Pronunciation of English
[prənənsiʃən əv ɪŋlɪʃ]

Linguistics 001

9/27/10
• Standard English spelling does not identify pronunciations clearly or reliably

• Sound change progresses naturally, while orthography does not
What is “ghoti?”
What is “ghoti?” *

“gh” = [f] as in “laugh”

“o” = [ɪ] as in “women”

“ti” = [ʃ] as in “nation”

* credited to William Ollier (1855), George Bernard Shaw, or an anonymous spelling reformer. – www.wikipedia.org
What is “ghoti?” *

“gh” = [f] as in “laugh”

“o” = [ɪ] as in “women”

“ti” = [ʃ] as in “nation”

--- > [fɪʃ] --- > “fish”

* credited to William Ollier (1855), George Bernard Shaw, or an anonymous spelling reformer. – www.wikipedia.org
Vowels

• English has an unusually rich and complex vowel system, and a great deal of variation in vowel pronunciation across dialects
Vowels

• One English letter or sequence of letters can represent a number of different pronunciations
One English letter or sequence of letters can represent a number of different pronunciations
  – heart, hear, heard
Vowels

• One English letter or sequence of letters can represent a number of different pronunciations
  – heart, hear, heard
  – woven, oven
Vowels

- One English letter or sequence of letters can represent a number of different pronunciations
  - heart, hear, heard
  - woven, oven
  - daughter, laughter
Vowels

- One English letter or sequence of letters can represent a number of different pronunciations
  - heart, hear, heard
  - woven, oven
  - daughter, laughter
  - desirable, admirable
• One English letter or sequence of letters can represent a number of different pronunciations
  – heart, hear, heard
  – woven, oven
  – daughter, laughter
  – desirable, admirable
  – done, lone, gone
Vowels

• One English letter or sequence of letters can represent a number of different pronunciations
  – heart, hear, heard
  – woven, oven
  – daughter, laughter
  – desirable, admirable
  – done, lone, gone
  – moss, gross
Vowels

- One English letter or sequence of letters can represent a number of different pronunciations
  - heart, hear, heard
  - woven, oven
  - daughter, laughter
  - desirable, admirable
  - done, lone, gone
  - moss, gross
  - nature, stature, mature
Vowels

How to represent the vowel sounds of English?

1) “Lexical sets”

2) IPA
“Lexical sets”

• A list of vowel categories or equivalence classes, each represented by a set of words whose vowels are all pronounced alike.

• For each vowel category, a single word is used as a convenient way to name the class.

• Note: this doesn't tell us how the words in each vowel class are pronounced -- and of course the pronunciation varies across dialects.
Vowels

“Lexical sets”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Other Examples</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Other Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>KIT</td>
<td>ship, rib, dim</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>THOUGHT</td>
<td>Waugh, hawk, broad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DRESS</td>
<td>step, ebb, hem</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>GOAT</td>
<td>soap, robe, home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>TRAP</td>
<td>bad, cab, ham</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>GOOSE</td>
<td>loop, mood, boom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>LOT</td>
<td>stop, odd, Tom</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>PRICE</td>
<td>ripe, tribe, time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>STRUT</td>
<td>cup, rub, hum</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>CHOICE</td>
<td>boy, void, coin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>FOOT</td>
<td>bush, look, good</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>MOUTH</td>
<td>pouch, loud, noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>BATH</td>
<td>staff, clasp, dance</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>NEAR</td>
<td>beer, weird, fierce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CLOTH</td>
<td>cough, long, gone</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>SQUARE</td>
<td>care, air, wear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>NURSE</td>
<td>curb, turn, work</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>START</td>
<td>far, sharp, farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>FLEECE</td>
<td>reap, seed, seize</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>NORTH</td>
<td>for, York, storm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>FACE</td>
<td>late, babe, name</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>FORCE</td>
<td>ore, floor, coarse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>PALM</td>
<td>bra, Brahms, blah</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>CURE</td>
<td>boor, tour, gourd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From J. C. Well’s ‘Accents of English’ (1982)
**Vowels**

“Lexical sets”
- Any particular choice of sets is likely to make some distinctions that are unnecessary for a given dialect, and also to fail to make some other useful distinctions.
  - For example, very few American dialects distinguish the TRAP and BATH sets -- though many British dialects do.
  - The NORTH and FORCE sets have merged for most speakers on both sides of the Atlantic, though a few dialects still distinguish them at least in part. You can see if they have merged for you by asking whether "for" and "four" are pronounced the same, or "horse" and "hoarse".
Vowels

How to represent the vowel sounds of English?

