

6. Spanish

6.o. The Spanish accents that will be dealt with are the neutral *Iberian* and the (central-southern) *American* versions. There are really very few differences in neutral pronunciation; therefore a diaphonemic transcription is not necessary (whereas for Portuguese and English it is); the American variant simply has two phonemes less: /θ, ʎ/, which become /s, ʝ/. The former two symbols, however, are used diaphonemically, as they distinguish the two accents.

Requiring informative symbols, to recall this phenomenon more clearly, one could resort to /θ, ʎ/, or –if inclined to a more international type of transcription– to /s, ʝ/. On the other hand, again, to help foreigners, it is worth indicating the phonemes /b, d, g/ with /b̥, d̥, g̥/, in contexts where they are realized as [β, δ, γ]. Placing /β, ð, γ/ (as seen in some text-books and dictionaries with transcriptions) is no good usage at all: because they are not phonemes, and because in the inflection of lemmata things do not remain constant.

Although, even for Spanish, the number of speakers with ‹American› accents is decidedly more consistent than for the Iberian ones, we prefer to consider the latter ‹primary›, because it is closer to the written word; therefore it is more advisable, for teaching purposes too, also for more coherent spelling, which, on the other hand, is a safer guide to pronunciation.

Obviously, even the American accent has many internal variants, which we here consider to be non-neutral, even if, they are often more widespread than neutral pronunciation, which (as happens in every language) is decidedly minimal.

Generally, these variants are not stigmatized in the way easily localized pronunciations are, nor do they have negative connotations, as each nation has its own ‹national› accent as well as regional variants. A more in-depth study of Spanish pronunciation will give the macro-koinés (at least seven for America), to be considered ‹neutral›, as well as more specific, regional variants.

On the other hand, the non-neutral characteristics of Spanish are shared by most Hispanic American nations, and in Europe as well, so as to make the non-neutral accents more alike, even if they remain recognizable. For this reason, regarding Spanish, other accents will not be presented, other than the two neutral ones (as done, instead for German, which has more distinct accents, above all in Switzerland and Austria).

However, recordings are being collected for a systematic description of the actual Spanish accents. In the meantime, the phonosynthesis of eastern Andalusian can be seen (in § 17.9 of *NPT/HPb*).

Vowels

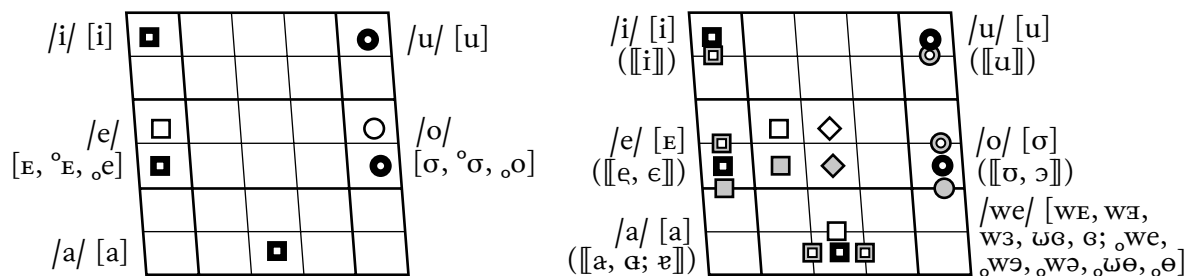
6.1.1.1. Spanish has only five vowel phonemes realized as shown in the first vocogram in fig 6.1 [i; ʲ, ɛ, ɐ; a; ʷ, ɔ, o; u] /i, e, a, o, u/. For *e, o* in the neutral Iberian-American accent, in stressed syllables, [ɛ, ɔ] are normal, but, in unstressed syllables, we find [e, o].

We therefore have examples such as: [ʲsi]ⁱ [ʲsi]^a /si/ *sí*, [ʲkriʲsiʲ]ⁱ [-sis]^a /ʲkrisis/ *crisis*, [ʲmil] /ʲmil/ *mil*, [θerʲner]ⁱ [s-]^a /θerʲner/ *cerner*, [paʲpel] /paʲpel/ *papel*, [ʲtjerr-ri:a] /ʲtjerr-ri:a/ *tierra*, [ʲʃeʲiʲ]ⁱ [ʲseʲis]^a /ʲseʲis/ *seis*, [rʲeʲsto]ⁱ [rʲeʲs-]^a /rʲeʲsto/ *resto*, [ʲteʲχa]ⁱ [-xa]^a /ʲteʲxa/ *teja*, [deʲχar]ⁱ [-x-]^a /deʲxar/ *dejar*, [ʲsjemp-ɾe]ⁱ [ʲs-]^a /ʲsjemp-ɾe/ *siempre*, [aʲtento] /aʲtento/ *atento*, [uʲʃteʲð]ⁱ [us-]^a /uʲʃteʲð/ *usted*, [ʲpeθ]ⁱ [s-]^a /ʲpeθ/ *pez*, [deʲz-ðe]ⁱ [-z-]^a /deʲz-ðe/ *desde*, [ʲkeʲʃo]ⁱ [-so]^a /ʲkeʲʃo/ *queso*.

And: [ʲpeʲtʃo] /ʲpeʲtʃo/ *pecho*, [komʲɾe] /komʲɾe/ *compré*, [ʲanda] /ʲanda/ *anda*, [paʲtata] /paʲtata/ *patata*, [gorr-ri:a] /gorr-ri:a/ *gorra*, [ʲoi] /ʲoi/ *hoy*, [rʲoʲsa] /rʲoʲsa/ *rosa*, [ʲoʲχa]ⁱ [-xa]^a /ʲoʲχa/ *hoja*, [moʲχar]ⁱ [-x-]^a /moʲχar/ *mojar*, [faʲβoɾ] /faʲβoɾ/ *favor*, [ʲsol]ⁱ [ʲs-]^a /ʲsol/ *sol*, [rʲaʲθon]ⁱ [s-]^a /rʲaʲθon/ *razón*, [gʲolpe] /gʲolpe/ *golpe*, [pʲoʲlo]ⁱ [-jo]^a /pʲoʲlo/ *pollo*, [ʲlaʲmo]ⁱ [ja-]^a /ʲlaʲmo/ *llamó*, [deʲkoʲro] /deʲkoʲro/ *decoro*, [tuʲβo] /tuʲβo/ *tuvo*, [rʲuʲmoɾ] /rʲuʲmoɾ/ *rumor*.

6.1.1.2. More ‹sophisticated› descriptions, as those by Navarro Tomás, are, in actual fact, excessive; indeed, even acoustic data (which, often indicate differences not heard by the human ear [not even natives’]), generally agree that there are only five realizations. In the pre-phonemic time, Navarro Tomás represented the stressed and unstressed vocoids with different symbols, including gradations dependent on their position in a checked or unchecked syllable, or because of contextual influences, leading back to only five elements. Normally, however, the hyper-differentiated gradations come under the stressed ([i, ɛ, a, ɔ, u]) and unstressed ([i, e, a, o, u]) phones (cf fig 6.1 again).

fig 6.1. Spanish vowels (see text for the second vocogram).



Resorting to special symbols (cf fig 8.12 of *NPT/HPb*), which indicate the intermediate gradations between our fundamental vocoids, however, we could usefully profit from some important indications, not only with reference to the second vocogram given (for which they would be undoubtedly more useful), but also for [ī, ū] [i̇, u̇] and for [ā, ā; ā] [ā, ā; ā] (as it would be excessive to use [ī, ū; ā, ā; ē], and, for those which follow, [ē, ē; ō, ō]).

For the articulation of *e, o*, stressed in pronunciation, there is considerable varia-

tion (for speakers $\frac{2}{3}$ words; cf the second vocogram of fig 6.1); indeed, sometimes [ɛː; ɔː] [ε, ə] can be found, especially in checked syllables, or in the /ei, oi; rɛ, rɔ; ex, ox/ sequences; or, [ɛː/eː] [ε], [σː/oː] [σ], above all in unchecked syllables; and also for /e/ in checked syllables in /m, n; d; θ, s/. However, it is not necessary to point these out, as their regular timbre, in a stressed position, [ɛ, σ], is normal and safe, used by real natives (despite the variations). In unstressed syllables, in the same contexts, instead of [ε, ə], we obviously find [ɛ, σ].

For the sake of curiosity, and only here, we give some adapted cases which are pertinent to the aforementioned examples: [θɛrˈner] /θerˈner/ *cerner*, [paˈpel] /paˈpel/ *papel*, [ˈtjɛrɾa] /ˈtjerrɾa/ *tierra*, [ˈseis]ⁱ [ˈseis]^a /ˈseis/ *seis*, [rɛˈsto] [rɛs-]^a /rɛs-to/ *resto*, [teˈxa]ⁱ [-xa]^a /ˈtɛxa/ *teja*, [deˈxaɾ]ⁱ [-x-]^a /deˈxaɾ/ *dejar*, [sjɛmpɾe]ⁱ [ˈs-]^a /sjɛmpɾe/ *siempre*, [aˈtɛnto] /aˈtento/ *atento*, [uʃte(ð)]ⁱ [us-]^a /uʃted/ *usted*, [peθ]ⁱ [-s]^a /peθ/ *pez*, [deˈzde]ⁱ [-z-]^a /deˈzde/ *desde*, [keˈʃo]ⁱ [-so]^a /ˈkeso/ *queso*.

And: [peˈtʃo] /peˈtʃo/ *pecho*, [kəmˈpɾe] /komˈpɾe/ *compré*, [gɔrɾa] /gɔrrɾa/ *gorra*, [ˈoi] /oi/ *hoy*, [rɔˈʃa]ⁱ [-sa]^a /rɔˈso/ *rosa*, [ˈɔxa]ⁱ [-xa]^a /ˈoxa/ *hoja*, [moˈxaɾ]ⁱ [-x-]^a /moˈxaɾ/ *mojar*, [faˈβɔɾ] /faˈβoɾ/ *favor*, [ˈsɔl]ⁱ [ˈs-]^a /ˈsol/ *sol*, [raˈθɔn]ⁱ [-s]^a /raˈθon/ *razón*, [gɔlpe] /gɔlpe/ *golpe*, [poˈlo]ⁱ [-jo]^a /ˈpoˈlo/ *pollo*, [laˈmo]ⁱ [ja-]^a /laˈmo/ *llamó*, [deˈkoɾo] /deˈkoɾo/ *decoro*, [ruˈmɔɾ] /ruˈmoɾ/ *rumor*.

Also for /i, a, u/: [senˈtir] [senˈtir]ⁱ [s-]^a /senˈtir/ *sentir*, [aʃiɣˈnar] [aʃiɣˈnar]ⁱ [-s]^a /aʃiɣˈnar/ *asignar*, [ˈiχo] [ˈiχo]ⁱ [-xo]^a /ˈixo/ *hijo*, [ˈmirɾe] [ˈmirɾa] /ˈmirɾa/ *mirra*, [ˈriko] [ˈriko] /ˈriko/ *rico*; [kaˈɾɲe] [kaˈɾɲa] /kaˈɾa/ *caña*, [maˈtʃo] [maˈtʃo] /maˈtʃo/ *macho*, [maˈjo] [maˈjo] /maˈjo/ *mayo*, [kaˈle] [kaˈle]ⁱ [-je]^a /kaˈle/ *calle*, [ˈbaile] [ˈbaile] /baile/ *baile*; [ˈalto] [ˈalto] /ˈalto/ *alto*, [maˈxa] [maˈxa]ⁱ [-xa]^a /maxa/ *maja*, [kaˈχɔn] [kaˈχɔn] /kaˈxon/ *cajón*, [kaˈuʃe] [kaˈuʃa]ⁱ [-sa]^a /kausa/ *causa*, [aˈun] [aˈun] /aˈun/ *aún*, [bilˈβao] [bilˈβao] /bilˈbao/ *Bilbao*, [aˈɔɾa] [aˈɔɾa] /aˈora/ *ahora*; [ˈturko] [ˈturko] /ˈturko/ *turco*, [χunta]ⁱ [ˈx-]^a /χunta/ *junta*, [ˈluχo] [ˈluχo]ⁱ [-xo]^a /ˈluxo/ *lujo*, [tuˈrɾɔn] [tuˈrɾɔn] /tuˈrɾon/ *turrón*, [ruˈmɔɾ] [ruˈmoɾ] /ruˈmoɾ/ *rumor*.

6.1.1.3. After /i, u/, /e[#], o[#]/ remain [e, o], even if at times we can find [ɔɛ, ɔσ] (in neutral pronunciation too): [felɪˈθes]ⁱ [-ses]^a /felɪˈθes/ *felices*, [ˈriko] /ˈriko/ *rico*. Even in an unstressed syllable, above all next to /x, r:/, we can have the [ɛ, σ] timbres, but, for neutral pronunciation, [e, o] are regular and adequate: [χelaˈtina]ⁱ [-x-]^a /χelaˈtina/ *gelatina*, [koˈrɾeo] /koˈrɾeo/ *correo*.

We also indicate a pronunciation which can be heard, above all in words of frequent usage, in not slow speech, the sequence /we/ can be pronounced [wɛ] (realizing a front-central vocoid); whereas in faster or less controlled speech, the sequence can be reduced to a single vocoid (ie a central rounded [ɔ]), through progressive shifts: [ˈpweβlo, ˈpweɾ-, ˈpweɜ-, ˈpweɞ-, ˈpweɟ-] /ˈpweβlo/ *pueblo*, [ˈnweβe, ˈnweɾ-, ˈnweɜ-, ˈnweɞ-, ˈnweɟ-] /ˈnweβe/ *nueve*, [aʃtaˈlweχo, -weɾ-, -weɜ-, -weɞ-, -weɟ-] [as-]^a /astaˈlweχo/ *hasta luego*, [kwesˈtjɔn, -wɛ-, -wɜ-, -wɞ-, -wɟ-] [-s]^a /kwesˈtjɔn/ *cuestión*. However, it is not appropriate to actively adopt this particular kind of pronunciation (which is shown in the central part of the second vocogram in fig 6.1).

Diphthongs

6.1.2.1. The various possible diphthongs are biphonemic, with phonetic realizations corresponding to those of monophthongs, joined together (as in Italian): [ˈlei] /ˈlei/ *ley*, [peˈinaˈðo] /peˈinaˈðo/ *peinado*, [ˈoiɣo] /ˈoiɣo/ *oigo*, [boikoˈteo] /boikoˈteo/ *boicoteo*, [ˈbaile] /ˈbaile/ *baile*, [ˈaula] /ˈaula/ *aula*, [auˈðaθ]ⁱ [-s]^a /auˈðaθ/ *audaz*, [ˈdeuða] /ˈdeuða/ *deuda*, [euˈχɛnjo]ⁱ [-x-]^a /euˈxenjo/ *Eugenio*, [ˈbou] /ˈbou/ *bou*, including [diˈria] /diˈria/ *diría*, [naˈβios]ⁱ [-s]^a /naˈβios/ *navíos*, [kontiˈnuo] /kontiˈnuo/ *continúo*...

As far as *diphthongs* are concerned, we must be absolutely resolute because (strange though it may seem, in the third millennium), there are deep-rooted incorrect convictions, dragged through centuries, which are particularly <valued> even by Hispanic phoneticians. A look at how things really are, would (or could) be easy, by simply considering what is phonetic, exclusively in phonetic terms.

Instead, the range of mixtures of omnipresent (and interfering) spelling and grammatical (not to speak of metrical and diachronic) considerations, still loom, resulting merely in the creation of chaos of a subject which sets itself apart in being clear and objective.

6.1.2.2. As said, Hispanic literature (not that it is alone – unfortunately!) dedicates too much effort in complicating what is quite simple. Indeed, instead of three very common structures, *ie real diphthongs* ([ˈVV, ˌVV, ˚VV]), *hiatuses* ([VV, VˌV]), and *heterophonic sequences* ([CV], such as, [jV], [wV], and the like), they continue to consider only two of them: <diphthongs> (with fusion: <syneresis>) and <hiatuses> (with separation: <dieresis>) but with strained interpretations of medieval origin, of a graphic-grammatical and graphic-metrical nature.

Indeed (unless one is a <magician> and can do phonetics based on graphic-grammatical categories), in phonetic terms, it is absurd to speak about <diphthongs> in the case of [ˈjV, ˚wV] ([ˈbjɛn] /ˈbjɛn/ *bien*, [ˈgwapa] /ˈɣwapa/ *guapa*).

