

# THE COMPARATIVE PHONETICS OF ENGLISH AND ITS DIALECTS: TOWARD A STANDARD IPA TRANSCRIPTION<sup>1</sup>

by  
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The literature on English phonetics reveals a diversity of phonetic descriptions and transcriptions. Dictionaries typically do not give phonetics, or if they do, it is not standard IPA, but a personal, or local symbolism. There is controversy about a number of vowels and consonants. The effect is that the researcher must use questionable symbols and descriptions, and that the language teacher and learner are not provided with a reliable or accessible resource for pronunciation. These difficulties are met here by the attempt to give more careful descriptions of articulations, vowels and consonants. Terms for articulation are standardized, and an extended IPA vowel chart is given to provide a better descriptive analysis than is presently available. A system is presented for the consistent and precise location of vowels.

This extended IPA system is used as the basis of phonetic description, analysis and comparison. Emphasis is on the specific case or paradigm method of the philosophy of science so that numerous examples must of necessity be given. This contrasts with the usual article on phonology which provides the fewest number of examples required to support a general or universal hypothesis. This is one of the important differences between phonetics and phonology. These examples provide data for phonology, further research, comparative and contrastive phonetics, as well as to aid the language teacher or learner.

## I. *Introduction: Realphonetik*

The following is a comparative phonetic analysis of English. The phonetic transcription of English is not usually given. If it is given, the transcription is often inconsistent and the descriptions of the articulations of a number of sounds are controversial. For example, in research and language texts, non-standard IPA or romanizations of English are given in place of standard IPA, such as in the idiosyncratic phonetics of the most recent *21st Century Guide to Pronunciation* (O'Connor 1994. Reviewed by Shibles 1995a).

Contemporary work in linguistics has stressed abstractions and universals in phonemics and phonology, as well as the experimental approach which, while valuable, have led to the neglect of phonetic analysis and phonetic transcription. Bailey (1978:141) expresses this

view in his statement, *Theoretical phonetics and phonology have made great advances in the last decade or so, but the practical field of transcriptional phonetics has not done so.* A stereotyped or phonemic transcription is typically given instead of the actual sounds heard. The phoneme is concerned only with *phonological sound*. It is clear now that a transcription can be phonemic without being phonetic, and phonetic without being phonemic. Transcription is used in two different senses for phonemes / /, and phonetics [ ]. A comparison of the phonological system of two languages is not a comparison of their phonetic systems (Ladefoged 1980:501). To recommend a book on phonology for the purpose of learning the pronunciation of a language, would be a mistake. Lees (1961:vii) in *The Phonology of Modern Standard Turkish*, states typically, *This description involves only a modicum of phonetic detail.* The criticism is that phonological theories not only discount, but distort phonetics to fit the theory. Lindblad (1980:170) shows in detail how phonemicists add or exclude sounds to suit the simplicity of the system, while ignoring the actual sounds spoken. He speaks of *system constructs, that is, analyses that increase the elegance of a description at the expense of natural phonetic...relationships* (204). Local (1983:449) calls phonological theories reductionistic: *This smoothing or filtering out of variability...often appears to be done for no better reason than to oblige data to fit simplistic phonological theories.* In these respects, phonology is a threat to narrow transcription. The result is that the practical and accurate phonetic transcription of English is not easily accessible to the researcher, language teacher, or learner.

On the other hand, it is also clear that phonological, phonemic, experimental, pedagogical and other approaches are also useful and must be constantly integrated with the more narrow phonetic approach in order to obtain an adequate and holistic account. But it is also evident that the experimental and phonemic approaches are only as sound as the phonetic accuracy upon which they are based. Kelly & Local (1989:1, 26) writing about phonology state, *Phonetic records of spoken language material are the only serious starting point for phonological analysis and that they should be as detailed and accurate as possible....It is not possible to have too much phonetic detail.* Although the purpose of this analysis is not to show or try to resolve the relationship between phonetics and other areas such as phonology, it must be noted that such relationships were found to be controversial. There is also concern on the practical level. An educated research

position might rather take the view that each approach has something to offer, but that the concrete phonetic approach should no longer fall into neglect; it appears to be rather the sine qua non of analysis. The search for universals has led to the neglect of work on the basic subject matter of phonetics itself. On this view, phonetics must be returned to phonetics.

Roach (1987:34) may be right that phonology has impaired phonetic accuracy, but phonology, phonemics, etc. are different models, often constructed for different purposes. The insights provided by them may be combined as well with acoustic, instrumental, experimental, articulatory, etc. phonetics for mutual benefit. Thus, though Bailey (1978:151-149) is highly critical of phonology for not transcribing phonetically, he proposes a science of *phonetology* which can better integrate phonology with phonetics.

The International Phonetic Alphabet provides a solid basis for the possibility of phonetics. This basis may be extended to include the total cognitive, emotive and behavioral context. This goes beyond phonemes, contrastive meanings, or a short list of features. It includes a phonetic analysis detailed enough to separate one accent from another, render the cognitive and emotive connotations of speech. Put simply, we need a phonetics which is detailed enough so that we can determine what a person is saying in everyday conversations. It is this which therapists and speech therapists also need to know in clinical situations. *We must recognize the multiple functions of sounds in a language* (Stankiewicz 1964:247).

The method used here is the case or paradigm method of analysis. The main burden of the discussion is then carried by the presentation and analysis of specific examples, rather than a broad transcription based on ideal phonemic entities in search of universal principles. While, as mentioned, the usual article on phonetics uses as few examples as is necessary to make such theoretical points, the reverse is the case here. Only by the examination of numerous specific examples of actual pronunciation can the sound-picture of English emerge. This sort of transcription is called here *Realphonetik*. For the language teacher or learner there are no universal phonemic rules of pronunciation which will allow one to correctly pronounce English. The rules, even if known, would be so complex as to preclude their memorization and employment. If on the other hand, a dictionary with IPA transcription were provided for the pronunciation of each word, each could be pronounced correctly. Therefore, after an analysis

of phonetic symbolism, relatively extensive paradigmatic lexica are provided. Theoretical statements are grounded on and reducible to these given examples. They also provide the basis upon which to compare diverse transcriptions from the literature, thereby generating a comparative phonetics. This reveals the differences and reliability of transcription, but also its possibilities.

In sum, the above difficulties are met here by the attempt to give more careful descriptions of articulations, and consonants. An extended and precise rendering by the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA-1993) is developed here. See also the 1993 IPA chart at the end.) Terms for articulation are standardized, and an extended IPA vowel chart is given to provide a better descriptive analysis than is presently available. A system is presented for the consistent and precise location of vowels. All of the major sources for IPA transcription for English are presented in lexicon form in comparative phonetic charts. In addition, a comprehensive IPA bibliography of English pronunciation is given.

The analysis begins with the presentation of symbols and diacritical marks, not all of which are necessary for English, but are needed for English dialects and if English speakers are to use foreign words and pronounce them correctly. At the present, not even the BBC news announcers are trained in or expected to know IPA symbols so that they can pronounce foreign words correctly. There is a controversy as to whether or not there is one standard English pronunciation. This is discussed more fully in a previous issue of this journal in 'The Phonetics of Standard British Pronunciation: RP English – A Pseudo Concept?' (Shibles 1995). We may note Abercrombie's (1965:14) reservations about a standard English pronunciation: *RP is an anacronism in present-day democratic society; If we cannot realistically expect the bulk of people who speak English to abandon their pronunciation for RP, then it may not be practical to try* (12). It is seen that there are many Englishes, e.g., India English, and these Englishes often are pronounced with the sounds of the native language, e.g. [ɾ] for [r]. The Northumbrian dialect uses [ʁ].

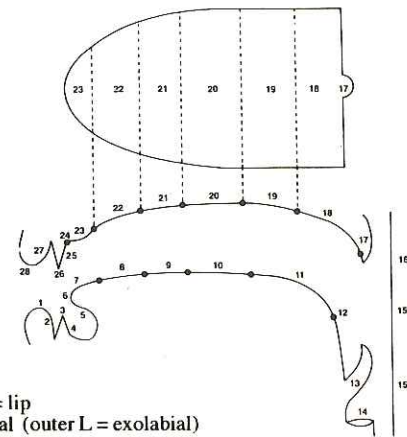
The proposed standard articulation chart will then be presented. There is little consistency in the thousands of descriptions of phonetic articulation. Lindblad (1980:191) notes, *The profile illustrations of articulation given in phonetic textbooks are rarely reliable and often misleading*. Ladefoged (1975:4-5) says that charts typically show only up to fourteen points of articulation, and that *there is often a great*

*deal of difference in the application of the term 'palatal'*. The IPA does not distinguish between the apex, tip and laminal part of the tongue, although it gives the symbols: apical [ ̟ ] and laminal [ ̠ ]. What one phonetician describes in one way, another describes in another. The *front* of the tongue can refer to numerous areas: tip, apex, underside of tip, blade, or predorsal area. The articulation diagram allows each consonant to be specified by description or number. Example: Arabic [ħ, ʕ] = 12-15a, which is useful for the English speaker wishing to pronounce an Arabic name or word. The use of numbers is more concise than long verbal description. The extent of the area of the palate can also be specified and the chart coordinated with the palatogram for nonpharyngeal sounds. With the standard phonetic diagram, languages can be more easily compared to resolve issues in comparative phonetics. For example, Danish [ø] may be 6/7-25, English, 7-26.

II. Symbols and Abbreviations\*

additional information (or a variation)	( )	lip protrusion	L pr.
advanced tongue root	ç	loud-soft or soft loud (Swedish)	
alveolar	alv.	medial	-C-, -V-
American pronunciation	AP	nasalized	∨
apical	ç	omitted (Use strikethrough) e.g., (ð)(-)	
articulation	artic.	palatization	pal., [j] [i]
aspiration	asp. [h] [b]	pause	[.] to [.....]
(un-)aspirated	[-h]	pharyngealized (upper, lower) (? ≠ ʕ)	phg, [ʕ]
author's artic. chart	= C+no. (e.g. [d] 7-25)	phoneme or non-IPA symbol	/ /
author's V chart	= V+no. (e.g. [Y] II 9.5)	phonetic symbol (IPA is in larger type)	[ ]
becomes	>	prevoiced	∨C
(British) Received Pronunciation	RP	r untrilled	r -lr
centralized V	(eg. ü) (ÿ)	raised V, C	Y
consonant	cons., C or [ç]	range (cf. variation)	
dental	ç	release (partial to unreleased)	ṿ c̣
equals or tautology	=	retracted T root	ç
even (not diphthong)	pure, even	rhoticity (Should be replaced, e.g. æ > ø) ɹ	ɹ
final	-C-, -V	(less) rounded	∨
glide:		(more) rounded (cf. labialized)	∨
a. offglide	Cv or c Vv or c	similarity	∨
b. onglide	v or cC v or cV	simultaneity	CV
c. offglide	[v] [ç]	slash sign (e.g., a/o = a or o) /	/
initial	C- V-	spread lips	spr. L
intonation: 1-5 = low-high. [ˆ] = 232, [˘] = 323		strength/intensity (weak to strong) ð ò ó ô	
<b>Bold 1-12</b> = low to high tones		stress (primary)	[ˈV]
(If [3] shown, other intonations are usually [2])		stress (secondary) (cf. syllabic)	[Vˌ]
IPA-S IPA transcription by W. Shibles		syllabic (cf. stress) (e.g., ɲ) [V]	
labialized (cf. rounded)	[w W V]	(no) syllabic break	∨
laminal	ç	syllabic break (cf. pause) (e.g., pa.sa) [.]	
language discussed is usually in italic.		tongue	T
laryngealized	ç	unacceptable form (or footnote)	*
lateral release (cf. stress symbol)	C <sup>l</sup>	uncertainty, unintelligibility	?
length (for V or C):		usually	usu.
half long	Vː	variation (cf. "range")	var.
long	v: or vː	velarized or phg (e.g., ð) [˘]	
half extra long	Vːː	velarization (C̣ preferred. V ≠ ʏ) vel, or [˘]	
extra long	vːː or vːːː	voiced	ç
short	[˘] (Compare C˘)	voiceless	ç
extra short	[˘˘]	vowel	V or [V]
regular length	(no symbol)	* (Compare with the IPA-1989/1993 Kiel Chart for additional diacritical marks.)	
linking	CV		
lip(s)	L		

III. A Standard Articulation Chart I



- T = tongue L = lip
1. lip (L), midlabial (outer L = exolabial)
  2. inner lip, endolabial
  3. tip of teeth (3-26 = interdental)
  4. lower, inner teeth (postdental: upper, mid, or lower)
  5. underside T
  6. T tip
  7. T apex
  8. blade, front, laminal (lamino-)
  9. predorsal (middle)
  10. mediadorsal (middle)
  11. postdorsal, back
  12. T root (radical, radico-)
  13. epiglottis
  14. glottis, vocal cords
  15. rear pharyngeal wall
    - a. 12-15a, upper pharynx, oropharynx
    - b. 12-15b, lower pharynx, laryngopharynx, "emphatic"
 (Also, the larynx may be raised or lowered.)
  16. nasopharynx, velopharyngeal closure = 17-16
  17. uvula, dorsovelar
  18. velar, soft palate, velarization = 11-18
  19. prevelar, postpalatal, palatovelar
  20. mediopalatal
  21. prepalatal, palatoalveolar
  22. postalveolar, alveopalatal
  23. prealveolar, alveolar ridge = teeth ridge, (front, right, or left side)
  24. dentoalveolar, gumline
  25. inner, upper teeth (post dental: upper, mid, lower area)
  26. tip of teeth
  27. upper, inner L (for inner, use *endolabial*)
  28. upper, mid L (for outer, use *exolabial*)
- (+ = forward, - = back, e.g., position +22 vs. -22) (cf. Shibles 1993, 1994)

IV. Chart 2. Extended IPA-S Vowel Chart

TL	range	close		central			equiv-			
		round	front	tongue high	back	round	alence			
y = $\hat{i}u$	= j to $\mathfrak{y}$	$\hat{i}_1$	$Y_9$		$\hat{i}_{17}$	$\mathfrak{u}_{18}$		$\mathfrak{w}_{16}$ $\mathfrak{u}_8$	$\mathfrak{w} = \mathfrak{y}$	
		$I_{1.5}$	$Y_{9.5}$					$\mathfrak{W}_{15.5}$ $\mathfrak{U}_{7.5}$		
$\emptyset = \hat{e}o$	= $\mathfrak{e}$ to $\mathfrak{r}$	$e_2$	$\emptyset_{10}$					$\mathfrak{Y}_{15}$ $\mathfrak{O}_7$	$\mathfrak{r} = \mathfrak{y}$	
		$\mathfrak{e}_{2.5}$	$\mathfrak{o}_{10.5}$		$\mathfrak{a}$	$\mathfrak{a}$		$\mathfrak{Y}_{14.5}$ $\mathfrak{O}_{6.5}$		
$\mathfrak{a} = \hat{e}o$	= $\mathfrak{e}$ to $\mathfrak{a}$	$\mathfrak{e}_3$	$\mathfrak{O}_{11}$		$\mathfrak{z}$			$\mathfrak{A}_{14}$ $\mathfrak{O}_6$	$\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{z}$	
		$\mathfrak{a}_{3.5}$	$\mathfrak{O}_{11.5}$		$\mathfrak{v}$			$\mathfrak{A}_{13.5}$ $\mathfrak{O}_{5.5}$		
$\mathfrak{a} = \hat{a}o$	= $\mathfrak{a}$ to $\mathfrak{q}$	$\mathfrak{a}_4$	$\mathfrak{O}_{12}$					$\mathfrak{D}_{13}$ $\mathfrak{O}_5$	$\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{q}$	
				open	tongue low	back				
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII

V. Key Words for the Extended Vowel Chart

The following are key words, taken from actual transcription, as a guide for each vowel symbol. One may select one's own words suitable to one's own language and dialect. Languages other than English are used for front rounded vowels because they tend not to occur in English except in dialect, emotional or dramatic usage. The schwa  $\mathfrak{a}$ ,  $\mathfrak{z}$ ,  $\mathfrak{v}$ ,  $\mathfrak{u}$ ,  $\mathfrak{i}$  are not indicated because they are redundant and may be more precisely represented by centralizing other vowels as follows. Furthermore, any additional vowel can be centralized, e. g.,  $\mathfrak{v}$ ,  $\mathfrak{a}$ ,  $\mathfrak{a}$ ,  $\mathfrak{a}$ , etc. (See discussion of schwa below.)

