## PHONETICS IN TRANSLATION STUDIES:

SOUNDS, SPELLINGS ... AND MORE!

Dafydd Gibbon

Bielefeld University, Germany

JNU, Guangzhou, 2022-02-28

#### WHAT IS PHONETICS ABOUT?

- Phonetics: sounds and meanings, sounds and spellings
- Translation: why is phonetics so important?
  - Phonetic ranks from sounds and tones to intonations
  - How do you translate news, instructions, stories, poetry?
- English sounds and spellings:
  - Sounds to spellings, spellings to sounds
  - Homophones and homographs: phonetic false friends
  - Why is English spelling so confusing?
- How do we speak?
  - sound production transmission perception
  - The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)
  - World Englishes and their sounds

#### HOW WOULD YOU TRANSLATE POETRY? - AN EXPERIMENT\*

#### For example:

五言绝句 235

怨情

李白

美人卷珠帘,

深坐蹙蛾眉。

但见泪痕湿,

不知心恨谁。

yuàn qíng lǐbái měirén juǎn zhū lián, shēn zuò cù éméi. Dàn jiàn lèihén shī, bùzhī xīn hèn shé English style translation of emotional meaning:

The beauty rolled up the bead curtain and waited Sitting and locking her eyebrows tightly I only saw her tears wet her cheeks I wonder who it was she resented inside

Google

spring resentment

Li Bai

beaded curtains,

Sitting deeply and

frowning.

But see the tears wet,

I don't know who to hate.

Bing

Spring grudges

Li bai

Beauty roll bead curtain,

Sit deep and moth

eyebrows.

But see the tear stains wet,

I don't know who I hate.

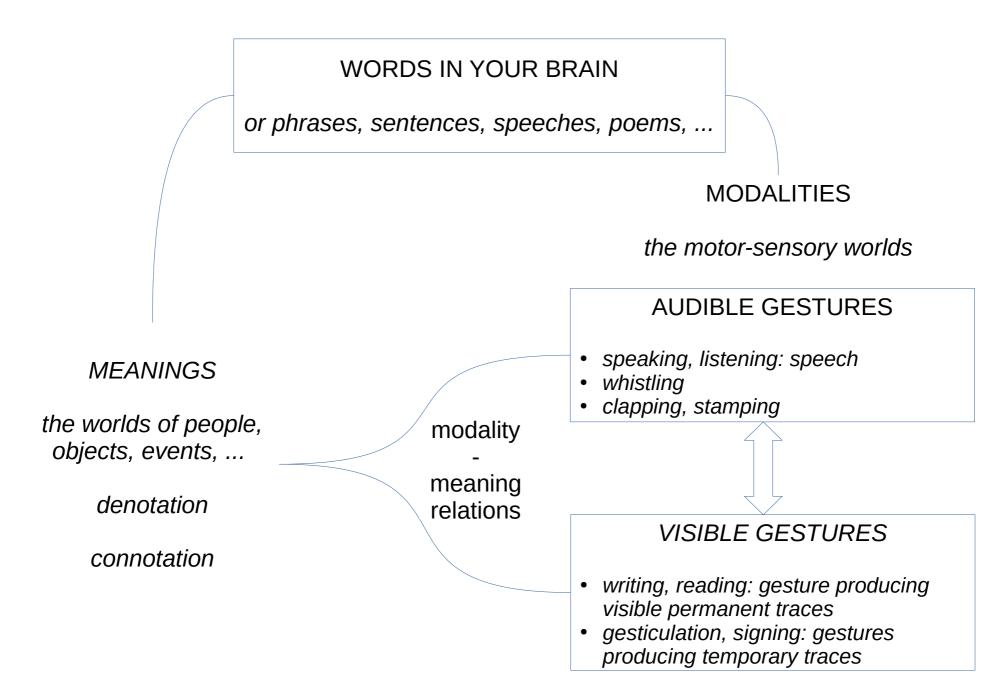
Poem text / recitation performance (Roman Jakobson): Would you translate sounds, tones, intonation? If so, how?

#### *Translation by poetic form:*

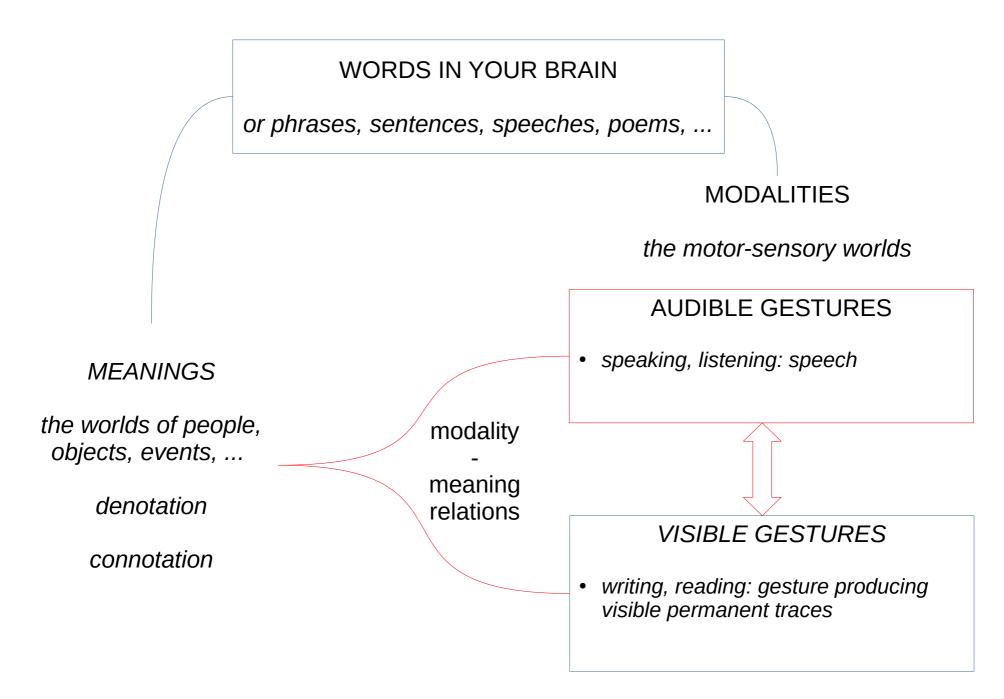
bead curtain she lifts sits sternly frowning see her teardrops fall does she hate maybe

<sup>\*</sup> In cooperation with Dr Lin Xuewei

#### AUDIBLE AND VISIBLE COMMUNICATION



#### AUDIBLE AND VISIBLE COMMUNICATION



# SOUNDS AND SPELLINGS HOMOPHONES AND HOMOGRAPHS AND MORE

#### THE CHAOS - Gerard Nolst Trenité

Dearest creature in creation, Study English pronunciation. I will teach you in my verse Sounds like corpse, corps, horse, and worse.

I will keep you, Suzy, busy, Make your head with heat grow dizzy. Tear in eye, your dress will tear. So shall I! Oh hear my prayer.

Just compare heart, beard, and heard,
Dies and diet, lord and word,
Sword and sward, retain and Britain.
(Mind the latter, how it's written.)
Now I surely will not plague you
With such words as plaque and ague.
But be careful how you speak:
Say break and steak, but bleak and
streak;

Cloven, oven, how and low, Script, receipt, show, poem, and toe.

Hear me say, devoid of trickery,
Daughter, laughter, and Terpsichore,
Typhoid, measles, topsails, aisles,
Exiles, similes, and reviles;
Scholar, vicar, and cigar,
Solar, mica, war and far;
One, anemone, Balmoral,
Kitchen, lichen, laundry, laurel;
Gertrude, German, wind and mind,
Scene, Melpomene, mankind.

Billet does not rhyme with ballet,
Bouquet, wallet, mallet, chalet.
Blood and flood are not like food,
Nor is mould like should and would.
Viscous, viscount, load and broad,
Toward, to forward, to reward.
And your pronunciation's OK
When you correctly say croquet,
Rounded, wounded, grieve and sieve,
Friend and fiend, alive and live.

lvy, privy, famous; clamour
And enamour rhymes with hammer.
River, rival, tomb, bomb, comb,
Doll and roll and some and home.
Stranger does not rhyme with anger,
Neither does devour with clangour.
Souls but foul, haunt but aunt,
Font, front, wont, want, grand, and grant,
Shoes, goes, does. Now first say finger,
And then singer, ginger, linger,
Real, zeal, mauve, gauze, gouge and gauge,
Marriage, foliage, mirage, and age.

Query does not rhyme with very,
Nor does fury sound like bury.
Dost, lost, post and doth, cloth, loth.
Job, nob, bosom, transom, oath.
Though the differences seem little,
We say actual but victual.
Refer does not rhyme with deafer.
Foeffer does, and zephyr, heifer.
Mint, pint, senate and sedate;
Dull, bull, and George ate late.
Scenic, Arabic, Pacific,
Science, conscience, scientific.

Liberty, library, heave and heaven, Rachel, ache, moustache, eleven. We say hallowed, but allowed, People, leopard, towed, but vowed. Mark the differences, moreover, Between mover, cover, clover; Leeches, breeches, wise, precise, Chalice, but police and lice; Camel, constable, unstable, Principle, disciple, label.

Petal, panel, and canal,
Wait, surprise, plait, promise, pal.
Worm and storm, chaise, chaos, chair,
Senator, spectator, mayor.
Tour, but our and succour, four.
Gas, alas, and Arkansas.
Sea, idea, Korea, area,
Psalm, Maria, but malaria.
Youth, south, southern, cleanse and clean.