As a matter of fact, only [ˈVi, ˚Vu] ([ˈaire] /ˈaire/ *aire*, [ˈkauʂa]ⁱ [-sa]^a /ˈkausa/ *causa*) are real diphthongs, as any [ˈVV, ˌVV, ˚VV] sequences are ([ˈauto] /ˈauto/ *auto*, [ˈautoˈβuʂ]ⁱ [-s]^a /autoˈβus/ *autobús*, [auˈtentiko] /auˈtentiko/ *auténtico*), and it is just as absurd to speak of <hiatuses> for [ˈiV, ˈuV], given that only [iˌV, uˌV] are real hiatuses, as any other [VV, VˌV] sequence ([paˈiʂ]ⁱ [-s]^a /paˈis/ *país*), compared to [paˈiʂaˈno]ⁱ [-s]^a /paˈisano/ *paisano*, a real diphthong. One can, therefore, not trust literature that only uses two categories (*ie* diphthong and hiatus) and, what is more, who dangerously mix them, so as to include heterophonic sequences in <diphthong>, and the real diphthong in <hiatus>...

Obviously, (real) *triphthongs* are sequences of three vocoids [VVV], with prominence on the first element (certainly not [VVV, VVV], nor –even– [jVV, wVV], or [VjV, VwV]), which, instead, occur in [ˈbwei] /ˈbwei/ *buey*, [ˈparaɣwai] /paraˈɣwai/ *Paraguay*.

Consonants

6.2.0. fig 6.2 gives the consonant articulations, of the two neutral accents, which are necessary for satisfactory Spanish pronunciation.

Instead, fig 1.9-15, give orograms, grouped by manners of articulation of all the contoids given in the chapters of this volume, even as secondary, occasional or regional variants of the 12 languages dealt with.

fig 6.2. Table of Spanish consonants.

	bilabial	labiodental	dental	alveolar	postalveo-palatal	palatal	prevelar	velar	velar round.	uvular
N	m	[m]	[n]	n	[ɲ]	ɲ		[ŋ]		[ɴ] ⁱ
K	p b		t d					k g		
KS					ʎ (dʒ)	[gɟ]				
X		f	θ ⁱ [θ] ⁱ			/j/ [i]		x ^a [ç]		[χ] ⁱ
S			s ^a [z] ^a	[s] ⁱ [z] ⁱ	[ʒ]					
J	[β]		[ð]			j [j]	[ɣ]		w [w]	
R				r r:						
L			[l]	l	[ʎ]	ʎ ⁱ				

+ [ɾ, m, n̄, ɲ, ɳ] cf text

Nasals

6.2.1.1. There are three nasal phonemes, /m, n, ɲ/, with various taxophones for /n/ [m, ɱ, n, ɲ, ɳ, ŋ, ɴ] (fig 1.9.1-2; [ŋ] is semi-provelar without full contact; we could add dental [ɳ], before /t, d; θ/, for which, however, [n] is sufficient; below, we add five more taxophones, [ɱ, m̄, ɲ̄, n̄, ɴ̄], for nasal heterorganic sequences): [ˈmaɾno] /ˈmano/ *mano*, [ˈniɾno] /ˈnipo/ *niño*, [umˈpeɾɾo] /umˈpeɾɾo/ *un perro*, [imˈbjeɾno] /imˈbjerno/ *invierno*, [imˈfjel] /inˈfjel/ *infiel*, [kontenˈdeɾ] [-ntɛɾ-] /kontenˈdeɾ/ *contender*, [konˈθɛβto] [-ɾθ-]ⁱ [-s-] [-ɾs-]^a /konˈθɛβto/ *concepto*, [konˈsɛχo]ⁱ [-sɛχo] [-ɾs-]^a /konˈsɛxo/ *consejo*, [ˈonɾa] /ˈonɾa/ *honra*, [ˈantʃo] [-ɾtʃ-] /ˈantʃo/ *ancho*, [ˈkonɟuxɛ]ⁱ [-xɛ]^a /konɟuxɛ/ *cónyuge*, [unˈɟunke] /unˈjunke/ *un yunque*, [konˈleβaɾ]ⁱ [-ɲɟ-, ɲj-]^a /konˈleβaɾ/ *conllevar*, [unˈweβo] /unˈweβo/ *un huevo*, [ˈbaŋko] /ˈbanko/ *banco*, [ˈtɛŋgo] /ˈtenggo/ *tengo*, [ˈfranxa]ⁱ [-ɲxa]^a /ˈfranxa/ *franja*.

The articulation of /ɲ/ is palatal, as in Italian, but short (not self-geminant, as in neutral Italian; even if, at times, it can geminate a little [ɲɲ], after a stressed V, which is then short): [ˈbaɲo; ˈbaɲo] /ˈbaɲo/ *baño* (cf Italian [ˈbaɲɲo] /ˈbaɲɲo/ *baño*).

As for /n[#]w/, even with the prefixes *cons-*, *ins-*, *trans-*, the most normal and suitable articulation is with [ŋ]: [konˈstruɟˈθjɔn]ⁱ [-ɲstruɟˈsj-]^a /konstruɟˈθjɔn/ *construcción*, [inˈstante]ⁱ [-s-]^a /insˈtante/ *instante*, [traɲsfoɾˈmar]ⁱ [-s-]^a /traɲsfoɾˈmar/ *transformar*; obviously forms such as [θiɾkuɲsˈtanθja]ⁱ [siɾkuɲsˈtansja]^a /θiɾkunˈstanθja/ *circunstancia* are included in this case.

For the first elements of /mn, nm/ sequences, we find some further taxophones,

with *double articulations* ([m], alveolar–bilabial, in a more precise pronunciation style, whereas a performance corresponding to the phonemic structure would sound extremely pedantic, «↑»), or with *coarticulations* ([m, m̥], respectively alveolarized bilabial and labialized alveolar) or with *semi-articulations* ([m̥, m̥]), in a more spontaneous and less controlled kind of pronunciation (fig 1.9.1-2): [ˈimno, ˈimno, ˈim̥no; †imno] /ˈimno/ *himno*, [kom̥ˈmiŋo, kom̥-, kom̥-, kom̥-; †kon-] /konˈmiŋo/ *conmigo*.

For /n̥/, neutral pronunciation gives [n], even if the velar realization, which remains non-neutral, is very common, above all in America; for word-final written *-m*, we can also find [m, m̥, m̥, m̥, m̥] (the labialized taxophones are due to the spelling), even if [n] is neutral and considered more traditional (probably because of the spelling): [aŋˈθjɔn] ⁱ [-sj-]^a /aŋˈθjɔn/ *acción*, [ˈalβun, -um, -um, -um̥, -um̥, -um̥] /ˈalβun/ *álbum*. It is important to note that before, a pause, the vibrations of the vocal folds stop at the same time as the offset of the tip of the tongue from the alveolar ridge (therefore, something like [-nə, -n̥, -n̥] is not at all acceptable).

Stops

6.2.2.1. Spanish has three diphonic pairs of stops, [p, b; t, d; k, g] /p, b; t, d; k, g/: [ˈpaʃo] ⁱ [-so]^a /ˈpaʃo/ *paso*, [ˈbɛʃo] ⁱ [-so]^a /ˈbɛʃo/ *beso*, [umˈbɛʃo] ⁱ [-so]^a /umˈbɛso/ *un beso*, [tuˈtɛo] /tuˈtɛo/ *tuteo*, [doˈloɾ] /doˈloɾ/ *dolor*, [kondoˈloɾ] /kondoˈloɾ/ *con dolor*, [ˈkaldo] /ˈkaldo/ *caldo*, [ˈkotʃe] /ˈkotʃe/ *coche*, [goˈriːla] /goˈriːla/ *gorila*, [unɡoˈriːla] /unɡoˈriːla/ *un gorila*.

However, the voiced stops, are realized as such only after a pause, after a nasal, and in the (homorganic) sequence /ld/, as the previous examples demonstrate. As a matter of fact, in all other contexts, the «normal» realization is approximant, [β, ð] /b, d/, or constrictive, [ɣ] /g/ (unless one speaks slowly, with precision or emphasis): [ˈloβo] /ˈloβo/ *lobo*, [eʃˈtaˈβjɛn] ⁱ [es-]^a /eʃˈtaˈβjɛn/ *está bien*, [ˈbɛrβo] /ˈbɛrβo/ *verbo*, [ˈalβa] /ˈalβa/ *alba*, [ˈpoβɾe] /ˈpoβɾe/ *pobre*, [aβsoˈluto] ⁱ [-βs-]^a /aβsoˈluto/ *absoluto*, [suˈβlime] ⁱ [s-]^a /suˈβlime/ *sublime*, [suβˈleˈβaɾ] ⁱ [s-]^a /suβˈleˈβaɾ/ *sublevar* (in this example, the prefix still sounds as if it is separate), [oβˈtaɾ] /oβˈtaɾ/ *optar* (both *b* and *v* are always /b/ [b, β]: Spanish does not have ⟨/v/⟩).

More examples: [ˈtoðo] /ˈtoðo/ *todo*, [peɾˈðeɾ] /peɾˈðeɾ/ *perder*, [maˈðɾe] /maˈðɾe/ *madre*, [ˈðeʒðe] ⁱ [-z-]^a /ˈðeʒðe/ *desde*; [lozˈðeˈðos] ⁱ [lozˈðeˈðos]^a /losˈðeˈðos/ *los dedos*, [aðmiˈrar] /aðmiˈrar/ *admirar*, [aðˈmosfɛra] ⁱ [-s-]^a /aðˈmosfɛra/ *atmósfera*, [aðxɛtiˈβo] ⁱ [aðxe-]^a /aðxeˈtiβo/ *adjetivo*; [ˈiŋo] /ˈiŋo/ *higo*, [laˈɣɛrɾa] /laˈɣɛrɾa/ *la guerra*, [ˈaɣwa] /ˈaɣwa/ *agua*, [elˈɣolpe] /elˈɣolpe/ *el golpe*, [ˈkaɾɣo] /ˈkaɾɣo/ *cargo*, [ˈsiŋlo] ⁱ [s-]^a /siˈŋlo/ *siglo*, [ˈdiɣno, ˈdiɣno] /ˈdiɣno/ *digno*, [ˈteɣnika, -ɲn-] /ˈteɣnika/ *técnica* (for /ŋn, kn/, [-ɲn-] is also possible), [aŋˈtoɾ] /aŋˈtoɾ/ *actor*, [diŋˈθjoˈaɾjo] ⁱ [-ŋs-]^a /diŋˈθjoˈaɾjo/ *diccionario*.

Before a front V and /j/, /k, g, ɣ/ realize as prevelar, by normal assimilation, but it is not necessary to systematically use the special symbols [k̠, g̠, ɣ̠]: [kiˈtaɾ] /kiˈtaɾ/ *quitar*, [ˈkjeɾo] /ˈkjeɾo/ *quiero*, [ˈɣia] /ˈɣia/ *guía*, [ˈaɣila] /ˈaɣila/ *águila*. In a true intervocalic position, we currently have a semi-constrictive articulation, [ɣ̠] (and [ɣ̠]): [ˈaɣo] [ˈaɣo] /ˈaɣo/ *hago* (and [ˈaɣila] [ˈaɣi-] /ˈaɣila/ *águila*).

6.2.2.2. In word-final position, [ð̞] /d̞/ is weak (ie articulated with less tension, [ð̞]), as well as devoiced, [ð̞̥], unless it is followed by voiced phones): [s̞Eð̞]ⁱ [s-]^a /s̞ed̞/ *sed*, [a'βlað̞] /a'βlad̞/ *hablad̞*; often it drops in: [us̞'tE(ð̞)]ⁱ [us-]^a /us̞te(d̞)/ *usted*, [ma'ðri(ð̞)] /ma'ðri(d̞)/ *Madrid*, and in nouns with /Vd̞[#]/ (not monosyllabic nouns): [ber'ða(ð̞)] /ber'ðad̞/ *verdad*, [bir'tu(ð̞)] /bir'tud̞/ *virtud*.

Furthermore, in the masculine ending *-ado(s)*, the articulation is just as attenuated (up to [θ], <zero>, in familiar pronunciation, above all the Iberian one, but not systematically; generally, in American pronunciation, the drop is considered to be non-neutral): [λe'ɣa(·ð̞)o]ⁱ [j̞e'ɣa·ð̞o]^a /λe'ɣað̞o/ *llegado*, [sol'da(·ð̞)oɾ]ⁱ [sol'da·ð̞os]^a /sol'dað̞os/ *soldados*.

As seen, before a voiceless C (or before a possible pause), /b, d, ɟ/ are devoiced: [oβ̞'tar, að̞ɣe'tiβo, aɣ̞'toɾ] (from the previous section). Due to an excessive influence of writing, above all in the American accent, some articulate /b, d, ɟ/ as [p, b; t, d; k, g] (with voicing in relation to the spelling), before heterosyllabic C (which, instead, represent a completely normal neutralization): [oβ̞'tar, op-], [ʃuβ-le'βar, -b-]ⁱ [s-]^a, [að̞mi'rar, ad-], [að̞'moʃfera, at-]ⁱ [s-]^a, [að̞ɣe'tiβo, ad-]ⁱ [-xe-]^a; [diɣno, 'dig-], [aɣ̞'toɾ, ak-].

Again, for the same reason, with a further (and more serious) removal from the real phonic structure, due to improper spelling influence (or because of regional accents, eg from Valencia, [v], and from Paraguay, [ʋ]), especially in American pronunciation, some introduce the </v/ phoneme> in Spanish, which has not existed for centuries: [emb̞i'ar; ʋem̞vi'ar] /emb̞i'ar/ *enviar*.

It is evident that the use we make of /b, d, ɟ/ is not *diaphonemic*, as the two accents substantially coincide; it is moreover, interphonemic, because it is supposed to show where their realization is not a stop, to help foreigners use it correctly, without strained deductions (and, often, incorrect – and therefore, the source of endless problems).

Stopstrictives

6.2.3. There is only one stopstrictive phoneme, voiceless postalveo-palatal, [tʃ̞] /tʃ̞/ (which, compared to postalveo-palatal protruded [tʃ] /tʃ/, of English or neutral Italian does not have labial protrusion: [l̞e'tʃ̞e] /l̞etʃ̞e/ *leche*, [mu'tʃ̞a'tʃ̞o] /mu'tʃ̞atʃ̞o/ *muchacho*, [tʃ̞atʃ̞a'tʃ̞a] /tʃ̞atʃ̞a'tʃ̞a/ *cha-cha-chá*). The regional change from /tʃ/ to [tʃ̞] is typically Andalusian and Caribbean.

Phonetically, there is another palatal stopstrictive, [g̞j̞], which is voiced, and realizes the constrictive phoneme /j̞/, which only occurs after a pause or after /n, l/: [(kon)'g̞j̞Eɾɾo] /[(kon)'j̞Eɾɾo/ (*con*) *hierro*, [iɲg̞j̞Eɣ̞'θj̞oɲ]ⁱ [-sj̞oɲ]^a /iɲj̞eɣ̞'θj̞oɲ/ *inyección*, [(e'l)'g̞j̞uɲke] /[(e'l)'j̞uɲke/ (*el*) *yunque*. Often, in familiar (and neutral) pronunciation, after pauses, we also find [j̞] (real constrictive) or a semi-stopstrictive, [ɟ̞j̞], or even a stop-semi-strictive, [g̞j̞]: [j̞Eɾɾo, 'j̞uɲke; 'ɟ̞j̞, 'g̞j̞-]; the same can occur, in the order [g̞j̞, g̞j̞, ɟ̞j̞, j̞], after /n, l/: [kon'g̞j̞Eɾɾo, kon'g̞j̞-, kon'ɟ̞j̞-, kon'j̞-], [iɲg̞j̞Eɣ̞'θj̞oɲ, iɲg̞j̞E-, iɲɟ̞j̞E-, iɲj̞E-]ⁱ [-sj̞oɲ]^a, [e'l'g̞j̞uɲke, e'l'j̞u-].

Constrictives

6.2.4.1. There are five constrictive phonemes; four are voiceless: [f] /f/, [θⁱ, s^a] /θ/, [ɕⁱ, s^a] /s/ and [χⁱ, x^a] /x/; whereas [j] /j/ is voiced (palatal) and, if the truth be told, only semi-constrictives, as it is half-way between an approximant, [j], and the real constrictive ([j̥]; but rarer in various languages).

