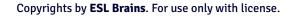
- 1. Think about your experience communicating with people in a foreign language. Say how you feel when trying to understand other people or make yourself understood. Share some details.
- 2. Watch a video [https://youtu.be/1jHfY0dDZxA] and discuss the questions.
  - Do you find it surprising that people who speak English as their first language have trouble understanding each other?
  - Could that happen in your first language?
  - Should it make learners of foreign languages feel more confident about their pronunciation?
- 3. Replace some words or phrases in the sentences with the words in the boxes.



- A. Not only socially disadvantaged groups speak with accents. It's common among people of all cultures and social statuses.
- B. People often romanticize certain accents and find people who have them attractive.
- C. A strong accent can sometimes be disadvantageous because it can get in the way of making yourself understood.
- D. It's not OK to make fun of someone because of their accent and encourage them to change their pronunciation, even if we think it's fun to do so.
- E. An accent alone is a simplistic way to assess language proficiency, similar to judging people by their physical appearance.
- F. Certain accents are frequently admired for their association with intelligence.
- G. The negative portrayal of accents in the media has become less common in recent times.
- H. The entertainment industry often makes use of accents for comedic effect, and it often works.
- 4. Look at the statements in ex. 3 again and choose one idea you agree with and one idea you disagree with. Give reasons or examples.



# **ESL Brains** This is why we have accents (pronunciation activities)

5. Complete the gaps with the words in ex. 3 in their correct forms. One word is not used.

Apu, a character from the popular TV show *The Simpsons* is a notable example of how accents are \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the media and popular culture. Apu's \_\_\_\_\_\_ accent is often the subject of humour and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jokes on the show. However, this portrayal has sparked controversy and criticism of the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of South Asian immigrants. It's a reminder of how the media and popular culture can shape and reinforce stereotypes based on accents, which can have realworld consequences for \_\_\_\_\_\_ communities and lead to people being \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

- Have you seen the portrayal of Apu's accent in *The Simpsons*? If so, do you find it humorous or offensive? Why?
- Have you noticed any portrayals of accents in other TV shows, movies or media? Are the accents being ridiculed or on the contrary, \_\_\_\_\_?
- Have these portrayals shaped your view on accents and the people who have them?
- 6. Read the text in ex. 5 again and discuss the questions below it. Then, brainstorm ways to promote more accurate and respectful representations of accents and cultures in the media and popular culture.

## 7. Discuss the questions.

- Do you find English pronunciation difficult? If so, what makes it difficult for you?
- Is there 'one' true and authentic way to speak English that learners should work towards?
- What are some reasons people might be proficient in English and have a foreign accent at the same time?

## 8. Look at the words and think why they might be difficult for someone to pronounce.

• Paris

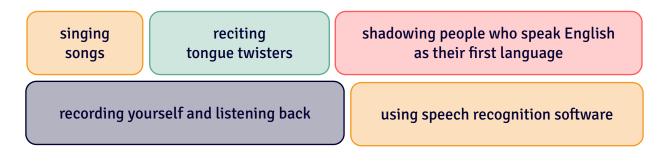
• Houston

• Mbappe (last name)

• Civilization

## **ESL Brains** This is why we have accents (pronunciation activities)

- 9. Watch the first part of a <u>video</u> [https://youtu.be/FcN3HnQz3y4] (to 02:04) and say what rule or aspect of English pronunciation the words in ex. 8 exemplify.
- 10. Watch the second part of the <u>video</u> (from 02:05) and make notes about one more thing that makes English pronunciation different from that of other languages.
- 11.Look at the tips on how to improve pronunciation in a foreign language. Discuss which you have tried, would like to try and wouldn't try. Say what other things you have tried or heard about that help to improve pronunciation.



### **PRONUNCIATION ACTIVITIES**

EXERCISE 1: ASPIRATION IN 'P', 'T' AND 'K'

Look at the pronunciation tip in the box. Then, read the sentences pronouncing the words with the /p/, /t/ and /k/ sounds correctly.

- A. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.
- B. Timmy took ten tiny turtles to the park.
- C. Penny paints pretty pink petals on a patch of prickly cacti.
- D. Kyle carefully carried a crate of crispy, crunchy crackers.
- E. Patty planted plenty of pink and purple pansies in her patch.
- F. Kelly's kitten kept kicking keychains in the kitchen.

#### **PRONUNCIATION TIP**

The /p/, /t/ and /k/ sounds are pronounced with aspiration (a puff of air) when they are at the beginning of a word. Hold a piece of paper in front of your mouth. When you release the air, the paper should move.

#### **EXERCISE 2: WORD STRESS**

Look at the pronunciation tip in the box. Then, find the words with double stress and mark the syllables with primary and secondary stress. Pronounce the words three times.

- A. deadline
- B. experimental
- C. authoritarian
- D. seventeen
- E. associate
- F. comprehend

#### **PRONUNCIATION TIP**

In longer English words, there might be a double stress: a primary (main) stress (marked as /'/) and a secondary stress (marked as /,/). We put a strong emphasis on the primary stress, while lightly emphasizing the secondary stress.

### **EXERCISE 3: SENTENCE STRESS**

Look at the pronunciation tip in the box. Then, look at the sentences and underline the words that are likely to be stressed. Read the sentences stressing the content words.

- A. Amelia made an appointment with her hairstylist because she wanted some changes.
- B. Before the meeting, we might go over the presentation again to check the slides for mistakes.
- C. I would like to apply for this position because I'm ready to change my job.

## **PRONUNCIATION TIP**

In an English sentence, we normally stress **content** words: nouns, main verbs, adjectives, adverbs, question words and demonstrative pronouns ('this', 'that', 'these', 'those'). We don't usually stress **structure** words: pronouns, prepositions, articles, forms of 'be' and 'have', conjunctions (e.g. 'and', 'but', 'so') or auxiliary verbs (e.g. 'do', 'can', 'will').