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**ИЛИМ, ЖОГОРКУ БИЛИМ БЕРҮҮ МИНИСТРЛИГИ**

«Б.Осмонов атындагы Жалал-Абад мамлекеттик университети» илимий билим берүү  
өндүрүштүк комплекси

Филология институту

**« АНГЛИС ТИЛИ ЖАНА АДБИЯТЫ» кафедрасы**

**«Англис тилинин практикалык фонетикасы»  
Окуу-усулдук колдонмо**

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Англис тили жана адабияты кафедрасынын жыйынында каралды  
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Англис тилинин практикалык фонетикасы (жаңылмачтары жана макал-лакаптары менен).  
Филология институтунун чет (англис) тили профилинде окуган студенттери үчүн.  
Манас, 2026.

Бул окуу-усулдук колдонмо мазмуну боюнча да, форматы боюнча да көрсөтүлгөн профилдеги жана кесиптик билимдин тиешелүү деңгээлиндеги англис тили мугалимдерин даярдоо талаптарына жооп берет.

Бул предмет боюнча бул окуу куралы студенттерге жана мугалимдерге класста иштөөдө, үй тапшырмаларын аткарууда жана учурдагы жана жыйынтыктоочу баалоого даярданууда жардам берүү үчүн иштелип чыккан. Анда ар бир англис тыбышына жараша ыр саптары, фонетикалык сүйлөө үлгүлөрү, диалогдор, макал-лакаптар, жаңылмачтар, сөз айкаштары, курста окуган англис жазуучу-акындары тууралуу маалыматтар жана текстти талдоо үчүн схемалар камтылган.

Тексттер «Англис тилинин практикалык фонетикасы» курсунун окуу планына ылайык тандалып алынган. Сабактан кийин тыбыштар менен иштөө жана алган билимдерин бекемдөө боюнча тапшырмалар жана суроолор берилет.

Бул окуу-усулдук колдонмо англис тили мугалимдерин даярдоо үчүн жакшы негиз болуп кызмат кылат.

## Киришүү

Англис тили фонетикасынын практикалык курсу англис тили боюнча мугалим же котормочу боло турган англис тилин үйрөнөм деген студенттерге арналган, бул колдонмо бардык каалоочулар үчүн. Бул мектепте англис тилин окуган жана институтта сүйлөө речин оңдоого кызыктар болгон студенттерге эң ылайыктуу. Бул курстун максаты студенттердин туура жана так сүйлөө адаттарын өнүктүрүүгө жардам берүү болуп саналат.

Биз англис тили мугалими обочолонгон тыбыштарды айта билүү жана аларга ар кандай фонетикалык контекстте туура айтууну билиши керек экенин түшүнөбүз. Эгерде сиз англис тилинде түшүнүүнү кааласаңыз, үнсүздөрдү жана өзгөчө үндүү тыбыштарды абсолюттук тактык менен так айырмалоонуз керек. Ал эми артикуляциянын тактыгы менен алек болуу сөздүн табиятынын өзгөчө проблемасына анчалык деле тиешеси жок. Англис тилин үйрөнгөн адам ошондой эле муун түзүүнүн жаңы адатына калыптанышы керек, өзгөчө сүйлөө ритмине жана интонация үлгүлөрүнө байланыштуу басымсыз үндүүлөрдү алсыратат. Ошондуктан берилген көнүгүүлөр, жаңылмачтар, лимериктер, сөз айкаштары, макал-лакаптар жеке эле сөздөрдөн эмес, бүтүндөй сүйлөмдөрдөн, ал тургай синтаксистик бүтүндүктөн да түзүлөт.

Студенттерге көрсөтмө

Студент жандуу сөздүн табигый агымын кайталай алса, ал угуучунун канааттануусун сезет. Ага жетүү үчүн үч нерсе керек:

1. акыл менен машыгуу;
2. англис тилинин фонетикалык түзүлүшүн жана анын мааниге болгон байланышын түшүнүү;
3. Англис тилинде сүйлөөчүнү угуу жана андан үйрөнүү.

Студент жалгыз иштегенде ар дайым туура эмес машыгуу коркунучу бар, андыктан бул колдонмодо сиз машыгууда эмне кылуу керектиги жөнүндө так көрсөтмөлөрдү берүүгө аракет кылдык. Ар бир үндүн артикуляциясы жөнүндө аналитикалык ой жүгүртүү жана тоскоолдуктарды бирден чечүүгө кыйын сөз айкашын тапкан учурда, тыбыштардын ырааттуулугун, сөздөрдүн интонациясын айкалыштыруу менен сүйлөө керек.

Тексттер жана сөз айкаштары өздөштүрүлгөнгө чейин анын үстүндө иштеген жакшы. Кайталоо сиз каалагандай жай болушу мүмкүн, бирок катуу жана адегенде бөлүктөрүн өзүнчө айтыңыз, анан аларды чогуу айтыңыз. Эч качан шашпаңыз, бирок сөзүңүздү көзөмөлдөп, ойлонуу менен айтыңыз. Кадимки ылдамдыкты жогорулатуу өзгөчө сүйлөө кырдаалын билиши керек. Биз эч качан мугалимдерибиз менен ынак досторубуз менен сүйлөшкөндөй сүйлөшпөйбүз, ошол темада сүйлөшкөндөй окубайбыз ж.б. Демек, эмнени айтсак да, стилистикалык жактан адекваттуу болушу керек.

## Lesson 1

### Органы речи и их работа

#### Learn the following by heart

This is the key of kingdom  
In the kingdom there is city,  
In the city there is town,  
In the town there is a street,  
In the street there is a lane,  
In the lane there is a yard,  
In the yard there is a house,  
In the house there is a room,  
In the room there is a bed,  
On the bad there is a basket,  
In the basket there are some flowers.  
Flowers in the baskets,  
Baskets on the bad,  
Bad in the room,  
Room in the house,  
House in the yard,  
Yard in the lane,  
Lane in the street,  
Street in the town,  
Town in the city,  
City in the kingdom.  
This is the key of the kingdom.

### **A red, red rose**

By Robert Burns

O my luv'e's like a red, red rose  
That's newly sprung in June.  
O my luv'e's like the melodie,  
That's sweetly play'd in tune.  
As fair art thou, my bonnie lass,  
So deep in love am I.  
And I will luv'e thee still, my dear,  
Till a' the seas gang dry.  
Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,  
And the rocks melt we' the sun.  
I will luv'e thee still my dear,  
While the sands o' life shall run.  
And fare thee weel, my only love,  
And fare thee weel a while.  
I will come again my luv'e  
Tho' it were ten thousands mile.

O my luv'e's – Oh my love is  
play'd – played  
a while – пока  
till a' – all

melodie – melody  
as fair thou art – bonny  
tho' – though  
we' – with

while the sands o' life – of life

fare thee weel - well

No enemies

By Mackay

You have no enemies you say?

A'las! My friend the boast is poor;

He, who has mingled in the bray

of duty, that the brave endure.

Must have made foes. If you have none,

Small is the work that you have done.

You've hit no traitor on the hip,

You've dashed no cup from perjured lip.

You've never turned the wrong to right,

You've been a coward in the fight.

## Интонация

Предложение может состоять из одной или нескольких синтагм или интонационных групп (Intonation group).

Синтагмой называется отрезок предложения, относительно законченный по смыслу. Иногда синтагма может быть равна предложению. Например: He is a teacher, и As far as I know he is a teacher.

Фонетически каждая синтагма характеризуется определенной интонационной структурой.

Под интонацией понимаются изменения в высоте основного тона, силе, темпе и тембре произнесения. Движения основного тона и фразовое ударение являются основными характеристиками интонационной структуры синтагмы.

Каждая синтагма заканчивается либо нисходящим, либо восходящим тоном последнего (или единственного) ударного слога. Этот тон носит название ядерного и выделяет ядро смыслового центра высказывания.

## ФРАЗОВОЕ УДАРЕНИЕ (sentence- stress)

Выделяет одни слова в предложении среди других. Наиболее обычным видом фразового ударения является синтаксическое ударение, при котором знаменательные слова, как правило, бывают ударны, а служебные – безударны.

## Логическое ударение

Другая разновидность фразового ударения, выделяет логический центр высказывания, подчеркивает элементы противопоставления в высказывании.

Английский ритм характеризуется чередованием ударных слогов через равные промежутки времени в определенной мелодической последовательности.

## Ассимиляция (assimilation)

Под ассимиляцией понимается качественное уподобление смежных согласных звуков. Так, альвеолярные согласные [t], [d], [n], [l], [s], [z] становятся зубными под влиянием последующих межзубных [θ], [ð]

## Lesson 2

### Органы речи и их работа

Выдыхаемая струя воздуха из легких проходит, бронхи и попадает в дыхательное горло.

Верхняя часть дыхательного горла называется гортанью. В гортани расположены две

эластичные мускульные подвижные складки - голосовые связки, пространство между ними называется голосовой щелью. При произнесении глухих согласных голосовые связки не

напряжены и раздвинуты. Когда голосовые связки не напряжены и сближены, а поток воздуха заставляет их вибрировать, возникает голос, который мы слышим при произнесении гласных сонантов или звонких согласных звуков. Полость расположена выше гортани, называется зевом или глоткой. В полости рта расположены следующие органы речи: язык, небо, отделяющие полость рта от носовой полости, зубы и губы.

Для удобства описания артикуляции звуков язык условно разделяется на следующие части: переднюю часть с кончиком языка, среднюю и заднюю с корнем языка, небо включает альвеолы небольшие бугорки за верхними зубами твердое небо и мягкое небо с маленьким язычком.

В состоянии покоя передняя часть языка находится против десен и альвеол, средняя часть расположена против твердого неба, задняя – против мягкого неба. При поднятом положении подвижной части мягкого неба проход для струи воздуха в носовую полость закрыт, а при опущенном ее положении воздушный поток проходит через нос.

Органы речи принято подразделять на активные и пассивные, к активным органам речи относятся голосовые связки, задняя стенка зева, мягкое небо с маленьким язычком, губы, язык. Они подвижны и в процессе образования звуков занимают то и или иное положение по отношению к пассивным органам речи: зубам альвеолам, твердому небу, являющимся неводе и южными.

#### Autumn Fires

In the other gardens,  
And all up the vale.  
From the autumn born fires,  
See the smoke trial!  
Pleasant summer over,  
And all the summer flowers,  
The red fires blaze,  
The grey smoke towers.  
Sing a song of season!  
Something bright in all!  
Flowers in summer,  
Fires in the fall!  
I have a dream  
I have a dream,  
A song to sing.  
To help me cope, with anything.  
If you see the wonder, of fairy tale.  
You can take the future, even if you fail!  
Refrain: I believe in angels, something  
Good in everything I see,  
I believe in angels, when I know  
The time is right for me,  
I'll cross the stream; I have a dream.  
I have a dream, of fantasy, to help  
Me through reality,  
If my destination, makes it worth the while,  
Pushing through the darkness,  
Till another mile.

## Lesson 3

### The organs of speech and their work

Lung	легкий
Larynx	гортань
Pharynx	глотка
Vocal cords	ГОЛОС СВЯЗКИ
Soft palate	мягкое небо
Nasal cavity	НОСОВАЯ ПОЛОСТЬ
Mouth cavity	ПОЛОСТЬ РТА
Tongue	ЯЗЫК
The tip of the tongue	кончик языка
The front part of the tongue	передняя часть языка
The middle part of the tongue	средняя часть языка
The back part of the tongue	задняя часть языка
Hard palate	твердая неба
Alveolar ridge	альвеолы
Teeth (upper lower)	верхние нижние зубы
Lips (upper lower)	верхние нижние губы

**Intonation** is a complex unity of vibrations in pitch, stress, tempo and timbre.

**The pitch** component of intonation, or melody, is the changes in the pitch of the voice in connected speech.

**Sentence** stress or an accent is the greater prominence of one or more word among other words in the same sentence.

**Tempo** is the relative speed with which sentences and intonation groups are pronounced in the connected speech.

**Speech** timbre is a special colouring of voice which shows the speaker's emotions, i.e.: pleasure, displeasure, sorrow, etc.

**The pre-head** includes unstressed and half stressed syllables preceding the first stressed syllable.

**The head** includes the stressed and unstressed syllables beginning with the first stressed syllable up to the last stressed syllable.

### **The last stressed syllable is called the nucleus**

The unstressed and half-stressed syllables that follow the nucleus are called the tail.

e.g.: It was a ↓very 'sunny' ,day yesterday.

It was a... - the pre head.

... ↓very 'sunny' – the head.

.... ,day... - the nucleus.

.... yesterday – the tail.

The rises and falls that take place in the nucleus or start with it are called *nuclear tones*.

*The nucleus* is the most important part of the intonation pattern as it defines the communicative type of the sentence, determines the semantic value of the intonation- group, indicates the communicative centre of the intonation- group or of the whole sentence.

*The communicative* centre is associated with the most important word or words of the intonation- group or of the sentence.

The nuclear tone of the final intonation- group is determined by the communicative type of the whole sentence. The communicative types of sentences are differentiated in speech according to the aim of the utterance from the point of view of communication, i.e. in order to show if the sentence expresses a statement of fact, a question, a command or an exclamation.

There are four communicative types of the sentences:

1. Statements, e.g. I like music.
2. Questions, e.g. Can you prove it?
3. Imperative sentences or commands, e.g. Try it again.
4. Exclamations, e.g. Right you are.

The intonation pattern of the non- final intonation- group, mainly it's nuclear tone, is determined by the semantic value of the intonation- group and by it's connection with the following one.

The falling nuclear tone shows that the non- final intonation- group is complete, important by itself and is not so closely connected with the following intonation- group.

A longer pause after an intonation- group pronounced with the falling tone makes an intonation- group even more significant.

e.g. I'll ↓tell him ,all | when he ,comes.

The rising nuclear tone shows that the non- final intonation- group is closely connected in meaning with the following intonation- group, is not important by itself and implies continuation.

e.g. →Generally ,speaking | I pre→fer ,tennis.

The intonation pattern is also modified by the speaker's attitude towards his utterance:

e.g. ,Why? – detached, even unsympathetic.

,Why? – wondering.

In English notional words (nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc.) are generally stressed. Form- words and most pronouns (personal and possessive mainly) are generally unstressed. But any part of speech may be stressed if it is semantically important.

e.g. ↓What is he 'going to ,do? – **do** is the communicative centre.

→What is ,he going to do? – **he** is the communicative centre.

The air stream released by the lungs goes through the wind – pipe and comes to the larynx which contains the vocal cords. The vocal cords are too elastic folds which may be kept apart or brought together. The opening between them is called the *glottis*.

This is the usual state of the vocal cords when we breathe out. If the tense of vocal cords are brought together the air stream forcing and opening makes them vibrate and we hear some voice.

### **All the organs of speech can be divided into two groups**

1. Active organs of speech movable and taking an active an active part in the sound formation. The most important organ of speech is the tongue:
  - a) the vocal cords, which produce voice;
  - b) the tongue, which is the most flexible movable organ;
  - c) the lips affecting very considerably the shape of the mouth cavity.
2. Passive organs of speech:
  - a) the teeth;
  - b) the teeth ridge;
  - c) the hard palate;
  - d) the walls of the resonators.

## Lesson 4

### Consonants. Principles of classification

**Consonants** are made with air stream that meets an obstruction in the mouth or nasal cavities. That is why in the production of consonant sounds, there is a certain degree of noise. English accents differ mainly in vowels, the consonants are more less the same wherever English is spoken.

So, if your vowels aren't perfect, you may be understood, but if the consonants are imperfect, there may be some misunderstanding.

1. The degree of noise.

According to the degree of noise English and Russian consonants are divided into two big classes:

- a) Noise consonants;
- b) Sonorant.

In the production of the noise consonants there is a noise component characteristic noise consonant sounds vary:

- 1. In the work of the vocal cords;
- 2. In the degree of force of articulation.

According to the work of the vocal cords they may be voiced and voiceless. When the vocal cords are brought together and vibrate, we hear voice. Voiced consonants are the English and Russian.

[b, d, g, v, z, dʒ, ð, ʒ] [б, в, г, д, ж]

If the vocal cords are apart and do not vibrate, we hear only noise and the consonants are voiceless. They are [p, t, k, s, h, tʃ, f, θ, ʃ].

Voiced consonants are not fully voiced in all positions, in word final position, for example they are partly devoiced.

The degree of the noise may vary because of the force of articulation.

Strong noise consonants are produced with the relatively weak breath.

Strong consonants are: [p, t, s, h, tʃ, k, θ, ʃ]

Weak consonants are: [b, d, g, v, ð, z, dʒ]

**Sonorants** are made with tone prevailing over noise because of rather wide air passage.

They are: [m, n, w, l, r, j, ŋ]

**Main Principles of Classification of Consonants**

According to the degree of noise	
Class A. Noise consonants	Class B. Sonorants
1. In the manner of articulation 2. In the place of articulation 3. In the work of the vocal cords 4. In the force of articulation	1. In the manner of articulation 2. In the place of articulation 3. In the position of the soft palate 4. In the direction of the air stream

**Voiceless** consonants are: the English [p, t, k, f, θ, s, tʃ, h];

Voiced consonants are not fully voiced in all word positions, in word final position. For example, they are partly devoiced.

The degree of noise may vary because of the force of articulation. Strong noise consonants are produced with more muscular energy and stronger breath effort.

Strong noise consonants are [p, t, k, f, s, h, θ, tʃ, ʃ]

<b>Classification of English Noise Consonants According to the Degree of Noise</b>		
Class A. Noise consonants		
	b, d, g, v, z, dʒ, θ, ð	p, t, k, f, s, θ, h, tʃ, ʃ
According to the work of the vocal cords	Voiced	Voiceless
According to the force of articulation	Weak (lenis)	Strong (fortis)

Weak noise consonants are: [b, d, g, v, z, dʒ, ð, ʒ]

English phoneticians call the weak consonants lenis and the strong noise consonants fortis.

**B. Sonorants (or sonorous consonants)** are made with tone prevailing over noise because of a rather wide air passage. They are: the English [m, n, w, ŋ, l, r, j].

**II. The manner of the articulation** of consonants is determined by the type of obstruction. The obstruction may be complete, incomplete and momentary.

1. When the obstruction is complete, the organs of speech are in contact and the air stream meets a closure in the mouth or nasal cavities as in the production of the English: [p, b, t, d, k, g, m, n, tʃ, dʒ].
2. In case of incomplete obstruction the active organ of speech moves towards the point of articulation and the air stream goes through the borrowing between them as in the production of the English: [f, v, s, z, h, w, l, r, ʃ, θ, ð, ɲ, ʎ].
3. Momentary obstructions are formed in the production of the Russian sonorants [p, p'] when the tip of the tongue taps quickly several times against the teeth ridge.

According to the manner of articulation consonants may of four groups:

1. Occlusive
2. Constrictive
3. Occlusive – Constrictive (affricates)
4. Rolled

1. **Occlusive** consonants are sounds in the production of which the air stream meets a complete obstruction in the mouth.

Occlusive noise consonants are called stops because the breath is completely stopped at some point of articulation and then it's released with a slight explosion.

According to the work of the vocal cords stops may be voiced and voiceless [b, d, g] [p, t, k].

According to the force of the articulation voiced stops are weak, voiceless are strong.

Occlusive sonorants are also made with complete obstruction but the soft palate is lowered and the air stream escapes through occlusive nasal sonorants are [m, n, ŋ].

2. **Constrictive** consonants are those in the production of which the air stream meets an incomplete obstruction in the resonator so air passage is constricted. Both noise consonants and sonorant may be constrictive. Constrictive noise consonants are called fricatives. The consonant sounds in the articulation of which the air passage is constricted and the air escapes through the narrowing with friction. The English fricatives: [f, v, s, ʒ, z, h, ʃ, ð, θ]

Fricatives may also differ:

In the work of the vocal cords.

In the degree of the force of articulation.

According to the work of the vocal cords they may be voiced and voiceless.

