

Pronunciation of English

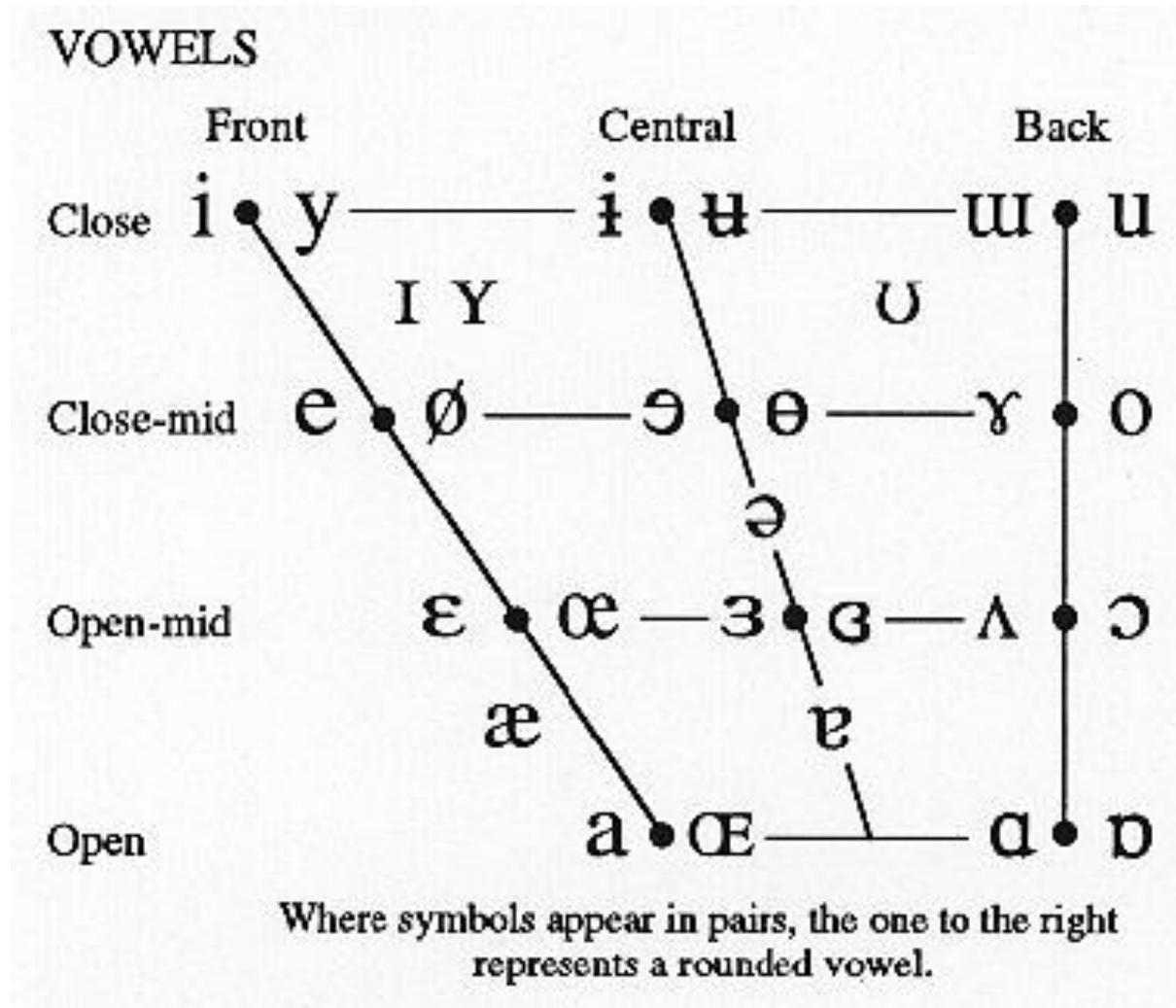
Transcription exercise!

- Given that you've learned a little about IPA,
it's not a bad idea to do a little bit more practice.

