IRIS - A DATA BASE FOR CROSS-LINGUISTIC PHONETIC RESEARCH
Olle Engstrand & Una Cunningham-Andersson

1 Introduction

This report summarizes work done within the project Immigrant voices in Sweden - phonetic models (Invandarröster i Sveriges fonetiska modeller, in short IRIS). The purpose of the project has been to build up a phonetic data base containing digitally represented speech records from a wide range of languages spoken by ethnic minorities in Sweden. The data base is meant to provide a compatible, flexible and easily accessible reference material for studies in immigrant Swedish phonetics and in the phonetics of the world's languages.

To reach this goal, we have collected speech samples from approximately 100 languages and dialects. In section 2 we present the principal criteria for the selection of languages, speech samples and informants. Methods for compiling the linguistic material as well as for recording, digitizing and structuring speech data are outlined in section 3; this section also lists directories of digitized speech files and exemplifies the linguistic contents of such files. Section 4 gives detailed information on the speech material recorded to date as well as on linguistically relevant background of the informants. Finally, section 5 briefly summarizes a current research project in which the database material is exploited.

2 Languages, speech samples and informants

2.1 The selection of languages

One of our aims was to build up the data base to reflect the linguistic and ethnic configuration of the immigrant community residing in Sweden. This means, among other things, that the amount of speech material and the number of informants pertaining to a particular language depends on the size of the respective immigrant group. Table I shows the number of residents of non-Scandinavian citizenship as documented in June 1985 (there are no language statistics). In addition, the other Scandinavian languages, including Danish and Norwegian as well as the linguistically remote Finnish, belong to the most frequently spoken immigrant languages in this country.

A further reason to incorporate a given language into the data base has been that it displays phenomena of specific phonetic interest, particularly sound shapes that turn out to be divergent when Swedish is taken as the basis of comparison. This is, for example, the case of languages using relatively complex consonant systems such as Arabic, Hindi, Korean, Swahili, Tigrinya, and Nama (the latter being a "click language" spoken in Namibia). Similarly, languages such as Lappish, Finnish, Czech and Hungarian display quantity features that deviate from Swedish in important respects.
Table I. Non-Scandinavian citizens residing in Sweden.  
(Source: Statens invandrarverk, Dok. 3:1/1985-06-10).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of citizenship</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th>Language representation in IRIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Proportion (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>38 253</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>15 414</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Germany</td>
<td>12 117</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>10 410</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>8 980</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>8 920</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>6 228</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>5 526</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>4 034</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2 997</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>2 972</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>3 051</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2 324</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>2 296</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>2 229</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Geographical and genetical representativity have provided supplementary criteria for the selection of languages for the data base. A relatively even scanning of the earth's surface is important, since phonetic features sometimes tend to be concentrated within regions across genetically unrelated languages. This is, for example, the case with the click sounds, which are used in several south-west African languages. Also, word tones seem to be overrepresented in the languages of south-east Asia. By the same token, it has been of some concern to document features of geographically dispersed, yet genetically related languages such as Finnish and Hungarian, or various dialects of English.

In addition, we have frequently taken the opportunity to make a recording when we have come across some speaker of a language that is rarely encountered in our Swedish environment. Finally, supplementary recordings have been obtained from other people and institutions. The origin of those recordings is specified in each case in section 4.

A survey of the language representation in IRIS is given in Table II below.

Table II. Languages, dialects and numbers of speakers in IRIS. The figures indicate the number of speakers available for each language, and an 'S' indicates that material from the language in question is available in digital form.
ACHINESE 1S  AFRIKAANS 2S  AMHARIC 2S
AMUNKAL 1  APACHE 1  ARABIC (EGYPTIAN) 1
ARABIC (IRAQI) 2S  ARABIC (LEBAN.) 1  ARABIC (LIBYAN) 1
ARABIC (PALEST.) 1  ARABIC (SAUDI) 1  ARABIC (SYRIAN) 1S
ARMENIAN (EAST) 2S  ARMENIAN (WEST) 1  ATTÉ 1S
AZERBAIJANZAN 1  BAMBARA 1S  BASQUE 1S
BENGALI 4S  BIKOL 1S  BINI 1  BURMESE 1S  CAMBODIAN 1
BULGARIAN 3  CHAMORRO 1S  CHINESE (CANT.) 4S
CÁTALAN 2S  CHINESE (SHANGHAI) 1S  CROATIAN 1S
CHINESE (MAND.) 5S  DAKOTA 3S  DANISH 2S
CZECH 5S  DUTCH 6S  EFIK 1S
DARI 1  ENGLISH (BRIT.) 2S  ESTONIAN 1S
ENGLISH (USA) 3S  ENGLISH (NORTHERN) 5S  FRENCH (NORTHERN) 1S  FRENCH (SOUTH) 1S
FURA 1S  GALTIC (SCOTS) 1S  GANDA 1S
GERMAN (BAVARIAN) 4S  GERMAN (NORTHERN) 1S  GILYAK 1
GREEK 2S  GUARANI 25  GUARATI 4
HAUSA 3S  HEBREW 1S  HINDI 4S
HUNGARIAN 4S  ICELANDIC 2S  IGBO 2S
IJO 1S  INDONESIAN 1S  IRISH 1S
ITALIAN 1S  JAPANESE 3S  KANNA 1S
KIKUYU 2  KINYARWANDA 1S  KOREAN 2S
KURDISH (IRANIAN) 2S  LAPPISH (LULE) 7S  LAPPISH (SOUTH) 1S
MALAGASY 1  MALAYALAM 1  MALLORQUIN 1
NAMÁ 3S  NDEBELE 2S  NORWEGIAN 1S
PANGASINAN 2  PERSIAN 12S  POLISH 5S
PORTUGUESE (EUR) 1S  PORTUGUESE (BRAZ) 1S  PUNJABI 1S
QUECUA 1  ROMANIAN 2S  RUSSIAN 2S
SHONA 3S  SINDHI 1S  SINGHALESE 1S
SOMALI 1S  SORBIAN (HIGH) 1S  SORBIAN (LOW) 1S
SOTHO 1S  SPANISH (SPAIN) 2S  SPANISH (ARGENT.) 1S
SPANISH (CHILE) 2S  SPANISH (COLOMB.) 1S  SPANISH (GUATEM.) 1S
SPANISH (MEX) 1S  SWAHILI (TANZ.) 2S  SWAHILI (KENYA) 2S
TAGALOG 2  TAMIL (INDIA) 2  TAMIL (SRI LANKA) 1S
TELUGU 1S  THAI 1S  TIGRE 2
TIGRINYA 2S  TSWANA 1S  TURKISH 4S
TWI-ASANTE 2  URDU 1S  VIETNAMESE 1
WELSH (SOUTH) 1S  XHOSA 1  XHO 2S
YORUBA 1  ZULU 2S

2.2 The selection of speech samples

The above-mentioned languages have been studied by previous researchers to various extents. Thus, while the phonetics of several African and Asian languages, e.g. Swahili or Kurdish, has been little experimentally documented, the phonetic features of, e.g. English, Finnish or Swedish are fairly well known. In a sense, however, all new data gathered within the project are equally essential since cross-language comparisons require phonetically, semantically and stylistically compatible speech samples. Unfortunately, such compatibility rarely turns out to be present as one goes through the literature and tries to compare and combine separate contributions by different authors.

Compatibility and control being important, it is also desirable that the material approximates common everyday speech as closely as possible. However, the demands for strict control, on the one
hand, and naturalness on the other are difficult, if not impossible to reconcile. Thus, as far as possible we have made the speech material extensive enough to satisfy both desires. In consequence, the speech samples produced by our informants range along a scale from pure "lab speech" such as (semantically) nonsensical consonant-vowel syllables to dialogues over freely chosen topics.

The following list includes the types of speech material called for by our standard protocol:

a) **Dialogues**, including questions and answers, between two or more informants.

b) **Free monologues**, generally a relatively brief curriculum vitae.

c) **Guided monologues**, a short story (often "The north wind and the sun") related in the informant's own words.

d) **Texts**. The text corpus always includes "The north wind and the sun", but other texts are frequently used too.

e) Isolated **sentences** and **phrases**, if possible spoken under various speaking rate and stress conditions.

f) Isolated **words** and words in sentence frames. The words usually represent phonologically quasi-minimal sets in the language in question.

g) Short **nonsense utterances**, mostly consonant-vowel (CV) syllables exemplifying phonologically minimal contrasts in the language.

h) The **Swedish** version of b, c and d above. Clearly, very recently arrived immigrants or informants recorded during field-work abroad were not required to produce any speech in Swedish.

For a number of reasons, these ambitions have not always been achieved. Some of the languages may not have a written form, which means that texts cannot be used. In other cases, informants have been in Sweden on short visits, so that no time was available to compile a larger material. We have also obtained recordings from other sources. The extent to which the above ambitions have been fulfilled can be seen in section 4.2.

### 2.3 The informants

The informants contributing their voices to the database are generally young adult native speakers of the language in question. They frequently attend Swedish language classes for recently arrived immigrants. A typical informant has spent a few years or less in Sweden, and his or her proficiency in the Swedish language varies accordingly. Personal background relevant to speech behaviour has been documented as thoroughly as possible in section 4.2.

### 3 Methods
3.1 Construction of the speech material

Several methods have been used to compile the test material required. Texts have been taken from textbooks. The standard text "The North Wind and the Sun" has in many cases been possible to take from IPA's book "The Principles of the International Phonetic Association". In some cases we have been able to convert the phonetic transcriptions found there into the orthography of the language ourselves. In other cases we have been helped by our informants.

Examples of phrases and sentences have been taken from phonetic and grammatical descriptions of the various languages. For minimal pairs, we have usually had to compile material unaided by searching through available dictionaries. All sources which have been directly used for the compilation of speech material, as well as those used for general information about the languages are listed in the References below.

3.2 Recordings

Most of the recording were made in an specially equipped and acoustically screened sound studio. The experimenter was in the studio with the informant, while a studio technician operated the tape recorder. The recordings were made on professional high quality tape recorders (either Telefunken m/12 or Nagra IV-S).

The informants usually read words, phrases and sentences from previously prepared cards. Typically, the experimenter firstly says the card's reference number, then shows the card to the informant who reads the word, phrase or sentence written on the card. The experimenter then takes the next card and repeats the procedure. In this way we have usually managed to avoid the typical list intonation which can easily occur when several phrases are read after each other.

The recordings were made in an unhurried manner. During long recording sessions informants have been allowed to rest. The recordings' length varies from about half an hour to about two hours. We have been able to remunerate informants for their participation.

After the recording sessions we copied the tapes and chose the parts of the material which were to be incorporated into the digital database. A certain amount of tape-editing was required before the chosen material could be sampled into the computer.

3.3 Digitizing and structuring the speech data

The computer system that we have worked with is a PDP-11/45. For sampling and signal processing we have used the Interactive Laboratory System (ILS) software. The digital data sampled to date are stored on two 300 Mb disks. Approximately four effective hours of speech exemplifying over 100 languages and dialects are presently available in digital form. The amount of linguistic material
available in digital form will be extended to cover three 300 Mb hard disks. In particular, one full disk is meant to cover a variety of foreign accents.

Fig. 1 gives a broad outline of the basic data structure. For each language represented on disk there is one speaker or more. For each speaker, there is a number of record files representing various types of speech (e.g. a monologue or a word list). Each such file contains a number of records. In a word list file, for example, each particular word may be regarded as a record. However, records may be defined arbitrarily. In a connected speech file, for example, a record may be any sound segment such as a whole text, a sentence or a word.

The definition of records within a given speech file is carried out by means of labeling. In a label file, each label is associated with a segment of speech, and each segment of speech is accessible via the label file name and a reference number. Label files are designated by transparent code names indicating language, type of speech sample or phonetic property. Thus, the label file name GERMON stands for German monologues, WORTON for word tones in any language, PREASP for material illustrating preaspiration (in any language), and so forth.

Two or more label files may be associated with one particular record as shown in Fig. 2 a. The label files SAMWOR and PREASP both contain a label associated with the word ['sta:lehe:'], which exemplifies the phonetic feature of preaspiration in the Sami (Lappish) language; the record file SAMWOR contains all Sami words available on disk. Conversely, a given label file may be associated with several record files as shown in Fig. 2 b, where elements of the label file PREASP point at examples of preaspiration represented in the SAMWOR and ICEWOR record files (Sami and Icelandic, respectively).

In most cases the structure of this database corresponds to a register in a personal computer. Linguistic material is entered into the register, and the user can search for a particular language, or a particular type of speech sample, or certain phonetic features. The register contains reference numbers which can be used to find and play the desired utterance quickly. Examples of this can be found in the Appendix.

The digital storage and processing of IRIS speech data thus entails a practically unlimited flexibility in creating data structures and enables immediate access to phonetic information concerning a given language or phonetic feature. Suppose, for example, that several instances of preaspiration have been labeled in the data base. The user is then equipped with an extremely efficient tool for a cross-language study of the phonetic expression of the preaspiration feature as well as the possible realization of preaspiration in different variant of accented Swedish. Having access to a suitable set of commands to the computer (=the label file names), he may listen to a number of words containing preaspirated consonants in any of the languages represented in the database. He may further obtain analysis data pertaining to the physical correlates of preaspiration in those languages (e.g. noise duration and intensity). In addition, using standard speech
synthesis techniques, the digital data representation enables the user to manipulate the signal in order to test various hypotheses about the perception of preaspiration.

3.4 Directories of label files (as of February 1987)

These directory listings show label file names (constructed as explained above) used to access speech data on the IRIS disks #1 and 2. An example of the complete linguistics contents for one single language is given in the Appendix.

As mentioned, most label file names consist of three letters indicating language followed by three letters indicating type of speech sample. For the languages, see section 4.2. The various types of speech samples, sound types and phonetic properties are coded in the following way:

DIA = dialogue
MON = monologue
TEX = text (prose)
POE = text (poetry)
SEN = sentence
FRA = phrase
WOR = word
CON = consonant
VOC = vowel
DIF = diphthongs
TON = word tone
ASP = aspiration
PREASP = preaspiration
CLICK = click consonants
EJECT = ejective consonants
RETROF = retroflex consonants
NASVOW = nasal vowels
WHISPE = utterance-final aspiration

Swedish speech samples produced with a foreign accent are indicated with an initial S; since ILS file names may not consist of more than six characters, the last letter of the label file name is dropped in these cases. For example, a monologue spoken in Swedish by a Bengali speaker will be represented by the label file SBENMO.

LABEL FILE DIRECTORY OF IRIS. FIGURES WITHIN BRACKETS INDICATE DISK AFFILIATION (IRIS1/IRIS2)


ZULWOR[1]

4 Description of informants and recorded material.

4.1 Information about the informants and comments on the speech material.

This section contains an inventory of material recorded up to February 1987. The material is described relatively thoroughly, as are, when possible, the informants we have recorded. A short description of the information we attempted to collect about each informant and comments on the speech material follow here.

Information related to the linguistic background of the informants is collected in the informant records. This information is obtained partly by interviewing the informants after the recording session, and partly from a short curriculum vitae which is routinely documented on tape. Apart from date of birth, and sex the following details are documented:
1) Place of birth - especially interesting insofar as it can be supposed to have influenced the informant linguistically.

2) Places of residence - The informant is asked to account for all the towns or regions where he has ever lived continuously.

3) Month and year of arrival in Sweden and place of residence in Sweden.

4) Native language and dialect - Opinions may differ as to what constitutes a native language or dialect. IRIS takes no sides in this matter. The user may for example search for "Serbo-Croat", "Serbian" or "Croatian" in IRIS register files, depending on his purposes for the moment.

5) Native language and dialect of the informant's parents - Many informants have a mixed, and often very complicated linguistic background. The parents, or other people in the informant's childhood may have been multilingual. We are interested in these factors since they usually have a bearing on the informant's linguistic development (see point 6 below).

6) Multilingualism - When two or more languages are used during a child's upbringing, multilingualism may result. If this has had a lasting effect, we count the informant as bilingual or multilingual. We usually have to rely on the informants' claims, but we also make recordings of all the relevant languages and try to judge the speaker's mastery of the languages.

7) Recorded material - All speech samples recorded using the informant are listed. As far as possible, at least those types of material specified above will be included, but as has been mentioned, this has not always been possible.

8) Swedish speech samples. - The Swedish material is intended to provide examples of different kinds of immigrant Swedish. It should be possible to compare each informant's accent in Swedish to his native language. To this end, we have recorded Swedish material which is as far as possible comparable to what is said in both the native language and in other informants' Swedish recordings. It is however not always meaningful to record the informant's Swedish: the informant may have been only a very short time in Sweden, such that he can neither read nor speak continuously. In some cases, recordings have been made abroad with informants who lack any knowledge of Swedish.

9) Documentation of languages other than Swedish and the native language. - Many of our informants have acquired good knowledge of other languages, by studying them, or by living abroad for longer periods. In those cases where it has been considered that the informant is fairly fluent in such languages, we have usually included them in the recordings. In this way, IRIS can eventually be developed into a tool for more general studies of foreign accents.

