## Talk a Lot

## Clear Alphabet Dictionary

## Problem Sound Connections - when Clear Alphabet Looks Awkward!

There are a few occasions when we need to stop and think twice about how to represent sounds using the Clear Alphabet. Here are a few examples of words and phrases like that in the dictionary. Problems can often occur thanks to difficult-to-pronounce cc sound connections, e.g. a hard (voiced) d sound meets an equally hard (voiced) $k$ in the middle of "childcare" - and d loses! We have to move it forward and change it to the softer (unvoiced) $t$ : Chail tkeir . This also gives us examples of assimilation - a sound changes to make the sound connection easier - e.g. in the above case d changes to $t$.

Can you find/think of any more items in each category?

## 1. Issues with cc sound connections:

a) hard (voiced) d changes to soft (unvoiced) t

| childcare | Chail tkeir |
| :--- | :--- |
| childhood |  |
| classified advert | Chail thuud |
| goldfish | kla fai Ta tvert |
| hardback | Geul tfish |
| head for | Har tbak |
| midwife | He Tfor |
| podcast | Mi twaif |
| road sign | Po tkarst |
| Sherwood Forest | Reu tsain |
| sidekick | sher w Tfo rist |
| surround sound | Sai tkik |
| third conditional | s raun Tsaund |
| United Kingdom | thir tkn Di shnl |
| United Nations | yoo nai t Tking dm |
| widescreen | yoo nai t Tnei shnz |
| wind farm | Wai tskreen |
| windscreen | Win tfarm |
| word stress | Win tskreen |
|  | Wer tstres |

b) $v$ (voiced) changes to $f$ (unvoiced)

| give back | Gi Fbak |
| :--- | :--- |
| have pierced | ha Fpiyst |
| of course | uh Fkors |

c) $g$ (voiced) changes to $k$ (unvoiced)
drug trafficking Dru ktra f king
d) $b$ (voiced) changes to $p$ (unvoiced)

| object | O pjekt |
| :--- | :--- |
| subtitles | Su ptai tlz |
| web server | We_pser v |
| webcam | We_ pkam |

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```
website We_psait
e) j (voiced) changes to ch (unvoiced)
```

vegetable Ve cht bl
f) $p$ moves forward (FCL)

| hip-hop | Hi phop |
| :--- | :--- |
| popcorn | Po pkorn |
| update | U pdeit |
| upgrade | U pgreid |

2. It can look awkward when several consonant sounds have to be "front-loaded" onto the beginning of a syllable:
a) Examples with 2 sounds:

| English Channel | ing gli Shcha nl |
| :--- | :--- |
| public toilet | pu bli Ktoy lt |

b) Examples with 3 sounds:

| Clothes shop | Kleu thzshop |
| :--- | :--- |
| detached house | d Ta chthaus |
| withdrawal | wi Thdrorl |

...but that's how native speakers of English really speak!

## 3. Foreign words in English:

a) Some words in English include foreign sounds that are rarely used in English, e.g. a sound from Welsh that is not common in English is: hh .

## Llandudno

hhlan Du tneu
English native speakers tend to shy away from making the guttural hh sound, and use I instead:
Llandudno lan Du tneu
b) We can't write some foreign words in the Clear Alphabet because the Clear Alphabet only includes the 48 sounds of English. Other languages have sounds which are not heard in Standard English pronuciation, e.g. the "rolling r" sound in Polish. There are even different sounds in American English which do not feature in British English, and therefore are not included in the Clear Alphabet.
4. When a glottal stop comes at the end of a syllable which occurs before another consonant sound, e.g.

$$
\text { partner } \quad \text { Par_n }
$$

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\section*{5. Just consonant sounds written together (with embedded schwa sound, which is invisible, just assumed). These syllables can look daunting! <br> | picture | Pi kch |
| :--- | :--- |
| usual | Yoo zzwl |
| Oxford | O ksfd |
| pregnancy | Pre gnn sii | <br> $n$ beside $n$ can present a challenge at first glance!}

## 6. Some words just look strange in the Clear Alphabet, for a variety of reasons:

| singer | Sing uh a schwa sound on its own looks odd! |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| theatre | Ttiy t |

any word with tt, or any unfamilar ID, e.g. zz or iy - you just have to learn the Clear Alphabet identifiers (see p.17).
7. Very rarely, a combination of Clear Alphabet IDs can be ambiguous:
food hygiene foo Thai jeen
is th one single ID (one phoneme), representing th in "them", or is it two separate IDs (two phonemes): $t$ and $h$ ? In this case, it is the latter. It is hoped that students will be able to make the correct choice thanks to their understanding of the actual word or phrase being studied. (An added complication here is that the syllable in question also looks exactly like an English word, the nationality "Thai". Like any human system, the Clear Alphabet is not perfect!)