KEY WORD VOWEL CHART

IPA	English AP-S		
$\hat{i}$	be	$\mathfrak{a}$	bar
$\mathfrak{r}$	big	$\mathfrak{a}$	baa
$e$	bay	$\mathfrak{u}$	boot
$\mathfrak{e}$	air	$\mathfrak{u}$	book
$\mathfrak{e}$	bet	$\mathfrak{o}$	bone
$\mathfrak{e}$	yes	$\mathfrak{v}$	bore
$\mathfrak{a}$	bad	$\mathfrak{v}$	bob
		$\mathfrak{v}$	ball
		$\mathfrak{a}$	but
		$\mathfrak{a}$	up
		$\mathfrak{v}$	(RP) hot

VI. Description of Extended Vowel Chart

1. In developing the extended vowel chart, the attempt has been made to retain the symbols and the basic descriptive and relational import of the IPA chart (Shibles 1993a).

2. The Cardinal vowels 1 to 4, 8 to 5, 9 to 12, 16 to 13, are close to open. [a] actually belongs in the unrounded, and [o] in the rounded column, but to keep traditional numerical order, they are placed as shown.

3. Gaps in the IPA chart have been filled by the addition of the diacritic [ ] to the standard vowels, plus a fractional Cardinal number. Example:  $\mathfrak{e}_{2.5}$ . [i] and [y] have also been numbered. An example is [w] for Japanese. This latter symbol is equivalent to 15.5 on the chart.

4. The position of any sound may be located on the chart in several ways :

- By symbol and column number, e.g.,  $\hat{i}$  III,  $\mathfrak{Y}$  III.
- By Cardinal number and column number, e.g., 1 III, or 9 III. This has the advantage of not requiring a special phonetic font.
- If desired, each square may be further divided into four sections:

a	b
c	d

Thus, one can specify:  $\hat{i}$  III c, or 6.5 V a.

5. Equivalence. Every vowel may be defined in terms of every other vowel. Example: [w = y]. Although an equivalent, it may be sometimes more accurate to express [œ] as  $\mathfrak{a}_{14}$  III. [o = u, u = o]. To avoid redundancy, these latter two equivalents may be used only to locate sounds between two adjacent symbols. Accordingly, [y] is closer to [u] than [o], [o] is closer to [o] than [u]. A range of equivalencies is given to the right and left of the chart. Example: The [y] may range from [i] to [w]. These equivalencies may be used for narrow transcription, e.g., 14.5 may be better represented for a certain sound by [A] than by [y].

6. The schwa [ə] and central vowels [z, θ, v] are unnecessary. They can be more accurately represented by diacritics or other vowels. Example:  $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{e}$ ,  $\mathfrak{v} = \mathfrak{v}$  or  $\mathfrak{v}$ ,  $\mathfrak{z} = \mathfrak{e}$ , etc. It is not the case, as is usually

thought, that all unaccented vowels reduce to a single generic *wild card* schwa sound. None do, and it is preferred to keep the original quality of the reduced vowel. Example: Danish *uge* 'week' is [u:ɑ], not [u:ə] as it is given. French *que* [kə] is actually [k̠] or [kœ]. Swiss *aber* is [abr], not [abər]. The IPA chart defines [ɜ] as any *additional mid-central vowel*. This is unnecessary, vague and confusing. For a full analysis of the schwa, see Shibles (1994a).

7. Cardinal 17 [i̠] and Cardinal 18 [ɯ̠] are also unnecessary (inelegant) as they can be rendered by centralized signs, here: [i̠] and [ü̠], respectively. The Cardinal numbers 17 and 18 can be omitted. Maddieson (1984: 147) says that /i/ is perceptually close to /ɪ/. Thus, we may give [i̠ = ɪ], or regard i̠ as different from ü̠.

8. To the left of the chart is a column headed  $\hat{T}L$  which means, for example, for [i̠u̠] the tongue is in the place of articulation for [i], but the lips are in the position for [u]. These simultaneous articulations produce [y], thus [y = i̠u̠] (cf. Shibles 1994b). The tongue moves forward from rounded [u:] of German *lügen*, to [y:] of *lügen*, and from [ʊ] of *Stuck* to [ʏ] of *Stück*. Symbols for front, round vowels are useful, though not absolutely necessary, because they may be replaced by rounding the unrounded counterpart of each pair. Example: [y = j̠]. Conversely, [i] may be reduced to [y̠].

9. The chart may also be used for consonants in order to specify tongue position, roundness and openness. Example: [ç] is a closer [i]-like sibilant. Approximants, semi-vowels, and fricatives are already vowel-like. Not all words have vowels.

10. The acceptable range, or sound space, may be plotted on the chart. Example: /o/ = 6..5/7 VI to VII. That is, the range of the pronunciation of /o/ is in these four squares.

## VII. Description based on Phonetic Transcription

### A. Introduction

The standard of pronunciation is only as accurate as its symbolism. A standard not represented by IPA symbolism is of questionable value. This is true of other languages from Spanish phonetics, German phonetics, and Chinese romanizations (which latter are in fact not phonetic) to the idiosyncratic phonetics given in *Webster's Third New*

*International Dictionary* (1986) which is used as the standard dictionary in the United States. (cf. Chart on the comparison of British phonetics below.)

In spite of this, Dickerson (1987), speaking of it as a *trend*, argues that orthography instead of the IPA may be used as the source of pronunciation. This amounts to what may be called *folk phonetics*. It is clear that we cannot pronounce a word merely by looking at its spelling. Regarding orthography, Andersson & Trudgill (1990:176) state, *English spelling is actually something of a mess*. In addition, if we are given rules for pronunciation from orthography, it presupposes a phonetics, it does not present one. If all language learners know is the orthography of a language, they will not know how to pronounce it. For example, even if the Pinyin or Wade-Giles (or fifty plus other) romanizations of Chinese are given, we will still not be able to accurately pronounce a single Chinese syllable. IPA phonetics is needed for that. Pointon (1988:11-12) reports that the BBC Pronunciation Unit has two of the Chinese romanizations, but he does not report that they have the IPA or any phonetics for Chinese. (For a complete IPA transcription of Mandarin Chinese syllables see Shibles 1994d, for Arabic 1994e, for African click languages 1993c, etc.)

The phonetic symbolism used is best if international and well-established for phonetic research. To the extent that it was only in 1989 that *Oxford English Dictionary* (1989) (OED) began using IPA symbolism, it may be suggested that prior to that there was no widely distributed phonetic standard for RP. There are few sources for IPA transcriptions of English dialects and practically no full English dialect dictionaries using IPA. As an IPA standard, RP did not basically exist before 1989, except for Daniel Jones' *English Pronouncing Dictionary* (EPD 1917-1991). His text, however, does not have the weight or accessibility of OED which serves as a main standard of the English language.

There are basically the following IPA phonetic sources of RP: a) *BBC English Dictionary* (1992) (BBCD), EPD, Wells (1990, *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary* = LPD), OED. b) Other sources, which are less accessible, are contained in the bibliography. (See English RP and AP phonetic comparison charts given below.) c) Foreign language dictionaries giving the IPA for RP. The problem arises that the phonetics given by various sources differs. Thus, the phonetic standard is corrupted and equivocal. The following examples

illustrate: *city* is transcribed by various dictionaries as: [sɪtɪ, sɪti, sɪtɪ]. They have the consonants right. The problem is with the vowels. [ə] is given for [ʌ], [ɔ] for [ɒ], [i] for [ɪ] depending upon which text is consulted.

Forster (1981:ix) notes that the phonetics and interpretations of English place names are inconsistent and that many sounds given used ambiguous, non-IPA symbols. Many of his own symbols do not correspond to IPA-1989/1993. The result is that the reader cannot know the pronunciation of a word by merely looking at the phonetics, thereby invalidating the phonetic description given. In addition, all transcriptions except IPA-S use the schwa. It has been shown that the schwa is a pseudo-symbol and should rather be reduced to its proper vowel sound (Shibles 1994a). For LPD, *-ll* > [əɪ, əɪ], (AP) *-er* > [əɪ], *Chicago* > (LPD-AP) ʃɪ/ə.'kɑ:gou 'kɒ:g-. IPA-S gives ʃɪ/ʌ.'kɑ.go. LPD (xvii) and EPD14 (xv) both note that the schwa is given the largest area of variation on the vowel chart. This supports the view that it does not refer to a specific sound. Thus, it is unacceptable for EPD (1967:viii) to delete [ɔ] from RP and replace it with the schwa.

The same is the case with [r]. There are many kinds of /r/ sounds and it is not acceptable merely to use a generic /r/, especially if it is rendered as if it were not phonemic /r/, but phonetic [r]. Thus, the reader would not know which /r/, which allophone, is intended. LPD, for example, uses [r] for both RP and AP, but in AP it is actually [ɹ].

### B. Illustration 1. The ɪ vs. i Controversy

The inconsistency of the use of the phonetic symbols [ɪ] and [i] has resulted in a controversy (Lewis 1990). Several types of confusion are as follows:

1. [i] is used to mean [ɪ]. The result is symbolic confusion, so that the reader cannot tell which is the correct sound. Wright (1968) uses [i] for [ɪ]. Crystal (1987:153) contrasts Jones (1956) [ə, ɔ, i] > Gimson [ʌ, ɒ, ɪ], respectively (cf. Knowles 1987:231). Jones (1963) gives *lip* as [lip], where /i/ = [ɪ]. The change from EPD14 to LPD is ɪ > i, ʊ > u, for example, *happy* in EPD14 ['hæp.ɪ] > LPD [hæp.i]. [ɪ] is placed, by various authors, in conflicting places on the IPA vowel chart. Jones'

(1967) u:, i, and e are equivalent to IPA ʊ, ɪ, and ε, respectively. Examples of the above kinds of inconsistencies in RP are:

	<u>OED</u>	<u>Cassell 1978</u>
cake	keɪk	keɪk
coffee	kɒfi	kɒfi
milk	mɪlk	mɪlk

### 2. Theoretical Controversy.

a. [ɪ] is said to be heard as a short [i].

b. [ɪ] is not a short [i], but rather there is said to be a qualitative difference between them (Gimson, EPD 1967:viii). Knowles (1987:231) maintains that because of this qualitative difference, short [i] should not be used in place of [ɪ].

### 3. Historic Change.

It is held that [ɪ] was correctly used for RP in *city*, but the language itself has changed in some cases such that what was formerly [ɪ] has become closer to [i]. Wells (1990:5) says the [ɪ] in *city* is now [i:] (cf. Wells 1990b:8).

### 4. Transcription Error.

[ɪ] is mistakenly translated as [i], and [i] as [ɪ].

5. [i] is neither [i] nor [ɪ], but between them or undefined:

a. [ɪ] = [ɛ̃] (Wells 1982, II: 279ff.)

b. Ramsaran (1990a:178) says that the sound is between [ɪ] and [i]. Thus, although she does not say so, we may represent it by the use of the diacritic for simultaneous sounds to capture the quality of each, namely, [i̯ɪ] (cf. Shibles 1994b).

c. Undefined. [ɪ] has not got...a defined quality in the way the Cardinal vowels have, but is to be understood as defined by the user. (Lewis 1990:160)

In addition to the above controversy, Wells (1990:5) notes that the old [u] is now transcribed as [ʊ], and *lot* [lɔt] is now [lʊt], although he

states that he himself does not use the latter pronunciation. Hornby (1989), on the contrary, gave [ɒ] in an earlier edition, and later gave [ɔ]. Knowles (1987:231) comparison of five phonetic systems shows: u = u, ʊ; au = au, ɔʊ; eə = eə, ə. Gimson (EPD 1991:viii) uses [eə] where [eə] is meant. *Poor* is rendered as (EPD14) pɔː, (EPA13) puə, (LPD) pɔː, puə. Thus, the symbols cannot be trusted or taken at face value.

### C. Illustration 2. Polar Plosives

*All vowels are voiced*, is a universal statement (Bailey 1985:225, Steinberger 1991:73). This is refuted by the observation that there are, for example, voiceless vowels in Spanish and Japanese. All-statements of this sort are a threat to scientific description and to narrow transcription. Similarly, it is a universal statement that p, t, k are unvoiced, and that b, d, g are voiced. They also are defined on the IPA (1989) chart in this way. For American English it is also asserted that the former are aspirated, the latter are unaspirated, and that both series are always plosive. It will be shown that each of these views is false. p vs b is paradigmatically chosen for analysis, but what is said will apply equally to the other plosive voiced-unvoiced pairs such as [t-d, k-g, q-g, c-j, t-d], etc.

To say that a consonant is either voiced or voiceless commits the either-or fallacy, and lacks descriptive precision. IPA (1989) gives the symbol [◌̥] for voiceless, and [◌̚] for voiced. Some define *voiceless* as a consonant pronounced without any vibration of the vocal cords. Consonants are, however, often only partially voiced, or partially voiceless. Instead of the use of [◌̚] for *completely voiced*, it may be used for partially voiced. Nor should [◌̥] be regarded as necessarily completely unvoiced.

The voiced-unvoiced distinction and symbols are also equivocal in that they refer to: a) a fixed state, b) a change of state. The IPA (1989) chart indicates voiced consonants by placing them to the right of paired consonants, for example, p b. The voiced member is b. Thus, to write *ḅ* is correct, but redundant. [◌̚] may also mean that a symbol which is usually considered to be voiceless, is voiced, e.g., *ḅ̚*. [◌̚] used to refer to the change of a feature, may mean increased voicing. Thus, *ḣ* may refer to an s which is not completely, but only partially voiced. The same considerations apply to unvoiced-devoiced [◌̥̚]. In terms of

the quantity or quality of voicing, the symbolism remains silent. It is thus said that the degree of voicing is difficult to reliably transcribe (Duckworth et al. 1990:27). In these senses, *voiced* is not *voiced*, and *voiceless* is not *voiceless*.

The pair p-b is generally described as being aspirated unvoiced, and unaspirated voiced plosive stops, respectively. This description is placed in question in ways other than those already discussed. A *voiced stop* is an oxymoron, or contradiction. Voice requires an open oral passage enabling air to move through to vibrate the vocal cords. A blocked passage prevents that. There can, however, be prevoicing due to the fact that a limited amount of air can be forced through the vocal cords before the stop is released. This sounds understandably muffled. (For a full analysis of the theories of unvoiced aspirated vs. voiced unaspirated polar plosives see Shibles 1994c.)

### VIII. RP AP and Comparative Phonetics

One of the interesting things about place names is that they retain the dialectical or older pronunciation as opposed to what would be the RP pronunciation. For example, LPD (77) gives for *Blackburn*, 'blæk.bɜːn, or locally 'blæg-. Forster (1981:27) gives blegbɜːn, blægbɜːn, and blækbɜːn. Place names, then, often require the local, dialectical pronunciation rather than RP. The BBC, however, does not use the local pronunciation of places, but changes it into more usual English, thus setting a new standard at the expense of the actual pronunciation. For the names of people, however, the correct pronunciation is attempted (*BBC Handbook* 1956:66).

It may be additionally observed how foreign languages are comparatively transcribed and anglicized. The phonetics given in LPD, however, do not always agree with those given in foreign language dictionaries. LPD correctly uses ʌ for Duden's (1990) centralized schwa-like vowel ɐ, and ʀ for Duden [r]. The above is exemplified by the following.



LPD German	IPA (Anglicized) LPD-RP version	German IPA-LPD	German Duden 1990
Bauer	'baʊə	'baʊ.ʌ	'baʊə
Benz	bɛnz	bɛnts	bɛnts
Bierkeller	'bi:ə.kɛl.ə	'bi:ʌ.kɛl.ʌ	bi:ɐkɛlə
Brecht	bɹɛxt	bɹɛçt	bɹɛçt

LPD French	IPA (Anglicized) LPD-RP version	French IPA-LPD	French Warnant 1968
Abidjan	æb.i.'dʒɑ:æɪn	a.bid.ʒɑ̃	a.bid.ʒɑ̃
Ajaccio	æ.'ʒæks.i.əʊ	a.ʒak.sjo	a.ʒak.sjo
Aimée	'eɪm.eɪ	ɛ.me	ɛ(-)m(ə)
Ardèche	ɑ:.'dɛʃ	ɑʁ.dɛʃ	ɑʁ.dɛ(-)ʃ(ə)
Ardennes	ɑ:.'dɛn(z)	ɑʁ.dɛn	ɑʁ.dɛ(-)n(ə)
Armand	'ɑ:m.ənd	ɑʁ.mɑ̃	ɑʁ.mɑ̃
au courant	əʊ.'kʊr.ɑ̃	o.ku.ʁɑ̃	o.ku.ʁɑ̃
au fond	əʊ.'fɒ̃	o.fɒ̃	o.fɒ̃
battue	bæ.'tu:, -'tju:	ba.ty	ba.ty
Bayeux	baɪ.'ɜ:, beɪ-, -'jɜ:	ba.jø	ba.jø
Binet	'bi:n.eɪ	bi.ne	bi.ne
boeuf	bɜ:f	bœf	bœf
vin	væ, væn	væ	vɛ̃

Differences between RP and AP given in LPD and the AP transcription given is here contrasted with and corrected by IPA-S. Note that LPD uses [ɛ] for [ɛ̃]. No [o] is given in LPD for RP. It was deleted in EPD (1967:vii) also. IPA-S does find [o] in RP (Not shown).