4.2 Language and informant records
ACHINESE

This recording consists of a set of words exemplifying various phonetic features of Achinese. In particular, central vowels (22 utterances) and consonant clusters (23 utterances) are illustrated. The subject (IM) is a native male speaker of from Aceh on the northern end of the island of Sumatra, Republic of Indonesia. The dialect is called Ache Uttura (Northern Achinese). The subject is a teacher of English for Indonesians and thus knows English very well. The recording was made at the Phonology Laboratory, University of California at Berkeley and obtained through the UCLA Phonetics Laboratory.

AFRIKAANS

The Afrikaans speech sample consists of a text from the IPA collection, read by a male speaker, and a word list, read by a female speaker. This material was obtained through the UCLA Phonetics Lab.

Speech samples:

1. Text: "The north wind and the sun" (male speaker).

2. Words: A list of about 100 words illustrating contrastive sound types and allophones. Phonetic transcription is available (female speaker).

AMHARIC

The main recording, made in November 1985, consists of monologues and a text. The second recording, obtained from the Umeå archive, is a list of words, notably illustrating the ejective stops.

The principal subject (TW) is a male native speaker of Amharic. He was born in 1954 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He lived in Addis Ababa and neighboring Holeta till he was 20 years old. Between 20-26, he studied in Belgrad, Yugoslavia. He has lived in Sweden since 1982 with his Yugoslavian wife. Serbo-Croat is spoken in the family, and the subject speaks it fluently. He also has a fair command of English, whereas his Swedish is at the beginners stage.

The second recording, a dialogue, was made in 1980 at UCLA. The subjects are two male native Amharic speakers born in Ethiopia, now living in California.

Speech samples:

Amharic

1. Dialogue: two male speakers as described above. Part of the conversation has been written down, transcribed, and translated to English.

2. Free monologue: CV (TW).

4. Text: "The north wind and the sun". The text was read once at the subject's preferred reading rate, once at a higher rate, and once slowly and somewhat emphatically (TW).

Serbo-Croat

5. Monologue: CV (TW).

Swedish


7. Guided monologue: A Swedish version of an Ethiopian folktale (as above) (TW).

8. Text: "The north wind and the sun" (TW).

AMUNKAL

The Amunkal material consists of a free and a guided monologue. The subject (JO) is a male native speaker of three languages: Amunkal (according to the informant also known as Damalkal or Ngundoni), Indonesian and Fidgin English. The subject says that his Amunkal has deteriorated slightly. Neither Amunkal nor the alternative designations are mentioned in any source available to us.

The subject was born in 1953 and raised in the Amungme tribe in the Western (Indonesian) part of New Guinea (Irian Jaya). He lived there until he came to Sweden in 1979. His parents spoke predominantly Amunkal and Indonesian. He can approximate the RP variant of English quite well. His Swedish has a heavy accent and is not fluent. This recording was made in October 1985.

For descriptions of the Indonesian and Fidgin English speech samples produced by this subject, see those respective languages.

Speech samples:

1. Free monologue: CV.

2. Guided monologue: "The north wind and the sun" related in the subject's own words.

APACHE

This recording is in San Carlos Apache. It contains about 75 words, spoken in isolation, exemplifying contrastive sound types and allophones in the Apache language. The following written documentation is provided:

a) a narrow phonetic transcription,
b) a Western Apache phonemic/orthographic version (from dictionary); and

c) an English gloss for each word.

The subject (ES) was raised on the San Carlos reservation east of Phoenix, Arizona, and was about forty years old at the time of the recording.

ARABIC

The Arabic speech material contains illustrations of several dialects of modern (colloquial) Arabic: Iraki, Syrian, Jordanian, Lebanese, Libyan, Egyptian, and Saudi.

The principal subjects (KAJ, HS, CS) are speakers of Iraki and Syrian Arabic, respectively. They were recorded in October 1985. The Egyptian (subj. FF) recording is of a text. It belongs to the IPA collection and was obtained from the UCLA archive.

The Lebanese, Libyan and Saudi material was recorded at UCLA as illustrations for phonetics term papers.

The Jordanian recording was obtained from the Umeå archive.

Subj. KAJ is a male speaker of Iraki Arabic. He was born (1948) and raised in bagdad where he has lived all his life except for four years in Southern Irak at 16-20 years of age and two years in Beirut, Lebanon, before moving to Sweden in 1980. He speaks a dialect typical of Bagdad. He speaks Syrian Arabic with his wife (subj. CH below). He is at the beginning stage in Swedish, and speaks English fluently with a rather heavy accent.

Subj. CH is a female speaker of Syrian Arabic (married to KAJ, above). She was born in 1958 and raised in Damaskus where she lived until she moved to Sweden in 1980. She is a beginner in Swedish.

Subj. HS is a male speaker Iraki Arabic. He was born in 1951 in Karbala, Irak, about 100 km south of Bagdad. He lived there until 1960, in Bagdad between 1960 and 1977, in Abu Dabi between 1977 and 1980, and at various places in Irak between 1980 and 1984. He came to Sweden in November 1984. He is a beginner in Swedish and speaks English fluently but with a rather heavy accent.

Speech samples:

Arabic

1. Dialogue (KAJ, CH and FM).

2. Free monologue: Brief CV (KAJ, HS, CH).

4. Text:

a) "The north wind and the sun" (KAJ, HS, CH, FF).

b) The first Sura of the Koran (Classical Arabic) /HS/.

c) Poetry in Classical Arabic (HS) dikter 20 språk


Swedish


8. Text: "The north wind and the sun" (KAJ, HS).

English


ARMENIAN (EAST)

The East Armenian recordings comprise a two-party dialogue, a text and two word lists. The dialogue was recorded with two male speakers in September 1980. The text was recorded with a male speaker for the IPA collection. The remaining recordings were made with one female (JS, text and words) and one male (AA, words) speaker at the UCLA as illustrations for phonetics term papers. Subj. JS was born in 1965 in Soviet Armenia. She has lived in California since 1981, but speaks Armenian at home. The recording with her was made in July 1986. Subj. AA comes from Tehran, Iran. Speech samples:

1. Dialogue: two male speakers.

2. Text: "The north wind and the sun" (AA and the IPA speaker).

3. Words: Two separate lists, one for each subject, of words illustrating contrastive sound types and major allophones of East Armenian (JS, AA).

ARMENIAN (WEST)

The West Armenian material consists of one reading of "The north wind and the sun". The subject is a male speaker of West Armenian. This sample is part of the IPA collection. It was obtained from the UCLA archive.
AZERBAJDZANI

The Azerbajdzani material consists of one reading of "The north wind and the sun" by a male speaker. The sample is part of the IPA collection. It was obtained from the UCLA archive.

BAMBARA

The Bambara recording comprises a word list illustrating phonetic features of Bambara. The subject (SK) is a male native speaker of Bambara from Mali. The recording was made in September 1973 at UCLA as an illustration for a phonetics term paper.

BASQUE

The Basque material consists of a reading of "The north wind and the sun" by a male subject. This recording is part of the IPA Collection. It was obtained from the UCLA archive.

BENGALI

The Bengali material consists of a dialogue, monologues, texts and isolated words spoken by one female and three male subjects. There are additional recordings of Swedish material for two subjects and of English material for one subject.

Subj. FG (male) was born in 1959 in Dacca, Bangladesh. He lived there until 1984, when he spent four months in London. He moved to Sweden in August the same year. He learnt English from the first grade at school. He speaks the language fluently with a noticeable accent. He is a fair beginner in Swedish.

Subj. SA, female, was born in Kustia, Bangladesh, in 1958. She lived there until her emigration in November 1983. This subject learnt English at school. She understands English well but finds it somewhat hard to speak because of interference from Swedish.

Subjects FG and SA were recorded on October 10, 1985. The recordings with subjects TK and MB (males) were made at the UCLA Phonetics Lab (June 1980 and June 1984) as illustrations for two different phonetic term papers. They are exclusively in Bengali (see 5 below).

The remaining recording consists of a text read by a female speaker. The sample is part of the IPA collection and was obtained from the UCLA archive.

Speech samples:

Bengali

1. Dialogue: Brief dialogue between FG and SA.
2. Free monologue: CV (FG, SA).


4. Text:
   a) "The north wind and the sun" (FG, SA, the IPA subject; FG also at a higher speaking rate).
   b) Poetry: (From Katzner: The languages of the world, p. 190 (FG, SA).

5. Words: Two separate word lists illustrating contrastive sound types and allophones in Bengali. Phonetic transcriptions, Bengali script and English glosses are provided for both lists.

   English


7. Text: "The north wind and the sun" (FG).

   Swedish


BIKOL

The Bikol recording consists of a word list illustrating various phonetic characteristics of the language. The subject is a female native speaker from the Philippines. She speaks the Daraya dialect. The recording was obtained from the UCLA archive.

BINI

The Bini recording consists of sentences and isolated words exemplifying various features of Bini phonetics. The subject is a male native Bini speaker (AO) from Nigeria. The recording was obtained from the Umeå archive.

BULGARIAN

The Bulgarian material consists of three word lists of about 75-100 words each. The words, spoken in isolation, exemplify the contrastive sound types and major allophones in Bulgarian. The palatalized vs. non-palatalized distinction is well documented. Phonetic transcriptions, Bulgarian script and English glosses are provided. There are three speakers, two males (RT, IT) and one female (NA). The recordings were made at UCLA as illustrations for phonetics term papers.
BURMESE

The Burmese speech sample is one reading of "The north wind and the sun" by one male speaker. The recording is part of the IPA collection and was obtained through the UCLA Phonetics Lab.

CAMBODIAN

This is a recording of words spoken in isolation. The subject (DL) is a female speaker of Cambodian. She comes from Pnom Penh, Cambodia. The recording was made at the UCLA Phonetics Lab (Nov. 1985) as an illustration for a phonetics term paper.

Speech material:

Words: The word list comprises approximately 100 items. The words, which are spoken without phrase context, exemplify the contrastive sound types and major allophones in Cambodian. Phonetic transcription, orthography and English glosses are provided.

CATALAN

The Catalan material comprises two texts and a word list. There are three speakers.

The first speaker (GD) is a male speaker in his thirties. He is bilingual in Catalan and French. He was born and raised in Marselles, France, and learnt Catalan as a child during frequent visits to relatives in Barcelona, Spain. From his childhood, he is also fluent in Spanish and Provencal. He learnt English at school and now speaks it fluently, but with a noticeable accent. This subject is a linguist by profession.

The second subject (MS) is a female speaker of Catalan. She comes from Barcelona, Spain. Her speech was recorded at UCLA in November 1981 as an illustration for a phonetics term paper.

The third speaker (ER) is a female speaker of Catalan as spoken in Barcelona, Spain.

Speech samples:

1. Text:
   a) "The north wind and the sun" (JD, ER).

2. Words: A set of approximately 150 words illustrating the contrastive sound types and major allophones in Catalan (MS).

CHAMORRO
The Chamorro material consists of isolated words illustrating various phonetic patterns of Chamorro. The subject is a male speaker from the Mariana Islands. The recording was obtained from the UCLA archive.

CHINESE (CANTONESE)

The Cantonese speech samples are made up of a text and three word lists. The text is read by a male speaker. This sample is part of the IPA Collection.

Two of the word lists were recorded at the UCLA Phonetics Lab for two different phonetics term papers. That material was read by a female speaker (MH) of the Hainan dialect from Saigon, Vietnam, and by a male speaker (MC) of the Hakka dialect from Taiwan. The third list, covering Cantonese tones, was recorded at UCLA in May 1980.

The subject was a female Cantonese speaker.

Speech samples:

1. Text: "The north wind and the sun" (the IPA speaker).

2. Words:

   a) These recordings consist of about 100 words each, spoken in isolation. They provide illustrations of word tones, contrastive sound types and major allophones in Cantonese.

   b) This material is a demonstration of the Cantonese word tones. First, the distinct tone patterns are illustrated with monosyllables; second, tone change as a function of di- and tri-syllabic compounding is illustrated (one female speaker).

CHINESE (MANDARIN)

The recording consists of two texts and two lists of words spoken in isolation. One of the texts, obtained from the UCLA archive, is part of the IPA Collection. The other text was recorded at UCLA with a female speaker (SAW) as an illustration for a phonetics term paper. This subject is a female speaker of Mandarin Chinese born in 1958. She moved to the United States in 1981, five years before the recording.

One of the word list recordings was also made at UCLA for a phonetics term paper (subj. SAW). The remaining word list is a demonstration of Mandarin word tones, also recorded at UCLA. The subject for that recording is a female speaker of Mandarin Chinese.

Speech samples:

1. Text: "The north wind and the sun" (the IPA subject).
2. Words: The two word lists contain about 65 entries each illustrating basic contrastive sound types and major allophones of Mandarin Chinese. Phonetic transcriptions and English glosses are provided. In one of the lists, word tones are indicated for all entries.

3. Words (tones): This material was specifically designed as a demonstration of the Cantonese word tones. First, the distinctive tone patterns are illustrated with monosyllables; second, tone change as a function of di- and tri-syllabic compounding is demonstrated.

CHINESE (SHANGHAI)

The recording consists of one word list. The recording was made at UCLA.

Speech sample:

1. Words (tones): This material was specifically designed as a demonstration of the Shanghai word tones. First, distinct tone patterns are illustrated with monosyllables; second, tone change as a function of di- and tri-syllabic compounding is demonstrated.

CROATIAN

The Croatian material consists of a monologues and a text. The subject is a female speaker (BH) born in 1953 and raised in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. At the time of the recording she had spent 2½ months in Sweden. She is fluent in English, and fair in Swedish. The recording was made in November 1985.

Speech samples:

Croatian

1. Free monologue: CV.

2. Guided monologue: "The north wind and the sun" in the subject's own words.

3. Text: "The north wind and the sun" read at three different speaking rates.

Swedish

4. Free monologue: CV.
The Czech recordings consist of dialogues, monologues, texts, sentences, phrases and words. The corpus illustrate several phonetic and other aspects of spoken Czech. In addition, Swedish monologues and texts as spoken by two out of the six informants have been recorded. The subjects are four males and one female. The main subject (KS) is a male Czech speaker born in 1948 and raised in Prague. He teaches Czech language and literature at the university level. At the time of the recording, he was visiting the Department of Slavic Languages, Uppsala University. He is fluent in German and has a fair command of English. At the time of the recording, he had a limited knowledge of Swedish. This subject was recorded on three occasions during October and November 1984 after having spent approximately two months in Sweden.

The second subject (JaS, married to subj. KS) was born and raised in Prague. She speaks German fluently, but no Swedish at the time of the recording. This subject was recorded in October 1984.

The third subject (JS, male) was born in 1948 and raised in Prague. He came to Sweden in February 1981 and speaks the language fluently. He is a graduate student of Slavic languages. This subject was recorded in November 1984.

The remaining speakers are male radio voices recorded at the Phonetics Department of Prague University. These tapes were put at our disposal by Dr. P. Janota and Dr. Z. Palková.

Speech samples:

Czech

1. Dialogue: A dialogue between subjects KS and JaS including questions and answers.

2. Free monologues:
   a) CV (KS, JS)
   b) about the University of Prague (JaS)
   c) On Czech and Slovak, and about Czech orthography and pronunciation (KS).


4. Radio transmission of an ice-hockey game (recorded by Z. Palková, Prague).

5. Texts:
   a) "The North Wind and the Sun" (KS, JS)
   b) three texts from Palková (1975), pp. 62-63 (KS, JaS in part). (Subj. KS also reads one of the texts at a high speech rate.)
c) texts recorded by Z. Palková, Prague.

6. Sentences, phrases and words: Material covering the full range of phonetic phenomena treated in Palková (1975) (KS; JaS and JS in part), including: a) vowel and consonant quantity b) questions and statements. c) segmental features.

7. Consonant-vowel syllables (nonsense material) /KS/.

8. Material designed to study:

a) The effect on vowel quantity of variation of speaking rate and sentence stress (KS, JS).

b) Effects on syllable duration as a function of word length (KS, JS).

Swedish

9. Free monologue:

a) CV (KS, JS).

b) About contemporary spoken Czech.


Dakota

The Dakota material consists of two word lists recorded at the UCLA Phonetics Lab (July 1983) as illustrations for two phonetic term papers, and one word list recorded at the Phonology Lab, University of California at Berkeley.

Speech samples:

1. Words (general survey): These respective word lists contain approximately 60 and 120 words illustrating basic sound types in the "I-dialect" of Dakota (Lakota). There are phonetic transcriptions and English glosses.

2. Words (consonant clusters): The word list comprises about 40 items notably illustrating Dakota consonant clusters. Recommendations for phonetic transcription and English glosses are provided.

Danish

The Danish material consists of texts and words with and without context. Part of the word material was recorded in June 1975 at the UCLA Phonetics Lab as an illustration for a phonetics term paper. The subject (BHJ) is a female speaker of Standard Danish. The second part (words and the H.C. Andersen texts) is from an
earlier collection of tape-recordings from Uppsala. The subject (AB) is a male Standard Danish speaker.

The remaining part (text) is part of the IPA Collection and read by a female Danish speaker (EFJ).

