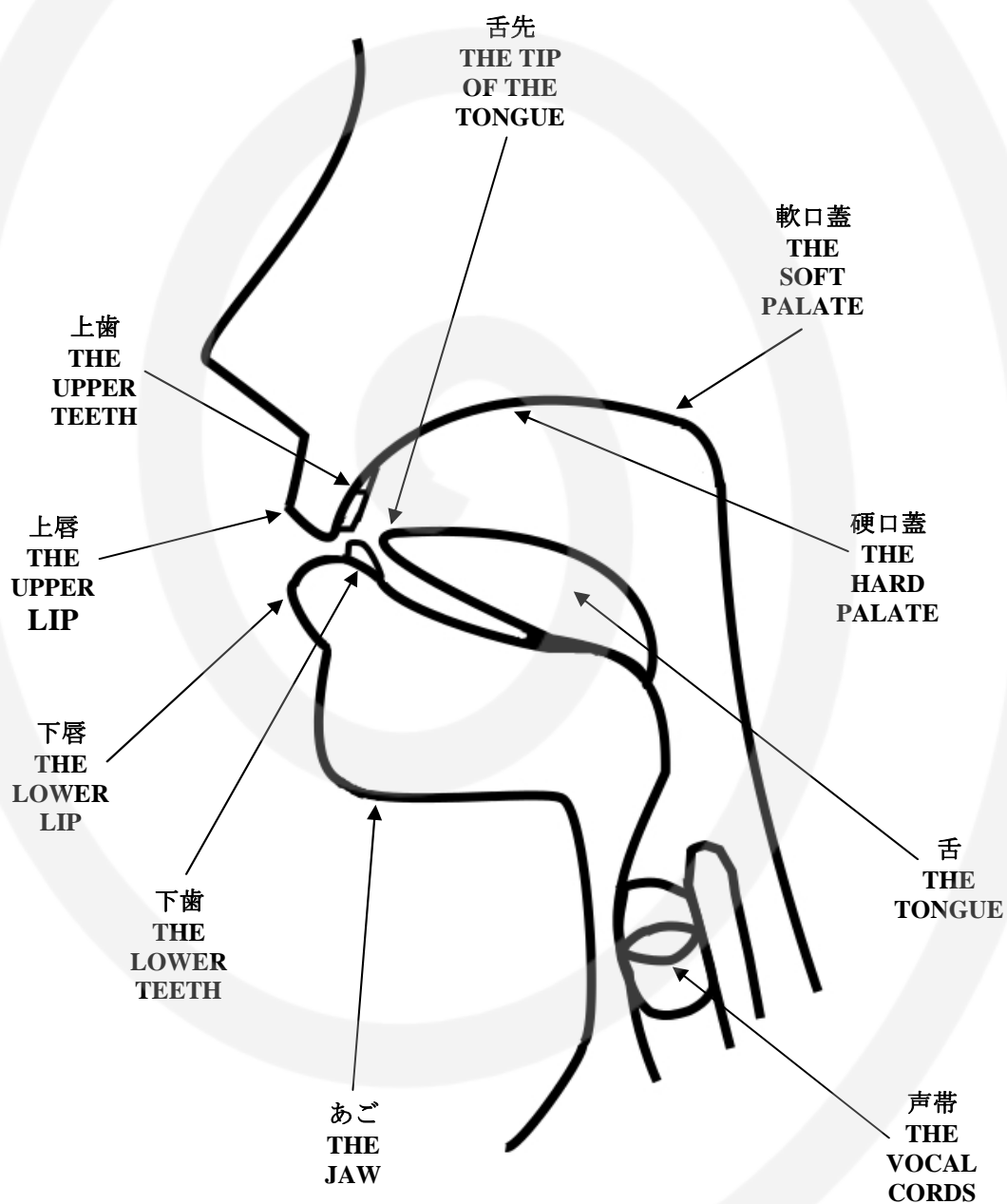
A fluffy, light brown cat with long, wavy fur is sitting in a garden. The cat has orange eyes and is looking slightly to the right. The background consists of green foliage and a small white daisy flower in the foreground. A green speech bubble is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing text.

Do you
remember my
name? Just call me
A-P. Welcome to
the pronunciation
area. Let's get
started.

口と喉の図 DIAGRAM OF THE MOUTH AND THROAT



Long Vowels

1. それぞれの単語をゆっくりと、そして少し大きめに伸ばして発音してみましょう。次に、右側の文を読んで練習します。下線部分がストレスを置くところです。文の意味に関しては168 - 177を見ましょう。

1. **i** **seat** **key** **team**

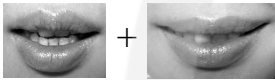


1a. Have a **seat**.

1b. I **can't** find my **keys**.

1c. **We** have the best **team**.

2. **ei** **May** **hey** **day**



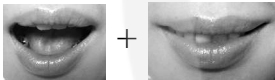
2a. **May** is here.

2b. My **name** is **Apex**.

2c. Have a nice **day**.



3. **ai** **bike** **hi** **guy**

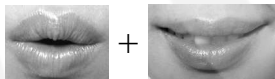


3a. Do you have a **bike**?

3b. **Mike** said **hi** to me.

3c. He's a nice **guy**.

4. **ɔɪ** **joy** **boy** **toy**



4a. Did you **enjoy** it?

