

THE PRINCIPLES
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC
ASSOCIATION

being
a description of the International Phonetic Alphabet
and the manner of using it, illustrated by texts in 51
languages

1949

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**A SHORT HISTORY
OF THE
ASSOCIATION PHONÉTIQUE INTERNATIONALE**

The *Association Phonétique Internationale* (in English, *International Phonetic Association*, in German, *Weltlautschriftverein*) was inaugurated in 1886, under the title of *The Phonetic Teachers' Association*, by a small group of language teachers in France who had found phonetic theory and phonetic transcription of value in connexion with their work, and who wished to popularise the methods that they had found so useful. A journal entitled *Dhi Fonètik Titcer* was started in May of that year, under the editorship of PAUL PASSY. It was a unique periodical, in that its contents were printed entirely in phonetic transcript.

At first the Association concerned itself mainly with phonetics as applied to the teaching of English, but the membership was international from the very start. (Incidentally, OTTO JESPERSEN became a member in June, 1886, WILHELM VIËTOR in July, 1886, HENRY SWEET and J. A. LUNDELL in September, 1886.) Soon a demand arose for phonetic texts in languages other than English, and for articles dealing with general phonetic problems. The first of these texts (French and German) were published in the May, 1887, issue of the journal, the title of which was then printed for the first time as *dha fonetik titcer*.¹

The administration of the Association was at first left in the hands of a Committee of members resident in Paris. It became clear, however, after a short time, that it would be preferable to elect an International Council to look after the Association's affairs. The Committee was accordingly replaced by an International Council in 1888, and the policy and work of the Association have been guided by such a Council ever since.

During the first two years of the Association's activity a tentative system of phonetic transcription was employed by the editor. This gave place to another tentative scheme in January, 1888. During those years the Association had no particular policy in regard to transcription, and contributors to the journal used various systems in their articles. The idea of establishing a phonetic alphabet which should be applicable to all languages was first put forward by OTTO JESPERSEN in a letter to PAUL PASSY which was reproduced in *Dhi Fonètik Titcer*, June, 1886. This idea was taken up with enthusiasm

¹ From September, 1887, to July, 1888, the title was printed as *ðə fonetik titcer*, and from August to December, 1888, as *ðə fonetik titcər*.

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THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET

1. The alphabet of the *Association Phonétique Internationale* is an alphabet on romanic basis designed primarily to meet practical linguistic needs, such as putting on record the phonetic or phonemic structure of languages, furnishing learners of foreign languages with phonetic transcriptions to assist them in acquiring the pronunciation, and working out romanic orthographies for languages written in other systems or for languages hitherto unwritten. Numerous symbols and marks are also provided, by means of which many minute shades of sound may be represented, and which thus render the alphabet well suited for use in scientific investigations, e.g. in dialectology, in the historical study of languages, and in comparative philology.

2. The alphabet is intended particularly for writing connected texts. Consequently, in its construction attention has been paid not only to the appropriateness of each letter from a phonetic point of view, but also to the suitability of letters from the psychological and pedagogical angles and as regards typographical harmony, the needs of the printer and written forms.

3. The construction and use of the International Phonetic Alphabet are guided by the following principles :

(a) When two sounds occurring in a given language are employed for distinguishing one word from another, they should whenever possible be represented by two distinct letters without diacritical marks. Ordinary roman letters should be used as far as may be practicable, but recourse must be had to new letters when those of the roman alphabet are inadequate.

(b) When two sounds are so near together acoustically that there is no likelihood of their being employed in any language for distinguishing words, they should, as a rule, be represented by the same letter. Separate letters or diacritical marks may, however, be used to distinguish them in "narrow" transcriptions or in scientific investigations.

(c) The non-roman letters of the International Phonetic Alphabet have been designed as far as possible to harmonise well with the roman letters. The Association does not recognise makeshift letters ; it recognises only letters which have been carefully cut so as to be in harmony with the other letters. For instance, the Greek letters included in the International Alphabet are cut in roman adaptations. Thus, since the ordinary shape of the Greek letter β does not harmonise with roman type, in the International Phonetic Alphabet it is given the form β .

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And of the two forms of Greek theta, θ and ϑ , it has been necessary to choose the first (in vertical form), since the second cannot be made to harmonise with Roman letters.

(d) It is not possible to dispense entirely with diacritical marks. The *Association Phonétique Internationale* recommends that their use be limited as far as possible to the following cases :

- (i) For denoting length, stress, and intonation (see §§ 31–36).
- (ii) In representing particular members of phonemes.
- (iii) When the introduction of a single diacritic obviates the necessity for designing a number of new letters (as, for instance, in the representation of nasalised vowels ; see § 30).
- (iv) For representing minute shades of sound in scientific investigations.
- (e) In applying the alphabet to any particular language, regard should be had to two fundamental phonetic principles : the theory of “phonemes” and the theory of “cardinal sounds” and especially “cardinal vowels”.

PHONEMES

4. The nature of a “phoneme” and the difference between a phoneme and a speech-sound may be illustrated by concrete examples, such as the following taken from various languages. The three k-sounds of the English words *keep*, *cart*, and *cool* can be heard to be different ; one can also easily feel the differences in their manner of formation. Nevertheless, from the linguistic point of view they count as if they were one and the same. We write them phonetically with the same letter k, since nothing is to be gained by using separate letters for them. The same applies to the French k-sounds in *qui*, *car*, *cou*, which differ somewhat from the corresponding English ones. Similarly the sound η counts as being “a kind of n” in such languages as Italian, Spanish, Czech, Hungarian, where it occurs only before such consonants as k, g, or x—positions from which ordinary n is excluded. (In English and German, however, η is not “a variety of n” ; n and η are separate phonemes, as is shown by the existence of such pairs of words as *sin* and *sing*.) The “clear l” used by many Southern English people before vowels (as in *leaf*, *look*) and the “dark l” used before consonants and finally (as in *field*, *feel*, *kettle*) likewise constitute a single phoneme. These varieties of l, being determined exclusively by their situation, count as if they were one and the same sound, and they are represented adequately by the single letter l. So also with the French ordinary l (as in *là*) and the “breathed” l (used when such a word as *oncle* terminates a

sentence); the sounds are acoustically very different, but as their use is determined by their situation they constitute a single phoneme, and can be represented unambiguously by the letter *l*. The initial sounds of the Japanese words *hito*, *hata*, *Huzi*,¹ differ greatly from each other; the first resembles the German *ç* of *ich*, the second is an ordinary *h*, and the third is a "bi-labial" *f* (*ɸ*). The use of these sounds is, however, entirely conditioned by the following vowels; to a Japanese, *ç* is "the kind of *h*" he uses before *i*, while *ɸ* is the "kind of *h*" he uses before *u*; the three sounds belong therefore to a single phoneme and may be represented by the single letter *h*—as is, indeed, done in modern Japanese romanized orthography.

5. The grouping of vowel sounds into phonemes is illustrated by the following examples. In Danish there are several distinct members of the *a*-phoneme; in particular there is a fairly "forward" one in such a word as *sand* (*san'*) and a "backer" variety in a word like *sang* (*saj'*) when a velar consonant follows in the same syllable. In Russian there are many varieties of *a*; a "middle" one is used in *sat* (сад), a very forward one in *pjatj* (пять), a very back one in the first syllable of *'palka* (палка), a somewhat "centralised" one in the second syllable of *xara'jo* (хорошо), and a completely central one (*ə*) in the first syllable of the same word. But they all count linguistically as if they were the same sound; they belong to the same phoneme, and may be represented unambiguously in phonetic transcription by the same letter *a*. In writing Pekingese romanically the letter *e* may be used to represent sounds of the *ʌ* or *ə*-types as well as sounds of the *e*-type. These latter occur only next to *i* or *y*, as in the syllables *lie*, *fei*, *ye*, whereas sounds of the *ə* and *ʌ*-types occur exclusively in positions other than these, e.g. in such syllables as *sʌŋ*, *sən*, *fʌ*, *ʒʌ*; if this is understood, these latter syllables can be written unambiguously with the letter *e* (*sen*, *sen*, *fe*, *ze*).²

6. In languages where there are consistent relationships between vowel-length and vowel-quality, two vowel qualities may be considered as belonging to a single phoneme, the quality being conditioned by the length. Thus, in transcribing normal Southern English we may write *feet* and *fit* as *fi:t*, *fit*, using the same letter *i* but with the length-mark in the first word.³ Similarly, we may write the Dutch words *taak* and *tak* phonetically as *ta:k* and *tak* with the

¹ In old romanisation *Fuji*.

² *e* is in fact the letter employed in such syllables in the system of romanisation known as Gwoyeu Romatzyh ('kno,y 'luo,ma'tsə).

³ We cannot do this in types of English such as American and Scottish, in which there are no consistent relationships between vowel quality and length.

convention that the long *a:* has a front sound and the short *a* a back one.

7. Phonemes are thus families of related sounds which count linguistically in a given language, as if they were one.

8. When two sounds belong to two separate phonemes in a given language, they may distinguish one word from another in that language, and separate letters must be assigned to them in phonetic transcriptions of it. Thus, *n* and *ŋ* must be represented by separate letters in writing English and German, though such a distinction is not required in transcriptions of Italian, Spanish, or Hungarian. Similarly, two sounds of the *e*-type, *e* and *ɛ*, have to be distinguished in French, Italian, Burmese, and Tswana, though in Spanish and Russian similar sounds occur which do not need to be differentiated in writing. Examples are : French *ne* (*nez*), *ne* (*naît*), Italian *venti* (twenty), *venti* (winds), Burmese *ne* (remain), *ne* (region). On the other hand, though Russian contains a "close" *e* (as in *pjetj*, *петь*, for instance) and an "open" *ɛ* (as in *'etat*, *этот*, for instance), the use of these sounds is conditioned by the phonetic context; consequently the two vowels do not have to be represented by separate symbols in "broad" transcriptions.

CARDINAL SOUNDS

9. It is not possible to design letters for the representation of all distinguishable shades of sound. Most letters, therefore, not only represent particular sounds but also have to do duty for other shades of sound near to these. Hence the need for establishing systems of "cardinal" sounds. The principle is of particular value in the case of vowels, and is indeed essential for their classification, for their comparison, and for establishing the best methods of representing them in writing.

10. A convenient system of cardinal vowels consists of a series of eight basic vowels of known formation and acoustic qualities, which serve as a standard of measurement, and by reference to which other vowels can be described. The selection of these eight cardinal vowels is based upon the principle that no two of them are so near to each other as to be incapable of distinguishing words. These eight vowels are represented by the letters *i e ε a ə ɔ ʊ u*. Cardinal *i* is the "closest" possible "front" vowel; if the tongue were in a higher position the sound produced would be a consonant (fricative *j*). Cardinal *a* is the "openest" of the "back" vowels; if the tongue were retracted further, a fricative consonant of the type *x* would result. Cardinal *e*, *ɛ*, *a* are vowels of the "front" series intermediate between *i* and *a*; they are selected so that the degrees of acoustic separation *i-e*, *e-ɛ*, *ɛ-a*, *a-a* are

approximately equal. Cardinal *ɔ*, *o*, *u* are vowels of the "back" series continuing the same scale of equal degrees of acoustic separation.

11. The positions of the tongue in the articulation of cardinal *i*, *a*, *ɑ* and *u* have been determined by X-ray photographs.¹ When the highest parts of the tongue are marked with dots in these photographs, they have been found to have the positional relationships shown in Fig. 1.

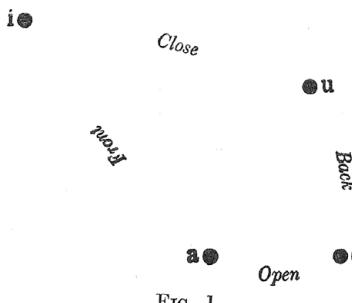


FIG. 1

12. The tongue positions of *e* and *ɛ* are intermediate between those of *i* and *a*, and the tongue positions of *ɔ* and *o* are intermediate between those of *a* and *u*. For practical linguistic purposes we can thus establish a "vowel figure" of the type shown in Fig. 2, which can be used for describing vowels which differ from these cardinal sounds. For instance, a dot placed on the figure half-way between the dots representing *e* and *ɛ* will denote a vowel sound half-way in acoustic quality between cardinal *e* and cardinal *ɛ*.

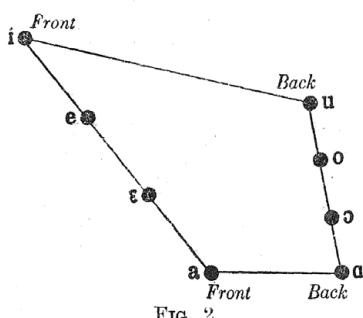


FIG. 2

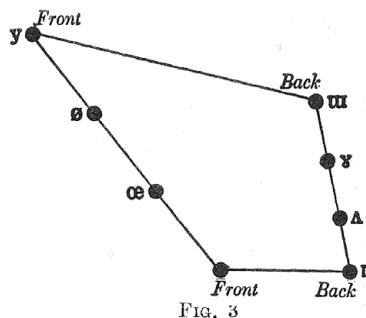


FIG. 3

¹ The original photographs may be seen in the Department of Phonetics, University College, London. Small scale reproductions are given in the frontispiece to *The Pronunciation of English* by D. Jones (new edition, Cambridge University Press). Larger reproductions of the X-ray photographs of cardinal *i*, *a* and *u* were published in the Proceedings of the Royal Institution, Vol. XXII, pp. 12, 13 (1919).

13. **Secondary Cardinal Vowels.** In the articulation of the above-mentioned eight cardinal vowels the lips are in the positions which most commonly accompany the tongue positions. Thus, *i*, *e*, *ɛ*, *a* and *ɑ* have "spread" or "neutral" lip articulations, while *ɔ*, *o* and *u* are formed with different degrees of "lip-rounding". A set of secondary cardinal vowels consists of vowels having the same tongue positions but different lip positions. In the alphabet of the *Association Phonétique Internationale* these are denoted by the letters *y*, *ø*, *œ*, —, *v*, *ʌ*, *v*, *w*. They are arranged on the vowel figure in the same manner as the primary cardinal vowels, i.e. as shown in Fig. 3.

14. Cardinal *y* and *ø* have the tongue positions of cardinal *i* and *e* combined with "close" lip-rounding. Cardinal *œ* has the tongue position of cardinal *ɛ* combined with "open" lip-rounding. Cardinal *v* has the tongue position of cardinal *a* combined with "open" lip-rounding. Cardinal *ʌ*, *v*, *w* have the tongue positions of cardinal *ɔ*, *o*, *u* combined with lip-spreading. No symbol has been

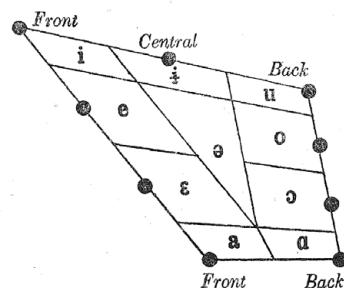


FIG. 4

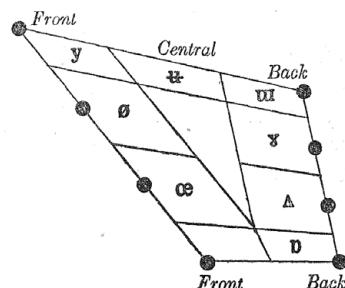


FIG. 5

adopted for a vowel having the tongue position of cardinal *a* combined with lip-rounding, since this sound has not as yet been found to occur in any language as a phoneme separate from *œ*.

15. It is convenient to fix two other cardinal vowels with tongue positions intermediate between those of *i* and *u*. They are denoted by *ɪ* and *ʊ*, *ɪ* having spread lips and *ʊ* rounded lips.

16. **Central Vowels.** Vowels situated on the line *i-a* or near to it are the "front" vowels, so-called on account of their manner of formation by the tongue; those situated on the line *a-u* or slightly in advance of it are the "back" vowels. As the distance between *i* and *u* (in terms of tongue position) is much greater than the distance between *a* and *ɑ*, it will be seen from Fig. 4 that there is an area roughly triangular in shape which separates the front and back

series of vowels. Vowels formed with the highest part of the tongue in this triangular area are called "central" vowels.

PRINCIPLES OF VOWEL REPRESENTATION

17. The *Association Phonétique Internationale* recommends that in transcribing any particular language the letters *i e ε a ə ɔ o u y ø œ v ʌ ɔ w i ɯ* be used, as far as may be practicable, to denote vowels situated in the various areas shown in Figs. 4 and 5. This general recommendation is, however, subject to considerations mentioned in §§ 19–21.

18. The Association also recommends that the letter *ə* be employed to denote any unrounded vowel situated in the interior triangle (see Fig. 4). If a language contains two unrounded central vowels, it is recommended that *ə* be used to denote the closer one and *ɛ* for the opener one. Occasionally the form *ɔ* may be employed to represent another variety of central vowel.

19. In broad transcriptions the different members of a vowel phoneme should all be represented by the same letter, notwithstanding that the sounds may be situated in different cardinal areas. For instance, although the Russian *e*-phoneme includes sounds in the cardinal areas marked *e* and *ε* in Fig. 4, nevertheless the single letter *e* is adequate for representing the sounds in broad transcription.

20. When a vowel is situated in an area designated by a non-roman letter, it is recommended that the nearest appropriate roman letter be substituted for it in ordinary broad transcriptions if that letter is not needed for any other purpose. For instance, if a language contains an *ɛ* but no *e*, it is recommended that the letter *e* be used to represent it. This is the case, for instance, in Japanese. Similarly, in broad transcriptions of Southern British English the vowels in *coat, caught, cot* may all be written with the same letter *o*, thus *ou, o:, o*, although the two latter sounds are in the *ə* and *v* areas. (In a slightly narrow transcription they might be written *ou, o:, ə*, in a still narrower one *öu, o:, v*.)

21. As sounds of the *v* type have considerable acoustic similarity to those in the *ə* and *a* areas, it is generally advisable to represent them by one of these more familiar symbols, or in some cases by one of the ordinary roman letters *o* or *a*. For instance, in transcribing Southern British English the *v*-sound in *hot* may be written *ə* (or in broad transcriptions *ə*) without a length-mark, while in transcribing Hungarian it may be written *a* (or in broad transcription *a*) without a length-mark.

22. Sometimes it is necessary to use special letters to represent

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vowel sounds situated on or near the limits of the cardinal areas. The letter *ɪ* is used, when needful, to denote a vowel situated near the meeting-point of the areas *i-e-i*, and *ə* for a lip-rounded vowel near the meeting-point of the areas *u-o-i*.¹ *y* may be used to denote a lip-rounded *ɪ*. *æ* may be used when it is desired to represent by a separate letter a vowel intermediate between cardinal *ɛ* and *a*. It is recommended that the use of these additional letters should be as far as possible limited to languages in which the sounds in question occur as phonemes separate from sounds appropriately represented by adjoining cardinal symbols. It is, for instance, necessary to make use of the letter *ɪ* in transcribing Scottish English or General American, since in both those types of English the sound occurs as a phoneme distinct from *i* and *e*.²

23. Occasionally there is need for a symbol to represent a vowel intermediate between *o* and *ø*. The letter *ø* is recommended for this purpose.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE VOWEL SYMBOLS

24. The vowel symbols are, as explained above (§ 17 ff.), necessarily elastic in their values. It is to be observed also that in many cases the pronunciation of the key words varies from one native speaker to another.

- i. As in Fr. *si*; Ger. *wie*. With value more remote from cardinal in Eng. *see*.
- e. As in Scottish pronunciation of *day*; Fr. *thé*; Ger. *mehr*; Ital. *pesca* (fishing); Russian *петь*.
- ɛ. As in Northern Eng. pronunciation of *pen*, *get*; Fr. *mettre* (short), *maître* (long); Ger. *Bett*; Ital. *pesca* (peach), *era*; Russian *ə* in *этот*.
- a. As in Northern Eng. pronunciation of *back*, *pan*; Parisian Fr. *patte*; Hanoverian Ger. *fahren*, *Strasse*; Russian vowel in *мясо*.
- ə. As in frequent Southern Eng. pronunciation of *far*, *half*; Parisian Fr. *pas* (short), *pâle* (long); Ger. *fahren*, *Strasse* as pronounced in Hamburg and in Saxony; first *a* in Russian *палка*.
- ø. As in Scottish pronunciation

¹ The letters *I* and *U* may be used as alternatives to *ɪ* and *ə*. *ɪ* and *ə* are, however, preferable forms, the others being unsatisfactory in italic and sanserif founts of type.

