



SUMMER
ENGLISH PARE



Pronunciation Book

Ringkasan

Buku simpel untuk mempelajari cara pengucapan dalam bahasa inggris termasuk trik dan tips bersuara seperti bule dari basic sampai advanced

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DAILY IDIOMS

“dilarang keras mempotokopi,
memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh isi
buku ini untuk di perjualbelikan
tanpa ada izin tertulis”

HAK CIPTA DILINDUNGI UNDANG-UNDANG

KATA PENGANTAR

Puji syukur kami panjatkan kehadirat Allah SWT, karena atas rahmat, karunia, serta taufik dan hidayahnya sehingga kami dapat menyelesaikan seri buku “British Pronunciation” ini.

Terimakasih atas semua pihak yang telah memberi dukungan atas pembuatan buku ini, termasuk Orang tua, sahabat dan semuanya.

Buku ini merupakan buku panduan para pelajar siswa maupun siswi yang ingin mempelajari pronunciation (cara pengucapan dlm Bahasa Inggris). Yang sangat di perlukan untuk membangun pengucapan agar mendapatkan accent (logat) yang baik.

Semoga karya atau buku ini dapat dipahami dan membantu bagi siapapun yang mau mempelajarinya. Kami sangat menyadari bahwa buku ini masih jauh dari kata sempurna. Oleh karena itu, kami mengharapkan kritik dan saran yang baik secara tertulis ataupun secara lisan, agar kami bisa mengembangkan lebih baik lagi.

Pare, November 2019
Penyusun

M. Walada J. R

DAFTAR ISI

Kata Pengantar	ii
Daftar Isi.....	iv
Chapter 1 The Alphabet.....	1
Chapter 2 The Phonetic Symbol.....	2
Chapter 3 Stress Word	10
Chapter 4 Verb To Be.....	16
Chapter 5 Verb ED ending	18
Chapter 6 Basic British Concept.....	21
Chapter 7 Assimilation.....	25
Chapter 8 Elision	32
Chapter 9 Intrusive	35
Chapter 10 Linking.....	36
Chapter 11 Twinning.....	40
Chapter 12 How to be fluent speaker	41

Chapter 1

The Alphabet

The alphabet is the set of 26 letters (from A to Z) that we use to represent English **in writing**:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

NB : It is very important to understand that the **letters of the alphabet** do NOT always represent the same **sounds** of English.

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg
[eɪ]	[bi:]	[si:]	[di:]	[i:]	[ɛf]	[dʒi:]
Hh	Ii	Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm	Nn
[eɪtʃ]	[aɪ]	[dʒeɪ]	[k ^h eɪ]	[ɛl]	[ɛm]	[ɛn]
Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu
[oʊ]	[p ^h i:]	[k ^h u:]	[ɑ:]	[ɛs]	[ti:]	[ju:]
Vv	Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz		
[vi:]	[ˈdʌbəl]	[ju:]	[ɛks]	[waɪ]	[zi:]	

Chapter 2

The Phonetic Symbol

International Phonetic Alphabet Sounds In Everyday Speech

VOWEL SOUNDS

Lax	Short Vowels	Tense	Long Vowels	Diphthong	Lemes Vowels
e	Ten, end, Many.	i :	Need, speak, read	ɪ ə	Near, ear, clear,
ə	about, Alive, again.	ɜ :	Worse, heard, nervous	eə	Hair, there, care
ɪ	give, sing, will	ɔ :	Talk, born, bored.	eɪ	Face, Day, Break
ʌ	Fun, cup, cut	u :	Gloomy, moon, blue	ɔ ɪ	Choice, Noise, Boy
ʊ	foot, put, good	ɑ :	Fast, car, hard. after	aɪ	Eye, Price, Try
ɒ	Lot, watch, Wash			əʊ	No, Show, Know
æ	Apple, and, animal			aʊ	Mouth, Now, out
				ʊ ə	Tour, Pure, Cure,

NB : Diphthong Sounds adalah 2 suara yang keluar dari mulut saat mengucapkan suara vocal. Ciri-cirinya adalah 2 suara vocal.

Similar Short Sounds

e or I

WORD	SOUND	WORD	SOUND
Bid	e	Bed	I
Middle	e	Medal	I
Did	e	Dead	I
Fill	e	Fel	I
Pin	e	Pen	I

I or i:

Hit	I	Heat	i:
Lip	I	Leap	i:
Sick	I	Seek	i:
Will	I	Wheel	i:

ʌ or æ

uncle	ʌ	ankle	æ
bunk	ʌ	bank	æ
but	ʌ	bat	æ
cup	ʌ	cap	æ
swum	ʌ	swam	æ

Similar long Sounds i: or I

litre	i;	litter	I
cheap	i;	chip	I
feet	i;	fit	I
He's	i;	his	I
peach	i;	pitch	I
sheep	i;	ship	I

Diphthong

eə or ə

dared	eə	dad	ə
glared	eə	glad	ə
mary	eə	marry	ə

eɪ or i:

ate	eɪ	eat	i:
faced	eɪ	feast	i:
great	eɪ	greet	i:
mate	eɪ	meet	i:

əʊ or ɔ :

coat	əʊ	caught	ɔ :
dough	əʊ	door	ɔ :
sew	əʊ	saw	ɔ :
flow	əʊ	floor	ɔ :

aʊ or əʊ

couch	aʊ	coach	əʊ
clown	aʊ	clone	əʊ
loud	aʊ	load	əʊ
found	aʊ	phoned	əʊ

CONSONANT SOUNDS

	Voiceless	cepat	Voiced		lebih lembut
simbol	Cara baca	Contoh huruf	simbol	Cara baca	Contoh huruf
p	p	Copy, happen	b	b	Back, job
t	t	Tea, button	d	d	Ladder, day
k	k	Clock, school	g	g	Ghost, gay, get
tʃ	Che	Match, nature	dʒ	Je	Age, soldier
f	f	Coffee, fat, fun	v	v	Heavy, view
θ	Tsa	Author, thing	ð	dja	Other, smooth
s	s	Soon, sister	z	z	Zero, buzz
ʃ	Syi	Ship, national	ʒ	Z+h	Vision, pleasure
h	h	Whole,	m	m	Sum,

		ahead			hammer
			n	n	Know, funny
			ŋ	ng	Anger, ring, sing
			l	l	Feel, light
			r	r	Right, sorry
			j	y	Use, yet
			w	w	When, wet

KIND OF CONSONANT SOUNDS

[Fricatives, Plosives, Affricates, Nasals, Liquid, Glides]

1. Consonants Sounds: Fricatives

Fricatives adalah jenis suara konsonan yang dihasilkan dengan cara meniupkan udara dari dalam mulut melalui sela-sela yang dibentuk oleh lidah, gigi, serta bibir.

