# UNIT 5

## **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

- > Initial consonant: qu
- Labialization
- ➤ 4 initial consonants: t th, ch tr

## **PART 01: INITIAL CONSONANT: QU**

## 1. Qu Introducing

**qu** – as an initial consonant – sounds the same as **w** in English (what, where)

e.g

qua

què

quá

quạ

quen

quỷ

## 2. Practice

#### > Listen and repeat

Con quạ quỷ quái.

Quý về quê có quà cho ba má.

#### > Multiple Choice

Listen and choose the sound you hear

| 1 | qué | ké  |
|---|-----|-----|
| 2 | quỷ | hủy |
| 3 | quà | cà  |

#### **PART 02: LABIALIZATION**

#### Diphthongs beginning with u / o

In Vietnamese language the pre-tonal /w/ is written as **u** and **o** depending on the opening of vowel which follows it

• uy, uê e.g lũy, khuê

• oa, oe e.g móa, khỏe

When labialization is represented by the character u in syllables containing the close nuclei vowels y, ê, σ, â:

| uy  | uê   | uoʻ  | uâ   |
|-----|------|------|------|
| huy | khuê | thuở | luân |

#### Note:

- When **u** is combined with **i**, labialization doesn't occur.
- â is a short ơ, which always combines with a final consonant, and this vowel
  will be mentioned later in Section 7

#### > oe oa oă

When labialization occurs in syllables with **e**, **a** and /**ă**/ as nuclei vowels, it is represented by the character **o**:

e.g

oe oa oă= no sound

khỏe loa khoặn

#### Note:

- When **o** is combined with **other vowels besides e, a, ă,** labialization doesn't occur.
- **ă** is a short **a**, which always combines with a final consonant, and this vowel will also be mentioned later in **Unit 7**
- In Southern accent, when u combines with **y**, **ê**, **o a**, we need to add a little **/w/** in the front of the dip labialization happens with **no initial consonant** or the

initial consonant **h**, the **/w/** in the labialization becomes as strong as a normal consonant **(qu)** 

That means:

huy → quy

huê → quê

huơ → quơ

## > Practice

#### > Listen and repeat

Huệ mua hoa quế.

Huy thuê nhà có loa nghe nhạc.

#### Multiple Choice

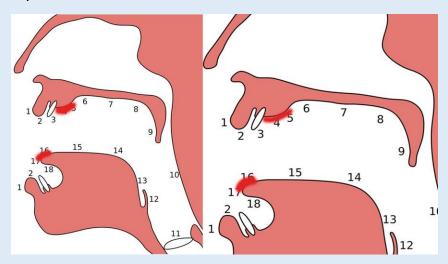
Listen and choose the sound you hear

| 1 | huệ  | hệ   |
|---|------|------|
| 2 | loa  | la   |
| 3 | ngoe | nghe |
| 4 | nhị  | nhụy |
| 5 | há   | hóa  |

## PART 03: INITIAL CONSONANTS: t - th, ch- tr

#### 1. Initial consonant: t

- > t in Vietnamese is written similarly in English but there is one difference.
  - English t: The tip of the tongue touches the teeth. It is an aspirated sound.
  - Vietnamese t: The tip of the tongue touches the alveolar ridge. It is not aspirated
- > Please see the picture below



#### Compare:

| Vietnamese | English |
|------------|---------|
| ti         | tea     |
| tu         | two     |
| tua        | tour    |

e.g

ti te tê tu to tô ta tư tơ tua tưa tia

#### 2. Initial consonant: th

➤ When pronouncing **th**, the position of the tongue and teeth are the same but when **t** is pronounced, there is no air out from the mouth. Conversely, when pronouncing **th**, we should let more air out.

e.g

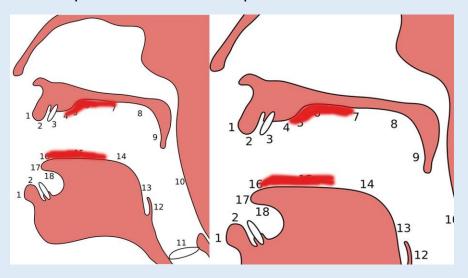
th thi the thê thu tho thô tha thư thơ thua thưa thia

#### > Compare: t & th

ti tê tô t te tu to ta tưa tia tư tσ tua th thi the thê thu tho thô thua thưa thia tha thư thơ

#### 3. Initial consonant: ch

- > **ch** is like English **ch** as in **watch**, **chocolate**. However, when we produce **ch**, there is almost no air out as **Vietnamese ch** is not aspirated.
- Tongue tip is down near the backs of the lower teeth. And the tongue blade touches the hard palate. Please see the picture below.