² This is because in Scottish English the traditionally long *i* is generally pronounced quite short, while in General American the traditionally short *i* (*ɪ*) is often lengthened.

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- of *hot*; Fr. *porte* (short), *fort* (long); Ger. *Sonne*. Opener variety in Ital. *cosa*.
- i. As in Scottish pronunciation of *coat*; Fr. *beau*; Ger. *wohl*; Ital. *dove*.
 - u. As in Fr. *tout*; Ger. *gut*; Ital. *subito*. With value more remote from cardinal in Eng. *too*.
 - y. As in Fr. *lune*; Ger. *über*; Norweg. *tjue* (cardinal).
 - ø. As in Fr. *peu*; Ger. *schön*.
 - œ. As in Fr. *œuf* (short), *veuve* (long); Ger. *zwölf*.
 - ɒ. As in Southern Eng. *hot* (generally better written with o or ə, see § 20).
 - ʌ. As in frequent Northern Eng. and American pronunciation of *cup*; advanced varieties of ʌ are used in Southern Eng.
 - ɤ. As in Shan 'ky (salt); advanced variety used in Marathi *mvg* (afterwards).
 - ɯ. As in Shan -mɯ (hand).
 - ı. Russian ы in *сын*.
 - ɯ. As in Norweg. *hus*; frequent pronunciation of oo in Scotland.
 - ɪ. As in Eng. *bit*; Ger. *bitte*. Can often be written with i, see § 6.
 - ʊ. As in Southern Eng. *book*; Ger. *Hund*. Can often be written with u, see § 6.
 - ʏ. As in Ger. *fünf*, *Glück*. Can generally be written with y in broad transcriptions.
 - æ. Common Southern Eng. variety of "short a" as in *cat*; Russian a in *пять*. Can generally be written with a or sometimes with ε.
 - ɵ. As in Swedish *dum*, also written ö, § 30.
 - ə. As a in Eng. *about* ("neutral vowel" or "schwa"); other varieties are Fr. "e mute", Ger. e in *bitte*.
 - ɛ. As a in a common pronunciation of Eng. *sofa*; Lisbon Portuguese a in *para*.

25. The principal consonant letters of the *Association Phonétique Internationale* are set out together with the chief vowel letters in the following chart. Sounds with double articulation appear twice in the chart, secondary articulations being shown by the symbols in brackets.

Consonants			Bilabial.	Labiodental.	Dental and Alveolar.	Retroflex.	Palato-alveolar.	Alveolo-palatal.	Palatal.	Velar.	Vocalic.	Pharyngal.	Glottal.
Plosive . . .	p b		t d	t̪ d̪			c j	k g	q g			χ	
Nasal . . .	m	m̪	n	n̪			p	ŋ	n				
Lateral . . .			l	l̪			f				r		
" fricative .			ɸ ʒ		r								
Rolled . . .					r̪						r̪		
Flapped . . .					r̪						r̪		
Rolled fricative .					r̪								
Fricative . . .	ɸ β	f v	θð sz ɬ	ʃ ɬ	ʃ ɬ	ʂ ʐ	ç ɿ	x ɣ	X ɣ	h ɻ	h ɻ		
Frictionless Con- tinuants and Semi- vowels . . .	w ɥ	v		ɹ			j (ɥ)	(w) ɣ		e			
Vowels			Rounded							Front	Centr.	Back	
Close . . .	(y ɯ u)						i y	i ɯ	ɯ u				
Half-close . . .	(ø o)						e ø		o				
Half-open . . .	(ɛ œ)						ɛ œ		ɛ ʌ				
Open . . .	(ɒ)						æ		a	a	a		

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CONSONANT SYMBOLS

26. **p, b, t, d, k, m, n, l, f** and **h** have their common European values. The values of the other letters are exemplified in the following list.

- g.** As in Eng. *get*.
- j.** Eng. *y* in *yet, you*; *j* as in Ger. *Jahr*.
- r.** Rolled *r* as in Scottish English, Italian, Spanish, Russian. The letter is also used whenever possible to denote flapped *r* (*t*), fricative *r* (*x*), lingual frictionless continuant *r* (*x*), uvular rolled *r* (*R*), uvular fricative *r* (*R*) or the uvular frictionless continuant (*R*). See § 27(e), (f).
- s.** As in Eng. *see*, Fr. *son*, etc.
- v.** As *v* in Eng., Fr., Ital.; Ger. *w*; Russ. *b*.
- w.** As in Eng. *will, walk*; Fr. *ou* in *ouate*.
- z.** As in Eng. *zeal*, Fr. *zèle*. Russ. *з*.
- ṭ.** Hindi **ṭ** (*t*); Swedish *rt* in *kort*.
- ɖ.** Hindi **ɖ** (*d*); Swedish *rd* in *bord*.
- c.** Cardinal value, as in dialectal Fr. pronunciation of *quai* (*ce*); Hung. *ty* in *kutya*; Persian *k* in *yak* (one). See also § 29 (a).
- Ɽ.** Cardinal value, as in dialectal Fr. pronunciation of *guêpe* (*ʒε:p*); Hung. *gy* in *nagy*. See also § 29 (a).
- q.** Arabic **ڦ**; Eskimo **κ**.
- g.** The corresponding voiced sound. One value of Persian **ڙ**.
- ڻ.** As in North Ger. *Verein* (*fɛrain*). Arabic hamza.
- ڻ.** Ital. *n* in *invidia*; Span. *n* in *anfora*. See § 27 (a).
- ڻ.** Marathi **ڻ** (*ɳ*).
- ڻ.** Fr. and Ital. *gn*; Span. *ñ*.
- ڻ.** Eng. *ng* in *sing*; Ger. *ng* in *Ding*; Span. *n* in *cinco, tengo*, etc.
- ڻ.** As in Eskimo **enina** (melody).
- ڻ.** Eng. *l* in *table*; Russian **л**; one variety of Polish *t*.
- ڻ.** Welsh *ll* as in *Llangollen*; Kaffir *hl* as in *hlamba* (wash).
- ڻ.** Zulu *dhl* as in *dhra* (eat).
- ڻ.** Marathi **ڻ** (*l*).
- ڻ.** Ital. *gl* in *egli, gli* in *voglio*; Span. *ll* in *allá*; Greek **λ** in *ῆλιος*.
- ڻ.** Czech **ř**.
- ڻ.** Span. *r* in *pero*.
- ڻ.** Retroflex flap, starting with retroflexed tongue and moving the tip forwards and downwards so that the under side strikes the teeth-ridge. Hindi **ڻ** (*r*); the “thick *l*” as in the Eastern Norwegian pronunciation of *Ola*.
- ڻ.** One variety of Parisian Fr. *r*. See § 27 (d), (e).
- ڻ.** Frequent Ger. pronunciation of *w* in *Schwester*; Tswana *f*; Japanese *h* before *u* as in *Huzi* (*Fuji*).

- β. Span. *b* as in *saber*; Middle Ger. *w*.
- θ. Eng. *th* in *thing*; Span. *c*, *z* in *placer*, *plaza*; Greek θ .
- ð. Eng. *th* in *this*; Span. *d* in *cada*; Danish *d* in *gade*; Greek δ .
- ɹ. Southern Eng. *r* in *dry* (consonantal); Amer. Eng. *ir* in *bird* (vocalic). See §§ 27 (*e*), 29 (*f*).
- ʂ. Marathi **॥** (*ʂ*); Pekingese variety of *ʃ* before vowels other than *i*; Swed. *rs* in *tvärsl*.
- ʐ. Pekingese variety of *ʒ*, as in *'gen*(man)(narrowly *'zən*). See § 27 (*j*).
- ʃ. Eng. *sh*; Fr. *ch*; Ger. *sch*; Russian *ш*; Ital. *sc* in *pesce*, *sci* in *uscio*.
- ʒ. Eng. *s* in *measure*; Fr. *j* in *jour*, *g* in *géant*; *ll* in South American Spanish; Russian *ж*.
- ç. In occasional pronunciation of Eng. *hue* (*ɥu:*); Ger. *ch* in *ich*; Japanese *h* before *i* as in *hito*.
- ɕ. Polish *ś* in *gesł*, *si* in *gesią*; Pekingese variety of *ʃ* before *i* (*hs* in the Wade romanisation).
- ʑ. Polish *ź* in *źle*, *zi* in *ziarno*.
- χ. Scottish *ch* in *loch*; Ger. *ch* in *ach*; Span. *j* in *jabón*, *g* in *gente*; Russian *х*.
- ɣ. Span. *g* in *luego*; Danish *g* in *koge*; freq. Ger. pronunciation of *g* in *Wagen*; Greek *γ*; Arabic **ڇ**.
- خ. Variety of Arabic **ڇ**.
- ڻ. Arabic **ڻ**.
- ڻ. Variety of Parisian *r*; variety of Arabic **ڻ**. See § 27 (*e*).
- ڻ. Arabic **ڻ**.
- ڻ. Voiced *h*. Often heard in Eng. between voiced sounds, as in *behave*, *manhood*. Arabic **ڻ**. See § 27 (*h*).
- ڻ. Fr. non-syllabic *u*, as in *nuit*.
- ڻ. Dutch *w*; Hindi **়**.

REMARKS ON THE LETTERS IN THE CHART OF CONSONANTS

27. In connexion with the consonant letters included in the chart on p. 13 it is recommended that the following principles be observed :

(*a*) As with vowels (§ 20), it is desirable to substitute more familiar consonant letters for less familiar ones, when such a substitution can be made without causing ambiguity. For instance, in a language containing a retroflex *t̪* but no dental *t* the sound could generally be denoted by *t̪*. And in a language such as Tswana, which contains *ɸ* but not labio-dental *f*, the letter *f* may be used to denote the sound. So also, as the sound *m̪* is not known to occur otherwise than as a member of the *m*-phoneme, it can,

as a rule, be written with **m** (with the appropriate convention). Several other examples are given below.

(b) The letter **x** is employed to denote both fricative **r** and the **r**-like frictionless continuant, since the two sounds have not been found to exist as separate phonemes in any language. When the latter sound occurs both consonantly and syllabically (as a vowel) in the same language, the two uses may be distinguished by the letters **r** and **x** respectively.

(c) The letter **j** is employed to denote both the fricative and frictionless sounds, since the two varieties have not been found to exist as separate phonemes in any language. The same applies to **y** and **ɛ**.

(d) The letter **r̚** may denote the fully rolled sound with two or more flaps of the uvula or the single-flap sound. In a language containing the two sounds as separate phonemes, the notation **rr̚** is recommended for the fully rolled sound.

(e) The letter **r** may, when convenient, replace **x**, **r̚** or **ɛ** in the transcription of a language containing one of these three sounds but not a rolled lingual **r**.

(f) The flapped sound **f̚** can generally be represented by **r̚**. In a language such as Spanish, where the single flap and the fully rolled sound occur as separate phonemes, the notation **rr̚** is recommended for the fully rolled sound.

(g) In accordance with the principle enunciated in (a) above, the sound **X̚** can generally be represented by the letter **x**. This cannot, however, be done in such languages as Eskimo or Kabardian, where the velar and uvular sounds occur as separate phonemes.

(h) Similarly, voiced **h** can generally be denoted by the letter **h** instead of the special symbol **ɦ**.

(i) The letters **n̚**, **ɛ̚** may be used to denote the cardinal palatal sounds (i.e. those corresponding exactly to **i** and **j**) or to acoustically indistinguishable sounds with more alveolar articulation (i.e. corresponding to **ɛ**, **z̚**).

(j) The more familiar letters **ʃ**, **ʒ** may be used to denote the sounds **ʂ**, **ʐ** in languages like Pekingese, which contain these sounds and do not contain the more usual varieties of **ʃ**, **ʒ**. The letters **ʃ**, **ʒ** may also be used to denote palatalised varieties of **ʃ**, **ʒ** when these do not occur as phonemes separate from non-palatalised **ʃ**, **ʒ**.

OTHER LETTERS

28. Palatalised consonants, as in Russian: **t̚**, **d̚**, **n̚**, etc. (see § 29 (i)). Special forms for palatalised **ʃ**, **ʒ** (for use when

these occur as phonemes separate from non-palatalised ʃ , ʒ : f , z .

Advanced velar consonants, as in Russian : k , x . When, as in narrow transcription of Russian, separate letters are needed to denote ordinary g and advanced g , it is recommended that the form g be used for the ordinary sound and the form g' (or preferably g̊) for the advanced one. (See, however, § 29 (i).) Velarized ("dark") l : l̊ .

Other velarized consonants : t̊ , d̊ , s̊ , z̊ , etc. These symbols may also be used to denote the pharyngalised sounds (the Arabic "emphatic" consonants).

Ejective consonants (sounds pronounced with simultaneous or nearly simultaneous glottal stop) : p' , t' , k' , ts' , etc. See also § 30.

Voiced implosives, as in Sindhi and Bantu languages, ɓ , $\textɗ$, etc. Labialized θ , ø or s , z : σ , ɔ (§ z, of the orthography for Shona recommended by Professor Doke). One may, however, represent these sounds by digraphs such as sf , zv or sq , zq , in accordance with the principles enunciated in § 29 (see particularly § 29 (j)).

Labialized ʃ , ʒ or ç , j : l̊ , z (as hw and w before i , e , ε in the Twi language of the Gold Coast). See, however, § 29 (h).

Sound intermediate between d and l , but distinct from l : l̊ . Clicks : dental t̊ (Zulu c), lateral b̊ (Zulu x), retroflex c̊ (Zulu q), velar x̊ .

r-coloured vowels (formed by retroflex tongue or otherwise) : e̊ , ɛ̊ , å , ə̊ , ɑ̊ , etc. ə̊ is another way of writing frictionless x̊ when used as a vowel.

Combination of x and f (one variety of Swedish tj , kj , etc.) : f̊ . Japanese syllabic nasal : ŋ̊ .

The letter for the voiceless fricative corresponding to w is m̊ , but it is generally preferable to represent this sound by the digraph hw .

DIGRAPHS

29. In order to keep the number of letters in the phonetic alphabet within reasonable limits, the *Association Phonétique Internationale* recommends the occasional use of digraphs, i.e. sequences of two letters to represent single sounds. The following are the chief cases in which digraphs may be employed with advantage :

(a) To represent affricate consonants, e.g. pf , bv , ts , dz , tʃ , dʒ , tʂ , kʂ . If a language contains affricates as well as such sequences

as $t + s$, $t + f$, the affricates may be denoted by ligature forms such as ts , dz , tʃ , dʒ , or by the use of a linking mark $_$ or \sim , thus ts , tʃ , etc., or ts , tʃ , etc. Another plan is to retain the notation ts , dz , tʃ , etc., for the affricates, and to insert a hyphen ($t-s$, $d-z$, $t-f$, etc.) when the t and s , d and z , t and f , etc., are separately pronounced. This latter system is convenient for the transcription of such a language as English, where the affricate tʃ is common and the sequence $t + f$ is rare. It is often desirable (e.g. in the representation of Indian languages) to represent the affricates tʃ and dʒ by single letters ; the letters c and g may generally be used for this purpose. Occasionally the affricates ts , dz also need representation by single letters ; the special symbols \mathfrak{t} and \mathfrak{d} are recommended for use in such cases. (In a language such as Marathi, which contains affricate dz but no z , the letter z may be used in place of \mathfrak{d} in accordance with the principle in § 27 (a).) Doubled affricates may be represented thus ttʃ , tts , etc. (except in languages where dental t may be followed by affricate tʃ , etc.), or thus \mathfrak{cc} , \mathfrak{dd} , etc.

(b) To represent aspirated consonants, when these have to be distinguished from corresponding "non-aspirated" sounds. Aspirated consonants may be represented thus, ph , th , etc.

(c) To represent the "aspirated s" of Burmese, Shan, Korean, etc., which may be adequately rendered by sh .

(d) To represent laterally exploded t and d (as in Bantu languages) ; these may, without ambiguity, be represented by tl , dl .

(e) To represent voiceless nasal consonants, when these occur as separate phonemes ; they may be written hm , hn , hp , hnj .

(f) To represent "r-coloured" vowels, i.e. vowels pronounced with retroflex modification or with other types of tongue retraction producing a similar acoustic effect. These sounds may be represented by vowel letters followed by x , thus ax , əx , ux . The x may sometimes be replaced by r in accordance with the principle in § 27 (a). r-coloured ə may be rendered by əx or simply by x (or when convenient ər or r). For another method of representing these sounds see end of § 28.

(g) To represent various consonants with double articulation, such as the labio-velars of West Africa which may be written kp , gb , ŋm .

(h) To represent consonants with simultaneous w articulation ; these may be represented by kw , tw , ŋw , etc. ʃw would be another way of writing l (§ 28). kw , tw , etc., may also be written k , t , etc. (§ 30).

(i) To represent palatalised consonants in languages containing palatalised as well as non-palatalised consonants. This may be done by adding *j*, thus *tj*, *sj*, etc. (which = *č*, *š*, etc., § 28). When a *j* follows a palatalised consonant, as sometimes happens in Russian, the sequences may be written *tjj*, *sjj*, etc. When a sequence composed of a non-palatalised consonant + *j* occurs in such a language, a hyphen may be inserted to show this, e.g. *l-j*, *s-j*.

(j) To represent "front labialisation" (palatalisation with lip-rounding); this may be shown by adding *ɥ*, e.g. *bɥ* as in Pedi *buale* (now).

(k) To represent nasalised vowels; for instance it may sometimes be found convenient (especially in phonetic orthography) to write *aŋ* or *aɳ*, *ɛŋ* or *ɛɳ*, in place of *ã*, *ɛ̄*, etc.

(l) To represent vowels pronounced with "breathy voice" (*h*-coloured vowels); this may be indicated by adding *h*, thus *eh*, *ah*, etc. Another method of denoting *h*-coloured vowels is to superpose the aspiration sign, thus *é*, *á*, etc.

DIACRITICAL MARKS

30. The following diacritical marks are recommended for use when necessary.

- ~ nasalisation : *ã*, *ɛ̄* = nasalised *a*, *ɛ*.
- breath : *r̥* = breathed *r*; *b̥*, *d̥*, *g̥* are weak voiceless plosives ("mediae").
- ˇ voice : for instance *s̥* may be used to represent *z* in languages such as Spanish, in which *z* only occurs incidentally as a member of the *s*-phoneme.
- ˉ central vowel : *ī* = *ɪ*, *ū* = *ʊ*. *ɛ̄* is intermediate between *e* and *v̄*. *ō* = *ə* (intermediate between *ø* and *o*), etc. The use of " is to be recommended when the vowels are special members of back or front vowel phonemes.
- . (below a letter) denotes a close variety : *ē* = a specially close variety of *e*. This may also be indicated by the mark + placed after or under the letter, thus *e+* or *ē*.
- . open variety : *ē* = a specially open variety of *e*. This may also be indicated by the mark - placed after or under the letter, thus *e-* or *ē*.
- + advanced variety. The mark may be placed either after or under the letter ; thus an advanced variety of *a* may be represented by *a+* or *ä*, an advanced *k* by *k+* or *k̄* (another way of writing *k̄*).

- retracted variety. The mark may be placed either after or under the letter; thus a retracted variety of a may be represented by a- or a. The sign - is an alternative to -; it is intended for use more particularly when - might be taken for a hyphen. When it is desired to show in writing that t, d, n are alveolar and not dental, the retraction sign, in the form -, may be placed underneath, thus t, d, n.
- dental articulation. When it is desired to show in writing that t, d, n, etc., are dental and not alveolar, this sign may be placed underneath, thus t, d, n, etc. This may also be shown by +.
- * labialization : n = n with simultaneous lip-rounding.
- * (above a letter) denotes palatalization : z = z.
- * lips more rounded : o = an over-rounded o; a = u.
- * lips more spread : u = a variety of u resembling ui.
- * weak aspiration after p, t, etc. (see § 29 (b)).
- * glottal stop simultaneously or almost simultaneously with another sound, e.g. Hausa p', t', s', etc.; on vowels as in Danish en (e'n), on continuant consonants as in Danish fem (fem').
- synchronic articulation : kp = k and p pronounced simultaneously. a is one method of symbolising r-coloured a. It is generally possible to omit the sign (see § 29 (f), (g)). (or) may also be used to indicate affricate consonants, see § 29 (a).
- Small index letters may be used to indicate shades of sound. For instance f^s means an s-like variety of f; a^r is another method of representing an r-coloured a.
- * may be prefixed when it is desired to show that a word is a proper name.