1) “Lexical sets”

2) IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet)
The IPA vowel chart represents a sort of three-dimensional space:

* degree of opening of the vocal tract runs from top to bottom;
* fronter vs. backer position of the tongue runs from left to right;
* spread vs. rounded lips is indicated by pairs of symbols at a given place in the chart.
Vowels

IPA-Lexical Sets correspondence

(...for the varieties of British and American speech that we might hear from a news reader in a national broadcast)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>British</th>
<th>American</th>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th></th>
<th>British</th>
<th>American</th>
<th>Keyword</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>KIT</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>ɔː</td>
<td>ɔ</td>
<td>THOUGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>DRESS</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>əʊ</td>
<td>ʊo</td>
<td>GOAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ææ</td>
<td>ææ</td>
<td>TRAP</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>ʊn</td>
<td>ɐn</td>
<td>GOOSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ə</td>
<td>ɐ</td>
<td>LOT</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>ɐʊ</td>
<td>ɐɹ</td>
<td>PRICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ʌ</td>
<td>ʌ</td>
<td>STRUT</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>ɔɪ</td>
<td>ɔɪ</td>
<td>CHOICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ʊ</td>
<td>ʊ</td>
<td>FOOT</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>ʊə</td>
<td>ʊɹ</td>
<td>MOUTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ɑː</td>
<td>æ</td>
<td>BATH</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>ɪə</td>
<td>ɪɹ</td>
<td>NEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ɒ</td>
<td>ɔ</td>
<td>CLOTH</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>ɛə</td>
<td>ɛɹ</td>
<td>SQUARE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ɜː</td>
<td>ɜɹ or ɹ</td>
<td>NURSE</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>aː</td>
<td>ɐɹ</td>
<td>START</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>FLEECE</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>ɔː</td>
<td>ɔɹ</td>
<td>NORTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>eɪ</td>
<td>eɪ</td>
<td>FACE</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>ɔː</td>
<td>ɔɹ</td>
<td>FORCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>aː</td>
<td>ɐ</td>
<td>PALM</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>ɐʊ</td>
<td>ɐn</td>
<td>CURE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: - a long vowel is denoted by :
- a sequence of two vowels denotes a diphthong
Vowels

How we will use the IPA for English in class (and on your homework!):

1)  a instead of æ

2)  r instead of ɹ
How we will use the IPA for English in class (and on your homework!):

1) **a** instead of ə

The IPA assigns the normal printed a character to a low front vowel which is hardly ever found, and assigns the upside-down a (or "turned a") character to the very common open central vowel, such as the vowel in American English "pot". It will be a lot easier to read and write IPA descriptions of English if we just take the regular lower-case a to be the American "pot" vowel.

2) **r** instead of ɹ

The IPA assigns the upside-down r character ("turned r") to the particular kind of "bunched-tongue r" used by most speakers of American English, while reserving the ordinary r for the "trilled r" as found in Spanish (and many other languages). Since the trilled r is not found in American English, it's again easier to read and write if we use the standard r symbol.
# IPA-Lexical Sets correspondence for “standard” American vowels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPA</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>IPA</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>œ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 &amp; 7</td>
<td>æ</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>aɪ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 &amp; 12</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>ɔɪ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ʌ</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>aʊ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ʊ</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>ɪr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 &amp; 13</td>
<td>ɔ</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>ɛɹ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ɜ or ɜ˞</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>ɔr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>22 &amp; 23</td>
<td>ɔr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>eɪ</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>ʊ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A special note on schwa [ə]

- The vowel symbol named "schwa" is generally used in transcribing English to represent an unstressed and reduced vowel, as in the last syllable of data, the first syllable of connect, or the middle syllable of calico.

- The actual quality of this vowel is variable, depending on context, rate of speech and speaker -- it can be anywhere from [ʌ] to [ɪ]. Rather than trying to fix the exact quality of such vowels, which are usually brief and not very clear perceptually, we'll use schwa for all of them.

- We'll also avoid using schwa for stressed, full vowels.
**Consonants**

**IPA consonant chart**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonants (Pulmonic)</th>
<th>Bilabial</th>
<th>Labiodental</th>
<th>Dental</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Postalveolar</th>
<th>Retroflex</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Uvular</th>
<th>Pharyngeal</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plosive</td>
<td>/p/ /b/</td>
<td>/t/ /d/</td>
<td>/t/ /q/</td>
<td>/c/ /ʃ/</td>
<td>/k/ /ɡ/</td>
<td>/q/ /ɡ/</td>
<td>/ʔ/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal</td>
<td>/m/ /ŋ/</td>
<td>/n/</td>
<td>/ɲ/ /ɲ/</td>
<td>/ɲ/ /ŋ/</td>
<td>/N/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trill</td>
<td>/b/</td>
<td>/r/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/R/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tap or Flap</td>
<td>/ɾ/</td>
<td>/ɾ/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral fricative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/ɬ/ /ʃ/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximant</td>
<td>/ʋ/</td>
<td>/ɹ/</td>
<td>/ɹ/</td>
<td>/ɹ/</td>
<td>/ɹ/</td>
<td>/ɹ/</td>
<td>/ɹ/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral approximant</td>
<td>/l/</td>
<td>/ɾ/</td>
<td>/ɾ/</td>
<td>/ɾ/</td>
<td>/ɾ/</td>
<td>/ɾ/</td>
<td>/ɾ/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consonants

