



Министерство образования и науки Украины
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TONGUE-TWISTERS. CONSONANTS= СКОРОГОВОРКИ. СОГЛАСНЫЕ

Методические указания
к практическим занятиям по дисциплине
«Практическая фонетика английского языка»
для студентов 1-2х курсов
специальности 6.020303 «Перевод»
дневной формы обучения

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Tongue-twisters. Consonants = Скороговорки. Согласные: метод. указания к практическим занятиям по дисциплине «Практическая фонетика английского языка» для студентов 1-2х курсов специальности 6.020303 «Перевод» дневной формы обучения/Сост. С.В. Колтунова. – Севастополь: Изд-во СевНТУ, 2009. – 36с.

Цель: данные методические указания на материале английских скороговорок помогут сформировать навыки произнесения английских согласных звуков у студентов младших курсов, а также усовершенствовать произносительные и ритмико-интонационные навыки у старшекурсников, закрепить теоретический материал по теме: English consonants, обогатить словарный запас студентов и развить память.

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1. NOISE CONSONANTS

1.1. PLOSIVES

1.1.1. The consonants [p, b] are articulated with the lips pressed together. Thus a complete obstruction is formed so that the air-passage through the mouth cavity is blocked for a short time. Then the lips are quickly opened and the air escapes with plosion.

In the production of [p] the vocal cords are kept apart and do not vibrate, whereas in the articulation of [b] they are drawn near together and vibrate.

Thus consonant [p] may be defined as **occlusive noise plosive bilabial consonant**. The consonant [p] is voiceless-fortis, the consonant [b] is voiced-lenis.

Recommendations.

- Do the following exercise for the lips:
 - Take a thin sheet of paper and put it before your lips.
 - Press the lips together.
 - Push air through the mouth as strongly as possible, pronouncing the sound [p]. Make the sheet vibrate.
- Press your lips together and push the air through the mouth breaking the obstruction made by the lips.
- Make the sound [p] strong and aspirated. It means there is a little puff of breath, i.e. a slight [h] sound just after the explosion, e.g. [p^ha:t, p^hei, p^h:k].

Exercises

Exercise 1. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart. Keep in mind the right articulation of the consonant [p].

- Please pay promptly.
- Pirates Private Property
- Plague-bearing prairie dogs.
- People pledging plenty of pennies.
- A pleasant place to place a plaice is a place where a plaice is pleased to be placed.
- Pick a partner and practice passing, for if you pass proficiently, perhaps you'll play professionally.
- Picky people pick Peter Pan Peanut Butter.
Peter Pan Peanut is the peanut picky people pick.



8. If Pickford's packers packed a packet of crisps would the packet of crisps that Pickford's packers packed survive for two and a half years?
9. Pete's pa pete poked to the pea patch to pick a peck of peas for the poor pink pig in the pine hole pig-pen.
10. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.
Did Peter Piper pick a peck of pickled peppers?
If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,
where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?

Exercise 2. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart.
Keep in mind the right articulation of the consonant [b].

1. black back bat
2. Black bug's blood.
3. Good blood, bad blood.
4. Red Buick, blue Buick
5. Black background, brown background.
6. A box of biscuits, a batch of mixed biscuits.
7. A bloke's back bike brake block broke.
8. Betty better butter Brad's bread.
9. The bootblack bought the black boot back.
10. Bright blows the broom on the brook's bare brown banks.
11. A big black bug bit a big black dog on his big black nose!
12. Once upon a barren moor
There dwelt a bear, also a boar.
The bear could not bear the boar.
The boar thought the bear a bore.
At last the bear could bear no more
Of that boar that bored him on the moor,
And so one morn he bored the boar--
That boar will bore the bear no more.
13. A bitter biting bittern
Bit a better brother bittern,
And the bitter better bittern
Bit the bitter biter back.
And the bitter bittern, bitten,
By the better bitten bittern,
Said: "I'm a bitter biter bit, alack!"
14. Bobby Bippy bought a bat.

Bobby Bippy bought a ball.
With his bat Bob banged the ball
Banged it bump against the wall
But so boldly Bobby banged it
That he burst his rubber ball
""Boo!"" cried Bobby
Bad luck ball
Bad luck Bobby, bad luck ball
Now to drown his many troubles
Bobby Bippy's blowing bubbles.

16. I bought a bit of baking powder and baked a batch of biscuits.
I brought a big basket of biscuits back to the bakery and baked a basket of big biscuits. Then I took the big basket of biscuits and the basket of big biscuits and mixed the big biscuits with the basket of biscuits that was next to the big basket and put a bunch of biscuits from the basket into a biscuit mixer and brought the basket of biscuits and the box of mixed biscuits and the biscuit mixer to the bakery and opened a tin of sardines.

Exercise 3. Complete the following tongue-twisters.

1. Busy buzzing bumble
2. The blue bluebird
3. Betty and Bob brought back blue balloons from the big
4. A big black bug bit a big black bear, made the big black bear bleed
5. Betty beat a bit of butter to make a better
6. Brad's big black bath brush
7. The bleak breeze blights the bright blue
8. Betty Botter bought some ...,
"But," she said, "this butter's
If I bake this bitter ...,
It will make my batter
But a bit of better ... -
That would make my batter"
So she bought a bit of ... ,
Better than her bitter ... ,
And she baked it in her ... ,
And the batter was not
So 'twas better Betty ...
Bought a bit of better



1.1.2. The consonants [t, d] are articulated with the tip of the tongue pressed against the alveolar ridge. Thus contact is formed so that the air-passage through the mouth is blocked for a short time. Then the tip of the tongue is quickly removed from the alveolar ridge and the air escapes with the plosion.

In the production of [t] the vocal cords are kept apart and do not vibrate, whereas in the articulation of [d] they are drawn near together and vibrate.

Thus [t, d] may be defined as **occlusive plosive fore-lingual apical alveolar** consonants; the consonant [t] is voiceless-fortis, the consonant [d] is voiced-lenis.

Recommendations.

1. Do the following exercise for the tongue:
 - (a) The mouth is wide open.
 - (b) Put the tip of the tongue to the inner side of the upper teeth.
 - (c) Now press the tip to the teeth ridge.
 - (d) Then press the tip of the tongue to the back of the teeth ridge.
 - (e) Come back to the (b)-position, with the tip of the tongue against the inner side of the upper teeth.
 - (f) Continue practising the exercise counting "three" (positions c, d, b). Use the mirror. Be careful to do the exercise only with the tip of the tongue.
2. Put the tip of the tongue (not the blade) against the alveolar ridge and push the air through the mouth breaking the obstruction.
3. Make the sound [t] strong and aspirated, e.g. *too, tart, toy*.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart. Keep in mind the right articulation of the consonant [t].

