

WELCOME BACK!



EL TONO EN INGLÉS:
Pronunciación y modulación.

TONE IN ENGLISH:
Pronunciation and modulation

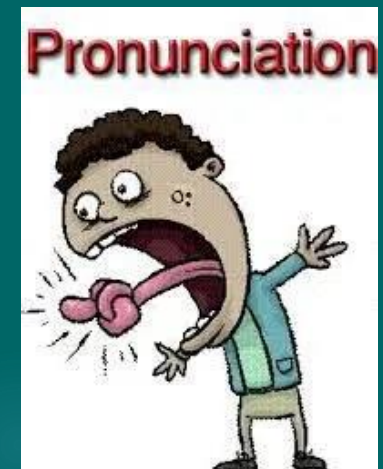
PRONUNCIATION IN ENGLISH



English Pronunciation

If you can pronounce correctly every word in this poem, you will be speaking English better than 90% of the native English speakers in the world. After trying the verses, a Frenchman said he'd prefer six months of hard labour to reading six lines aloud.

Dearest creature in creation,
Study English pronunciation.
I will teach you in my verse
Sounds like corpse, corps, horse, and worse.
I will keep you, Suzy, busy,
Make your head with heat grow dizzy.
Tear in eye, your dress will tear.
So shall I! Oh hear my prayer.
Just compare heart, beard, and heard,
Dies and diet, lord and word,
Sword and sward, retain and Britain.
(Mind the latter, how it's written.)
Now I surely will not plague you
With such words as plaque and ague.
But be careful how you speak:
Say break and steak, but bleak and streak;
Cloven, oven, how and low,
Script, receipt, show, poem, and toe.



Seminar Overview:

1. Grammar Focus: Past Continuous
2. Vowels
3. Consonants
4. The schwa sound
5. Stress, intonation and rhythm
6. 9 Tips to improve your English pronunciation

- **Past Continuous = Past Progressive**

1. It was raining.
2. The package arrived while I was out walking.
3. When she was leaving the office, her manager called.
4. At the same time they were reviewing the new procedures, we were preparing the internal communication.

GRAMMAR FOCUS: The PAST CONTINUOUS

■ USE:

1. Actions happening at a specific past moment.

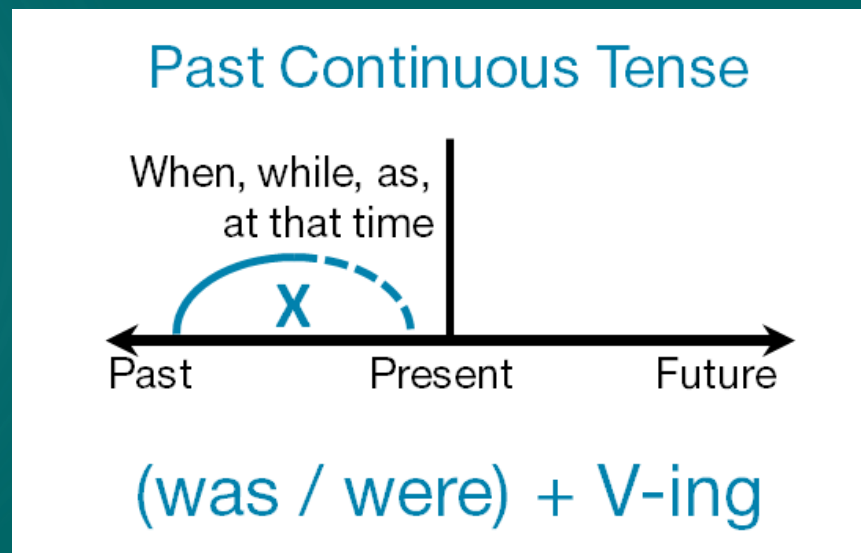
(Cuando de ACCIONES que se estaban llevando a cabo en un momento determinado del pasado):

I was watching TV at 9 o'clock last night.

2. Two or more past actions happening at the same time.

(Cuando suceden 2 o más acciones al mismo tiempo en el pasado):

They were studying WHILE I was watching TV.



The PAST CONTINUOUS

■ USE:

3. Past Simple action in the middle of another action.

(Con el PASADO SIMPLE, para decir que algo pasó en medio de otra acción)

I was sleeping when my friend called.

4. To focus a past story with detail in the moment

(Para centrar el contexto de una historia o dar información sobre la misma):

It was pouring rain and she was wondering what to do.

WHEN...PASADO SIMPLE
WHILE...PASADO CONTINUO



The PAST CONTINUOUS

■ STRUCTURE

1. AFFIRMATIVE

SUJETO + WAS/WERE + VERBO GERUNDIO (+ing) + adverbio tiempo

- *I was driving to the airport at 10 o'clock this morning.*
- *We were having lunch when our colleague Jeremy arrived yesterday.*

2. NEGATIVE

SUJETO + WASN'T/WEREN'T + VERBO GERUNDIO (+ing) + adverbio tiempo

- *He wasn't working for that company when he lived in Barcelona.*
- *They weren't having any problems until they installed the new software.*

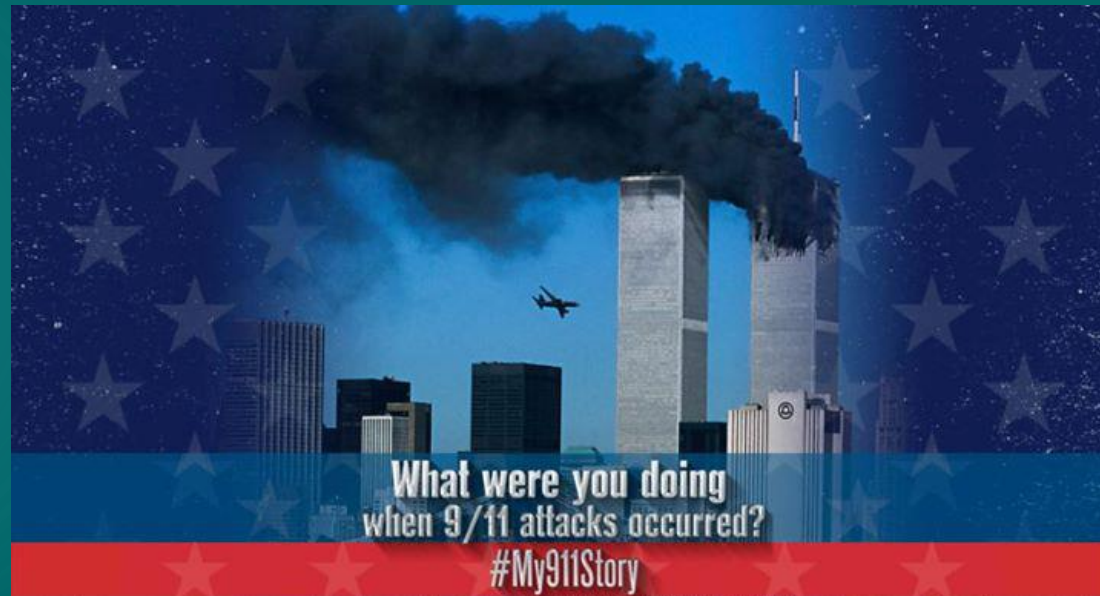
The PAST CONTINUOUS

■ STRUCTURE

3. FORMA INTERROGATIVA

Palabra Interrogativa + WAS/ WERE + SUJETO + VERBO EN GERUNDIO (+ing)+ ?