LENGTH, STRESS

31. The following signs are used in the representation of length and stress :

- : means that the sound represented by the preceding letter is long, e.g. a:.
- ' means that the sound represented by the preceding letter is half-long, e.g. a'. When no ambiguity arises, ' may be replaced by :.
- ' placed over a letter indicates the weaker element of a diphthong, e.g. a'. It is not as a rule necessary to insert this mark. One may also write ě, į, etc., to show that a nasal

consonant is very short and that the intimate combination with the following plosive counts as a single sound.

- ' under a letter means that the sound is syllabic, e.g. n̩.
- ' indicates that the following syllable has strong stress, e.g. Eng. 'inkri:s (noun), in'kri:s (verb).
- , indicates that the following syllable has medium stress, e.g. ,kombi'neɪʃn (combination), kən,sidə'reiʃn (consideration).

TONES

32. To indicate "tones" (voice pitches) in tone languages the *Association Phonétique Internationale* recommends the use of signs which, by their shapes and positions, give some indication of their musical values. Such indications can usually be effected by means of horizontal and oblique accents, thus :

high level tone	ā
low level tone	ā
high rising tone	á
low rising tone	ä
high falling tone	à
low falling tone	ä
rising-falling tone	â
falling-rising tone	ă

The accents may be placed either over and under the vowels, as above, or at the beginnings of syllables, thus -pa, _pa, 'pa, etc. The latter method is generally to be preferred in transcribing mono-syllabic languages.

33. When a language contains only one rising tone, high or low, it is recommended that the superscript ' be employed to represent it. Similarly, when a language contains only one falling tone, it may be represented by ^.

34. Mid level tones can generally be left unmarked.

35. Occasionally it may be found desirable, especially in "narrow" tone marking, to introduce other marks such as „, ˉ, ˉ, ˘. For instance, if in a language containing high-rising and low-rising tonemes the tones are subject to raisings and lowerings in particular contexts, it may be necessary to use a specially shaped mark such as „ to denote the low-rising toneme : 'pa might thus denote the syllable pa pronounced with a raised variety of that toneme, being thus distinguished in transcription from 'pa, the same syllable said with the common value of the high-rising toneme. ˉ and ˘ (preceding the syllable) have been suggested for the two rising tones of Annamese, ˉ implying the use of breathy voice and ˘ creaky voice.

36. In languages like Swedish and Norwegian, where the tones are linked with stress and vary in value according to the intonation of the sentence, it is necessary to adopt conventional tone-marks. For instance, the ordinary stress-mark ' may be taken in Swedish to mean the "simple tone" (as in 'andən, the duck), while an arbitrarily chosen mark such as \times or \vee must be employed to designate the "compound tone" (as in \vee andən, the spirit). Sometimes, in words of three or more syllables, it is necessary to indicate by a mark, generally ', the syllable upon which the second element of a compound tone falls.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS

37. The *Association Phonétique Internationale* does not claim that its alphabet is either complete or perfect. The forms of some letters may be susceptible of improvement, and it may be necessary to invent new signs either for newly discovered sounds or to distinguish shades of sound hitherto left undistinguished. Suggestions for improvement are made from time to time by members of the Association and are discussed by the Council and in *Le Maître Phonétique*; none are definitely adopted without careful consideration and the vote of a majority of the Council.

38. Among suggestions lately made we may mention the following :—

, has been proposed as a sign to denote that a stop consonant has no plosion (as in Burmese, Cantonese, etc.). x and a have been suggested as general symbols denoting any consonant or vowel respectively. π has been suggested to denote the voiceless labiodental plosive, z to denote voiceless r, hm to denote voiceless m.

The length-mark : is not considered entirely satisfactory, but none of the alternatives hitherto proposed seem any better.

It has been proposed that h and f might well be replaced by the symbols g and s which suggest the Arabic signs for these sounds (ج، ع).

The Association's treatment of a and aa as different letters denoting different sounds has not met with the success originally hoped for. In practice it is found that authors and printers still generally regard the two forms as variants of the same letter. The difficulty might be solved by altering the value of aa and assigning this letter to cardinal vowel No. 4 (and sounds near to it), leaving cardinal vowel No. 5 (and sounds near to it) to be represented by a or aa according to the fount of type employed. This would involve designing a new letter to replace our present aa; s has been suggested for this.

SPECIMENS

English

(One variety of Southern British)

[Broad transcription. Words of more than one syllable have stress on the first syllable not containing ə, unless marked otherwise. ei, ou, ai, etc., are diphthongs. Stressed p, t, k have aspiration. t, d, n, l are alveolar. l is fairly clear before vowels, but dark (= †) before consonants and finally. r = ɹ. Short i, u, o are very open. Short a = a+ (æ). Long i:, u: tend to be diphthongal (ij, uw). ou = o+e.u. Final e = eτ (ɛ). e = eτ, A = A+.]

ðə no:θ wind ənd ðə sʌn wə dis'pjutɪŋ wɪtʃ wəz ðə strɔŋə, wen ə travlə keim ə'lɔŋ rapt in ə wɔ:m klouk. ðei əgri:d ðət ðə wʌn hu:fə:st səksɪ:did in meikɪŋ ðə travlə teik hiz klouk of sud bi kənsidəd strɔŋə ðən ði ʌðə. ðen ðə no:θ wind blu: əz ha:d əz i: kud, bət ðə mo: hi: blu: ðə mo: klousli did ðə travlə fould hiz klouk əraund him; ənd ət la:st ðə no:θ wind geiv ʌp ði ətempt. ðen ðə sʌn ʃən aut wɔ:mli, ənd i'mi:djətli ðə travlə tuk of hiz klouk. ənd sou ðə no:θ wind wəz əblaidʒd tə kənfes ðət ðə sʌn wəz ðə strɔngər əv ðə tu:.

[The same in a slightly narrowed transcription, including the letters ε, ʌ, ɔ, ai, au may replace əi, əu; the use of one form or the other depends upon the variety of sound used by the individual speaker.]

ðə no:θ wind ənd ðə sʌn wə dis'pjutɪŋ wɪtʃ wəz ðə strɔŋə, wen ə travlə keim ə'lɔŋ rapt in ə wɔ:m klouk. ðei əgri:d ðət ðə wʌn hu:fə:st səksɪ:did in meikɪŋ ðə travlə teik hiz klouk əf sud bi kənsidəd strɔŋə ðən ði ʌðə. ðen ðə no:θ wind blu: əz ha:d əz i: kud, bət ðə mo: hi: blu: ðə mo: klousli did ðə travlə fould hiz klouk əraund him; ənd ət la:st ðə no:θ wind geiv ʌp ði ətempt. ðen ðə sʌn ʃən aut wɔ:mli, ənd i'mi:djətli ðə travlə tuk of hiz klouk. ənd sou ðə no:θ wind wəz əblaidʒd tə kənfes ðət ðə sʌn wəz ðə strɔngər əv ðə tu:.

[The same in a still narrower transcription with sentence stress marked. The symbols ɪ, ə, ʊ, ə, ɔ, ə and ʌ are used in addition to those in the second transcript.]

ðə 'no:θ 'wind ənd ðə 'sʌn wə dis'pjutɪŋ 'wɪtʃ wəz ðə 'strɔŋgə, wen ə 'trævlə keim ə'lɔŋ 'ræpt in ə 'wɔ:m 'klouk. ðei ə'gri:d ðət ðə 'wʌn hu: 'fə:st sək'si:did in 'meikɪŋ ðə 'trævlə 'teik hiz 'klouk əf sud bi kən'sidəd 'strɔŋgə ðən ði ʌðə. 'ðen ðə 'no:θ 'wind 'blu: əz 'ha:d əz i: 'kud, bət ðə 'mo: hi: 'blu: ðə 'mo: 'klousli did ðə 'trævlə 'fəuld hiz 'klouk ə'raond hum; ənd ət 'la:st ðə 'no:θ 'wind 'geiv 'ʌp ði ə'tempt. 'ðen ðə 'sʌn 'ʃən 'aut 'wɔ:mli, ənd i'mi:djətli ðə 'trævlə 'tuk 'əf hiz 'klouk. ənd 'soə ðə 'no:θ 'wind wəz ə'blaidʒd tə kən'fes ðət ðə 'sʌn wəz ðə 'strɔngər əv ðə 'tu:.

English

(Scottish)

[**p, t, k** unaspirated. **l** always dark (= ɿ). **r** a lingual roll or flap. **i, e, ə, o** have about cardinal values. **ɛ, a** vary with individuals, but are often about cardinal. **u = u+**. **i, e, ə, u** are long finally and when followed by inflectional -d or -z, otherwise short; **a'grɪ:d** has therefore a long i and **sək'sid** a short one.]

ðə nɔrθ wɪnd ənd ðə sən wər dɪs'pjutɪŋ hwɪtʃ wəz ðə strɔngər, hwən ə travlər kem ə'lɔŋ rapt in ə wərm klok. ðe əgrɪd ðət ðə wən hu fərst səksidɪd in mekɪŋ ðə travlər tek hɪz klok əf sud bi kənsidərd strɔngər ðən ði ʌðər. ðən ðə nɔrθ wɪnd blu wɪθ ol hɪz məit, bət ðə mor hi blu ðə mor klosl dɪd ðə travlər fold hɪz klok əraund hɪm; ənd ət last ðə nɔrθ wɪnd gev ʌp ði ətempt. ðən ðə sən ʃən əut wərml, ənd ɪ'midjətl ðə travlər tuk əf huz klok. ənd so ðə nɔrθ wɪnd wəz əblaidzð tə kənfes ðət ðə sən wəz ðə strɔngər əv ðə tu.

English

(One form of American)

[Broad transcription, with sentence stress marked. **l** is always dark (= ɿ). **t** following a stressed vowel and preceding an unstressed one is a voiced flap resembling ɿ; this sound may be represented narrowly by ɿ, thus **'taɪtɪ** = **'taɪtɿ**. **r** may be fricative but is more often a frictionless continuant. **ɪ = əɪ**. **e** and **o** are often slightly diphthongal (**ɛt, əʊ**). **o** has considerable lip-rounding. **a = a+** (æ) except in the diphthongs **aɪ, aʊ**.]

ðə 'nɔrθ 'wɪnd n ðə 'sən wɪ 'aɪgjənɪŋ wən 'de əbaʊt 'hwɪtʃ əv əm wəz 'strɔngɪ, hwən ə 'travəlɪ kem ə'lɔŋ 'rapt 'ep ɪn ɪz 'ovɪkot. ðe ə'grɪd ðət ðə 'wən hu kəd 'mek ðə 'travəlɪ 'tek ɪz 'kot 'əf wəd bi kən'sidɪd 'strɔngɪ ðən ðə 'əðɪ wən. 'ðən ðə 'nɔrθ 'wɪnd 'blu əz 'hard əz i 'kəd, bət ðə 'hardɪ i 'blu ðə 'taɪtɪ ðə 'travəlɪ 'rapt ɪz kot ə'raond ɪm, n ət 'last ðə 'nɔrθ 'wɪnd 'gev əp 'traiɪn. 'ðən ðə 'sən bə'gan tə 'ʃau 'hat, n 'rait ə'we ðə 'travəlɪ 'tək ɪz 'kot əf, n so ðə 'nɔrθ 'wɪnd 'hat tə ə'd'mit ðət ðə 'sən wəz 'strɔngɪ ðən 'hi wəz.

French

(One form of Parisian)

[Broad transcription. Stress falls on final syllables, but when a polysyllabic word is said with emphasis for intensity an additional stress is placed on the first syllable beginning with a consonant. **p, t, k** unaspirated. **t, d** generally dental. **r = ʀ**. **i, e, ɛ, a, ə, o** are about cardinal. **ə, u = ə+, u+**. **ə = əɪ**. **y** is consonantal (= ɥ) before

i; also before other vowels if a single consonant precedes. ε, ɔ = ετ, ɔτ. ɔ might equally well be written ö.]

la bi:z e l solej sə dispytε, jakče asyrā k il etε l ply fɔ:r, kāt iz ɔ vy ē vwajazœr ki s avāse, ăvlope dă sō māto. i sō tōbe dakɔ:r, kē səlyi ki arivrε l prəmje a fer ote sō māto o vwajazœr, sərε rgarde kōm l̄e ply fɔ:r. alɔ:r la bi:z s ε Miz a suffe d tut sa fɔ:s; mε ply el suffe, ply l vwajazœr sərε sō māto otur də lyi; e a la fε la bi:z a rnō:se a l̄e lyi fer ote. alɔ:r l̄e solej a kōmāse a brije, e o bu d ē mōmā l vwajazœr, reſofe, a ote sō māto. ẽsi la bi:z a dy rkone:tre kē l solej etε l ply fɔ:r de dø.

Italian

(Roman)

[Broad transcription. When not otherwise marked, stress falls on the penultimate of words of more than one syllable. t, d, n, l, dental. r a lingual roll. m before f, v = ɱ. n before k, g = ɳ. ts, dz, tʃ, dz are affricates. ε, a, ɔ = ετ, a-, ɔτ. Every stressed vowel followed by a single consonant is long, e.g. *bistit'tʃavano*, *sole* = *bistit'tʃavano*, 'so:le.]

si bistit'tʃavano un dʒorno il vento di tramontana e il sole, l uno pretendendo d esser pju fforte dell altro, kwando 'videro um viaddʒatore, ke vveniva innantsi, avvolto nel mantello. i due litiganti kom'vennero allora, ke ssarebbe ritenuto pju fforte, ki ffosse riussito a ffar si, ke il viaddʒatore si tołlesse il mantello di dōsso. il vento di tramontana komin'tʃo a ssoffjare kom violentsa, ma pju ssoffjava, pju il viaddʒatore si strindʒeva nel mantello; tanto ke alla fine il 'povero vento dovette de'sistere dal suo pro'pozito. il sole allora si mos'trò nnel tʃelo, e ppoko dopo il viaddʒatore, ke ssentiva kaldo, si tolse il mantello. e lla tramontana fu kkostretta ko'si a rriko'noffere, ke il sole era pju fforte di lei.

Spanish

(Castilian)

[Broad transcription. Stress as in Italian. b, d, g = β, ɔ, γ in all positions except in the sequences mb, nd, ld, ng where the sounds have ordinary plosive values. t, d dental. c = tʃ. m before f = ɱ. n before k, g, x = ɳ. s preceding a voiced consonant is voiced (= z); before other consonants it is a very weak variety, almost a kind of h. r is a single flap (=ɾ); rr is fully rolled, with several taps. The vowels are generally iτ, eτ, a-, oτ, uτ; they are, however, often affected by adjoining consonants, and in particular by a following r which causes lowering or retraction. For a narrow transcription see *Fundamentos de Escritura Fonética*, p. 16.]

el bjento norte j el sol porfjaban sobre kwal de ełos era el mas fwerte, kwando aðer'to a pa'sar um bjaxero embwelto en anca kapa. kombinjeron en ke kjen antes lograra obli'gar al bjaxero a kitarse la kapa seria konsiderado mas poderoso. el bjento norte so'plo kon gram furja, pero kwanto mas soplaba, mas se arrebuxaba en su kapa el bjaxero ; por fin el bjento norte abando'no la empresa. entonøes bri'ło el sol kon ar'dor, e immedjatamente se despo'xo de su kapa el bjaxero ; por lo ke l bjento norte ubo de rrekono'θer la superjori'dad del sol.

Portuguese

(of Lisbon)

[Stress as in Italian. t, d dental. b, d, g generally = β, δ, γ, except initially. n before k, g = ɲ. l is dark (= ɫ) before consonants and finally, but medium to clear before vowels. r, rr as in Spanish. i, e, ε, o, ɔ, u are generally about cardinal, but lowered varieties are used before ɫ. a generally = a-, but a back variety (ɑ) is used before ɫ. ə generally = ə- (a variety of i), but = ə-+ (a more i-like variety) when next to p, f, s, ʒ. ɐ resembles the Southern English vowel in *bird*. ~ indicates the less prominent part of a diphthong ; vowels not so marked are syllabic. Unstressed e and u are generally voiceless when next to breathed consonants, and especially in final position ; thus v̄etu n̄ort̄ stands for v̄ētu n̄ort̄, and kōsəgise is to be read kōsəgise (almost kōs'gis). When a nasalised vowel precedes a consonant, a very short homorganic nasal consonant is generally interpolated ; thus, a narrow transcription of v̄etu would be v̄ētu.]

For a version in Brazilian Portuguese see *Fundamentos de Escritura Fonética*, p. 17.]

u v̄etu n̄ort̄ i u sol purfiavə̄u sobrə kwal d eleʃ erə maɪ̄s fōrt̄, kw̄du susə'deū pre'sar ū viɛz̄t̄ ibruładu nume kape. kōkurdarə̄u ɛ̄i ke əkele k̄ primeiru kōsəgise ubri'gar u viɛz̄t̄ ē ti'rar ē kape sərie kōsidəradu u maɪ̄s fōrt̄. u v̄etu n̄ort̄ su'pro kō gr̄de 'furie, mə̄s kw̄etu maɪ̄s suprave, maɪ̄s u viɛz̄t̄ sə ibrułave ne sue kape ; pur f̄i u v̄etu n̄ort̄ əb̄du'no ē ipreze. u sol bri'ło ẽ'tə̄u kō er'dor i imediatemēt̄ u viɛz̄t̄ ti'rō ē sue kape. i ēs̄i u v̄etu n̄ort̄ tevə də rr̄ekupə'ser ē supērioridadə du sol.

Provençal

(dialect of Arles)

[p, t, k not aspirated. t, d, dental. ɲ before p, b = ɲm (with a variant ɲ + a very short ɲm); ɲ before t, d, s = ɲn (with a variant ɲ + a very short ɲn). r and rr are distinctive. Two consecutive vowels form a diphthong. au = au. a final = a-+ (æ) ; it has a

middle value (**a-**) in **-a:do**, **-a:to**, **-a:s**, **-a:sto**, **-aŋko**, **-aŋso**, and final **-aŋ**; in other situations **a** is about cardinal. Unstressed final **e** has about the value of English short **i** (**ɪ**).]

la si'zajp e lu su'lēu se tsamai'a:vəj̥ ka'dəj̥ asego'rəj̥ k 'e:ro lu pø 'fɔr, ku:r alø'ke:rəj̥ øj̥ vuia'dzur ke s avaj'sa:v agulu'pa dij̥ suj̥ maŋ'teu. fa'ge:rəj̥ 'pa:tse k a'keu k ariba'je lu pru'mje a 'faire ki'ta la 'dza:rg ou vuia'dzur sa'je lu viŋ'seire. alor̥ la si'zajpo se met a bu'fa taj̥ ke n ej̥ pou 'faire; 'mai, dou 'mai bu'fa:vo, dou mai l 'ɔ:me s ej̥vərtui'a:vo dij̥ suj̥ ka'baj̥, taj̥ k a la 'løngø la si'zajpo renuj'sjø a vu'ge lu 'faire dešves'ti. tu dəj̥ 'tej̥ lu su'lēu ešbri'audio de si rai kalu'kej̥, e ou 'bu d øno pa'sa:do lu vuia'dzur reisku'la s ej̥tagts a s aleu'dza de suj̥ 'vje:sti de 'su:bRø. d akeu 'bjai la si'zajpo føgø oubli'dza:do de reku'nætre ke lu su'lēu avje bej̥ 'mai de pude k 'e:lo.

Welsh

(North)

[With few exceptions stress falls on the penultimate of words of two or more syllables. **œe**, **ei**, etc., are diphthongs. **i = i+**. Short **e = ε**; a closer **e** is used in diphthongs. Short **o = o**; long **o: = o:·**. **a** about cardinal.]

er oeð ø gogleðwint ar hail øn ømðadlei pa ðm oeð ø krøvav pan ðaið teiðið emlaen wedi ei ømwisgo meun manteð glid. køtinasant i østørjed ø køntav a orvodai r teiðið i ðiosg ei go:b øn grøvax nar ðað. øna xwiðoð ø gogleðwint ai hoð egni. ond po muiav ø xwiðai, muiav tñø ø pløgai r teiðið ei vanted am dano; ak o r diweð Ȱðoð ø gogleðwint i vñni r ømdrex. øna tøwønoð ør hail øn gønes ak ømhen øxødig eiljadað ø teiðið ei vanted. veði gorvi ir gogleðwint aðeyv mai ør hail oeð ø krøvav or ðað.

