Structure of Spoken Discourse and Strategies for Speaking Well

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Abstract: Our conversation or spoken discourse has a particular structure: beginning section, middle section, and closing section. In the beginning section we find attention-getters or greetings. In the body or middle section, we find topic nomination, topic development, topic clarification, topic shifting, avoidance strategies used—gap-fillers, interruptions and butting in with hesitators, turn taking, repair and hedges ,turn yielding signals. The closing section consists of two parts : pre-closing sequence and leave-taking section. Our conversation begins with greetings or vocatives. We, during our conversation, express different language functions. We must know how to greet , how to suggest, how to advise, how to invites, etc. We must know the correct pronunciation of English words.

Key Words: spoken discourse, turn taking, topic nomination, repair, pronunciation.

Introduction: There is no denying the fact that English is used as a second language in our country. It operates as a lingua franca. In our country, many people speak in English. We all want to speak in English well and effectively. But speaking in English well requires some kind of discourse competence. In order to acquire discourse competence, the speaker must know the structure and organization of spoken discourse or conversation and the correct pronunciation of English words. The speaker must have a good command over how to express different language functions.

Definition of Discourse: Discourse refers to the use of language in speech and writing in order to produce meaning. According to P.H. Matthews, it denotes any coherent succession of sentences, spoken or written. David Crystal is of the view that discourse is a continuous stretch of language larger than a sentence. A discourse is a behavioural unit. Discourse is "a general term for examples of language use, i.e. language which has been produced as the result of an act of communication. "(Richards & Schmidt)

Structure of Spoken Discourse: A spoken discourse can be a short verbal interaction or an entire conversation. Our verbal interactions or conversations can be unplanned or spontaneous but our speech or lecture can be planned discourse. Our verbal interactions or conversations are cooperative ventures and structures in the sense that they have a beginning, a middle and an end.

1. ***Beginning of a spoken discourse***: We can open a conversation in different ways. The first and essential rule of our verbal interaction is ***attention-getting***. We may start the conversation without any preliminary. For example, we can say, "When will the train arrive?' at the station., etc. We can open a conversation with a ***vocative*** e.g. *Tina* , *Shyam* , etc. or ***attention-getters*** e.g. *Excuse me*, *Hey*, *hello*, *How are you?* , *Good Morning* , *How nice to meet you*, etc.. An attention-getter is a device used by the speaker to draw the attention of the listener or the audience and arouse interest in the topic to be discussed or raised. ***Greetings*** can be used as attention-getters e.g. *Good morning*, etc. It is to be noted that conversation beginning vary from one community to another. For exam, a phone call beginning in America is more direct that that in France.
2. ***Body of a spoken discourse***: In between the opening and the closing of the conversation lies the main body of the conversation. In the body we find the following:

- **Topic nomination**
- Topic development
- **Topic clarification**
- Topic shifting
- **Avoidance strategies used—gap-fillers**
- Interruptions and butting in
- **Hesitators used**
- Turn taking
- **Repair and hedges**
- Turn yielding signals

In the body of the verbal interaction –conversation—we find maintainers, holders, various interjections, starters or context setters, turn-transfer questions, topic closures or transfers. Ine the body, topics are raised, questions are posed or asked and answered, etc.: ***Starters/Context setters***: 'Have you been to school? Guess what I did! Have you heard about the event? , etc. The speaker's first task is to secure the listener's attention in the beginning and in the body, secondly, she/he performs the task of ***topic-nomination*** which involves both verbal and non-verbal cues. Typical classroom activities In English include teaching students' verbal gambits like 'Well, I'd like to ask you something' and nonverbal signals such as eye contact, gestures, and proxemics. Starters are part of topic nomination. The speaker may use ***maintainers*** or ***holders*** or ***interjections*** e.g. ' Are you sure?' , 'And?', 'for instance', ' Good idea! How about that? Great!,' OH, no' ,'Oh, OK ' , 'Right, right', ' Tell me about it', etc.

The coordination of both the participants during the conversation is vital to the smooth running of a conversation. this coordination can be achieved by means of ***turn-taking***. After the nomination of the topic, the participants start ***topic development*** with the help of turn-taking convention to accomplish various language functions: one person/speaker speaks while the other remains silent and then the speaker falls silent and another person/participant takes the floor. This is known as ***turn-taking***. In conversation the roles of the speaker and listener always change. The persons who speaks first becomes a listener as soon as the person addressed takes her/his turn by beginning to speak. Aside from itself , topic development or maintenance of a conversation involves *clarification, shifting, avoidance* and *interruption*. ***Topic clarification*** often involves ***repair*** of linguistic forms. Repair involves a continuum of possibilities ranging from indirect signals to outright corrections. This is called ***strategic competence*** . The speakers often use ***hesitators*** to buy time for forming ideas. This is called pausing or hesitation phenomena .During speech production we find gaps or hesitations signaled by such expressions as 'um' , 'er', 'mm', etc. Commonest types of pauses are silent breaks and filled pauses or hesitators. In conversations in our everyday life ,we use various ways in which our errors which are unintended or caused by misunderstandings are corrected by ourselves, these ways are collectively called ***repair***. A repair made or self-initiated by the speaker is called ***self-repair***. A repair made by another person is called ***other repair***.

According to Baker and Ellece , ***repair*** , refer to patterns of naturally occurring conversation where a speaker needs to repeat or reformulate part of his/her utterance in order to 'correct' what he/she had previously said. This can often occur when one or more participants has difficulty with speaking, hearing or understanding. Repair can involve self-repair, or another speaker can attempt to clarify or correct the first speaker's utterance. Repair can also be marked by features such as REPETITION, PAUSES or hesitation markers such as *er* or *erm*: " I think probably that was probably London but in the north I lived on the north east coast in a very small town and some of I mean my **memories** are quite different in a way. (BNC, D90)" In this example, from a conversation, the speaker engages in ***self-repair*** after the word probably, 'that was probably', in order to correct his grammar. An example of ***other-repair*** is:

Aditya: How long you spend?
Kausiki: Hmm?
Aditya: How long did you spend there?

Here Kausiki's response indicates that Aditya should repair his utterance. This is initiated by the other person.

Topic-shifting and ***avoidance*** are effected by dint of verbal and non-verbal signals. Topic-shifting can be signalled by ***turn-transfer questions***: 'I have an idea.' 'What do you think?' ,'I forget to tell you.', 'I want to show you something.' 'Isn't amazing?' . Interruptions, a form, attention-getting, are a typical feature of all conversations. A hearer/listener may self-select herself/himself for the next turn when the current speaker gives ***turn-yielding signals*** .Turn-yielding signals are those signals which indicate that the speaker is ending her/his turn . The speaker can do this either by asking a question or lowering her/his pitch or by some hand gestures. However, it is not always possible for the listener to wait for turn-yielding signals; hence the listener interrupts. The listener employs different strategies for ***interrupting***. The listener-cum-speaker may use negative words like 'but', 'no ', etc., although she/he has nothing contradictory to say. This is known as ***butting in.*** The listener may also start on a higher pitch level.

3. ***Closing Section***: All conversations must have an ending. This is called ***closing section,*** where the participants part with one another. Before their parting, there is a ***pre-closing sequence***, which is marked by exchanges such as 'Well, it's been nice talking to you', 'Same here', etc. In the ***leave-taking section***, the speakers may reinvoke things just talked about, make arrangements for further contact, wish each other well, etc. This section ends with a terminal exchange which consists of two adjacently positioned utterances, each produced by a different person e.g. 'Bye', "Good Bye", 'Bye! Bye!' 'I have to get going', 'Let's move on', 'My ride's waiting', 'Take care', 'See ya later alligator', etc.

Spoken Phrases for Conveying Language Functions: In our everyday social situations, we use different phrases to perform various language functions. They are:

1. **Greeting:** When we meet our friends, we greet them in a friendly. We say 'hello' ,'hi','hey',' hi there' , 'howdy' , etc. to greet one in a friendly and polite way. We say' Good morning' before 12 pm, say 'Good afternoon ' between 12 pm and 6 pm and say 'Good evening' after 6 pm, and say ' Good night ' when we are saying goodbye in the evening or when we part in the evening. We use ' How are you?', how are you doing', How's it going? ' How are things?', what's up? , ' what's happening?' especially when we are greeting one and when starting a conversation with them:
   Aditya: Hello, How are you?
   Tina: I'm fine. And you?

2. **Saying Goodbye:** When we ate leaving one, we say goodbye:
   Priya: Bye, Mam *Or* Goodbye, Mam
   Tina: Bye.
   Goodbye sounds rather formal. We use Cheerio:
   Mary: Right, we're going now. Cheerio then. Bye!
   We also use the following expressions when we want to say goodbye to our friends: ' See you later/ Catch you later/ See you soon/ See you tomorrow/ See you on Monday! / See ya later/ See you around/ Take care /Look after yourself.
   Natun: Bye love! Take care
   Nila: You too! Bye!

3. **Thanking:** We thank the one who has given the speaker something or helped her/him . We use : Thank you/ Thanks a lot/ Thank you so much/ I'm really grateful / Thanks/ Thank you very much/ Thanks very much/ I really appreciate it /

Thank you for doing something/ many thanks for something/ Zillions of thanks for the gift, etc. *'I can't thank you enough* ' is used when the speaker is very pleased because someone has been very helpful or generous. *' It's good/nice/kind of you* ' is used when the speaker thanks someone for doing or saying something.

