

the voiced consonants are matched by voiceless ones. The only point of difficulty for the nonexpert user in this respect is that the consonant written *th* is both voiced and voiceless. Voiced, the symbol is [ð], voiceless, it is [θ]. In this same regard it will be noted later in several dialects that the voiced *th*, [ð], is replaced by the voiced [d] or [z], while the voiceless *th*, [θ], receives a substitution of the voiceless [t] or [s].

THE SYMBOLS AND SOUNDS OF THE PHONETIC ALPHABET

The phonetic alphabet and the additional symbols (page 10) are recorded on tape so that you may associate symbol with sound. To emphasize the sound being enunciated, the stress in the pronounced word is in some instances altered from the normal.

(Voice: Jerry Blunt.)

Vowels

Symbol	Key Word	Phonetic Representation
[i]	eat, believe, agree	[it, bə'liv, ə'gri]
[ɪ]	it, think, complicity	[ɪt, θɪŋk, kəm'plɪsətɪ]
[e]	ate, chaotic, hurricane	[et, ke'atɪk, 'hɜɪkən]
[ɛ]	ebb, bet, tent	[ɛb, bɛt, tɛnt]
[æ]	at, bat, habitat	[æt, bæt, 'hæbətæt]
[a]	car (<i>Brooklynese</i>), ask, dance	[ask, dans, ka:]
[ɑ]	on, father, schwa	[ɑn, 'fɑðə, ʃwɑ]
[ɒ]	watch, wander, Gotham	[wɒtʃ, 'wɒndə, 'gɒθəm]
[ɔ]	ought, gnawed, Shaw	[ɔt, nɔd, ʃɔ]
[o]	oboe, shrove, poncho	['obo, ʃrov, 'pɒntʃo]
[ʊ]	umlaut, put, took	['ʊmlaut, pʊt, tʊk]
[u]	pool, true	[pu:l, tru]
[ʌ] accented	up, above, Dutch	[ʌp, ə' bʌv, dʌtʃ]
[ə] unaccented,	above,	[ə' bʌv,
the schwa	genesis,	'dʒɛnəsis,
vowel	data	'detə]

Symbol	Key Word	Phonetic Representation
[ɜ] accented syllable, r sounded	further, bird	['fɜðɜ, bɜd]
[ɝ] accented syllable, r not sounded	further, bird	['fɜðə, bɜd]
[ɚ] unaccented syllable, r sounded	further, mother	['fɜðɜ, 'mʌðɜ]

Diphthongs

Symbol	Key Word	Phonetic Representation
[ɪə]	beer, here, steer (<i>Southern</i>)	[bɪə, hɪə, stɪə]
[ɛə]	there, head, west (<i>Southern</i>)	[ðɛə, hɛəd, wɛəst]
[eɪ]	eight, great, weigh	[eɪt, greɪt, weɪ]
[aɪ]	aisle, time, cry	[aɪl, taɪm, kraɪ]
[aʊ]	ouch, how, allow	[aʊtʃ, haʊ, ə'laʊ]
[ɔɪ]	oil, choice, employ	[ɔɪl, tʃɔɪs, ɪm'plɔɪ]
[oʊ]	oat, toad, throw	[oʊt, toʊd, θroʊ]
[ju]	union, you, review	['ju:njən, ju, rɪ'vju]

Consonants:

Note that audibility is supplied to the voiceless consonants by the accompanying vowel.

Symbol	Key Word	Phonetic Representation
[p]	peep	[pip]
[b]	bob	[bab]
[t]	tat	[tæt]
[d]	dad	[dæd]
[k]	kick	[kɪk]
[g]	gag	[gæg]
[m]	mam	[mæm]
[n]	Nan	[næn]
[ŋ]	singing	[sɪŋɪŋ]
[f]	fife	[faɪf]

Symbol	Key Word	Phonetic Representation
[v]	vivid	['vɪvɪd]
[s]	seal	[sil]
[z]	zeal	[zil]
[θ]	think	[θɪŋk]
[ð]	the or that	[ðə, ðæt]
[ʃ]	sheep	[ʃɪp]
[ʒ]	vision	['vɪʒən]
[h]	hot	[hət]
[r]	rear	[rɪr]
[l]	lily	['lɪli]
[hw]	what	[hwat]
[w]	watt	[wat]
[j]	yet	[jɛt]
[tʃ]	church	[tʃɜ:tʃ]
[dʒ]	judge	['dʒʌdʒ]