LPD-RP	LPD-AP	Key Word	IPA-S (AP) Corrections
—	ʃ	city	'sɪ.ti
ɒ	—	lot	
əʊ	—	no, goat	substitute for ə
—	oʊ	no, goat	gɔ:t', goʊt'
ɒʊ	—	(var.) cold	
—	ɒ	near	nɪɹ (no ə)
—	ɛə	fair	fɛɹ (no ə)
—	ɑ	lot	lɔt/t'
—	ɔ	law	lɔ:
ɔ:	—	law	
—	ɑ:	(var.) four	fɔ̃ɹ
ʊə	—	cure	
ɜ:	—	nurse	
—	ɜ:	nurse	nɜ:s
i	i	happy	'hæp'.pi
ʊ	—	educate	
—	ɑ	father	'fɑ:ðɹ (no ə)

The syllabification in LPD often does not agree with actual pronunciation. For example, LPD gives *happy* as 'hæp.i, but it could be 'hæ.pi. MacCarthy (1945) gives ['hapi] without syllabification, and which is also phonetically incorrect. IPA-S gives 'hæp'.pi. But, Wells (1990:xix) admits *the question of syllabification in English is controversial*.

In summary, if RP is to be a standard, IPA phonetic symbolism must be used and the diverse accounts should be made as consistent as possible. This also allows us to note how RP has changed over the years from, for example, EPD of 1917 to EPD of 1991, LPD of 1990, or BBCD of 1992. The IPA symbols themselves change to some extent. The recent large change is the 1989 Kiel IPA, which has been slightly revised in 1993 (cf. IPA-Kiel 1989). OED was published too late to use the 1989 IPA. Wells in LPD uses what he calls EPD-14 (Jones EPD, 14th edition), which is based on an older IPA transcription. This means that at present virtually no dictionary has the up-to date 1989 or 1993 IPA symbolism.

IX. *The Comparative Phonetic Analysis of English and Its Dialects*

In accordance with the above discussed case method of *Realphonetik*, the following is a presentation and comparison of the IPA phonetics of English and its dialects. (The standard vowel and articulation charts were used for the author's IPA-S transcription.) From this an inventory of the sounds of English may be obtained. The charts also serve to aid the language teacher and learner regarding the actual pronunciation of English in its various phonetic forms. The sections consist of the following:

- A. Comparison of British (RP) Phonetics
- B. Comparison of American (AP) Phonetics (Including Australian and Suffolk)
- C. Key Words for AP, RP, and Scottish
- D. IPA Phonetics of English Dialects and Middle English

A. COMPARISON OF BRITISH (RP) PHONETICS

The direct comparisons of the phonetics is made difficult because the same symbols are sometimes used to mean different things. [i, e, u] are often used for IPA [i, e, u] respectively. Only *Collins Cobuild* (1987) gives the full range of acceptable vowels. They are specified by superscripts, for example: i<sup>0</sup> (optional), i<sup>1</sup> = varies from I to ə, i<sup>2</sup> = I to e, i<sup>3</sup> = I to ei, etc. Also see bibliography for symbol usage, e.g. Forster (1981) shows: (Uses [i, e, u] for [i, e, u].)

English	OED 1989 RP	Jones 1991, 14th (1937-1967 vowels in brackets.) RP (Italic = optional)	Wells 1993** LPD RP, AP	Collins Cobuild 1987 RP ***() = BBC '92	Lewis 1972 AP & RP AP in brackets.	Cassell English-German 1978 RP	MacCarthy 1945 RP	Hornby 1989 RP [Brackets = 1974 ed.]
apple(s)	'æp(ə)l	'æplz	'æp.ɹlz	æp <sup>0</sup> əl (æpl)	æpl	æpl	'apl	'æpl
April	'eɪprɪl	'eɪprəl (i)	'eɪp.rəl	eɪprəl	'eɪprɪl	'eɪprəl		'eɪprəl [-rɪ]
banana(s)	bə'nɑ:nə	bə'nɑ:nəz	bə'nɑ:(æ)nə	bəng:nə	bə'nɑ:(æ)nə	bə'nɑmə	bə'naənə	bə'nɑ:nə; bə'næ:nə; RP
bean(s)	'bi:n	'bi:nz	'bi:nz	'bi:n	'bi:n	'bi:n	'bi:n	'bi:n [bi:n]
beefsteak	bi:f'steɪk	bi:f'steɪk (-ɪk)	bi:f.steɪk	bi:fsteɪk	'bi:fsteɪk	bi:fsteɪk	'bi:f'steɪk	bi:f'steɪk [i]
beer	biə(r)	biə* (iə)	biə (brɔ̃)	biə	biə(r)	biə	biə*	brə(r)
black	blæk	blæk	blæk	blæk	blæk	blæk	blæk	blæk
blue	blu:	blʊə (blu:)	blu:	blu:	blu:	blu:	bluu	blu: [blu]
bread	bred	bred	bred	bred (e)	bred	bred	bred	bred
breakfast	'brekfəst	'brekfəst	'brek.fəst	brɛkfəst	'brekfəst	'brekfəst	'brekfəst	'brekfəst
brown	braʊn	braʊn (-au-)	braʊn	braʊn (au)	braʊn	braʊn	braʊn	braʊn [-ɑ-]
butter	'bʌtə(r)	'bʌtə*	'bʌt.ə (bʌɹ)	bʌtə	'bʌtə(r)	'bʌtə	'bʌtə*	'bʌtə(r)
cabbage	'kæbɪdʒ	'kæbɪdʒ (i)	'kæb.ɪdʒ	kæbɪdʒ	'kæbɪdʒ	'kæbɪdʒ	'kæbɪdʒ	'kæbɪdʒ
cake	keɪk	keɪk (i)	keɪk	keɪk	keɪk	keɪk	keɪk	keɪk
candy	'kændɪ	'kændɪ (i)	'kændi	'kændɪ	'kændɪ	'kændɪ	'kændɪ	'kændɪ
car	kɑ:(r)	kɑ:*	kɑ: (kɑɹ)	kɑ:	kɑ(r)	kɑ:	kɑa*	kɑ:(r) [-ɑ-]
cheese	tʃi:z	tʃi:z (i)	tʃi:z	tʃi:z	tʃi:z	tʃi:z	tʃi:z	tʃi:z [tʃi:z]
cherry(ies)	tʃerɪ	tʃerɪz (i)	tʃerɪ	tʃerɪ (e)	tʃerɪ	tʃerɪ	tʃerɪ	tʃerɪ
chicken	'tʃɪkɪn	'tʃɪkɪn (i, i)	'tʃɪk.ɪn, -ən	tʃɪkɪn	'tʃɪkɪn	'tʃɪkɪn	'tʃɪkɪn	'tʃɪkɪn

chocolate	'tʃɔkələt	'tʃɔkələt (ɔ, ə, i)	'tʃɔk./ə/ə/it (tʃɔ:k-)	tʃɔkəʔit (tʃɔkət)	'tʃɔkələt, -it	'tʃɔkɪt	'tʃɔkɪt [o-]
cocktail(s)	'kɔkteɪl	'kɔkteɪz (ɔ, ei)	'kɔ(ɑ):k.teɪl	kɔkteɪl	'kɔkteɪl	kɔkteɪl	kɔkteɪl [o-]
coffee	'kɔfi	'kɔfi (ɔ, i)	'kɔ(ɔ)fi	kɔfi	'kɔfi ('kɔfi)	'kɔfi	'kɔfi [ɔ]
cream	'kri:m	'kri:m	'kri:m	kri:m	'kri:m	'kri:m	'kri:m [i]
cup	'kʌp	'kʌp	'kʌp	kʌp	'kʌp	'kʌp	'kʌp
egg(s)	eg	egz	eg	eg (e)	eg	eg	eg
eight	eɪt	eɪt (eit)	eɪt	eɪt	eɪt	eɪt	eɪt
English	'ɪŋɡlɪʃ	'ɪŋɡlɪʃ (i, i)	'ɪŋ.ɡlɪʃ	ɪŋɡlɪʃ	'ɪŋɡlɪʃ	'ɪŋɡlɪʃ	'ɪŋɡlɪʃ
evening	'i:vniŋ	'i:vniŋ (-ɪŋ)	'i:v.niŋ	i:vniŋ	'i:vniŋ	'i:vniŋ	'i:vniŋ [v-]
father	'fa:ðə(r)	'fa:ðə (-ðən)	'fa:ðə (ɾ)	'fa:ðə	'fa:ðə(r)	'fa:ðə*	'fa:ðə(r)
February	'februəri	'februəri (-üən)	'feb.r/ü.əri	'februəri	'februəri	'februəri	'februəri
		'februəri (uə, i)	'(feb.ru.ər i)	'februəri			(AP) -uəri
fish	fiʃ	fiʃ (fiʃ)	fiʃ	fiʃ	fiʃ	fiʃ	fiʃ
five	'faɪv	'faɪv (i)	'faɪv	'faɪv (faɪv)	'faɪv	'faɪv	'faɪv [fəv]
fork	fɔ:k	fɔ:k	fɔ:k (fɔrk)	fɔ:k	fɔ:k (fɔrk)	fɔ:k	fɔ:k [fɔk]
four	fɔ:(r)	fɔ:*(fɔ:*, fɔə*)	fɔ:(fɔ:/ɔr)	fɔ:	fɔ:(r)	fɔ:*	fɔ:(r) [ɔ-]
Friday	'fraɪdeɪ/di	'fraɪdeɪ (i, i)	'fraɪ.deɪ/i	'fraɪdi (i/i)	'fraɪdi, -deɪ	'fraɪdi	'fraɪdi [-ə-]
good	ɡʊd	ɡʊd (ʊ)	ɡʊd	ɡʊd	ɡʊd	ɡʊd	ɡʊd
goodbye	ɡʊd'baɪ	ɡʊd'baɪ (u, i)	ɡʊd.'baɪ, ʊb	ɡʊd'baɪ	ɡʊd'baɪ	ɡʊd'baɪ	ɡʊd'baɪ [a]
grape(s)	ɡreɪp	ɡreɪp (i)	ɡreɪp	ɡreɪp	ɡreɪp	ɡreɪp	ɡreɪp [-əɪ-]
gray, grey	ɡreɪ	ɡreɪ (i)	ɡreɪ	ɡreɪ	ɡreɪ	ɡreɪ	ɡreɪ
green	ɡri:n	ɡri:n	ɡri:n	ɡri:n	ɡri:n	ɡri:n	ɡri:n [i]
herring	'herɪŋ	'herɪŋ (i)	'her.ɪŋ	'herɪŋ (e)	'herɪŋ	'herɪŋ	'herɪŋ
hour	aʊə(r)	aʊə*(aʊə)	aʊə ('aʊɾ)	aʊə	aʊə(r)	aʊə*	aʊə(r) [ə]
January	'dʒænjuəri	'dʒænjuəri (ʊə)	'dʒæ.njuəri	'dʒænjuəri	'dʒænjuəri/eri	'dʒænjuəri	'dʒænjuəri
knife	naɪf	naɪf (aɪ)	naɪf	naɪf	naɪf	naɪf	naɪf [naɪf]
lamb	læm	læm	læm	læm	læm	læm	læm
lemon(s)	'lemən	'lemən	'lem.ən	'lemə'n (e)	'lemən	'lemən	'lemən

lettuce	'letɪs	'letɪs (i)	'let.ɪ(ə)s	'letɪs	'letɪs	'letɪs	'letɪs
lobster	'lɒbstə(r)	'lɒbstə*(ɔ)	'lɒ(ɔ)b.stə(ɾ)	'lɒbstə	'lɒbstə	'lɒbstə	'lɒbstə(r) [ɔ]
lunch	lʌntʃ	lʌntʃ	lʌntʃ	lʌntʃ	lʌntʃ	lʌntʃ	lʌntʃ
meat	mi:t	mi:t	mi:t	mi:t	mi:t	mi:t	mi:t [-i-]
milk	mi:l(k)	mi:l(k)	mi:l(k)	mi:l(k)	mi:l(k)	mi:l(k)	mi:l(k)
'minute	'mɪnɪt	'mɪnɪt (i, i)	'mɪnɪt (-ət)	'mɪnɪt	'mɪnɪt	'mɪnɪt	'mɪnɪt
Monday	'mʌndeɪ	'mʌndeɪ (i/eɪ)	'mʌnd.eɪ/i	'mʌndɪ ('eɪ, i)	'mʌndɪ, -deɪ	'mʌndɪ	'mʌndɪ
month	'mʌnθ	'mʌnθ	'mʌnθ	'mʌnθ	'mʌnθ	'mʌnθ	'mʌnθ
morning	'mɔ:nɪŋ	'mɔ:nɪŋ (i)	'mɔ:(r)n.ɪŋ	'mɔ:nɪŋ	'mɔ:(r)nɪŋ	'mɔ:nɪŋ	'mɔ:nɪŋ [ɔ]
mother	'mʌðə(r)	'mʌðə*	'mʌð.ə(ɾ)	'mʌðə	'mʌðə(ə)	'mʌðə*	'mʌðə(r)
night	naɪt	naɪt (i)	naɪt	naɪt	naɪt	naɪt	naɪt [naɪt]
no	nəʊ	nəʊ (nəʊ)	nəʊ (noʊ)	nəʊ	nəʊ	nəʊ	nəʊ
one	wʌn	wʌn	wʌn, *wɔn	wʌn	wʌn	wʌn	wʌn
orange(s)	'ɔrɪndʒ	'ɔrɪndʒ (ɔ, i)	'ɔ:(r).ɪ/əndʒ	'ɔrɪndʒ	'ɔrɪndʒ (ɔr-)	'ɔrɪndʒ	'ɔrɪndʒ [ɔ]
oyster(s)	'ɔɪstə(r)	'ɔɪstə*(i)	'ɔɪst.ə(ɾ)	'ɔɪstə	'ɔɪstə(r)	'ɔɪstə*	'ɔɪstə(r)
peach(es)	pi:tʃ	pi:tʃ	pi:tʃ.ɪ/əz	pi:tʃ	pi:tʃ	pi:tʃ	pi:tʃ [i]
pear(s)	peə(r)	peə (eə)	peə (pe/æɾ)	peə (peə)	peə(r)	peə	peə(r)
pepper	'pepə(r)	'pepə*	'pep.ə (-ɾ)	'pepə (e)	'pepə(r)	'pepə*	'pepə(r)
plate	pleɪt	pleɪt (i)	pleɪt	pleɪt	pleɪt	pleɪt	pleɪt
please	pli:z	pli:z (i)	pli:z	pli:z	pli:z	pli:z	pli:z [-i-]
plum(s)	plʌm	plʌm	plʌm	plʌm	plʌm	plʌm	plʌm
pork	pɔ:k	pɔ:k	pɔ:(ɔ)r(k)	pɔ:k	pɔ:k (pɔrk)	pɔ:k	pɔ:k [-ɔ-]
potato(es)	pə'tetəʊ	pə'tetəʊ (ə, i, u)	pə'teɪtəʊ(əʊ)	pə'teɪtəʊ	pə'teɪtəʊ (-tə)	pə'teɪtəʊ	pə'teɪtəʊ
purple	'pɜ:p(ə)l	'pɜ:p(ə)l	'pɜ:(e):p.əl	'pɜ:p(ə)l (-pl)	'pɜ:p(ə)l	'pɜ:p(ə)l	'pɜ:p(ə)l [-ɜ-]
rain	reɪn	reɪn (i)	reɪn	reɪn	reɪn	reɪn	reɪn
red	red	red (i)	red	red (e)	red	red	red
rice	raɪs	raɪs (i)	raɪs	raɪs	raɪs	raɪs	raɪs [-ə-]
salt	sɔ:lt	sɔ:lt, sɔlt	sɔ:b(ɔ)lt	sɔlt (ɔ/b)	sɔlt (sɔlt)	sɔlt	sɔ:lt [-ɔ-]
Saturday	'sætədeɪ/di	'sætədi (di, -deɪ)	'sæt(ə)deɪ	'sætədi ('eɪ, i)	'sætə(r)di/eɪ	'sætədi	'sætədi