4. **Advising :**
   A. ***Asking for advice :*** We use the following when asking for advice: ' What do you think I should do?' , ' Can I ask your advice/ opinion about it?' 'Do you think I should…' . We must not use the expression ' *Can you give me an advice?
   B. Giving advice: We use the following when giving advice : ' You should …/you ought to…'/ If I were you ,…' 'What you ought to do is…' ,'What you need is..' 'Make sure (that) you…', 'The best thing is to drink lots of water', etc.
5. **Agreeing:**
   A. ***Strongly Agreeing:*** We use the following expressions when strongly agreeing: 'I totally agree!/I couldn't agree more!/ I agree entirely or wholeheartedly/ Absolutely ! /Definitely!

Ranita: I think prices of essential commodities are very high
Barun : Absolutely!

   B. ***Partly Agreeing***: We use the following expressions when partly agreeing: I agree up to a point/ to some extent/ I have some sympathy with someone or something/ there is some or a lot of truth in it / I suppose so /I guess so.
6. **Disagreeing:**

A. ***Strongly Disagreeing*:** We use the following expressions when strongly disagreeing: I completely disagree/ totally disagree / How can you say that ? / I can't believe that you've just said that…/ Don't be ridiculous/ You've got to be kidding! , etc.

B. ***Partly disagreeing:*** We use the following expressions when partly disagreeing: I'm not sure / Are you sure? / I wouldn't say that ../ You may have a point but…/ I take or see your point, but…/ Somebody is mistaken / With all or due respect I disagree with your point / With the greatest of respect, I disagree with your…'
Besides we also use the following expressions: *I don't think so, I beg to differ, I'm afraid I don't agree, I'm not sure about that, That's not how I see it, Not necessarily, On the contrary, No way!* etc.

7. **Apologizing:** In everyday English we use the following expressions when apologizing: Sorry/ I'm sorry/ Excuse me / Pardon me/ I beg your pardon/Forgive me/ I owe you an apology/ I feel bad or terrible or awful about something/I apologize/ We would like to apologize/ Please accept my apology for something ,etc
8. **Expression opinions:**

A. ***Giving opinions:*** While giving our opinions we use the following expressions : I think (that)…/ I believe (that) …/ I feel (that)../ Personally, I think or believe / As far as I'm concerned/ It seems to me that/ The way I see it / If you ask me / In my opinion or view/ From my point of view / If you ask me… , etc

B. ***Asking for opinions:*** While asking for opinions we use the following expressions: Do you think (that)…/ What do you think about…? /What do you think of…? What is your opinion of the matter? / What are your views on the matter ? /

C. ***Saying no opinion:*** we use the following expressions when we don't have any opinion: I've never given it much thought/ I don't have strong feelings either way/It does not make any difference to me/ I have no opinion on the matter/Whatever, etc.

9. Requesting:

A. Requesting friends : While requesting friends , we use the following expressions: Can you…? / Will you…?

Moni: Please will you pass the salt?
Sulekha: Yes, sure.

B. ***Requesting anyone***: When we desire to request anyone, we use the following: "Would you ..?/ Could you..?/ Do you think you could…?/ Would you mind…/ I wonder if you would mind ../Could you possibly …?/ Is there any way you could …? /I would be grateful if you could ../ I would appreciate it if you could../ Would be so kind as to …? , etc.
Rachana : Can you lend me Rs. 500 now?
Camelia: Certainly
Rachana: Do you think you could check the documents again, please?
Camelia: certainly. Just one moment
Rachana : Would you mind shitting the door ?
Camelia: Yes, sure.
Rachana: Can you lend me Rs 1000 till Monday?
Camelia: Sorry, but I don't really have enough / I can't really.
Rachana: Can you come to my office tomorrow at 10 am?
Camelia: I'm afraid I 'm busy tomorrow morning.

10. **Permission** : When we ask for permission we use the following expressions: Can I../ Is it all right if…/Is it OK if I…/ May I../ Could I / Do you think I could../Do you mind if…/ Would you mind if …/I was wondering if I could ../ I was wondering if it might be possible for me to …, etc.
Ranita: Do you mind if I call you Rai? /Would you mind if I took your book?
Camelia: yes, of course / Of course not / I'm afraid but I have no other book.
11. **Making Suggestions:** When we make suggestions, we use the following expressions: Why don't you or we …(ask the teacher)?/ Let's…/ If I were you , I would ../How about..(going to Digha) ?/What about.. (going to Puri) ?/ Have you

thought about …(buying a new car) ?/ I'd recommend….(visiting a dentist now) / Maybe we should …(write more research proposals) ?
Ann: How about spending two nights here?
Lily: OK /All right /Good idea /Sure.
Ann: Let's go to the market.
Lily: Sorry, I can't.

12. **Offering:** When we make offers, we use the following expressions : Would you like me…(help you)? / Do you want me to…(help you) ? / Shall I …(buy some pens for you) ? / Should I ...(prepare the dish) ? / Would you like me to help you with your studies ? /Do you want …(a drink) ? / Would like a drink? / Can I get you a tea? (Offering someone a drink/a tea, etc.)
Aditi: Do you want a piece of cake?
Priyam: Yes, please.
Aditi: Would you like a drink
Priyam: Thanks, A glass of white wine/ That's very kind of you. A glass of white wine, please.
Aditi: Would you like a drink?
Joseph: No, thanks, I have to leave soon.
13. **Inviting**: When inviting one, we use the following expressions: Are you free…(Saturday night) ? / Are you doing anything…(Monday morning)?/ Do you wanna…(see a movie)? / Would you like to …(join us for a picnic) ? /

14. **Complaining:** When we complain we use the following expressions: I'm sick of you (doing something)/ I've had enough of you (doing) / You never listen…/ You're always (doing something) .

15. **Introducing** : When we introduce ourselves or someone to the other , we use the following expressions: Let me introduce MR Das to you/ let me introduce myself—I am Aditya Das /My name is Aditya Das/ Meet my friend Aditya/ It's a pleasure to meet you/ I'm glad to meet you/ Excuse me, Are you Mr. Das? (response: that's my name)

Difficult Pronunciation Of English Words: In English, the pronunciations of a good number of words do not correspond to the sounds of the letters of which the words are formed. They must be learnt in order to speak well. They are:

A:Absolve /əbˈzɒlv/, accentuate/əkˈsentʃueɪt/, accouter/əˈkutər/, acolyte /ˈækəlaɪt/ ,actually ad nauseam/ˌæd ˈnɔːziəm/adventitious/ˌædvenˈtɪʃəs/ aficionado/əˌfɪʃəˈnɑːdəʊ/ aged (not used before nouns) /eɪdʒd/,aged (used before noun) /ˈeɪdʒɪd/ anodyne/ˈænədaɪn/ alexia /əˈleksiə/anorexia/ˌænəˈreksiə/ aphasia /əˈfeɪziə/archetype /ˈɑːkitaɪp/arch /ɑːtʃ/arraign/əˈreɪn/ ataxia/əˈtæksiə/ ataxy /əˈtæksi/ataxic/əˈtæksɪk/ awry/əˈraɪ/ awkward/ˈɔːkwəd/ accomplice/əˈkʌmplɪs/ aborigine/ˌæbəˈrɪdʒəni/aboriginal /ˌæbəˈrɪdʒənl/absorb /əbˈzɔːb/academician /əˌkædəˈmɪʃn/acquiesce /ˌækwiˈes/adage /ˈædɪdʒ/adjoin/əˈdʒɔɪn/ adjudge /əˈdʒʌdʒ/adjudicate /əˈdʒuːdɪkeɪt/adjunct /ˈædʒʌŋkt/adolescence/ˌædəˈlesns/ advisory /ədˈvaɪzəri/aegis/ˈiːdʒɪs/ aisle/aɪl/ alias /ˈeɪliəs/alien/ˈeɪliən/ almond /ˈɑːmənd/amen/ɑːˈmen/ antique/ænˈtiːk/ archaic /ɑːˈkeɪɪk/archive/ˈɑːkaɪv/ artifact /ˈɑːtɪfækt/assume/əˈsjuːm/ asthma/ˈæsmə/ atheist /ˈeɪθiɪst/attaché/əˈtæʃeɪ/ auspices /ˈɔːspɪsɪz/azure/ˈæʒə(r)/ acumen /ˈækjəmən/antipode/ˈæntɪpəʊd/ antipodes/ æntɪpədiːz/ attitude, aide/eɪd/,aid /eɪd/ aperture/ˈæpətʃə(r)/ arch-rival/ˌɑːtʃ ˈraɪvl/aged /eɪdʒd/(not before noun) or/ˈeɪdʒɪd/(before noun) annoyed(ADJ)/əˈnɔɪd/annoyed(V) /əˈnɔɪd/