[f] /f/ does not pose any problems, even if, often, American and Iberian speakers realize it as a bilabial (constrictive, [ɸ], or approximant, [β]): [(um)fa'βor; (um)ɸa-; (um)ɸa-] / (un)fa'βor/ (*un*) favor.

6.2.4.2. The others need further explanations. Indeed, [θ] /θ/ⁱ is neutral only in the Iberian accent, whereas in the American accent it becomes /s/: [θa'pato]ⁱ [sa-]^a /θa'pato/ *zapato*, [θjɛ'lo]ⁱ [sj-]^a /θjelo/ *cielo*, [di'θe]ⁱ [-se]^a /di'θe/ *dice*, [luθ]ⁱ [lus]^a /luθ/ *luz*. Starting from an American, or international type of transcription, it could be more appropriate to use the diaphoneme /s̥/: /sa'pato, 'sjelo, 'diθe, 'lus/. Before voiced C, the articulation becomes voiced: [χud'ɣar]ⁱ [xuz'ɣar]^a /xuθ'ɣar/ *juzgar*, [luθ do'raða]ⁱ [luz]^a /luθ do'raða/ *luz dorada*; naturally before sonants, in the American accent, [s] is preferred (as for /s/; cf the following section): [d̥jɛðmo]ⁱ [-s̥mo]^a /d̥jɛθmo/ *diezmo*.

6.2.4.3. For /s/ the place of articulation changes, from one accent to another, as /s/ is (apico-)alveolar in Iberian Spanish, [ɕ]ⁱ, but, (lamino-)dental in American Spanish, [s]^a: [eɕ'taɾðos]ⁱ [es'taɾðos]^a /es'taðos/ *estados*, [s̥sol]ⁱ [s-]^a /sol/ *sol*, [pi'ɕo]ⁱ [-so]^a /piso/ *piso*. (After a stressed V, as well as the normal –and more appropriate– [V̥s̥V]ⁱ [V̥s̥V]^a, one can also have [V̥s̥s̥V]ⁱ [V̥s̥s̥V]^a: [pi'ɕs̥o]ⁱ [pi'sso]^a.) Before voiced diphonic heterosyllabic C (/b, d, g/), /s/ becomes voiced, [z]ⁱ [z]^a: [loz'βurr:os]ⁱ [loz'βurr:os]^a /los'βurr:os/ *los burros*, [d̥ɛzðe]ⁱ [d̥ɛzðe]^a /d̥ɛsðe/ *desde*, [d̥iz'ɣus̥to]ⁱ [-z'ɣus-]^a /d̥is'ɣusto/ *disgusto*. In the /st, sd/ sequences, in neutral Iberian pronunciation, [ɕ, z] remain, as can be seen in the given examples; only the denti-alveolar articulation (dental with a raised tip, [s̥, z̥]) is possible, while it is necessary in the (still Iberian) pronunciation of the sequence /sθ/: [es'θɛ'na]ⁱ /es'θena/ *escena* (which in American pronunciation is [e'sɛ'na] /e'sena/, from //es'sena//).

However, before heterosyllabic non-diphonic C (/m, n, ɲ; j; w; l, ʎ; for /s/ + /r:/, see the end of this section), the behavior pattern is different, even if complementary: in the Iberian accent voicing prevails, [z, z̥, ɕ]; whereas in the American accent voicelessness prevails, [s, z̥, z] (even if we transcribe only the first realization for each accent): [m̥izmo]ⁱ [-s-]^a /'mismo/ *mismo*, [iz̥la]ⁱ [-s-]^a /'isla/ *isla*, [loz'wɛ'ɕos]ⁱ [-s'wɛ'sos, -'sw-]^a /los'wɛsos/ *los huesos*, [d̥os̥'jɛrr:os]ⁱ [d̥os̥]^a /'dos̥'jɛrr:os/ *dos hierros*. The last example shows the normal articulation of the postalveo-palatal kind, [ɕ]ⁱ [ɕ]^a, before /j/, as also before /ʎ, ɲ/: [laɕ'ʎu'βjas]ⁱ [laɕ̥'ju'βjas]^a /las'ʎuβjas/ *las lluvias*, [loz̥'ɲos̥nos]ⁱ [loɕ̥-, -os]^a /los'ɲonos/ *los ñoños*.

If the voiced C that follow are tautosyllabic (ie when they are part of the same syllable), /s/ remains voiceless, as even before V, /s[#]V/ (being initial in the phonosyllable): [s̥jɛsta]ⁱ [s̥jɛs-]^a /'sjesta/ *siesta*, [s̥wɛ'lo]ⁱ [s-]^a /'swelo/ *suelo*, [loɕa'mi'ɣos]ⁱ [-sa'mi'ɣos]^a /losa'miɣos/ *los amigos*, [miɕer'ma'nos]ⁱ [-ser'ma'nos]^a /miser'manos/

mis hermanos. (In the Catalan pronunciation of Spanish, instead, it is voiced, as in the Catalan language: [ˈlozaˈmiɾɔs, ˈmizeɾˈmaˈnos].)

For /s[#]r:/ (also /s[#]r:/) the most normal articulations are [r̄r:, r̄r:, ʒr:, zr:, r̄z:, rz:] (however, we only transcribe [r̄r:], but /sr:/, even if its actual pronunciation with [sⁱ, s^a] is decidedly excessive, as if spoken by a ‹foreigner› [both non-Hispanic and Hispanic]): [laˈr̄:rwɛˌðas]ⁱ [-s]^a /laˈr̄:rwɛðas/ *las ruedas*, [iˈr̄:ɹaˈɛl] /isr̄:aˈɛl/ *Israel*.

In the phonemic transcription, we use /s/, since, when speaking in a slow or emphatic manner, for [zⁱ, z^a], the actual pronunciation can undoubtedly be voiceless even in Iberian pronunciation.

6.2.4.4. The criterion adopted here, only considers two kinds of neutral pronunciation; however, while describing the pronunciations of each single nation, we will inevitably broaden our criteria so as to adequately include the characteristics of every single country (though, with all the non-neutral variants, which obviously each area presents). Therefore, let us mention a non-neutral variant, for (American, Canary, and Andalusian Spanish) /s[#]/, ie a very weak laryngeal approximant ([h], voiceless; and [ɦ], voiced before voiced phones), which is generally found together with what is traditionally (but incorrectly), defined as ‹aspirate(d)› /s/ (which, from a strictly phonetic point of view would mean [sh], as [th]...), before a pause, or a C, or even before a V. It is realized as if it were ‹/h/›. For example: [lahˈkwɛhta] /lasˈkwɛstas/ *las cuestras*, [ˈdɛɦdɛ] /ˈdɛsdɛ/ *desde*, [ˈiɦlah, ˈiɦ-] /ˈislas/ *islas*, [lohaˈmiɾɔh] /losaˈmiɾos/ *los amigos* (in neutral pronunciation: [lasˈkwɛstas]ⁱ [lasˈkwɛstas]^a, [ˈdɛzɛdɛ]ⁱ [-z-]^a, [ˈizlas]ⁱ [ˈislas]^a, [loʃaˈmiɾɔʃ]ⁱ [-saˈmiɾɔʃ]^a). Such pronunciation can even get to transform [h, ɦ] into [∅], ‹zero›.

6.2.4.5. Again, referring to non-neutral pronunciation, there can also be ‹colorings› of [h] (voiceless), depending on the timbre of the preceding vowel. This often happens, in *Argentinian* Spanish (where the phenomenon is normally heard; and, only in more formal conversation, can one avoid it; but, before a pause, it is considered very uneducated and, thus, more carefully avoided): [ˈliɦta] (palatal) /ˈlista/ *lista*, [ˈkweɦta] (laryngeal) /ˈkwɛsta/ *cueta*, [ˈpaɦta] (velar) /ˈpasta/ *pasta*, [ˈtoɦta] (laryngeal rounded) /ˈtosta/ *tosta*, [ˈguɦta] (velar rounded) /ˈgusta/ *gusta*; [ˈiɦla, ˈdɛɦdɛ, ˈaɦma, ˈoɦmosis, tuɦˈdʒɛntɛs] /ˈisla, ˈdɛsdɛ, ˈasma, ˈosmosis, tuˈdʒɛntɛs/ *isla, desde, asma, ósmosis, tus dientes*. In neutral pronunciation we have: [ˈliʃta, ˈkweʃta, ˈpaʃta, ˈtoʃta, ˈguʃta]ⁱ [-s-]^a and [ˈizla, ˈdɛzɛdɛ, ˈazma, ˈoʒmoʃis, tuzˈdʒɛntɛs]ⁱ [ˈis-]^a.

In Argentinian neutral pronunciation, however, only rarely is /s/ fully [s, z], in /s[#], s[#]/ contexts, but it is rather a dental grooved semi-constrictive, [ʃ, ʒ]: [ˈdɛzɛdɛ, losˈpɛrɾoʃ] /ˈdɛsdɛ, losˈpɛrɾos/ *desde, los perros*. (The two neutral pronunciations treated here, have [z, ʃ]ⁱ [z, s]^a. A less neutral but controlled Argentinian pronunciation has [ç] for [ʃ, ʒ] – cf fig 1.9-18.)

Another, even more marked characteristic, which is typical, above all, of parts of *Andalusia* and *America* (in particular, in the Caribbean and southern areas), /sC/ fuse together into [C]: [mizˈdɛˌðos; miɦiˈdɛˌðoh; miɦiˈdɛˌðoh; miˈðɛ; miˈθɛ; -oh] /misˈdɛðos/ *mis dedos*, [ˈtrezˈβailes; ˈtreɦiˈβaileh; ˈtreɦiˈβai; ˈtreˈɸai; ˈtreˈɸai-] /ˈtres ˈbai-

les/ *tres bailes*, [laz'βo'tas; lah'βo'tah; lah'βo-; la'Φo-; la'Φo-; -ah] /las'botas/ *las botas*, [loz'ɣa'jos; loh'ɣa'joh; loh'ɣa-; lo'xa-; lo'ha-; -oh] /los'gajos/ *los gallos*, [tuz'ɣa'tos; tuh'ɣa'toh; tuf'ɣa-; tu'xa-; tu'ha-; -oh] /tus'gatos/ *tus gatos* ([h] and derivatives have an intermediate type of phonation between [h] and [ɦ]). Neutral pronunciation is: [miz'ðe'ðos, trez'βa'iles, laz'βo'tas, loz'ɣa'jos, tuz'ɣa'tos]ⁱ [-z-, -s]^a.

Otherwise, before son(or)ants (/m, n; l; r/), /s/ can change into [C̣C, C̣C]: ['mizmo, 'miz-, 'mis-; 'mih-, 'miɦ-; 'mim-, 'miɦm-] /'mismo/ *mismo*, ['azno, 'az-, 'as-; 'ah-, 'aɦ-; 'an-, 'aɦ-] /'asno/ *asno*, ['izla; 'iz-, 'is-; 'ih-, 'iɦ-; 'il-, 'iɦl-] /'isla/ *isla*, [i'rra'el, i-r] /isra'el/ *Israel*. Neutral pronunciation: ['mizmo, 'azno, 'izla]ⁱ [-s-]^a [i'rra'el].

6.2.4.6. The voiced palatal semi-constrictive, [j̣] /j̣/ (already introduced in § 6.2.4.1; cf 6.2.4.3, as well), occurs between vowels, in words or sentences (ie in contexts which are different from the ones in § 6.2.3, but, as said there, it is also possible in those contexts): ['ba'ja] /'baja/ *vaya*, ['o'je] /'oje/ *oye*.

For /j̣/, there is a pronunciation which could come under the neutral one (from a familiar to an energetic kind), which is very common in both accents: [dʒ̣]. Articulatorily it corresponds to [tʃ̣] /tʃ̣/, which comes to form a diphonic pair, thus rendering the consonant system more natural and coherent. Although it is still not completely neutral, it can be used in a kind of <international> accent, simpler and more functional (even with [s, j̣] /s, j̣/ for /θ, λ/; therefore indicated by the diaphonemes /s, j̣/, cf § 6.0); this pronunciation is justified and supported by the actual use of many Iberian (including Madrilenian) and American speakers: ['ba'dʒa, 'o'dʒe].

According to the criteria adopted in this chapter, the transformation of /j̣/ to [ʒ̣, ɟ̣] is doubtlessly regional (and typical, for example, of Argentinian pronunciation, whose neutral local pronunciation has, however, [ʒ̣] for /j̣, λ/).

Again, in American and Andalusian pronunciations, above all, /j̣/ can often be realized as an approximant, [j], but such pronunciation barely comes under neutral (however small the difference may be, since [j̣] is only a semi-constrictive); a systematic use of [j] is regional or foreign.

6.2.4.7. For /x/ too, the place of articulation changes from one accent to another (even within the neutral accent), as /x/ is, respectively, uvular, [χ]ⁱ, and velar, [x]^a: [χa'moŋ]ⁱ [xa-]^a /xa'mon/ *jamón*, [χe'mir]ⁱ [xe-]^a /xe'mir/ *gemir*, [di'χe]ⁱ [-xe]^a /di'xe/ *dije*; when word-final it is weaker, as it becomes an approximant of the same place of articulation, or even laryngeal: ['boχ, -h]ⁱ ['boɦ, -h]^a /'boχ/ *boj*; it is currently lost in: [re'lɔ(x), -σ(h)]ⁱ [re'lɔ(ɦ), -σ(h)]^a /re'lɔx/ *reloj*.

In the two accents, there can be some variants for /x/, which are included in neutral pronunciation: respectively, a more vigorous articulation ([χ]ⁱ, voiceless uvular constrictive trill), or less vigorous, ([h]^a, voiceless velar approximant), which we refer to here only. On the other hand, its transformation into [h] (laryngeal), which is very common in America and Andalusia, cannot be considered neutral, according to the criteria adopted here.

Approximants

6.2.5.1. The Spanish approximants are /j, w/: [ʰθjɛˈlo]ⁱ [ʰsjɛ-]^a /θjelo/ *cielo*, [ʰwɛˈβo] /ʰweβo/ *huevo*, [aʰweˈkar] /aweˈkar/ *ahuecar*; devoiced realizations after voiceless C are dialectal (or foreign): [ʰtjɛˈne; ↓ʰtj-] /tjene/ *tiene*, [kʰwatro; ↓kʰw-] /kwatro/ *cuatro*. Generally, /j/ only occurs after a tautosyllabic C, as in the previous examples, and in [rjɛˈɣo] /rjɛgo/ *riego*. Instead, at the beginning of a syllable, we have /j/ exclusively (§ 6.2.4.6, 6.2.4.1, 6.2.3), except in certain areas of America, such as Argentina, where it is found for *hiV*: [gʰjɛˈlo, ʰj-]ⁱ [gʰj-, ʰj-; j-]^a /jelo/ *hielo*, [gʰjɛˈβa, ʰj-]ⁱ [gʰj-, ʰj-; j-]^a /jerβa/ *hierba*, against [gʰjɛˈβa, ʰj-]ⁱ [gʰj-, ʰj-]^a /jerβa/ *yerba* (independently of the –non-neutral– reduction of /j/ to [j], in certain areas).

For /V^(#)βwV, V^(#)ɣwV/, in familiar pronunciation, there can be a simplification, through a velarized bilabial approximant, [β̠], for the first case; or a constrictive, [ɣ̠] (or [ɣ̠]), cf § 9.14 of NPT/HPh), or a semi-constrictive, [w], up to the approximant [w] (both velar rounded): [aʰβwɛˈlo, aʰwɛ-, aʰβɛ-, aʰwɛ-] /aʰβwelo/ *abuelo*, [laʰβwɛlta, laʰwɛ-, laʰβɛ-, laʰwɛ-] /laʰβwelta/ *la vuelta*, [aʰɣwa, aʰɣa, aʰwa, aʰwa] /aʰɣwa/ *agua*, [laʰɣwapeˈtona, laʰɣa-, laʰwa-, laʰwa-] /laʰɣwapeˈtona/ *la guapetona*.

