

Lesson 11: English Consonants

Consonants

1. m (m) [m] - make (māk), sum (sum)
2. p (p) [p] - pail (paɪl), nap (nap)
3. b (b) [b] - bass (bas), mob (mob)
4. f, ph or gh (f) [f] - file (fɪl), phlox (f'lɒx), leaf (leAf), sylph (silf'), rough (reOf)
5. v (v) [v] - vase (vās), dove (deOv)
6. ng (ñ) [ŋ] - thing (Tīñ), fang (fañ)
7. k, c or ck (k) [k] - keep (keEp), cord (kord'), ark (qark'), pack (pak)
8. g or gh (g) [g] - gold (gold'), egg (qeg), ghost (gōst'), ghoul (goUl)
9. gh (x) [Ø] - sight (sīxt'), dough (doUx)
10. g (G) [ʒ] - genre (Genrā), beige (beIG)
11. n (n) [n] - net (net), pin (pin)
12. t (t) [t] - tall (tol), mat (mat)
13. d (d) [d] - dog (dog), food (foOd)
14. th (T) [θ] - think (Tink'), path (paT)
15. th (D) [ð] - the (De), with (wiD)
16. s or c (s) [s] - sent (sent'), cigar (sigar), rise (rīs)
17. z (z) [z] - zone (zōn), buzz (buz)
18. sh (S) [ʃ] - shield (SiEld'), cash (kaS)
19. r or rh (r) [r] - roll (rol), fur (fur), rhythm (riD'm), myrrh (mir)
20. l (l) [l] - load (loAd), pull (pul)
21. h (h) [h~Ø] - house (haUs), hump (hump'), honest (honest'), herb (herb')
22. w (w) [w] - wood (wud), will (wil)
23. y (y) [j] - yard (yard'), yeast (yeAst')
24. ch (c) [tʃ] - chip (cip), peach (peAc)



25. j or g (j) [dʒ] - jet (jet), gin (jin), rage (rāj)

Other consonants

1. x (x) [z~gz~ks] - xylem (xīlem), exist (qexist'), wax (wax)
2. ch (x) [x~Ø] - bach (bax), loch (lox), yacht (yaxt')

Notes:

1. Gh [Ø], x [ks] and ch [x] share the same letter in Western Script. Gh is a remnant consonant, x [ks] is a native consonant and ch [x] is a marginal consonant. X vary its sound depending on the position.
2. English don't have g [ɣ] but instead g [ʒ].
3. N [ŋ] is an allophone of n before k or g. Examples; link (link'), funk (funk') and finger (finger).
4. If c sounds as [k] or [s] change it to k or s respectively but there are exceptions to retain c like in homophones and coda c. Examples; cell (cel), rice (rīc), magic (maj-ic) and basic (bās-ic).
5. If ch sounds as [k] or [ʃ] it's still written as c; Examples; school (s'coOl), chord (cord'), champagne (campāgn') and machine (macin').
6. If s and c are in consecutive position they are still written as the same except if the c sounds as [k]. Examples; science (s'cī-enc), scythe (s'cīT) and scene (s'cēn).
7. If a word is added with suffix -ion, -ian, -ium, etc. the root word is still written the same even if it has sound change. Examples; education (qedūcāt-iOn), expansion (qexpand'-iOn), magician (maj-ic-iAn) and calcium (calc'-iUm).
8. Double consonants are only written if the syllables of the word belong to different morphemes and if the word has homophone. Examples; connect (konnek't), commit (kommit), inn (qinn') and butt (butt').
9. Consonant clusters are written with zero vowel either in onset or in coda. Example; spring (s'p'riñ), cold (kold'), shrimp (S'rimp'), strength (s't'reng'T').
10. Coda w and y are written as vowels. See lesson 12.
11. Coda tch and dj are written as the same. Examples; witch (witc'), catch (katc'), edge (qedj') and bridge (b'ridj').
12. Silent consonants are still written in Western Script. Examples; dumb (dumb'), listen (lis'ten), sign (sīgn') and knight (k'nīxt').
13. Wh and qu are written as <h'w and k'w> respectively. Examples; who (h'wü), whole (h'wōl), quack (k'wak) and quill (k'wil).
14. Coda gue and que are written as <guE and kuE> respectively. Examples; league (leAguE), plague (p'lāguE), unique (qūnikuE) and antique (qantikuE).