B:bacchanalian/ˌbækəˈneɪliən/ bald-faced/ˌbɔːld ˈfeɪst/ barbiturate/bɑːˈbɪtʃərət/ behemoth/bɪˈhiːməθ/ benighted/bɪˈnaɪtɪd/ bicamera/ˌbaɪˈkæmərəl/l bigot/ˈbɪgət/ blasé /ˈblɑːzeɪ/bleachers /ˈbliːtʃəz/blight/blaɪt/ boisterous/ˈbɔɪstərəs/ boudoir/ˈbuːdwɑː(r)/ boulevard/ˈbuːləvɑːd/ bourgeois /ˈbʊəʒwɑː/bourgeoisie/ ˌbʊəʒwɑːˈziː/ brindle /ˈbrɪndl/bridle /ˈbraɪdl/buccaneer/ˌbʌkəˈnɪə(r)/ bully/ˈbʊli/ bumptious/ˈbʌmpʃəs/ bunion/ˈbʌnjən/ burgeon /ˈbɜːdʒən/buoy/bɔɪ/ buoyant /ˈbɔɪənt/burlesque /bɜːˈlesk/ballet/ˈbæleɪ/ beau /bəʊ/belle /bel/benign/bɪˈnaɪn/ bequeath/bɪˈkwiːð/ biblicalˈbɪblɪkl/ bier/bɪə(r)/bicycle /ˈbaɪsɪkl/ bigamy/ˈbɪgəmi/ bigotˈbɪgət/ bigotry/ˈbɪgətri/ binocular bɪˈnɒkjələ(r)/blew /bluː/blithe/blaɪð blitz/blɪts/ bonhomie/ˈbɒnəmi/ bough/baʊ/ bouquet/buˈkeɪ/ bow /baʊ/buffet (meaning blowˈbʌfɪt) buffet(meaning food) /ˈbʌfeɪ/ buffon/bəˈfuːn/ bugle /ˈbjuːgl/ bureau/ˈbjʊərəʊ/ bury/ˈberi/ business /ˈbɪznəs/butcher /ˈbʊtʃə(r)/banns /bænz/boatswain ˈbəʊsn/ blessed(V) /blest/; the blessed(ADJ) /blesid/ bored/bɔːd/

C: cache /kæʃ/cagey/ˈkeɪdʒi/ capitulate/kəˈpɪtʃuleɪt/ captious caveat/ˈkæviæt/ celestial /səˈlestiəl/chaff /tʃæf/OR/tʃɑːf/ chafe /tʃeɪf/chagrin /ˈʃægrɪn/chaperone/ˈʃæpərəʊn/ charade /ʃəˈrɑːd/crew/kruː/ charisma/kəˈrɪzmə/ charlatan/ˈʃɑːlətən/ chasten /ˈtʃeɪsn/chauvinism/ˈʃəʊvɪnɪzəm/ chicanery/ʃɪˈkeɪnəri/ chime/tʃaɪm/ chimera/kaɪˈmɪərə/ chiseled OR chiselled/ˈtʃɪzld/ chauffeur/ˈʃəʊfə(r)/ chivalry /ˈʃɪvəlri/chivalrous /ˈʃɪvəlrəs/chivvy /ˈtʃɪvi/chortle /ˈtʃɔːtl/civvies/ˈsɪviz/ cinch/sɪntʃ/ cliché/ˈkliːʃeɪ/ connoisseur/ˌkɒnəˈsɜː(r)/ consume/kənˈsjuːm/ consumer/kənˈsjuːmə(r)/ consummate/kənˈsʌmət/OR/ˈkɒnsəmət/ contretemps /ˈkɒntrətɒ̃/,contretemps(Plural)/ kɒntrətɒ̃z/ convivial /kənˈvɪviəl/ cortege /kɔːˈteʒ/OR /kɔːˈteɪʒ/coruscate /ˈkɒrəskeɪt/ covenant /ˈkʌvənənt/coup /kuː/, coup de grace /ˌkuː də ˈgrɑːs/couture /kuˈtjʊə(r)/covet /ˈkʌvət/ credo /ˈ**kri**ːd**əʊ**/ **OR** /ˈkreɪdəʊ/, crooked /ˈkrʊkɪd/culinary /ˈkʌlɪnəri/ curmudgeon /kɜːˈmʌdʒən/ cushy /ˈkʊʃi/cuss /kʌs/ cussed /ˈkʌsɪd/cynosure /ˈsaɪnəsjʊə(r)/ cabaret /ˈkæbəreɪ/ cadet /kəˈdet/café /ˈkæfeɪ/ cybercafé /ˈsaɪbəkæfeɪ/,canoe /kəˈnuː/ caprice /kəˈpriːs/capricious /kəˈprɪʃəs/ caress /kəˈres/catalysis /kəˈtæləsɪs/ catalytic /ˌkætəˈlɪtɪk/catalyst/ˈkætəlɪst/ catamite /ˈkætəmaɪt/,catapult /ˈkætəpʌlt/ cemetery /ˈsemətri/ chalet /ˈʃæleɪ/ chamois (when it means an animal like a small **deer**, that lives in the mountains of Europe and Asia)/ˈʃæmwɑː/ chamois (when it means a type of soft leather, made from the skin of **goats**, sheep, etc. or it means a type of soft thick cotton cloth, used especially for making shirts) /ˈʃæmi/champagne /ʃæmˈpeɪn/ chaos /ˈkeɪɒs/ ,chasm /ˈkæzəm/chassis(sing) /ˈʃæsi/

chassis(plural) /ˈʃæsiz/chasseur /ʃæˈsɜː(r)/chasse /ˈʃæseɪ/ Chasidism /ˈxæsɪdɪzəm/ chasid /ˈxæsɪd/ /xæˈsɪdɪk/ chateau /ˈʃætəʊ/ chateaux, châteaux /ˈʃætəʊz/ chateaus, châteaus /ˈʃætəʊz/chemise /ʃəˈmiːz/ cheroot /ʃəˈruːt/ chew /ʧuː/ chocolate /ˈʧɒklət/ choir /ˈkwaɪə(r)/ chore /ʧɔː(r)/ chute /ʃuːt/ cider /ˈsaɪdə(r)/cipher /ˈsaɪfə(r)/ clientele /ˌkliːənˈtel/ climb /klaɪm/ clique /kliːk/coalesce /ˌkəʊəˈles/cognac /ˈkɒnjæk/ colonel /ˈkɜːnl/comb /kəʊm/ commentary /ˈkɒməntri/ conserve /kənˈsɜːv/contagious /kənˈteɪdʒəs/ contratemps convalesce /ˌkɒnvəˈles/convoy /ˈkɒnvɔɪ/ corollary /kəˈrɒlərɪ/ corps /kɔː(r)/corps de ballet /ˌkɔː də ˈbæleɪ/ coup /kuː/coupe /ˈkuːpeɪ/ covert /ˈkʌvət/ OR /ˈkəʊvɜːt/ covet /ˈkʌvət/ crèche /kreʃ/credentials /krəˈdenʃlz/clique /kliːk/cliquey /ˈkliːki/critique /krɪˈtiːk/,critic /ˈkrɪtɪk/ crumb /krʌm/ cadre /ˈkɑːdə(r)/ celtic /ˈkeltɪk/ concupiscence /kənˈkjuːpɪsns/ cumin /ˈkjuːmɪn/OR/ˈkʌmɪn/ current /ˈkʌrənt/ currant /ˈkʌrənt/ cadet /kəˈdet/conch /kɒntʃ/ conchs, concierge /ˈkɒnsieəʒ/ cupboard /ˈkʌbəd/ czar or tsar or tzar /zɑː(r) Czech/ʧek/ coruscate/ˈkɒrəskeɪt/ chiaroscuro/kiˌɑːrəˈskʊərəʊ/ chimenea/ˌʧɪməˈneɪə/ chutzpah/ˈxʊtspə/OR/ˈhʊtspə/ coccyx /ˈkɒksɪks/coccyges /ˈkɒksɪdʒiːz/comptroller/kənˈtrəʊlə(r)/cuisine/kwɪˈziːn/camouflage /ˈkæməflɑːʒ/ crooked(ADJ) /krʊkid/ crooked (V) /krʊkt/ cursed (V) /kɜːst/ cursed /kɜːsid/

D: de facto/ˌdeɪ ˈfæktəʊ/ ,de jure/ˌdeɪ ˈdʒʊəri/, debut/ˈdeɪbjuː/OR/ˈdebjuː/ deign/deɪn/ , denouement/ˌdeɪˈnuːmɒ̃/ , desultory/ˈdesəltri/ , detour/ˈdiːtʊə(r)/OR /ˈdiːtɔː(r)/ , detritus/dɪˈtraɪtəs/ , dicey/ˈdaɪsi/ , dilettante/ˌdɪləˈtænti/ , diatribe/ˈdaɪətraɪb/ , dither/ˈdɪðə(r)/ , dogged/ˈdɒgɪd/ , doozy/ˈduːzi/ , double-entendre/ˌduːbl ɒ̃ˈtɒ̃drə/ , dud /dʌd/, damsel/ˈdæmzl/ , debris/ˈdebriː/OR/ˈdeɪbriː/ , deluxe/dɪˈlʌks/OR/dɪˈlʊks/ , depot/ˈdepəʊ/ , desert(Noun) /ˈdezət/ , desert(Verb) /dɪˈzɜːt/ , didactic/daɪˈdæktɪk/ , dilemma /dɪˈlemə/OR/daɪˈlemə/, dynasty/ˈdɪnəsti/ , direct/dəˈrekt/OR/daɪˈrekt/ , director /dəˈrektə(r)/OR/daɪˈrektə(r)/ ,direction/dəˈrekʃn/OR/daɪˈrekʃn/ , donkey/ˈdɒŋki/ , douche/duːʃ/ , dough /dəʊ/ , drew/druː/ , duet/djuˈet/ , duo /ˈdjuːəʊ/ dumb/dʌm/ , duress/djuˈres/ , ditto/ˈdɪtəʊ/ , digest /daɪˈdʒest/OR/dɪˈdʒest/ ,digestible/daɪˈdʒestəbl/OR/dɪˈdʒestəbl/ , dialect/ˈdaɪəlekt/ , daiquiri/ˈdækɪri/OR/ˈdaɪkɪri/ , desuetude /dɪˈsjuːɪˌtjuːd/OR /ˈdɛswɪtjuːd/ , Diaspora/daɪˈæspərə/ , divide/dɪˈvaɪd/ divisive/dɪˈvaɪsɪv/ , dour/dʊə(r)/OR/ˈdaʊə(r)/, donkey/ˈdɒŋki/ director/dəˈrektə(r)/or/daɪˈrektə(r)/directorate/dəˈrektərət/or/daɪˈrektərət/ direct/dəˈrekt/ or/daɪˈrekt/ compile/kəmˈpaɪl/ compilation/ˌkɒmpɪˈleɪʃn/ dogged(V) /dogd/dogged(ADJ) /dogid/