Doctrine, turpentine, marine.

Compare alien with Italian,
Dandelion and battalion.
Sally with ally, yea, ye,
Eye, I, ay, aye, whey, and key.
Say aver, but ever, fever,
Neither, leisure, skein, deceiver.
Heron, granary, canary.
Crevice and device and aerie.

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Face, but preface, not efface.
Phlegm, phlegmatic, ass, glass, bass.
Large, but target, gin, give, verging,
Ought, out, joust and scour, scourging.
Ear, but earn and wear and tear
Do not rhyme with here but ere.
Seven is right, but so is even,
Hyphen, roughen, nephew Stephen,
Monkey, donkey, Turk and jerk,
Ask, grasp, wasp, and cork and work.

Pronunciation -- think of Psyche!
Is a paling stout and spikey?
Won't it make you lose your wits,
Writing groats and saying grits?
It's a dark abyss or tunnel:
Strewn with stones, stowed, solace, gunwale,
Islington and Isle of Wight,
Housewife, verdict and indict.

Finally, which rhymes with enough?
Though, through, plough, or dough, or cough?
Hiccough has the sound of cup.
My advice is give it up!

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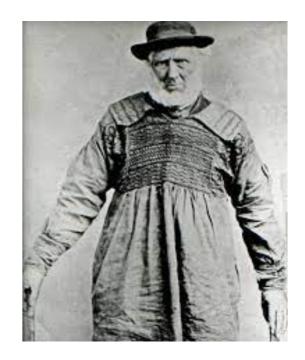
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SEVERAL REASONS ...

# One reason – invasions in the first millennium (and semantic change):

- shirt: Saxon origin (Southern England)
  - Old English scyrte "skirt, tunic," from Proto-Germanic \*skurtjon "a short garment" (source also of Old Norse skyrta, Swedish skjorta "skirt, kirtle;" Middle Dutch scorte, Dutch schort "apron;" Middle High German schurz, German Schurz "apron"), perhaps related to Old English scort, sceort "short," etc., from PIE root \*sker- (1) "to cut," on the notion of "a cut piece."
  - cf. German: Schürze (apron)
- skirt: Scandinavian origin (Northern England)
  - "lower part of a woman's dress," from Old Norse skyrta "shirt, a kind of kirtle;" see shirt. Sense development from "shirt" to "skirt" is possibly related to the long shirts of peasant garb

Originally a tunic or smock



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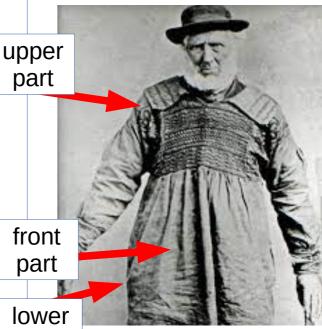
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lower part

part

part

Semantic change

#### Another reason ...

- homographs:
  - **lead**: The roof and pipes are made of <u>lead</u>. Please <u>lead</u> me to your leader.
  - ruler: I measured the edges with a ruler. Caesar was a Roman ruler.
- homophones:
  - **led lead**: past tense of *to lead*, a heavy metal
  - meet meat: to get together food made of part of an animal

- cough bough hiccough slough though through thorough
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  - ruler: I m

Suggested exercises:

an ruler.

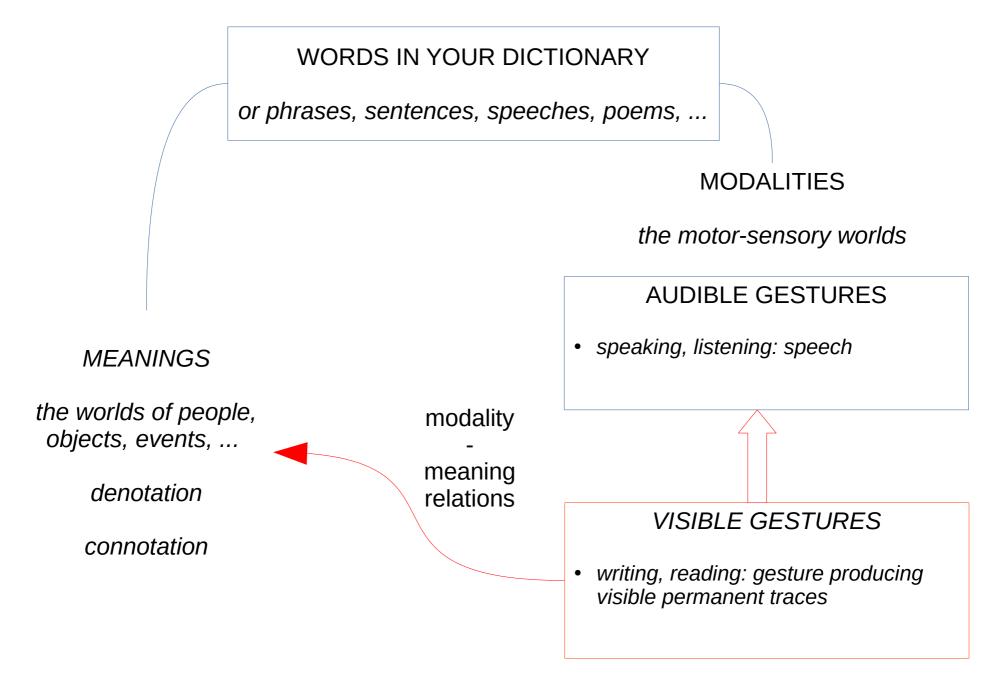
- homophones:
  - led lead
- Learn the poem Dearest creature in creation...".

• Find the reasons for the spellings of *cough*, *etc.* 

meet - m • Make full lists of homographs and homophones.

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## HOMOGRAPHS: sounds, meanings, but one spelling



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#### MUDDE IN AUTO BOVIN

brilliant: She is both brilliant and beautiful. - I was blinded by a brilliant light.

bass: He has a deep bass voice. - He caught a bass and a herring.

**bow**: He bowed to the queen. - He hit the target with his bow and arrow.

close: Please close the window! - He was close to the explosion.

does: She does her shopping on Saturdays. - I saw the does and stags.

**down**: She fell down the stairs. - The pillow is filled with goose down. URES

**lead**: The roof and the pipes are made of lead. - Please lead me to your leader.

**ruler**: I measured the edges with a ruler. - Caesar was a Roman ruler.

the seal: I saw a seal and a seagull. The letter had an official seal on it.

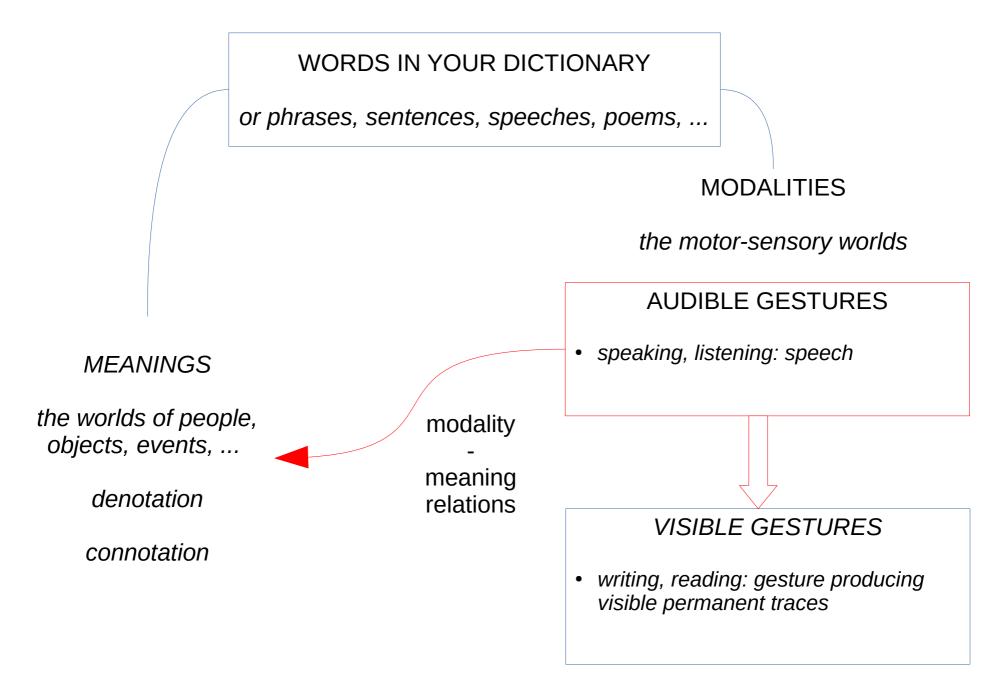
sink: Did you see the boat sink? After the meal I put the dishes in the sink.

tear: She said goodby with a tear in her eye. The thorns tore my shirt, IRES

wind: There's a strong wind today. - Don't forget to wind your watch!

visible permanent traces

## HOMOPHONES: spellings, meanings, but one sound



## HOMOPHONES: spellings, meanings, but one sound

```
MUDDE IN AUTO BOVIN
    braise, brays, braze: cooking – donkey's sound – brass welding
    deer - dear: a wild horse-like animal which lives in forests - costly, loved
    discreet, discrete: avoiding embarrassment – separate units
                                                          ne motor-sensorv worlds
    dough - doe: first stage of making a cake - a female deer
                                                         AUDIBLE GESTURES
    led – lead: past tense of to lead, – a heavy metal
    meet - meat: to get together - food made of part of an animaling: speech
    principal, principle: the main person – a guideline
the right, rite, wright, write: correct — ritual — smith — create a text
    there, their, they're: adverb – possessive pronoun – subject pronoun + are
    tier – tear: layer (bed, wedding cake) – salty liquid flowing from the eyes
    toad - toed - towed: like a big frog - followed accurately - pulled by a truck :
                                                    visible permanent traces
```