1. Toy boat. Toy boat. Toy boat.
2. Two to two to Toulouse?
3. Two tried and true tridents
4. Tie twine to three tree twigs.
5. Tommy Tucker tried to tie Tammy's Turtles tie.
6. Tim, the thin twin tinsmith
7. A tree toad loved a she-toad
Who lived up in a tree.
He was a two-toed tree toad

But a three-toed toad was she.
The two-toed tree toad tried to win
The three-toed she-toad's heart,
For the two-toed tree toad loved the ground
That the three-toed tree toad trod.
But the two-toed tree toad tried in vain.
He couldn't please her whim.
From her tree toad bower
With her three-toed power
The she-toad vetoed him.

8. The two-twenty-two train tore through the tunnel.
9. Twelve twins twirled twelve twigs.
10. Two Truckee truckers truculently trucking
to have truck to truck two trucks of truck.
11. Two toads, totally tired.
12. Hi-Tech Traveling Tractor Trailer Truck Tracker
13. Three twigs twined tightly.
14. A tutor who tooted the flute
Tried to tutor two tooters to toot.
Said the two to the tutor:
"Is it harder to toot or
To tutor two tooters to toot?"
15. A tidy tiger tied a tie tighter to tidy her tiny tail.
16. Mr. Tongue Twister tried to train his tongue to twist and
turn, and twit an twat, to learn the letter "T".
17. A twister of twists once twisted a twist;
A twist that he twisted was a three-twisted twist;
If in twisting a twist one twist should untwist,
The untwisted twist would untwist the twist.
18. Two tiny tigers take two taxis to town.
19. Tie a knot, tie a knot.
Tie a tight, tight knot.
Tie a knot in the shape of a nought.
20. Tie twine to three tree twigs.
21. Two to two to Tooting too!
22. What to do to die today at a minute or two to two. A
terribly difficult thing to say and a harder thing to do. A
dragon will come and beat his drum Ra-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-
ta-too at a minute or two to two today. At a minute or
two to two.
23. Never trouble about trouble until trouble troubles you!



Three Tree Turtles

24. Three tree turtles took turns talking tongue twisters.
If three tree turtles took turns talking tongue twisters,
where's the twisters the three tree turtles talked?
25. Terry Teeter, a teeter-totter teacher, taught her daughter
Tara to teeter-totter, but Tara Teeter didn't teeter-totter
as Terry Teeter taught her to.

Exercise 2. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart.
Mind the right articulation of the consonant [d].

1. Two dozen dim bells ding-dongs.
2. Dennie's daughter Diana doesn't dislike darning.
3. Diamond cut diamond.
4. Ed had edited it.
5. A dozen double damask dinner napkins.
6. Diana dolphin dances in her dreams.
7. Draw drowsy ducks and drakes.
8. Do drop in at the Dewdrop Inn.
9. Diligence dismisseth despondency
10. Did Doug dig Dick's garden or did Dick dig Doug's garden?
11. Ken Dodd's dad's dog 's dead.
12. How much dope did the dope dealer deal if the dope dealer did deal
dope?
13. If one doctor doctors another doctor, does the doctor
who doctors the doctor doctor the doctor the way the
doctor he is doctoring doctors? Or does he doctor
the doctor the way the doctor who doctors doctors?

1.1.3. The consonants [k, g] are articulated with the back of the tongue pressed against the soft palate. Thus contact is formed so that the air-passage through the mouth is completely blocked for a short time. Then the back of the tongue is quickly removed from the soft palate and the air escapes with plosion.

In the production of [k] the vocal cords are kept apart and do not vibrate, whereas in the articulation of [g] they are drawn near together and vibrate.

Thus [k, g] may be defined as **occlusive noise plosive backlingual velar** consonants; the consonant [k] is voiceless-fortis, the consonant [g] is voiced-lenis.

Recommendations.

1. Do the following exercise for the soft palate:
 - (a) Take a mirror, turn your back to the light, open the mouth wide, keep the tongue as low as possible and say "Ah", as if the doctor wanted to examine your throat. Mind that the soft palate is raised closing the nasal cavity. The air stream goes through the mouth.
 - (b) Keeping the mouth in this position breathe in and out through the mouth.
 - (c) Alternate the air effort while breathing out now making it strong now very slight.
2. Raise the back of the tongue to the soft palate so that you can feel a firm contact of them. Push the air from the lungs breaking the obstruction with a slight popping noise.
3. Make the sound [k] strong and aspirated, e.g. *cool, calm*.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart.
Mind the right articulation of the consonant [g].

1. Great gray goats
2. Greek grapes.
3. Gail gets good grades.
4. Gertie's great-grandma grew aghast at Gertie's grammar.
5. Three gray geese in the green grass grazing.
Gray were the geese and green was the grass.
6. Girl gargoyle, guy gargoyle.
7. Cows graze in groves on grass which grows in grooves in groves.
8. Gobbling gorgoyles gobbled gobbling goblins.
9. Green glass globes glow greenly.
10. The great Greek grape growers grow great Greek grapes.
11. If you go for a gopher a gopher will go for a gopher hole.

Exercise 2. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart.
Mind the right articulation of the consonant [k].

1. Quick kiss. Quicker kiss.
2. A quick witted cricket critic
3. Crisp crusts crackle crunchily.



4. Clean clams crammed in clean cans.
5. Give papa a cup of proper coffee in a copper coffee cup.
6. I correctly recollect Rebecca MacGregor's reckoning.
7. Kris Kringle carefully crunched on candy canes.
8. The cat catchers can't catch caught cats.
9. How can a clam cram in a clean cream can?
10. Can you can a can as a canner can can a can?
11. How many cans can a cannibal nibble
if a cannibal can nibble cans?
As many cans as a cannibal can nibble
if a cannibal can nibble cans.
12. If you can't can any candy can,
how many candy cans can a candy canner can
if he can can candy cans?
13. How much caramel can a canny canonball cram in a camel if a
canny canonball can cram caramel in a camel?
14. If coloured caterpillars could change their colours constantly could
they keep their coloured coat coloured properly?
15. Craig Quinn's quick trip to Crabtree Creek.
16. How many cans can a canner can if a canner can can cans? A
canner can can as many cans as a canner can if a canner can can
cans.
17. The cat crept into the crypt, crapped and crept out.
18. How many cookies could a good cook cook if a good cook could
cook cookies?
19. A good cook could cook as much cookies as a good cook who
could cook cookies.

1.2. CONSTRUCTIVE FRICATIVES

1.2.1. The consonants [f, v] are articulated with the lower lip raised to the edge of the upper teeth, forming a flat narrowing. The air passes through it with friction.

In the production of [f] the vocal cords are kept apart and do not vibrate, whereas in the articulation of [v] they are drawn near together and vibrate.

Thus [f, v] may be defined as constrictive noise fricative labio-dental consonants pronounced with a flat narrowing. The consonant [f] is voiceless-fortis, the consonant [v] is voiced-lenis.