4b. Young **boys** become

Boy Scouts.

4c. **Jimmy** has a new **toy**.

5. **u** **new** **too** **you**

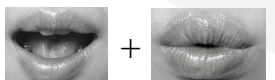


5a. I need **new shoes**.

5b. I think so, **too**.

5c. How are **you**?

6. **au** **cow** **how** **bow**

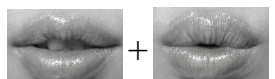


6a. **Cow**boys wear **hats**.

6b. Teach me **how**.

6c. In **Japan**, we often **bow**.

7. **ou** **go** **Joe** **know**



7a. **Go** for it.

7b. **Joe** should go.

7c. I don't **know**.

Short Vowels

2. それぞれの単語をゆっくり発音してみましょう。単語の最後の部分ではイントネーションを下げましょう。

1. e eggs ↘ desk ↘ pets ↘



1a. **Eggs** come from **hens**.

1b. Your **desk** is so **messy**.

1c. Do you have any **pets**?

2. a stop ↘ got ↘ box ↘



2a. **Stop** it.

2b. I **got** it.

2c. What's in the **box**?

3. æ hat ↘ back ↘ nap ↘



3a. You **can't** wear **hats** **inside**.

3b. Put it in your **backpack**.

3c. I want to take a **nap**.

4. ɔ dogs ↘ saw ↘ dawn ↘



4a. **Dogs** are **smart**.

4b. I **saw** you yesterday.

4c. I got up at **dawn**.



5. ʌ sun ↘ done ↘ won ↘



5a. It's **sunny** today.

5b. Are you **done**?

5c. Who **won**?

6. ə the ↘ but ↘ **about** ↘



6a. The **coat** is so **nice**.

6b. **But** it's too **expensive**.

6c. What are you **talking** **about**?

7. i it ↘ kick ↘ Jim ↘



7a. It **won't** take much **time**.

7b. Don't **kick** it.

7c. Is it **Jim**?

8. u book ↘ put ↘ good ↘



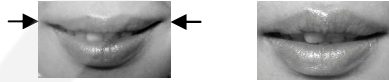
8a. It's a **cook** book.

8b. Where did you **put** it?

8c. It's quite **good**.

Vowel Comparisons

3. 長母音を少し伸ばして発音しましょう。



- 1a. i ↻ eat i ↻ it 1a. It's **time** to **eat**.
- 1b. i ↻ team i ↻ him 1b. The **team** **needs** him.
- 1c. i ↻ key i ↻ Kim 1c. Kim's **keys** are **missing**.



- 2a. æ ↻ got æ ↻ hat 2a. **Don** got the **hat** on **sale**.
- 2b. æ ↻ box æ ↻ map 2b. The **map** is in the **box**.
- 2c. æ ↻ what æ ↻ cat 2c. What happened to the **cat**?



- 3a. ɔ ↻ stop ɔ ↻ yawn 3a. I **can't** stop **yawning**.
- 3b. ɔ ↻ spot ɔ ↻ dog 3b. My **dog's** name is **Spot**.
- 3c. ɔ ↻ hot ɔ ↻ dawn 3c. It's **hot** even at **dawn**.



What?
Oh, I
was just
taking
a **nap**.



FLAT LIPS

- 4a. u ↻ new u ↻ cook 4a. Who's the **new** **cook**?
- 4b. u ↻ blue u ↻ book 4b. Check the **Blue** **Book**.
- 4c. u ↻ who u ↻ hook 4c. Who **took** my **hook**?

The Vowel 'R'

4. 1-3では音を2つに分けます。単語の最初の部分はイントネーションを上げ、最後の部分は下げます。

↗ ↘ ↗ ↘ ↗ ↘
de / er, ca / re, po / or

2. 1では2つの音の間に弱い“y”があるものとイメージしましょう。

de(y)er, he(y)re, e(y)ar

3. 3では2つの音の間に弱い“w”があるものとイメージしましょう。

po(w)or, to(w)ur, se(w)wer

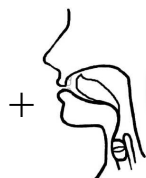
1. ɪə



↖ ↗
deer
here
ear

- 1a. That's a big **deer**.
1b. Do you **go** here?
1c. I have **pain** in my **ear**.

2. eə



↖ ↗
care
fair
air

- 2a. It's because I **care**.
2b. That's not **fair**.
2c. We need clean **air**.

3. ʊə



↖ ↗
poor
tour
sewer

- 3a. I'm not **poor**.
3b. I'm going to join a **tour**.
3c. It smells like the **sewer**.

4. ɔə



↖ ↗ ↘
door
more
for

- 4a. Open the **door**.
4b. I want **more**.
4c. What's it **for**?

5. ɑ:

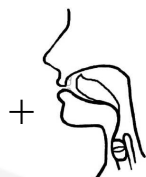


↖ ↗ ↘
car
star
far

- 5a. I bought a new **car**.
5b. I'm a **movie** star.
5c. Your **house** is too **far**.

And I like to **purr**.

6. ɜ:



↖ ↗ ↘
fur
sir
her

- 6a. You have nice **fur**.
6b. Yes, **sir**.
6c. I **miss** her.



Consonants - Plosives

次に子音を見てみましょう。まずは、p / B, t / D, k (c) / G のような6つの破裂音です。単語の始めにこれらが来る場合は強めに発音します。そして最後に来る場合は静かに発音します。

5a.