Instead, for /[#]w, Vw/, in familiar pronunciation, a more vigorous realization is more frequent (compared to the phonemic transcription): [ʰɣɛˈβo, ʰwɛ-, ʰβɛ-] /weβo/, [aʰɣɛˈkar, aʰwɛ-, aʰβɛ-] /aweˈkar/. Even in the /n[#]w/ combination (cf § 6.2.1.1), we can have this more vigorous articulation: [unʰwɛˈβo, unʰɣɛ-, unʰwɛ-, unʰβɛ-] /unweβo/ *un huevo*. In all these cases, we can hear even syntagmatically divided realizations, [ɣw, βw] (and even, [ɣgw, mbw], for the last case), however it is doubtlessly better to avoid them.

6.2.5.2. As well as [j, w] and [β, δ] (/j, w/, /β, δ/), there are three more approximant (taxo)phones, which, in –normal, not at all slovenly– spontaneous conversation, are the realization of /e, o, a/, in the sequences /CeV, CoV, CaV/; therefore we have, (semi-palatal) /e/ [j], (semi-velar rounded) /o/ [ɰ] and (semi-prevelar) /a/ [ɤ]: [pʰjɔr] /peˈor/ *peor*, [tʰjaˈtro] /teˈatro/ *teatro*, [pʰwɛˈta] /poˈeta/ *poeta*, [kʰwaɣuˈlar] /koaɣuˈlar/ *coagular*, [uˈnɤɔˈɣa]ⁱ [-xa]^a /unaˈoxa/ *una hoja*, [lɤɔˈtra paˈraˈða] /laˈotra paˈraˈða/ *la otra parada*. In slower, or more solemn speech, we doubtlessly have [peˈor, teˈatro, poˈeta, koaɣuˈlar, unaˈɔˈɣa, laˈɔˈtra paˈraˈða]ⁱ [-xa]^a, as the phonemic transcription indicates.

Furthermore, there are pronunciations which are currently considered to be uneducated: [pʰjɔr, tʰjaˈtro, pʰwɛˈta, kʰwaɣuˈlar]; there *is* a difference, and it is more than enough to distinguish the three different realizations, even if the difference between [j, ɰ] and [j, w] might seem negligible (not only for foreigners, but also for natives who write articles and books, limiting themselves to only two extreme possibilities, also because of the lack of adequate symbols).

Trills

6.2.6.1. Spanish has an alveolar trill /r:/ [r:], with three rapid tappings of the tip of the tongue against the alveolar ridge (so, [r] would be enough, but experience prefers [r:]), and a tap /r/ [r], with a single rapid alveolar contact: [r:a'ro] /r:aro/ *raro*. In interphonemic transcriptions (concerning several languages), it is important to mark the chron(em)e, because otherwise its nature could be hidden, and Spanish /r:/ might seem to be a simple trill (with two tappings, as Italian /r/ in stressed syllables: [raro]^{it} /raro/ *raro*).

The two Spanish types ([r, r:]) join together too, giving, for examples: [tjɛr:ra] /tjerra/ *tierra* (cf Italian [tɛr:ra] /terra/ *terra*), [la'r:a'ðjo] /la'r:adjo/ *la radio* (cf Italian [la'radjo]^{it} /la'radjo/ *la radio*). Furthermore, in Spanish, the two types are distinctive, between V (even if with length differences, for vowels too): [ka'ro] /karo/ *caro*, [karr:o] /karr:o/ *carro*; [pɛ'ro] /pero/ *pero*, [pɛrr:o] /perr:o/ *perro*; [enθe'rar]ⁱ [-s]^a /enθe'rar/ *encerrar*, [enθe'r:rar]ⁱ [-s]^a /enθe'r:rar/ *encerrar*.

In our phone(ma)tic analysis, [rr:] /rr:/ are heterosyllabic sequences, constituted by (syllable-final) [r[#]] /r[#]/ or (word-final) [r[#]] /r[#]/ + [r:] /r:/, with one + three (or four, to give more emphasis) tappings. They are not simple segments such as ⟨/r, r/⟩ (or ⟨r, r̄⟩ in the Hispanic tradition).

6.2.6.2. We now (systematically) examine the distribution of the two types. Apart from intervocalic context (just seen), with [rr:] /rr:/, where the use is phonemic, we also find [r:] after a pause or after heterosyllabic C (/n, l, s/): [r:a'ton] /r:a'ton/ *ratón*, [ʰon:ra] /ʰon:ra/ *honra*, [un'r:a'mo] /un'r:amo/ *un ramo*, [al:rɛde'dor] /al:rɛde'dor/ *alrededor*, [el'r:ɛi] /el'r:ei/ *el rey*, [is:r:ae'lita] /is:r:aelita/ *israelita*, [mi'r:ospaʃ]ⁱ [-s]^a /mi'r:opas/ *mis ropas*.

In the other contexts, [r] is normal, even before a pause, where the vibrations of the vocal folds stop at the same time as the tip of the tongue is removed from the alveolar ridge (therefore the following are not at all acceptable [-rə, -rə, -rə]): [mira] /mira/ *mira*, [mirlo] /mirlo/ *mirlo*, [ʰorden] /ʰorden/ *orden*, [tren] /tren/ *tren*, [aβrir] /aβrir/ *abrir*, [ofreθer]ⁱ [-ser]^a /ofreθer/ *ofrecer*, [perðer] /perðer/ *perder*, [porfaβor] /porfaβor/ *por favor*, [ir po'raɣwa] /ir po'raɣwa/ *ir por agua*.

In familiar pronunciation, [r] /r/ can be weakened in all cases, substituting it with [z]: [mirza, 'mizlo, 'szden, 'tzen, aβziɰ, ofzeθeɰ]ⁱ [-seɰ]^a, [pez'deɰ, poɰfaβoɰ, 'iɰ po'zaɣwa]. On the contrary, in a more energetic or emphatic pronunciation, /r[#], r[#]/ can be strengthened into [r]: [mirlo, 'orden, aβrir, ofreθer]ⁱ [-ser]^a, [perðer, poɰfaβor, 'ir po'raɣwa]. However, neither of these two phones are indispensable for ⟨genuine⟩ pronunciation.

Laterals

6.2.7. There are two lateral phonemes in neutral Iberian Spanish, [l, λ]ⁱ /l, λ/; whilst in neutral American Spanish, the second merges with /j/ – [l, j]^a /l, λ/; moreover, /l/ has taxophones which are appropriately used, [l̥, λ̥] (it is not necessary to

mark explicitly [I], as long as the articulation is dental): [ˈlaːdo] /ˈlaðo/ *lado*, [kaˈloɾ] /kaˈloɾ/ *calor*, [kolˈɣar] /kolˈɣar/ *colgar*, [ˈalto] ([-lto]) /ˈalto/ *alto*, [elˈθiːne]ⁱ ([el-θ-]) [elˈsiːne]^a ([elˈs-]) /elˈθiːne/ *el cine*, [kolˈtʃon] [-ˈtʃ-] /kolˈtʃon/ *colchón*, [elˈɲoːno] /elˈɲoːno/ *el ñoño*, [elˈɣjuːnke, elˈj-] /elˈjunkte/ *el yunke*, [ˈklaːse]ⁱ [-se]^a /ˈklase/ *clase*, [ˈdoːβle] /ˈdoβle/ *doble*, [elˈaɣwa] /elˈaɣwa/ *el agua*, [ˈlaːmar]ⁱ [ˈja-]^a /ˈlaːmar/ *llamar*, [ˈbaːle]ⁱ [-je]^a /ˈbaːle/ *valle*, [konˈleːβando]ⁱ [-ɲɣj-, ɲj-]^a /konˈleːβando/ *conllevando*. Phonetically, before palatals, even the American accent has [ʎ], although it does not have the phoneme /ʎ/. In the same context, /j/ is articulated as a real constrictive, [j], or as a stopstricture, [ɟ].

Before a pause, even for /l/ (as for /n, r/ and for /d/), the vibrations of the vocal folds stop at the same time as the tip of the tongue is removed from the alveolar ridge (therefore, the following are not at all acceptable [-lə, -lʰ, -lɔ]): [ˈsɔl]ⁱ [ˈs-]^a /ˈsol/ *sol*, [ˈlaʊːrel] /ˈlaʊːrel/ *laurel*.

Structures

6.3. We treat the characteristics of the combination of words in connected speech, and then, above all, sentence-stress (as Spanish writing is quite explicit about word-stress, though not exactly without doubts and uncertainties, including possible oscillations).

Taxophonics

6.3.1.1. With regard to consonant assimilations, they have been dealt with in the sections of the respective parts. The combination of vowels within words, and between words in sentences, will be dealt with above all here.

Within a word, two same vowels tend to be reduced to only one, except in formal, slow or controlled speech: [alβaˈaːka, alβaˈka] /alβaˈaka/ *albahaca*, [aθaˈaːr, -θaːr]ⁱ [-s-]^a /aθaˈar/ *azahar*, [akreeˈðoːrɐs, akreˈ-] /akreeˈðores/ *acreedores*, [beeˈmenθja, beˈ-]ⁱ [-sja]^a /beeˈmenθja/ *vehemencia*, [niˈiːliʃta, niˈ-] /niˈiːlista/ *nihilista*, [alkoˈoːl, alˈkoːl] /alkoˈol/ *alcohol*, [koopeˈraːr, koːo-, kopeˈ-] /koopeˈrar/ *cooperar*, [θooloˈχia, θooloˈ-]ⁱ [so-, -xia]^a /θooloˈxia/ *zoología*.

However, certain words, that otherwise would not be easily recognized, are not reduced: [kreˈenθja]ⁱ [-sja]^a /kreˈenθja/ *creencia*, [moˈoːso]ⁱ [-so]^a /moˈoso/ *mohoso*, [loˈoːr] /loˈor/ *loor*; other words can be reduced except in an intoneme: [leˈeːr, ˈleːr] /leˈer/ *leer*, [ˈleːe, ˈleː] /lee/ *lee*, [kreˈe, ˈkreː] /kreˈe/ *creé*, [paːseˈeːmoːs, paːʃjeˈ-, paːʃeˈ-] /paːseˈemos/ *paseemos*.

With different V, we have: [koːaɣuˈlaːdo, kwaː-] /koːaɣuˈlaðo/ *coagulado*, [arˈχenˈteo, -tjo]ⁱ [-x-]^a /arˈxenteo/ *argénteo*, [leoˈpaːdo, ljo-] /leoˈpaðo/ *leopardo*.

6.3.1.2. On the contrary, in formal, slow or controlled speech, [j, j; w, w] can change into the vocoids [i, e; u, o]: [ˈbjaːχe; biˈa-]ⁱ [-xe]^a /ˈbjaxe/ *viaje*, [ˈʃwaːβe; ʃuˈa-]ⁱ [ˈswa-]^a /ˈswaβe/ *suave*, [ˈbjuːða; biˈu-] /ˈbjuða/ *viuda*, [ˈrwiːdo; ruˈi-] /ˈrwiðo/

ruido; [al'dja'no; alde'a-] /alde'ano/ *aldeano*, [ljal'taδ; leal-] /leal'taδ/ *lealtad*, [lirnja; -nea] /'linea/ *línea*, [twa'la; to'a-]ⁱ [-ja]^a /to'a'la/ *toalla*, [kwaɣu'lar; ko,a; ,koa-] /koa'gu'lar/ *coagular*, [rɔjal; r'e'al] /r'e'al/ *real*.

It must be remembered that there is a difference between normal pronunciation (not slow): [tja'tro, ,empjo'rar, 'pwe'ta, ,kwaɣu'lar] (/te'atro, empeo'rar, po'eta, koa'gu'lar/ *teatro, empeorar, poeta, coagular*) and <uneducated> pronunciation: [tja'tro, ,empjo'rar, 'pwe'ta, ,kwaɣu'lar], in addition to slow pronunciation: [te'atro, ,empeo'rar, po'eta, ,koaɣu'lar, ko,a-].

Except in particular cases, for rhythmic reasons (as will soon be seen), the pronunciation with <unauthorized> diphthongs is decidedly uneducated (although it is very widespread, especially in Latin America): [pa'is, ↓paɪs]ⁱ [-s]^a /pa'is/ *pais*, [ma'iθ, ↓maiθ]ⁱ [-s]^a /ma'iθ/ *maíz*, [ba'ul, ↓baul] /ba'ul/ *baúl*. The transformation from /ae, ao/ to /ai, au/ is equally uneducated: [kaen; ↓kain] /kaen/ *caen*, [trae'ran; ↓trai-] /trae'ran/ *traerán*, [bil'βao; ↓-au; ↓-aυ] /bil'βao/ *Bilbao*, [baka'lao; ↓-au; ↓-aυ] /baka'lao/ *bacalao*; in cases such as [e(ɣ)straorði'narɔjo, e(ɣ)straor-]ⁱ [-s]^a /e(k)straor-ði'narɔjo/ *extraordinario*, we also have the possibility of: [e(ɣ)strɔr-, e(ɣ)strɔr-]ⁱ [-s]^a.

6.3.1.3. It is not easy to assess the vocalic (/i, u/) or consonantal value (/j, w/) of *i*, *u* in *CiV*, *CuV* sequences; /i, u/ are definitely more probable near a stress and at the end of a word: [rɛs'frio]ⁱ [-s]^a /rɛs'frio/ *resfrió*, [rɛs'fri'ar]ⁱ [-s]^a /rɛs'fri'ar/ *resfriar*, but: [emfɔja'mento] /enfɔja'mento/ *enfriamiento* (and also: [rɛs'fɔja'ɔ]ⁱ [-s]^a /rɛs'fɔja'ɔ/ *resfriado*), [fluɣ'tuo] /fluk'tuo/ *fluctúo*, [fluɣ'tu'ar] /fluktu'ar/ *fluctuar* (and also: [fluɣ'tu'ɔ'ɔ]ⁱ [-so]^a /fluktu'oso/ *fluctuoso* as well as *suntuoso*, *virtuoso*, which have only [-twɔ'ɔ]ⁱ [-so]^a /-twoso/) but: [fluɣ'twa'θjɔn]ⁱ [-sj]^a /fluktwa'θjon/ *fluctuación*.

The infinitives with /i, u/ (which are prevalently short, and their derivatives, even when there is no longer the simple, original form) are: (*re-*, *mal-*)*criar*, *fiar*, *resfriar*, *enfriar*, *liar*, (*ex-*)*piar*, (*es-*, *is-*)*triar*, *guiar*, (*des-*)*viar*, *enviar*, *reenviar*; *puar*, *ruar*, *fluctuar*; *concluir*, *excluir*, *incluir*, *occluir*, *recluir*, (*a-*, *in-*, *re-*)*fluir*, *diluir*, (*re-*)*huir*, (*es-*)*muir*, (*re-*)*construir*, *instruir*, *estatuir*, (*re-*)*constituir*, *destituir*, *instituir*, *restituir*, *sustituir*, *intuir*. For *ui*, the pronunciation with /wi/ is frequent, as well.

Other cases of /i, u/ appear for short or compound forms: [aβi'ɔn] /aβi'ɔn/ *avión*, [bi'ɛnjo] /bi'ɛnjo/ *bienio*, [biu'niβoko] /βiu'niβoko/ *biunívoco*, [tri'ɛnjo] /tri'ɛnjo/ *trienio*, [tri'angulo] /tri'angulo/ *triángulo*, [djeθi'ɔtɕo, djɛ-]ⁱ [-si]^a /djeθi'ɔtɕo/ *dieciocho*, [beinti'ɔtɕo, bæi-] /βeinti'ɔtɕo/ *veintiocho*, [gɔ'ɔn] /gɔ'ɔn/ *guión*, [i'a-to] /i'ato/ *hiato*, [pri'ɔr] /pri'ɔr/ *prior*, [kri'anθa]ⁱ [-sa]^a /kri'anθa/ *crianza*, [fi'anθa]ⁱ [-sa]^a /fi'anθa/ *fianza*, [fi'a'ɔ] /fi'a'ɔ/ *fiado*, [fi'ambre] /fi'ambre/ *fiambre*, [pi'a'no] /pi'a'no/ *piano*, but: [trjaŋgu'lar] /trjaŋgu'lar/ *triangular*, [krja'turra] /krja'tura/ *criatura*, [fja'ɔr] /fja'ɔr/ *fiador*, [kon'fjanθa]ⁱ [-sa]^a /kon'fjanθa/ *confianza*, [fjam'brɛ'ra] /fjam'brera/ *fiambrera*, [pja'ništa]ⁱ [-sta]^a /pja'nista/ *pianista*. Let us note, logically: [tɕja'paɣ]ⁱ [-s]^a /tɕjapas/ *Chiapas* (with no dropping of /j/ after /tɕ/).