German

(one variety of North German)

[Broad transcription. Words of two or more syllables have stress on the first syllable, except where marked otherwise. Stressed **p**, **t**, **k** are aspirated. **ts = t̥**. **l** is very clear. **r = r** or **r̥**; those who use **r̥** reduce the sound to a weak **r̥** in final position, often also before another consonant. **x** has back articulation when preceded by **a**, **o** or **u** in the same syllable; it is then often accompanied by uvular vibration, especially after **a**. **x = ç** (1) when it begins a syllable, (2) when another consonant precedes it, (3) when **i**, **e**, **ɛ**, **y** or **ø** precedes in the same syllable. A glottal stop is prefixed to vowels which begin a syllable, except sometimes when a word beginning

with a vowel is in close grammatical connexion with the preceding word ; thus *i:nən* might be said without glottal stop in **fon i:nən**. When necessary a hyphen must be inserted to show syllable division. Short *i, o, u, y, ø* are open varieties (= *i, ɔ, ə, ɣ, œ*). Long *a:* is a rather front variety ; short *a* is less front (= *a+*). Short unstressed *e* has central values which in narrower transcription may be represented by *ə* ; the articulation is very low and retracted (= *ɛ*) before uvular *r*, but is otherwise rather high and forward (= *œ*). *ai, au, oy* are diphthongs. Many North Germans replace long *ɛ:* by *e:*. In transcribing their speech short *ɛ* may be written *e*, in which case the unstressed short *e* must be written *ə*.]

ainst striten zix nortvint unt zone, ver fon i:nən baiden vol der sterkere ve:rə, als ain vanderer, der in ainen varmen mantel ge'hylt va:r, des ve:ges da:'he:r ka:m. zi: vurden ainix, das de:r-jenige fy:r den sterkeren gelten zolte, der den vanderer tsvijen vyrdē, zainen mantel aptsu:ne:men. der nortvint bli:s mit aler maxt, a:ber je: me:r er bli:s, desto: fester hylte zix der vanderer in zainen mantel ain. entlix ga:p der nortvint den kampf auf. nun er'vermte di: zone di: luft mit iren froyntlixen stra:len, unt fo:m na:x ve:nigen augenbliken tsok der vanderer zainen mantel aus. da: muste der nortvint tsuge:bən, das di: zone fon i:nən baiden der sterkere va:r.

[The same in a narrower transcription with sentence stress marked.]

'?ainst striten zic 'nɔ:t'vint ?ont 'zənə, 've:r fon ?i:nən 'baidən voi:dən 'stɛ:kere ve:rə, ?als ?ain 'vanderer, de:r ?in ?ainən va:men 'mantel ge'hylt va:, des ve:ges da:'he:r ka:m. zi: vurden '?ainiç, das 'de:jenigə fy:z dən 'stɛ:kerən gelten zolte, de:z dən 'vanderer 'tsvijen vyrdə, zainən 'mantel '?aptsu:ne:men. de:r 'nɔ:t'vint 'bli:s mit 'Yale:s 'maxt, ?a:ber je: 'me:z ?ən 'bli:s, desto: 'feste:r 'hylte zic de:r 'vanderer ?in zainən 'mantel '?ain. '?entliç ga:p de:r 'nɔ:t'vint dən 'kampf '?øs. 'nu:n er've:mtə di: 'zənə di: 'loft mit ?i:rən 'froyntliçən 'stra:len, ?ont 'fo:m na:x 've:nigen '?øgənbliken 'tsok de:r 'vanderer zainən 'mantel '?øs. da: 'mostə de:r 'nɔ:t'vint 'tsuge:bən, das di: 'zənə fon ?i:nən 'baidən de:r 'stɛ:kere va:z.

Dutch

[Transcription nearly broad. When not otherwise marked, polysyllabic words have stress on the first syllable not containing *ə*. Stressed vowels beginning a syllable are preceded by a non-significant *?*. *y* has weak voice and is accompanied by considerable uvular scrape : some substitute *x* for it. *w = v*. *b, d, v, z* become voiceless

(**b**, **d**, **y**, **z**) when a breathed consonant precedes ; e.g. **was van** = **vas yan**. When **d** is devoiced after **t**, it may disappear ; thus, **dat də** is pronounced **dat də** or **date**. **l** is dark (= **ɫ**). **i**, **u** and long **e:**, **a:**, **o:** are about cardinal ; short **e**, **a**, **o** = **ɛ**, **a**, **ɔ**. **ɪ** = **ɪ̇**. **œ** counts as being the short of **y:**. A hyphen has to be used occasionally to show syllable division.]

də no:rde'wunt en də zon wa:rən ero:vər a:n ət re:dətwistə wi
də sterksə was van hœm beidə. jœyst ob dat mo'ment kwam
ər ən reizəyər a:n, di yəhœlt was in əm warmə mantəl. zə kwa:mə
o:və'ren, dat dəxemə di ət erst ərn zou sla:xə də reizəyər zəm
mantəl tə dun cœytreka də sterksətə zou wordə xə-axt. də no:rde'wunt
bəxon tun cœyt alə maxt tə bla:zə, ma:r hu hardər i blis, destə
duxter trok də reizəyər zəm mantəl om zux hem ; en tən lajə leste
yaf də no:rde'wunt ət op. da:r'na: bəyon də zon kraxtəx tə stra:lə,
en hirop trok də reizəyər o'midəlek zəm mantəl cœyt. də no:rde'wunt
must dœs wel bœkenə dat də zon van hœm beidə də sterksə was.

Danish

(of Copenhagen)

[Except when otherwise marked, words of more than one syllable have stress on the first syllable. Initial **p**, **t**, **k** strongly aspirated. **b**, **d**, **g** = **þ**, **ð**, **ȝ**. **r** is a weak uvular fricative (a variety of **x**) ; it loses its voice when **p**, **t** or **k** follows (as in **sðerk**). **ɛ** = **ɛ̇** except before **r** where the sound is **ɛ̇r**. **a** before velars and labials = **ȧ**, before **r** = **ȧr** ; otherwise **ȧ**. **ʌ** = **ʌ̇** except before **r** where the sound is almost **p**. **e**, **o** = **ė**, **ȯ**. **m**, **n**, **l**, **r** are often syllabic, and their syllabic character is generally obvious from their position ; , is added in cases where there might be ambiguity.]

no:rnen'n ʌ so'lñ kλm ej'gan' i sdri'ð ʌm' vəm' a dm dr var dn
sderkəsdə. med i de he:lə feg di ʌiə pɔ: n man' dr kλm gə:ənə hən'
a vai'ñ me: n var'm fragə pɔ:, ʌ ble e:nə ʌm' a den' dr foersd kunə
fə fragn a ham sgulə anse's far dn sderkəsdə. no:rnen'n la: far;
han ble:sdə al'd de ha:j kunə, mən jo me'r han ble:sdə dəs me'r trag
man'n fragn sam'm ʌm' sai. te'sisd mədə no:rnen'n gi far'tabd.
sʌ to so'lñ fad, ʌ han sgeneðð sʌ sderkt a man'n snar'd fek de far
var'md ʌ to fragn a'. ʌ sʌ ble no:rnen'n nə't te ʌ enrœm'ə a so'lñ var
dn sderkəsdə.

Norwegian

(Bokmål, an eastern variety)

[**t**, **d** dental. **r** initially and medially is a lingual flap or roll (the latter especially before another consonant), finally a frictionless continuant (= **ɹ**). **f**, **v** tend to be bilabial, but may be labio-dental.

$\varepsilon = \varepsilon\tau$ before $r, t, d, n, l, \mathfrak{s}$. a, \emptyset generally = $a\cdot, \emptyset\tau$, but = a, α before the same consonants. Long $\text{o}\colon = \text{o}\tau\tau$. $\theta = \theta\tau$. In connected speech when a word ending in r is followed by a word beginning with t, d, n, l or s , r is not sounded and the initial consonant of the second word is changed to t, d, n, l or \mathfrak{s} respectively; cases where this happens may be indicated by the mark $\underline{\quad}$.

[$'$ denotes the "simple" tone (low pitch) and ` the "compound" tone (high falling pitch).]

$\text{'no:} \dot{\tau} \text{avinn} \text{o 'so:} \dot{\tau} \text{a} \text{ 'ceklet om vem a d}\dot{\tau} \text{em va}_\text{d}\dot{\tau} \text{en 'sterk}\dot{\tau} \text{st}\dot{\tau} \text{. da: k}\dot{\tau} \text{om d}\dot{\tau} \text{en man 'go:} \dot{\tau} \text{en me en varm 'kapp}\dot{\tau} \text{ om sej. di: ble: 'e:ni(e) om at d}\dot{\tau} \text{en s}\dot{\tau} \text{om f}\dot{\tau} \text{est fik 'mann til o 'kast}\dot{\tau} \text{ 'kapp}\dot{\tau} \text{en skell}\dot{\tau} \text{e 'jell}\dot{\tau} \text{ for 'sterk}\dot{\tau} \text{er en d}\dot{\tau} \text{en 'andr}\dot{\tau} \text{. so: 'blo:} \dot{\tau} \text{sta } \text{'no:} \dot{\tau} \text{avinn a al sin makt, men jo me:r han 'blo:} \dot{\tau} \text{t d}\dot{\tau} \text{es 'tett}\dot{\tau} \text{er trak 'mann 'kapp}\dot{\tau} \text{en om sej, o til sist ga: 'no:} \dot{\tau} \text{avinn op. da: sem 'so:} \dot{\tau} \text{a fram s}\dot{\tau} \text{o g}\dot{\tau} \text{et o van} \dot{\tau} \text{t, o straks tok 'mann a sej 'kapp}\dot{\tau} \text{en. o so: m\ddot{o}tte 'no:} \dot{\tau} \text{avinn 'inr\ddot{o}emm\ddot{e} at 'so:} \dot{\tau} \text{a va}_\text{d}\dot{\tau} \text{en 'sterk}\dot{\tau} \text{st}\dot{\tau} \text{a d}\dot{\tau} \text{em.}$

Swedish

(colloquial)

[p, t, k strongly aspirated. t, d dental. r a lingual roll or flap. \mathfrak{g} is replaced by \mathfrak{s} by a great many speakers. Long i, y : generally diphthongised (= ij, yj). Short u about as in English *good*. Long u : has a similar value, but is generally strongly diphthongal (uw). The letter α might be used in place of u , which is adopted here in accordance with the principle enunciated in § 20. \mathfrak{u} is long, except occasionally when unstressed, and is usually strongly diphthongal (= $u\mathfrak{y}$). Very open varieties of ε and α are used before $r, t, d, n, l, \mathfrak{s}$. $\theta = \theta\tau$. Consonants are long after short vowels when final or when medial and followed by another consonant, e.g. the m of *vem* and the s of *tvista*. Words ending in r and followed in connected speech by words beginning with t, d, n, l or s are treated as in Norwegian, but no example occurs in this text.

[$'$ indicates strong stress with "simple" tone. ` marks the stressed syllables of words with the "compound" tone, which generally consists of a high falling tone on the stressed syllable and another high falling tone on a following unstressed syllable. When two or more syllables follow the stress, the syllable bearing the second element of the compound tone is marked by \cdot .]

$\text{'nu:} \dot{\tau} \text{dan'vind}\dot{\tau} \text{en o 'su:} \dot{\tau} \text{l}\dot{\tau} \text{en 'tvista e} \dot{\tau} \text{g} \dot{\tau} \text{en om vem a:v d}\dot{\tau} \text{em s}\dot{\tau} \text{om va: 'starkast. jest do: k}\dot{\tau} \text{om e} \dot{\tau} \text{n 'vandra'r}\dot{\tau} \text{e 've:} \dot{\tau} \text{x}\dot{\tau} \text{gen fram 'insve:pt i e} \dot{\tau} \text{n varm 'kappa. d}\dot{\tau} \text{em k}\dot{\tau} \text{om 'do: s} \dot{\tau} \text{v\ddot{o}r'ens om, at d}\dot{\tau} \text{en s}\dot{\tau} \text{om f}\dot{\tau} \text{est kenn} \dot{\tau} \text{fo: 'vandran} \dot{\tau} \text{a ta: a:v sej 'kappan, han skell}\dot{\tau} \text{e 'anse:s va:ra 'starka'r}\dot{\tau} \text{e en d}\dot{\tau} \text{en 'andr}\dot{\tau} \text{. do: 'blo:} \dot{\tau} \text{sta 'nu:} \dot{\tau} \text{dan'vind}\dot{\tau} \text{en so: ho:t han}$

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE

‘nönsin ‘kennə, men ju: ‘ho:ða’rə han ‘blo:stə destu: ‘te:ta’rə
 ‘sve:ptə ‘vandraŋ ‘kappan əm sej, o ti sist ga:v ‘nu:ðan’vindən ep
 fœ’sœkœt. do: le:t ‘su:lən sina ‘stro:lar ‘fi:na he:lt varmt o ‘jemast
 tu:g ‘vandraŋ arv sej ‘kappan, o so: va: ‘nu:ðan’vindən ‘tvenjjœn
 o ‘me:dje: at ‘su:lən va: dən ‘starkas’tə a:v dəm tvo:.

Icelandic

[Transcription rather narrow. Stress falls on the first syllable of words of more than one syllable. t, d dental. b, d, j, g voiceless (= þ, ð, þ, þ). p, t, c, k aspirated. θ = θ^s, and is aspirated when initial. s = s^f. v, ð, y frictionless continuants. Short e, o = ε, ə. Long e:, o: start at about cardinal ε, ə and are diphthongised towards a more open position. ei, ou start at about cardinal ε, ə. ø, œ = ø-, œ-. Open lip rounding is maintained throughout the diphthong œi.]

einøsn̥i deildə norðanvindr̥ur̥n̥ o soul̥n̥ əm kvort̥ θeira vairi
 sdergara. θei sauð θau man i ðirri kaubø, au ferð au vejn̥n̥. θeim
 ko:m θau sa:man əm að θað θera sjuld̥ teljas sdergara, er jaidi
 neith ferðamanun̥ til θes a fa:ra uð kaubøn̥. norðanvindr̥ur̥n̥ touk
 θau til a blausa av cedløm maihdu, en θvi meira sem han blje:s θvi
 θjehdara vavði ferðamaðør̥n̥ kaubøn̥ að sjur; oy a lo:gøm gafst
 norðanvindr̥ur̥ ceph. svo for soul̥n̥ að sjina o θað var fiht. θau
 for ferðamaðør̥n̥ əndir eins uð kaubøn̥. norðanvindr̥ur̥n̥ var
 θau a kannasd vu:ð, a soul̥n̥ vairi sdergara en han.

Russian

[Broad transcription except that the retracted variety of i is shown by ɿ. Digraphic representation of affricates and palatalised consonants. tj, nj, etc., stand for t, ñ, etc. snj, tnj, etc., stand for ʂj, ʈʂj, j being used as a sign denoting palatalisation and being held to affect all preceding palatalisable consonants in a sequence unless a hyphen is inserted (the hyphen indicating that consonants preceding it are not palatalised, e.g. 'v-rjemja). lj is, however, written in full before another palatalised consonant on account of the frequent occurrence of velarised l in this position. p, b, m, f, v, t, d, n, l, r, s, z, without j are velarised, l particularly so (= ɿ). ts, tʃ are affricates, tʃ being rather palatal. Sequences of t and s, t and ʃ exist, and must be shown by inserting a hyphen (t-s, t-ʃ). ʒ is a retracted variety. So also is ʃ except in ftʃ, where it is palatalised (= ʂ). ftʃ is reduced to ʂʂ by many speakers. Final breathed plosives and fricatives tend to become voiced before a word beginning with a voiced plosive; for instance iz njix 'budjit spoken quickly would be pronounced iz njiy 'budjit.]

Vowel values vary greatly according to adjacent consonants and the degree of stress. Palatalised consonants and *j* have an advancing or raising influence; lack of stress tends to cause centralisation. In particular, stressed *a* between palatalised sounds = *aː* (*æ*). *a* in pretonic position is *ʌ*-like; in pre-pretonic position and in post-tonic position it takes the value *e*. Stressed *e* before non-palatalised consonants (as in *fsjex*) or finally (as in *kan'tse*) = *ɛ*. Initial *e* (as in *'eta*) = *ɛː*. *e* between palatalised consonants is about cardinal. *i* belongs to the same phoneme as *i*. Unstressed *i* = *ɪ*. *ɪ* (*t*) has a retracting influence on vowels; in particular, stressed *a* before *ɪ* = *ə*.]

ad'naʒdi, 'sjevjrni 'vjetjir i 'sontsi 'sporjilji, 'kto iz 'njix sjilj'njei. kak 'raz v ,eta 'v-rjemja a'nji za'mjetjilji za'kutanava f 'plastf 'putnjika, padvji'gaffivasa pa da'rocji, i parji'sfilji, sta 'tot iz njix 'budjit stfi'tatsa 'samam 'sjiljnim, ka,mu 'ranjji u'dastsa za'stavijitj 'putnjika snjatj 'plastf. 'tut 'sjevjrni 'vjetjir prjinjil'sa 'dutj i,za 'fsjex 'sjil; ,no 'tsem sjilj'njei on 'dul, tjem sjilj'njei 'kutalsa 'putnjik f ,svoi 'plastf, 'tak sta f kan'tse kan'tsof 'sjevjrni 'vjetjir 'dolʒin bil atka'zatsa at sva'jei za'datsi. tag'da zasji'jala 'solniska, 'putnjik panji'mnogu ata'grjelsa i 'fskorji snjal ,svoi 'plastf. ,takjim 'obrazam 'sjevjrni 'vjetjir 'vinuʒdjin bil prji'znatj, sta 'sontsi sjilj'njei ji'vo.

The following would be one form of narrow and monographic transcription :

ad'naʒdi 'seyurnii 'yεtʃr i 'sonʂi 'spɔrjilj, 'kto iz 'njix ſil'njei. kak 'raz v etə 'v'remə a'nji za'metjilj za'kutənəvə f 'plaʃe 'putnjikə, etc.

Polish

(Warsaw colloquial)

[Stress falls on the penultimate of words of two or more syllables. *p*, *t*, *k* unaspirated. *t*, *d*, *n*, *l* dental. *ts*, *dz*, *tʂ*, *dʐ*, *tʃ*, *dʒ* are affricates; sequences of *t* and *s*, *d* and *z*, etc., exist and must be shown by inserting a hyphen (*t-s*, *d-z*, etc.). *l* is clear; before *i*, *j* and *p* it is often pronounced *ɫ*. *w* has less lip-rounding and greater raising of the back of the tongue than English *w*. Some (mostly older) speakers replace *w* by a sulcal *t̪*, i.e. a velar continuant formed with a furrow down the centre of the back of the tongue, while some apparently use a velar lateral. *r* is a lingual roll or flap; it is devoiced (= *ɾ*) when final and preceded by another consonant, as when *vjatr* is said by itself. *x* has weak friction. *e*, *ɛ* (cardinal) and *ŋ* occur as separate phonemes in this variety of Polish, but they are not exemplified in this text. *e* generally = *ɛ*, but a closer *e* is used between palatal or palatalised consonants

and in the sequence ej. o = ə. i = i+. ē, ð tend to be diphthongal (resembling ēū, ðū) especially in final position. Initial stressed vowels often start with a glottal stop.]

puwnotsni vjatr i swojntse spjetfali ee ras, kto z nix jest cilnejſi. vwaęne pſexodziw drogo jakie tſowvjek ovipenti f tcepwı pwaſtſ. umuvili ee vobets tego, že ten z nix, kturi pjersi zmuci tego tſowvjeka, abı zdjow s ęebje okritee, bejndze uvažani za cilnejſego. puwnotsni vjatr zatſow odrazu dopte s tsawej ciwi, ale im motspej dow, tim vjentſej podružni otulaw ee f pwaſtſ. vrestee puwnotsni vjatr daw pokuj. ftedi swojntse zatſewo pſigzavate i f xfile pužnej podružni zdjow pwaſtſ. f ten sposup puwnotsni vjatr mučaw pſiznate, že swojntse jest cilnejſe od pego.