The English voiced fricatives: [f, z, ð, ʒ]

The English voiceless fricatives: [f, s, h, θ, ʃ]

According to the force of articulation voiced consonants are *weak (lenis)*, voiceless consonants are *strong (fortis)*

**Constrictive sonorants** are also made with an incomplete obstruction but with a rather wide air passage; so tone prevails over noise.

English constrictive sonorants: [w, r, l, j].

They are all *oral*, because in their production the soft palate is raised.

3. **Occlusive – Constrictive** consonants or **affricates** are noise consonant sounds produced with a complete obstruction which is slowly released and the air escapes from the mouth with some friction. There are only two occlusive-constrictive in English: [dʒ, tʃ].

The English [dʒ] is voiced (in certain position) and weak (*lenis*); [tʃ] is voiceless and strong (*fortis*).

Affricates are oral according to the position of the soft palate.

4. Rolled consonants are sounds pronounced with periodical momentary obstructions when the tip of the tongue taps quickly several times against the teeth ridge, and vibrates in the stream. They are the Russian [p, pʹ].

III. **The place of articulation** is determined by the active organ of speech against the point of articulation. There may be one place of articulation or focus, or two places of articulation or foci when active organs of speech contact with two points of articulation. In the 1<sup>st</sup> case consonants are called *unicentral*, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> they are *bicentral*.

The English fricatives [ʃ, ʒ] and affricates [dʒ, tʃ] are also bicentral, being articulated with the front part of the tongue raised towards the hard palate. This secondary focus is front (the primary focus is formed by the tip of the tongue against the teeth ridge).

The English bicentral sonorants [w] and the dark [ɹ] have the back secondary focus because the back part of the tongue is slightly raised towards the soft palate.

## Lesson 5

According to the position of the active organ of speech against the point of articulation they may be:

1. labial
2. lingual
3. glottal

1. **Labial** consonants are made by the lips. They may be bilabial, labio-dental: Bilabial consonants are produced when both lips are active. They are [p, b, m, w]

**Labio – dental** consonants are articulated with the lower lip against the edge of the upper teeth. They are [f, v]

2. **Lingual** consonants are classified into forelingual, mediallylingual and backlingual.

**Forelingual** consonants are articulated with the tip or the blade of the tongue. They differ in the position of the tip of the tongue. According to it's work they may be:

**Apical**, if the tip of the tongue is active as in the case of English [t, d, s, z, ʃ, ʒ, ð, θ, tʃ, dʒ, ɲ, l]

**Dorsal**, if the blade of the tongue takes part in the articulation the lip being passive and lowered as in the case of Russian [т, д, ч, ц, ʒ, ʒ] in English there are no dorsal consonants.

**Cacuminal**, if the tip of the tongue is at the back part of the teeth ridge, but a depression is formed in the blade of the tongue as in the case of the English [r].

According to the place of the obstruction forelingual consonants may be: 1. Interdental;

2. Dental;
3. Alveolar;
4. Post – alveolar;
5. Palate alveolar.

**Interdental** consonants are made with the tip of the tongue projected between the teeth: the English [θ, ð]

**Dental** consonants are produced with the blade of the tongue against the upper teeth: the Russian [т, д, ц, ʒ, ʒ, л]

**Alveolars** are articulated with the tip against the upper teeth ridge: the English [t, d, s, z, n, l].

### The Classification of English and Russian Forelingual Consonants According to the Position of the Tip of the Tongue

Apical		Dorsal		Cacuminal	
English	Russian	English	Russian	English	Russian
t, d	т, д	---	т, д		п
s, z	т', д'		т', д'		п'
θ, ð	ш, ж		с, ʒ		
ʃ, ʒ	ш		с, ʒ		
dʒ, tʃ			ч		
n			ц		
l			л		

**Post – alveolars** are made when the tip or the blade of the tongue is against the back part of the teeth ridge or just behind it: the English [r].

**Palato- alveolars** are with the tip of the blade of the tongue against the teeth ridge and the front part of the tongue raised towards the hard palate, thus having two places of articulation or foci; both narrowings are flat: the English [tʃ, dʒ, ʃ, ʒ].

### The classification of English Consonants according the Place of articulation

Labial		Lingual						Glottal
Bilabial	Labiodental	Forelingual				Mediolingual	Backlingual	
		interdental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatoalveolar	palatal	velar	
p, b, m, w	f, v,	θ, s, z, n, l	t, d	R	ʃ, ʒ, dʒ, tʃ	j, ɲ	k, g	h

**Mediolingual consonants are produced with the front part of the tongue. They are always palatal.**

Palatal consonants or palatals are made with the front part of the tongue raised high to the hard palate: the English [j].

Backlingual consonants are also called velar, because they are produced with the back part of the tongue raised towards the soft palate (Lat. velum). They are: the English [k, g, ŋ].

The glottal consonant [h] is articulated in the glottis.

There are no glottal consonants in Russian

### Lesson 6

**Sound [p]** – consonant; strong consonant; complete obstruction, voiceless, labial.

Speak up!

Говорите громче! Катуураак сүйлөнүз!

Present company expected.  
сүйлөөгө болбойт.

О присутствующих не говорят. Бирге жүргөндөр жөнүндө

Keep up appearance!

Соблюдайте приличие! Өзүңөрдү туура алып жүргүлө!

Please point my pencil.

Пожалуйста, зачinite мой карандаш. Менин калемимди

учтап бериңиз, сураныч.

The piano's past repair.

Это пианино невозможно починить. Бул пианинону оңдогонго

болбойт.

Pat's a perfect paragon.

Пэт образец для подражания. Пэт үлгүлүү бала.

Pete's as pleased as a punch.

Пит очень доволен. Пит абдан ыраазы.

Percy's as proud as a peacock.

Перси очень горда. Перси өзүн бийик сезет.

Bell's as plump as a partridge.

Белл пухленькая. Белл толмоч кыз.

Peg's as pretty as picture.

Пеги красатуличка. Пеги татынакай.

Stop playing pantaloons.

Не валяй дурака. Жиндиленбе.

They pulled Paul to pieces.

Они раскритиковали Пола в пух и прах. Алар Полду абдан

сынга алышты.

Pam popped up again.

Пам неожиданно появилась опять. Пам кайдан жайдан

кайра пайда болду.

It put poor Pete on the spot. Это поставило беднягу Пита в затруднительное положение. Бул байкуш Питти кыйын ахыбалга алып келди.

Don't pass up the opportunity, Rupert.

Не упускай возможность Руперт. Руперт,

мүмкүнчүлүктү колдон чыгарба!

Pop spared no pains to prevent the purchase.

Папа сделал все, чтобы не состоялась покупка.

Атасы соода болбой калсын деп аябай аракет кылды.

It's the pick of the paperbacks. Эта самая лучшая из книг на мягкой обложке. Бул жумшак мукабадагы эң жакшы китеп.

Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes and prism are all very good words for the lips especially prunes and prism.

Папа, помидор, птица, персики и призмы прекрасные слова для губ, особенно персики и призмы. Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes and prism -эриндер үчүн абдан жакшы сөздөр, айрыкча prunes жана prism.

Tongue – twister

Peter Piper picked a pack of pickled peppers,  
A pack of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.  
If Peter Piper picked a pack of pickled peppers,  
Where's a pack of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?

Limerick

There was a young person from Perth,  
Who was born on the day of his birth.  
He was married, they say,  
On his wife's wedding day,  
And died when he quitted this earth.

Proverbs

1. In for a penny, in for a pound.
2. A penny saved is a penny gained.
3. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
4. Penny wise and pound is foolish.
5. Plenty is no pleasure.

Equivalent

1. Заварил кашу, не жалей масло.  
Любишь кататься, люби и саночки возить.  
Ойносоң, ойнот. Балалыкта бакыт, карыганда камылга.
2. Обед узнают по кушанью, а ум по слуху.  
Пенни сбереженное, это пенни заработанное.  
Бакылдаган эчкини суу кечкенде көрөбүз, шакылдаган жеңени үй чечкенди көрөбүз.
3. Чтобы узнать каков пудинг нужно его отведать.  
Тамактын даамын татканда билесин.
4. Пенни мудрый, а фунт глупый.  
Лучше крылатая ворона, чем орел без крыльев.  
Насыя куйруктан нак өпкө.
5. Множество недосуг.

[p] I. Occlusive; II. Bilabial; III. Voiceless.

The lips are firmly kept together, the soft palate is raised and the air coming into the mouth cavity, stops for some time and it breaks the obstruction on the slight plosion. The vocal cords don't vibrate.

Pen	repels
Pool	replaces
Poke	republic
Post	

## Lesson 7

### Strong and weak forms

Spoken English shows a marked contrast between its stressed and unstressed syllables. Words which bear the major part of information are generally stressed and are called content (or notional words) These are: nouns, adjectives, national verbs, adverbs, numerals, interrogative and demonstrative pronouns.

The other words in a sentence are mostly forms (or structural) words, which link the content words and help us in this way to form an utterance. They are: articles, preposition, conjunctions, particles and also auxiliary and modal verbs, personal and possessive pronoun is. These are not many in number but they are among the commonest words of the language. As from words are normally unstressed in a sentence their weak reduced forms are generally used in speech.

He said he'd come in the morning.

The weak forms of the words should be used in unstressed positions.

The strong forms of the auxiliary and modal verbs, personal and possessive pronouns and form words are by far more rarely used. They are used in their strong forms. When they become the communicative centers of utterances.

### England

England! With all thy faults, I love thee steel,  
I said at Calaus, and have not forgot it.  
I like the taxes, when they are not too many,  
I like a sea cool fire, when not too dear.  
I like a beef-steak too, as well as any,  
Have no objection, to a pot of beer.  
I like the weather, when it is not rainy,  
That is, I like two months of every year.

### Англия

В стране прекрасной,  
В стране веселых развлечений  
Бывал когда-то я  
И видел ... - Англия мила мне.  
Милы её дороги без покоя  
Милы чудесные поля,  
Милы кафе и рестораны,  
Мила погода с ливнями, дождями.  
Да ... не могу забыть я, те же просторы,  
В которых есть и недостаток, я не скрою.

### Англия

Оо, Англия кереметтер дуйнөсү,  
Шаттык менен көңүл ачуу өлкөсү,  
Качандыр бир болгом анда,  
Көргөм анын унутулгус жергесин.  
Сүйөм сенин тынчы жок көчөлөрүң,  
Сүйөм сенин көз талдырган талааларың,  
Кафелериң, рестораның,  
Жада калса дыбырттап жаап коштогон  
Серүүн турган аба-ырайың.  
Канткенде унута алам, мелжиген мейкиндигиң,  
Албетте жашыра албайм  
Жетишпеген жерлерин.

## Lesson 8

### Sound [b]

#### Tongue - twisters

1. A big black bug, bit a big black bear,

A big black bear, **bit** a big black bug.

[b] voiced, weak, complete obstructions

2. Betty Botta bought some butter,  
But she said, "this butter is bitter."  
But a bit of better butter,  
Will make my butter better.  
So, she bought a bit of butter,  
Better than the bitter butter.  
And it made her butter better.  
So, it was better.  
Betty Botta bought a bit of better butter.

### Limerick

There was an old man of Boulack,  
Who sat on a crocodile's back?  
But they said "Towards the night,  
He may probably bite",  
Which might vex you an old man of Boulack!

### Proverbs

1. As busy as a bee.

Занята как пчела.

Иши чачтан көп, андай болсо чач да жок.

2. Between and betwixt.

Не то, ни сё.

Мүйүз сурап барып,

Кулагынан ажыраптыр.

3. To beat about the bush.

Вертеться вокруг да около.

4. Business before pleasure.

Аштан мурда ишке.

Ишин каттуу болсо жегенин таттуу болот.

5. The biter's bit.

Кусок кусочка.

### Expressions

Be brief!

- Будьте лаконичны (короче)! Кыска,

Нуска!

1. A bad job.

- Гиблое дело. Болбогон иш.

2. A bad blunder.

- Грубая ошибка. Одоно ката.

3. Bed's the best.

- Ничего хорошего не предвидится.

Жакшылык күтүүгө болбойт.

The biters bit.

- Попался, который кусался.

Кыңыр иш кырк жылда билинет.

Ben's a bag of bones.

- Бен худой как щепка. Бен чиедей

арык.

4. Rob's as blind as a bat.

- Роб подслеповат. Роб көзү көрбөйт.

5. Betty as bold as brass.

- Бетти нахалка. Бетти уятсыз.

6. Barbara is as busy as a bee.

- Барбара хлопотушка. Барбара бош

эмес.

7. Bob is a big bug.

- Боб большая шишка. Боб чоң сокку

8. Bell has a bee in her bonnet.

- Бел с причудами. Бел кызыкча.

9. Bab lives at the back of beyond.

- Беб живет у черта на куличках. Беб арасат жашайт.

10. Don't be a busy body, baby. - Не суй нос в чужие дела, дорогуша.  
Бирөөнүн ишине мурдуңу тыкпа, кымбаттуум.
11. Bid good bye to your baby-brother. - Попрощайся с братиком.
12. Vam broke the back of the business. - Бем сделал самую тяжкую часть  
работы. Бем иштин оорун бүтүрүп  
койду.
16. Bee is a bread-and-butter miss. - Би девочка школьного возраста.  
Би мектеп жашындагы кыз.
17. Bob was black balled. - Боба забаллотировали. Боб сазга батты
18. I'm bored by both, Beck and Bert - Мне надоели оба – и Бек и Берт.  
Мени экөө тең тажатты- Бек жана Берт.
19. Rob wishes not to seem, but to be the best. - Роб хочет не казаться, а быть  
самым лучшим. Роб оюнда эмес,  
чынында эң жакшы болгусу келди.
20. One beats the bush, another takes the bird - Один работает, а другой  
наживается. Айран ичкен кутулуптур,  
челек жалаган тутулуптур.

## Lesson 9

### FUNDAMENTAL INTONATION PATTERNS AND THEIR USE

#### INTONATION PATTERN 1

(LOW PRE-HEAD +) LOW FALL (+ TAIL)

**Models:** I've just seen Tom. **Where?**

Whose book is this? **Mary's** I think.

What's his job? **He's a doctor.**

Stress-and-tone marks in the text: Low fall: / \

Half-stressed syllable: / \

Unstressed syllables have no graphic indication in the text. The Low Fall in the nucleus starts from the mid-level or lower and usually reaches the Lowest level.

The unstressed syllables which form the tails are pronounced on the lowest level pitch. The unstressed syllables forming the pre-head are pronounced either on the low-level pitch or rise gradually.

This intonation pattern is used:

1. In statements: categoric, final, calm, reserved.

e.g., Whose book is this? – **It's mother's.**

2. In special questions: calm, serious, flat, reserved, very often unsympathetic.

e.g., One book is missing – **Which?**

3. In imperatives: calm, unemotional, serious.

e.g., I'll send it to him – **Don't.**

How can I get in touch with Nick? – **Phone him.**

4. In exclamations: calm, unsurprised, reserved.

e.g., Would you like an apple? – **Thank you.**

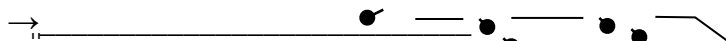
He is just arrived. – **Fine!**

## INTONATION PATTERN 2

(LOW PRE-HEAD +) DESCENDING HEAD+LOW FALL (+TAIL)

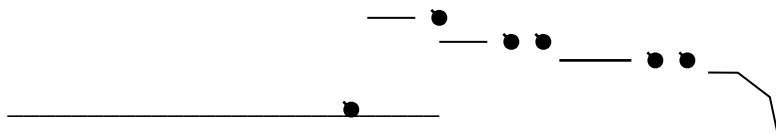
Model 1:

When can you come? As ↓soon as the 'weather im↓proves.



Model 2: 'Where did you spend your holiday?

- I ↓ stayed in 'Moscow and worked at my book.



(LOW PRE-HEAD) + HIGH LEVEL HEAD + LOW FALL (+TAIL)

Model 3:

What time is it? It's →half past e ,leven.

Stress – and – tone marks in the text:

Stressed – syllables of the descending head:

The first stressed syllable

Any following stressed syllables of the head.

The first stressed syllable of the descending head is pronounced on the high-level pitch Sint.

Sometimes it is pronounced with a slight rise. The following stressed syllables have level pitch and form a descending sequence until the nucleus is reached. Unstressed syllable may either carry the pitch down as in Model 1 (the falling head) or they may be pronounced on the level of the preceding stressed syllable as in Model 2 (the stepping head). The Low Fall in the nucleus starts somewhat lower than the mid-level. If there are any unstressed syllables before the first stressed syllable they are said on a rather low pitch.

The intonation pattern is used:

1. In statements, final, categoric, considered.

e.g., How much did you pay for it?

It ↓costs over 'two 'hundred ,pounds.

What is the weather like?

I ↓think it is 'going to ,rain.

2. In special questions, serious, responsible, intense, often suggesting, irritability or impatience.

e.g., Will you lend me your pen?

→What do you ,want it for?

Go and see him tomorrow.

↓What 'place does he ,live in?

3. In imperatives, firm, serious, pressing.

e.g., I can't think what to do.

↓Leave it en'tirely to ,me then.

I'm afraid I've made a mistake.

↓Copy it 'out a ,gain, then.

4. In exclamations, rather emphatic.


e.g., The exams are over at last. →Isn't it ,wonderful?

It's my birthday today. ↓ **Many 'happy returns!**  
 She refused my help. What a ↓ strange 'thing to ,do!  
 (LOW PRE-HEAD) – FALLING HEAD – LOW FALL (+TAIL)  
 Model 4: Have you got any news of Mary?  
 I ↓ haven't 'seen her since ,Sunday.



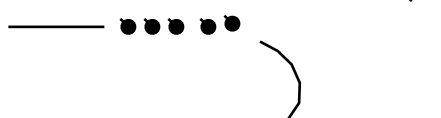
(LOW PRE-HEAD) + STEPPING HEAD + LOW FALL (+ TAIL)

Model 5: Why did you leave so soon? ↓ Alice was beginning to get very ,tired.



(LOW PRE-HEAD) + HIGH LEVEL HEAD + LOW FALL (+TAIL)

Model 6: How much does it cost?  
 → More than we can afford.



## Lesson 10

INTONATION PATTERN 3  
 (LOW PRE-HEAD +) LOW RISE (+TAIL)

Model: Do you play tennis? ,Yes.  
 ,Sometimes.  
 Of ,course.

Stress and tone marks in the texts:

Low Rise [,]

Before the Low Rise the Low pre – head is pronounced on the same pitch level as the start of the rise. The rise in the nucleus starts from the lowest level and usually reaches the medium level. If the nucleus is followed by a tail, it is pronounced on the lowest level and the syllables of the tail rise gradually.

The intonation pattern is used:

1. In statements, non-final, not categoric, encouraging further conversation, reserving judgment.  
 e.g., Have you heard about Max? – ,**No.**

Shall we be in time? – I ,**think so.**

What do you want at the grocers? – ,Tea, rice, cheese....

2. In special questions, (with the nuclear tone on the interrogative word), wondering, mildly puzzled.

e.g., How must I do it? – ,**How?**

She is thirty- six. – ,**How old, is she?**

How old are you? – ,**How old, am I?**

3. In general questions, disapproving, skeptical.

e.g., It's very important. – ,**Is it?**

We ought to follow his advice. – ,**Must we do as he says?**

4. In imperatives, calmly warning, soothing.

e.g., ,**Careful. Stead. Watch. Don't.**

5. In exclamations, reserving judgement; encouraging further conversation; expressing calm, casual acknowledgment; often heard in greetings.

e.g., It' half past ten. – ,**Well.** (We are not in a hurry.)

