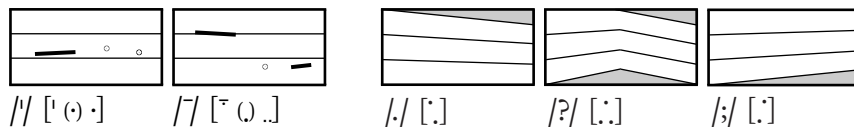
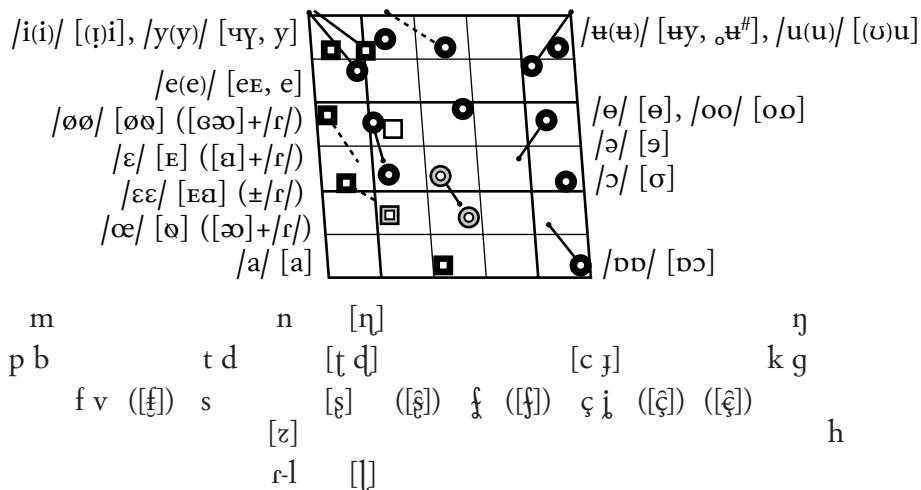


Here is a new phonosynthesis of Swedish, with modifications and the addition of the Scania accent (in the South of Sweden).

17.38.1. *Swedish* (Germ., IE), unlike Norwegian, exhibits narrow diphthongs ([V·V]) for <long> V, while it has no phonemic diphthongs at all; in fact, the frequent sequence /ɛj/ [ɛj̥] is not a diphthong (neither are /aj̥, ɔj̥/ [aj̥, ɔj̥], occurring in exclamations): *nej* /ˈnɛj̥/ [ˈnɛj̥]; in the vocogram we have also indicated the four vowel taxophones conditioned by a following /r/: /ɛ, ɛɛ, øø, œ/ [ɛ, ɛɛ, øø, œ]. Notice that <long a> is /ɒɒ/ [ɒɒ]: *Karl, Lars* /ˈkɑrɒl, ˈlɑrɒs/ [ˈkɑrɒɒ, ˈlɑrɒɒ]. The concrete realizations of /ii, yy, ʉʉ, uu/ [iː, yː, ʉː, uː], with their second elements so tense and close as to cross the top margin of the vocogram are also worth noticing; they sometimes have a slight friction noise as in the semi-constrictive contoids [j̥, y̥, ʉ̥, u̥]: [i̥j̥, y̥y̥, ʉ̥ʉ̥, u̥u̥]. In Stockholm, /e, ɛɛ/ (not followed by /r/) → /ɛ, ɛɛ/. Besides, in non-Germanic words, we find the rarer [øʉ#, eu, au].

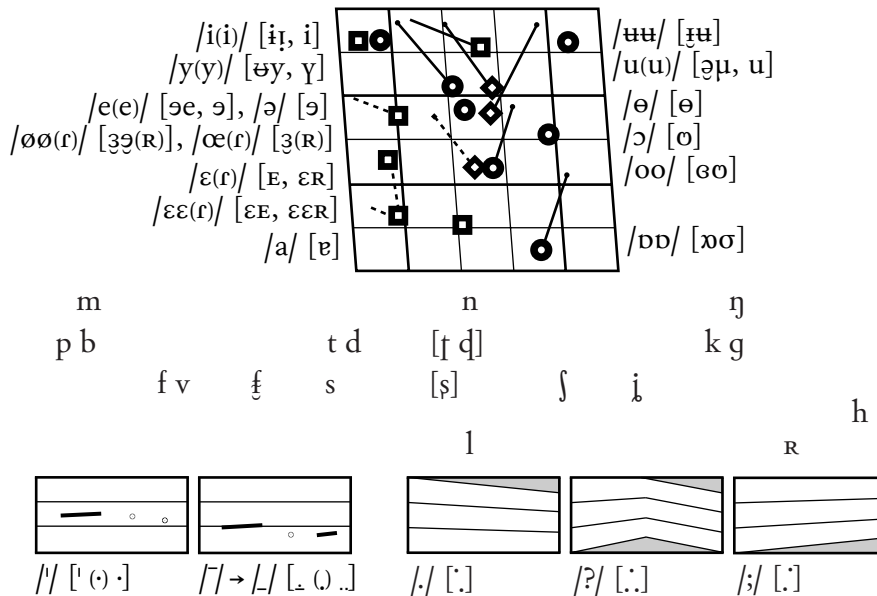


For Swedish, the postalveolar series, [ŋ, ʃ, ʒ, ʒ, [l], is best considered as the realization of the phonemic sequences /r/ + /n, t, d, s, l/, rather than as self-standing phonemes </ŋ, ʃ, ʒ, [l]>. As in Norwegian, we also find that /p, t, k/ (not preceded by /s/) are <aspirated>; and /k#, g#/ [c, ɟ]. Typically Swedish, instead, is the realization of /r/ [r, r#], which generally becomes [z, z#] (also [ç#]) in Stockholm. The most typical consonantal articulation of Swedish is /ʃ/ [ʃ]: *sjärt* /ˈʃɛrt/ [ˈʃɛrt], with five variants, more or less regionally marked, [ʃ, ʃ̥, ʃ̥, ʃ̥, ʃ̥] (which we show for their peculiarity), including the change into [ʃ̥].

