

## Transcription exercises

General remarks: There are essentially two types of transcription, phonetic and phonemic (phonological). Phonetic transcription is more complex, showing detailed articulatory characteristics of individual sounds. In these lessons, we will be learning phonemic transcription, which only uses a limited number of symbols representing sounds which are in a certain language able to distinguish meanings in words. There are 44 such sound in English (20 vowels and 24 consonants) and we call them phonemes. (study the phonemic chart). In addition, you will be asked to mark features of minor importance which, however, cause problems to Czech speakers of English: (1) aspiration /k<sup>h</sup>æt/, (2) dark /ɹ/ x clear /l/ /lɪp x p<sup>h</sup>ɪf/ (3) linking r /ðəɹɪz/ (4) syllabic consonants, especially /l/ /mɪdɫ/, /p<sup>h</sup>ɜ:sn̩/

### Transcription exercise 1:

In Britain and around the world, the image of the family continues to change. The traditional "Victorian family", in which the man was the breadwinner, the woman the homemaker and the children numerous and obedient, is giving way to new ideas about what the modern family should look like.

/ ɪn brɪtən ən(d) ə'raʊnd ðə wɜ:ɹd / ði ɪmɪdʒ əv ðə fæmɪli  
kənt<sup>h</sup>ɪnju:z tə tʃeɪndʒ // ðə trədɪʃənəl vɪk<sup>h</sup>ɜ:riən fæmɪli /  
ɪn wɪtʃ ðə mæn wəz ðə bredwɪnə / ðə wʊmən ðə həʊmmeɪkə /  
ən(d) ðə tʃɪldrən nju:mərəs ən(d) əbi:dɪənt / ɪz gɪvɪŋ weɪs  
tə nju: aɪ'diəz ə'baʊt wɒt ðə mɒdən fæmɪli ʃəd lʊk laɪk // /

Notes: The first step is to learn well all the 44 symbols of the phonemic chart. Next step is to check pronunciation in a good monolingual English dictionary (Cambridge, Oxford, Collins, Longman).

1) There is a tendency to reduce strong English vowels in unstressed syllables to a weak vowel, especially 'schwa' (ə) - /brɪtən/, /ə'raʊnd/, /wʊmən/ or /i/ at the end of words like /fæmɪli/. /i/ is not a phoneme, therefore it is optional; it indicates that the quality of the final sound is not that of an /ɪ/ used in stressed syllables

2) In the word "world" the /ɹ/ sound is dark because it precedes a consonant. In the word "family" the /l/ sound is clear (like the Czech /l/) because it precedes a vowel.

3) Please note in diphthongs /aɪ/, /aʊ/ we use a special symbol in the first part - /a/ - as opposed to "cut" /k<sup>h</sup>ʌt/, "cart" /k<sup>h</sup>ɑ:t/

### Transcription exercise 2:

One of the most obvious characteristics of the new family is that there are not always two parents. Due mostly to the rise in divorces since World War II, single-parent families are becoming more and more frequent and accepted in British society. Usually, it is the mother who takes responsibility for raising the child, and she has to balance the pressures of earning a living and raising her children at the same time.

/ wʌn əv ðə məʊst ɒbvɪəs k<sup>h</sup>ærəktərɪstɪks əv ðə nju: fæmɪli  
ɪz ðət ðərə nɒt ɔ:fwəz t<sup>h</sup>u: p<sup>h</sup>eərənts // dju: məʊstli tə ðə  
raɪz ɪn dɪvɔ:sɪz sɪns wɜ:ɹd wɔ: wʌn / sɪŋɡɫ p<sup>h</sup>eərənt fæmɪlɪz  
ə bɪ'k<sup>h</sup>ʌmɪŋ mɔ:riən mɔ: frɪ:kwənt ən(d) ə'kseptɪd ɪn brɪtɪʃ  
sə'saɪəti // ju:ʒʊəli / ɪt ɪz ðə mʌðə hu t<sup>h</sup>eɪks rɪspɒnsəbɪləti

fə reɪzɪŋ ðə tʃaɪld / ən(d) ʃɪ hæz tə bæləns ðə p<sup>h</sup>refəz əv  
 ːnɪŋ ə lɪvɪŋ ən(d) reɪzɪŋ (h)ə tʃɪldrən ət ðə seɪm t<sup>h</sup>aɪm // /