Recommendations.

1. Do the following exercise for the lips;

- (a) Press the lips together.
- (b) Draw the lower lip inward and slightly upwards to touch the upper front teeth. Keep the upper lip out of the way altogether.
- (c) Come back to the position of the lips pressed together.
- (d) Continue doing the exercise counting "two".
2. Put the lower lip close to the edge of the upper front teeth and blow breath between them. For [f] the friction should be strong but not very noisy; for [v] it should be weak.
3. Keep the upper lip out of the way.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart. Mind the right articulation of the consonant [f].

1. East Fife Four, Forfar Five
2. Fat frogs flying past fast.
2. Fresh French fried fly fritters
3. Friendly Frank flips fine flapjacks.
3. Four furious friends fought for the phone.
4. Flee from fog to fight flu fast!
4. Freshly fried fresh flesh, freshly-fried flying fish.
5. Five frantic frogs fled from fifty fierce fishes.
6. Five fuzzy French frogs Frolicked through the fields in France.
7. Fresh fried fish,
Fish fresh fried,
Fried fish fresh,
Fish fried fresh.
8. Love's a feeling you feel when you feel
you're going to feel the feeling you've never felt before.
9. Of all the felt I ever felt,
I never felt a piece of felt
which felt as fine as that felt felt,
when first I felt that felt hat's felt.
10. A flea and a fly flew up in a flue.
Said the flea, "Let us fly!"
Said the fly, "Let us flee!"
So they flew through a flaw in the flue.
11. There was a young fisher named Fischer
Who fished for a fish in a fissure.
The fish with a grin,



Pulled the fisherman in;
Now they're fishing the fissure for Fischer.

Exercise 2. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart.
Mind the right articulation of the consonant [v].

1. A vase of violets.
2. Valuble valley villas.
3. A violet vase is full of violets.
4. Vegetarians eat vegetables for vitamins.
5. Vicious Vic lived on the Liver River.
6. Vinny visits Vincent in his van.
7. Vincent vowed vengeance very vehemently.
8. Vern Verve is well versed in very wordy verb verse.
9. Every evening Victor and Vivian visit Eve.
Victor and Vivian are rivals.
Both vow to love Eve forever.
But Eve is very vain.
Vivienne is vivacious and full of verse.
Eventually, Victor gives Eve up and goes over to Vivienne,
leaving Eve to Vivian.

1.2.2. The consonants [θ, ð] are articulated with the tip of the tongue slightly projected out between the upper and lower teeth. The tip of the tongue is placed against the edge of the upper teeth to form a flat narrowing, the main part of the tongue being fairly flat and relaxed, while the air passes through the narrowing with friction.

In the production of [θ] the vocal cords are kept apart and do not vibrate, whereas in the articulation of [ð] they are drawn near together and vibrate.

Thus [θ, ð] may be defined as constrictive noise fricative fore-lingual apical (inter) dental consonants pronounced with a flat narrowing.

The consonant [θ] is voiceless-fortis, the consonant [ð] is voiced-lenis.

Recommendations.

1. Do the following exercise for the tongue:
 - (a) The mouth is wide open.
 - (b) Put the tip of the tongue very close to the edge of the teeth and blow the air out.

(c) Practise the exercise several times.

2. Put the tip of the tongue close to the edge of the upper teeth or project it very slightly between the teeth, and blow the breath through the narrowing. For [θ] the friction should be as strong as for [f], for [ð] it should be gentle.
3. Keep both lips away from the teeth.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart.
Mind the right articulation of the consonant [θ].

1. Nothing is worth thousands of deaths.
2. I thought, I thought of thinking of thanking you.
3. Elizabeth's birthday is on the third Thursday of this month.
4. They both, though, have thirty-three thick thimbles to thaw.
5. Thirty-three thousand people think that Thursday is their thirtieth birthday.
6. Tom threw Tim three thumbtacks.
He threw three free throws.
7. Thirty-three thirsty, thundering thoroughbreds thumped Mr. Thurber on Thursday.
8. I thought a thought.
But the thought I thought wasn't the thought
I thought I thought.
9. Three thin thieves thought a thousand thoughts. Now if three thin thieves thought a thousand thoughts, how many thoughts did each thief think?
10. There those thousand thinkers were thinking how did the other three thieves go through.
11. I thought a thought. But the thought I thought wasn't the thought
I thought I thought.
If the thought I thought I thought had been the thought I thought,
I wouldn't have thought so much.
12. The thirty-three thieves thought that they thrilled the throne throughout Thursday.
13. Thirty-three thin Finns throw forty-three frogs into four Thracian theatres.
14. King Thistle stuck a thousand thistles in the thistle of his thumb.
A thousand thistles King Thistle stuck in the thistle of his thumb.
If King Thistle stuck a thousand thistles in the thistle of his thumb,



How many thistles did King Thistle stick in the thistle of his thumb?

Exercise 2. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart. Mind the right articulation of the consonant [ð].

1. That's neither here, nor there.
2. Thank the other three brothers of their father's mother's brother's side.
3. Are these sacks those that you not?
4. There is nothing like leather.
5. There are more ways to the wood than one.
6. Dear mother,
give your other udder
to my other brother.
7. The Smothers brothers' father's mother's brothers are
the Smothers brothers' mother's father's other brothers.
8. Whether the weather be fine
Or whether the weather be not,
Whether the weather be cold
Or whether the weather be hot,
We'll weather the weather
Whatever the weather
Whether we like or not.

1.2.3. The consonants [s, z] are articulated with the tip and blade of the tongue held close to the alveolar ridge. The sides of the blade of the tongue are raised, forming a short and narrow groove-like channel. Thus a round narrowing is formed through which the air passes with friction.

In production of [s] the vocal cords are kept apart and do not vibrate, whereas in the articulation of [z] they are drawn near together and vibrate.

Thus [s, z] may be defined as constrictive noise fricative fore-lingual apical alveolar consonants produced with a round narrowing.

The consonant [s] is voiceless-fortis, the consonant [z] is voiced-lenis. Recommendations.

- a. Do the following exercise for the tongue:
 - (a) The mouth is wide open.
 - (b) Put the blade of the tongue on the teeth ridge.

(c) Push the air through the mouth very quickly so that the strong friction is heard.

(d) Practise the exercise several times alternating strong and weak friction.

- b. Put the tip and the blade of the tongue close to the alveolar ridge. The air should hit the tongue at the very centre of the teeth ridge. Push the air through the narrowing very quickly, so that the strong friction is heard. For [z] push it more slowly, so that the friction is weaker. Alternate strong and weak friction for [s - z].
- c. Keep the teeth very close together.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart. Mind the right articulation of the consonant [s].