Additional Symbols

1. [']. This single mark indicates the accented syllable in a multisyllable word. The symbol always precedes the syllable accented, as in 'running, a'bout, abso'lutely. It will also be used to indicate the misplaced stress in a foreign dialect, as in the French pronunciation of 'about and run'ning, or the Japanese double stress of 'abuso'rutery.

2. [:]. Two dots indicate a prolonged vowel sound which should be held as such, not made into a diphthong. It is heard in the Brooklynese pronunciation of there [ðer], which becomes [ðe:], or car, which is [ka:].

3. [ɔ:]. This is the Daniel Jones symbol for the Standard English pronunciation of a fuller, rounder [ɔ] as in ought than Americans are used to making. It will be heard in such words as ought, all, law, awful.

4. [ʔ]. The question mark without a bottom dot is the glottal-stop symbol and is used primarily in the Cockney and Scotch dialects. To effect the sound the vocal folds close momentarily, causing a build-up of air pressure which is suddenly released and allowed to come out freely, but without being made into the particular consonant, usually t, the glottal stop replaces. With the use of the glottal stop the word bottle ['batl] becomes ['bɔ:ʔl], and bet you changes to [beʔjə].

5. [ɛʳ]. This symbol is a variant of the actual [ɛr] as heard in air. Its principal use is in the Scotch, Russian, and Italian dialects, where it mainly replaces the [ɜ] symbol as pronounced in bird [bɜd], in which case [ɜ] becomes [ɛʳ] and bird is [beʳd], just as first [fɜst] is [feʳst].

The raised [ɾ] signifies a tongue tap [ɛʳ—ɛʳ] (see p. 93).

6. [~]. Placed over a regular phonetic symbol, a wavy mark indicates nasality. Distinctly French, the sound is commonly heard, for example, as either [ɔ̃] as in bon [bɔ̃] (good), or vin [vɛ̃] (wine), although it also is heard in such combinations as the ment [mɔ̃], ant [ɔ̃], and tion [siɔ̃] endings in many French words, such as départe-ment, distant, and attention.

7. [y]. This French sound is made by pursing the lips in a tight circle with the tip and the sides of the tongue against the lower teeth and with the jaw dropped a little as the vowel [u], as in pool, is pronounced, thus [y]. In a French dialect this sound would be heard in the pronunciation of English words such as sue [su] or just [dʒʌst], making [sy] and [ʒyst].

8. [œ:]. This thoroughly French vowel is made by forming [ɛr] as in air, but with lips pursed, jaw dropped, and pharyngeal cavity hollowed so that [œ:] results. [œ:] is heard in the French word acteur or in a French pronunciation of the English word course, making [kœ:rs] (of course, but of course).

9. [x]. This symbol represents a sound in both a German and Scotch dialect. It is produced by a relatively heavy expulsion of breath on the vowel [a] as in on, or the vowel [ɔ] as in ought. The German exclamation ach! or the Scotch word for lake, which is loch [lɔx], both use the sound.

10. [ç]. This is another German and Scotch sound, heavily aspirated. The extra expulsion of breath which forms the [ç] sound is stopped in Scots by a partial closure of the consonant k, making [çk]. Good illustrations are found in the two words right and bright, pronounced in Scots as ri-k-t [rɪçt] and bri-k-t [brɪçt].

11. [β]. Although this marking is principally employed in scoring a unique b-v combination in the Spanish language, we make use of it in the Japanese dialect. The sound the symbol represents is a cross between b and v and is made by bringing the upper and lower lips together as for b until they almost close, and in this position saying v. Since the Japanese have no v they intrude a portion of the sound of its closest consonantal neighbor, the b, and the result is the one heard and listed as [β—β].

ADDITIONAL COMMENT

Some comment is required on certain of the above symbols to clarify their use.

1. [e]. It is held by many speech experts that [e] is not