

INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL

Phonetic Readings for Lyric Diction

An enunciation and transcription workbook that employs frequently occurring words from English, Italian, German, French, Latin, Spanish, and Russian lyrics

Cheri Montgomery

FOURTH EDITION

S.T.M. Publishers
Nashville, TN

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PREFACE

Phonetic Readings for Lyric Diction is tailored to suit the current needs of the lyric diction course. It functions easily as an introduction to an in-depth study of lyric diction or as an all-in-one workbook for programs that offer diction in a single semester. The *IPA Handbook for Singers* is a companion text. Together, they provide a study of English, Italian, German, French, and Latin enunciation that is uniquely merged with a course in English transcription.

The fourth edition expands the scope of study to include Spanish and Russian lyric diction. The eight newly added chapters contain enunciation rules with exercises and feature QR-code links to audio pronunciations of every song, word list, and phrase. Together, these additions allow students to discover new vowel and consonant formations that will broaden their range of vocal exploration.

There are several advantages to having multiple languages in one text:

- Continuity is served. The method of transcription and use of phonetic symbols are consistent throughout the languages so that contrasts and comparisons can readily be made.
- The topics are covered in a concise manner. Enunciation rules with audio links (*IPA Handbook for Singers*) along with phonetic exercises (*Phonetic Readings for Lyric Diction*) help students explore the sounds of foreign languages as they relate to lyric diction.
- Consistency is provided. All texts by Montgomery follow the same method of transcription.
- Accuracy and reliability are insured. The rules for transcription applied in this text are included in the appendix of *Exploring Art Song Lyrics* published by Oxford University Press. A panel of Oxford reviewers and editors critiqued and approved Montgomery's method of transcription and choice of phonetic symbols.

The organization of this workbook challenges students to become involved in the learning process by offering individually assigned word and phrase lists. Chapters progress in a graded and cumulative order to cover topics ranging from articulatory phonetics and enunciation, to English transcription rules and phonetic readings. This workbook is not a condensed version of existing texts. It was written to accommodate alternate course arrangements such as an abbreviated study or a course that focuses on IPA recognition and singing.

Resources created for this workbook include:

- **Transcribed art songs.** A database of transcribed art songs was made searchable to optimize the selection of lyrics. The art songs that introduce each chapter contain a frequent occurrence of the sounds covered in that particular section.
- **Enunciation assignments.** Italian, German, French, Spanish, Latin and Russian enunciation assignments introduce vowel and consonant sounds in incremental steps.
- **English rules.** English transcription rules and exercises are provided throughout the text as newly highlighted sounds are applicable.
- **English phonetic readings.** English IPA reading exercises from art songs and classical literature are included.
- **English review of rules.** A summary of English transcription rules is provided.

The companion text, *IPA Handbook for Singers*, is a dictionary of phonetic symbols with enunciation instructions and audio links. It was designed to help students complete the phonetic charts in *Phonetic Readings for Lyric Diction*. It also provides a useful reference for the accurate pronunciation of phonetically prepared English, Italian, German, French, and Latin lyrics. A listening lab with sung examples is available on the listening page at www.stmpublishers.com.

The *Lyric Diction Workbook Series* provides a dialect-free pronunciation of foreign languages that is ideal for singing. Familiarity with pronunciation is gained as numerous words are encountered. The 12 word and phrase lists in each chapter or unit make grading easier for the instructor. Each student is to receive a homework number at the beginning of the course. Pronunciation and transcription are assessed through in-class intoning of the individually assigned homework lists. Sample gradebooks and syllabi are available on the instructor's page at www.stmpublishers.com. A discussion of how the workbooks function in the classroom is available in the article: *The Dynamic Diction Classroom* published in the Sept./Oct. 2011 issue of the *Journal of Singing*. A discussion of the purpose of the lyric diction course is provided in the article: *Diction (Still) Belongs in the Music Department* published in the Jan./Feb. 2020 issue of the *Journal of Singing*.

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ITALIAN CHAPTER 1:
DENTAL AND PLOSIVE CONSONANTS
CLOSED FRONT [i] AND BRIGHT [a]

Fold here

Answer key for page 10

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|---------|
| 1. [smaɪlʒ] | [sɪst] | ['laɪftaɪm] | 5. [naɪs] | ['laɪflaɪn] | [fɪldʒ] | 9. ['bɪhaɪv] | [taɪm] | [sɪz] |
| 2. ['twɪlaɪt] | [vaɪnz] | [spɪks] | 6. [plɪzd] | [maɪlʒ] | ['wɪknɪt] | 10. [kɪps] | ['laɪflaɪk] | [spɑɪd] |
| 3. [nɪz] | ['sɪsaɪd] | [gaɪd] | 7. ['skɪlaɪt] | [bɪmʒ] | [paɪps] | 11. ['saɪdlɪn] | [lɪvʒ] | [naɪts] |
| 4. ['haɪndsɑɪt] | [laɪz] | [slɪps] | 8. [maɪndʒ] | ['naɪttɑɪm] | [sɪks] | 12. [fɪsts] | ['gaɪdlɪn] | [saɪz] |

ENUNCIATION RULES

Attributes of the language. Italian vowels sound “excessively neat and strong and precise” to the English speaker’s ear (Colorni, p. 13). The front vowel tongue arch is more forward and the back vowel lip formation is more rounded than the English formation of the same symbols. English vowels are medial in placement while the Italian vowels are described as resonating “in the mask” (*Great Singers on Singing*, by Jerome Hines, p. 293).

