

# PHONETICS IN TRANSLATION STUDIES:

*SOUNDS , SPELLINGS ... AND MORE!*

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# 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.

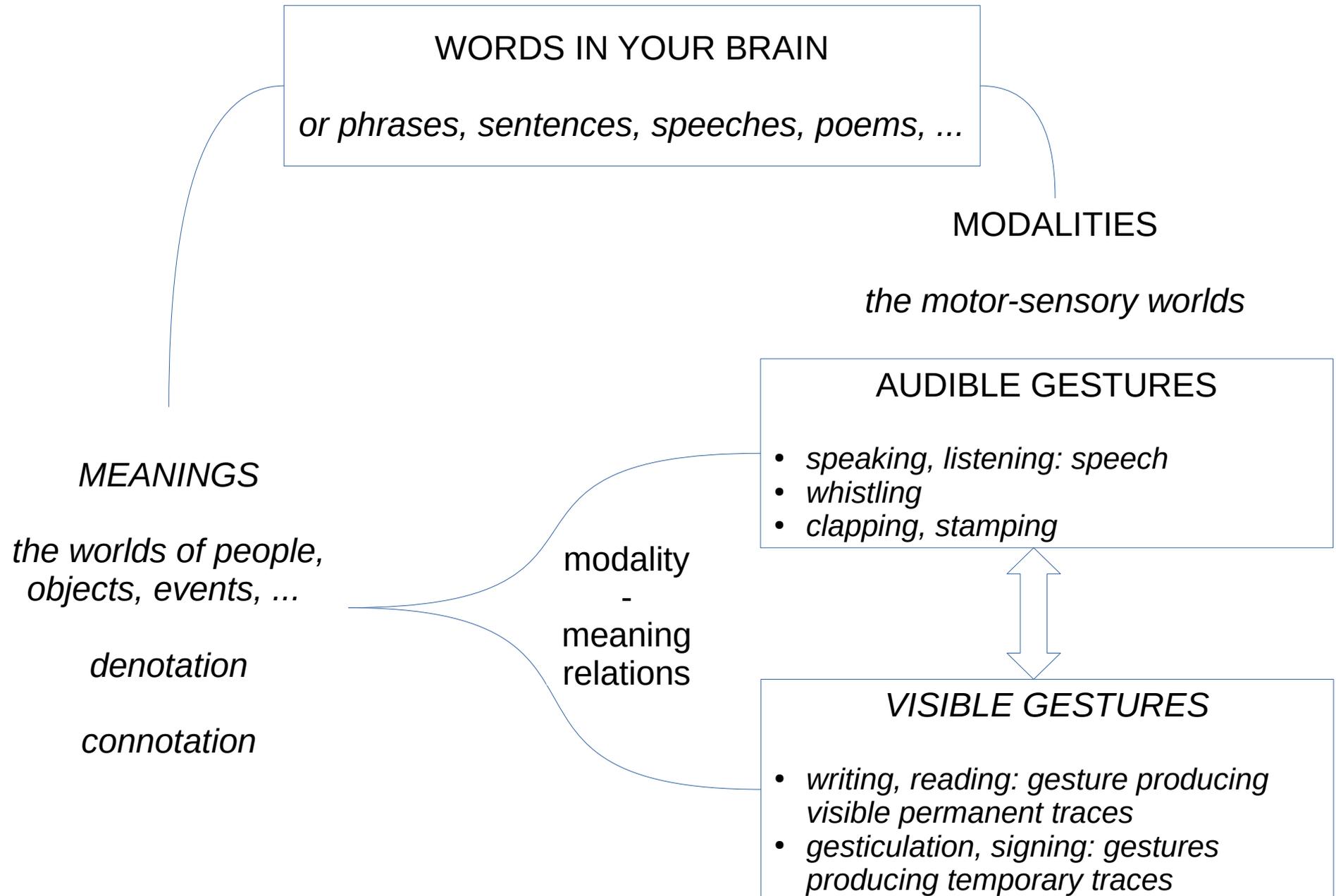
Poem text / recitation performance (Roman Jakobson):  
*Would you translate sounds, tones, intonation?*  
*If so, how?*

*Translation by poetic form:*

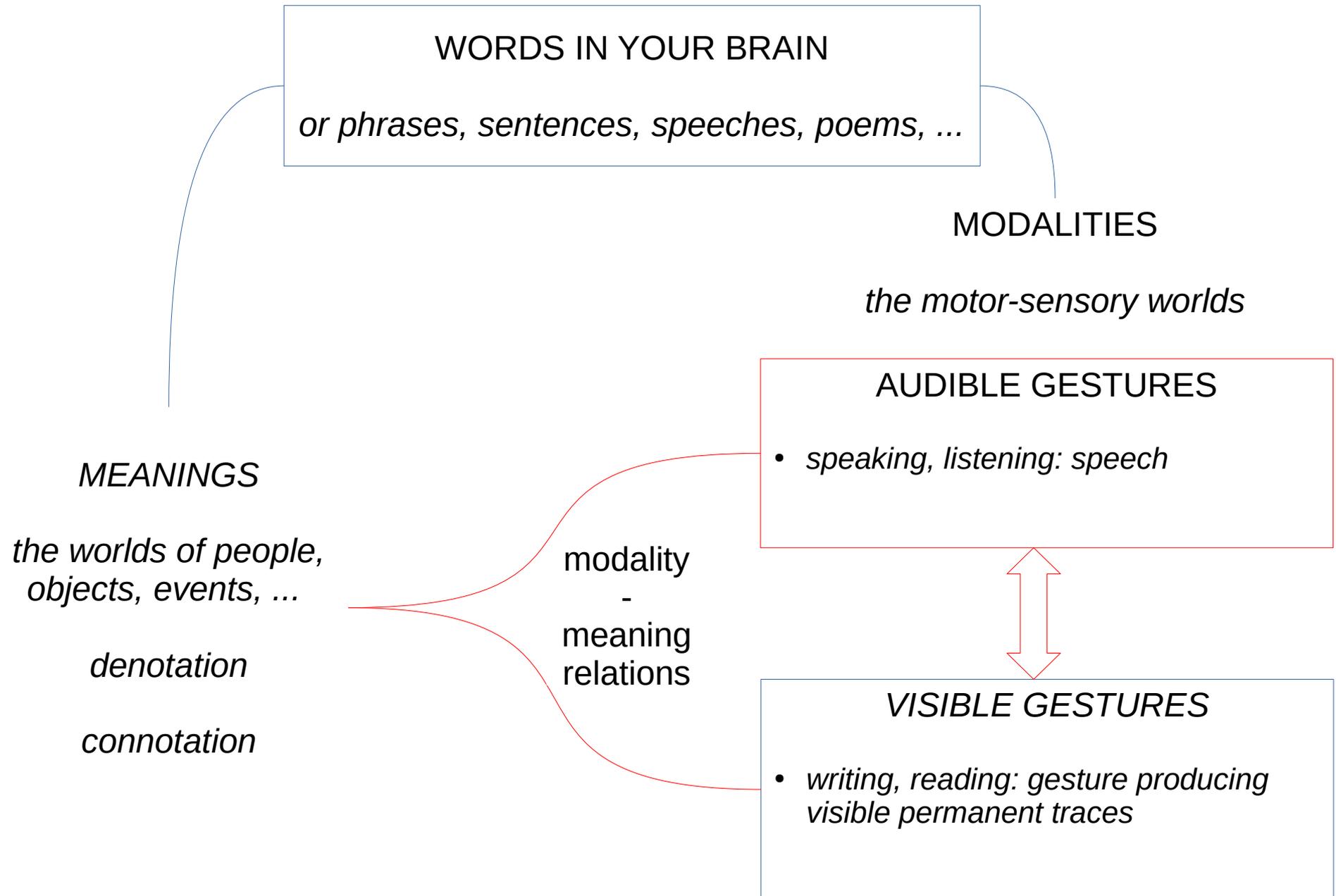
bead curtain she lifts  
sits sternly frowning  
see her teardrops fall  
does she hate maybe

\* In cooperation with Dr Lin Xuwei

# AUDIBLE AND VISIBLE COMMUNICATION



# AUDIBLE AND VISIBLE COMMUNICATION



# SOUNDS AND SPELLINGS

## *HOMOPHONES AND HOMOGRAPHIS 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.

Ivy, 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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Gertrude, German, wind and mind,

Scene, Melpomene, mankind.

Face, but preface, not efface.  
Phlegm, phlegmatic, ass, glass, bass.  
Large, but target, gin, give, verging,  
Ought, out, joust and scour, scouring.  
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!

Mint, pint, senate and seate,  
Dull, bull, and George ate late.  
Scenic, Arabic, Pacific,  
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WHY IS ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION SO CONFUSING?

*SEVERAL REASONS ...*

# WHY IS ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION SO CONFUSING?

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

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Why?