We also have: [u'i'ða] /u'i'ða/ *huida* (as *huir*), [di'urno, 'dju-] /di'urno, 'dju-/ *diurno* (but: [dju'turno] /dju'turno/ *diuturno*), [χu'i'θjo, 'χwi-]ⁱ [xu'i'sjo, 'xwi-]^a /xu'i'θjo, 'xwi-/ *juicio* (but: [χwi'θjɔ'ɔ, 'χweθ]ⁱ [xwi'sjɔ'ɔ, 'xwes]^a /xwi'θjoso, 'xweθ/ *juicioso*, *juez*), [tri'umfo] /tri'unfo/ *triunfo*, [trium'fal, trju-] /trium'fal, trju-/ *triunfal*. For

my, we normally have [ˈmwi] /ˈmwi/, but also [ˈmui] /ˈmui/ is frequent (even if it is often considered as dialectal).

Preferably, words like the following have /wi/, but pronunciation with /ui/ is common, too: *circuito, fortuito, gratuito, suizo, casuista, ruido, ruin, ruina, arruino*.

However, in fast speech, forms with /uV, iV/ easily become /wV, jV/: [ˌdeʃtruˈir, deʃtrwɪr]ⁱ [-s]^a /deʃtruˈir/ *destruir*, [ˌkonʃtruˈiːdo, konʃstrwɪˈdo]ⁱ [-s]^a /konʃtruˈiːdo/ *construido*, [fiˈamos, ʃjaˈmos]ⁱ [-s]^a /fiˈamos/ *fiamos*, [aɣtuˈar, aɣˈtwar] /aɣtuˈar/ *actuar*, [kariˈantʃo, karˈjanʃo] /kariˈantʃo/ *cariancho*, [ˌbeintiˈuːno, beinˈtjuːno] /ˌbeintiˈuːno/ *veintiuno*.

6.3.1.4. *Between words*, clusters of V are more varied and more numerous, but the criteria are the same. With identical V, reduction is greatly favored: [laarˈrɛɣlo, ɫar-, lar-] /laarˈrɛɣlo/ *la arreglo*, [lee(ɣ)ʃpliˈko, ɫeʃ-, leʃ-]ⁱ [-s]^a /lee(k)ʃpliˈko/ *le explico*, [ˌloolβiˈde, ɫo-, ɫo-] /ˌloolβiˈde/ *lo olvidé*, [ˈaɲgulo oβˈtuso] /ˈaɲgulo oβˈtuso/ *ángulo obtuso*, [implaˈkaβle enˈkono, implaˈka βleŋ-] /implaˈkaβle enˈkono/ *implacable encono*; [laˈpreʃa ˈaθe uˈnantʃor rɛˈmanso, laˈpre ˈʃaθe]ⁱ [-sa, -se, -so]^a /laˈpresa ˈaθe uˈnantʃor rɛˈmanso/ *la presa hace un ancho remanso*, [eˈlaire ˈentra siˈlβando, eˈlai ˈren-]ⁱ [sil-]^a /eˈlaire ˈentra siˈlβando/ *el aire entra silbando*, [mazˈβeŋ ˈkwatro ˈoχos keˈdos, ˌkwatro-]ⁱ [maz-, -xos, -os]^a /masˈβen ˈkwatro ˈoχos keˈdos/ *más ven cuatro ojos que dos*.

If the V are different, we have: [loarˈrɛɣlo, ɫar-] /loarˈrɛɣlo/ *lo arreglo*, [laˌoβserˈβe, ɫo-]ⁱ [-s]^a /laˌoβserˈβe/ *la observé*, [loe(ɣ)ʃpliˈko, ɫeʃ-]ⁱ [-s]^a /loe(k)ʃpliˈko/ *lo explico*, [lae(ɣ)ʃpliˈko, ɫeʃ-]ⁱ [-s]^a /lae(k)ʃpliˈko/ *la explico*, [loimˈpliˈko, ɫim-] /loimˈpliˈko/ *lo implico*, [laimˈpliˈko, ɫim-] /laimˈpliˈko/ *la implico*, [ˈtoːdo aˈkeːlo, ˈtoː doːa-]ⁱ [-jo]^a /ˈtoːdo aˈkeːlo/ *todo aquello*, [ˈtriste oˈkaʃo, ˈtris tjo-]ⁱ [-is-, -so]^a /ˈtriste oˈkaʃo/ *triste ocaso*, [entɾeˈiluˈsjoneʃ, entɾi-]ⁱ [-sjoneʃ]^a /entɾeˈiluˈsjones/ *entre ilusiones*, [ˈpuːdo auˈsentarse, ˈpuː doːau-]ⁱ [-senˈtarse]^a /ˈpuːdo auˈsentarse/ *pudo ausentarse*, [ˈɛːroe imˈmortal, ˈɛːrwe, iɾ-, ia-, ˈɛː rwi-] /ˈɛːroe imˈmortal/ *héroe inmortal*, [paˈlaθjo auˈɣusto, paˈla θjau-]ⁱ [-sjo, -sto]^a /paˈlaθjo auˈɣusto/ *palacio augusto*; [ʃeˈɣun ʃeˈanoˈtaːdo, ʃjano-]ⁱ [s-, s-]^a /seˈɣun seˈanoˈtaːdo/ *según se ha notado*, [deˈamboz ˈmoːdos, ˌdjam-]ⁱ [-s]^a /deˈambos ˈmoːdos/ *de ambos modos*.

Obviously, the function of the vocalic elements that come into contact also count. In fast speech, a grammeme-final V seems rather redundant; thus, it can be dropped, even where its morphological function may seem important (however, there are all the other elements which compensate adequately).

Thus, one could quite easily achieve even <zero>, even with different V: [laˌabriˈrɛ, ɫa-, ɫaβ-] /laˌabriˈrɛ/ *la abríre*, [loˈoːdjo, ɫoː-, ɫoː-] /loˈoːdjo/ *lo odio*, [miˈiːxo, ˈmji-, ˈmi-]ⁱ [-xo]^a /miˈiːxo/ *mi hijo*, [laeʃˈpoʃa, ɫeʃ-, leʃ-]ⁱ [-sˈpoʃa]^a /laeʃˈpoʃa/ *la esposa*, [laˈoːra, ɫoː-, ɫoː-] /laˈoːra/ *la hora*, [laiˈxiːta, ɫi-, li-]ⁱ [-x-]^a /laiˈxiːta/ *la hijita*, [loˈuːniko, ɫuː-, ɫuː-] /loˈuːniko/ *lo único*, [louˈnjeron, ɫu-, lu-] /louˈnjeron/ *lo unieron*, [meˈiːβa, ˈmji-, ˈmi-] /meˈiːβa/ *me iba*, [meˌimaˈxiːno, ˌmei-, ˌmji-, ˌmi-]ⁱ [-x-]^a /meˌimaˈxiːno/ *me imagino*.

6.3.1.5. Even clusters of various V are frequent in these examples (taken from Navarro Tomás, but retranscribed and completed): [eʃkaˈɫɛːra arˈriːβa, ˈɫɛː raˈriː-]ⁱ

[eska-]^a /eska'lera ar'riβa/ *escalera arriba*, [a'ma'ða eʃ'pɔʃa, a'ma' ðɛʃ-, ðeʃ-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /a'maða eʃ'pɔsa/ *amada esposa*, [o'fɛrta in'χuʃta, o'fɛr tɛɪn-, -tɪn-]ⁱ [-ŋx-]^a /oferta in'xusta/ *oferta injusta*, [pa'laβra o'ʃa'ða, pa'la βɛɪo-, βro-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /pa'laβra o'saða/ *palabra osada*, [ka'ʃa u'milde, ka' ʃɛu-, ʃu-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /ka'sa u'milde/ *casa humilde*, [kɛ're a'βlaɾ, kɛ' rja-, -ra-] /kɛ're a'βlaɾ/ *quiere hablar*, [pwe'ðe eʃkriβiɾ, pwe' ðɛʃ-, ðeʃ-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /pwe'ðe eʃkriβiɾ/ *puede escribir*.

Also: [nɔmbɾe i'lustɾe, nɔm bɾi-, bri-] /nɔmbɾe i'lustɾe/ *nombre ilustre*, [tɛ'ne oɾ'ɣu'lo, tɛ' njo-, no-]ⁱ [-jo]^a /tɛ'ne oɾ'ɣu'lo/ *tiene orgullo*, [χente u'milde, χen tju-; tu-]ⁱ [x-]^a /xente u'milde/ *gente humilde*, [ka'ʃi apa'ɣa'ðo, ka' ʃja-]ⁱ [-si, sj-]^a /kasi a'pa'ɣa'ðo/ *casi apagado*, [mi, eʃpe'ranθa, mi, eʃ-, mjeʃ-]ⁱ [-es-, -sa]^a /miespe'ranθa/ *mi esperanza*, [ka'ʃi impo'ʃiβle, ka' ʃim-]ⁱ [-si, si-]^a /kasi impo'ʃiβle/ *casi imposible*, [mioβliɣa'θjon, mjo-]ⁱ [-sj-]^a /mioβliɣa'θjon/ *mi obligación*, [niunaβeθ, niu-, nju-]ⁱ [-es]^a /niunaβeθ/ *ni una vez*.

And also: [gɾito a'ɣu'ðo, gɾi twa-] /gɾito a'ɣu'ðo/ *grito agudo*, [pɔ'ko eʃ'fweɾθo, pɔ' kweʃ-, keʃ-]ⁱ [es-, -so]^a /pɔ'ko eʃ'fweɾθo/ *poco esfuerzo*, [nɛ'ɣɾo iŋ'fjɛɾno, nɛ' ɣɾwiŋ-, ɣɾiŋ-] /nɛ'ɣɾo iŋ'fjɛɾno/ *negro infierno*, [kwarto oʃ'ku'ro, kwar tɔoʃ-, toʃ-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /kwarto oʃ'ku'ro/ *cuarto oscuro*, [eŋ'ɣaɾo u'ma'no, eŋ'ɣa ɾɔu-, ɾu-] /eŋ'ɣaɾo u'ma'no/ *engaño humano*, [suamiʃ'tað, ʃwa-]ⁱ [s-, s-]^a /suamiʃ'tað/ *su amistad*, [im'petu eʃpan'toʃo, -tu eʃ-, -pe tweʃ-]ⁱ [-es-, -so]^a /im'petu eʃpan'toʃo/ *ímpetu espantoso*, [triβu iŋ'ɣɾata, triβ βwiŋ-] /triβu iŋ'ɣɾata/ *tribu ingrata*, [pɔɾsuo'nɔɾ, ʃwo-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /pɔɾsuo'nɔɾ/ *por su honor*, [eʃ'piɾitu u'ma'no, -ri tu-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /eʃ'piɾitu u'ma'no/ *espíritu humano*, [lɛ'ɣa aaðo'raɾ, lɛ'ɣa aɔo-, lɛ' ɣaɔo-]ⁱ [jɛ-]^a /lɛ'ɣa aaðo'raɾ/ *llega a adorar*, [iβa aenθen'dɛɾ, iβa en-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /iβa aenθen'dɛɾ/ *iba a encender*.

Further examples still: [beŋ'ganθa ai'ra'ða, -an θɛai-, -an θai-]ⁱ [-sa, s-]^a /beŋ'ganθa ai'ra'ða/ *venganza airada*, [eʃ'taβa aɔ'ɣa'ða, -eʃ'ta βɛao-, βao-]ⁱ [es-]^a /eʃ'taβa aɔ'ɣa'ða/ *estaba ahogada*, [ɾo'ʃa'ða au'ɾɔ'ra, ɾo'ʃa' ðɛau-, ðau-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /ɾo'ʃa'ða au'ɾɔ'ra/ *rosada aurora*, [kulta eu'ɾɔ'pa, kul tɛu-, teu-] /kulta eu'ɾɔ'pa/ *culta Europa*, [a'pɾɛnde aβlaɾ, a'pɾɛn djaa-, dja-] /a'pɾɛnde aβlaɾ/ *aprende a hablar*, [aurea eʃ'pa'ða, 'au-ɾja, au ɾɛeʃ'pa'ða]ⁱ [-s-]^a /aurea eʃ'pa'ða/ *áurea espada*, [mweɾte ai'ra'ða, mweɾ tɛai-, tai-] /mweɾte ai'ra'ða/ *muerte airada*, [pɾe'ʃuɾme aon'daɾ, pɾe'ʃuɾ mjaon-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /pɾe'ʃuɾme aon'daɾ/ *presume ahondar*, [fɾɛnte au'ɣuʃta, fɾɛn tɛau-, tau-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /fɾɛnte au'ɣuʃta/ *frente augusta*, [biɾ'χi'neo eŋ'kanto, -ɲɔo, -ɲo]ⁱ [-x-]^a /biɾ'χi'neo eŋ'kanto/ *virgíneo encanto*.

6.3.1.6. Examples of vowel clusters in sentences continue: [no'tiθja a'lɛ'ɣɾe, no'ti θja'lɛ-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /no'tiθja a'lɛ'ɣɾe/ *noticia alegre*, [ɾɛ'χja eʃ'tiɾpe, ɾɛ' χɛeʃ-, χjeʃ-]ⁱ [-x-, -s-]^a /ɾɛ'χja eʃ'tiɾpe/ *regia estirpe*, [gloɾja iŋ'mɔɾ'tal, iɾ-, ia-, 'gloɾ ɾɛi-] /gloɾja iŋ'mɔɾ'tal/ *gloria inmortal*, [eʃ'tanθja o'kulta, eʃ'tan θjɛo-, θjo-]ⁱ [es-, -sja]^a /eʃ'tanθja o'kulta/ *estancia oculta*, [χuʃtiθja u'ma'na, χuʃti θjɛu-, θju-]ⁱ [xus'ti's-]^a /xus'tiθja u'ma'na/ *justicia humana*, [na'ðje a'ku'ðe, na' ðja-] /na'ðje a'ku'ðe/ *nadie acude*, [χɛ'ɲjo aʃtu'to, χɛ' ɲɔaʃ-]ⁱ [xɛ-, -s-]^a /χɛ'ɲjo aʃtu'to/ *genio astuto*, [ʃi'lɛnθjo elo'kwɛnte, ʃi'lɛn θjɔe-]ⁱ [si-, -sjo]^a /ʃi'lɛnθjo elo'kwɛnte/ *silencio elocuente*, [o'θjo i'nutil, o' θjɔi-]ⁱ [-sjo]^a /o'θjo i'nutil/ *ocio inútil*.

Also: [nɛ'θjo oɾ'ɣu'lo, nɛ' θjɔɔɾ-, θjɔɾ-]ⁱ [-sj-, -jo]^a /nɛ'θjo oɾ'ɣu'lo/ *necio orgullo*, [ʃiɾtjo um'bɾɔʃo, ʃiɾ tɛɔum-]ⁱ [si-, -so]^a /ʃiɾtjo um'bɾɔʃo/ *sitio umbroso*, [bweɪβo a-

'tarlo, -βo a't-, 'bweɪ βwa't] /'bweɪβo aat'arlo/ *vuelvo a atarlo*, [ˈbɛŋgo aempeθar, ˈbɛŋ gwaem-, gwɛem-, gwem-]ⁱ [-sar]^a /ˈbɛŋgo aempeθar/ *vengo a empezar*, [ˈkwɛrpo aɪrɔ'so, ˈkwɛr pɔɪi-, pɔai-] /ˈkwɛrpo aɪroso/ *cuerpo airoso*, [diʃpweʃto aɔβedeθɛr, diʃpweʃ tɔɪo-, tɔao-]ⁱ [-s'pwɛs-, -sɛr]^a /diʃpwesto aɔβedeθɛr/ *dispuesto a obedecer*, [ˈfaʊsto auʃpiθjo, ˈfaʊ tɔɪuʃ-, tɔauʃ-]ⁱ [-st-, -s'piθjo]^a /ˈfaʊsto auʃpiθjo/ *fausto auspicio*.

