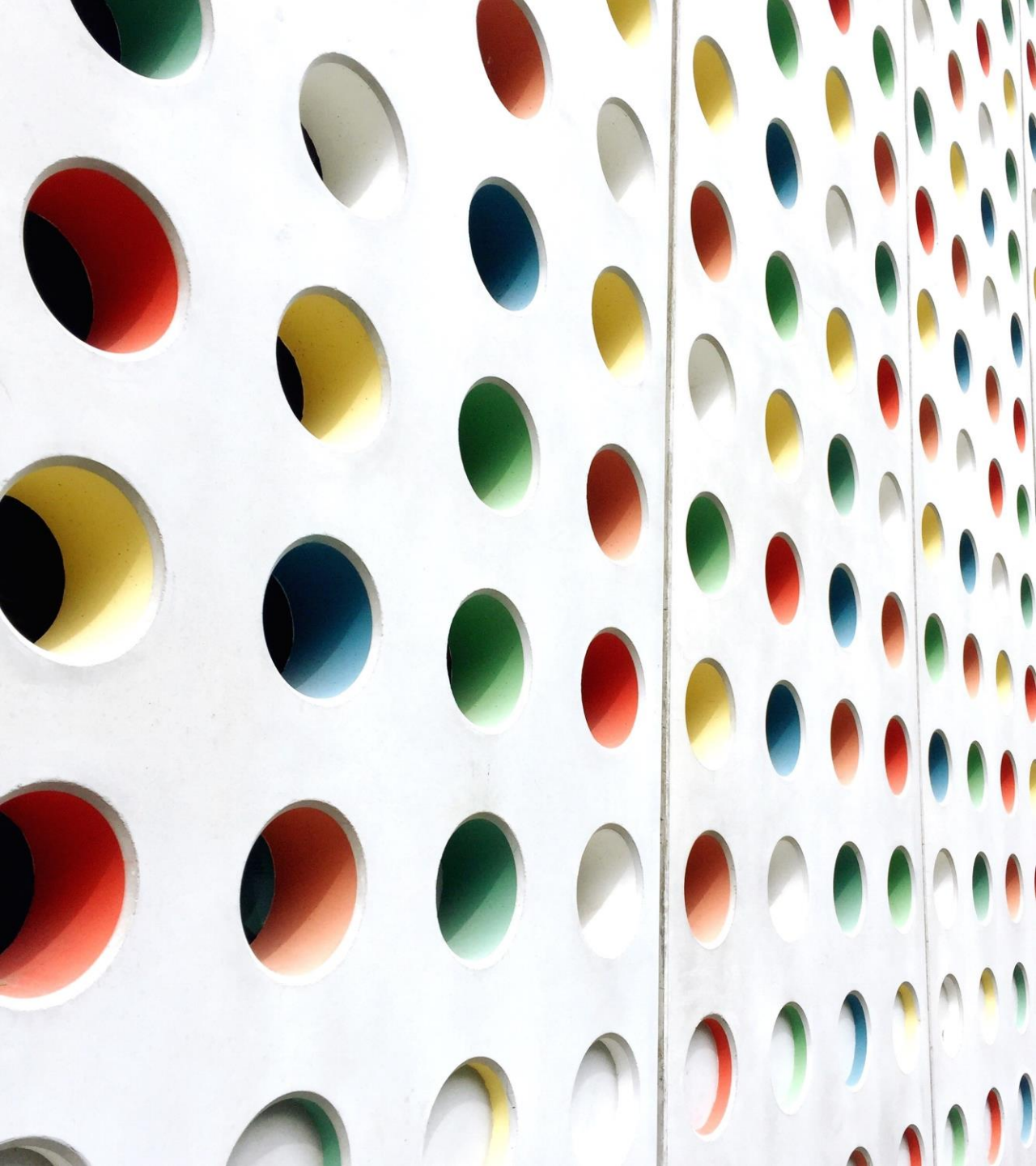




How to Teach English Pronunciation?