second	'sekənd	'sekənd	'sekənd	'sekənd (e)	'sekənd (-nt)	'sekənd	'sekənd	'sekənd
seven	'sev(ə)n	'sev'n	sev'h(ə)vn	sev'h(ə)vn	'sev'n	'sev'n	'sev'n	'sev'n
shrimp(s)	frɪmp	frɪmp	frɪmp	frɪmp	frɪmp	frɪmp	frɪmp	frɪmp
six	sɪks	sɪks	sɪks	sɪks	sɪks	sɪks	sɪks	sɪks
spoon	spu:n	spu:n	spu:n	spu:n	spu:n	spu:n	spu:n	spu:n [u]
spring	spriŋ	spriŋ	spriŋ	spriŋ	spriŋ	spriŋ	spriŋ	spriŋ
sugar	'ʃuɡə(r)	'ʃuɡə(ɹ)	'ʃuɡə	'ʃuɡə	'ʃuɡə(r)	'ʃuɡə*	'ʃuɡə*	'sogə(r)
summer	'sʌmə(r)	'sʌmə*	sʌmə	sʌmə	'sʌmə(r)	'sʌmə*	'sʌmə*	'sʌmə(r)
Sunday	'sʌndeɪ/dɪ	'sʌn.deɪ	'sʌn.deɪ	'sʌn.deɪ	'sʌn.deɪ	'sʌn.deɪ	'sʌn.deɪ	'sʌn.deɪ
tea	ti:	ti:	ti:	ti:	ti:	ti:	ti:	ti: [tɪ]
thank you	θæŋk ju:	'θæŋk.ju:	θæŋk.ju:	θæŋk.ju:	θæŋk.ju	θæŋk.ju	θæŋk.ju	θæŋk
thirteen	θɜ:ti:n	θɜ:ti:n	θɜ:ti:n	θɜ:ti:n	θɜ:ti:n	θɜ:ti:n	θɜ:ti:n	θɜ:ti:n [ɜ, i]
three	θri:	θri:	θri:	θri:	θri:	θri:	θri:	θri: [i]
Thursday	'θɜ:zdeɪ	'θɜ:zdeɪ	'θɜ:zdeɪ	'θɜ:zdeɪ	'θɜ:zdeɪ	'θɜ:zdeɪ	'θɜ:zdeɪ	'θɜ:zdeɪ [ɜ]
today	tə'deɪ	tə'u.deɪ	tə'deɪ	tə'deɪ	tə'deɪ	tə'deɪ	tə'deɪ	tə'deɪ
tomorrow	tə'mɔ:rəʊ	tə.'mɔ:rəʊ	tə'mɔ:rəʊ	tə'mɔ:rəʊ	tə'mɔ:rəʊ	tə'mɔ:rəʊ	tə'mɔ:rəʊ	tə'mɔ:rəʊ [o]
Tuesday	'tju:zdeɪ	'tju:z.deɪ	'tju:zdeɪ	'tju:zdeɪ	'tju:zdeɪ	'tju:zdeɪ	'tju:zdeɪ	'tju:zdeɪ [-u-]
two	tu:	tu:	tu:	tu:	tu:	tu:	tu:	tu: [tu]
vegetable(s)	'vedʒɪtəb(ə)l	'vedʒɪtəbəl	'vedʒɪtəbəl	'vedʒɪtəbəl	'vedʒɪtəbəl	'vedʒɪtəbəl	'vedʒɪtəbəl	'vedʒɪtəbəl
vinegar	'vɪnɪɡə(r)	'vɪn.ɪɡ.ə(ɹ)	'vɪn.ɪɡ.ə(ɹ)	'vɪnɪɡə	'vɪnɪɡə(r)	'vɪnɪɡə	'vɪnɪɡə	'vɪnɪɡə(r)
water	'wɔ:tə(r)	'wɔ:tə*	wɔ:tə	wɔ:tə	'wɔ:tə(r)	'wɔ:tə*	'wɔ:tə*	'wɔ:tə(r) [ɔ]
Wednesday	'wenzdeɪ/dɪ	'wenzdeɪ	'wenzdeɪ	'wenzdeɪ	'wenzdeɪ	'wenzdeɪ	'wenzdeɪ	'wenzdeɪ
week	wi:k	wi:k	wi:k	wi:k	wi:k	wi:k	wi:k	wi:k [wik]
where	wɛə(r)	wɛə, hw- (wɛə)	wɛə, hwɛər	wɛə	(h)wɛə(r)	wɛə	wɛə*	wɛə(r)

white	waɪt	waɪt, hw- (i)	waɪt, hwɪt (hwaɪt)	waɪt	(h)waɪt	waɪt	waɪt	waɪt [waɪt]
winter	'wɪntə(r)	'wɪntə* (wi-)	'wɪnt.ə(ɹ)	wɪntə	'wɪntə(r)	'wɪntə*	'wɪntə*	'wɪntə(r)
yellow	'jeləʊ	'jeləʊ (u)	'jel.əʊ (-ou)	'jeləʊ (e)	'jeləʊ, (-lə)	'jeləʊ	'jeləʊ	'jeləʊ
yes	jes	jes, jɛə (jɛə)	jes	jes (e)	jes	jes	jes	jes
yesterday	'jestədeɪ	'jestədeɪ (i)	'jest.ə(ɹ).dɪ	'jestədeɪ	'jestə(r)dɪ/eɪ	'jestədeɪ	'jestədeɪ	'jestədeɪ

\* = non-standard variation.

\*\* Symbols for Wells 1993: brackets ( ) = AP, italic symbol = sound may be omitted, | = syllable boundary; if only one pronunciation is given, RP = AP unless otherwise indicated.

\*\*\* = BBC *English Dictionary* (1992). *Collins Cobuild* and BBCD are nearly identical. The differences in BBCD are added in brackets. The latter sometimes uses [e] for [ɛ], [u] for [ʊ], does not show variations indicated by *Collins Cobuild* superscripts, and often [ə] becomes [ɪ]. BBCD is based on extensive BBC transmissions over a four year period.

B. COMPARISON OF AMERICAN (AP) PHONETICS (INCLUDING AUSTRALIAN AND SUFFOLK)

English	Longman 1983 AP	Kenyon & Knott 1949 AP	Webster 1986 AP Non-IPA symbols	Everyday Amer. Dictionary 1984 AP	IPA Macquarie 1981 Australian pronunciation	IPA-Kokenitz 1932, Suffolk AP u = front ö or ü.	IPA-S Shibles AP	AP-RP accent, Informant orig. from No. Engl.)
apple(s)	'æp(ə)l	'æpl	'æpl	'æpl	'æpəlz	æ:(j)ʔ	æ³.pl	æ³.pl
April	'eɪprəl	'eɪprəl	'æprəl	'eɪprəl	'eɪprəl	'eɪprət	e³.pr(ɪ)l	eɪ³.pɹɪl
banana(s)	bə'neɪnə	bə'neɪnə	bə'neɪnə	bə'neɪnə	bə'neɪnə	bə'neɪnə	bə.næɪ³.nə	bə.næɪ³.nə
bean(s)	b'i:n	bin	'bɛn	bin	bin	bɛ:/ɪn	bim	bɪnz
beefsteak	'bɪf,steɪk	'bɪf,steɪk	'bɛf,stiək	'bɪf,steɪk	'bɪf,steɪk	'bɛf,steɪk	bɪf³.steɪk	bɪf³.steɪk
beer	bɪə	bɪə	'bi(ə)r, -iə	bɪə	bɪə	bɛə, bɪə	bɪ:ɹ	bɪ:³.a
black	blæk	blæk	'blæk	blæk	blæk	blæk(:)k	blæk:k	blæk
blue	blu*	blu, blɪu	'blɪu	bluw	blu	blu	blu	blu
bread	brɛd	brɛd	'brɛd	brɛd	brɛd	brɛd	brɛd	brɛd
breakfast	'brɛk,fæst	'brɛk,fæst	'brɛk,fæst	'brɛk,fæst	'brɛk,fæst	'brɛ(k)fæs	brɛk³.fɪst	brɛk³.fɪst
brown	braʊn	braʊn	'braʊn	brawn	braʊn	brɛʊn	braʊn	braʊn
butter	'bʌtə	'bʌtə/ə	'bɛd-ə(r)	'bɛtə	'bʌtə	'bʌtə, 'bʌtə	bʌd/ɪt³.tə	bʌ:/ɒt³.tə
cabbage	'kæbrɪdʒ	'kæbrɪdʒ	'kæbɪj, -ɛj	'kæbrɪdʒ	'kæbrɪdʒ	'kæbrɪdʒ	kæɪ³.bɪdʒ	kæɪ³.bɪdʒ
cake	'keɪk	'kek	'kæk	'keɪk	'keɪk	'kɛ:k	'keɪk	'keɪk
candy	'kændɪ	'kændɪ	'kændɪ/ɪ, -aɪ	'kændɪ	'kændɪ	'kændɪ	'kændɪ	'kændɪ
car	'kɑ:kə	'kɑ:kə	'kɑ:kə(r)	'kɑ:kə	'kɑ:kə	'kɑ:kə	'kɑ:kə	'kɑ:kə
cheese	'tʃi:z	'tʃɪz	'tʃɛz	'tʃɪz	'tʃɪz	'tʃɛ:z, tʃɪ:z	tʃɪ:z	tʃɪ:z
cherry(ies)	'tʃɛrɪ	'tʃɛrɪ	'tʃɛrɪ, -rɪ	'tʃɛrɪ	'tʃɛrɪ	'tʃɛrɪ	tʃɛr³.i	tʃɛr³.ɪz
chicken	'tʃɪkən	'tʃɪkɪm	'tʃɪkən, -kən	'tʃɪkən	'tʃɪkən	'tʃɪkən	tʃɪk³.k(ɛ/ɪ)n	tʃɪk³.kɪn
chocolate	'tʃɔ:k(ə)lɪt	'tʃɔ:k(ə)lɪt	'tʃɔ:k(ə)lɪt	'tʃɔ:k(ə)lɪt	'tʃɔ:k(ə)lɪt	'tʃɔ:k(ə)lɪt	tʃɔk³.lɪt	tʃɔk³.lɪt
cocktail(s)	'kɔ:k(ə)l	'kɔ:k(ə)l	'kɔ:k(ə)l	'kɔ:k(ə)l	'kɔ:k(ə)l	'kɔ:k(ə)l	'kɔ:k(ə)l	'kɔ:k(ə)l
coffee	'kɔ:fɪ	'kɔ:fɪ	'kɔ:fɪ, -fɪ, kɔ:kə	'kɔ:fɪ	'kɔ:fɪ	'kɔ:fɪ	'kɔ:fɪ	'kɔ:fɪ
cream	'kri:m	'krɪm	'krɛm	'krɪm	'krɪm	'krɛm, kɪrɪm	'krɪm	'krɪm
cup	'kʌp	'kɔp	'kæp	'kəp	'kəp	'kəp	'kəp	'kəp

egg(s)	ɛgz	ɛg	'ɛg, 'əg	ɛg	'ɛg	ɛg, ɛɪg	ɛ/ɛg³	ɛgz
eight	eɪt	et	'æt, 'æd	et	et	et, æɪt, aɪt	eɪt	eɪt
English	'ɪŋglɪʃ	'ɪŋglɪʃ	'ɪŋɡlɪ/ɛʃh, ɛnʃ-	'ɪŋɡlɪʃ	'ɪŋɡlɪʃ	'ɪŋɡlɪʃ	'ɪŋ³.ɡlɪʃ	'ɪŋ³.ɡlɪʃ
evening	'i:vniŋ	'i:vniŋ	'i:vniŋ	'i:vniŋ	'i:vniŋ	'i:vniŋ	'i:v³.nɪŋ	'i:v³.nɪŋ <sup>h</sup>
father	'fɑ:ðə	'fɑ:ðə/ə	'fæðə(r)	'fɑ:ðə	'fɑ:ðə	'fɑ:ðə	'fɑ:ðə	'fɑ:ðə
February	'febrʊəri	'febrʊəri	'feb(y)ə,werē	'febrʊəri	'febrʊəri	'febrʊəri	'feb³.ɹu.ɛrɪ	'feb³.ɹu.ɛrɪ
fish	fɪʃ	fɪʃ	'fɪʃ	fɪʃ	fɪʃ	fɪʃ	fɪʃ	fɪʃ
five	faɪv	faɪv	'fɪv	faɪv	faɪv	faɪv, fɔɪv	faɪv	faɪv
fork	fɔ:k	fɔ:k, fɔ:k	'fɔ:(ə)rɪk	fɔ:k	fɔ:k	fɔ:k, fɔ:k	fɔ:k	fɔ:k
four	fɔ:ɹ	fɔ:ɹ	'fɔ:(ə)r, -ɔ:(ə)r	fɔ	fɔ	'frɑ:ɪt	fɔ:	fɔ:
Friday	'fraɪdɪ	'frɑɪt	'frɪdɪ, -dɪ/ə	'frɑɪdɪ, -dɪ	'frɑɪdɪ, -dɪ	gʊd	'frɑɪ³.de	'frɑɪ³.deɪ
good	gʊd	gʊd	'gʊd	gʊd	gʊd	gʊd	gʊd	gʊd
goodbye	gʊd'baɪ	gə'baɪ/əɪ	'gʊd'baɪ, gəd-	gʊd'baɪ	gʊd'baɪ	gʊd'baɪ	gʊd.bɑɪ³	gʊd(b).baɪ
grapes(s)	grɛp	grɛp	'græp	grɛp	grɛp	grɛp	grɛp	grɛp
gray	grɛɪ	grɛ	'grā	grɛɪ	grɛɪ	græɪ	grɛɪ	grɛɪ
green	grɪ'n	grɪn	'grɛn	grɪn	grɪn	grɛ:n	grɪn	grɪn
herring	'hɛrɪŋ	'hɛrɪŋ	'hɛrɪŋ	'hɛrɪŋ	'hɛrɪŋ	'hɛrɪŋ	'hɛr³.ɪŋ	'hɛr³.ɪŋ <sup>h</sup>
hour	aʊə	aʊə	'aʊ(ə)r, 'aʊə	'aʊə	'aʊə	aʊə, aɪ/ɔ:/ə	aʊ:ɹ	aʊ:ɹ
January	'dʒænjʊəri	'dʒænjʊəri	'dʒænjʊəri	'dʒænjʊəri	'dʒænjʊəri	'dʒænjʊəri	'dʒænjʊəri	'dʒænjʊəri
knife	'naɪf	'naɪf	'nɪf	'naɪf	'naɪf	'naɪf, nɔɪf	'naɪf	'naɪf
lamb	'læm	'læm	'lam, 'laa(ə)m	'læm	'læm	'læm	'læm	'læm
lemon(s)	'lemən	'lemən	'lemən	'lemən	'lemən	'lemən	'lem³.ən	'lem³.nz
lettuce	'letɪs	'letɪs	'led-əs	'letəs	'letəs	'letəs	'let³.tɪs	'let³.bɪs
lobster	'lɒbstə	'lɒbstə/ə	'lɒbz(ə)r	'lɒbstə	'lɒbstə	'lɒbstə	'lɒb³.stʊ	'lɒb³.stʊə
lunch	'lʌntʃ	'lʌntʃ	'lɒntʃ	'lʌntʃ	'lʌntʃ	'lʌntʃ	'lʌntʃ	'lʌntʃ
meat	'mi:t	'mit	'mɪnət, -əd	'mɪt	'mɪt	'mɛ:t, mɪt	'mɪt	'mɪt
milk	'mɪlk	'mɪlk	'mɪlk, 'mɪuk	'mɪlk	'mɪlk	'mɪlk	'mɪlk	'mɪlk

