

*A brit angol magánhangzórendszer*  
*Kisebb, mint gondolnád*

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*vowels of current British English (seas3.elte.hu/cube)*

	—C	—#	—V
1. ɪ ɛ ʌ ɔ ʊ	✓	✗	✗
2. ɪː ɛː ɔː ɔː əː ə	✓	✓	✗
3. ɪj ɛj ɔj ɔj ʌw əw ʊw	✓	✓	✓

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## *the diphthongs*

ij bee	
ej bay	
aj buy	aw bow
oj boy	
	uw two
	əw toe

## *the diphthongs*

<b>pj</b> pew	
<b>bj</b> beauty	
<b>fj</b> few	
	<b>tw</b> twin
	<b>dw</b> dwell
	<b>θw</b> thwack

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**A:** no epenthesis in homorganic clusters like **wl**, cf *film*, which is homorganic in BrE, not in IrE

## *a distributional gap*

glidophilic environments

#\_V yet, wet

C\_V cue, quit

V\_́V beyond, away

glidophobic environments

V\_# —

V\_C —

́V\_V (Dewi, vilayet)



## *a distributional gap?*

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~~glidophobic environments~~

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in fact, glides occur word finally and preconsonantly too, eg  
*take* tejk, *my* maj, *coat* kəwt, *too* tuw

## *representations*

V	c	V
A		I

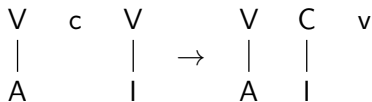
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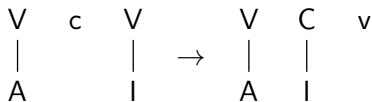
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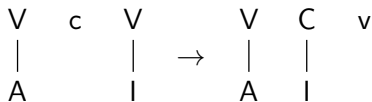
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- ▶ the 2nd half of a diphthong is nonsyllabic, ie it is a glide, C!
- ▶ what are the empirical consequences of the above difference?



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- ▶ so stress is not a very good argument for [ $\sigma$  VV] vs [ $\sigma$  VC]

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if diphthong = vowel + glide, then

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## *a detail: the FOOT/CURE vowel*

- ▶ u is rare: *uj?*, \**up*, \**ub*, \**uv*, \**uθ*, \**uð*, \**uɟ*, *ug* only in *sugar*
- ▶ the *poor–cure* split: for some speakers CURE splits into
  1. [ɥ:] after palatals or merges with NURSE (eg *cure*, *jury*, *sure*)
  2. *o:* elsewhere merging with FORCE (eg *poor*, *tour*, *gourmand*)
- ▶ [ɥ:] = *u:*
- ▶ in no-split accents CURE and FORCE merge context-free
- ▶ all accents have 6 short vowels (*i e a o u ə*)
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  - ▶ perhaps the sonority gap between h and l is large enough?

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if long vowel = vowel + glide, then

	—C	—#	—V
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the diversity of the vowel system results from the combination of six short monophthongs and three glides

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