Symbol	Word examples	
f	Full, Friday, fish, knife.	
v	Vest, village, view, cave.	
θ	Thought, Thursday, Think, Bath.	
ð	There, those, brothers, others.	
z	Zoo, crazy, lazy, zigzag, nose.	
ʃ	Shirt, rush, shop, cash.	
ʒ	Television, delusion, casual	

Nah untuk latihan kalian kalian bisa mempraktekkan kata dibawah ini:

1. Flag, fan, buff, phonics, nephew, food, enough, coffee, father, gift, if
2. Van, vet, visa, leave, very, over, drive, wives, every, have
3. Thin, think, month, though, method, three, bath, earth
4. Than, that, they, with, bathe, father, bathe,
5. Sit, snake, snack, hiss, sing, miss, lesson, class, set, raced, pass
6. Zap, zip, buzz, easy, crazy, busy, zoo, raised, cars,
7. She, shell, ship, wish, tissue, fashion, wash, shoot, ash
8. Casual, measure, leisure, usual, garage, pleasure, beige,

2. Consonants Sounds: Plosives

Plosives adalah salah satu jenis suara konsonan yang dihasilkan dari pita suara dengan cara menahan udara yang dikeluarkan lewat mulut dan hidup lalu diletuskan.

Symbol	Word examples	
p	Pin, cap, purpose, pause.	
b	Bag, bubble, build, robe.	
t	Time, train, tow, late.	
d	Door, day, drive, down, feed.	
k	Cash, quick, cricket, sock.	
g	Girl, green, grass, flag.	

Nah untuk bahan belajar kalian, kalian bisa berlatih dari kata-kata berikut:

1. Ball-Lab, Bass-Sub, above, rib, back, baby, table, rob, beg, bus, cub
2. Doom-Mood, Dim-Mid, cards, card, down, body, red, bed, dad, doe, doll
3. Goal-Log, good, goal, again, begin, dog, green, game, goat, jug
4. Ken-Neck, cool, skill, week, car, jacket, become, speak, cat, kid, rock
5. Pen-Nap, Posh-shop, speak, stop, park, people, pay, jump, pat, pen, pop
6. Tall-Late, Try-Yet, sting, it, today, better, until, time, wet, ant, tap, toy

3. Consonants Sounds: Affricates

Affricates adalah salah satu jenis suara konsonan yang ke-6 yang terbentuk dari suara yang dihasilkan dengan menempelkan daun lidah ke langit-langit mulut yang keras serta lidah tersebut berlawanan dengan gigi bagian atas.

Symbol	Word examples	
tʃ	Choose, cheese, church, watch.	
dʒ	Joy, juggle, juice, stage.	

Nah untuk memperdalam pemahaman kalian dengan Affricates kalian bisa berlatih dengan kata-kata berikut:

1. Chop, Chain, China, Choose, Choice, chat, rich, chairs, each, nature, much
2. Jar, job, jump, joe, agile, adge, join, angel, large, enjoy

4. Consonants Sounds: Nasals

Nasals adalah bentuk suara yang dihasilkan dengan cara menghentikan hembusan udara dari dalam yang melewati mulut

dengan bibir, lidah, dan juga pangkal lidah sehingga udara yang kita bentuk akan melewati hidung dan menghasilkan suara yang mendengung.

Symbol	Word examples	
m	Room, mother, mad, more.	
n	Now, nobody, knew, turn.	
ŋ	King, thing, song, swimming.	

Nah kalian juga bisa mempraktekkan kata dibawah ini:

1. Man, Moon, Name, man, mop, yam, mouse, come, summer
2. Noon, Soon, Bone, Gone, nap, nut, fan, noun, near, money, banana
3. Young, Sung, Sing, bang, long, ring, king, tongue, wing, strong

5. Consonants Sounds: Liquid

Liquid adalah salah satu bentuk suara konsonan yang dihasilkan dengan cara membiarkan udara keluar dari dalam mulut melewati sisi-sisi lidah dan menempelkan ujung lidah ke langit-langit mulut.

Symbol	Word examples	
r	Road, roses, river, ring, ride.	
l and ł	Law, lots, leap, long, pill, cold, chill, melt.	

Untuk lebih fasihnya lagi kalian bisa mempraktekkan kata-kata dibawah ini:

1. Rear, Roar, Rail, Rat, Ram
2. Mall, Coil, Boil, Soil, Lamp, Lost, Light, Las, Lent, Lunar, Ruler, Cruel, Zeal, Pill

6. Consonants Sounds: Glides

Glides merupakan salah satu bentuk consonant sounds yang memiliki 3 phonetic symbol yakni:

J	Yellow, usual, tune, yesterday, yard.	
W	Wall, walk, wine, world.	
H	High, help, hello.	

Nah untuk praktek kata-katanya kalian bisa mempraktekkan kata dibawah ini:

1. Wait, Wash, Will, Work, between, once, wary, twelve, what, wax, win, wheel
2. Hint, Home, Hi, high, hear, perhaps, behind, her, have, ahead, hill, hot, hum
3. Jam, Jaw, Jeep, Jeans, use, regular, computer, year, cube, yellow, yak, yell, yet

Untuk memulai belajar phonetic symbols, kalian bisa melihat contoh yang lebih banyak di kamus oxford. Di bawah ini beberapa ilmu phonetic symbol yang bisa kalian pelajari:

Chapter 3

Stress Word

STRESS definition

Stress adalah tekanan suara yang terjadi pada sukukata (syllable). Dalam kosakata kita perlu memberi penekanan pada syllable. (memberikan nada tekan dlm syllable) contoh “educate dan education”

EDUCATE : memiliki 3 suku kata, stress terjadi pada suku kata pertama

E – du – cate /'edʒ ukeIt/ / hal 142

EDUCATION : memiliki 4 sukukata, stress terjadi pada suku ke-3

e – du – CA – tion /, edʒ u'keɪʃ n / hal 142

JENIS word stress

Stress terbagi menjadi dua yaitu primary dan secondary stress

Primary stress yaitu stress terkuat dalam kata dan di tandai dengan tanda apostrop di atas