Speech samples:

1. Texts:
   a) Three short stories by H. C. Andersen (AB).
   b) "The North Wind and the Sun" (EFJ).

2. Words:
   a) The UCLA word list contains about 90 words illustrating basic sound types and contrasts in Danish. There are phonetic transcriptions, orthography, and English glosses (BHJ).

   b) The remaining word material specifically illustrates the glottal stop feature ("stød") in Danish (AB).

DARI

The Dari material consists of words spoken in isolation. It was recorded in June 1982 at the UCLA Phonetics Lab as an illustration for a phonetics term paper.

Speech samples:

Words: The word list contains 40 words illustrating basic sound types in the Dari language. There are phonetic transcriptions and English glosses.

DUTCH

The Dutch speech samples consist of a dialogue, a text and three sets of isolated words. The dialogue was recorded (June 1975) at the UCLA Phonetics Lab. The subjects are one male and one female speaker of Standard Dutch. Another part of the material consists of a text forming part of the IPA collection and recorded at the Phonetics Department, University of Edinburgh. This recording was put at our disposal by the UCLA Phonetics Lab. The third part of the Dutch material consists of three phonetics term papers recorded on different occasions at UCLA as illustrations for phonetics term papers.

Speech samples:

1. Dialogue: This is a dialogue between a female and a male Dutch speaker. The speech material has been written out in Dutch and translated to English.

2. Text: "The North Wind and the Sun"
3. Words: The three word lists contain 50-100 words illustrating basic sound types and contrasts in Dutch. There are phonetic transcriptions, orthography, and English glosses.

EFIK

The Efik material consists of a text forming part of the IPA collection. It was obtained from the UCIA archive.

Text: "The North Wind and the Sun."

ENGLISH

The English speech material includes dialogues, monologues, texts, sentences, phrases, and isolated words. The subjects speak different varieties of English as spoken in America, England, Ireland, New Guinea (Pidgin), Nigerian (Pidgin) and Scotland.

The female American subject (CE) was born in 1956 and raised in Beloit, about 50 miles south of Madison, Wisconsin. Her father is from Wisconsin and her mother from Idaho. She lived in Beloit till the age of 18, thereafter for three years in Arcata, California, one year in Freiburg, West Germany, one year in California, two years in Indiana, two years in Hamburg, and from her 27th year interchangeably in the United States, Germany and Sweden. She married a Swede in 1985 and since then has been living permanently in Sweden. This subject has a Master's degree in German and speaks the language fluently. She is also fluent in Swedish which she speaks with a noticeable "American" accent. In the recording situation, where she was required to speak both Swedish and German, her Swedish was occasionally mixed up with German. She also has a limited knowledge of French. This subject was recorded at the beginning of October 1985.

The male American subject (IH) was born in 1963. He was raised in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by a Swedish mother and an American father. His mother speaks a Swedish dialect from Värmland, and the subject learnt some Swedish as a child. During his childhood and youth, he spent three summers in Sweden. His present stay was initiated in July 1985. He speaks Swedish fluently with a very slight "American" accent. He claims to have a fair command of Spanish and is at the beginning stage in French, which he has studied for one year on a part time basis. This subject was recorded at the end of September 1985.

The principal English subject (JW) is a male speaker of a North-East version of British English, born 1959 and raised in Durham (Darlington) in North-East England. His parents were natives of the same region. Between 1978 and 1984 he lived in Australia and, as testified by another native British speaker, speaks English with a slight Australian touch. The subject summarized the situation such that "the English think I'm Australian, the Australians think I'm English". At the time of the recording, at the end of September 1985, he was travelling around the world and had been in Sweden for about three weeks. He was able to maintain a Swedish conversation at an elementary level. He does not speak any other language.
The second British English speaking subject (VPN) is a female speaker whose parents speak a pronounced Jamaican version of English. Her father is a native Jamaican; her mother was born in Cuba by Jamaican parents. The subject was born in 1948 and raised in Kingston, Jamaica. Between the ages of 15 and 31, she went to school and college in London, England. Her speech is very close to RP. Between 31 and 33 years of age, she lived in Oslo, Norway. She came to Sweden in June 1981 and has been living in Uppsala since that time. She is a graduate student of sociology. She has a fair command of both Norwegian and Swedish. The recording was made in September 1985.

The Irish subject (UCA) is a female native speaker of a Northern Irish dialect of English. CV: The subject was born in 1960, and brought up in Northern Ireland. At the age of 18 she went to study in Nottingham, England (1978-86). She lived for one year of this period in Oviedo, Northern Spain, as an element of her studies of Spanish. In 1981 she visited Sweden for the first of many visits, and has been living in Sweden permanently since December 1985, when she married a Swede. At the time of the recording, the subject was fluent in Spanish, as well as Swedish which she spoke with a noticeable accent. The recording made in March 1986.

The Scots English speaking subject was recorded for the IPA collection. The recording is a Scots version of "The north wind and the sun". This recording was obtained from the UCLA archive.

There are two Pidgin versions produced by a male speaker from Nigeria (BM) and by a male speaker from New Guinea. The New Guinean speaker refers to the language as Fidgin English. The Nigerian recording was obtained from the UCLA archive. The New Guinean subject is identical with our principal informant for Indonesian and Amunkal. He is described under AMUNKAL.

Speech samples:

English


2. Free monologues:

a) CV (CE, LH, JW, VPN, UCA; UCA also in a marked Irish dialect of English).

b) About a small town in California (CE).


4. Text:

a) "The north wind and the sun" (CE, LH, JW, VPN, BM, NewG, UCA; UCA also in a marked Irish dialect). The Scots English version is read by a male speaker.

23
FINNISH

The Finnish recordings comprise monologues, texts, sentences, phrases and isolated words. The corresponding Swedish material consists of monologues and texts. The principal subjects are one male (RJ) and two females (LP, MLJ). In addition, there is a recording with the male subject TM which was obtained from the Umeå archive.

The female subject LP was born in 1959 and grew up close to the city of Turku on the Finnish South-West coast. She speaks a different, Karelian dialect with her parents. She learnt Swedish at school but never used it in Finland. At the time of the recording, she had spent 15 months in Sweden as an undergraduate student of Swedish. She speaks Swedish fluently with a slight Finnish accent. She has a fair command of English. This recording was made in September 1985.

Subj. RJ, male, was born in 1941. He grew up and permanently resides in the city of Tampere, situated in the Southern part of Finland and North-West of Helsinki, where he has spent about ten years. He is a businessman by profession. At the time of the recording, he was on a visit to Sweden. He speaks Swedish fairly fluently with a marked Finnish accent. The recording with subj. RJ was made in December 1984.

The female subject MLJ was born in 1944. She grew up in Ulvila close to the city of Pori at the Finnish West coast. She has been a permanent resident of Sweden since 1976. However, she regularly spends her summers as well as one winter month in Finland. She has a background as a high school teacher of Finnish and now teaches Finnish at the university level. She is perfectly fluent in Swedish which she speaks with a noticeable Finnish accent.

Speech samples:

Finnish

1. Dialogue: A dialogue between subjects MLJ and RJ.

2. Free monologue: CV (LP, RJ).

3. Guided monologue: "The north wind and the sun" related by the subjects in their own words (LP, RJ, MLJ).

4. Text:

a) "The north wind and the sun" (LP, RJ, MLJ, TM); three speaking rates were recorded with subj. RJ.

b) Poetry (LP).
5. Sentences, phrases and words exemplifying various phonetic features of Finnish (LP, RJ). Subjects LP and RJ read through Finnish numerals.


7. Vowels: Plain vowels and diphthongs spoken in word context and in isolation (LP, RJ).

Swedish


9. Guided monologue: "The north wind and the sun" related by the subjects in their own words (LP, RJ, MLJ).


English


FRENCH

The French recordings comprise monologues, texts, sentences, phrases and isolated words. The corresponding Swedish material consists of monologues and texts. The principal subjects are two female (PL, MB) speakers. In addition, there is a dialogue between subjects IS (female) and JL (male), and a text read by subjects GB and JD, both males.

PL is a female speaker, born 1962 in Saint Rémy, Saone-Loire. Up till the age of three, she lived in Paris, between 3 and 4 in Aachen, West Germany, between 5 and 12 in Château Roux, Central France, between 12 and 16 in Vendée, between 16 and 20 in Paris, and between 2 and 23 in Grenoble. She married a Swede in 1985 and has been living in Uppsala from September that year. This subject speaks English fluently with a "French" accent. She claims to be fair in German. Her Swedish is at the beginners level. The recording was made at the beginning of October 1985.

The female subj. MB was born in 1961 in Ste Adresse near LeHavre. She has lived her whole life in Paris. She moved to Sweden in August 1985 and plans to marry a Swede. Whereas her English is fair, her Swedish is at the beginning stage. This subject was recorded toward the end of September 1985.

The additional subjects JL and IS are in their twenties. JL is from Alsace, and IS is from Normandie. They both speak Swedish almost fluently with a heavy accent.

Subjects JD and GB are in their thirties and fifties, respectively. JD, born and raised in Marseilles, now lives in Aix-en-Provence where he is a linguist by profession. He speaks an educated
variety of Southern French, and is bilingual in French and Catal-
lan.

Subj. GB was raised in Tunisia. He has lived most of his grown up
life in Paris and speaks a Parisian variety of Standard French. He
is a phonetician by profession.

Speech samples:

1. Dialogues: Dialogue between
   a) PL and MB, and b) between JL and IS.

2. Free monologue: CV (PL, MB).

3. Guided monologue: "The north wind and the sun" related by the
   subjects in their own words (PL, MB, GB, JD; by JD in standard vs.
   popular Southern French).

4. Text:
   a) "The north wind and the sun" (PL, MB, JL, IS, GB, JD; JD also
   in a marked southern /Marseille/ dialect).
   b) Text from Rankka, (PL, MB)
   c) Poetry by A. Rimbaud: Ma bohème. (From Dikter på 20 språk,
      Stockholms stadsbibliotek.) (PL, MB).

5. Sentences and phrases: Material covering the full range of
   prosodic phenomena covered in Rankka (PL, MB).

6. Words: Material exemplifying the full range of contrastive
   sound types and allophonic variation covered in Rankka (PL, MB).

6. Syllables: Consonant-vowel syllables spoken in isolation (PL,
   MB)

7. Vowels: Isolated vowels (given as words) /PJ/.

Swedish


9. Guided monologue: "The north wind and the sun" related by the
   subjects in their own words (PL, MB).


English


12. Guided monologue: "The north wind and the sun" related by the
    subjects in their own words (PL, MB).

FULA

The Fula material, consisting of a word list, was spoken by a male Fula speaker (AMD) from Senegal. The recording was made in November 1972 at the UCLA Phonetics Lab as an illustration for a phonetics term paper.

Speech samples:

Words: The word list contains about 100 words illustrating contrastive sound types and allophonic variation in the Fula language. There are phonetic transcriptions and English glosses.

GAELIC (SCOTS)

The Gaelic speech sample is a text read by a male speaker. This recording forms part of the IPA collection and was obtained from the UCLA archive.

Speech sample:

Text: "The north wind and the sun".

GANDA

The Ganda speech sample is a text read by a female speaker. This recording forms part of the IPA collection and was obtained from the UCLA archive.

Speech sample:

Text: "The north wind and the sun".

GERMAN

The German recordings comprise monologues, texts, sentences, phrases and isolated words. The corresponding Swedish material consists of monologues and texts. The principal subjects are a female (GW) and a male (TS) speaker. In addition, there is a special set of recordings with a particularly interesting subject (BK, see below), a text and a monologue with the male subject GK, and a text read by the male subject KK; the latter recording forms part of the IPA collection.

The female subject GW was born in 1963 and raised in Bad Berneck, Franken, Bavaria, West Germany. Between 1 and 12 years of age, she lived close to Munich. She speaks a Bavarian dialect of German. She came to Sweden in September 1985. At the time of the recording, almost immediately upon her arrival, she had no knowledge of Swedish. She has a fair command of English.

The male subject TS was born in 1955. He was raised in Memmingen, Bavaria, West Germany, where he lived until the age of 24. His
mother comes from Schlesien (now Poland), and his father comes from Erfurt, now East Germany. He came to Sweden in November 1980. He first lived close to Stockholm for four years, and later in Uppsala. He uses German rarely in Sweden but visits Germany frequently. He has studied German at a Swedish university and now studies English. His Swedish is fluent with a noticeable "German" accent. His English is fair but less fluent. This subject was recorded in September 1984.

The male subject GK was born in 1931 and raised in Mecklenburg, Northern GDR (East Germany). He spoke Low German (Plattdeutsch) as a child. He later moved to East Berlin where he now lives. By profession, he is a linguist specializing in Germanic languages. At the time of the recording, he was visiting Sweden. He has no practical command of Swedish. He speaks High German with a Mecklenburg accent. This subject was recorded in November 1984.

The male speaker KK speaks a northern Standard High German. The recording with KK forms part of the IPA collection and was obtained through the UCLA archive. KK is a phonetician by profession.

The female subject BK was born in 1961 and raised in Vienna, Austria. She, like her parents, speaks an Austrian German typical of the educated speech style of Vienna. At the time of the recording, she had spent 20 weeks in Sweden, 12 weeks this time and 8 weeks two years ago. In between, she has attended evening courses in Swedish in Vienna (2 hours a week). The two stays in Sweden have been to different areas. This time she was staying in Uppsala. She came to Sweden in the middle of July 1985; the recording was made in the middle of October 1985.

This subject gives a first impression of speaking Swedish quite fluently without any noticeable foreign influence in syntax or pronunciation. At my first meeting with her, I took her to be raised in the Stockholm - Uppsala area. A native French speaker testifies a similar impression for French. However, her non-Swedish origin is noticed in less free production such as relating or reading a text. Nevertheless, in view of the relatively short experience with the language, this subject is clearly outstanding in our material. Besides French, she is also fluent in English and fair in Italian; she claims that her Italian used to be fluent.

Speech samples:

German

1. Free monologue: CV (GW, TS, BK, GK).

2. Guided monologue: "The north wind and the sun" related in the subjects own words (GW, TS, BK, GK). The German subj. GK told the story in High and Low German, and imitating the Berlin dialect; the Austrain subj. BK also imitated the popular Vienna dialect.

3. Text:

a) "The north wind and the sun" (GW, TS, BK, GK, KK). Subj. GW reads the text at three different speecrrates.
b) Poetry by Bertold Brecht: "Erinnerung an die Marie A." (From Dikter på 20 språk, Stockolms stasbibliotek) (GW, TS, BK, GK).

4. Sentences and phrases: Material selected to illustrate prosodic features of German (GW).

5. Words: Material selected in order to illustrate contrastive sound types and allophonic variation in German (GW).

6. CV-syllables spoken in isolation (GW).

7. Vowels spoken in isolation (GW)

Swedish


9. Guided monologue: The subject's own version of "The north wind and the sun" (TS, BK).

10. Text:
   a) "The north wind and the sun" (TS, BK).

English


12. Guided monologue: The subject's own version of "The north wind and the sun" (GW, TS, BK).


French


15. Guided monologue: The subjects' own version of "The North wind and the sun" (TS, BK).


GILYAKI

120 words, repeated three times, spoken by a single subject. This recording was from the Uppsala archive.

GREEK

The Greek recordings comprise monologues, texts, phrases and isolated words. The Swedish material consists of monologues and
texts. The recordings were made with one male and one female subject (PP and AK).

Subj. PP was born (1957) and raised in Messenia in Northern Greece. His mother comes from Athens. He came to Sweden in 1977 and first spent two years in this country. After one year back in Greece, he has now been living in Sweden permanently since 1980. This subject speaks Swedish fluently with a rather heavy foreign accent. He also makes occasional, seemingly unsystematic errors. He claims to speak English better than Swedish and to have a fair command of French (not documented here). Subject PP was recorded in September 1985.

The second subject (AK) was born (1950) and raised in Edesa, Macedonia, Greece. She is bilingual in Greek and Macedonian. She has lived in Sweden since November 1973. However, her Macedonian has deteriorated slightly. She speaks Swedish fluently with a noticeable foreign accent and has a fair command of French. This subject's present occupation is lecturing Greek language and literature at university level. She was recorded in December 1984.

Speech samples:

Greek

1. Free monologue: CV (PP, AK).

2. Guided monologue:

   a) "The north wind and the sun" in the subject's own words (PP, AK).

   b) A story about ancient Greek mythology (PP).

3. Text:

   a) "The north wind and the sun" (PP, AK; AK additionally at a high speaking rate).

   b) Poetry: "I pólis" (by K. Kavafis) (PP, AK).


5. The Greek alphabet: The subject reads through the alphabet (PP).

Swedish


7. Guided monologue:

   a) "The north wind and the sun" in the subject's own words (PP, AK).
b) Summary of above story about ancient Greek mythology (PP).

8. Text: "The north wind and the sun" (PP, AK).

GUARANI

The first part of the material consists of (1) a dialogue, (2) a monologue, and (3) a traditional Guarani song. The second part consists of (4) a word list.