唇を閉じる。



5b.

Unvoiced

P

peanuts	Care for some pean uts?
ape	I saw an ap e today.
type	I can ty pe pretty fast .
poison	P eter got foo d poison ing.
power	He has no pow er.
poker	Are you good at po ker?
hoop	I ho pe to get a hul a-hoop.

bed	Where's the be aroom?
cab	Get a ca b.
bought	I bou ght a ba g.
stub	I can 't find the tick et stub .
but	But Ben 's not happ y.
big	Bi g deal .
book	I wrote a boo k.

Voiced

B

6a.

舌の先端が上の歯の裏側に触れる。

t

ten	I won ten doll ars.
tot	The to t learned to walk .
tap	T ammy's a ta p dancer.
fought	We fou ght a lot.
but	But we're not hun gry.
fit	This dress doesn't fi t me.
took	Who to ok it?

deep	The wa ter is dee p.
paid	I pai d for Wa de.
dye	I dye d my hair .
avoid	Avoi d too many sweet s.
loud	The music 's too lou d.
food	Eat your foo d.
do	Just do it.

6b.

D

7a.

喉の奥で音を作る。

k (c)

keep	Keep it a sec ret.
lake	I fish on Lake Kama fusa
kite	I got a bi ke and a ki e.
coin	My sister has some coi ns.
cow	Cow boys have gun s.
joke	That's a funny jo ke.
Luke	Is your name Lu ke?

get	I need to ge t some gas .
got	I go t some new game s.
bag	Hey , that's my ba g.
dog	Where's my do g?
gun	I hate gun s.
big	The ca ke's pretty bi g.
good	That's very goo d.

7b.

G

Consonants - Affricates and The Glottal Stop

次は‘ch’ と ‘J’ (G)の破擦音です。

8a.

舌が歯茎後部に触れる。

Unvoiced

tf

ch



cheap	I have a cheap <u>car</u> .
chase	There was a big <u>chase</u> .
China	<u>China</u> 's a rich <u>country</u> .
choice	We have no <u>choice</u> .
chow	It's <u>chow</u> time.
chose	We <u>chose</u> the <u>catcher</u> .
choose	You can <u>choose</u> the <u>color</u> .

8b.

Voiced

dz

J (G)



Jenny	Where's <u>Jenny</u> ?
Jack	What happened to <u>Jack</u> ?
jaw	My <u>jaw</u> hurts.
just	I <u>just</u> spoke to <u>John</u> .
Japan	This is <u>Japan</u> .
gym	Do you go to the <u>gym</u> ?

9.

前回の発音レッスンで6つの破裂音 (p / B, t / D, k (c) / G) を学びました。上記ではchとJの破擦音を学びました。では、これらの音を関連付けて練習してみましょう。日本語で、ほっかいどう (北海道) やもっとのような言葉を使う時には、小さなポーズ (っ) があります。p, t, k (無声破裂音) で終わる音や、p, B, t, D, k(c), G, ch, J で始まる音をつなげる時に、英語でも同じ様なことが起こります。前の単語の最後の部分の破裂音は、ほとんど聞こえないくらいとても弱くなります。そして、それが「っ」に似た小さなポーズです。

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. hot / dog | 2. thick / coat | 3. lip / gloss | 4. like / beige |
| 5. out / come | 6. lap / top | 7. noc / turnes | 8. fat / cat |
| 9. look / down | 10. sick / boy | 11. credit / card | 12. nap / time |



1. I'll have a <u>hot</u> / dog with <u>mustard</u> .	7. I <u>love</u> Chopin's noc/ <u>turnes</u> .
2. You should bring a thick / <u>coat</u> with you.	8. That's <u>such</u> a fat / <u>cat</u> you have.
3. My sister <u>al</u> ways puts on <u>lip</u> / gloss.	9. <u>Why</u> don't you check / down <u>there</u> ?
4. We <u>don't</u> like / beige <u>cats</u> .	10. <u>Jackie</u> 's a sick / <u>boy</u> .
5. It <u>wasn't</u> a good <u>out</u> /come.	11. I <u>don't</u> use <u>credit</u> / cards very often.
6. <u>Jack</u> / bought a new <u>lap</u> /top / <u>computer</u> .	12. Be <u>quiet</u> . It's <u>nap</u> / time.

Consonants - Unvoiced / Voiced Fricative Pairs

10. 次の8つの子音はそれぞれ摩擦音のペア‘s’ (c) / ‘Z’, ‘sh’ / ‘ZH’, ‘f’ / ‘V’, ‘th’ / ‘TH’です。

舌の先端が口の中の中央にあり、歯や口蓋に触れない。

Unvoiced
S
(ce, x)



see	I see six snakes .	set	Can you set the table ?
ace	Do you have any aces ?	Salvador	I'm from El Salvador .
ice	Give me a small ice tea .	saw	I saw Sam yesterday.
soy	I want rice with soy sauce.	bus	I take the bus to school.
sound	Snow makes no sound .	Olympus	Mt. Olympus is in Greece .
so	It's so slow today.	KISS	KISS is a great band .
soup	Sue makes good soup .	books	I read two books a week .

