*Mohammed Lamine Debaghine University Setif 2*

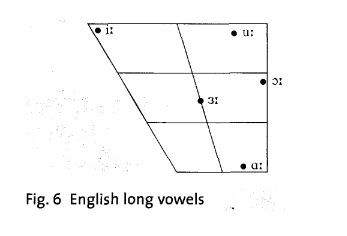
*English Department*

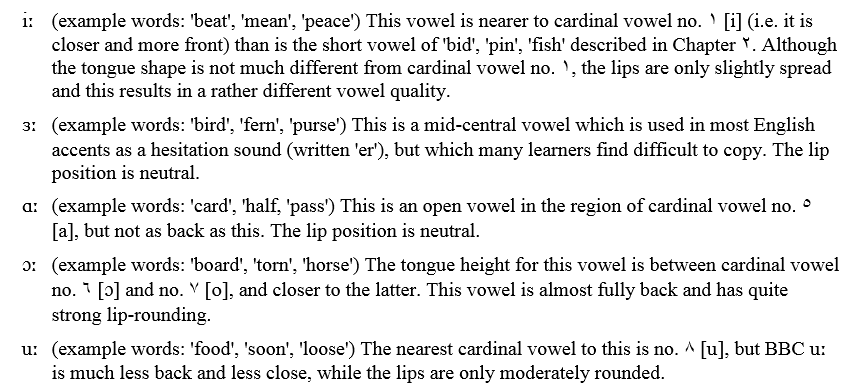
*Module: Phonetics Level 1st year LMD*

*Teacher: Mrs Tiaiba Imane*

**Chapter Three: English Long Vowels, Diphthongs and Triphthongs**

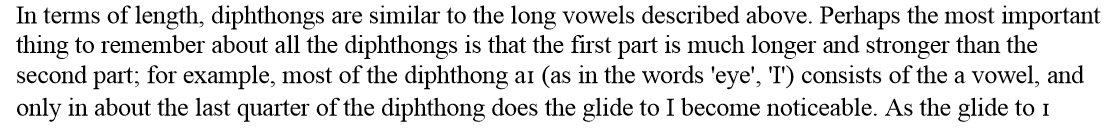
* In this chapter we look at other types of English vowel sound. The first to be introduced here are the five long vowels; these are the vowels which tend to be longer than the short vowels in similar contexts.
* To remind you that these vowels tend to be longer, the symbols consist of one vowel symbol plus a length mark made of two dots We will now look at each of these long vowels individually
* The five long vowels are different from the six short vowels described in Chapter 2, not only in length but also in quality.

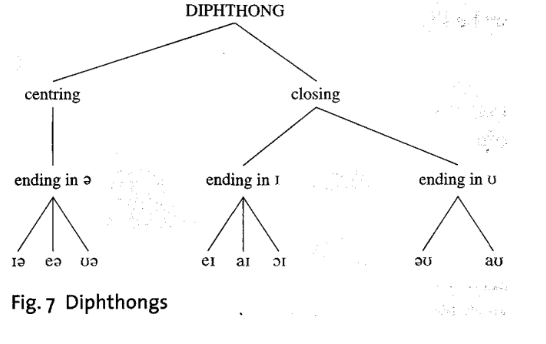




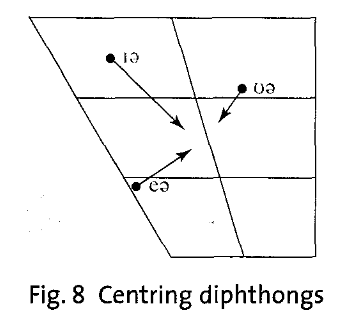
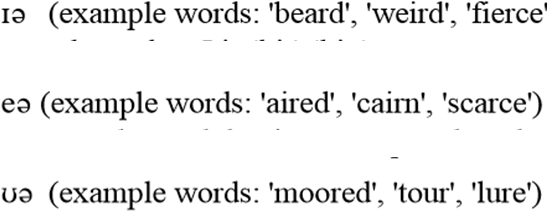
**2 DIPHTHONGS**



