**ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION**

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| **LETRA** | **PRONUNCIACION** | **OBSERVACIONES** | **EJEMPLOS** |

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| **a** | **ei** | a) Cuando es tónica a final de sílaba o seguida de consonantey **e** muda. | fate *(féit)*, destinoagent *(éidchent)*, agente |

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|  |  | b) Antes de **mb**, **nci**, **ng** y **ste** | chamber *(chéimbar)*, cámaraancient *(éinchent)*, antiguochange *(chéinch)*, cambiowaste *(uéist)*, derrochar |
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|  | **o** | a) Antes de **l** o **ll**b) Antes o después de **w**  | already *(olrédi)*, yawater *(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)*, escename *(mí)*, a míthe *(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)*, meridianometer *(míte:r)*, metro |

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| **i** | **ai** | a) Cuando es tónica a final de sílaba o seguida de consonantey **e** muda. | pine *(páin)*, pinoidol *(áidol)*, ídoloidle (*áidl*) haragán |

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|  |  | b) Antes de **gh**, **ght**, **gn**, **ld** y **nd** | high *(jái)*, alto; night *(náit)*, nochesign *(sáin)*, firmar; mild *(máild)*, tibiofind *(fáind)*, encontrar |
|  |  | c) En algunos monosílabos y en las voces en que precede a una**o** más consonantes seguidas de**e** muda. | I *(ái)*, yobiography *(baiógrafi)*, biografíaglobalize *(globaláis)*, globalizarlicence *(láisens)*, permiso |

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

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|  | **aefrancesa** | 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 consonantey **e** muda. | vote *(vóut)*, votoopen *(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)*, muchachotoy *(tói)*, juguete |

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|  | **aefrancesa** | 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 consonantey **e** muda. | tune *(tiún)*, tonousual *(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 sonidode la vocal.Seguida de una **d** | meat *(mí:t)*, carneleap *(lí:p)*, saltobread *(bréd)*, pan  |

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| **ee** | **i:** | Se representa con **dos puntos** (**:**) una prolongación del sonidode la vocal. | meeting *(mí:ting)*, reunióndeep *(dí:p)*, profundosteel *(stí:l)*, acero |

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

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| **eueauew** | **iú** |   | Europe *(iúrop)*, Europabeauty *(biúti)*, bellezanews *(niús)*, noticias |
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| **eiey** | **ei** |   | seine *(séin)*, red de pescavein *(véin)*, venaobey *(oubéi)*, obedecerprey *(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** | **uou** |   | shoe *(shú)*, zapatotoe (*tóu*), dedo del pie |
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| **oioy** | **oi** |   | noise *(nóis)*, ruidoboy *(bói)*, muchacho |

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| **oo** | **úó** |   | foot *(fút)*, pie; good (*gúd*), buenodoor *(dór)*, puerta; floor (*flór*), piso |
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| **ouow** | **áu** |   | house *(jáus)*, casatown *(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)*, centrocity *(síti)*, ciudadcypress *(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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|   | **chfrancesa** | champagne *(shampéin)*, champaña; Chopin *(shopén)*, Chopin |

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

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| **gh** | **g** | A principio de palabraEs **muda** a fin de sílaba seguida(o no) de **t** | ghost *(góst)*, fantasmanigh *(nái)*, cercanonight *(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)*, jovialjoin *(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 lasterminaciones **tion** | admiration *(admiréischon)*, admiración; station *(stéischon)*, estación |

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| **v** | **v** | Tiene el sonido labiodentalfuerte. | leaves *(lívs)*, hojasvine *(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 medioo a fin de dicción. | type *(táip)*, tipowhy *(juái)*, por qué  |