11. ‘Z’の音が単語の始めにあると、特にその音を出すのは少々難しいようです。しかし、舌の位置は発音がより容易である‘s’の音と同じです。よって、最初に‘s’の音で始め、それから声帯を振動させると自然な‘Z’の音が出るでしょう。

ssssssssss → 声帯を振動させ始めます → ZZZZZZZZZZZ **Zen**.
(空気を押し出し続けながら・・・)

声帯を振動させ続ける。



Voiced
Z
(S)



1. sssssssss → ZZZZZZZZZZZ Zen →	I'm a Zen Buddhist .
2. sssssssss → ZZZZZZZZZZZ Zack →	I want to talk to Zack .
3. sssssssss → ZZZZZZZZZZZ zip →	What's your zip code?
4. sssssssss → ZZZZZZZZZZZ zoo →	Why don't we go to the zoo ?
5. sssssssss → ZZZZZZZZZZZ zebra →	I saw a zebra at the zoo .
6. sssssssss → ZZZZZZZZZZZ Zoey →	Jack and Zoey are dating .
7. sssssssss → ZZZZZZZZZZZ Zeus →	The strongest god was Zeus .

12.

舌の先端が下を向き、唇をわずかに尖らす。

she	Who is she?	sheriff	Who's the sh eriff here?
shake	Let's sh ake h ands.	shop	I own a CD sh op.
shy	I'm sh y.	shabby	The house looks sh abby.
shout	Please don't sh out.	Shawn	Did you see Sh awn?
show	Sh ow me the m oney.	shut	Can you sh ut the d oor?
shoes	I l ove your sh oes.	ship	Who d esigned the sh ip?
		shook	The g round sh ook.

Unvoiced

f

sh



13.

‘Z’の音と同様に、‘ZH’の音も発音するのが難しいようです。しかし、舌の位置は発音がより容易である‘sh’の音と同じです。よって、最初に‘sh’の音で始め、それから声帯を振動させると自然な‘ZH’の音が出るでしょう。

shhhhhhhhhh → 声帯を振動させ始めます → ZHHHHHHHHHHH

(空気を押し出し続けながら・・・)

声帯の振動を保ち続け、唇を少し突き出す。

Voiced
3

ZH
(ge / s)

leisure →	I like l eisure wear.
Asian →	How about A sian food?
beige →	My favorite color is b eige.
casual →	What about a c asual r estaurant?
decision →	That's a big d ecision.
garage →	Park the car in the g arage.
conclusion →	What's your c onclusion?
measure →	I'm going to m easure its s ize.
explosion →	The e xplosion was h uge.
pleasure →	It's my p leasure.

I have beige fur.



Unvoiced
Voiced

14a. (gh / ph) 
14b. (f) 

上の歯がやさしく下唇の後に触れる（を噛む）。

feet	My <u>sister</u> has small <u>feet</u> .
fake	The <u>graph</u> used <u>fake</u> <u>data</u> .
fight	I don't want to <u>fight</u> .
foil	Use aluminum <u>foil</u> .
few	We had a <u>few</u> <u>laughs</u> .
foul	I hit a <u>foul</u> <u>ball</u> .
folk	I play <u>folk</u> music.

vet	I took my <u>cat</u> to the <u>vet</u> .
savant	<u>Einstein</u> was a <u>savant</u> .
vacuum	I bought a new <u>vacuum</u> .
vomit	I <u>vomited</u> last night.
dove	A white <u>dove</u> means <u>peace</u> .
give	<u>Give</u> me a piece of <u>cake</u> .
voodoo	I don't believe in <u>voodoo</u> .

15. BとVの違いを練習しましょう。Bに関しては、上下の唇が触れていることを覚えておいてください。Vの音は上の歯で下唇を優しく噛みます。以下の組み合わせをゆっくり発音してみましょう。斜字体の文字は単なる音の表現であり、実際にある単語ではありません。

1. BEE / VEE	2. BAY / VAY	3. BYE / VIE	4. BOW / VOW	5. BOO / VOO
6. <i>EEB</i> / EVE	7. <i>ABE</i> / AVE	8. <i>IBE</i> / I'VE	9. <i>OUB</i> / OUV	10. <i>OOB</i> / OOV

1. I've been →	I've been <u>busy</u> .
2. live by →	I live <u>by</u> the <u>sea</u> .
3. Abe <u>V</u> incent →	My name is Abe <u>V</u> incent.
4. <u>C</u> lub <u>V</u> IP →	The <u>party</u> is at <u>C</u> lub <u>V</u> IP.
5. Eve <u>b</u> ash →	It's a New Year's Eve <u>b</u> ash.
6. grab <u>V</u> ictor →	Grab <u>V</u> ictor and <u>go</u> .
7. have <u>b</u> eans →	I'm going to have <u>b</u> eans today.
8. Steve <u>B</u> enson →	I want to see Steve <u>B</u> enson.
9. give <u>b</u> ack →	You have to give <u>b</u> ack the <u>money</u> .
10. leave <u>B</u> en →	<u>Leave</u> <u>B</u> en <u>alone</u> .

I've been busy, too.



16a.

舌の先端を上側の歯にあて後ろに引く。

16b.