1. Six slippery snails slid slowly seaward.
2. Seven slick slimey snakes slowly sliding southward.
3. Strict strong stringy Stephen Stretch slickly snared six sickly silky snakes.
4. Swan swam over the sea.
Swim, swan, swim!
Swan swam back again.
Well swum, swan!
5. I saw Esau kissing Kate. I saw Esau,
he saw me, and she saw I saw Esau.
6. How may saws could a see-saw saw if a see-saw could saw saws?
7. The sawingest saw I ever saw saw
was the saw I saw saw in Arkansas.
8. When I was in Arkansas I saw a saw that could out-saw any other saw I ever saw,
saw. If you've got a saw that can out-saw the saw I saw saw then I'd like to see
your saw saw.
9. I saw a saw in Arkansas,
that would out-saw any saw I ever saw,
and if you got a saw
that will out-saw the saw I saw in Arkansas
let me see your saw.
10. Customer: Do you have soothers?
Shopkeeper (thinking he had said ""scissors""): No, we don't have



scissors.

Customer: Soothers!

Shopkeeper : No, we don't have scissors or soothers.

... scissors or soothers, scissors or soothers, scissors or soothers, ...

11. Mr. See owned a saw.

And Mr. Soar owned a seesaw.

Now See's saw sawed Soar's seesaw

Before Soar saw See,

Which made Soar sore.

Had Soar seen See's saw

Before See sawed Soar's seesaw,

See's saw would not have sawed

Soar's seesaw.

So See's saw sawed Soar's seesaw.

But it was sad to see Soar so sore

Just because See's saw sawed

Soar's seesaw!

Exercise 2. Match the beginning and the end of the tongue-twisters. Learn these tongue-twisters by heart.

1. Shelter for six sick scenic	soup
2. The sinking steamer	silently
3. Sly Sam slurps Sally's	southwards
4. Six sick slick slim sycamore	sank
5. Six sleek swans swam swiftly	Sahara
6. Six sticky sucker	saplings
7. Six slimy snails sailed	sand
8. Singing Sammy sung songs on sinking	sightseers
9. A slimy snake slithered down the sandy	sounds
10. Sounding by sound is a sound method of sounding	sticks

Exercise 3. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart. Mind the right articulation of the consonant [z].

1. As busy as a bee.

2. Zack zooms to the zoo on his zoomer.

3. Is there a pleasant peasant present?

3. Zany Zebras zigzag through the zoo.

4. The breezy zoo Jew had a xylophone and a zither.

5. This is the sixth zebra snoozing thoroughly.

6. This is a zither

7. Man proposes, God disposes.

8. Sinful Caesar sipped his snifter, seized his knees, and sneezed.

9. Scissors sizzle, thistles sizzle.

10. On a lazy laser raiser lies a laser ray eraser.

1.2.4. The consonants [ʃ, ʒ] are articulated with the tip and the blade of the tongue and the front of the tongue simultaneously raised. A flat narrowing is formed by the tip and blade of the tongue held close to the back of the alveolar ridge for primary articulation and by the front of the tongue raised in the direction of the hard palate for tongue-front coarticulation which slightly palatalizes the consonants. The air passes through the narrowing with friction. The lips are rounded and slightly protruded.

In pronouncing [ʃ] the vocal cords are kept apart and do not vibrate, whereas in the production of [ʒ] they are drawn near together and vibrate.

Thus [ʃ, ʒ] may be defined as constrictive noise fricative with tongue-front coarticulation fore lingual apical palato-alveolar consonants pronounced with a flat narrowing.

The consonant [ʃ] is voiceless-fortis, the consonant [ʒ] is voiced-lenis. Recommendations.

1. Do the following exercise for the tongue:

(a) The mouth is wide open.

(b) Put the tip of the tongue on the teeth ridge.

(c) Beat the tip of the tongue against the teeth ridge.

(d) Practise the exercise several times.

2. Start from [s], then put the tip of the tongue a bit backwards. Draw the breath inwards to check that the tip is in the right place. Keep this position and then raise the rest of the tongue to say the vowel [i], slightly round the lips and push the breath through strongly.

3. For [ʃ] the friction is strong, stronger than for [f, θ], but less noisy than for [s]. For [ʒ] the friction is weak.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart.

Mind the right articulation of the consonant [ʃ].

1. National Sheepshire Sheep Association



2. Shut up the shutters and sit in the shop.
3. Shy Shelly says she shall sew sheets.
4. Sure the ship's shipshape, sir.
5. The soldiers shouldered shooters on their shoulders.
6. What a shame such a shapely sash
should such shabby stitches show.
7. I wish you were a fish in my dish.
8. Six shimmering sharks sharply striking shins.
9. Dr. Johnson and Mr. Johnson, after great consideration, came to the
conclusion that the Indian nation beyond the Indian Ocean is back
in education because the chief occupation is cultivation.
10. Sheila has just finished washing this sheet in her washing machine.

Exercise 2. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart. Try
to pronounce sounds [s, ʃ] correspondingly.

1. Shoe section, shoe section, shoe section, ...
2. Preshrunk silk shirts.
3. Selfish shellfish.
4. She slits the sheet she sits on.
5. She sits in her slip and sips Schlitz.
6. Sunshine city, sunshine city, sunshine city, ...
7. Six shining cities, six shining cities, six shining cities.
8. She sells sea shells by the sea shore.
So if she sells shells on the seashore,
I'm sure she sells seashore shells.
9. She saw Sherif's shoes on the sofa. But was she so sure she saw Sherif's
shoes on the sofa?
10. We surely shall see the sun shine soon.
11. Silly Sally swiftly shoosed seven silly sheep.
The seven silly sheep Silly Sally shoosed
shilly-shallied south.
12. Say this sharply, say this sweetly;
Say this shortly, say this softly;
Say this sixteen times in succession.
13. Sarah saw a shot-silk sash shop full of shot-silk sashes
as the sunshine shone on the side of the shot-silk sash shop.
14. Suzie, Suzie, working in a shoeshine shop.
All day long she sits and shines,
all day long she shines and sits,
and sits and shines, and shines and sits,

- and sits and shines, and shines and sits.
Suzie, Suzie, working in a shoeshine shop.
15. Sister Suzie sewing shirts for soldiers
Such skill as sewing shirts
Our shy young sister Suzie shows
Some soldiers send epistles
Say they'd rather sleep in thistles
Than the saucy, soft short shirts for soldiers Sister Suzie sews.
 16. "Surely Sylvia swims!" shrieked Sammy, surprised.
"Someone should show Sylvia some strokes so she shall not sink."

Exercise 3. Complete the tongue-twisters. Try to save rhyme.