- What was she saying when he interrupted?
- What were you doing at 9 o'clock this morning?



The PAST CONTINUOUS

■ COMMON ERRORS with the Past Continuous

1. NOT USING IT!

Yesterday I am working when you called me.

>>> Yesterday I **WAS** working when you called me.

2. MIXING UP WAS & WERE

When you was talking on the phone, I left a message.

>>> When **you WERE** talking on the phone, I left a message

3. USING IT TO DESCRIBE HABITS IN THE PAST.

When I lived in Wisconsin I was living with a family.

>>> When I lived in Wisconsin I **LIVED** with a family.

The PAST CONTINUOUS

■ EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with the correct use of the past continuous or past simple:

My Daughter and Technology

Once, when she 1 _____ (try) to do her English homework on her laptop, the battery 2 _____ (run out). She 3 _____ (lie) on her bed and she _____ (listen) to music on Spotify. It helps her to concentrate. She 4 _____ also (chat) to her friend Daniel on Whatsapp. So, she 5 _____ (concentrate) very hard on her homework and she 6 _____ (forget) to plug in her laptop! She didn't notice that the battery 7 _____ (get low). She was just finishing an essay when the screen 8 _____ (go) black. She 9 _____ (lose) everything. She 10 _____ (scream) in frustration. Her father 10 _____ (come) running into her bedroom. She 11 _____ almost (cry) so he 12 _____ (give) her his laptop. She 13 _____ (try) to remember everything in her essay – it 14 _____ (be) quite difficult especially because Daniel was sending her lots of funny videos. While she 15 _____ (watch) one, the WiFi stopped working. In the end it was probably better because it reminded her to focus and she 16 _____ (manage) to finish the essay in the end.

The PAST CONTINUOUS

■ EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with the correct use of the past continuous or past simple:

My Daughter and Technology

Once, when she 1 was trying (try) to do her English homework on her laptop, the battery 2 ran out (run out). She 3 was lying (lie) on her bed and she was listening (listen) to music on Spotify. It helps her to concentrate. She 4 was* chatting also (chat) to her friend Daniel on Whatsapp. So, she 5 wasn't concentrating (concentrate) very hard on her homework and she 6 forgot (forget) to plug in her laptop! She didn't notice that the battery 7 was getting (get low). She was just finishing an essay when the screen 8 went (go) black. She 9 lost (lose) everything. She 10 screamed (scream) in frustration. Her father 10 came (come) running into her bedroom. She 11 was * crying almost (cry) so he 12 gave (give) her his laptop. She 13 tried (try) to remember everything in her essay – it 14 was (be) quite difficult especially because Daniel was sending her lots of funny videos. While she 15 was watching (watch) one, the WiFi stopped working. In the end it was probably better because it reminded her to focus and she 16 managed (manage) to finish the essay in the end.

Pronunciation: VOWELS

- 5 vowels = 20 vowel sounds!????
- a, e, i, o, u..... and sometimes 'y'
- RULES:



■ RULES: TENDENCIES:

1. Cuando una palabra o sílaba **termina en consonante** y **sólo tiene una consonante**, **LA VOCAL ES 'CORTA'**: **CVC**: hat, pet, fill, not, a bus (exceptions: or, for, nor)
2. Cuando la **palabra termina en 'e'**, esta **'e' ES SILENCIOSA** y **LA VOCAL QUE VIENE ANTES ES 'LARGA'**: **CVCE**: hate, Pete, file, note, abuse (exceptions: have, give, lose, recipe)
3. Cuando una sílaba tiene **2 vocales juntas**, **la primera vocal es larga** y **la segunda se ignora**: **CVVC**: pain, boat, grow, bean (exceptions: through, rough)
4. Cuando una **sílaba termina en vocal**, ésta suele ser **'LARGA'**: O-pen, u-nit, pa-per
VS. Ob-ser-va-tion, buf-falo, pep-per

VOWELS

- **Excepciones** are NUMEROUS!

(Lo mejor es practicar y memorizar las que nos parezcan difíciles)

- If it is helpful, you can use the **Phonetic Alphabet**.

The Phonetic Chart

vowels				diphthongs			
i:	ɪ	ʊ	u:	ɪə	eə		
e	ə	ɜ:	ɔ:	əʊ	aʊ		
æ	ʌ	a:	ɒ	eɪ	aɪ	ɔɪ	

consonants							
p	f	t	θ	tʃ	s	ʃ	k
b	v	d	ð	dʒ	z	ʒ	g
h	m	n	ŋ	r	l	w	j

VOWELS

1. A (eɪ)

- Se pronuncia normalmente 'ei' en español:
ate, made, Kate, fate, inflate, bathe, make, Jane, break, rain, play
- Tiene estas variaciones:

Símbolo	Descripción fonética	Ejemplo
/ ɑ:/	A larga 'a'	father, calm, part, laugh (UK), bath (UK), fast (UK)
/ æ/	A corta: Llega a sonar como si quisiéramos pronunciar una e (española)	at, mad , cat, fat, flat, laugh (US), bath (US), fast (US)
/ ɔ:/		Talk, law, yawn jaw, saw,

VOWELS

2. E (i:)

- Se pronuncia normalmente 'i' en español:
be, we, see, sea, need, team, complete, delete, read (present) been (UK)
- Tiene estas variaciones:

Símbolo	Descripción fonética	Ejemplo
/ e /	Como la e española	bed, men, send, head, read (past) been (US), egg (UK)
/ ɜ: /	Como la e española larga y terminando en o eeeeeo	her, heard, third, bird, girl, learn, church, nurse, turn
/ ə / Schwa	No existe en español, es un sonido intermedio entre una a y una e	cin <u>e</u> ma, teach <u>e</u> r, moth <u>e</u> r,

VOWELS

3. I (aɪ)

- Se pronuncia normalmente 'ai' en español:

site, bite/byte, bike, wine, file, mile, fight, might, height, I'll, aisle, (to) wind
finance, biology, pioneer, crisis, violence, Microsoft, climate, private