Lesson 12: English Vowels

Short monophthongs

1. a (qa) [æ] - cat (kat), bag (bag)
2. e (qe) [ɛ] - bell (bel), ten (ten)
3. i or y (qi) [i~i] - bit (bit), pill (pil), any (qāni), lily (li-i)
4. o (qo) [ɔ~ɒ] - bot (bot), lot (lot)
5. u or oo (qu) [ʊ~ʌ] - pull (pul), wood (wud), sun (gun), blood (b'lud)
6. ou, o_e or o (qeO) [ʌ] - young (yeOñ), one (weOn), son (seOn)

Long monophthongs and stressed syllables

1. a_e or a (ä) [ɑ:] - have (häv), father (fäTer)
2. aa (qaA) [ɑ:] - baa (baA), ma'am (ma-am)
3. ah (qah) [ɑ:] - dahlia (dahliA), brahmic (b'rahm'-ic)
4. e (qè) [e:] - desert (dësert'), princess (p'rinc-ès)
5. e_e or e (qē) [i:] - mete (mēt), me (mē),
6. ee (qeE) [i:] - meet (meEt), seen (seEn)
7. ea or ae (qeA) [i:] - meat (meAt), aegis (qeAjis)
8. i_e (qī) [i:] - give (gīv), marine (marīn)
9. ie, ei or ey (qiE) [i:] - thief (TiEf), receive (re'siEv), key (kiE)
10. oe or eo (qoE) [i:] - phoenix (foEnix), people (poEp'l)
11. ou or o (qö) [o:] - thought (töKt'), próject (pröjekt')
12. au or aw (qaO) [o:] - aura (aOra), brawl (b'raOl)
13. o_e or o (qü) [u:] - move (müv), to (tü)
14. oo (qoO) [u:] - moon (moOn), school (s'coOl)
15. ou (quO) [u:] - youth (yuOT), double (duOb'l)

Unwritten schwa

1. ie (q'l) [ə] - little (lit'l), sable (sāb'l)



2. re (q'r) [ə] - ogre (qōg'r), nacre (nāk'r)
3. m (q'm) [ə] - prism (p'ris'm), rhythm (riD'm)

Falling Diphthongs

1. a_e or a (qā) [eɪ] - vane (vān), qable (qāb'l)
2. ai, ay, ae or ea (qaE) [eɪ] - vain (vaEn), hay (haE), maelstrom (maEls'trom), break (b'raEk)
3. ei or ey (qel or qeY) [eɪ] - vein (veIn), hey (heY)
4. eh (qeh) [eɪ] - bokeh (bokeh), gibleh (gib'leh)
5. i_e, ie, ei, i or y (qī) [aɪ] - bite (bīt), die (ī), height (hīxt'), item (qītem), by (bī)
6. ai, y_e or ye (qal or qaY) [aɪ] - aisle (qalsl'), byte (balt), bye (baY)
7. iu or uy (qul or quY) [aɪ] - guide (guld), buy (buY)
8. o_e, oe or o (qō) [oʊ] - bone (bōn), toe (toE), oven (qōven)
9. oa or ao (qoA) [oʊ] - boat (boAt), pharaoh (fāroAh)
10. ou or ow (qoU or qoW) [oʊ] - dough (doUx), row (roW)
11. oh (qoh) [oʊ] - kohlrabi (kohl'rābi), bohrium (bohr'-iUm)
12. u_e, ue or u (qū) [ju:] - pure (pūr), cue (kū), unit (qūnit)
13. eu or ew (qeU or qeW) [ju:] - feud (feUd), new (neW)
14. oi or oy (qol or qoY) [oɪ] - moist (molst), boy (boY)
15. ou or ow (qaU or qaW) [aʊ] - south (saUT), cow (kaW)

Notes:

1. Each monophthong can function as two kind of phonemes.
2. Ou or o_e [ʌ] is added to write homophones. Example; gun (gun) versus gone (geOn).
3. If the syllable is unstressed or the vowel is reduced the vowel is written the same not written as schwa.
4. Silent vowels are still written. Examples; friend (f'riEnd'), sweat (s'weAt) and suit (sult).
5. Unwritten schwa is written as a zero vowel.
6. Auxiliary vowel e is also written as zero vowel. It's written in the right side of the consonant. It changes the short vowels to traditional long vowels. Traditional long vowels are written as <ā, ē, ī, ō and ū>.



