**ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION**

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| **LETRA** | **PRONUN CIACION** | **OBSERVACIONES** | **EJEMPLOS** |

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| **a** | **ei** | a) Cuando es tónica a final de sílaba o seguida de consonante y **e** muda. | fate *(féit)*, destino agent *(éidchent)*, agente |

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|  |  | b) Antes de **mb**, **nci**, **ng** y **ste** | chamber *(chéimbar)*, cámara ancient *(éinchent)*, antiguo change *(chéinch)*, cambio waste *(uéist)*, derrochar |
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|  | **o** | a) Antes de **l** o **ll**  b) Antes o después de **w** | already *(olrédi)*, ya  water *(uóter)*, agua; law *(ló:)*, ley |

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|  | **a** | Antes de **r** | far *(fá:r)*, lejos |

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| **e** | **i** | Cuando es tónica a final de sílaba o seguida de consonante y **e** muda. | scene *(sí:n)*, escena me *(mí)*, a mí the *(dí)*, el, la, los, las |

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|  | **e** | En las demás palabras unas veces suena como **e abierta** y otras como **e cerrada** francesa. | meridian *(merídian)*, meridiano meter *(míte:r)*, metro |

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| **i** | **ai** | a) Cuando es tónica a final de sílaba o seguida de consonante y **e** muda. | pine *(páin)*, pino idol *(áidol)*, ídolo idle (*áidl*) haragán |

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|  |  | b) Antes de **gh**, **ght**, **gn**, **ld** y **nd** | high *(jái)*, alto; night *(náit)*, noche sign *(sáin)*, firmar; mild *(máild)*, tibio find *(fáind)*, encontrar |
|  |  | c) En algunos monosílabos y en las voces en que precede a una **o** más consonantes seguidas de **e** muda. | I *(ái)*, yo biography *(baiógrafi)*, biografía globalize *(globaláis)*, globalizar licence *(láisens)*, permiso |

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|  | **i** | d) Cuando no va seguida de **e** muda. | pin *(pín)*, alfiler fin *(fín)*, aleta |

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|  | **ae francesa** | e) Cuando va seguida de **r** | sir *(sér)*, señor; first *(férst)*, primero |

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| **o** | **ou** | a) Cuando es tónica a final de sílaba o seguida de consonante y **e** muda. | vote *(vóut)*, voto open *(óupen)*, abrir |

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|  |  | b) Antes de **ld**, **lt** y **st** | bold *(bóuld)*, osado; bolt *(bóult),* cerrojo; most (*móust*), mayoría |

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|  | **o** | c) Cuando no va seguida de **e** muda. | boy *(bói)*, muchacho toy *(tói)*, juguete |

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|  | **ae francesa** | d) En las palabras de más de una sílaba o terminaciones **tion**. | admiration *(admiréishon)*, admiración |

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|  | **u** | e) En algunos casos como: | who *(jú)*, quien; do *(dú)*, hacer; woman *(úman)*, mujer |

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|  |  | f) En los siguientes verbos: | to prove *(tu prúv)*, probar; to move *(tu múv)*, mover;to lose *(tu lús)*, perder |

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| **u** | **iu** | a) Cuando es tónica a final de sílaba o seguida de consonante y **e** muda. | tune *(tiún)*, tono usual *(iúshual)*, usual |

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|  | **u** | b) En las siguientes palabras: | rule *(rúl)*, regla; bull *(búl)*, toro; crude *(krúd)*, crudo; put *(put)*, poner; true *(trú)*, verdadero |

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|  | **iú** | c) Al final de sílaba fuerte y cuando precede a consonante seguida de **e** muda. | pupil *(piúpil)*, alumno; tube *(tiúb)*, tubo; duty *(diúti)*, deber |

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|  | **i** | d) En algunas palabras como: | busy *(bísi)*, ocupado; building *(bílding)*, edificio |

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|  | **a** | e) En algunas palabras como: | under *(ánder)*, debajo de; unload *(anlóud)*, descargar |

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| **ae** | **ea** |  | aeroplane *(eároplein)*, avión |
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| **ai** | **ei** |  | praise *(préis)*, alabanza |

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| **ao** | **ei** |  | aorta *(eiórta)*, aorta |
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| **au** | **ó** |  | daughter (*dóter*), hija |
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| **ay** | **ei** |  | day *(déi)*, día |

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| **ea** | **i:  e** | Se representa con **dos puntos** (**:**) una prolongación del sonido de la vocal.  Seguida de una **d** | meat *(mí:t)*, carne leap *(lí:p)*, salto   bread *(bréd)*, pan |