- Tiene estas variaciones:

Símbolo	Descripción fonética	Ejemplo
/ɪ/	NO EXISTE EN ESPAÑOL	sit, bit, Bic, win, fill, mill, fit, mit, hit, ill, sin, wind, kin, thin, pin
/i:/	Suena como una I larga (en español)	sing, wing, king, thing, think, pink, ring, link, sleep, street, read, sheet, many

VOWELS

4. O (əʊ)

- Se pronuncia normalmente 'ou' en español:

no, don't, note, hope, wrote, cone, phone, shore, quote, boat, door, poor, pour, ore, or

- Tiene estas variaciones:

Símbolo	Descripción fonética	Ejemplo
/ɒ/	O corta español	Not, hop, rot, con, font, rock, clock, hot,
/ɔ:/	Suena como una o larga (en español)	Call, door, horse, fork

VOWELS

5. U (u:)

- Se pronuncia normalmente 'iu' o una 'u' larga en español:
you, two, too, to, food, moon, fruit, chew, rude, few, boot, lose, gloomy, use
- Tiene estas variaciones:

Símbolo	Descripción fonética	Ejemplo
/ u: /	Una 'u' larga (en español)	you, too, two, to, food, moon, fruit, chew, rude
/ ʊ /	Suena como U corta español	put, look, book, good, wood, should, could, cook
/ ʌ /	Sonido más breve que la a española	us, cup, but, m <u>o</u> ther, money, one, come, London

6. DIPHTHONGS

- La primera vocal es la más importante.
- Pronunciamos entonces el primer sonido «deslizándose» naturalmente hacia el segundo.

Símbolo	Descripción fonética	Ejemplo
/ aɪ /	Unión de las vocales 'ai' en español	Life, buy, fly, high, pie
/ aʊ /	Una 'a' española queriendo terminar, pero sin hacerlo en 'u'	Now, sound, lounge,
/ eɪ /	Unión de las vocales 'ei' en español	Bay, grey, eight, may

6. DIPHTHONGS

Símbolo	Descripción fonética	Ejemplo
/ eə/	Como una e española queriéndola terminar en a	there, where, care, rare, air chair, hair, fair, pair, pear
/ɪə/	Como una 'i' española queriéndola terminar en a	here, hear, ear, beer, beard,
/ɔɪ/	Es la unión de una 'oi y de la consonante 'y' en español (como voy)	boy, joy, noise, employ, oyster,
/ əʊ/	Una o española	Home, go, joke

- Algunos lingüistas hablan de "**triptongos**", un conjunto de tres vocales (por ejemplo: / eɪ / ə como en **player**)

POLE TIME !

Choose the correct answer:

1. Which of the following combination of words ALL have the same vowel sounds?
 - a. fine, fin, mind, time
 - b. fine, mind, to wind, height
 - c. sin, king, sing, think
 - d. fight, night, site, sit

POLE TIME !

Choose the correct answer:

2. Which of the following combination of words all have the same vowel sounds?
 - a. no, not, home, note
 - b. boot, good, food, should
 - c. wrote, boat, don't, cone
 - d. shore, quote, or, rock

POLE TIME !

Choose the correct answer:

3. Which of the following combination of words all have the same vowel sounds?
- a. made, mad, hate, hat
 - b. father, bath, bathe, part
 - c. talk, law, saw, fat
 - d. laugh, fast, bath, last

POLE TIME !

Choose the correct answer:

4. Which of the following combination of words all have the same vowel sounds?
- a. her, third, heard, turn
 - b. bed, men, mean, bean
 - c. girl, here, see, delete
 - d. her, learn, nurse, read

POLE TIME !

Choose the correct answer:

5. Which of the following combination of words all have the same vowel sounds?
- a. you, fruit, put, Putin
 - b. put, look, book, shook
 - c. us, cup, mother, few
 - d. two, too, to, tow

POLE TIME !

Choose the correct answer:

6. Which of the following combination of words all have the same vowel sounds?
- a. now, town, tow, sound
 - b. boy, noise, employ, pie
 - c. country, sound, town, now
 - d. there, hair, pear, rare

CONSONANTS

Beginning Consonants

Bb ball 	Cc cake 	Dd dog 
Ff fish 	Gg goat 	Hh hat 
Jj jelly beans 	Kk kite 	Ll lion 
Mm mouse 	Nn nest 	Pp paint 
Qq queen 	Rr rabbit 	Ss saw 
Tt tiger 	Vv violin 	Ww wagon 
Xx x-ray 	Yy yo-yo 	Zz zebra 

CONSONANTS

Letra	Pronunciación (en español)	Fonética	Descripción fonética	Ejemplo
B	Bi	/b/	Sonido más fuerte que un b española	Bed, bet, about
C	Si	/s/	Similar a la s española, pero algo más larga	Circle, cell, certified, centre
(ch)	Ch	/tʃ/	Similar a la ch española	Check, chair
D	Di	/d/	Sonido más fuerte que un d española	Lady, destination
(th)		/ð/	Similar a una d larga española	Mo <u>th</u> er, the

The consonants

Letra	Pronunciación (en español)	Fonética	Descripción fonética	Ejemplo
F	Ef	/f/	Similar a la f española	Fat, flight
G	Gi	/g/	Sonido más fuerte que un g española	Gate
H	Eich	/h/	Aspiración de la j española, suspiro	House, Hello
J	Yei	/j/	Similar a la y española que pronunciamos en yo y yema	Joy, project, just, jam
K	Key	/k/	Sonido más fuerte que un c española	Cat, key, luck

The consonants

Letra	Pronunciación (en español)	Fonética	Descripción fonética	Ejemplo
L	El	/l/	Similar a la l española un poco más larga	Little, lamb
M	Em	/m/	Similiar a la m española	Mum, lemon, Beckam
N	En	/n/	Similar a la n española	Runway, near
		/ŋ/	Similar a la n española algo más larga	Book <u>ing</u>
P	Pi	/p/	Sonido más fuerte que la p español	Map, stop

The consonants

Letra	Pronunciación (en español)	Fonética	Descripción fonética	Ejemplo
Q	Qiu			
R	Ar	/r/	Parecido a las rr españolas, pronunciado con la punta de la lengua curvada hacia atrás y sin llegar a tocar el paladar.	Red, try, rare
S	Es (Sevilla, Santander, Segovia)	/s/	Similar a la s española, pero algo más larga, y sin el sonido de 'e' antes!	Seat, satisfied, stop
(sh)		/ʃ/	Como si fuéramos a pedir silencio jsh!	She, crash, sure Chicago.