The subject for (1)-(3) is a female native speaker of Guarani from Paraguay. This subject (EM) was born 1925 in Caballero, Paraguay. Her parents spoke Guarani, and she learnt Spanish at school. Between 1949 and 1978, she lived in Buenos Aires, Argentina; she now lives in Sweden (Uppsala) since 1978. She is perfectly bilingual in Guarani and Spanish. Whereas she claims her Guarani pronunciation to be practically unaffected by the long stay abroad, her Spanish has some Argentinian features. She speaks Swedish fluently with a strong foreign accent which is not always intelligible. This recording was made in November 1985. The remaining subject (JP) is a male native speaker of Guarani in his sixties. He was born and raised in Paraguay and has also lived in Argentina. He is the author of a Guarani grammar. He is bilingual in Guarani and Spanish and speaks Swedish almost fluently but with a heavy accent.

Speech samples:

Guarani


2. Free monologue: CV (EM).


4. Words: The word list comprises about 40 Guarani words illustrating the contrastive sound types and major allophones of the language. The words are spoken in isolation. Phonetic transcriptions, Guarani orthography and English translation are provided (HA).

Spanish

5. Monologue: The subject relates the contents of the song referred to above (EM).

Swedish


GUJARATI

The Gujarati material consists of three word lists. The word recordings were made at the UCLA Phonetics Lab (fall 1972, fall 1976 and winter 1965) as illustrations for phonetics term papers.
Subjects MD and FM are from Bombay, India, while subject JD is from Ameldebar, Gujarat.

Speech samples:

1. Words:

a) Two of the word lists give a general overview of the Gujarati segmental sound system exemplifying basic contrasts and major allophones. Each one of these lists contains between 50 and 60 word entries. (MD, JD)

b) The remaining word list is specifically organized to demonstrate breathy (murmured) voice quality as used to express consonantal distinctions. This list comprises 37 examples. (FM)

HAUSA

The material is a dialogue, recorded at the UCLA Phonetics Laboratory, and a text. The dialogue has been written down (22 pages) and translated to English. The text, obtained through the UCLA archive, is part of the IPA collection.

Speech samples:

1. Dialogue: a dialogue between two male speakers from Nigeria.

2. Text: "The north wind and the sun", read by a male speaker.

HEBREW (MODERN ISRAELI)

The material consists of a text, read by a male subject from Israel. The text forms part of the IPA collection and was obtained through the UCLA archive.

Text: "The north wind and the sun".

HINDI

Hindi speech samples were obtained from four male subjects. They comprise monologues, texts, phrases, words and syllables. The subjects are all male native speakers from India.

Subj. DS was born (1948) and raised in Bihar. He speaks Swedish fluently with a slight foreign accent. He is also fluent in English. He teaches business administration at a University Department. Subj. DS was recorded in April 1982.

Subj. AA was born (1963) in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, which is situated 300 km south of Delhi. He came to Sweden in August 1985. The recording was made about one month later (end of September 1985), so there are no Swedish speech samples for this subject. He is a fluent speaker of an Indian dialect of English characterized by, among other things, prominent alveolarization of /d/ and /t/.
Subj. DL was recorded in August 1986 at the UCLA Phonetics Lab as an illustration for a phonetics term paper. The remaining Hindi speaker (HI) was recorded for the IPA collection. This recording was obtained through the UCLA archive.

Speech samples:

Hindi

1. Free monologue: CV (AA).
2. Guided monologue:
   a) "The north wind and the sun" related in the subjects' own words (DS, AA).
   b) An Indian folk-tale (DS, AA).
2. Text:
   a) "The north wind and the sun" (DS, AA, HI).
   b) Description of an Indian market-place (DL).
3. Words: Lists of words spoken in isolation to illustrate contrastive sound types and allophones in Hindi (AA, EL).
4. Syllables: A set of Hindi CV syllables to illustrate the Hindi stop consonants.

English

1. Free monologue: CV (AA).
2. Guided monologue:
   a) "The north wind and the sun" related in the subject's own words (DS, AA).
   b) English translation of an Indian folk tale (DS, AA).
2. Text: "The north wind and the sun" (DS, AA, HI) and a text about an Indian market-place (EL).
3. Words: Words spoken in isolation to illustrate contrastive sound types and allophonic variation in Hindi (AA, EL).
4. Syllables: A set of Hindi CV syllables specifically illustrating the Hindi stop consonants.

HUNGARIAN

The Hungarian speech material comprises monologues, texts, isolated phrases and words, and consonant-vowel syllables. All recordings were made at the Phonetics Department of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary. The subjects are three males
(IW, AV, GO) and one female (IK). They are all phonetically sophisticated. IW is in his fifties; AV in his seventies; GO and IK are in their thirties. The subjects are all Hungarians living in Budapest, and none of them knows any Swedish. They all speak English well. Subjects AV and IK are fluent in French; AV and IW are fluent in German. These recordings were made in May 1984.

Speech material:

1. Guided monologue: "The north wind and the sun" in the subject's own words (IK, IW, GO).

2. Text: "The north wind and the sun" (IW, AV, IK, GO). Subj.IW read this text with various speaking styles and rates. Subj. IK read the text at two different rates.

3. Words:

   a) Examples of contrastive sound types including positional variation (IW, AV, IK, GO).

   b) Various combinations of vowel and consonant quantity in minimal pairs. A subset of these words were put in a sentence-frame and spoken under varying stress and speaking rate conditions (IW, AV, IK, GO).

   c) Words distinguished by length (number of syllables) with invariant first syllable. (Experiment designed to test effect on first syllables of number of following syllables.) (IK, GO)

   d) A set of segmentally identical nonsense words varying in terms of all possible vowel and consonant quantity combinations (IK, GO).

4. Syllables: All possible consonant-vowel syllables (nonsense material) /IW/.

ICELANDIC

The Icelandic speech samples consist of two texts and a wordlist. The subjects are two males. The first subject (BE) was recorded at the UCLA Phonetics Laboratory as an illustration for a phonetics term paper. The second subject (IC) was recorded for the IPA collection. The latter recording was obtained through the UCLA archive.

Speech samples:

1. Texts:

   a) A brief description of Iceland (BE).

   b) "The north wind and the sun" (BE, IC).

2. Words: A word list to exemplify contrastive sound types and allophones in Icelandic (BE).
IGBO

The Igbo corpus, consisting of a set of words and a text, was recorded with two male speakers from Nigeria (AO and IG). At the time of the recording, subj. AO was in his twenties. This recording was obtained from the Umeå collection. The recording with subj. GI comes from the IPA Collection and was obtained through the UCLA archive.

Speech sample:

1. Words: A set of words exemplifying segmental and tone features in Igbo (AO).

2. Text: "The north wind and the sun" (GI).

IJO

This recording was done for the IPA collection with a female speaker of the Okrika dialect of Ijo spoken in Southern Nigeria.

Speech sample:

Text: "The north wind and the sun".

INDONESIAN

The Indonesian recording consists of monologue and text. The text was translated to Indonesian by the subject. The subject (JO, male) was born in 1953 and was raised as a member of the Amungme tribe in the Western, Indonesian, part of New Guinea. He lived there until he came to Sweden in 1979. His native languages are Amunkal (also known as Ngundoni or Damaalkal), Indonesian and Pidgin English. His parents spoke predominantly Amunkal and Indonesian. However, the subject says that his Amunkal has deteriorated somewhat. He can also approximate English RP fairly well. His Swedish has a heavy accent and is not fluent. The recording was made in October 1985. (See also AMUNKAL and ENGLISH.)

Speech samples:

Indonesian

1. Free monologue: CV.

2. Guided monologue: "The north wind and the sun" in the subject's own words.

3. Text: "The north wind and the sun".

Swedish

4. Free monologue: CV.
5. Guided monologue: "The north wind and the sun" in the subject's own words.

6. Text: "The north wind and the sun".

IRISH

The Irish speech samples comprise a text and a word-list. There are two female speakers, both born and raised in the Republic of Eire. The principal speaker (ANC) is a professional phonetician and a native Irish speaker born (1952). She is bilingual with English as her second language. The recording with ANC was made in July 1987. The second speaker (LM) learnt Irish at school and is bilingual in English and Irish. This recording was obtained from the Umeå collection.

Speech samples:

1. Free monologue: CV (ANC).


3. Words: A set of words, spoken in isolation, illustrating contrastive sound types and allophones in Irish (ANC).

ITALIAN

The Italian speech sample is a text read by a female speaker and a set of words read by a male speaker. The first recording is part of the IPA Collection. The second recording was made at the Berkeley Phonology Laboratory. Both were obtained through the UCLA archive.

Speech samples:

1. Text: "The north wind and the sun" (female speaker).

2. Words: A set of words, spoken in isolation, illustrating various contrastive sound types and allophones in Italian (male speaker).

JAPANESE

The Japanese speech corpus comprises consonant-vowel syllables, words, phrases and sentences, texts, including haiku poetry, monologues. There are five male speakers. The principal subject, MO, was born in 1958 and raised at Yoshii, Shitsuki, Okayama-ken, close to Hiroshima. He has lived in Tokyo since 18 years of age. He is a graduate student of linguistics. At the time of the recording he had been visiting Sweden on a scholarship since August 1984. The recording was made at the end of October 1984. He speaks English and French fluently and has a fair command of Swedish and German. He has studied Swedish in Japan.

37
The second subject (OK) was born in 1934 and raised in the island of Kynshu, near the city of Nagasaki. He came to Sweden in 1967. He speaks Swedish fluently with clear traits of a foreign accent. This recording was made in February 1982.

In addition, there are two male speakers reading various texts. One of the recordings (subj. FU) is from the Uppsala archive. The other one (subj. AP) was recorded for the IPA Collection. Finally, there is a male speaker (TO) reading words in isolation recorded for the Berkeley Phonology Laboratory. The latter two recordings were obtained through the UCLA archive.

Speech samples:

Japanese

1. Free monologue: CV (MO).

2. Guided monologue: "The north wind and the sun" in the subject's own words (MO).

3. Texts:
   a) "The north wind and the sun" (MO, AP).
   b) Newspaper text material (MO).
   c) A haiku text (read and sung) /MO/.
   d) Three short stories (FU).

4. Words: Words exemplifying contrastive sound types, including pitch accents, and allophones in Japanese (TO, MO; MO pronounces these words under varying stress and speaking rate conditions).

5. Syllables: all CV syllables represented in the Japanese script (OK).

Swedish


8. Text: "The north wind and the sun" (MO).

KANNADA

The Kannada speech sample is a text read by a male native speaker of Kannada. This recording was made for the IPA collection and obtained through the UCLA archive.

Text: "The north wind and the sun".

KIKUYU
The material is a dialogue between two female speakers. The recordings were made at the UCLA Phonetics Laboratory. Part of the dialogue has been written down and translated to English.

KINYARWANDA

The Kinyarwanda recording was made in May 1986. The subject, BW, is a female native speaker, born in Ramagama, Rwanda and raised in Eastern Rwanda. She came to Sweden in 1981. She is fluent in Swedish (slight accent), English and French.

Speech samples:

Kinyarwanda

1. Free monologue: CV.

2. Text: "The North Wind and the Sun"

Swedish

3. Free monologue: CV.

4. Text "The North wind and the Sun"

French

5. Guided monologue: "The north wind and the sun" related in the subject's own words.

6. Text: "The north wind and the sun".

KOREAN

The Korean speech samples comprise monologues, texts and words spoken in isolation. The recordings were made with two male subjects (KSP and MJZ) who are native speakers of different dialects. With one of the subjects, a monologue and a text was recorded in Swedish. In addition, there is a text read by a male Korean speaker (KP) recorded for the IPA collection and obtained through the UCLA archive.

Subj. KSP was born in 1945 and raised in the province of Chung-chaung Do, South Korea. At the time of the recording in December 1981 he was in Sweden as a student of phonetics and general linguistics. He has a fair command of Swedish and English.

Subj. MJZ is from Seoul, South Korea. At the time of the recording he was in Sweden as a graduate student of linguistics. He speaks Swedish and English fluently with a noticeable foreign accent.

Speech samples:

Korean

2. Text: "The north wind and the sun" (MJZ, KSP).

3. Words: word lists illustrating the Korean obstruents in various contexts (KSP, MJZ; the latter recording was obtained from Minje Zhi (subj. MJZ), University of Umeå).

Swedish


5. Text: "The north wind and the sun" (MJZ).

KURDISH

The Kurdish recordings consist of dialogues, monologues and texts. The subjects are two female Kurdish speakers from Iran. Subj. SH was born in 1958 and raised in Mahabad, Iranian Kurdistan, North-West Iran. She is bilingual in Persian and Kurdish. This subject came to Sweden in February 1984. The recording was made five months later, in July 1984. At that time, the subject was a beginner in Swedish.

Subj. JH, the previous subject's cousin, was born in 1964. Her linguistic history is the same as the previous subject.

Speech samples:

Kurdish

1. Dialogue: Dialogue between subjects SH and JH.


Swedish

5. Guided monologue: "The north wind and the sun" in the subject's own words (SH, JH).


LAPPISH (SAMi)

The Lappish (Sami) material exemplifies two principal dialects: Lule and Southern Lappish. The Southern Lappish material includes words representing various phonetic features of the dialect. This material was recorded with one male speaker. The Lule Lappish material was recorded with 7 (five female and two male) infor-
mants. It is specifically directed toward the following features: quantity, stress and preaspiration.

The female subj. SKA was born (1939) in Tjengalluokta, in the district of Sirkas, at Stora Lulevatten. She was a monolingual Lule Lappish speaker until the age of seven, when Swedish became her school-language. She then lived in varying, mostly Swedish-speaking environments. At the time of the original recording, she was living in a Central Swedish township, and teaching Lule Lappish at the University of Uppsala. Besides this work, she also uses Lule Lappish with relatives and other acquaintances living in the Lule Lappish speaking area. She does not speak Lule Lappish at home. She has a theoretical knowledge of Finnish language structure, but is not a fluent speaker of the language.

Subj. ARL (female, b. 1945) grew up in Jokkmokk, in the district of Jäkkåkaska. Her mother speaks North Lappish. She learnt some Swedish at home, but mainly at school. This subject uses Lule Lappish with relatives and friends, and occasionally with her children. The main language at home and at work is, however, Swedish. Subj. GA (female, b. 1956) grew up in Jokkmokk, in the district of Sirkas. She speaks the same dialect of Lule Lappish as both her parents. She cannot remember whether she learnt Swedish before school-age. At present, she frequently uses her native language at home and in various Lule Lappish speaking environments.

Subj. IV (female, b. 1959) also grew up in Jokkmokk, in the district of Sirkas. Her mother speaks the Lule Lappish dialect of Gällivare. She first learnt some Swedish at the age of four. She speaks mainly Lule Lappish with her family and with relatives and friends, both at work and at leisure, but uses Swedish to a great extent too.

Subj. MK (female, b. 1952) grew up at Kaltisluokta, Storlule, until the age of 11. Between 12 and 16 years of age, she lived at Karmas, Storlule (Sörkaitum). Her first six years at school were in Jokkmokk, thereafter in Gällivare. She learnt Swedish before school-age from Swedish speaking children in the neighborhood. However, Lule Lappish was spoken in her home. She now speaks her native language with her father and frequently with other Lule Lappish speakers. She uses it relatively rarely at work. On the whole, Swedish dominates.

Subj. KU (male, b. 1950) lived in Tysfjord, Norway, until 19 years of age. Between 23 and 29, he lived in Jokkmokk and Gällivare, Sweden, and since then at Hamarøy, Norway. His father spoke the Lule Lappish dialect of Storlule (Sirkas). He learnt Norwegian at home and at school, and he also became fluent in Swedish during his six years in the country. On the whole, he now mainly speaks Lule Lappish even though Norwegian may dominate slightly at work. He has a limited knowledge of Finnish.

Subj. AK (male, b. 1950) also grew up in Tysfjord, Norway. He learnt some Norwegian at home but mainly at school. He has lived in various other places in Norway and Sweden for shorter periods of time. He speaks mostly Norwegian at work, but uses his native language at home and with people belonging to his parents' gene-
ration. On the whole, Norwegian dominates slightly. This subject also has a limited knowledge of Finnish.

The Southern Lappish subject, AA, was recorded in March 1982.

Speech samples:

Lule Lappish

1. Dialogue: A dialogue between subjects SKA and KU.

2. Free monologue: CV (KU).


5. Words:

a) A set of words semi-minimally contrasting quantity, stress, presence vs. absence of preaspiration (all subjects).

b) A set of words semi-minimally contrasting word length, i.e. number of syllables (SKA).

Swedish


Norwegian


Southern Lappish


12. Words: a word list illustrating contrastive sound types and allophonic variation in Southern Lappish.

MALAGASY

The Malagasy recording consists of a list of words exemplifying contrastive sound types and allophonic variation in Malagasy. The subject is a male speaker from Madagaskar. This recording was obtained from the UCLA archive.
MALAYALAM

The Malayalam material was recorded with two speakers. The recordings comprise a text and a list of about 20 consonant-vowel syllables illustrating various Malayalam consonant and vowel features. The syllables were recorded at the UCLA Phonetics Laboratory as an illustration for a phonetics term paper. The text was recorded by a male speaker for the IPA Collection and obtained through the UCLA archive.

Speech material:

1. Text: "The north wind and the sun".
2. Syllables: CV syllables.

MALLORQUIN

The Mallorquin recording consists of a list of about 110 words, spoken in isolation. The words exemplify phonemic sound contrasts and allophones. The material was recorded in 1983 at the UCLA as an illustration for a phonetics term paper. The subject is a speaker from the island of Mallorca, Spain.