Here is your change. – ,**Thank you!**

Good morning. – ,**Morning!**

## INTONATION PATTERN 4

(LOW PRE – HEAD +) DESCENDING HEAD + LOW RISE (+TAIL) Model 1: Alice is leaving. –

↓**Does she ‘wants to ‘go to the Park?**

Model 2: That’s all you were going to ‘buy, isn’t it? – **I’ve ↓only ‘got to ‘buy something for ,supper.**

(LOW PRE – HEAD +) HIGH LEVEL HEAD + LOW RISE (+TAIL)

Model: Don’t be so slow. – **I’ll ↓try to be quicker.**

This intonation pattern is used:

1. In statements, non - final, not categoric, soothing, reassuring, (in echoes) questioning, sometimes surprised.

e.g., I’ve made a lot of mistakes in my dictation, haven’t I?

It’s →not so bad.

He’s already left.

Al→ready ,left.

2. In questions:

- a) In special questions, expressing sympathy, interest; with the nuclear tone on the interrogative word, puzzled.

e.g., I’m leaving tomorrow. →**What ,time are you leaving?**

I’ve just seen him in the dean’s office?

You’ve ↓seen him ,where?

I’ve lost the key mother. – ↓How did you ‘manage to ‘do ,that?

- b) In general questions, expressing interest (most common pattern for general questions).

e.g., I’ve packed the things. ↓**Are you ‘ready to ,leave?**

3. In imperatives, soothing, encouraging, calmly patronizing (often addressed to children).

e.g., What shall I do? →**Don’t ,worry.**

**I’m leaving.      ↓Put ‘on your ‘warm ,clothes.**

4. In exclamations, encouraging, airy, often used in leave – takings and in bright and friendly greetings.

e.g., Here is my translation.    ↓**Very ‘well done!**

Anything else?                    →**No, ,thank you!**

Good morning.                    →**Good ,morning!**

(LOW PRE – HEAD +) STEPPING HEAD + LOW RISE (+ TAIL)

Model: I’ve only got to buy something for supper.

(LOW PRE – HEAD +) HIGH HEAD + LOW RISE (+TAIL)

Model: I’ll try to be quicker. Я

Accidental Rise

Model: ↓Tom Brown is the ↑best ‘pupil in ,>class.

If the speaker wants to make one word of the descending head more prominent than the others, he pronounces it a little higher than the preceding syllables thus breaking their descending succession.

This non final rise is called *accidental*. It never occurs on the first stressed syllable as this syllable is always the highest in the descending head.

## INTONATION PATTERN 5

(LOW PRE-HEAD +) (DESCENDING HEAD+) MID LEVEL (+TAIL)

Model: I think I saw you yesterday afternoon.

>Yesterday, I →stayed ,in ,all ,day.

Stress-and-tone marks in the text: Mid Level Tone: []

The mid-level tone in the nucleus is pronounced on the medium level with any following tail syllables on the same level.

This intonation Pattern is usually used in non-final intonation-groups expressing non-finality without any impression of expectancy.

## Intonation of Enumeration

If the sentence contains enumeration all non-final intonation groups are usually pronounced with the Low Rise each being a bit lower than the preceding one.

The final intonation group is pronounced with the Low Fall, is the choice of enumeration is exhausted.

Model: I've visited the British Museum | the National Gallery → and the Tate. |

## Lesson 11

### SEQUENCE OF TONES

#### The Simple Sentence. I

intonation of Adverbials.

Model: Generally. I ↓ come 'home , early.

>Generally. I come 'home , early.

He is at , home on Sunday.

Simple sentences with adverbial phrases at the beginning are usually divided into two intonation groups.

The non-final intonation group is usually pronounced with the low rising or mid-level tone.

e.g., At →two o'clock we shall have , dinner.

At →two o'>clock we shall have , dinner.

Adverbial phrases at the end of sentences do not form separate intonation-groups, as a rule, and often remain unstressed.

e.g., We are →going , out tonight.

#### INTONATION PATTERN 6

(LOW PRE- HEAD +) FALL RISE (+TAIL)

Model: Do you often go to the theatre?

, Sometimes.

Of , course, I , do.

√ Yes.

Stress-and-tone marks in the text: Fall-Rise:

This intonation pattern is used:

In statements expressing concern, reproach, contradiction, correction, hurt feelings, something soothing.

The Fall-Rise is also used in non-final intonation-groups or in sentences of different communicative types instead of the low-rising nuclear tone to draw particular attention to one of the words for the purpose of contrast or to intensify the significance of the communicative centre.

e.g., I wish we'd left earlier. – **That wasn't , my , fault.**

It's so hot in this room. – **I don't , think so.**

You'll be thirty-five soon. – **Thirty √four.**

Is it going to rain? – **I , hope , not.**

*Do you work every day? – On , week , days | I , work, but on , Sundays I | , don't.*

#### FALL – RISE SPREAD OVER TWO SYLLABLES

Model: , Sometimes.

The fall of the voice starts from a fairly high or medium pitch and usually ends rather low. The rise begins very low and does not go up too high.

Intonation of the parentheses

Model: What do you think of Nick?

Well, I | don't know.

- Well, I | don't know
- Well, I | don't know.

Well, I | don't know.

He is a nice chap, I think.

Parentheses express the speaker's attitude towards the utterance.

Parentheses at the beginning of the sentence.

When the speaker doesn't attach any importance to the parenthetical words at all they do not form a separate intonation-group and are often unstressed and are pronounced very quickly.

e.g.: ➤ Well, I do

If the speaker attaches more importance to parentheses, they form an intonation group. In this case they are stressed and are pronounced with any nuclear tone. Low Fall, Low Rise, mid-Level or Fall rise.

e.g.: ➤ Well, I do.

To ➤ tell you the truth, I ↓ don't 'want to go there?

- „, | I do.

For my own part, | I should love it.

Exercises:

Model 1: Well, yes.

Model 2: 'Well, yes.

Well, | I do.

As a matter of fact. I am nearly forty.

Of course, I do.

Personally I am ↓ not 'fond of hiking.

Parenthesis at the End or in the Middle of the Sentence.

Model: I am ↓ not 'good at language, you know?

You know, of course he is my brother.

In the middle or at the end of the sentences parenthetical words and phrases are generally pronounced as the unstressed or half stressed tail of the preceding intonation group.

To 'cut a long story short, he 'didn't 'come here.

Where have you been in summer?

I ↓ stayed in ' Osh and 'repeated the new words.

## SEQUENCE OF TONES. COMPLEX SENTENCES

If an adverbial clause precedes the principal one and makes a separate intonation-group, it is usually pronounced with the Low Rise or Mid-Level as it implies continuation.

e.g., If you → want to have a >rest, | → go to the ,country.

If you → want to have a ,rest, | → go to the ,country.

In case the complex sentence begins with the principal clause and contains more than one intonation-group both the clauses are usually pronounced with the low-falling nuclear tone.

**e.g., → Go to the ,country | if you → want to have a ,rest.**

If the principal clause implies continuation and makes a separate intonation – group it is pronounced with the low-rising or falling-siwing nuclear tone.

e.g., I'll tell him at once you want to see him.

Model: a) **If you → want to have a rest,** | go to the ,country.

c) If you → want to have a rest, | go to the ,country.

d) → **When he ,comes** | 'ask him to ,wait.

## LOGICAL STRESS

e.g., I can ,do it.

,I can do it.

If the nucleus is shifted from the last notional word to some other word of the intonation group the sentence stress is called logical.

## Lesson 12

### INTONATION PATTERN 7

(LOW PRE-HEAD+) FALLING HEAD+FALL- RISE

Model: Type out this letter at once.

I ↓can't 'possibly ,finish it ,now.

This intonation pattern is used in statements, commands and other communicative types of sentences to express the same attitudes as Intonation Pattern 6. Stressed syllables of the head sometimes glide down.

e.g., I didn't know you drank coffee. – **I do sometimes.**

### INTONATION OF DIRECT ADDRESS

Model: ,**Children**, ,listen to me.

,**Mo,ther**, | ↓ can I have an 'ice-,cream?

→Never ,mind ,**Tom**, | I'll →help you with ,pleasure.

### Direct Address at the Beginning of the Sentence

Direct Address at the Beginning of the Sentence is stressed. It is pronounced with the low-falling nuclear tone in formal serious speech and with the falling-rising tone to attract the listener's attention or in a friendly conversation.

e.g., ,**Children**, | ,listen to me.

,**Mary** | →come here.

### Direct Address in the Middle or at the End of the Sentence

Direct address in the middle or at the end of the sentence is ordinarily pronounced as the unstressed or half- stressed tail of the preceding intonation –group. After the low – falling nucleus it can also be pronounced with the low-rising tone.

e.g., I ,say **Mike**, | I've ↓just had a 'wire from ,Mary.

→That's all ,right, ,**darling**.

→Good ,morning, **Mrs. ,Wood**.

Intonation of the author's words

Model: "I'm | →not ready" **he said**.

"Are you ,sure?" he asked, | , looking around him as he ,spoke.

**He >said:** | "→Look at the ,picture".

**He ,said:** | "The →film was ,excellent."

**He ,said:** | "That's ,all."

*The author's Words Following Direct Speech*

The Author's Words which follow the direct speech are usually pronounced as an unstressed or half-stressed tail of the preceding intonation – group.

e.g., "I'm→ not ,ready," **he said**.

"Is →this for ,me?" he asked with surprise.

If the tail gets longer, it may form a separate intonation - group. In this case it is stressed and is pronounced with the same nuclear tone as the preceding intonation-group but on a lower pitch level.

e.g., "I'm ,sorry," | again repeated the landlord.

If the author's words form two or more intonation-groups the first of them doesn't form a separate intonation-group. The second and the third are always stressed and pronounced each on a lower pitch level. The nuclear tone of the final intonation – group is usually that of the sentences in the direct speech. The non-final intonation-groups may be pronounced either with the low- rising tone or with the low-falling tone according to their semantic importance.

e.g., “What a ,pity!” was all I said | when he ,broke a ,glass.  
“↓Do you ‘think ‘that’s fair?’” she asked | ,looking at me with sur,prise.

The Author's Words Preceding Direct Speech

Model: **He >said:** “The >play is ,perfect.”

**He ,said:** “The >play is ,perfect.”

**He ,said:** “The >play is ,perfect.”

The author's words introducing the direct speech form an intonation-group and are usually pronounced with the mid-level, low-falling or low –rising nuclear tone.

## INTONATION PATTERN 8

(LOW PRE-HEAD+) LOW HEAD + LOW RISE (+TAIL)

Model: He says he'll never speak to me again.

He ,,doesn't ,,really ,mean it.

Stress-and- tone marks in the text: a stressed syllable of the low-head: [,,]

In the usual form of the low head, all the syllables contained in it are said on the same, rather low pitch.

1. In statements, encouraging further conversation; reprovably critical, guarded, reserving judgement, appealing to the listener to change his attitude.

e.g., I'm just back from seeing my mother. - **I ,,trust you ,,found her ,well.**

Take no notice of him. -We must ,,do as he ,says.

2. In questions:

a) special questions, calm, but very disapproving.

e.g., I don't agree. - ,,**Why ,not?**

b) general questions, expressing disapproval, skepticism.

e.g. I'm sorry, Mummy. - ,,**Are you ,really sorry?**

3) In imperatives, reprovably critical, resentful.

e.g., He'll let me have it by Monday. - ,,**Don't be ,,too ,sure.**

4) In exclamations, calm, reserving judgement, expressing casual acknowledgement.

e.g., You can have it if you like. - ,,**Thanks very ,much.**

## Lesson 12

### Sounds [t], [d]

1. Definition [t] [d] are occlusive, plosive, fore lingual, apical, alveolar [t] is strong and voiceless, [d] is weak and voiced in final position it's partly.

Articulation: 1. the complete obstruction is made by the tip of the tongue firmly pressed against the middle of the alveolar ridge.

2. The soft palate is raised and the air coming into the mouth is trapped for a short time, then it breaks the obstruction with a slight explosion.

3. The vocal cords do not vibrate when [t] is formed. For [d] they are drowned together, when it occurs before vowels or intervocal position. E.g.: don't, ladder

4. The breath effort for [t] is very strong, for [d] it is weak.

Allophones: the partially devoiced weak [d] occurs in word – final position. E.g: nod, sad.

Sentences with “please”

Please, don't take it to heart.

Don't take it, please, to heart.

Don't take it to heart, please.

1. if the word "please" stands at the very beginning of the sentence, it is stressed, but doesn't form separate sense.
2. If the word "please" stands in the middle of the sentence it may be stressed or unstressed, doesn't form separate sense group.
3. If the word "please" stands at the end of the sentence it is unstressed doesn't form separate sense group and continues the melody of the previous sense group.

Sound [t]

Tongue - twister, Rhyme

1. When a twister twisting would twist him a twist,  
For twisting a twist three twists he will twist.  
But if one of the twists untwists the twist,  
The twists untwisting untwists the twist.

2. Humpty, Dumpty sat on a wall.  
Humpty, Dumpty had a great fall.  
All the great King's horses and all the King's men,  
Couldn't put Humpty, Dumpty together again.

Limerick

There was once a boy known as Tag,  
Who always was wanting to lag?  
When asked why he did it,  
He replied "Don't forbid it!  
It is my favourite habit to lag".

### Proverbs

1. Tit for tat. – Как аукнется, так и откликнется. Око за око, зуб за зуб. Сурооңо жараша жооп.
2. Cut your coat according to your cloth. – По одежке протягивай ножки. Живи не так как хочется, а так, а как можется. Жуурканына карап бутунду сун. Мурдуңа карап бышкыр, жылкыңа карап ышкыр.
3. Its never late to learn. – Никогда не поздно учиться. Ийгиликтин эрте кечи жок.
4. Never put off till tomorrow, what you can do today. – Не откладывай на завтра то, что можешь сделать сегодня. Бүгүн аткарыла турган ишти эртеңкиге калтырба.
5. Tell that to the larinness – Буну чоң энеңе айт. Не вешай лапшу на уши.

### Expressions

1. What sport. – Презабавно. Кызыгаарлык.
2. Get it right. – Поймите меня правильно. Мени туура түшүнүңүзөр.
3. Cut it short. – Короче. Кыскасы.
4. To return to our muttons. – Вернемся к теме разговора. Темага кайра келсек.
5. Try to put it right. – Попытайся починить это. Оңдоого аракет кыл.
6. Toms quite washed out. – Том крайне утомлен. Том абдан чарчаңкы.
7. Don't take it to heart. – Не принимайте это близко к сердцу. Жүрөккө жакын албаңыз.
8. Tim is hard put to it. – Тим без гроша. Тимдин бир тыйыны жок.
9. Mart is as true as steel. – Март честнейший человек. Март чынчыл адам.
10. Ted is a bit of a wet blanket. – Тед скучный человек. Тед зеригээрлик адам.
11. You are telling pretty tall stories. – Ты рассказываешь небылицы. Сен апыртма айтып жатасың
12. I don't want to get mixed up. – Я не хочу впутываться (в это). Мен буга аралашкым келбейт.
13. I don't like my tea too strong. – Я не люблю крепкий чай. Мен кызыл чайды жаман көрөм.

14. Put two and two together. – Сделай вывод. Тыянак чыгар.
15. It went out of date. – Это устарело. Бул эскирген.
16. Tess took Tim to task. – Теса задала Тиму взбучку. Теса Тимге тапшырма берди.
17. Tina, don't speak out of your turn. – Тина, отвечай только тогда, когда тебя спрашивают.  
Тина, сураганда гана жооп бер.
18. Toby still treats the matter slightly. – Тоби все ещё относится к этому беспечно (не принимают в серьез). Тоби дагы деле бул ишке женил карайт.
19. Tony ought't to stay out late. – Тони не следует приходить домой так поздно. Тони үйгө мындай кеч келгенге болбойт.
20. Better the foot slip than the tongue trip. – Лучше оступится, чем оговориться. Жаактан жаңылганча, аяктан жаңылган жакшы.

**Assimilation** – is a phonetic process of alternation (уподобления) of the preceding sounds. There are 3 types of assimilation.

1. Progressive
  2. Regressive
  3. Double
1. **Progressive assimilation** – exist when the articulation of the following sound is changes under the influence of the preceding sound. E.g.: pens, beds.
  2. **Regressive assimilation** – is the change of the preceding sound under the influence of the following sound. E.g.: in them
  3. **Double assimilation** – means complex neutral influence of the sounds. E.g.: tree

## Lesson 13

### Sound [d]

#### Tongue - twister

1. Cock – a – doodle doo!

My dame has lost her shoe.  
My master's lost his fiddling silk,  
And doesn't know what to do.

2. Why did father decide to take mother for a motor drive?

#### Limerick

There was an old man who said “Do, tell me now how I should add two and two.”  
I think more and more,  
that it makes about four.  
But I fear that it's almost too few.

#### Proverbs

1. Dog doesn't eat dog. –Рыбак рыбака издалека узнает. Ит итти жебейт. Карга карганын көзүн чокубайт. Балыкчы балыкчыны алыстан тааныйт.
2. Delays are dangerous. – Задержка, промедление опасно. Кечигүү коркунучтуу.
3. Diamonds eats diamond. – Алмаз режет алмаз. Алмаз алмазды кесет.
4. Dump dogs are dangerous. – Немые собаки опасные. В тихом омуте черти водятся. Итти үрбөйт деп болбойт, атты теппейт деп болбойт.
5. Death pays all debts. – Смерть заплатит все долги. Өлүм баарынан куткарат.

#### Expressions

1. Good day! – До свидания! Жолугушканга чейин!
2. How do you do? – Здравствуйте. Саламатсызбы?
3. I'd be delighted. – Буду очень рад. Кубанычта болом.
4. Mind the head. – Не высовывайся. Башынды чыгарба.
5. Draw it mild. – Не преувеличивай. Апыртпа.

6. Don't disturb. – Просьба не входить. Тоскоол кылбаңыз.
7. God riddance. – Скатертью дорого. Ак жол!
8. Dogged does it. – Упорство приносит победу. Саргара жортсоң кызыра бөртөсүн.
9. Dad's a good driver. – Папа хорошо водит машину. Атам машинаны жакшы айдайт.
10. The Red's as good as gold. – Это очень хороший ребенок. Бул эң жакшы бөбөк.
11. Beyond the shadow of a doubt. – Несомненно. Албетте.
12. The invaled is doing splendidly. – Больной чувствует себя прекрасно. Оорулуу өзүн эң жакшы сезип жатат.
13. Dick had read himself stupid. – Дик дочитался до одурения. Дик айнып калгыча окуду.
14. Dump dog are dangerous. - В тихом омуте черти водятся. Секин жүргөн жоодон корк.
15. What good did that do, I wonder? – Ну и какой от этого был толк? Мындан кандай тыянак чыкты?
16. The dag dogs seemed to have no end. – Испепеляющая жара, казалось, никогда не кончится

Мээ кайнаткан ыссык түгөнбөчүдөй сезилди.

17. Dad couldn't deny that, I'd made good. – Папа не смог отрицать что я преуспел. Атам менин ийгилигимди тана албады.
18. Dolly is their adopted daughter, I understand. – Доли их приемная дочь, мне кажется. Доли алардын багып алган кызы сыяктуу.
19. Dell acted on Dan's advice, that is sad indeed. – Дели послушала совет Дана, и это очень печально. Дели Дандын кеңешин укту, бул өтө өкүнүчтүү.
20. Dave is in a decidable good mood. – Дейв явно в хорошем настроении. Дейвдин маанайы абдан жакшы.

## Lesson 14

### Sound [k]

#### Tongue - twister

1. Three crooked cripples,  
Went through cripplegate.  
And through cripplegate,  
Went three crooked cripples.
2. A cook took a good look at the cookery book.

#### Limerick

There was a young lady of Kent,  
Who always said just what she meant?  
People said: "She's dear,  
So unique – so sincere!"  
But they shunned her by common concert.