Contoh :

1. Ability [a**B**ility] / ə'bɪləti / hal 1
2. Positive [P**O**sitive] / 'pɒ zətɪv / hal 342

Sedangkan **secondary stress** yaitu stress lemes, di tandai dengan tanda petik di bawah

1. Understand [understand] / ,ʌ ndə'stænd / hal 483
2. Education [education] / , edʒ u'keɪʃ n / hal 142

Suku kata **UN** pada understand dan **E** pada education disebut secondary stress , sedangkan sukukata **stand dan ca** adalah main stress

ATURAN word stress

Agar anda dapat melafalkan vocab dengan tepat, kenali aturan berikut :

1. Stress hanya terjadi pada suara vowel
 Contoh :
 a. Reading / ‘ri:dIŋ /
 b. Positive / ‘pɒ zətIv / hal 342

2. Stress hanya terjadi pada kata yang terdiri dari dua syllable atau lebih
 Contoh :
 a. Jump / dʒ ʌ mp / (tanpa stress) hal 240
 b. Jumper / dʒ ʌ mpə(r) / (stress yg terjadi pd syllable pertama)

Perhatikan kata” berikut : TEACHER, jaPAN, conversation, Interesting, important, demand

3. Satu kata pasti memiliki satu primary stress dan tidak bisa memiliki dua primary stress atau lebih, namun jika ada, pasti kata tersebut tersusun dari dua kata
 Contoh:
 a. Understand : / ,ʌ ndə’stænd / hal 483

EXERCISE :

Kosakata	Cara Baca	Arti
Dilligent	dilijənt	Rajin
Lazy	lezi	Malas
Happy	hepi	Bahagia

Kosakata	Cara Baca	Arti
Sad	sed	Sedih
Clever	clevər	Pandai
Stupid	stupid	Bodoh
Thin	thin	Kurus
Fat	fet	Gemuk
Tall	toll	Tinggi
Short	short	Pendek
Blind	blaɪnd	Buta
Big	big	Besar
Dumb	damb	Bisu
Deaf	def	Tuli
Hungry	hangri	Lapar
Lame	leim	Lumpuh
Long	long	Panjang
Small	smol	Kecil
Strong	strong	Kuat
Thirsty	thərsty	Haus
Polite	polait	Sopan
Patient	pesyen	Sabar
Near	nɪər	Dekat
Impatient	ɪmpesjənt	Tidak Sabar
Impolite	ɪmpolait	Tidak Sopan
Important	ɪmpɔrtənt	Penting
Hot	hot	Panas, Pedas

Kosakata	Cara Baca	Arti
Far	far	Jauh
Bad	bad	Jelek
Cool	cul	Dingin, Keren
Cheap	chip	Murah
Dangerous	danjərəs	Berbahaya
Expensive	expensiv	Mahal
Healthy	helthi	Sehat
Handsome	hendsəm	Tampan
Young	yang	Muda
Beautiful	byutəfəl	Cantik
Sick	sik	Sakit
Old	old	Tua
Interesting	intristing	Menarik
Fast	fast	Cepat
Slow	slow	Pelan
Straight	streit	Lurus
Cruel	kruəl	Kejam
Curly	kərli	Keriting
Careless	kerlis	Ceroboh
Carefull	kerfəl	Hati-Hati
Wavy	weivi	Berombak
Wrong	rong	Salah
Right	rait	Benar
Angry	engri	Marah

Kosakata	Cara Baca	Arti
Busy	bizi	Sibuk
Clean	klin	Bersih
Dirty	dɜ:ti	Kotor
Dry	drai	Kering
Fresh	fresy	Segar
Funny	fani	Lucu
Popular	pɒpyələ	Tekenal
Wet	wet	Basah
Weak	wik	Lemah
Calm	kalm	Kalem
Friendly	frendli	Ramah
Heavy	hevi	Berat
Poor	puə	Miskin
Rich	rich	Kaya
Sweet	swit	Manis
Sour	saur	Asam
Tired	taird	Lelah
Useful	yusful	Berguna
Useless	tyusləs	Tak Berguna
Brave	breiv	Berani
Bitter	bitə	Pahit
Afraid	freid	Takut
Dark	dark	Gelap
Empty	empti	Kosong
Full	ful	Penuh

Kosakata	Cara Baca	Arti
Hot	hot	Pedas
Loud	laud	Keras (suara)
Light	lait	Terang, Ringan
Over	over	Habis
Cloudy	klaudi	Mendung
Foggy	fogi	Berkabut
Fertile	fertəl	Subur
Hard	hard	Keras (benda)
Kind	kaind	Baik Hati
Late	leit	Telat
Soft	soft	Halus
Sunny	sani	Cerah
Windy	windi	Berangin
Wicked	wikid	Jahat
Difficult	difikəlt	Sulit
Easy	izi	Mudah
Generous	jenərəs	Dermawan
Miserly	maizərli	Pelit
Married	merid	Sudah Menikah
Noisy	noizi	Ramai
Single	singgel	Sendirian
Same	seim	Sama
Quiet	kuwaiət	Sepi
Dizzy	dizi	Pusing

Chapter 4

Verb To Be

WORD CONTRACTION

POSITIVE FORM

Subject + verb to be

The verb to be		POSITIVE FORM		
SUBJECT	TO BE	CONTRACTIONS		
I	Am	I'm	Your teacher	
You	Are	You're	My student	
He	Is	He's	Good looking	
She	Is	She's	A beautiful	
It	Is	It's	A cat	
We	Are	We're	A team	
They	Are	They're	Very good	

Listening practice !!!!! 32

(listen very carefully and see all the parts of the verb "to be")
count all the verb "to be" in video !! write them below !

Number / Sentences :

NEGATIVE FORM

The verb to be		NEGATIVE FORM		
SUBJECT	TO BE	CONTRACTIONS		
I	Am not	I'm not	English	
You	Are not	You aren't	Worried	
He	Is not	He isn't	Famous	
She	Is not	She isn't	A beautiful	
It	Is not	It isn't	Comfortable	
We	Are not	We aren't	Fluent	
They	Are not	They aren't	Cheap	

Listening practice !!!!! 23

(listen very carefully and see all the parts of the verb “to be”)
count all the verb “to be” and how many positive form and
negative form in the video? and write them bellow !

