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American english phonetic symbols pdf

There are many differences in pronunciation between British and American English, but most of them are not very important. Here we will only write about the main differences for an English student, to help understand the other accent better. (We will use the British phonetic symbols). THE LETTER R This is probably the most important difference. Britons only pronounce the letter R when followed by a vowel. American people always pronounce this letter. sorry /sɜ̃ɪ̃rɪ/ teacher /tiːtʊə/ /tiːtʊər/ FINAL SCHWA A final Schwa is pronounced very very weak in both BrE and AmE, but if it happens at the end of the speech (if after schwa we pause or stop), then in BrE it often opens and becomes a sound very similar / ie /, but in AmE it does not change. teacher /tiːtʊər/ in BrE sounds like even /tiːtɔă / (but in the phonetic transcription we still use a : /tiːtʊə/ VOKALEN (as in SOCK) In American English, this vowel is more open than in BrE, so it sounds like the British vowel (as in father or car) but short. [similar to Spanish or Italian A]. In British English this vowel sounds a bit similar to the vowel (as in fork) [a little similar to Spanish or Italian O]. The vowel (as in HUT) In American English, this vowel is more closed than in BrE, so it sounds a bit like the British vowel [similar to Spanish or Italian O]. In British English this vowel sounds a bit like the American vowel [similar to Spanish or Italian A]. THE CONSONANT -T- In BrE this consonant sound /t/ in front of a vowel or between vowels. In American English it sounds /t/ in front of a vowel, but it's flapped when it goes between vowels, like a quick/t/(we'll use the special symbol:/D/) [it sounds like the Spanish or Italian flapping R, as in cara] tourist /tɔːrɪst//tɔːrɪs/ Peter /piːtə/ /piːDər/ But in colloquial BrE that can also happen. The difference is that the sound / D / occurs only in colloquial BrE, but in AmE is the only possibility when T goes between vowels. PRONUNCIATION OF THE LETTER -U- In British English sounds the letter U sometimes (but, fun, must) and sometimes sounds / juː / (tube, music, stupid). The American people also pronounce this letter with (but, fun, must), but for many of the words with / of course: / , they use the vowel stupid /stjuːpɪd/ /stuːpɪd/ But this only happens with a few words and not everywhere in America. Other words are pronounced with / course: / as in BrE (music, cute, you, etc), and others can be pronounced with / of course: / or with , depending on the area or speaker (new, Cuba, etc.) The vowel (as in CAT) In BrE, this sound is slightly between and , in AmE, this sound is usually longer and much more like . In fact, in some parts of the United States, the main difference between and is that the first is short and the second a long, but the sound is almost the same. Also, in many parts this vowel is simply , not another sound. SHORT / LONG VOWELs IN BRE, all vowels can be as short (, etc) or long (, etc.). In AmE they are all the same length, or the difference is much smaller than in the UK. The difference is usually made with a contrast between tense and non-tense pronunciation rather than long and short. INTONATION Another important difference is intonation. As we speak, our voice goes up and down. When English people speak, their voice can go very high and quite low. When the American people speak their voice is pretty flat, they go up and down but not so much. So the effect is that british people sing a lot, and the American people sound much more monotonous in comparison. For the IPA for English help page on wikipedia pages, see Help:IPA/English. For a guide to adding IPA characters to Wikipedia articles, see {{IPA-endia}} and Wikipedia:Manual of Style/Pronunciation § Enter IPA characters. This article has several problems. Help improve it or discuss these issues on the speech page. (Learn how and when to delete these template messages) This article possibly contains original research. Please improve it by checking the claims made and adding inline quotes. Statements consisting solely of original