

Lesson Eighteen

For

Strong form: fɔː^r weak form: fə^r; alternative weak form before vowels: fr̩

The strong form /fɔː^r/ is used contrastively (e.g. ‘**for** and **against**’) and in sentence final position (e.g. ‘What’s that **for**?’, ‘That’s what it’s **for**’). The weak form is / fə / before consonants (e.g. ‘Thanks **for** coming’ / ˌθæŋks fə ˈkʌmɪŋ /; ‘Tea **for** two’ / ˈtiː fə ˈtuː /) before vowels it is / fər / (e.g. ‘One **for** all’ / ˌwʌn fər ˈɔː l/; ‘Thanks **for** asking’ / ˈθæŋks fər ˈɑːskɪŋ /) or, in rapid speech, / fr̩ / (e.g. ‘Time **for** another’ / ˌtaɪm fr̩ ə ˈnʌðə /).