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| **ee** | **i:** | Se representa con **dos puntos** (**:**) una prolongación del sonido de la vocal. | meeting *(mí:ting)*, reunión deep *(dí:p)*, profundo steel *(stí:l)*, acero |

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| **eo** | **i** |  | people *(pípl)*, gente |

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| **eu eau ew** | **iú** |  | Europe *(iúrop)*, Europa  beauty *(biúti)*, belleza  news *(niús)*, noticias |
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| **ei ey** | **ei** |  | seine *(séin)*, red de pesca vein *(véin)*, vena obey *(oubéi)*, obedecer prey *(préi)*, presa |

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| **ia** | **ia** |  | valiant *(váliant)*, valiente |
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| **ie** | **i:** |  | hygiene *(jáiyi:n)*, higiene |
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| **io** | **áio** |  | violin *(váiolin)*, violín |
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| **iu** | **iu** |  | stadium *(stédium)*, estadio |
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| **oa** | **o:** |  | board *(bó:rd)*, tabla |
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| **oe** | **u ou** |  | shoe *(shú)*, zapato  toe (*tóu*), dedo del pie |
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| **oi oy** | **oi** |  | noise *(nóis)*, ruido  boy *(bói)*, muchacho |

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| **oo** | **ú ó** |  | foot *(fút)*, pie; good (*gúd*), bueno  door *(dór)*, puerta; floor (*flór*), piso |
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| **ou ow** | **áu** |  | house *(jáus)*, casa  town *(táun)*, ciudad |

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| **ua** | **a:** |  | guard *(gá:rd)*, guardia |
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| **ue** | **ui** |  | banquet *(bánkuit)*, banquete |
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| **ui** | **iú** |  | suit *(siút)*, traje de vestir |

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| **uo** | **uo** |  | liquor *(líkuor)*, licor |
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| **c** | **s** | Delante de **e**, **i**, **y** | centre *(sénter)*, centro city *(síti)*, ciudad cypress *(sáipres)*, ciprés |

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| **ch** |  | Por sus variantes, la pronunciación de la **CH inicial** en inglés es todo un desafío. Sin embargo puedes guiarte por estas tres reglas básicas: |
| a) Las palabras de origen británico se pronuncian con **sonido** /**tsh**/. b) Las palabras de origen griego se pronuncian con la **consonante K**. c) Las palabras de origen francés se pronuncian con la **CH francesa**. |

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|  | **tsh** | change *(tshéinsh)*, cambio; check *(tshék)*, cheque, verificar |

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|  | **k** | chemistry *(kémistri)*, química; chronicle *(krónikl)*, crónica |

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|  | **ch francesa** | champagne *(shampéin)*, champaña; Chopin *(shopén)*, Chopin |

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| **g** | **gue gui** | Seguida de **e**, **i** | get *(guet)*, obtener give *(guiv)*, dar |
|  | **dch** | En voces francesas y clásicas. | gentleman *(dchéntleman)*, caballero |

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| **gh** | **g** | A principio de palabra Es **muda** a fin de sílaba seguida (o no) de **t** | ghost *(góst)*, fantasma nigh *(nái)*, cercano night *(náit)*, noche |
|  | **f** | En los siguientes vocablos: | rough *(ráf)*, áspero; tough *(táf)*, duro; trough *(tróf)* artesa; laugh *(láf)*, reír; draught *(drá:ft)*, trago; cough *(cóf)*, tos; enough *(ináf)*, suficiente |

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| **j** | **dch** |  | jovial *(dchóvial)*, jovial join *(dchóin)*, juntar |

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| **ph** | **f** |  | philosophy *(filósofi)*, filosofía |

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| **th** | **d** | Unas veces suena como **d** | the *(dé, dí)*, el, la, los, las |
|  | **dz** | Otras veces suena como **dz** o como **z** española. | with *(uíz)*, con |

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| **t** | **sch** | Cuando va seguida de **i** y especialmente en las terminaciones **tion** | admiration *(admiréischon)*, admiración; station *(stéischon)*, estación |

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| **v** | **v** | Tiene el sonido labiodental fuerte. | leaves *(lívs)*, hojas vine *(váin)*, viña |

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| **x** | **s** | Al principio de la palabra. | xylophone *(sáilofoun)*, xilófono |
|  | **gs** | Cuando va entre vocales. | exempt *(egsémpt)*, exento |
|  | **ks** | En los demás casos. | box *(bóks)*, caja |

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| **y** | **y** | Tiene el sonido fricativo de la **y** española. | yes *(yes)*, sí |
|  | **ai** | Cuando es acentuada en medio o a fin de dicción. | type *(táip)*, tipo why *(juái)*, por qué |