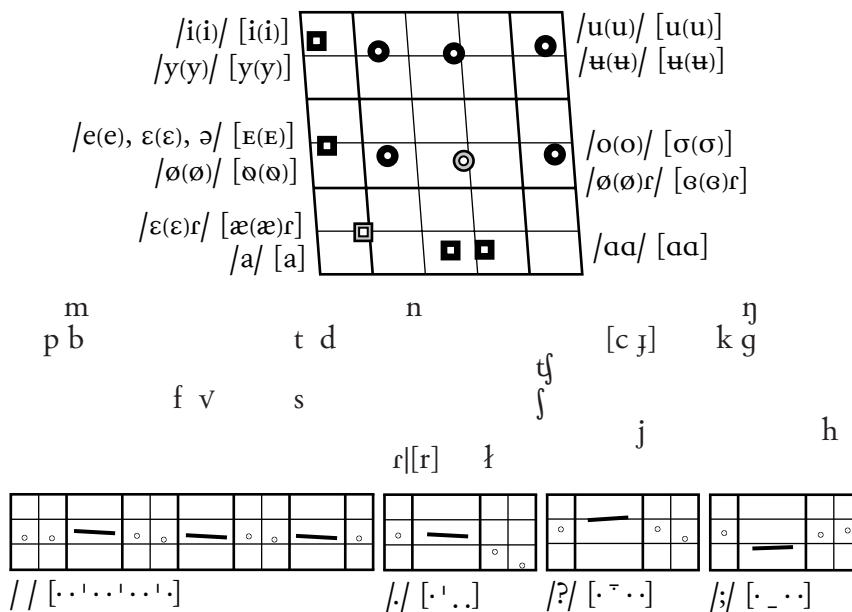
Like Norwegian, Swedish still preserves word tonemes, so that we can find minimal pairs such as: *biten* /ˈbiitən/ [ˈbiː.tən] <the bit> and /ˌbiitən/ [ˌbiː.tən] <(she/he/it) bit>; *tomten* /ˈtɔmtən/ [ˈtɔm.tən] <the ground> and /ˌtɔmtən/ [ˌtɔm.tən] <the goblin>; with marked tonemes, secondary prominences do not follow the contour given in the tonogram, but that of compounds: *någonstans* /ˌnoogɔnstans/ [ˌnoo.gɔn.stans, -gɔn-] <somewhere>, *anklaga* /ˌanklɔga/ [ˌaŋ.khlɔ.ga] <to accuse>. To

end with, some useful examples: *Stockholm* /ˈstɔkħɔlm/ [ˈstɔkħɔlm], *Göteborg* /jɔetəˈbɔrj/ [jɔtəˈbɔrj], *Magnus* /ˈmaɲnəs/ [ˈmaɲnəs], *Malmberg* /ˈmalmberj/ [ˈmalm̥berj], *blomma* /ˈbluma/ [ˈblum̥ma] (with /VCV/ [CC], short unstressed V).

17.38.2. In Scania (South) we find: /ç, ʃ, r/ [ʃ, ʃ̥, R], with [ʌC], in place of [ɲ, t̥, d̥, ʂ, ʃ̥]; besides, [tʰ, dʰ, ʂʰ, Rʰ], /VCV/ [CC], /r/ → /r̥/ [r̥].



17.38.3. About 5% of Finns are native speakers of Swedish, which is as follows: with no <aspiration>, no postalveolar taxophones, but [rn; rt, rd, rs, rʃ]; /ʃ/ [ʃ] for both /ç, ç/; /tʃ/ for both *tj* and *k* + front V, /çj/ for *dj*; final /k, g, r/ [c, ɣ, r]; [V-C:V] for [VC-CV]; no toneme, but normal stress on proper syllables.



Spelling: *c* /k, sV/, *ch* /ç/, *e* /ee, ɛ, ə/, *ei* /ɛi/, *g* /g, j̥V/, *h* /h/, *#hj* /j̥/, *k* /k, çV/, *kj* /ç/, *lg#* /lj̥/, *ng* /ŋ/, *or* /u(u), oo, ɔ/, *qu* /kv/, *rg#* /rj̥/, *s* /s/, *sj* /ʃ/, *sk* /sk, ʃV/, *skj* /ʃ/, *stj* /ʃ/, *tj* /ç/, *u* /u̥, ø/, *y* /y(y)/, *v* /v/, *z* /s/, *å* /oo, ɔ/, *ä* /ɛ(ɛ)/, *ö* /øø, œ/.