red riding hood

***If you find hard, we can look up the words in a dictionary, later.....**

Vowels: in IPA chart



Vowel articulation



/i/



/u/



/ɔ/



/e/



/æ/

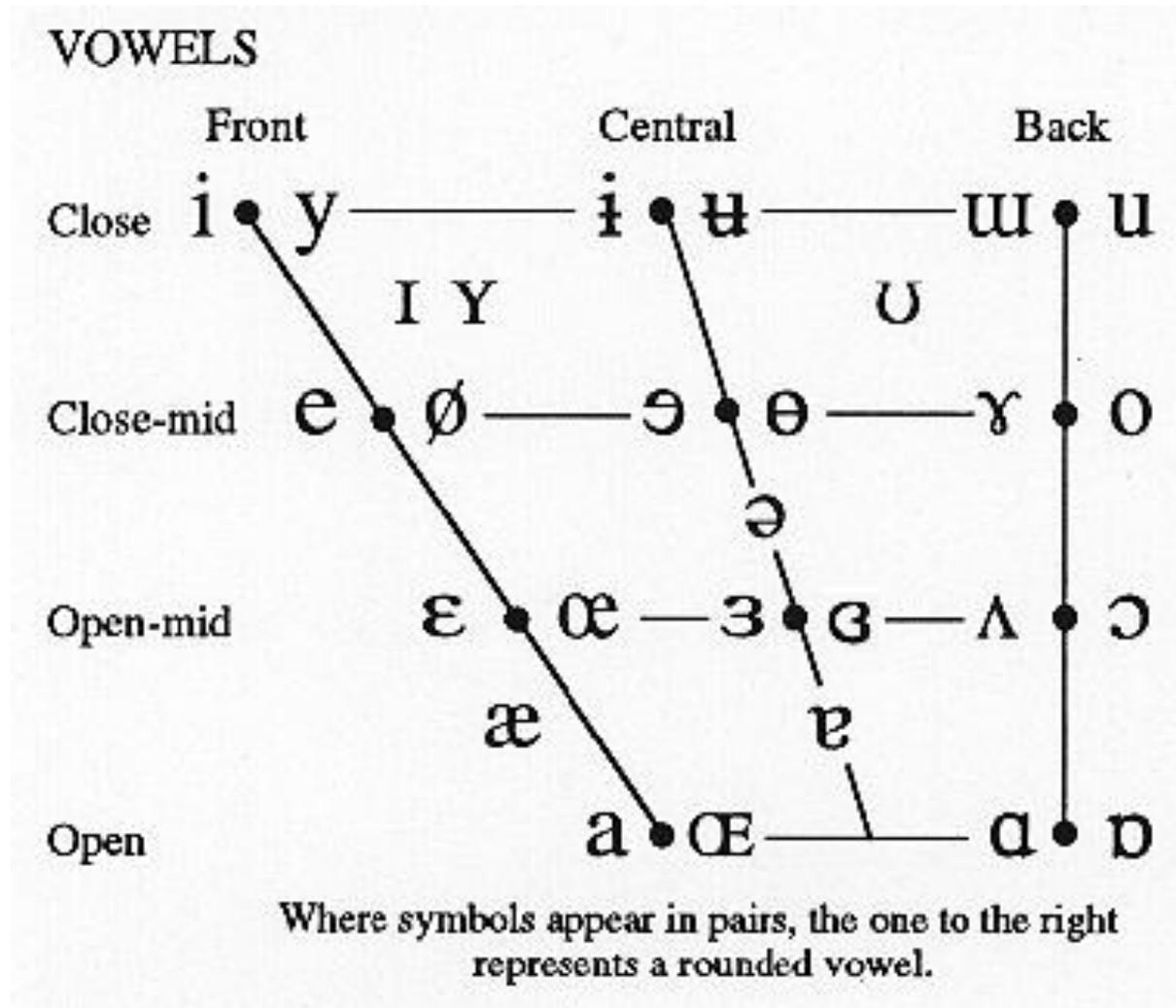


/ɑ/

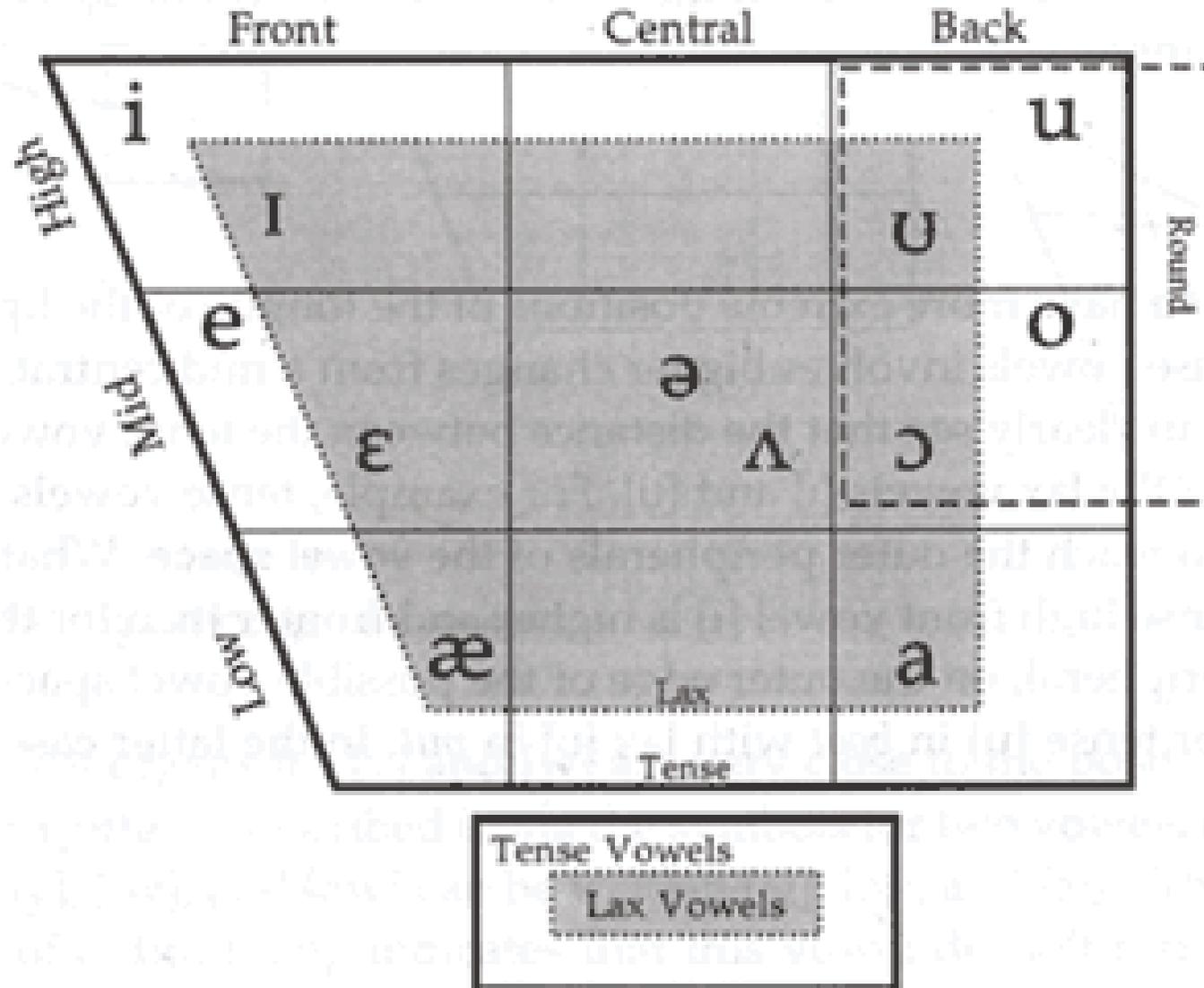
Vowels: in IPA chart

- It is useful to categorize vowels by how they're produced, and this is indeed the actual practice.
- The three dimensions of the chart are:
 - the frontness of the tongue (horizontal dimension)
 - the height of the tongue (vertical dimension)
 - rounding of the lips (pairs of the symbols)

Vowels: in IPA chart



Vowels: in American English



Consonants

- Compared to vowels, consonants can be categorized more “accurately” in terms of how they are produced.
 - The relevant dimensions include:
 - the place of articulation (where you narrow your vocal tract)
 - manner of articulation (how you narrow your vocal tract)
 - voicing (do you vibrate your vocal folds)
- *depending on the language, you may also want to know whether the airstream is coming out of your mouth or going inside. (the so called “airstream mechanism”)

Consonants

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	ʙ		r						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			

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

Consonants: in English

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 1993)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d				k g			
Nasal		m		n				ŋ			
Trill											
Tap or Flap				ɾ							
Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ						h
Lateral fricative											
Approximant				ɹ			j				
Lateral approximant				l							

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

Consonants in English

A note on affricate:

Symbols /tʃ/, /dʒ/ (as in *chart* and *jar*) are not included in the chart, since their pronunciation essentially include two steps: you need to combine a stop (/t/ and /d/) with a fricative (/ʃ/ and /ʒ/)

Also on glides:

The symbol /w/ (as in *why*) is not missing. This sound requires some lip rounding and tongue root raising, but not that much of constriction in the mouth. This is where the boundary between vowels and consonants becomes blurry.

Stress

- is marked before the affected syllable.

Primary stress:

/ 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/

Secondary stress:

/,kælə 'fɔrnjə/

- There are a bunch of nice people who made valuable resources online. It's not a bad idea to consult them when you're stuck in transcription.
- <http://www.yorku.ca/earmstro/ipa/>

- With the help of a little bit of technology, it's no longer a myth of how speech "looks like". The difference between variations of a same sound becomes apparent.
- [For example:](#)

Transcription exercise!

- Finally, let's come back to our exercise...

how would you like to transcribe the following phrase?

red riding hood