Speech samples:

Words: A set or words illustrating several contrastive sound types and allophones in Mallorquin.

Nama

The Nama recordings consist of dialogues, monologues, texts and word spoken in isolation. The subjects are three male speakers from Namibia. These recordings were made in March 1984.

Subj. TG was raised in Windhoek, Central Namibia. His parents were native Nama speakers. He came to Sweden in 1966 and is fluent in Swedish as well as English.

Subj. JW was raised in Kachatus, Southern Namibia. At the age of 15 he moved to Oganja, and later on to Windhoek. His parents, too, were native Nama speakers. He came to Sweden in 1967 and is fluent in both Swedish and English.

Subj. SBN was born in Central Namibia to native Nama parents and is a speaker of the dialect referred to as Tua'chu da'ma. He came to Sweden in 1980. Swedish is fair, English fluent.

Speech material (produced by all three subjects):

Nama

1. Dialogue: Dialogue between the three subjects.

4. Words: word list exemplifying contrastive sound types and allophones in Nama, notably obstruents, including clicks, nasal vowels and word tones (SBN, TG, JW).

Swedish

5. Brief CV.

NDEBELE

The Ndebele recordings consist a monologues, texts and a word list. There is a male and a female speaker.

Subject RO, female, was born in 1957 and raised in the Ndebele speaking part of Zimbabwe. At the time of the recording in October 1985, she had spent a few weeks in Sweden on a university level program. She is fluent in English.

Subject NN: This recording comes from the UCLA archive.

Speech samples:

1. Free monologue: CV (RO).


3. Words: word lists exemplifying contrastive sound types and allophones in Ndebele (RO, NN).

English


NORWEGIAN

The Norwegian sample is a text recorded with a female speaker for the IPA Collection. The recording was obtained through the UCLA archive.

Text: "The north wind and the sun".

PANGASINAN

The Pangasinan recording consists of a dialogue between a male and a female speaker from the Philippines. The dialogue is part of the UCLA collection and has been written down and translated to English.

PERSIAN (FARSI)

The Persian recordings consist of dialogues, monologues, texts,
and words spoken in isolation. The subjects come from Iran. These recordings were made in March 1984.

Subj. MI is female, born in 1963 in Sweden but raised in Tehran, Iran. Her mother is Swedish, but she did not learn Swedish until her emigration in November 1983. The recording was made in July 1984.

Subj. MA, female, was born in 1959 and raised in Rasht, Northern Iran. She came to Sweden in January 1984. The recording was made in July 1984.

Subj. SRF, also female, was born in 1954 and raised in Mashhad, North-Eastern Iran. She came to Sweden in March 1984. The recording was made in July 1984. She is a beginner in Swedish and has a limited knowledge of English.

Subj. AM, male, was born in 1957 and raised in Rasht, Northern Iran. He came to Sweden in June 1984. The recording was made a few weeks later, in July 1984. The subject was not able to speak Swedish at the time. He speaks some English and some Russian.

Subj. MM, male, was born in 1963 and raised in Tehran. He learnt some Turkish and Azerbaydzani in neighboring Turkish and Azerbaydzani language communities. This subject came to Sweden in March 1984. The recording was made in July 1984. The subject spoke some Swedish at the time.

Subj. MF, male, was born in 1963 and raised in Ahwaz, Southern Iran. This subject came to Sweden in December 1983. The recording was made in July 1984. The subject spoke English fairly well at the time, and some Swedish.

Subj. MZ, male, was born in 1956 and raised in Isfahan. At 14 years of age, he moved to Tehran. He came to Sweden in October 1983. The recording was made in July 1984. The subject spoke English fairly well at the time, and some Swedish.

Subj. AS, male, was born in 1961 and raised in Masdjdedsolyman. At 20 years of age, he moved to Ahwaz for one year, thereafter to Hormoz. He came to Sweden in November 1983. The recording was made in July 1984. The subject spoke English fairly well at the time, and some Swedish.

Subj. BH, male, was born in 1962 and raised in Sanandadj, Iranian Kurdistan. He is bilingual in Persian and Kurdish. He lived in Tehran between 20 and 22 years of age. He came to Sweden in December 1983. The recording was made in July 1984. The subject spoke English fairly well at the time, and some Swedish.

Subj. MRS, male, was born in 1965 and raised in Tehran. He came to Sweden in November 1983. The recording was made in July 1984. The subject spoke English fairly well at the time, and some Swedish.

Speech samples:

Persian
1. Dialogues between: AS & MZ; ME, MM & AM; MRS & BH; SRF, MI & MA.

2. Free monologue: CV (all subjects).


3. Text:

a) "The north wind and the sun". Subjects: ME, MZ, AM, BH, MM, MI

b) Text from Lambton (1963), p. 245.


5. Words: The word lists contain about items exemplifying contrastive sound types and allophonic variation. Subjects: ME, MZ, AM, BH, MM, MI.


Swedish


POLISH

The Polish recordings consist of a dialogue, monologues, texts, and words spoken in isolation. The subjects are six females and one male. Subj. PU, male, was born in 1952 and has lived at various places in Poland. He came to Sweden in September 1984. The recording was made in September 1985. This subject is a beginner in Swedish but fluent in English and French.

Subj. JU, female, married to the preceding subject, was born in 1952. She came to Sweden in September 1984. The recording was made in September 1985. She is a beginner in Swedish and fair in English and French.

Subj. OT, female, was raised in Warsaw. She is bilingual in Polish and Russian, and came to Sweden in 1969.

Subj. DK, female, was born in 1956 and raised in Warszawa. She came to Sweden in March 1985. The recording was made in October 1985. She is a beginner in Swedish, has a fair command of English and a limited knowledge of Russian.

The remaining Polish speech samples are texts were recorded for the Umeå archive with two female speakers, KR and KA.
Speech samples:

Polish
1. Dialogue: Dialogue between subjects PU and JU.
3. Guided monologue:
   a) "The north wind and the sun" (DK, PU, JU, KR, KA, OT).
   b) A Polish fairy-tale (DK; with a brief Swedish translation).
4. Text:
   a) "The north wind and the sun" (DK, PU, JU, KR, KA, OT).
4. Sentences and phrases: Material exemplifying various prosodic features of Polish.
5. Words: Word list exemplifying contrastive sound types and allophones (DK).

Swedish

PORTUGUESE
There are two Portuguese text samples, one European Portuguese (male speaker) and one Brazilian Portuguese (female speaker). The European version comes from the Uppsala archive, and the Brazilian version comes from the IPA collection, and was obtained through the UCLA archive. The European Portuguese speaker repeats all the words in the text in isolation.

Speech sample:
Text: "The north wind and the sun".

PUNJABI
The Punjabi sample is a text read by a male speaker. This recording was made for the IPA Collection and obtained through the UCLA archive.

Speech sample:
Text: "The north wind and the sun".

QUECHUA

The Quechua recording consists of a text and a list of words exemplifying various phonetic features of the language, notably ejective and other obstruent features. The text was recorded with a male speaker for the IPA Collection. The subject for the word-list is also a male Quechua speaker. Both recordings were obtained through the UCLA archive.

Speech samples:
1. Text: "The north wind and the sun".
2. Words: Word list exemplifying contrastive sound types.

ROMANIAN

The Romanian recordings consist of monologues, texts, and words spoken in isolation. There are two speakers. The principal subject (VS) was born in 1955 and raised in Bucarest. He came to Sweden in June 1984. The recording was made in October 1985.

The remaining subject is a male Romanian speaker recorded for the IPA Collection. The latter recording was obtained through the UCLA archive.

Speech samples:
1. Free monologue: CV (VS).
3. Text:
a) "The north wind and the sun" (both speakers).
b) Poetry: From "Dikter på 20 språk" (VS).
4. Sentences and phrases: Sentences and phrases exemplifying various prosodic features of Romanian (VS).
5. Words: A wordlist exemplifying contrastive sound types and allophonic variants in Romanian (VS).

Swedish


RUSSIAN
The Russian recordings comprise a dialogue, monologues, texts, sentences and phrases, and words spoken in isolation. There are two principal speakers (IB and ED, both females), and one additional speaker (OT, also female). The latter subject is bilingual in Russian and Polish and was described under POLISH.

Subj. IB, female, was born in Tomsk, USSR, in 1950. She was partly raised in Leningrad and her dialect is characteristic of that city. She came to Sweden in 1976. She speaks Swedish fluently with a marked "Russian" accent. This subject is a graduate student of Slavic languages and teaches Russian at the university level. She was recorded twice: November 1984 and March 1985.

Subj. ED, also female, was born in Orenburg, USSR in 1952. She moved to Ufa at four years of age, and to Leningrad at 17 years of age. She came to Sweden in 1978. This subject speaks Swedish fluently with a noticeable accent. She is fair in English and Spanish.

Speech samples:
1. Dialogue: dialogue between IB and ED.
3. Text: "The north wind and the sun" (ED, IB).
4. Sentences and phrases: material exemplifying various prosodic features of Russian (IB, ED).
5. Words: a word list illustrating contrastive sound types and allophonic variation in Russian (IB, ED).

Swedish


SHONA

The Shona recordings comprise a dialogue, monologues, texts, sentences, phrases and words spoken in isolation. There are three speakers, one female (TA) and two males (JO, KU). They were all visiting students of economics at the time of the recording which took place in October 1985. None of them knew any Swedish.

Subject TA was born in 1954 in South Africa. She moved to Zimbabwe in 1956. Later she went to Scotland to study for a degree in Chemistry.

Subject JO was born in Harare, Zimbabwe in 1956.

Subject KU was born in 1961. He was brought up in Moreo and Mtare.

The subjects were all fluent English speakers.
Speech samples:

Shona
1. Dialogue: dialogue between TA and JO.
English

SINDHI
The Sindhi sample is a text recorded with a male speaker for the IPA collection. The recording was obtained through the UCLA archive.

Text: "The north wind and the sun".

SINGHALESE
The Singhalese sample is a text recorded with a male speaker for the IPA Collection. The recording was obtained through the UCLA archive.

Text: "The north wind and the sun".

SOMALI
The Somali material comprises a dialogue between two male speakers from Somalia. The recording was made at the UCLA Phonetics Laboratory. The dialogue has been written out and translated to English. The remaining Somali material is a text recorded with a male speaker for the IPA Collection. The recording was obtained through the UCLA archive.

Speech samples:
1. Dialogue: dialogue between two male speakers.
2. Text: "The north wind and the sun" (remaining male speaker).

SORBIAN (HIGH and LOW)
The subject (MN) is a female native speaker of High Sorbian, Low Sorbian and German. She comes from East Germany. The subject has a fair command of Swedish. The High Sorbian recording was made in April 1983.

Speech samples:
Subj. RF was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1953. He grew up in the province of Buenos Aires, at about 700 km south of the capital. He speaks a standard Buenos Aires dialect of Argentinian Spanish. His first visit to Sweden was in 1982 and 1983 (14 months). His second stay was from March 1985. The subject speaks English fluently with a noticeable foreign accent. He also claims to have a fair command of French (not heard). His Swedish is at the beginning stage. The recording took place on the 27 of September 1985.

Subj. FH was born in 1944 in Vera Cruz, Mexico. He speaks standard Mexican Spanish. Between 12 and 16 years of age he lived in Los Angeles, California, USA, between age 18-24 in Moscow, and at age 25 in Paris (for one year). He then lived in Sweden between 1969 and 1975, and in Mexico between 1976 and 1985. He came to Sweden for the second time in September 1985. This subject speaks Swedish fluently with a marked foreign accent. He is also fluent with accent in English, Russian and French. He was recorded on September 9 and October 8 1985.

Subj. ML was born in 1942 and raised in Paysandú, Uruguay. She speaks standard Uruguay Spanish. She has been living in Sweden with her family, also from Uruguay, since November 1980. She has a fair command of Swedish and an elementary knowledge of English and French. The recording session took place on September 18, 1985.

Subj. JP was born in 1964 and raised in Guatemala City. He speaks standard Guatemala Spanish typical of the region. He came to Sweden in 1981. He has a fair knowledge of Swedish and English. The recording was made on October 8, 1985.

Speech samples:

Spanish

1. Dialogue:
   a) JE (Spain) and RF (Argentina),
   b) ML (Uruguay) and FH (Mexico),
   c) JE (Spain) and AD (Colombia),
   d) RO and PI (Chile).


3. Guided monologue:
   a) "The north wind and the sun" related in the subjects own words (JE, RF, FH, FA, ML, JP, AD, PI).
   b) Guatemalan folktale (JP).

4. Text:
   a) "The north wind and the sun" and other texts (FH, FA, RF, ML,
High Sorbian

Free monologue: CV


Words: Material illustrating contrastive sound types and allophonic variation in High Sorbian.

Low Sorbian

Free monologue: CV

Text (poetry): "Chwalba burstwa" (by H. Zejler).

Words: Material illustrating contrastive sound types and allophonic variation in High Sorbian.

SOTHO

The Sotho sample is a text recorded with a male speaker for the IPA collection. The recording was obtained through the UCLA archive.

Text: "The north wind and the sun".

SPANISH

The Spanish material was recorded with 9 speakers from various Spanish speaking countries: Spain (JE and FA, males), Colombia (AD, female), Argentina (RF, male), Mexico (FH, male), Uruguay (ML, female), Guatemala (JP, male), Chile (RO, PI, females).

Subj. FA was born in 1959 in Madrid where he lived up to 1985 when he came to Sweden. He speaks educated Standard Castilian typical of Madrid. He has a fair command of English and some elementary command of Swedish. He is a language student specializing in Classical Arabic (5 years). This subject was recorded on September 27, 1985.

Subj. AD was born and raised in 1955 in Bogotá, Colombia, and speaks Standard Colombian Spanish typical of the capital. She visited Sweden for the first time during the academic year 1979-1980, and at the time of the recording in October 1985, was visiting for the second time since August 1985.

Subj. JE was born in Cáceres in the western part of Spain in 1962 where he grew up except for three years in Pamplona, northern Spain (1979-1982). After almost one year in England, he lived in Cáceres between 1982 and 1985, the year in which he came to Sweden. He speaks standard Spanish Castilian. He is fluent in English and fair in Swedish. He also has some limited knowledge in French and German. The recording was made on September 27, 1985.
JP, PI, RO, AD, JE). (Subj. FH reads at three different speech rates; subj. ML at two rates.)


5. Sentences and phrases: A list of sentences and phrases spoken in isolation exemplifying prosodic phenomena in the various national dialects of Spanish (FH, RF, ML, JP).

6. Words: A comprehensive list of words spoken in isolation exemplifying most contrastive sound types and allophonic variants in the various national dialects of Spanish (FH, ML, JP, FA, PI, RF).

7. Syllables: All possible CV combinations (RF, FH, ML, JP).


Swedish


11. Guided monologue:

a) "The north wind and the sun" related in the subjects own words (JE, AD, FH, ML, JP, RO, PI).

b) Guatemalan folktale (JP)


English


SWAHILI

The Swahili material was recorded with 7 speakers from various parts of the Swahili speaking area of East Africa.

Subj: AMA (male) was born in Zanzibar in 1960. He came to Sweden in August 1984, four months before the recording was made.

Subj: MF (male) was born in 1950 in N. Tanzania. He came to Sweden in 1982, just two months before the recording was made. He speaks fluent English.
Subj: MHM (male) was born in Mombassa, Kenya in 1944. He came to Sweden in 1982.

Subj: MMF (male) was born in Zanzibar in 1946. He came to Sweden in 1977, having lived variously in Tanzania, Bulgaria and Germany.

Subj: ZU (female) was born in Zanzibar in 1940.

Additional subjects: AL and AMF (both male)

Speech material:

Swahili

1. Dialogues between: AMF & ZU; AL & AMA; MMF & MHM

2. Free monologue: CV

3. Guided monologue: Swahili folktales (AL, AMF)

4. Text: "The north wind and the sun" (MF, AL, AMA, MMF, MHM, ZU)

5. Sentences and phrases: A list of sentences and phrases spoken in isolation exemplifying prosodic phenomena in various regional dialects of Swahili (MF, AMA, ZU).

6. Words: A comprehensive list of words spoken in isolation exemplifying most contrastive sound types and allophonic variants in the various dialects of Swahili (AL, MHM, MF, ZU, AMA; AMA reads VCV utterances with varying stress patterns).

7. Syllables: All possible CV combinations (AL).

Swedish

8. Free monologue: CV (MF, AMA, MHM, MMF, ZU)

9. Guided monologue:

Swedish version of Swahili folktales (MF, AL).

10. Text: "The north wind and the sun" (MF, MHM)

TAGALOG

The Tagalog recording consists of a dialogue between one male and one female speaker from the Philippines. The dialogue was recorded at the UCLA Phonetics Laboratory. It has been written out and translated to English.

TAMIL

The Tamil speech material was recorded with one male speaker, NI, from northern Sri Lanka; with two male speakers from the Tamil speaking area of India (material obtained from Dr Ruth Walldén, Uppsala); and with one male Indian speaker of Colloquial Brahmin
Tamil. The latter recording forms part of the IPA collection and was obtained through the UCLA archive.