minute	mɪnɪt	'mɪnɪt, -əd	mɪn <sup>3</sup> .ɪt'	minət	'mɪnɪt/ət	mɪn <sup>3</sup> .ɪt'	mɪn <sup>3</sup> .ɪt
Monday	'mɑndɪ	'mɛndē, -di/a	mɔn.dei	mændɪ,-di	'mɑndɪ	mɑn <sup>3</sup> .deɪ	mɑn <sup>3</sup> .deɪ
month	'mɑnθ	'mɔn(t)θ	mɑnθ	mɑnθ	'mɑ/ʊnθ	mɑnθ	mɑnθ
morning	'mɔrnɪŋ (ɔə)	'mɔ:(r)ə'nɪ/ɛŋ,	mɔr <sup>3</sup> .nɪŋ	mɔrnɪŋ	'mɔrnɪn	mɔr <sup>3</sup> .nɪŋ	mɔ: <sup>3</sup> .nɪŋk <sup>-h</sup>
mother	'mʌðər	'mæθə(r)	'mæðə	'mʌðə	'mʌðə	mʌ: <sup>3</sup> .ðɪ	mʌ: <sup>3</sup> .θʌ
night	'naɪt	'nʌɪ, -ɪd	nɑɪt	'naɪt	nɑ/bɪt	'naɪt	'naɪt
no	nəʊ	'nəʊ	nəʊ	nəʊ	nəʊ, nəʊ	nəʊ <sup>(ə)</sup>	nəʊ
one	'wʌn	'wɛn	nɛn	wʌn	wʌn, wɔn	wʌn	wʌn
orange(s)	'ɔrɪ/ændʒ	'ɔrə/ɛŋj, ər-	'ɔrændʒ	'brɪndʒ	'brɪndʒ	ɔr. <sup>3</sup> ɛndʒ	ɔr. <sup>3</sup> .æn.dʒɛz
oyster(s)	'ɔɪstər	'ɔɪstə(r)	'ɔɪstə	'ɔɪstə	'ɔɪstə	ɔɪ: <sup>3</sup> .stɪz	ɔɪ: <sup>3</sup> .tɛ'z
peach(es)	'pi:tʃ	'pɛtʃ	'pɪtʃ	'pɪtʃ	'pɪtʃ	pi: <sup>3</sup> .tʃɪz	pi: <sup>3</sup> .tʃɪz
pear(s)	'peər	'pepə(r)	'pɛr	'pɛə	'pɛə, pɛə	'pɛəz	'pɛəz
pepper	'pepər	'pepə/-əd	'pipə	'pepə	'pʌpə	'pe: <sup>3</sup> .pɪ	'pep: <sup>3</sup> .dɪ
plate	'pleɪt	'plæt, -əd	'pleɪt	'pleɪt	'pleɪt	'ple: <sup>3</sup> .θɪt	'plæt <sup>h</sup>
please	'pli:z	'plēz	'plɪz	'plɪz	'plɪz	'plɪz	'plɪz
plum(s)	'plʌm	'plɛm	'plɛm	'plʌm	'plʌm	'plʌm	'plʌm
pork	'pɔ:rk, pɔ:ək	'pɔ:(ə)rɪk	'pɔrk	'pɔk	'pɔ: <sup>3</sup> .ɔ:k	'pɔ:k	'pɔ:k
potato(es)	'pɔ:teto	'pɔ:təto/ə	'pɔ'teɪtəʊ	'pɔ'teɪtəʊ	(pɔ'teɪtə	'pɔ.tɛ: <sup>3</sup> .toz	'pɑ.tɛ: <sup>3</sup> .to
purple	'pɜ:pəl	'pɜ:pəl	'pɜ:pl	'pɜ:pəl	'pɜ:pəl	'pɜ: <sup>3</sup> .ɪ	'pɜ: <sup>3</sup> .ɪ
rain	'reɪn	'ræn	'reɪn	'reɪn	'rɑ:ɛn	'reɪn	'reɪn
red	'rɛd	'rɛd	'rɛd	'rɛd	'rɛ/ɪ/ɛd	'rɛd	'rɛd
rice	'raɪs	'rɪs	'roɪs	'raɪs	'raɪs	'raɪs	'raɪs
salt	'sɔlt	'sɔlt	'sɔlt	'sɔlt	'sɔ/ɔlt	'sɔlt	'sɔlt
Saturday	'sætədɪ/ɛ/	'sæt-əd-ē	'sætə-ədi	'sætədeɪ,-di	'sætədeɪ,-di	'sæt: <sup>3</sup> .ɪ.deɪ	'sæt: <sup>3</sup> .ɪ.deɪ
second	'sekənd	'sek-ənd/f	'sekənd	'sekənd	'se/ɛkɪn(d)	'se: <sup>3</sup> .knd	'se: <sup>3</sup> .kʌnd
seven	'sevən	'sev-ən	'sevən	'sevən	'sevən	'sev: <sup>3</sup> .vn	'sev: <sup>3</sup> .n
shrimp(s)	'ʃrɪmp	'ʃrɪmp	'ʃrɪmp	'ʃrɪmp	'ʃrɪmp	'ʃrɪmp	'ʃrɪmps

six	'sɪks	'sɪks	'sɪks	'sɪks	'sɪ/ɛks	'sɪks	'sɪks
spoon	'spu:n	'spu:n	'spuwn	'spu:n	'spu/ʌn	'spu:n	'sp <sup>h</sup> u:n
spring	'sprɪŋ	'sprɪŋ	'sprɪŋ	'sprɪŋ	'sprɪŋ	'sprɪŋ	'spɪŋk <sup>-h</sup>
sugar	'ʃʊg-ə	'ʃʊg-ər	'ʃʊgə	'ʃʊgə	'ʃʊgə	'ʃʊ: <sup>3</sup> .gɪ	'ʃʊ: <sup>3</sup> .gə
summer	'sʌmə	'səm-ər	'səmə	'səmə	'səmə	'sʌm <sup>3</sup> .mɪ	'sʌm <sup>3</sup> .mɪ
Sunday	'sʌndɪ	'sʌn-dē	'sʌndɪ	'sʌndɪ,-di	'sʌndɪ	'sʌn <sup>3</sup> .deɪ	'sʌn <sup>3</sup> .deɪ
tea	'ti:	'tē	'ti	'ti	'te:/ɪ, tēɪ:	'ti:	'ti:
thank you	'θæŋk ju	'θʌŋ-kyu	'θæŋk juw	'θæŋk ju	'θɛŋk, θæŋk	'θæŋk <sup>3</sup> .kju/ɪ	'θæŋk <sup>3</sup> .kju
thirteen	'θɜ:ti:n	'θɜ:(t)ɪn	'θɜ:ti:n	'θɜ:ti:n	'θʌ:(t)ɪn	'θɜ: <sup>3</sup> .tɪn	'θɜ: <sup>3</sup> .tɪn
three	'θri:	'θrē	'θri	'θri	'θri, tɪ:	'θri:	'θri/ri
Thursday	'θɜ:zdi	'θɜ:z-dē	'θɜ:zdeɪ	'θɜ:zdeɪ,-di	'θɜ:zdeɪ	'θɜ: <sup>3</sup> .deɪ	'θɜ: <sup>3</sup> .deɪ
today	'tədeɪ	'tə'dā	'tədeɪ	'tədeɪ	'tə'deɪ	'tu.deɪ: <sup>3</sup>	'tə.deɪ: <sup>3</sup>
tomorrow	'təməro	'tə'mārə	'təmarəʊ	'tə'morəʊ	'təmp/ə	'tu.mɔr <sup>3</sup> .ɪ.ə	'tə.mɔr <sup>3</sup> .ə
Tuesday	'tu:zdi	'tɪ(y)uz-dē	'tuzdeɪ	'tuzdeɪ,-di	'tuzdeɪ	'tu: <sup>3</sup> .deɪ	'tu: <sup>3</sup> .deɪ
two	'tu:	'tu	'tu	'tu	'tu:	'tu:	'tu
vegetable(s)	'vedʒ(ə)teɪbl	'vej-tə-bəl	'vedʒ(ə)teɪbl	'vedʒteɪbəl		'vedʒ <sup>3</sup> .tɪ/ə.blz	'vedʒ <sup>3</sup> .tɪ/ə.blz
vinegar	'vɪnɪgər	'vɪn-i-gər	'vɪnɪgə	'vɪnɪgə	'vɪnɪgə	'vɪn <sup>3</sup> .ɪ.gɪ	'vɪn <sup>3</sup> .ɪ.gɪ
water	'wɔ:tə	'wɔ:t-ər	'wɔ:tə	'wɔ:tə	'wɔ:t/ðə	'wɔ: <sup>3</sup> .tɪ	'wɔ: <sup>3</sup> .tɪ
Wednesday	'wenzdeɪ/ɪ	'wenz-dē/ā	'wɛnzdeɪ	'wenzdeɪ,-di	'wɛnzdeɪ	'wenz <sup>3</sup> .deɪ	'wenz <sup>3</sup> .deɪ
week	'wi:k	'wɛk	'wik	'wik	'wi:/ɛ:k	'wi:k	'wi:k
where	'hwɛər	'hwe/ə(ə)rə	'hwɛr	'wɛə	'wɛə, wɔə	'wɛɪ	'wɛɪ
white	'hwaɪt	'hwɪt, wɪt	'hwɛɪt	'waɪt	'wɔ:bɪt	'waɪt <sup>h</sup>	'waɪt <sup>h</sup>
winter	'wɪntər	'wɪnt-ər	'wɪntə	'wɪntə	'wɪ/ɛntə	'wɪn <sup>3</sup> .tɪ	'wɪn <sup>3</sup> .tɪ
yellow	'jeləʊ	'jel-ə, -ə(-w)	'jeləʊ	'jeləʊ	'jɛ/ælə	'jel <sup>3</sup> .lə	'jel <sup>3</sup> .lə
yes	'jes	'yes	'yes	'jes	'jɪ/ɛ:s	'jɛs	'jes
yesterday	'jestərdɪ	'jes-tərd-ē/ā	'jestədeɪ	'jestədeɪ	'jɪ/ɛs(t)(ə)dɪ	'jes <sup>3</sup> .ɪ.deɪ	'jes <sup>3</sup> .ɪ.deɪ

C. KEY WORDS FOR AP, RP AND SCOTTISH DIALECTS

Sources: Wells (1982); Mather & Spetiel (1986) (Scotland). Key words are given to illustrate the IPA in Scottish dialect pronunciations. Mather 1986

IPA	IPA-S	RP	Wells 1982	1. Auchencrow, Berwickshire	2. Berwick-on-Tweed (Geordie)	3. Renfrewshire (Inverkip)	4. St. Andrews, Fife	5. Sutherland (Hemsdale)	6. Glenshesk, Antrim, Ireland
i	fi:ce	fleece	die, eye, give, pear, deaf, blaze	sweat, wet, bread, die, eye, give, earth, fir, her	bread, dead, head, give, pear, wear, deaf, swear, sieve	bat, beat, great, gale	wet, tread, die, eye	swim, whip	deaf, kick, blaze
ɪ	ki:t	kit	beat, bet, two, do	beat, bet, two, do	get, find	do, day, home, hot, soap, name, rope, too	bread, dead, good, head, meat, boot, go, home		have, pea, lead, cheap, cream, like, speak, please
e	drɛs	dress	hot, after, hill, whole, stone	trade, boil, wash, mile, wide, yeast	water, clothes	ĕ = bit, food, put, other, mother, good		fish, cream, after, late	great, ric, blade, day, say, bake, ten
ɛ	ajr	air							
ɛ	bet	bet							
ɛ	yes	yes							
æ	bad	trap							
a	bar	bar							
ɑ	baa	bath	fat, pot, sat, had	fat, bad, man, mad	war, barren	fat (ā), bad, lang, take	pot, sat, work, bag, top	fat, ham, tap	fat, law, war, talk
ɒ	lot	lot	swell, pal, cold			how,	why	bad, had, war, water	shawl, on, John
ʊ	goose	goose	about, out, loud, down, full, book	about, foot, cloud, good, cow, out, down		ū = out, full, pull, our, swim, cook, flower	ū = out, book, cook, flower	about, foot, put, good, down, house, south	boot, cool
ʊ	foot	foot	cot, cod, box, dog, rock, loch, on	cod, broad, bog, box, dog, on, pond, John		bog	cot, cod, rod, rot, hop, box, rob	cot, lot, rot, hop, soft, John, pot, broad	before, whip, none
o	bone	bone							
o	bore	bore							
ɔ	thou-ght	thought	snow, sow, ham	snow, sow, was		road, two, snow, who	snow, sow, two, who		love, mother, tongue,
ɔ	ball	ball							
ʌ	but	but	cloud, bird, fur, work, dull, sank	put, loosen, yolk, fur, turn; work, bull, found, foot, roll,		bird, fir, for, whip, look, hill, world	bird, fur, world, whip, dog, hook		(ʌ): bird, fir, cup, (ʌ): put, foot
ʌ	up	up	duty, duke, duck	duty, cure, new, duke, tune		duty, cure, new, tube, huge	duck, tube, duke, feud, pure, huge	duty, cure, pure, feud, huge	(jy) tube
ju							ĥ = cow, full, how, now, zoo, through		

D. IPA PHONETICS OF ENGLISH DIALECTS

General Australian	IPA-S
allow	a.le:ɔ
ages	eaidʒez
Australia	austrailjɪ
away	a.wai
back	bɛk
basically	baisikli
beaches	berʃɪz
channel	tʃen <sup>3</sup> .ɛl
day	dai
dead	deɪd
don't	deɔnt
down	de.ʊn
fat	fæ <sup>2</sup>
fine	fɔɪn
first	fɔst
go	ge <sup>o</sup> , geɔ
got	gɔ <sup>2</sup>
guys	goɪz
hair	he:
here	hi:a
hide	hɔɪd
I	ɔɪ
interest	ɪntɪst
know	nəu, neo, nau
like	loɪk
looked	lu:kt
made	maɪd
makes	maɪks
mean	mɪn
man	mæɪn (vel.)
might	mɔɪ <sup>2</sup>
moment	mau.ment <sup>h</sup>
my	mɔ/ai, mi
native	nɪ:tɪv
night	nɔɪt
no	nəu, neo
not	nɔ <sup>2</sup>
now	nə:ɔ
OK	eo.ke

one	wɑ:n
out	əut/t <sup>h</sup>
religious	ɪe.li: <sup>3</sup> .dʒɪs
right	ɔɪd
same	saim
sand	sɛnd
save	sai:v
see	sai
self	seɪlf
situation	sɪtu.we.ʃʊn
so	sɔ, seo
started	stædɪd
stay	stai
surprised	sɪpɔɪzɪd
take	teɪk
taken	taɪken
taste	taɪst
there	ðe: <sup>2</sup> , ðe:ɟə
time	tɔ/oɪm
unable	ʌn.aɪbl
wait	weɪt
way	wai
what	wɔ <sup>2</sup>
wide	wɔɪt
work	wɔ:k
yes	je:s
Australian	IPA-Mitchell 1946
after	ɑftə
air	eə
at	ət
ain't	ɑɪnt
around	əraʊnd
be	bɛɪ
but	bət
been	bɛɪn
close	kləʊs
down	dəʊn
day	dai
do	dəʊ
don't	dɔʊnt
enough	ənʌf

follow	fɔlə
find	fɔɪnd
fail	fəɪl
fast	fɑ:st
good	gɔ
gravitated	grævətætɪd
ground	grəʊnd
get	gɪt
happened	æpɛnd
hello	hə'ləʊ
he	hɛɪ
how	həʊ
hold	həʊld
I	ɔɪ
like	loɪk
more	mɔ:
mean	mɛɪn
me	mɛɪ
mouth	məʊθ
make	mæɪk
next	neks
nearly	nɪələɪ
noticed	nɔtɪst
out	əʊt
of	əv, ə
same	saim
know	nəʊ
alone	ə'ləʊn
how	həʊ
find	fɔɪnd
meet	mɛɪt
move	məʊv
you	jəʊ
boxes	bɔksɔz
very	veɪɪ
quality	kwɔlətɪ
accent	'æksɛnt
cowardice	kəʊədɪs
medicine	medɪsɪn
immediate	ɪ'mɪ:diət
library	lɪbrɪɪ
follow	fɔlə

pillow	pɪlə
going to	gənə
bringing	'brɪŋən
basic	bæsɪk
decisive	də'sɪzɪv
assume	ə'ʃʊm (p.59)
prejudice	prədʒʊs (p.59)
reduce	rədʒʊs (p.59)
pulling	pʊlən
plenty	plentɪ
right	rɔɪt
realized	rɪəlɪzɪd
ready	redə
seen	sɪm
straight	straɪt
say	sɑɪ
worse	wɜ:s
they	ðəɪ
top	tɒp
tight	tɔɪt
time	tɔɪm
when	wen
work	wɜ:k
Pitcairnese	IPA-Ross & Moverley 1964
beak	bɪʔk
believe	bə'liw
beside	?əpsaɪd
breakfast	brɛʔfes
burst	bɜ:s
carry	kɑ:le
coconut	kəkɒnʌʔ
cut	kʌʔ
don't	dʌnə
eat	i:ət
feeling	fɪ'len
fever	fɪvə
fish	fɪʃ
goats	gəʔ
going	gwen
grip	grɪʔp
it	eʔ
it	iʔ

