Diphtongs and Triphthongs

Ronaldo Lima Jr

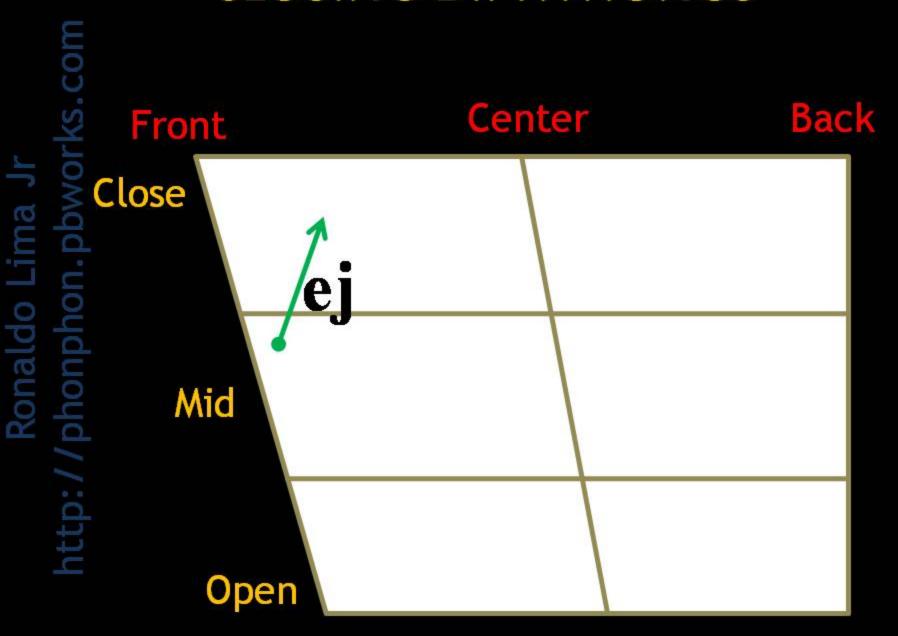
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DIPHTHONGS

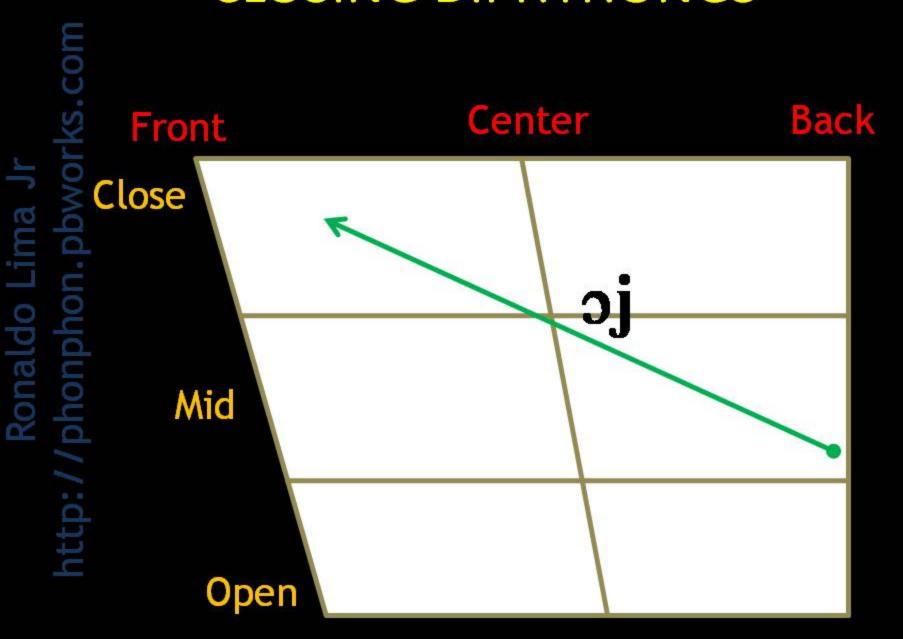
 Also called glides because of the movement of the tongue, lips and jaw

The first sound is longer

 Diphthongs are considered one sound



```
/ej/ /ei/*
       c<u>a</u>ke
  way / weigh
        say
       spr<u>ay</u>
       p<u>ai</u>n
       steak
      gauge
```