#### Proverbs

1. Care killed a cat, not work. Сагызган сактыгынан эмес, суктугунан өлөт.
2. Cut your coat according to your cloth. По одежке протягивай ножки. Живи не так как хочется, а так, а как можется. Жуурканына карап бутунду сун. Мурдуна карап бышкыр, жылкыңа карап ышкыр.
3. By hook or by crook. Всеми правдами и неправдами. Не мытьем так катаньем. Любыми путями.
4. Don't keep a dog and bark yourself. Ооруну жашырсаң, өлүм ашкере кылат.
5. No work can be dreary, when work is delighted. Никакая работа не может быть скучной, если она не приносит удовольствие.

## Expressions

1. Cocks crow, - Петухи кукарекают. Короздор кыйкырат.  
cats caterwaul, - кошки задают кошачье концерты. Мышыктар мыелойт.

crows caw, - вороны каркают. Каргалар какылдайт.

ducks quack, - утки крякают. Өрдөктөр кыркылдайт.

peacocks scream. - павлины пронзительно кричат. Тоостор созолонуп үн салат.

2. Cry quits! - Скажи, что сдаешься! Жеңилдим де!

3. Cut and come again – Кушайте на здоровье. Тамагыңыз таттуу болсун.

The coat is clear - Опасности нет. Коркунуч жок.

4. Frank kicks against the pricks - Френк лезет на рожон. Френк балээге башын тыгып жатат.

5. Ken's as cold as a cucumber - Кен очень хладнокровен. Кен мерез.

6. Kate's as weak (melancholy) as a cat. - Кет размазня. Кейт шалапай.

7. Kirk is the cock of the school- Керк первый драчун в школе. Керк мектепте биринчи атаман.

8. Kay is like a walking dictionary - Кей очень много знает. Кей көп билет.

9. Keep quite quiet - Не шумите, замолчите. Шоктонбогула, сүйлөбөгүлө.

10. Come back and keep us company - Возвращайтесь составьте нам компанию. Кайтып биз менен болгула.

11. Kim's coat could do with a clean - Надо отдать в химчистку пальто Кима. Кимдин тонун тазалатууга берүү керек.

12. Kay comes like clock work - Кей приходит минуту в минуту. Кей азыр келет.

13. Kiki cannot take a joke - Кики не понимает шуток. Кики тамашага түшүнбөйт.

14. School keeps on till six o'clock - Уроки в школе продолжаются до шести часов. Мектептеги сабактар саат алтыга чейин болот.

15. Kit kept it quite dark - Кит держал это в секрете. Кит буну сыр сактаган.

16. Come back as quick as you can - Возвращайся побыстрее. Тезирээк кайтып келгиле.

17. Care killed a cat not work - Забота старит, а не работа. Иш эмес, кам көрүү чарчатат.

18. So that accounts for the milk in the soapnut - Так вот где собака зарыта. Ошентип кыңыр иш ачыкка чыкты.

20.If you agree to carry the calf, they'll make you carry the cow – Только согласись

нести теленка и тебе взвалят на плечо корову. Эгерде музоону көтөрүүгө макул болсоң эле, алар

сага уйду да көтөртүшөт.

Sound [k]

**Articulation:** The air stream released by the lungs goes through the wind pipe and comes to the larynx which contains the vocal cords, on coming out of the larynx the air stream passes through the pharynx. The direction of the air stream depends on the position of the soft palate. If the soft palate is raised, the air stream goes through the mouth cavity, when we pronounce the sound [k] the soft palate raised and the air stream meets an obstruction which is made by the back part of the tongue and soft palate. The air stream breaks the obstruction with the slight explosion.

**Definition:** According to the degree of noise of the sound [k], and noise according to the work of the vocal cords, it is voiced; according to the manner of articulation it is back lingual. According to the place of the soft plate it is oral.

## Lesson15

Extract from “The adventure of Tom Sawyer”

“Tom!” No answer.

“Tom!” No answer.

“What’s gone with the boy, I wonder! You, Tom!” The old lady pulled her spectacles down and looked out under them. She seldom or never looked through them, for so small a thing as a boy, for they were her state pair the pride of the her heart and were built for style, not service, she could have seen through a pair of srovelious as well. She went to the open door and looked out, no Tom. So lifted up her voice at angle calculated for distance and shouted: “To-o-o-om”

### Fall Rise

1. Statements	Expressing concern approach, condition, contradiction, correction, heart, feeling sometimes southing
2. non-final sense-group instead of Low Rise	Contrast, to intensify the significance of the communicative centre.
3. General questions	Expressing concern, pleading, plaintive correction, concern, contradiction, reproach
4. Commands	Correction, concern, contradiction, reproach

### Sound [g]

#### Tongue - twister

1. Three grey geese in a green field grazing,  
Grey were the geese and green was grazing.

2. Higglety, pigglety, pop!  
The dog has eaten the map,  
The pig’s in a hurry,  
The cat’s in a hurry,  
Higglety, pigglety pop!

#### Limerick

There was an old skin flint named Greek,  
Who grew so abnormally lean.  
And flat and compressed,  
That his back squeezed his chest,  
And sideways he couldn’t be seen.

### Proverbs

1. A good beginning makes a good ending.
2. All that glitters is not gold.
3. As sure as eggs is eggs.
4. As good as gold.
5. To kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

#### Expressions

1. Good gracious!  
Goodness gracious! - Боже мой! Оо, кудаи!  
Gracious goodness!

2. Get you gone. – Уходи. Жогол. Кет.
3. One gets gripped. – Это захватывает. Бул кызыктырат.
4. Go while the going go. – Убирайся по добру пока здорова. Жакшылыкча жөнө.
5. Gary is a day dog. – Гэри весельчак. Гери шайыр бала.
6. Olga is as gay as a gab. – Ольга очень веселая девушка. Ольга абдан шайыр кыз.
7. Gills got the gift of the gab. – У Гила хорошо подвешен язык. Гил тилдүү.
8. A good dog deserves a good bone. – Большому кораблю большое плавание.

9. Peggy will gladly play the giddy goat. – Пеги любит валять дурака. Пегги шумданганды жакшы көрөт.
10. Grig gave as good as he got. – Григ оплатил той же монетой. Григ өзүнө жараша жооп берди.
11. I've got to get going. – Мне нужно идти. Мен кетишим керек.
12. Got a cigarette, Gel? – У тебя есть сигарета, Гил? Гил, сенде чылым барбы?
13. Greta has a grudge. – Грет имеет зуб против меня. Грет мага өчөшүп жүрөт
14. We agreed to go there together. – Мы договорились пойти туда вместе. Ал жакка чогуу барабыз деп чечтик.
15. Grace has got good sea legs. – Грейс хорошо переносит скачку. Грейс толкунду жакшы көтөрөт.
16. Gregory is a go – getter. – Григорий – ловкач. Григорий илбериңки.
17. Gordon's life is all game and gli. – Жизнь Гордона сплошное удовольствие Гордондун жашоосу жалаң рахатка толгон.
18. Granny gets my goat. – Бабушка сердит меня. Чоң энем кыжырыма тийет.

Sound [g]

Definition: [g] is occlusive, positive, backlingual, velar; [g] is weak and voiced in final position it is partly devoiced.

Articulation:

1. The back of the tongue makes a grim contact with the soft palate.
2. The soft palate is raised. The air coming from the lungs is trapped for a short time and then breaks the obstruction with slight explosion.
3. The effort for [g] is weak

## Lesson 16

### Robert Burns (1759-1796)

Scotland's national poet was born on January 21<sup>st</sup>, 1759 in cottage at Alloway, his father; William Burns was a hard-working farmer. He was determined to give his children in the family to school and Robert was the eldest. At six years old his father sent him to school to Alloway. Reading and writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history, literature was Robert's education. His father's immortal memory is depicted in "The Gotter's Saturday night". The songs and ballads of Scotland, many fantastic tales had been told to him by his mother. He studied nature closely. In his songs he spoke of what he saw in the woods, the fields, the valleys. He first began to write poetry in his 16<sup>th</sup> year. His first love song "Handsome Nell" was dedicated to the girl who helped him in the harvest fields. Robert's father died in 1784. It turned out that his family was in debt. He published some of his poems to get some money. Six hundred copies of poems chiefly in the Scottish dialects were printed in 1786. Their success was completed and he became well known. He went to Edinburgh to publish another edition. At first he was warmly welcomed, but soon the society at Edinburgh grew tired of him and forgot about the poet.

He wrote a glorious poem "Bruce at Bannack burn", which deals with the struggle of Scotland for independence against England. One of the finest poems widely popular in Scotland "Tam o'Shanter" was written in 1790. Among of his popular poems are: "My heart is in the Higlauds", "Huld laug. syne", "My Luve's Like a Red, Red Rose"

Sound [f]

Tongue - twisters

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That fish has a fat fin.<br/>This fish is a fish,<br/>That has a thinner fin,<br/>Then that fish.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. A hen and a cock,<br/>three geese in a flock.<br/>One flew east, one flew west,<br/>One flew over the cuckoo's nest.</li> </ol> |
|--|---|

## Limerick

There was an old person of Pife,  
Who was greatly disgusted with life.  
They sang him a ballad,  
And fed him on a salad,  
This cured that old person of Pife.

### Expressions

1. Fair enough. - Справедливо. Адилеттүүлүк.
2. First and foremost. - Прежде всего. Баарынан мурда
3. Fill in the form. - Заполните бланк (анкету). Сурамжылоону толтургула
4. I'm afraid Flo is far from well. – К сожалению Фло еще плохо себя чувствует. Тилекке каршы Фло жакшы эмес.
5. Fan is full of fans and fancies. – Фен полно причуд и фантазий. Фен шумдуктарга бай жана кыялеч.
6. Fred often frets and farms. – Фред часто бушует (рвет и мечет). Фред тез тез ызы чуу салып турат.
7. Frank failed at the first go off. – Френк провалился при первой попытке. Акув адегенде эле кулап калды.
8. Fingers were made before forks. - Пожалуйста без церемоний. Сураныч, ашырып жибербегиле.
9. Fortune follows fools. – Дуракам счастье. Тентекти теңирим колдоптур.
10. Face front and listen carefully. – Смотрите на меня и слушайте внимательно. Мени карап, кунт коюп уккула.
11. I feel fit as a fiddle. – Я чувствую себя превосходно. Мен өзүмдү укмуш сезип жатам.
12. Fight fire with fire. – Клин клином вышибают. Суроого жараша жообу.
13. A fire filled and no favor. – Равные шансы на всех. Баарына бирдей шанс.
14. Floy is neither fish flesh nor fowl. – Флой – не рыба не мясо. Флой ак эмес же көк эмес.
15. A fault confessed is half forgiven. – Повинную голову меч не сечет. Ийилген башты кылыч кеспейт.
16. Ford came off with flying colors. – Форд одержал блестящую победу. Форд укмуштуудай жеңишке ээ болду.
17. Fred's definitely a friendly fellow. – Фред, несомненно, человек дружелюбный. Фред, талашсыз, достукка бекем адам.
18. From the frying-pan into the fire. – Из огня да в полымя. Ангектен качсаң дөңгөкө.
19. Fay felt that for five years she'd cut off from life. – Фей чувствовала что пять лет была оторвана от жизни. Фей беш жыл жашоодон артта калгандыгын сизди.
20. Trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle. – Мелочи создают совершенство, но совершенство не мелочь. Көп түкүрсө көл болот, көл толкуса сел болот.

### Proverbs

1. As fit as fiddle.
2. A fault confessed is half redressed.
3. Forewarned is forearmed.
4. Fortune favors the brave.
5. Friends are thieves of time.
6. Fight fire with fire.

### Lesson 17

#### Sound [v]

### Tongue - twister

1. William always wears,  
A very warm woolen vest in winter,

Victor however will never wear woolen underwear  
Even in the Wild West.

2. Why is the worst verse worse than the first verse?

*Limerick*

1. There was a young lady of Venice,  
Who used hard boiled eggs to play tennis?  
When they said "It seems wrong".  
She remarked "Go along".  
You don't know how prolific my hen is.

Proverbs

1. Over shoes, over boats.

Семь бед, один ответ.

2. We never know the value of water until the well dry.

Мы никогда не знаем ценность воды, пока не высохнет источник.

3. To save one's bacon.

Спасать свою шкуру.

4. What is got over the devil's back is spent under his belly.

Как пришло, так и ушло.

5. Every dark cloud has a silver lining.

Нет худа без добра.

Expressions

1. Very clever of Ava. – Ава умно поступила. Ава туура иш кылды.

2. It's never heard of Steve. – Я ничего не знаю о Стиве. Мен Стив жөнүндө эч нерсе билбейм.

3. Vivien's vain of her voice. – Виви очень гордится своим голосом. Виви добушу менен сыймыктанат

4. I've never lost the love of my job. – Я никогда не переставала любить свою работу. Мен өзүмдүн ишимди эч качан сүйбөй кое албадым.

5. I've given Vic the best of advice. – Я дал Виктору прекрасный совет. Мен Викторго зор кеңеш бердим.

6. They've never approves of Val. – Они всегда неодобрительно относились к Валу. Алар дайыма Валдын ишин жактырышкан эмес эле.

7. Mr. Vell's in the vicinity of seventy-five. – Мистеру Вилу 75 лет мистер Вил 75 жашта.

8. You've been over protective of Viola. – Вы чрезмерно оберегаете Виолу. Силер Виоланы чексиз коргойсуздар.

9. I've never voted. – Я никогда еще не голосовал. Мен эч качан шайлаган эмесмин.

10. They've arrived at five. – Они приехали в 5 часов. Алар саат беште келишти.

11. Victor's on active service in the navy. – Виктор находится на действительной службе во флоте. Виктор чыныгы флотто кызмат кылып жүрөт.

12. Vesuvius is an active volcano. – Везувий действующий вулкан. Везувий азыркы учурда кыймылдап турган вулкан.

13. Vest is my only surviving relative. – Вест – мой единственный оставшийся в живых родственник. Вест жалгыз тирүү калган тууганым.

14. I've never taken to Vive very much. – Мне Виви никогда особенно не нравилась. Мага Виви эч качан жаккан эмес.

15. I've moved heaven and earth. – Я пустил в ход все. Мен бар жокту жасап көрдүм.

16. I believe the very reverse is true. – Я считаю, что все как раз наоборот. Мен баары тескерисинче деп ойлойм.

17. I've never forgiven Vera. – Я так и не простил Веру. Мен дагы эле Вераны кечирген жокмун.

18. Van ought never to have ventured it. – Вен не должен был делать этого. Вен муну жасабаш керек.
19. I've never given Avy a thought. – Я не обращаю на Эйви ни малейшего внимания. Мен Эйвиге эч кандай көңүл бурган жокмун.
20. Vivie's is the vaguest creature that ever lived. – Вив невероятно рассеяна. Виви өтө чаржайыт.

## Lesson 18

Sound [s]

Tongue – twister

Oh, swing the king and swing the queen,  
 Oh, swing the king and swing the queen,  
 Oh, swing them round and round the green,  
 Oh, swing them round the green.

Limerick

A bottle of perfume that Willie sent,  
 Was highly displeasing to Mill icent.  
 Her thanks were so cold,  
 That they quarreled I'm told.  
 Through that silly scent Willie sent Mill icent.

**Proverbs**

1. Speech is silver, but silence is gold.  
 Больше знай, да меньше бей.  
 Сказанное слово – серебрянное, а не сказанное – золотое.  
 Слово – серебро, а молчание – золото.  
 Молчи, за умного сойдешь.  
 Держи кулак в кармане, а язык на аркане.
2. No sweet without some sweat.  
 Без труда, не вытাইшь рыбу из пруда.  
 Любишь кататься, люби и саночки возить.  
 Без труда нет плода.  
 Без золота и репу не вырастишь.
3. What are mine is yours, and what's yours is mine.  
 Что соус для гусиные, то и соус для гусака.  
 Что хорошо для одного, то и хорошо для других.
4. A light purse is a heavy curse.  
 Без денег везде худенек.  
 Без денег сам черт бездельник.  
 Худ роман, когда пуст карман.
5. East or west, but home is best.  
 В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.  
 Дома и стены помогают.  
 На чужой стороне и весна не красна.

Expressions

1. So sorry. – Извините, пожалуйста. Кечириңиз, сураныч.
2. Just fancy. – Подумать только. Койсоңузчу.
3. See you soon! – До скорого свидания! Корүшкөнчө!
4. Precisely so! – Совершенно верно! Абдан туура!
5. It makes no sense. – Это неправильно (в этом нет смысла). Бул туура эмес.
6. It's like this you see. – Дело вот в чем. Иштин баары мында турбайбы.
7. It's nice of you to say so, sir. – Вы очень добры сэр. Сэр сиз абдан боорукерсиз.
8. It's beside the question. – Это не по существу. Бул ишке тиешеси жок.

9. Let's get to brass tasks. – Перейдем к сути дела (Внесем полную яркость). Ток этээр жерине өтөлү.
10. I'm sorry to be such a nuisance. – Мне очень жаль, что я доставила вам столько неприятностей. Мен сизди ушунчалык убайымга салганым үчүн өкүнүчтөмүн
11. I can't except such a poor excuse. – Я не могу принять такую неубедительную отговорку. Мен мындай жалган шылтоолорго ишенбейм.
12. I am absolutely certain of success. - Я совершенно уверен в успехе. Мен ийгиликке албетте ишенем.
13. Advertisement helps to sell. – Реклама способствует торговле. Реклама сатууга жардам берет.
14. Let's assume that it's so. – Предположим, что это так. Бул ушундай деп ойлоп көрөлү.
15. My son is still homesick for school. – Мой сын все еще тоскует по школе. Менин уулум мектепти дагы эле сагынып жүрөт.
16. Pete's numerous absences from school must be stopped. – Нужно запретить Питу пропускать занятия. Питтин сабакты калтыруусун токтотуу керек
13. I absolutely insist that you stay with us. – Я решительно настаиваю на том, чтобы вы остановились у нас. Мен чын дилимден биздикинде турушунузду суранам.
18. You mustn't upset yourself Cecily. – Вы не должны расстраиваться Сесили. Сесили сиз кыжаалат болбошунуз керек.
19. Art's as cross as two sticks. – Арт не в духе. Арттын маанайы чөгүнкү.
20. Avoidance of accidents in city streets is possible. – Предотвращение несчастных случаев на городских улицах возможно. Шаардын көчөлөрүндөгү кокустуктарды алдын алса болот.

Sound [s]

1. Noise
2. Constrictive
3. Voiceless
4. Strong
5. Forelingual apical alveolar
6. Oral

## William Shakespeare

Shakespeare was one of the greatest writers of the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but people, all over the world enjoy his plays now.

His father, John Shakespeare, moved to Stratford-on-Avon about 1550. The writer's mother, Mary Arden, was the daughter of a rich farmer.

John Shakespeare and his wife lived in a two – storeyed house. This house is one of the most famous places in the world now. There, in a small room on the second floor William Shakespeare was born on April 23, 1564.

William Shakespeare went to the grammar school in Stratford but he was educated more by the people and nature.

When William was only 18 he married Anna Hathaway, the daughter of a farmer from a village from a village not far from Stratford.

Three years later he young Shakespeare, who already had three children went to London, because he wanted to be an actor. It is said that one day he saw rich Londoners come to see the plays at the theatre on horses. So, he began to look after their horses while they watched the performance. He did his work very well and they paid him well. Nobody knows if this story is true. Later he became an actor. William Shakespeare became famous after 1594 not as an actor, but as a writer of plays. He

wrote his comedies and tragedies one after another. He wrote 37 plays and very many poems. In 1599 a theatre “The Globe «was opened in London and Shakespeare lived in London, but he often visited Stradford – on – Avon where his family lived. In 1611 he came back to Stradford forever. Shakespeare died in 1616.

## Lesson 19

Sound [z], definition

[z] – is constrictive, fricative, forelingual, apical alveolar

[z] – is weak and voiced, in final position it is partly devoiced

Articulation

1. The tip of the tongue is close to the teeth ridge. The narrowing is round, because of the groove in the blade of the tongue.
2. The teeth are very close together.
3. The vocal cords do not vibrate when it occurs before vowels or in interlocal positions.