The consonants

Letra	Pronunciación (en español)	Fonética	Descripción fonética	Ejemplo
T	Ti	/t/	Sonido más fuerte que un t española	Terminal
V	Vi (mordiéndonos los labios)	/v/	Es algo complicado su pronunciación en inglés. Pon los incisivos superiores sobre el labio inferior (como la 'f') e intenta imitar el sonido de un insecto	Vowels, Visa, very, volume, love, vampire

The consonants

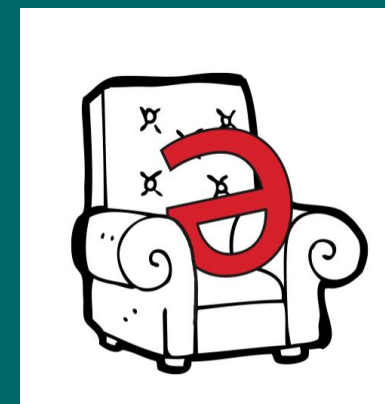
Letra	Pronunciación (en español)	Fonética	Descripción fonética	Ejemplo
W	Double u (dabel iu)	/w/	Similar a una u española algo más larga	Window, wood, would, win, where
X	Eks			Extreme, example, exit, exciting
(th)	Z	/θ/	Similar a la z española en zapato	Both, thinK
Z		/z/	Vibrando como el sonido del insecto, pero sin poner los incisivos sobre el labio inferior	Zoo, zipper, crazy, to close, phase

The consonants *

Letra	Pronunciación (en español)	Fonética	Descripción fonética	Ejemplo
X, S*		/ʒ/	Complicado describir la pronunciación en inglés de este fonema. Se parece mucho a la 'J' francés ¡Escúchalo muchas veces!	Luxury, measure, conclusión, closure, unusual
G, J	como 'y'	/dʒ/	Una mezcla entre el ya y ch español	Agency, change, manager, project, Passenger, magic, gentle

The schaw sound ə

- Es el sonido más común en inglés. Suena “Eh”, “Uh”
- Se encuentran en las palabras que no tienen **stress o acentuación**. Se la llama el **sonido vago**.
 - Ej: Doctor
- Reglas que utilizan schwa:
 - **Termina en -er:** Butcher, teacher, Singer, tiger (no taiger), better
 - **Palabras que acaban en -or:** Doctor, mirror, sailor, scissors, error
 - **Palabras que acaban en -ar:** Dollar, regular, spectacular, Caterpillar
 - **Terminan en i ó n:** Information, decision, question, pollution, emotion
 - **Terminan en able o ible:** Impossible, available, sensible, unimaginable

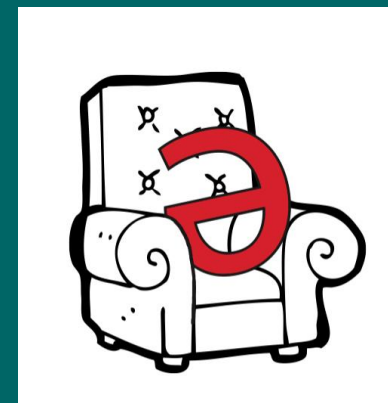


The schaw sound ə

- Hay otras palabras donde no hay stress y se pronuncia la schaw:
 - Walk, iron, sword, receipt, write (lo negrita no se pronuncia)
- El inglés tiende a eliminar las sílabas que tienen un schaw, como en caramel (car-mel), separate (sep-rate), different (dif-rent), chocolate (choc-late), camera (cam-ra).

/ə/ sound

- To produce the **/ə/ sound**, relax the tongue at the bottom of the mouth. Put the tip of the tongue against the lower front teeth. The lips and teeth are slightly parted and there is almost no movement.
- The schwa is a neutral vowel.



TRICKY CHALLENGE!

- **Chaos** – With all the cows in the country, driving in India is more than chaotic. It's pure chaos!
- **Comfortable** – Will we be comfortable eating more vegetables and using renewable energies?
- **Daughter** – She caught her daughter 'playing doctor' with the neighbor.
- **Juice** – Instead of wine, would some fruit juice suit you?
- **Objective** – As the project manager, she was the one responsible for accomplishing the objectives.

Stress, rhythm & intonation

1. STRESS:

- Da más importancia a una parte de la palabra o de la frase.

Con frases, pasaría lo mismo en función de dónde pongamos el stress:

- ✓ **I** thought your brother was an IT engineer.
[I, NOT someone else, thought....]
- ✓ I **thought** your brother was an IT engineer
[I thought I knew he was, so I'm surprised]



Stress, rhythm & intonation

1. SENTENCE STRESS:

- I thought your brother was an IT engineer. [not your friend's brother]
- I thought your brother was an IT engineer. [not your sister]
- I thought your brother was an IT engineer. [I didn't know he still is an IT engineer]
- I thought your brother was an IT engineer. [not a mechanical engineer]
- I thought your brother was an IT engineer. [not an IT technician]

Stress, rhythm & intonation

1. SENTENCE STRESS:

- I thought your brother was an IT engineer. [not your friend's brother]
- I thought your brother was an IT engineer. [not your sister]
- I thought your brother was an IT engineer. [I didn't know he still is an IT engineer]
- I thought your brother was an IT engineer. [not a mechanical engineer]
- I thought your brother was an IT engineer. [not an IT technician]

Stress, rhythm & intonation

2. RHYTHM:

- Incluye la velocidad y la cadencia de cómo dices una frase.
- Entrenar cómo y cuándo utilizar las diferentes velocidades al hablar te permite crear interés en el oyente.
- Es en el ritmo cuando introducimos los schaw sound, ya que aportan melodía a la frase.
 - Por ejemplo, “ham and eggs” se aprieta en 2 palabras: “ham´n eggs”.
 - “I want to be” en “I wanna be”;
 - ” got you” en “gotcha” y
 - “I will see you tomorrow” se puede pronunciar “I´llseeya t´morrow”



Stress, rhythm & intonation

3. INTONATION

- Esta es la música del lenguaje.



- Normalmente en las preguntas se eleva la entonación al final, con el fin de mostrar que es una pregunta:
 - ✓ **John is still on holidays, isn't he?**
- ¡No es lo que dices sino CÓMO LO dices!

9 TIPS TO IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNTIATION

1. LEARN TO LISTEN!

- Tenemos 2 orejas y 1 boca
- Sabes diferenciar entre
 - sleep y slip?



- Did he hurt his chin /shin?



- Recursos: Canciones, películas, podcasts y webs : <http://www.manythings.org/pp/>
- Cuanto mejor seas escuchando y entendiendo palabras más fácil te será pronunciarlas

9 TIPS TO IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNTIATION

2. PAY ATTENTION TO THE MOVEMENTS OF YOUR MOUTH

- Abre bien la BOCA a la hora de pronunciar: Sé exagerado
- NO cojas velocidad hasta que estés preparado
(Don't rush, calm down!)



