## Phonetic Alphabet

## The phonetic alphabet

a writing system in which each letter corresponds to a particular sound in a language

Phonetic alphabet : letters of Latin alphabet a number of letters and symbols

## The Significance of the Phonetic Alphabet

## Problems

1. no one-to-one correlation between spelling and sounds in many languages

## Different sounds are spelled the same way

| call | $/ \mathrm{O} /$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| many | $/ \varepsilon /$ |
| late | $/ \mathrm{e} /$ |
| part | $/ \mathrm{a} /$ |
| thanks $/ \mathfrak{X} /$ |  |
| above $/ \boldsymbol{\partial} /$ |  |


| bough | /0/ |
| :---: | :---: |
| cough | /of/ |
| tough | /^f/ |
| though | /o/ |
| through | /u/ |
| thoug | t /o/ |


| cash | $/ \mathrm{k} /$ | salt | $\mathrm{s} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| ocean | $/ \mathrm{S} /$ | sugar $/ \mathrm{S} /$ |  |
| receipt | $/ \mathrm{s} /$ | easy $/ \mathrm{z} /$ |  |
| cello | $/ \mathrm{t} \int /$ | pleasure $/ \mathbf{3} /$ |  |

## Different spelling are used for the same sound

## /i/

me
see
seat
recelve
people
field
key

## /u/

to
threw
two
through
too
truth
true

## The Phonetic Alphabet in the Dictionary

several types of phonetic alphabets in use
the most common : IPA

## Phonetic Transcription

the spelling of a word using the phonetic to show its pronunciation

## Type of Phonetic Transcription

1. Broad Transcription or Phonemic Transcription

- shows differences between sounds which are used to convey
different meanings
- only use a basic set of symbols (phonemes)
- marked by slanting lines or slant brackets / /

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { thigh }=/ \theta \text { aI/ } \\
& \text { fan }=/ \mathrm{fæn} /
\end{aligned}
$$

2. Narrow Transcription or Phonetic Transcription

- shows the physical process involved in the production of sounds as many details of sounds as possible by using a wide range of symbols and the diacritic marks
- square brackets are used [ ]

$$
\mathrm{pin}=\left[\mathrm{p}^{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{In}\right]
$$

the symbol $\left[\mathrm{p}^{\mathrm{h}}\right]$ small h indicates aspiration

|  | Phonemic Transcription | Phonetic Transcription |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Come | $/ \mathrm{k} \Lambda \mathrm{m} /$ | $\left[\mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{h}} \Lambda: \mathrm{m}\right]$ |

Pin
/pin/
[ $\mathrm{p}^{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{In}$ ]

Take
/tek/

$$
\left[\mathrm{t}^{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{e}: \mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{h}}\right]
$$

## The Guiding Principles of Transcription

1. The transcription must represent all the sound heard
```
train 4 sounds :/tren/
    initial consonants = tr /tr/
    vowel = ai /e/
    final consonant = n /n/
```

2. Silent sounds are not transcribed
bone /bon/
knee /ni/
3. Double Consonants must be transcribed only once.
button /b^tən/
middle /midəl/
4. Words with different spelling but pronounced alike must be transcribed the same.
```
son /s^n/
sun /s^n/
```

4. Words with same spelling but pronounced differently must be transcribed differently.

> bow (V) /baU/
bow (n) /bo/
5. Read aloud and don't be misled with spelling.

```
graph /graf/
```

6. Every sound heard or pronounced must be transcribed.

## friend /frend/

family /fæmIl/

## Website for IPA typing

https://ipa.typeit.org/