E:ear/ɪə(r)/ , earnest/ˈɜːnɪst/ , eclectic/ɪˈklektɪk/ , echelon/ˈeʃəlɒn/ eerie/ˈɪəri/ , elan/eɪˈlɒ̃/OR/eɪˈlæn/, effete /ɪˈfiːt/ edifice/ˈedɪfɪs/ elucidate/ɪˈluːsɪdeɪt/ emancipate /ɪˈmænsɪpeɪt/ en bloc/ˌɒ̃ ˈblɒk/ exogamy/ekˈsɒgəmi/exigency/ˈeksɪdʒənsi/OR/ɪgˈzɪdʒənsi/ ennui/ɒnˈwiː/ entente/ɒnˈtɒnt/ entomb/ɪnˈtuːm/ entourage/ˈɒnturɑːʒ/ entrant/ˈentrənt/ equinoctial/ˌiːkwɪˈnɒkʃl/OR/ˌekwɪˈnɒkʃl/ esprit-de-corps, /espriː də kɔːr / ecclesiastic /ɪˌkliːziˈæstɪk/ education/ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn/ ere /eə(r)/ err/ɜː(r)/ essentia/ɪˈsenʃl/ etiquette/ˈetɪkət/OR/ˈetɪket/ ewe/juː/ exaggerate/ɪgˈzædʒəreɪt/ exile /ˈeksaɪl/ OR/ˈegzaɪl/ expertise/ˌekspɜːˈtiːz/ extempore/ɪkˈstempəri/ extraordinary /ɪkˈstrɔːdnri/exiguous /egˈzɪgjuəs/Elysium /ɪˈlɪzɪəm exhume /eksˈhjuːm/OR/ɪgˈzjuːm/Elysian/ɪˈlɪzɪən/ epitome /ɪˈpɪtəmi/ expartee

F:facade/fəˈsɑːd/ facetious/fəˈsiːʃəs/ , facsimile/fækˈsɪməli/ , far-fetched/ˌfɑː ˈfetʃt/ , fabulous/ˈfæbjələs/ , faux /fəʊ/, faux pas/ˌfəʊ ˈpɑː/ , febrile/ˈfiːbraɪl/OR/ˈfebraɪl/ feign/feɪn/ feisty /ˈfaɪsti/ ferment/fəˈment/ ferocious/fəˈrəʊʃəs/ ferret /ˈferɪt/ fete/feɪt/ fetil fictitious /fɪkˈtɪʃəs/, fidelity /fɪˈdeləti/, fiduciary /fɪˈdjuːʃəri/, finite /ˈfaɪnaɪt/, fief/fiːf/ , fiefdom/ˈfiːfdəm/figure/ˈfɪgə(r)/ figurine/ˌfɪgəˈriːn/ , finery/ˈfaɪnəri/ , finesse/fɪˈnes/ , finicky/ˈfɪnɪki/ , firmament/ˈfɜːməmənt/ , flaccid/ˈflæsɪd/ , flatulent/ˈflætʃələnt/ , flummox/ˈflʌməks/ , fogey/ˈfəʊgi/ ,franchise , fortuitous /fɔːˈtjuːɪtəs/, fracas/ˈfrækɑː/ , fractious/ˈfrækʃəs/ , falcon/ˈfɔːlkən/ , fulsome/ˈfʊlsəm/ , fume/fjuːm/ , fulminate/ˈfʊlmɪneɪt/OR/ˈfʌlmɪneɪt/ , fumigate/ˈfjuːmɪgeɪt/ furore /fjuˈrɔːri/OR/ˈfjʊərɔː(r)/, funk/fʌŋk/ , furtive/ˈfɜːtɪv/ fury/ˈfjʊəri/ , fusillade/ˌfjuːzəˈleɪd/ , fuss /fʌs/ facial/ˈfeɪʃl/ fascism, /ˈfæʃɪzəm/ fiancé/fiˈɒnseɪ/ , fiancée/fiˈɒnseɪ/ , finale/fɪˈnɑːli/ , foetus /ˈfiːtəs/ forte /ˈfɔːteɪ/ fragile /ˈfrædʒaɪl/, furnace /ˈfɜːnɪs/, feng shui, /ˌfeŋ ˈʃuːi/OR/ˌfʊŋ ˈʃweɪ/

G: gaffe/gæf/ , galore/gəˈlɔː(r) , gargantuan/gɑːˈgæntʃuən/ , getaway/ˈgetəweɪ/ , gibber/ˈdʒɪbə(r)/ , ginger/ˈdʒɪndʒə(r)/gingerly /ˈdʒɪndʒəli/ , glisten /ˈglɪsn/, gnaw/nɔː/ , glum/glʌm/ , glutton/ˈglʌtn/ , gooey/ˈguːi/, gorge /gɔːdʒ/, grandeur/ˈgrændʒə(r)/OR/ˈgrændjə(r)/, gratis grande dame /ˌgrɒ̃ ˈdɑːm/ grande dames OR grandes dames/ˌgrɒ̃ ˈdɑːmz/OR/ˌgrɒ̃ ˈdɑːm/ gratuitous/grəˈtjuːɪtəs/ , grim /grɪm/, grime/graɪm/ , grind/graɪnd/ , grip/grɪp/ , gripe/graɪp/ , grisly/ˈgrɪzli/ , gyp/dʒɪp/, gyrate /dʒaɪreɪt/, gungy/ˈgʌndʒi/ , gauge /geɪdʒ/, geese/giːs/ , genre/ʒɒ̃rə/OR/ʒɒnrə/ , gibe/dʒaɪb/ , gnash/næʃ/ , goose/guːs/ , gourmet/ˈgʊəmeɪ/ , grew/gruː/, guffaw/gəˈfɔː/ , gymnast/ˈdʒɪmnæst/

H: haute couture /ˌəʊt kuˈtjʊə(r)/,hauteur/əʊˈtɜː(r)/ heresy/ˈherəsi/ , hind/haɪnd/ , higgledy-piggledy /ˌhɪgldi ˈpɪgldi/, hindsight /ˈhaɪndsaɪt/, hinder/ˈhɪndə(r)/, hirsute/ˈhɜːsjuːt/ , hoick, /hɔɪk/ holocaust /ˈhɒləkɔːst/, honcho/ˈhɒnʧəʊ/, hospice/ˈhɒspɪs/ , hubris /ˈhjuːbrɪs/, humongous/hjuːˈmʌŋgəs/, hype/haɪp/ , hemorrhage/ˈhemərɪdʒ/, hallo /həˈləʊ/, halo /ˈheɪləʊ/, handkerchief/ˈhæŋkətʃɪf/OR/ˈhæŋkətʃiːf/ handsome/ˈhænsəm/ , hegemony/hɪˈdʒeməni/OR/ˈhedʒɪməni/ , heifer/ˈhefə(r)/ heir/eə(r)/ , hereditary/həˈredɪtri/, heredity/həˈredəti/ hiatus /haɪˈeɪtəs/ hypocrisy hɪˈpɒkrəsi/hypocrite /ˈhɪpəkrɪt/hypochondriac/ˌhaɪpəˈkɒndriæk/, hypocritical /ˌhɪpəˈkrɪtɪkl/, husband/ˈhʌzbənd/ , Halley's comet/ˈhælɪz ˈkɒmɪt/ , hovel /ˈhɒvl/houyhnhnm/ˈhuːɪnəm/ ,hautboy /ˈəʊbɔɪ/ hyperbole

I: Idea /aɪˈdɪə/, ideology/ˌaɪdiˈɒlədʒi/ , idiocy/ˈɪdiəsi/, idol/ˈaɪdl/ ,idyll /ˈɪdɪl/ idyllic/ɪˈdɪlɪk/, impasse /ˈɪmpæs/, impecunious /ˌɪmpɪˈkjuːniəs/impede/ɪmˈpiːd/ , imperial/ɪmˈpɪəriəl , imperious /ɪmˈpɪəriəs/, impious/ɪmˈpaɪəs/OR/ˈɪmpiəs/ , impetus /ˈɪmpɪtəs/ impetuous/ɪmˈpetʃuəs/, imprimatur/ˌɪmprɪˈmɑːtə(r)/ , impudent/ˈɪmpjədənt/ , impute/ɪmˈpjuːt/ , incisive/ɪnˈsaɪsɪv/ incise/ɪnˈsaɪz/ , indict/ɪnˈdaɪt/ , indictment/ɪnˈdaɪtmənt/indictable/ɪnˈdaɪtəbl/ , impugn/ɪmˈpjuːn/ , indemnify/ɪnˈdemnɪfaɪ/ , indifference/ɪnˈdɪfrəns/ , indigestible /ˌɪndɪˈdʒestəbl/ (digestible), indigestion(digestion/ˌɪndɪˈdʒestʃən/) , infidel/ˈɪnfɪdəl/OR/ˈɪnfidel/ infidelity