#### **PHONOLOGY**

the study of sounds which encode and distinguish words in the dictionary

and

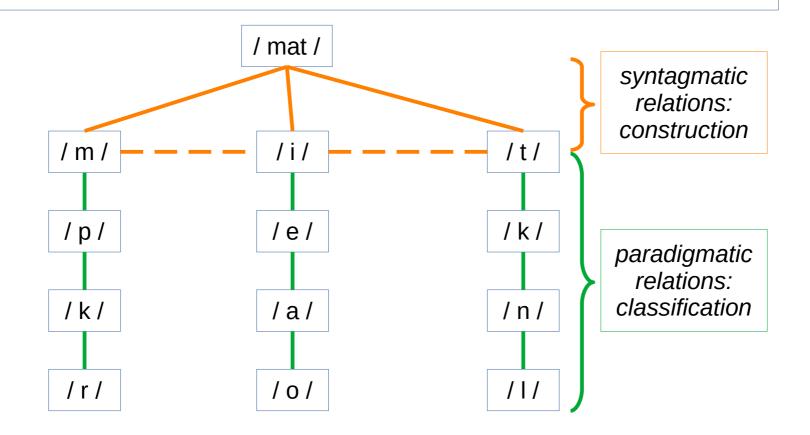
#### **PHONETICS**

the study of physical and physiological properties of speech sounds

#### FROM PHONOLOGY TO PHONETICS

#### PHONOLOGY:

the linguistic study of abstract sounds in your dictionary, which make syllable and word segments of speech by syntagmatic relations (construction) make sets of contrasting sounds in the syntagmatic relations by paradigmatic relations (classification)



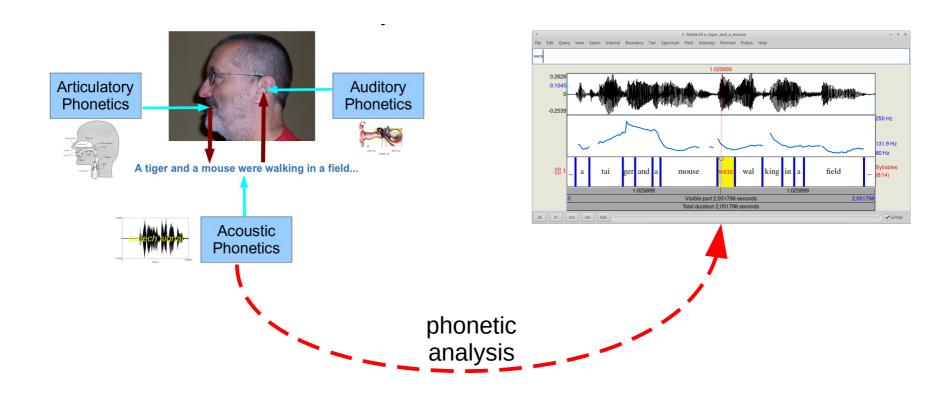
## **PHONETICS**

the phonetic cycle

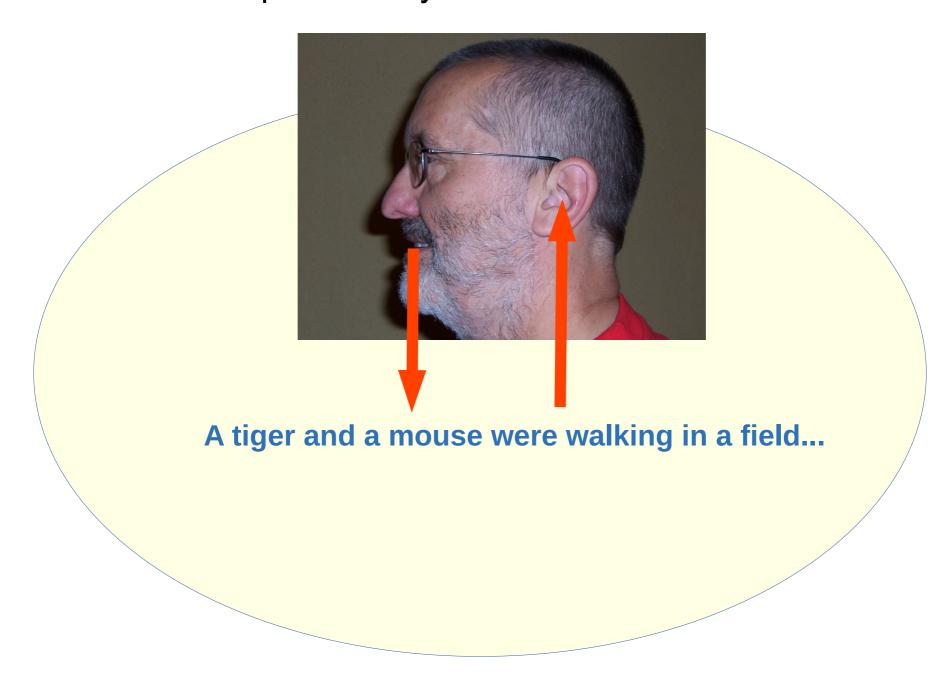
## **PHONETICS**

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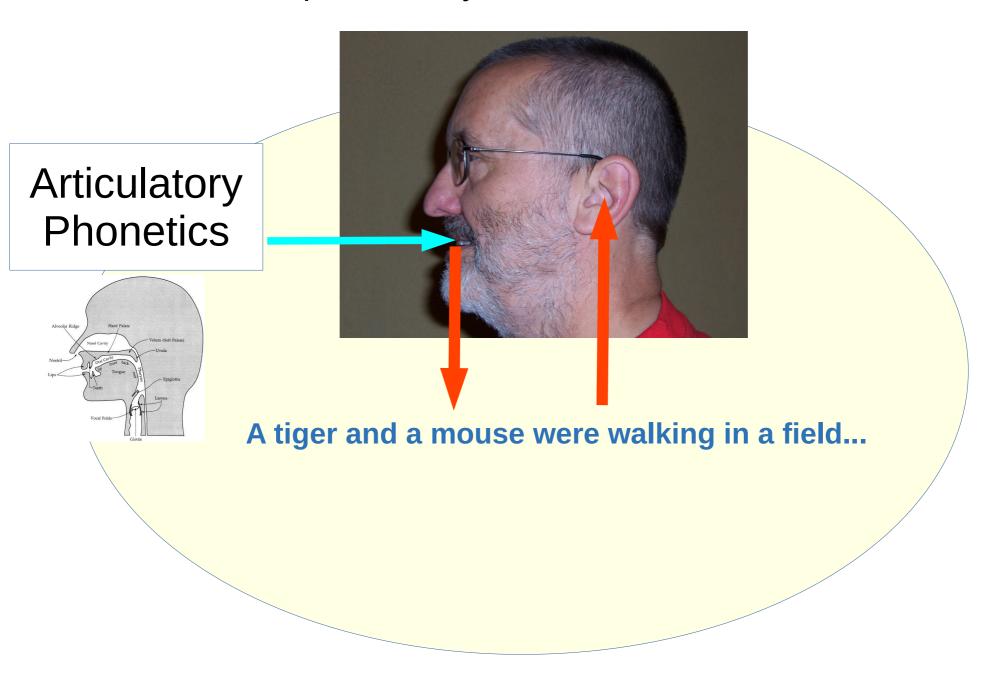
the perceptual, instrumental, experimental study of physical sounds in production of speech transmission of speech perception of speech