/ɔj/ /ɔɪ/*

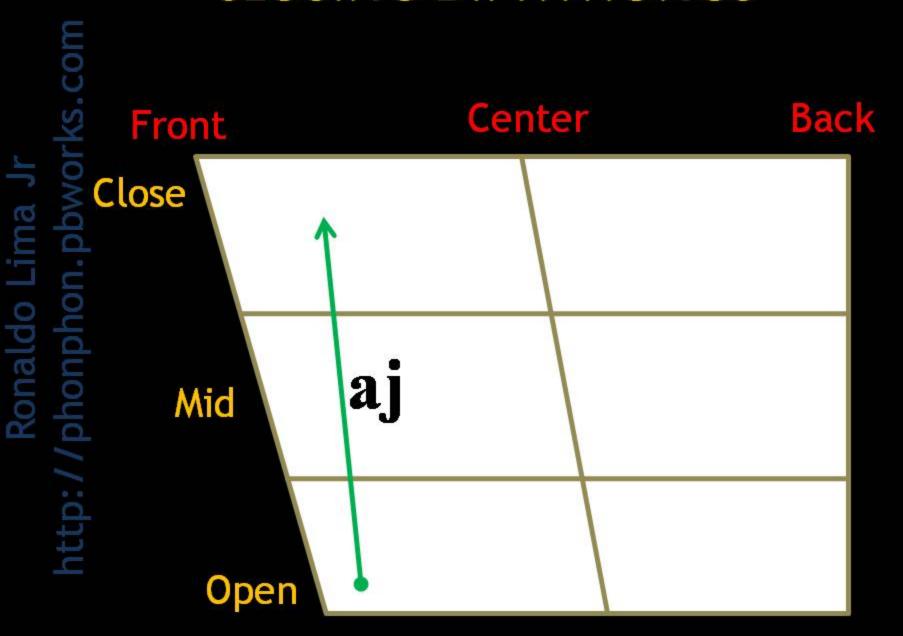
t<u>oy</u>

av<u>oi</u>d

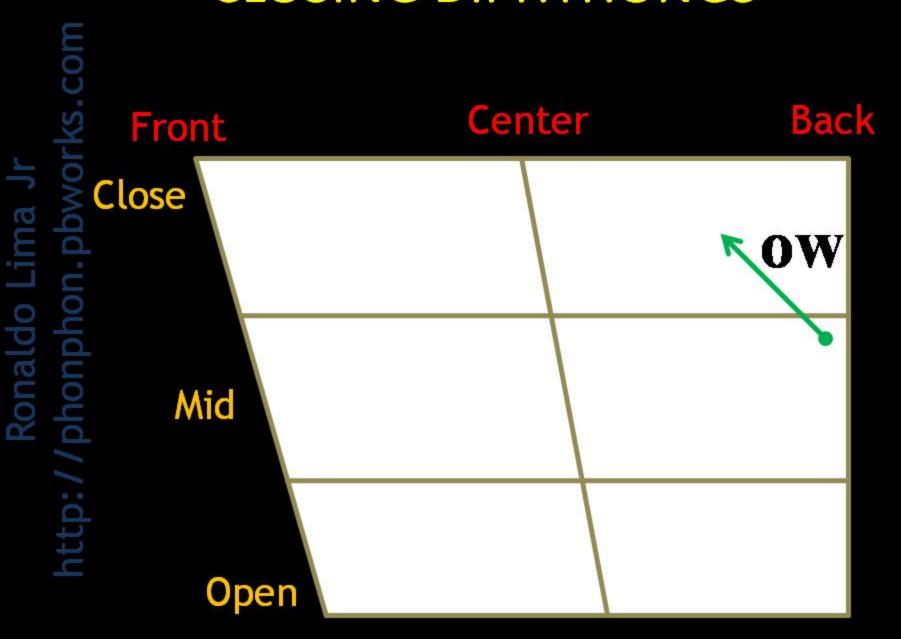
voice

enj<u>oy</u>

b<u>oy</u>

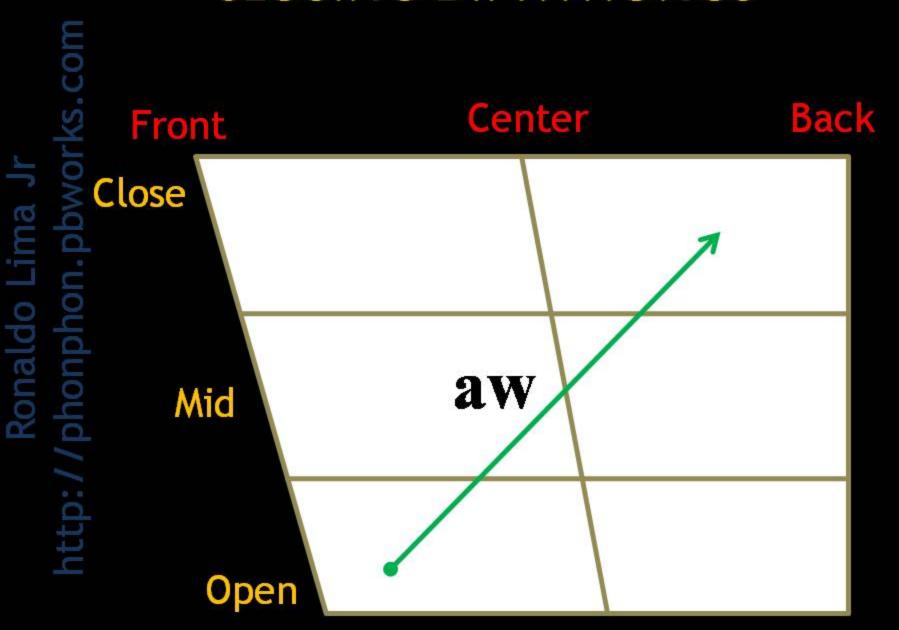


```
/aj//ai/**
    high / hi
    buy / bye
       t<u>ie</u>
       kite
      might
```



/ow/ /ou/*

<u>go</u> snow toast home hello although



/aw/ /au/*

h<u>ou</u>se

l<u>ou</u>d