Lesson 13: English Rising Diphthongs and Vowel Sequences

Rising Diphthongs

1. ia (qiA) [i:æ] - piano (piAno), avian (qāv-iAn)
2. ie (qiE) [i:ɛ] - fiesta (fiEstā), alien (qaliEn)
3. io (qiO) [i:ɔ] - kiosk (kiOst'), period (per-iOd)
4. iu (qiU) [i:ʊ] - opium (qop-iUm), obvious (obvi-uOs)
5. ua or wa (q'wa) [wæ] - quartz (k'wart'z'), swan (s'wan)
6. ue or we (q'we) [wɛ] - quest (k'west'), swell (s'wel)
7. ui or wi (q'wi) [wi] - quill (k'wil), twig (t'wig)
8. uo or wo (q'wo) [wɔ] - who (h'wo), sworn (s'worn')

Vowel Sequences

1. ao (qā-o) [ejɔ] - chaos (cā-os), aorta (qā-orta)
2. ea (qē-a) [i:æ] - real (rē-al), ocean (qōse-an)
3. eo (qē-o) [i:ɔ] - neon (nē-on), creole (kr'ē-ol)
4. ia or ya (qī-a) [ajæ] - dial (dī-al), cyan (sī-an)
5. ie or ye (qī-e) [ajɛ] - client (k'lī-ent'), flyer (f'lī-er)
6. ii or yi (qī-i) [ajɪ] - dying (dī-iñ)
7. io or yo (qī-o) [ajɔ] - iron (qī-orn'), embryo (qemb'rī-o)
8. iu or yu (qī-u) [ajʊ] - triumph (t'rī-umf')
9. oa (qō-a) [owæ] - boa (bō-a), moa (mō-a)
10. oe (qō-e) [owɛ] - poet (pō-et), koel (kō-el)
11. ua (qū-a) [ju:æ] - dual (dū-al), usual (qūs-ū-al)
12. ue (qū-e) [ju:ɛ] - fluent (f'lū-ent'), cruel (k'rū-el)
13. ui (qū-i) [ju:ɪ] - ruin (rū-in), conduit (kondū-it)
14. uo (qū-o) [ju:ɔ] - muon (mū-on)
15. uu (qū-u) [ju:ʊ] - vacuum (vāk-ū-um), triduum (t'rīdū-um)



Notes:

1. There is no native English word with rising diphthong with i or y. They are foreign in origin and pronounced as vowel sequence.
2. Rising diphthongs ia, io and iu and vowel sequences ea, eo and eu are exactly pronounced the same respectively.
3. If the rising diphthong is a suffix it's written with zero consonant.
4. English vowel sequences are the combination of traditional long vowels with short vowels.
5. English don't have vowel sequences ae [ejæ], eu [i:ju:] and oi [owɪ]. If such sound occur they are belong to different morphemes. Examples; sayer (saE-er), reuse (rēqūs) and going (gō-iñ).
6. If the vowel sequence is belong to different morphemes it's not written as traditional long vowels. Example; prayer (p'raE-er) mayor (maE-or) and lower (loW-er).
7. Rising diphthongs are pronounced as one syllable while vowel sequences are pronounced as two syllables.
8. If two consecutive vowels with haitus and belong to different morphemes they are written with null onset. Examples; deactivate (dēqactīv-āt), reinstall (rēqins'tol) and coerce (kōqērs').

Additional notes for vowels:

1. By combining small and capital vowels they can create 25 vowel combinations as long monophthongs, falling diphthongs and rising diphthongs.
2. Long monophthongs and falling diphthongs are written in two or more ways as homophone
3. If the o is pronounced as [ou] in the end of the word it's still written as <o>. Eg. echo (qeco), halo (hālo) and duo (dū-o).
4. [eɪ] and [ou] become [ɛ:] and [ɔ:] before r respectively. Examples; mare (mār) and sore (sōr).
5. [ju:] becomes [u:] after n, d, r, l, ch and j. Examples; neuter (neUt-er), dune (dūn), true (t'rū), flute (f'lūt), chew (ceW) and June (jūn).
6. If the vowel a is pronounced as [ɔ], it's written as <o>. Examples; wall (wol) and call (kol).
7. If the vowel e is pronounced as [ɑ:], it's written as <ä>. Example; genre (Genrä).
8. If the vowel e or o are pronounced as schwa [ə], they are still written the same. Examples; letter (leter), meter (mēt-er), odor (qōdor) and actor (qakt'-or).
9. Vowel metathesis happens if the vowel digraph don't sound as itself. Examples; aegis (qeAjis), key (kiE), people (poEp'l), double (duOb'l), break (b'raEk) and pharaoh (fāroAh).
10. Homographs are written differently. Examples; présent (präsent') versus présent (présent'), próject (pröjekt') versus proyéct (pröjekt') and désert (dēsert') versus dessert (dēsert').