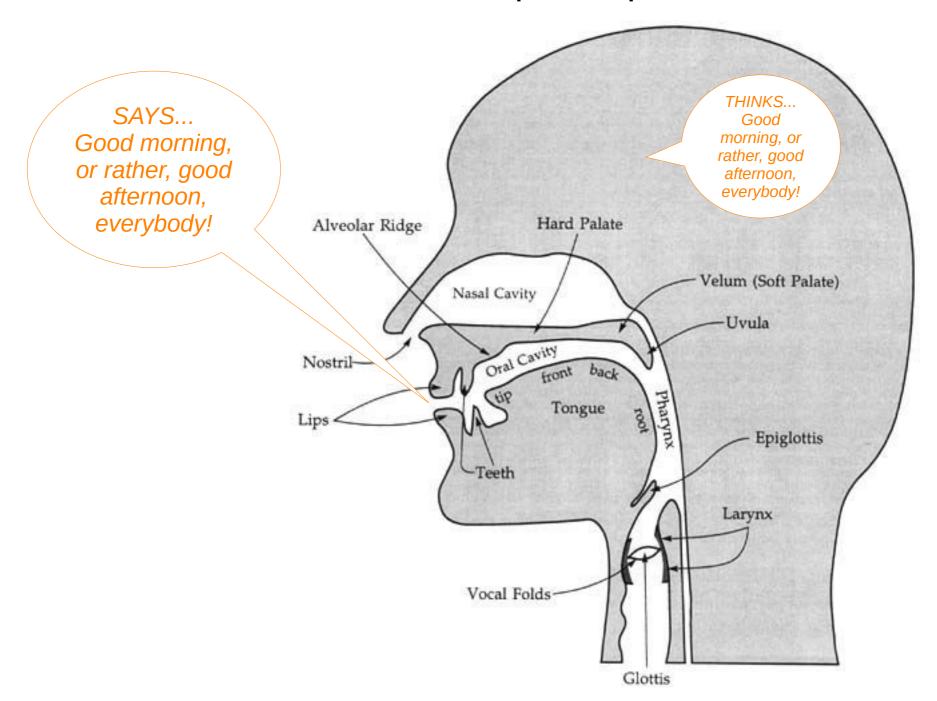
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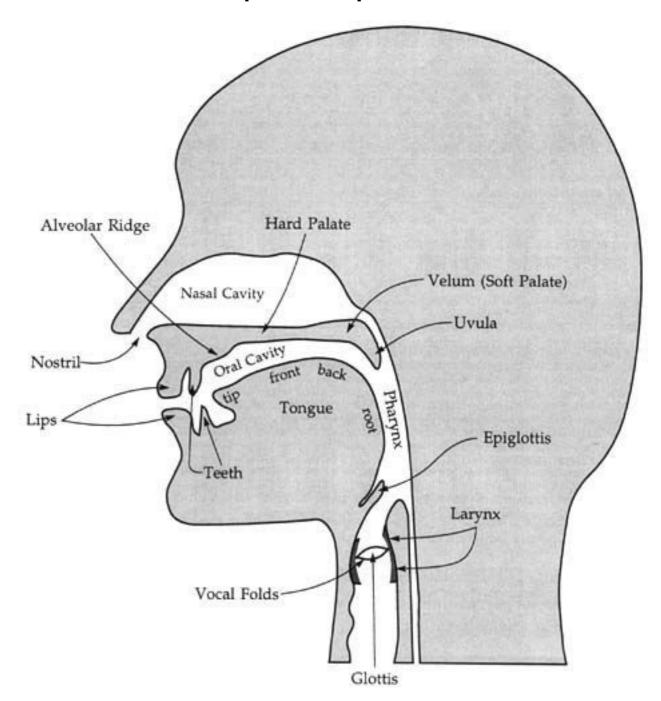
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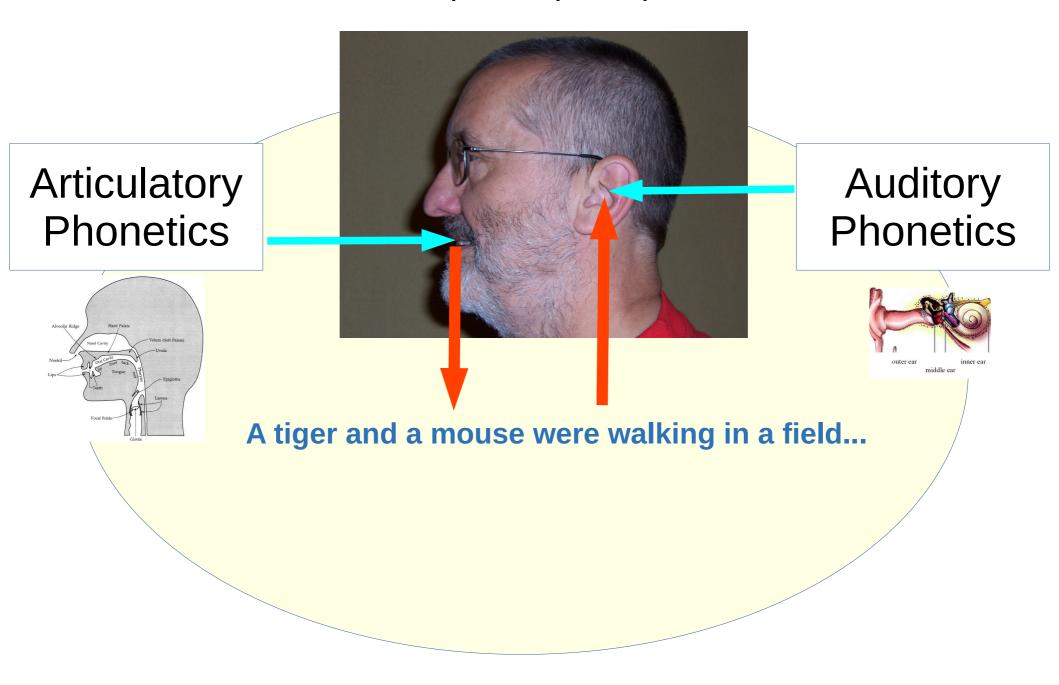
## ARTICULATORY PHONETICS: speech production



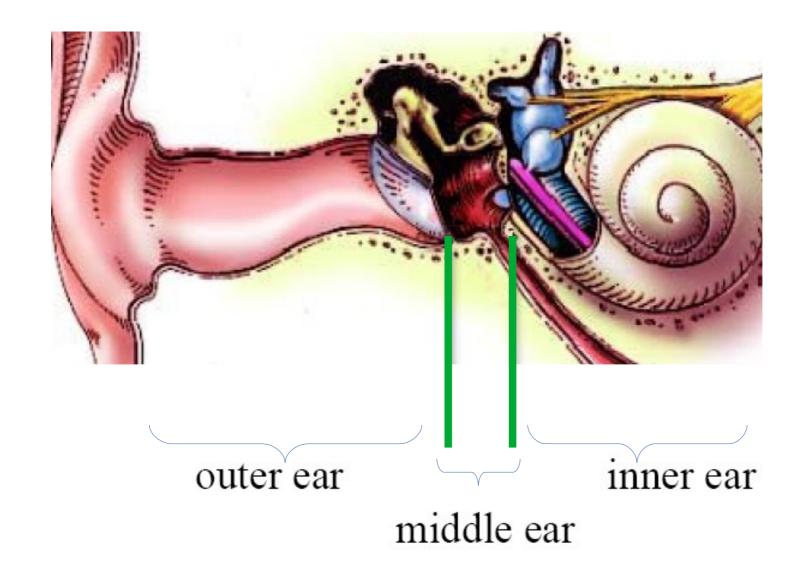
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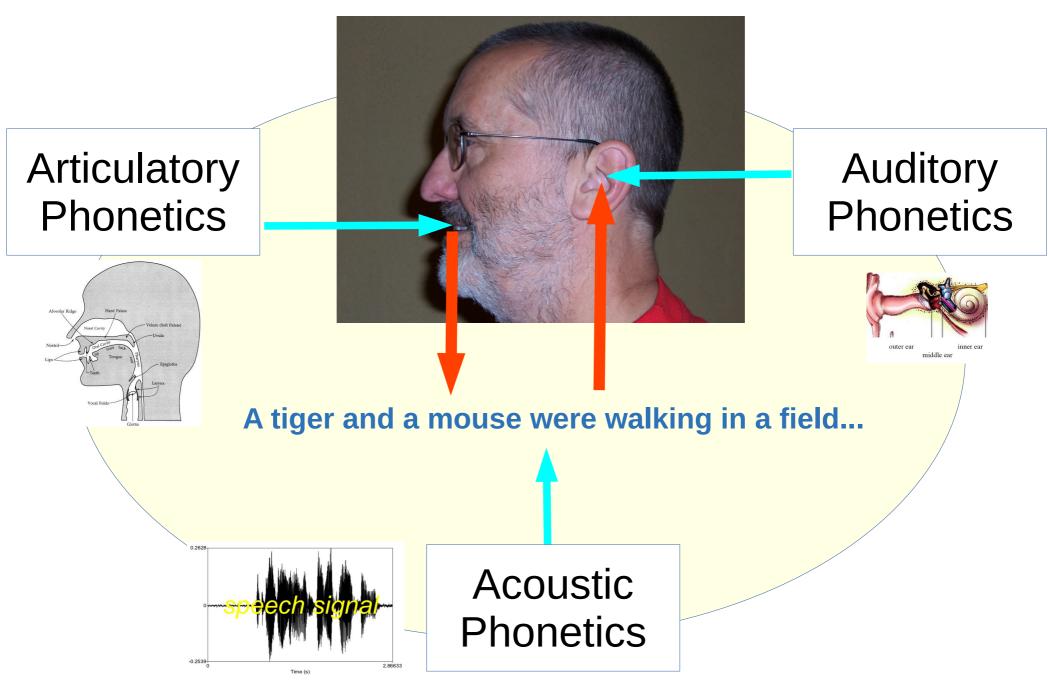
## AUDITORY PHONETICS: speech perception