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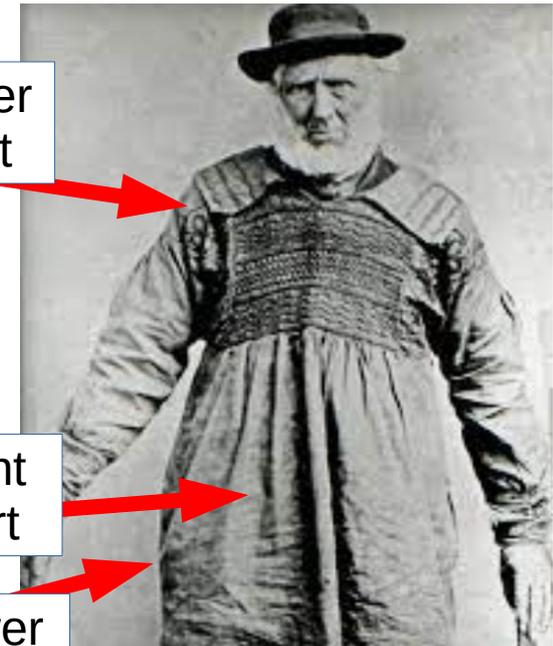
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tunic or smock

upper  
part

front  
part

lower  
part



Semantic  
change

# WHY IS ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION SO CONFUSING?

## Another reason ...

- homographs:
  - **lead**: The roof and pipes are made of lead. - Please lead 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

## Yet another reason – sound change:

- **cough** – **bough** – **hiccough** – **slough** – **though** – **through** – **thorough**
- Which spelling did George Bernard Shaw, the dramatist, suggest for the word “fish”?

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- homographs:

- **lead**: The roof and pipes are made of lead. - Please lead me to your leader.
- **ruler**: I'm an ruler.

- homophones:

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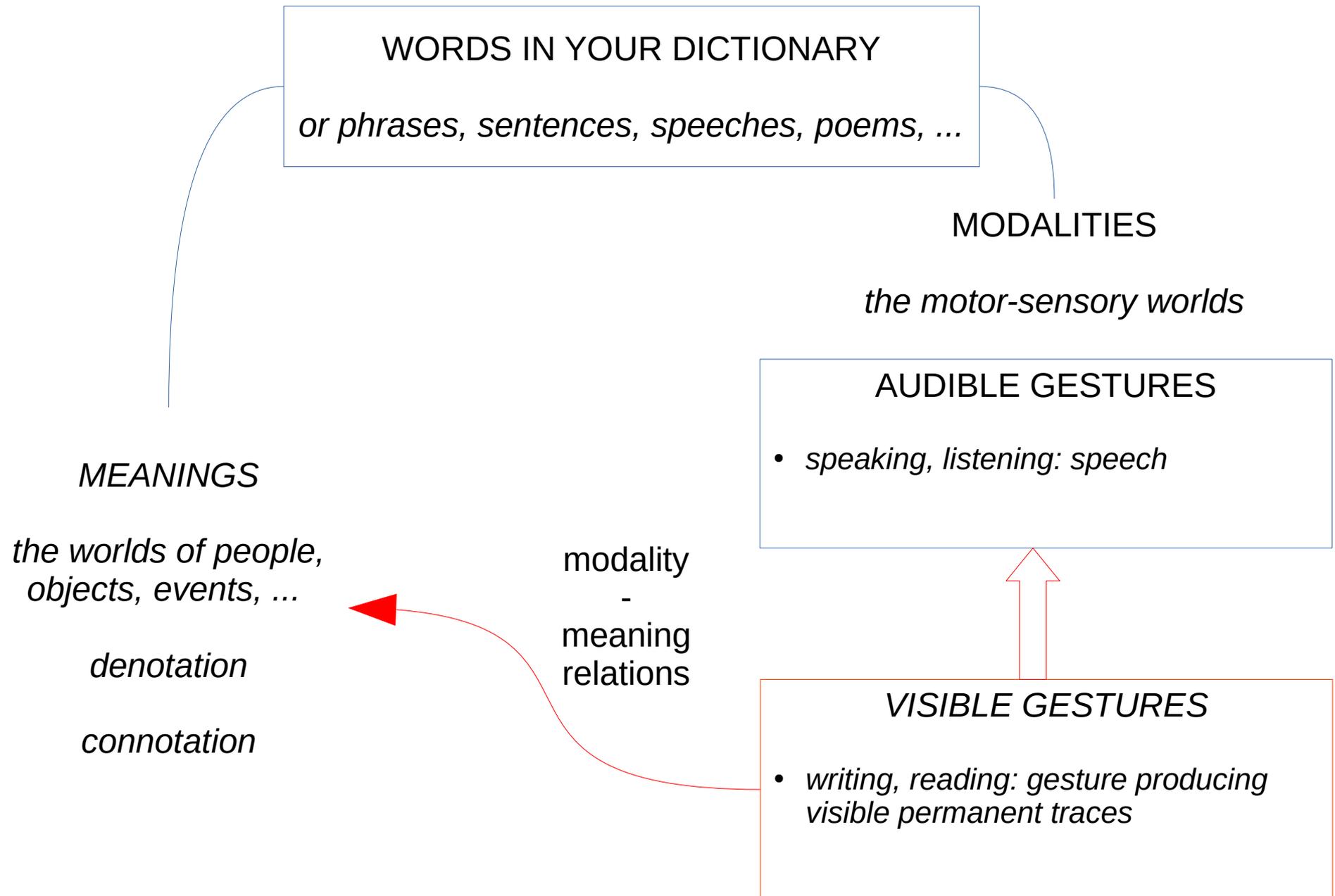
Suggested exercises:

- Find the reasons for the spellings of *cough*, etc.
- Learn the poem *Dearest creature in creation...*
- Make full lists of homographs and homophones.

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# HOMOGRAPHS: sounds, meanings, but one spelling



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## WORDS IN YOUR BRAIN

**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.

**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.

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

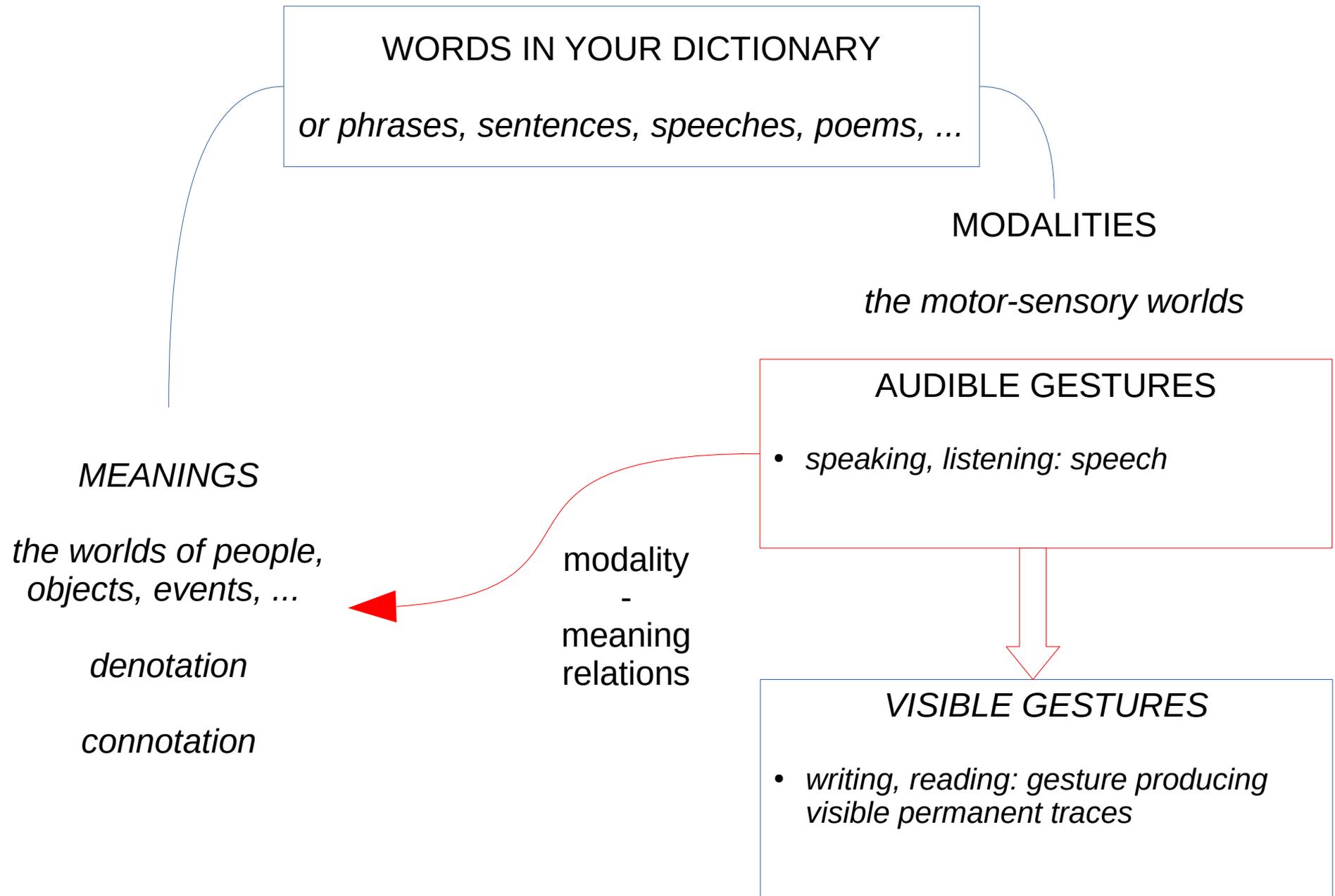
**sink:** Did you see the boat sink? - After the meal I put the dishes in the sink.