d<u>ow</u>n

h<u>ow</u>

bough

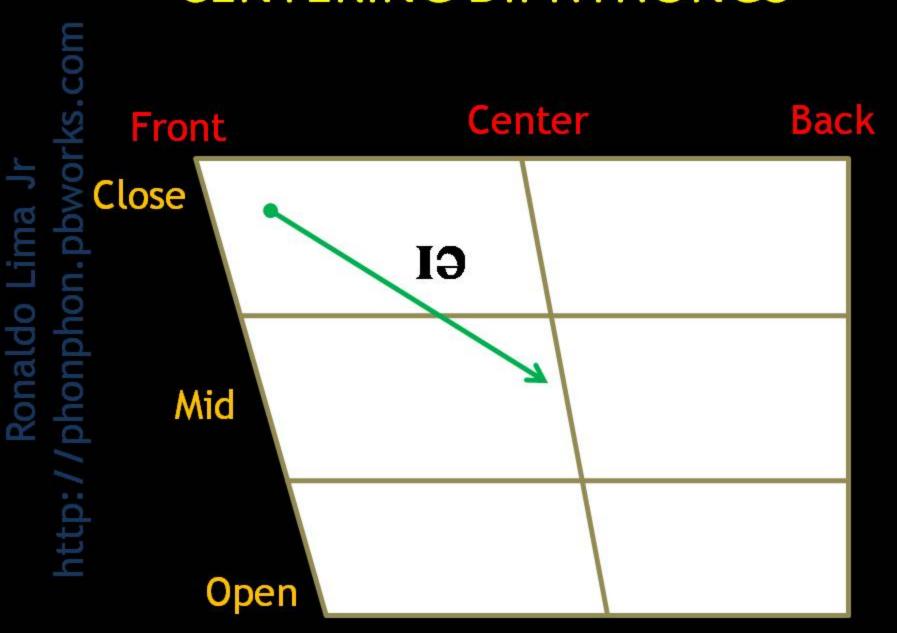
DIPHTHONGS

The previous were the 5 diphthongs for American and British English.

However, some authors don't consider /ej/ and /ow/ diphthongs, but pure vowels, using the symbols /e/ and /o/ to represent them.

DIPHTHONGS

The following are diphthongs only in British and non-rhotic varieties of English.