The structure of the Italian language is ideal for singing. The lyrical flow of words enhances the singer’s ability to focus on the vowels. Proper formation of Italian vowels and an energized articulation of the consonants lead to beautiful singing (*bel canto*).

Stress in Italian. Stress is not formed by a weighted accentuation as in English. The pitch rises and then slides down during an elongation of the vowel sound. Stress in Italian is produced by lengthening the vowel.

Vowels. Italian vowels are devoid of any on- or off-glide of the sound. Vowel clarity is not weakened in unstressed syllables. Avoid the medial placement of English vowels and do not diphthongize the Italian monophthongs. The glottal stop does not exist in Italian.

IPA symbols. The phonetic symbols needed for English, Italian, German, and French lyric diction are defined in the *IPA Handbook for Singers*.

Dental consonants. The consonants in the word *dental* are articulated with the tongue tip touching the upper front teeth. Dental consonants have no aspiration in the tone. Contrast the following English/Italian words: *decide/decidere* [de'tʃidere] *table/tavolo* ['tavolo]

Plosive consonants. Voiced *b, d, g*, and their voiceless counterparts *p, t, k*, are articulated with no aspiration in the tone. Contrast the following English/Italian words: *baby/bambino* [bam'bino] *pure/pure* ['pure]

Listening and phrase assignments. Over 150 Italian art songs from *Exploring Art Song Lyrics* by Retzlaff/Montgomery (Oxford) were searched to find the optimal songs and phrases that contain a frequent occurrence of the highlighted sound.

LISTENING ASSIGNMENT

Art song with a frequent occurrence of [i] and [a]

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827)

Dimmi, ben mio, op. 82 no. 1

Anonymous

Tell me, my dear, that you love me,
Dimmi, ben mio, che m'ami,
['dimmi ben 'mi-o ke 'mami]

tell me that you are mine.
dimmi che mia tu sei.
['dimmi ke 'mi-a tu 'se-i]

And I will not envy the gods for their divinity!
E non invidio ai dei la lor' divinità!
[e non in'vidjoa:i de:i la lor divini'ta]

With a single look from you,
Con un tuo sguardo solo,
[kon un tu:o 'zguardo 'solo]

dear, with one smile
cara, con un sorriso
['kara kon un sor'rizo]

you open to me a paradise of happiness!
tu m'apri il paradiso di mia felicità!
[tu 'mapril para'dizo di mi:a felitʃi'ta]

Note. Words with final stressed vowel groups (*mio, dei, tuo...*) are transcribed with a long mark [:] when set on one note by the composer. They are separated by a dash [-] when set on two notes by the composer.

ITALIAN PHONETIC CHARTS: Dental and plosive consonants, closed front [i] and bright [a]

Refer to the *IPA Handbook for Singers* to complete the following charts:

VOWELS						
IPA Symbol	Onset	Tongue Tip	Sides of Tongue and Arch	Lip Position	Jaw Position	Soft Palate
Closed front [i]						
Open bright [a]						

CONSONANTS							
IPA	Voiced	Manner of Articulation	Tongue Tip	Sides of Tongue and Arch	Lip Position	Jaw Position	Soft Palate
Dental [d]	YES / NO						
Dental [t]	YES / NO						
Dental [n]	YES / NO						
Dental [l]	YES / NO						
Dental [ɾ] [r]	YES / NO						
Bilabial [b]	YES / NO						
Bilabial [p]	YES / NO						
Velar [g]	YES / NO						
Velar [k]	YES / NO						
Dental [z]	YES / NO						
Dental [s]	YES / NO						
Labiodental [v]	YES / NO						
Labiodental [f]	YES / NO						

ITALIAN PHONETIC READINGS: Dental and plosive consonants, closed front [i] and bright [a]