1. Sally is a sheet slitter, she slits ...
2. Whoever slit the sheets is a good sheet ...
3. The shells she sells are surely ...
4. She said she should ...
5. Cedar shingles should be shaved and ...
6. These sheep shouldn't sleep in a shack;
sheep should sleep in a ...
7. Sam's shop stocks short spotted ...
8. Six sharp smart ...
9. Sally sells sea shells by the sea shore.
But if Sally sells sea shells by the ...
then where are the sea shells Sally ...?
10. I slit the sheet, the sheet I slit, and on the slitted sheet I ...
11. I saw Susie sitting in a shoe shine shop.
Where she sits she shines, and where she shines she ...

Exercise 4. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart.
Mind the right articulation of the consonant [ʃ].

1. Casual clothes are provisional for leisurely trips across Asia.
2. Eat at measure, drink with pleasure.
3. The usual confusion surrounding the revision of the closure of the garage
is surely due to some measure of collision.
4. I can't measure the pleasure
I have in viewing this treasure at leisure.
The decision was that on that occasion was due to faulty vision.



1.2.5. The consonant [h] is articulated with a strong air stream passing through the open glottis. The bulk of the tongue and the lips are held in the position necessary for the production of a following vowel.

Thus [h] may be defined as a constrictive noise fricative glottal voiceless consonant pronounced with a flat narrowing.

Recommendation.

In order to make [h]-sounds, hold the mouth ready for the vowel and push a short gasp of breath by the lungs; breathe the air out weakly adding some slight fricative noise to the vowel.

Exercise

Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart. Mind the right articulation of the consonant [h].

1. Hassock, hassock, black spotted hassock.
2. Every man has his hobby-horse.
3. Her whole right hand really hurts.
4. Helpful Hally hugs horses.
5. To run with the hare, and hunt with the hounds.
6. The hare's ear heard ere the hare heeded.
7. He, who has begun, has half done.
8. He, who had a huge head, has a hippo in his hat.
9. Harry the horse had jalapenos in his hay.
10. In Hertford, Hereford and Hampshire hurricanes hardly ever happen.
11. John, where Molly had had ""had"", had had ""had had"". ""Had had "" had had the teachers approval.
12. Harry Hugh hid the heel behind the high hill. If Harry Hugh hid the heel behind the high hill, where is the heel Harry Hugh hid?
13. Humble hairy Herbert has his hand on his heart because he sees how his brother's Henry horse has hurt his roof in a hole while hunting. Henry helps him to hobble home; Henry is very humorous.

AFFRICATES

The affricative consonants [tʃ, dʒ] are articulated with the tip and blade of the tongue raised to touch the back part of the alveolar ridge. Then contact is made so as to block the air-passage through the mouth cavity for a short time. Then the front of the tongue is raised in the direction of the hard palate, and the tip of the tongue is slowly removed from the alveolar ridge, forming a flat narrowing through which the air passes with friction. Thus in

the production of [tʃ, dʒ] their primary articulation is accompanied by tongue-front coarticulation, slightly palatalizing these sounds.

In the production of [tʃ] the vocal cords are kept apart and do not vibrate, whereas in the production of [dʒ] they are drawn near together and vibrate.

Thus [tʃ, dʒ] may be defined as occlusive noise affricative with tongue-front coarticulation fore- and mediolingual apical palato-alveolar consonants.

The consonant [tʃ] is voiceless-fortis, [dʒ] is voiced-lenis.
Recommendations.

1. Do the following exercise for the tongue:
 - (a) The mouth is wide open.
 - (b) Put the tip of the tongue against the teeth ridge.
 - (c) Now place the tip of the tongue against the lower teeth.
 - (d) Hit the tip against the right cheek.
 - (e) Now tip the tongue-tip against the left cheek.
 - (f) Alternate the positions counting "four" (positions b, c, d, e).
2. Start with [ʃ], make it long – [ʃ:]; then raise the tongue-tip to the back part of the alveolar ridge and cut off the friction; then say [ʃ] again by lowering the tongue-tip. Do it several times. Try the word cheese, do not make the [ʃ] friction too long. For [dʒ] the friction is very short, it is a weak sound. To articulate [dʒ] one should start with [ʒ:] and practise it in the same way as for [tʃ].

Exercises

Exercise 1. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart. Mind the right articulation of the affricate [tʃ].

1. Which is this switch?
Which switch is which?
2. Not much of a catch.
3. Inchworms itching.
4. Chop shops stock chops.
4. Chocolate chip cookies in a copper coffee cup.
5. Chester Cheetah chews a chunk of cheep cheddar cheese.
6. I'll chew and chew until my jaws drop.
7. A thatcher of Thatchwood went to thatchet a thatching.
If the thatcher of Thatchwood went to thatchet a thatching



Where is the thatching the thatcher of Thatchwood has thatched?

8. Charles is a cheerful chicken-farmer. A poacher is watching Charles' chickens, choosing which to snatch. He chuckles at the chance of a choice-chicken to chew for his lunch. But the chuckle reaches Charles who chases the poacher and catches him. For lunch Charles chose a chap chop and some chips, with cheese and cherries afterwards. They cheered the cheerful chap who chose to venture to match his skill with the champion's. Choose cheap sheep soup.

9. Out in the pasture the nature watcher watches the catcher. While the catcher watches the pitcher who pitches the balls. Whether the temperature's up or whether the temperature's down, the nature watcher, the catcher and the pitcher are always around. The pitcher pitches, the catcher catches and the watcher watches. So whether the temperature's rises or whether the temperature falls the nature watcher just watches the catcher who's watching the pitcher who's watching the balls.

Exercise 2. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart. Mind the right articulation of the affricate [dʒ].

1. June marriages are lucky.
2. Tragedy strategy.
3. Justice is justice.
4. Don't jest with edged tools.
5. June joyful sheep sleep soundly.
6. Jolly Justin juggles jam.
7. Strange strategic statistics.
7. Be just before you are generous.
8. Are the bells jingling in the jingles?
9. In June and July we usually enjoy a few jaunts to that region.
10. Jolly juggling jesters jauntily juggled jingling jacks.
11. The aged judge urges the jury to be just but generous.
12. Josephine joyously joined Jaunty Johnson in January's jolly jingling jigs.
13. Can you imagine an imaginary menagerie manager imagining managing an imaginary menagerie?

2. SONORANTS

2.1. OCCLUSIVE SONORANTS

2.1.1. The consonant [m] is articulated with the lips slightly pressed together, forming a complete obstruction to the air flow through the mouth cavity. The soft palate is lowered and the air passes out through the nasal cavity. The vocal cords are drawn near together and vibrate.

Thus [m] may be defined as an occlusive nasal bilabial sonorant.

Recommendations.

1. Do the following exercise for the lips:
 - (a) Keep your lips pressed together.
 - (b) Now open the mouth. The lips should be in their neutral position.
 - (c) Come back to the (a)-position. Pronounce energetically [m, m, m].
 - (d) Continue doing the exercise counting "two" (positions b, a).
2. Press your lips together and push the air through the nose.