BrE /Ia/ AmE /Ir/

<u>beer</u>

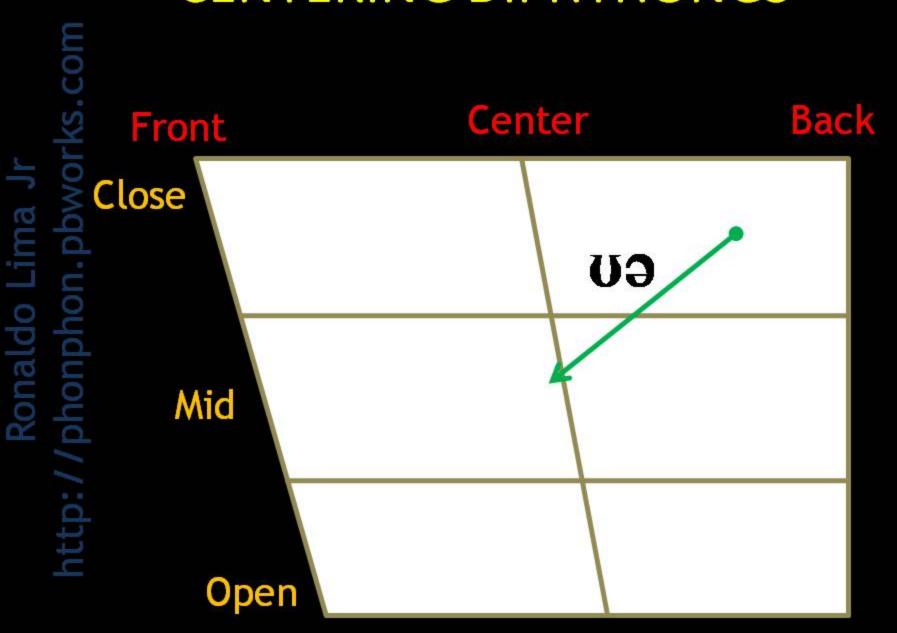
beard

fear

<u>pier</u>ce

h<u>ere</u>

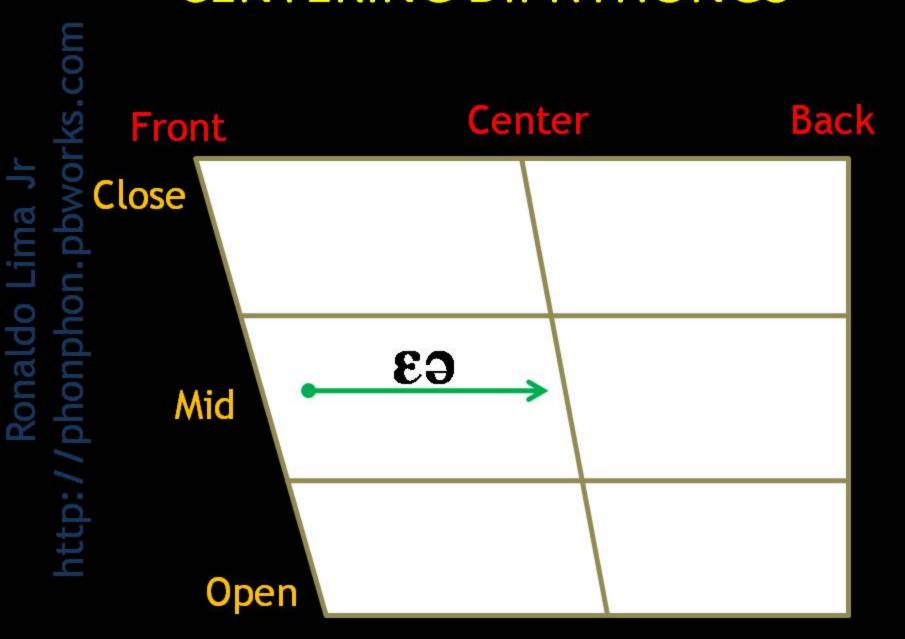
id<u>ea</u>



BrE /və/ AmE /vr/

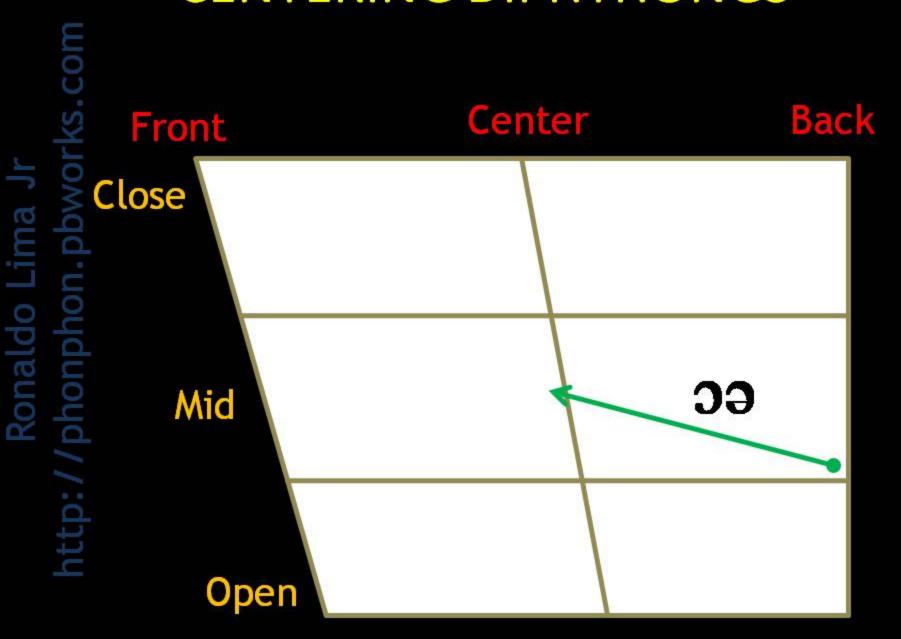
s<u>ure</u>* m<u>oor</u> t<u>our</u>

*(some speakers say BrE /sir/ AmE /sir/)