Czech

[Stress falls on the first syllable of words of more than one syllable. n before k and g = ŋ. c, ſ are the cardinal palatal plosives. ts, tʃ affricates. h = fl. Short i, u = i+, u+. e, a, o = ε, a+, o+. ei, ou are diphthongs.]

severa:k a sluntſe se ha:dali, gdo z nix je silneiſi; f tom spatpili potſestne:ho, kteri: kra:tſel zahalen pla:ſcem. ujednali tedi, že ten se ma: považovaci za silneiſi:ho, gdo prvji: doka:ze, abisi potſestni: ſvyle:kl pla:ſc. tu zatſel severa:k foukaci ze ffis: ſi:li; ale tſim vi:ts foukal, ci:m vi:tſe se potſestni: zahaloval do sverho pla:ſce. konet,jje vzdal se severa:k marne:ho u:sili:. pak zatſalo ſlunko ſvicit a hrat:, a za nejaki: okamžik potſestni:, ktere:mu bilo horko, ſxojil pla:ſc. tak musil severa:k uznaci, že sluntſe je silneiſi.]

Roumanian

(of Bucarest)

[p, t, k unaspirated. t, d dental. k, g are fronted (palatal) before i and j. tʃ, dz are affricates, slightly palatalised. n before k, g = ŋ; but n is a possible alternative to ŋ at morphological or syntactical junctions (indicated where necessary by hyphens). l medium clear. r a lingual flap or slight roll. Voiced plosives and fricatives are partially, or sometimes completely, unvoiced in final position or when followed by a breathed sound. Precise values of vowels: e, a-, o+. The stress marked is sentence stress.]

'vintul fi 'sōarele se tſer'taw, 'fiekare pretin'zind kə 'jel je,ra ,tſel maj 'tare, kind ,jej və'zurə un kələ'tor tſe so'sea imbrə'kat ku pal'tonul. 'jej se intſe'leserə kə a'tjela dintre 'jej kare va izbu'ti sə dez'bratje pe kələ'tor de pal'ton, va ,fi rekunos'kut ka 'tſel maj tare. detʃ 'vintul intſe'pu sə 'ſufle din 'tōatə pu'terěa, dar ku 'kit su'fla maj

'tare, ku a'tit kälə'torul iʃ strin'dʒa maj 'tare pal'tonul, jar piːnə la 'urmə 'vintul renun'tsə de a i l'skōate. a'tuntʃ 'sōarele intʃe'pu sə strəlu'tʃaskə, fi in ku'rind kälə'torul iŋkol'zit iʃ 'skōase 'singur pal'tonul. fi 'astfel 'vintul a trebu'it sə reku'nōaskə kə 'sōarele jera 'tʃel maj 'tare dintre 'jej 'doj.

Finnish

[Stress falls on the first syllable of words of more than one syllable. **p**, **t**, **k** weak and unaspirated. **t** dental. Final **-n** before a pause is very weak. **ŋ** is a phoneme of the language, but only occurs independently in such words as **uriŋpon**, the genitive of **uriŋko**; otherwise **ŋ** is only found before **k**. In quick speech there is a tendency to assimilate final **n** to **m** before a word beginning with **p** or **m** (e.g. **tu:lem pakko** for **tu:len pakko**, **vaim mies** for **vain mies**) and to **ŋ** before a word beginning with **k** (e.g. **kemmin ka:ri** for **kemmin ka:ri**). A dark variety of **l** is used after back vowels; elsewhere **l** is medium to clear. **v** has hardly any friction. **s** is weak (= **z**). Precise values of vowels: **i_T**, **e_T**, **a_L**, **a_T**, **o_T**, **u_T**, **y_T**, **ø_T**. There are many diphthongs; all are falling, including **ie**, **uo**, **yo**. Lengths of vowels and consonants are significant.]

pohjatu:li ja curiŋko vaittelivat, kummalla olisi enemman voima:, kun samalla nakivat kulkijan, jolla oli yllan lammin vaippa. silloin sovitti:n, etta se on vakevampi, joka pikemmin sa: kulkijalta pa:llysva:ttem pois. nytkəs pohjatu:li puhaltama:n ni(:)n etta viuhui; mutta mita kovempa: se puhalsi, sita tar-kemmin kari vain mies vaippa: ymparillem; ja viimein tuili heittikin koko homman sikse:n. silloin alkoi curiŋko lampimasti loista:, eika aika:kä:n, ni:n kulkija ri:siu vaippansa. ni:n oli tu:len pakko myöntä:, etta curiŋko oli kun olikin vakevampi.

Estonian

[Stress falls on the first syllable of every word of two or more syllables; in compound words there is an additional stress on the second element (marked by ' in this text). Short **p**, **t**, **k** are unaspirated and resemble **b**, **d**, **g**; long **pp**, **ppp**, etc., are stronger. There are three significant degrees of length of consonants and of vowels; they are represented here thus, **p**, **pp**, **ppp**, **e**, **ee**, **eee**, etc. **t**, **d**, **n**, **l** dental. **l** clear. **r** a lingual roll or flap. **h = h^x**. In sequences like **ŋn**, **tt**, there is no off-glide to the first consonant; the palatalisation is shown by the on-glide from the preceding vowel. Short **i**, **e**, **o**, **u**, **y** and **ə** are opener than the corresponding long or extra-long vowels. **a = a-**. **ɛ = ε_T** (**œ**). **əə = u+:**]

korrt, kui pəhjatuul ja peikke parajasti vaittisit selle yle kummp neist on tukevam, renntaja, məsittut soooja mantlisse, tulji məoosta teeet. nat leppisit kokku, ett seee, kess eñimesena sunnip renntajatt maha vəttma mantli, on teisest tukevam. siis pəhjatuul puhus kəikest jəust, kuit mita enam ta puhus, seta kooomale təmmpas renntaja oma mantli (h)əlmət. leppukks pəhjatuul loopus kattsest. siis (h)akkas peikke niii sooojallt paisstma, ett renntaja otse'kohe vəttis mantli seljast. ja niii pəhjatuul piti tunnistama, ett peikke oli temast tukevam.

Hungarian

[Stress falls on the first syllable of words of more than one syllable. **t** dental, **d** alveolar. **c**, **ɟ** cardinal palatals. **ts**, **dz**, **tʃ** are affricates. Voiced consonants are partially or completely devoiced when a voiceless consonant follows, e.g. the **ɟ**'s of ejser, hoj kaba:ca:t, the **z** in elhata:rozta:k, the **d** in øssesedte. **r** is generally a single lingual flap, but fricative in final position. Long **i**: **e**: **o**: **u**: are nearly cardinal. Short **i**, **u**, **y** somewhat opener. Long **a**: is about cardinal, short **a** = **a** or **v**. Short **ø**, **ø** = **ø**, **œ**. Short **e** = **ɛ** (æ). **ɛ** denotes a middle **e**; many, if not most, speakers substitute the ordinary **e** (ɛ̄) for it. Consecutive vowels constitute separate syllables.]

az easaki se:l naj vita:ban volt a nappal, hoj kettə:jyk kəzyl mejiknek van təbb ereje. ejser tsak ej utaft pillantottak meg, amint kəpejne:be burkolo:dzva kəzeleddett. elhata:rozta:k, hoj a vita:t az peri meg, amejik elə:b vesi ra: az utaft, hoj kaba:ca:t levejje. az easaki se:l øssesedte eges erejet ej fujni kezdett. de mine:l erø:jabben fujt, az utaft tsak anna:l sorosabban fogta øsse a kaba:ca:t. az easaki se:l ve:gre feladta a hartsot. ekkor a nap kyldte meleg sugarait az utastra, aki røvidejen levetette kaba:ca:t. az easaki se:lnek təha:t el kellett ijsmernie, hoj kettə:jyk kəzyl a nap az erø:sebb.

Greek

(one form of modern Athenian)

[Transcription rather narrow. **b**, **d**, **g** probably belong to the **p**, **t**, **k** phonemes, and are used chiefly after nasal consonants. Provincial speakers often palatalise **l** and **n** before **i**. **m** before **f**, **v** = **mj**. **n** before **k**, **g**, **x**, **y** = **ŋ**. **mj** is often replaced by **mp**. **e**, **a**, **o** = **ɛ**, **a**, **ɔ**. The stress marked is sentence stress.]

o vo'rjas c o 'i'los 'malonan 'pjos ,itan o ðina'toteros, ,otan 'iðan 'enan oð'i'poro na proxo'ri sto 'ðromo tiliy'meno sti xon'dri 'kapa tu. sim'fonisan pos o 'protos pu ða 'kani ton oð'i'poro na 'vyali tin 'gapa tu ða loya'rjazete o 'pjo ðina'tos. 'tote o vo'rjas 'argise na

fi'sai m 'oli tu ti 'ðinami, al 'oso peri'sotero fi'suse 'toso o oði'poros 'esfijje tin 'gapa 'jiro tu, 'ospu o vo'rjas ku'rastice 'toso po'li pu 'ðem bo'ruse na fi'sai 'pja. o 'iðos 'tote 'argise na 'lambi, ce se 'liyo o oði'poros zesta'menos 'evyale tin 'gapa tu. 'etsi o vo'rjas anan'gastice n anayno'risi pos o 'iðos ,itan o ðina'toteros ap tus 'ðjo tus.

Georgian

(of Tiflis)

[Disyllabic words are stressed on the penultimate; words of three or more syllables on the antepenultimate. **p**, **t**, **k**, **ʒ**, **c** are aspirated. **p'**, **t'**, etc., are accompanied by a weak glottal stop. **q** is not aspirated; it is sometimes reduced to a weak ejective fricative (**χ'**). **c**, **ʒ**, **ʒ**, **z** = **ʃ**, **dʒ**, **tʃ**, **dʒ**. **r** usually a single flap, but is fricative in final position. **v** tends to be bi-labial in some positions, especially before **a**. Precise values of vowels : **iτ**, **eτ**, **a-**, **oτ**, **uτ**.]

erdiлоetis kari da mze k'amatoబden tu romeli iquo upro զlieri. am dros gaiara ertma nabad ժ'amosxmluma mogzaurma. isini dastanxmdu eտnot uզlieresad is romelitš mogzaurs p'irvelad moaxtevinebda nabads. jer erdiloetis karma daubera mteli tavisi զalyonit, magram raš upto զlierad daubera, mogzaurma mit upto da upto femoik'ra nabadi. erdiloetis kari bolos dasչxra axla mzem gamoabrš'qina da daaչxuna aremare; mogzaurma nabadi maʃinatve moixada. erdiloetis kari amnairad iզulebuli gaxda ayeara, rom mat joris mze upto զlieri iquo.

Armenian

(Eastern)

[The pronunciation here recorded is that usually taught in schools, but the natural speech of most Eastern Armenians differs from it in one way or another. In particular, many would say **tʃamphorth** for **tʃanaparhord**, **jerph** for **jerb**, **metʃh** for **medʒ**, 'vertʃapes' for 'verdzapes'.

In words of two or more syllables, the stress falls on the last syllable not containing **e**, except when marked otherwise. **ts**, **tʃ**, **dʒ** are affricates. **p**, **t**, **ts**, etc., are unaspirated, and are generally accompanied by a slight glottal stop. **ph**, **th**, **tsh**, etc., are corresponding aspirated sounds. **r** is fricative (a variety of **x**); it is devoiced in final positions. **rr** = rolled **r**. **y** = **ɛ**. **e** = **eτ**. **o** = **oτ**. **e** = **eτ**. **a** rather variable. **ju** = **jü**.]

hjusisajin khamin jev arevə vitsum ejin the 'vorne irantshitsh aveli սշը, jerb jerevatsh mi tʃanaparhord phathathhvats mi takh verarkui medʒ. voroʃetshin vor, vorə vor arradʒinə tʃanaparhordin

hanel kəta ir verarkun, na kə həʃvevi aveli uʒeyə. ajn ʒamanak phətʃhetsh hjusisajin khamin amboydʒ jur uʒov, bajtsh 'intʃhkhan aveli er na phətʃhum 'ajnkhan aveli xist er phathathvum tʃanaparhordə ir verarkui medʒ; jev 'verdʒapes khamin ajljevəs aʃxatelutsh hərəzərvetsh. ajn ʒamanak aregakə phajletsh tʃanaparhordə khitʃh khitʃh hanetsh ir verarkun; jev 'ajspisov hjusisajin khamin stipvats jeyav xostovanel vor, arevə irantsh jerkusitsh amena uʒeyn er.

Arabic

(Cairene, spoken language)

[**t, d** dental. **t** and **k** are somewhat affricated. **tʃ** is an affricate. **x** is accompanied by uvular vibration, but **y** is not. **h = fl.** **a** generally = **a-**, but has values of the **a** type before **t, d, s, z**, and to a less extent in the neighbourhood of **r, x, y.**]

marraʃ ſamsi wi r ri:h kamu bi jitxan?um ?inhu l ?a?wa fi:hum. u baʃdem ſa:fu ra:gil ſa:jih gaj mim baʃi:d mitlaffa:f bi ſaba:ja t?i:la. fa ttafa?um ſala ?in illi jixallih ji?la:f il ſaba:ja fi l ?awwal jiku:n huwwa ?a?wa mit ta:ni. u ſala kida ?ir ri:h bada?it tiħawwi hawa ſdi: xalis. la:kin kulli ma ka:nit tiħawwi, kulli ma ka:n ir ra:gil jiliff il ſaba:ja ħawale:h. wa ?axiran ir ri:h ma ?idritʃ tiʃmil ha:ga, u suktit. u baʃdem iʃ ſamsi tiʃit u ba?at id dunja ħarri ktir, u fi l ha:l ?ala:f is ſa:jih il ſaba:ja bta:ʃtu. wi ſala kida ?ir ri:h ittarat li ko:nha tiʃtirif bi ?inn iʃ ſams hijja ?a?wa l itnen.

Somali

(of Berbera)

[**t, d** dental. **t, k** aspirated. **b, d, g** generally voiceless (**h, d, ɣ**) or pronounced with very little voice. **q** not aspirated and may have a little voice. **b, d, g, q** when single between vowels may be pronounced **β, ð, γ, ʐ**. **q** is post-alveolar and accompanied by pharyngal contraction; initially it may have a simultaneous glottal stop. **r** is generally a lingual roll, but when single between vowels it has a single tap. Long **a:** = **a-ː**. Short **a** is **ʌ**-like, except in the neighbourhood of **ħ, ɻ, ɻ̥, h**, when it = **a-**. Precise values of other vowels: **iᵣ, eᵣ, εᵣ, ɛᵣ** (but distinct from **e**), **æᵣ, oᵣ, uᵣ, œᵣ, œᵣ̥** (a variety of **œ**), **yᵣ** (a variety of **u**). **aw = ʌu**. There is a system of vowel harmony; italicised **æ, œ, y** in this text are vowels which replace **a, o, u** on account of the presence of a front vowel in a neighbouring syllable. The same sounds also occur independently of vowel harmony.]

There are essential tones, which are marked thus : **ā** high level, **à** high falling, **ä** low. Unmarked syllables have mid-level tone.]

qorrâhdî:jç̄ dabâjl hâwd *ə:* kŷ dœ:dâjjéj hœ:g. ajjù: kû so:bâhâj so:fâ:l, bustê ūlûs kû du:bâni. märkâsèj kû he:sîjen kœ:dæ:märkâ hœ:g so:fâ:lkâ bustâhâ:kâ qâ:dâ:, hæ ?œgæ:dæ: ?înu:kâ kâle kâ tâ:g rœ:njœ:g. gô:rta:sèj dabâjjî: kû ?âfû:ftaj itâ:l kë:dî: o: ðan. baseh markej ?æ:d ?ugû ?afu:ftôba, so:fâ:lkû ajjÿ: ?æ:d issugû du:ba: bustîhi:sæ. märkaj dabâjjî: hawd ?û ma:rô wœ:dej, ajjèj iskâ dejej. gô:rta:sèj fadfê:ddî: sô: sa:rtaj kûl ke:dî: ?û: so:fâ:lkî: dëgdeg issagâ qa:daj bustîhi. märkâsèj dabâjjî: qîrtaj ?înejn qorrâhdû hœ:g wœ:ntahâj labâ dœ:dæ.

Turkish

(of Istanbul)

[Stress weak and variable, and more often falls on the last syllable of polysyllabic words, unless it contains **e**, **t**, **d** dental, **c** cardinal palatal, **g** is palatal (= **j**) before front vowels. **tʃ**, **dʒ** are affricates. **l** is dark, except before **i** and **e**; some, however, use a clear **l** in other positions in words borrowed from Arabic or Persian, e.g. in **kabu:l**, **la:cîn**. **e** generally = **eτ**, but often **eτ̄**. **a** varies considerably in quality according to its surroundings. More commonly it is **a**, but sometimes it is **aτ**; in **kalum** it is **a**-like, presumably owing to the influence of the **l** and **u**. Precise values of other vowels : **i**, **oτ**, **yτ**, **uτ**, **əτ**. Vowel length is essential, though not frequent.]

borajlœ gynœf birbirinden dœha kuvvetli olduklarumu: ileri syrerec idda:la:stwîjorlardu. bu araluk uzaktan kalum bir paltoja sarunmœş bir joldžu gœryndy. borajlœ gynœf bu joldžu:jø paltosunu ilc tswikartanum dœha kuvvetli oldu:nu kabu:l etmec la:zum geldi:nde mutarbu:k kaldular. o zaman bora, var kuvveti:le esmeje basladu. la:cîn, o estictse joldžu paltosuna dœha suku:sarunwîjordu. niha:jet bora u:ra:smaktan vaz gesti. bu sefer gynœf astur; ortaluk u:su:ndu; joldžu hemen paltosunu tswikardu; ve bœjledze bora, gynœfin dœha kuvvetli oldu:nu itira:fa medzbûr o:du.

Persian

(of Teheran)

[Stress generally falls on the last syllable of words of more than one syllable. **p**, **t**, **k** aspirated. **t**, **d** dental. **k**, **g** have their ordinary values when **a**, **o**, **u**, **r** follow; in all other situations, including final positions, they are very fronted (= palatal **c**, **j**). **q** is the ordinary uvular plosive initially; after **n** it is voiced (= **g**); between two

voiced sounds it has the value **v**, finally it is a partially unvoiced **v**, and before a voiceless sound it has the value of a completely voiceless **ɣ**. **ʔ** initially before a vowel is an ordinary glottal stop; before a consonant this symbol means that the preceding vowel or other continuant sound is prolonged and accompanied by glottal stricture (a type of creaky voice). **tʃ**, **dʒ** are affricates. **n** before **f**, **v** = **ŋ**, before **k**, **g** = **ŋ**, before **q** = **ɳ**. **r** is a weak lingual flap, often with friction. **x** = a strong **r**. **b**, **d**, **g**, **dʒ**, **l**, **r**, **v**, **z**, **ʒ** are partially unvoiced when final. **ɑ** is cardinal, but with some lip protrusion (practically = **ɒ**). **e**, **a**, **o** generally = **eᵣ**, **aᵣ** (a kind of **æ**), **oᵣ**. **i**, **e**, **a** are often retracted before a uvular or glottal consonant. Vowel length is not significant, but **i**, **a**, **u** are generally longer than **e**, **a**, **o**.]

je ruz i bad e somal ba xorfid ba ham da?va mikardand ke ?aja kodum jeki qavitar e. dar ?un hin mosafir i resid ke labbade je koloft i be dour e xod ej pitfide bud. ?unha qarar gozaftand ke har kodum esun ke ?avval betune mosafir ro madʒbur kone labbade ?af o bekane, ma?lum mije ke zur ej bistar e. bad e somal ta tunest vazid, ?amma har tse bistar vazid, mosafir labbade ?af o bistar dour e xod ej dʒam? kard. ?aqebat bad e somal xaste sod o dast bar daft. ba?d xorfid tabid, va ?in qadr garm sod ke fouri mosafir labbade ?af o dar ?avord. pas bad e somal madʒbur sod ?eqrar kone ke xorfid zur ej bistar e.

