How to pronounce the letters O and A in British English?

Click on the links, listen to the sentences_and say what pronunciation matches each word.

Biff and Happy are talking about their father, Willy Loman, who is changing.

Biff wonders if Willy is colour-blind. He asks his brother about it.

Willy wanders in the streets always alone at night, with images from the past in his mind.

Linda, the mother, is a delicate woman who worries for the man she loves.

| | The letter A | | | The letters A and O | | | The letter O | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|--------|-----|
| | æ | a: | еі | I | ð | D | O: | Λ | Ðu |
| | <u>Нарру</u> | <u>after</u> | <u>sale</u> | cottage | <u>woman</u> | not / | more / | London | low |
| | | | | | <u>actor</u> | <u>what</u> | wall | | |
| a nd | | | | | | | | | |
| t a lking | | | | | | | | | |
| f a ther | | | | | | | | | |
| L o man | | | | | | | | | |
| ch a nging | | | | | | | | | |
| w o nders | | | | | | | | | |
| c o lour | | | | | | | | | |
| a sks | | | | | | | | | |
| br o ther | | | | | | | | | |
| w a nders | | | | | | | | | |
| a lways | | | | | | | | | |
| al o ne | | | | | | | | | |
| at night | | | | | | | | | |
| im a ges | | | | | | | | | |
| p a st | | | | | | | | | |
| Lind a | | | | | | | | | |
| m o ther | | | | | | | | | |
| delic a te | | | | | | | | | |
| worries | | | | | _ | | | | |
| l o ves | | | | | | | | | |

To be remembered...

1. Endings in -ATE have two pronunciations (both in British and American English)

[eIt] pour les verbes : 'alternate, as'sociate [ə 'sp $\int I$ eIt], 'delegate, el'laborate, 'estimate, le'gitimate, 'decorate, dis'criminate, generate, 'moderate...

[Θ t] pour les noms et adjectifs : 'alternate, an as'sociate [Θ 'sD \cap 1 \cap 2 \cap 3 'delegate, el'laborate, an 'estimate, le'gitimate, a 'candidate, a cer'tificate, 'chocolate, the 'climate, de'generate, 'delicate, 'desperate, ef'feminate, 'moderate, passionate...

2. Endings in –AGE are pronounced [I] (both in British and American English)

a'dvantage, 'beverage (boisson), 'carriage, 'cottage, dis'parage (dénigrer), 'garbage (ordure), 'heritage, 'hostage, 'image, 'language, 'marriage ['mæ rid ʒ], 'manage, per'centage, 'sausage, 'village...

 $\underline{\mathsf{Exceptions}} : \mathsf{sabot}_{\underline{\mathsf{age}}} \ [\alpha : \mathbf{z}], \ \mathsf{coll}_{\underline{\mathsf{age}}} \ [\mathsf{'kp} \ l\alpha : \mathbf{z}], \ \mathsf{gar}_{\underline{\mathsf{age}}} \ [\mathsf{'gæ} \ r\alpha : \mathbf{z}], \ \mathsf{massage} \ [\mathsf{'mæ} \ \mathsf{sa} : \mathbf{z}]$

- 3. Sequences –ANGE– et –ASTE– are pronounced [eɪ] (both British and American English) change, range, strange, 'danger, angel, Assange / waste, 'toothpaste, taste, chaste, haste.
- 4. The letter A is pronounced [a:] before a mute L (both in British and American English) almond ['a: mənd], balm [ba:m] (onction), calf [ka:f] (mollet ou veau), calm [ka:m], half [ha:f], palm.
 - 5. The letter A is pronounced [a:] before a mute R (in British English only): army, harmony, far, Mars...
 - 6. Sequences AN+consonant ou AS+consonant are pronounced [a:] (in British English only*)

| [a:] with AN+consonant | [Q:] with AS+consonant | [ɑ:] in other cases |
|--|--|--|
| ad'vantage, ad'vance, Ale'xander, 'answer, aunt, 'avalanche, branch, can't, chance, dance, de'mand, e'xasperate, fast, 'fasten, France, glance, glass, grant, 'Glasgow, Lance, plant, slant, trance. | ask, 'basket, 'bastard, blast, brass, cast, 'castle, clasp, class, contrast, di'saster, grass, last, mask, mast, 'master, nasty, pass, past, 'plaster, 'raspberry, task, vast. | after, ba'nal, bath, 'craftsman, drama, 'draughtsman ['dra:fts mən], 'father, photograph, 'lager, path, raft, rather, staff, vase, |

^{*}except father and lager which are also pronounced [a:] in American English, all these words are pronounced with æ in American English.