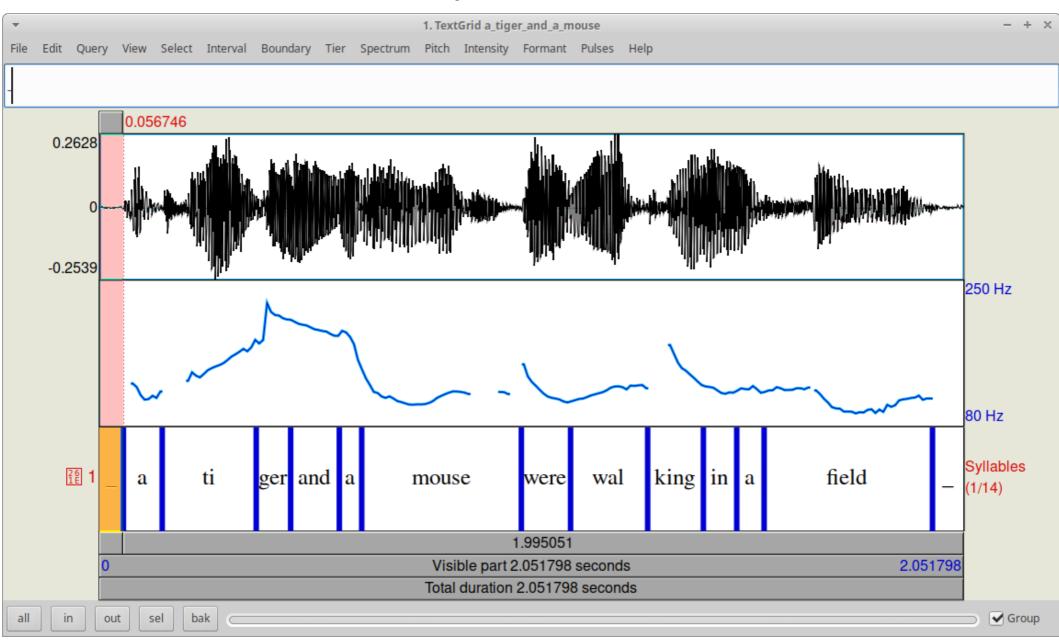
## AUDITORY PHONETICS: speech perception



## ACOUSTIC PHONETICS: speech transmission



## ACOUSTIC PHONETICS: speech transmission



## the Praat phonetic workbench

# THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ASSOCIATION THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET IPA

## The International Phonetic Alphabet

#### THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2015)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC) © 2015 IPA Alveolar Postalveolar Bilabial Labiodental Dental Retroflex Pa lata l Velar Uvular Pharyngeal Glottal k g рb t d Plosive q G Nasal m m n η. n N r Trill В R  $\mathbf{v}$ Tap or Flap ſ h h  $\mathbf{v}$ ð S Z  $\mathbf{Z}$ x y ΧR Fricative Lateral 1 13 fricative Approximant υ I щ

Symbols to the right in a cell are voiced, to the left are voiceless. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

#### CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
O Bilabial	6 Bilabial	Examples:
Dental	d Dental/alveolar	p' Bilabial
! (Post)alveolar	f Palatal	t' Dental/alveolar
+ Palatoalveolar	g Velar	k' Velar
Alveolar lateral	G Uvular	S' Alveolar fricative

#### OTHER SYMBOLS

Lateral

approximant

- M Voiceless labial-velar fricative
- $\mathbf{W}$  Voiced labial-velar approximant
- U Voiced labial-palatal approximant h
- H Voiceless epiglottal fricative
- Yoiced epiglottal fricative
- P Epiglottal plosive

€ Z Alveolo-palatal fricatives

Voiced alveolar lateral flap
 Simultaneous \( \) and \( \) X

Affricates and double articulations

can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.



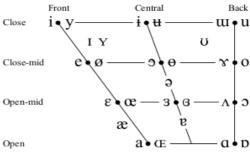
#### DIACRITICS Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. $\mathring{\eta}$

5 Terest Teo Same and the may be proceed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. 1										
٥	Voiceless	ņ ḍ	Breathy voiced b a Dental t d	1						
v	Voiced	ş ţ	_ Creaky voiced b a _ Apical t d	1						
h	Aspirated	th dh	Linguolabial t d Laminal t d	1						
,	More rounded	ş	W Labialized tw dw ~ Nasalized &	ĕ						
·	Less rounded	ą	j Palatalized t j d j n Nasal release d	$1^{\rm n}$						
	Advanced	ų		$1^1$						
_	Retracted	e	$^{\Gamma}$ Pharyngealized $\mathbf{t}^{\Gamma}$ $\mathbf{d}^{\Gamma}$ $^{\gamma}$ No audible release $\mathbf{d}$	l'						
	Centralized	ë	~ Velarized or pharyngealized 1							
×	Mid-centralized	ě	Raised <b>e</b> ( <b>J</b> = voiced alveolar fricative)							
,	Syllabic	ņ	Lowered $e$ ( $\beta$ = voiced bilabial approximant)							
_	Non-syllabic	ě	Advanced Tongue Root &							
1	Rhoticity	o∿ a∿	Retracted Tongue Root e							

#### VOWELS

λ

L



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

#### SUPRASEGMENTALS

- Primary stress
  Secondary stress
  Long e:
  Half-long e'
  Extra-short ě
  - Minor (foot) group
  - Major (intonation) group

    Syllable break \_\_i.ækt
  - \_ Linking (absence of a break)

#### TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

	LEVE	_		CONT	JUK
é	or	Extra high	ě	or /	Rising
é	٦	High	ê	V	Fallin
ē	$\dashv$	Mid	ĕ	1	High rising
è	4	Low	ĕ	k	Low rising
è	J	Extra low	ě	٦	Rising falling
Ţ	Down	step	1	Global	

Global fall

† Upstep

## The International Phonetic Alphabet

	2200																					
	Bila	abial	Labio	dental	Der	ntal	Alve	olar	Postal	veolar	Retro	oflex	Pal	atal	Ve	lar	Uv	ular	Phary	ngeal	Glo	ttal
Plosive	p	b					t	d			t	d	c	j	k	g	q	G			3	
Nasal		m		ŋ				n				η		ŋ		ŋ		N				
Trill		В						r										R				
Tap or Flap				$\mathbf{V}$				ſ				τ										
Fricative	ф	β	f	$\mathbf{v}$	θ	ð	s	Z	ſ	3	ş	Z,	ç	į	X	Y	χ	R	ħ	3	h	ĥ
Lateral fricative							ł	ß														
Approximant				υ				I				J		j		щ						

# Wow – all 7000 languages of the world, and only one page!

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

d. More rounded Labialized Nasalized  $\mathbf{d}^{\mathbf{j}}$  $d^n$ Э Less rounded Palatalized Nasal release Y Velarized ťΥ u Lateral release Advanced ď No audible release e Pharyngealized Retracted ë Centralized ~ Velarized or pharyngealized ě e ( J = voiced alveolar fricative) Syllabic n Lowered Non-syllabic e Advanced Tongue Root Rhoticity თ∘ a∿ Retracted Tongue Root

Linking (absence of a break)

TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

LEVEL CONTOUR

or | Extra | e or | Rising
 | f | High | e | Falling
 | i | Low | e | Low
 | i | Low | e | Low
 | i | Low | e | Low
 | i | Low | e | Global rise

| t | Upstep | Global fall

© 2015 IPA

Back U • U

8 + O

a∳p

ə'tıʃən

## The International Phonetic Alphabet

The concept of the IPA was first suggested by Otto Jespersen in a letter to Paul Passy of the International Phonetic Association

It was developed by A.J. Ellis, Henry Sweet, Daniel Jones, and Passy in the late 19th century. ...

It was first published in 1888 and was revised several times in the 20th and 21st centuries.

(But actually the idea goes back to Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone – and to all the cultures who have invented alphabetic scripts!)

#### THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2015)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

CONSONAN	IS (PULM	ONIC)												C	2015	IPA
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveol	ar Postalveolar	Retroflex	Pala	ata l	Ve	lar	Uv	ular	Phary	ngeal	Glo	ottal
Plosive	рb			t c	l	t d	c	j	k	g	q	G			3	
Nasal	m	m		r	l	η		ŋ		ŋ		N				
Trill	В			r								R				
Tap or Flap		V		ſ		τ										
Fricative	φβ	f v	θð	S Z	∫ 3	ş z	ç	j	Х	γ	χ	R	ħ	Υ	h	ĥ
Lateral fricative				łĘ	3											
Approximant		υ		J	1	-J		j		щ						
Lateral				1		1	1	-								

Symbols to the right in a cell are voiced, to the left are voiceless. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

#### CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
O Bilabial	6 Bilabial	Examples:
Dental	d Dental/alveolar	p' Bilabial
(Post)alveolar	f Palatal	t' Dental/alveolar
‡ Palatoalveolar	g Velar	k' Velar
Alveolar lateral	G Uvular	S' Alveolar fricative

#### OTHER SYMBOLS

approximant

- M Voiceless labial-velar fricative
- W Voiced labial-velar approximant
- U Voiced labial-palatal approximant h
- H Voiceless epiglottal fricative
- Yoiced epiglottal fricative
- P Epiglottal plosive

C Z Alveolo-palatal fricatives

1 Voiced alveolar lateral flap

 $\mathfrak{h}$  Simultaneous  $\mathfrak{f}$  and X

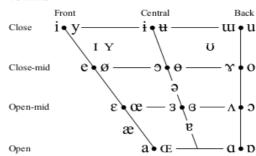
Affricates and double articular

can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.