**tear:** She said goodbye with a tear in her eye. The thorns tore my shirt.

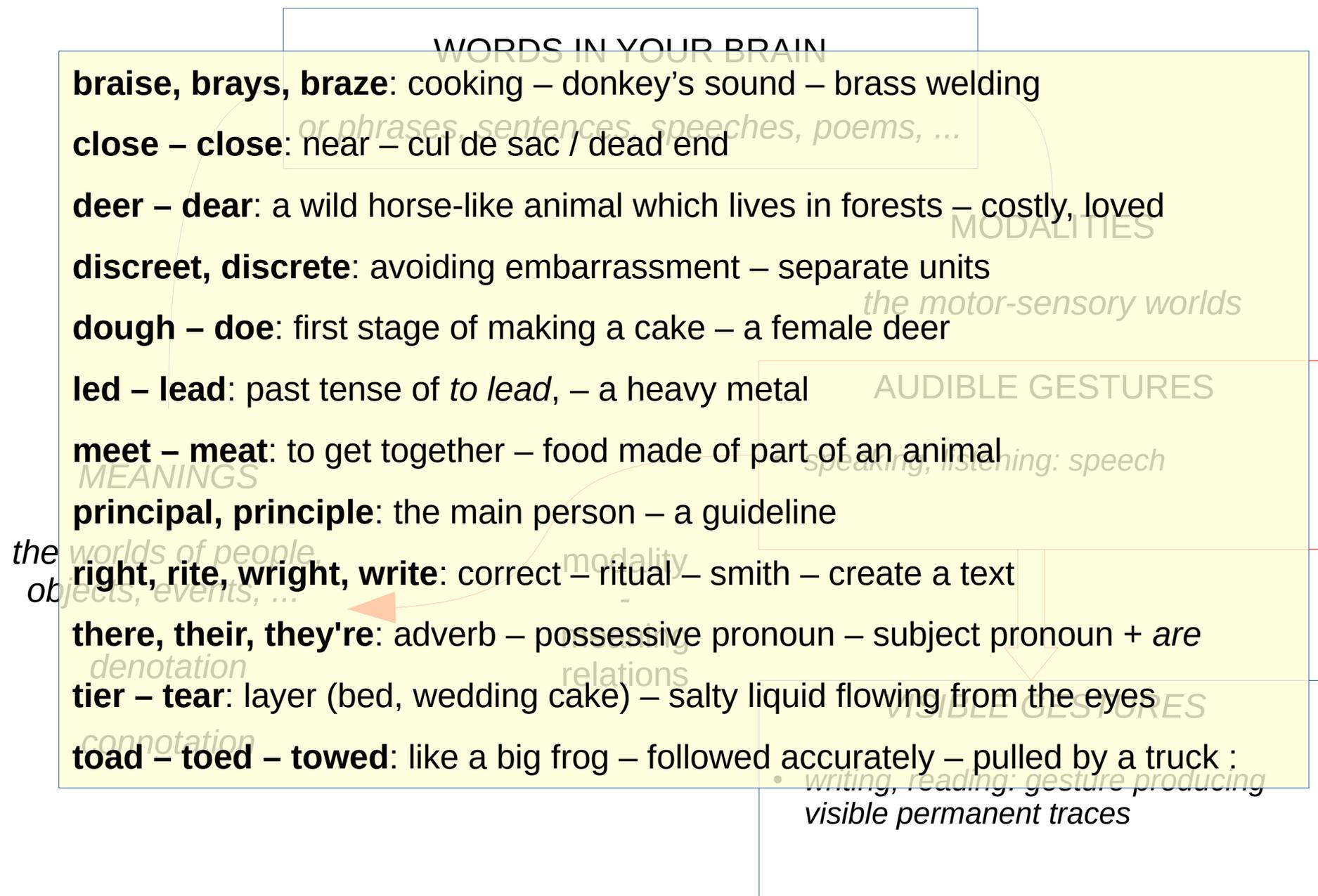
**wind:** There's a strong wind today. - Don't forget to wind your watch!

• writing, reading: gesture producing visible permanent traces

# HOMOPHONES: spellings, meanings, but one sound



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# PHONOLOGY

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

and

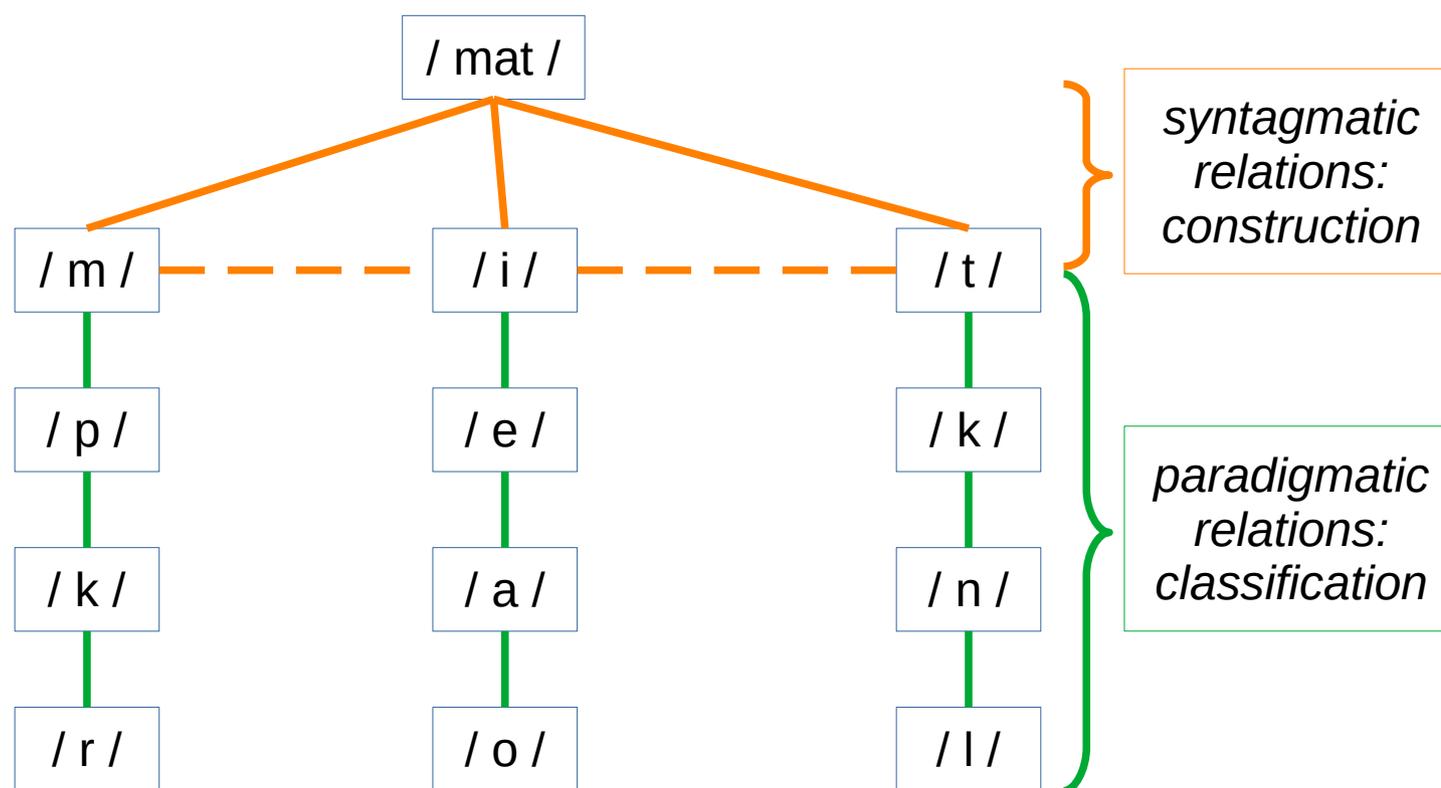
# PHONETICS

*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)



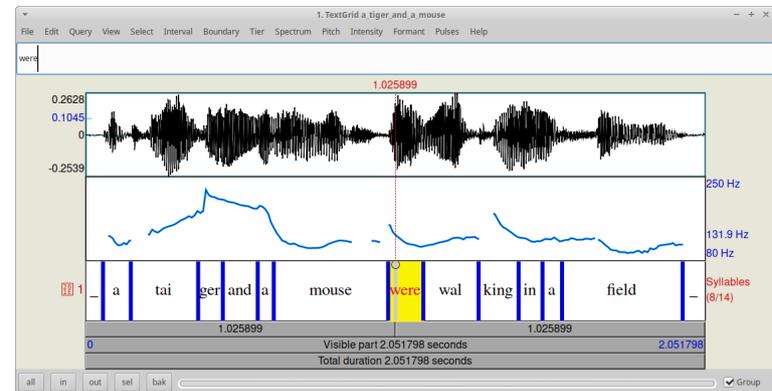
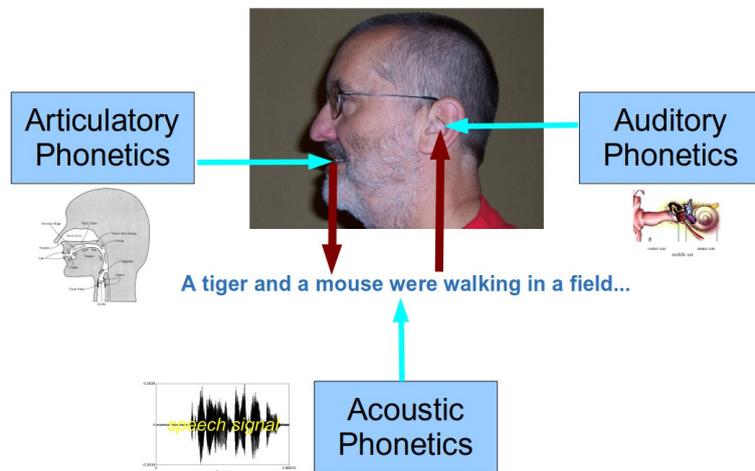
# PHONETICS