Unvoiced
th



Seth	I'm looking for Seth Jones .
bath	I'm going to take a bath .
cloth	A tailor cut some cloth .
nothing	Nothing is going to happen .
seventh	I live on Seventh Street.
method	I like your teaching method .
myth	That story is just a myth .

these	Who wrote these poems ?
they	They 're over there .
weather	Great weather , isn't it ?
mother	Does your mother know?
brother	What's going on , brother ?
father	My father works hard .
with	I'm staying with my sister .

Voiced
TH



17.

s/Zとth/THの違いを練習しましょう。s/Zに関しては、舌の先端がどこにも触れていないことを覚えておいてください。th/THに関しては、舌の先端は上側の歯に触れています。ゆっくり以下の組み合わせを発音しましょう。斜字体の文字は単なる音の表現であり、実際にある単語ではありません。

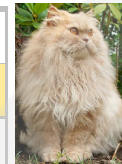
1. see / <i>thee</i>	2. say / <i>thay</i>	3. sigh / <i>thigh</i>	4. so / <i>thou</i>	5. sue / <i>thuu</i>
6. <i>ees</i> / <i>eeth</i>	7. <i>ace</i> / <i>eighth</i>	8. <i>ice</i> / <i>ith</i>	9. <i>ous</i> / <i>oath</i>	10. <i>oos</i> / <i>ooth</i>

正確な‘Z’の音を作りやすくする為に、‘ee’を前に入れて声帯の振動を‘Z’まで保ち続けてみましょう：

e→Zee, e→Zay, e→Zie, e→Zou, e→Zoo

1. Zee / Thee	2. Zay / They	3. Zie / Thai	4. Zou / Though	5. Zoo / Thoo
6. <i>eeThe</i>	7. <i>aZe</i> / <i>eiThe</i>	8. <i>eyes</i> / <i>iThe</i>	9. <i>owes</i> / <i>ouThe</i>	10. <i>ooze</i> / <i>ooThe</i>

1. what's / this →	What's this cat doing here?
2. is / that →	What is that ?
3. with / Zack →	Go with Zack .
4. bath / salt →	Do you have any bath salt ?
5. please / thank →	Please thank him for me.



What's **the** **problem**?

Nasal Consonants ‘M, N, nk, NG’ and Consonant ‘h’

この節では息を鼻から抜く3つの鼻音 N, M, NG (有声音) / nk (無声音) と、h の音を見てみましょう。

18a.

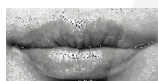
唇を閉じて息を鼻から抜く。

舌先が歯茎に触れた状態で息を鼻から抜く。

18b.

Voiced

M



meet	Meet my mother .
famous	He's going to be famous .
I'm	Hi. I'm Michael .
Moynihan	Are you Mr. Moynihan ?
mouse	There's a mouse in here.
dome	It's at Tokyo Dome .
move	I'm going to move .

net	I often surf the net .
pan	You can use this pan .
not	My name's not Nancy .
Shawn	Is your first name Shawn ?
Sunday	It's not on Sunday .
open	Are you open yet?
dinner	Have dinner with me.

Voiced

N



19a.

‘k’はやさしく発音する。

‘g’はほとんど聞こえない。

19b.

Unvoiced

ŋk

nk



thank	Thank you.
sank	The boat sank .
bank	I have to go to the bank .
dunk	Can you dunk the ball ?
punk	I don't like punk music.
pink	My favorite color is pink .
think	What do you think ?

bang	There was a loud bang .
sang	Mr. Kang sang out of key .
long	How long to Hong Kong ?
song	That's a great song .
thing	Anything can happen .
singer	Amy 's a great singer .
English	English is...

Voiced

ŋ

NG



20.

喉の奥で発音する。

Unvoiced

h

heat	I can't stand this heat .
hey	Hey , what's up ?
height	I'm scared of heights .
ahoy	“Ship ahoy ,” said the captain .
how	How are you ?
who	Who said that?
hood	Little Red Riding Hood

‘h (w)’ - who と ‘f’ - food の違いに気をつけてください。‘f’は上の歯でやさしく下唇の後を噛みますが、‘h’は喉の奥で発音します。

h - who / f - food

h - hood / f - foot



Hey, **who's** got some **food**?
I'm **hungry**.
I'm going **home**.

Approximants ‘Y, W, L, R’ and Consonant ‘Q’

最後の5つの子音はY, W, Q, L, Rです。このページでは特にYとWを見てみましょう。

21.

Voiced

j

Y (i)



下の歯のすぐ下に舌の先端がある。

yet	I don't know yet.
yeah	Yeah, thanks .
yacht	Does Y anni own a y acht?
young	Beck is too young .
Yiddish	Can he speak Y iddish?
yoghurt	I don't want any y oghurt.
you	How about you ?

唇を突き出す。

weep	She was w eeping all day .
way	Show me the w ay.
why	W hy should I?
when	W hen is it?
walk	I w alk in the m ornings.
work	I w ork every day .
win	Did you w in?

22a.

Voiced

W



22b.