Tongue - twisters

1. Joe is visiting the Zoo,  
A lazy zebra called Desmond, is dosing at the Zoo.  
Joe is wearing a rose on her blouse.  
Out goes the rat,  
Out goes the cat,  
Out goes the lady,  
With a big blue hat.

Limerick

There was an old person of Rhodes,  
Who strongly objected to foods?  
He paid several cousins,  
To catch them by dozens,  
That futile old person of Rhodes.

Proverbs

1. As busy as bee.  
БЫТЬ ЗАНЯТЫМ КАК ПЧЕЛА.
2. As hungry as a wolf.  
БЫТЬ ГОЛОДНЫМ КАК ВОЛК.
3. Liars need good memories.  
Ври да помни.
4. It never clouds but it pours.  
Беды на печали приходят не с дождем, а ливнём.
5. Man proposes, God disposes.  
Человек предполагает, а Бог располагает.

Expressions

1. As you please. – Как вам удобно. Сиз калагандай болсун.
2. Deeds not words. – Важны дела, а не слова. Сөздөн мурда ишке өтөлү.
3. Heads or tail. – Орел или решка. Чик же пек.
4. What James says goes. – Джеймс слов на ветер не бросает. Жеймс сөзүнө турат
5. Easy does it. – Тиге едешь, дальше будешь. Кыбыраган кыр ашат.
6. It is miles easier. – Это в тысячу раз легче. Бул абдан жеңил.
7. His fingers are all thumbs. – У него все валится из рук. Анын колунан баары түшүп жатат.
8. My reasons are as follows. – Вот мои причины. Бул менин себептерим.
9. There is no reason to suppose. – Нет основания полагать так. Мындай ойлогонго эч бир себеп жок.

10. As sure as eggs is eggs. - Быть уверенным как дважды два четыре. Абдан ишеничтүү болуу.
11. Rose always dramatizes things. – Роза всегда сгущает краски. Роза дайыма баарын чалкештирет.
12. Charles is as safe as houses. – Чарльз очень надежный человек. Чарльзга ишенсе болот
13. Everybody's business is nobody's business. – У семи нянек дитя без глаз. Малчы көп болсо кой арам өлөт.
14. It is as easy as that. – Неужели это так легко. Чындап эле ушунчалык жеңилби.
15. These stories are as old as the hills. – Эти рассказы стары как мир. Бур аңгемелер абдан эски.
16. What size shoes does Suzan wear? – Какой размер туфель носит Сюзан? Сюзан канчанчы размердеги бут кийим кийет?
17. It is as plain as the nose on your face. — Это совершенно ясно. Бул анык нерсе.
18. Asses as well as pitcher's have ears. – Глупцы и дети могут услышать и понять то, что не предназначено для их ушей. Акылсыздардын жана балдардын кулагы эч ким укпаганды угуп калат.
19. One man's meat is another man's poison. – Что полезно одному, то другому вредно. Бир жерине дары болсо бир жерине зыян.
20. A man is judged by his foes as well as by his friends. - О человеке судят по его врагам и по его друзьям. Досуң ким экенин көрсөт, сенин ким экениңди айтып берем.

### Lesson 20

Sonnet 116

by William Shakespeare

Let me not to the marriage of true minds,  
 Admit impediments love is not love,  
 Which alters when it alteration finds,  
 Or bends with their mover to remove.  
 No, no it is an ever-fixed mark. That looks  
 On tempests and is never shaken,  
 It is the star to every wondering bark.  
 Whose worth's unknown although its height be taken,  
 Love's not time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks.  
 Within his bending sickles compass come,  
 Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks.  
 But bears it out even to the edge of doom,  
 If this be error and upon me proved,  
 I never write, nor no man ever loved.

### Tom II part

There was a slight noise behind her and she turned just in time to see the small boy by the slack of his round about and a rest his flight. There might have thought of that close it.

- What have you been doing there?
- Nothing.
- Nothing?
- Look at your hands and look at your mouth. What is that?
- I don't know, aunt.

Well, I know, it is jam that's? What it is? Forty times have I told you to leave that jam alone, hand me that switch. The switch hared in. The peril was disperit my luck behind you aunt. The old lady world around and watched her skirts out of danger and the lady flad in the instant, scrambled over it. His aunt Polly stood surprised for a moment and then broke in to a gentle love.

## Lesson 21

### Sound [ʃ]

#### Tongue - twister

1. She sells sea shells on the sea – shore,  
The shells she sells are sea – shells.  
I'm sure,  
For if she sells, sea-shells on the sea shore,  
Than, I'm sure she sells sea shells on the sea – shore.

1. As idle as a painted ship,  
Upon a painted ocean.

2. Sheila has just finished washing,  
This sheet in her washing machine.

#### Limerick

There was a young lady of Russia,  
Who screamed so that none could husher.  
Her screams were extreme,  
None heard such a scream,  
As was screamed by that lady of Russia.

#### Proverbs

1. Better short of pence than short of sense.  
Теректей бой бергенче, темендей акыл берсин.

2. A seen shining shower won't last an hour.  
Сабырдын түбү сары алтын.

3. Neither fish nor flesh.  
Ни рыба ни мясо.

4. As fishman, so is the fish.  
Аганы көрүп ини өсөт,  
Эжени көрүп сиңди өсөт.

5. Physician's mend or end us.  
Врачи лечат или колечат.

#### Expressions

1. Shoo, shoo. - Брысь. Жогол.

2. She is an accomplished musician. – Она музыкант. Ал музыкант.

3. Stop shouting and pushing Shirley. – Не кричи и не толкайся Шарль. Шарль, кыйкырба жана түргүнбө.

4. Why should she be so sure? – Откуда у нее такая уверенность? Кайдан жүрүп ал мынча өзүнө ишенет?

5. Ashley is a shy fish. – Эшли застенчива. Эшли уялчаак

6. She was shaking in her shoes. - Она дрожала от страха. Ал коркунучтан титиреди.

7. Why shouldn't she share with me? - Почему бы мне ни поделится с ней? Эмнеге ал менен бөлүшсөм болбойт экен?

8. Shut up shop. – Кончайте работу. Ишти бүтүргүлө.

9. I sure wish she were with me. - Я бы, конечно, хотела, чтобы она была здесь. Албетте анын бул жерде болушун каалайм.

10. All's in shipshape and Bristol Fashion. - Все в полнейшем порядке. Баары өз ордунда.

11. I wish Maria were not so shilly-shally. - Как жаль, что Мария так не решительна.

Мариянын ушунчалык чечкиндүү эместиги өкүндүрөт.

12. Wishes don't wash dishes. – Желаниями сыт не будешь. Каалоо менен ишиң бүтпөйт.

13. She made a sufficient impression on Sherry. – Она произвела впечатление на Шери. Ал Шериге башкача бир ой калтырды.

14. Sherlock surely furnishes a pattern for imitation. – Шерлок безусловно является

образцом для подражания. Шерлок албетте башкаларга үлгү болуп калды.

15. Shirl made a substantial contribution. – Шерл внесла значительный вклад. Шерль билинээрлик салым кошту.
16. Sherwood is on a fishing expedition. – Шервуд зондирует почву. Шервуд тамырын изилдеп жатат.
17. She shouldn't like to make any rash speculations. – Она не хотела бы делать поспешные предположения. Ал шашылыш тыянак чыгаргысы келбеди.
18. Friendship in trouble, friendship sure. – Дружба в беде, истинная дружба. Досуңду кыйынчылыкта сына.

## Lesson 22

Sound [tʃ]

Tongue – twister

1. How much wood would a wood chuck, chuck,  
If a would chuck, would chuck wood.
2. A Thatcher of Thatchwood go to Thatchet a thatching,  
Did a thatcher of Thatchwood go to Thatchet a thatching?  
If a Thatcher of Thatchwood went to Thatchet a thatching,  
Where is the thatching the Thatcher of Thatchwood has thatched?

Limerick

There was an old lady of Chertsey,  
Who made a remarkable curtsey?  
She twirled round and round,  
Till she sunk underground,  
Which distressed all the people of Chertsey.

Proverbs

1. Scratch my back and I'll scratch yours.  
Рука руку моет, и обе белые живут.  
Какой вопрос, такой ответ.
2. Charity begins at home.  
Что у тебя болит, другого не скарбит.  
Чужая беда людям смех.  
Оору кадырын соо билбейт, ач кадырын ток билбейт.
3. Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.  
На вперед не загадывай.  
Цыплят по осени считают.
4. Such carpenters, such chips.  
Дело мастера боится.
5. Who chatters to you, will chatter of you?  
На чужой поток не накинешь платок.  
Знают кум да кума, да еще пол села.  
Жаман сөз жерде жатпайт.

Expressions

1. Which is which? – Кто здесь, кто? Ким бул жерде кандай?
2. Reach me the matches. – Передайте мне спички. Ширеңкени берип койчу.
3. What a charming child. – Какой прелестный ребенок. Кандай керемет бөбөк.
4. Don't get a chill! – Не простудись! Суук тийип калбасын.
5. I watched and saw two chicks hatched. – Я видел как вылупились два цыпленка. Эки жөжөнүн жумурткадан чыкканын көрдүм.
6. Fetch some chalk, Cherry! – Принеси мел, Чери! Чери бор апкелчи!
7. Such carpenters such chips. – Дело мастера боится. Көз коркок, кол баатыр
8. Not much of a catch. – Невелика ценность. Анча эле баалуу эмес.
9. Here are two pictures which are match. – Вот парные картины. Окшош сүрөттөр мына.

10. Charlie doesn't know chalk from cheese. – Чарли круглый невежда. Чарли нактай олдоксон.
11. Which is your choice? - Что вы выбираете? Сиздин тандоонуз кандай?
12. Check your watch with the time signal. – Проверьте часы по сигналу точного времени. Так убакыт менен саатты текшергиле!
13. Nothing much to choose between them. – Выбирать тут нечего. Тандоонун кажети жок.
14. I adore Dutch cheese. – Я очень люблю голландский сыр. Голланд быштагын абдан жакшы көрөм.
15. This child's features are my own. – У этого ребенка мои черты лица. Бул бөбөктүн мага окшоштук жактары бар.
16. Venture a small fish to catch a great one. – Рискни малым ради большего. Чоң иштер үчүн кичинекей нерселерди курмандыкка чал.
17. Chat's wisdom matches her charm. – Четти также умна как и прелестна. Четти акылдуу жана сулуу.
18. Hatches, catches, matches, and dispatches. – Газетные сообщения о рождениях, обручениях, свадьбах и смертях. Газеталык жаңылыктар төрөлгөндөр, макулдашкандар, үйлөнгөндөр жана өлгөндөр тууралуу
19. The years teach much, which the days never know. – Годы учат тому, чему не научат дни. Жылдар күндөр үйрөтпөгөндү үйрөтөт.

## Lesson 23

### Rhythmical exercises

- ⊥ stressed syllable
- — unstressed syllable

— 1 ⊥	⊥ 2—	⊥ 3⊥	— ⊥ 4—	⊥ 5— —
a pen	tell me	nest time	an apple	right of you
a desk	let her	sit down	imagine	all of you
a tie	will you	good luck	on	rhythmical
a bell	England	well done	Monday	good of you
a sound	Belgium	why not	a note	celebrate
advice	On it	that's	book	Netherlands
between	Is this	wrong	a pencil	Delicate
present	Letter	what's up	from	Desperate
request	Student	nineteen	England	
to do	present	go down		

Solomon Grandy  
 Solomon Grandy,  
 Born on Monday,  
 Christened on Tuesday,  
 Married on Wednesday,  
 Ill on Thursday,  
 Worse on Friday,  
 Died on Saturday,  
 Buried on Sunday,  
 That was the end of Solomon Grandy.

Weather

When the weather is wet,

We must not fret.  
When the weather is cold,  
We must not scold.  
When the weather is warm,  
We must not storm.  
But be thankful together,  
Whatever the weather.

- a. Alveolar replaced by dentals: at the, that's the
- b. Loss of plosion: don't be angry
- c. Linking [r]: mother and
- d. Nasal plosion: excellent mark, student number
- e. No glottal stop: all over, swam ashore
- f. Loss of aspiration: stop teasing, splash
- g. Lateral plosion: settle, kettle

Sound [dʒ]

Tongue - twister

1. Jack and Jill,  
Went up the hill,  
To fetch a pail of water.  
Jack fell down,  
And broke his crown,  
And Jill came tumbling (кувыркаться).

2. I have a jolly jumping Jace,  
See how well he jumps,  
Up and down from right to left,  
He jumps and jumps and jumps.

Poem:

Jump, jump, jump,  
Jump far away,  
And all come home,  
Some other day.

Limerick

There was an old man in a Barge,  
Whose nose was exceedingly large,  
But in fishing by night,  
It supported the light,  
Which helped that old man in a Barge.

## Proverbs

1. Knowledge is treasure, but patience is a key to it.  
Знание — это сокровище, но терпение это ключ к знаниям.
2. Too much knowledge makes the head bold.  
Много будешь знать, быстро состаришься.
3. Judge not of a man and things at first sight.  
Полюбите нас черненькими, а беленькими всяк полюбят.
4. Much water has flown under the bridge since that time.  
Столько воды утекло с тех пор.

Expressions

1. Just imagine! – Подумать только! Элестетсең!
2. Change the subject! – Измените тему разговора! Теманы өзгөртөлү!

3. Justice's justice. – Шемякин суд. Соттордун соту.
4. Jim's just my age. – Джиму столько же лет сколько и мне. Джим экөөбүз теңбиз.
5. Meet John Jones junior. – Знакомьтесь, Джон Джоунс младший. Таанышып коюңуздар, Джон Джоунс экинчи.
6. June is a prodigy of energy. – У Джун неиссякаемая энергия. Джундун энергиясы күчтүү.
7. Jos is a gentleman at large. – Джоз джентлмен без определенных занятий. Джоз чыныгы жентельмен
8. I'll do it just to oblige Joyce. – Я это сделаю ради Джойз. Мен муну Джойз үчүн гана жасап жатам.
9. John arranged your journey to Japan. – Джон организовал для вас поездку в Японию. Джон сиз үчүн Японияга саякат даярдады.
10. Don't bear Joan a grudge because she misjudged you. – Не сердитесь на Джоун, из-за того, что она составила о тебе неправильное мнение. Джонго жиниңиз келбесин, сиз жөнүндө туура эмес ой калтыргандыгы үчүн.
11. June marriages lucky. – Июньские браки счастливые. Июндагы баш кошкондор бактылуу.
12. James joined the geography society. – Джеймс записался в географический кружок. Джеймс география ийримине жазылды.
13. Joe, make a margin on the left of the page. – Джо, оставь поля с левой стороны. Джо, сол тараптан талаа калтыр!
14. Just imagine, Jim learning the German. - Представь себе, Джима, изучающего немецкий язык. Джимдин немис тилин үйрөнүп жаткандыгын элестет.
15. Be just before you are generous. – Будь справедливым потом великодушным. Адилеттүү бол, кийин кең пейил бол,

## Lesson 24

### Sound [θ]

Протранскрибируйте следующие слова и прочитайте свою запись, следя за правильным произношением фонемы [θ] и ее оттенков.

theme	north	fifth	three
thought	south	hearths	throw
thigh	month	lengths	thread
thing	youth	faiths	threw
thumb	truth	Ruth's	thrust
thin	birth	Smith's	throng

### Expressions

1. Nothing like youth! – Ничего нет прекраснее молодости! Жаштыктан артык нерсе жок!
2. Think things over. – Обдумайте все. Баарын салмактап көргүлө.
3. Thank you for nothing. – Спасибо, не надо. Рахмат, кереги жок.
4. When three Thursday come together. – Никогда. Төөнүн куйругу жерге тийгенде.
5. Thad'll go through thick and thin. – Тед ни перед чем не остановится. Тедти эч нерсе токтото албайт.
6. A thousand thanks to you both. – Тысяча благодарностей вам обоим. Экөөңөргө чоң ыраазычылык.
7. You've thrust the thing into my throat. – Вы навязали мы это поняли. Буну эптеп чаптадыңар мага, мен аны түшүндүм.
8. Theo threw the thing into his teeth. - Тео упрекнул его. Тео аны күнөөлөдү.
9. Martha's like nothing on earth. – Марта – такой противный человек. Марта ушундай начар адам.
10. Kenneth and Arthur are as thick as thieves. – Кеннет и Артур – закадычные друзья (их водой не разольешь). Кеннет жана артур кучакташкан достор.

11. Thread and thrum. – Все вместе – и хорошее и дурное. Жакшылык менен жамандык бирге жүрөт.
12. Nothing loath. – Вполне охотно. Сөзсүз каалоо менен.
13. I have a thousand and one things to ask you. – У меня к вам уйма вопросов. Менин сизге толтура суроолорум бар.
14. They had to thread their way through the thick crowd. - Они должны были пробираться сквозь густую толпу. Алар толгон элдердин арасынан өтүп кетиши керек эле.
15. Thornton's voice thrilled through the hall – Голос Торнтона гулко прозвучал в зале. Торнтондун үнү залда жаңырып кетти.
16. Thea sees through things. – Тиа проницательна. Тиа абдан өткүр.
17. Thorp likes to be in the thick of things. – Торп любит быть в гуще событий. Торп көп окуяларда болгонду жакшы көрөт.
18. Timothy is within a hair's breadth of death. - Тимоти на волосок от смерти. Тимотинин өмүрү кылдын учунда турат.
19. Theodore thinks something of himself. - Теодор о себе высокого мнения. Теодор өзүн бийик сезет
20. I must speak the truth, and nothing but the truth. – Я должен говорить правду, только правду. Мен чындыкты жалаң чындыкты айтышым керек.

## Lesson 25

### Sound [ð]

Протранскрибируйте следующие слова и прочитайте свою запись, следя за правильным произношением фонемы [ð] и ее оттенков.

these	with	either	bath	with Sid	with Roy
those	bathe	neither	youth	breathe	slower with wrath
they	breathe	northern	path	clothe Sam	clothe Ruth
there	booth	southern	booths	writhe silently	with Roger
this	smooth	weather	truths	sooth Simon	sooth Rue
that	clothe	rather	mouth bathe	Sis	bathe Rob

### Expressions

1. There! There! – Успокойся! Тынчтан!
2. And that's that! - Вот так – то! (Вот и все!) мына бүтүтү!
3. That's neither here nor there. – Это ни к селу, ни к городу. (Это никуда не годится). Бул иш эч кандай жарабайт.
4. Then there's another thing. – И еще одно. Дагы бирөө бар.
5. There's nothing like leather. – Всяк кулик свое болото хвалит. Ар кимдики өзүнө ай көрүнөт көзүнө.
6. I'd do anything rather than that. - Я сделаю что угодно, только не это. Мен мындан башканын баарын жасайм.
7. I don't wish them other than they are. – Они мне нравятся такими, какие они есть. Алар кандай болсо ошондой жагат мага.
8. You never know with the weather. – Погода так часто меняется. Аба-ырайы тез өзгөрөт.
9. They couldn't tell one brother from the other. – Они не могли отличать одного брата от другого. Алар ага-инини ажырата алышпады.
10. That means nothing other than the usual thing. – Это то же, что и обычно. Бул демейдегидей эле нерсе.
11. Then there's that brother of mine. – И потом еще этот мой братец. Анан дагы бул менин агам.

12. There's no one there, neither mother nor father. – Там никого нет, ни мамы ни папы. Ал жакта апам да атам да жок.
13. One law for the rich, another for the poor. – Один закон для бедных, другой для богатых. Кедейлерге башка мыйзам, байларга башка мыйзам.
14. They were gathered to their fathers. – Они отправились к праотцам (умерли). Алар ата-бабаларга кетишти.
15. The Smiths keep themselves to themselves. – Смиты ведут уединенный образ жизни. Смиттер обочолонуп жашашат.
16. This film is no worth than the others. – Этот фильм не хуже других. Бул фильм башкалардан жаман эмес.
17. These are the things that matter. - Именно эти вещи важны. Ушул гана нерселер маанилүү.
18. They are always bothering Father to do things for them. – Вечно они заставляют отца что-то для них делать. Өмүр бою алар атасына өздөрү үчүн бир нерселерди жасатып келишет
19. The less men think the more they talk. – Чем меньше люди думают, тем дольше они говорят. Элдер канчалык аз ойлонсо, ошончолук көп сүйлөшөт.