Description	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6
Vowels with [n] [n] [i] [a]	mani/hands ['mani]	invan/in vain [in'van]	vini/wines ['vini]	anima/soul ['anima]	fini/it ended [fi'ni]	Nina/Nina ['nina]
Vowels with [t] [t] [i] [a]	vita/life ['vita]	amati/beloved [a'mati]	imiti/you imitate ['imiti]	vinta/won ['vinta]	miti/myths ['miti]	infanta/Spanish queen [in'fanta]
Vowels with sibilants [s] [z] [i] [a]	stami/yarns ['stami]	vasi/pots ['vazi]	si/yes [si]	mista/mixed ['mista]	santi/saints ['santi]	stati/states ['stati]
Vowels with [l] [l] [i] [a]	fili/threads ['fili]	lini/linens ['lini]	alfin/at last [al'fin]	liti/fights ['liti]	vitali/vital [vi'tali]	falsi/fake ['falsi]
Vowels with [d] [d] [i] [a]	indi/therefore ['indi]	sfida/challenge ['sfida]	dita/fingers ['dita]	nidi/nests ['nidi]	infida/treacherous [in'fida]	davanti/in front [da'vanti]
Dental flipped [r]	dirà/he will say [di'ra]	tira/he pulls ['tira]	mira/he aims ['mira]	sarà/it will be [sa'ra]	avari/stingy [a'vari]	lira/lyre ['lira]
Vowels with [k] [k] [i] [a]	antica/ancient [an'tika]	candida/candid ['kandida]	cari/dears ['kari]	dica/he might say ['dika]	china/ink ['kina]	amica/friend [a'mika]
Vowels with [p] [p] [i] [a]	palpiti/heart beats ['palpiti]	pani/breads ['pani]	tapini/miserable [ta'pini]	lampi/flashes ['lampi]	pirata/pirate [pi'rata]	capitana/captain [kapi'tana]
Vowels with [g] [g] [i] [a]	vaghi/vague ['vagi]	magari/maybe [ma'gari]	aghi/needles ['agi]	pagani/pagans [pa'gani]	gara/competition ['gara]	salga/it might ascend ['salga]
Vowels with [b] [b] [i] [a]	banditi/bandits [ban'diti]	abiti/clothing ['abiti]	bambina/little girl [bam'bina]	ambi/both ['ambi]	barili/barrels [ba'rili]	amabili/loveable [a'mabili]
Dental rolled Initial [r]	riva/shore ['riva]	rimani/you remain [ri'mani]	ridi/you laugh ['ridi]	rapida/rapid ['rapida]	rara/rare ['rara]	rima/rhyme ['rima]
Dental rolled Final [r]	marinar/sailor [mari'nar]	dir/to say [dir]	spasimar/to be smitten [spazi'mar]	navigar/to navigate [navi'gar]	finir/to finish [fi'nir]	distar/to be far [dis'tar]
Dental rolled Medial [r]	gradita/appreciated [gra'dita]	tardi/late ['tardi]	partir/to leave [par'tir]	darmi/to give me ['darmi]	tristi/sad ['tristi]	martir/martyr [mar'tir]
Long vowel [i:]	sia/it may be [si:a]	fia/it may do [fi:a]	mia/mine [mi:a]	via/road [vi:a]	pria/before [pri:a]	ria/guilty [ri:a]
Long vowel [a:]	hai/you have [a:i]	sarai/you will be [sa'ra:i]	vai/you go [va:i]	mai/never [ma:i]	saprai/you will know [sa'pra:i]	fai/you do [fa:i]

ITALIAN PHONETIC READINGS: Dental and plosive consonants, closed front [i] and bright [a]

Description	#7	#8	#9	#10	#11	#12
Vowels with [n] [n] [i] [a]	minima/minimum ['minima]	navi/ships ['navi]	ninfa/nymph ['ninfa]	fina/fine ['fina]	nani/dwarf ['nani]	vani/vain ['vani]
Vowels with [t] [t] [i] [a]	tanti/a lot ['tanti]	tafani/horseflies [ta'fani]	amanti/loving [a'manti]	invita/he invites [in'vita]	avanti/before [a'vanti]	finti/pretended ['finti]
Vowels with sibilants [s] [z] [i] [a]	svani/you vanished ['zvani]	anzi/on the contrary ['antsi]	vista/sight ['vista]	sani/healthy ['sani]	fasti/splendors ['fasti]	stima/esteem ['stima]
Vowels with [l] [l] [i] [a]	aliti/breaths ['aliti]	simili/similar ['simili]	fila/line ['fila]	l'ali/the wings ['lali]	mali/evils ['mali]	alti/high ['alti]
Vowels with [d] [d] [i] [a]	vidi/I saw ['vidi]	fida/loyal ['fida]	divina/divine [di'vina]	timida/timid ['timida]	lidi/beaches ['lidi]	divisa/divided [di'viza]
Dental flipped [r]	farà/it will do [fa'ra]	mari/seas ['mari]	ira/anger ['ira]	amara/bitter [a'mara]	vari/varies ['vari]	mariti/husbands [ma'riti]
Vowels with [k] [k] [i] [a]	cantina/cellar [kan'tina]	caldi/warm ['kaldi]	cavi/cables ['kavi]	canti/songs ['kanti]	carità/charity [kari'ta]	fatica/strain [fa'tika]
Vowels with [p] [p] [i] [a]	patiti/suffered [pa'titi]	limpida/clear ['limpida]	pari/equal ['pari]	dipinta/painted [di'pinta]	panini/rolls [pa'nini]	timpani/eardrums ['timpani]
Vowels with [g] [g] [i] [a]	laghi/lakes ['lagi]	vaga/vague ['vaga]	vaganti/wandering [va'ganti]	pagava/it paid [pa'gava]	daga/dagger ['daga]	gamba/leg ['gamba]
Vowels with [b] [b] [i] [a]	balsami/balms ['balsami]	abilità/fitness [abili'ta]	basti/it may be enough ['basti]	bimbi/children ['bimbi]	stabili/buildings ['stabili]	bibita/soft drink ['bibita]
Dental rolled Initial [r]	rivi/streams ['rivi]	rida/he may laugh ['rida]	rivista/magazine [ri'vista]	rapita/kidnapped [ra'pita]	rami/branches ['rami]	ritira/it withdraws [ri'tira]
Dental rolled Final [r]	faticar/to work hard [fati'kar]	sfidar/to challenge [sfi'dar]	mirar/to aim [mi'rar]	salir/to go up [sa'li:r]	palpitar/to palpitate [palpi'tar]	spirar/to die [spi'rar]
Dental rolled Medial [r]	prati/meadows ['prati]	tradita/betrayed [tra'dita]	lagrimar/to cry [lagri'mar]	prima/first ['prima]	altri/others ['altri]	mirti/myrtle ['mirti]
Long vowel [i:]	dia/he may give [di:a]	pia/pious [pi:a]	mia/mine [mi:a]	sia/he may be [si:a]	via/road [vi:a]	pria/before [pri:a]
Long vowel [a:]	avrai/you will have [av'ra:i]	lai/lamentations [la:i]	sai/you know [sa:i]	dai/you give [da:i]	farai/you will do [fa'ra:i]	stai/you stay [sta:i]