‘woman’や‘would’など、‘w’の音の後ろに母音の‘u’の音が続く場合、この‘w’の音を発音するのは少し難しくなります。‘u-man’や‘u-d’のように母音の‘u’の音だけににならないよう、唇をとがらせ、声帯を振動させて、しっかり‘w’の音を出しましょう。

声帯をはじめから振動させることができない場合は、声帯をウォーミングアップするために前の音を利用することもできます。例えば‘a woman’の場合、‘a’を利用して‘**a** woman’のように声帯を振動させた状態を保ちます。

この文字間は、声の勢いを持続した状態を保つ。

))) w oman	a w oman	There was a w oman waiting on the corner .
))) w ould	I w ould	I w ould help you if I could.
))) w olf	a w olf	A w olf lived in the forest.
))) W ooden	John W ooden	John W ooden was a great basketball coach.
))) w ool	of w ool	It's made of w ool.
))) w oozy	feel w oozy	I feel w oozy.
))) w hooped	father w hooped	We w hooped them.
))) w oofer	new w oofer	You need to get a new w oofer.

23.

喉の奥で始めて(k)、口の前方に移動する。(W – 唇を突き出す)

Voiced

Q

queen	I met the queen today.	quack	Ducks quack .
quake	Did you feel the quake ?	question	Any questions ?
quiet	Be very quiet .	quick	I need a quick <u>answer</u> .
barbeque	Come to our barbeque .	quarter	A quarter is 25 <u>cents</u> .



K + W



最後にLとRを見てみましょう。これらは特に日本人には難しい音です。まずはLです。Lを発音する時は唇を使ってはいけません。唇を動かさずに“la la la la la la...”と言ってみましょう。口の中で舌だけを動かします。その一方でRは唇を使い、特に下唇を上唇より突き出した方がよいでしょう。舌先はどこにも触れず、自然な位置に置きます。

24.

唇は全く使わない。
舌の先端は歯茎に触れている。

下唇に注意します。上唇よりもう少し
突き出して尖らせるようにする。

Voiced

L



lead	Lead the way .	red	Red would be good.
lake	Let's go to the lake .	rap	Can you rap ?
lie	Please don't lie .	rock	I like rock and roll .
loud	You're too loud .	run	How fast can you run ?
low	We're flying so low .	wrist	My wrist feels strange .
Luke	Luke , where are you?	rook	In chess , the rook is strong .
look	Are you looking for Luke ?	roof	My rook is on the roof .

25.

Voiced

R (wr)



26.

LとRの違いを練習しましょう。Lは唇を動かさず、Rは特に下唇を上唇より少し突き出すことを覚えておきましょう。以下のいくつかの音は実際の単語ではありません。

舌 - Lee	唇 - rea	1. Is Lee really leaving ?
lay	Ray	2. Lay Ray onto the bed .
light	right	3. Take a right at the light .
low	row	4. The lower rows are really difficult .
Lou	roo	5. Lou's Roofing Company is the best .
lack	rack	6. The rack lacks visibi lity.
law	raw	7. The lawyer 's raw emoti on was intense .
lug	rug	8. I have to lug this rug all the way to town .
Lim	rim	9. Mr. Lim stood near the rim .
look	rook	10. Look at his rook .

Consonant + Vowel Links

27. あなたは英語の主な音を全て練習したので、ここでは子音と母音をつなげる練習をしましょう。以下の例を見て下さい。

1. check it → che ckit 2. keep a → kee pa
 3. make up → ma kup 4. turn on → tur non

お分かりのように、子音に母音が続く時は、子音は母音に結合（リンク）します。これはネイティブスピーカーが、どのように英単語の多くをつなげているかということです。時々、日本人にはネイティブスピーカーが何を言っているのか理解が難しく、その1つの大きな理由は、これらの子音や母音のリンクを聞き取ることができないことにあります。これらのリンクを習得することによって、あなたはより滑らかで自然な英語を話し音読できるようになるだけでなく、あなたのリスニング力も上達するでしょう。以下のフレーズを練習しましょう。最初は2つの単語をリンクさせずに分けて発音し、その後、リンクさせて発音してみましょう。

gets easier → It <u>ge t</u> easier with <u>time</u> .	small envelopes → I need two <u>sma ll</u> envelopes.
call each → We have to <u>ca ll</u> each <u>member</u> .	live upstairs → I <u>li v</u> upstairs from you.
had aces → He ha <u>daces</u> .	an hour → It's going to take <u>a n</u> our.
have eight → We <u>ha ve</u> ight <u>weeks</u> .	big ants → These are some <u>bi g</u> ants.
his eyes → <u>Hi (z)</u> eyes are not very <u>good</u> .	an accident → I had <u>a n</u> accident.
job I'm → The <u>jo b</u> I'm doing is <u>hard</u> .	if all → <u>I fall</u> of you <u>help</u> , we'll finish <u>fast</u> .
like oysters → Do you <u>l(a)i</u> koysters?	turn off → Please <u>tur no</u> ff the <u>TV</u> .
use oil → We <u>(y)u (z)</u> oil for so many <u>things</u> .	down under → I want to live <u>dow n</u> under.
come out → <u>Co m</u> out, where <u>ev</u> er you are.	is unknown → The <u>wri</u> ter <u>i (z)</u> un <u>known</u> .
an ounce → I need <u>a n</u> ounce of <u>sugar</u> .	grab a → Why don't we <u>gra ba</u> bite to <u>eat</u> ?
would owe → I <u>wu d</u> owe a lot of <u>money</u> .	think about it → I'll <u>thin</u> kabouait.
six owners → There are <u>si (k)</u> s <u>owners</u> .	with it → What are you <u>do</u> ing <u>wi</u> thit?
seven eggs → We need <u>seve</u> ne <u>ggs</u> .	eighth inning → It's the <u>top</u> of the <u>ei</u> thinning.

