

Anyone who phonically knows some of those languages can find by oneself various unsatisfactory points, here and there.

But let us go back to the two dictionaries we are dealing with here: *fig C-D* are a representation of their quadrilaterals regarding the British accent, keeping their collocations, but using Natural Phonetics *canIPA* symbols. These are followed by the *offIPA* symbols used in those dictionaries, if different, and shown in inverted commas, to focus attention on their *generic phonemic* (and conservative) choice, rather than the phonetic and realistic one, as we show in *fig B*, although we do this using the official figure, with all its drawbacks, including its aforementioned [æ]-collocation. This is done on purpose, just to make comparisons easier.

One further main problem that remains is that both these dictionaries show the (narrow) diphthongs [iɪ, μu] as if they actually were two long monophthongs [i:, u:].

By comparing, then, *fig B* with *fig C-D*, certain differences are quite obvious, especially in regard to the *seven* diphthongs [iɪ, eɪ, aɨ, σɨ, aɔ, ɜɔ, μu].

fig B. British-English vocalic elements on *offIPA* quadrilaterals with *canIPA* symbols.

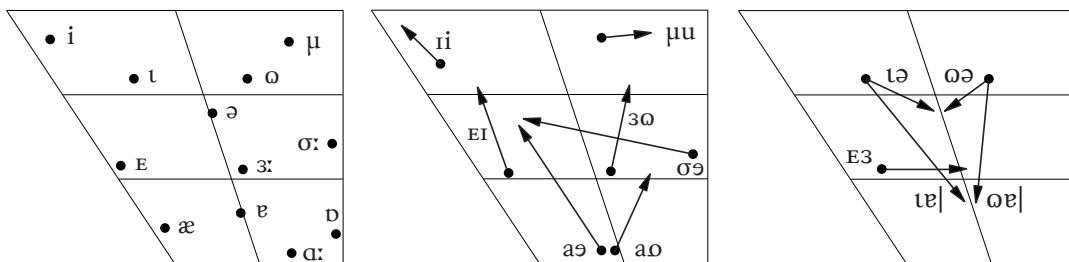


fig C. Jones: British-English vocalic elements on *offIPA* quadrilaterals with *canIPA* symbols, too.

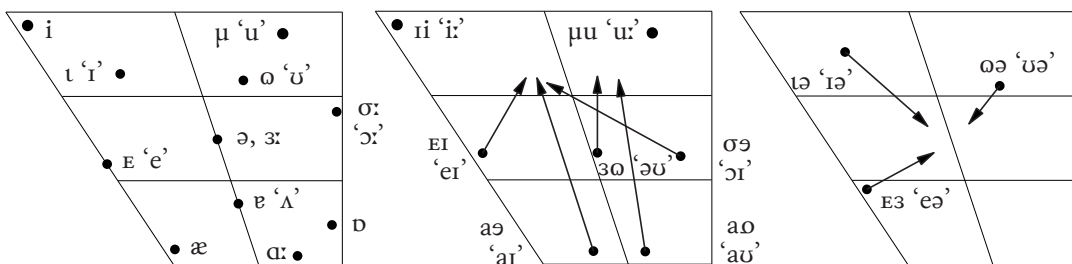
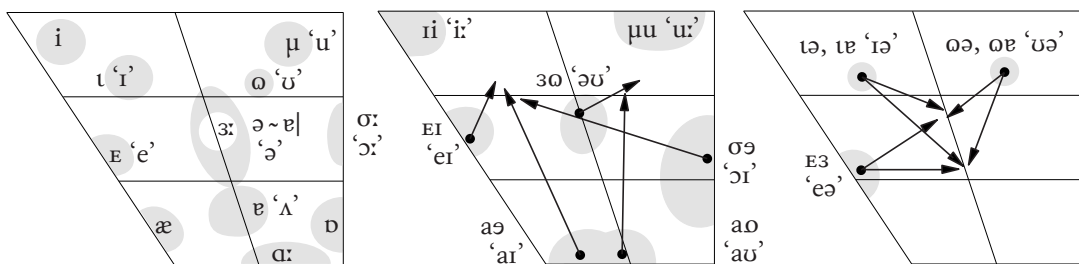


fig D. Wells: British-English vocalic elements on *offIPA* quadrilaterals with *canIPA* symbols, too.



At last, in *fig E*, we give the same British-English vocalic elements on our own vocograms, in order to show how they appear in a clearer and more convincing

way. In fact, any comparisons between different accents become more useful and practicable.

fig E. British-English vocalic elements on ^{can}IPA vocograms with ^{can}IPA symbols. Of course, the taxophones are included, not to convey a false –or partial– image of the actual accent.