Hindustani

(Urdu)

[Stress weak and variable. **t**, **d** dental. **c**, **ɟ** are affricates (varieties of **tʃ**, **dʒ**). **ɣ** = **v**. **v** = **u**. **i**, **e**, **a**, **o**, **u** are generally rather long. **ɪ**, **ə**, **ə** are generally short. **ə** resembles English **A**. **əɪ**, **əʊ** are diphthongs. **əɪ** begins with a forward variety of **ə** resembling **e**; **əʊ** begins with a back variety of **ə** resembling **ɔ**. (In the Panjab these diphthongs are replaced by monophthongal **ɛ:**, **ɔ:**.) **h** following a vowel and terminating a syllable, as in **pəhne**, means that the vowel is pronounced with breathy voice.]

həva əor surəj is bat pər jhəgət rohe the ki həm donō mē zjada taqətvar kəon həi. itne mē gərəm coya pəthne ek məsafr ədhər a nukla. in donō mē ji ʃəthra ki jo koi pathle məsafr ka coya ətərva le, vohi zjada taqətvar səmjhā jaega. is pər həva zor ke sath cəlné ləgi, pər vo jjūjū zor mē bəṛhti gəi, tʃūtjū vo məsafr əpne bədən pər coyeko əor bhi zjada ləpeṭta gəja. axi mē həva ne əpni koʃj chor di. phur surəj tezi ke sath nukla, əor os məsafr ne jhət se əpna coya ətar dia. is lie həva ko manna pəṛa ki on donō mē surəj hi zjada zəbərdəst həi.

Punjabi

(Northern)

[*t, d* dental. *r* a single flap of the tongue. *c, j* are affricates (varieties of *tʃ, dʒ*). *p, t, c, k*, without following *h*, are unaspirated. *n* and *ɳ* tend to nasalise vowels next to them. *v = v̄*. *ɪ, ə* as in English *it, put*. *ə* resembles English *ʌ*. *ɛ = ε̄ (æ)*. *^* represents a high tone; it normally falls but is often level in connected speech. *‘* is used provisionally to represent a low rising tone; when initial it is accompanied by a slight aspiration, thus *‘oi = f̄oi* with a weak *f̄*. *‘* and *^* may occur on the same syllable, the *‘* preceding the *^*, e.g. *c̄əŋgi* (coppice).]

pərbət di va te diū da apeic¹ c̄əgṛa si pəi sadqe vīccō kēṭa bāla təyṛa e. ūk rāi ləya anda si, jus gərm loi duaļe v̄l̄.eṭi ūo si. ônnā fesla kita pəi jēṭa p̄ēle rāi di loi lūae, ūoi bāuta təyṛa sōmjea jae. pher pərbət di va pure zor naļ vəggən ləyi. pər j̄inna os ūl laea onne vədd zor naļ rāi loi duaļe v̄l̄.eṭi; chekṛe va khēṭa chəd ditta. pher ôddrō dādi t̄upp ūnk̄l pəi. te c̄əṭ pət os loi lā lei. te va nū mənn̄a pea pəi sadqeā dōā vīccō diū təyṛa e.

Bengali

(Calcutta colloquial)

[Stress is not strong. Such stress as there is falls on the first syllables of words of more than one syllable, except when shown elsewhere. *p, t*, etc., without following *h* are unaspirated. *t, d* are dental. *j* represents a sound between *ʃ* and *s*. *c, j* are affricates corresponding to this. *h* is voiced (= *f̄*) except in *ph, th, þh, kh, ch*. The italic *j* is a linking sound not occurring in the normal forms of the words in which it is written; for instance the word here written *jar* would be pronounced *ar* in isolation. *aጀ, aጀ, ɔጀ* are diphthongs. When *‘* is not written, as in *ʃomœ*, the vowels form two syllables. *ɛ = ε̄ (æ)*.]

uttur̄e haጀa jar ūjjer̄ moddhe jhəgṛa hocchilo, kar jor besi emon ūomœ gərom kapor̄ jɔr̄ie jek pothik eſe poṛlo. tara ūlik kolle je, je jage pothiker gaerkapor̄ kholate parbe, takei besi bəloban bole ūikar kora həbe. uttur̄e haጀa to jo'thaſaddho jore boite laglo, kintu jɔ'toi jore bəጀ, pothik to'toi besi kore jēṭe gae kapor̄ jɔr̄aጀ; ūeſe uttur̄e haጀa tar ei ceſṭa cheṛe dile. təkhon ūjji ūjthe alo kore tap dite laglen, ar omni pothik tar gaerkapor̄ khule phelle; ar uttur̄e haጀake ūikar kotte holo, je dujoner moddhe ūj'joi besi bəloban.

¹ In very careful speech *ape vīc*.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE

Oriya

(Northern, colloquial)

[Stress weak and variable. t, d dental. c, ḡ are affricates of the type **tc**, **dz**. n before k, g = ḡ. v = β. Precise values of vowels eɪ, a-, oɪ-, ɔɪ.]

thore utoro pəbənə o surujo apona bhitore ki-e ədhiko jurdar e-i bisojore kɔj-a koribaku lagile. onek jhogota pore goti-e oðhəñi-ɔrha məñisoku dekhi surujo kəhile : "tucha bibadore ki labho ? se-i məñisə-tiku dekhuchə. amo duhiko bhitoru ji-e tar oðhəñi-ti ta dehoru ołəgo kori paribo se e-i jhogota jitibo." utoro pəbənə o e-i kətha mani nele. tankor pərikhja age hela. si-e nijor sara jur khəṭa-i bəhibaku lagile, kintu si-e jere jorore bəhibaku arəmbhə kəle lokəti bhi tepe kəsikori nijor oðhəñi-ti dehor caripakhore jɔra-i dhəribə ku lagila. jetebejə utoro pəbənə pərikhjare hari ja-i chari dele, surujo nijor bələ dekha-ibaku baharile o nijor usumə asvasi kirəñə məñisoti upore qhalı taku bes aramədəbaku lagile. əti əlpə khjəñore lokəti khərare gorom ho-i aponə nijs ichare hī oðhəñi-ti durəku səra-i dela.

Tamil

(of Tirunelvalli, spoken language)

[Broad transcription. t is dental, t̪ alveolar (a phoneme separate from t and t̪). ka:t̪tu is replaced by ka:t̪tu in common colloquial, but the other words in this text containing t̪ do not have a variant with dental t. r̪ is rolled or flapped. x̪ is a retroflex fricative sometimes accompanied by a kind of flap. s̪ = ſ̪. v̪ is weak. j̪ is weak or omitted when i follows.

Tamil has a very involved phonemic system, of which the following are the chief features. Single t between vowels or after r̪ = ð. Single t̪ between vowels = ð̪ or t̪. Single k between vowels or after r̪ is sounded as x̪ or y̪. mp, nt, nt̪, ñt̪, ñk are sounded as mb, nd, nd̪, ñd̪, ñg. The long vowels have fairly constant values, but the short vowels vary greatly in quality according to the adjacent consonants and by vowel harmony. Short a is always æ-like in the diphthong ai and very often elsewhere, e.g. in katai (= kæðæi), enka (= (j)enɡæ), atikarikkave: (= aðixærikkæve:). Sometimes it is ə-like, e.g. in anta (= əndə), the first and last syllables of sammatitta:kai (= səmmæðitta:xəi) and the middle syllable of namatu (= næmæði). u is often unrounded (ɯ) especially before nasal consonants, and sometimes also advanced (ɨ) especially when final and preceded by t; e.g. kuntiruntatu (= kənðɯrundiðəi). Before retroflex consonants i = ɯ̪, as in vituva:rkal̪o (= vɯ̪uva:rxe̪lo).

Initial e and o often have j and w prefixed, e.g. entu, o:intatu often sound like jendi, wo:ndǣɔ.]

orukka:lattil ka:ttum surijanum, ja:rta:n perijavan entu pa:rppom entu, va:ta:ti kунtiruntatu. ka:ttu na:nta:n perijavan enttatu. surijan na:nta:n perijavan enttatu. anta samajattil avvi:tam va:rippo:kkan oruvan senta:n. appo:tu namatu va:rakkai tirttuvija, ituve: samajam entu, ja:rta:n anta varippo:kkan mel sutti-irunta po:rvajai tu:kki vi:tuvavrkalo avarta:n perijavan enka, iruvarum sammattitaraka:, appatije: ka:ttu palama:ka a:ṭikka a:rampittuvittatu. varippo:kkan ka:ttu palama:ka a:ṭippatai parrtu po:rvajai irukkama:ka suttikkonṭan. po:rvajai kajatta mu:ṭjavillai. ka:ttu palama:ka a:ṭittu mu:ṭija:tentu o:intatu. piṭpa:tu surijan piraka:sa a:rampittatu. varavara, vejil atikarikkave: o:tampil su:tu eiravum varippo:kkan po:rvajai kajatta arampitta:n itai kanṭatum kaxtta surijantam perijavan entu oppukkontatu.

Sinhalese

(Colombo colloquial)

[Stress weak and not significant. t, d dental. ṡb, ṡd, ṡq, ṡg have very short nasal elements, and count as single sounds. In the sequences mb, nd, etc., written without ḡ, the nasal consonants are long. n before q = η. v = v or β. Precise values of vowels: i:, e:, ε:, (= æ), a:, o:, u:, ə:.]

uturu hulə̄jgai irai kauru vədje balasampannədə kia be:də kəraddi unuhun sailuak perəvagənə innə magiek la:jga una. magiae sailue paləmuel galəvandə sclessu ekkena vədje balasampanneə kia moum be:ragənə uturu hulə̄jgə puluan tadij hula:j għeua. numut hulangahanə tarəmətə magia tavə tavə sailua perəvagatta. antime:di uturu hulə̄jgə beri bavə dənəgənə nəvətuna. i:i: passe irə tadiim pəua. ekəpa:rətəmə magia sailue ahakkela. e:hinda irə vədje balasampanneə kia uturu hulə̄jgətə e:ttugandə una.

Malay

[Stress weak and not significant. p, t final or followed by a consonant have no plosion. t, d are alveolar. Precise values of vowels i:, e:, ε:, a:, o:, u:, ə:.]

ajen utara dəjan matahari təlah bərtəjkar sjapa ja:j ləbeh kwat. pada waktu itu lalu sa?oraj bərsəlimot dəjan bađu panas. dia bərdua bərdəndji sjapa ja:j boleh məndədikan oraj ja:j bərdalan itu məmbəajkən bađuna akan ditimbəjkan dialah ja:j ləbeh kwat. ləpas itu ajen utara itupon bərtiop, dəjan sehabeshabes kwatna. tatapi ləbeh ia bərtiop ləbeh rapat, oraj itu mənəslimotkan bađuna. habeshabesna ajen utara itu bərhənti dari mənṭoba lagi. kamdian

matahari itupon kəluar bərṭəhaja dəjan panasna; dan dəjan dər...
oraj itu mənərjalkan bađuña, dan ajen utara itupon dədi tərpak...
salah mənjaku matahari itu jaŋ ləbeh kwat daripadana.

Burmese

[t, d are alveolar. f = φ. e, ʃ stand for the corresponding affricates. hm stands for m or mm. a ordinarily = a:, but = a- when ? follows. i, u are ordinarily nearly cardinal, but = i:, u: when ? follows. There are several nasalised vowels and diphthongs, and it is convenient in this language to write them digraphically by adding ŋ, thus iŋ, ouŋ, etc. (which are to be read as ī, ū, etc.); when a following word begins with a consonant other than w or j, a weak homorganic nasal consonant is inserted; thus, when _mjin is followed by də, the pronunciation is _mjɪŋ də.]

Syllables without ? or any tone mark have medium long vowels and are pronounced with "creaky" voice; their pitch generally falls slightly. Syllables ending in ? have very short vowels and high pitch. ' denotes a falling tone, and _ a low level tone; the syllables bearing these tones have long vowels and are said with "breathy" voice. The vowel e is always very short and is "toneless".]

mjaŋ?_le'min ne _ne'min θu de? _ga 'a 'ci _de lo, 'niŋ_khouŋ
_ne ja 'douŋ, 'iŋ_ji _thu_du wu? _la de khə'ji_ðe təjau? _ko _mjin
də _ga. θu _go 'iŋ_ji chu? _auŋ ta?_naiŋ _ðu ga _θa 'a 'ci _de lo
hma?_ju _jaŋ gədi 'tha ja _de. _le'min ga, ta?_naiŋ ðəlau? tai?_tɔ,
ca?ca? tai? _le khə'ji_ðe əwu? _ko _hma _θa ka? _le. e_taj
_ca do _le'min ga məta?_naiŋ lo ja? ja _de. _di də _ne'min ga, _ne
_pu pja _ja, khəna gə'le ne khə'ji_ðe ai? lo əwu? chu? ja də; _le'min
ga _ne'min _ha θu de? _θa _ba _be _de lo _wuŋ_khaŋ ja _le _de.

Shan

(of Hsi Paw)

[t alveolar. e cardinal palatal plosive. Final p, t, k have no plosion. ε, ɔ are open varieties, being particularly open (= æ, ɒ) when not followed by a consonant in the same syllable. Long a: = a-; short a is a-like. Length is significant in the case of a when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, and in the diphthongs ai (= ai), a:i, au (= au), a:u. Tones: à high falling, a low level, ə mid falling to low, á high level, á rising.]

lōm tā:ŋhəŋ lə ká:ŋwān nài théŋ kán lóy ju lə ánláw téhəŋ
shé ánláw kə, mə kōn pái tá:ŋ kò nuyŋ nuyŋ shə үn lóy án nuyŋ
shé ɿ málónjü. kháu wə tə kán ánláw án tā:ŋ kə hə kōn pái
tā:ŋ kə nài thət shə lóy mān nái kə téhəŋ shé mān nàn jàu.

pō nán kə lōm tā:ŋhəŋ̩ nài thōŋ̩ hēŋhēŋcà lái, jəŋ̩ mān thōŋ̩ hēŋ̩ kə jəŋ̩ kōn pái tā:ŋ̩ kò nàn kə áu shə lōy mān shélc̩ pa:t̩ 'to mān shéjāu; pén nán shé kə lōm tā:ŋhəŋ̩ nài m̩ thōŋ̩ shéjāu. pō nán jàu lət̩ ək maimaičà lái, kōn pái tā:ŋ̩ 'nai kə thət̩ shə lōy mān kāmléu jàu. pén nán shélc̩ lōm tā:ŋhəŋ̩ kə lái wū ká:ŋ̩ wān nài hēŋ̩ shé mān jàu nái wə.

Thai

(Siamese)

[Slow style of speech. t, d alveolar. c is palato-alveolar (= tʂ). Final p, t, k, ? have no plosion. Precise values of vowels: iᵣ, eᵣ, εᵣ, oᵣ, uᵣ. Long e: = ɛᵣ. Short a is a-like. Tones: -a mid level, -a low level, 'a falling, ^a high rise-fall (but high level in short syllables ending in p, t, k, ?), 'a rising.]

-lom 'le? _ta?_wan 'thian 'wa -khrai _ca? _keŋ̩_kwa -kan.
 -nai_kha?_na?_thi -khon -dəm -tha:ŋ̩ 'phu _nuŋ̩ _sai 'sua 'na
 _pha:m -ma. 'khau ^tha:j'so:ŋ̩ _tok_loŋ̩ -kan 'wa, 'phu -dai -tham
 'hai -khon -dəm -tha:ŋ̩ -thə:t̩ 'sua _ɔ:k 'dai _kəm, _ca? 'thu: 'wa
 _keŋ̩_kwa. -daŋ̩_nan -lom -euŋ̩ ^phat _jaŋ̩_reŋ̩, _te 'mu:a -lom
 ^phat -re:ŋ̩ 'jɪŋ̩'khum 'phiŋ̩_dai, -khon -dəm -tha:ŋ̩ 'kə -duŋ̩
 'sua _kra?^chap -tua 'khau 'jɪŋ̩ 'khum 'phiŋ̩_nan -nai'thi_sut
 -lom 'lək'loŋ̩ -khwa:m ^pha?_ja:jai. _ta?_wan -euŋ̩ _so:ŋ̩
 'se:ŋ̩ -an_əp_un _ɔ:k -ma, 'le? -nai-than-dai^nan -khon -dəm
 -tha:ŋ̩ 'kə_thə:t̩ 'sua _ɔ:k. -daŋ̩_ni -lom 'kə -jo:m^rap 'wa _ta?_wan
 _keŋ̩_kwa.

Annamese

(of Tongking)

[t, d alveolar. th dental. Final p, t, c, k have no plosion. After ə, o, u final k and ŋ have lip closure and resemble kp, ŋm. c is palato-alveolar (= tʂ). Precise values of vowels: iᵣ, eᵣ, εᵣ, aᵣ. e = short ɛ, except in the diphthongs ie, ue, ue where it = əᵣ. Length is not significant, but a and ɛ are always rather long.

- mid or high level tone. ' high rising tone. - (without') a low tone, slightly falling combined with "breathy" voice quality. , (without') a low rising tone combined with "breathy" voice quality. ' is used provisionally to indicate "creaky" voice quality. There is a "low creaky" tone, as in _jen', and a "rising creaky" tone, which would be indicated thus 'a' but which does not occur in this text. (In this provisional notation the ' in _mat', etc., means that the vowel is said with creaky voice, and not that the t is accompanied by a glottal stop.)

_mat'_zvi _va 'zo/bak 'do _pau, _hai_ben_kuŋ _jən' _la _mij
 ,xwə̄_hvn. _xi 'eŋj 'thəi _mot' _ŋwəi_bo'_haj _di/tvi _ce _mij
 _cəŋj 'ciək 'au_zai. _kuŋ _thwən'i 'neu _ai _lam_cə _ŋwəi_bo'_haj
 ,fai ,bo 'au_zai _za, _thi _ŋwəi 'eɪ ,xwə̄_hvn. 'tuk.thi 'zo/bak
 'bat_dəu ,thoi _het/suk _maj', _kuə 'nə, _pauj 'zə ,thoi _kuŋ _maj'
 _ŋwəi_bo'_haj _kuŋ 'keu 'au 'sat_vau _ŋwəi 'zut _kuk' 'zo _tu 'coi
 _xəŋj ,kvi 'au ,kuə _ŋwəi_bo'_haj. 'luk'ei _mat'_zvi 'bat_dəu
 _lam 'nəŋ _va 'bat_dəu _cəŋj _mot' 'luk _ŋwəi_bo'_haj 'thəi 'nəŋ
 ,fai ,kvi 'au_zai _za, _vi_vəi' 'zo/bak _ciu' _jən' _la _mat'_zvi
 ,xwə̄_hvn _mij.

Chinese

(Pekingese)

[Unaspirated p, t, k, c, ts are weak and generally = b, d, g, ʃ, ɿ; when preceded by another word, they are often voiced (= b, d, g, ʃ, dz). ʃ before i and y = ʂ, but in other positions = ʂ. c = ʈ, and its value varies like that of ʃ. ʐ = ʐ̥. r = ʂ̥. In ai, ian, a = a-; in other positions a = a- or a. e represents a phoneme comprising sounds varying from ε to ʂ; e = ε in the sequences ei, ien, but is ʂ-like or ʐ-like when final; eŋ = ʂŋ; in en the vowel is more central. o = ɔ. The letter ə is used here with two special values; after s, ts, tsh it has a value of the ʂ-type with some accompanying friction (thus resembling z); after ʃ, c, ch it is accompanied by some friction, and resembles ʐ. ʂə, tsə, tʂə, ʂɛ, cə, tʂɛ might also be written sz, tsz, tʂz, ʂʒ, ɛʒ, chʒ. The qualities of vowels vary to some extent with the tones; in particular, opener varieties are generally used with the third tone.

Tones : -a high level, 'a high rising, ,a low rising with lengthened vowel, 'a high falling. Unstressed syllables are "toneless" (here marked with . or · or ̄ according to their approximate pitches); their precise pitches are immaterial and are adapted to the tones of the adjacent syllables.]

.iou i·xui ,pei-fej ·ken 'thai.iaŋ 'ceŋ·tai.nar _ceŋ'luen
 'ʃei·te ,pen·ʃə 'ta; _ʃuo·ce.ʃuo.ce 'lai·le .i.ke
 ,tsou'taur.te ,ʃen·ʃaŋ 'chuan·ce .i.cian 'xou 'phau·tsə.
 'tha.mlia .ciou 'ʃaŋ·liaŋ ,xau·le _ʃuo, 'ʃei 'neŋ
 'jian .cian .ce·ke ,tsou'taur.te .pa 'tha·te 'phau·tsə
 'thuo·le.jia.lai .a, .ciou .suan 'ʃei·te ,pen·ʃə 'ta.
 ,hau, ,pei-fej .ciou ,ʃə·chi 'ta 'cin .lai ,cin·kua
 ,cin·kua, ,khe·ʃə .tha 'kua·te 'ye 'li.xai, .ne·ke
 'zen·ciou .pa 'phau·tsə ,kuo·te 'ye ,ein; .tau
 'muo, liaur ,pei-fej 'mei·le 'fa·tsə, 'tsə'xau .ciou
 'suan .le. .i.xuer 'thai.iaŋ .ciou 'chu·lai 'ze·zer.te

'i\jai, .ne ,tsou'taur.te ,ma\jaj .ciou .pa 'phau·tse
 -thuo·le.fia.lai. .suo.i ,pei'fey 'pu'nej·pu \chen\zen
 \tauau.ti 'xai .ʃə \thai.iaŋ .pi .tha ,pen.ʃə \ta.