The Flap

28. Flap は2つの母音の間に ‘t’ または ‘D’ の音がある時に起こる弱い ‘D’ の音です (hitting, sadder)。舌の先端は、‘t’ や ‘D’ の音を出す場合より少し後ろの歯茎に触れています。以下の4つの単語を比較してみましょう。

bet / better, put / put up (put up の場合、子音+母音のリンクによって、‘t’ は2つの母音の間にあるため、弱い ‘D’ の音になります。)

‘bet’ の ‘t’ を発音するときの舌先は、上の歯の裏側の歯茎に触れますが、‘better’ の ‘t’ を発音するときの舌先は、それよりも後ろの位置に触れます。‘put’ と ‘put up’ でも同じことが言えます。以下の単語でも比較してみましょう。

hit / hitting, wed / wedding, sad / sadder, add / add it, cut / cutter,
quit / quitter, right / right in, red / ready, what / water, part / party

以下の1-10の文をゆっくり練習しましょう。太字がストレスを置くところです。

1. He's <u>hitting</u> the ball better today.	11. How <u>does</u> he do it?
2. Patty is <u>sadder</u> than Betty , and Betty is <u>sadder</u> than Teddy .	12. What'll <u>Patty</u> and Betty do while Teddy is away?
3. The bride had the <u>prettiest</u> dress .	13. What'll happen to the dress now that the <u>wedding</u> is over?
4. I told <u>Eddy</u> to <u>quit</u> it.	14. How <u>did</u> he feel about that?
5. I need a paper <u>cutter</u> .	15. Why <u>do</u> you need it?
6. He said he wasn't a <u>quitter</u> .	16. Why <u>did</u> he say that?
7. If you're ready , come <u>right in</u> .	17. Hello. How <u>do</u> you do ?
8. He collects water <u>bottles</u> .	18. Where <u>does</u> he keep them?
9. Are you going to the party ?	19. What <u>about</u> you?
10. I can't <u>put up</u> with it anymore.	20. What <u>are</u> you going to do ?

また、flapは次のWH questions の組み合わせでも起こります：What / Where / Who / How / Why + does / do / did / What + will (What'll). その考えは母音に挟まれた ‘t’ や ‘D’ の場合と同じです。上記の11-20を見てみましょう。太字がストレスを置くところです。終わったらペア組んで左側から右側へ（生徒1 = #1, 生徒2 = #11）練習し、それから交代します。

Reductions - ju / chu / jer / cher

29. ネイティブスピーカーは全ての単語を明確に発音するというわけではありません。彼らは、しばしば単語を結びつけます。これが起こるとき、個々の単語の音は結合し、より短くて、より発音しやすい新しい音になります。これは **reduction** と呼ばれています。‘you’が後に続く‘D’(would)や‘t’(don’t)で終わる単語の場合は特にそうなります。‘d + you = ju’ / ‘t + you = chu’まず最初に別々に2つの単語を言って下さい。そして、次に、‘ju’や‘chu’を使ってそれらの単語をつなげてみましょう。太字がアクセントを置くところです。

1. would / you → wou ju →	Would <u>you</u> mind turning off the TV?
2. could / you → cou ju →	Could <u>you</u> tell me where the bathroom is?
3. didn't / you → didn chu →	Didn't <u>you</u> finish that last night ?
4. don't / you → don chu →	Don't <u>you</u> agree?
5. did / you → di ju →	Did <u>you</u> have a good weekend ?
6. should / you → shou ju →	Why should <u>you</u> do that?
7. had / you → ha ju →	I guess I had <u>you</u> all wrong .
8. wouldn't / you → wouldn chu →	Wouldn't <u>you</u> be better off staying here ?
9. won't / you → won chu →	Why won't <u>you</u> listen to me?
10. can't / you → can chu →	Can't <u>you</u> think of something?

30. ‘d + your = jer’ / ‘t + your = cher’.

1. would / your → wou jer →	Would <u>your</u> sister help us?
2. could / your → cou jer →	Could <u>your</u> friend do it?
3. didn't / your → didn cher →	Didn't <u>your</u> family come from Europe ?
4. don't / your → don cher →	Don't <u>your</u> parents worry ?
5. did / your → di jer →	Did <u>your</u> cell phone just ring?
6. should / your → shou jer →	Why should <u>your</u> brother have to do it?
7. had / your → ha jer →	I thought I had <u>your</u> number.
8. wouldn't / your → wouldn cher →	Wouldn't <u>your</u> kids be happier here ?
9. won't / you → won cher →	Why won't <u>your</u> boss ever listen to you?
10. can't / your → can cher →	Can't <u>your</u> husband do that?

Reductions - he / him / her / his / them

31. 私たちがこれから学ぶ2つ目の reduction は、‘he, him, her, his’の発音されない‘h’と‘them’の発音されない‘th’です。これらの単語が子音の後にくる時に、これは起こります。‘h’ / ‘th’は音がないので、子音/母音のリンクが起こるのです。まず最初に、別々に2つの言葉を言ってください。そして、次に、子音/母音のリンクを使ってそれらをつなげましょう。太字がストレスを置くところです。

1. think he → thin ke	I think <u>he</u> left.
2. call him → ca llim →	You should call <u>him</u> .
3. ask her → as ker →	Why don't you ask <u>her</u> ?
4. keep his → kee pis →	He didn't keep <u>his</u> promise .
5. push them → pu shem →	Just push <u>them</u> to the side .
6. if he → i fe →	Do you know if <u>he</u> likes fish ?
7. show him → sho wim →	Did you show <u>him</u> the new car ?
8. cause her → cau ser →	You might cause <u>her</u> to fall .
9. grab his → gra bis →	He forgot to grab <u>his</u> prize .
10. drag them → dra gem →	I have to drag <u>them</u> up hill .