## the phonetic cycle

# PHONETICS

Phonetics:

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



phonetic  
analysis

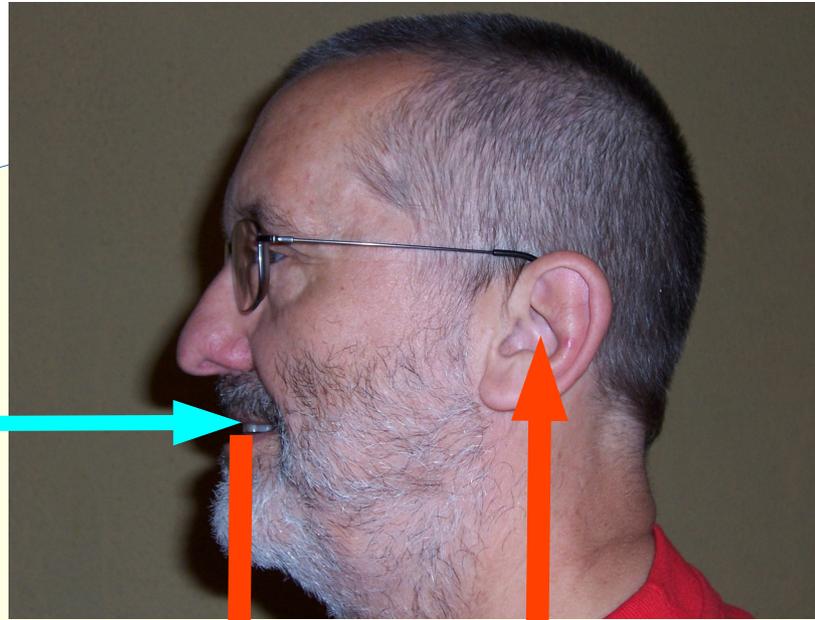
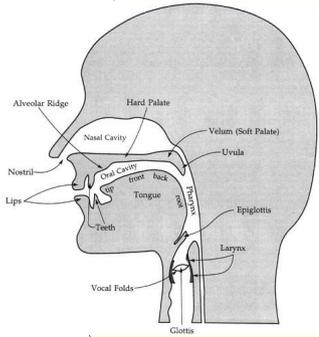
# PHONETICS: the phonetic cycle



**A tiger and a mouse were walking in a field...**

# PHONETICS: the phonetic cycle

## Articulatory Phonetics

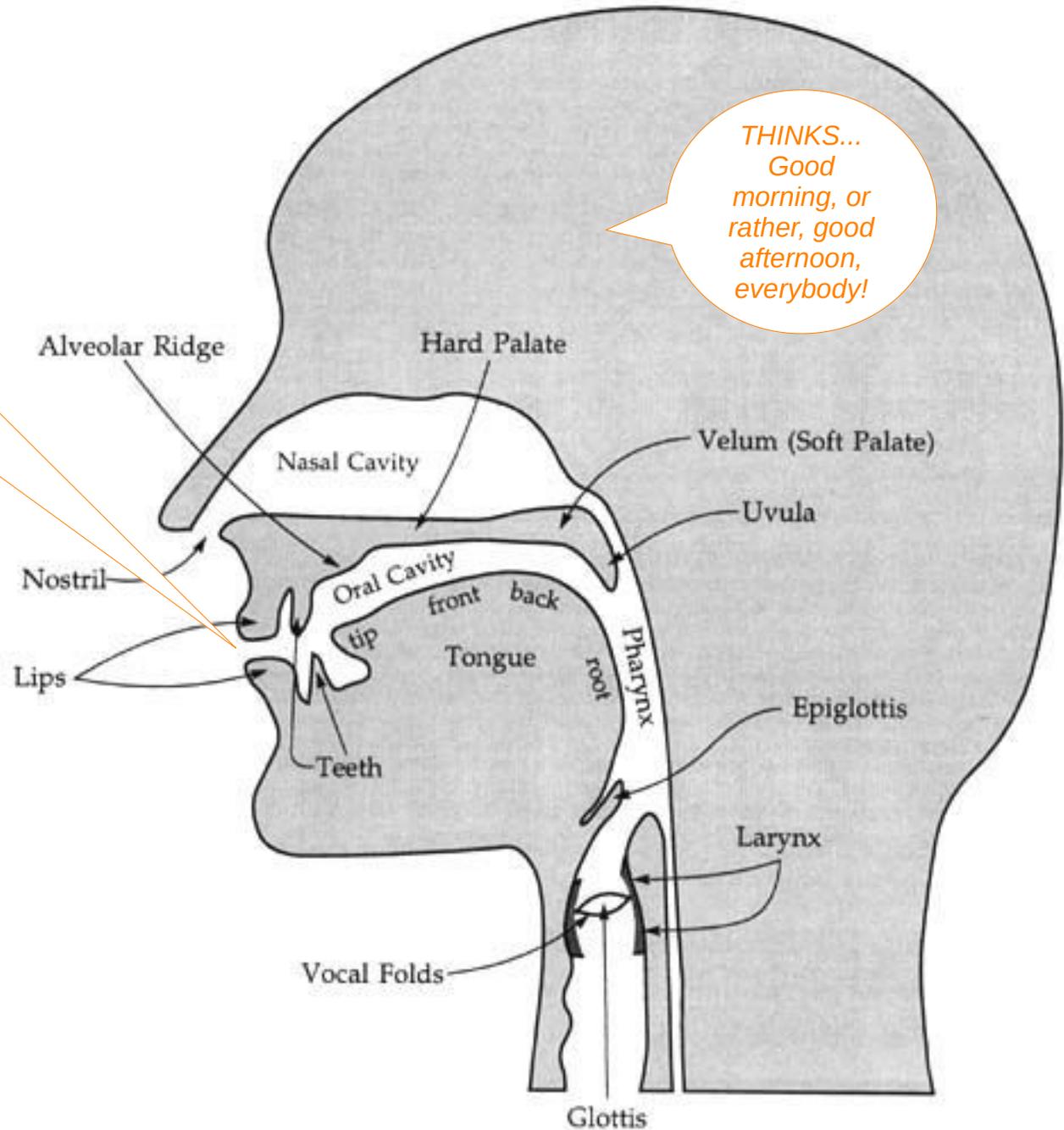


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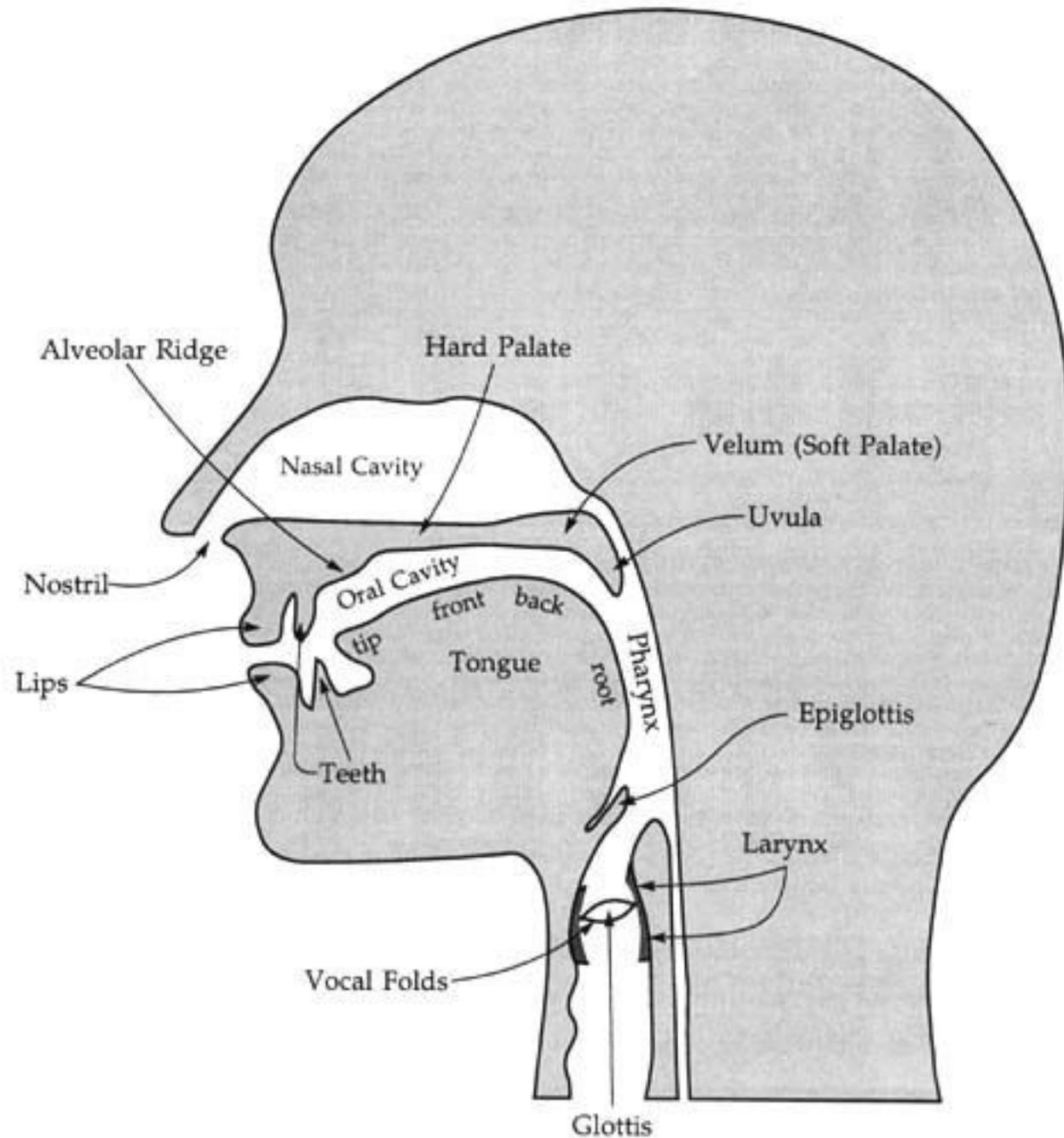
# ARTICULATORY PHONETICS: speech production