#### VOWELS

kp

ts



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

@ 2015 ID:

#### SUPRASEGMENTALS

- Primary stress
  Secondary stress
  Long
  Half-long
  Primary stress
  found tisen
  - Extra-short ĕ
  - Minor (foot) group
  - Major (intonation) group

    Syllable break .ii.ækt
  - Linking (absence of a break)

#### TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

	LEVEL	CONTO	JR
é	or Extra high	ě or ∕ R	tising
é	High	ê Vғ	alling
ē	Mid		ligh ising
è	Low	> 1 L	ow ising
è	☐ Extra low	ĕ ¹ R	tising- alling
ţ	Downstep	🎢 Global ri	ise
†	Upstep	√ Global fa	all

#### DIACRITICS Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. $\mathring{\eta}$

			-		
Voiceless	ņ d	Breathy voiced	b a	Dental t	ď
Voiced	ş ţ	Creaky voiced	b a	_ Apical t	d
h Aspirated	th dh	Linguolabial	<u>t</u> d	Laminal t	d
, More rounded	ş	W Labialized	tw dw	~ Nasalized	ẽ
Less rounded	၃	j <sub>Palatalized</sub>	t <sup>j</sup> d <sup>j</sup>	n Nasal release	$d^{n}$
Advanced	ų	Y Velarized	t <sup>y</sup> d <sup>y</sup>	1 Lateral release	$d^1$
Retracted	e	Y Pharyngealized	t <sup>s</sup> d <sup>s</sup>	No audible release	d٦
Centralized	ë	~ Velarized or pharyn	gealized	ł	
* Mid-centralized	ě	Raised	ė ( i =	voiced alveolar fricative)	
Syllabic	ņ	Lowered	<b>e</b> (β=	voiced bilabial approximan	t)
Non-syllabic	ě	Advanced Tongue F	Root <b>e</b>		
<sup>↑</sup> Rhoticity	o∿ a∿	Retracted Tongue R	oot ę		

- 1. Consonants
- 2. Special consonants
- 3. Vowels
- 4. Consonant and vowel modifications
- 5. Phrasal prosody
- 6. Lexical prosody

#### THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2015)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC) © 2015 IPA Alveolar Postalveolar Bilabial Labiodental Dental Retroflex Pa lata l Velar Uvular Glottal Pharyngeal k g t d рb Plosive q G Nasal m m n η n Ν r Trill R  $\mathbf{v}$ Tap or Flap ſ h h  $\mathbf{v}$ S Z  $\mathbf{Z}$ x y ΧR Fricative Lateral 1 13 fricative υ щ Approximant Lateral λ L approximant

Symbols to the right in a cell are voiced, to the left are voiceless. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

#### CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
O Bilabial	6 Bilabial	Examples:
Dental	d Dental/alveolar	p' Bilabial
! (Post)alveolar	f Palatal	t' Dental/alveolar
‡ Palatoalveolar	g Velar	k' Velar
Alveolar lateral	G Uvular	S' Alveolar fricative

#### OTHER SYMBOLS

- M Voiceless labial-velar fricative
- $\mathbf{W}$  Voiced labial-velar approximant
- U Voiced labial-palatal approximant h
- H Voiceless epiglottal fricative
- Yoiced epiglottal fricative
- P Epiglottal plosive

C Z Alveolo-palatal fricatives

1 Voiced alveolar lateral flap

t  $\mathfrak{h}$  Simultaneous  $\mathfrak{f}$  and X

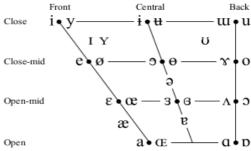
Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.

## ts kp

#### DIACRITICS Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. $\mathring{\eta}$

0	Voiceless	ņ	ģ	Breathy vo	ced b	a		Dental	ţ	ď
v	Voiced	ş	ţ	Creaky voi	xed b	a	ı.	Apical	ţ	d
h	Aspirated	th	$d^{h}$	Linguolabia	ıı <u>t</u>	ğ		Laminal	ţ	d
,	More rounded	ş		W Labialized	tw	$d^{w}$	~	Nasalized		ẽ
,	Less rounded	ą		j <sub>Palatalized</sub>	t <sup>j</sup>	$\mathbf{d}^{\mathbf{j}}$	n	Nasal release		$d^{n}$
	Advanced	ų		Y Velarized	t <sup>y</sup>	$d^{\gamma}$	1	Lateral release		$d^1$
_	Retracted	e		Y Pharyngeal	zed $\mathfrak{t}^{\scriptscriptstyle \Omega}$	d٩	٦	No audible relea	ise	d٦
	Centralized	ë		~ Velarized o	r pharyngeali	zed	ł			
×	Mid-centralized	ě		Raised	ę	= <u>Ļ</u> )	voice	d alveolar fricati	ve)	
	Syllabic	ņ		Lowered	ę	(β=	voice	d bilabial approx	iman	t)
_	Non-syllabic	ĕ		Advanced 7	ongue Root	ę				
1	Rhoticity	ð	æ	Retracted T	ongue Root	ę				

#### VOWELS



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

#### SUPRASEGMENTALS

- Primary stress
  Secondary stress
  Long e:
  Half-long e'
  Extra-short e
  Minor (foot) group
  Major (intonation) group

  - \_ Linking (absence of a break)

#### TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

LE	A IZI	-	-	,r14 1.	OUK
е́ ог	٦	Extra high	ě or	1	Rising
é	1	High	ê	٧	Fallin
ē	$\dashv$	Mid	ĕ	1	High rising
è	4	Low	ĕ	k	Low
è	J	Extra low	ĩ	٩	Rising falling

Global fall

† Upstep

### 1. Consonants

#### THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2015)

Bilabial																
Dimonii	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retro	oflex	Pal	ata l	Vel	lar	Uv	ular	Phary	ngeal	Glo	ttal
p b			t d		t	d	c	j	k	g	q	G			3	
m	m		n			η		ŋ		ŋ		N				
В			r									R				
	V		ſ			τ										
φβ	f v	θð	s z	∫ 3	ş	Z,	ç	j	X	Y	χ	R	ħ	3	h	ĥ
			ł <u>Ђ</u>													
	υ		L			J		j		щ						
			1			l		λ		L						
	т в	m m B V φβ f v	m m m B V Φ δ δ υ υ υ	m m n r  B V r  Φβ f v θ ð s z  + 15  υ 1	m m n r r v σ δ δ δ z ∫ 3 σ δ δ δ σ σ δ δ σ σ δ δ σ σ δ σ σ δ σ σ δ σ	m m n r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r	m     m     n     η       B     r     τ     τ       ψ     f     v     θ     δ     s     z     ∫     3     s     z       ψ     f     v     θ     δ     s     z     ∫     3     s     z       υ     I     I     I     I     I	m     m     n     η       B     r     r       V     r     t       Φ β f v θ δ s z ∫ 3 s z ç       + b       υ     I       I     I       I     I	m     m     n     η     η       B     r     t     t       V     r     t     t       Φ β f v θ δ s z ∫ 3 s z ç j       t b       υ     t     t       t b     t     t       t c c     t       t b     t     t       t c c     t       t b     t     t       t c c     t	m     m     n     η     η       B     r     t       V     r     t       Φ β f v θ δ s z ∫ 3 s z ç j x       t b       υ     t       t c c c s     j       t b     t       t b     t       t c c s     t       t c s     t       t c s     t       t s     t	m     m     n     η     η     η       B     r     t     t       V     r     t     t       Φ β f v θ δ s z ∫ 3 s z ç i x y       t b       υ     I     I     I       I     I     I     I	m     m     n     n     n     n       B     r     t     t       V     r     t     t       Φ β f v θ δ s z ∫ 3 s z ç i x y χ       t b       υ     t b       t l b       t l b       t l c	m       m       m       n       π       n	m       m       m       n	m       m       n	1

#### CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
O Bilabial	6 Bilabial	Examples:
Dental	d Dental/alveolar	p' Bilabial
(Post)alveolar	f Palatal	t' Dental/alveolar
‡ Palatoalveolar	g Velar	k' Velar
Alveolar lateral	G Uvular	S' Alveolar fricative

#### OTHER SYMBOLS

- M Voiceless labial-velar fricative
- W Voiced labial-velar approximant
- U Voiced labial-palatal approximant h
- H Voiceless epiglottal fricative
- Yoiced epiglottal fricative
- P Epiglottal plosive

C Z Alveolo-palatal fricatives

Voiced alveolar lateral flap

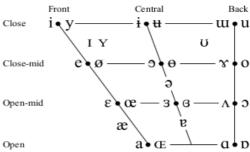
Simultaneous and X

can be represented by two symbols

ts joined by a tie bar if necessary.

#### VOWELS

kp



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

#### SUPRASEGMENTALS

- Primary stress founə¹tı∫ən, Secondary stress Half-long
- Extra-short ĕ
- Minor (foot) group
- Major (intonation) group Syllable break \_\_ii.ækt
- Linking (absence of a break)

#### TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

	LEVE	L		CONT	OUR
ế	or	Extra high	ě	or /	Rising
é	1	High	ê	V	Falling
ē	$\dashv$	Mid	ĕ	- 1	High rising
è	4	Low	ĕ	k	Low
è	J	Extra low	ê	ィ	Rising falling
ţ	Down	step	1	Global	rise
Ť	Upste	р	1	Global	fall

#### DIACRITICS Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. $\check{\Pi}$

, V	oiceless	ņ	ģ		Breathy voiced	ÿ	a	Dental t (	<u>1</u>
v v	oiced	ş	ţ	~	Creaky voiced	þ	a	Apical t (	1
h A	spirated	th	$d^{h}$	3	Linguolabial	ţ	ď	Laminal t	d l
, N	fore rounded	ş		w	Labialized	$t^{\mathrm{w}}$	$d^{\mathrm{w}}$	~ Nasalized	ĕ
, L	ess rounded	ģ		j	Palatalized	t <sup>j</sup>	$\mathbf{d}^{j}$	n Nasal release (	l <sup>n</sup>
. A	dvanced	ų		Y	Velarized	t¥	dΥ	l Lateral release (	$1^1$
_ R	tetracted	e		S	Pharyngealized	t٢	d٩	No audible release (	ď
с	Centralized	ë		~	Velarized or phary	m geali:	zed	ł	
× N	1id-centralized	ě		_	Raised	ę (	- Ţ -	voiced alveolar fricative)	
S	yllabic	ņ		-	Lowered	ę	β-	voiced bilabial approximant)	
^ N	lon-syllabic	ě		4	Advanced Tongue	Root	ę		
∿ R	hoticity	ð	æ	F	Retracted Tongue	Root	ę		

#### THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2015)

# The International Phonetic Alphabet

#### CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

			,																			
	Bila	abial	Labio	dental	Des	ntal	Alv	eolar	Postal	veolar	Retro	oflex	Pal	ata l	Ve	lar	Uv	ular	Phary	ngeal	Glo	ottal
Plosive	p	b					t	d			t	d	c	j	k	g	q	G			3	
Nasal		m		m				n				η		ŋ		ŋ		N				
Trill		В						r										R				
Tap or Flap				V				ſ				τ										
Fricative	ф	β	f	v	θ	ð	s	Z	S	3	ş	Z,	ç	j	X	Y	χ	R	ħ	S	h	ĥ
Lateral fricative							ł	ß														
Approximant				υ				I				J		j		щ						
Lateral								1				1		λ		Ι.						