JOANNE JALKANEN, FT

RAJALAN KOULU, KUOPIO

joanne.jalkanen@opedu.kuopio.fi



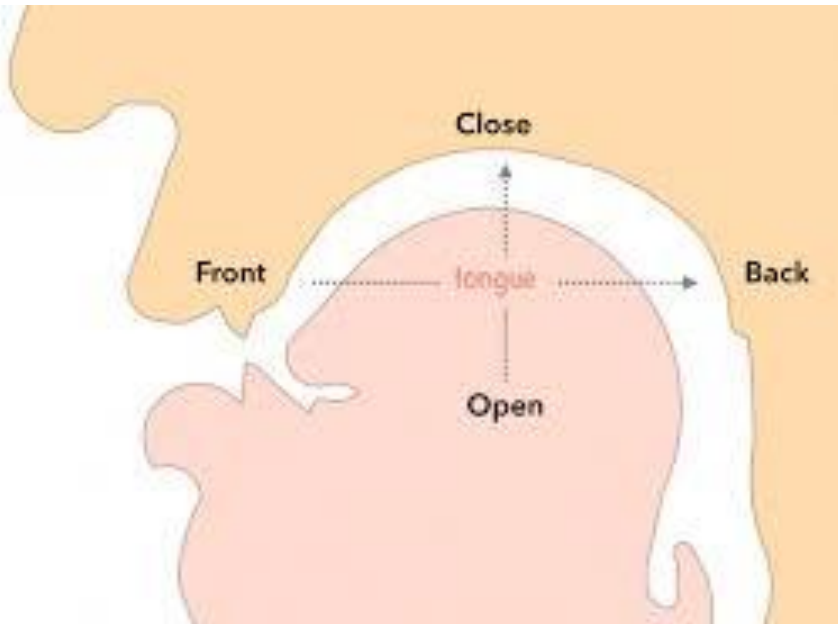
3. The combination of 1 and 2. (Celce Mercia, et. al.)

4. Highlighting important words (Focus on Pronunciation)

My name isn't TAM MY --it's SAN DY

5. Thought groups (Focus on Pronunciation)

My flight is arriving at nine o'clock. I'll call you from the airport.



Mikä on ääntäminen?

Miksi laulut ja lorut?



Leikki ja musiikki ovat motivaation, kiinnostuksen ja nautinnon lähde.

Laulut sisältävät yleissanoja ja -ilmauksia.

Toistaminen kehittää huomattavasti sanastoa (sekä sanoja että lauseita).

Parantaa puheen rytmiä, intonaatiota ja ääntämistä.

Helpottaa pitempien sanojen merkkijonojen muistamista.

Forster, E. 2006. The Value of Songs and Chants for Young Learners. Encuentro 16, pp. 63–68.
<http://encuentrojournal.org/textos/16.7.pdf>

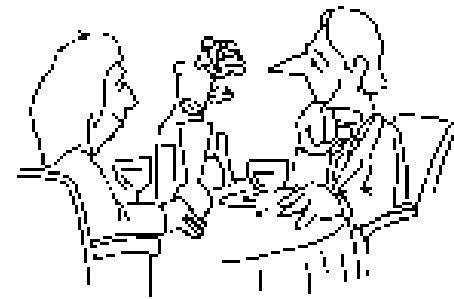
❖ Suomen kieli

- ❖ kirjoitettu kieli äännetään hyvin tarkasti
- ❖ ”... soinnillisuuskontrasti on erikoinen, sillä monelle kovat ja pehmeät kirjaimet ovat helposti ymmärrettävissä samaksi asiaksi, kuten esimerkiksi kutsuttaessa linja-autoa ”pussiksi” hieman korrektimman bussin sijaan.”

<http://meriklusteriohjelma.fi/millainen-suomen-kieli-oikeasti-on/>

❖ Englannin kieli

- ❖ ‘Stress-timed’ - Painotettuja sanoja esiintyy yleensä säännöllisin väliajoin
- ❖ Tämä tarkoittaa sitä, että painottomat sanat pitäisi ryhmitellä sopimaan väliin, mikä voi saada sanat muuttamaan muotoa:
 - ❖ äänet voivat tippua pois
 - ❖ ääniä voidaan lisätä
 - ❖ äänet saattavat muuttua
- ❖ Kovat ja pehmeät kirjaimet äännetään erilailla



Stress-timing



	●		●		●
	CATS		CHASE		MICE
The	CATS	have	CHASED		MICE
The	CATS	will	CHASE	the	MICE
The	CATS	have been	CHASing	the	MICE
The	CATS	could have been	CHASing	the	MICE
The	CATS	have been	CHASing	all of the	MICE

The Young Lady of Riger

There was a young lady of Riger
Who went for a ride on a tiger.
They returned from the ride,
With the lady inside,
And a smile on the face of the tiger.

The Young Lady of Riger

There was a young lady of Riger
Who went for a ride on a tiger.
They re'turned from the ride,
With the lady inside,
And a smile on the face of the tiger.



'was

'went

re'turned

'lady

'smile

'lady

'ride

'ride,

'inside,

'face

'Riger

'tiger.

'tiger.