ITALIAN PHRASES: Dental and plosive consonants, closed front [i] and bright [a]**Italian words within the phrase**

The absence of glottal stops and the predominance of final vowels allow Italian words to connect smoothly within the phrase. Do not rearticulate identical vowel sounds in adjacent positions (example in #7). Intone the following:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. <i>the living wool</i>
la viva lana
[la 'viva 'lana] | 5. <i>back and forth</i>
s'avvanza si ritira
[sav'vantsa si ri'tira] ([vv] is long) | 9. <i>I saw tears</i>
vidi lagrimar
['vidi lagri'mar] |
| 2. <i>invites you to dance</i>
invita a danzar
[in'vita dan'tsar] | 6. <i>with its calm rhythms</i>
dai placidi ritmi
[da:i 'platʃidi 'ritmi] ([tʃ] <i>search</i>) | 10. <i>to make your heart beat</i>
di farti palpitar
[di 'farti palpi'tar] |
| 3. <i>to give me wings</i>
di darmi l'ali
[di 'darmi 'lali] | 7. <i>life advances</i>
la vita avanza
[la 'vita'vantsa] | 11. <i>My room lit up</i>
La mia stanza rischiarava
[la mi:a 'stantsa riskja'rava] [j] <i>yes</i> |
| 4. <i>rapid heart beats</i>
rapidi balzi
['rapidi 'baltsi] | 8. <i>my soul</i>
l'anima mia
['lanima mi:a] | 12. <i>to give myself another life</i>
di darmi ad altra vita,
[di 'darmi ad 'altra 'vita] |

ENGLISH IPA EXERCISE: English [i], [a], and voicing of final *s* and *d*

Provide IPA for the following English words using Italian IPA symbols. A closed [ai] transcription of the diphthong reflects American English pronunciation. A final *s* is voiced [z] when preceded by a voiced consonant. A final *d* is voiceless [t] when preceded by a voiceless consonant.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. smiles | ceased | lifetime | 5. nice | lifeline | fields | 9. beehive | thyme | seas |
| 2. twilight | vines | speaks | 6. pleased | miles | weeknight | 10. keeps | lifelike | spied |
| 3. knees | seaside | guide | 7. skylight | beams | pipes | 11. sideline | leaves | knights |
| 4. hindsight | lies | sleeps | 8. minds | nighttime | seeks | 12. feasts | guideline | sighs |

RUSSIAN CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION; HARD CONSONANTS AND THE SCHWA

Cyrillic Script with IPA

CONSONANTS						VOWELS	
Bilabial	voiced plosive	Бб [b]/[bʲ]	Alveolar	voiced fricative	Зз [z]/[zʲ]	Front	Ии [i]/[i]
	voiceless plosive	Пп [p]/[pʲ]		voiceless fricative	Сс [s]/[sʲ]		Ее [e]
	voiced nasal	Мм [m]/[mʲ]		voiced trill	Рр [r]/[rʲ]		Ээ [ɛ]
Labiodental	voiced fricative	Вв [v]/[vʲ]	Prepalatal (tongue tip down)	voiced glide	Йй [j]	Back	Уу [u]
	voiceless fricative	Фф [f]/[fʲ]		voiced fricative	Жж [ʒ:]		Оо [o]
Dental	voiced plosive	Дд [d]/[dʲ]	Prepalatal (retroflex tongue)	voiceless fricative	Цц [ɕ:]	Closed central	Ыы [ɨ]
	voiceless plosive	Тт [t]/[tʲ]		voiceless affricate	Чч [tʃ]		Юю [ɯ]
	voiceless affricate	Цц [ts]	Velar	voiced fricative	Жж [ʒ]	Open central	Ёё [ə]
	voiced nasal	Нн [n]/[nʲ]		voiceless fricative	Шш [ʂ]		Яя [a]/[æ]
	voiced lateral (retroflex tongue)	Лл [ɮ]		voiced plosive	Гг [g]/[gʲ]	Soft sign	Ь
Alveolar	voiced lateral	Лл [lʲ]		voiceless plosive	Кк [k]/[kʲ]		Hard sign
				voiceless fricative	Хх [x]/[xʲ]		

Note: The Russian schwa has five pronunciations: [a], [a], [ʌ], [ɛ], and [æ] in speech.

ENUNCIATION RULES

Introduction. The features of multiple languages are integrated in a study of Russian lyric diction. Italianate sounds include double consonants, non-glottal onsets, and dental and non-aspirate articulations. Germanic sounds include fricative [x], affricate [tʃ], open [ɪ], and open [ʊ] ([u] for lyric diction). English approximations include the reduction of vowel sounds in unstressed syllables and central [æ] ([a] for lyric diction). The Russian palatalized consonants (soft consonants) and closed central vowels (barred vowels) are ideal for singing. They elevate the base of the tongue bringing it out of the pharyngeal space. This allows the tongue tip to stay in home position (vowel formation) and streamlines the articulatory process. The non-glottal onsets create a legato that is reminiscent of French. Vocal discovery is optimized when students explore the unique assimilation of vowel and consonant formations found in the Russian language.