Number :

Sentences :



Chapter 5

Verb ED-Ending

Apakah masih ada yang kesulitan tentang bagaimana cara melafalkan kata yang berakhiran ed / t / d ?

Sama halnya tentang penggunaan kata kerja yang mengalami perbedaan bunyi pada kata kerja miss “misses”, read “reads” / s / es / iz / dan lain lain pada present tense, pada past tense pun juga demikian, kata kerja mengalami perubahan bunyi seperti beda bunyi / ed / t / d /. Biar ga kebingungan tentang cara pengucapannya seperti apa, yuk kita simak pembahasannya.

Bentuk Kata Kerja Past dan Past Participle untuk Regular Verbs selalu diakhiri dengan “ed”. Setidaknya ada 3 (tiga) cara membaca akhiran tersebut, tergantung dari bunyi akhir Kata Kerja dasarnya.

Bunyi “id”

Bunyi “id” dipakai apabila bunyi akhir suatu kata kerja adalah “t” atau “d” seperti pada contoh kata di bawah ini:

- want + ed = wantid
- need + ed = needid

Bunyi “t”

Bunyi “t” dipakai apabila bunyi akhir suatu kata kerja adalah bunyi “Voiceless” seperti contoh kata di bawah ini:

- watch + ed = watcht
- kiss + ed = kisst

Bunyi “d”

Bunyi “d” dipakai apabila bunyi akhir suatu kata kerja adalah bunyi “Voiced” seperti contoh kata di bawah ini:

- Name + ed = Namd
- Turn + ed = Turnd

/t/	/d/	/ed/
Kata kerja berakhiran [p, k, θ, f, s, ʃ, tʃ] menyebabkan “-ed” berakhir untuk diucapkan dengan bunyi [t] (tanpa adanya getaran vokal).	Kata kerja berakhiran [b, g, ð, v, z, ʒ, dʒ, m, n, ŋ, r, l] menyebabkan “-ed” berakhir untuk diucapkan dengan bunyi [d]. (adanya getaran konsonan)	Kata kerja berakhiran [t] atau [d] akan menyebabkan “-ed” biasanya kata tersebut memiliki syllable (suku kata) lebih dari satu [əd] atau [ɪ d].
/p/ popped [p <u>ap</u> t]	robbed [r <u>o</u> b <u>d</u>]	Visited [vɪ zɪ t <u>əd</u>]
/k/ talked [t <u>a</u> k <u>t</u>]	Begged [b <u>ɛ</u> g <u>d</u>]	Edited [ɛ dɪ t <u>ɪ</u> d]
/θ/ frothed [fr <u>aw</u> θ <u>t</u>]	Breathed [br <u>ɪ</u> y <u>ð</u> d]	Ended [ɛ n <u>d</u> ɪ d]
/f/ laughed [l <u>æ</u> f <u>t</u>]	Loved [l <u>u</u> v <u>d</u>]	Breaded [br <u>ɛ</u> dɪ d]
/s/ kissed [k <u>ɪ</u> s <u>t</u>]	Raised [r <u>e</u> y <u>z</u> d]	
/ʃ / “sh” brushed [br <u>u</u> ʃ <u>t</u>]	Bridged [br <u>ɪ</u> dʒ <u>d</u>]	

/tʃ / “ch” reached [riy <u>tʃ</u> <u>t</u>]	Claimed [klei <u>md</u>]	
	Banned [bæ <u>nd</u>]	
	Banged [bæ <u>nd</u>]	
	Cleared [kli <u>rd</u>]	
	Rolled [row <u>ld</u>]	

Chapter 6

Perbedaan British English Dan American English

Perbedaan American English dan British English

Apa perbedaan british english dan American english ? pertanyaan itu sering kali kita dengar. Karena itu lah SES membuat materi ini. Sebelum kita membahas itu, alangkah baiknya kita mengetahui sejarah perbedaan tersebut.

Bahasa inggris pertama di perkenalkan kepada orang amerika oleh kolonial inggris pada tahun 1607 di Jamestown, Virginia. Kemudian bahasa itu menyebar hampir seperempat dari seluruh jumlah penduduk dunia pada saat itu. Lebih dari 400 tahun bahasa inggris di gunakan di amerika, khususnya di United State.

Penyebab terjadinya perbedaan antara kedua dialeg ini di karenakan buruknya komunikasi melalui, radio, televisi maupun internet. Karena adanya perbedaan yang signifikan antara british dan amerika, pada tahun 1982 Noah Webster membuat sebuah kamus english amerika, yang saat ini terkenal dengan Merriam-Webster Dictionary yang menunjukkan perbedaan dialek antara english amerika dan english british. Lalu apa saja perbedaan tersebut ?

1. Grammar

Grammar yang paling menonjol perbedaannya adalah Penggunaan already, yet and just

- Pada british english penggunaan kata tersebut hanya di perbolehkan pada tenses "perfect tense"
- Sedangkan pada american english dapat di gunakan pada "simple past tense" maupun "perfect tense"

Perhatikan contoh berikut :

B : she has just arrived

A : she just arrived

B : i have already done my homework

B : i already did my homework

B : they havent got any scoore yet

A : they didnt get any score yet

Penggunaan “have got” dan “have”

B : i have got three sisters

A : i have three sisters

B : he has got a new car

A : he has a new car

2. Ejaan (*Spelling*)

Kadang kita suka bingung ya mau nulis warna. Yang benar itu *color* atau *colour* sih? *Favorite* atau *favourite*? Jangan khawatir, semuanya benar kok. Coba bandingkan tabel di bawah.