leave	lebi
lied	lo:ɪ
look	lʊk
meant	min
one	ən
out	əʊʔ
over	ɔ
right	rouə
sick	sɪkɪ
talk	tɔ:k
that's	də:ɪs
Washington D.C. Black English.	IPA-Luelsdorff 1975
as	æz
bib	bɪp
bid	bɪt
big	bɪk
both	bɒf/θ
bug	bɪ:g
bugle	byugu
bulb	bɪ:p
bureau	bɪrə
called	kɔd
cold	kooʌd
curl	kɜ:r
custard	kɜ:stɪt
dwarf	dɔ:f
failed	fɛ:d
fattest	fædɪs
field	fɪd
file	fɑɪ
fire	fəʊ
firing	fɑ:rɪn
fooled	fuuʌd
girl	gɜ:r
gull	gɜɪ
heard	hɔ:d
iceberg	aɪsbɔɪd
judged	dʒɪ:tʃt
kid	kɪd
king	kɪŋ

ladle	ledɪ
lived	lɪft
mole	mooʌ
needle	nɪdɪ
pal	pæɪ
peel	piu
pen	pɪn
pickle	pɪku
poor	poo
professor	pəfɛsə
protect	pətek
sail	seɪ
sister	sɪstə
soft	sof
softer	sofə
softest	sofɪs
third	θɜ:d
through	θu
toward	tɔ:t
ugly	ʌɡli
were	wə
wheel	wi:u
when	wɪŋ(n)
winning	wɪnɪ
wizard	wɪzɪt
word	wɜ:d
London Jamaican	IPA-Wells 1973
beard, bathe	bɪəd
beater	bɪ:tə
boy	bɔɪ
butter	bɒtə
carton	kɑ:tʊ:n
caught	kɔt
cheer, chair	tʃɪər
court, coat	kɔt
dashing	dɑ:ʃɪ:n
hat, hurt, hot	hæt
heart	hɑ:t
hurtful	hɑ:tʃʊf
later	li:tə
lazy	li:zi

lemon	lemən
look	lʊk
low	luo
matter	mata
saw	sɑ:
sir	sɑ
water	wɑ:tə
General Jamaican	IPA-S
crashes	kɔʃz
painful	paɪnʃʊl
three	tu
So. African English	IPA-Hopewood 1927
all	ɔ:l
an	ɛ
away	ɛwɛi
beat	bɪt
bird	bɔ:rd
boy	bɔi
bread	brɛd
cab	kɛb
can	kən, kɪ
coffee	kɒfɪ(j)
could	kəd
do	dɪu
egg	eg/k
excuse	ɛkskys
have	həv, əv, v
look	lʊk
love	lɔ:f, lɒf
million	mɛljən
more	mə, mɔ
out	awt, aut
put	put
quilt	kwa:jt
really	rɪli(j)
thanks	θɛŋks
rib	rɛb/p
short	ʃɔ:t
show	ʃəu
sir	sɔ:ɪ/r
soon	sɪu

such	sɔ:tʃ
text	teks
too	tɪu(w)
whelm	wɛlɛm
with	wɛθ
world	wɜ:ɹld
So. African English	Deviant IPA-Swanepoel 1928
act	æk
among	əməŋ
banana	bənɑ:nə
barb	bɜ:p
bird	bɔ:rt
black	blɛk
bloom	blʊm
bonus	bɒnəs
broad	brɔt
brutal	brytəl
cat	kɛt
club	klʌp
coach	kəʊtʃ
come	kɔ:m
cool	kʊl
cow	kjəu
does	dɔ:z
dog	dɔ:k
due	dʒu:
food, foot	fut
gave	keɪv
get	ʒet
girl	kɔ:l
give	ʒɪv
glance	glɑ:s
glass	ʒlɑ:s
head	hɛt
hiccup	hɪkɔf
huge	çʊ:dʒ
humor	çʊ:mər
judge	ʒɑts
last	lɑ:s
learn	lɔ:rn
led	let

love	lʌf
luck	lʌʔk
lurch	lɜ:ts
maid	mɛ(i)t
mountain	mja(u)tən
mouse	mja(u)s
must	mʌst
of	ɔf
only	oʊli
pens	pɛ:s
present	prɪsɛnt
rob	rɒp
sink	zɪnk
sword	swɔ:d
table	teɪvəl
than	dæn
thin	tɪn
tub	tʌp
very	wɛri
was	wɔs
word	wɜ:rt
zeal	sɪl
Gullah, including Africanisms	IPA-Turner 1973 Shows the use of African phonetics incl. ʒ, ç, kɔ, β, p', t, ɣ, gb
afflicted	fɪlɪktɪ
answer	ɑnsə
answer	ɑnsə
ashes	hɑʃɪʃ
ask	ɑks
baggage	bəɡə
been	bɪn
better	bɛtə
bird	bɪd
black	bəkə
boil	bɔɪl
bosom	bɔzəm
bumble	bʌmblə
came	kʌm
case	kes
cedar	çɪdə



children	'ciɹən	side	sɔɪd
colored	kɔɹləd	sister	ci:fə, ɪtə
cool	k'uɹl	soda	ʃɔdɑ, ʃɔdɑ
coop	kʊp	take	t'ek (ejective)
cup	k'ʌp (ejective)	talked	tɔk
cursed	kʌs	that	dət
die	dɔɪ	the	ði
earth	ɹt	them	əm, dem, ʌm
fall	fɔɹl	there	dɛ
fifteen	fi:f'tin	they	dɛ
five	fi:v	time	tɔɪm
garden	ɹɑdn	tube	cʊb
girls	gɹɹl	visit	w(β)ɪzɪt
give	ɹi	wave	βeβ
hoarse	hɔsi	what	wɔt
how	hɔu	wicked	w(β)ɪkɪt
join	ɹain	work	w(β)ɹk
kitten	ci:tn	your	co
kitten	ci:tn	East Midland & E. Anglia	IPA-Orton & Dieth 1962. Vol. 3. pt. 3
kneebone	nibo	always	ɔ:ləs
lady	'leɹɪ	are	a:
mad	mɑd	busy	bɪzɪ
Mary	'meɹɪ r>l	daughter	dɑ:ɹ?ə, dɔ:ɹ?ə
mercy	'mɑsɪ	dew	dü, diu:, ɹu
middle	mi:tl	doing	du:m, dü/ü:m
mine	mɔɪn	dull	dʌ/ʌ/ɹt
mine	mɔɪn	Friday	fɹɪ?dɪ
mumps	mʌnz	heard	ɹəd, ə:ɹ:d
naked	nekɪtɪ	hide	ɑɪd
open	ɹpm	home	ɔəm, (h)ʌm
overseer	ow(β)ə:ciə	how	ɑu, ə:u (etc.)
pot	p'ɔt (ejective)	I	ɛ, ai, ɔɪ
pregnant	ɹegənə	like	lɹik, lɔɹk, laɹk
program	pɔgəm	little	li?ɹ, li:ɹ
river	ɹɪwɑ	looks	lu:/ʊ/uks
Sarah	ʃeɹlə r>l	one	w/ɹ/ʌ/ʊ/v+n
Saturday	sətɪde	only	on(l)ɪ
see	ʃi	out	æʊd, u:t, aʊt
see them	ʃʌm	person	pə:ɹ:ʃn
shave	ʃ'ew (ejective)	put	pʊt, pɹɹ?
shine	ʃ'ɔɪn (ejective)	right	ɹɔɹt
shoes	ʃuʃ		

Saturday	sæ?dɪ
slippery	slɪpɪ
thirteen	θə:ɹ/?i:n
which	wɪtʃ
writing	ɹ-a/ɑ/ɔ/ʌ/æ+ɪn
Norfolk, E. Midlands England	IPA-Orton & Dieth 1962. Vol. 3. pt. 3
bat	bæt?
birds	bɔ:ɹdz
boughs	bɛu:z
brush	bʌɹʃ
butter	bʌt?ə, bʌ?ə
chimney	tʃɪmbli
clay	ɹlei, klæɹ
coal	lɔul
doves	dɹvz
Elm	eləm
flies	flaɹz
food	fi:d
goose	gʊ:s
gruel	gɹuəɹt
gulls	gɹɹls
house	heus
how	hɔ?
kettle	ki:ɹl
muck	mɹ/ʌk
naked	ne:ɹɹɹd
out	ɛut
road	ɹɔ/ɔd
rubbish	ɹʌbɪdʒ
spoke	spʊ:k
suit	sʊ/uit
threshold	θɹæʃt
too	tʊ
turtle	tɑ:ɹl
Norwich England	IPA-Trudgill 1974
about	bɔ?ɹɹ
all	ɔ:t
allowing	əlɔ:n
better	bɛt?ə, bʌ?ə
down	də

eat	ēi?
eight	æi?
far	fa:
fear, fair	fɛ:
fire	fɔ:
for	fɔ:
fur	fɹ:
go on	gʷɹn
how	hɔ?
I	ə
idea of	ēide:əv
it	ɹ?, ə?
just	ʒəs
knew it	ne:ɹ
knowing	nɔ:n
no	nʌ
off	ɔf
old	ɔɹt
Lancashire	IPA-S Clitheroe 1990
about	ɔbäüt
after	ɑftɑ
around	ɹaun
banana	banəna
both	bæθ, boɹl (vel.)
cat	kæ?
color	kʌɹ <sup>3</sup> .ʌ
cruel	kru.ɹl
done, down	dʌn
for	fɔ:
frighten	fɹɑ:tn
got	gɔ?
had	hed
have	(h)æv, a:v
heart	ɑɹt (vel.)
here	ɹi:ɹ
keep	ki:?
laboratory	lɑ.boɹ <sup>3</sup> .ɑ.trɪ
lead	li:ɹd
lightning	lɑ:ɹ.nɪn
likely	lɔ:kli
look	lʊk

lovely	lʊvli
make	mɑ?
mother	mʌθʌ
my	mi
park	pɑ:?
poor	pɔ:/ɔ:
right	ɹɑ:t
sandwich	bʌti
shout	ʃau?
struck	stʊk
that	ðæ?
touch	tʊtʃ
when	wen
whose	uz
working	wɔɹkɪn (vel.)
you	ɹä
Lancashire	IPA-Orton & Dieth 1963. Vol. 1. pt. 3
about	əbaut, əbæət
always	ɔ:/bləs
arm	æ:ɹm
ash	es
ask	eks, esk, aks
boots	bɹ:tz
both	beaθ, bʊθ
climb	klɹm, tɹaim
come	kɔm, kɹm
dew	diu, dʒɹ:/ü, döu, dɛu
died	diə
do	dɹ/ɹu/ʊ/ü
duck	dʊk
eleven	ələv/bn
enough	ənɹ:xf, ənɹf
half	a:ɹf, e:ɹf
little	lɹil
look	lʊk, lu:, lɹ:k
makes	me'aks
none	nɪn, nɔə, nɔən
noon	nɹ/ɹu/ʊ/ün
nothing	naʊt
one	jan, wʊ/bn

only	ɔni
right	ɹi:t
school	skɹɔɹl, skɹ:ɹl, sk'ʊ:
sight	si:t
something	sʊmət
sure	ʃɹ:ɹə
thirst	dʊst
those	ðɹ:z
Tuesday	tʃɹ:zdi
used	ɹɹ:s, ɹɹ:s, ɹü:s
what	wʌt
which	wɪtʃ
whole	ʊəl, ɔ?', wʊəl
Liverpool	IPA-S. Hughes & Trudgill 1979 tape
city	siti (t often t <sup>s</sup> )
doll	dʌl
fair	fɔə
person	pɹ:ɹsən
putt	pʊt
working	wɹ:kɹn
Newcastle	IPA-S. Hughes & Trudgill 1979 tape
go	gu
know	nao
long	læŋ
mate	met
pit	pɹi
road	rud
Liverpool Scouse	IPA-Wells 1982 Vol. 2:371
back	bak <sup>x</sup>
dad	d'ɑd
daughter	dɔ:ɹə
king	kɹɹŋ
month	mʊnt(θ)
nurse	nɛ:s, nɔ:s
short	ʃɔ:t
snake	sneɹx
three	ɹri
truth	ɹu:t (t often t <sup>s</sup> )

Pettycoat Lane Market London	IPA-S (Hawker's dialect is mixed)
all	o <sup>w</sup> (lips pr.)
ask	ɒsk
back	bæ̃k
blighters	blait̩s
buggers	bʌgʌs
come	kʌm
darling	daultm
deal	dio
dying	dɔɪn
find	fɔɪnd
girl	gœ̃l, go:l
glass	glɒs
got	gɔʔ
having	havɪŋ
hello	hælo
her	hœ̃
hold	old
I	ɪ
it	ɪʔ
joking	dʒɔkɪn
lady	leɪdi
lane	le:n
laughing	lɒfɪn
lighter	lāit̩ɛ/ʌ
like	lɔk
little	lɪʔ
look	lokɪn
lot	lɒʔ
lovely	lɒvli
mind	mɔɪnd
my	mɪ
nine	nɔɪn
now	næu
off	ɒf
on	ɔ̃
over	ov̩
people	pip̩t
Pettycoat	pɛdi.kot
pocket	pɔ:kɪt
pound	pæ̃und

put	pʌ/ʊʔ
right	raɪʔ
round	ræ̃ʊnd
say	seɪ/ɪ
Scotland	skɔʔlɪnd
side	sɔɪd
speak	spe:k
sure	ʃu.ə
sweetheart	swi:də:ʔ
take	tāik
to	t
up	ʌp <sup>h</sup>
want it	waniʔ
what	wɔʔ
wife	wɔɪf
word	wɛd
works	wœ̃ks
you	jü <sup>w</sup>

Cockney IPA-S Wells tape: *In a Manner of Speaking*

above	ʔabʌv
cut	kʌʔ
either	ivɪ
feet	fɪʔ
had	æd
him	ɪm
home	ɔm
matter	mæ:ʔʌ
my	mɔɪ
night	nd.ɪʔ
now	næ̃
sort	sɔɪʔ
talking	tɔkɪn
to	tʌ

Cockney IPA-Sivertsen 1960

about	əbẽɪt/ɪ
anything	eniθɪŋk
back	bɛk, beʔ
beautiful	bju:ɪfɪ
birds	bɜ:dz
bitter	bit̩sə

boil	bɔɪ
bottle	bɔʔt, bɔʔr
called	kɔd
captain	kep'tɪn
center	sent̩sə
child	tʃɔɪd
clothes	klœ̃ʊz
could not	kuʔn
couple	kʌʔl
course	kɔs
crowded	krɛ'dɪd
cup	kʌʔ
Dick	dɪk <sup>x</sup>
directly	dreʔlɪ
doll	dɒ
down	dẽʊn, d <sup>s</sup> a/e'n
dull	dʌ
eat	iʔ
else	ɛ̃s
feel	fɪ
first	fɜst
flower	flœ̃
full	'fʊ
girl	gɜ
go	gœ̃
going	gœ̃ɔɪn
got	gɔʔ
had	ɛd
happen	ɛpm
he	hi
head	eɪd
heat	hiʔ
here	rə
him	rɪm
hold	hɔd
hot	ɔt
houses	'ẽzɪz, e'sɪz
how	ɛd
husband	ʌzɒm
I'll	ɔ
into	ɪnt̩
it	ɪ <sup>h</sup> , ɪʔ

Italy	ɪʔlɪ
lane	læ̃n
little	lɪʔ
party	pɑʔi
Pettycoat	pɛtɪkœ̃ʊʔ
potato	pœ̃tæ̃ɪʔə
started	stɑʔɪd
Tottenham	tɔʔnəm
waiting	wæ̃ɪʔn
water	wɔʔə

Buckinghamshire IPA-Orton, Dieth (& Tilling) 1971. Vol. 3. pt. 3

about	əbẽɪ
after	ɑ:ʔɑ
ago	əgʊ
autumn	ɔ:ʔəm
bit	bɪʔ
both	bju/ʊθ
boys	b <sup>w</sup> ɔɪz, boɪz
daughter	dɑ:ʔə
dew	dju:
don't	dʊn
dry	dɔɪ
earned	ɛ:nd
eleven	ɛɒm
few	fju:
four	foɪ
hearse	ɑ:s
ice	ɪs
like	lɔk
little	lɪʔt
lot	lɒʔ
morning	mɑ:ɪnɪn
north	nɔ:θ
person	pɛ:ʔsɪn
Thursday	θɜ:zɔɪ
who	ju

