      //We're above average//
Mel: //That we are Nicola//That we are!//
Mike: //But//don't you think even ⊠I think even that ⊠I think it was ninety or//
       //it could have been wrong //hundred and twenty//could be wrong//
       //I think it was <u>ninety</u>//<u>ehm</u> //don't <u>quote</u> me on that// I'll just ☒ I just ☒//
       //You are full of//
Nic:
Mike: //I was adam ⊠//
Nic:
       //solid gold information//
Mike: //adam it ⊠adamant that it was ninety//
       //and now I'm thinking//was it one twenty?//
       //Was it really?//
Mike: //but I ⊠ but I remember this morning them saying//
       //I do remember them saying //you know//even ninety// right//
       //Do you really know//ninety people?//
N:
       It's a very good point,
       I've j⊠, actually just put on Facebook,
       'Do you actually know all your Facebook friends?'.
M:
       Yeah.
       'Have you actually met them all?'
N:
       // I na ☒ I☒I must have about five hundred//six//maybe even more people //
       // and I go through it all the time // and think // I don't speak to you'// delete //
       //I don't even speak to you'// delete // you don't know her // like //
       //you knew them once in a lifetime // but you don't know them any more //
       //and you don't speak to them // so what's the point in keeping them? //
       //it's Sit's stupid //
Mike: //And if you think // right // they can just look at anything // that you post on
       there// they can see // all \implies everything that you put up on there//all your nights
       out // all your writing on people's walls // about your life //they can see
       anything// but you don't know // as you say // if you don't know five hundred of
       them you \( \subseteq \) //what's to say one of them // doesn't use that the wrong way? //
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#### References

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Mark Hancock has been an English teacher since 1984, in Turkey, Brazil, the UK and Spain. He has an MSc in Teaching English from Aston University, UK. He has written learning materials and coursebooks for all age groups.