/ˌɪnfɪˈdeləti/, infinite /ˈɪnfɪnət/, infinitesimal/ˌɪnfɪnɪˈtesɪml/ ingenuous/ɪnˈdʒenjuəs/ ingenious/ɪnˈdʒiːniəs/ ingenue /ˈæ̃ʒənjuː/, infuriate/ɪnˈfjʊərieɪt/ inkling /ˈɪŋklɪŋ/ insouciance/ɪnˈsuːsiəns/ , internecine/ˌɪntəˈniːsaɪn/ , insular/ˈɪnsjələ(r)/ , insuperable/ɪnˈsuːpərəbl/ intransigent /ɪnˈtrænzɪdʒənt/inveigh /ɪnˈveɪ/ impiety/ɪmˈpaɪəti/ initial/ɪˈnɪʃl/ initiate/ɪˈnɪʃɪeɪt/ initiative /ɪˈnɪʃətɪv/interpret /ɪnˈtɜːprət/interview /ˈɪntəvjuː/ irate/aɪˈreɪt/ isle/aɪl/ , irresolute

J: jagged /ˈdʒægɪd/ jibe/dʒaɪb/ juggle, /ˈdʒʌgl/ junta/ˈdʒʌntə/ juxtapose/ˌdʒʌkstəˈpəʊz/ , jackal /ˈdʒækl/OR/ˈdʒækɔːl/ jersey /ˈdʒɜːzi/ judicious/dʒuˈdɪʃəs/ jury/ˈdʒʊəri/ juvenile/ˈdʒuːvənaɪl/ jejune/dʒɪˈdʒuːn/

K: kindle/ˈkɪndl/ kind/kaɪnd/ kitsch /kɪtʃ/kosher/ˈkəʊʃə(r)/ kowtow/ˌkaʊˈtaʊ/ kiln/kɪln/karate/kəˈrɑːti/kudos/ˈkjuːdɒs/

L: lackadaisical /ˌlækəˈdeɪzɪkl/ lackey /ˈlæki/ lacy /ˈleɪsi/lager/ˈlɑːgə(r)/ lampoon/læmˈpuːn/ languid/ˈlæŋgwɪd/ langue/lɑːŋg/ larceny/ˈlɑːsəni/ largesse /lɑːˈdʒes/ largish/ˈlɑːdʒɪʃ/ lassitude/ˈlæsɪtjuːd/ legion /ˈliːdʒən/leitmotif /ˈlaɪtməʊtiːf/ lesion/ˈliːʒn/ lethal/ˈliːθl/ lethargy/ˈleθədʒi/ liaise/liˈeɪz/ libel/ˈlaɪbl/ licentious /laɪˈsenʃəs/liaison/liˈeɪzn/ lithe /laɪð/loath (N)/ləʊθ/loathe(V)/ləʊð/ louche/luːʃ/ lousy /ˈlaʊzi/lubricious/luːˈbrɪʃəs/ lug /lʌg/ lugubrious/ləˈguːbriəs/ lumber /ˈlʌmbə(r)/luminary/ˈluːmɪnəri/ lumpen/ˈlʌmpən/ lunge /lʌndʒ/lurch /lɜːtʃ/ lure/lʊə(r)/ lurid /ˈlʊərɪd/ luscious /ˈlʌʃəs/ luxury/ˈlʌkʃəri/ luxurious/lʌgˈʒʊəriəs/ luxuriant /lʌgˈʒʊəriənt/ luxuriate/lʌgˈʒʊərieɪt/ lavatory /ˈlævətri/leopard /ˈlepəd/ lettuce /ˈletɪs/liaison /liˈeɪzn/lieutenant/lefˈtenənt/ limb/lɪm/ logician/ləˈdʒɪʃn/ lunar/ˈluːnə(r)/ puddle/ˈpʌdl/ language/ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ/ lingerie/ˈlɒ̃ʒəri/ live(Adj ,) /laɪv/ live/lɪv/ life/laɪf/ lives /laɪvz/gadget/ˈgædʒɪt/ learned ADJ)/ˈlɜːnɪd/learned (V) /lɜːnd/ legged(ADJ) /legid/legged /legd/

M: machination/ˌmæʃɪˈneɪʃn/ malaise/məˈleɪz/ malevolent/məˈlevələnt/ malice/ˈmælɪs/ malign/məˈlaɪn/ malinger/məˈlɪŋgə(r)/ maneuver /məˈnuːvə(r)/ ,manoeuvre manege /mæˈneʒ/mausoleum /ˌmɔːzəˈliːəm/ measly/ˈmiːzli/ mediocre /ˌmiːdiˈəʊkə(r)/medley /ˈmedli/melee/ˈmeleɪ/ memoire/memˈwɑː(r)/ measles /ˈmiːzlz/ menage /meɪˈnɑːʒ/mendacious /menˈdeɪʃəs/ mercurial/mɜːˈkjʊəriəl/ midget/ˈmɪdʒɪt/ roget /ˌrɒʒeɪ/ milieu/mɪlˈjɜː/ mimicry/ˈmɪmɪkri/ minion /ˈmɪnjən/ miscible/ˈmɪsəbl/ misogynist /mɪˈsɒdʒɪnɪst/ myriad /ˈmɪriəd/mystique /mɪˈstiːk/manure /məˈnjʊə(r)/milch /ˈmɪltʃ/myrrh/mɜː(r)/ myth/mɪθ/ mythology/mɪˈθɒlədʒi/, mythical/ˈmɪθɪkl/ mythic

/ˈmɪθɪk/ sachet /ˈsæʃeɪ/mythological/ ˌmɪθəˈlɒdʒɪkl/ mythologist /mɪˈθɒlədʒɪst/ mulct /mʌlkt/ amulet/ˈæmjʊlət/ magi /ˈmeɪdʒaɪ/ magician /məˈdʒɪʃn/ malaise/məˈleɪz/ martyr/ˈmɑːtə(r)/ mauve /məʊv/ medicine/ˈmedɪsn/ memoir/ˈmemwɑː(r) menu /ˈmenjuː/ mercury /ˈmɜːkjəri/Messiah/məˈsaɪə/ Monsieur /məˈsjɜː/ messieurs/meɪˈsjɜːz/ minute (N &V) /ˈmɪnɪt/ minute(adj) /maɪˈnjuːt/ monarch /ˈmɒnək/monetary /ˈmʌnɪtri/ monk/mʌŋk/ monkey /ˈmʌŋki/moral/ˈmɒrəl/ morale/məˈrɑːl/ moustache/ˈmʌstæʃ/ militia /məˈlɪʃə/ meagre/ˈmiːgə(r)/ marquis /ˈmɑːkwɪs/ mise en scene/ˌmiːz ɒn ˈsen/ sacerdotal/ˌsækəˈdəʊtl/ maquette/mæˈket/

N: naïve/naɪˈiːv/ naivety/naɪˈiːvəti/ vague /veɪg/ nasal/ˈneɪzl/ ne’er-do-well/ˈneə duː wel/ bother/ˈbɒðə(r)/ nigh /naɪ/niche/niːʃ/ nonchalant/ˈnɒnʃələnt/ nuance/ˈnjuːɑːns/ nudge/nʌdʒ/ nugatory/ˈnjuːgətəri/ nugget /ˈnʌgɪt/nuisance/ˈnjuːsns/ numinous/ˈnjuːmɪnəs/ nicety/ˈnaɪsəti/ nadir/ˈneɪdɪə(r)/ natural/ˈnætʃrəl/ nausea /ˈnɔːziə/ necessary/ˈnesəsəri/ nauseate /ˈnɔːzieɪt/ necessity/nəˈsesəti/ negotiate /nɪˈgəʊʃieɪt/nephew/ˈnefjuː/, nihilism /ˈnaɪɪlɪzəm/ notoriety/ˌnəʊtəˈraɪəti/ numb/nʌm/ nuptial /ˈnʌpʃl/ ne plus ultra /ˌneɪ plʊs ˈʊltrɑː/ naked /neikid/

O: oaf /əʊf/oasis /əʊˈeɪsɪs/obdurate /ˈɒbdjərət/obeisance /əʊˈbeɪsns/obituary/əˈbɪtʃuəri/ oblique/əˈbliːk/ obsequies /ˈɒbsəkwiz/obsequious/əbˈsiːkwiəs/ obsolescence/ˌɒbsəˈlesns/ obtrude /əbˈtruːd/ obtuse /əbˈtjuːs/obviate/ˈɒbvieɪt/ officiate/əˈfɪʃieɪt/ noblesse oblige /nəʊˌbles əˈbliːʒ/odyssey/ˈɒdəsi/ officious /əˈfɪʃəs/ogre /ˈəʊgə(r)/ oligarch/ˈɒlɪgɑːk/ onerous/ˈəʊnərəs/ oodles /ˈuːdlz/oomph/ʊmf/ ooze/uːz/ oration/ɔːˈreɪʃn/ otiose/ˈəʊtiəʊs/ ovation/əʊˈveɪʃn/ obese/əʊˈbiːs/ object (N)/ ˈɒbdʒɪkt/object(V) /əbˈdʒekt/Jane Eyre /ˌdʒeɪn ˈeə(r)/octroi /ˈɒk.trwɑː/ Mellette /ˈmɛlːɛtːɛ/ omlette/ˈɒmlət/ optician/ɒpˈtɪʃn/ oratory/ˈɒrətri/ orchard/ˈɔːtʃəd/ overt/əʊˈvɜːt/ overture /ˈəʊvətʃʊə(r)/

