

218A.

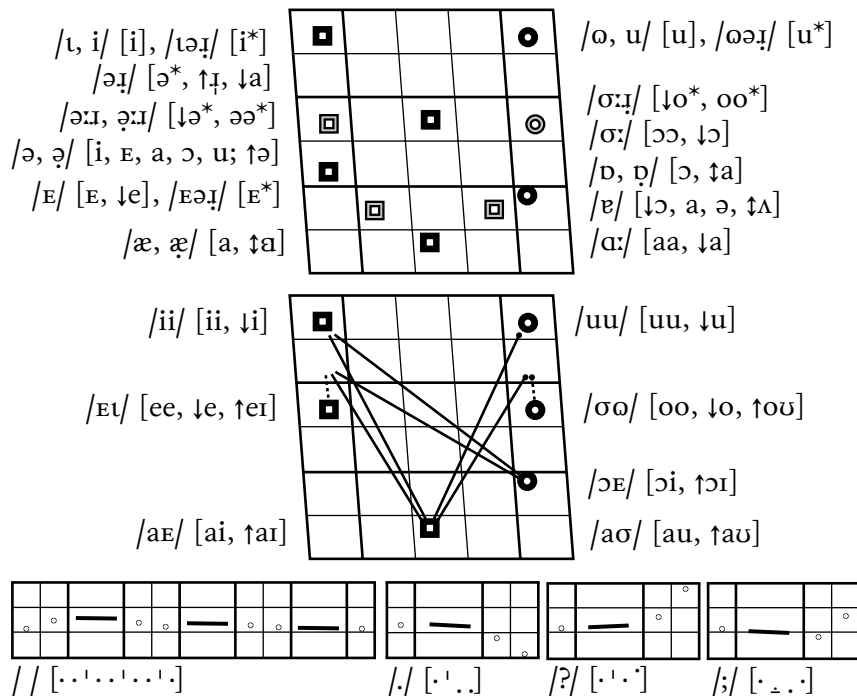
The Caribbean: Belize

218A. As fig 218A shows, even this accent belongs to the Caribbean. Belize /bə'li:z/ (formerly 'British Honduras') lays near Yucatan and Guatemala. English is the official language there, although Spanish is actually the current language.

There are some more or less recommendable variants for stressed V, as can be seen. Unstressed V have are generally rendered according to their spelling. In fig 218A, * stands for /ɪ, ɪ/ [ɪ, ↑ɹ] (and /Vəɪ/ [V↑ɹ]); for /VN/ we have [↓↓V̇N].

/f, d, s/ + /r/ are [tʃ, dʒ, ʃ] + [r] (with ↑[tʃz, dʒz, stʃz]); /f#, f#N/ (including /j, w/ → [ɹ]); /t/ [ɹ]; /C/ [Ch]; /h/ [h, ↓h]; /r, ɹ/ [l, l] ↑[ɹ, ɹ]; /θ, ð/ [t, d] ↑[t, d].

fig 218A. Belize: vowels, diphthongs & intonation.



227A.

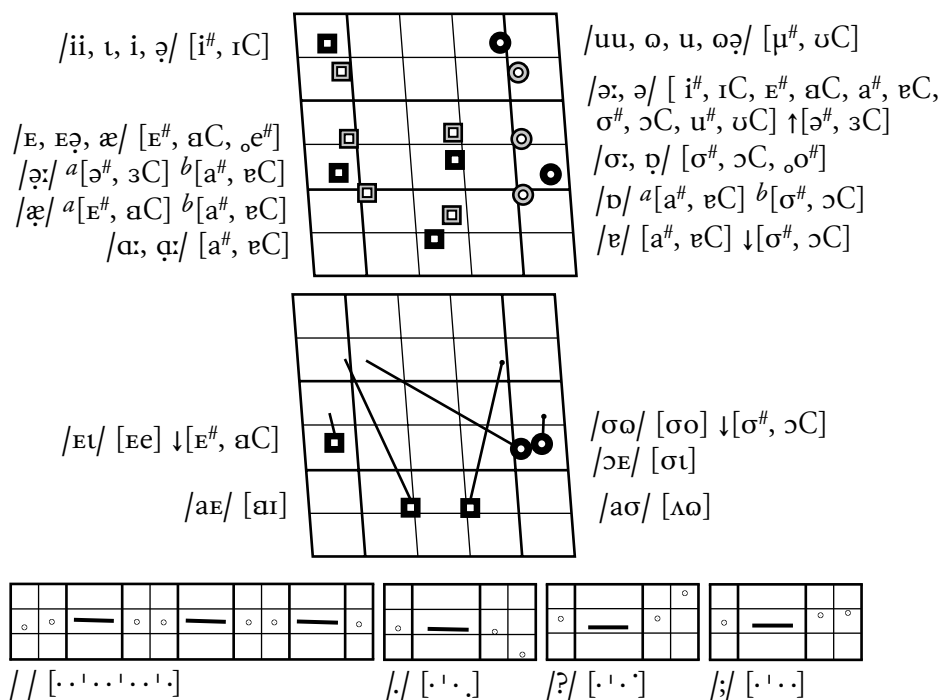
The Far East: Indonesia

227A. As fig 227A shows, there are different vowel taxophones in free or checked syllables, including several neutralizations and American- or British-like possible choices. In addition, unstressed V are strongly influenced by spelling, including /u/ for /juu, juu/, but /u/ in *(in)to*, /i/ in *me, we*, and /i, ə/ for *the*. Initial V can be [ʔV]. Stressed \dot{V} are [$\dot{V}^\#$, $\dot{V}^\#$, $\dot{V}^\#C$].

As for the consonants, we have /t, d/ [t, d], /tʃ, dʒ, ʃ, ʒ/ [tʃ, dʒ, ʃ, ʒ], and no 'aspiration' for /p, t, k, tʃ/. Besides, /v/ [v, v̥, f] (also /ð, z, ʒ, dʒ/ are often [C̥, C̥], even between V), /θ, ð/ [t, d]; /j/ [j], /w/ [w, v̥], /r, ɹ/ [r, r̥, r̥], /h/ [h, h̥], /l/ [l, l̥] [l̥, l̥, l̥].

Compounds tend to be stressed always on their first element. Paraphonically, we find ⟨^u °⟩: speech has currently higher intensity and tonality.

fig 227A. Indonesian English: vowels, diphthongs & intonation.



255A. Israel

255A. The Israeli accent, as shown in fig 255A, is mostly based on only five timbres, with the addition of [↑ə], for a lighter accent. However, unstressed V are generally rendered according to their spelling, and with: *to* [tu], *me/we* [mi, wi], *a* [ɛ], *the* [di, dɛ].

There are some variants for American- or British-like accents: *a*, *b* (also for intonation). Triphthongs become two-syllable sequences: [VjV, VwV]; [ʔ] can appear in front of initial V.

We find /ŋ/ [ŋgV, ŋ(k)#]. There is no 'aspiration' of voiceless stops and /tʃ/; /t, d/ are [t, d]. For /θ, ð/ we have ↓[t, d] [tθ, dð] ↑[θ, ð]; /v, w/ may be confused. We generally find: /ɹ, ɹ̥/ [r] ↓[ʁ, R]; /ʀ, ʀ̥/ [l]; /h/ [h] ↓[h̥] ↓↓[ʁ, χ] ↓↓↓[ʁ̥].

fig 255A. Israeli English: vowels, diphthongs & intonation.

