

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| ɪ | I | ʊ | u: | Iə | eɪ | ɪ: | X |
| e | ə | ɜ: | ɔ: | ʊə | ɔɪ | əʊ | |
| æ | ʌ | ɑ: | ɒ | eə | aɪ | aʊ | |
| P | b | t | d | tʃ | dʒ | k | g |
| f | v | θ | ð | s | z | ʃ | ʒ |
| m | n | ŋ | h | l | r | w | j |

The Sound Foundations Phonemic Chart (US version)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|---|----|----|---|---|
| ɪ | I | ʊ | u | eɪ | ɪ: | X | |
| e | ə | ɜr | ɔ | ɔɪ | oʊ | | |
| æ | ʌ | ɑ | | aɪ | aʊ | | |
| P | b | t | d | tʃ | dʒ | k | g |
| f | v | θ | ð | s | z | ʃ | ʒ |
| m | n | ŋ | h | l | r | w | j |

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Sounds which are not phonemes, just allophones/replacements of certain phonemes:

[r] = alveolar tap (flap), replacing /t/ in AmE

[ʔ] = glottal stop (=plosive), replacing [t] and sometimes even [p] and /k/ in substandard accents of British English; originated in Scotland

[ts] = affricated /t/ in initial positions in SE accents

[dz] = affricated /d/ in initial positions in SE accents

The Cockney diphthong shift:

[i:] > [eɪ] > [aɪ] > [ɔɪ]

Consequences of misplaced stresses:

Camden Town (Roger Kingdon)

unique (Jan Werich)

event (a student)

dessert, Pompei (myself)

Yod dropping and Yod Coalescence - what is the difference?

These two are mutually exclusive - if you get Yod Dropping you don't get Yod Coalescence, and vice-versa.

Yod Dropping REMOVES the j after t and d before u:

tju:n becomes tu:n
dju: becomes du:

Yod Coalescence happens when the j has NOT dropped, but AFFRICATES the preceding t or d -

tju:n becomes tʃu:n
dju: becomes dʒu:

- so *dew* and *Jew* become homophones (=pronounced the same), and *Tuesday* is pronounced *Choose-day*.

Yod Dropping is common in North America, **Yod Co** in Britain.

Note that in older Cockney (up to the last third of the 20th century) Yod Dropping was common in Cockney; since then it has disappeared and Yod Coalescence has replaced it.

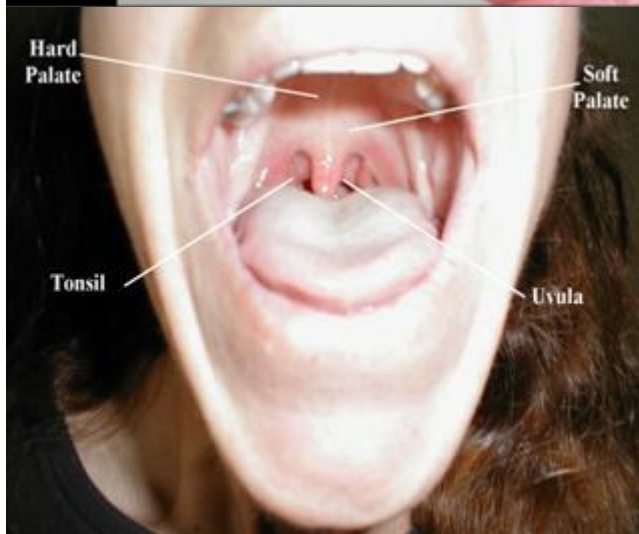
Source: Pétur Knútsson's page



COUNTRIES
LOVE SET

APEX OF THE TONGUE

This forms the anterior free end which, at rest lies behind the upper incisor teeth.



St. Patrick class, March 15

1) Song: a listening comprehension exercise

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jdblgoXNiL8>

Questions: a) the 3 colours on the Irish flag

b) the girl's age

c) the expressions for **flag** and **car**

d) the young man's identity

e) two expressions for what the girl

would rather do than have the flag

taken away

2) Description of Irish accent

3) Song: Famine by Sinéad O'Connor

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z0K2kaG3VhM>

&

Exercise in word stresses

IPA stress symbol: '

be 'fore the 'stressed 'syllable