Jelly Fish -loru

XX green jellyfish, XX green jellyfish

XX green jellyfish, lying on the beach

Then one of them decided to go for a swim, and he went ...

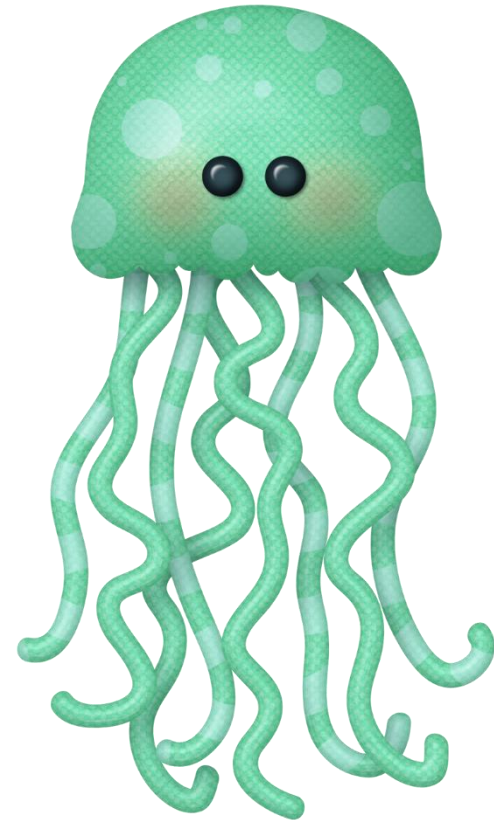
Wibble wobble, wibble wobble, SPLOSH! Down into the sea!

[Now that jellyfish felt lonely all by himself,

So he decided to go for a swim too.

Then there were no green jellyfish.]

Voi olla mitä tahansa.



e

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/grammar/pron/features/schwa/>

The Schwa

The **schwa** sound makes a **weak short U** sound or **/uh/**. Each vowel can make the schwa sound. The schwa is marked with the phonics symbol **ə**.



a:	pleas <u>u</u> re	g <u>o</u> al	o <u>g</u> loon
e:	prob <u>l</u> em	celebr <u>ate</u>	en <u>e</u> my
i:	dupli <u>c</u> ate	preside <u>nt</u>	fam <u>i</u> ly
o:	par <u>o</u> t	botto <u>m</u>	freed <u>o</u> m
u:	s <u>u</u> ppor <u>t</u>	circ <u>u</u> mstance	albu <u>m</u>
y:	spring <u>e</u>	anal <u>y</u> sis	Pennsylvan <u>i</u> a

Schwa Definition Poster by Amanda Williamson

Joillakin englannin kielisillä sanoilla on sekä heikko että vahva muoto - heikkoa käytetään silloin, kun sana on korostamaton ja vahva, kun se on korostettu.

<u>Vahva</u>	<u>Heikko</u>
and	ən
as	əS
but	bət
than	thən
that	thət
have	əv

Suomalaiset joskus luulevat, että käyttämällä heikkoja muotoja englanniksi he ovat huolimattomia puheessaan, mutta näin ei ole. Heikkojen muotojen käyttö on olennainen osa englanninkielistä puhetta.



The 'th' sound in English



**'Voiceless' /
'soft' sound.**

[θ]

**'Voiced' / 'hard'
sound.**

[ð]



<http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-66477.php>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C-6CDkN4aPs>

He threw three free throws.

I thought, I thought of
thinking of thanking you.

Tom threw Tim three
thumbtacks.

Thirty-three thousand people
think that this Thursday is
their thirtieth birthday.

Whether the weather be fine, or
whether the weather be not
Whether the weather be cold, or
whether the weather be hot
We'll weather the weather
whatever the weather
Whether we like it or not.

Onko se niin tärkeää?

[S] [θ]:n sijasta

Put it in your mouth.

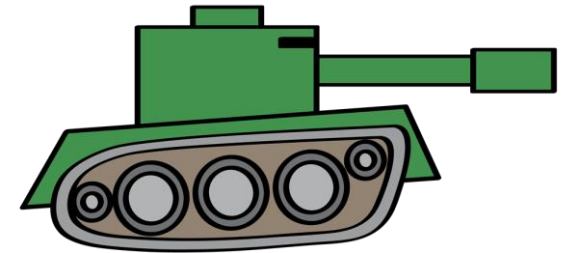
Put it in your mouse.



[t] [θ]:n sijasta

Thank you!

Tank you!



[d] [θ]:n sijasta

I want the other one.