No.	American	British	Bahasa Indonesia
1	aging	ageing	Penuaan
2	airplane	aeroplane	Pesawat
3	aluminum	aluminium	Aluminium
4	analog	analogue	Analog
5	analyze	analyse	Analisis

3. Pengucapan (*pronunciation*)

American

Lebih ‘gampang’ didengarkan dan diucapkan. Lebih mirip dengan lidah Indonesia. Huruf ‘r’ dalam pengucapan mereka masih kedengaran. Terus mereka ngomongnya juga lebih cepat dan cenderung nggak terpatah-patah. *Water* diucapkan sebagai ‘woter’. *Singer* diucapkan sebagai ‘singer’,

British –

Lebih Susah! Kalau buat awal-awal yang belum terbiasa cenderung susah. Terutama huruf ‘r’ diakhir. Mereka benar-benar menghilangkannya dalam pengucapan. Contohnya: *water* dibaca ‘wotah’, *singer* dibaca ‘singa’, *Harry* dibaca ‘Herwi’, *berry* dibaca ‘berwi’, *birth* dibaca ‘beth’. *Seriously, the R is really frustrating.* Bahkan sampai sekarang, meskipun sudah nggak asing lagi sama British accent, saya kadang masih nggak jelas kalau dengerin r nya. Dan ditambah lagi mereka ngomongnya patah-patah.

- Perbedaan juga terlihat pada pengucapan number , contohnya pada kata

A : “billion” > seribu juta

B : “milyard” > seribu juta

B : “bilion” > juta

- Pengucapan tahun juga mengalami perbedaan di sini

Contoh : tahun “1928”

B : nineteen and twenty eight”

A : nineteen twenty eight”

- Perbedaan penulisan juga terjadi pada format penanggalan

Contoh : tanggal 21 july 2017

B : the 21st of april, twenty and seven

A : april 21st twenty seventeen

4. Vocabulary (Kosakata)

No.	American	British	Bahasa Indonesia
1	apartment	flat	Apartemen
2	baked potato	jacket potato	Kita nggak makan kentang.
3	band-aid	plaster	Plester
4	Bathrobe	Dressing gown	handuk mandi
5	bathroom/restroom	toilet/loo	Toilet

Tambahan: *‘Dude’ is sooo extremely American. British has more variations for ‘guy’ yaitu bloke, chap, lad, dll.*

Lain-lain

Selain perbedaan di atas, ada perbedaan lain yang sifatnya kultural yang mempengaruhi cara mereka berbahasa. Seperti: American itu *more direct*, cenderung lebih blak-blakan. Sedangkan British, mereka cenderung lebih sopan dan main sindir, nggak langsung mengungkapkan apa yang mereka mau. Perumpamaannya, American itu kayak orang Sumatra sedangkan British kayak orang Jawa. Idiom mereka juga berbeda. Karena saya nggak belajar British English secara mendalam, *I can’t make comparison of the two.*

Sebagai non-native speaker, bagaimana kita harus menyikapinya?

Terus mana yang lebih susah di pelajari ? tak ada bahasa yang lebih susah untuk dipelajari termasuk perbedaan antara british dan american

english. Namun perlu diperhatikan jika menghadapi international english test seperti IELST, TEOFL dll. Yang perlu kita pahami adalah konsistensi kita menggunakan bahasa tersebut. Jangan sampai tercampur campur antara british dan amerika saat mencangkup tes tertulis. Itulah perbedaan antara english british dan amerika yang dapat saya sampaikan. Semoga kita dapat membedakan antara britis dan amerika.



Chapter 7

ASSIMILATION LESSON

[perpaduan,percampuran]

Today we have quite an interesting topic to talk about, we're talking about something called assimilation.

Now some of you may know what this is already but it's quite cool to understand this because it does help you with sounding more like a native and much more natural when you speak, and we're going to talk about it.

Assimilation happens when we have two words

Assimilation of /t/ and /p/

Here's a question for you, when is the /t/ not e/t/ ? well this is the answer. What is it? And what colour is it? Let's go to the streets of London to find out.

Listen : it's a white piece of paper.

Now the word "white" ends in the sound /t/ doesn't it? Or does it? Let's have another listen.

Listen again : /wait/ or /waip/

In fluent speech, if one word ends in a /t/ sound and the next word begins in a /p/ sound, the /t/ is pronounced slightly differently. In fact, we pronounce it as if it were almost a /p/ sound. So 'white piece of paper' becomes 'whi piece of paper'. Let's take another look, this time in slow motion , watch the mouth shape-can you see a /t/ or a /p/?

Listen carefully :

Interesting hey? This an example of how sounds change in every speech – and its called assimilation. Here are some more examples :

Listen :

Right, so you've heard the examples and now its your turn. Are you ready to have a go? Listen and repeat !

1. There are lots of great **p**arks in London
2. I love split **p**ea soup.
3. I hate **p**otatoes.
4. My mate **p**icked us up from the airport.

How did you get on? Great.

Assimilation of /t/ and /j/

When you meet someone for the first time, there are severale things you can say. If you want to be formal, you could say 'how do you do?' but there is another, less formal expression. Do you know what it is? Lets meet some of the people of London.

Listen : nice to meet you

Well its nice to meet you too. Now the word 'meet' ends in the sound /t/, and the word 'you' begins with /j/, don't they? Or do they? Listen again. What can you actually hear when these two sounds come together?

Listen again : it's nice to meet you

In fluent speech, when one word ends in /t/ and the next begins with a /j/ sound, like 'you' or 'ypurs' then the two sounds come together and charge to /che/. So 'meet you' becomes /mi: chu:/. This is an example of assimilation. Now you might remember that in a previous video I

mentioned that the /t/ sound can disappear in between two consonants. Well, this can still happen if the next word is 'you' or 'your' but its more usual for the /t/ to change to /ch/ in this case. Here are some more examples :

Listen :

Right, so you've heard the examples, and now its you're turn. Are you ready to start? Listen and repeat.

Listen

1. That shirt won't suit **you**
2. Don't **you** want to come to the party?
3. I bet **your** boss doesn't know
4. Can I **get you** anything?

Well done. Now remember, if you want to learn more about pronunciation

Assimilation of /t/ followed by /k/

Now how do we pronounce 'credit card', but now I'm sure you already know, but lets hear what the people of London pronounce it.

Listen : credit card

Now the word 'credit' ends in the sound /t/, doesn't it? Or does it? Watch and listen again. What sound can you actually hear?

Listen again:

In fluent speech, when one word ends in a vowel sound followed by a /t/ and the next word begins with a /k/, the /t/ changes to a /k/. so /credit kard/ becomes 'kredikard'. Its an example of assimilation. And here are some more examples.

Listen :

Right, so you've heard the examples, and now its your turn. You know the drill. Listen and repeat!

1. Don't let it get cold.
2. You have to do it quickly.
3. There's no short cut to learning a language.
4. I didn't like that cake.