Symbols to the right in a cell are voiced, to the left are voiceless. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

ts

kp

# 2. Special consonants

#### CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC) Voiced implosives Ejectives Clicks O Bilabial 6 Bilabial Examples: d Dental/alveolar p' Bilabial Dental f Palatal t' Dental/alveolar (Post)alveolar of Velar k' velar G Uvular S' Alveolar fricative Alveolar lateral

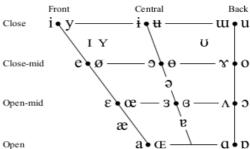
#### OTHER SYMBOLS

- U Voiced labial-palatal approximant Simultaneous s and S
- H Voiceless epiglottal fricative
- Y Voiced epiglottal fricative
- P Epiglottal plosive

# I Voiced alveolar lateral flap of f Simultaneous f and X Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols

joined by a tie bar if necessary.

#### VOWELS



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

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- - . Syllable break \_\_ii.ækt
  - \_ Linking (absence of a break)

#### TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

	LEVE	L		CONT	OUR
é	or	Extra high	ě	or /	Rising
é	٦	High	ê	V	Fallin
ē	$\dashv$	Mid	ĕ	1	High rising
è	4	Low	ĕ	k	Low rising
è	J	Extra low	ĩ	٦	Rising
Ť	Down	step	1	Global	rise
†	Upster	,	1	Global	fall

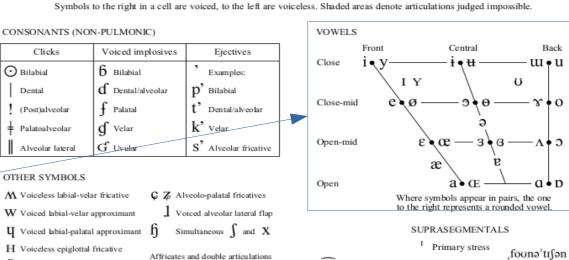
#### DIACRITICS Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. $\mathring{\eta}$

DIACKITICS Sun	ic diacritics	may be praced above	a symbol n	ini a descender, e.g. 1	
Voiceless	ņ d	Breathy voiced	bа	Dental t	ď
Voiced	şţ	Creaky voiced	b a	_ Apical t	d
h Aspirated	th dh	Linguolabial	<u>t</u> <u>d</u>	Laminal t	d
, More rounded	ş	W Labialized	$t^{\mathrm{w}}\ d^{\mathrm{w}}$	~ Nasalized	ẽ
Less rounded	၃	j <sub>Palatalized</sub>	t <sup>j</sup> d <sup>j</sup>	n Nasal release	$d^{n}$
Advanced *	ų	Y Velarized	$t^{\gamma} d^{\gamma}$	1 Lateral release	$d^1$
Retracted	e	Y Pharyngealized	t <sup>s</sup> d <sup>s</sup>	No audible release	d٦
Centralized	ë	~ Velarized or phary	ngealized	ł	
* Mid-centralized	ě	Raised	ę ( J =	voiced alveolar fricative)	
Syllabic	ņ	Lowered	<b>e</b> (β=	voiced bilabial approximan	t)
Non-syllabic	ě	Advanced Tongue	Root e		
* Rhoticity	o∿ a∿	Retracted Tongue I	Root ę		

## 3. Vowels

#### THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2015)

CONSONAINI	3 (1	CLIVE	Jiuc)																	-	2013	
	Bila	abial	Labio	dental	Der	ntal	Alve	eolar	Postal	veolar	Retro	oflex	Pal	atal	Ve	lar	Uv	ular	Phary	ngeal	Glo	ottal
Plosive	p	b					t	d			t	d	c	j	k	g	q	G			3	
Nasal		m		ŋ				n				η		ŋ		ŋ		N				
Trill		В						r										R				
Tap or Flap				$\mathbf{V}$				ſ				τ										
Fricative	ф	β	f	$\mathbf{v}$	θ	ð	s	Z	S	3	ş	Z,	ç	į	X	Y	χ	R	ħ	3	h	ĥ
Lateral fricative							ł	ß														
Approximant				υ				L				J		j		щ						
Lateral approximant								1				l		λ		L						



kp

ts

#### DIACRITICS Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. $\mathring{\eta}$

can be represented by two symbols

joined by a tie bar if necessary.

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

Yoiced epiglottal fricative

P Epiglottal plosive

	terrice son	c uraci	nics	may be praced ab	ove a syl	HUOI W	riii a descender, e.g. 1	
0	Voiceless	ņ	d.	Breathy voiced	þ	a	Dental t	ď
v	Voiced	ş ţ	ţ	∼ Creaky voiced	þ	a	_ Apical t	đ
h	Aspirated	th (	$\mathbf{d}^{\mathbf{h}}$	Linguolabial	ţ	ğ	Laminal t	d
,	More rounded	ş		W Labialized	$t^{w}$	$d^{w}$	~ Nasalized	ẽ
c	Less rounded	၃		j Palatalized	t <sup>j</sup>	$\mathbf{d}^{j}$	n Nasal release	$d^{n}$
	Advanced	ų		Y Velarized	t <sup>y</sup>	$d^{\gamma}$	1 Lateral release	$d^1$
_	Retracted	e		Υ Pharyngealized	t <sup>ς</sup>	d٩	No audible release	d٦
	Centralized	ë		~ Velarized or pl	aryn geali	zed	ł	
×	Mid-centralized	ě		Raised	ę	= <u>Ļ</u> )	voiced alveolar fricative)	
	Syllabic	ņ		Lowered	ę	(β=	voiced bilabial approximan	t)
_	Non-syllabic	ĕ		Advanced Tong	gue Root	ę		
1	Rhoticity	o~ 8	r.	Retracted Tong	ue Root	ę		

Primary stress
Secondary stress
Secondary stress
Long C:
Half-long C'
Extra-short Č
Minor (foot) group
Major (intonation) group
Syllable break Ji.ækt
Linking (absence of a break)
TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

© 2015 IPA

	LEVEI	_		CONTOUR						
ế	or	Extra high	ě	or /	Rising					
é	1	High	ê	V	Falling					
ē	$\dashv$	Mid	ĕ	- 1	High rising					
è	4	Low	ĕ	k	Low					
è	J	Extra low	ĩ	٦	Rising- falling					
ţ	Downs	step	1	Global						
Ť	Upstep	)	1	Global	fall					

# 4. Consonant and vowel modifications

#### THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2015)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retr	oflex	Pal	ata l	Ve	lar	Uv	ular	Phary	ngeal	Glo	ottal
Plosive	рb			t d		t	d	c	j	k	g	q	G			3	
Nasal	m	m		n			η		ŋ		ŋ		N				
Trill	В			r									R				
Tap or Flap		V		ſ			τ										
Fricative	φβ	f v	θð	s z	∫ 3	ş	Z,	ç	j	Х	Y	χ	R	ħ	S	h	ĥ
Lateral fricative				1 B													
Approximant		υ		I.			J		j		щ						
Lateral approximant				1			l		λ		L						

Symbols to the right in a cell are voiced, to the left are voiceless. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

VOWELS

#### CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
<ul> <li>Bilabial</li> </ul>	6 Bilabial	Examples:
Dental	d Dental/alveolar	p' Bilabial
! (Post)alveolar	f Palatal	t' Dental/alveolar
‡ Palatoalveolar	g Velar	k' Velar
Alveolar lateral	G Uvular	S' Alveolar fricative

#### OTHER SYMBOLS

- M Voiceless labial-velar fricative
- W Voiced labial-velar approximant
- U Voiced labial-palatal approximant h

n

ş

Э

Э

u

e

ë

ě

n

e

ე∿ a∿

th dh

- H Voiceless epiglottal fricative
- Yoiced epiglottal fricative
- P Epiglottal plosive

Voiceless

Aspirated

More rounded

Less rounded

Advanced

Retracted

Centralized

Mid-centralized Syllabic

Non-syllabic

Rhoticity

Voiced

Ç Z Alveolo-palatal fricatives

1 Voiced alveolar lateral flap

 $\mathfrak{h}$  Simultaneous  $\int$  and X

Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.

b

 $t^{w}$ 

tj

 $t^{\gamma} d^{\gamma}$ 

a

d

 $\mathbf{d}^{j}$ 

DIACRITICS Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. Ñ

Breathy voiced

Creaky voiced

Linguolabial

Labialized

Palatalized

Pharyngealized

~ Velarized or pharyngealized

Advanced Tongue Root e

Retracted Tongue Root

Y Velarized

Lowered

## ts kp

Dental.