Northumber-land (r = ɜ) IPA-Orton & Dieth 1963 Vol. 1, pt. 2, 3.

arm	e:ɒm
birds	bɜrɒdz

bone	bɔ:n
bread	bɛɪd
bridge	bɪdʒ
broth	bɒθ
butter	bʌ/ʊr/tɔ <sup>w</sup>
coal	kœ̃l
cut	ku/xt
doing	dɔɪn
dough	dœ̃
elm	ɛlɒm
foot	fud, fɪt, fɪd
funnel	fʌ/ʊ/nl
gander	gæ:ndə <sup>w</sup>
gate	geɪt, jet, gɪeɪt
herrings	heɪə/ɪn (= Ger.)
hog	hɔ/θg
hook	huk
hot	hɛt
jump	ɔɒp (≈ German dialect for <i>laufen</i> )
knew	kend (≈ Ger. dial. for <i>kennen</i> )
kenned	
loaf	lɒf
oak	ɔ:k, jek
out	uɪt
road	rɔ:ɔ:d
smoke	smɔ:œ̃k
splash	pletʃ (≈ Ger. <i>plätschern</i> )
stone	stɔ:n, ste:/θn (≈ Ger. <i>Stein</i> )
sugar	sʊ/rgɔ <sup>w</sup>
tracks	tɒks
tread	tɛ:/ɪ:d
what	hwat
wrong	wɒŋ
year	(j)ɪə <sup>w</sup>
yolk	jœ̃k

Yorkshire #1. = IPA-Orton & Dieth 1962-71) #2. = Hedevind 1967. #3. = Melchers 1972. (cf. Kolb 1966)

about	123 əbɑut
above	3 əbʊf

afore	3 əfœ̃
always	2 ɔ:lɔz
any	3 enɪ, 12 enɪ
April	2 'e:prəl
as	3 əz, 3 əz, 1 əz, 2 ɛz
both	2 bẽəθ
bottom	3 bɔdɒm
break	3 brɪk
call	3 gɔ, 3 kɔ
clipped	3 tɪpt
coming	3 kʊmɪn
death	2 dɪẽθ
degree	2 dɪgrɔi
door	2 dɔɪr
eleven	2 ɪ'levn
every	2 ɪvrɪ
father	2 'fɑdə
fortnight	3 fɔ:ntɪt, 1 fɔ:tnəθ
four	2 faʊə, 1 fɔʊwəɪ
happen	3 ɒpən
have	2 ɛv
here	3 ɪə, 2 ɪəɪ, 2 ɪə
hog	3 ɔg
horse	2 hɔʃ
house	3 haʊs
know	3 nɔ, 1 na:
little	12 laɪl
look	2 luk
make	23 mek
mother	2 'mʊðə
no	3 nɔʊ, 2 nɔ
none	1 nɪn
not	2 nɪt
old	3 ɔld, 3 ɔld, 1 a:ld, 2 'aʊd
one	2 jan
or	1 ɔr
other	2 ʊðə

quarter	3 kwə:təɹ
seven	3 seʃn, 1 sebm, 2 sebm
seventy	3 seʃəntɪ
short	3 ʃɔʃ
Sunday	2 sundə
talk	2 tɔ:k
thought	2 θɔ:t
weather	2 wedə
what	3 wɔ:t, 1 wat, 2 wat
why	3 weə
worry	3 wʊɹɪ
worse	2 wɔ:s
year	3 jɪə, 1 jɪə
North Yorkshire: Grassington	IPA-Glauser 1984. Melchers 1972 = #2
accurate	ak(ə)ɹət
actual	akʃʊəl
all	ɔ:
any	ɔ:nɪ
argue	ɑ:ɡɪ
bald	bɔ:d
ball	bɔ:
better	betə(ɹ), 2 betə
bone	bʊən, 2 bɔ:n
bull	bʊl, 2 bʊ
butter	bʊtə(ɹ)
fell	fɪəl, 2 fɪ:l
for	fɔ:(ɹ), 2 fɔ:ɹ
get	ɡɪt
glad	dlad
glare	dlɛə(ɹ)
good	ɡʊd, 2 ɡy d
goose	ɡəʊs, 2 ɡrʊs
halfpenny	ɔ:p(ə)nɪ
help	ɛlp
just	jʊs(t), 2 jʊst
little	lɪtl, 2 lɪtl
make	mak
many	mɔ:nɪ

morning	mɔ:nɪn, 2 nɔ:nɪn
old	ɔld, ɔd
once	jans, wɔns
really	ɹɹəli, 2 ɹɹəli
root	ɹɹʊt, 2 ɹɹʊt
terribly	2 tɛɹɪblɪ
what	wa/ət, 2 wɔ:t
when	wɛn, 2 wɛn
Sussex	IPA-Orton & Dieth 1968 Vol. IV, pt. 3.
about	bæ/œɹd/t
April	aɹɹɹɹɹɹ
both	bʊ:ð/θ
breakfast	bɹɛkfɹs
crackers	kɹækəɹz
dew	dʒʊ:, dū/ū
dry	dɹɹɹɹ
eight	æ/ɛɪt
eleven	ɹɛvn
few	fū/vy
fifth	vɪf
first	fɔ:ɹɹɹɹ
fog	f/vɔ:ɔg
four	vɔ:t
Friday	vɹɛ:di
from	f/vɹɹɹɹ
how	(h)əʊ/æʊ
last	ɹɹɹs
moon	mɹy/ūn
morning	mɹɹ:ɹɹɹn
old	ɹʊɹd, wɔ:ɹd
sight	s/zɔɪt
six	z/sɪks
something	səmθɹɹɹk
three	dɹɹɹ
two	tū, tɹ
Scotland Glasgow	IPA-S transcribed from tapes of Macafee 1983
a	?
about	ab.ut, ab.ɹ?
all	ɔ:, ɔ?

allowed	a.laʊdʒ
along	alaŋ
back	bæɹ, bæɹk
bit	bæ/a?, bit
bread	bɹɹd
came	kɹɹm
cannot	kæ:n.?
chore	tʃɹ
clothes	kloɹz
cloud	klaʊɹd
dad	da:
day	di
definitely	dɛfɹɹɹɹɹɹ
do	dɛ:
don't	dūnt
door	dʊəɹ
down	dʊn
duty	dʊti
experts	eks.pɹɹts
fact	fæ?
father	fɛɹə, fɛ:ɹɹ/ɹ?
findings	fɛ:ɹɹɹɹz
game	ɡɛɹm
get	ɡɛ?
get	ɡɛ?
gives	ɡɹɹz
Glasgow	ɡlazʒ.ɡʊ
going	ɡʊɹɹɹ
goodness	ɡʊnɛs
got	ɡɔ?, ɡɔʔ
has	ɹz
have	æv
heard	hɛəɹd
help	he?p
hiding	hɹɹɹɹ
hold	hɹɹd
home	hɹɹm
horrible	ɹɹɹbl
house	hʊs (= Norweg.)
I	ɹ:
it	ɹd, ɹ?
job	dʒɹb

just	dʒɹ/ɹs
knives	ne:ɹvz
knows	nɹɹz
late	laɹɹ?
least	lɹɹst
left	lɛɹft
lemon	lemɹn
life	laɹɹɹf
like	la?, lak, le:k
line	laɹ:n, laɹ:n
living	lɹɹvɹn
lot	lɹ?
make	me:?
met	me?
move	mv
movement	myvment
myself	masɛl
need	ni?
no	nɹ, ne, nʊ
noon	nʊn
not	ne
not	nɹ?, ne
now	nʊ, nʊ, nʊ
of	ɹ, a, ɹ?
often	ɹf.ɛn
on	ɹn
ones	ɹnz
out	ʊt, ɹ?, ɹʊ?, ?aʊ
over	ɹvɛɹ:
paid	peɹd
poor	pu.ɹ
puts	pu/ɹts
selves	seɹɹvz
sing	sɹɹɹɹ
sort	sɹ?
stands	stɹnz
still	stɹl
stone	ste:n
take	te?:
takes	teɹɹks
there	ðɛ:ɹɹʌ
thirty	θɹɹɹ:

time	te:m
today	tɹdi:
too	tʊ, te
took	tɹk
wait	we:
well	weɹl
what	wa?
what's	ɹɹts
wife	wɹɹf
will	wɹɹ (var.)
wine	wɛ:n
with	wɹ?
work	wɹk
yet	je?
you	jɹ, jɹ:
Scotland Glasgow	IPA-Macafee 1983. #2 = IPA-S for same speaker.
about	ɹbʊt, 2 ɹbʊt
arm	ɛɹɹm
at	at, 2 ɹt
blacken	blɹɹn
brother	bɹɹɹɹɹ (var.)
can	kɹn, 2 kɹn
class	klas, 2 klɹs
film	fɹɹɹm
fully	fʊlɛ, 2 fʊ.li
girl	ɡɹɹɹ
I	æ, 2 ɹɹ
middle	medɹɹ, 2 mɹ.dɹ
mood	mʊd
mother	mɹɹɹɹ
move	mʊ:v
point	pɹɹnt, 2 pɹɹnt
something	sɹ(m)hɹm
think	hɹɹk (var.)
torn	tɹɹɹn
wanting	wɹn
warer	wɹɹɹ
what	ɹɹɹ? (var.)
you	jɹ:
your	ɹɹ, ɹɹ

Isle of Man English dialect	IPA-Orton & Dieth 1963. Vol. I. pt. 3
always	æ:ɹ:lʊwə/ɹs
as	ɹz/z
bit	bɹt
body	bɹɹɹ
boys	bɹɹs, bɹɹs
clouds	klɹɹɹs
come	kɹm
do	dʊ
don't	dʊn
down	dɹɹn, dɹɹn
dry	dɹɹɹ, dɹɹɹ
duck	dɹk
eight	æɹt, ɛɹt
farmer	fɹ:ɹmɹ
few	fjʊ
gold	ɡɹʊl
hour	ɹɹʊ
how	əʊ, hɹɹ
like	leɹk
look	lʊk
moon	mʊ:n
morning	mɹ:ɹnɹn
not	nɹt
nothing	nʊt
old	ɹɹl, ɹɹl
pound	pɹɹnt
put	pɹt
south	sɹʊθ
this	ɹɹs, ɹɹs
very	vɛɹ
what	hwɹt, wɹt
whole	hɹɹl
Irish English: West Cork	IPA-Barry 1981 (Ballyvourney)
best	bɹɹt
by	bɹɹ
clearly	klɹ:ɹli
day	dɛ:
dazzle	daɹɹl

dead	dɪd
devil	dɪvəl
drop	dɹap
five	fɔɪv
holy	həʊli
invited	ən'waɪtəd
join	dʒɔɪn
kind	kəʊnd
leg	liɡ
listen	lɪʃn
mind	məʊnd
mouse	məʊs
night	naɪt
number	nɪmbəɹ
over	oʊvəɹ
pipe	pɪp
point	pɔɪnt
poison	pɔɪzn
purr	pɔːr
rest	ɹɪst
snow	ʃnəʊ <sup>3</sup> (var.)
sod	sɒd
sawed	səʊd
Sunday	sɪndə
trap	tɹap
wet	wɪt
when	wen
white	waɪt
Irish English General	IPA-S ɹ = ʃɹ (vel.)
about	ə'beʊt
all	ɔ:l
barrister	bəɹɪstɹɪ
be	beɪ
bye	bɔɪ
clear	kliə
creator	kri'eɹɹɪ
easily	əɹɪzɪli
first	fɔɹɹɪst
hundred	hʌndrɪd
life	laɪf
much	mʌtʃ

must	mu:st
operating	ə'peɹɪe.tɪn
personal	pɛɹɪ'sɒnəl
run	ɹɪʌn
sea	seɪ
time	teɪm
versions	veɹɪ'ʃʌnz
English	Ga speaker IPA-S (Annan 1964)
air	æɹ
am	əm
aouthern	sau.ðɹn
arm	ɑ:m
asking	æskɪn
at	?at <sup>h</sup>
before	bɪ.fəɹ
bird	bɜ:d
don't	dɒnt
ears	i:əz <sup>^</sup>
east	i:t
expected	es.peɹɪ'tɛd
extending	es.teɪnɪ'ɹɪn
finger	fɪŋ.gə
four	fɔ:ɹ <sup>32</sup>
goat	ɡɔt
hair	heɹ
he	heɪ
here	hɪə
husband	hʌz.bænd
important	ɪm.pɔ:ɹ.dænt
kne	ni:
let's	ledz, les
maternal	mæ.tɛɹ.nəl
meanings	mi:n.ɪn
might	maɪ
navel	ne.vel
nephew	neɹɪ'fju:
north	nɔθ
or	ɔ:
other	ɔ.ðɹ
questions	kweɹ'nz
seat	ʃɪt

there	ðeɹ
turning	tɹ.nɪn
Wednesday	wen.ɛds.deɪ
welcome	welkəm
west	wet
English (Key words)	German English (Saarbrücken) IPA-Söll (1987)
apple	'æpl
April	'eɹbrɪ
black	blæk
blue	blu:
bread	brɛd
brown	braʊn
cheese	'tʃi:z
cup	k'ʌp
egg	eg
eight	eɪt
Father	'fa:ðə
February	'febrʊəri
fish	fɪʃ
five	faɪf
fork	fɔ:ɡ
four	fɔ:
Friday	'fraɪdɪ
good	ɡʊd
green	ɡri:n
grey	ɡreɪ
hour	'aʊə
knife	naɪf
meat	mi:t
milk	mɪlk
minute	'mɪnɪt
Monday	'mʌndɪ
month	mʌns
morning	'mɔ:nɪŋ
mother	'mʌðə
no	nəʊ
one	ʌn
orange	'ɔ:rɪndʃ
plate	pleɪt
please	plɪz
potato	p'ɔ:deɪtəʊ

rain	reɪn
red	red
rice	raɪs
salt	sɔ:ld
Saturday	'sædɪ
second	'sekənd
seven	'sevən
six	sɪks
soup	su:p
spoon	'spu:n
spring	'sprɪŋ
sugar	'ʃʊɡə
summer	'sʌmə
Sunday	'sʌndɪ
thirteen	'θɜ:(p)ti:z
three	θri:
Thursday	'θɜ:(p)sdi
Tuesday	'tu:zdi
two	t'u:
water	'wɔ:ðə
Wednesday	'wensdi
week	vi:k
where	weə
white	waɪt
winter	'wɪntə
yellow	'jeləʊ
yes	jes
yesterday	'jesdɪ
Scots English	Scottish IPA-Robinson 1985
aback	'əbək
Aberdonian	'əbɜ:dnɪən
aboard	'əbɔ:d, 'əbɜ:d
about	'əbʊt
aboil	'əbɔɪl
ableeze	'əblɪz
ach (interj.)	ax
acknowledge	'æknaledʒ
thought	θɔxt
English	Scottish Wright 1968 phonetics

above	ə'bi:n, əbɔ:ən
acquaint	əkwaɪnt
advise	ədvoɪs
afford	əfɔ:d
again	əgeɪn
allow	əlu:
alone	əliən
among	əməŋ
ancient	ən'tɪnt
arm	ɛrm, ɛrəm
ask	æks
away	əwə
back	bæk
bag	bæg
bale	bɛk, bjæk
bald	bæld, bɛlt
ball	bɑ:, bɔ:l
bark	bærk
barrel	bɜ:rl, bɜ:rəl
barrow	bɜ:rə
bear	bɜ:
beard	bɛrd
beast	beəst
beat	bet
beauty	bjuti
beg	bæg
believe	bɪlɪv
bench	bɪnʃ
best	bɛst
bind	bɛnd
bladder	blæðɜ:
bleat	blet
bled	bled
blind	blɪnd
blood	blʊd
bloom	blɪm, blɔ:əm
blow	bləʊ
blue	blɔ:u
board	bjɜ:rd, bɜ:rd
body	buədi, bɔ:di
boil	beɪl, bɔɪl
bone	bɔ:n