The principal subject NI was born (1963) in Colombo and raised in northern Sri Lanka. This recording was made in October 1985. At that time, the subject had spent one year in Sweden. He is fluent in English and has a fair command of Swedish.

Speech samples:

Tamil

1. Free monologue: CV (NI).

2. Text:

a) "The north wind and the sun" (the IPA speaker).

b) Texts from various sources (GB, SH).


4. Words: A comprehensive list of words spoken in isolation exemplifying most contrastive sound types and allophonic variants in Tamil (NI).

Swedish

5. Free monologue: CV (NI).

English


TELUGU

The Telugu speech material is "The north wind and the sun" read by a male speaker. The recording is part of the IPA collection and was obtained through the UCLA archive.

THAI

The Thai speech material is "The north wind and the sun", read by a male speaker. The recording is part of the IPA collection and was obtained through the UCLA archive.

TIGRE

The Tigre material consists of a dialogue between two male Tigre speakers (AB, OM) from Eritrea (recorded by S.A. Adem in August 1984 when the subjects visited Sweden).

TIGRINYA

55
The material consists of a dialogue, a text and a word list. In addition, there is a Swedish text. There are three male subjects from Eritrea (KFW, DT, KF).

Subj. KFW is a male speaker, born (1945) and raised in Asmara, Eritrea. He has graduated in phonetics. He is fluent in Swedish, English and Italian and has a fair command of Arabic.

Subj. DT is a male Tigrinya speaker from Asmara, Eritrea, born in 1952. Both his parents speak Tigrinya, and he was monolingual as a child. He came to Sweden in 1973. He is now fluent in Swedish and English, has a fair command of Amharic and knows some Arabic. This subject was recorded in November 1984.

Subj. KF, a male speaker.

Speech material:

Tigrinya

1. Dialogue: dialogue between DT and KF.

2. Text: "The north wind and the sun". The text was prepared by subj. DT in the Tigrinya script on the basis of a transcription in the Principles of the International Phonetic Association (DT, KF).

3. Words: A set of words minimally contrasting the ejective, voiceless aspirated and voiced stops in various positions in the word. The words are spoken in isolation by subj. KFW who also compiled the material. This recording was made in April, 1982 (KFW).

Swedish


TSWANA

The Tswana speech material is "The north wind and the sun", read by a male speaker. The recording is part of the IPA collection and was obtained through the UCLA archive.

TURKISH

The Turkish speech material consists of a dialogues, free and guided monologues, texts (prose and poetry), a set of isolated sentences, phrases and words, the Turkish vowel letters pronounced in isolation, and a set of numerals. In addition, a Swedish monologue and a text has been recorded with one of the subjects. There are four subjects: a married couple (HA, male and NA,female), ES (female) and OS (male). ES and OS are sister and brother. (OS has lived in Sweden since his teens and is therefore not considered representative of native Turkish.)
Subj. HA was born (1961) and raised in Tersim in Turkish Kurdistan. His parents' native language was Kurdish. He learnt Turkish at school, starting at the age of seven, and is now bilingual in Turkish and Kurdish. He says that he speaks Standard Turkish with no Kurdish influence on his pronunciation. He has just started to learn Swedish. This subject was recorded in February 1984.

Subj. NA was born in 1961 and has a linguistic history essentially identical to her husband's (HA). The recording was made on the same day in February 1984.

Subj. ES, a female speaker of Turkish, was born (1966) and raised in Istanbul, Turkey, where she lived prior to her arrival in Sweden in May 1984. Her speech, as well as that of her father is a typical educated Istanbul version of Turkish. Her mother is Swedish, but Swedish was not used in the family. The subject is a fair beginner. This recording was made in October 1985.

Speech material:

Turkish

1. Dialogue: There are two dialogues (HA and NA, ES and OS). The first one specifically includes questions and answers.


5. Sentences and phrase: A list of sentences and phrases spoken in isolation exemplifying various prosodic phenomena in Turkish (NA, ES).

6. Words:
   a) The first list illustrates contrastive sound types and allophones in Turkish (NA, ES).
   b) The second list was designed for a specific experimental purpose (influence of word length on syllable duration.) It thus contains words varying in number of syllables (ES).

7. Vowels: The names of the vowel letters pronounced in isolation (NA).

Swedish


TWI-ASANTE

The Twi-Asante material was recorded in September 1980 at the UCLA Phonetics Lab. It consists of a dialogue between two male speakers. The dialogue has been written down and translated to English.

URDU

The Urdu speech material is "The north wind and the sun", read by a male speaker. The recording is part of the IPA collection and was obtained through the UCLA archive.

WELSH (SOUTHERN)

The Southern Welsh speech material is "The north wind and the sun", read by a male speaker. The recording is part of the IPA collection and was obtained through the UCLA archive.

XHOSA

The Xhosa speech material is "The north wind and the sun", read by a male speaker. The recording is part of the IPA collection and was obtained through the UCLA archive.

!XHOO

The !Xhoo material comprises a dialogue, a text and a set of words produced by two male speakers from Namibia. These recordings (made by A. Traill) were obtained through the UCLA archive.

Speech samples:
1. A dialogue between two male speakers.
2. A text read by two male speakers.
3. A set of words illustrating illustrating the sound features of !Xhoo, notably word tones, voice qualities and obstruents, including clicks.

YORUBA

The Yoruba speech material consists of monologues, texts, sentences, phrases and isolated words. The subject (T0) is bilingual in Yoruba and Attié (described under ATTIE). The Yoruba recording was made in September 1985.

Speech samples:
1. Free monologue: CV.
2. Guided monologue: "The north wind and the sun" related in the subject's own words.

3. Text: "The north wind and the sun".

4. Sentences and phrases: Material illustrating various prosodic phenomena in Yoruba.

5. Words: A list of words exemplifying contrastive sound types, including word tones.

ZULU

The Zulu speech material comprises a dialogue, a text, and a word list. The text was recorded with a male subject for the IPA collection. This recording was obtained through the UCLA archive.

Speech material:

1. Dialogue: The dialogue was recorded at the UCLA Phonetics Laboratory in September 1980. The recording has been written out and translated to English.

2. Text: "The north wind and the sun".

3. Words: The word list was recorded in December 1985 at the UCLA as an illustration for a phonetics term paper. It consists of approximately 100 words illustrating contrastive sound types and allophones in the Zulu language.

Description of a current research project using the IRIS material

The project "Attityder till invandrarsvenska" (Attitudes to immigrant Swedish) is carried out by the present authors. The project addresses the following questions:

1. How are native speakers' attitudes to ethnic minorities reflected in their attitudes to immigrants' foreign accents?

2. What consequences do foreign accents have for the linguistic interaction between Swedes and immigrants?

3. Under which phonetic circumstances can a native speaker accept a non-native pronunciation as a reasonable approximation to his own linguistic norm?

4. How can new phonetic research contribute to an explanation for and increase understanding of the way immigrants speak Swedish?

Clearly, the attitudes of native speakers to non-native minority groups as elicited using recordings of non-native speech depend to a considerable extent on the preciseness with which the native speaker is able to identify the origin of the non-native accent. If he can only hear that the speech is non-standard, or non-native, he may react differently to the speaker than if he can tell
that the speaker is a middle-class native speaker of Greek from
Cyprus, or a speaker of American English. In our investigation of
the project's first fundamental question, (regarding the extent to
which native Swede's attitudes to foreign accents reflect their
attitudes to ethnic minority groups) it is obviously important to
know which non-native accents different groups of native speakers
of Swedish are able to identify. With this information we can
proceed to answer the question of whether Swedes have different
attitudes to different non-native accents.

In this work the IRIS database is an invaluable resource, provid-
ing a large number of informants with different native languages,
who provide directly comparable samples of accented Swedish. For
the purposes of accent identification experiments, the Swedish
version of "The North Wind and the Sun" is ideal: the fact that it
is a text means that grammatical and vocabulary errors can be kept
at a minimum, allowing a direct study of the informants' pronuncia-
tion. The text is not long enough to be tiring to read
(about one minute), but long enough to give a good representation
of the informants' accent in Swedish.

Preliminary results of experiments performed on 18 year-old Swe-
dish pupils studying technical subjects in Uppsala showed that
they could identify native Swedish, Finnish, certain French
accents, and English accents with ease. Otherwise, identification
was very poor, with a considerable overrepresentation of accents
identified as English (presumably due to informants having some
element of English pronunciation in their Swedish, since most
informants knew some English before they came to Sweden).

Obviously, different categories of native speakers have different
capabilities regarding the identification of non-native accents.
Intuitively, it seems likely that the density of speakers of other
languages in the area where the informant lives must contribute to
familiarity with different non-native accents, although other
factors may affect the individual informant's experience.
Experiments in progress test the abilities of teachers of Swedish
for immigrants (expected to be better than any other group) and 18
year-old Swedish pupils in areas with fewer and more immigrants
than Uppsala.

Another advantage of the IRIS material is that most informants who
read "The North Wind and the Sun" in Swedish have also read it in
their native language, which facilitates experiments using
"matched-guise" techniques (in this case, eliciting attitude
judgements from native speakers who hear both the accented Swedish
version and the native language version of the text without
knowing that the same person reads both texts).

To what extent can phonetic analysis explain non-native accents?
In order to approach this question, consider the following two
hypotheses:

1. That non-native speakers with phonetically similar native lan-
guages tend to have similar accents when they speak Swedish.

2. That accentedness increases as a function of the phonetic typo-
logical distance between the speaker's native language and Swedish.

Clearly, testing these hypotheses requires considerable preparatory work. As well as the phonetic features of non-native accents discussed above, the first hypothesis assumes a detailed analysis of a large number of immigrant languages. The second hypothesis also requires a method of estimating typological distance and of estimating accentedness (c.f. above discussion). Also for this work, the IRIS material is ideal, since there are so many directly comparable accented (and unaccented) versions of the same text.

Appendix: An example of material used in one language (Spanish)

This material is largely based on L. Pant (n.d.): Kurs i spanskt uttal [A Course of Spanish Pronunciation], Uppsala University, Department of Romance Languages.

The following pages illustrate in detail the structure of the material in the PC-based register used for locating and retrieving examples. Consider the first of the panels. Among other things, words exemplifying contrastive stress in Spanish are found in the file SPAWOR. We can search for a given speaker, for example, JP. We can then search for the key-word "bisyllabic", and find posts numbers 1-3, where the given reference number corresponds to an
element in the ILS label file which contains the information required to retrieve the relevant speech sample. By using a READ-LABLE command in ILS, we can immediately play and display the required examples. If we give the reference numbers 1 and 2, we get libro (book) and libró (he saved). If required, these examples can then be analysed to make information about temporal relationships, fundamental frequency, intensity etc. available.

**FILE: SPAWOR**
**RECORD #: 1**
**LANGUAGE: Spanish**
**SAMPLE SPEC:**
**SUBJECT(S):** FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
**REMARK(S):**
**SAMPLE:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>libro</td>
<td>book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>libró</td>
<td>he saved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>llamo</td>
<td>I call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>llamó</td>
<td>he called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vera</td>
<td>Vera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>verá</td>
<td>he will see</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FILE: SPAWOR**
**RECORD #: 2**
**LANGUAGE: Spanish**
**SAMPLE SPEC:** Stress in two- and three-syllable words
**SUBJECT(S):** FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
**REMARK(S):**
**SAMPLE:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>paso</td>
<td>I pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>pasó</td>
<td>he passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>calle</td>
<td>street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>callé</td>
<td>I kept silent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>canto</td>
<td>I sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>cantó</td>
<td>he sang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FILE: SPAWOR**
**RECORD #: 3**
**LANGUAGE: Spanish**
**SAMPLE SPEC:** Stress in 2-, 3- and 4-syllable words
**SUBJECT(S):** FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
**REMARK(S):**
**SAMPLE:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>rezo</td>
<td>I pray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>rezó</td>
<td>he prayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>fie</td>
<td>I trust (subjunctive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>fié</td>
<td>I trusted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### FILE: SPAWOR
### RECORD #: 5
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Stress in 2-, 3- and 4-syllable words
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>término</td>
<td>end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>terminó</td>
<td>I finish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>terminó</td>
<td>he finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>célebre</td>
<td>famous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>celebre</td>
<td>I celebrate (subjunctive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>celebré</td>
<td>I celebrated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FILE: SPAWOR
### RECORD #: 6
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Stress in 2-, 3- and 4-syllable words
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>limite</td>
<td>limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>límite</td>
<td>I limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>ánimo</td>
<td>I limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>animo</td>
<td>spirit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>animó</td>
<td>I encourage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td>he encouraged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FILE: SPAWOR
### RECORD #: 7

---

63
### FILE: SPAVOC

**RECORD #: 1**

**LANGUAGE:** Spanish

**SAMPLE SPEC:** Word rhythm, stress, syllable duration

**SUBJECT(S):** FH, ML, JP, FA, PI

**REMARK(S):** For comparison with Swedish equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>definitivo</td>
<td>definitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>interesante</td>
<td>interesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>naturalmente</td>
<td>naturally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>articulación</td>
<td>articulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>laboratorio</td>
<td>laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>organizador</td>
<td>organizer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FILE: SPAVOC

**RECORD #: 2**

**LANGUAGE:** Spanish

**SAMPLE SPEC:** Vowels in word context: /a/

**SUBJECT(S):** FH, ML, JP, FA, PI

**REMARK(S):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word/sentence</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td>cala</td>
<td>creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>casa</td>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>gala</td>
<td>elegance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>clara</td>
<td>clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>brasa</td>
<td>live coal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>hermanos</td>
<td>brothers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FILE: SPAVOC

**RECORD #: 3**

**LANGUAGE:** Spanish

**SAMPLE SPEC:** Vowels in sentence context: /a/

**SUBJECT(S):** FH, ML, JP, RF

**REMARK(S):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>308</td>
<td>A la mañana cantaba la rana.</td>
<td>The frog croaked in the morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309</td>
<td>Ana lavaba y planchaba en casa.</td>
<td>Ana was doing the washing and ironing at home</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FILE: SPAVOC

**RECORD #: 4**

**LANGUAGE:** Spanish

**SAMPLE SPEC:** Vowels in word context: stressed /e/

**SUBJECT(S):** FH, ML, JP, FA, PI

**REMARK(S):** Open variant before /r/, /rr/ and /x/.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>311</td>
<td>hierba</td>
<td>grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>312</td>
<td>perla</td>
<td>pearl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>puerta</td>
<td>door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320</td>
<td>cerro</td>
<td>hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>321</td>
<td>guerra</td>
<td>war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>318</td>
<td>Méjico</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>317</td>
<td>ceja</td>
<td>eyebrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref #</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326</td>
<td>fiesta</td>
<td>festival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>327</td>
<td>lamento</td>
<td>I regret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328</td>
<td>pesca</td>
<td>fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329</td>
<td>césped</td>
<td>lawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330</td>
<td>siempre</td>
<td>always</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FILE: SPAVOC**

**RECORD #: 5**

**LANGUAGE: Spanish**

**SAMPLE SPEC:** Vowels in word context: stressed /e/ before nasal or /s/

**SUBJECT(S):** FH, ML, JP, FA, PI

**SAMPLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>331</td>
<td>siempre</td>
<td>always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332</td>
<td>entiendo</td>
<td>I understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333</td>
<td>este</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>334</td>
<td>presente</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>335</td>
<td>queso</td>
<td>cheese</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FILE: SPAVOC**

**RECORD #: 6**

**LANGUAGE: Spanish**

**SAMPLE SPEC:** Vowels in word context: stressed /e/

**SUBJECT(S):** FH, ML, JP, FA, PI

**SAMPLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
<td>meta</td>
<td>goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
<td>época</td>
<td>age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338</td>
<td>pelele</td>
<td>straw figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>339</td>
<td>estela</td>
<td>trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340</td>
<td>pueblo</td>
<td>town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341</td>
<td>cetro</td>
<td>sceptre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FILE: SPAVOC**

**RECORD #: 7**

**LANGUAGE: Spanish**

**SAMPLE SPEC:** Vowels in word context: /o/

**SUBJECT(S):** FH, ML, JP, FA, PI

**REMARK(S):**

**SAMPLE:**

65
Ref # | Word       | Translation
-----|------------|-------------
 342  | coro       | chorus      
 343  | corto      | short       
 344  | losa       | slab        
 345  | cola       | tail        
 346  | cota       | height above sea level

FILE: SPAVOC
RECORD #: 8
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Vowels in word context: /o/
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
REMARK(S):
SAMPLE:
Ref # | Word  | Translation
-----|-------|-------------
 347  | poco   | a little    
 348  | otro   | another     
 349  | sopa   | soup        
 350  | balcones | balconies
 351  | monótono | monotonous

FILE: SPAVOC
RECORD #: 9
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Vowels in word context: unstressed /e/
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
REMARK(S):
SAMPLE:
Ref # | Word  | Translation
-----|-------|-------------
 352  | cante | I sing (subjunctive) 
 353  | sube  | he gets up  
 354  | vive  | he lives    
 355  | goce  | enjoyment   
 356  | siéntense | sit down!

FILE: SPAVOC
RECORD #: 10
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Vowels in word context: unstressed /e/
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
REMARK(S):
SAMPLE:
Ref # | Word       | Translation
-----|------------|-------------
 357  | que entren | come in!   