Consonant terms. New to the study at this point are prepalatal fricative [zː], [çː], [z], [ʃ], and affricate [tʃ]. Other consonants appear in pairs. *Hard consonants* are similar to Italian formations. *Soft consonants* are palatalized using a [j] formation. This lowers the tongue tip and elevates the body of the tongue toward the palate making the consonant sound lighter and more fronted. The small [j] associated with a soft consonant symbol is a formation indication: Form a silent [j] before articulating the soft consonant and merge the [j] formed consonant with the following vowel sound. A [j] glide should not be articulated after a soft consonant.

Vowel terms. Also new to this study include closed central vowels (barred vowels). They are formed with the tongue tip touching the floor of the mouth and the tongue arch rising toward the palate, as in ы [ɨ] ю [ɯ] ё [ə]. The lips are rounded for [ɯ] and [ə].

Stress. The stressed syllable is indicated primarily by vowel quality. The vowel of a stressed syllable retains its full and distinct timbre while vowels in unstressed syllables reduce toward a neutralized sound.

IPA. A vast palate of 50 sounds are found within the Russian language: bilabial Бб [b/bʲ], Пп [p/pʲ], Мм [m/mʲ]; labiodental Вв [v/vʲ], Фф [f/fʲ]; dental Дд [d/dʲ], Тт [t/tʲ], Цц [tʃ], Нн [n/nʲ], retroflex Лл [ʎ]; alveolar Лл [l], Зз [z/zʲ], Сс [s/sʲ], Рр [r/rʲ]; prepalatal Йй [j], Жж [zː], Щщ [çː], Чч [tʃ], retroflex Жж [z], Шш [ʃ]; velar Гг [g/gʲ], Кк [k/kʲ], Хх [x/xʲ]; front Ии [i]/[ɪ], Ее [e], Ээ [ɛ]; back Уу [u], Оо [o]; central Ыы [ɨ], Юю [ɯ], Ёё [ə], Яя [æ], Аа [a], and the schwa [a], [ɑ], [ʌ], [ɛ], or [æ] (in speech).

LISTENING ASSIGNMENT

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840–1893)

Средь шумного бала, Op. 38, No. 3

Aleksey Konstantinovich Tolstoy (1817–1875)



Amid the noisy ball, by chance,
Средь шумного бала, случайно,
[srʲetʲ 'ʂumnəvə 'balə sʲu 'tʲeaʲnə]

In the turmoil of worldly commotion,
В тревоге мирской суеты,
[f_ʲtrʲi 'vɔgʲe mʲɪr'skoj sujɪ'tʲi]

I saw you – but secretly,
Тебя я увидел, но тайна
[tʲi 'bʲaʲ jaʲ u'vʲidʲɪt no 'tajnə]

Your features were veiled.
Твои покрывала черты;
[tva 'i rakrʲi'valə tʲeɪ'tʲi]

Only your eyes looked sadly,
Лишь очи печально глядели,
[lʲiʂ 'otʲeɪ pʲɪ'tʲeaʲlʲnə glʲa'dʲelʲɪ]

And your voice sounded so wondrously,
А голос так дивно звучал,
[a 'gɔləs tak 'dʲivnə zvu'tʲeaʲtʲ]

Like the ringing of a distant pipe,
Как звон отдалённой свирели,
[kak zvon atda'lʲɔn:nəj svʲɪ'rʲelʲɪ]

Like the playing surge of the sea.
Как моря играющий вал.
[kak 'mɔɹə i'grʲajuɛ:tʲ val]

Your slender figure pleased me,
Мне стан твой понравился тонкий
[mnʲe stan tvoj pan'ravnʲɪsə 'tonkʲɪj]

And your whole thoughtful appearance,
И весь твой задумчивый вид,
[i vʲesʲ tvoj za'dumtʲɛɪvʲɪj vʲɪt]

And your laughter — sad and ringing,
А смех твой, и грустный, и звонкий,
[a smʲɛx tvoj i 'grus(t)nʲɪj i 'zvonkʲɪj]

Has since sounded in my heart.
С тех пор в моем сердце звучит.
[s_ʲtʲɛx por v_ʲmojm 'sʲertsɪ zvu'tʲeɪt]

In lonely hours of night
В часы одинокие ночи
[f_ʲtʲeɪ'si adʲɪ'nokʲɪje 'notʲeɪ]

I love, weary, to lie down;
Люблю я, усталый, прилечь;
[lʲu'blʲu jaʲ u'stalʲɪj prʲɪ'lʲetʲe]

I see your sad eyes,
Я вижу печальные очи,
[jaʲ 'vʲɪzʲu pʲɪ'tʲeaʲlʲnʲɪje 'otʲeɪ]

I hear your joyous speech,
Я слышу весёлую речь,
[jaʲ 'sʲɪʂʲu vʲɪ'sʲɔlʲujə rʲetʲe]