And also: [an'tiɣwa altiβeθ, an'ti ɣwal-]ⁱ [-ɛs]^a /an'tiɣwa altiβeθ/ *antigua altivez*, [ˈlɛŋgwa e(ɣ)ʃtraɲa, ˈlɛŋ gwɛe-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /ˈlɛŋgwa e(k)straɲa/ *lengua extraña*, [ɛʃ'ta'twa im'moβil, im-, ia-, ɛʃ'ta' tɔɪi-]ⁱ [ɛs-]^a /ɛstatwa im'moβil/ *estatua inmóvil*, [ˈaɣwa olo'rɔʃa, ˈa ɣwɪo-] /ˈaɣwa olo'rosa/ *agua olorosa*, [ˈfatwa u,mani'dað, ˈfa tɔɪu-] /ˈfatwa umani'dað/ *fatua humanidad*, [ˈmu'two a'mɔr, ˈmu' tɔɪa-] /ˈmutwo a'mor/ *mutuo amor*, [ˈarɔwo em'peɲo, ˈar ɔwɛem-] /ˈarɔwo em'peɲo/ *arduo empeño*, [pɛr'pɛtwo im'pɛrjo, pɛr'pɛ tɔɪim-] /pɛr'pɛtwo im'pɛrjo/ *perpetuo imperio*, [kon'ti'nwo e'lɔxjo, kon'ti nɔwɛ-]ⁱ [-xjo]^a /kon'tinwo e'lɔxjo/ *continuo elogio*.

Lastly: [ˈfatwo oɾɣu'ɔ, ˈfa tɔwɔr-, tɔwɔr-]ⁱ [-jo]^a /ˈfatwo oɾɣu'ɔ/ *fatuo orgullo*, [ˈmonʃtrwo u'ma'no, ˈmoŋʃ tɔwɔu-, tɔwɔu-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /ˈmonʃtrwo u'mano/ *monstruo humano*, [ˈrɛxja au'tori'dað, ˈrɛx ɣɪu-, ɣjau-]ⁱ [-x-]^a /ˈrɛxja au'tori'dað/ *regia autoridad*, [koɾrɪjo aɛʃpe'rarlo, ɪɛʃ-, ɛʃ-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /koɾrɪjo aɛʃpe'rarlo/ *corrió a esperarlo*, [pa'laθjo au'ɣuʃto, pa'la θjɔau-, θjɔɪu-]ⁱ [-sjo-, -us-]^a /pa'laθjo au'ɣuʃto/ *palacio augusto*, [i'ni'kwo au'ɣuɾjo, i'ni' kɔwɔu-, kɔwɪu-] /i'nikwo au'ɣuɾjo/ *inicio augurio*, [em'bi'djo aeu'ʃɛβjo, em'bi' djaɛu-, djaɛu-, dɪɪu-, dɪɪu-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /em'bidjo aeu'ʃɛβjo/ *envidia a Eusebio*.

6.3.1.7. The conjunctions *y*, *o* (and their variants *e*, *u*), between *V* in different words (even if with /wV/), are normally realized as [j, w] /j, w/ (but also with [ɟ, ɔ]): [ˈkaʃa ʝwɛrta, ʝwɛ-]ⁱ [-sa]^a /ˈkasa ʝwɛrta/ *casa y huerta*, [ˈaɣwa ʝaire, ʝa-] /ˈaɣwa ʝaire/ *agua y aire*, [ʃaŋɣrjɛnta ʝantʃa, ʝa-] /ʃaŋɣrjɛnta ʝantʃa/ *sangrienta y ancha*, [a'paɣa jɛn'θjɛnde, jɛ-]ⁱ [-sj-]^a /a'paɣa jɛn'θjɛnde/ *apaga y enciende*, [ˈkaɫɛ jɛʃ'kuɫɛ, jɛ-]ⁱ [-jɛ jɛs-, jɛ-]^a /ˈkaɫɛ jɛʃ'kuɫɛ/ *calle y escuche*, [ʃoβrɪna ʝi'ɣa, ʝi-]ⁱ [so-, -xa]^a /ʃoβrɪna ʝixa/ *sobrina e hija*, [ri'kɛθa jin'duʃtrja, jin-]ⁱ [-sa-, -st-]^a /ri'kɛθa jin'duʃtrja/ *riqueza e industria*, [ˈɛʃta wa'kɛɫa, ɔa-]ⁱ [ɛs-, -ja]^a /ˈɛʃta wa'kɛɫa/ *esta o aquella*, [ˈblanɰa wa'θul, ɔa-]ⁱ [-sul]^a /ˈblanɰa ɔa'θul/ *blanca o azul*, [ʃjɛ'tɛ 'wɔɫɔ, 'wɔ-]ⁱ [sj-]^a /ʃjɛ'tɛ u'ɔɫɔ/ *siete u ocho*, [ˈu'no 'wɔtro, 'wɔ-] /ˈuno u'ɔtro/ *uno u otro*.

The real language (ie the spoken language) shows how grammar futilely complicates things, given that the normal pronunciation of the four written forms (*y*, *e*; *o*, *u*) is the same (for *e* there is [ɟ], too). Naturally, schools have then reinforced the <need> for distinction, imposing it on pronunciation too; thus slowing down emission, or paying attention (to spelling), or for the sake of clarity, /i, e; o, u/ can come up again.

6.3.1.8. Usually (except in slow speech), a final *C*, followed by an initial *V*, in words without breaks, resyllabifies: [e'lɔ'ro] /e'lɔro/ *el oro*, [u'nɔmbɾɛ] /u'nɔmbɾɛ/ *un hombre*, [ˈmutʃo ʃo'nɔrɛʃ]ⁱ [so-, -ɛs]^a /ˈmutʃo ʃo'nɔrɛʃ/ *muchos honores*, [ˈlu θa'ma'riɫa]ⁱ [sa-, -ja]^a /ˈlu θa'ma'riɫa/ *luz amarilla*.

Hence, there is no difference between: *helado* and *el hado* [e'la'ðo] /e'laðo/, *elegi-*

do and *el ejido* [ele'χi'ðo]ⁱ [-x-]^a /ele'xiðo/, *helecho* and *el hecho* [e'lɛ'tʃo] /e'letʃo/, *heleno* and *el heno* [e'lɛ'no] /e'lɛno/, *la sabes* and *las aves* [la'sa'βeʃ]ⁱ [la'sa'βeʃ]^a /la'saβeʃ/, *enaguas* and *en aguas* [e'naɣwas]ⁱ [-s]^a /e'naɣwas/, *enojo* and *en ojo* [e'nɔ'χo]ⁱ [-xo]^a /e'noxo/.

In emphatic or vigorous pronunciation, or in singing, after stressed V, the continuous non-diphonic C (voiced: /m, n, ɲ; l, λ/, and voiceless: /f, θ, s, x/ – but not /r, rr:/, for which length is essential), instead of the normal structure, with [V·CV], often have [V^CCCV]: [u'mo, "um^mo] /'umo/ *humo*, [a'na, "aⁿna] /'ana/ *Ana*, [ba'le, "ba^lle] /'bale/ *vale*, [χɛ'fe, "χɛ^ffe]ⁱ [xɛ-]^a /'xefe/ *jefe*, [di'θe, "di^θθe]ⁱ [-se, -sɛ]^a /'diθe/ *dice*, [ka'ʃa, "ka^ʃa]ⁱ [-sa, -sɛ]^a /'kasa/ *casa*, [i'χo, "i^xχo]ⁱ [-xo, -xɔ]^a /'ixo/ *hijo*.

6.3.1.9. Phonetically, two same C are realized as a contained gemination, /CC/ [CC]: [iⁿnume'raβle] /innume'raβle/ *innumerable*, [siⁿneθe'si'dað]ⁱ [siⁿneθe-]^a /sinneθe'si'dað/ *sin necesidad*, [oββjo] /oββjo/ *obvio*, [suββen'θjɔn]ⁱ [su-, -sɲ-]^a /suββen'θjɔn/ *subvención*, [e'dað ði'tʃosa]ⁱ [-sa]^a /e'dað ði'tʃosa/ *edad dichosa*, [χuβen'tuð ðo'raða]ⁱ [xu-]^a /xuβen'tuð ðo'raða/ *juventud dorada*, [korθɛ^l li'χɛ'ro]ⁱ [-sɛ^l li'χɛ-]^a /korθɛ^l li'xero/ *corcel ligero*, [el^loβo] /el^loβo/ *el lobo*, [lu^θ θeni'tal]ⁱ [-s s-]^a /lu^θ θeni'tal/ *luz cenital*, [dʒɛ^θ θi'ɣar:os]ⁱ [-s s-, -os]^a /dʒɛθ θi'ɣar:os/ *diez cigarros*, [los ʃe'ɲores]ⁱ [-s s-, -es]^a /losse'ɲores/ *los señores*, [dos so'βri:nos]ⁱ [-s s-, -os]^a /dos so'βri:nos/ *dos sobrinos*.

The difference between [C] and [CC] is more than enough (and what is necessary) to distinguish cases such as: [uno'βi'lo]ⁱ [-jo]^a /uno'βi'lo/ *un ovillo* and [unno'βi'lo]ⁱ [-jo]^a /unno'βi'lo/ *un novillo*, [so'nombres]ⁱ [s-, -s]^a /so'nombres/ *son hombres* and [sonnombres]ⁱ [s-, -s]^a /sonnombres/ *son nombres*, [a^kɛ^loro] /a^kɛ^loro/ *aquel oro* and [a^kɛ^loro] /a^kɛ^loro/ *aquel loro*, [ma'ʃoβran]ⁱ [-s]^a /ma'ʃoβran/ *más obran* and [mas'ʃoβran]ⁱ [-s s-]^a /mas'ʃoβran/ *más sobran*.

The prefix /sub/ *sub-*, before /r:/, is obviously heterosyllabic: [suβ-r:ajar] /suβ-r:ajar/ *subrayar*; the same occurs, with other C, when the affix is clearly perceived: [suβ-limi'nal]ⁱ [-s]^a /suβ-limi'nal/ *subliminal*.

For *-dl-*, the syllabification is /d·l/: [mi'rað-lo] /mi'raðlo/ *miradlo*; for *-tl-*, </t·l/ >ⁱ (ie /d·l/ >ⁱ) and *-tl/*^a prevail: [aðlaʃ]ⁱ [a'tlas]^a /aðlas, 'atlas/ *atlas*, [aðlɛ'ta]ⁱ [atlɛ'ta]^a /aðlɛ'ta, a'tle-/ *atleta*.

6.3.1.10. As has already been mentioned, spontaneous and normal pronunciation –for heterosyllabic (voiced or voiceless) stops– has non-stopped realizations: voiced before voiced C, and half-voiced before voiceless ones: [aβto] /aβto, -pt-/ *apto*, [doɣ'tor] /doɣ'tor, -k't-/ *doctor*, [oβte'ner] /oβte'ner/ *obtener*, [aðki'rir] /aðki'rir/ *adquirir*, [aβdi'kar] /aβdi'kar/ *abdicar*, [aðβer'tir] /aðβer'tir/ *advertir*, [ekliβ-ʃar]ⁱ [-s]^a /ekliβ'sar, -p's-/ *eclipsar*, [konθeβ'θjɔn]ⁱ [-seβ'sjɔn]^a /konθeβ'θjɔn, -p'θ-/ *concepción*, [suβ-ju'ɣar]ⁱ [s-]^a /suβju'ɣar/ *subyugar*, [að-ja'θente]ⁱ [-s]^a /aðja'θente/ *adyacente*, [aɣ'θjɔn]ⁱ [-s]^a /aɣ'θjɔn, ak-/ *acción*, [eɣ'samen]ⁱ [-s]^a /eɣ'samen, ek-/ *examen*, [aβneɣa'θjɔn]ⁱ [-sjɔn]^a /aβneɣa'θjɔn/ *abnegación*, [að'mosfera]ⁱ [-s]^a /að'mosfera, at'm-/ *atmósfera*, [aðmi'raβle] /aðmi'raβle/ *admirable*, [tɛɣnika, -ɲn-] /tɛɣnika, -kn-/ *técnica*, [diɣno, -ɲno] /diɣno/ *digno*, [suβma'ri:no] /suβma'ri:no/ *submarino*; (fully voiced or, respectively, voiceless) stop realizations are typical of

emphasis ^{or} attention (to spelling).

Lastly, we see some cases of complex consonant clusters: [oβ̞ʂta'kulo]ⁱ [-s]^a /oβ̞-
takulo/ *obstáculo*, [aδ̞ʂ'krito]ⁱ [-s]^a /aδ̞s'krito/ *adscrito*, [kon̞ʂtante]ⁱ [-s]^a /kon̞stante/
constante.

Stress

6.3.2.1. Spanish spelling is quite satisfactory regarding the indication of word stress; however, some doubts remain concerning clusters of graphic VV, above all with *i*, *u*; furthermore, there are possible oscillations, and differences with respect to Portuguese or Italian.

The position of stress is distinctive (and we can also find threefold phonemic contrasts, the first of which are nouns, indicated graphically too), as in: [a'nimo] /'animo/ *ánimo*, [a'ni'mo] /a'nimo/ *animo* and [ani'mo] /ani'mo/ *animó*; [kon'ti'nwo] /kon'tinwo/ *continuo*, [konti'nuo] /konti'nuo/ *continúo* and [konti'nwo] /konti'nwo/ *continuo*; [li'mite] /'limite/ *límite*, [li'mirte] /li'mite/ *limite*, [limi'te] /limi'te/ *limité*; [de'po'ʂito]ⁱ [-s]^a /de'posito/ *depósito*, [depo'ʂito]ⁱ [-s]^a /depo'ʂito/ *deposito*, [depoʂi'to]ⁱ [-s]^a /depoʂi'to/ *depositó*.

For stress oscillations, some examples follow: *acné*, *acne*; *aeróstato*, *aerostato*; *ambrosía*, *ambrosia*; *atmósfera*, *atmosfera*; *austriaco*, *austriaco*; *balaustre*, *balaústre*; *cartomancia*, *cartomancia* (but only *farmacia*); *cíclope*, *ciclope*; *conclave*, *cónclave*; *dinamo*, *dínamo*; *elixir*, *elíxir*; *etiope*, *etiope* (but only *miope*); *gladiolo*, *gladiolo*; *ibero*, *ibero*; *misil*, *mísil*; *olimpiada*, *olimpiáda*; *orgia*, *orgia*; *ósmosis*, *osmosis*; *pelicano*, *pelicano*; *pensil*, *pénsil*; *pentagrama*, *pentágrama*; *período*, *periodo*; *policromo*, *policromo*; *polígloto*, *poligloto*; *radar*, *rádar*; *reptil*, *réptil*; *reuma*, *reúma*; *termostato*, *termóstato*; *utopía*, *utopia*; *varices*, *várices*.

6.3.2.2. Lexical compounds and adverbs ending in *-mente*, keep quite a strong stress even on the first element (according to the scale: [], [], []): [korta'βolsaʂ]ⁱ [-sas]^a /'korta'βolsas/ *cortabolsas* (cf [korta'ðo'ra] /korta'ðora/ *cortadora*), [iŋka'pje] /'inka'pje/ *hincapié*, [entre'doʂ]ⁱ [-s]^a /'entre'dos/ *entredós* (cf [entre'doʂ mu'tʃa'tʃoʂ]ⁱ [-os]^a /'entre'dos mu'tʃa'tʃos/ *entre dos muchachos*), [re'al'mente] /re'al'mente/ *realmente*, [berða'ðe'a'mente] /berða'ðe'a'mente/ *verdaderamente*, [faθil'mente]ⁱ [-s]^a /'faθil'mente/ *fácilmente*. Also: [toða'βia] /'toða'βia/ *todavía*, [aʂi'mizmo]ⁱ [aʂi'mis-]^a /a'si'mismo/ *asimismo* (as can be seen in the last example, if a first /' is immediately followed by another /'/, it becomes []; on the other hand, however, if the form were with only one /'/, </asi'mismo/>, we should have <[aʂi'mizmo]ⁱ [asi'mis-]^a>).