Well done

Assimilation /d/ and /b/

Now, do you know the word speeb? No, of course not. Because it's not real word. Or is it? Listen to some people in London talking about this.

Listen : speed boat.

Now the word speed ends in the sound /d/, doesn't it? Well no always. Watch and listen again, what sound can you actually hear?

Listen:

In everyday speech, when we're speaking fluently, if one word ends in a vowel sound followed by a /d/ and the next begins in a /b/, then the /d/ changes to a /b/ and then merges with rthe /b/ from the following word. So 'speed boat' becomes 'speebboat'. Watch again, this time in slow motion. Look at the mouth shape. Can you see /d/ or is it just /b/?

Listen :

This is another case of assimilation. Here are some more examples.

Listen again :

So, you've heard the examples, and now it's your turn.
You know the drill. Listen and repeat

1. My son is a really good **boy**
2. I'm sorry if I was **rud**e before.
3. My car had to be towed **back** to the garage.
4. You should **bu**y him a present.

Well done.

Assimilation of /d/ to /g/

Bad girl

Now, the word bad ends in the sound /d/, doesn't it? Or does it? Watch and listen again. Can you hear the /D/ ?

Listen : bad girl

In fluent speech, a /d/ changes to a /g/ when it comes before a /k/. so /bad girl/ becomes /bagirl/. This is an example of assimilation. And here are some more examples.

Listen :

Right, so you've heard the examples and now it's your turn. You know the drill : listen and repeat!

1. He's a really good **cook**.
2. Last night we had **g**uests for dinner.
3. Can you print out a hard **cop**y?
4. I'd love to walk down the red **car**pet one day.

Well done

Assimilation of /n/ followed by /p/

Now, one of the things that happens when we speak fluently is that the sounds at the end of a word can change. To demonstrate this, we asked people on the streets of London to identify this tube station.

Listen : green park

Now the word green park ends in the sound /n/, doesn't it ? or does it? Listen again! What sound can hear ?

Listen : /gri;n/ or /gri:m/ ? greem park

So whats happening here? Well, when one word ends in the sound /n/ and the next word begins with a /p/, /p/, /w/ or /m/ sound, then the /n/ from the end of the word changes to an /m/ sound as your mouth gets ready to pronounce the next sound. "green park" becomes "greempark" . watch again, this time in slow motion. Look at the mouth shape. Can you see /n/ or /m/?

Listen : greempark

Interesting right? This called assimilation. Here are some more examples:

Listen :

Right, so you've heard the examples and now its your turn. Are you ready? Listen and repeat.

1. I own ten **n** pairs of socks
2. He didn't do it **on** purpose
3. I would love to live **in** paris
4. Can you come **on** Wednesday ?

Well done

Assimilation of /s/

Excuse me, what do you say in your language when someone sneezes? Do you know we say in British English? Let's ask the people of London.

Listen : bless you

Now the word "bless" ends in /s/ and you begins with /j/. but what happens to the /s/ sound when we put the two words together? Watch and listen again.

Listen again:

In fluent speech, when a /s/ sound is followed by a /j/ then the /j/ changes to a /sh/ sound, and this change also happens when the next word begins with the /sh/ sound itself. So 'bless you' becomes 'bleshyou' and this shirt becomes thishirt. This is an example of assimilation. And don't forget this can also happen if the /s/ is followed by a /t/ because as you might remember from a previous video, the /t/ sound disappears between two consonants. Here some more examples :

Listen :

Right, so you've heard the examples and now it's your turn. Listen and repeat.

1. Can you just **sh**ut the door please?
2. This **y**acht is beautiful.
3. Don't worry that's **s** usual.
4. He always makes **s** you feel good.

Well done

Chapter 8

ELISION [peniadaan / penghilangan]

The elision of /t/

Today, we're going to be hear disappearing sound. Or rather, we're not going to hear it. What is the negative form of 'can'? cant, right? And whats the final sound in the word 'cant' ? 't' right? Or is it? How good are you at math? Can you answer this question?

Gambar :

Hmmm, tricky . lets ask the people of London.

Listen: sorry I cant do that

Well, that is very tricky indeed. I'll give you the answer in a minute. But first did you notice the /t/ sound at the end of the word cant? No, I don't think I did either. Lets have another listen.

Listen carfully:

In everyday speech, when a 't' sound comes in between two consonant sounds, we often don't pronounce it. This is because it makes the word flow together more fluently. Its more difficult to say three consonant together in a row when /t/ is in the middle. Your mouth has to do too much work. 'I cant do it' is more difficult to say than 'I can doit'. When a sound disappears in between two words, its called elision. Here are some other examples:

Listen :

So, you've the examples, and now its your turn. Are you ready to give it a go? Listen and repeat:

1. I can't stand the rain.
2. It must be time to leave
3. Am I the first person here?
4. I don't want it

Well done, how did you get on, great

The elision of /d/

Today we're going to talk about one of the most important questions in contemporary Britain. The answer will also help you improve your pronunciation. So, what is this question? Well it involves one of these, and one of these, quite simply: do you prefer your potatoes steamed or boiled? What's your preference? Well this is what the people of London think.

Listen :

So there we have it: the nation has spoken. Our completely scientific survey proves that the country is divided fifty – fifty. But what about pronunciation? Well one of the things that happens when we speak English fluently is that we don't always pronounce all the sound in every word. The words steamed and boiled both end in the sound /d/, don't they? Or do they? Watch and listen again – can you hear the sound /d/?

Listen carefully :

It's very difficult to say /d/ when it comes between two other consonants. Your mouth has to do a lot of work. So in many cases the /d/ is not pronounced. 'boiled potatoes' becomes 'boilpotatoes' and 'steamed potatoes' becomes 'steampotatoes' this is called elision.

Here some more examples: listen

Right, so you've heard the examples, and now its your turn. You know the drill listen and repeat:

1. My best friend **d** let me borrow his car.
2. Don't **h**old back, say what you mean.
3. His bike **r**olled down the hill without him.

Well done



Chapter 9

INTRUSIVE [mengganggu]

The intrusive 'r'

Have you ever seen a ghost? No, of course you haven't, because they don't exist. But have you ever heard a sound that wasn't there? Well, if you've listened to lots of real English, you probably have. We asked the people of London what they think is the most important thing the government should prioritise. This is what they said:

Listen : I think law (r) and order is very important.

'law' and 'order'. Join them together with the word 'and' so you can hear another sound after word 'law'. Listen out for it.