*SAYS...*  
*Good morning,*  
*or rather, good*  
*afternoon,*  
*everybody!*

*THINKS...*  
*Good*  
*morning, or*  
*rather, good*  
*afternoon,*  
*everybody!*



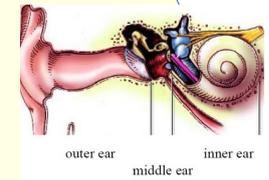
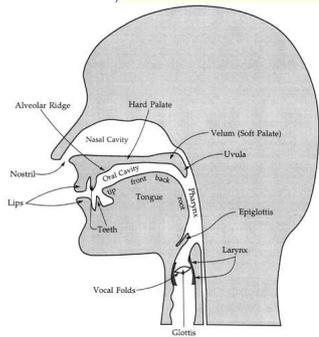
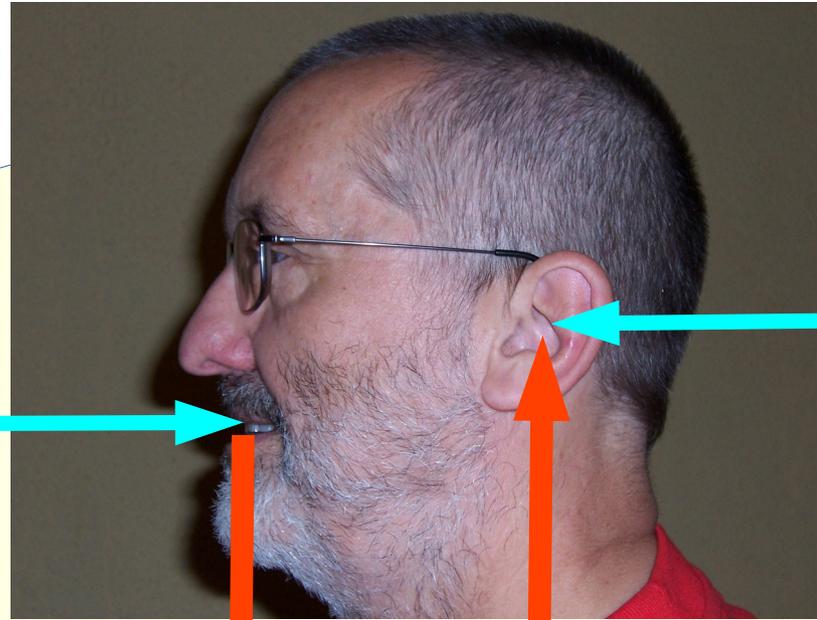
# ARTICULATORY PHONETICS: speech production



