

Lesson Three

And

Strong form: **ænd**; weak forms: ənd, ən, nd, n, m, ŋ

The strong form / **ænd** / is used for emphasis (e.g. ‘The price included bed **and** breakfast’), for contrast (e.g. ‘It’s not trick **and** treat, it’s trick **or** treat’) or for citation (e.g. ‘You should not begin a sentence with “**and**”’). There are several weak pronunciations. In slow, careful speech the pronunciation may be / ənd /, but is more often / ən / (e.g. ‘Come **and** see’). In more rapid speech, when it occurs between consonants, the pronunciation may be a syllabic nasal consonant with place of articulation assimilated to the neighbouring consonants (‘cut **and** dried’ / ,kʌt n 'draɪd /; ‘thick **and** creamy’ / ,θɪk ŋ 'kri: mi /; ‘up **and** back’ / ,ʌp m 'bæk /).