2.1.2. The consonant [n] is articulated with the tongue tip touching the alveolar ridge, forming a complete obstruction to the air flow through the mouth cavity. The soft palate is lowered. The air passes out through the nasal cavity. The vocal cords are drawn near together and vibrate.

Thus [n] may be defined as an occlusive nasal fore-lingual apical alveolar sonorant.

Recommendations.

1. Do the following exercise for the tongue:
 - (a) The mouth is wide open.
 - (b) Hit the tip of the tongue against the left cheek.
 - (c) Now hit the tip of the tongue against the right cheek.
 - (d) Continue doing the exercise counting "two" (positions b, c).
2. Put the tip of the tongue against the alveolar ridge and push the air through the nose.

2.1.3. The consonant [ŋ] is articulated with the back of the tongue raised and touching the soft palate, thus forming a complete obstruction to the air flow through the mouth cavity. The soft palate is lowered and the air passes out through the nasal cavity. The vocal cords are drawn near together and vibrate.

Thus [ŋ] may be defined as an occlusive nasal back-lingual velar sonorant.

Recommendations.

1. Do the following exercise for the soft palate:
 - (a) The mouth is wide open.
 - (b) Now push the air through the nose. You will see and feel a contact between the tongue and the soft palate which is lowered now and closes the mouth cavity. The air goes through the nose.



- (c) Go on breathing in and out through the nose with your mouth open.
2. Open the mouth wide, raise the back of the tongue to the soft palate so that you can feel the firm contact of them. Push the air through the nose. The tip of the tongue is low in the mouth. Be sure to keep this mouth position. At the end of the sound let it die away into silence with no suggestion of [k] or [g].

Exercises

Exercise 1. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart. Mind the right articulation of the consonant [m].

1. Mix, Miss, Mix!
2. The myth of Miss Muffet.
3. Mummies make money.
4. Much mashed mushrooms.
5. Moose noshing much mush.
6. Merry Mary married a man.
7. The minx mixed a medicinal mixture.
8. Mommy made me eat my M&Ms.
9. My mommy makes me muffins on Mondays.
10. Roofs of mushrooms rarely mush too much.
11. Mary Mac's mother's making Mary Mac marry me.
My mother's making me marry Mary Mac.
Will I always be so Merry when Mary's taking care of me?
Will I always be so merry when I marry Mary Mac?
12. Meter maid Mary married manly Matthew Marcus Mayo,
a moody male mailman moving mostly metered mail.
13. Mo mi mo me send me a toe,
Me me mo mi get me a mole,
Mo mi mo me send me a toe,
Fe me mo mi get me a mole,
Mister kister feet so sweet,
Mister kister where will I eat !?

Exercise 2. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart. Mind the right articulation of the sonorant [n].

1. Neck or nothing.
2. One man, no man.
3. In need men know their friends.
4. Noisy Ned nods his noggin.

5. Nick knits new Nixon's knickers.
6. A nurse anesthetist unearthed a nest.
7. Nine nice night nurses nursing nicely.
8. Doesn't anyone know where the new knives are?
9. Nine nice night nurses nursing nicely.
10. Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain.
11. If you notice this notice,
you will notice that this notice is not worth noticing.
12. I need not your needles, they're needless to me;
for kneading of noodles, they were needless, you see.
But did my neat knickers need to be kneed,
I then should have need of needles indeed.
13. The owner of the inside inn was inside his inside inn with his inside outside his inside inn.

Exercise 3. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart. Mind the right articulation of the sonorant [ŋ].

1. Better die standing than live kneeling.
2. The king would sing, about a ring that would go ding.
3. Twitching, walking witches talking.
4. Don't spring on the inner-spring this spring or there will be an offspring next spring.
5. The ringing, swinging, singing singers sang winning songs.
6. As I was going along, along, along
I'm singing a comical song, song, song.
And the song that I sang was as long, long, long.
The lane that I went was so long, long, long.
And so I went singing along.
6. Spades for digging
Ears for hearing
Teeth for eating
Eyes for seeing
Legs for walking
Tongue for tasting and for talking.

CONSTRUCTIVE SONORANTS

2.2.1. The consonant [w] is articulated with the lips forming a round narrowing, the back of the tongue being raised towards the soft palate as for [v] or even higher. The sides of the tongue are raised and the air passage is



open along the median line of the tongue. The air passes through the round narrowing between the lips without any audible friction. In the articulation of the sonorant [w] tone prevails over noise as the air-passage is rather wide.

The vocal cords are drawn near together and vibrate. The sound is very short and weak. The tongue and the lips immediately glide from the position for [w] to that of the following vowel.

Thus [w] may be defined as a constrictive median with tongue-back coarticulation bilabial sonorant pronounced with a round narrowing.

Recommendations.

1. Do the following exercise for the lips:
 - (a) Press the lips, then make them neutral. Now round them.
 - (b) Now slightly protrude the lips as for the Russian sound [y].
 - (c) Take the positions of the lips pressed together.
 - (d) Continue practising the exercise counting “four”. Use the mirror to make sure that the lips change from a neutral to a rounded position.
2. Keep the lips well rounded and even slightly protruded forming a round narrowing for the air stream.
3. Push the air through the mouth.

2.2.2. The consonant [r] is articulated with the tongue tip raised towards the back part of the alveolar ridge, forming a rather wide air-passage, while the front of the tongue is to some extent depressed.

The sides of the tongue are raised and the air passes along the median line of the tongue without any audible friction. As a result, tone prevails over noise. The vocal cords are drawn near together and vibrate.

Thus [r] may be defined as a constrictive median fore-lingual cacuminal post-alveolar sonorant.

Recommendations.

1. Do the following exercise for the tongue:
 - (a) The mouth is wide open.
 - (b) Put the tip of the tongue to the inner side of the upper teeth.
 - (c) Now press the tip to the teeth ridge.
 - (d) Then press the tip of the tongue to the back of the teeth ridge.
 - (e) Come back to the (b)-position, with the tip of the tongue against the inner side of the upper teeth.
 - (f) Continue practising the exercise counting “three” (positions c, d, b). Use the mirror. Be careful to do the exercise only with the tip of the tongue.
2. Put the tip of the tongue against the back of the alveolar ridge without touching it. If you touch the alveolar ridge with the tip of the tongue there

will be a firm contact between them and the resulting sound is [l] but not [r]. Remember that [r] is a purely gliding sound with no sudden change, cf. *light* – *right*, *low* – *row*, *lock* – *rock*.

3. Keep the lips for the position for the following vowel, e.g. reach (spread lips), root (rounded lips).

4. Push the air through the mouth so that you could hear a smooth glide.

If you still find it difficult to pronounce the sonorant [r], try approaching it from the Russian sound [ж]. Get the speech organs ready for [ж]. Pronounce a long sound [ж], e.g. [жжж]. Now curl the tip of the tongue back behind the alveolar ridge and make the air passage wider than for the Russian [ж]. If the tip of the tongue does not vibrate you get the English sonorant [r].