9 TIPS TO IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNTIATION

- Trucos para ver cómo se coloca la boca

- ✓ Snow White's Stepmother

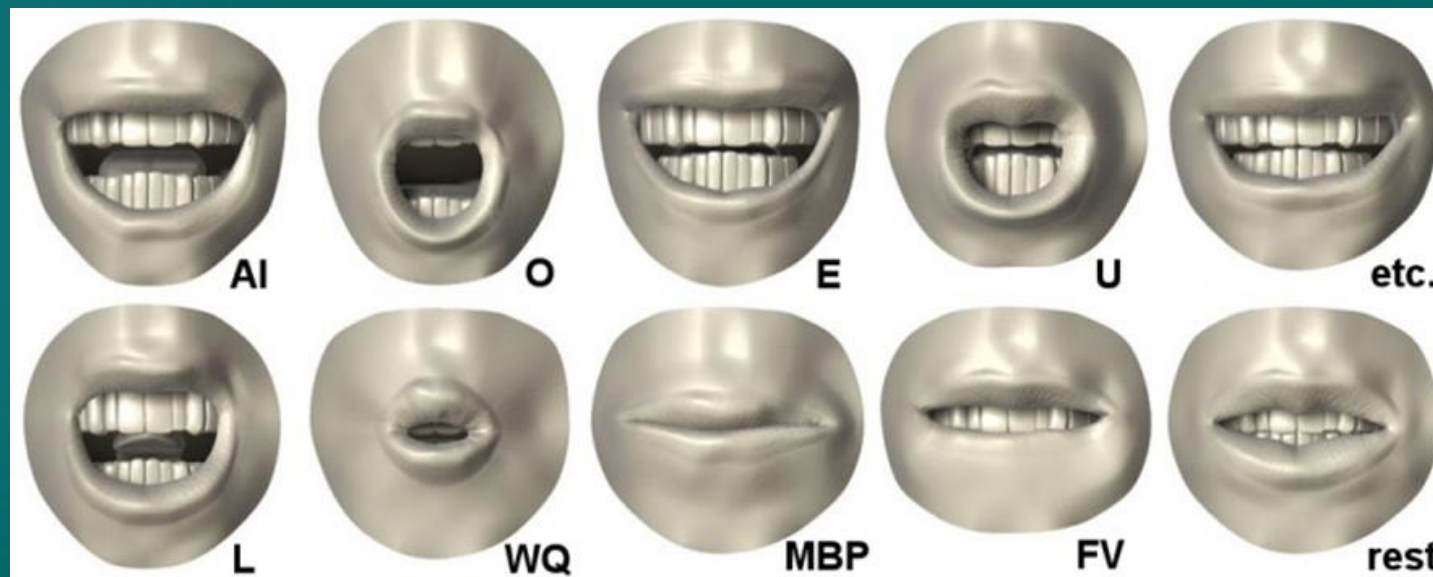


- ✓ Ponte el dedo pegado a los labios (shhh)



9 TIPS TO IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNTIATION

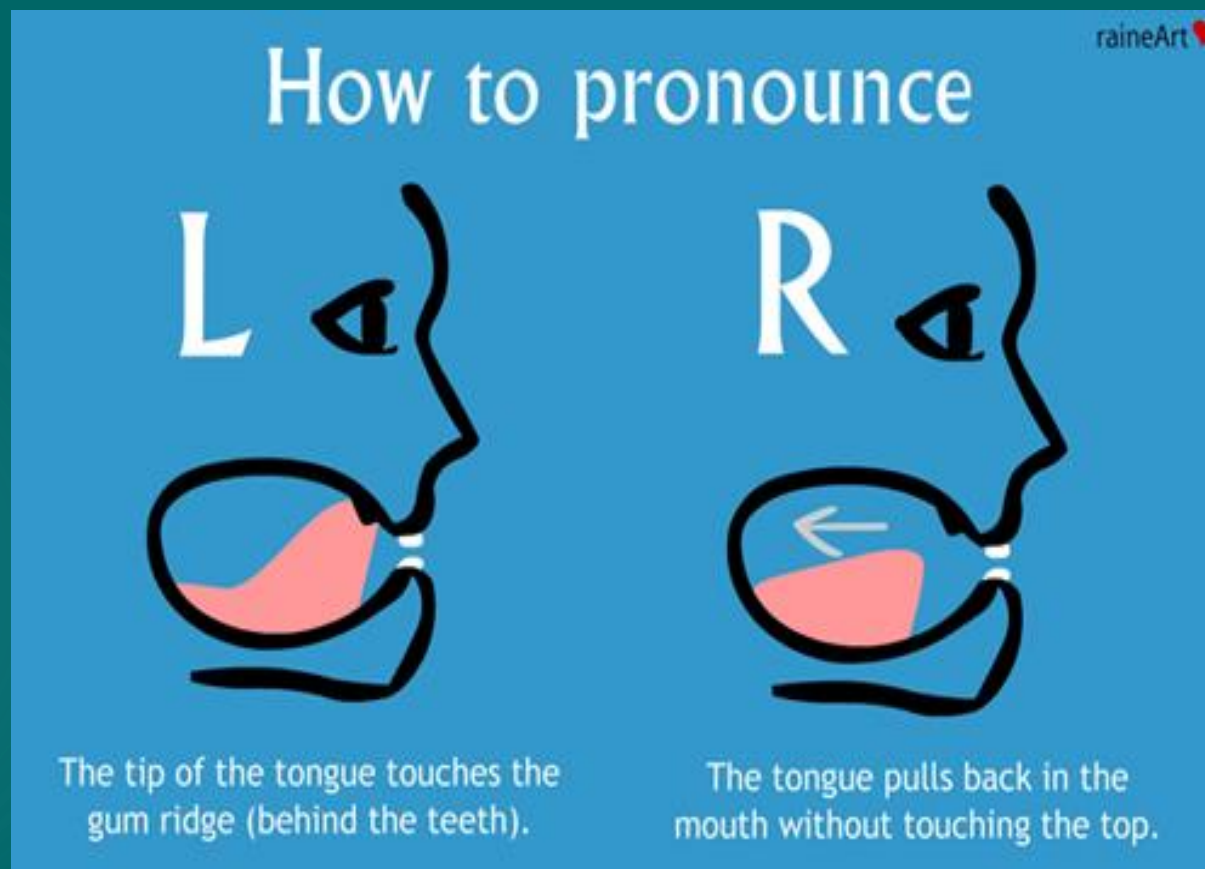
- Trucos para ver cómo se coloca la boca
 - Fíjate en el movimiento de los labios



9 TIPS TO IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNTIATION

3. PAY ATTENTION TO YOUR TONGUE

- Conoces la diferencia entre Rice y Lice?: Tu Lengua!