66
ustedes de Alicante bebe de este vino

you from Alicante taste this wine!

FILE: SPAVOC
RECORD #: 11
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Vowels in sentence context: stressed and unstressed /e/
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, RF
REMARK(S):
SAMPLE:
Ref #  Sentence Translation
361  ¿Quieres que te presente al Sr. Pérez? Shall I introduce you to
      Sr. Pérez?
362  ¡Siéntense en este sillón, por favor! Please sit in this armchair!
363  ¿Su yerno es de Teruel? Is your son-in-law from Teruel?
      -No, Pepe es extremeño. -No Pepe is from Extremadura.

FILE: SPAVOC
RECORD #: 12
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Vowels in word context: unstressed /o/
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
REMARK(S):
SAMPLE:
Ref #  Word Translation
364  adoro I adore
365  como I eat
366  canto I sing
367  bebo I drink

FILE: SPAVOC
RECORD #: 13
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Vowels in word context: unstressed /o/ vs. /u/
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
REMARK(S):
SAMPLE:
Ref #  Word Translation
368  estribo stirrup
369  tribu tribe
370  acosar put to bed
371  acusar accuse

FILE: SPAVOC
RECORD #: 14
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Vowels in word context: unstressed /o/ vs. /u/
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
REMARK(S):
SAMPLE:
Ref #  Word Translation
374  tornar return
375  turnar take turns
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>379</td>
<td>giro</td>
<td>turn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380</td>
<td>juro</td>
<td>I swear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>381</td>
<td>pinto</td>
<td>dappled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382</td>
<td>punto</td>
<td>point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FILE: SPAVOC
RECORD #: 16
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Vowels in word context: /i/ and /u/
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
REMARK(S): 
SAMPLE:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>383</td>
<td>guilo</td>
<td>kilo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>384</td>
<td>culo</td>
<td>backside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>385</td>
<td>la risa</td>
<td>laughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>386</td>
<td>la rusa</td>
<td>Russian woman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FILE: SPAVOC
RECORD #: 17
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Vowels in word context: /i/ and /u/
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
REMARK(S): 
SAMPLE:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>377</td>
<td>sociedad</td>
<td>society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>376</td>
<td>sociedad</td>
<td>filth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ya he indicado que otro elemento importante de estética es la mezcla de expresiones extremadamente refinadas. I have already indicated that another important element of this aesthetic doctrine is the combination of extremely refined expressions.
FILE: SPAVOC
RECORD #: 18
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Vowels in word context: /i/
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
REMARK(S):
SAMPLE:
Ref #  Word          Translation
   387  quilo         kilo
   388  Marina       Marina
   389  hígado       liver
   390  aquí          here
   391  sí            yes

FILE: SPAVOC
RECORD #: 19
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Vowels in word context: /u/
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
REMARK(S):
SAMPLE:
Ref #  Word          Translation
   393  gula          greed
   394  útil          useful
   395  Perú          Peru

FILE: SPAVOC
RECORD #: 20
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Vowels in word and sentence context: /i/
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
REMARK(S):
SAMPLE:
Ref #  Word/Sentence                Translation
   396  vía                      road
   397  villa                    small town
   398  Mi tía cosía con brío.  My aunt was sewing elegantly
   399  ¡Alma mía, qué frio      My dear, we were so cold that
          teníamos aquel día!       day!

FILE: SPAVOC
RECORD #: 21
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Vowels in word context: /u/
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
REMARK(S):
SAMPLE:
Ref #  Word          Translation
   400  la nube       the cloud
   401  continué      I continue (subjunctive)
   402  lo tuvo        he had it
   403  actúo         I work

FILE: SPAVOC
FILE: SPAVOC
RECORD #: 22
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Vowels in sentence context: /i/ and /u/
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, RF
REMARK(S):
SAMPLE:
Ref #  Sentence                                      Translation
404    Fui a buscar la mula                         I went to look for the mule
       para bajar al río.                            to go down to the river.
405    Describí lo que vi                         I described what I saw on the
       en la luna.                                   moon.

FILE: SPAVOC
RECORD #: 23
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Spanish vowels pronounced in isolation
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, PI
SAMPLE:
Ref #  Vowel
801    i
802    e
803    a
804    o
805    u

FILE: SPADIF
RECORD #: 1
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Diphthongs and semi-vowels in word context: /ie/
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
REMARK(S): Rising diphthong
SAMPLE:
Ref #  Word            Translation
406    pieza           piece
407    quieto          quiet
408    tierno          tender
409    siete           seven
410    ciento          hundred
411    fiesta          festival

FILE: SPADIF
RECORD #: 2
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Diphthongs and semi-vowels in word context: /ue/, /uo/
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
REMARK(S): Rising diphthongs
SAMPLE:
Ref #  Word            Translation
413    puesto          put
414    cuenta          account
415    tuerto          bent
416    Suecia          Sweden
417    juerga          binge
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>420</td>
<td>tiezo</td>
<td>stiff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>421</td>
<td>cheso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>422</td>
<td>tiara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>423</td>
<td>chara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FILE: SPADIF
RECORD #: 4
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Diphthongs and semi-vowels in word context:
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
REMARK(S):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>424</td>
<td>rabia</td>
<td>anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>425</td>
<td>viajar</td>
<td>travel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>426</td>
<td>residuo</td>
<td>residue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>427</td>
<td>duodécimo</td>
<td>twelfth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>428</td>
<td>cuarenta</td>
<td>forty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>429</td>
<td>Europa</td>
<td>Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>430</td>
<td>deuda</td>
<td>debt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FILE: SPADIF
RECORD #: 5
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Diphthongs and semi-vowels in sentence context
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, RF
REMARK(S):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>431</td>
<td>Eulalia tiene una deuda.</td>
<td>Eulalia has a debt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>432</td>
<td>Eusebio estudia preuni-</td>
<td>Eusebio is studying a pre-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>versitario.</td>
<td>university course.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAMPLE SPEC: Diphthongs and semi-vowels in word/phrase context:
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
REMARK(S):
SAMPLE:
Ref #   Word/Phrase   Translation
433    de usar        to be used
434    rehusar        to refuse

FILE: SPADIF
RECORD #: 7
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Diphthongs and semi-vowels in sentence context
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, RF
REMARK(S):
SAMPLE:
Ref #   Sentence                               Translation
435    Antioquia es una ciudad colombiana.    Antioquia is a Colombian town.
436    Tiene dieciocho mil ciudadanos indios. It has eighteen thousand inhabitants.
437    Organizaremos una buena fiesta el miércoles. We shall organize some fun on Wednesday.

FILE: SPADIF
RECORD #: 8
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Diphthongs and semi-vowels in sentence context:
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, RF
REMARK(S):
SAMPLE:
Ref #   Sentence                               Translation
438    ¿Tiene usted cuatro pares de guantes suecos? Do you have four pairs of Swedish gloves?
439    Guardaba un recuerdo imborrable de la majestuosa ciudad. He had an indelible memory of the majestic city.

FILE: SPACON
RECORD #: 1
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Words exemplifying voicing in sequences
'voiceless cons - semi-vowel, r or l'
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI
REMARK(S):
SAMPLE:
Ref #   Word   Translation
501    pieza    piece
502    prado    meadow
503    plato    dish
504    creta    Crete
505    clase    class
506    entrar   come in
507    flaco    thin
508    frente   forhead

FILE: SPACON  
72
Ref #
509
510

Sentence
Hay mucho tráfico entre la plaza de las Flores y el puente de los Franceses.
Franceses Bridge
Francamente no trataré de plantear el problema a Cristina.

Translation
There is a lot of traffic between Las Flores square and Los Franceses bridge.
To be honest, I shall make no attempt to pose the problem to Cristina.

FILE: SPACON
RECORD #: 3
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Words exemplifying initial voiceless stops
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI, RF
REMARK(S): Source: Fant p. 32
SAMPLE:
Ref #
511
512
513
514
515
516
Word
coma
pena
tala
taxi
parque
copa

Translation
comma
pity
tree-felling
taxi
park
goblet

FILE: SPACON
RECORD #: 4
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Words exemplifying the voiceless stops /p/ and /t/ in various positions
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI, RF
REMARK(S): Source: Fant p. 33
Ref #
517
518
519
520
521
522
Word
porra
ropa
optar
tiro
rito
ritmo

Translation
stick
clothes
choose
throw
rite
rhythm

FILE: SPACON
RECORD #: 5
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Words exemplifying the voiceless stop /k/ in
different positions
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI, RF
REMARK(S): Source: Fant p. 33

SAMPLE:
Ref # Word Translation
523 cava cultivation
524 vaca cow
525 acción action

FILE: SPACON
RECORD #: 6
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Words/phrases exemplifying the voiced consonants /b d g/ in post-nasal context
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI, RF
REMARK(S): Source: Fant p.34

SAMPLE:
Ref # Word/Phrase Translation
530 ambos both
531 conde earl
532 tengo I have
533 un vaso a glass
534 con datos with data
535 un gato a cat

FILE: SPACON
RECORD #: 7
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Words exemplifying the voiced stops /b d g/ in initial position
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI, RF
REMARK(S): Source: Fant p. 34

SAMPLE:
Ref # Word Translation
536 ¡Vamos! Let's go!
537 ¡Dámelo! Give it to me!
538 ¡Golfo! Oaf!

FILE: SPACON
RECORD #: 8
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Minimally contrasting words - voiceless vs. voiced initial stops
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI, RF
REMARK(S): Source: Fant p. 35.
### SAMPLE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>539</td>
<td>paño</td>
<td>cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>540</td>
<td>baño</td>
<td>bath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>541</td>
<td>toma</td>
<td>he takes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>542</td>
<td>doma</td>
<td>he tames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>543</td>
<td>casa</td>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>544</td>
<td>gasa</td>
<td>gauze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FILE: SPACON

**RECORD #: 9**  
**LANGUAGE:** Spanish  
**SAMPLE SPEC:** Words/phrases exemplifying non-initial /b d g/  
**SUBJECT(S):** FH, ML, JP, FA, PI, RF  
**REMARK(S):** Source: Fant p. 35

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word/Phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>545</td>
<td>me voy</td>
<td>I'm going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>546</td>
<td>nada</td>
<td>nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>547</td>
<td>una gota</td>
<td>a drop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>548</td>
<td>los barcos</td>
<td>the boats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>549</td>
<td>¡qué groseros!</td>
<td>such rude people!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550</td>
<td>estos días</td>
<td>these days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FILE: SPACON

**RECORD #: 10**  
**LANGUAGE:** Spanish  
**SAMPLE SPEC:** Words/phrases exemplifying voiced palatal /dj/ alt. /j/  
**SUBJECT(S):** FH, ML, JP, FA, PI, RF  
**REMARK(S):** Source: Fant p. 36

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word/Phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>557</td>
<td>ya está.</td>
<td>He is already here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>558</td>
<td>un hierro</td>
<td>an iron tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>559</td>
<td>el hielo</td>
<td>frost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>560</td>
<td>Maya</td>
<td>Maya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>561</td>
<td>apoyo</td>
<td>I lean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>562</td>
<td>reyes</td>
<td>kings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FILE: SPACON

**RECORD #: 11**  
**LANGUAGE:** Spanish  
**SAMPLE SPEC:** consonants /g/, /h/ preceding diphthongs  
**SUBJECT(S):** FH, ML, JP, FA, PI, RP  
**REMARK(S):** Source: Fant p. 37

**SAMPLE:**
Ref # | Word/Phrase | Translation
--- | --- | ---
567 | un hueso | a bone
568 | ¿Huele mal? | Does it smell bad?
569 | ¡Guárdalo! | Keep it!
570 | un guante | a glove
571 | agua | water
572 | aguantar | to put up with
573 | los guantes | gloves
574 | los huesos | bones

FILE: SPACON
RECORD #: 12
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Words exemplifying fricative /g/ and /x/: minimally contrasting pairs
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI, RF
REMARK(S): Source: Pant p. 39
Ref # | Word | Translation
--- | --- | ---
581 | vago | vague
582 | bajo | low
583 | higo | fig
584 | hijo | son
585 | vega | fertile plain
586 | veja | he annoys

FILE: SPACON
RECORD #: 13
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: minimally contrasting word pairs exemplifying palatalization in nasals and laterals.
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI, RF
REMARK(S): Source: Pant p. 40
Ref # | Word | Translation
--- | --- | ---
587 | uranio | uranium
588 | hurano | shy
589 | alias | alias
590 | hallas | you find

FILE: SPACON
RECORD #: 14
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: word pairs contrasting r-sounds
SUBJECT(S): FH, ML, JP, FA, PI, RF
REMARK(S): Source: Pant p. 43
Ref # | Word | Translation
--- | --- | ---
597 | barra | railing
598 | vara | pole
599 | corro | I run
600 | coro | chorus

76
### FILE: SPACON
**RECORD #: 15**
**LANGUAGE:** Spanish
**SAMPLE SPEC:** word pairs contrasting r-sounds
**SUBJECT(S):** FH, ML, JP, FA, PT, RF
**REMARK(S):** Source: Fant p. 43
**SAMPLE:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>603</td>
<td>mirra</td>
<td>myrrh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>604</td>
<td>mira</td>
<td>he looks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>605</td>
<td>burros</td>
<td>donkeys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606</td>
<td>muros</td>
<td>walls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FILE: SPACON
**RECORD #: 16**
**LANGUAGE:** Spanish
**SAMPLE SPEC:** words exemplifying initial r-sounds
**SUBJECT(S):** FH, ML, JP, FA, PI, RF
**REMARK(S):** Source: Fant, p. 43
**SAMPLE:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>607</td>
<td>rabo</td>
<td>tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>608</td>
<td>raqueta</td>
<td>racquet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>609</td>
<td>retirar</td>
<td>to retire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FILE: SPAFRA
**RECORD #: 10**
**LANGUAGE:** Spanish
**SAMPLE SPEC:** Hiatus (sinalefa)
**SUBJECT(S):** FH, RF, ML, JP
**REMARK(S):** Source: Fant, p. 8
**SAMPLE:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word/phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>213</td>
<td>cooperación</td>
<td>cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214</td>
<td>lo olvidaron</td>
<td>they will forget it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>leeremos</td>
<td>we shall smile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td>se entera</td>
<td>he finds out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>su utilización</td>
<td>its use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218</td>
<td>mi irritación</td>
<td>my irritation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FILE: SPAFRA
**RECORD #: 11**
**LANGUAGE:** Spanish
**SAMPLE SPEC:** Hiatus (sinalefa): 3 and 5 vowels
**SUBJECT(S):** FH, RF, ML, JP
**REMARK(S):** Source: Fant, p. 8
**SAMPLE:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word/phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>219</td>
<td>Escribe a Isabel.</td>
<td>I am writing to Isabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>Lo dije a Elvira.</td>
<td>I told Elvira about it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221</td>
<td>Envidio a Eulalia.</td>
<td>I am envious of Eulalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>de julio a octubre</td>
<td>from July to October</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FILE: SPAFRA**

77
### Record 12
**Language:** Spanish
**Sample Spec:** Hiatus (sinalefa) in longer phrases
**Subject:** FH, RF, ML, JP
**Remark(s):** Source: Fant, p. 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word/Phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>Haga el favor de entrar!</td>
<td>Please come in!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>Lo he dicho a menudo.</td>
<td>I have often said it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227</td>
<td>La anapola estaba marchita.</td>
<td>The poppy was withered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>228</td>
<td>No se atreva a empezar!</td>
<td>He doesn't dare to begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229</td>
<td>La línea está ocupada ahora.</td>
<td>The line is engaged now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>La espero en mi habitación.</td>
<td>I'm waiting for her in my room.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### File: SPAFRA
**Record:** 13
**Language:** Spanish
**Sample Spec:** Regressive assimilation at word boundaries
**Subject:** FH, RF, ML, JP
**Remark(s):** Source: Fant, p. 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>los temas</td>
<td>themes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>los dedos</td>
<td>fingers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>las patas</td>
<td>ducks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>las batas</td>
<td>smocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255</td>
<td>los casos</td>
<td>cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>los gatos</td>
<td>cats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### File: SPAFRA
**Record:** 14
**Language:** Spanish
**Sample Spec:** Regressive assimilation at word boundaries
**Subject:** FH, RF, ML, JP
**Remark(s):** Source: Fant, p. 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word/Phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>257</td>
<td>los jueces</td>
<td>judges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>258</td>
<td>los huesos</td>
<td>bones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259</td>
<td>los charcos</td>
<td>puddles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>los yankis</td>
<td>Yankees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261</td>
<td>¿Lo has puesto?</td>
<td>Did you turn it on?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262</td>
<td>¿Lo has visto?</td>
<td>Have you seen it?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### File: SPAFRA
**Record:** 15
**Language:** Spanish
**Sample Spec:** Regressive assimilation within and between words
**Subject:** FH, RF, ML, JP
**Remark(s):** Source: Fant, p. 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word/Phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>263</td>
<td>Pero ¿desde luego estás de acuerdo?</td>
<td>But when did you begin to agree?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264</td>
<td>Es un rasgo típico de los griegos.</td>
<td>It is a typical Greek feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>¿Has visto el esbozo?</td>
<td>Have you seen the sketch?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**File:** SPAFRA