To begin to acknowledge the different stress patterns, compared –for instance– to Italian, we give some useful examples: (final stressed) *acentúo*, *amplío*, *varío*, (stressed on the last but one syllable) *abdico*, *altero*, *animo*, *celebro*, *certifico*, *computo*, *convoco*, *denomino*, *deposito*, *disputo*, *edifico*, *indico*, *integro*, *interrogo*, *limito*, *medito*, *modifico*, *modulo*, *penetro*, *significo* /signifiko/, *termino*, *venero*, *violo* /'bjolo/, *visito* /'bi'sito/, *limpio* /'limpjo/. Furthermore: [a'nemja] /a'nemja/ *anemia*, [bi'ɣamja] /bi'ɣamja/ *bigamia*, [karam'bola] /karam'bola/ *carambola*, [diʂpu'ta]ⁱ

[-s-]^a /ðis'puta/ *disputa*, [e'lɛ'na] /e'lɛna/ *Elena*, [en,θiklo'pɛ'ðja]ⁱ [-si-]^a /enθiklo'pedja/ *enciclopedia*, [far'ma'θja]ⁱ [-s-]^a /far'maθja/ *farmacia*, ['mjɔ'pe] /'mjɔpe/ *miope*, [pa'rɔ'ðja] /pa'rɔðja/ *parodia*, [te'rarpja] /te'rapja/ *terapia*; obviously, forms such as [a'pɛndiθe]ⁱ [-se]^a /a'pɛndiθe/ *apéndice* are less risky, at least when reading.

Let us also note: [r:a'θɔn]ⁱ [-s-]^a /r:a'θɔn/ *razón*, [r:a'θɔ'neʃ]ⁱ [-sɔ'nes]^a /r:a'θɔnes/ *razones*, ['birχɛn]ⁱ [-x-]^a /'birχɛn/ *virgen*, ['birχeneʃ]ⁱ [-xenes]^a /'birχenes/ *virgenes*, and lastly: [ka'raχter] /ka'raχter, -kt-/ *carácter*, [karaχ'tɛ'reʃ]ⁱ [-s]^a /karaχ'teres, -kt-/ *caracteres*, [r:ɛ'χimɛn]ⁱ [-x-]^a /r:ɛximɛn/ *régimen*, [r:ɛ'χimeneʃ]ⁱ [-x-, -s]^a /r:ɛximenes/ *regímenes*.

6.3.2.3. Even in Spanish, in connected speech, there are normally words which are destressed; the articles are among these: [e'lɔmbre] /e'lɔmbre/ *el hombre*, [elal'kalde] /elal'kalde/ *el alcalde*, [la'kaʃa]ⁱ [-sa]^a /la'kasa/ *la casa*, [laʃ'tʃi'kaʃ]ⁱ [-s'tʃi'kaʃ]^a /laʃ'tʃikas/ *las chicas*, [una'miχo] /una'miχo/ *un amigo*, [unaʃ'tɾɛinta pɛr'sɔ'naʃ]ⁱ [unas-, -sɔ'naʃ]^a /unas'tɾɛinta pɛr'sɔ'naʃ/ *unas treinta personas*.

We then have forms (plurisyllabic too), such as *salvo*, *excepto*, *mediante*, *durante*; and phrases such as *respecto a*, *junto a*, *encima de*, *delante de*: [a'ma'laχa] /a'ma'laχa/ *a Málaga*, [ko'ne'la]ⁱ [-ja]^a /ko'ne'la/ *con ella*, [emp'a'riʃ]ⁱ [-s]^a /emp'a'riʃ/ *en París*, [ʃinʃom'bɾɛ'ro]ⁱ [sinʃom-]^a /sinʃom'bɾɛro/ *sin sombrero*, [ante'tɔ'ðo] /ante'tɔ'ðo/ *ante todo*, [baχolo'sarβoleʃ]ⁱ [-xolo's-, -es]^a /baχolo'sarβoles/ *bajo los árboles*, [kontramisa'miχos]ⁱ [-sa'miχos]^a /kontramisa'miχos/ *contra mis amigos*, [dezðe'oi]ⁱ [-z-]^a /ðesðe'oi/ *desde hoy*, [entrelɔ'sɔ'χos]ⁱ [-sɔ'xos]^a /entrelɔ'soxos/ *entre los ojos*.

Furthermore: [aʃta'ki, -ʒa-, -aa-]ⁱ [as-]^a /astaa'ki/ *hasta aquí*, [aθjael'pɛwɛrto, -θjɛl-]ⁱ [-sj-]^a /aθjael'pɛwɛrto/ *hacia el puerto*, [pa'ra,nwɛʃtroz'wɛʃpɛdeʃ]ⁱ [-stros'wɛʃpɛdeʃ]^a /pa'ra,nwɛʃtros'wɛʃpɛdeʃ/ *para nuestros huéspedes*, [soβɾel'sɔ'βɾe]ⁱ [soβɾel's-]^a /soβɾel'soβɾe/ *sobre el sobre*, [eχθɛβto'ðos]ⁱ [-seβto'ðos]^a /eχθɛβto'ðos, ekθɛpto-/ *excepto dos*, [χuntoala'pɛwɛrta, -twa-]ⁱ [xu-]^a /χuntoala'pɛwɛrta/ *junto a la puerta*.

Also: [en,θima,ðela'kaʃa]ⁱ [-si-, -sa]^a /enθimaðela'kasa/ *encima de la casa*, [ðɛlan'tɛðɛ'mi] /ðɛlan'tɛðɛ'mi/ *delante de mí*. Even in more or less long series: [paraɛntɾeno'sɔ'tros, pa'ɾɛn-]ⁱ [-sɔ'tros]^a /paraɛntɾeno'sɔ'tros/ *para entre nosotros*, [pɔɾɛn,θimaðɛ'tɔ'ðo]ⁱ [-si-]^a /pɔɾɛnθimaðɛ'tɔ'ðo/ *por encima de todo*, [pɔɾðɛlan'tɛðɛlχar'din]ⁱ [-x-]^a /pɔɾðɛlan'tɛðɛlχar'din/ *por delante del jardín*, [ðɛzðɛpɔ'ɾɛntrelɔ'sarβoleʃ]ⁱ [ðɛz-, -sarβoles]^a /ðɛzðɛpɔ'ɾɛntrelɔ'sarβoles/ *desde por entre los árboles*.

Generally, conjunctions too are destressed (even in phrases, such as *en cuanto (que)*, *puesto que*, *supuesto que*), except with *ora*, *ya*, *bien* (disjunctive), *así* (consecutive), *no obstante*, *con todo*, *fuera de* (adversative), *en efecto*, *por tanto*, *por consiguiente*, *así que* (consecutive), *apenas*, *aún no*, *no bien*, *ya que*, *luego que*, *después que*, *en tanto que* (temporal), *a no ser que*, *dado que*, *con tal que* (conditional), *por más que*, *a pesar de que*, *mal que*, *ya que* (concessive), [pɛwɛʃtoke'no'lo'ʃa'βia]ⁱ [-sto-, -sa]^a /pɛwɛʃtoke'no'lo'ʃa'βia/ *puesto que no lo sabía*. At the beginning of elliptic questions *y* is stressed: [ɣi tu'pa'ðɾe-]ⁱ [-pa'-]^a /ɣi tu'pa'ðɾe?/ *¿Y tu padre?*

6.3.2.4. It will not be superfluous to observe that there is a difference, in stress too, between: [ɛkoʃɛ'tʃa'ðo]ⁱ [-s-]^a /ɛkoʃɛ'tʃaðo/ *he cosechado* and [ɛ'ko ʃɔ'nɔ'ro] /e-

ko so'noro/ *eco sonoro*, [aλe'ɣa'ðo]ⁱ [a_j-]^a /aλe'ɣaðo/ *ha llegado* and [a'ɲo 'ma'lo] /a'ɲo 'malo/ *año malo*, [eʃto'ma'ðo]ⁱ [e-s-]^a /esto'maðo/ *es tomado* and [eʃto 'pi'ðo]ⁱ [e-s-]^a /esto 'piðo/ *esto pido*, [ʃo.naðmi'raðos]ⁱ [s-, -s]^a /sonaðmi'raðos/ *son admirados* and [ʃo.narmo'njos]ⁱ [s-, -so]^a /so.narmo'njos/ *son armonioso*.

Object pronouns are destressed, *la, le, lo, las, les, los, me, nos, os, se, te*: [me'pa'ro ami'rar, me'pa' rwa-] /me'pa'ro ami'rar/ *me paro a mirar*, [oz'βi'moz βe'nir]ⁱ [oz'βi'moz]^a /os'βimos βe'nir/ *os vimos venir*, [se'lesper'djo]ⁱ [se'les-]^a /selesper'djo/ *se les perdió*; instead, subject pronouns and indirect pronouns are stressed: [jo 'se] /yo sé, [tu 'pweðes]ⁱ [-s-]^a /tu 'pweðes/ *tú puedes*, [el 'diθe]ⁱ [-se]^a /el 'diθe/ *él dice*, [por'mi] /por'mi/ *por mí*, [para'ti] /para'ti/ *para ti*.

Possessive adjectives are destressed: [miser'manos]ⁱ [-se-, -os]^a /miser'manos/ *mis hermanos*, [tu'ʃo'xos]ⁱ [-s-]^a /tu'soxos/ *tus ojos*, [su'ma'dre]ⁱ [s-]^a /su'maðre/ *su madre*, [nwestro'tjempo]ⁱ [-s-]^a /nwestro'tjempo/ *nuestro tiempo*.

Generally demonstrative adjectives, are destressed (but, from a pragmatic point of view, they can be considered potentially stressable): [este'liβro, «E-»]ⁱ [-s-]^a /este'libro/ *este libro*, [ese'perro, «E-»]ⁱ /ese'perro/ *ese perro*, [ake'lamu'xeɾ, a₁ke-]ⁱ [-j₁amu-x-]^a /ake'lamu'xeɾ/ *aquella mujer*.

6.3.2.5. Relative pronouns (*que, quien[es], cual[es], cuyo[s]*) are destressed (contrary to interrogative and exclamatory ones): [el'ombre ke'βi'mos]ⁱ [-s-]^a /el'ombre ke'βimos/ *el hombre que vimos*, [en'kujo'ka'ʃo]ⁱ [-so]^a /en'kujo'kaso/ *en cuyo caso*; *cual, cuales* (with the article) and *tal, tales* are stressed: [t'ɛŋgo uner'ma'no. el'kwa'λ 'λe'ɣa 'si. ke]ⁱ [-λ 'j-]^a /t'ɛŋgo u'hermano, el'kwa'λ 'λe'ɣa 'oi/ *tengo un hermano, el cual llega hoy, que...*, [le'di'xo 'tal 'kɔ'ʃa]ⁱ [-xo, -sa]^a /le'dixo 'tal 'kosa/ *le dijo tal cosa*.

Relative adverbs (*como, cuando, cuanto, donde*) are also destressed, contrary to interrogative and exclamatory ones: [kwandoe'laiɾe se'kalma, -dwe-] /kwandoe'laiɾe se'kalma/ *cundo el aire se calma*, [la'plaθa ðondeʃtatu'ka'ʃa]ⁱ [-sa, -st-, -sa]^a /la'plaθa ðondeʃtatu'kasa/ *la plaza donde está tu casa*.

Whereas the indefinites (*algo, algún, alguno, alguien, nadie, ningún, ninguno, otro*) are stressed, *cada* generally is not: [kaða'dia] /kaða'dia/ *cada día*. Even *tan* is not stressed, contrary to *tanto, tanta*.

When used as conjunctions, the following adverbs are destressed: *luego, mientras, aún* (which becomes /'aun/), *más, menos, casi*; the adverb *medio* is too (contrary to its corresponding adjective).

6.3.2.6. The forms of <tratamiento>, *don, doña, fray, sor, san, santo, santa*, are always destressed before a name: [doŋ'karloʃ]ⁱ [-s-]^a /ðon'karlos/ *don Carlos*, [doŋaðo'loɾeʃ]ⁱ [-s-]^a /ðoŋaðo'loɾes/ *doña Dolores*, [ʃantoðo'miŋgo]ⁱ [s-]^a /santoðo'miŋgo/ *santo Domingo*; vocative forms are destressed too, *señor, señora, señorita, padre, madre, hermano, hermana, tío, tía*: [seɲormar'ti'neθ]ⁱ [s-, -s]^a /seɲormar'ti'neθ/ *señor Martínez*, [seɲorama'ria]ⁱ [s-]^a /seɲorama'ria/ *señora María*, [paðrean'dreʃ, -ðɾjan-]ⁱ [-s]^a /paðrean'dres/ *padre Andrés*, [tio'χwan]ⁱ [-x-]^a /tio'χwan/ *tío Juan*; however, when not used in forms of <tratamiento>, we have the regular: [una'ʃanta mu'xeɾ]ⁱ [-s-, -x-]^a /una'ʃanta mu'xeɾ/ *una santa mujer*, [bi'no else'ɲor mar'ti'neθ]ⁱ [-s-, -s]^a /bi'no else'ɲor mar'ti'neθ/ *vino el señor Martínez*, [aes'krito el'tio 'χwan]ⁱ [aes-, 'x-]^a /aes-

'krito el'tio 'xwan/ *ha escrito el tío Juan*.

Even in vocative phrases, there is destressing: [bwe'nɔmbɾe] /bwe'nɔmbɾe/ ; *buen hombre!*, [mala'lɛŋgwa] /mala'lɛŋgwa/ ; *mala lengua!*, [gram'pikaro] /gram'pikaro/ ; *gran pícaro!*, [djoz'mio]ⁱ [-s]^a /djɔs'mio/ ; *Dios mío!*

Even in compound names (of people or places), there is attenuation of the first element: [χwan'karloʃ]ⁱ [x-, -s]^a /xwan'karlos/ *Juan Carlos*, [ma,riaxo'sɛfa]ⁱ [-xo's-]^a /ma,riaxo'sɛfa/ *María Josefa*, [santoðo'miŋgo]ⁱ [-s-]^a /santoðo'miŋgo/ *Santo Domingo*, [torreðel'kɔnde] /torreðel'kɔnde/ *Torre del Conde*.

6.3.2.7. Certain common phrases are also destressed: [boka'βaxo]ⁱ [-xo]^a /boka'βaxo/ *boca abajo*, [pataʃar'riβa] /pataʃar'riβa/ *patas arriba*.

In numbers formed with *y*, the first element is destressed: [treintai'θiŋko]ⁱ [-s-]^a /treintai'θiŋko/ *treinta y cinco*, [kwa,rentai'sjɛte]ⁱ [-s-]^a /kwa,rentai'sjete/ *cuarenta y siete*; also *cien(to)* before *mil* is destressed: [θjɛn'mil, -m'm-, -m'm-, -m'm-, -m'm-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /θjɛn'mil/ *cien mil*, [otʃoθjentaz'mil pe'sɛtas]ⁱ [-sɟ-, -as-, -sɛ'tas]^a /otʃoθjentaz'mil pe'setas/ *ochocientas mil pesetas*. Simple numbers are stressed, even if monosyllabic and near a stress: [dos 'ɣatos]ⁱ [-z 'ɣatos]^a /dos 'ɣatos/ *dos gatos*, [tɾɛʃ kaβa'ɾoʃ]ⁱ [-s kaβa'ɾoʃ]^a /tɾɛʃ kaβa'ɾoʃ/ *tres caballos*, [un 'liβro] /un 'liβro/ *un libro* (compared to the article: [un'liβro] /un'liβro/ *un libro*).

6.3.2.8. Obviously in long words, as in sentences, some secondary stresses are introduced, for rhythmic reasons: [kɔmpɾame'lo] /kɔmpɾame'lo/ *cómpɾame'lo*, [a'paɾɔʃe'le]ⁱ [-s-]^a /a'paɾɔʃe'le/ *añáɾe'le*, [entɾe'ɣandoʃe'lo]ⁱ [-s-]^a /entɾe'ɣandoʃe'lo/ *entɾe'ɣandoʃe'lo*.

Words such as *aunque*, *conque*, *porque*, *sino*, are normally /aunke, a'unke; 'konke; 'porke; 'sino/, however, in sentences, their composition can also bring to stress patterns such as: [aunke, a,unke, aunke, aun'ke; konke, konke, kon'ke; porke, por'ke, por'ke; sino, sino, si'nɔ]ⁱ [-s]^a, although, they are often considered incorrect, for spelling reasons.