Notes: 1) In the word “one” /wʌn/, the vowel is short, the symbol used is therefore /ʌ/ as opposed to “car” /k<sup>h</sup>ɑː/

2) In the word “takes” /t<sup>h</sup>eɪks/, /t/ is aspirated. It is because it is found in a stressed syllable before a vowel. The same rule applies not only to /t/, but also to /p/ and /k/.

3) Note that *ng* at the end of words is never pronounced /ŋk/, but only /ŋ/. Although it does not affect intelligibility, this is not done by RP speakers.

4) The word “and” is one of the **weak forms**, i.e. words like prepositions, auxiliary verbs etc. have two possible pronunciations strong: /ænd/ and weak /ənd/, /ən/, /n/. Under normal circumstances the weak pronunciation is used. Weak pronunciation can have a couple of variants.

### Transcription exercise 3:

However, even in families with both parents present, many mothers are giving up the role of homemaker and pursuing their own careers. Some go on maternity leave after their children are born and then take up part-time work when the child is old enough to go to school. Others feel that their careers come first and wait until they have fully established their career before having children.

/ həʊevə / iːvən ɪn fæmɪlɪz wɪð bəʊθ p<sup>h</sup>eərənts p<sup>h</sup>rezənt /  
 meni mʌðəz ə ɡɪvɪŋ ʌp ðə rəʊl əv həʊmmeɪkər ən(d)  
 pəˈsjuːɪŋ ðər əʊn kəˈrɪəz // sʌm ɡəʊ ɒn mət<sup>h</sup>ːnəti liːv  
 ɑːftə ðə tʃɪldrən ə bɔːn ən(d) ðen t<sup>h</sup>eɪk ʌp p<sup>h</sup>ɑːtt<sup>h</sup>aɪm  
 wɜːk wen ðə tʃaɪld ɪz əʊld ɪnʌf tə ɡəʊ tə skuːl // ʌðəz  
 fiːt ðət ðə kəˈrɪəz k<sup>h</sup>ʌm fɜːst / ən/d/ weɪt ʌnt<sup>h</sup>ɪt ðeɪ (h)əv  
 fʊli ɪstæblɪʃt ðə kəˈrɪə bɪˈfɔː hævɪŋ tʃɪldrən // /

Notes: 1) The word “are” is one of the weak forms. Although its strong pronunciation is /ɑː/, it is not used as much as Czech speakers often think, usually only when the word is stressed, e.g. “You’re saying that John and Mary are not at school today, but they *are*”. However, normally “are” is unstressed and weak: “John and Mary are at school today.” /ərət skuːl/

2) In British English final /r/ is not pronounced – “there” /ðeə/, of which the weak form is /ðə/. If the following word starts with a vowel, /r/ is pronounced and we call it **linking r**. “their own” /ðərəʊn/

3) The pronunciation of the plural ending *s* depends on the pronunciation of the preceding sound. If the preceding sound is voiced, then the plural *s* is pronounced as /z/ (family – families /fæmɪlɪz/, mothers /mʌðəz/. All the vowels are automatically voiced, so if the plural *s* is preceded by a vowel, it is always read as /z/.

Other cases: voiced final consonant dog – dogs /dɒgz/

Voiceless final consonants parent – parents /p<sup>h</sup>eərənts/

4) The simple past tense ending of regular verbs (-ed) can also be pronounced in three ways /t/, /d/ and /ɪd/. If preceded by a voiceless consonant, it is pronounced as /t/ (established /ɪˈstæblɪʃt/). If preceded by a voiced consonant or a vowel, it is pronounced as /d/ live – lived

/lɪvd/, play – played /p<sup>h</sup>leɪd/. Finally, if preceded by /t/ or /d/, the past ending (-ed) is pronounced as /ɪd/ - wanted /wɒntɪd/, traded /t<sup>h</sup>reɪdɪd/.

