AULA 18
Os sons de /ə/ e /ʌ/

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OS SONS DA LÍNGUA INGLESA: MONOTONGOS
AULA 18

Esses dois sons não existem na língua portuguesa. Para um falante do inglês americano não há diferença entre os dois. A diferença seria meramente de ênfase. Enquanto o som de /ʌ/ é tônico, o som de /ə/ não. Em inglês chamamos de "stessed" e "unstressed".

Em outras regiões do mundo, o som de /ʌ/ é interpretado de maneira diferente e, portanto, mostra diferença clara quando comparado com o som de /ə/.

Devemos sempre lembrar que transcrições fonéticas é o que temos de mais próximo para descrever um som. Contudo, ainda há espaços a serem preenchidos que a transcrição fonética não consegue resolver. Por isso, além da transcrição fonética, devemos treinar nossos ouvidos diariamente para lidar naturalmente com esse problema.

Nesta aula, temos como base o inglês americano. Por isso, focaremos nos dois sons como notados por esses nativos.

O SOM DE /ə/

1 Som de /ə/ no começo de palavras.

about /əˈbaʊt/
> EXAMPLE
> What do you think **about** it?

again /əˈgen/
> EXAMPLE
> Can we start **again**, please?

away /əˈweɪ/

EXAMPLE
Go **away**!

around /əˈraʊnd/

EXAMPLE
Go **around** it.

adopt /əˈdɑːpt/

EXAMPLE
We would like to **adopt** a child.

adult /əˈdʌlt/ * /ˈædʌlt/

EXAMPLE
Children must be accompanied by an **adult**.

affect /əˈfekt/

EXAMPLE
Your opinion will not **affect** my decision.

afraid /əˈfreɪd/

EXAMPLE
Are you **afraid** of spiders?

offensive /əˈfensɪv/

EXAMPLE
That gesture is **offensive**.

occur /əˈkɜːr/

EXAMPLE
The disease can **occur** at any time of the year.

obtain /əbˈteɪn/

EXAMPLE
Financial information was difficult to **obtain**.

2 Som de /ə/ no meio de palavras.

campus /ˈkæmpəs/

EXAMPLE
She lives on **campus**.

today /təˈdeɪ/

EXAMPLE
Today is the day, I can feel it.

majority /məˈdʒɔːrəti/

EXAMPLE
English speakers form the **majority** of the population.

biological /ˌbaɪəˈlɑːdʒɪkl/

EXAMPLE
He doesn't know his **biological** parents.

parent /ˈperənt/

EXAMPLE
It can be difficult to be a good **parent**.

absence /ˈæbsəns/

EXAMPLE
Nobody had noticed her **absence**.

accurate /ˈækjərət/

EXAMPLE
Accurate measurements are essential.

academic /ˌækəˈdemɪk/

EXAMPLE
She had a brilliant **academic** career.

agency /ˈeɪdʒənsi/

EXAMPLE
Where's the nearest travel **agency**?

3 Casos em que **/ə/** pode ser omitido.

person /ˈpɜːrsən/ - /ˈpɜːrsn/

action /ˈækʃən/ - /ˈækʃn/

addition /əˈdɪʃən/ - /əˈdɪʃn/

pensil /ˈpensəl/ - /ˈpensl/

nation /ˈneɪʃən/ - /ˈneɪʃn/

4 Reduções

can /kæn/ - /kən/

EXAMPLE
Can you say that again?
If you let me, I **can** do that for you.

do /du/ - /də/

EXAMPLE
Do you speak English?
What **do** you think about it?

to /tu/ - /tə/

EXAMPLE
I want **to** tell you something.
I want **to** tell you something.

you /yu/ - /yə/

> EXAMPLE
> What do **you** want?
> What do **you** want?

O SOM DE /ʌ/

1 Som de **/ʌ/** no começo de palavras.

utter /ˈʌtər/

> EXAMPLE
> To my **utter** amazement she agreed.

other /ˈʌðər/

> EXAMPLE
> I saw Jack the **other** day.

onion /ˈʌnjən/

> EXAMPLE
> Chop the **onions** finely.

oven /ˈʌvn/

> EXAMPLE
> Take the cake out of the **oven**.

under /ˈʌndər/

> EXAMPLE
> Have you looked **under** the bed?

uncle /ˈʌŋkl/

> EXAMPLE
> I'm going to visit my **uncle**.

unleash /ʌnˈliːʃ/

EXAMPLE
Tom **unleashed** his dogs.

unsuccessful /ˌʌnsəkˈsesfl/

EXAMPLE
His efforts to get a job proved **unsuccessful**.

us /ʌs/

EXAMPLE
Give **us** the newspaper.

2 Som de /ʌ/ no meio de palavras.

brush /brʌʃ/

EXAMPLE
How often should I **brush** my hair?

club /klʌb/

EXAMPLE
They belong to the same golf **club**.

bug /bʌg/

EXAMPLE
Light attracts **bugs**.

comfort /ˈkʌmfərt/

EXAMPLE
I need all the **comfort** I can get right now.

stomach /ˈstʌmək/

EXAMPLE
You shouldn't exercise on a full **stomach**.

compass /ˈkʌmpəs/

EXAMPLE
A **compass** shows you which direction is north.

Monday /ˈmʌndeɪ/

EXAMPLE
Are you busy next **Monday**?

money /ˈmʌni/

EXAMPLE
How much **money** is there in my account?

monkey /ˈmʌŋki/

EXAMPLE
The disease affects **monkeys** and humans in similar ways.

confrontation /ˌkɑːnfrənˈteɪʃn/

EXAMPLE
Some people avoid **confrontation** as much as possible.

done /dʌn/

EXAMPLE
What have you **done**?

tongue /tʌŋ/

EXAMPLE
I bit my **tongue**.

won /wʌn/

EXAMPLE
Who **won** the game?

wonder /ˈwʌndər/

EXAMPLE
I **wonder** why he left his job.

Wonderful /ˈwʌndərfl/

EXAMPLE
We had a **wonderful** time last night.

cover /ˈkʌvər/

EXAMPLE
She tried to **cover** her face with her hands.

dove /dʌv/

EXAMPLE
The **dove** has been a symbol of peace for thousands of years.

glove /glʌv/

EXAMPLE
I need a new pair of **gloves**.

government /ˈgʌvərnmənt/

EXAMPLE
A new **government** was formed in September of that year.

country /ˈkʌntri/

EXAMPLE
He plans to travel the **country** by motorcycle.

couple /ˈkʌpl/

EXAMPLE
I just have a **couple** of questions.

touch /tʌtʃ/

EXAMPLE
Don't **touch** that plate—it's hot!

trouble /ˈtrʌbl/

EXAMPLE
I can see **trouble** ahead.

flood /flʌd/

> EXAMPLE
> No one knew that the **flood** was coming.

blood /blʌd/

> EXAMPLE
> His hands were covered in **blood**.

does /dʌz/

> EXAMPLE
> He usually **does** a very good job.

was /wʌz/

> EXAMPLE
> What **was** it all for?

3 Homófonos

some | sum - /sʌm/

none | nun - /nʌn/

son | sun - /sʌn/

one | won - /wʌn/

4 Diferentes transcrições nos dicionários

cut /kət/ - /kʌt/

sun /sən/ - /sʌn/

love /ləv/ - /lʌv/

truck /trək/ - /trʌk/

stuff /stəf/ - /stʌf/

slutter /ˈstətər/ - /ˈstʌtər/