9 TIPS TO IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNTIATION

3. PRESTA ATENCIÓN TU LENGUA

R SOUND	L SOUND
Right	Light
Red	Lead
River	Liver
Arrive	Alive

- “TH”

- Si es Z: La lengua va entre los dientes y dejamos salir el aire: Think
- Si es D: La lengua se choca con los paletos: Although

9 TIPS TO IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNTIATION

4. BREAK WORDS DOWN INTO SOUNDS

- Las palabras están formadas por sílabas o por partes:
syllable," tiene 3 sílabas: syl-la-ble
- Al dividir las palabras es más fácil pronunciarlas
- Para conocer cuántas sílabas:
- Cada sílaba debe tener al menos una vocal: A-E-I-O-U-Y
- Si quieres poner las palabras por sílabas, utiliza guiones
- Web de ayuda: <https://www.howmanysyllables.com/>

9 TIPS TO IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNTIATION

5. AÑADE ACENTUACIÓN Ó STRESS A SONIDOS Y PALABRAS

- El inglés es un **idioma acentuado** y da más importancia a unas palabras que a otras: “introduce” se acentúa al final, sonando “in-tro-DUCE.”
- Cambiar la acentuación puede cambiar también el significado de una palabra.

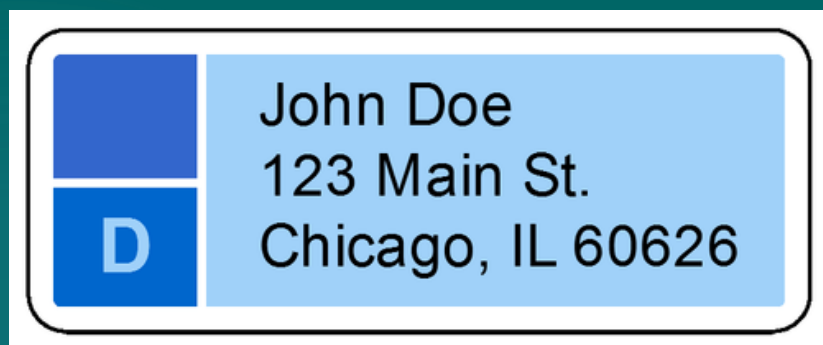
“PREsent” vs “preSENT”



9 TIPS TO IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNTIATION

- **Regla:** Los **sustantivos** de 2 sílabas se acentúan en la **primera**, mientras que los **verbos** de 2 sílabas se acentúan en la **segunda**.

“ADDress” vs “addRESS”



- En la **notación fonética internacional**, se emplea el signo ^ˈ delante de la sílaba que lleva el acento primario y ^ˌ delante de la que lleva el acento secundario. Por ejemplo:

Beginning /bɪˈɡɪnɪŋ/; **international** /ˌɪntəˈnæʃənəl/

9 TIPS TO IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNTIATION

- Si te parece complicado, NO TE AGOBIES: los nativos no tienen ni idea de estas normas, basta con que suene BIEN

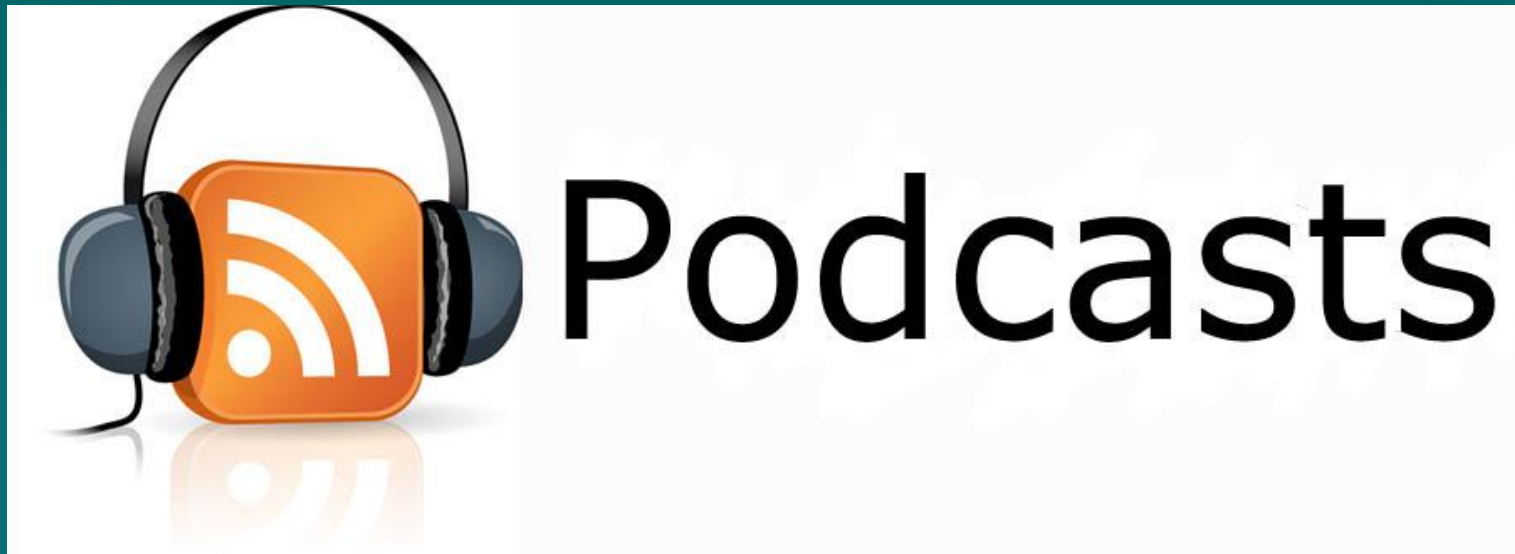


- Las frases también tienen su propio énfasis: Hay palabras que tienen más énfasis que otras:
 - “I ate some toast with butter in the morning.”
 - “I **ate** some **toast** with **butter** in the **morning**.”
- **Para mejorar:** Lee en alto, mantén conversaciones y escucha dónde ponen otros la acentuación

9 TIPS TO IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNTIATION

6. UTILIZA PODCASTS Y VIDEOS

- Hay excelentes audio-guías que ayudan a mejorar nuestra pronunciación como <https://pronuncian.com/podcasts>



9 TIPS TO IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNTIATION

7. RECORD YOURSELF.

- Compara tu grabación con una de referencia.
- Puedes utilizar una **secuencia de una película**: Elige una o dos frases e intenta copiar la acentuación, el tono y la pronunciación.