Apical

Laminal

Nasalized

Nasal release

Lateral release

= voiced bilabial approximant)

e ( J = voiced alveolar fricative)

No audible release

d

d

d

ẽ

 $d^n$ 

 $d^1$ 

ď

Open

# Close Front Central Back Close $i \bullet y - i \bullet u - u \bullet u$ Close-mid $e \bullet \emptyset - 9 \bullet - \Upsilon \bullet O$ Open-mid $e \bullet \emptyset - 3 \bullet G - \Lambda \bullet O$

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

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#### SUPRASEGMENTALS

- Primary stress
  Secondary stress
- : Long e:
- ' Half-long e'
- Extra-short ĕ
- Minor (foot) group
- Major (intonation) group
- . Syllable break .ii.ækt
- Linking (absence of a break)

#### TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

1	EVEL	-	CC	)NT	OUR
ő ه	or 7	Extra high	ě or	Λ	Rising
é	1	High	ê	V	Falling
ē	$\dashv$	Mid	ĕ	1	High rising
è	4	Low	ĕ	k	Low

- † Upstep Global fall

#### THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2015)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC) © 2015 IPA												IPA										
	Bila	abial	Labio	dental	Dental Alveolar Postalveolar R		Retroflex Palatal		Velar		Uvular		Pharyngeal		Glottal							
Plosive	p	b					t	d			t	d	c	j	k	g	q	G			3	
Nasal		m		m				n				η		ŋ		ŋ		N				
Trill		В						r										R				
Tap or Flap				$\mathbf{V}$				ſ				τ										
Fricative	ф	β	f	$\mathbf{v}$	θ	ð	s	Z	S	3	ş	Z,	ç	j	X	Y	χ	R	ħ	3	h	ĥ
Lateral fricative							ł	ß														
Approximant				υ				I				J		j		щ				Ī		
Lateral approximant								1				l		λ		L						

Symbols to the right in a cell are voiced, to the left are voiceless. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

#### CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC) Clicks Voiced implosives Ejectives Bilabial 6 Bilabial Examples: d Dental/alveolar p' Bilabial Dental f Palatal t' Dental/alveolar (Post)alveolar k' velar of Velar G Uvular S' Alveolar fricative Alveolar lateral OTHER SYMBOLS M Voiceless labial-velar fricative C Z Alveolo-palatal fricatives

OTHER SYMBOLS

M. Voiceless labial-velar fricative

W. Voiced labial-velar approximant

U. Voiced labial-palatal approximant

U. Voiceless epiglottal fricative

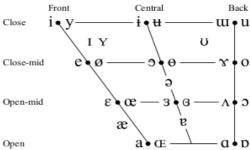
U. Voiceless epiglottal fricat

DIACRITICS Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g.  $\mathring{\eta}$ 

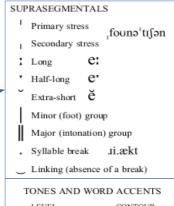
DIACKTTICS Some diactitics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. 15							
0	Voiceless	ņ d	Breathy voiced	þ	a	Dental t	ď
v	Voiced	ş ţ	~ Creaky voiced	Ď	a	Apical t	ģ
h	Aspirated	th dh	Linguolabial	ţ	ğ	Laminal t	d
5	More rounded	ş	W Labialized	$t^{\mathbf{w}}$	$d^{\mathrm{w}}$	~ Nasalized	ẽ
c	Less rounded	ó	j Palatalized	t <sup>j</sup>	$\mathbf{d}^{j}$	n Nasal release	dn
	Advanced	ų	Y Velarized	t <sup>y</sup>	$d^{\gamma}$	l Lateral release	$d^1$
_	Retracted	e	Υ Pharyngealized	$t^{\scriptscriptstyle \Gamma}$	$\mathbf{q}_{\epsilon}$	No audible release	d٦
	Centralized	ë	~ Velarized or phar	yngeali	zed	ł	
×	Mid-centralized	ě	Raised	ę	( <b>Į</b> =	voiced alveolar fricative)	
	Syllabic	ņ	Lowered	ę	β=	voiced bilabial approximan	t)
_	Non-syllabic	ĕ	Advanced Tongue	Root	ę		
1	Rhoticity	ə∿ a∿	Retracted Tongue	Root	ę		

#### VOWELS

kp



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.



LEVEL	CONTOUR
€ or 7 Extra	ě or ∥ Rising
é ↑ High	ê ∖ Falling
ē ⊢ Mid	ĕ 1 High rising
è - Low	e l Low
ề J Extra	ẽ ↑ Rising-
↓ Downstep	
† <sub>Upstep</sub>	🔌 Global fall

5. Phrasal prosody

6. Lexical prosody

- British English
  - Southern English
  - Northern English
  - Scottish
  - Welsh
- North American English
  - Canadian English
  - US English
- Antipodean English
  - Australian English
  - New Zealand English
- South African English

Braj B. Kachru: "The Three Circles of English"

A better approach is provided by Wells (see below).

https://varietiesofenglishsite.wordpress.com/2016/11/07/classification-of-english-speakers-kachru-model/

Kachru's model is often referred to in English language learning contexts and is not a good model of the very complex actual situation of English accents and their distribution. For example, it ignores Australian English.

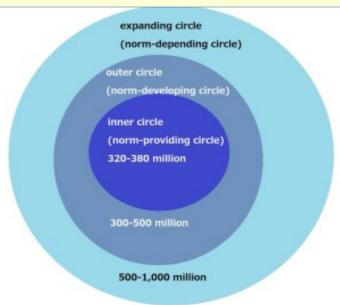
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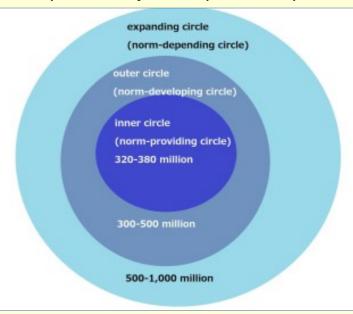
Not forgetting pidgin Englishes!

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Wells, John. 1982. *Accents of English*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

See also: John Wells' lexical sets for RP vowels: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lexical\_set

# WORLD ENGLISH ACCENTS: some historical influences British English

- Southern English: Saxon and Norman French
- Northern English: Scandinavian (e.g. Viking)
- Scottish: Scottish Gaelic and Scandinavian (e.g. Viking)
- Welsh: Cymric (Welsh Celtic)
- Irish: Irish Gaelic

# North American English

- very roughly, British influences: different regions and times:
- US & Canadian English: South-West England (US South, 17th century), South-East England (US North-East, 18th/19th century), Northern England, Scotland, Ireland (US Mid-West, 19th/20th century)

# Antipodean English

• Australian and New Zealand English: South-Eastern England, mainly London

# South African English

Netherlands (Dutch, Afrikaans) and South-Eastern England

# WORLD ENGLISH ACCENTS: some historical influences

## British English

- Southern English: Saxon and Norman French
- Northern English Condination (and Wilson)
- Scottish: Scottisi Some entertainment:
- Welsh: Cymric (

- very roughly, Br
- US & Canadian England (US N (US Mid-West,

Antipodean English

Irish: Irish Gaeli https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1\_Fzo5nmsL0

North American Engl https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H1KP4ztKK0A

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vpcG-xqPgRM

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-8mzWkuOxz8

But don't take these shows too seriously!

Australian and New Zealand English: South-Eastern England, mainly London

# South African English

Netherlands (Dutch, Afrikaans) and South-Eastern England

les:

South-East

and, Ireland

## RECOMMENDED PRACTICE TEXT

## **Little Red Riding Hood**

Once upon a time there was a sweet little girl. Everyone who saw her liked her, but most of all her grandmother, who did not know what to give the child next. Once she gave her a little cap made of red velvet. Because it suited her so well, and she wanted to wear it all the time, she came to be known as Little Red Riding Hood. One day her mother said to her: "Come Little Red Riding Hood. Here is a piece of cake and a bottle of wine. Take them to your grandmother. She is sick and weak, and they will do her well. Mind your manners and give her my greetings. Behave yourself on the way, and do not leave the path, or you might fall down and break the glass, and then there will be nothing for your sick grandmother."

Little Red Riding Hood promised to obey her mother. The grandmother lived out in the woods, a half hour from the village. When Little Red Riding Hood entered the woods a wolf came up to her. She did not know what a wicked animal he was, and was not afraid of him. "Good day to you, Little Red Riding Hood." - "Thank you, wolf." - "Where are you going so early, Little Red Riding Hood?" - "To grandmother's." - "And what are you carrying under your apron?" - "Grandmother is sick and weak, and I am taking her some cake and wine. We baked yesterday, and they should give her strength." - "Little Red Riding Hood, just where does your grandmother live?" - "Her house is a good quarter hour from here in the woods, under the three large oak trees. There's a hedge of hazel bushes there. You must know the place," said Little Red Riding Hood. The wolf thought to himself: "Now there is a tasty bite for me. Just how are you going to catch her?" Then he said: "Listen, Little Red Riding Hood, haven't you seen the beautiful flowers that are blossoming in the woods? Why don't you go and take a look? And I don't believe you can hear how beautifully the birds are singing. You are walking along as though you were on your way to school in the village. It is very beautiful in the woods." [ ... ]

# THANKS - NOW PLEASE PRACTICE!

