

## GUIDE TO TRANSCRIPTION PRACTICES

**#1 ASPIRATION:**

Voiceless stops are aspirated at the beginning of a stressed syllable.

Optional aspiration: a. at the beginning of a syllable with secondary stress  
b. word-finally

**Symbol:** [ <sup>h</sup> ]

**#2 ADVANCED ARTICULATION:**

Velars have more forward articulation before front vowels.

**Symbol:** [ + ]

**#3 UNRELEASED STOP ARTICULATION:**

- a. A stop is not released before another stop articulated at the same place
- b. A stop has inaudible release before a stop articulated at a different place  
(= *overlapping articulation* or *double articulation*)
- c. Word-final stops may have inaudible release

**Symbols:** [ ˀ ] for (a), (c)

[ ˆ ] for (b)

**#4 DENTAL ARTICULATION:**

Alveolars become dental before dental consonants.

**Symbol:** [ ˎ ]

**#5 VELARIZATION:**

The alveolar lateral approximant becomes velarized word-finally or before another consonant in the same syllable.

**Symbol:** [ ɫ ]

**#6 OBSTRUENT DEVOICING:**

Obstruents become devoiced word-finally.

**Symbol:** [ ˥ ]

**#7 FLAPPING:**

Alveolar stops are articulated as flaps between vowels if the first vowel is stressed.

**Symbol:** [ɾ]

**#8 LIQUID AND GLIDE DEVOICING:**

Liquids and glides become devoiced when preceded by a syllable-initial voiceless stop.

**Symbol:** [◌̥]

**#9 NASAL ASSIMILATION:**

Nasals may become homorganic to the following consonant.

**#10 RETROFLEX ARTICULATION:**

Alveolar stops become retroflex when followed by a rhotic approximant which, in turn, will also have retroflex articulation.

**#11 SYLLABIC NASALS AND LIQUIDS:**

Nasals and liquids become syllabic word-finally when preceded by a consonant.

**Symbol:** [◌̩]

**#12 LATERAL RELEASE:**

Alveolar stops are laterally released before an alveolar lateral approximant.

**Symbol:** [◌̚]

**#13 LATERAL ONSET**

The alveolar stops following the alveolar lateral approximant will have a lateral onset.

**Symbol:** [◌̚̚] (after the lateral approximant)

**#14 NASAL RELEASE:**

Stops are nasally released before a nasal of the same place of articulation.

**Symbol:** [◌̚̚]

**#15 NASAL ONSET:**

Stop consonants following a nasal of the same place of articulation will have nasal onset (the articulatory closure for the nasal is not released).

**Symbol:** [◌̚̚] (after the nasal)

**#16 GLOTTALIZATION:**

The alveolar voiceless stop becomes glottalized when followed by a syllabic nasal.

**Symbol:** [ʔ]

**#17 NASALIZATION:**

Vowels become nasalized before a nasal in the same syllable.

**Symbol:** [̃]

**#18 VOWEL LENGTHENING:**

Vowels are long before a voiced consonant in the same syllable and word-finally.

**Symbol:** [ː]

NOTE: We only mark length before *voiced obstruents in the same syllable!*

Vowels are half-long before a devoiced obstruent in the same syllable.

Symbol: [ˑ]

**#19 LABIALIZATION:**

Consonants are pronounced with labialization before a rounded vowel or the labiovelar glide.

**Symbol:** [ʷ]

**#20 FRONT VOWEL RETRACTION:**

Front vowels become retracted before the velarized lateral approximant.

Symbol: [ɫ]

**#21 GLOTTAL FRICATIVE VOICING:**

The voiceless glottal fricative becomes voiced between two vowels.

**Symbol:** [ɦ]

**#22 RHOTACISATION:**

Vowels (both monophthongs and diphthongs) become rhotacized (=rhotic) when followed by a rhotic approximant in the same syllable.

**Symbol:** [ʋ]

NOTE: The rhotic schwa (=schwar) has a special symbol: [ə̃]  
V = any vowel

**#23 AFFRICATE PRONUNCIATION**

An alveolar stop plus and a homorganic fricative will be pronounced as an alveolar affricate.

Symbols: [tʃ] [dʒ]

**#24 ATTENTION:** Observe the assimilation phenomena! (e.g. the assimilation in voicing in words such as *rubbed*, *redcap*, *nagged* etc.).