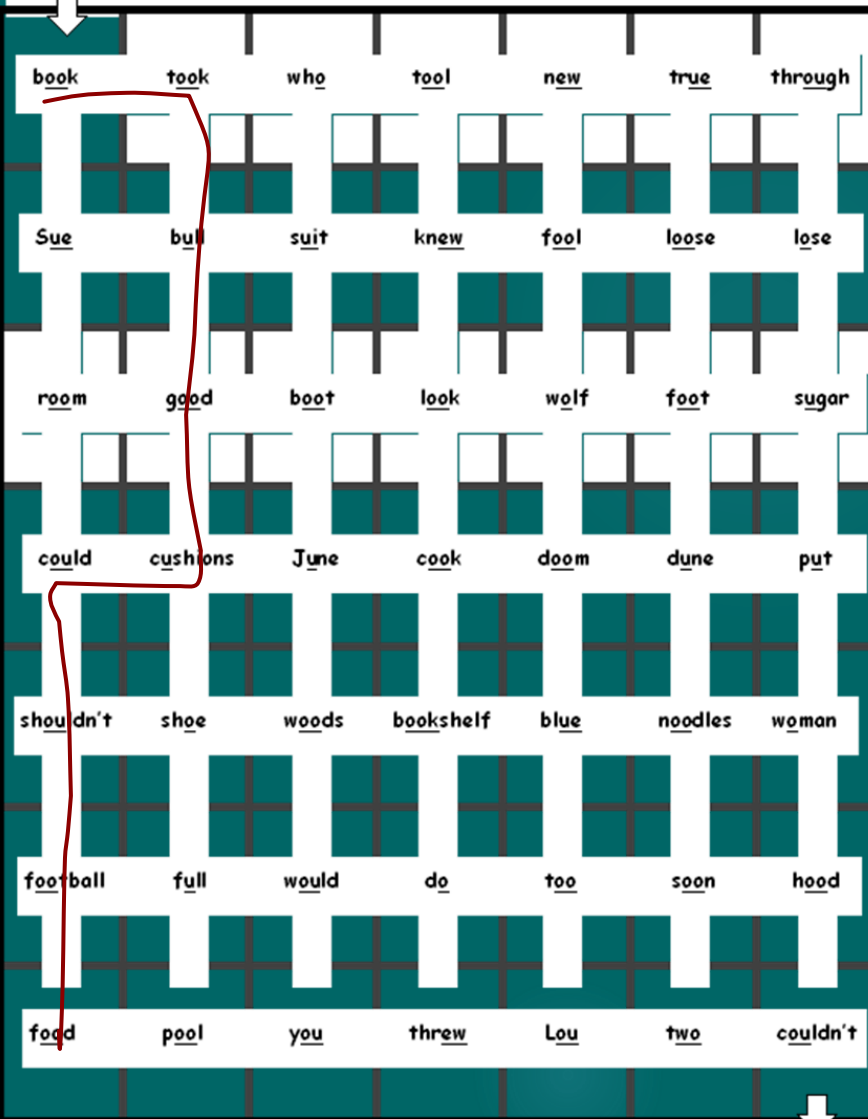
- Compara ambos vídeos y examina **qué hiciste diferente**, ¿está la boca como debe, pones la lengua en su lugar, estás acentuando la parte correcta de la palabra?
- Vuelve a grabarte y comprueba que vas mejorando.

The vowels

8. FORMAS DE MEJORAR TU PRONUNCIACIÓN DE VOCALES

- REALIZA PRONUNTIATION MAZES (LABERINTOS DE PRONUNCIACIÓN)

with the sound [u] as in the word **BOOK** [buk].



book	took	who	tool	new	true	through
Sue	bull	suit	knew	fool	loose	lose
room	good	boot	look	wolf	foot	sugar
could	cushions	June	cook	doom	dune	put
shouldn't	shoe	woods	bookshelf	blue	noodles	woman
football	full	would	do	too	soon	hood
food	pool	you	threw	Lou	two	couldn't

The vowels

- **WATCH VIDEOS**

- Toma un video de YouTube, pon los subtítulos y siléncialo.
- La primera vez que lo veas tan sólo observa los movimientos y lee los subtítulos.



- La segunda vez, di las palabras a la vez que se ve el video. Intenta cuadrar la pronunciación, entonación y velocidad.
- Hablar con el video te ayudará a hablar más deprisa y sin pausas y a pronunciar correctamente las palabras

The vowels

- **TRABALENGUAS (TONGUE TWISTERS)**

BETTY BOTTER

Betty Botter bought some butter,
“But,” she said, “the butter’s bitter;
If I put it in my batter,
It will make my batter bitter,
But a bit of better butter,
That would make my batter better.”
So she bought a bit of butter,
Better than her bitter butter,
And she put it in her batter,
And the batter was not bitter.
So t’was better Betty Botter
Bought a bit of better butter.



- Nota: butter= Mantequilla, bitter= Amargo better= Mejor Batter= Masa

The vowels

- **READ THE DICTIONARY**

- La próxima vez que busques una nueva palabra intenta decirla en alto lo mejor que puedas.



- **Exceptionally:** /ɪk'sepʃənəlɪ/
- **Vegetable:** /'vɛdʒtəbəl/
- **Mummy:** /'mʌmi/




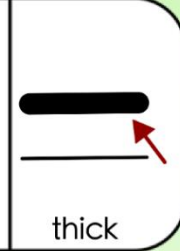
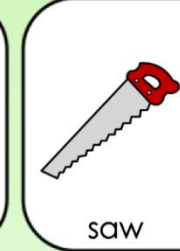
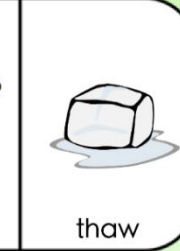

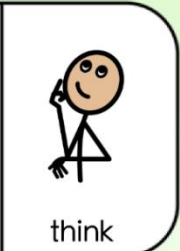
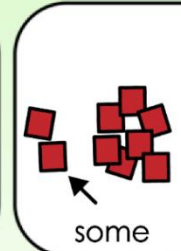
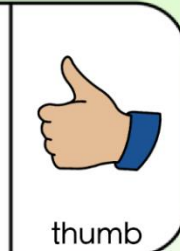

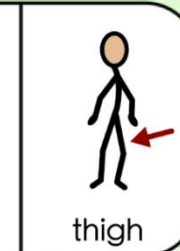
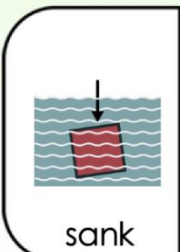
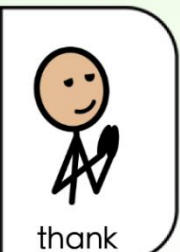
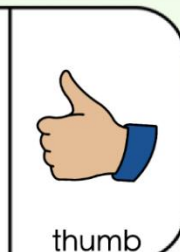