P:

paean/ˈpiːən/ pageant/ˈpædʒənt/ palatial/pəˈleɪʃl/ pall /pɔːl/panache/pəˈnæʃ/ panegyric/ˌpænəˈdʒɪrɪk/ pantheon/ˈpænθiən/ paparazzo/ˌpæpəˈrætsəʊ/ paparazzo/ˌpæpəˈrætsəʊ/paparazzi /ˌpæpəˈrætsi/ paranoia/ˌpærəˈnɔɪə/ paraplegia/ˌpærəˈpliːdʒə/ pariah/pəˈraɪə/parfait/ˈpɑːfeɪ/ parochial /pəˈrəʊkiəl/paroxysm /ˈpærəksɪzəm/partisan/ˈpɑːtɪzæn/ party /ˈpɑːti/party pooper /ˈpɑːti puːpə(r)/passe /ˈpæseɪ/paunch/pɔːntʃ/ payola/peɪˈəʊlə/ pauper /ˈpɔːpə(r)/pecuniary/pɪˈkjuːniəri/ picayune/ˌpɪkəˈjuːn/ pharmaceutical/ˌfɑːməˈsuːtɪkl/or//ˌfɑːməˈsjuːtɪkl/ pedagogy /ˈpedəgɒdʒi/ pharisee /ˈfærɪsiː/penitentiary/ˌpenɪˈtenʃəri/ penitential /ˌpenɪˈtenʃl/penury/ˈpenjəri/ percipient/pəˈsɪpiənt/ perquisite/ˈpɜːkwɪzɪt/ phalanx/ˈfælæŋks/ philistine /ˈfɪlɪstaɪn/phlegm/flem/ phlegmatic/fleɡˈmætɪk/ phoenix /ˈfiːnɪks/pidgin/ˈpɪdʒɪn/ piety/ˈpaɪəti/ pillage /ˈpɪlɪdʒ/ pillory/ˈpɪləri/ piquant/ˈpiːkənt/ pique/piːk/ pique(N) /ˈpiːkeɪ/pirouette/ˌpɪruˈet/ phantasmagoria/ˌfæntæzməˈgɒriə/ pittance/ˈpɪtns/ livelihood/ˈlaɪvlihʊd/ platoon/pləˈtuːn/ platitude/ˈplætɪtjuːd/ plebeian/pləˈbiːən/ plenitude/ˈplenɪtjuːd/ plum /plʌm/plume/pluːm/ plummet/ˈplʌmɪt/ pneumatic/njuːˈmætɪk/ poignant/ˈpɔɪnjənt/ posse /ˈpɒsi/posthumous /ˈpɒstʃəməs/postulate/ˈpɒstʃəleɪt/ potentate /ˈpəʊtnteɪt/populace/ˈpɒpjələs/ precipice /ˈpresəpɪs/preemie/ˈpriːmi/ prerequisite/ˌpriːˈrekwəzɪt/ presumptive/prɪˈzʌmptɪv/ presumptuous/prɪˈzʌmptʃuəs/ pretty/ˈprɪti/ prettify /ˈprɪtɪfaɪ/primeval/praɪˈmiːvl/ primitive/ˈprɪmətɪv/ prissy /ˈprɪsi/pristine /ˈprɪstiːn/privation/praɪˈveɪʃn/ proceeds /ˈprəʊsiːdz/prodigious/prəˈdɪdʒəs/ promenade/ˌprɒməˈnɑːd/ pomegranate/ˈpɒmɪgrænɪt/ prophylactic /ˌprɒfəˈlæktɪk/ propitiate/prəˈpɪʃieɪt/ propitious/prəˈpɪʃəs/ proselytize/ˈprɒsələtaɪz/ supine/ˈsuːpaɪn/ or /ˈsjuːpaɪn/ providential /ˌprɒvɪˈdenʃl/prowl /praʊl/puddle/ˈpʌdl/ pudgy /ˈpʌdʒi/puerile /ˈpjʊəraɪl/ pugnacious/pʌgˈneɪʃəs/ pugilist/ˈpjuːdʒɪlɪst/ preemie/ˈpriːmi/ presume/prɪˈzjuːm/ pulchritude/ˈpʌlkrɪtjuːd/ pulsate /pʌlˈseɪt/pulverize/ˈpʌlvəraɪz/ pummel/ˈpʌml/pumice /ˈpʌmɪs/ pungent/ˈpʌndʒənt/ punitive /ˈpjuːnətɪv/punk/pʌŋk/ puny /ˈpjuːni/puisne/ˈpjuːnɪ /pure/pjʊə(r)/ purist /ˈpjʊərɪst/purser/ˈpɜːsə(r)/ prude/pruːd/ purvey/pəˈveɪ/ penchant/pɒ̃nʃɒ̃n/ particularly/pəˈtɪkjələli/

Q :

Qua/kweɪ/ queue kjuː/qualm /kwɑːm/quay /kiː/query /ˈkwɪəri/quiet/ˈkwaɪət/ quite/kwaɪt/ quay/kiː/

R:

Ragged/ˈrægɪd/ rancor /ˈræŋkə(r)/rankle/ ˈræŋkl/rapacious/rəˈpeɪʃəs/ rapprochement/ræˈprɒʃmɒ̃/ rapport/ræˈpɔː(r)/ rapporteur/ˌræpɔːˈtɜː(r)/ ravine/rəˈviːn/ realm/relm/ recapitulate/ˌriːkəˈpɪtʃuleɪt/ recondite/ˈrekəndaɪt/ reconnaissance/rɪˈkɒnɪsns/

reconnoiter/ˌrekəˈnɔɪtə(r)/ recce /ˈreki/ recoup /rɪˈkuːp/ recrudesce /ˌriːkruːˈdes/ rectitude/ˈrektɪtjuːd/ recuperate/rɪˈkuːpəreɪt/ reeducate /ˌriːˈedʒukeɪt/regime/reɪˈʒiːm/ regurgitate/rɪˈgɜːdʒɪteɪt/ relieve/rɪˈliːv/relive/ˌriːˈlɪv/ reminisce/ˌremɪˈnɪs/ reminiscence /ˌremɪˈnɪsns/rendezvous (singular) /ˈrɒndɪvuː/ rendezvous /ˈrɒndɪvuːz/ renegade/ˈrenɪgeɪd/ renege/rɪˈniːg/or/rɪˈneɪg/ repartee/ˌrepɑːˈtiː/ reprieve /rɪˈpriːv/reprisal/rɪˈpraɪzl/ reprove /rɪˈpruːv/reprise/rɪˈpriːz/ repudiate/rɪˈpjuːdieɪt/ requisite/ˈrekwɪzɪt/ requite/rɪˈkwaɪt/ rescind/rɪˈsɪnd/ resent /rɪˈzent/residue/ˈrezɪdjuː/ residuary /rɪˈzɪdjuəri/residual/rɪˈzɪdjuəl/ resilience /rɪˈzɪliəns/resilient /rɪˈzɪliənt/ residuary/rɪˈzɪdjuəri/ reside/rɪˈzaɪd/resin /ˈrezɪn/resolute /ˈrezəluːt/resolution /ˌrezəˈluːʃn/ resonate/ˈrezəneɪt/ resound/rɪˈzaʊnd/ resort/rɪˈzɔːt/ resourceful/rɪˈsɔːsfl/, resplendent /rɪˈsplendənt/resurrect/ˌrezəˈrekt/ reticent /ˈretɪsnt/reticence ˈretɪsns/revere /rɪˈvɪə(r)/revile/rɪˈvaɪl/ revivify/ˌriːˈvɪvɪfaɪ/ rhetoric/ˈretərɪk/ ribald /ˈrɪbld/or/ˈraɪbɔːld/ rile/raɪl/ riposte/rɪˈpɒst/ rhapsody/ˈræpsədi/ risible /ˈrɪzəbl/risibility/ˌrɪzɪˈbɪlɪtɪ /rife/raɪf/ rival /ˈraɪvl/ rivalry /ˈraɪvlri/ riven /ˈrɪvn/rivet/ˈrɪvɪt/ rivulet /ˈrɪvjələt/rookie/ˈrʊki/ roue /ˈruːeɪ/roust /raʊst/rout/raʊt/ rubric/ˈruːbrɪk/ ruckus /ˈrʌkəs/ructions/ˈrʌkʃnz/ rudimentary/ˌruːdɪˈmentri/ rue /ruː/ripped/rɪpt/ ruff/rʌf/ ruffian /ˈrʌfiən/rugged ruff /rʌf/ ruminate/ˈruːmɪneɪt/ rummage /ˈrʌmɪdʒ/rumpus /ˈrʌmpəs/runaway /ˈrʌnəweɪ/ ruse /ruːz/ rut/rʌt/ ruthless/ˈruːθləs/ racial/ˈreɪʃl/ ragged /ˈrægɪd/rapport/ræˈpɔː(r)/ rapprochement /ræˈprɒʃmɒ̃/rationale/ˌræʃəˈnɑːl/ recipe /ˈresəpi/recipient /rɪˈsɪpiənt/recognize /ˈrekəgnaɪz/refuge(N)/ˈrefjuːdʒ refuse(v, N) /rɪˈfjuːz/ refugee /ˌrefjuˈdʒiː/ rehabilitate /ˌriːəˈbɪlɪteɪt/release/rɪˈliːs/ religion/rɪˈlɪdʒən/ relinquish/rɪˈlɪŋkwɪʃ/ remedial/rɪˈmiːdiəl/ repertoire /ˈrepətwɑː(r)/resume(N) /ˈrezjuːmeɪ/ resume(V) /rɪˈzjuːm/ reservoir/ˈrezəvwɑː(r)/ restaurant/ˈrestrɒnt/ review/rɪˈvjuː/ revision/rɪˈvɪʒn/ rheumatic/ruˈmætɪk/ ridicule /ˈrɪdɪkjuːl/ righteous/ˈraɪtʃəs/ rumour/ˈruːmə(r)/ represent /ˌreprɪˈzent/rational /ˈræʃnəl/reprise/rɪˈpriːz/ rouge /ruːʒ/recidivist/rɪˈsɪdɪvɪst/ pulmonary/ˈpʌlmənəri/indebted/ɪnˈdetɪd/rationale/ˌræʃəˈnɑːl/ ragged(ADJ) /rægid/ragged (V)/rægd/