# AUDITORY PHONETICS: speech perception

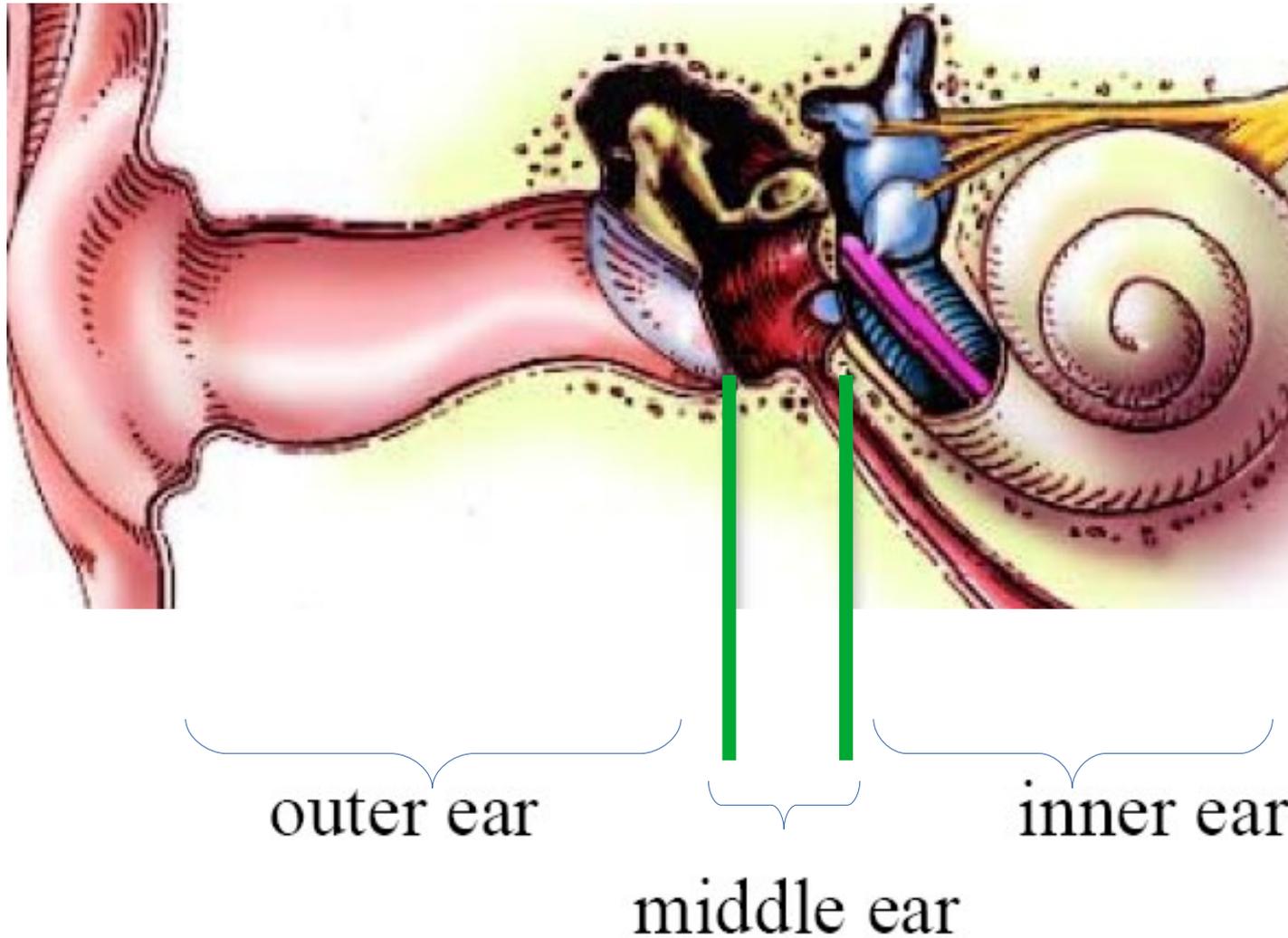
Articulatory  
Phonetics

Auditory  
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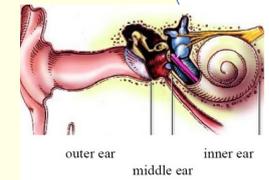
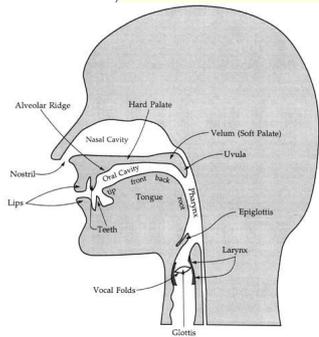
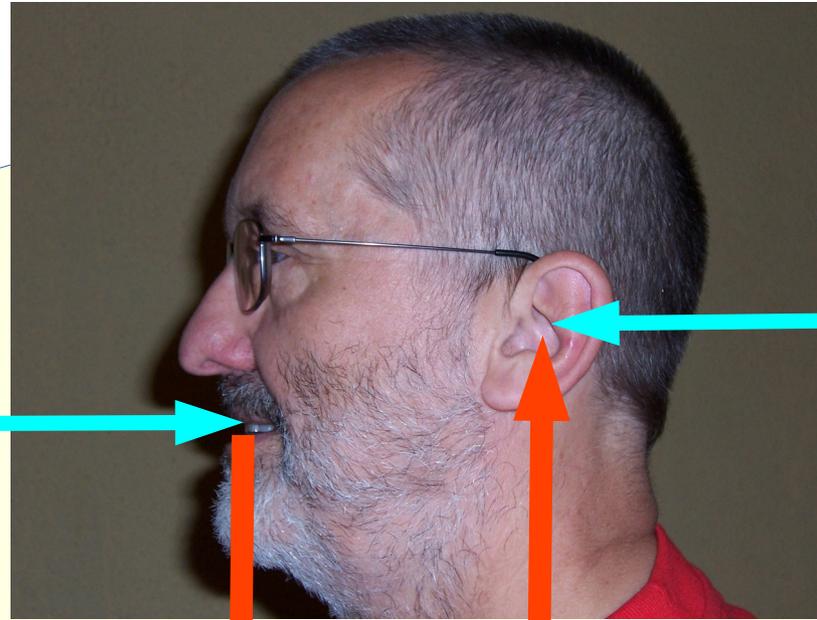
# AUDITORY PHONETICS: speech perception



# ACOUSTIC PHONETICS: speech transmission

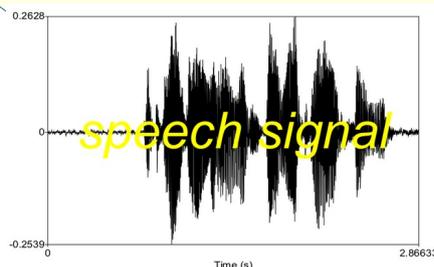
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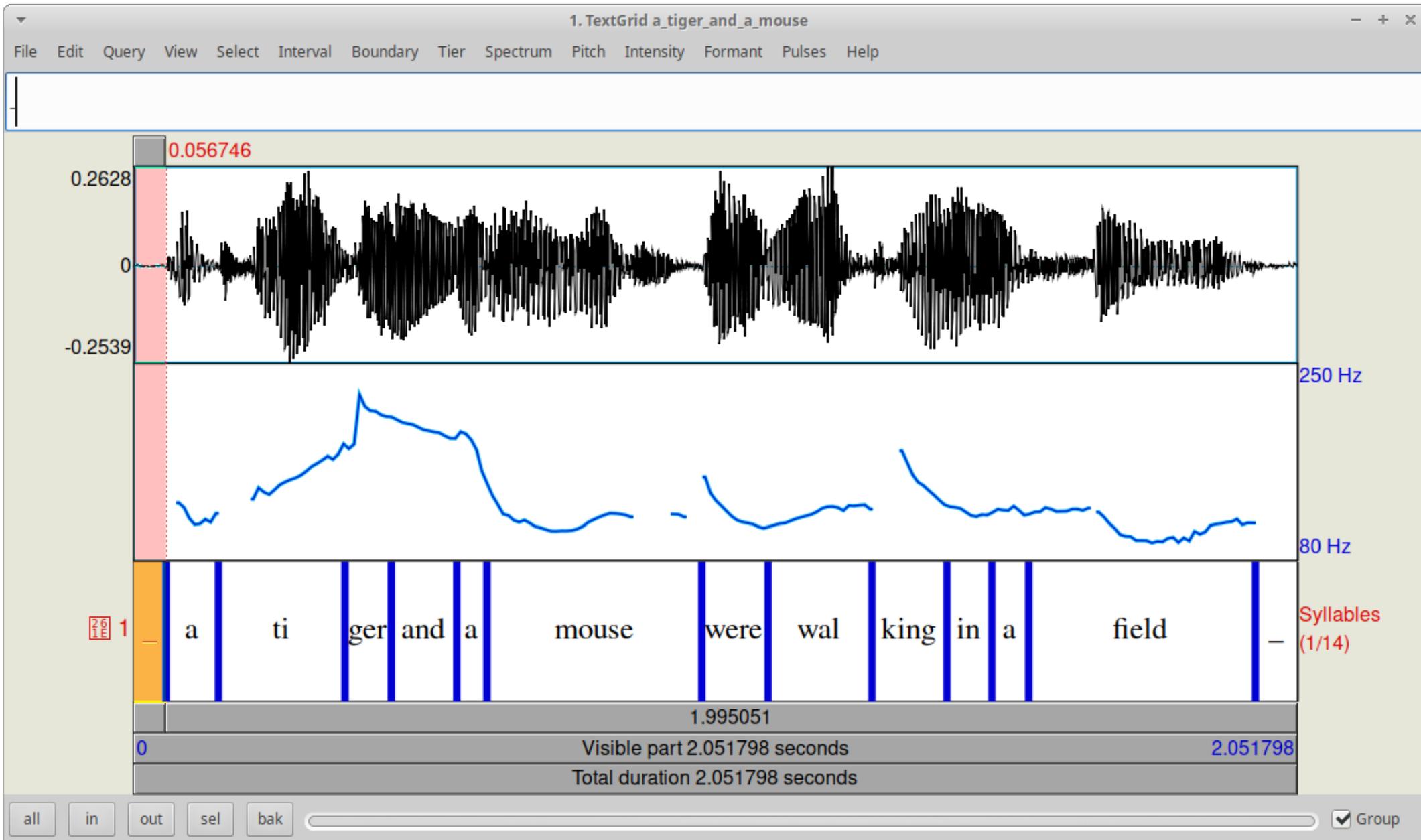


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Acoustic  
Phonetics



# ACOUSTIC PHONETICS: speech transmission



## the Praat phonetic workbench

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ASSOCIATION

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET

IPA





# 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!)

## CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill				ʀ					ʀ		
Tap or Flap				ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

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

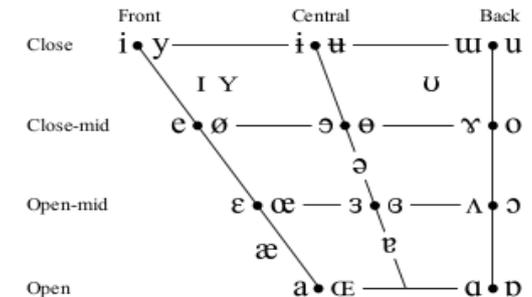
## CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
◌ ɸ Bilabial	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ Examples:
Dental	ɗ Dental/alveolar	pʼ Bilabial
! (Post)alveolar	ɟ Palatal	tʼ Dental/alveolar
‡ Palatoalveolar	ɡ Velar	kʼ Velar
Alveolar lateral	ɠ Uvular	sʼ Alveolar fricative

## OTHER SYMBOLS

ʍ Voiceless labial-velar fricative	ɕ ʑ Alveolo-palatal fricatives
ʋ Voiced labial-velar approximant	ɺ Voiced alveolar lateral flap
ɥ Voiced labial-palatal approximant	ɥ Simultaneous ʃ and x
ħ Voiceless epiglottal fricative	Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.
ʕ Voiced epiglottal fricative	
ʔ Epiglottal plosive	

## VOWELS



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

## SUPRASEGMENTALS

- ˈ Primary stress
- ˌ Secondary stress
- ː Long
- ˑ Half-long
- ˘ Extra-short
- ◌ Minor (foot) group
- ◌ Major (intonation) group
- ◌ Syllable break
- ◌ Linking (absence of a break)

## TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

LEVEL	CONTOUR
˥ or ˧ Extra high	˥ or ˧ Rising
˥ High	˥ Falling
˥ Mid	˥ High rising
˥ Low	˥ Low rising
˥ Extra low	˥ Rising-falling
˩ Downstep	↗ Global rise
˩ Upstep	↘ Global fall

## DIACRITICS

◌ Voiceless	◌ Breathy voiced	◌ Dental
◌ Voiced	◌ Creaky voiced	◌ Apical
◌ Aspirated	◌ Linguolabial	◌ Laminal
◌ More rounded	◌ Labialized	◌ Nasalized
◌ Less rounded	◌ Palatalized	◌ Nasal release
◌ Advanced	◌ Velarized	◌ Lateral release
◌ Retracted	◌ Pharyngealized	◌ No audible release
◌ Centralized	◌ Velarized or pharyngealized	
◌ Mid-centralized	◌ Raised	
◌ Syllabic	◌ Lowered	
◌ Non-syllabic	◌ Advanced Tongue Root	
◌ Rhoticity	◌ Retracted Tongue Root	



# The International Phonetic Alphabet

## 1. Consonants

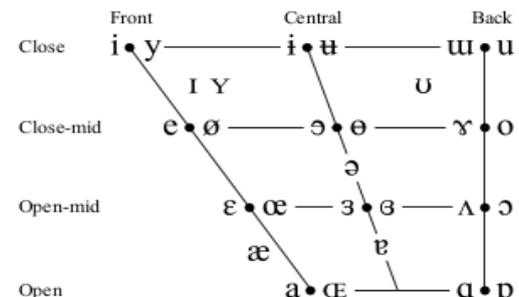
CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)												© 2015 IPA
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal	
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ	
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ			
Trill				r					ʀ			
Tap or Flap		ⱱ		ɾ		ɽ						
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ	
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ								
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ				
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ				