Another style of transcription (narrower in some respects).
 [b, d, etc. = b, ð, etc. p, t, etc. = ph, th, etc. ə as in English *along*.]
 ,iou·i'xui ,bei'fʌŋ .gən \tai·iaŋ 'dʒʌŋ·dai.nər
 -dʒʌŋ'lūən 'fei·dʌ ,bʌn·ʃə 'da; -fuo·dʒ33.fuo.dʒ33
 'lai.lʌ .i·gʌ ,dzou'dau·dʌ, -ʃən·ʃaj -tʃuan·dʒʌ .i·dʒian
 'xou 'pau·dzz. Etc.

Chinese

(Cantonese, of Hong Kong)

[Initial p, t, k, ts unaspirated and generally rather weak (often = b, ð, g, dʒ). Final p, t, k have no plosion. ph, th, kh, tsh strongly aspirated. ts an affricate intermediate between t and tʃ. A retracted variety of i resembling ɿ is used after s, ts, tsh. The length of a is significant. a final or long = a+; non-final short a is ʌ-like. œ about cardinal. Precise values of other vowels: ε, ɔ (=**v**), u, y. ɿ is used to denote a vowel intermediate between i and y. In εŋ, œŋ, the ɳ = ɿ.]

Tones: 'a high falling (with variant high level before p, t, k and when another high tone follows), 'a high-rising, -a mid level, a low falling (with very low level as a common variant), a low rising, -a low level (lower than - but higher than the variant of), -a very high level.]

'pak\fuj _kuŋ-kə _jit'thar.u, ,jau'jat-pin 'hai-tshy.lai
 'tsaŋ-loen ,khœy ,loŋ-kə 'tsi'tsuŋ, 'pin 'jat-kə _hai
 -kai,khœy, 'sik _tsik'ko _tsan.si, ,jau 'jat-kə jan,
 'tshyn-tsek 'jat-kin ,nyn 'tshœŋ'phou 'ke, 'hai/kə-tshy
 'jat_tsik 'kɪŋ-kwə. ,khœy ,loŋ'ka _tsau 'tshin'jyn
 _lap'jœk, ,jy'kwo 'kə-kə ,jau 'pun-si, ,naŋ 'sin
 'sai'tak 'kə-kə jan, -thyt'lat ,khœy 'kə-kin 'phou
 'ke, _tsau-syn ,khœy _hai ,khœy -kwo 'ni 'jat-kə
 -lo. 'pak\fuj 'kam _tsau _jun _tsən ,khœy-ke _lik
 ,lai 'tshœy 'la, 'soy'tsi ,khœy -jyt-fat 'tshœy'tak
 'ka:u'kwa:n, 'kə-kə jan -jyt-fat 'la:m sat ,khœy
 _kin 'phou, ,wai _tsy ,khœy -ke 'san-po, 'tsət'tsi
 -kin'tak 'tu _hai m-tsou'tak ,lai-ke-lo, 'pak\fuj _tsau
 ,m-tsoi -tsai'la. 'kə.tsan, 'kə-kə _jit'tha:u, _tsau
 -sai'tshœt _jit-hei 'hou ,nyn, 'kə-kə ,haŋ.lou-ke.jan,
 'tsik'hak _tsau 'tsœŋ ,khœy 'kə-kin 'phou -thyt
 'heu. 'kam'jœŋ-ne, 'kə-kə 'pak\fuj _hai 'ka:m_tsy
 -jiu 'tsiu-jŋ, ,wa 'kə-kə _jít'thar.u, ,hai ,khœy
 ,loŋ-kə 'tsi'tsuŋ, ,kai,khœy -ke,je-lo.

Korean
(of Seoul)

[**p, t, c, k** unaspirated before vowels; finally or before another consonant these letters represent stops without plosion. **ph, th, ch, kh** strongly aspirated. **p', t', c', k'** slightly aspirated (distinct from both **p, t, c, k** and **ph, th, ch, kh**). **b, d, j, g** are only used medially; they belong to the same phonemes as **p', t', c', k'**; in a broader transcription the letters **b, d, j, g** could be used to represent these latter sounds. **c, j = tʃ, dʒ**. **s** is formed with a narrower air passage than the corresponding aspirated sound **sh**. Long **i:, e:, ε:, a:, o:, u:** = **i~i, e~e, ε~ε, a~a, o~o, u~u**. Short **i, e, ε, a, o, u** are somewhat centralised. **ø, w = ø~, w~w**. Vowel length is significant. Stress even.]

p'ukphungwa hepñimi nu:ga himi t'ə she:pago t'athugo isul
ce han naguinega dutheun ə:thurul murupsu:go k'ərə watta.
nugudə:ji nagumeu ə:thurul məpjə p'ətkinwə iga du:l c'u:je himi
t'ə she:dago hagiyo ilchi:etta. k'uu c'e p'ukphunjum himket
purəsuma p'urumjən p'urulsurok nagunen:um ə:thurul t'andaji
jəmjətta. k'ureshə philgjən p'ukphunjum c'akphah:etta. k'ui tae
hepñimi dəupke nerjə cə:pí nagunen:um t'anbak ə:thurul p'əshətta.
k'ure p'ukphunjum harirepsi hepñimi du:l c'u:je t'ə she:dago
c'abekchi apichi mothe:etta.

Japanese
(colloquial)

[**t** before **i = tʃ**, and before **u = tʂ**. **g** between vowels is pronounced as non-syllabic **ŋ**; thus **hagesiku** would be written narrowly as **hageçiku**. **ŋ** is syllabic. Finally it is pronounced in various ways indiscriminately, the most usual values being **ŋ, ñ, ũ** or **ȝ**; vowels preceding it are generally nasalised. Before another consonant **ŋ** has the value of the homorganic nasal, i.e. syllabic **m, n, or ñ** according to circumstances. **r** varies between **r, ɿ, l** and **d̪**. **s** is **ʂ**-like before **i**. **h** before **i = ç**, and before **u = φ**. **z** is slightly affricated before **i** and **u**, having the values in these cases of weak **dʒ** and **dʐ**. Precise values of vowels: **i~, e~, a~, o~, u~w** (a variety of **w̄**). **i** and **u** are often devoiced between breathed consonants. Usage varies with individuals; in this text those devoicings are marked which appear to be most frequently made (see *Le Maître Phonétique*, Oct. 1939, pp. 68–70).]

arutoki, hi to kaze ga t̪ikarakurabe o simasita. tabibito no
gaito: o nugaseto ho: ga kat̪i to ju: koto ni kimete, mazu kaze
kara hazimemasita. kaze wa, "nani, hitomakuri ni site
misojo:" to, hagesiku hukitatemasita. suruto tabibito wa kaze

ga hukeba hukuhodo gaito: o sikkari to karada ni kuttukemasita. kondo wa hi no baq ni narimasita. hi wa kumo no aida kara jasasi: kao o dasite atataka na hikari o okurimasita. tabibito wa danqan joi kokoromoti ni natte, simai ni wa gaito: o nujimasita. sokode, kaze no make ni narimasita.

Igbo

(of Umuahia, Southern Nigeria)

[kp, gb = \widehat{kp} , \widehat{gb} , unaspirated. Other plosives, voiced and voiceless, occur with and without aspiration. The aspiration is shown by h, thus kh, dh. j = $\widehat{dʒ}$; it occurs aspirated (jh) as well as unaspirated. t, d, alveolar. s is f-like. ø is a very close o, and is distinct from both o and u. Precise values of other vowels: i-, e-, a-, ɔ-, ə-, u+.

The essential tones are (1) high level, indicated by ^, (2) low level, unmarked, (3) a lowered high tone shown by ~ preceding the syllable. All high tones following ~ are on a slightly lower level than those preceding, until the end of the sense-group, when fully high tones are generally resumed. The lowerings shown by ~ have grammatical or other significance. High tones also undergo a certain lowering whenever a low tone precedes; e.g. the last syllable of nā-abēa is less high than the first. Lowerings caused in this way likewise continue to the end of the sense-group, after which the normal height of high tones is resumed. These latter lowerings are in the nature of tone assimilations; they have no semantic value, and it is therefore not necessary to mark them in transcriptions. The first n of nn̄~ and the ŋ of ŋkē are syllabic and have low tone.]

mgbe ògoro na ànywà narôrêtâ òka òjé ^ká ibe jā ikhē, hâ ~ahâ òtu òjéjhe ka ò ti uwé ògoro jā nā-abēa. hâ ~kwésiē ~khé netiti hâ na òjé ~mérè ka òjéjhe ahâ kpúfó ~uwé jâ, ibe jâ ga-ekwé na ò de ikhê kârâ. ògoro amalíté fè: fè:, fè: nn̄~ othu ikhê jâ ~hâ; ma jâ nā-efè òjéjhe ahâ nā-ejigidhési ~uwé jâ ikhê naahâ ~jâ. jâ ~fèkata hâfø. ànywà ~atâ, mè: ka ~bè ní'lè kpere ~khâ. nô tû mgbe ahâ òjéjhe ahâ skpú fô ~uwé ja ŋké a mèrè ka ògoro kwére na ànywà ^ká jâ ikhê.

Yoruba

(of Oyo, Nigeria)

[Every p = \widehat{kp} , but b and gb (= \widehat{gb}) are distinguished. j = $\widehat{dʒ}$. r is a single flap. When ū is preceded by g, as in ateḡū, it has the value ŋ accompanied by u resonance; the g is exploded nasally and not orally. à and ɔ belong to the same phoneme, the latter being used after labial consonants. As, however, the non-nasal a

and ə occur as separate phonemes, it seems advisable to show the difference between ā and ə in phonetic writing. When a nasal consonant is followed by another consonant, it is syllabic and bears a tone. Brackets indicate that a vowel is omitted which would be present in very slow speech.

Tones. - high, _ low, ^ high falling to low, , mid falling to low, ' low rising to high, , low rising to mid. ^ means that the following high tone is rather higher than the one preceding. Unmarked syllables have mid tones.]

atēgū olōtūtū əti q:rū mābā ara: wō jijā nī (i)jō kā pē, tal ò lāgbāra ju nīnū əwō mējē:jí, bī wō tī nīso əlōwō, nī arī-rīajō kā, tī ò wo əwu otūtū, əkōjā, əwō mējē:jí sī pīnū pē, snitī ò bā lē kōkō mū kī arī-rīajō jí bō əwu ara: rə kūrō, əñū l ò lāgbāra ju enikejī lo. ni atēgū bā bērə sī ifē burūkūburūkū. fūgbō bī ò ti nīfē tō, bē: nī arī-rīajō jí tūbō əwē əwu: rə mō ara. nīgbātī ò sū atēgū, ò ju awā sīlə. q:rū wā: bērə sī irā wají o. bī ò ti rā mō, bē: nī arī-rīajō jārā bō əwu ara: rə kūrō. atēgū wā: gba pē q:rū lāgbāra ju əñū lo.

Twi (Ashanti)

(of the Gold Coast)

[t, d alveolar. c, ɟ = tʂ, dʐ. r one tap or sometimes fricative. a nearly cardinal.]

ehūm nī oqīā na wō:jī ecijpītē sè wo mū ^hwā̄ē na ð: bē:mā sī nī qōjōkō à obē:tīmī ədī kwentufō bī à ədī kuntutām əcēcīrī nī hō sō. wosi: nā pō sè dīe obē:tīmī əmā kwentufō nō əpā nī hō, nō, nà ənī bē:mā. ənni: əho: ehūm dī nahəndī əjnā: əlē: sō tu: nánsō əmītē mū nō əjnā:, nà kwentufō nō ənsō əkā nē kuntutām nō əcēcīrī nī hō pāmpē:. əfē: ehūm hqē a ə:jē ^jē nō, ədī biārā ja:, na oqīā ənsō besō hqē. ofir(i) asī: bo: jīrējīrējīrē mā: damfō nō hō hī: nō, na ajcē kōrā: na opā: nī hō. əntī ehūm pu:n: sō sè ampā, oqīā nī bē:mā.

Swahili

(of Zanzibar)

[When not otherwise marked, stress falls on the penultimate of words of more than one syllable. p, t, k not aspirated. Aspirated ph, th, kh also occur in Zanzibar speech; the aspiration is slight, but distinctive. In up-country Swahili the unaspirated sounds are substituted for these. ɿ in the sequence nj (which does not occur in this text) = dʒ; in all other situations ɿ denotes a palatal implosive. Syllabic as well as non-syllabic nasals may occur before plosives. i, e = iᵣ, eᵣ. a varies between a- and a-ᵣ (nearly ə). o varies between oᵣ and o-ᵣ. u is a very low variety, near to cardinal o.]

upepo ulikuwa ukibijana na juu kuwa nani mweje ḡguvu kupita mwensiwe, mara akapita msafiri alijekuwa amevaa juba. walipatana kuwa atakajemvua juba kwanza msafiri ndije mweje ḡguvu. upepo ukaanza kuvuma mwijo wa ḡguvu zake, lakini kila ukizidi kuvuma ndio kwanza msafiri huzifi kulibanzia juba lake; hata mwisowe upepo ukakhata tamaa. juu likaanza kujara kwa ukali, haikupita muda mara msafiri alivua juba lake na kwa hivjo upepo ukakiri kuwa juu lina ḡguvu kuliko jeje.

Ganda

[The consonants are laxly articulated. **p**, **t**, **k** slightly aspirated. **t**, **d** alveolar. Voiced plosives are fully voiced. **b** is plosive after **m** and when double; otherwise it = β. It has to be distinguished from **w** and from **v** and from **bw** (= βw). **r** and **l** denote r-like and l-like sounds; they belong to a single phoneme, **r** being used exclusively after **i** and **e**. **j** denotes a sound between cardinal **j** and **dg**. The **g** of **gj** is very advanced, but less so than cardinal **j**. Precise values of vowels: **i_T**, **e_T**, **a_T**, **o_T**, **u_T**.

Tones: high (marked ~), high-falling (marked '), low (unmarked). The pitch difference between high and low does not as a rule exceed a major third. A high tone following a low tone is only about a semitone higher; and a high tone following ' is about a semitone higher than the end of it. Consequently the general pitch level of the sentence gradually descends. A higher level is, or may be, resumed after a pause. A final ~ is quite low, though not so low as a final unmarked syllable. Before a non-final pause the high and low tones are replaced by a rising tone; for instance, the **i** of **nti** in the text has a rise. ' before a non-final pause ends with a slight rise. Vowels preceding a non-final pause are rather long.

All full lengths of vowels are marked in this text. Some vowel lengths are significant, but others are determined by rules. The nasal consonants of **mb**, **nd**, etc., are syllabic initially. After a vowel these nasals are not syllabic, but the vowel (whether in the same word or in a preceding word) is long. Double consonants have to be distinguished from single consonants initially as well as medially. Their first elements are syllabic and bear tones. For instance, the initial **d** of **ddälä** has low tone (involving, therefore, a lowering of the **ä**'s, as compared with the high tones in **ja:musí:ngírā**), while the first **g** in **nággjá:mū** has high tone (which means that the syllable **gjá:** has the same pitch as **ná**). When a double consonant is voiceless, the tone of the initial part is present subjectively, and its value is shown by the pitch of the next following high tone; thus, the tone of the syllabic **k** in **nákkirizá** is known to be high, since the pitch of the **kí** is on the same level as that of **ná**.

Bracketed letters denote sounds which are elided in continuous speech. Sometimes their tones are added to those of the initial vowels of the following words (as in *nā:tā:ndik(ā) ò:kwā:kā*, which stands for *nā:tā:ndikā o:kwā:kā*, but is pronounced *nā:tā:ndikò-kwā:kā*), sometimes they alter following tones in other ways (as in *ddāl(ā) ā:mā:ji*, which stands for *ddālā a:mā:ji*, but is pronounced *ddālā:mā:ji*), and sometimes they have no effect on following tones (as in *ŋga:jā:mbadd(ē) o:lugōje*, pronounced *ŋga:jā:mbaddo:lugōje*.)

lwā:lī rūmū, wā:mpewo jalī a:wā:kānā nē wā:njubā, o:kulāba ku bo:mbì a:sī:ŋg(ā) à:mā:ji, o:mutā:mbūzè nājjā ŋga:jā:mbadd(ē) o:lugōj(e) o:lugūmu. bwe bā:mulabā, ne bāgāmba:ntī, a:nā:sò:k(ā) o:kumwā:mbūl(ā) ò:lugōjē lwè, ŋga ja:sī:ŋg(ā) à:mā:ji. wā:mpewo nā:tā:ndik(ā) ò:kukù:ntā nā:mā:ji gē gonnà, najè gje jakōm(a) o:kukù:ntā nā:mā:ji, nō:mūtā:mbūzè gje jakōm(a) o:lugōj(e) o:kulwē:jiwe:zā:kò ; o:luvajjuma wā:mpewo nāggjāmū eintā. a:wo wā:njubā nā:tā:ndik(ā) ò:kwā:kā nā:mā:ji. a:mā:ŋgū à:gō, o:mutā:mbūzè nāggjāmū o:lugōje. bwā:tjō, wā:mpewo nākkirizā ntī, wā:njuba ja:musī:ŋgīrā ddāl(ā) ā:mā:ji.

Tswana (Chwana)

(Rulong dialect of Mafeking)

[**p**, **t**, **ts**, etc., generally ejective (= **p'**, **t'**, **ts'**, etc.), but may be simply unaspirated in unemphatic utterance. **tl**, without **h**, is ejective and has a click-like sound. **ph**, **th**, **tsh**, **tlh**, etc., are corresponding aspirated sounds. **t** is alveolar. **j**, a weak palatal plosive, often reduced to **j**. **ts**, **tʃ**, **tʃw**, **kx**, **kxw** are affricates. Nasal consonants followed by another consonant other than **w** are syllabic, and have tones; likewise final **ŋ** is syllabic and has tones. **l** before **i** or **u** = **l̄** (a **d**-like flap); before other vowels **l** has its ordinary value. **r**, lingual roll. **f** stands for **ɸ**. **ʃ**, **tʃ**, **tʃh**, have spread lips. **w** without a preceding consonant = a short non-syllabic **o** (ö). **w** following a consonant letter denotes labialisation of that consonant, e.g. **xw** = **ꝝw**. **ʃw** is a single sound having a peculiar type of lip-rounding involving an articulation by the inside of the lower lip against the upper teeth. Similarly with **tʃw**, **tʃwh**. There are nine vowels: **i** (-), **ɪ**, **e**, **ɛ** (+), **a** (-), **ə** (+), **o**, **ø**, **u**(+). The distinctions between **ɪ** and **e**, **ø** and **o** were not consistently observed by the Bechuana native with whom this text was prepared. Many words, according to him, may be said with either sound or with intermediate sounds. Italic **e** and **o** are written in the cases where these variations appear to be possible. **ě** denotes a very short **e**, used as a consonant.

The main features of the tonal system are as follows. — normally

denotes high level pitch, but in penultimate syllables of statements the tone falls, while in final syllables of all types of sentence it has mid value. Unmarked syllables normally have mid pitch, but in penultimate syllables of statements there is a fall from mid to low, while in final syllables of all types of sentence the tone is low. There exists also a falling tone on final syllables (not exemplified in this text); it may be denoted by \cdot . \cdot means that all following syllables in the sentence or sense-group are at a slightly lower pitch than those preceding. Thus, the two high tones in *tkile* are slightly lower than those of *phifō*. These lowerings are semantically important.