5) The word “then” is **not** a weak form. It is a word with a full meaning. Therefore it cannot be reduced to \*/ðən/. /ðən/ is a weak form for “than”, for which the strong pronunciation would be /ðæn/

#### Transcription exercise 4:

Another area which has changed significantly is what happens before marriage. In the past, people lived with their parents until they got married, and each marriage was supposed to be a "white wedding". Today, living together before marriage and premarital sex are considered normal, and many people "tryout" their relationship by living together before getting married.

/ ən'ʌðər eərɪə wɪtʃ əz tʃeɪndʒd sɪ'ɡnɪfɪkəntli ɪz wɒt hæpənɪz  
bɪ'jɪfɔ: mərɪdʒ // ɪn ðə p<sup>h</sup>ɑ:st / p<sup>h</sup>i:pʃ lɪvd wɪð ðə p<sup>h</sup>eərənts  
ʌnt<sup>h</sup>ɪ ðeɪ ɡɒt mərɪd / ən(d) i:tʃ mərɪdʒ wəz sə'p<sup>h</sup>əʊzd tə  
bi(:)ə waɪt wedɪŋ // tədeɪ / lɪvɪŋ təgeðə bɪfɔ: mərɪdʒ ən(d)  
prɪməɪrɪtʃ seks ə kən'sɪdəd nɔ:mʃ / ən(d) meni p<sup>h</sup>i:pʃ t<sup>h</sup>raɪ  
aʊt ðə rɪleɪʃənʃɪp bɪfɔ: getɪŋ mərɪd // /

Notes: 1) Linking r – another area /ə'ʌðərəeərɪə/

2) /əz/ - weak form of auxiliary “has”

3) /tʃeɪndʒd/ - the ending –ed has to be pronounced /d/ because the preceding sound /dʒ/ is voiced, see also marriage /mərɪdʒ/.

4) /p<sup>h</sup>ɑ:st/ - /p/ is aspirated – it is in a stressed syllable before a vowel. However, if /p/, /t/, /k/ are preceded by /s/, aspiration does not take place, e.g. school /sku:l/, not \*/sk<sup>h</sup>u:l/

5) /sə'p<sup>h</sup>əʊzd/ - the rule for aspiration is in operation - /p/ is in a stressed syllable before a vowel

6) /p<sup>h</sup>i:pʃ/, /prɪ'mæɪrɪtʃ/, /nɔ:mʃ/ - examples of syllabic /l/ - the syllabic consonant replaces a vowel in an existing syllable.

#### Transcription exercise 5:

These changes together with other changes such as mixed marriages, have altered the face of British society. Some people deplore them as a breakdown of traditional values. Others praise them as expressions of greater tolerance and diversity. But one thing is for sure: British families are changing and will continue to change.

/ ði:z tʃeɪndʒɪz / təgeðə wɪð ʌðə tʃeɪndʒɪz sʌtʃ əz mɪkst  
mərɪdʒɪz / həv ɔ:ftəd ðə feɪs əv brɪtɪʃ sə'saɪəti // sʌm p<sup>h</sup>i:pʃ  
dɪ'p<sup>h</sup>lɔ: ðəm əz ə breɪkdaʊn əv trə'dɪʃənʃl vælju:z // ʌðəz  
p<sup>h</sup>reɪz ðəm əz ɪkspreʃənɪz əv greɪtə t<sup>h</sup>ɒləərəns ən(d) daɪ'vɜ:səti //  
bət wʌn θɪŋ ɪz ʃʊə // brɪtɪʃ fæməlɪz ə tʃeɪndʒɪŋ ən(d) wɪtʃ  
kənt<sup>h</sup>ɪnju: tə tʃeɪndʒ // /