IPA consonant chart - English consonants only
(relevant to English dictionary-style pronunciations)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonants (Pulmonic)</th>
<th>Bilabial</th>
<th>Labiodental</th>
<th>Dental</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Uvular</th>
<th>Pharyngeal</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plosive</td>
<td>p b</td>
<td>t d</td>
<td>~</td>
<td></td>
<td>k g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>η</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tap or Flap</td>
<td></td>
<td>f</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricative</td>
<td>f v θ ŋ s z j z</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral fricative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximant</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>j</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral approximant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.
Consonants

• These symbols basically have their normal value in English spelling (with some exceptions!):
  p, b, t, d, k, g, m, n, f, v, s, z, l
Consonants

• These symbols basically have their normal value in English spelling (with some exceptions!):
  p, b, t, d, k, g, m, n, f, v, s, z, l

• The “engma” [ŋ] is the velar nasal sound at the end of "hang" or "ring"
  - note the difference between “singer” [ŋ] and “finger” [ŋɡ]
Consonants

• These symbols basically have their normal value in English spelling (with some exceptions!):
  p, b, t, d, k, g, m, n, f, v, s, z, l

• The “engma” [ŋ] is the velar nasal sound at the end of "hang" or "ring"
  - note the difference between “singer” [ŋ] and “finger” [ŋg]

• The alveolar tap "fishhook" [ɾ] is the sound that spelled "t" or "d" becomes (for most American speakers) in "Pețer" or "ladder" or "at all"
Consonants

• These symbols basically have their normal value in English spelling (with some exceptions!):
  p, b, t, d, k, g, m, n, f, v, s, z, l

• The “engma” [ŋ] is the velar nasal sound at the end of "hang" or "ring"
  - note the difference between “singer” [ŋ] and “finger” [ŋg]

• The alveolar tap "fishhook" [ɾ] is the sound that spelled "t" or "d" becomes (for most American speakers) in "Peter" or "ladder" or "at all"

• The interdental fricatives "theta" θ and "eth" [ð] are the sounds at the start of "thin" and "this" respectively.
Consonants

• These symbols basically have their normal value in English spelling (with some exceptions!):
  p, b, t, d, k, g, m, n, f, v, s, z, l

• The “engma” [ŋ] is the velar nasal sound at the end of "hang" or "ring"
  - note the difference between “singer” [ŋ] and “finger” [ŋg]

• The alveolar tap "fishhook" [ɾ] is the sound that spelled "t" or "d" becomes (for most American speakers) in "Peter" or "ladder" or "at all"

• The interdental fricatives "theta" θ and "eth" [ð] are the sounds at the start of "thin" and "this" respectively.

• The palatal fricatives "esh" [ʃ] and “ezh” or "yogh" [ʒ] are the sounds in the middle of "ashen" and "azure" respectively.
Consonants

• These symbols basically have their normal value in English spelling (with some exceptions!):
  p, b, t, d, k, g, m, n, f, v, s, z, l

• The “engma” [ŋ] is the velar nasal sound at the end of "hang" or "ring"
  - note the difference between “singer” [ŋ] and “finger” [ŋɡ]

• The alveolar tap "fishhook" [ɾ] is the sound that spelled "t" or "d" becomes (for most American speakers) in "Peter" or "ladder" or "at all"

• The interdental fricatives "theta" θ and "eth" [ð] are the sounds at the start of "thin" and "this" respectively.

• The palatal fricatives "esh" [ʃ] and “ezh” or "yogh" [ʒ] are the sounds in the middle of "ashen" and "azure" respectively.

• The palatal approximant “yod” [j] is essentially the consonant spelled 'y' in English, as in "yield" or "yes".
Consonants

You should also know about...

• The labio-velar approximant [w], as in "will" or "wallaby"
  (due to a peculiarity of IPA classification, it does not appear in the main consonant table)
Consonants

You should also know about...

• "affricates," such as the initial sounds in "chunk" or "jest", which are formed by combining a stop and a fricative. For English, there are two cases:

  1. the voiceless palatal affricate (like the start of "chip") which in IPA is written [tʃ]

  2. the voiced palatal affricate (like the start of "jut") which in IPA is written [dʒ]
Consonants

You should also know about...

- glottal stop [ʔ], as in “button” or “mountain” (for some speakers)
Stress

You should also know about...

- Stress marking:
  Stress is marked before the affected syllable; primary stress is marked by a raised vertical line, while secondary stress is marked by a lowered vertical line. Thus "California" is written [ˌkæləˈfoʊrniə]
Enjoy your Monday

- Homework 3 will be due Wednesday, Oct. 6.

- See the end of today’s lecture notes online for instructions on using IPA in digital documents