BrE /εə/ AmE /εr/

wh<u>ere</u> / w<u>ear</u>
ch<u>air</u>
d<u>are</u>
st<u>are</u>
there



BrE /oə/ AmE /or/

f<u>our</u>

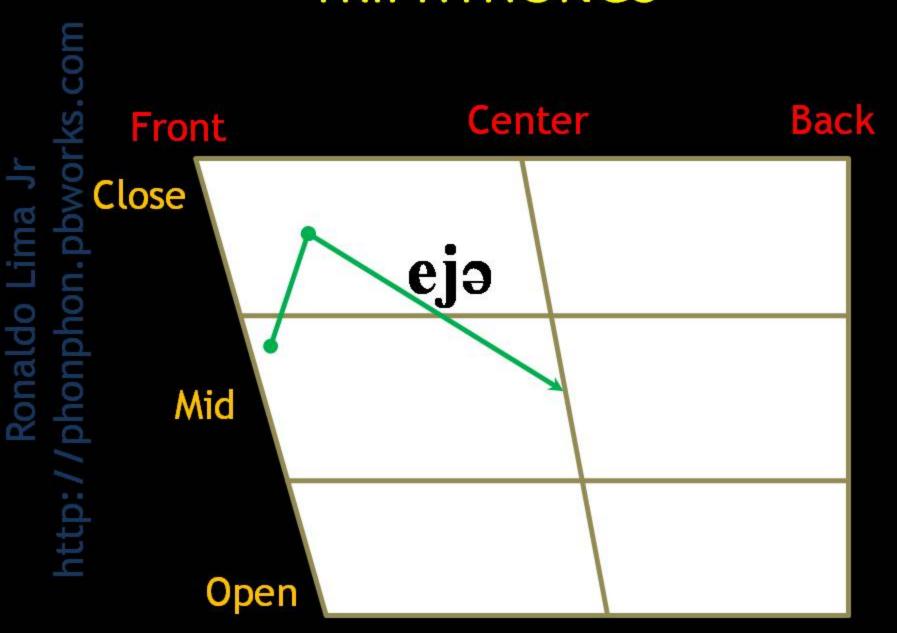
bore

core

<u>soar</u>

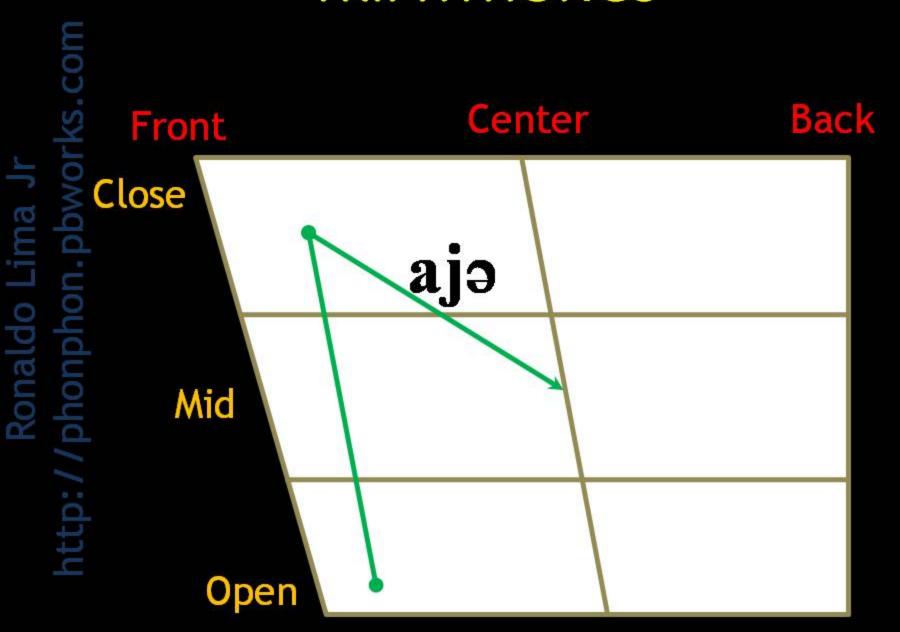
ign<u>ore</u>

- Just like the centering diphthongs, the triphthongs only occur in British and non-rhotic varieties of English
- They are the closing diphthongs + /ə/
- In American and rhotic varieties of English, the triphthongs are considered two syllables, a closing diphthong and /ər/