Notes:

- 1) /ði:z tʃeɪndʒɪz/ - if the plural ending is preceded by a sibilant ( /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /dʒ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/ ), then it is pronounced – and transcribed – as /ɪz/, alternatively /ɪz/. See also /mæɪrɪdʒɪz/
- 2) In the word “mixed” the **ed** ending is pronounced /t/ because the preceding consonants /ts/ are voiceless. In the word “altered” /ɔ:ltəd/, the –ed ending is pronounced as /d/ because of the voiced vowel preceding it.
- 3) /bət/ is one of the typical weak forms. The strong pronunciation of the word /bʌt/ is usually used only under stress and/or before a pause.
- 4) /dɑ:vɜ:səti/ - in some words more variants can be found in dictionaries. Although for a transcription exercise any existing form is acceptable we tend to prefer British variants for our purposes.

### Transcription exercise 6:

Since many newspapers – especially their headlines – have little space to explain things in depth, they have developed a special vocabulary of their own. It features short words and tends to leave out articles and auxiliary verbs. Thus, they use “back” for “support”, “deal” for “agreement”, “ban” for “prohibit”, “talk” for “discussion, negotiation”, “probe” for “investigate”, and so on. It also includes colourful words to draw the eye and add interest to a story. So prices don’t “go up quickly”, they “rocket”, police don’t “hurry” to the scene of the crime, they “race”, and so on. A headline that reads “Drugs probe backs cig ban” might translate as “An investigation into drug abuse supports the prohibition of cigarette smoking.

*(taken from Advanced Conversation Practice – Teacher’s Book – p. 101)*

/ sɪns meni nju:zpeɪpəz / ɪs'peɪəli ðə hedlɪnz / hæv lɪt̩  
speɪs tu ɪkspleɪn θɪŋz ɪn deɪpθ / ðeɪ (h)əv dɪ'veləʊpt ə speɪʃəl  
və'kʰæbjuləri əv ðər əʊn // ɪt fɪ:tʃəz ʃɑ:t wɜ:dz / ən(d)  
tʰendz tə lɪ:v aʊt ɑ:tɪk̩z ən(d) ɔ:gzɪləri vɜ:bz // ðʌs / ðeɪ  
ju:z bæŋk fə səp'hɔ:t / dɪ:t̩ fə ə'grɪ:mənt / bæŋk fə prə'hɪbɪt /  
tʰɔ:k fə dɪskʌʃən / ɪnveɪstɪgeɪʃən / pʰrəʊb fər ɪn'vestɪgeɪt /  
ən(d) səʊ vɪn // ɪt ɔ:tsəʊ ɪŋk'hɪludz kʰʌləfəʃ wɜ:dz tə drɔ:  
ði aɪ ən(d) æd ɪnt (ə)rɪst tu ə stɔ:ri // səʊ pʰraɪsɪz dəʊnt geʊ  
ʌp kʰwɪkli / ðeɪ rɒkɪt / pə'li:s dəʊnt hʌri tə ðə sɪ:n əv ðə  
kʰraɪm / ðeɪ reɪs ən(d) səʊ vɪn // ə hedlɪn ðət rɪ:dz  
drʌgz pʰrəʊb bæŋks sɪg bæŋk maɪt trənzleɪt əz ən  
ɪnveɪstɪgeɪʃən ɪntə drʌgz əbju:s sə'p'hɔ:ts ðə prəʊɪbɪʃən əv  
sɪgəret sməʊkɪŋ // /

Notes:

- 1) /meni/, /ɪspeɪəli/ use the weak variant of /ɪ/, i.e. **i**, because it is found in final, unstressed syllable of the words. The use of /i/ for our purposes is optional.
- 2) /hæv/ - has to remain strong because here it is not used as an auxiliary but as a full verb meaning “to possess”