Listen:

In fluent speech, if a word ends in an /o:/ sound, like law and the next word begins in an /eh/, you'll often hear a /r/ sound linking them together. Law-r-and-order. Hmm.... Law-r-and-order is easier to say than 'law and order'. It flows better, and this is called intrusion. Now this is a little bit controversial. It doesn't happen in all accents and some people do say its not the proper way to speak. But it is something that you'll hear. Just remember the /r/ sound is not very strong. Here are some other examples:

Listen

Right, you've heard the examples, now its your turn, are you ready to give it try? Listen and repeat:

1. Can you draw (r) a circle freehand?
2. My cat hurt its paw (r) on some broken glass.
3. There was a flaw (r) in the argument.
4. I saw (r) a good film last night.

How did you do, well done, now remember

LINKING [pengait]

Consonant – vowel linking

Today I'm going to tell you about perhaps the most common feature of fluent English pronunciation, and to help me, I'm going to use one of these. Now I know you know what it is. But let's ask the people of London to describe it.

Listen : he's holding an egg.

'An egg' that's two words, right? But when we pronounce them, there's no gap in between them. It almost sounds like one word. Listen again.

Listen carefully:

In fluent English, when one word ends in a consonant sound and the next word begins in a vowel sound, we link the two sounds together without a pause in between them. So, an egg becomes anegg, this is called catenation. Here are some more examples.

Listen :

Right, you've heard the examples : you know the drill, listen and repeat.

1. He's **i**n the garden.
2. I used to believe **i**n father Christmas, but not **a**ny more.
3. I had to **g**ive **u**p jogging.
4. He had **i**t in his office.

Well done

The linking 'r'

Today, we're gonna be talking about war. 'war' What is it good for? Well as it turns out, it can be used to help illustrate a feature of fluent speech. As you can see, we write "war" with three letters. W a r but when we pronounced it, there are only two sounds: w a. the 'r' in the spelling is not pronounced in the word itself, or if the next word begins with the consonant sound. But have a listen to this. We went out and ask people in the street of London to name a famous Russian book. This is what they said:

Listen: war and piece

Simple right ? everybody knows war and piece. Well almost everybody? But have another listen to the way they say it.

Listen :

The word after 'war' begins with the vowel sound. And in this case, the 'r' is pronounced "War and piece". This is called a linking r and it helps to make the words flow together more smoothly in natural speech. Here are some more examples:

Listen :

So, you've heard the examples, now its your turn, are you ready to give it try? Listen and repeat:

1. You know I really like my mother **r**in law?
2. Have you been to the tower **r**of London?
3. You've got something in your **r**eye.
4. Never **r**again.

How did you get on? Great right?

The linking 'w'

When we speak English fluently, we sometimes add extra sounds in between the words to help them link together. Now have a look at my feet! Whats wrong with this? Lets ask the people of London?

Listen: the shoe is on the wrong foot

'Shoe' ends in the sound /u:/ and 'is' begins with the sound 'i'. but can you hear another sound linking them together? Have another listen:

Listen:

When one word ends in an /u:/ sound and the next begins in a vowel sound, we can just about hear another sound in between. This sound is a bit like /w/. so, 'the shoe is' becomes 'the shoewis' . this is called the linking /w/. but its important to remember that it's not a full /w/ sound. It happen because the mouth moves from an /u:/ sound to a vowel sound and on the way it passes through the/w/ mouth shape. Here are some more examples:

Listen :

So you've heard the examples, and now it's your turn.

Are you ready? Listen and repeat!

1. When **do** I have to be there ?
2. I haven't got the **clue** at all.
3. That **glue** is really strong.
4. I really can't **do** it.

Well done

The Linking /j/

Are you a creature of habit? For example, do you have a routine in the morning? Every morning, I like to have a cup of tea and a chocolate biscuit. Hmmm. This is what some people in London told us when we asked them what they do in the morning.

Listen : I always

One thing that happens when we speak English fluently is that we sometimes add sounds between words to help link them together more smoothly and easily. Listen again. Can you hear another sound between the word I and always?

Listen ;

Did you catch it? Its hardly there but one word ends in /AI/, /I:/, /Ei/ or /oi/ sound, and the next word begins in a vowel sound, we can smooth the link out by adding a small /j/ sound. I always slowly become 'Iyalways'. This is sometimes called the linking /j/. but be careful, your mouth normally does this naturally as it changes shape between the sounds. You don't actually want to add a full /j/ sound. Here are some more examples :

Listen :

Right : now you've heard the examples and now its your turn. You know the drill, listen and repeat!

1. When I go on holiday, I just want to lie on the beach.
2. The end of the film was brilliant.
3. I ate the whole cake in one go.
4. It was too high up for me to reach.

Well done.

TWINNING [kembar]

The twinning of /t/

“it takes two to tango”

There’s an expression we have in English that contains the name of dance and it means when two people get involved in a fight or argument, then in most cases both have to take some of the responsibility. Do you know the expression ? well, lets ask the people of London.

Listen ; it takes two to tango

Lot a ‘t’ indeed right? Five in fact, it take two to tango.

But are all of these usually pronounced? Can you hear all of them?

Listen again:

You might remember from previous video, when the sound /t/ comes in between two consonants, we don’t usually pronounce it. But what happens if there’s a vowel sound before the /t/ and the next word also begins with /t/ . well in this case the two /t/ sounds join together to create one slightly stronger /t/. so ‘it takes two’ becomes ‘itakes two’ this is an example of twinning or gemination. Here are some more examples.

Listen !

Right, so you’ve heard the examples and now its your turn, you know the drill. Listen and repeat:

1. It took him twenty years to get **t** to the top.
2. You don’t have to cheat **t** to pass the test.
3. You were right **t** to be upset.
4. We took the overnight **t** train to venice.

Well done

HOW TO BE FLUENT SPEAKER

SCHWA sound

Now, there's an idiom in the English language that means that something is really easy. Any idea what it is? Well here's a clue. do you know now? Lets ask the people of London!

Listen : it's a piece of cake

It s a piece a cake – an expression that means that something is really easy to do, as well as meaning – a piece of cake. But listen again to the word 'a' and 'of'. They're actually pronounced the same. What is the sound and are those word stressed? It's a piece of cake

Listen :

The word 'a' and 'of' are both pronounced as a /eh/ and then not stressed. This sound /eh/ is the most common sound in the whole English language. Its so common that it even has its own name "schwa" now it can be difficult to hear the schwa because it never stressed. However, it's a vowel sound that's used in many grammar words like articles and preposition. Here are some more examples.