2.2.3. The consonant [j] is articulated with the front of the tongue held against the hard palate at approximately the same height as in pronouncing the vowel [i]. The sides of the tongue are raised, leaving the air-passage open along the median line of the tongue. The vocal cords are drawn near together and vibrate. The air-passage between the front of the tongue and the hard palate is rather wide and the air flows through it without any audible friction. As a result, in the articulation of [j] tone prevails over noise. The sound is very short and weak. The tongue immediately glides from the position for [j] to that of the following vowel. The vocal cords are drawn near together and vibrate.

Thus [j] may be defined as a constrictive median medio-lingual palatal sonorant.

Recommendations.

1. Do the following exercise for the tongue:
 - (a) The mouth is wide open.
 - (b) Now say [a], with the tip of the tongue pressed to the lower teeth.
 - (c) Then say [и]. The position of the tip of the tongue is the same. The separation of the jaws is smaller. Mind the vertical movement of the tongue.
 - (d) Alternate these vertical positions of the tongue counting “two” (positions b, c).
2. Keep the lips neutral or slightly spread.
3. Raise the front part of the tongue to the hard palate so that the passage



could be rather wide and push the air through the mouth. The sound [j] should be short and weak. The tongue glides in the direction of the following vowel. Be careful not to make any friction in the glide.

2.2.4. The consonant [l] has two variants in English.

One is called the “clear” [l]. It is used before vowels and [j], e.g. [lesn] lesson, [liv] live, [ˈvlju:] value.

The second is called the “dark” [ɫ]. It is used before consonants and in word-final position, e.g. [beɫ] bell. When followed by a vowel or the sonorant [j] in context the clear variant is used. Cf. tell – [ˈteɪ ɫs] tell us.

In pronouncing both variants of the consonant [l] the tongue tip is slightly pressed against the alveolar ridge while the sides of the tongue are lowered forming rather wide passages. The air passes along these channels without audible friction. As a result, in the articulation of [l] tone prevails over noise.

In the articulation of the clear variant of the phoneme [l] the front of the tongue is raised in the direction of the soft palate. This gives a dark colouring to the sound.

In the articulation of both variants of [l] the vocal cords are brought close together, drawn tight and vibrate.

Thus [l] may be defined as a constrictive lateral fore-lingual apical alveolar sonorant.

Recommendations.

1. Do the following exercise for the tongue:
 - (a) The mouth is wide open.
 - (b) Put the tip of the tongue on the teeth ridge.
 - (c) Beat the tip of the tongue against the teeth ridge.
 - (d) Practise the exercise several times.
2. Put the tip of the tongue against the alveolar ridge feeling a firm contact with it.
3. Push the air through the mouth.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart. Mind the right articulation of the affricate [w].

1. Why do you cry, Willy?
Why do you cry?
Why, Willy?
Why, Willy?
Why, Willy? Why?
2. We won, we won, we won, we won, ...

3. Will you, William? Will you, William? Will you, William?

Can't you, don't you, won't you, William?

4. World Wide Web

5. Wayne went to Wales to watch walruses.

6. I wish I were what I was when I wished I were what I am.

7. Which witch wished which wicked wish?

8. If two witches would watch two watches, which witch would watch which watch?

9. While we were walking, we were watching window washers wash Washington's windows with warm washing water.

10. Who washed Washington's white woolen underwear when Washington's washer woman went West?

11. Switch watch, wrist watch.

12. One-One was a racehorse; Two-Two was one, too.

When One-One won one race, Two-Two won one, too.

13. There was a little witch which switched from Chichester to Ipswich.

Exercise 2. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart. Try to pronounce sounds [v, w] correspondingly.

1. very well, very well, very well, very well...
2. What veteran ventriloquist whistles.
3. Fine white vinegar with veal.
4. Victor was waiting for very warm weather.
5. Why will Vivian wash very wonderful vases?
6. Will Valery wait for various wolves which wander about a very wild wood?
7. We won't value wonderful Victorian values all over the world.
8. Working vegetarian women were not willing to be victims of wicked veterinarians.

Exercise 3. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart. Mind the right articulation of the consonant [r].

1. Robin Redbreast's bad breath
2. Truly rural, truly rural, truly rural, ...
3. Raise Ruth's red roof right now.
4. Roland rode in a Rolls Royce.
5. A truly rural frugal ruler's mural.
6. Rose's rabbit rams Robert's rats.
7. Roberta ran rings around the Roman ruins.



8. Richard's wretched ratchet wrench.
9. Round the rugged rock, the ragged rascal ran.
10. Round and round the rugged rock the ragged rascal ran.
11. Ray Rag ran across a rough road.
Across a rough road Ray Rag ran.
Where is the rough road Ray Rag ran across?
12. When you write copy you have the right to
copyright the copy you write. ...
13. Ruby Rugby's brother bought and brought her
back some rubber baby-buggy bumpers.

Exercise 4. Keep in mind the difference between the sounds [w] and [r] and pronounce the tongue-twisters. Learn them by heart.

1. Roy Wayne
Roy Rogers
Roy Rash
2. Robert Wayne Rutter
3. Red welly, yellow welly
4. real rear wheel
5. A real rare whale.
6. Willy's real rear wheel
7. We reweave rips"
8. We're real rear wheels.
9. Rolling red wagons
10. Willie's really weary.
11. White eraser? Right away, sir!
12. Which wristwatches are Swiss wristwatches?
13. Real rock wall, real rock wall, real rock wall
14. A loyal warrior will rarely worry why we rule.
15. Ripe white wheat reapers reap ripe white wheat right.
16. Wow, race winners really want red wine right away!
17. The ruddy widow really wants ripe watermelon and red roses when
winter arrives.
18. Rhys watched Ross switch his Irish wristwatch for a Swiss wristwatch.
19. Rory the warrior and Roger the worrier were reared wrongly in a rural
brewery.

Exercise 5. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart.
Mind the right articulation of the sound [j].

1. Yellow yaks yell at your yoyos!
2. You know you need unique New York
3. You know New York, you need New York, you know you
need unique New York.
4. Youth yearns to be old while age yearns to be young
again.
5. Yesterday I heard a curious and beautiful new tune.
6. Don't argue about duty, or you'll make me furious. –
I know about my duty.
7. Excuse me if I refuse, but this suit isn't suitable.

Exercise 5. Read the following tongue-twisters and learn them by heart.
Mind the right articulation of the consonant [l].