- 3) /tu/??? – uses the weak variant of /ʊ/ because it is located in an unstressed syllable of a weak form. The use is again optional. However, in pronouncing the word “to” we must distinguish whether a vowel is following /tu ɪkspləm/ or a consonant “to go” /tə gəʊ/. In this case “to” is pronounced with a schwa /ə/.
- 4) /dɪskʌʃən/ can alternatively be transcribed as /dɪskʌʃɪn/
- 5) In the word /k<sup>h</sup>raɪm/ aspiration still asserts itself. This happens whenever /p/, /t/, /k/ are followed by /l/, /r/, /w/, /j/ and consequently by a vowel.
- 6) /θɪŋz/ does not have /g/ in pronunciation; /ŋ/, which is voiced, is simply followed by a regular voiced variant of the plural ending, whereas *thinks* /θɪŋks/ does have /k/ in pronunciation. Note that **ng** at the end of a word is pronounced as /ŋ/, **nk** at the end of a word is pronounced as /ŋk/.
- 7) The diphthong /ʊʊ/ does not exist in English. Therefore, words like “probe” and “negotiations” must be pronounced as /p<sup>h</sup>rəʊb/ and /nɪgəʊʃɪeɪʃənz/.

### Transcription exercise 7:

This was the first time I had ever cared for AIDS patients. AIDS is often considered a social and moral disease, so it is difficult for some to be compassionate and objective. These patients need aggressive nursing care, as they are susceptible to pneumonia, fungal infections, diarrhoea, skin breakdown, malnutrition, and incontinence. Their diet must be high in calories and protein, with in-between-meal snacks and important necessity. In spite of all the medications, pulmonary treatments, oxygen therapy, daily nursing assessments, and frequent repositioning, the patient still is a human being – frightened, isolated, and with a deep fear of losing control. He needs to talk and express himself, he needs reassurance, and he has the right to have his questions answered truthfully. This is a challenge for any nurse who really cares.

*(from Nursing is My Bag by M. Kurz George, 1989, p. 113 - taken from Advanced Conversation Practice – Teacher’s Book – p. 89)*

/ ðɪs wəz ðə fɜːst t<sup>h</sup>aɪm aɪ əd evə k<sup>h</sup>eəd fər eɪdz p<sup>h</sup>eɪʃənts //  
 eɪdz ɪz ɒfən kənsɪdəd ə səʊʃl̩ ən(d) mɔːrəl dɪˈzɪːz / səʊ ɪt ɪz  
 dɪfɪkɪt fə sʌm tə bi kəmp<sup>h</sup>æʃənɪt ən əbdʒektɪv // ðɪːz  
 p<sup>h</sup>eɪʃənts nɪːd əˈɡresɪv nəːsɪŋ k<sup>h</sup>eə / əz ðeɪ ə səˈseptəbəl tə  
 njuːˈmæʊniə / fʌŋɡl̩ ɪnfekʃənz / daɪəriə / skɪn breɪkdaʊn /  
 mæɪnjuˈt<sup>h</sup>rɪʃən ənd ɪŋˈkɒntɪnəns // ðə daɪət mʌst bi haɪ ɪŋ  
 k<sup>h</sup>ælərɪz ənd p<sup>h</sup>rəʊtɪːn / wɪð ɪn bɪˈt<sup>h</sup>wiːn miːʃ snæks ən  
 ɪmp<sup>h</sup>ɔːtənt nɪˈsesəti // ɪn spaɪt əv ɔːʃ ðə medɪk<sup>h</sup>eɪʃənz /  
 p<sup>h</sup>ʌtmənerɪ t<sup>h</sup>rɪːtmənts / ɒksɪdʒən θerəpi / deɪli nəːsɪŋ  
 əˈsesmənts / ənd frɪːkwənt rɪːpəˈzɪʃənɪŋ / ðə p<sup>h</sup>eɪʃənt  
 stɪl ɪz ə hjuːmən biːɪŋ / fraɪtənd / ˈaɪsələɪtɪd / ənd wɪð ə dɪːp  
 fɪər əv luːzɪŋ kənt<sup>h</sup>rəʊʃl̩ // hi nɪːdz tə t<sup>h</sup>ɔːk ən ɪkspres  
 hɪmseɪf / hi nɪːdz rɪəʃʊərəns / ənd hi hæz ðə raɪt tə hæv