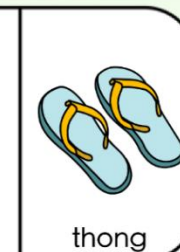
The vowels

- **PRACTICE WITH MINIMAL PAIRS**

- Son parejas de palabras que suelen sonar igual menos por un sonido



- “sit” o “seat”

- “his” o “he’s”

 sing	 thing	 sick	 thick	 saw	 thaw
 sink	 think	 some	 thumb	 sigh	 thigh
 sank	 thank	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ + 2 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$ sum	 thumb	 song	 thong

Speech sound production

s/th minimal pairs

Created with:  App
Board Designer:  App
Imagard Raubenheimer - ESLP
Available in the Apple App store for iPads

The vowels

- **PLAY WITH CHILDREN'S SONGS**
 - Prueba a escuchar "Apples And Bananas"



Apples and Bananas

I like to eat, eat, eat apples and bananas
I like to eat, eat, eat apples and bananas

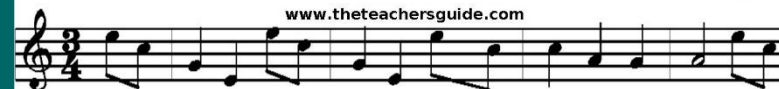
I like to ate, ate, ate ay-ples and ba-nay-nays
I like to ate, ate, ate ay-ples and ba-nay-nays

I like to eat, eat, eat ee-ples and bee-nee-nees
I like to eat, eat, eat ee-ples and bee-nee-nees

I like to ite, ite, ite i-ples and by-ny-nys
I like to ite, ite, ite i-ples and by-ny-nys

I like to ote, ote, ote oh-ples and bo-no-nos
I like to ote, ote, ote oh-ples and bo-no-nos

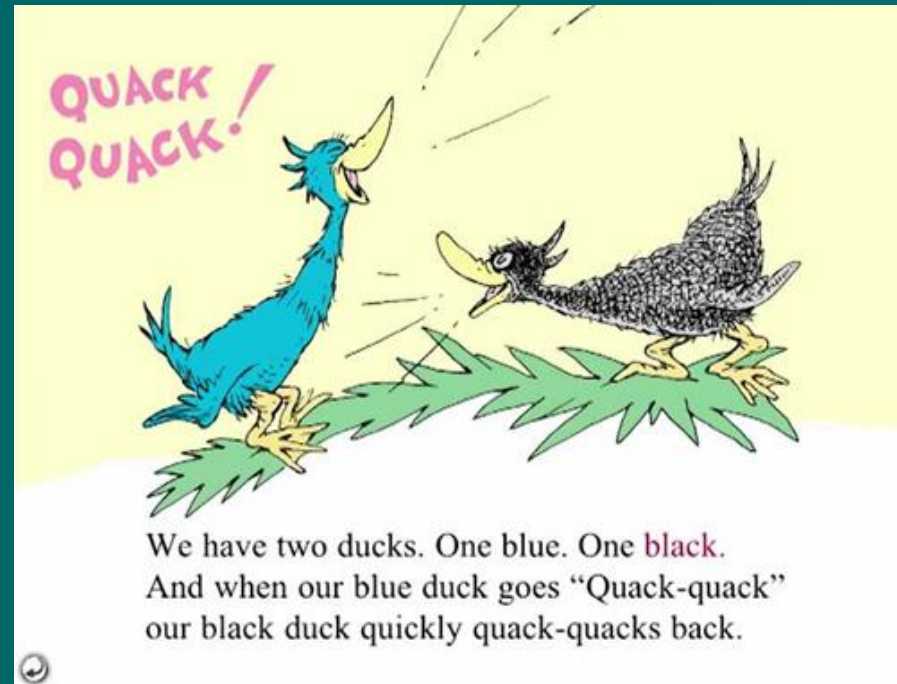
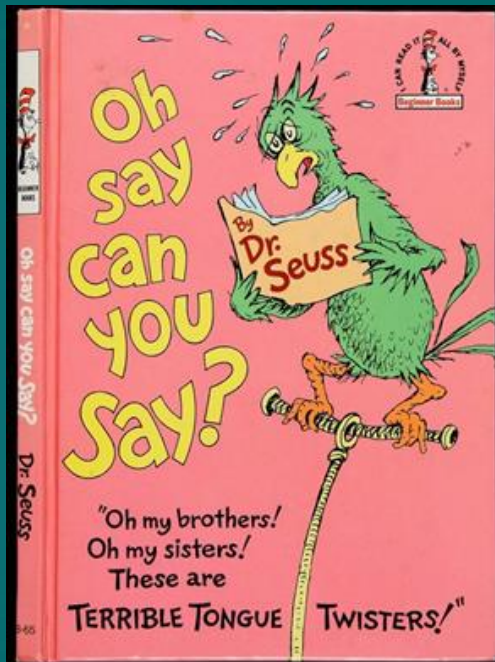
I like to oot, oot, oot oo-ples and boo-noo-noos
I like to oot, oot, oot oo-ples and boo-noo-noos



The vowels

- **READ DR. SEUSS**

- El Dr. Seuss es un conocido escritor infantil donde los niños aprenden a hablar y leer utilizando rimas contagiosas.
- Lee sus libros en alto y escúchalos en audiolibros o por YouTube



The vowels

- **READ LIPS**

- Ponte un video corto en silencio, quita los subtítulos e intenta adivinar qué dicen, fijándote únicamente en el movimiento de los labios.



- Luego vuelve a verla con sonido y subtítulos.
- Esto nos enseñará a colocar bien los labios a la hora de hablar

9 TIPS TO IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNTIATION

8. PRACTICE WITH A FRIEND (“Buddy”)

- La perfección se consigue con la práctica.
Y mejor practicar con un amigo
- Alternativas:
 - Quedadas Virtuales: <https://www.mylanguageexchange.com/>
 - Erasmus parties / Quedadas de idiomas



9 TIPS TO IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNTIATION

9. ¡ SING!

- En el coche, en la ducha, en el ascensor...



- Cantar relaja y deja que las palabras fluyan, así como la acentuación y el ritmo.
- Primero apréndetela (no vale guachi guahi) y céntrate en tu pronunciación (y en evitar gallos???)

In Summary,...

What is the difference
between a lawyer and a liar?

The pronunciation!

- Aashya



Pronunciation has made many an
innocent word sound like a doctor's
orders for a stomach pump.

— *Zelda Fitzgerald* —



Brian Bolles