Lesson 14: Spanish Consonants

Consonant

1. m (m) [m] - Martin (martin), Margarita (margar-ita)
2. p (p) [p] - Pablo (pab'lo), Pamela (pamela)
3. b or v (b) [b~β] - Bruno (b'runo), Vicente (biTente), Brenda (b'renda), Vilma (bilma)
4. f (f) [f] - Alfonso (qalfonso), Feliza (feliTa)
5. c or qu (k) [k] - Conrado (konrado), Quintin (kintin), Carina (karina), Quinta (kinta)
6. g or gu [g~ɣ] - Gamaliel (gamal-iEl) , Guillermo (giLermo), Gandina (gandina), Guilda (gilda)
7. j or g (x) [x] - Jorge (xorxe), German (xerman), Jazmin (xaTmin), Gesila (xesila)
8. n (n) [n~ɲ~m] - Nestor (nestor), Nena (nena)
9. t (t) [t] - Tomas (tomas), Teresa (teresa)
10. d (d) [d~ð] - Dante (dante), Dora (dora)
11. z or c (T) [θ] - Zandro (Tand'ro), Celso (Telso), Zenaida (Tenalda), Cicilia (TiTiliA)
12. s (s) [s] - Samson (samson), Selena (selena)
13. r (r) [r] - Roberto (roberto), Rona (rona)
14. l (l) [l] - Lucas (lukas), Lorna (lorna)
15. h (h) [Ø] - Hugo (hugo), Helena (helena)
16. y (y) [j~ɣj] - Yohan (yohan), Yolanda (yolanda)
17. ch (c) [tʃ] - Chico (ciko), Chiquita (cikita)
18. ñ (N) [ɲ] - Iñigo (qiNigo), Niña (niNa)
19. ll (L) [ʎ] - Elloa (qeLo-a), Estrella (qest'reLa)
20. rr (R) [r] - Torres (toRe-s), Ibarra (qibaRa)

Other consonants

1. x (x) [x~ks] - Xavier (xabiEr), Xylia (xiliA)
2. sh (S) [ʃ] - Sherwin (Serwin), Sharon (Saron)
3. w (w) [w] - Wilson (wilson), Wilma (wilma)



Notes:

1. B [β], g [ɣ] and d [ð] are intervocalic allophones of b, g and d respectively. Onset v is pronounced as [b] but [β] in intervocalic position.
2. There is no k in Spanish orthography but still it exists phonetically, it's written as <c or qu>.
3. Ca, que, qui, co, cu are written as <ka, ke, ki, ko, ku> respectively.
4. Ga, gue, gui, go, gu are written as <ga, ge, gi, go, gu> respectively.
5. Ja, ge, gi, jo, ju are written as <xa, xe, xi, xo, xu> respectively.
6. Je and ji are also exist in Spanish. Examples; Jesus (xesus) and Jimena (ximena).
7. In other Spanish dialects ja, ge, gi, jo, ju are pronounced aa [ha, he, hi, ho, hu] respectively. This is also applied to je [he] and ji [hi].
8. Za, ce, ci, zo, zu are written as <Ta, Te, Ti, To, Tu> respectively.
9. Ze and zi are also exist in Spanish. Examples. Zinnia (TiniA) and Zenaida (Tenalda).
10. In other Spanish dialects za, ce, ci, zo, zu are pronounced as [sa, se, si, so and su] respectively. This is also applied to ze [se] and zi [si].
11. N [m] is an allophone of n before f or v. Examples; infierno (qinfiErno) and invento (qinbento).
12. N [ɲ] is an allophone of n before c or g. Examples; Angel (qanxel) and Bianca (biAnka).
13. There is no z [z] and j [dʒ] phonemes in Spanish, their letters function as different phoneme.
14. H [∅] in Spanish is silent a silent consonant but still it's written in Western Script.
15. Coda h is still written if there is. Examples; Noah (no-ah) and Sarah (sarah).
16. In other Spanish dialects ll is pronounced as [dʒ].
17. Y [j̞] is an intervocalic allophone of y [j].
18. Ñ [ɲ], rr [r] and ll [ʎ] are phonemes in Spanish that don't exist in English.
19. Rr is only written in intervocalic position to differentiate from flap r. Examples; perro (peRo) versus pero (pero) and carro (kaRo) versus caro (karo).
20. X is pronounced as [ks] in intervocalic and coda position. Examples; Alexa (qalex-a) and Felix (felix).
21. S [ʃ] only exist in foreign words and names.
22. There is no w in Spanish orthography but still it exist phonetically. It's written as <u or o>.
23. There is no glottal stop in Spanish and English but still q is used as null onset.