(h)iz k<sup>h</sup>westʃənz ɑːnsəd t<sup>h</sup>ruːθf(ə)li // ðɪsɪz ə tʃælɪndʒ fər  
eni nɜːs hu rɪəli k<sup>h</sup>eəz // /

**Transcription exercise 8:**

Tomorrow will be another fine day with temperatures reaching the mid twenties. A bit cool early in the morning with some showers likely but this will clear up towards mid-morning and most areas will have prolonged sunshine for most of the afternoon. Wednesday's not looking so good, rather dull and overcast with winds light to moderate and rain and drizzle spread over much of the south of the country. Temperatures around 15 to 17 degrees Celsius dropping as low as 12 degrees overnight in hilly areas, possibly a few patches of fog in low-lying areas.

*(taken from Advanced Conversation Practice – Teacher's Book – p. 101)*

/ təmɔːrəʊ wɪl bi ʌnʌðə faɪn deɪ wɪð t<sup>h</sup>emprɪtʃəz rɪːtʃɪŋ ðə  
mɪd t<sup>h</sup>wentɪz // ə bɪt k<sup>h</sup>uːl zɪli ɪn ðə mɔːnɪŋ wɪð sʌm ʃaʊəz  
laɪkli bət ðɪs wɪl k<sup>h</sup>lɪər ʌp tə'wɔːdz mɪdmɔːnɪŋ ən məʊst  
eəriəz wɪl hæv prə'ləŋd sʌnʃaɪn fə məʊst əv ði ɑːftə'nuːn //  
wenzdɪz nɒt lʊkɪŋ səʊ gud / rɑːðə dʌl ən əʊvək<sup>h</sup>ɑːst wɪð  
wɪndz laɪt tə mɒd(ə)rɪt ən reɪn ən drɪzəl spred əʊvə mʌtʃ əv  
ðə saʊθ əv ðə k<sup>h</sup>ʌntri // t<sup>h</sup>emprɪtʃəz əraʊnd fɪf 't<sup>h</sup>iːn tə  
sevən't<sup>h</sup>iːn dɪgriːz selsɪəs drɒpɪŋ əz læʊ əz t<sup>h</sup>wetv dɪgriːz  
əʊvə naɪt ɪn hɪli eəriəz p<sup>h</sup>ɒsəbli ə fjuː p<sup>h</sup>ætʃɪz əv fɒg ɪn læʊ  
laɪŋ eəriəz // /

**Transcription exercise 9:**

This book grew out of my study of the experiences of other women. It is built on the stories of eighty women who said no, who made changes in their lives. All of them left successful careers to find, as I did, their right livelihood. Some have permanently downshifted to part-time jobs in order to make time in the day for other interests, such as art, volunteer work, self-development, spiritual interests and travel. A number of others have created their own small businesses: two own bookstores; one runs a sheep farm; three operate day-care centers. Some have become consultants, others writers. All have given to the word success a very personal definition.

*(from Work of Her Own by Susan Wittig Albert, Ph.D., - taken from Advanced Conversation Practice – Teacher's Book – p. 39)*