I want the udder one.





chip
cheat
chop



ship
sheet
shop

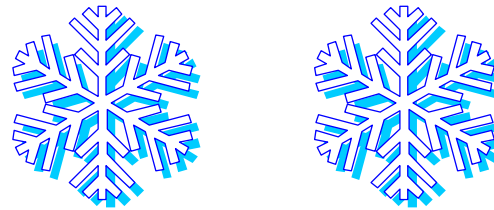


Vertaile

He looked at her ***eyes***.



He looked at her ***ice***.

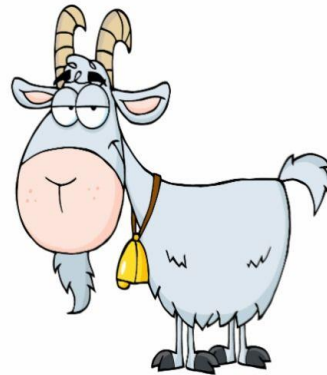


Vertaile

I like your new **coat**!



I like your new **goat**!

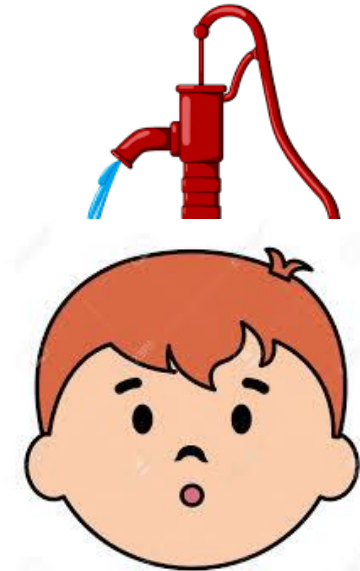


Vertaile

I got a bump on the head.



I got a pump on the head.



Konsonanttiparit

Voiced

b

v

z

d

g

Voiceless

p

f

s

t

k/c

Cup your hands over your ears and practice saying each sound. Can you feel the difference?

Formulaic Speech

- ▶ Lausekokonaisuuksien käyttö
- ▶ ESIMERKKI : Lapsi tietää ja käyttää **‘watchadoing?’** kokonaisuutena, mutta ei ole tietoinen sen osista **‘what / are / you / doing?’** eikä pysty käyttämään niitä rakentamaan uusia lauseita, esim. **‘what are you eating?’**

Linkage

The general rules for linkage are:

1

Linking 'r'

When a word ending with the *letter 'r' or 're'* precedes a word beginning with a *vowel sound*, the 'r' is usually pronounced.

e.g. pour it pɔːrɪt where are weəə clear up klɪəʊp

2

Most words ending in a *consonant* sound are usually linked to words beginning with a *vowel* sound.

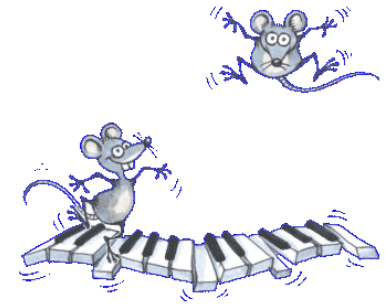
e.g. pick any pɪkənɪ arrive at əraɪvet sing it sɪŋɪt

3

Words ending in a *vowel* sound are generally linked to words beginning with a *vowel* sound.

e.g. do it dʊɪt you ought juːt go early gəʊɜːli

Linkage



When a word ending with ‘r’ or ‘re’ precedes a word beginning with a vowel sound, the ‘r’ is usually pronounced.

	●	●	●
	CATS	CHASE	MICE
Where are the	CATS who	CHASE the	MICE?
<u>where</u> the	CATS who	CHASE the	MICE?

Practice

Winter in Finland is very cold for cats.

Winterin Finland is very cold for cats.

I bought four of them.

I bought **forəv** them.



Linkage

Most words ending in a consonant sound are usually linked to words beginning with a vowel sound.

•

CATS

All of the

CATS have been

Alləv the

CATSəv been

•

CHASE

CHASing the

CHASing the

•

MICE

MICE

MICE

Practice

But it isn't what I wanted.

Bə-ti-tisnt watai wanted.

Not at all.

No-tə-taul.



Linkage



Words ending with a vowel sound are generally linked to words beginning with a vowel sound. (They may add 'w' or 'y')

	•	•	•
	CATS	CHASE	MICE
You ought to stop	CATS from	CHASing	MICE
<u>Yoowaut</u> to stop	CATS from	CHASing	MICE

Practice

I am sick to death of cats.

Aiyəm sick to **deathəv** cats.

I would like to understand better.

I would like **towundəstand** better.