Mohamed Kheider University of Biskra $\qquad$ Section of English $\qquad$ First Year LMD $\qquad$ Phonetics! !

## Drills for practising back vowels

## 1: Listen and repeat

419 /a: / after afternoon ask answer bath bathroom can't class dance

420, /D/ bottle box chocolate clock coffee copy cost cross got quality want wash wasn't watch what
421. /D: all ball call fall tall wall quarter warm water born short autumn door saw before daughter taught thought 22. (J/ full sugar book foot would woman good look put 43b/u: / too group shoe blue music new two fruit juice

2: Consider the following sets of minimal pairs

| $\|\mathbf{x}\|$ <br> port | /v/ | 2) $/ \mathrm{s}: 1$ | \|a: $/$ | 3) /u:/ | 101 | 4) / / / | /v/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| port | pot | port | part | pool | pull | good | god |
| cord | cod | born | barn | fool | full | look | lock |
| stork | stock | court | cart | suit | soot | put | pot |
| cork | cock | store | star | Luke | look | could | cod |
| sport | spot | form | farm | cooed | could | shook | shock |

## 3: Find the back vowels in the following sentences

- I'll ask my aunt where is my glasses.
- See you tomorrow afternoon.
- You can find him on the fourth floor.
- John has gone to the shops.
- The dinner will be ready soon.
- He bought a lot of books and novels.

Lesson 3：Detailed Study of English Vowels：Diphthongs \＆Triphthongs

## Introduction

In British English，we have 12 pure vowels divided into 5 long vowels and $\mathbf{7}$ short vowels． In addition，we have $\mathbf{8}$ diphthongs（gliding vowels）which are composed of a combination of two short vowels that make one sound as follows：／eI／，／əı／，／aı／，／ıə／，／eə／，／ひə／，／əひ／，／aঠ／． On the other hand，triphphongs are the following diphthongs／eı／，／دı／，／aı／，／əu／，／av／＋／ə／ as follows：／eıə／，／จıə／，／aıə／，／əひə／，／аひə／．

## I－Diphthongs／＇dif0ngz／

Definition：a diphthong or a gliding vowel is a term used in the phonetic classification of vowel sounds．It refers to a glide or a movement from one vowel to another one in which the first part is more prominent than the last one．It involves a change in quality within the one vowel，they are classified according to their ending as follows：
Closing diphthongs end in／ı／like／eı／，／دı／，／aı／or in／v／like／av／，／av／．
Centering diphthongs end in／a／like／ıə／，／еә／，／шә／．

## I－1．Closing Diphthongs

This category of diphthongs may be placed on the Cardinal Vowel Chart between a starting－point and ending in the space of close position（between mid－close and close position）．

## 1．1．1．The diphthong／eI／

Description：the starting－point is／e／where the glide begins from slightly the mid－close front position and moves in the direction of／I／to form the diphthong／eI／；there is a slight
 closing movement of the lower jaw．The lips are spread．

Examples：Ache／erk／，base／beis／，chase／tfeis／，face／fers／，gaze／geiz／，make／merk／，safe／serf／． Aim／erm／，Braille／breıl／，fail／ferl／，straight／streıt／，veil／veıl／，break／brerk／，great／greıt／，café／＇kæfeı／． Example sets of minimal pairs：Edge／ed3／－age／erd3／；let／let／－late／lent／；met／met／－mate／mett／； pen／pen／－pain／pein／；pepper／＇pepə／－paper／＇perpə／；shed／ $\mathrm{fed} /$－shade／ $\mathrm{JeId} /$ ；test／test／－taste／terst／．

Exercise：Underline the diphthong／el／in the following：made，change，may，train，eight，grey．

## 1．1．2．The diphthong／ai／

Description：the diphthong／aı／begins at a point slightly behind the front open position $/ æ /$ ，it is similar to the articulation of $/ \mathbf{\Lambda} /$ and moves towards the vowel／I／；／à／is more extensive than／et／in which there is more movement in the lower jaw to open position．


The lips shift from neutral to loosely spread position．