32. Flap (弱い‘D’の音) は子音/母音のリンクを通して発音されない‘h’や‘th’にリンクされます。

1. what he → wha de →	That's what <u>he</u> wants .
2. seat him → sea dim →	Why don't you seat <u>him</u> next to her?
3. get her → ge ðer →	What are you going to get <u>her</u> ?
4. meet his → mee dis →	I'm going to meet <u>his</u> parents .
5. met them → me ðem →	I met <u>them</u> yesterday .
6. bed he → be de →	That's the bed <u>he</u> wanted .
7. let him → le dim →	Don't let <u>him</u> go .
8. wait her → wai der →	She has to wait <u>her</u> turn .
9. put his → pu ðis →	The cowboy put <u>his</u> gun down.
10. hate them → h(ei) dem →	I hate <u>them</u> all .

Descriptive Phrases

33. 通常の英文では、名詞が最も重要な情報なので、一般的に強調されます。例えば、“It sounds like rain”と言う時、最も大切な言葉は‘rain’です。あなたは“Blah blah blah rain”と言うこともでき、その意味はそれでも通じるでしょう。

同じ理由から、形容詞＋名詞の組み合わせでも、通常、名詞にストレスを置きます（形容詞ではありません）。これは**ディスクリプティブ・フレーズ**と呼ばれています。形容詞は名詞を修飾します。まずはA列とB列だけ練習しましょう。C列は後で練習します。

A	B	C
1. a small room →	It was a small room .	It was very small .
2. a fast driver →	He’s a fast driver .	He’s really fast .
3. a boring party →	That was a boring party .	It was pretty boring .
4. a tall girl →	She’s a tall girl .	She’s so tall .
5. a long day →	It was a long day .	It was somewhat long .
6. a new computer →	I bought a new computer .	It’s brand new .
7. a young man →	He’s a young man .	He’s kind of young .
8. two houses →	There are two houses .	There are only two .
9. a good actress →	She’s not a good actress .	She’s not that good .
10. an interesting movie →	It’s an interesting movie .	It’s quite interesting .

よって、名詞はストレスを置くところになるのです。しかし、文に名詞がないときはどうなるでしょうか？あなたは、下の文のどの語にストレスを置きますか？

She’s very beautiful.

正しい答えは、‘very’ではなく‘beautiful’です。なぜでしょうか？それは、‘beautiful’（形容詞）という単語が‘very’（副詞）よりも重要な情報だからです。もしあなたが“She’s beautiful.”または、“Beautiful!”と言ったとしても、それでもまだ意味が伝わります。その一方で、もしあなたが“She’s very...”または“Very!”と言ったなら、その意味は不明瞭で、何が‘very’なの？となる訳です。よって副詞＋形容詞では、通常形容詞にストレスを置きます。また、これはディスクリプティブ・フレーズです。（副詞が形容詞を修飾します。）今度はB列とC列を練習しましょう。

Final 's' / 'es'

34. 最後に語尾の 's' / 'es' を見てみましょう。語尾の 's' / 'es' の発音は、注意していないと落としがちです。例えば、'He works' や 'She teaches' という代わりに 'He work' / 'She teach' と言ってしまうことがあります。語尾の 's' / 'es' は非常に重要であり、抜かすべきではありません。語尾の 's' / 'es' をわずかに誇張して、以下の単語と文を練習しましょう。

1. gets →	gets up	12. gets →	gets home
2. weekdays →	on weekdays	13. has →	has dinner
3. takes →	takes a shower	14. relaxes →	Patrice relaxes
4. eats →	eats breakfast	15. does →	does homework
5. takes →	takes his daughter	16. watches →	watches TV
6. goes →	goes to work	17. exercises →	John exercises
7. works →	works from	18. takes →	takes a bath
8. has →	has lunch	19. goes →	goes to bed
9. John's →	John's wife	20. falls →	falls asleep
10. picks →	picks up	21. reads →	reads a little
11. takes →	takes her	22. turns →	turns off the lights

35. 以下の英文を下線部分の 's' / 'es' に特に注意しながら、ゆっくり読みましょう。

John Hayes gets up at 6:00 in the morning on weekdays. After he takes a shower, he eats breakfast. At 7:30 a.m., he takes his daughter, Tess, to school and then, he goes to work. He works from 8:30 until 5:00 and he has lunch around 1:00 in the afternoon. John's wife, Patrice, picks up Tess from school at 3:30 and takes her to soccer practice. John gets home around 6:00 in the evening and the family has dinner around 6:30. After dinner, Patrice relaxes and Tess does homework or watches TV. John exercises for about 20 minutes before he takes a bath. Tess goes to bed around 10:00 at night and John and Patrice are usually in bed by 11:00. John falls asleep quickly but Patrice reads a little before she turns off the lights.