# UNIT 2

## **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

- > 3 nuclear vowels: u, o, ô
- ➤ 3 initial consonants: ng, nh, /k/
- > 2 tones: high-rising tone (dấu sắc) and low-falling-rising tone (dấu hỏi)

#### PART 01 NUCLEAR VOWELS: u o ô

#### 1. Vowel: u

- ➤ u is a high, back and rounded vowel. You should move you lip forward. The tongue tip is in a low position but it does not touch and stay away from the lower front teeth. The lips are sharply rounded.
- > This vowel is almost like the English vowel [u:] as in **boot**, move, shoe

e.g

u mu

mu nu

bu

đu

ngu

nhu

сu

#### 2. Vowels: o ô

- ô and o are both back, rounded vowels.
- When pronoucing **O**, please move your lips forwards and keep you lips the same position like an egg shape.
- To pronounce  $\hat{\mathbf{O}}$ , please start as rounded shape but while making the sound you move your lips forwards and end the sound like an  $\mathbf{u}$  which means your lips become smaller at the end.

#### ➤ Note:

When pronouncing **o**, remember to keep your lips the same When **ô** is pronounce, remember to change the shape of your lips

Let's compare:

o bo

ô bô

mo

тô

no

пô

đо

đô

ngo

naô

nho

nhô

со

сô

\_

3. Practice

**Multiple choice:** Choose the sound you hear

1.	0	ô	и
2.	mô	mu	то
3.	bu	đo	nô
4.	đu	no	bô
5.	bo	mô	nu

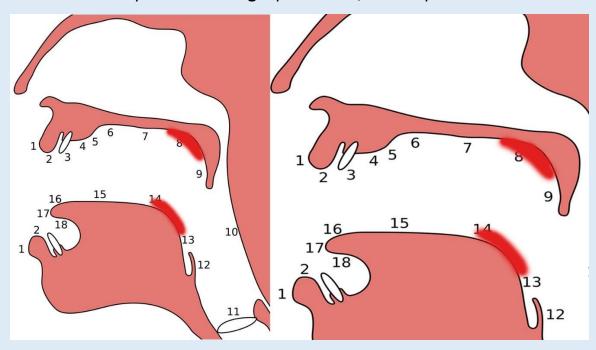
## PART 02 INITIAL CONSONANTS: ng, nh, /k/

## 1. Initial consonants: ng - nh

> ng is a velar voiced stop nasal consonant.

In the production of this consonant, the tongue blade is moving backwards, and the back of the tongue touches the velum, which is lowered to allow air to the escape through the nasal cavity.

Please look at the photo. When **ng** is prononced, the red parts touch each other.



e.g

nghi	nghê	nghe
ngu	ngo	ngô

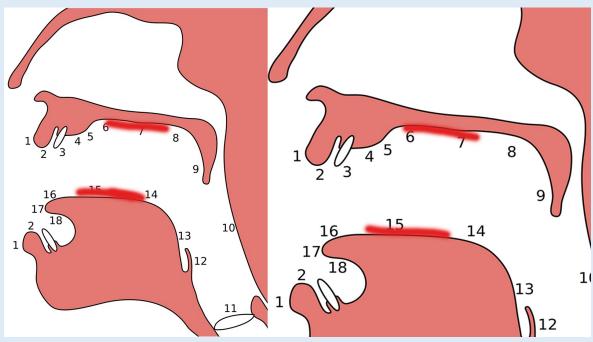
#### Spelling:

The sound [ŋ] is written as ngh before i, ê, e (nghi, nghe, nghê)

The sound [ŋ] is written as ng before other vowels (ngu, ngo, ngô)

> **nh** is created with the tip of the tongue being lowered toward the lower teeth. Then front of the tongue rises toward the hard palate and touch it.

Please look at the photo. When **nh** is prononced, the red parts touch each other.