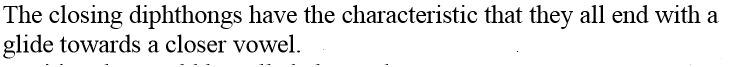




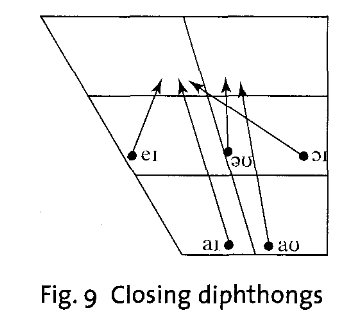
**Centring Diphthongs:**

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**Closing Diphthongs:**

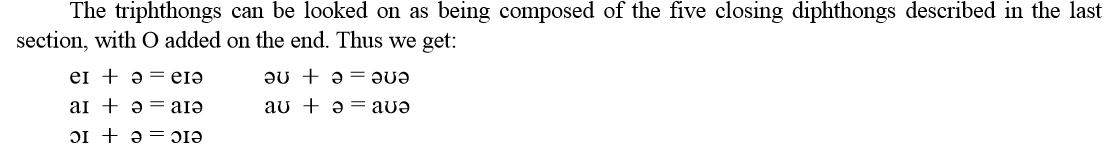
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| --- | --- |
| Towards u | Towards i |
|  |  |

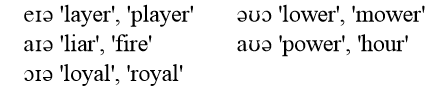
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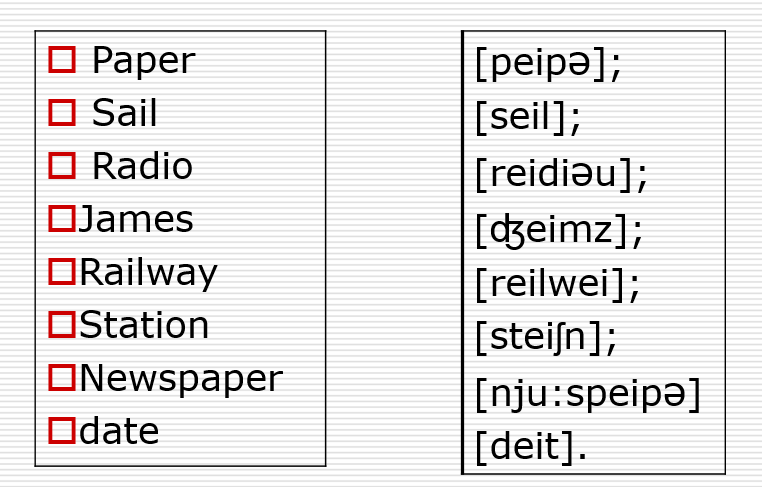
**Triphthongs**

The most complex English sounds of the vowel type are the **triphthongs.** They can be rather difficult to pronounce, and very difficult to recognise. A triphthong is a glide from one vowel to another and then to a third, all produced rapidly and without interruption.

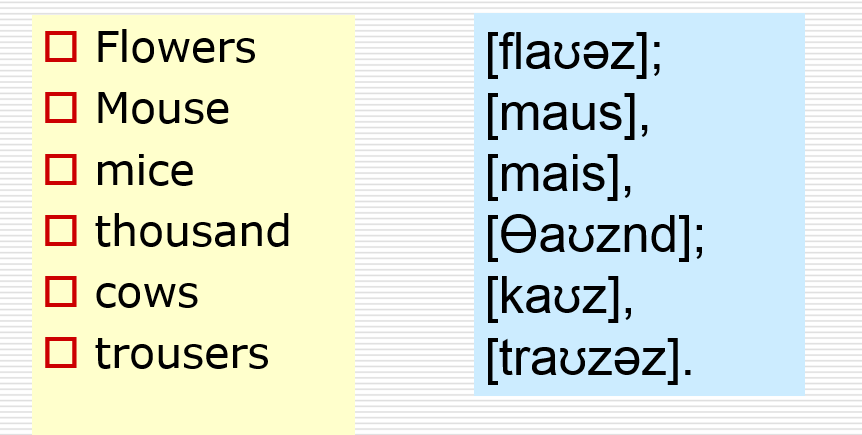
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**Examples:**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **transcription** | **spelling** | **transcription** | **spelling** |
|  |  |  |  |