Сопоставление фонем [ð] и [θ]

Прочитайте следующие слова и словосочетания, помня, что [θ] отличается от [ð] главным образом силой, некоторой длительностью и тем, что гласные, особенно краткие, несколько сокращаются перед [θ].

[ð] - [θ]	[ð] - [θ]	[θ] - [ð]
the third	the eleventh	thought that
the fourth	the twelfth	thank thee
the fifth	the thirteenth	thick feather

## Lesson 39

### [ʒ]

Протранскрибируйте следующие слова и прочитайте свою запись, следя за правильным произношением фонемы [ʒ] и ее оттенков.

measure	vision	mirage
pleasure	decision	garage
treasure	confusion	rouge
leisure	invasion	genre

## Expressions

1. Measure for measure. – Мера за меру. Суроосуна жараша жооп.
2. Eat at pleasure, drink with measure. – Ешь вволю, пей в меру. Эркин жеп, ченеп ич.
3. She wears Parisian rouge. – У нее парижская косметика. Ал Париж косметикасын колдонот.
4. A mirage is an illusion. – Мираж – это оптический обман. Мираж- көзгө көрүнүүчү жалган.
5. Your casual allusion caused confusion. – Твой случайный намек вызвал замешательство. Сенин кокстан айткан тийишүүң ойго салды.
6. It's a pleasurable occasion. – Это приятное событие. Бул жагымдуу болумуш.
7. His persuasion is unusual. – Он мастер убеждать. Ал көндүргөндүн устасы.
8. His pleasure and joy knew no measure. – Его удовольствию и радости не было границ. Анын кубанычына жана рахатына чек жок.
9. I don't usually see vision. – Я не страдаю галлюцинациями. Мен галлюцинация менен оорубайм.

10. The confusion of [ʒ] and [ʃ] is usual. – Смешение звуков [ʒ] и [ʃ] происходит часто. Көбүнчө [ʒ] и [ʃ] тыбыштарын алмаштырып алышат.
11. Conversation is a pleasure, but it wants leisure. – Беседа – удовольствие, но она требует досуга. Сүйлөшүү рахат, бирок ал үчүн бош болуу керек.
12. She watches television usually, not occasionally. – Она смотрит телевизор регулярно, а не от случая к случаю. Ал телевизорду тынбастан көрөт.
13. After much persuasion he took a decision – После долгих убеждений они приняли решение. Узак сүйлөшүүлөрдөн кийин чечим кабыл алышты.
14. He has a usual vision of point. – Он необыкновенно легко схватывает суть дела. Ал оңой эле иштин маңызын түшүнүп алат.

## THE ENLIGHTENMENT

The history of England and second part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and during the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries was marked by British colonial, expression and struggle for the leading role in cowers. The writers and philologists of this age protested against the survivals of feudalism in which they saw the main evil of this time. Man, they thought was pertains by nature and wise was duty ignorance to they started a public movement for enlighten the people. This movement was called “the enlighten”. The enlightens believed in the power of reason and the period was also called “the age of reason”. This period saw a remarkable rise in literature. English literature of this period may be characterized by the following features: 1. The rise of the political pamphlets and issues. The novel became the leading genre. 2. The prose style became clever graceful and polished. 3. The hero of the novel was no longer a prince but a representative of the middle class. 4. Literature very instructive.

The literature of this age may be divided into 3 periods:

**The first period** is characterized by classicism in poetry. The greatest follower of the classical style was Alexander Pope. There appeared the first realistic novels written by Defoe and Swift.

**The second period** saw the development of the realistic social novel, represent-typed Richardson, Fielding and others.

**The third period** is marked by the appearance of a new trend: sentimentalism. Type fed by the Works of Goldsmith and Stern. This period also saw the rise of the realistic drama. (R.Sheridan).

### Lesson 26

#### Sound [h]

Протранскрибируйте следующие слова и прочитайте свою запись, следя за правильным произношением фонемы [h] и ее оттенков.

he	high	him	behave
harm	how	hen	behind
horse	hoist	hat	somehow
who	whole hop		a house?
huge	here	whom	the honey
her	hair	hut	unhappy

#### Expressions

1. Happy holiday! – С праздником! Майрамыңыздар менен!
2. House and home. – Домашний уют. Уй жылуулугу.
3. He is hard of hearing. – Он плохо слышит. Ал жакшы укпайт.
4. Hold your head high. – Держи высоко голову. Башты бийик көтөр.
5. Harry entered hat in hand. – Харри вошел с подобострастным видом.
6. Henry is hungry as a hunter (hawk). – Генри голоден как волк. Генри карышкырдай ач.

7. Hank holds with the hare and runs with the hounds. – Хэнк служит и нашим и вашим. Хэнк эки жакка иштейт.
8. Hal has hunted the whole house for his hat. – Хэл весь дом перевернул в поисках своей шапки. Хэл баш кийимин издеп үйдү үч көтөрдү.
9. I hope I haven't hurt him. - Надеюсь, я не обидела его. Мен аны капа кылбадым бекен деп санаадамын.
10. Time hangs heavy on his hand. – Время медленно тянется для него. Убакыт ал үчүн абдан жай өтөт.
11. Every man has his hobby-horse. – У каждого человека есть свой конек. Ар кимдин өзүнө жаккан иши бар.
12. He who has begun has half done. – Хорошее начало полдела откачало. Жакшы башталган иш жарымы бүткөнгө тете.
13. Nam hunted everybody out of house and home. - Хэм всех выжил из дома. Хэм баарын үйдөн кууп чыкты.
14. It has hit him hard. – Это для него тяжелый удар. Бул ал үчүн катуу сокку болду.
15. How horrid of him! – Это ужас с его стороны! Бул анын өтө жаман иши.
16. High hears as a hog in harvest. – Хью глух как тетья. Хью чоң апасындай укпайт.
17. Hedy held herself well in hand. – Хеди держала себя в руках. Хеди өзүн кармады.
18. Humph has a heavy hand. - У Хамфа тяжелая рука. Хамфтын колу оор.
19. Hilda is head over heels in love with him. – Хольда по уши в него влюблена. Хольда аны абдан сүйүп калды.
20. He hung his head in shame. - Он опустил голову от стыда. Ал уялгандан башын жерге салды.

## THE RENAISSANCE

The Renaissance or the revival of learning was the period when European culture was at its high. It lasted from the 14<sup>th</sup> century till 17<sup>th</sup> century and was caused by complex economic situation and social conditions. The feudal system has been settled the bourgeoisie, which was getting stronger and stronger. It was more profitable to unite under a single ruler. Absolute monarchy came into being. This led to the forming of nations and the true sense of the world. New social and economic conditions called for the new ideology, because the catholic dogmas didn't correspond to the trend of life. For this reason, in many European countries the protestant religion spread up and national churches were established.

Instead of the blind faith ordered by the catholic then appeared a new outlook which was called humanism. The time demanded positive regional knowledge and this demand was supplied: in astronomy by Copernicus, in philosophy by Thomas More, in geography by Columbus, Vasco de Gama and others. Leonardo de Vinci was forced a new theory of art: «It was the greatest progressive revolution that mankind has so far experienced a time, which called for “Giants” and produced Giants in power and thought, passion and character in universality and language.”

An example of a typical man of the Renaissance period was: the famous Englishman sir Walter Raleigh, he was a soldier, sailor, explorer, pirate, colonizer, historian, philosopher and a poet. He was much interested in science and literature. He wrote works of geography and led expedition to South America. He was an outstanding poet. His poems are full of profound wisdom, written with great elegance and salacity of style. He organized “academy” of Christopher Marlowe the greatest dramatist (before Shakespeare). But the most important of most this writer and one of the greatest men of this period was sir Thomas More.

## Lesson 27

### Rhythmical exercise

— 1⊥	⊥ 2—	⊥ 3⊥	— 4 ⊥—	⊥ 5— —
beside prepare important exact direct hotel	teacher woman flower definite medicine	good bye thirteen oversleep break up well, done	About improvement apparently impression invitation asylum appearance	right of you all of you rhythmical good of you delicate desperate marvelous

### Class B. Sonorous Consonants (Sonorant)

Sonorants (sonorous consonants) are sounds pronounced with tone prevailing over noise. The air passage is rather wide when they are pronounced. Sonorants comprise seven sounds [m, ŋ, n, l, w, j, r,]

**According to the manner of articulation** sonorants may be occlusive [m, n, ŋ,] when a complete obstruction is formed and constrictive [l, w, j, r] pronounced with an incomplete obstruction.

Sonorous consonants are subdivided into nasal and oral, depending on the position of the soft palate which defines the direction of the air stream when the soft palate is raised the air goes to the mouth, so the sonorants are oral [l, w, j, r ]

If the soft palate is lowered, the air escapes through the nose and sounds are nasal [m, n, ŋ,]

Nasal sonorants resemble oral plosives as a complete obstruction is made in the mouth, but there is no plosion as the soft palate is lowered and the air stream goes freely through the nose.

They are usually voiced having no phonemic fortis-lenis or voiced voiceless oppositions. Oral sonorant [l, w, j, r] fall into the same category, as the presence of noise in them is quite insignificant. Two of them [ w, j] are even called semi-vowels, as they glide rapidly from positions of approximately the vowels [u:] and [i] on to a syllabic sound. So in many respects sonorants resemble vowel sounds. Some of them perform the syllabic function of vowels most often [n, l]

e.g.: written [ritn], little [litl]

less commonly [m] e.g.: rhythm [riðm ]

In spite of this we study sonorants within the consonants class as their consonant function is greater than that of vowels, i.e. they have a marginal rather than a central situation in the syllable.

**According to the direction** of the air stream oral sonorants may be medial and lateral. If the air stream passes along the sides of the tongue lateral consonants are produced [l], if the air goes down the center of the tongue the sounds are medial: [w, j, r].

According to the place of articulation sonorous consonants may be bilabial [m, w] when both lips take part in their formation: forelingual, apical alveolar [n, l] pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the alveolar ridge, post- alveolar [r] pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the back of the alveolar ridge, palatal [j] articulated with the front part of the tongue raised to the hard palate; velar [ŋ] when the back part of the tongue is against the soft palate.

**Voicing.** Sonorants are voiced consonants but if the oral sonorants [l, w, j, r] occur after voiceless consonants they are particularly devoiced, e.g.: little, apple, twelve, queen, tune, pew, pray, cry

Length of nasal sonorants.

Nasal sonorants are longer at the end of the words, before a voiced consonants and a vowel. They sound shorter before a voiced consonant and a vowel. They sound shorter before voiceless consonants, e.g.: mend – mended – meant; sun – send – sent, long – longer – think.

## Palatalization

English sonorants except [j] are non-palatalized. In case of [l] there is a slightly palatalized allophone (clear [l]) which is pronounced with the front secondary focus (the front part of the tongue is raised to the hard palate).

## English sonorants

Place of articulation		Labial	Fore lingual, apical alveolar	Fore lingual, apical post alveolar	Media Palatal	Back lingual Velar
Manner of articulation						
Occlusive nasal		m	n	-	-	ŋ
Constrictive	Medial	w	-	r	J	-
	lateral	-	l	-	-	-

### Lesson 28

#### СМЫЧНЫЕ (НОСОВЫЕ) СОНАНТЫ

Sound [m]

Tongue - twister

Miss, miss little miss,

When she misses,

She misses like this.

If many men knew,

What many men know?

If many men went,

Where many men go?

If many men did,

What many men do?

The world would be better,

I think so don't you?

Some men may make many mistakes in mathematics.

Limerick

There was an Old Man of Moldavia,

Who had the most curious behavior?

For a while he was able,

He slept on a table,

That fine Old Man of Moldavia.

Proverbs

So many men, so many minds.

Money makes the mare go.

Many a little makes a mickle.

Measure for measure.

Much will have more.

Протранскрибируйте следующие слова и прочитайте свою запись, следя за правильным произношением фонемы [m] и ее оттенков.

me	him	seems	smoke
	hem	sums	smile
may	ham	times	not me
my	hum	aims	stop Mike
miss	Tom	rooms	ask Ma
mess	sum	homes	spilt milk

## Expressions

1. Come what may. - Была не была. Эмне болсо ошо болсун.
2. Many and many a time. – Очень часто. Абдан тез-тез.
3. I'm melting. – Я изнемогаю от жары. Мен эрип кетип жатам.
4. Make no mistake. – Безусловно. Будьте уверены. Ишене бериңиз.
5. Mike's a mad man. – Майк добился успеха. Майк ийгиликке жетишти.
6. You might make my room. – Убери пожалуйста мою комнату. Менин бөлмөмдү жыйнап койчу.
7. I'm your man, Monty. – Принимаю ваше предложение, Монти. Монти, сиздин сунушунузду кабыл алдым.
8. Many men, many minds. – Ум хорошо, два лучше. Бир баш жакшы, эки баш андан да жакшы.
9. You mustn't mind about me. – Без церемоний, не смущайтесь. Уялбаңыз.
10. Minnie can't make up her mind. – Мيني не может решиться. Мيني чечкиндүү эмес.
11. The name slipped my memory. – Я забыл эту фамилию. Мен бул атты унутуп калдым.
12. Mamie makes much of me. – Мейми обо мне высокого мнения. Мейми мени өзгөчө ойлойт.
13. Come for a tramp tomorrow. – Приходи завтра, Лэм, мы пройдемся пешком. Эртеге келсең, Лэм, жөө басалы.
14. If my memory serves me – Если память не изменяет мне. Эгерде эсимден чыкпаса, адашпасам.
15. That seems to me most improbable. – Это кажется мне маловероятным. Буга ишениш кыйын.
16. Mrs. Smith is a most remarkable woman. – Миссис Смит – удивительная женщина. Миссис Смит, укмуштуу аял.
17. Mart knows no more about them than the man in the moon. – Март абсолютно ничего о них не знает. Март алар жөнүндө көп нерсе билет.
18. Must mother make a mountain out of a molehill? – Зачем мама делает из мухи слона? Эмне үчүн апам чымындан пил кылат дейм да.
19. Just a moment, Mama. - Подожди минутку, мама. Апа, бир аз күтө туруңуз.

## ROBINSON CRUSOE

Books about voyages and new discoveries were very popular in the first quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and many stories of them had been written but while Defoe was busy with politics, he didn't think of also trying his hand at it. However, one story in Steel magazine attracted his attention.

It was about Scottish sailor, who lived quite alone twenty-four years and four months on a Desert Island.

Defoe's hero Robinson Crusoe however spent 26 years on a desert island. The novel was praise to human labor and the triumph the man nature.

Labor and fortitude help Robinson to endure hardships. They save him from despair. The very process of hard work gives his satisfaction. Robinson's most characteristic act is his optimism. His

guiding principle in life was: “never said die” and “in trouble to be troubled is troubles your trouble double.”

### Friday’s appearance

He was a comely handsome fellow perfectly well made with a straight strong limb, not too large, tall and well-shaped, and as I reckon, about twenty-six of age. He had a very good countenance, especially when he smiled. His hair was long and black, not curled like wool, his forehead very high and large and a great vivacity and sparkling sharpness in his eyes. The color of his skin was not quite black, but very tawny. His face was round and plump, his nose small, a very good mouth, thin lips and his fine teeth well set, and as white as ivory.

### Lesson 29

Sound [n]

Tongue - twisters, rhyme

I need not your needles,

They are needless to me.

For kneading of needles,

Were needless, you see.

But need not be kneed,

I often should have need,

Of your needles indeed.

Doesn’t anyone know where the new knives are?

Limerick

There was a young lady of Norway,

Who casually eat in a doorway?

When the door squeezed her flat,

She exclaimed: “What of that?”

This courageous young lady of Norway.

Proverbs

Neck or nothing.

No men can serve two masters.

Neither rhyme nor reason.

Neat as a new pin.

None as deaf as those that won’t hear.

Протранскрибируйте следующие слова и прочитайте свою запись, следя за правильным произношением фонемы [n] и ее оттенков.

no	in	since	ninth	often	unreal
now	on	aunt	tenth	snow	inroad
near	sun	pence	panther	written	sunrise
knee	moon	sciences	southern	cotton	run races
nor	send	sent	in the	sputnik	in written
new	learn	learnt	northern	button	in richness

### Expressions

1. Now and then. – Время от времени. Убак убактысы менен.
2. Rain or shine. – В любую погоду. Кайсы убакта болбосун.
3. No nonsense now! – Пожалуйста, без глупостей! Возьмись за ум! Эсиңе кел! Тентектик кылба!
4. On no account. – Ни в коем случае. Эч кандай!
5. No offence intended. – Я не хотел обидеть вас. Мен сизди капа кылгым келбеди.
6. In any event. – В любом случае. Кандай гана болбосун.
7. Any news? No news. – Есть новости? Нет новостей. Жаңылык жок.
8. Nock is no genius. – Ник не блещет умом. Никтин акылы анча эмес.

9. I've been and gone and done it! – А все же у меня это получилось. Канткенде да мен жасай алдым.
10. Brown, Jones and Robison. Простые рядовые англичане. Жөнөкөй катардагы англиялыктар.
11. What's done cannot be undone. – Что сделано, то сделано. Болоор иш болду, боесу канды.
12. You've found an elephant on the moon. – Ты попал пальцем в небо. Сенин жолуң болду.
13. Nanny left no stone unturned. – Ненни не жалела сил. Ненни күчүн аяган жок.
14. One man, no man. – Один в поле не воин. Жалгыз жоокер эмес.
15. Don't run the man down. – Не говори об этом человеке с пренебрежением. Бул адам жөнүндө жаман сөз айтпа.
16. It's no concern of mine. – Это не мое дело. Бул мага тийиштүү эмес.
17. I know Nanna by name only. – Я знаю Нанну только по имени. Мен Наннанын атын эле билем.
18. No sooner said than done. – Сказано – сделано. Айтылды жасалды.
19. In need men know their friends. – Друзья познаются в беде. Чыныгы дос кыйынчылыкта билинет.
20. Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain. – Деньги, потраченные на образование, никогда не пропадают. Билимге кеткен акча эч качан текке кетпейт.

### George Mikes

#### How to be a hypocrite?

If you want to be really and truly British, you must become a hypocrite. As some people say that an example explains things better, than the best theory. Let me try this way. I had a drink with an English friend of mine in a pub. We were sitting on a high chair in front of the counter, when a flying bomb exploded about a hundred yards away. I was truly and honestly frightened, and when a few seconds later I looked around I could not see my friend anywhere. At last I noticed that he was lying on the floor as flat as pancake. When he realized that nothing particular had happened in the pub, he got up a embarrassed, flicked the dust off his suit and turned to me with a superior and sarcastic smile. "Good heavens", were you so frightened that you couldn't move?

### Lesson 30

#### [ŋ]

Протранскрибируйте следующие слова и прочитайте свою запись, следя за правильным произношением фонемы [ŋ] и ее оттенков.

sing	sings	singing	finger	think
sang	tongues	ringing	stronger	uncle
song	longs	banging	anger	anchor
sung	fangs	learning	English	monkey
young	Young's	talking	jungle	ankle

### Expressions

1. Nothing's wrong. – Все в порядке. Баары жакшы.
2. Things are mending. – Дела поправляются. Иштер оңолуп келе жатат.
3. Bring them along. – Введите их (приведите их). Аларды алып келгиле.
4. Thanks for calling. – Спасибо, что пришли (позвонили). Чакырганыңарга рахмат!
5. Stop fidgeting, it's annoying. – Не вертись, это несносно. Көп ойлонбо бул таятма.
6. We're getting things moving. – Дело пошло. Иш жүрө баштады.
7. Everything's going wrong. – Все идет вкривь и вкось. Баары чаташып кетти.
8. Inga's poking and praying. – Инга всюду сует свой нос. Инга баарына мурдун тыгат.
9. Saying and doing are two things. – Важны дела а, не слова. Аз сүйлөп көп иш кыл.
10. Anything's better than going on doing nothing. – Любое занятие лучше безделья. Кандай гана иш болбосун бекерчиликтен жакшы.