research should be removed. (May 2018) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) This article needs the attention of an expert on the subject. Please add a reason or a talking parameter to this template to explain the problem with the article. When placing this tag, consider associating this request with a WikiProject. (May 2018) This article may need to be rewritten to meet Wikipedia quality standards. You can help. The speech page can contain suggestions. (April 2019) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) This article contains IPA phonetic symbols. Without proper rendering support, you can see question marks, boxes, or other symbols instead of Unicode characters. For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help:IPA. This diagram shows the most common applications of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) to represent pronunciation in English. See Pronunciation replay for English for phonetic transcriptions used in different dictionaries. Ame, American English Aue, Australian English BahE, Bahamian English BarE, Barbadian English CaE, Canadian English CIE, Channel Island English EnE, English English FiE, Fiji English InE, Indian English IrE, Irish English NZE, New Zealand English PaE, Palauan English ScE, Scottish English SIE, Solomon Islands English SAE, South African English SSE, Standard Singapore English WaE, Welsh English Chart This chart provides a partial system of diames for English. The symbols for the diaphones are given in bold, followed by their most common phonetic values. For the vowels, a separate phonic value is given for each major dialect, and words used to name the corresponding lexical sets are also given. The diaphonemer and lexical sets given here are based on RP and General American; they are not enough to express all all found in other dialects, such as Australian English. English Consonants Dia-phoneme[1] Phones Example p ph, p pen, spin, tip b, bʰ men, web t th, t, two, sting, bet d d, di, [3] do, daddy, odd tɔ tɔh, tɔ chair, nature, teach d'd', dăi gin, joy, edge k kh, k cat, kill, skin, queen, unique, thick ᶇ|, go, get, ged, beg f f fool, enough, sheet, off, photo v v, v, voice, has, of, verve θ θ, ti, f[4] thing, teeth ð ð, ð,ð,di, v[5] this, breathe, father's se, city, pass z z, zi zoo, step ɔ ɔ hon, sure, session, emotion, leash ', s genre, pleasure, beige, equation, fittings h, ç[7] ham , hue m m [8] man, ham n n no, tin ɥ ringer, sing,[9] finger, drink l l, [10] l,[11] [11] [11] [12] left, bell, sable, please r-w,[13] r,[14] [11] run, very, probably w, ʍ[11] we, queen j j yes, nyala hw ʍ, w[16] what Marginal consonants x x, χ, k, kh, h, [, ç loch (Scottish),[17] ugh[18] ɬ ɬ]] AmE AuE[20][21] BahE BarE CaE[22] CIE EnE FiE InE[23] IrE[23] 24] NZE[25][26] PaE ScE[27] SIE SAE[28][29] SSE WaE[30] Keyword Examples AAVE Boston accent Cajun English General American[31][32][25] Inland Northern American English Mid-Atlantic accent Mid-Atlantic American English New York accent Southern American English Cockney Geordie RP[33][34] Scouse Ulster English West & South-West Ireland English Dublin English Supraregional Southern English Abercraf English Port Talbot English Cardiff English Non-Rhotic Rhotic older younger non-Rhotic older rhotic non-rhotic older rhotic cultured general Broad conservative Contemporary Belfast Mid-Ulster traditional Ulster Scots Local Dublin English New Dublin English Cultured General Broad broad : : ~ ɛəɜi ~ e əɜəs] / ɛə] [æ eə]~ɛə]~æ[35] eə]. ~ɪəsæ æə]. ~ɛə]~eə][35] ɛəs[eəɪə][35] eə].~æiə [35] æ:[36] a ~æ:[36] æ:~ɛ:[36] æ~a æ~ɛə[35] æ æ~ɛ~ɛɪ a æ a æ ɛ ã:~a æ æ æ ã æ ɛ ɛ æ ã æ æ ɛ æ a~æ æ~ɛ~e].ɛ[37] a:[36] a.:~æ:[36] TRAP ham æ~ɛ:~ɛə].æ~ɛə]. æ~ɛəæ æ ææiə~ɡæɛæ æ~a bad æ , ɛə].~eəɔ~ɪə].[35] æ a~æ æ~ɛ a a~æ lad ɔ: / æ ã~a æə].~ɛə].[35] ɛəs[eə].[35] ã: ã: ɔ: æ: æ: ˜a: a: ɔ: ˜ã: ɔ: : ã[38] BATH pass ɔ: a~ã~ã ɔ a~ã ɔ a~ã ɔ ɔ ɔ: ã : : ɔ: ɔ: ɔ: a: a:~æ: PALM father-(ɔs)~ɔ-ɔ(ɔ-ɔ-ɔ)a ɒ̃ə- ɒ̃, ɒ: ɒ̃~ã, o: ɒ̃, o: CLOTH off[40] ɔ: ɔ: ɒ: o: ɒ:~ɑ: o:~ɔ: ɔ:~ɔə~ɔuə ɔ: o: ɒ: ɔ:~ɒ: ɒ:~ɔ:~o: ɒ: o: ɒ: o: ɒ: ã: THOUGHT law o:~oʊ~ɔo pause ə ə ə~ɐ ə ɐ~a ə ə ə ə~ɐ ə ə[41] ə COMMA about ɪ ɪ~iə ɪ ɪ~ɪ~ĭ ɪ ɪ ɪ~ĭ ɪ~ĭ ɪ~ĭ