Lesson 15: Spanish Vowels

Monophthong

1. a (a) [a] - Arnel (qarnel), Alma (qalma)
2. e (e) [e] - Emil (qemil), Elsa (qelsa)
3. i or y (i) [i] - Irvin (qirbin), Imelda (qimelda), Ynez (qineT)
4. o (o) [o] - Orlando (qorlando), Olga (qolga)
5. u (u) [u] - Ulises (qulises), Ursula (qursula)

Falling diphthongs

1. ai or ay (qal or qaY) [ai] - Malron (malron), Maila (malla)
2. au or ao (qaU) [au] - Mauricio (maUriTio), Aurora (qaUroRa)
3. ei or ey (qel or qeY) [ei] - Reymundo (reYmundo), Reina (relna)
4. eu (qeU) [ju:] - Eugenio (qeUxeniO), Eudora (qeUdora)
5. oi or oy (qol or qol) [oi] - Leroy (leroY), Moira (molra)
6. ou (qoU) [ou] - Yousef (yoUsef), Loula (loUla)
7. ui or uy (qul or quY) [ui] - Huiberto (hulberto), Luisa (lulsa)

Notes:

1. Spanish vowels are quite simple and don't have allophone.
2. The vowel of stressed syllables are written as modern long vowels. They are written as <ä, ë, ï, ö and ü>. They are used to differentiate homographs. Examples; si (si) versus sí (sí) and tu (tu) versus tú (tü). See lesson 12 for other examples.
3. Modern long vowels are different from traditional long vowels but similar in use with stressed syllables. Stressed syllables are á, é, í, ó and ú. See lesson 5 and for examples.
4. Falling diphthong ui [ui] and rising diphthong ui [wi] are pronounced differently.
5. The gender suffixes -o and -a are not written with zero consonant. Examples; Carlo (karlo) and Carla (karla), Paulo (paUlo) and Paula (paUla).
6. Masculine and feminine names that are the same are written differently. Examples; Daniel (dan-iEl) versus Danielle (dan-iElI') and Gabriel (gab'riEl) versus Gabrielle (gab'riElI').
7. There is no schwa [ə] in Spanish.



Lesson 16: Spanish Rising Diphthongs and Vowel Sequences

Rising diphthongs

1. ia (qiA) [ja] - Santiago (santiAgo), Niana (niAna)
2. ie (qiE) [je] - Marcielo (marTiElo), Mariel (mar-iEl)
3. io (qiO) [jo] - Ignacio (qignaTio), Fiona (fiOna)
4. iu (qiU) [ju] - Darius (dar-iUs), Iudita (qludita)
5. ua (quA) [wa] - Eduardo (qeduArdo), Juanita (xuAn-ita)
6. ue (quE) [we] - Samuel (sam-uEl), Consuelo (consuElo)
7. ui (quI) [wi] - Balduin (bald-uln), Eduina (qed-ulna)
8. uo (quO) [wo] - Inguo (qingUo), Uoni (qUoni)

Vowel Sequences

1. ea (qe-a) [e:a] - Leandro (le-and'ro), Andrea (qand're-a)
2. eo (qe-o) [e:o] - Leopoldo (le-opoldo), Cleopatra (k'le-opat'ra)
3. ia (qi-a) [i:a] - Adrian (qad'ri-an), Sofia (sofi-a)
4. ie (qi-e) [i:e] - Adriel (qad'ri-el), Brielle (b'ri-ell')
5. io (qi-o) [i:o] - Dion (di-on), Rio (ri-o)
6. iu (qi-u) [i:u] - Briun (b'ri-un), Miu (mi-u)
7. oa (qo-a) [o:a] - Joaquin (xo-akin), Joan (xo-an)
8. oe (qo-e) [o:e] - Noel (No-el), Roena (ro-ena)
9. ua (qu-a) [u:a] - Yuan (yu-an), Urdua (qurdu-a)
10. ue (qu-e) [u:e] - Ruel (ru-el), Luella (lu-eLa)
11. ui (qu-i) [u:i] - Luigi (lu-ixi), Luisita (lu-is-ita)
12. uo (qu-o) [u:o] - Yazuo (yaTu-o), Kazuo (KaTu-o)

Notes:

1. There is no ae and ao Spanish vowel sequences.
2. Not all these names are Spanish, others are foreign in origin.