S :

Sachet/ˈsæʃeɪ/ salve/sælv/or/sɑːv/ schism /ˈskɪzəm/ or /ˈsɪzəm/sabre/ˈseɪbə(r)/ sabotage/ˈsæbətɑːʒ/ saboteur /ˌsæbəˈtɜː(r)/saccharine/ˈsækərɪn/ sacerdotal/ˌsækəˈdəʊtl/,or/ˌsæsəˈdəʊtl/ sherbet /ˈʃɜːbət/saggy/ˈsægi/ sangfroid/sɒŋˈfrwɑː/ sans /sænz/sapient /ˈseɪpiənt/ sashay/ˈsæʃeɪ/ satiate /ˈseɪʃieɪt/scads/skædz/ scarp/skɑːp/ schadenfreude/ˈʃɑːdnfrɔɪdə/ schematic/skiːˈmætɪk/ schizophrenia/ˌskɪtsəˈfriːniə/ schlock/ʃlɒk/ schmaltz /ʃmɔːlts/schmo/ʃməʊ/ schmooze/ʃmuːz/ schmuck/ʃmʌk/ schnook /ʃnʊk/schmooze/ʃmuːz/scintilla /sɪnˈtɪlə/scion /ˈsaɪən/scissors ˈsɪzəz/scofflaw /ˈskɒflɔː/scour /ˈskaʊə(r)/scourge/skɜːdʒ/ scooch/skuːtʃ/ scraggy /ˈskrægi/scrumptious/ˈskrʌmpʃəs/ scrupulous/ˈskruːpjələs/ scythe /saɪð/ scupper /ˈskʌpə(r)/scurrilous/ˈskʌrələs/ scunge/skʌndʒ/ scuttle /ˈskʌtl/secession/sɪˈseʃn/ sedulous/ˈsedʒələs/ seethe /siːð/segue/ˈsegweɪ/ seismic/ˈsaɪzmɪk/ senescent /sɪˈnesnt/senile /ˈsiːnaɪl/sepulchre/ˈseplkə(r)/ shack/ʃæk/ shard/ʃɑːd/ sheathe/ʃiːð/ sheath /ʃiːθ/shenanigans/ʃɪˈnænɪgənz/ shtick /ʃtɪk/shush /ʃʊʃ/swipe/swaɪp/ silage/ˈsaɪlɪdʒ/ silhouette /ˌsɪluˈet/sine die/ˌsaɪni ˈdaɪiː/ or /ˌsɪneɪ ˈdiːeɪ/ sine qua non /ˌsɪneɪ kwɑː ˈnəʊn/sinecure /ˈsɪnɪkjʊə(r)/or/ˈsaɪnɪkjʊə(r)/ sinewy /ˈsɪnjuːi/sinuous/ˈsɪnjuəs/ siphon/ˈsaɪfn/ sire/ˈsaɪə(r)/ skank/skæŋk/ sceptical /ˈskeptɪkl/skive/skaɪv/ sleigh/sleɪ/ sleight/ˌslaɪt / slew/sluː/ slime/slaɪm/ slough (N) slaʊ/ slough (V)/slʌf/ sluice /sluːs/snip /snɪp/ snipe /snaɪp/ shive /ʃaɪv/ snivel /ˈsnɪvl/ smiley /ˈsmaɪli/ smithereens /ˌsmɪðəˈriːnz/sobriquet /ˈsəʊbrɪkeɪ/ socialite /ˈsəʊʃəlaɪt/ soi-distant /ˌswɑː diːˈzɒ̃/ soggy /ˈsɒgi/ soldier /ˈsəʊldʒə(r)/ shoulder /ˈʃəʊldə(r)/ solemnize /ˈsɒləmnaɪz/ solstice /ˈsɒlstɪs/soccer /ˈsɒkə(r)/ sorcery /ˈsɔːsəri/ sough /saʊ/or /sʌf/ spatial /ˈspeɪʃl/ special /ˈspeʃl/specious /ˈspiːʃəs/spacious /ˈspeɪʃəs/ spiel /ʃpiːl/ or /spiːl/ spinach /ˈspɪnɪtʃ/ or /ˈspɪnɪdʒ/ splice /splaɪs/spritz /sprɪts/ spume /spjuːm/ squeamish /ˈskwiːmɪʃ/ squidgy /ˈskwɪdʒi/ squiffy /ˈskwɪfi/ ,square /skweə(r)/ anarchy /ˈænərki / staid /steɪd/stasis ˈsteɪsɪs/stature /ˈstætʃə(r)/ statute /ˈstætʃuːt/ statuesque /ˌstætʃuˈesk/ status quo /ˌsteɪtəs ˈkwəʊ/ stingy /ˈstɪndʒi/ stooge /stuːdʒ/stow /stəʊ/ stratagem /ˈstrætədʒəm/ stride /straɪd/ stride /straɪd/ strident /ˈstraɪdnt/ stringent /ˈstrɪndʒənt/stringy /ˈstrɪŋi/ stud /stʌd/ studious /ˈstjuːdiəs/ stymie /ˈstaɪmi/suave /swɑːv/ subjudice /ˌsʌb ˈdʒuːdəsi/subpoena/səˈpiːnə/ subsume/səbˈsjuːm/ assume /əˈsjuːm/ presume/prɪˈzjuːm/resume /rɪˈzjuːm/ stygian/ˈstɪdʒiən/ styptic/ˈstɪptɪk/ succinct /səkˈsɪŋkt/succulent/ˈsʌkjələnt/ suds /sʌdz/suffrage/ˈsʌfrɪdʒ/ suffuse/səˈfjuːz/ sui generis/ˌsuːi ˈdʒenərɪs/ or/ˌsuːaɪ ˈdʒenərɪs/ suitor/ˈsuːtə(r)/ sumptuous/ˈsʌmptʃuəs/ superannuated/ˌsuːpərˈænjueɪtɪd/ supernumerary/ˌsuːpəˈnjuːmərəri/ supine/ˈsuːpaɪn/or/ˈsjuːpaɪn/ supplant /səˈplɑːnt/ supple /ˈsʌpl/ suppurate /ˈsʌpjureɪt/sue/suː/ surly/ˈsɜːli/ surmise/səˈmaɪz/ surreal/səˈriːəl/ surreptitious /ˌsʌrəpˈtɪʃəs/suture/ˈsuːtʃə(r)/ suzerainty /ˈsuːzərənti/ or /ˈsuːzəreɪnti/svelte/svelt/ or/sfelt/ swingeing /ˈswɪndʒɪŋ/swinger/ˈswɪŋə(r)/ swinging/ˈswɪŋɪŋ/ swipe/swaɪp/ swish /swɪʃ/ swivel/ˈswɪvl/ swoon /swuːn/swoop /swuːp/swoosh /swuːʃ/swot/swɒt/ sycophant/ˈsɪkəfænt/ synergy/ˈsɪnədʒi/ saline/ˈseɪlaɪn/ salmon/ˈsæmən/ sardine/ˌsɑːˈdiːn/ satiety /səˈtaɪəti/satire/ˈsætaɪə(r)/ satirical/səˈtɪrɪkl/ schedule/ˈʃedjuːl/ sciatic /saɪˈætɪk/scythe/saɪð/ secrete/sɪˈkriːt/secret/ˈsiːkrət/ seismic/ˈsaɪzmɪk/ serene/səˈriːn/ sewage/ˈsuːɪdʒ/ sewerage/ˈsuːərɪdʒ/ shovel /ˈʃʌvl/shrew/ʃruː/ shrewd/ʃruːd/ simile /ˈsɪməli/similitude/sɪˈmɪlɪtjuːd/ simultaneous /ˌsɪmlˈteɪniəs/ solecism /ˈsɒlɪsɪzəm/spasmodic/spæzˈmɒdɪk/ speciality /ˌspeʃiˈæləti/species/ˈspiːʃiːz/ specious/ˈspiːʃəs/ sphere /sfɪə(r)/sporadic /spəˈrædɪk/squash /skwɒʃ/stature/ˈstætʃə(r)/ stipend/ˈstaɪpend/ strafe /streɪf/ or/strɑːf/ student/ˈstjuːdnt/ suave/swɑːv/ succinct/səkˈsɪŋkt/ succour/ˈsʌkə(r)/ succumb /səˈkʌm/surface/ˈsɜːfɪs/ surgeon/ˈsɜːdʒən/ surmise/səˈmaɪz/sword /sɔːd/symmetry/ˈsɪmətri/ symposium/sɪmˈpəʊziəm/ soliloquy/səˈlɪləkwi/ stringer/ˈstrɪŋə(r)/ sacred /seikrid/

T:

Timbre/ˈtæmbə(r) triangle /ˈtraɪæŋgl/tacit/ˈtæsɪt/ tactile/ˈtæktaɪl/ tangy /ˈtæŋi/tangential/tænˈdʒenʃl/ taut/tɔːt/ teetotal/ˌtiːˈtəʊtl/ tempestuous/temˈpestʃuəs/ tenacious/təˈneɪʃəs/ tendentious/tenˈdenʃəs/ tensile/ˈtensaɪl/ tenuous/ˈtenjuəs/ tether /ˈteðə(r)/thaw/θɔː/ thingummy/ˈθɪŋəmi/ thwart /θwɔːt/thwack/θwæk/ tirade/taɪˈreɪd/ titan/ˈtaɪtn/ titillate/ˈtɪtɪleɪt/ titivate/ˈtɪtɪveɪt/ title/ˈtaɪtl/ titular/ˈtɪtjələ(r)/ torque/tɔːk/tote /təʊt/viscount /ˈvaɪkaʊnt/ tousle/ˈtaʊzl/ traipse/treɪps/ tmesis /ˈtmiːsɪs/ or/təˈmiːsɪs/ transient/ˈtrænziənt/ transitory/ˈtrænzətri/ transmigration /ˌtrænzmaɪˈgreɪʃn/transmogrify/ˌtrænzˈmɒgrɪfaɪ/ transvestite/trænzˈvestaɪt/ trenchant /ˈtrentʃənt/tribute/ˈtrɪbjuːt/ tribulation/ˌtrɪbjuˈleɪʃn/ triumvirate/traɪˈʌmvərət/ truant/ˈtruːənt/ truce /truːs/truculent /ˈtrʌkjələnt/ truncate/trʌŋˈkeɪt/ trundle/ˈtrʌndl/ truss /trʌs/tryst/trɪst/ tumult/ˈtjuːmʌlt/ tutelage/ˈtjuːtəlɪdʒ/ typify /ˈtɪpɪfaɪ/typical/ˈtɪpɪkl/ type /taɪp/tyrant/ˈtaɪrənt/ tyranny/ˈtɪrəni/ tyrannical/tɪˈrænɪkl/ tyrannize/ˈtɪrənaɪz/ theatre/ˈθɪətə(r)/ tutor/ˈtjuːtə(r)/ thesis/ˈθiːsɪs/ theses/ˈθiːsiːz/ threw /θruː/ thumb/θʌm/ tier /tɪə(r)/tomb/tuːm/ tortoise /ˈtɔːtəs/tournament ˈtʊənəmənt/

or/ ˈtɔːnəmənt/treason/ˈtriːzn/ treatise/ˈtriːtɪs/ or/ˈtriːtɪz/ trio /ˈtriːəʊ/trough/trɒf/ troupe/truːp/ trustee/trʌˈstiː/ tuition/tjuˈɪʃn/ tycoon/taɪˈkuːn/ trident /ˈtraɪdnt/ truncation /trʌŋˈkeɪʃn/tiny/ˈtaɪni/ tributary/ˈtrɪbjətri/typology/taɪˈpɒlədʒi

U:

Ubiquitous/juːˈbɪkwɪtəs/ ultra vires/ˌʌltrə ˈvaɪriːz/ ululate /ˈʌljuleɪt/ or/ˈjuːljuleɪt/ uncouth /ʌnˈkuːθ/unctuous/ˈʌŋktʃuəs/ undulate/ˈʌndʒəleɪt/ unduly/ˌʌnˈdjuːli/ unerring /ʌnˈɜːrɪŋ/unction /ˈʌŋkʃn/unrivalled /ʌnˈraɪvld/unruffled/ʌnˈrʌfld/ unruly /ʌnˈruːli/unscrupulous/ʌnˈskruːpjələs/ unwind/ˌʌnˈwaɪnd/ unwieldy /ʌnˈwiːldi/uppity /ˈʌpəti/urchin/ˈɜːtʃɪn/ usher/ˈʌʃə(r)/ usurer/ˈjuːʒərə(r)/ usurp/juːˈzɜːp/ usury /ˈjuːʒəri/unanimity/ˌjuːnəˈnɪməti/ unanimous/juˈnænɪməs/ uneasy/ʌnˈiːzi/ university/ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsəti/ unreasonable/ʌnˈriːznəbl/ urine /ˈjʊərɪn/or /ˈjʊəraɪn/urn /ɜːn/usage/ˈjuːsɪdʒ/or /ˈjuːzɪdʒ/ usurp /juːˈzɜːp/usurpation /ˌjuːzɜːˈpeɪʃn/

V:

Vacuous/ˈvækjuəs/ viscount /ˈvaɪkaʊnt/valediction/ˌvælɪˈdɪkʃn/ vignette/vɪnˈjet/ valedictory/ˌvælɪˈdɪktəri/ vade mecum/ˌvɑːdi ˈmeɪkəm/ venal/ˈviːnl/ vendetta /venˈdetə/vengeance/ˈvendʒəns/ verisimilitude/ˌverɪsɪˈmɪlɪtjuːd/ vice /vaɪs/vicious /ˈvɪʃəs/victuals/ˈvɪtlz/ virile /ˈvɪraɪl/virility/vəˈrɪləti/ virologist/vaɪˈrɒlədʒɪst/ virtual/ˈvɜːtʃuəl/ viridian /vɪˈrɪdiən/virtue /ˈvɜːtʃuː/virtuous/ˈvɜːtʃuəs/ virtuoso/ˌvɜːtʃuˈəʊsəʊ/ or/ˌvɜːtʃuˈəʊzəʊ/ visage/ˈvɪzɪdʒ/ vis-à-vis/ˌviːz ɑː ˈviː/ viva voce /ˌvaɪvə ˈvəʊtʃi/vice versa/ˌvaɪs ˈvɜːsə/ or /ˌvaɪsi ˈvɜːsə/ vituperation/vɪˌtjuːpəˈreɪʃn/ vivacious/vɪˈveɪʃəs/ vogue /vəʊg/volte face/ˌvɒlt ˈfɑːs/ voluble /ˈvɒljəbl/ voluptuous /vəˈlʌptʃuəs/viviparous /vɪˈvɪpərəs/voyeur/vɔɪˈɜː(r)/ vacuum/ˈvækjuːm/ vase/vɑːz/ vegetable/ˈvedʒtəbl/ vehement/ˈviːəmənt/ vehicle /ˈviːəkl/vehicular /vəˈhɪkjələ(r)/veterinary /ˈvetnri/or /ˈvetrənəri/vicar /ˈvɪkə(r)/virtual/ˈvɜːtʃuəl/ vineyard/ˈvɪnjəd/ visa/ˈviːzə/ visage /ˈvɪzɪdʒ/vowel /ˈvaʊəl/

W:

Wacky/ˈwæki/ wage/weɪdʒ/ waged/weɪdʒd/ wager /ˈweɪdʒə(r)/waggish /ˈwægɪʃ/waltz/wɔːls/ or /wɔːlts/ wannabe /ˈwɒnəbi/waspish/ˈwɒspɪʃ/ wasp /wɒsp/whack /wæk/whacked/wækt/ whacking/ˈwækɪŋ/ whacky/ˈwæki/ wee/wiː/ we/wi/or /wiː/ whammy /ˈwæmi/wheeze /wiːz/who /huː/wherewithal /weəwɪðɔːl/ whiff /wɪf/whim /wɪm/whimper/ˈwɪmpə(r)/ whimsical ˈwɪmzɪkl/ whine /waɪn/ whinge /wɪndʒ/whinny/ˈwɪni/ whirlwind/ˈwɜːlwɪnd/ whirr/wɜː(r)/wind (N) /wɪnd/ wind (V) /waɪnd/ whisk /wɪsk/whisker/ˈwɪskə(r)/ whistle/ˈwɪsl/ whittle /ˈwɪtl/whizz /wɪz/whizzy/ˈwɪzi/ whoosh/wʊʃ/or /wuːʃ/ whopper /ˈwɒpə(r)/whorl/wɜːl/ wield /wiːld/wiggle/ˈwɪgl/ wiles/waɪlz/ while /waɪl/wimp/wɪmp/ wiry/ˈwaɪəri/ wisecrack /ˈwaɪzkræk/wither/ˈwɪðə(r)/ wizened/ˈwɪznd/ woo/wuː/ woe /wəʊ/wonk /wɒŋk/wreath(N)/riːθ/ wreathe(V) /riːð/ wraith /reɪθ/wretch/retʃ/ wretched /ˈretʃɪd/wry /raɪ/weird/wɪəd/ womb/wuːm/ worm/wɜːm/ worsted /ˈwʊstɪd/wicked /ˈwɪkɪd/

X,Y,Z:

Xenophobia /ˌzenəˈfəʊbiə/yak /jæk/yank /jæŋk/yarn /jɑːn/yaw /jɔː/yew/juː/ yell/jel/ yield /jiːld/ zany/ˈzeɪni/ zinger/ˈzɪŋə(r)/ ginger/ˈdʒɪndʒə(r)/ zeitgeist/ˈzaɪtgaɪst/ yacht /jɒt/yearn/jɜːn/ zealous/ˈzeləs/ zebra/ˈzebrə/ or /ˈziːbrə/ xhosa/ˈkəʊsə/or /ˈkɔːsə/ xerox/ˈzɪərɒks/ ye /jiː/yeah /jeə/

Teaching Implications of Structural Elements of Discourse and Pronunciation of words: The elements of spoken discourse and appropriate pronunciation of words in English play a constructive role in developing speaking skills. This is most useful for the speaker who desires to communicate well and precisely. The speaker who has mastered structure of spoken discourse would be able to understand the importance of conversation. The speaker will be well versed in expressing different language functions. She/he will be able to deliver an impressive speech and this would benefit her/him in the field of employment.

Conclusion: Undoubtedly, we cannot deny the immense significance of speaking skills. Conversations in our everyday life consist of a particular structure with some important elements. It is imperative for us to maintain the basic principles of spoken discourse and pronounce the words correctly. Otherwise there would be some kind of misunderstanding between the interlocutors or participants.

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