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	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ Examples:
Dental	ɗ Dental/alveolar	pʼ Bilabial
! (Post)alveolar	ɟ Palatal	tʼ Dental/alveolar
‡ Palatoalveolar	ɡ Velar	kʼ Velar
Alveolar lateral	ɠ Uvular	sʼ Alveolar fricative

### VOWELS



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

### OTHER SYMBOLS

- ɱ Voiceless labial-velar fricative
- ɠ Voiced labial-velar approximant
- ɰ Voiced labial-palatal approximant
- ħ Voiceless epiglottal fricative
- ʕ Voiced epiglottal fricative
- ʔ Epiglottal plosive
- ɕ ʑ Alveolo-palatal fricatives
- ɻ Voiced alveolar lateral flap
- ɥ Simultaneous ʃ and x
- Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.

ts kp

### SUPRASEGMENTALS

- ˈ Primary stress
- ˌ Secondary stress
- : Long
- ˑ Half-long
- ˘ Extra-short
- ◌◌ Minor (foot) group
- || Major (intonation) group
- Syllable break
- ◌◌◌ Linking (absence of a break)

### TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

- | LEVEL             | CONTOUR            |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| ē or ˥ Extra high | ē or ˩ Rising      |
| é ˨ High          | ê ˨ Falling        |
| ē ˨ Mid           | ē ˩ High rising    |
| è ˨ Low           | ē ˩ Low rising     |
| ē ˩ Extra low     | ē ˩ Rising-falling |
| ↓ Downstep        | ↗ Global rise      |
| ↑ Upstep          | ↘ Global fall      |

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

◌◌ Voiceless	◌◌̥	◌◌ Breathy voiced	◌◌̤	◌◌ Dental	◌◌̪
◌◌ Voiced	◌◌̬	◌◌ Creaky voiced	◌◌̰	◌◌ Apical	◌◌̯
◌◌ Aspirated	◌◌̚	◌◌ Linguolabial	◌◌̍	◌◌ Laminal	◌◌̎
◌◌ More rounded	◌◌̙	◌◌ Labialized	◌◌̜	◌◌ Nasalized	◌◌̚
◌◌ Less rounded	◌◌̚	◌◌ Palatalized	◌◌̟	◌◌ Nasal release	◌◌̚
◌◌ Advanced	◌◌̟	◌◌ Velarized	◌◌̠	◌◌ Lateral release	◌◌̚
◌◌ Retracted	◌◌̠	◌◌ Pharyngealized	◌◌̡	◌◌ No audible release	◌◌̚
◌◌ Centralized	◌◌̠	◌◌ Velarized or pharyngealized	◌◌̡		
◌◌ Mid-centralized	◌◌̠	◌◌ Raised	◌◌̡		
◌◌ Syllabic	◌◌̚	◌◌ Lowered	◌◌̡		
◌◌ Non-syllabic	◌◌̚	◌◌ Advanced Tongue Root	◌◌̡		
◌◌ Rhoticity	◌◌̚	◌◌ Retracted Tongue Root	◌◌̡		

# The International Phonetic Alphabet

## CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill				ʀ					ʀ		
Tap or Flap				ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

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

## 2. Special consonants

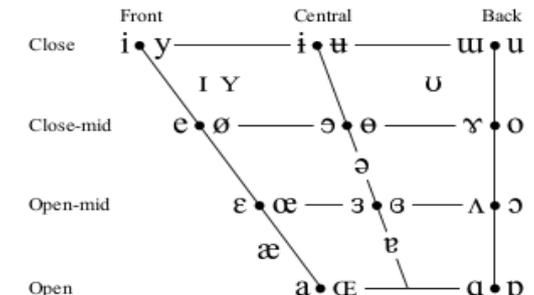
### CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
◌◌ Bilabial	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ Examples:
Dental	ɗ Dental/alveolar	pʼ Bilabial
! (Post)alveolar	ɟ Palatal	tʼ Dental/alveolar
‡ Palatoalveolar	ɡ Velar	kʼ Velar
Alveolar lateral	ɠ Uvular	sʼ Alveolar fricative

### OTHER SYMBOLS

ɱ Voiceless labial-velar fricative	ç ʝ Alveolo-palatal fricatives
ʋ Voiced labial-velar approximant	ɺ Voiced alveolar lateral flap
ɰ Voiced labial-palatal approximant	ɥ Simultaneous ʃ and x
ħ Voiceless epiglottal fricative	Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.
ʕ Voiced epiglottal fricative	
ʔ Epiglottal plosive	

### VOWELS



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

### SUPRASEGMENTALS

- ˈ Primary stress ˈfoʊnəˈtɪʃən
- ˌ Secondary stress ˌkp
- : Long eː
- ˑ Half-long eˑ
- ˘ Extra-short ɛ̘
- ◌◌ Minor (foot) group
- || Major (intonation) group
- Syllable break ˌi.ækt
- ◌◌◌ Linking (absence of a break)

### TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

- | LEVEL             | CONTOUR               |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| ē or ˥ Extra high | ē or ˨ Rising         |
| é ˦ High          | ê ˩ Falling           |
| ē ˧ Mid           | ẽ ˨˩ High rising      |
| è ˧ Low           | ẽ ˨˩ Low rising       |
| è̇ ˩ Extra low    | ẽ̇ ˨˩˩ Rising-falling |
| ↓ Downstep        | ↗ Global rise         |
| ↑ Upstep          | ↘ Global fall         |

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

◌◌ Voiceless	◌◌ ɲ̥ ɖ̥	◌◌ Breathy voiced	◌◌ ɓ̤ ɗ̤	◌◌ Dental	◌◌ ʈ̪ ɖ̪
◌◌ Voiced	◌◌ ɲ̤ ɖ̤	◌◌ Creaky voiced	◌◌ ɓ̰ ɗ̰	◌◌ Apical	◌◌ ʈ̟ ɖ̟
◌◌ Aspirated	◌◌ ʈʰ ɖʰ	◌◌ Linguolabial	◌◌ ɸ̟ ɷ̟	◌◌ Laminal	◌◌ ʈ̟̟ ɖ̟̟
◌◌ More rounded	◌◌ ɔ̞	◌◌ Labialized	◌◌ ʈʷ ɖʷ	◌◌ Nasalized	◌◌ ẽ̃
◌◌ Less rounded	◌◌ ɔ̟	◌◌ Palatalized	◌◌ ʈʲ ɖʲ	◌◌ Nasal release	◌◌ d̟̟̟
◌◌ Advanced	◌◌ ɯ̟	◌◌ Velarized	◌◌ ʈʷ ɖʷ	◌◌ Lateral release	◌◌ d̟̟̟̟
◌◌ Retracted	◌◌ ɯ̠	◌◌ Pharyngealized	◌◌ ʈˤ ɖˤ	◌◌ No audible release	◌◌ d̟̟̟̟̟
◌◌ Centralized	◌◌ ẽ̞	◌◌ Velarized or pharyngealized	◌◌ ɬ̟		
◌◌ Mid-centralized	◌◌ ẽ̞̞	◌◌ Raised	◌◌ ɛ̠ (ɹ̠ = voiced alveolar fricative)		
◌◌ Syllabic	◌◌ ɲ̩	◌◌ Lowered	◌◌ ɛ̡ (β̡ = voiced bilabial approximant)		
◌◌ Non-syllabic	◌◌ ɛ̯	◌◌ Advanced Tongue Root	◌◌ ɛ̟̟		
◌◌ Rhoticity	◌◌ ɔ̞˞ ɑ̞˞	◌◌ Retracted Tongue Root	◌◌ ɛ̠̠		





# The International Phonetic Alphabet

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

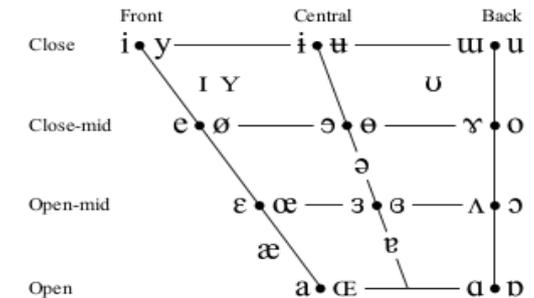
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill				ʀ					ʀ		
Tap or Flap		ⱱ		ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

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
◌ ʘ Bilabial	◌ ɓ Bilabial	◌ ʼ Examples:
◌ ǀ Dental	◌ ɗ Dental/alveolar	◌ ɓʼ Bilabial
◌ ǃ (Post)alveolar	◌ ɟ Palatal	◌ ɗʼ Dental/alveolar
◌ ǃ̥ Palatoalveolar	◌ ɡ Velar	◌ ɡʼ Velar
◌ ǁ Alveolar lateral	◌ ɠ Uvular	◌ ɠʼ Alveolar fricative

VOWELS



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

OTHER SYMBOLS

- ◌ ɸ Voiceless labial-velar fricative
- ◌ ɠ Voiced labial-velar approximant
- ◌ ɟ Voiced labial-palatal approximant
- ◌ ɦ Voiceless epiglottal fricative
- ◌ ʕ Voiced epiglottal fricative
- ◌ ʔ Epiglottal plosive
- ◌ ɕ Alveolo-palatal fricatives
- ◌ ɻ Voiced alveolar lateral flap
- ◌ ɥ Simultaneous ʃ 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. ɲ̥̄