Vowels (or syllabic consonants) in the penultimate syllables of statements are long; they are marked here with $:$. Sounds similarly placed in questions, commands or interjectional sentences are short.]

phīfō *tkile* ēā *tsaēā* \cdot *kxāj̄* \cdot *l̄* *l̄etsatsī*, *xore* ēō \cdot *ā* *thātā* \cdot *mō̄xā*
bōnē bōobabēlī \cdot *kī* *o:fi*. *kīfā* \cdot *xō* *tlhā̄xā* *motsamāi* \cdot *ā* *apērī* *kōbō*
 \cdot *ē* \cdot *l̄* *bōthi:thō*. *phifō* \cdot *l̄* *l̄etsatsī* \cdot *bā* *lumalana* *xore* ēō \cdot *ā* \cdot *kā*
apolañ *motsamāi* *kōbō* *pū̄lī* \cdot *kī* *enē* \cdot *ēō* \cdot *ā* *thā:ta*. *phifō* \cdot *ēā*
tʃwubutla *kā* *na:tłā*; *tlile* *ka* *tʃwubutla*, *motsamāi* *a* \cdot *nnā* *a*
itʃwhōphēlēlā *kā* *memino* \cdot *ēā* *kōbō* *ēā* *xā:xwē*; *kxābāxarē* \cdot *phifō*
 \cdot *ēā* *itlhōbō:xā*. *kīfā* *letsa:tsī* \cdot *l̄e* *tlhā̄bā*, \cdot *l̄e* *l̄i:lā*, \cdot *xā* *nnā*
sethukuthuku, *motsamāi* \cdot *ā* *bā* \cdot *ā* *apola* *kōbō*; *jāanā* *phifō* \cdot *ēā*
inēē:lā *ēāre* *letsatsī* \cdot *kī* *enē* \cdot *ēō* \cdot *ā* *thā:ta*.

Sotho (Sesuto)

(Southern)

[Consonants as in Tswana with the addition of *f* and *t*, and with the following modifications. *f* is the common labio-dental. Ordinary *l* occurs occasionally before *i* and *u*, so that the *d*-like *l* must have a special symbol assigned to it; it is represented here by *d*. *j* has the value of English *dg*. The consonantal *ē* is here written *j*. *s*, *sw*, *tj*, *tjw* do not occur. *l* before another *l* is syllabic and bears tones. There are nine vowels with significant function: *i*, *l*, *e*, *ɛ*, *a*, *ɔ*, *o*, *w*, *u*. *l* = *e_l*, *w* = *o_w*. Precise value of the other vowels: *i_w*, *e_w*, *ɛ_w*, *a_w*, *ɔ_w*, *o_w*, *u_w*.

Tone system similar to that of Tswana, except that there is in addition a rise-fall which is used on some penultimate syllables. It is represented here by $\hat{\cdot}$ over the letter. Occasionally a high tone is necessarily slightly higher than a preceding high tone; this is shown by prefixing $\hat{\cdot}$ to the syllable containing the higher tone. Vowels (or syllabic consonants) in the penultimate syllables of statements are rather long.]

mōjā \cdot *l̄i* *l̄itsatsī* \cdot *l̄* *ne* *urī* $\hat{\cdot}$ *dīsa* *ntsē* *dīphīlē* \cdot *xāj̄* *hōrī* *nāa* *jāa* \cdot *mātla*

kī w̄fīŋ̄, ha bē hā ɬā̄hā mōtsamāī ȏ̄ apērē kōbō ē mō̄fūthu. mōjā ȏ̄lī l̄itsatsī ȏ̄tsā dumellana hōri jāā ȏ̄tlā̄ ɬobodisa mōtsamāī kōbō p̄lh, kī jenā ȏ̄jāā ȏ̄mātlā. mōjā ȏ̄wā falēlla hō foka ȏ̄kā matla ȏ̄ōnā ȏ̄kāwfēla, wā̄ tswatwsa ȏ̄rī ȏ̄tsūkutla kōbō jā̄ mōtsamāī, ȏ̄mpā jenā a ȏ̄la a ȏ̄thūlēla haūfi, a itshōpha kā̄ jōna. ȏ̄cētēllōj mōjā ȏ̄wā tēla. jwāle hā ɬaha l̄itsatsī, mmī̄ ȏ̄lā̄ ɬaha lī̄ fūthūmētsī. kā̄ pulipūlī mōtsamāī a ɬobola kōbō, mmī̄ ȏ̄jā̄ rī̄ hā̄ ȏ̄ā̄ ētsa ȏ̄jwālō mōjā̄ ȏ̄wā tlāmēha hō dumela hōri hā̄ bōnā̄ ȏ̄bā̄ babedī jāā ȏ̄mātlā kī̄ l̄itsatsī.

Xhosa

[**b**, **d**, **dg**, **j**, **g** are generally voiceless, except in **mb**, **nd**, etc. **p**, **t**, etc., are ejective (= **p'**, **t'**, etc.). **ph**, **th**, etc., are aspirated plosives. **tj**, **dʒ** are affricates. Cardinal **c**, **ɟ** occur in the language but are not exemplified in this text. **m**, **n**, **ŋ** with a tone mark or : are syllabic, and **m** is syllabic before **ɓ**. Otherwise they are non-syllabic. **mb**, **nd**, etc., count as single sounds. When vowels are preceded by **b**, **d**, **dg**, **j**, **g**, **h**, **v**, **z**, **y**, or **f** they are pronounced with "breathy" voice quality. **ŋ** preceding a click letter means that the click is performed during the **ŋ**, and that there is no cessation of voice. Bracketed letters denote sounds which are commonly omitted in connected speech.

The tones are indicated broadly. - denotes high, with rising variants, = extra high, ' high falling. Unmarked syllables have mid or low tone, with rising and falling variants. The most noteworthy variants depend upon the consonants beginning the syllables. **m**, **n**, **p**, **l**, **r**, **j**, **w** have the effect of raising the tones; they generally convert the high tone into a high rise. They and **ɓ** and the voiceless consonants also convert the mid tone into a high fall similar to, though distinct from, -. **b**, **d**, **dg**, **j**, **g**, **h**, **v**, **z**, **y**, and **f** have a lowering effect on the tones; they give to - a mid rising value, to ' a low rise-fall value, and to the mid tone a low level value. There are other variations of tone due to the character of adjoining tones and to the position of the syllable in the sentence. For instance, the mid tone tends to be low in final syllables. High tones following a mid tone are not so high as those preceding. There are occasional essential lowerings not determined by a preceding mid tone; these are indicated by '.]

ūmōjā nēla:ŋ̄ga bābēphikīsa:na ūm̄:ŋ̄(ε) esīthi ūnāmānh̄(a) ūngaphēzu kwōm̄:ne. kwēza ūm̄hā:mbi ε mbath(ε) ȏ̄ngu:b̄(o) ūfūdumel̄:jo. bāvūm̄ēla:na ūkūthi, ūjenā wōkuçā:l̄(ā) ūnōkum̄ē:nz(a) ūm̄hā:mbi ȏ̄jikhūlūl̄(ε) ūngu:b̄o ja:khē, ūgōjenā ūnāmā:n̄ha. ūmōjā

wavūther:la ndʒēŋgōkō āna:khō, kō:dwa wās(ū)k(ā) ūmfiā:mbi wājā
m̥ba:tha ŋgakū:mbi īngu:bō; wāda wājqa:m(a) ūm̥b̥:ja. kē ūla:ŋga
lā phū:ma lākha:pa ŋgōkūʃū, wāda ūmfiā:mbi wājikhūlū:l(a)
īngu:bō. kē wāvum(a) ūm̥b̥:ja ūkūthi ūla:ŋga ūlōn(ā) ēl(i)nāmā:n̥a.

Afrikaans

[**p, t, k** unaspirated. **t, d** are dental before **r**, otherwise alveolar. Bracketed (t) is omitted in quick speech. **l** rather dark. **r** a lingual roll or flap. **h** = **f**. The vowels here written **e:, o:** are really diphthongs starting with very close **ɛ̄, ɔ̄** (**ɪ, ə**) and moving towards **e**; thus, **e:n, so:** = almost **ɛ̄n, soə** or **iən, soð**. **ɛ** generally = **ɛ̄**, but = **ɔ̄** when **r** follows. **a** short and long = **a+**. Precise values of other vowels : **ī-, ə̄-, ū-, ɔ̄-, ȳ-**. **ə** and **œ** are always short. **i, u, y** are normally short but are long before **r** in the same syllable. **a, e** and **o** occur both long and short in various contexts ; thus **a** is long in **bla:s**, and **e** is long in **hɛ:** (to have). The following diphthongs occur : **ɛi** (= **ɛ̄i**), **œy, ou** (= **ɔ̄u**, similar to Southern English **ou**), **ai, ɔi, oi**. The first elements of **ai, ɔi, oi** are long. Initial stressed vowels start with a glottal stop.]

di 'no:rđəvənt ən di 'sōn vas 'be:səx əm tə 'streɪ oɪr 'vi fən h̥e:lə
di 'sterkstə əs, tu ə 'reisəxər da:r 'a:nkōm met ə 'varəm 'mantəl əm
əm xə'h̥el. h̥e:lə b̥e'sloeyt tu da(t) di 'em vat 'eurstə di 'reisəxər kan
'dv̥əj əm sei 'mantəl af tə 'ha:l, 'sterkər as di 'anər 'em b̥e'skou mut
'v̥ort. 'tu 'bla:s di 'no:rđəvənt 'y:rəlaŋk fər 'al vat hei 'vert əs, marr
hu 'mer hei 'bla:s, hu 'dəxtər h̥el di 'reisəxər di 'mantəl 'əm əm ;
ən tən 'la:sto 'la:t di 'no:rđəvənt 'al sei 'po:xəŋs 'far. 'tu 'skein di
'sōn 'l̥ekər 'varm, ən 'da:dlək 'trek di 'reisəxər sei 'mantəl œyt. ən
'so: mus di 'no:rđəvənt er'ken da(t) di 'son di 'sterkstə fən h̥e:lə 'tve:
vas.

PHONETIC SPELLING

Di jutiliti ov ði Internasjonal Fonetik Alfabet iz not konfaind tu ði aktjual reprezenteison ov pronensiejon. Di alfabet mei oolsou bi emploid (wið sjatabl konvensjonz) az a jenəral sistem ov spelij for kèrent pəposez and az a translitøreisjon sistem. Dis and ði folouij paragraafs ar riten in wən form ov Inglij fonetik spelij.

In ði keis ov səm langwejez (ov hwic Spanif and Hindustani ar egzaampiz) brood transkripfonz ar aidentikal or niirli aidentikal wið fonetik spelij. Jenərali, hauever, fonetik spelij haz tu difər in meni respekts from transkripfonz ov pronensiejon. In partikjular, kompramaiz spelijz ar often niided in ordər tu meik ði raitij iizili lejibl tu spiikərz from difərent lokalitiz. For instans, **r** haz tu bi riteind in Inglij befor konsonants, ðou Səðern Britij pipl du not saund it; and wərdz laik *ekspekt, egzampl* hav tu bi riten wið an

iniſal e in akordans wið Norðern pronensieſon. Laikwaiz wiik formz mæst jenørali bi ignord, sins ði prouſes ov riidiŋ demaandz ðat wørdez ſud not bi ſpelt in mor ðan wən wei ønles ðeir ar veri koujent riizonz for admitiŋ mor ðan wən spelij. For ði ſeim riizon eliɔnz and asimileiſon ſud az a ruul not bi indikeited in an orθografi. In sœc a laŋgwej az Frenc, hweir meni wørdez ar sœſeptibl əv “ liŋkij ”, it iz advaizabl tu cuuz ði liŋkt formz az ði beisis for ði orθografik formz. Færðer it iz often konviinjent in an orθografi to denout sœm wørdez bai ønmisteikabl “ wørð ſainz ”, sœc az bi for ði Inglis vərb “ be ” or der for ði Jérman definit artikl.

On ſaikolojikal graundz it apiirz advaizabl az a ruul tu juz dæbl letørz tu denout loj ſaundz in orθografiz.

Ði folouij ar ſpesimenz ov Frenc, Jérman and Sinhaliiiz (klasikal ſtaił) riten in posibl formz ov Internaſional Fonetik Spelij :—

La bize e le ſolej ſe diſpytet, ſakcer asyrajt k il etet le plyz ført, kajt ilz ojt vy œg vvajažoer ki ſ avanjet, aŋvəlope dajz ſoŋ magto.

Ainst ſtriten zix nortvint unt zone, veer fon iinen baiden vool der ſterkere vɛ̄ere, als ain vanderer, deer in ainen varmen mantel gehylt vaar, des veeges daheer kaam.

Uturu huløjjgø haa irø kauru vedie balø ſampannødø kija beedø kæraddi, unuhum ſaaluvak perøvaagenø innø magiek laŋga vuneejø.

World Orthography

The value of the ſpecial letters of the International Phonetic Alphabet in the construction of alphabets for various languages has been recognised by those responsible for the system known as “World Orthography”. The World Orthography alphabet is identical with that of the Association Phonétique except that *j* and *y* are taken to have their English consonantal values.¹ World Orthography is now in use for the practical writing of many languages of Africa, including Dinka in the Sudan, and Igbo, Efik, Twi, and Ewe in West Africa. The system is described and exemplified in *The Practical Orthography of African Languages*, published by the Oxford University Press for the International African Institute. The methods of applying World Orthography to languages of India has been described in *The Problem of a National Script for India*, by D. Jones, which is obtainable in India from the Pioneer Press, Lucknow, and in England from Stephen Austin and Sons, Hertford, or from the Department of Phonetics, University College, London, W.C. 1.

¹ The representation of the International Phonetic *y* in World Orthography has not yet been settled, but *ɥ* has been suggested for it. This would seem to be a satisfactory solution, since the sounds represented by the International Phonetic *y* and *ɥ* are not known to occur as ſeparate phonemes in any language.

CURSIVE FORMS

t	ʈ	r	ʂ	ə	ə
d	ɖ	ɾ	ɣ	ʌ	ʌ
ʒ	ʐ	ɹ	ɿ	æ	æ
χ	χ	ɸ	h	ɛ	ɛ
b	β	β	ɥ	ɔ	ɔ
δ	ð	θ	v	ɪ	ɪ
ɳ	ɳ	ڻ	ڻ	ə	ə
ɳ	ɳ	f	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ
n	n	ڙ	ڙ	ڻ	ڻ
ŋ	ŋ	z	ɛ	ڻ	ڻ
tʃ	tʃ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ
ɸ	ɸ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ
χ	χ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ
l	l	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ
ɿ	ɿ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ

¹ r to be written ڻ (not ڻ) in languages containing r and ʈ.² The latter in languages not requiring d.

Les Statuts de l'Association Phonétique Internationale.

1°. Le nom de l'Association est "Association Phonétique Internationale" (en anglais International Phonetic Association ; en allemand Weltlautschriftverein).

2°. Le but de l'Association est le progrès des études de Phonétique sous tous les rapports, mais principalement 1° pour rendre plus facile et plus correcte l'acquisition des langues vivantes, et 2° pour arriver à représenter d'une manière à la fois scientifique et pratique les langues non encore écrites ou pour lesquelles existe seulement un mode de représentation défectueux.

L'Association estime qu'en poursuivant ce but, elle contribue sérieusement à nouer des relations cordiales entre les peuples de pays différents.

3°. Le siège social de l'Association est à l'adresse du Secrétaire.

COMPOSITION.

4°. L'Association se compose de membres actifs, de membres adhérents et de membres honoraires.

5°. Pour devenir membre actif ou adhérent, il faut être agréé par le Conseil et payer une cotisation dont le taux est fixé par un règlement intérieur.

6°. Le titre de membre honoraire est donné par une délibération du Conseil à des personnes ayant rendu des services à la phonétique. Les membres honoraires ne payent pas de cotisation.

7°. Le nombre des membres est illimité.

ORGANES DE L'ASSOCIATION.

8°. L'Association est administrée par un Conseil élu par les membres suivant un mode déterminé par un règlement intérieur.

9°. Le Conseil choisit dans son sein un Bureau, chargé d'expédier les affaires courantes.

10°. Vu l'état de dispersion des membres, les délibérations du Conseil sont en général prises par correspondance.—Le Bureau se réunit chaque fois que le besoin s'en fait sentir.

11°. Vu l'état de dispersion des membres, il n'y a pas d'Assemblée générale.

(Statuts approuvés le 1^{er} mars, 1945.)

**Règlement intérieur
de l'Association Phonétique Internationale.**

LE CONSEIL.

Les membres du Conseil, au nombre de 30, sont élus pour deux ans par les membres, au scrutin de liste. Ils doivent tous être membres actifs ou honoraires.

Le Conseil choisit dans son sein un Bureau composé d'un président, deux vice-présidents, un secrétaire et un trésorier. Les titulaires de ces emplois sont toujours rééligibles.

LES MEMBRES.

Tous les membres versent un droit d'entrée de 4 shillings (anglais). Ils reçoivent en échange un certain nombre de publications.

Les membres adhérents versent en outre une cotisation de 8 shillings par an. Ils reçoivent **Le Maître Phonétique** et parfois d'autres publications. Ils peuvent devenir membres à vie en versant 6 livres sterling une fois pour toutes.

Les membres actifs, qui entreprennent de propager les principes de l'Association, versent une cotisation annuelle de 12 shillings. Ils reçoivent deux exemplaires du **Maître Phonétique**, l'un de ces exemplaires étant destiné à la propagande. Ils peuvent devenir membres à vie en versant 9 livres sterling une fois pour toutes.

Tous les membres ont droit de vote pour l'élection du Conseil ; mais les votes des membres actifs comptent double.

(Approuvé 1930.)

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by other members, and after consultations extending over more than two years the first version of the International Phonetic Alphabet was drawn up. It was published in *Ø fonetik titcør*, August, 1888, together with a set of principles regarding its construction and its use. These were as follows :

- (1) There should be a separate letter for each distinctive sound ; that is, for each sound which, being used instead of another, in the same language, can change the meaning of a word.
- (2) When any sound is found in several languages, the same sign should be used in all. This applies also to very similar shades of sound.
- (3) The alphabet should consist as much as possible of the ordinary letters of the roman alphabet, as few new letters as possible being used.
- (4) In assigning values to the roman letters, international usage should decide.
- (5) The new letters should be suggestive of the sounds they represent, by their resemblance to the old ones.
- (6) Diacritic marks should be avoided, being trying for the eyes and troublesome to write.

It will be seen that with the exception of (5) and some special cases coming under (2), those principles still hold good to-day. (In regard to (5) it is now considered that letters should have unmistakable forms, and be as unlike each other as possible.) It will be observed too that (1) is an early statement of what we now call the "phonemic" principle of writing.

In 1888, when the international character of the Association was formally recognised and when the first international alphabet had been designed, it was decided, as from January, 1889 : (1) to adopt French as the official language of the Association ; (2) to change the name of the society to *L'Association Phonétique des Professeurs de Langues Vivantes* ; (3) to change the title of the journal to *Le Maître Phonétique*—the title which it has borne ever since. In 1897 the name of the society was altered once more, and it became known by its present title *L'Association Phonétique Internationale*.

The original International Phonetic Alphabet of 1888 contained quite a number of the special letters used to-day, but it was imperfect in various respects. The Council has accordingly, since 1889, worked unremittingly to remedy defects, improving upon signs which proved unsatisfactory and extending the alphabet to provide for languages which had not received consideration at the outset. The result is that we now have a system which, though doubtless capable of still further improvement, is a very effective instrument

[continued overleaf]

for transcription on international lines, and one which can be used both in "broad" and in "narrow" forms for the phonetic representation of all the principal languages of the world, and as a basis for orthographic reform for all languages needing it.

It is satisfactory to find that the work of the Association, extending as it does over more than sixty years, has met with considerable success. Its alphabet is now used for indicating pronunciation not only in the Association's official publications, but also in numerous dictionaries and textbooks by authors unconnected with the Association in many countries. And even more important, some of the Association's special letters are beginning to find their way into the common orthographies of some languages.¹

The Association considers that by encouraging the use of internationally recognised phonetic symbols for all languages its work contributes seriously to the creation and maintenance of cordial relations between peoples of different countries.

For further particulars concerning the Association application should be made to the Secretary of the International Phonetic Association, Dept. of Phonetics, University College, London, W.C. 1, England.

The Association has issued a number of other publications. Among them are:—

La Phonétique et ses Applications, by Paul Passy. 1s.

La Phonétique appliquée à l'enseignement de la lecture, by Paul Passy. 1s. 6d.

Chart of the International Phonetic Alphabet (1947). 3d.

Differences between Spoken and Written Language, by D. Jones (1948). 1s.

The Aims of Phonetics, by D. Jones (1938). 6d.

The Russian i-i Phoneme, by S. Boyanus (1947). 8d.

Fundamentos de Escritura Fonética, by D. Jones and I. Dahl (1944). 2s.

Vowel Resonances, by Sir Richard Paget, Bt. 1s. 6d.

¹ They are officially authorised for several languages of Africa. See *Practical Orthography of African Languages* (published by the Oxford University Press for the International African Institute).