> This sound exists in Spanish, in the word nino

e.g

nhi nhe nhê nhu nhô nho

Let's compare: nh and ng/ngh

e.g

nh nhi nhe nhê nhu nho nhông nghi nghe nghê ngu ngo ngô

## 2. Initial consonants: /k/

➤ /k/ - similar to English k. However, when Vietnamese k is pronounced, there is much less air released from the mouth than when English k is produced

e.g

co cô cu ki ke kê Spelling: The sound /k/ appears:

As **k** when followed by **i/y, e, ê** 

e.g ki, ke, kê

As **c** when followed by **other vowels** 

e.g cô, co, cu

## 3. Practice

## > Multiple choice:

Choose the sound you hear

1	nhi	nghi	ki
2	nho	ngo	со
3	nghe	nhe	ke
4	nhê	nghê	kê
5	ngu	nhu	си

## PART 03 TONES: Sắc - Hỏi

## 1. Dấu sắc (high-rising tone)

The **high-rising tone**, which is called "dấu sắc", starts a little higher than the mid-level tone, then approximately in the middle of the syllable, the voice sharply rises.

e.g

#### 2. Dấu hỏi (low-falling-rising tone)

**Low-falling-rising tone** starts at about the beginning point of the low-falling tone and drops rather abruptly, then is followed by a sweeping rise at the end of the syllable. It is symbolized by an accent made of **the top part of a question mark**, which is called in Vietnamese " dấu hỏi"

e.g

#### 3. Practice

#### > Listen and repeat

Compare dấu sắc and dấu hỏi

e.g

$$b\acute{o} - b\acute{o}$$
  $b\acute{u} - b\acute{u}$ 

$$m \acute{o} - m \acute{o}$$
  $m \acute{u} - m \acute{u}$ 

$$d\dot{o} - d\dot{o}$$
  $d\dot{u} - d\dot{u}$ 

$$nh\acute{o}-nh\acute{o}$$
  $nh\acute{u}-nh\acute{u}$   $c\acute{o}-c\acute{o}$   $c\acute{u}-c\acute{u}$ 

## Multiplce Choice:

Choose the sound you hear

1	bó	bỏ	bò	bo
2	đú	đu	đù	đủ
3	cô	cố	сổ	cồ
4	nhó	nhỏ	nho	nhò
5	nu	nú	nủ	nù

#### **UNIT 2 REVIEW**

#### > Listen and repeat:

1)	и	си	ngu	nhu	
	ô	сô	ngô	nhô	
	0	со	ngo	nho	

2)	nhu	nhù	nhú	nhụ	
	nhô	nhồ	nhố	nhổ	
	nho	nhò	nhó	nhỏ	

3)	ki	kê	ke	cu	сô	со
	nhi	nhê	nhe	nhu	nhô	nho
	nghi	nghê	nghe	ngu	ngô	ngo

## **UNIT 2 TEST**

#### I. Choose the sound you hear

1	bố	bổ	bó	bỏ
2	nú	mů	ngú	nhu
3	Cổ	cỏ	có	cố
4	nghe	nhe	nghé	nhé
5	nhổ	ngổ	ngố	nhố

#### II. Listen and choose True/ False.

6	Hãy lắng <b>nhe</b> tiếng xe cộ	ПΤ	□F	
7	Chú bé nhí <b>nhố</b>	ПΤ	□F	

8	Con <b>nghẹ</b> còn nhỏ quá.	ПΤ	□F
9	Cây <b>cỏ</b>	ПΤ	□F
10	Con <b>cù</b> có gai.	ПΤ	□F

#### III. Listen and choose the sound you hear

11.Cái \_\_\_\_\_

- A. tủ
- B. tù
- C. tú
- D. tu

12.\_\_\_\_ bé.

- A. nhò
- B. nhó
- C. nho
- D. nhỏ

13.\_\_\_ đi

- A. ngu B. ngú
- C. ngù
- D. ngủ

14. \_\_\_\_\_ khoai

- A. cu
- B. củ

- C. cù
- D. cú

15. \_\_\_\_\_ cỏ

- A. nhổ
- B. nhồ
- C. nhố
- D. nhô