◌ ɹ Voiceless	◌ ̥ ̜ ̞ ̠ ̡ ̢ ̣ ̤ ̥ ̦ ̧ ̨ ̩ ̪ ̫ ̬ ̭ ̮ ̯ ̰ ̱ ̲ ̳ ̴ ̵ ̶ ̷ ̸ ̹ ̺ ̻ ̼ ̽ ̾ ̿ ͇ ͈ ͉ ͊ ͋ ͌ ͍ ͎ ͏ ͐ ͑ ͒ ͓ ͔ ͕ ͖ ͗ ͘ ͙ ͚ ͛ ͜ ͝ ͞ ͟ ͠ ͡ ͢ ͣ ͤ ͥ ͦ ͧ ͨ ͩ ͪ ͫ ͬ ͭ ͮ ͯ	◌ ̂ Breathy voiced	◌ ̃ Creaky voiced	◌ ̄ Dental	◌ ̅ Apical
◌ ̆ Voiced	◌ ̇ Aspirated	◌ ̈ More rounded	◌ ̉ Less rounded	◌ ̊ Advanced	◌ ̋ Retracted
◌ ̌ Centralized	◌ ̍ Mid-centralized	◌ ̎ Syllabic	◌ ̏ Non-syllabic	◌ ̐ Rhoticity	◌ ̑
◌ ̒	◌ ̓	◌ ̔	◌ ̕	◌ ̖	◌ ̗
◌ ̘	◌ ̙	◌ ̚	◌ ̛	◌ ̜	◌ ̝
◌ ̞	◌ ̟	◌ ̠	◌ ̡	◌ ̢	◌ ̣
◌ ̤	◌ ̥	◌ ̦	◌ ̧	◌ ̨	◌ ̩
◌ ̪	◌ ̫	◌ ̬	◌ ̭	◌ ̮	◌ ̯
◌ ̰	◌ ̱	◌ ̲	◌ ̳	◌ ̴	◌ ̵
◌ ̶	◌ ̷	◌ ̸	◌ ̹	◌ ̺	◌ ̻
◌ ̼	◌ ̽	◌ ̾	◌ ̿	◌ ͇	◌ ͈
◌ ͉	◌ ͊	◌ ͋	◌ ͌	◌ ͍	◌ ͎
◌ ͏	◌ ͐	◌ ͑	◌ ͒	◌ ͓	◌ ͔
◌ ͕	◌ ͖	◌ ͗	◌ ͘	◌ ͙	◌ ͚
◌ ͛	◌ ͜	◌ ͝	◌ ͞	◌ ͟	◌ ͠
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◌ ͳ	◌ ʹ	◌ ͵	◌ Ͷ	◌ ͷ	◌ ͸
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◌ Ͱ	◌ ͱ	◌ Ͳ	◌ ͳ	◌ ʹ	◌ ͵
◌ Ͷ	◌ ͷ	◌ ͸	◌ ͹	◌ ͺ	◌ ͻ
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◌ Ͷ	◌ ͷ	◌ ͸	◌ ͹	◌ ͺ	◌ ͻ
◌ ͼ	◌ ͽ	◌ ̾	◌ ̿	◌ ͟	◌ ͠
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◌ ͧ	◌ ͨ	◌ ͩ	◌ ͪ	◌ ͫ	◌ ͬ
◌ ͭ	◌ ͮ	◌ ͯ	◌ Ͱ	◌ ͱ	◌ Ͳ
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◌ ̿	◌ ͟	◌ ͠	◌ ͡	◌ ͢	◌ ͣ
◌ ͤ	◌ ͥ	◌ ͦ	◌ ͧ	◌ ͨ	◌ ͩ
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◌ ͧ	◌ ͨ	◌ ͩ	◌ ͪ	◌ ͫ	◌ ͬ
◌ ͭ	◌ ͮ	◌ ͯ	◌ Ͱ	◌ ͱ	◌ Ͳ
◌ ͳ	◌ ʹ	◌ ͵	◌ Ͷ	◌ ͷ	◌ ͸
◌ ͹	◌ ͺ	◌ ͻ	◌ ͼ	◌ ͽ	◌ ̾
◌ ̿	◌ ͟	◌ ͠	◌ ͡	◌ ͢	◌ ͣ
◌ ͤ	◌ ͥ	◌ ͦ	◌ ͧ	◌ ͨ	◌ ͩ
◌ ͪ	◌ ͫ	◌ ͬ	◌ ͭ	◌ ͮ	◌ ͯ
◌ Ͱ	◌ ͱ	◌ Ͳ	◌ ͳ	◌ ʹ	◌ ͵
◌ Ͷ	◌ ͷ	◌ ͸	◌ ͹	◌ ͺ	◌ ͻ
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◌ ͡	◌ ͢	◌ ͣ	◌ ͤ	◌ ͥ	◌ ͦ
◌ ͧ	◌ ͨ	◌ ͩ	◌ ͪ	◌ ͫ	◌ ͬ
◌ ͭ	◌ ͮ	◌ ͯ	◌ Ͱ	◌ ͱ	◌ Ͳ
◌ ͳ	◌ ʹ	◌ ͵	◌ Ͷ	◌ ͷ	◌ ͸
◌ ͹	◌ ͺ	◌ ͻ	◌ ͼ	◌ ͽ	◌ ̾
◌ ̿	◌ ͟	◌ ͠	◌ ͡	◌ ͢	◌ ͣ
◌ ͤ	◌ ͥ	◌ ͦ	◌ ͧ	◌ ͨ	◌ ͩ
◌ ͪ	◌ ͫ	◌ ͬ	◌ ͭ	◌ ͮ	◌ ͯ
◌ Ͱ	◌ ͱ	◌ Ͳ	◌ ͳ	◌ ʹ	◌ ͵
◌ Ͷ	◌ ͷ	◌ ͸	◌ ͹	◌ ͺ	◌ ͻ
◌ ͼ	◌ ͽ	◌ ̾	◌ ̿	◌ ͟	◌ ͠
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# WORLD ENGLISHES AND THEIR SOUNDS

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- **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”

<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.

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

# WORLD ENGLISHES AND THEIR SOUNDS

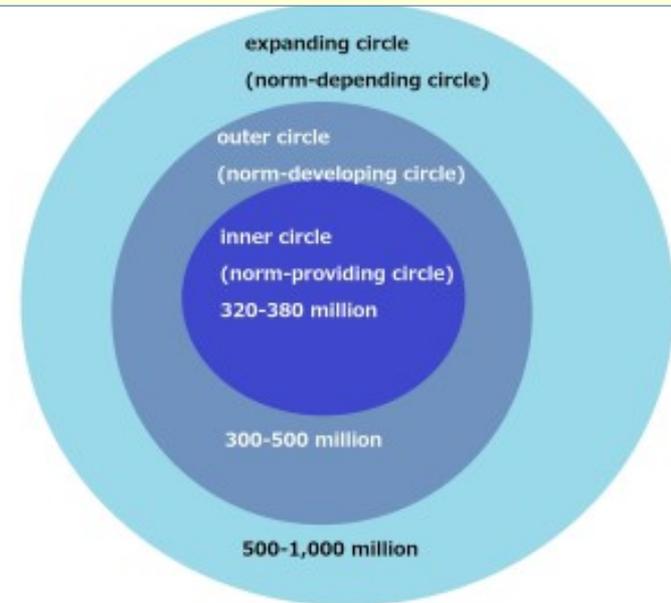
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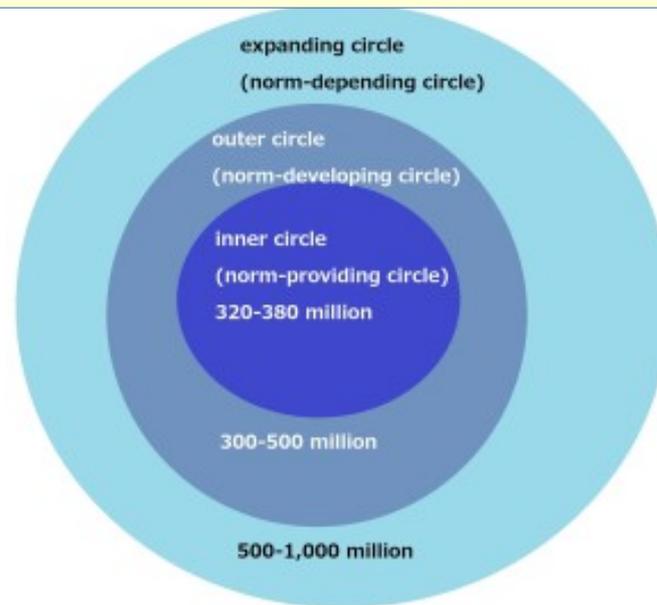
Not forgetting pidgin Englishes!

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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](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

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## North American English

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

## South African English

- Netherlands (Dutch, Afrikaans) and South-Eastern England

Some entertainment:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1\\_Fzo5nmsL0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1_Fzo5nmsL0)

<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!*

es:

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 !