11. No one like Duncan for saying the wrong thing. - Дункан не имеет себе равных в умении говорить невпопад. Апыртып сүйлөгөндөн Дункан алдына эч кимди салдырбайт.
12. You are fancying and imaging things. – Все это только плод твоего воображения. Булардын баары сенин ойлорундун гана натыйжасы.
13. I think, Uncle’s keeping something back. – Я думаю, дядюшка что-то устраивает. Мен ойлойм, тагам бир нерсе уюштуруп жатат деп.
14. Inga’s way of doing things is singular - Инга все делает своеобразно. Инга баарын өзү билгендей жасайт.
15. Spring is looking at the thing from the wrong angle. – У Спринга неверная точка зрения на это. Спрингдин буга болгон көз карашы жакшы эмес.
16. A creaking door hangs long on its hinges. - скрипучее дерево два века стоит. Кыйчылдаган дарак эки кылым турат.
17. Anything damaging in sitting and smoking? – Что, нельзя сидеть и курить? Отуруп чылым чеккенге болбойбу?
18. Some Englishmen are murdering King English. – Некоторые англичане ужасно коверкают литературный английский язык. Кээ бирки англиялыктар адабий англис тилин так сүйлөшпөйт.
19. The whole thing’s being a roaring success. – Это чрезвычайно процветающее дело. Бул өтө өнүгүп жаткан иш.
20. Frank’s anxious to start earning his living. – Френку не терпится начать зарабатывать на жизнь. Френк акча таап иштегенге абдан ынтызаар.

#### Сопоставление фонем [n] и [ŋ]

Прочитайте следующие пары слов, смыкая кончик языка и альвеолы при произнесении [n]; при произнесении [ŋ] смыкайте заднюю спинку языка с мягким нёбом.

<b>[n] - [ŋ]</b>		
win – wing	kin – king	stun - stung
ban – bang	pin – ping	ran - rang
thin – thing	fan – fang	Hun - hung
sin – sing	pan – pang	Lynn - ling
tan – tang	ton – tong	clan - clang
bun – bung	sun – sung	gone – gong

#### Сопоставление фонем [ŋk] и [ŋ]

##### **[kŋ] - [ŋ]**

think – thing	sunk – sung
bank – bang	rank – rang
rink – ring	winking – winging
brink – bring	banking – banging
sink – sing	clanking – clanging

#### Lesson 30

#### Щелевые (неносовые) сонанты

##### **[l]**

Протранскрибируйте следующие слова и прочитайте свою запись, следя за правильным произношением фонемы [l] и ее оттенков.

lead	large will	will you
learn	low tell	tell you
late	loiter shall	shall you
light	look full	full yet
lip	lot all	all young

left	loom yell	yell yes			
	health	all the	ultra	play	fly
	wealth	well then	will tryplan	flew	
	filth	kill the	shall draw	plus	sleep
	stealth	will these	all trees	cloud	slip
	Bill thinks	shall those	all dry	close	wash Lusy
	all things	all the things	all tricks	club	worth learning

## Expressions

1. Live and learn. – Век живи, век учись. Окуу, окуу жана окуу.
2. Adults only. – Детям до 16 лет вход воспрещен. 16 жашка чейинки балдарга кирүүгө мүмкүн эмес.
3. It's small world. - Мир тесен. Жер тегерек.
4. Let well alone. – От добра добра не ищут. Жакшылыкка жакшылык жок.
5. Lillian left the library at the eleven o'clock. – Лилиан ушла из библиотеки в 11 часов. Лилиан китепканадан саат 11лерде кеткен.
6. Will you please lay the table? - Накрой, пожалуйста, на стол. Столду жаса, сураныч.
7. Liz complains of feeling ill. - Лиз жалуется, что плохо себя чувствует. Лил озун жаман сезип жатам деп даттанды.
8. Len is a likely lad. - Лен – смывленный паренек. Лен элпек бала.
9. Lu's absolutely lovely. – Лу обворожительна. Лу татынакай.
10. Larry is pulling your leg. – Лэрри дурачит вас. Рэрри башыңызды айландырып жатат.
11. Lyle holds himself aloof. – Лайл держится особняком. Лайл өзүн токтоо кармайт.
12. It's Lola herself as large as life. – А вот и Лола собственной персоной. Мына Лола өзү да келип калды.
13. Lynn was blamed for the devil and all. – Лина обвинялась во всем. Линаны бар жокко күнөөлөп жатышат.
14. Really, all your children look alikeю – Правда, все ваши дети похоже друг на другу. Чындап, балдарыңыз бири бирине аябай окшош.
15. Luke always travels by land. – Льюк всегда путешествует по суше. Льюк дайыма кургакта саякаттайт.
16. He that lives with cripples learns to limp. – С кем поведешься, от того и наберешься. Сенин досуну көрсөт, сенин ким экендигинди айтам.
17. Please all and you will please none. – Угодая всем, не угодишь никому. Элдин баарына жага албайсын.
18. Only an elephant can bear an elephant's load. – Большому кораблю – большое плаванье. Чоң кемеге чоң калак керек.
19. In this life he laughs longest who laughs last. – Дольше всех смеется, кто смеется последний. Жөжөнү күздө санайбыз.

## THOMAS MORE

He came into great favor and made a rapid carrier as a statesman, at the same time writing works of a political, philosophical and historical character. His most famous book is "Utopia". "Utopia" –means "no place, no there". The work is written in Latin and divided into two books. Thomas More was the first writer in Europe to formulate communist principles as a basis of society.

### Lesson 31

#### Sound [w]

Протранскрибируйте следующие слова и прочитайте свою запись, следя за правильным произношением фонемы [w] и ее оттенков.

we	wool	sweet	twice	queen	where – wear
work	walk	swift	twelve	quick	which – witch
why	ward	swam	twenty	quite	whale – wail
way	wood	swam	twin	question	whet – wet
where	was	swore	tweed	quarrel	whine – win
war	win	swine	twist	quiet	whether– weather

## Expressions

1. Well, I declare! – Ну, скажу я вам! (Ну и ну) Ооба мен сизге айтам!
2. Why worry? – Зачем беспокоится? Эмнеге кыжаалат болосуз?
3. Time works wonders. – Время творит чудеса. Убакыт укмуштарды жасайт.
4. Away with war! – Долой войну! Согуш креги жок!
5. One word to the wise. – Умному кивни – догадается. Жакшы атка бир камчы, жаман атка миң камчы.
6. Whatever will we do? – Что мы будем делать? Эмне кылабыз эми?
7. We'll walk whatever the weather – Мы пойдем гулять в любую погоду. Биз кандай гана аба-ырайы болбосун басып келебиз.
8. We see what we wish to. – Мы видим то что хотим видеть. Көргүбүз келген нерселерди көрөбүз.
9. One never knows with the weather. – Никогда не знаешь какая будет погода. Аба ырайыны айта албайсын.
10. We wondered where we were. – Мы не знали где находимся. Кай жерде экенибизди билбедик.
11. I wonder what's wrong with Wun. – Не понимаю, что стряслось с Уин. Уинге эмне болгонун түшүнбөдүм.
12. The sweeter will wear well. – Этот свитер будет хорошо носиться. Бул свитер кийгенге жакшы.
13. Willful waste makes woeful want. – Мотовство до добра не доводит. Жаман сөз жакшылыкка апарбайт.
14. When will we meet? – Когда мы встретимся? Качан жолугабыз?
15. I wonder what's worrying Will. – Не понимаю, что беспокоит Уилла. Уиллди эмне кыжаалат кылат, түшүнбөйм.
16. Walter always knows what's what. – Уолтер всегда знает, что к чему. Уолтер ким кандай экенин жакшы билет.
17. It was I wonder the weather was so wet. – Было удивительно, что погода такая сырая. Таң калыштуу аба-ырайы абдан нымдуу.
18. Winnie is as weak as water. – Уинни слабохарактерная. Уинни абдан назик.
19. Watt is as swift as the wind. – Уот все делает быстро. Уот баарын тез кылат.
20. No sweet without some sweat. - Без труда нет плода. Эмгексиз ийгиликке жетпейсин.

Сопоставление фонем [w] и [v]

Прочитайте следующие пары слов, тщательно следя за тем, чтобы [w] был губно-губной, а [v] - губно-зубной фонемой.

[w] - [v]

we – vee	wow – vow	west- vest	worse - verse
why – vie	weaver – viva	went – vent	word - Verde
while – vile	winter – Vinter	wine – vine	Walt - vault
whim – vim	wiser – visor	wane – vain	wary - vary
wiper – vipер	wicker – vicar	wail – veil	reward – revert

Сопоставление фонем [w] и [f]

Прочитайте следующие пары слов, тщательно следя за тем, чтобы [w] был губно-губной, а [f] - губно-зубной фонемой.

we – fee	wool – fool
wore – four	worst – first
woe – foe	wear – fair
wheel – feel	why - lie
way – Fay	wire – fire

## SHAKESPEARE'S WORK

Shakespeare's literary work is usually divided into three periods. The first period of his creative work falls between 1590 and 1600. Shakespeare's comedies belong to the first period of his creative work. They all are written in his play full manner and in the brilliant poetry that conveys the spectator to Italy. Some of the first plays of the first period are "Richard 3" (1592), "The comedy of errors" (1592), "Romeo and Juliet" (1594), "Julius Caesar" (1599), "As you like it" (1599), (1600) "Twelfth night". Shakespeare's poems are also attributed to the first period, "Venus and Adonis" and "Lucre", and 154 sonnets. "Venus and Adonis" was the first of Shakespeare's works that came off the press. The second period of Shakespeare's creative work is from 1600 to 1608. His famous tragedies appeared at this time. In the plays of this period the dramatist reaches his full quality. He presents great humans' problems. His tragedies and historical plays made Shakespeare the greatest humanist of the English Renaissance. Some plays of the second period: 1601- "Hamlet", 1604-"Othello".

Shakespeare's plays of the third period are called the "Romantic dramas". There is no tragic tension in these plays. This period lasted from 1609 till 1612. 1609-"CYmbeline", 1610-"The Winter Tales", 1612-"Henry 8".

### Hamlet's soliloquy

To be, or not to be, that is the question:  
Wetter it's nobler in the mind to shuffler.  
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,  
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,  
And by opposing and then. To die, to sleep-  
No more, and by a sleep to say we end  
The heart – ache, and the thousand natural shocks  
That flesh is here to; 'tis a consummation  
Devoutly to be wished. To die to sleep-  
To sleep! Perchance to dream! Ay, there is the rub  
For in that sleep of death what may come,  
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil  
Must give pause-there's the respect  
That makes calamity of so long life.

### Lesson 32

#### [r]

Протранскрибируйте следующие слова и прочитайте свою запись, следя за правильным произношением фонемы [r] и ее оттенков.

read	spring	free	present	cry	upright		
rule	spread		friend		pretty	crab	necessary
right	strike	fry	prize		cream		birthright
wrong	straw		shrill		problem	crew	horse – race
rook	scream		shrewd	proof	crop		mushrooms
run	scrub		shrug	proud	cruise		cockroach
	three	very	tree		dreams		

through	sorry	try	dry
throw	quarrel	true	drew
thread	merry	trade	drive
with right	for ever	traffic	dress
with Rob	for instance	trolley	drop

## Expressions

1. Rack your brains. – Шевелите мозгами. Мээнди иштет.
2. Very true. - Совершенно, верно. Абдан туура.
3. Rather curious. – Очень любопытно. Абдан кызыгаарлык.
4. It's rather strange, yet true. – Это очень странно и тем не менее правда. Бул абдан кызык анын үстүнө чындык.
5. The crops promise well. – Виды на урожай хорошие. Түшүм жакшы болгудай.
6. Ron was proposed as president. – В председатели (старосты) предложили Рона. Жетекчиликке Ронду көрсөтүштү.
7. Rora arrived on the stroke of three. – Рора появилась, когда часы пробили три. Рора саат үч болгондо пайда болду.
8. Try to produce rule to practice. - Попробуйте применить это правила. Бул эрежени колдону көргүлө.
9. The river running dry. – Река высыхает. Дарыя куурап барат.
10. The three R's are reading, writing and arithmetic. - Чтение, письмо и арифметика. Окуу, жазуу жана арифметика.
11. Little friends may prove great friends. – Маленькие друзья иногда оказывает большие услуги. Кичинекей достор кээде жакшы иштерди жасап коет.
12. There is neither rhyme nor reason in it. – В этом нет ни складу ни ладу. Бул иштин пайдасы да зыяны да жок.
13. Rod has brains and character. – Род умный и волевой. Род акылдуу жана эрктүү.
14. Ruth is hungry for flattery. – Рут любить есть. Рут жегенди жакшы көрөт.
15. Rod's eyes draw straws. – У Рода слипаются глаза. Роддун көздөрү илинип кетип жатат.
16. Rolf returned to his parents. – Рольф возвратился к родителям целый и невредимый. Рольф ата-энесине сак саламат кайтып келди.
17. When a friend asks, there is no tomorrow. – Когда просит друг, не откладывай на завтра. Досуң суранып жатканда эртеңкиге калтырба.
18. Who wants be ruled by the rudder must be ruled by the rock? – Кто не слушается добрых советов, пусть пеняет на себя. Жакшы сөздү укпаган өзүнөн көрсүн.
19. When angry count a hundred. – Когда выходишь из себя, считай до ста. Жиниң келгенде жүзгө чейин сана.
20. Truth is stranger. - Правда диковиннее вымысла. Чындык жалгандан чоочун көрүнөт.

## DANIEL DEFOE

Daniel Defoe was the founder of the realistic novel. He was also, a brilliant journalist and in many ways the father of modern English periodicals. He founded and paved the way for many magazines ("The Revue", "The Spectator").

Daniel Defoe was born in London, his father a butcher, was wealthy enough to give his son a good education. Daniel was to become a priest, but it was his cherished desire to become wealthy. His wish was never fulfilled. Daniel was bankrupt several times. He was always in deep debt. The only branch of business in which he proved successful was journalism and literature. When Daniel was about twenty-three he started writing pamphlets on question of the hour. He started writing pamphlets praising King William 3, who was supported by the Whig party. Daniel wrote a satire in worth. No matters in whose defends his brilliant pamphlets were written his irony was so subtle, that the enemy didn't understand it at first. But as soon as his enemy realized the real character of the pamphlets

Daniel sentenced to seven years imprisonment. It was a cruel punishment, and when came effort him to be set free people carried him on their shoulders. This was the climax of his political career, end of it. In 1719, he tried his hand at another kind of literature –fiction, and wrote the novel, which is now best known: “Robinson Crusoe”.

After the book was published, Daniel became famous and rich and was able to pay his creditors in full. Other novels which Daniel wrote were also very much talked about during his lifetime, but we do not hear much about them now. For example “Captain Singleton” (1720). “Moll Flanders” (1729).

### Lesson 33

#### Sound [j]

Протранскрибируйте следующие слова и прочитайте свою запись, следя за правильным произношением фонемы [j] и ее оттенков.

you	year	suit	fume	pure	human
your	young	assume	super	tune	queue
yes	yard	few	enthusiasm	cure	tube

Expressions:

1. Yes, continue. Да, продолжайте. Ооба, улантыңыз.
2. Julia’s young for her years. Джулия выглядит моложе. Джулия жаш көрүнөт.
3. Your companion’s young, yet peculiar. Ваш спутник молод, но со странностями. Сиздин шеригиниз жаш бирок олдоксонураак.
4. The year is young yet. Год только начался. Жыл эми эле башталды.
5. I’m a year Daniel’s senior. Я на год старше Дэниеля. Мен Даниелден бир жылга чоңмун.
6. You won’t yell, will you? А кричать не будешь? Сен кыйкырбайсың, ошондойбу?
7. You kept Amelia amused. Ты все время смешил Амелию. Сен дайыма Амелияны күлдүрүп жүрөсүң.
8. You’d be less than human if you refused. Было бы противостоественно, если бы ты отказался. Эгерде сен каршылык көрсөтсөң адамгерчилик болбой калат эле.
9. Delia is far beyond William in Italian. Дилия гораздо лучше знает итальянский язык, чем Уильям. Дилия италиялык тилди Уилямга караганда жакшы билет.
10. Spaniels are companionable, you know. Спаниели же очень общительны. Спаниелдер абдан баарлашууга жакын.
11. New Year’s Day is the youngest day in the year. 1-е января – первый день Нового года. 1-январь, Жаңы-жылдын биринчи күнү.
12. Did you sell your old piano? Вы продали свой старый рояль? Силер иэски роялды саттыңарбы?
13. Credit is due to you, Celia. Ты достойна похвалы, Силия. Сисилия, сен мактоого татыктуусун.
14. You are young yet, aren’t you? Но ведь ты еще так молода. Бирок, сен абдан жашсың да.
15. The book’ll be beyond you, Jolyon. Ты не поймешь эту книгу, Джолион. Джолион, сен бул китепти түшүнө аласың да.
16. Yes, your face is familiar. Да, ваше лицо мне знакомо. Сиздин жүзүңүз тааныш учурайт.
17. Julius yearns for news. Джулиус с нетерпением ждет известий. Джулиус чыдамсыздык менен жаңылыкты күтүп жатат.
18. Youth yearns to be old while age yearns to be young again. Казаться старше юноши желают, обратно в юность старые хотят. Жаштар чоңойгусу келет, чоңдор кайра жаш болгусу келет.

## JONATHAN SWIFT

(1667-1745)

Jonathan Swift was the greatest of English satirist. That’s why the Irish people consider Swift the champion in the struggle for the wealthy and freedom of their country.

Jonathan Swift was born in Dublin, but he came from English family. His father died at the age of 25, leaving his wife and daughter penniless. His son was born seven months later after his death. The boy

knew little of his mother. He hardly ever saw her, during his childhood. He was supported by his uncle Godwin. At the age of six he was sent to school, which he left at fourteen. When he entered a College in Dublin and got his bachelor's degree in 1686.

## Lesson 34

### Краткие гласные фонемы

Протранскрибируйте следующие слова и прочитайте свою запись, следя за правильным произношением фонемы [i] и ее оттенков.

Sound [i]

in	it	pity	ill	any
is	isn't	ditty	fill	many
his	if	minute	till	city
thing	miss	women	pill	army
give	tick	silly	bill	lady
him	pick	wishes	milk	baby
did	myth	village	brill	Sunday?

*Expressions:*

1. Is Mickey in? Микки дома? Микки үйдөбү?
2. In with him. Пусть войдет. Кире берсин.
3. It's this wind. Какой сильный ветер. Бул чын эле шамалбы?
4. It isn't cricket. Это нечестно. Бул жалган.
5. It's the limit! Это уж слишком! Бул өтө эле четтен чыгып кетти.
6. I think it's a bit thick. Думаю, это слишком. Өтө эле четтен чыкты деп ойлойм.
7. Biddy is quitting with Billy. Бидди свела счета с Билли. Бидди Билли менен эсептешип алды.
8. Willie's quick – witted. Вили очень умен. Вилли абдан акылдуу.
9. Will you bring Mrs Limm in? Введите, пожалуйста, миссис Лимм. Миссис Лиммди алып келесизби?
10. It isn't his business, is it? Ведь это не его дело, правда? Бул анын иши эмес да, ошондойбу?
11. Christie will fill the bill. Кристи будет гвоздем программы. Кристи программанын негизин түзөт.
12. Lily wishes it finished quickly. Лили хочет, чтобы это было быстро закончен. Лили бунун тез бүтүшүн каалайт.
13. If it isn't Philip! Кого я вижу? Филипп! Эгерде бул Филлип болбосо, анда мен кимди көрүп жатам?
14. It is bringing grist to his mill. Это вода на его мельницу. (Это ему на руку) Бул суу анын тегирменине ылайык.
15. Tillie is niminy-piminy. Тили – манерная и желанная особа. Тилли койкондогон нерсе.
16. Is Mrs Livesey within? Миссис Ливси у себя? Миссис Ливси Озүндөбү?
17. Lisbet is still on the sick – list. Лизбет еще на больничном листе. Лизбет дагы деле ооруп жатат.
18. Kittie is thin-skinned, Minnie is thick – skinned. Кити – легко ранимый человек, а Мини не отличается чувствительностью. Кити абдан назик адам, Минни андан айырмаланбайт.
19. It is written in simple English, isn't it? Это написано простым английским языком, не правда ли? Бул жөнөкөй англис тилинде жазылган, ошондойбу?