bock	biuk
bosom	buəsm
both	bəθ
border	bɔðɜ:
bough	bju:χ
bought	bɔxt
bow	bū, bau
brain	breɪn
brass	bres
brew	briu
bridge	brɛg, brɪdʒ, brɔ:ɡ
bright	breɪxt
broad	brɛd, brɪəd
brood	brud, brɪd
broom	bri:m, brɔ:əm
brother	brɔð/ðɜ:
brought	brouxt, brɔxt
bruise	brɔ:z
build	bɔ:ld
burden	bɜ:rn
burst	bɜ:st
bury	bɜ:ri, bɔ:ɹɪ
came	kæm
carry	kjɛr
certain	sɛətn
church	kɜ:k
daughter	dɔθə
dead	dɪd
eight	æxt
enough	ənju:χ
fight	fæ/eɪxt
height	hɔ:ɛxt
kind	kjain
laugh	laʊχ
next	nɪʃt
Source: Görlach 1986	IPA-S Northumbrian 19th cent.
aglay	a.gli:
brecks	bɛɪks
breeng	bɛɛŋ
canny	kani

daas	dæz
eesel	i:sel
foaks	fuks
foorward	fuɑ:rwɑ:d
forbey	fɔ:bai
frey	fɹe:
gaared	gɑ:əd
garred	gæəd
giaorn	ge.ɔ:n
lee	le:
lowp	laup
mayik	mjek
nee	ni
nowt	naut
nyen	njen
oworaad	awɔ:ɔ:əd
saas	sæz
shaan	fæ:n
sic	sik
skeylaak	skæ:laik
slaa	slæ:
streeangs	stɹɔ:nz
tayles	tial.z
tuthor	tʌθʌ
tyul	tjɔ:l
uv	ʌv
weel	wi:l
wheyles	mailz
Source: Görlach 1986	IPA-S N. Irish (velar = ʷ)
again	ägi:n
brains	bri:ens
chorch	tʃo:ɹtʃ
clay	kleʷ:
clime	kle:m
dhressin	dresn
don't	dɔ:nt
eyes	ez
gait	geʷit
hated	heʷitʌd (vel. e)
kays	keez

lam	la:n
late	laʷt
leck	lak
lime	le:m
pasthry	paʷθri
place	pleʷis
sayin	sa:ɪn
scarred	skjɑ:d
shoutin	ʃo:ɪn
thrait	tʀit
ti	tʌ
ticks	tɛks
traith	trɛʷit
vice	ves
write	ɹait
Source: Görlach 1986	IPA-S Lallans. Literary Scots (vel.a = aʷ)
about	a.but
aff	æf
awfu	ɔfi
badness	bədnes
bit	biʷ
bodie	bɔdi
cross	kɹɔs
cut	cʌd
doun	dun
for	fɹ
gars	gɑʷz
gled	glæəd (note simultaneity)
goat	gɔʷ
great	grɛt
guid	gid
her	ʌrʷ
hous	hy/üs
insteid	ɪn.stid
Kirk	kɹk
lang	læ:n
last	lest
lauchin	lɔ:χɪn
loudly	ludli

made	meʷd
maun	mɔ:n
o't	oʷt
proud	pɹud
quit	ut
richt	reχt
save	se/ç:v
schuil	skjo:l, skil
sicht	sixt
smirk	smrk
squeel	sqiʷʌl
steal	stiʷl
stock	stɔk
their	ðɑʷ
thocht	θɔxt
twa	twɔ
weel	wɹl
were	wɔ:ɹ
wha	wɛ:
yaird	jeɹʷd
Source: Görlach 1986	IPA-S Urban Glasgow
back	baʷk
better	bɛʷɹ
burds	bʌdz
deid	ditʰ
diz	dɹz
doon	dün
fruit	frɹʷ/üt
full	fʌl
goat	gɔʷt
greet	grɹʷ
hoose	hüs
later	leʷɹ
mouth	muθ
nae	ne
naebdi	ne:bdi
oot	uʷ
picks	peks
tae	tɛʷ
throat	θroʷt

use	ü:ys
wan	wʌn
wey	wai
whit	wɹʷ
work	wɹk
Source: Görlach 1986	IPA-S N.E. Scotland. Aberdeen (velar = ʷ)
aipples	eplz
alack	alqhk (breathy h)
back	bɹk
blye	bla:i
braa	brɑ:ɹ
but	bʌt
clauchts	klɑʷxts
dee	di
dee	di:
doon	dun
eir "their"	ɛr
enn	e'n
ey "they"	e: (drop ð)
fɪn "when"	fɪn
first	fɹʷst
fit "what"	fɪt (m > f)
fricht	frɛxt
gud	guʷd
her	hrʷ
laach	lɑ:χ

lay	leʷjʷ
lie	liʷjʷ
lik	lik
lik	læk
likes	laiks
mineer	mʌn.ɪr
nummer	nʌm'.mɹ
peirs	pi:ɔ.z
rede	ri:d
see	si
stair	ste:ɹ, steʷɹ
tae	tʌ, tʌ
takin	tækin
tales	teʷ.ɪlz
taylor	tʌd/tdɛlɹ
thocht	θɔxt
twaa	twɑ
tyke	taik
ugsome	ʌg.sʌm
yaird	jeʷɹd
Source: Görlach 1986	IPA-S Shetland
aber	abr
abön	aboin
bairn	be:ɹn
flör	flɔʷr
gie	gi
göd	gɔd, god

hae	he
hame	he:m
jöst	dʒyst
lock	lɔk
löd	lɔd, lud
shön "soon"	ʃoin, ʃɔn (cf. German [ʃɔ:n])
wird	wɹld
General Scottish	IPA-S
about	a.bauʷ
bucket	bʌkɹʷ
day	di
down	du:n
got	gɔʷ
handle	handl
hard	hɑ(ɹ)d
here	hirʷ
it	iʷ
lean	lean
like	laikʷ
out	aut
road	rɔd
take	te:kʷ
time	ti:m
wee	wɹ
yours	ju:ɹz

Middle English Chaucer	IPA-Kökeritz 1978 (Uses <i>Camberbury Tales</i> . Prologue)	Coghill & Davis 1983	Knapp & Snortum 1967	Chaucer 1993 (Caedmon)	Kökeritz & Pope. Chaucer Selections EAV (No date)	IPA-Moore Chaucer's Middle English (1968:36-45).
Aprille	a:pɹil	a:pɹil	a:p'.ɹɪl	a.pɹil	ɑ:pɹɪt	ɑ:pɹɪl
aventure	avən'tür	a:vɛnturi		a.vɛn.tʃu.ri	av.ɛn.tɹi:ri	ɑ:vɛntɹɔə
bathed	ba:ðəd	ba:ðɛd	ba:ðɛd	baðɛd	ba:ðɛd	ba:ðɛd
breeth	bre:θ	bræ:θ	bræ:θ	brɛθ	brɛθ	bræ:θ
day	dæi	dæi		dæi	dæ:i	dæi
droghte	dru:xt	drɔ:xt	drɔ:xt	druxt	dru:xt	drɔxt

ech	ɛ:tʃ	ɛ:tʃ		e:k	ɛx	æ:tʃ
flour	flu:r	flu:r	flu:r	flu:r	flu:ɹ	flu:r
folwes	'fu:ləz	fu:liz	fu:les	fu:les	fu:lɛs	fu:lɛs
halfe	halvə	hæl.va	halva	hal.va	hal.ve	hɔlvə
hath	(h)əθ	hæθ	hæθ	hæ/əθ	hæθ	həθ
hem	əm	həm	həm	həm	həm	həm
hir	ir	hɪr	hɪr	hɪr	hɪr	ɪr
his	iz	hɪz	hɪz	hɪz	hɪz	ɪs
holt	hɔlt	hɔlt <sup>h</sup>	hɔlt	hɔ:lt	hɔ:lt	hɔlt
i	i:	i:		i	i	i:
inspired	in.spɪrəd	in.spɪr.ed	in.spɪr.ɪd'	in.spɪr.ɪd	in.spɪr.ɛd	ɪnspɪrəd
knight	kniçt	kniç/xt	nɪxt	kni.xt	kni:xt	knixt
night	nɪçt	nɪxt <sup>h</sup>		nɪ:xt	nɪ:xt	nɪxt
nyne	ni:n	ni:n		ni:n	ni:.en	ni:n
resoun	re(:)'zu:n	ri:su:n		re.zu:n	re.zu:n	ræ:zu:n
ryde	'ri:də	ri:da		ri.da	ri.de	ri:də
semed	'se:məd	sem.ed		se:m.ed	se:m.ed	se:məd
shoures	'ʃu:rəz	'ʃu:r.ɪz	'ʃu:r.es	'ʃu:res	'ʃu:res	'ʃu:rəs
slepen	'sle:pən	slep.en	slep.en	sle.pen	sle.pen	sle:pən
sondry	'sundri	son.dri	son.dri	son.dre/i	son.dri	sɔndrɪ
sonne	'sunə	son.na	son.na	su:ɔn.na	sun.ne	son.ə
soote	'so:tə	so:ta:	so:ta	so:ta	so:.tə	so:tə
South-werk	'suðərk cf. (RP) sʌð.ək	suð.werk		so.ðerk	su.ðe:rk	so:θwerk
space	'spa:ɪə	spa:sä		spa.sä	spa:se	spa:ɪə
specially	'spesjali	spes.ja.li	spes.ja.li	spe.sja.li	spes.ja.li	spesɪəlɪ
spoken	'spɔ:kən	spɔ:kən		spɔ:ken	spɔ:ken	spɔ:kən
straunge	'straundʒə	stra:n.gə	stra:n.dʒə	straun.dʒə	straun.dʒe	straundʒə
swete	'swe:tə	swe:ta	swe:ta	swe:ta	swe.ta	swe:tə
take	tə:k	tak		tak	tak	tə:k
tendre	tendrə	ten.dra	ten.dra	ten.dra	ten.dra	tendər
that	ðat	ðəd	θat'	ð	ðat	θat
the	θə	ðɹ	θə	ðə	ði	θə
they	ðæi	ðai/ðei	ðe	ðai	ðə, ðai	θæi
to	to	tə	tü, tʰ, tō	to	to	to:
vertu	ver'tü:	ver.ty	ver.tju	ver.tu	ver.ty	vertu
veyne	væin æ = ea or æii (simultaneous)	vain	ve'in	vain	vaj:n:	væin
whan	hwan	wan	wan	hwen	hwan	hwan
whyle	hwi:l	wi:l		wil	hwil	hwil

yē	'i:ə	i:je	i:.ja	i:.ja	i:.je	
yonge	juŋgə	jaŋga	juŋ.ga	juŋ.ga	juŋ.gə	juŋgə
yow	ju	ju:	jɔ:	ju	ju	

Old English <i>Beowulf</i>	Malone 1967 IPA-S	Bessinger 1962 IPA-S	C. Pope & Kökeritz EAV IPA-S
æghwylc	ej:.wulf	ei.weltʃ	ai.wiltʃ
æpelingas	æbɪŋgas	eda.lɪŋgas	a.be.lɪŋ.gæs
cenned	kɛn.ned		
cyninga	kɪn.nga	kɪŋɪŋa	ko/ynɪŋ.ga
ða	θa	ða	θa
ep	ɛθ		
feoh	fe.ɔχ	fe:.jo	
folce	fɔl.ka	fɔ:l.ka	
fremedon	frem.adɔn	frem.ɪdɔn	fɪem.a.dɔn
gefrumon	ja.fru:men	ja.fru:ɔn	ja.fru.ɔn
geong	ja:ŋ	jɔ:ŋ	
gód	gɔ:d	gɔ:d	gɔ:d
góda	gɔ:da	gɔ:.da	
gomban	gɔm.ban:	gam.ban	gɔm.ban
gyldan	gyl.dan	gɪl.dan	jɪld.an
he	he:	he:	he
him	him	him	him
hrón	hrɔ:n	hrɔ:n:	hrɔ:n
hwæt	hwet	hw/wat	hwæθ
hwile	hwi.la	wi:l.a	
hýran	hy.ran	hi:.ran	hi:.ran
mægþum	me:gs.ɔm	meɪpɔm	mai.ðe:m
ofer	over	over	o.ve:ɹ
ofteáh	ɔf.tæa <sup>h</sup>	ɔf.te:ə	ɔf.teah:
oðpæt	o.θat	ɔθ.ðɪd	
pæs	θæs	tes	θas
pæt	θæt'	θet	θæt
páh	θa:χ	θa:x	pa:x:
pone	θɔ.na	θɔ:.na	
preatum	bre.æt(ð)m	preatɔm	piæ:.tɔm
råde	ra:de	ra.de	ra:de
Scéþing	ʃe:viŋ	ʃe:viŋ	ʃæ:fiŋ
scolde	ʃɔl.da	sol.da	ʃɔl.da
Scyld	tʃɪld	ʃɪld'	ʃɪld

English	Old English IPA-Moore (1968:20-24)
stone	stɔ:n
heath	hæ:θ
sweet	swe:te
do	dɔ:n
help	helpan
ride	ri:dan
drink	drɪŋkan
house	hus
son	sonɔ
fire	fy:r
thin	θyn:ɛ
stream	stræ:ɔm
harp	hæərpe
work	wɛork
hear	hi:əran
elder	ɪaldra
keep	ke:pan
chide	tʃi:dan
bridge	brydʒ
bow	bɔɹə
give	gi:vən
him	hi:ne
then	θā
that	θæt
way	wɛje
was	wæs
saw	je:sæw
went	we:rde
became	wæərθ
with	mið
over	ɔver
moved	ɔ:je:ɔt
wounds	wɔnda
oil	eɪle

syððan	sod.dn	sud.da	soθ.an
wæs	waz	waz	waz
weox	weak(s)	wæok	we.aks
wide	wi:da	wi:da	
wolcnum	wolk.non*	wok.num	wok.num
ylde	il:da	il:da	

wine	wi:n
brought	bro:xtɛ
day	dæ:je
two	twe:jɛn
come	kome
ɪ	itj

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Note

- Small portions of this article are reprinted from RASK: Internationalt tidsskrift for sprog og kommunikation vol. 2 (1995).

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		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 (NON-PULMONIC)

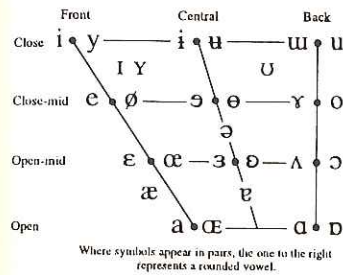
Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
◌ ɔ	ɓ Bilabial	as in:
◌ ɠ	ɗ Dental/alveolar	ɓ' Bilabial
◌ ɥ	ɟ (Post)alveolar	ɗ' Dental/alveolar
◌ ɥ̥	ɥ Palatal	ɟ' Velar
◌ ɥ̥	ɟ Palatoalveolar	ɟ' Uvular
◌ ɥ̥	ɟ Alveolar lateral	ɟ' Alveolar fricative

SUPRASEGMENTALS

	Primary stress	Secondary stress	Long	Half-long	Extra-short	Syllable break	Minor (foot) group	Major (intonation) group	Linking (absence of a break)
ˈ	founəˈtɪʃən	ˌ	eː	eˑ	ɛ̥	u.ækt	ˌ	ˈ	ˌ

TONES & WORD ACCENTS	LEVEL	CONTOUR
˥	Extra high	˥˥ Rising
˨	Extra low	˨˨ Falling
˧	Mid	˧˧ High rising
˦	Low	˦˦ Low rising
˩	Extra low	˩˩ Rising-falling
˨˨˨	Downstep	˨˨˨ Global rise etc.
˨˨˨˨	Upstep	˨˨˨˨ Global fall

VOWELS



OTHER SYMBOLS

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

DIACRITICS

Diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. ɿ̥̊							
◌̥	Voiceless	◌̊	Breathy voiced	◌̜	Dental	◌̝	Alveolar
◌̚	Voiced	◌̠	Creaky voiced	◌̡	Apical	◌̢	Labial
◌̣	Aspirated	◌̤	Linguolabial	◌̥	Laminal	◌̦	Labiodental
◌̧	More rounded	◌̨	Labialized	◌̩	Nasalized	◌̪	Alveolar
◌̫	Less rounded	◌̬	Palatalized	◌̭	Nasal release	◌̮	Alveolar
◌̯	Advanced	◌̰	Velarized	◌̱	Lateral release	◌̲	Alveolar
◌̳	Retracted	◌̴	Pharyngealized	◌̵	No audible release	◌̶	Alveolar
◌̷	Centralized	◌̸	Velarized or pharyngealized	◌̹		◌̺	
◌̻	Mid-centralized	◌̼	Raised	◌̽		◌̾	
◌̿	Syllabic	◌̺	Lowered	◌̻		◌̼	
◌̽	Non-syllabic	◌̾	Advanced Tongue Root	◌̿		◌̺	
◌̿	Rhoticity	◌̺	Retracted Tongue Root	◌̻		◌̼	

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