1. Lovely lemon liniment.
2. Listen to the local yokel yodel.
3. Long legged ladies last longer.
4. Lily ladles little Letty's lentil soup.
5. Lollie lion licks lollipops in La La Land.
6. A lusty lady loved a lawyer
and longed to lure him from his laboratory.
7. Mallory's hourly salary.
8. Really leery, rarely Larry.
9. A lump of red leather, a red leather lump
10. Elizabeth has eleven elves in her elm tree.
11. Little lady Lily lost her lovely locket,
Lucky little Lucy found the lovely locket.
Lovely little locket lies in Lucy's pocket.
12. Luke's duck likes lakes.
Luke Luck licks lakes.
Luke's duck licks lakes.
Duck takes licks in lakes Luke Luck likes.
Luke Luck takes licks in lakes duck likes.



REVISION

Pronounce the following tongue-twisters.

1. Pretty Kitty Creighton had a cotton batten cat.
The cotton batten cat was bitten by a rat.
The kitten that was bitten had a button for an eye,
And biting off the button made the cotton batten fly.
2. Oh, the sadness of her sadness when she's sad.
Oh, the gladness of her gladness when she's glad.
But the sadness of her sadness,
and the gladness of her gladness,
Are nothing like the madness of her madness when she's mad!
3. Brisk brave brigadiers brandished broad bright blades,
blunderbusses, and bludgeons -- balancing them badly.
4. A proper cup of coffee from a proper copper coffee pot.
5. Frogfeet, flippers, swimfins.
6. Fred fed Ted bread, and Ted fed Fred bread.
7. A fat thrush flies through thick fog.
8. One smart fellow, he felt smart.
Two smart fellows, they felt smart.
Three smart fellows, they felt smart.
Four smart fellows, they felt smart.
Five smart fellows, they felt smart.
Six smart fellows, they felt smart.
9. Excited executioner exercising his excising powers excessively.
10. There's a sandwich on the sand which was sent by a sane witch.
11. She stood on the balcony inexplicably mimicking him hiccupping, and amicably welcoming him home.
12. To begin to toboggan first, buy a toboggan. But do not buy too big a toboggan! Too big a toboggan is too big a toboggan to buy to begin to toboggan.
13. The seething sea ceaseth; thus the seething sea sufficeth us.
14. Tommy, Tommy, toiling in a tailor's shop.
All day long he fits and tucks,
all day long he tucks and fits,
and fits and tucks, and tucks and fits,
and fits and tucks, and tucks and fits.
Tommy, Tommy, toiling in a tailor's shop

15. It should be a sin to have a thin shin and we should call it the thin shin sin.
16. Suzie Seaward's fish-sauce shop sells unsifted thistles for thistle-sifters to sift. She was a thistle sifter and sifted thistles through a thistle sieve.
17. Miss Smith's fish-sauce shop seldom sells shellfish.
18. A box of biscuits, a box of mixed biscuits, and a biscuit mixer.
19. If you stick a stock of liquor in your locker it is slick to stick a lock upon your stock or some joker who is slicker is going to trick you of your liquor if you fail to lock your liquor with a lock.
20. I am a mother pheasant plucker, I pluck mother pheasants. I am the best mother pheasant plucker, that ever plucked a mother pheasant!
21. A rough-coated, dough-faced, thoughtful ploughman strode through the streets of Scarborough; after falling into a slough, he coughed and hiccupped.
22. On mules we find two legs behind and two we find before. We stand behind before we find what those behind be for.
23. To sit in solemn silence in a dull dark dock
In a pestilential prison with a life long lock
Awaiting the sensation of a short sharp shock.
24. A skunk sat on a stump and thunk (thought) the stump stunk, but the stump thunk the skunk stunk.
25. Yally Bally had a jolly golliwog. Feeling folly, Yally Bally Bought his jolly golli' a dollie made of holly! The golli', feeling jolly, named the holly dollie, Polly. So Yally Bally's jolly golli's holly dollie Polly's also jolly!
26. Something in a thirty-acre thermal thicket of thorns and thistles thumped and thundered threatening the three-D thoughts of Matthew the thug - although, theatrically, it was only the thirteen-thousand thistles and thorns through the underneath of his thigh that the thirty year old thug thought of that morning.
27. Theophiles Thistle, the successful thistle-sifter, in sifting a sieve full of un-sifted thistles, thrust three thousand thistles through the thick of his thumb. Now....if Theophiles Thistle, the successful thistle-sifter, in sifting a sieve full of un-sifted thistles, thrust three thousand thistles through the thick of his thumb, see that thou, in



sifting a sieve full of un-sifted thistles, thrust not three thousand thistles through the thick of thy thumb. Success to the successful thistle-sifter!

28. When a twister a-twisting will twist him a twist,
For the twisting of his twist, he three twines doth intwist;
But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,
The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.
Untwirling the twine that untwisteth between,
He twirls, with his twister, the two in a twine;
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine,
He twitcheth the twice he had twined in twain.
The twain that in twining before in the twine,
As twines were intwisted he now doth untwine;
Twist the twain inter-twisting a twine more between,
He, twirling his twister, makes a twist of the twine.

29. We weary deer live in fear, weary deer,
For we fear that hear the hunters near,
with a tag for the toe of dear John and Jane Doe,
Oh no! We are wary weary deer.
Hunt the moose, or the goose, but please turn the poor deer loose,
for our families would miss us if we're not here
We stay up all the night in a terrible fright,
Pity us, bleary wary weary deer.
Oh, the foot of the hare brings good luck beyond compare,
and the hair of the bear is more impressive.
That space on your wall could use a nice trophy trout--
Think about it, think about it.
While we weary deer live in fear, weary deer,
Hiding down in the deep damp dark dank den (in the gloom).
How we long for a day with the antelope to play!
Oh, surely some sunshine shall shine soon.
Hunt big game if you must, they're more glamorous than us,
Or a feast of feathered fowl is delicious.
The stand so proud and so tall that they must
present a target that'll make you want to skip us.
Steer clear of the deer, we live in fear, weary deer,
For we fear that we hear the hunters near.
With a tag for the toe of John Deere and Jane Doe,
We are leery bleary wary weary deer.

KEYS

Ex.3 p.6

1. bees
2. blinks
3. bazaar
4. blood
5. batter
6. broke
7. blossom
8. butter, bitter, butter, bitter, better, butter, butter, batter, bitter, Botter, butter.

Ex.2. p.16

1. Shelter for six sick scenic sightseers.
2. The sinking steamer sank.
3. Sly Sam slurps Sally's soup.
4. Six sick slick slim sycamore saplings.
5. Six sleek swans swam swiftly southwards.
6. Six sticky sucker sticks.
7. Six slimy snails sailed silently.
8. Singing Sammy sung songs on sinking sand.
9. A slimy snake slithered down the sandy Sahara.
10. Sounding by sound is a sound method of sounding sounds.

Ex.3 p.19

14. sheets
15. slitter
16. seashells
17. sit
18. saved
19. shed
20. socks
21. sharks
22. sea shore, sells
23. sit
24. sits

Заказ № _____ 200 ____ Тираж _____ экз.