And sadly — so sadly — I fall asleep,
И грустно я, грустно так засыпаю,
[i 'grus(t)nə jaʲ 'grus(t)nə tak zəsʲɪ'pajʲu]

And in unknown dreams I sleep...
И в грёзах неведомых сплю...
[i v_ʲgrʲɔzəx nʲɪ'vʲedəmʲɪx splʲu]

Do I love you? — I do not know,
Люблю ли тебя, я не знаю,
[lʲu'blʲu lʲɪ tʲi 'bʲaʲ jaʲ nʲe'znajʲu]

But it seems to me that I do!
Но кажется мне, что люблю!
[no 'kazʲɪtsə mnʲe ʂto lʲu'blʲu]

RUSSIAN PHONETIC CHARTS: Hard consonants and the schwa



Description	Formation	Examples	Classwork
Dental nasal н [n]	The tongue tip touches the upper front teeth. Vocalized tone is released through the nasal passages.	она (she) [a'na]	он (he) [on]
Dental stop д [d]	The tongue tip touches the upper front teeth. Vocalized tone is released without aspiration.	дай (give) [daj]	домой (to home) [da'moj]
Dental stop т [t]	The tongue tip touches the upper front teeth. The breath is released without aspiration.	фонтан (fountain) [fan'tan]	вот (here is / behold) [vot]
Dental lateral л [l]	The tongue tip turns up to touch the upper front teeth. Vocalized tone flows laterally over the sides of the tongue.	лад (fret; order) [lat]	мала (she is small) [ma'la]
Alveolar flipped p [ɾ]	A voiced flipped [ɾ] is formed with one tap of the tongue against the alveolar ridge. The “r” is often rolled in speech but flipped for singing.	народ (people) [na'rot]	рай (paradise) [raj]
Bilabial stop б [b]	The lips lightly contact while the tongue tip touches the lower front teeth. Vocalized tone is released without aspiration.	бай (rich landowner) [baj]	набат (alarm bell) [na'bat]
Bilabial stop п [p]	The lips lightly contact while the tongue tip touches the lower front teeth. The breath is released without aspiration.	тропой (by the path) [tra'poj]	пруд (pond) [prut]
Velar stop г [g]	The tip of the tongue touches the lower front teeth while the back of the tongue contacts the soft palate. Vocalized tone is released without aspiration.	гром (thunder) [grom]	благой (good) [bla'goj]
Velar stop к [k]	The tip of the tongue touches the lower front teeth while the back of the tongue contacts the soft palate. The breath is released without aspiration.	покров (cover) [pa'krof]	рок (fate; doom) [rok]
Alveolar fricative [s]	The tongue tip rises toward the alveolar ridge. The breath is released through the narrowed passageway.	глаз (eye) [glas]	вопрос (question) [va'pros]
Alveolar fricative [z]	The tongue tip rises toward the alveolar ridge. Vocalized tone is released through the narrowed passageway.	закат (sunset) [za'kat]	зной (heat) [znoj]
Final schwa [ə]	A final schwa is pronounced as [a], a schwa that is spelled with an я in the final syllable is [a], a schwa + [l] is [ɫ], and a schwa + [j] is [ej] (in general).	роза (rose flower) ['rozə]	тайно (secretly) ['tajnə]
Initial schwa [ə]	The schwa is pronounced as an [ʌ] in the following sequence: consonant + schwa + unstressed syllable + stressed syllable	молодой (young) [mɔla'doj]	дорогая (expensive) [dɔra'gajə]
Double consonants [:]	Double consonants require a deliberate lengthening of the sound. Dental тд are lightly rearticulated.	оттого (because of that) [at:a'vo]	ссуда (loan) ['s:udə]