BrE /ejə/ AmE /ej ər/

layer player mayor

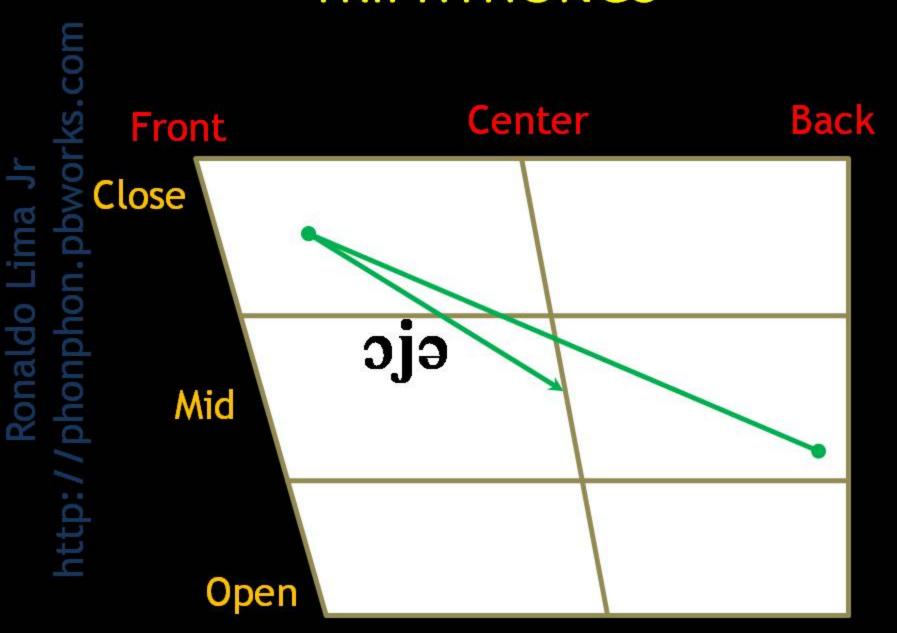


BrE /ajə/ AmE /aj ər/

lier

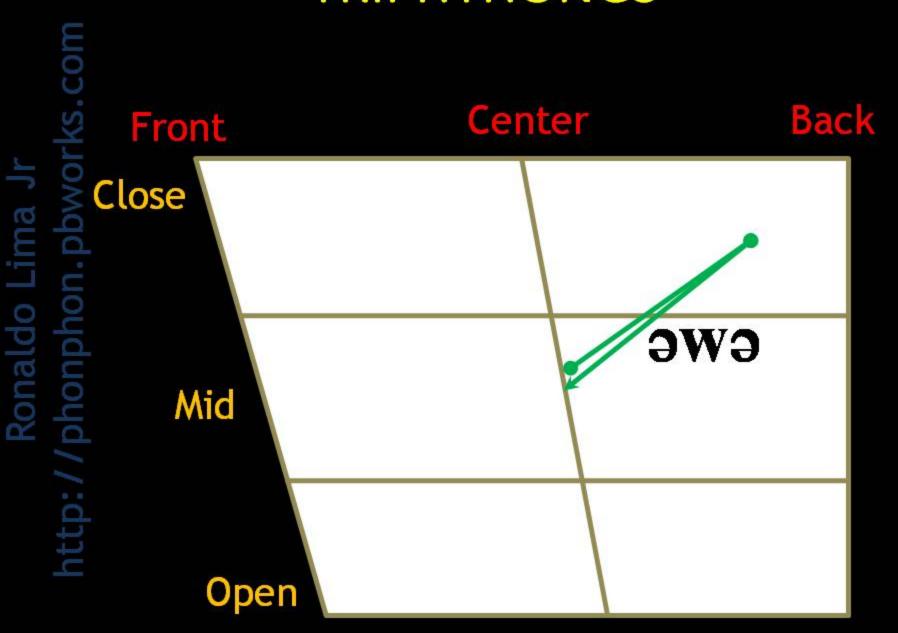
fire

iron



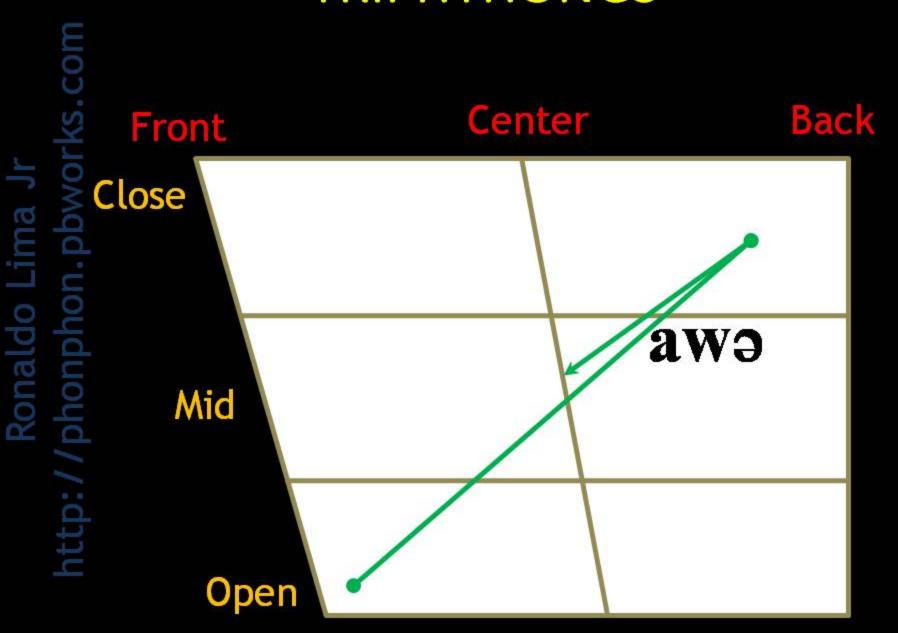
BrE /ɔjə/ AmE /ɔj ər/

loyal royal lawyer



BrE /əwə/ AmE /ow ər/

lower mower slower



BrE /awə/ AmE /aw ər/

power hour / our Bauer

```
Notice the following:
  kit /krt/ - kite /kajt/
  sit /srt/ - site /sajt/
spit /spit/ - spite /spajt/
wip /wip/ - wipe /wajp/
  bit /brt/ - bite /bajt/
  rip /rip/ - ripe /rajp/
```

Likewise:

rat /ræt/ - rate /rejt/

fat /fæt/ - fate /fejt/

mad /mæd/ - made /mejd/

back /bæk/ - bake /bejk/

past /pæst/ - paste /pejst/

hat /hæt/ - hate /hejt/

Therefore:

'knitted' has to be pronounced /'nɪtɪd/. To be pronounced /'najtɪd/, the spelling would have to be 'knited'*, coming from 'knite'* and not 'knit'.

Likewise:

'hated' has to be pronounced /hejtɪd/. To be pronounced /hætɪd/, the spelling would have to be 'hatted'*, coming from 'hat'* and not 'hate'.

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