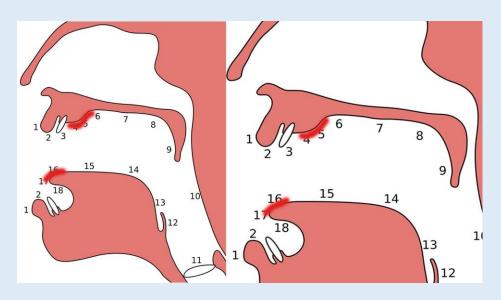


e.g

chi che chê chu cho chô chư chơ cha chưa chua chia

#### 4. Initial consonant: tr

The tongue tip is rising and slightly curled back, while the front of the tongue blade touches the alveolar ridge. That means there will be no air out.



e.g

tri tre trê tru tro trô tra trư trơ trưa trua tria

➤ This **tr** sound is different from the sound **/tr/** as pronounced in English language and effort is necessary to avoid use of the English **/tr/** sound **Note:** 

**ch – tr** sounds can be mixed up and people still understand. However, it will cause uncomfortable feeling for the listener if this happens.

#### > Compare : ch & tr

| ch | chó | chia | chề | chủ | chị |
|----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| tr | tró | tria | trề | trů | trị |

## 5. Practice

Exercise: Listen and choose the sound you hear

| 1 | tha | ta   | tra |
|---|-----|------|-----|
| 2 | chi | tri  | ti  |
| 3 | trọ | chọ  | chộ |
| 4 | tưa | thưa | tư  |
| 5 | chả | tả   | trả |

## **UNIT 5 REVIEW**

#### 1. Listen and repeat:

| 1.1 | ia | tia | thia | chia | tria |
|-----|----|-----|------|------|------|
|     | ưа | tưa | thưa | chưa | trưa |
|     | ua | tua | thua | chua | trua |

| 1.2 | 0 | to | tro | tho | cho |
|-----|---|----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | ô | tô | trô | thô | chô |
|     | u | tu | tru | thu | chu |

| 1.3 | uy | tuy | thuy | chuy |  |
|-----|----|-----|------|------|--|
|     | uê | tuê | thuê | chuê |  |
|     | oe | toe | thoe | choe |  |

## 2. Đọc các chữ sau đây, chú ý phát âm đúng thanh điệu - Read the following words and note the correct pronunciation of tones

| 2.1 | toa  | tòa  | tỏa  | tọa  |  |
|-----|------|------|------|------|--|
|     | thuy | thùy | thủy | thụy |  |
|     | truy | trùy | trủy | trụy |  |

| 2.2 | hoa  | hóa  | hòa  | hỏa  | họa  |
|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
|     | quá  | quá  | quà  | quả  | quạ  |
|     | khoa | khóa | khòa | khỏa | khọa |

#### 3. Sentence Practice

• Cô Hòa khỏe.

- Cô Thủy đi chợ mua hoa
- Chị ở xa quê, nhớ lũ quỷ nhỏ ở nhà.

## **UNIT 5 TEST**

#### I. Choose the sound you hear

| 1 | chụy | chị | trụy | trį |
|---|------|-----|------|-----|
| 2 | khóa | hóa | khá  | há  |
| 3 | tỏa  | tả  | thỏa | thả |
| 4 | thủy | thỉ | thúy | thí |
| 5 | quà  | quá | quả  | quạ |

## II. Listen and choose True/ False.

| 6  | Tình yêu như món <b>qua</b> | ПΤ | □F |
|----|-----------------------------|----|----|
| 7  | Xin hãy <b>thứ</b> tha      | ПΤ | □F |
| 8  | <b>Thỷ</b> đi về quê.       | ПΤ | □F |
| 9  | Con <b>quạ</b> rất to.      | ПΤ | □F |
| 10 | Hãy tránh xa ma <b>tý</b>   | ПΤ | □F |

## III. Chọn từ thích hợp điền vào chỗ trống:

| 11. | Cái chổi này làm bằng          |        |        |        |  |  |
|-----|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--|--|
| A.  | che                            | B. tre | C. te  | D. the |  |  |
| 12. | Nhà em có nuôi 1 con           |        |        |        |  |  |
|     | A. chó                         | B. tró | C. tó  | D. thć |  |  |
| 13. | Vũ ẩn chứa nhiều điều huyền bí |        |        |        |  |  |
|     | A. chụ                         | B. trụ | C. thụ | D. tụ  |  |  |
| 14. | sẻ là yêu t                    | hương  |        |        |  |  |

|     | A. tria      | B. chia | C. tri | D. chi |
|-----|--------------|---------|--------|--------|
| 15. | Tôi thích ăn | cá      |        |        |
|     | A. chả       | B. trả  | C. chá | D. trá |
| 16. | hương Việt N | am      |        |        |
|     | A. Quê       | B. Qua  | C. Què | D. Quỷ |
| 17  | 7 sứ hà!     |         |        |        |
|     | A. Ouê       | B. Qua  | C. Què | D. Ouv |