RUSSIAN PHONETIC READINGS: Hard consonants and the schwa



Description	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6
Dental nasal н [n]	войну (war) [vɔj'nu]	фан (fan, admirer) [fan]	навой (weaver's beam) [na'voj]	нам (to us) [nam]	война (war) [vɔj'na]	ну (well, now) [nu]
Dental stop д [d]	дан (given) [dan]	давно (long ago) [dav'no]	одна (one) [a'dna]	войду (I will enter) [vɔj'du]	дом (house) [dom]	одной (one) [a'dnoj]
Dental stop т [t]	того (of that) [ta'vo]	той (that) [toj]	твои (your) [tva'i]	от (from) [ot]	твой (your) [tvoj]	там (there) [tam]
Dental lateral л [l]	дол (valley) [dol]	молва (rumor) [ma'lva]	вал (wave; surge) [val]	долгой (down with!) [da'loj]	молву (rumor) [ma'lvu]	дала (she gave) [da'la]
Alveolar flipped p [ɾ]	врата (gates - archaic) [vra'ta]	аромат (fragrance) [ara'mat]	родной (native) [ra'dnoj]	труд (labor) [trut]	орла (of eagle) [ar'la]	лавр (laurel) [lavɾ]
Bilabial stop б [b]	бал (ball, dance) [baɫ]	добр (kind) [dobɾ]	брод (ford) [brot]	обман (deceit) [a'bman]	бор (pine forest) [bor]	табун (herd of horses) [ta'bun]
Bilabial stop п [p]	толпа (crowd) [taɫ'pa]	пройдут (they will pass) [prɔj'dut]	пропал (disappeared) [pra'paɫ]	прав (correct) [praf]	падут (they will fall) [pa'dut]	поэт (poet) [pa'et]
Velar stop г [g]	гроб (coffin) [grop]	могу (I can) [ma'gu]	губ (of the lips) [gup]	горой (by mountain) [ga'roj]	мгла (gloom, haze) [mgla]	гул (hum) [gul]
Velar stop к [k]	покой (peace) [pa'koj]	край (edge; land) [kraj]	окно (window) [ak'no]	волк (wolf) [voɫk]	тайком (secretly) [taj'kom]	пророк (prophet) [pra'rok]
Alveolar fricative [s]	сон (sleep) [son]	постой (wait!) [pa'stoj]	страна (country) [stra'na]	мороз (frost) [ma'ros]	спас (he saved) [spas]	мост (bridge) [most]
Alveolar fricative [z]	закон (law) [za'kon]	глаза (eyes) [gɫa'za]	зов (call) [zof]	воздам (I will repay) [va'zdam]	гроза (thunderstorm) [gra'za]	здоров (healthy) [zda'rof]
Final schwa [ə]	окна (windows) ['oknə]	правда (truth) ['pravdə]	снова (again) ['snovə]	плакал (cried) ['plakəɫ]	знала (knew) ['znalə]	этот (this) ['etət]
Initial schwa [ə]	заказал (ordered) [zəkə'zaɫ]	барабан (drum) [bərə'ban]	разговор (conversation) [rəzɡa'vor]	роковой (fatal) [rəkə'voj]	потому (because) [pətə'mu]	ароматом (with aroma) [ara'matəm]
Double consonants [:]	оттуда (from there) [a't:uda]	рассудно (sensibly) [ra's:udnə]	оттого-то (for that reason) [at:a'votə]	тонна (ton) ['ton:ə]	оттуда-то (there indeed) [a't:udətə]	расспрос (interrogation) [ras:'pros]

RUSSIAN PHONETIC READINGS: Hard consonants and the schwa



Description	#7	#8	#9	#10	#11	#12
Dental nasal н [n]	оно (it) [a'no]	фон (background) [fon]	А ну! (Let's go!) [a nu]	мною (by me) [mnoj]	вон (there!) [von]	но (but) [no]
Dental stop д [d]	вода (water) [va'da]	найду (I will find) [naj'du]	водой (with water) [va'doj]	одно (one) [ad'no]	дойду (I will arrive) [daj'du]	дам (I will give) [dam]
Dental stop т [t]	дадут (they will give) [da'dut]	тот (that) [tot]	том (in that) [tom]	над (over) [nat]	таит (conceals) [ta'it]	фатой (with a veil) [fa'toj]
Dental lateral л [ɫ]	талан (talan - archaic) [ta'lan]	младой (young) [mla'doj]	навал (bulk) [na'vaɫ]	волна (wave) [vaɫ'na]	дал (he gave) [daɫ]	талант (talent) [ta'lant]
Alveolar flipped p [ɾ]	рад (glad) [rat]	равно (equally) [ra'vno]	даруй (grant) [da'ruj]	мудр (wise) [mudɾ]	травой (with grass) [tra'voj]	двора (yard) [dva'ra]
Bilabial stop б [b]	тобой (with you) [ta'boj]	брат (brother) [brat]	брала (she took) [bra'la]	добра (of good) [da'bra]	рабов (of slaves) [ra'bof]	бой (fight) [boj]
Bilabial stop п [p]	дуб (oak) [dup]	полна (full) [paɫ'na]	пал (fell) [paɫ]	пойду (I will go) [poj'du]	пой (sing!) [poj]	поймут (will understand) [poj'mut]
Velar stop г [g]	тогда (then) [tag'da]	горд (proud) [gort]	врага (enemy) [vra'ga]	град (hail) [grat]	богат (rich) [ba'gat]	граф (count) [graf]
Velar stop к [k]	круг (circle) [kruk]	открой (open up!) [a'tkroj]	друг (friend) [druk]	поток (flow; stream) [pa'tok]	мрак (darkness) [mrak]	окном (by window) [a'knom]
Alveolar fricative [s]	восторг (delight) [va'stork]	роса (dew) [ra'sa]	страдай (suffer!) [stra'daj]	тоска (yearning) [ta'ska]	простор (space) [pra'stor]	восток (East) [va'stok]
Alveolar fricative [z]	звал (called) [zvaɫ]	позор (shame) [pa'zor]	знак (sign) [znak]	зalog (pledge) [za'lok]	зло (evil) [zɫo]	познал (learned) [pa'znaɫ]
Final schwa [ə]	слова (the words) ['slovə]	злая (angry) ['zlajə]	много (a lot) ['mnogə]	голос (vote) ['goɫəs]	сладко (sweetly) ['sɫatkə]	завтра (tomorrow) ['zaftɾə]
Initial schwa [ə]	позову (I will call) [pəza'vu]	догорал (burned out) [dɔga'raɫ]	головой (with the head) [gɔɫa'voj]	красоту (beauty) [krəsə'tu]	господа (gentlemen) [gɔspa'da]	золотой (gold) [zɔɫa'toj]
Double consonants [:]	осанна (Hosanna) [a'san:ə]	воззвал (called out) [vaz:'vaɫ]	отторг (rejected) [a't:ork]	рассудка (of reason) [ra's:utkə]	ванна (bath) ['van:ə]	отторгать (to reject) [at:ar'gat]

