

English Pronunciation & Accents

Some integrations, additions, and modifications (2023)

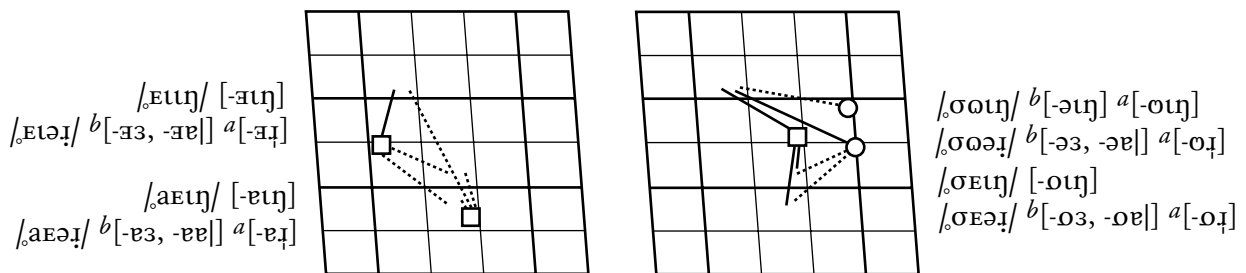
10.12. Let us add that, mainly in quicker (British and American) speech, unstressed *-owing*, *-ower*, / $\sigma\omega\iota\eta$, $\sigma\omega\alpha\iota$ / become $b[-\text{ə}\iota\eta]$ $a[-\text{o}\iota\eta]$, as in *following* and *follower*: [$f\text{ɔ}l-\text{ə}\iota\eta$, $f\text{ɔ}l-\text{ə}\alpha$, $-\text{ə}\text{e}$] ($a[f\text{ɔ}l-\text{o}\iota\eta$, $-\text{o}\iota$]).

Rarer items like *foraying* and *forayer*, for / $\text{ɛ}\iota\iota\eta$; $\text{ɛ}\iota\alpha\iota$ /, have $b[-\text{ɛ}\iota\eta]$; $-\text{ɛ}\alpha$, $-\text{ɛ}\text{e}$, $a-\text{ɛ}\iota$: [$f\text{ɔ}\text{r}-\text{ɛ}\iota\eta$; $-\text{ɛ}\alpha$, $-\text{ɛ}\text{e}$] $a[f\text{ɔ}\text{r}-\text{ɛ}\iota\eta$; $-\text{ɛ}\iota$, $f\text{ɔ}\text{r}-\text{ɛ}\alpha$] (less often stressed as: $b[f\text{ɔ}\text{r}'\text{ɛ}\iota\eta$, $f\text{ɔ}$; $-\text{ɛ}\text{e}$, $-\text{ɛ}\text{e}$] $a[f\text{ɔ}\text{r}'\text{ɛ}\iota\eta$, $f\text{ɔ}$; $f\text{ɔ}$]).

Besides, *convoying*, *convoyer*, for / $\sigma\text{ɛ}\iota\eta$; $\sigma\text{ɛ}\alpha\iota$ /, have $b[{}^i\text{k}h\text{o}\eta\text{v}\text{o}\iota\eta$; ${}^i\text{k}h\text{o}\eta\text{v}\text{o}\alpha$, $-\text{o}\text{e}$] $a[{}^i\text{k}h\text{o}\eta\text{v}\text{o}\iota\eta$; $-\text{v}\text{o}\iota$] (less often as: $b[{}^i\text{k}h\text{o}\eta\text{v}\text{o}\iota\eta$; $-\text{v}\text{o}\alpha$, $-\text{v}\text{o}\text{e}$] $a[{}^i\text{k}h\text{o}\eta\text{v}\text{o}\iota\eta$; $-\text{v}\text{o}\alpha$]).

Satisfying and *satisfyer*, for / $\text{ɔ}\text{e}\iota\eta$; $\text{ɔ}\text{e}\alpha\iota$ /, have $b[{}^i\text{s}\text{æ}\text{f}-\text{ɪ}\text{s}\text{f}\text{ɛ}\iota\eta$; $-\text{f}\text{e}\alpha$, $-\text{f}\text{e}\text{e}$] $a[{}^i\text{s}\text{æ}\text{r}-\text{ɔ}\text{s}\text{f}\text{ɛ}\iota\eta$; $-\text{f}\text{e}\iota$] (but: $b[{}^i\text{s}\text{æ}\text{f}-\text{ɪ}\text{s}\text{f}\text{e}\iota\eta$; $-\text{f}\text{e}\alpha$, $-\text{f}\text{e}\text{e}$] $a[{}^i\text{s}\text{æ}\text{r}-\text{ɔ}\text{s}\text{f}\text{e}\iota\eta$; $-\text{f}\text{e}\iota$]).

fig 10.3. Typical triphthong reductions.



14.7. Here is a concise summary of ‘aspiration’ for /p, t, k; tʃ/. We have to distinguish the (voiceless laryngeal) approximant [h] and the semi-approximant [ɦ]; the latter is weaker, less energetic, than the former. Here, we will show how they are used.

In *stressed* syllables, we find [ʰCh] (except for [ʰsC]). In *half-stressed* syllables, we have [ɦCh] (and, of course, [ɦsC]). Usually, we find [ɦ] also in *unstressed* syllables in word-initial position, *after silence* (as well as isolated words are, too): [ɦʰCh]. Instead, we have a zero phone, in *unstressed* syllables, *after a heterosyllabic phone*, either a vowel or a consonant: [VʰC, CʰC].

Some illustrative examples, in international pronunciation, for simplicity

shown only for /p/: *people* /'pi:pə/ ['phi:pɹ̩], *anticipate* /æn'tɪsəpɪt/ [æn'tɪs-əpɪt], *potential* /pə'tɛnʃəl/ [pɪtʃhɛnʃəl], (*an*) *impact* /'ɪmpæk/ ['ɪmpæk], (*to*) *separate* /'sɛpəreɪt/ ['sɛpəreɪt].

Notice that /p, t, k/ may be followed by /j, w, ɪ, l/. In addition, [h] might not necessarily be shown explicitly.

55.17. The *intonation* patterns of mediatic American English differ only slightly from the neutral American ones, mostly on the tonic syllables of the interrogative and suspensive tunes, where [-] is more appropriate than [', ˈ], respectively (although a slight similar movement is still present), as shown in fig 55.8 (cf fig 41.2). fig 55.9 adds a broader version of mediatic American intonation patterns.

fig 55.8. American English intonation patterns.