Emphasis, particularly in imperatives with enclitic pronouns, can modify the structure considerably (above all, for stresses), as in: [da'melo, da:melo, da'melo, da'me'lɔ, da'me'lɔ, da'me'lɔ] /da'melo/ ; *dámelo!*

6.3.2.9. The words [a'ɔra] /a'ora/ *ahora*, [a'i] /a'i/ *ahí*, [a'un] /a'un/ *aún/aun*, when they are not in an intoneme and are linked to what follows, have the frequent variants [a'ora, 'ai, 'aun]: [a'ɔra 'βjɛ'ne, 'aora] /a'ora 'bjene/ *ahora viene*, [a'i e'sta, 'ai]ⁱ [-s-]^a /a'i e'sta/ *ahí está*, [a'um mi 'paɾɾe, 'aum] /a'un mi'paɾɾe/ *aun mi padre*, [a'u'n no'sale, 'au]ⁱ [-s-]^a /a'un no'sale/ *aún no sale*.

In the case of /iV(s)#/, in an intoneme (more often when followed by a pause), it is quite frequent to find, even in the neutral accent, a pronunciation which, often, seems as if it were </iV(s)#>, while, it is generally only /iV(s)#/: [partʃo, parti'ɔ] /partʃo/ *partió*, [a'djɔʃ, aði'ɔʃ]ⁱ [-s]^a /a'djɔʃ/ *adiós*, [lim'pjɛ, limpi'ɛ] /lim'pje/ *limpié*, [em'pjɛ, empi'ɛ] /em'pje/ *en pie*; however, occasionally, we can doubtlessly have the structure [iV], even in neutral pronunciation: [parti'ɔ, a'di'ɔʃ, lim'pi'ɛ, em'pi'ɛ]ⁱ [-s]^a.

6.3.2.10. In fast and familiar speech, common words and proper names in a preintoneme with [i̯a] /i̯a/ *ía* frequently become [ja] /ja/: [al'dia si'ɣjente, al'dja, al'djaʃi-] /al'dia si'ɣjente/ *al día siguiente*, [ˈpɔːkoz ˈðiaz ɔɛʃpweʃ, ˈðjaz, ˈpɔːkozðjaz]ⁱ [-z, -z, -s-, -s]^a /ˈpokos ˈðias ɔɛʃpweʃ/ *pocos días después*, [ʃu'tia ɔloˈɾes, ʃu'tja, ʃu'tja-ɔlo-]ⁱ [s-, -s]^a /su'tia ɔloˈɾes/ *su tía Dolores*, [doɲamaˈɾia maɾtiˈneθ, doɲamaˈɾja, doɲamaˈɾjamaɾ-]ⁱ [-s]^a /doɲamaˈɾia maɾtiˈneθ/ *doña María Martínez*, [gaɾˈθia ɣu'tjeɾɾeθ, gaɾˈθja, gaɾˈθjaɣu-]ⁱ [-s-, -s]^a /gaɾˈθia ɣu'tjeɾɾeθ/ *García Gutiérrez*, [noʃeɾˈβia paɾaˈnaða, -βja, -βjapaɾa-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /noʃeɾˈβia paɾaˈnaða/ *no servía para nada*.

Other examples: [ʃeaβiaˈpwesto ɔeˈpje, ʃeaβja-, ʃja-]ⁱ [s-]^a /seabiaˈpwesto ɔeˈpje/ *se había puesto de pie*, [eʃtaˈɾian kanˈsaðos, -ɾjan, -ɾjankan-]ⁱ [eɓ-, 'saðos]^a /estaˈɾian kanˈsaðos/ *estarían cansados*, [noɔoˈðɾian leˈɣaˈ raˈtjempo, -ðɾjan, -ðɾjanle-]ⁱ [j-]^a /noɔoˈðɾian leˈɣaˈ raˈtjempo/ *no podrían llegar a tiempo*.

Intonation

6.3.3. fig 6.3 shows the preintonemes and intonemes of the neutral Iberian and American Spanish language. Therefore, let us simply look at the fundamental examples. It is important to make comparisons both between them and with those of other languages:

/./: [meβoi maˈɲana poɾlamaˈɲana..]ⁱ [meβoi maˈɲana poɾlamaˈɲana..]^a /meβoi maˈɲana poɾlamaˈɲana./ *Me voy mañana por la mañana*.

fig 6.3. Iberian-Spanish preintonemes and intonemes.

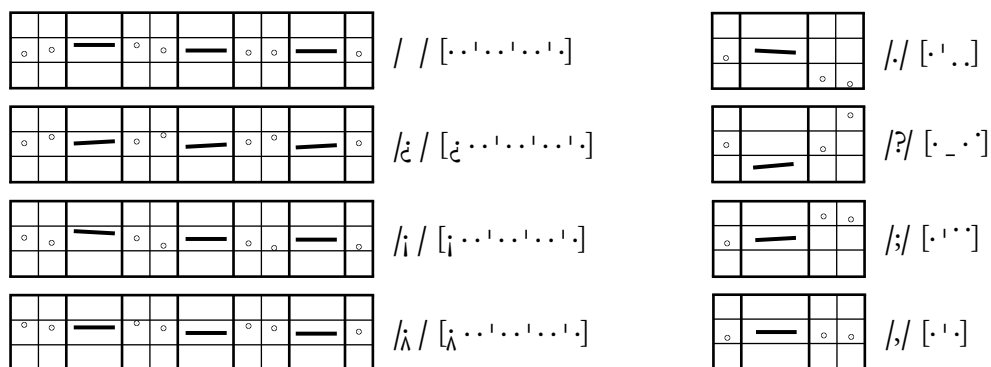
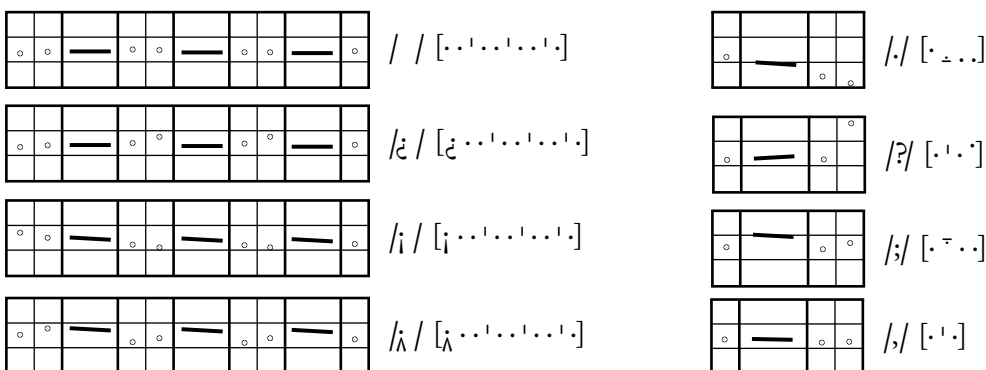


fig 6.4. American-Spanish preintonemes and intonemes.



/?/: [çeʃ'ta nuʃ'te'ðeʃ kon'tentos·]'i [çe'sta nuʃ'te'ðes kon'tentos·]'a /çe'sta nuʃ'teðes kon'tentos?/ ¿Están ustedes contentos?

/:/: [ʃima'ɲa'na norre'θiβo no'ti'θja·]'i [ʃima'ɲa'na norre'siβo no'ti'sja·]'i [le'skriβi're ðe'nwe'βo·]'a /ʃima'ɲana norre'θiβo no'ti'θja;| leeskriβi're ðe'nweβo./ Si mañana no recibo noticia, le escribiré de nuevo.

Text

6.4.0. The transcribed passage, *The North Wind and the Sun*, is given in four <normalized> versions. We start with the (neutral) Iberian pronunciation of (neutral British) English – this is the first step of the phonetic method (the written text is given in § 2.5.2.0). The Spanish translation follows, in its neutral version.

At the end, as always, there is the version which gives the English pronunciation of Spanish, by neutral British speakers, fluent in Spanish (after prolonged contact with native speakers, but with no help from the phonetic method), who have adequately learned the relative prominences, but who substantially use segmental and intonation elements which are typical of neutral British English (for reference purposes, although, of course, a neutral accent is not so common). Obviously, the same principle is valid for the foreign pronunciation of English, given first.

Speakers of American English could prepare their own version both of the Spanish pronunciation of English and of their pronunciation of Spanish, as an excellent exercise, by listening to native speakers, best of all after recording them. Of course, speakers of *other languages* could do the same thing. The author would be happy to receive their transcriptions and recordings, both in case of help – should they need it – and to make their contribution known to others (possibly in our website on *canIPA Natural Phonetics* – cf § 0.12).

Iberian Spanish pronunciation (of English)

6.4.1. [de'nɔrθ 'wind· ande'ʃan· weɾdi'ʃpju'tinŋ 'ɡwɪtʃ wɔzðeʃ'trɔŋɡer·.] 'wɛn a-
'trɑβelər· 'keɪm a'lɔŋɡ· ɪ'rɑβ tɪnə'wɔɾm 'klɔʊk·.] dɛɪa'ɣri(ð): ðaði'wəŋ xu'fɛr ʃaɣ'ʃi-
ðeð· ɪm'meɪkɪn dɛ'trɑβelər· 'tɛɪ kɪʃ'kɔʊ 'kɔf·]' ʃjuβɪkən'ʃiðər ðeʃ'trɔŋɡer ɟandi'aðɛr·||
'dɛn· dɛ'nɔrθ 'wɪn· 'blu· aʃ'xɑr· ðaʃi'kuðɔ·.] ,ba(ð)ðe'mɔr xɪ'βlu·]' dɛ'mɔr 'klɔʊzli· ɟi-
ðe'trɑβelər·: 'fɔʊl dɪʃ'klɔʊk a'raʊŋxɪn·.] ɪ,an(d)að'lɑʃ(t)·:] dɛ'nɔrθ 'wɪnŋ· 'ɡɛɪ 'βɑβ ɟja-
'tɛmt·|| ɪ'dɛn·] dɛ'ʃan 'ʃjɔ 'naut·. ɪ'wɔɾmli·.] ,andi'miðjaðli·: ɟdɛ'trɑβelər 'tu 'kɔf·. ɣxɪʃ-
'kɔʊk·|| ɪan'ʃɔʊ·] dɛ'nɔrθ 'wɪn(d)· ,wɔʃoβ'lɑɪʃ tʊkɔŋ'fɛʃ·| ,dɑðe'ʃan·. wɔzðeʃ'trɔŋɡer·.
ɪ,σβðe'tu·.||

çdiðju_laik· çðeʃ'tɔri·| çdju'wɔn tu'xiri ta_ɣɛn·|||]

Spanish Text

6.4.2. *El viento norte y el sol porfiaban sobre cuál de ellos era el más fuerte, cuando acertó a pasar un viajero envuelto en ancha capa. Convinieron en que quien antes lograra obligar al viajero a quitarse la capa sería considerado más poderoso.*

El viento norte sopló con gran furia, pero cuanto más soplabá, más se arrebujaba en su capa el viajero; por fin el viento norte abandonó la empresa. Entonces brilló el sol con ardor, e inmediatamente se despojó de su capa el viajero; por lo que el viento norte hubo de reconocer la superioridad del sol.

¿Te ha gustado el cuento? ¿Vamos a repetirlo?

Neutral Iberian pronunciation

6.4.3. [el'βjento 'norte·jel'sol·: por'fjaβan·,soβre'kwal 'de'λos·:,erael'mas 'fwerte·.] kwandoaθer'to apa'sa· rumbja'XE'ro· em'bwelto e'nantʃa 'kapa·.] kombi'nje'ron· eη· kekje'nantez lo'ɣra'ra· oβli'ɣa· ralβja'XE'ro· aki'tarɕe la'kapa·' | se'ria kon,si'de'ra·do· 'mas po'de'ro'so·.||

el'βjento 'norte·: so'plo kon'gram· 'fu'ɾja·.] pero'kwanto 'mas so'plaβa·' | 'mas sja·r·rɛβu'xaβa· ensu'kapa·. ɿ(e)lβja'XE'ro·.|| por'fin·: el'βjento 'norte· aβando'nɔ lɛm·'pɾe'sa·.|| en'tonθe'z·: βri'λo el'sol·. ɿkonar'ðoɾ·.|| eimme,δjata'mente· λse,despo'χo·. λde·su'kapa·. ɿ(e)lβja'XE'ro·.|| porlo,ke'lβjento 'norte·: 'u·βo de'ɾrekononθe'ɾ·. la,superjori·'ðaδ del'sol·.||

ɕtjaχus'ta·do· ɕel'kwento· | ɕ'ba'mo sa'ɾrepe'tirlo·'|||]

Neutral (central-south-) American pronunciation

6.4.4. [el'βjento 'norte·jel'sol·: por'fjaβan·,soβre'kwal 'de'ɣos·:,erael'mas ɿfwerte·.] kwandoaser'to apa'sa· rumbja'XE'ro· em'bwelto e'nantʃa ɿkapa·.] kombi'nje'ron· eη· kekje'nantes lo'ɣra'ra· oβli'ɣa· ralβja'XE'ro· aki'tarse la'kapa·· | se'ria kon,si'de'ra·do· 'mas po'de'ro'so·.||

el'βjento 'norte·: so'plo kon'gram· ɿfu'ɾja·.] pero'kwanto 'mas so'plaβa·· | 'mas sja·r·rɛβu'xaβa· ensu_ka'pa·. ɿ(e)lβja_XE'ro·.|| por'fin·: el'βjento 'norte· aβando'nɔ lɛm·_pɾe'sa·.|| en'tonses·: βri'ɣo el_ɿsol·. ɿkonar_ðoɾ·.|| eimme,δjata'mente· λse,despo_xo·. λdesu_ka'pa·. ɿ(e)lβja_XE'ro·.|| porlo,ke'lβjento ɿnorte·: 'u·βo de'ɾrekonon_ser·. la,superjori'daδ del_ɿsol·.||

ɕtjaχus'ta·do· ɕel'kwento· | ɕ'ba'mo sa'ɾrepe'tirlo·'|||]

English pronunciation of Spanish

6.4.5. [ɛtviˈɛntɜɔ ˈnoʃteɪ ietˈso:tː ˌphoʃiˈarven ˈsoˌbjeɪ ˈkhwat ˈdɛljɔsː ˌɛtɔt-
ˈmɛs fɪˈɛʒteɪ.] ˈkhwɑndɔʒo ɛsɛʒˈhɜːo ɑpəˈsɑː ˌmuŋviəˈhɛʒɔʒo ˌɛŋvɪˈɛtɜɔ ɛnˈɑntɔw
ˈkharpe.] ˌkɒŋvɪniˈɛʒɔn ɛŋˈkheɪ kiˈɛn ˈɑntɛs lɑˈgɔɑtə ˌɒblɪˈgɑɪ ɛtviəˈhɛʒɔʒo ɑ-
kiˈthɑːsei lɑˈkharpe| sɛˌɹiɪw kɒnˌsɪdɔˈɑdɜɔ ˈmɛs pɔdɔˈtɜɔsɜɔ.]]

ɛtviˈɛntɜɔ ˈnoʃteɪː səˈphɪʒo kɒŋˈgɔɑŋ ˈfoʒiɛ.] ˈphɛʒɔʒo ˈkhwɑtɜɔ ˈmɛs sə-
ˈphɪlɑːveː| ˈmɛs siəɹibəˈhɑːve ɛnsɪuˈkharpe.. ɛtviəˈhɛʒɔʒo..]] phoʃˈfrinːː ɛtviˈɛntɜɔ
ˈnoʃteɪ ɔbɛndɔˈnɜːo lɑˌmˈphɪɛsɛ..]] ɛnˈthoːnsɪsːː bɹɪˌʒo ɛtˈso:tː.. ɪkɒnɑˈdɔː..]] ɛɪn-
mɪdɪɑˈtəˈmɛntɛɪ ˌsɛɪdɛspəˈhɜːo.. ˌdɪsɪuˈkharpe.. ɛtviəˈhɛʒɔʒo..]] ˌphoˈlɔˈkheɪ ɛtvi-
ˈɛntɜɔ ˈnoʃteɪːː ˌmɪvɜɔ dɪˌɹɛkɒnəˈsɛː. ˌɛsɪpəˈɹiɪtɪˈdɑd dɛtˈso:tː..]]

ɹɪˈhɛɪwɔʃɑdɜɔː ˌɛtˈkhwɛntɜɔ ɹˌvɑːmɔs ɔˌɹɛpəˈthɪɔʒoː]]]]