RUSSIAN PHRASES: Hard consonants and the schwa

Example: вдруг лоно волн (a sudden gust swept the waves)
[vdruk 'lonə voln]



Classwork: за оградой садовой (outside the garden fence)
[zə a'gradəj sa'dovəj]

1. поклон да пара слов (bow and a few words)

[pak'lon da 'parə sɫof]

как твой сон молодой (like your youthful dream)

[kak tvoj son mɔɫa'doj]

2. полон давно (full for a long time)

['pɔɫən dav'no]

и какая нам забота (that's of no concern to us)

[i ka'kajə nam za'botə]

3. и мраком, и сном (both in darkness and sleep)

[i 'mrakəm i snom]

от ворот поворот (turn from the gate)

[at_vɑ'rot pɔvɑ'rot]

4. за годом год (year after year)

[zə 'godəm got]

надоела вам давно (you are tired of her)

[nədə'jeɫə vam dav'no]

5. младое утро (the young morning)

[mɫa'dojə 'utrə]

и тайно и злобно (both secretly and viciously)

[i 'tajnə i 'zɫɔbnə]

6. вот арфа золотая (here's a golden harp)

[vot 'arfə zɔɫa'tajə]

там, там, покой, красота (There, there—peace and beauty)

[tam tam pa'koj krəsɑ'ta]

7. и долго так (and for a long time)

[i 'dɔɫgə tak]

из замка (from the castle)

[iz_zamkə]

8. потоков ропот (murmur of streams)

[pa'tokəf 'ropət]

от портного до поэта (from tailor to poet)

[at_part'novə də pa'etə]

9. роза младая (young rose)

['rozə mɫa'dajə]

из года в год (year after year)

[iz_godə v_got]

10. справа от стола (to the right of the table)

['spravə at_stɑ'ɫa]

под моим окном (under my window)

[pəd_ma'im ak'nom]

11. голубок стая (dove flock)

[gɔɫu'bok 'stajə]

и народ молодой (and people are young)

[i na'rot mɔɫa'doj]

12. солнца красного (the sun is red)

['sontsə 'krasnɔvə]

вон над той горой (there over that mountain)

[von nət_toj ga'roj]

Classification of vowels

IPA	Quality	Tongue Arch	Language
[i]	open/closed	Front	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>
[ɪ]	open/closed	Front	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>
[e]	open/closed	Front	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>
[ɛ]	open/closed	Front	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>

IPA	Quality	Tongue Arch	Language
[u]	open/closed	Back	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>
[ʊ]	open/closed	Back	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>
[o]	open/closed	Back	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>
[ɔ]	open/closed	Back	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>

IPA	Quality	Tongue Arch	Language
[æ]	Open	Central	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>
[a]	Bright/open	Central	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>
[ɑ]	Dark/open	Central	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>
[ʌ]	Open	Central	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>

IPA	Quality	Tongue Arch	Language
[y]	open/closed	Front	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>
[ɻ]	open/closed	Front	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>
[ø]	open/closed	Front	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>
[œ]	open/closed	Front	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>

IPA	Quality	Tongue Arch	Language
[ɨ]	bright/dark	Central	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>
[ɛ̃]	open/closed	Front	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>
[ɔ̃]	open/closed	Back	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>
[œ̃]	open/closed	Front	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>

IPA	Tongue Tip	Language
[ʎ]	Touch lower front teeth	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>
[ʒ]	Retroflex	<u>EN IT GR FR</u>

Italian, chapter 1

VOWELS						
IPA Symbol	Onset	Tongue Tip	Sides of Tongue and Arch	Lip Position	Jaw Position	Soft Palate
Closed front [i]	Non-glottal	Touching lower front teeth	The sides of the tongue contact the length of the upper molars to the eye teeth. The front of the tongue forms a steep arch.	Neither rounded nor spread	Released	Raised
Open bright [a]	Non-glottal	Touching lower front teeth	The tongue is mildly sloped, arching toward the front of the mouth.	Neither rounded nor spread	Released	Raised

CONSONANTS							
IPA	Voicing	Manner of Articulation	Tongue Tip	Sides of Tongue and Arch	Lip Position	Jaw Position	Soft Palate
Dental [d]	Voiced	Plosive	Touching upper front teeth	The sides of the tongue contact the upper molars	In the shape of the following vowel	Released	Raised
Dental [t]	Voiceless	Plosive	Touching upper front teeth	The sides of the tongue contact the upper molars	In the shape of the following vowel	Released	Raised
Dental [n]	Voiced	Nasal	Touching upper front teeth	The sides of the tongue contact the upper molars	In the shape of the following vowel	Released	Lowered to meet tongue
Dental [l]	Voiced	Lateral	Touching upper front teeth	The sides of the tongue contact the upper molars	In the shape of the following vowel	Released	Raised
Dental [r] [r]	Voiced	Trill	Touching upper front teeth	The sides of the tongue contact the upper molars	In the shape of the following vowel	Released	Raised
Bilabial [b]	Voiced	Plosive	Touching lower front teeth	The sides of the tongue contact the lower molars	Lips gently contact	Released	Raised
Bilabial [p]	Voiceless	Plosive	Touching lower front teeth	The sides of the tongue contact the lower molars	Lips gently contact	Released	Raised

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