78
**FILE: SPAFRA**

**RECORD : 16**

**LANGUAGE: Spanish**

**SAMPLE SPEC:** Regressive assimilation within and between words

**SUBJECT(S):** FH, RF, ML, JP

**REMARK(S):** Source: Fant, p. 10

**SAMPLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>266</td>
<td>¡No escuches más esos chismes!</td>
<td>Don't listen to these jokes any more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267</td>
<td>Los ladrones huyeron de la isla.</td>
<td>The thieves fled from the island</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FILE: SPAFRA**

**RECORD : 17**

**LANGUAGE: Spanish**

**SAMPLE SPEC:** Regressive assimilation in longer phrases

**SUBJECT(S):** FH, RF, ML, JP

**REMARK(S):** Source: Fant, p. 10

**SAMPLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word/phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>268</td>
<td>¡Hazlo en vez de hablar!</td>
<td>Do something instead of talking!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269</td>
<td>Lo juzgan cada vez más imposible.</td>
<td>They judge it to be more impossible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>impossible every time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FILE: SPAFRA**

**RECORD : 18**

**LANGUAGE: Spanish**

**SAMPLE SPEC:** Regressive assimilation/reduction of /s/ before /r/

**SUBJECT(S):** FH, RF, ML, JP

**REMARK(S):** Source: Fant, p. 11

**SAMPLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word/phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>los rusos</td>
<td>the Russians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>aquellas rosas las robaron ayer.</td>
<td>They stole those roses yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272</td>
<td>a esos rateros los robé yo el cráneo.</td>
<td>I'd break those pickpockets' skulls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FILE: SPAFRA**

**RECORD : 19**

**LANGUAGE: Spanish**

**SAMPLE SPEC:** Phrases containing hiatus and regressive assimilation

**SUBJECT(S):** FH, RF, ML, JP

**REMARK(S):** Source: Fant, p. 11

**SAMPLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word/phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>¿Desde cuándo estudias español?</td>
<td>Since when have you been studying Spanish?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>estudio español desde el mes de enero.</td>
<td>I have been studying Spanish since the month of January.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>¿Desde cuándo conoces a Eusebio?</td>
<td>How long have you known Eusebio?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FILE:** SPAFRA  
**RECORD:** 2  
**LANGUAGE:** Spanish  
**SAMPLE SPEC:** Rhythmic grouping - words and phrases  
**SUBJECT(S):** FH, RF, ML, JP  
**REMARK(S):** Source: Fant, p. 5.  
**SAMPLE:**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word/phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>bicicleta</td>
<td>bicycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>con la nieta</td>
<td>with the granddaughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>panorama</td>
<td>panorama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>en la cama</td>
<td>in bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>presentado</td>
<td>presented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>han cantado</td>
<td>they have sung</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FILE:** SPAFRA  
**RECORD:** 20  
**LANGUAGE:** Spanish  
**SAMPLE SPEC:** Phrases containing consonant elision and hiatus  
**SUBJECT(S):** FH, RF, ML, JP  
**REMARK(S):** Source: Fant, p. 12  
**SAMPLE:**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>No se atrevió a esperar.</td>
<td>He did not dare to hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001</td>
<td>Este verano vamos a España y a Austria.</td>
<td>We are going to Spain and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FILE:** SPAFRA  
**RECORD:** 3  
**LANGUAGE:** Spanish  
**SAMPLE SPEC:** Rhythmic grouping - words and phrases  
**SUBJECT(S):** FH, RF, ML, JP  
**REMARK(S):** Source: Fant, p. 5.  
**SAMPLE:**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word/phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>ferrocarril</td>
<td>railway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>en el barril</td>
<td>in the barrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>americanos</td>
<td>Americans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>entre sus manos</td>
<td>between his hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>laboratorio</td>
<td>laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>en su memoria</td>
<td>in his memory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FILE:** SPAFRA  
**RECORD:** 4  
**LANGUAGE:** Spanish  
**SAMPLE SPEC:** Rhythmic grouping in words and phrases  
**SUBJECT(S):** FH, RF, ML, JP
**FILE:** SPAFRA  
**RECORD:** 5  
**LANGUAGE:** Spanish  
**SAMPLE SPEC:** Rhythmic grouping and intonation  
**SUBJECT(S):** FH, RF, ML, JP  
**REMARK(S):** Source: Fant, p. 6  
**SAMPLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word/phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>especializar</td>
<td>specialize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>para comprobar</td>
<td>to confirm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>comunicaciones</td>
<td>communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>son las emisiones</td>
<td>they are the emissions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Word/phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>comemos</td>
<td>we are eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>comemos a la una</td>
<td>we eat at one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>comemos a la una</td>
<td>we eat at one in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>en el restaurante</td>
<td>restaurant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FILE:** SPAFRA  
**RECORD:** 6  
**LANGUAGE:** Spanish  
**SAMPLE SPEC:** Syllabification (entrelazamiento consonántico)  
**SUBJECT(S):** FH, RF, ML, JP  
**REMARK(S):** Source: Fant, p. 7  
**SAMPLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref#</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>Las alfombras</td>
<td>The carpets were blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eran azules.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>las alfombras</td>
<td>The carpets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>Volvimos a clase.</td>
<td>We returned to the class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>Todos estaban alegres.</td>
<td>Everybody was happy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FILE:** SPAFRA  
**RECORD:** 7  
**LANGUAGE:** Spanish  
**SAMPLE SPEC:** Syllabification (entrelazamiento consonántico)  
**SUBJECT(S):** FH, RF, ML, JP  
**REMARK(S):** Source: Fant, p. 7  
**SAMPLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>León es una ciudad española.</td>
<td>León is a Spanish city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>¿Es a las ocho cuando empieza?</td>
<td>Does it begin at eight?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>estar en sus trece</td>
<td>to stick to one's guns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>salir en ayunas</td>
<td>to go out fasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>las aves</td>
<td>birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>la sabes</td>
<td>you know about her</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FILE: SPAFRA
RECORD : 8
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Hiatus (sinalefa)
SUBJECT(S): FH, RF, ML, JP
REMARK(S): Source: Fant, p. 8
SAMPLE:
Ref # | Word/phrase | Translation
--- | --- | ---
201 | suerte | luck
202 | su hermano | her brother
203 | teatro | theatre
204 | te atreves | you dare
205 | peor | worse
206 | a qué hora | at what time

FILE: SPAFRA
RECORD : 9
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Hiatus (sinalefa)
SUBJECT(S): FH, RF, ML, JP
REMARK(S): Source: Fant, p. 8
SAMPLE:
Ref # | Word/phrase | Translation
--- | --- | ---
207 | poesía | poetry
208 | lo he dicho | I have said it
209 | diamante | diamond
210 | mi amante | my lover
211 | azahar | orange blossom
212 | esta arma | this weapon

FILE: SPASEN
RECORD #: 1
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Sentence intonations in statements
SUBJECT(S): FH, RF, ML, JP
REMARK(S): Source: Fant, p. 51
SAMPLE:
Ref # | Sentence | Translation
--- | --- | ---
701 | José Ortega y Gasset escribió "España Invertebrada". | José Ortega y Gasset wrote "Invertebrate Spain"
702 | El balcón estaba entornado, y a Enrique le pareció que alguien se movía tras la puerta. | The balcony was half-open and Enrique thought he saw somebody move behind the door.
¡Bebe vino, hombre! Drink wine, man! Don't
¡No bebas agua! No hay nada drink water. There is
como un buen vino español. nothing like a good Spanish
wine.

Me gusta jugar a las cartas, I like to play cards,
pero no juego bien. but I don't play well.

El invierno debe ser The winters must be rather
bastante duro aquí. hard here.

Virgilio Bejarano vuelve Virgilio Bejarano was very
de Madrid muy alegre porque happy when he came from
le han dado una cátedra en Madrid, because he had been
Barcelona. given a professorship in
Barcelona.

Son amargos como la hiel They are as bitter as gall
y duros como el hierro. and hard as iron.
FILE: SPASEN
RECORD #: 13
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Sentences exemplifying various pronunciations of /j/ (letter sequences 'y+vowel' and 'hie')
SUBJECT(S): FH, RF, ML, JP
REMARK(S): Source: Fant, p. 37
SAMPLE:
Ref #| Sentence | Translation
---|------------|-------------------
923 | En mayo los yanquis daban ya su apoyo al ejército uruguayo. | In May the Yankees already gave their support to the army of Uruguay.
924 | Yo no sabía que mi futuro yerno no era mayor de edad. | I didn't know that my future son-in-law was under-age.

FILE: SPASEN
RECORD #: 14
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Sentences exemplifying plosive vs. fricative pronunciation of /b g/
SUBJECT(S): FH, RF, ML, JP
REMARK(S): Source: Fant, p. 38
SAMPLE:
Ref #| Sentence | Translation
---|------------|-------------------
931 | No vuelvas a beber aguardiente, te lo ruego. | Please don't start drinking brandy again, I beg you.
932 | ¿No nos vas a traer otra botella de agua mineral? | Won't you bring us another bottle of mineral water.

FILE: SPASEN
RECORD #: 15
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Sentences exemplifying plosive vs. fricative pronunciation of /b g/
SUBJECT(S): FH, RF, ML, JP
REMARK(S): Source: Fant, p. 38
SAMPLE:
Ref #| Sentence | Translation
---|------------|-------------------
933 | Hagan el favor de averiguar la cuenta. | Please check the bill
934 | En Uruguay los huelgistas siguen luchando sin tregua. | The strikers in Uruguay continue their struggle without a truce.
935 | No voy a volver a aguantar una bobada de esas. | I won't put up with any more of this nonsense.
**FILE: SPASEN**  
**RECORD #: 16**  
**LANGUAGE: Spanish**  
**SAMPLE SPEC: Sentences exemplifying palatalized /n'/**  
**SUBJECT(S): FH, RF, ML, JP**  
**REMARK(S): Source: Fant, p. 41. Palatalized /n'/ is written with a tilde in conventional Spanish orthography.**

**SAMPLE:**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>941</td>
<td>La niña es muy ñoña y gruñe.</td>
<td>The girl is very shy and grumbles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>942</td>
<td>El niño se ha hecho daño en la uña del meñique.</td>
<td>The boy has hurt the nail on his little finger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>943</td>
<td>La muñeca de la niña tiene un moño con un lazo añil.</td>
<td>The girl's doll has a bun with a blue ribbon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FILE: SPASEN**  
**RECORD #: 17**  
**LANGUAGE: Spanish**  
**SAMPLE SPEC: Sentences containing the letter sequence 'll'**  
**SUBJECT(S): FH, RF, ML, JP**  
**REMARK(S): Source: Fant, p. 41**

**SAMPLE:**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref #</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>951</td>
<td>Iba a caballo por el tomillar.</td>
<td>I rode through the thyme garden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>952</td>
<td>Llama al chiquillo y dale unas peladillas para que se calle y no chile.</td>
<td>Call the little boy and give him some sugared almonds so he keeps quiet and stops screaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>953</td>
<td>Llora porque no llueve y no lo pueden llevar.</td>
<td>He is crying because it is not raining and they can't wear it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAMPLE SPEC: Sentence intonations in questions
SUBJECT(S): FH, RF, ML, JP
REMARK(S): Source: Fant, p. 52; yes/no-questions including tag questions
Ref # Sentence Translation
714 Has visto el esbozo, ¿no? You have seen the sketch, haven't you?
715 Lo has visto, ¿verdad? You have seen it, haven't you?
723 Y el señor Pérez, ¿lo sabe ya? And Mr. Perez, does he know already?
724 ¿Lo sabe ya, señor Perez? Does he know already, Mr. Perez?

FILE: SPASEN
RECORD #: 5
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Sentence intonations in questions
SUBJECT(S): FH, RF, ML, JP
REMARK(S): Source: Fant, p. 52; "or" questions
Ref # Sentence Translation
716 ¿Son suecos o noruegos? Are they Swedes or Norwegians?
717 ¿Quieres que me siente en el sofá o en el sillón? Do you want me to sit in the sofa or in the armchair?
718 ¿Le sirvo vino de Rioja, de Jerez o de Jumilla? Shall I serve you wine from Rioja, Jerez, or Jumilla?

FILE: SPASEN
RECORD #: 6
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Sentence intonations in questions
SUBJECT(S): FH, RF, ML, JP
REMARK(S): Source: Fant, p. 53; wh-questions
Ref # Sentence Translation
719 ¿Cuánto le debo? How much do I owe you?
720 ¿A qué hora sales? At what time do you go out?
721 ¿Para qué sirve esto? What purpose does this serve?
722 ¿Cuál es el mejor hotel en esta ciudad? Which one is the best hotel in this town?

FILE: SPASEN
RECORD #: 7
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Sentences exemplifying /p t k/ in various positions
SUBJECT(S): FH, RF, ML, JP
REMARK(S): Source: Fant, p. 33
SAMPLE:
Ref #   Sentence                                      Translation

901  La policía optó por continuar las pesquisas.  The police chose to continue the investigation.

902  Los arquitectos constituyen una parte activa de la tecnocracia.  Architects are an active part of the technocracy.

FILE: SPASEN
RECORD #: 8
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Sentences exemplifying /p t k/ in various positions
SUBJECT(S): FH, RF, ML, JP
REMARK(S): Source: Fant, p. 33
SAMPLE:
Ref #   Sentence                                      Translation

903  Ten cuidado, que la pobre Carmen padece de un complejo de persecución.  Be careful, poor Carmen has a persecution complex.

904  Actúa con prudencia, pero es poco probable que pueda evitar problemas en el porvenir.  Act prudently, but it is unlikely that you will be able to avoid problems in the future.

FILE: SPASEN
RECORD #: 9
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SAMPLE SPEC: Sentences/phrases exemplifying various pronunciations of /b d g/
SUBJECT(S): FH, RF, ML, JP
REMARK(S): Source: Fant, p. 35; plosive vs. fricative pronunciation depending on context and dialect
SAMPLE:
Ref #   Sentence/Phrase                                Translation

911  Un día como hoy.  A day like today.
   El día de hoy.  Today.

912  ¿Quieres un vaso de vino?  Do you want a glass of wine?
   -No, dame agua.  -No, give me some water.

FILE: SPAPOE
RECORD #: 1
SAMPLE SPEC: Federico García Lorca: Gazela de amor imprevisto
SUBJECT(S): JE, JP, FA, RF, FH, ML
Nadie comprendía el perfume
de la oscura magnolia de tu vientre.
Nadie sabía que martirizabas
un colibrí de amor entre los dientes.
Mil caballitos persas se dormían
en la plaza con luna de tu frente,
mientras que yo enlazaba cuatro noches
tu cintura, enemiga de la nieve.

Entre yeso y jazmines, tu mirada
era un pálido ramo de simientes.
Yo busqué, para darte, por mi pecho
las letras de marfil que dicen siempre.

Siempre, siempre: jardín de mi agonía,
tu cuerpo fugitivo para siempre,
la sangre de tus venas en mi boca,
tu boca ya sin luz para mi muerte.
El viento norte y el sol porfiaban sobre cual de ellos era más fuerte, cuando acertó a pasar un viajero envuelto en ancha capa. Convinieron en que quien antes lograra obligar al viajero a quitarle capa sería considerado más poderoso. El viento norte soplo con gran furia, pero cuanto más soplaba, más se arrebujaba en su capa el viajero. Por fin el viento norte abandonó la empresa. Entonces brilló el sol con ardor, e inmediatamente se despojó de su capa el viajero. Por lo que el viento norte hubo de reconocer la superioridad del sol.

TRANSLATION:

The North Wind and the Sun.

The North Wind and the Sun were arguing one day about which of them was stronger, when a traveller came along wrapped up in his overcoat. They agreed that the one who could make the traveller take his coat off would be considered stronger than the other one. Then the North Wind blew as hard as he could, but the harder he blew, the tighter the traveller wrapped his coat around him, and at last the wind gave up trying. Then the Sun began to shine hot, and right away, the traveller took his coat off, and so the North Wind had to admit that the Sun was stronger than he was.

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Publications from the IRIS project

During the course of the project, we have published not only status and progress reports from the project, but also results from special experimental work performed using the material in the database. The following list covers only such publications as are directly related to the project.

Cunningham-Andersson, U. 1986. Approaching the Swedish speaker's model of Swedish spoken by English speakers - a pilot study. Reports from Uppsala University, Department of Linguistics (RUUL) 14, 1-12, Uppsala.

Engstrand, O. och Nordstrand, L. 1985. A digital data base for cross-language phonetic research. Reports from Uppsala University, Department of Linguistics (RUUL) 12, 55-63. Uppsala. (Updated version under publication in Uppsala Multiethnic papers.)


References

This bibliography lists references used for the construction of the IRIS language material or for orientation about the languages recorded for the database.


Panconcilli-Calzia, G. 1911. Über die aspirierten und nichtaspirierten Verschlusslaute sowie den Frageton im Swahili. (On the aspirated and unaspirated stops as well as the interrogative tone in Swahili.) Z. für Kolonialsprachen 1, 4, 305-315.