Sound [e]

Протранскрибируйте следующие слова и прочитайте свою запись, следя за правильным произношением фонемы [e] и ее оттенков.

men	pet	better	tell
said	best	bedding	bell
end	neck	merry	fell
gem	left	any	sell
ebb	pence	many	well
bread	breath	ready	felt
Thanks	meant	question	else

*Expressions:*

1. Well said.
2. Press bell.
3. Well, I never.
4. Get better.
5. Very well, then.
6. Ted'll get wet.
7. The engine went dead.

## GULLIVER'S TRAVELS

In 1726 Swift's masterpiece "Gulliver's Travels" appeared. This work made a great sensation in Ireland as well as in England. It equally stirred the interests of those in politics as well as the readers of novels.

In this work Swift intended to satirize the evils of the existing society in the form of fictions travels. He tells of the adventures of ship surgeon, as related by himself and divided into four parts of four voyages:

1. A voyage to Lilliput.
  2. A voyage to Brobdignag.
  3. A voyage to Laputa.
  4. A voyage to the country of Huynh's.
1. The first voyage was to a strange country Lilliput. As the result of a shipwreck Gulliver finds himself in a country, inhabited by a race of people about six inches high. Everything else in this country is on a correspond scale. Swift meant this small country with its swallow interest, corrupted laws and evil customs to symbolize the England of the 18<sup>th</sup> century the court with its atmosphere of hostility, hypocrisy and flattery where the author felt as lonely as his hero when among the Lilliputians.
2. Before long Gulliver undertakes another voyage. The ship anchors near the land of the giants to take in a supply of water. While on shore Gulliver is captured by the giants. They are good-natured creatures and treat Gulliver kindly, though they are amused by his small size and look upon him as a plaything.
- Brobdignag is an expression of Swift's desire to find the ideal and escape from the disgusting world of the Lilliputians. The author idealizes an agricultural country ruled by ideal monarch. Swift creates such a monarch in the king of Brobdignag. He is clever, honest and kind to his people. He hates wars and wants to make his people happy.
3. The third voyage is to Laputa, a flying island Laputa. Swift's imaginations of the bitterness of his satire reach their climax in the third part where he shows the academy of sciences in Laputa [the author touches upon all the existing sciences]. It is easy enough to understand that ridiculing the academy of Laputa. Swift ridicules the scientists of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The scientists are shut in their chambers isolated from the entire world.

4. In the 4<sup>th</sup> part Swift describes Gulliver's adventures at an ideal land where there were neither sickness, dishonesty, nor any of the frivolities of human society. The human race occupies a position of servility there and a noble race of horses rules the country by reason and justice. Gulliver's travel was one of the greatest works of the period of the Enlightenment in world literature. Swift's democratic ideas expressed in the book had a great influence on the English writers who came after Swift.

## ROBERT BURNS

Robert Burns is the national poet of Scotland. Every year on his birthday Scotsmen all over the world gather together for a traditional celebration in which his memory is glorified, his poems are recited and his songs are sung. Burns poetry is loved and enjoyed by all his countrymen. They love Burns for the generosity and kindness of his nature, for his patriotism and truthfulness. In his poems he sang the pride and dignity of the Scottish peasantry.

Burns sang the beauty and the glory of his native land. He glorified true love and friendship.

Burns was born in Alloway, near Ayr, on the 25 of January 1759. His father was a hard-working man and he took great trouble to give his family all the education he could.

When Robert was six, he was sent to a school at Alloway Miln. Robert was given a good knowledge of English.

For some years Burns worked on the family farm. They lived very poor.

Burns wrote his first poem at the age of fourteen. And from then till his death poems and songs came out, giving delight and joy to himself, his countrymen and the entire world around. Burns worked with his father and brothers. The death of his father in 1784 left Burns free to choose his own way of life, but it also gave him new responsibilities as head of the family. As a farmer he was unsuccessful and moved to other place – Burns published his poems in Kilmarnock in 1786. His success was great.

Burns wrote many poems and songs. After a short illness he died on the 21<sup>st</sup> of July 1796. Millions of people all over the world highly esteem and love Burns poems.

S. Marshak, a great soviet poet, brought Burns to Russian people through his fine translation.

My Heart's in the Highlands

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here;

My heart's in the Highlands, a chasing the deer;

A-chasing the wild deer and following the roe-

My heart in the Highlands wherever I go.

Farewell to the Highlands, farewell to the North,

The birthplace of valour, the country of worth:

Wherever I wander, wherever I rove,

The hills of the Highlands forever I love.

Farewell to the mountains high covered with snow;

Farewell to the straths and green valleys below;

Farewell to the forests and wild-heaving woods;

Farewell to the torrents and loud pouring floods.

My hearts in the Highlands, my heart is not here

My heart's in the Highlands, a chasing the deer;

A-chasing the wild deer and following the roe-

My heart in the Highlands wherever I go.

**Тест для студентов на контроль знаний**

-----Вопрос 1-----

Choose the appropriate answer.

Phonetics is a category of linguistics that studies\_\_\_\_\_.

ОТВЕТ:

the sound structure of the English language.

ОТВЕТ:

words and their meaning

ОТВЕТ:

parts of speech

ОТВЕТ:

spelling words

-----Вопрос 2-----

How many letters and sounds are there in the English language?

ОТВЕТ:

26 letters and 54 sounds

ОТВЕТ:

26 letters and 44 sounds

ОТВЕТ:

20 letters and 43 sounds

ОТВЕТ:

23 letters and 50 sounds

-----Вопрос 3-----

Sounds can be divided into two categories:

\_\_\_\_\_.

ОТВЕТ:

occlusive, labial

ОТВЕТ:

diphthongs, monophthongs

ОТВЕТ:

vowels, consonants

ОТВЕТ:

nasal, lateral

-----Вопрос 4-----

How many vowel and consonant sounds are there in the English language?

ОТВЕТ:

20 vowel sounds and 24 consonant sounds

ОТВЕТ:

6 vowel sounds and 20 consonant sounds.

ОТВЕТ:

24 vowels and 20 consonant sounds.

ОТВЕТ:

10 vowels and 11 consonant sounds.

-----Вопрос 5-----

The organs of speech are commonly categorized into \_\_\_\_\_.

ОТВЕТ:

front, back

ОТВЕТ:

active and passive

ОТВЕТ:

advanced and deep

ОТВЕТ:

wide and narrow

-----Вопрос 6-----

\_\_\_\_\_ is the visual representation of speech sounds (or phones) by means of symbols.

ОТВЕТ:

Punctuation

ОТВЕТ:

Transcription

ОТВЕТ:

Specificity

ОТВЕТ:

Acoustics

-----Вопрос 7-----

The active organs of speech include\_\_\_\_\_.

ОТВЕТ:

the alveolar ridge

ОТВЕТ:

the hard palate

ОТВЕТ:

the vocal cords, the back wall of the pharynx

ОТВЕТ:

teeth ridge

-----Вопрос 8-----

Passive organs of speech: \_\_\_\_\_.

ОТВЕТ:

the lips, the tongue

ОТВЕТ:

the vocal cords, the back wall of the pharynx

ОТВЕТ:

the soft palate with a uvula

ОТВЕТ:

the teeth, the hard palate

-----Вопрос 9-----

The English consonants are classified according to\_\_\_\_\_.

ОТВЕТ:

the pharynx

ОТВЕТ:

the passive organs of speech

ОТВЕТ:

the tongue position

ОТВЕТ:

the type of obstruction

-----Вопрос 10-----

The English monophthongs are classified according to\_\_\_\_\_.

ОТВЕТ:

the position of the soft palate

ОТВЕТ:

the tongue position

ОТВЕТ:

the manner of production of noise

ОТВЕТ:

the work of vocal cords

-----Вопрос 11-----

Identify the word that contains the sound [ɑ:]

ОТВЕТ:

garden

ОТВЕТ:

cut

ОТВЕТ:

cat

ОТВЕТ:

some

-----Вопрос 12-----

Choose the word in which the sound [ə] is in the initial position.

ОТВЕТ:

[ˈterəbl] terrible

ОТВЕТ:

[ˈseɪlə] sailor

ОТВЕТ:

[kənˈteɪn] contain.

ОТВЕТ:

[əˈbeɪ] obey.

-----Вопрос 13-----

Choose the words with the sound [ɔ: ].

ОТВЕТ:

bone, home

ОТВЕТ:

short, horse

ОТВЕТ:

spoon, too, fool

ОТВЕТ:

son, love, some

-----Вопрос 14-----

Syllable type:

no, note

ОТВЕТ:

I

ОТВЕТ:

I-II

ОТВЕТ:

III

ОТВЕТ:

IV

-----Вопрос 15-----

How do you pronounce “g” in the word “message”?

ОТВЕТ:

[dʒ]

ОТВЕТ:

[g]

ОТВЕТ:

[k]

ОТВЕТ:

silent sound

-----Вопрос 16-----

Identify the word in which the sound [ɑ:] occurs:

ОТВЕТ:

catch

ОТВЕТ:

farm

ОТВЕТ:

pat

ОТВЕТ:

take

-----Вопрос 17-----

The second type of syllable in the English language is

-----.

ОТВЕТ:

open

ОТВЕТ:

vowel+letter “R”

ОТВЕТ:

closed

ОТВЕТ:

vowel+letter «R» +»E»

-----Вопрос 18-----

Which word has a closed syllable?

ОТВЕТ:

kittens

ОТВЕТ:

kite

ОТВЕТ:

tidy

ОТВЕТ:

rose

-----Вопрос 19-----

The sounds [k], [g], [t] are\_\_\_\_\_.

ОТВЕТ:

vowels

ОТВЕТ:

consonants

ОТВЕТ:

diphthongs

ОТВЕТ:

triphthongs

-----Вопрос 20-----

The sounds [i], [e], [æ], [o], [u], [ə] are \_\_\_\_\_ vowels.

ОТВЕТ:

middle

ОТВЕТ:

long

ОТВЕТ:

short

ОТВЕТ:

front

-----Вопрос 21-----

Choose the correct transcription of the word Sweep.

ОТВЕТ:

[swi:p]

ОТВЕТ:

[svi:p]

ОТВЕТ:

[swip]

ОТВЕТ:

[swep]

-----Вопрос 22-----  
The process in which a sound is influenced by, and become similar to, a surrounding sound is called\_\_\_\_\_.

ОТВЕТ:  
palatalization  
ОТВЕТ:  
reduction  
ОТВЕТ:  
assimilation  
ОТВЕТ:  
aspiration

-----Вопрос 23-----  
\_\_\_\_\_ is a vowel that contains two different vowel sounds in one syllable.

ОТВЕТ:  
A monophthong  
ОТВЕТ:  
A diphthongoid  
ОТВЕТ:  
A diphthong  
ОТВЕТ:  
A triphthong

-----Вопрос 24-----  
Which of the following words contains a diphthong?

ОТВЕТ:  
boy  
ОТВЕТ:  
hot  
ОТВЕТ:  
sun  
ОТВЕТ:  
pen

-----Вопрос 25-----  
The digraphs au, ou before ght read\_\_\_\_\_.

ОТВЕТ:  
[o:]  
ОТВЕТ:  
[a:]  
ОТВЕТ:  
[u:]  
ОТВЕТ:  
[au]

-----Вопрос 26-----  
Choose the word where the letter “i” is read as the sound [i] according to the rules of the second (closed) syllable type.

ОТВЕТ:  
pride  
ОТВЕТ:  
fine  
ОТВЕТ:  
sir  
ОТВЕТ:  
milk

-----Вопрос 27-----  
Which of the following is a vowel digraph?

ОТВЕТ:

i as in big  
ОТВЕТ:  
ch in cheese  
ОТВЕТ:  
oa as in boat  
ОТВЕТ:  
th as in think

-----Вопрос 28-----  
The symbol [m] represents a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ nasal stop.

ОТВЕТ:  
vowel  
ОТВЕТ:  
bilabial  
ОТВЕТ:  
open  
ОТВЕТ:  
voiced

-----Вопрос 29-----  
\_\_\_\_\_ is a combination of three vowels pronounced rapidly as one.

ОТВЕТ:  
A digraph  
ОТВЕТ:  
A diphthong  
ОТВЕТ:  
A triphthong  
ОТВЕТ:

### ***A monophthong***

-----Вопрос 30-----  
Choose “linking [r]” in the following word combinations.

ОТВЕТ:  
'never a `gain [ˈnevər ə ɪɡən]  
ОТВЕТ:  
Celia and Chris [ˈsɪliə ˈən ˈkrɪs]  
ОТВЕТ:  
'Africa and `Asia [ˈæfrɪkə ən `eɪʃə]  
ОТВЕТ:  
I `saw a `man [aɪ ˈsɔː ə `mæn]

-----Вопрос 31-----  
Find a word with a different vowel sound:

ОТВЕТ:  
cow  
ОТВЕТ:  
now  
ОТВЕТ:  
start  
ОТВЕТ:  
house

-----Вопрос 32-----  
Choose the word with the unpronounceable letter r

ОТВЕТ:  
raincoat  
ОТВЕТ:  
car

Ответ:

bread

Ответ:

red

-----Вопрос 33-----

Identify the correct transcription of the word:

“nowhere”:

Ответ:

[nəʊweə].

Ответ:

[nəʊwiə].

Ответ:

[nəʊwei].

Ответ:

[naʊweə].

-----Вопрос 34-----

Choose the word where the [w] sound is not pronounced

Ответ:

wrong

Ответ:

white

Ответ:

reward

Ответ:

win

-----Вопрос 35-----

Identify the correct variant of the word by transcription : /beə/

Ответ:

bear

Ответ:

beer

Ответ:

baire

Ответ:

beard

-----Вопрос 36-----

The letter Y at the beginning of words before a vowel reads \_\_\_\_\_.

Ответ:

[j]

Ответ:

[i]

Ответ:

[e]

Ответ:

[a]

-----Вопрос 37-----

Choose the word in which the consonant sound [ŋ] is in the intervocalic position.

Ответ:

singer

Ответ:

song

Ответ:

soon

Ответ:

one

-----Вопрос 38-----

Read the phonetic transcription and choose the correct word for the transcription given.

[ˈpaʊə]

Ответ:

pare

Ответ:

power

Ответ:

poor

Ответ:

pair

-----Вопрос 39-----

Identify the word that contains the sound:[æ]

Ответ:

duck

Ответ:

crackle

Ответ:

honey

Ответ:

mask

-----Вопрос 40-----

How many consonant sounds are there in the word utopia?

Ответ:

1

Ответ:

3

Ответ:

2

Ответ:

5

-----Вопрос 41-----

Identify the correct transcription of the word: think

Ответ:

/θɪŋk/.

Ответ:

/ðɪŋk/

Ответ:

/θɪŋk/.

Ответ:

/θi:ŋk/.

-----Вопрос 42-----

Choose the option that indicates the common characteristics of the sounds [n,ŋ]

Ответ:

apical-alveolar sonorants

Ответ:

lingualabial

OTBET:

nasal, occlusive sonorants

OTBET:

fricative, plosive

-----Вопрос 43-----

What sounds can be identified in the following tongue twister:

Berty Borter bought some butter, But she said the butter's bitter

OTBET:

[b, t].

OTBET:

[a, e]

OTBET:

[i, s]

OTBET:

[b, p].

-----Вопрос 44-----

Choose the word in which the consonant sound [ð] is in the intervocalic position.

OTBET:

rather

OTBET:

though

OTBET:

path

OTBET:

thing

-----Вопрос 45-----

Choose the correct transcription of the word vegetables.

OTBET:

['vedʒtəbəls].

OTBET:

['vedʒtəbəlz].

OTBET:

['vi:dʒitəbəlz].

OTBET:

['vejetəbəlz]

-----Вопрос 46-----

Identify the correct transcription of the word: steer

OTBET:

/sti:/.

OTBET:

**/stiə/**

OTBET:

**/steə/**

OTBET:

Questions for module-1 (Term-1)

1. The Organs of Speech and Their Functions
2. English Alphabet. Letters and Sounds
3. English Transcription
4. English Sounds: vowels, consonants, monophthongs, diphthongs

/stɪr/

-----Вопрос 47-----

Choose “intrusive [r]” in the following word combination in the intervocalic position at the word junction.

OTBET:

[ˈʃeɪlə r ən pəˈtrɪʃə] Sheila and Patricia

OTBET:

[ˈbetər ˈɒf] better off

OTBET:

[ˈfɔːr əː ˈfaɪv] four or five

OTBET:

[ˈpʊər ˈəʊld ˈtɒm] poor old Tom

-----Вопрос 48-----

Choose the word where the letter combination ‘th’ is read as [θ].

OTBET:

southern

OTBET:

throw

OTBET:

there

OTBET:

mother

-----Вопрос 49-----

Choose the word where the letter “a” is read as the sound [a:] according to the rules of the third syllable type

OTBET:

hand

OTBET:

garden

OTBET:

name

OTBET:

scare

-----Вопрос 50-----

The letter “C” is pronounced before these letters “i”, “e”, “y” as \_\_\_\_\_.

OTBET:

[s]

OTBET:

[ç]

OTBET:

[k]

OTBET:

[z]

5. Types of Syllables

6. English sounds: consonants, their classification: aspirated, voiced, voiceless,

7. Palatalization

8. Assimilation. Definition

9. Reduction.

10. Rules of syllable division.

Questions for module-II (Term-1)

1. The main classification of vowels

2. The articulation of the diphthong sound [ei], [ai], [oi]

3. Reading vowel digraphs in stressed syllable.

4. Word Stress

5. Stress in two-syllable and polysyllabic words.

6. The articulation of the diphthong sound [au], [əʊ], [ɛə].

7. Reading vowels in unstressed syllable.

8. Intonation. Intonation Structure.

9. Syntagma

10. Nuclear Tones: low-fall, low-rise, high-fall, high-rise, fall-rise, rise- fall, level

Questions for module-I (Term-2)

1 Sounds [l, f, v, j, e, ə]

2 Sounds: [k, g, t, d, n, s, z, l,d, p, b, m]

- 3 Types of Syllables. Syllable Formation
- 4 Sonorants at the end of words
- 5 Tempo. Sentence Stress. Melody
- 6 Timber. Intonation Structure
- 7 Intonation of Questions
- 8 Graphic characteristics of syllables
- 9 Nasal plosion and loss of plosion.
10. Intonation of compound sentences.

Questions for module-II (Term-2)

- 1.The articulation of the sounds [ð], [θ].
2. Sounds [tʃ], [dʒ]
3. The articulation of the sounds [ʃ], [ʒ].
4. Intonation of Different Communicative types of Sentences
5. Reading digraphs before the letter r.
6. Intonation Pattern I (Low Pre-Head+) Low Fall (+Tail.)
7. Sequence of Tones.
8. Logical stress.
9. Intonation of Parentheses
10. Intonation Pattern II (Low Pre-Head+) Fall- Rise (+Tail)
11. Intonation Pattern III
12. (Low Pre-Head+) Low Rise(+Tail)
13. Intonation Pattern VI
14. Intonation Pattern V
15. Intonation Pattern VIII

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