/ ðɪz bʊk grʊː ɔːt əv maɪ stʌdi əv ði ɪks'p<sup>h</sup>iəriəns əv ʌðə  
wɪmɪn // ɪt ɪz bɪlt ɒn ðə stɔːrɪz əv eɪtɪ wɪmɪn hu sed nəʊ /  
hu meɪd tʃeɪndʒɪz ɪn ðə laɪvz // ɔːl əv ðəm left səkseɪfɪ  
kə'riəz tə faɪnd / əz aɪ dɪd / ðə raɪt laɪvlihud // sʌm (h)əv  
p<sup>h</sup>ɜːmənəntli daʊnʃɪftɪd tə p<sup>h</sup>ɑːt't<sup>h</sup>aɪm dʒɒbz ɪn ɔːdə tə  
meɪk t<sup>h</sup>aɪm ɪn ðə deɪ fər ʌðərɪntrɪsts / sʌtʃ əz ɑːt / vɒlənt<sup>h</sup>ɪə

wɜ:k / seɪfdɪ'veləpmənt / spɪrɪtʃuəl ɪntrɪsts ænd tʰrævɫ //  
 ə nʌmbər əv ʌðəz (h)əv kri'eɪtɪd ðər əʊn smɔ:ɫ bɪznɪsɪz /  
 tʰu: əʊn bukstə:z / wʌn rʌnz ə ʃi:p fɑ:m / θri: ɒpəreɪt  
 deɪkʰeə sentəz // sʌm (h)əv bɪ'kʰʌm kənsʌɫtənts / ʌðəz  
 raɪtəz // ɔ:l əv gɪvən tə ðə wɜ:d sə'kses ə veri pʰɜ:sənɫ  
 defɪnɪʃn // /

**Transcription exercise 10:**

The word “furnished” means different things to different people. You will normally find the essential: stove, refrigerator, beds, chairs, sofa, tables, lamps. Minimal china and glass, basic kitchen supplies, curtains, and some pictures may be supplied. Sometimes, but very rarely, there is a small supply of bed, bath, and table linens and blankets. You will need to bring your favourite kitchen utensils, some table linens or mats, extra lamps, coat hangers, whatever electrical appliances you want – such as toasters and irons. Your own pictures, books, decorations, and the like will make it seem more like home to you. The word “unfurnished” means different things, but generally a stove and refrigerator are included – also towel racks, light fixtures and other built-in items.

/ ðə wɜ:d fɜ:nɪʃt mi:nz dɪfrənt θɪŋz tə dɪfrənt pʰi:pɫ // ju wɪɫ  
 nɔ:məli faɪnd ði rɪ'senʃəlz // stəʊv / rɪ'frɪdʒəreɪtə / bedz /  
 tʃeəz / səʊfə / tʰeɪbɫz / læmps // mɪnɪmɫ tʃaɪnə ən gla:s /  
 beɪsɪk kʰɪtʃən səpʰlaɪz / kʰɜ:tɪnz / ən səm pʰɪktʃəz meɪ bi  
 sə'pʰlaɪd // sʌmtʰaɪmz / bət veri reəli / ðəz ə smɔ:ɫ səpʰlaɪ  
 əv bed / ba:θ ən tʰeɪbɫ lɪnɪnz ən blæŋkɪts // ju wɪɫ ni:d tə  
 brɪŋ jə feɪv/ə/ɪt kʰɪtʃən jʊ'tʰensɫz / səm tʰeɪbɫ lɪnɪnz  
 ɔ: mæts / ekstrə læmps / kʰəʊt hæŋəz / wɔ:tʰevər ɪlektɪkəl  
 ə'pʰlaɪənsɪz ju wɒnt / sʌtʃ əz tʰəʊstəz ænd aɪərənz // jər  
 əʊn pʰɪktʃəz / buks / dekəreɪʃənz ænd ðə laɪk / wɪɫ meɪk ɪt  
 si: / mɔ: laɪk həʊm tə ju // ðə wɜ:d 'ʌnfɜ:nɪʃt mi:nz dɪfrənt  
 θɪŋz / bət dʒenərəli ə stəʊv ən rɪ'frɪdʒəreɪtər ər ɪŋklu:dɪd /  
 ɔ:ɫsəʊ tʰaʊəl ræks / laɪt fɪkstʃəz ən ʌðə bɪɫ ɪn aɪtəmz // /