Listen :

So you've heard the examples, and now its your turn. Are you ready to start? Listen and repeat!

1. I like a cup of tea in the morning.
2. Could you get me a packet of biscuit ?
3. Can you give it to me?
4. I had an apple for lunch today.

Well done and great work.

Pronunciation_ The words 'was' and 'were'

Hello, oh dear excuse me. I'm a bit tired. I was out late last night, with the lads. I know yeah we didn't get back until 9.30. in the evening. It was a wild night. I know I am a party animal. Anyway, while I get myself together a bit, lets ask some other people in London and what they got up to last night.

Listen :

Well well, what interesting lives we all lead. Now they all used the past form of the verb 'to be' -was. Now the word of is made of the sound /w/ /o;/ /z/, isn't it? Or is it? Listen again. What sound can you actually hear?

Listen :

When the word 'was' is unstressed as in the examples we've just heard, then the vowel sound changes to a schwa -/eh/. So 'was' becomes 'wehs' and also 'were' becomes 'we'. These are called weak forms. Here are some more examples.

Listen carefully:

Right, now you've heard the examples and now its your turn, listen and repeat.

1. I was there when it happened.
2. We were delighted with the result.
3. We were having a good time until it rained.
4. He was feeling much better last night.

Great work, remember

Pronunciation_ How fluent speakers pronounce 'have to'

Now, are you an early bird? Do you catch the worm? Do you have the faintest idea what I'm talking about? Well in English an early bird is someone who gets up early in the morning. Now I hate waking up early, but because I'm moslem, I have to get up before 4 a.m in the morning. I know that terrible, but I do it, just for god. Lets find out about other londoners.

Listen :

The word 'have' ends in the sound /v/, doesn't it? Or does it? Listen again: what should can you actually hear? Also, pay attention to the pronunciation of the word 'to'.

Listen carefully :

When we use the verb 'have' in its modal form: 'have to' meaning an obligation, the /v/ at the end of the word changes to a 'f'. also the vowel sound in the word 'to' changes to schwa /eh/, 'have to' becomes /havte/ here are some more examples:

Listen :

Right so you've heard the examples, and now its your turn. Are you ready to start? Listen and repeat!

1. They **have to** be there by 10.
2. we **have to** find another flat.
3. you **have to** tell me the gossip.
4. I always **have to** take the train.

Well done.

Pronunciation_ How do fluent speakers pronounce 'and'

Listen :

Fish and chips.

Now the word 'and' has got three sounds, hasn't it? /æ/, /n/, /d/ but listen again:

How is it pronounced in everyday speech?

Listen:

'And' is not usually an important word. It's a basic conjunction and its frequently unstressed. When this happens, the /d/ at the end of the word disappears before both vowel and consonant, and the vowel sound at the beginning of the word changes to schwa : /eh/ so 'and' becomes /en/ or even /n/ as the sounds are almost identical. Here are some more examples.

Listen :

Right, so you've heard the examples, and now its your turn. You know the drill, listen and repeat:

1. I'm going to go and get the shopping.
2. Appels and orange juice are my favourite fruits.
3. I've been thinking and thinking but I cant decide.
4. We went for a coffee and something to eat.

Great work.

Pronunciation_ How fluent speakers pronounce 'can'

Listen carefully when we ask some people in London how many languages they speak?

Listen :

They all used the word 'can' but they didn't pronounce it as a /kaen/. Listen again. How do they pronounce it?

Listen !

In fluent everyday English, when the modal auxiliary 'can' is unstressed, its pronunciation changes to /ken/. 'I can speak four languages' becomes : 'I ken speak four languages. This is what's known as a weak form and it can occur in question as well. Here are some more examples:

Listen :

Right, so you've heard the examples, and now it's your turn, are you ready? Listen and repeat!

1. **Can** you help me bring in the shopping, please?
2. I can swim further than I **can** run.
3. You **can** succeed if you work hard.
4. How far **can** you throw a tennis ball.

Well done.

Pronunciation_ How to pronounce words beginning with _h_

Listen :

He looks like he's had an accident.

Now they all used the word 'he' twice. But there were two different pronunciations. Listen out for them both as you watch again.

Listen:

In fluent speech, if the word 'he' comes at the beginning of a sentence or clause, then the 'h' sound is pronounced. But if it comes in the middle of a sentence or clause and after a consonant, then the 'h' sound is not usually pronounced. So /hi:/ becomes /i:/ and 'he looks like he's dah an accident' becomes ' he looks like i:s had an accident'. Now this change also happen with certain other words beginning with the 'h' sound, like "him,his, or her" here some more examples:

Listen :

Right, so you've heard the examples, and now its your turn. You know the drill, listen and repeat:

Listen :

1. I really like **his** cooking.
2. We think **he's** left the country.
3. They let **him** leave early.
4. They offered **her** a promotion.

Well done

Pronunciation_ pronouncing 'nd'

Now, when we speak English fluently, the sounds in words can join together, change or even disappear entirely. Sometimes more than one of these can happen. Take this for example. Now I'm sure you know what it is, but let's ask the people of London:

Listen : it's a sandwich

Now the word 'sandwich' has an /n/ followed by a /d/ doesn't it or does it? Listen again: what sound can you hear?

Listen :

Sandwich or 'samwich'? instead of sandwich we hear 'samwich'. That's pretty crazy, right! So, what is going on? Well, first the /d/ disappears in between two consonants. You might remember this from our video on elision. So 'sandwich' becomes 'samwich'. Now we have an /n/ followed by a /w/ and /n/ changes to /m/ before /w/. you might remember this from our video on assimilation. So sandwich becomes samwich. Have another look this time in slow motion. Watch the shape of mouth. Can you see /nd/ or /m/?

Listen carefully:

Pretty cool hey? Here are some more examples:

Listen :

Right, you've heard the examples and now it's your turn. Are you ready? Listen and repeat.

1. My grand**nd**parents have been married for 50 years.
2. I got a stand**nd**y ticket.
3. The band **nd**played until midnight.
4. I left my hand**nd**bag on the train.

Well done

Miliki juga buku-buku
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