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## Emphasis and syllable lengthening

When emphasis is added to tunes, ['] → ["], the stressed syllables (either free or checked), in addition to having a stronger stress, lengthen their vocalic nuclei, producing mono-timbric or di-timbic diphthongs (respectively less or more marked to the ear, shown by the dotted lines, including intermediate realizations between the two extreme indicated), as fig 1 shows. Here are some examples (in neutral British English, although we show the vocograms of other widespread English accents, as seen, too): There were only six! ["suks, "suks], The floor was all wet! ["weet, "weet], Madam, don't forget your map! ["mææp, "mææp], It fell right on my foot! ["foot, "foot], There's a stop! ["stod, "stod].

Notice carefully that, in the English vocograms, we particularly insist on monophthongs, because short vocalic phonemes (which, in normal pronunciation, remain short also when followed by tune-final voiceless contoids), for emphasis, have to be lengthened, as shown, and necessarily so.

Additional examples: A bit! [ə"buṭ, ə"buṭ], Yes! ["jees, "jees], And that! [ən"ðææṭ, ən"ðæaṭ], It's hot! [uts"hooṭ, uts"hooṭ], Enough! [u"neef, u"neef], Look! ["look, "loɨk].

The phonemic long vowels, /əː, oː, oː/, become [V·V]: My shirt! ["ʃɜrɜʈ, "ʃɜrəʈ], Too short! ["ʃʊrʊʈ, "ʃʊroʈ], Most part! ["phoraʈ, "phoraʈ].

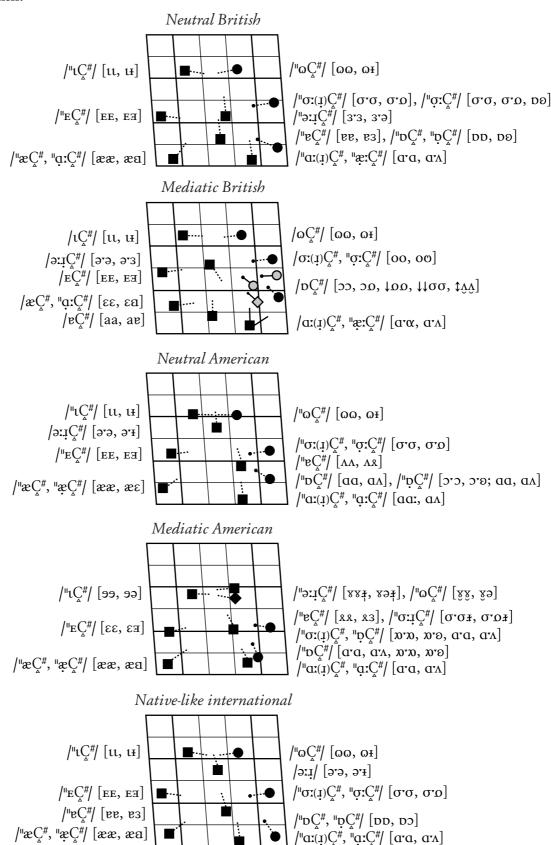
We have the same with the phonemic diphthongs: Sweet! ["swrif, "swrif], Wait! ["we'lf, "weelf], Right! ["la'ef, "laaef], Point! ["pho'enf, "pho'enf], Shoot! ["fu'lf, "fu'lf], Both! ["bs'ωθ, "bs'sωθ], Shout! ["fa'of, "faaof].

Also with no final voiceless consonants: No! ["n3'30], Now! ["na'a0], Today! [tt"de'ei], Destroy! [dt"st10'09], It's bad! [tts"bæ'æd], Indeed! [tn"dr'iid]; and: There! ["de'ei], It's wrong! [tts"10'01], Ten! ["theen:], Destroy it! [dt"st10'091].

This emphasis fact seems to be shared by the world languages (including tonal ones, like Chinese) and dialects. In our (more economical) phonemic analysis of English, we use *diaphonemes*, whose symbols have a dot under them, which helps to easily identify the differences between British and American pronunciations (rather than show them in a more cumbersome and space-wasting way, as unfortunately current English pronunciation dictionaries still do).

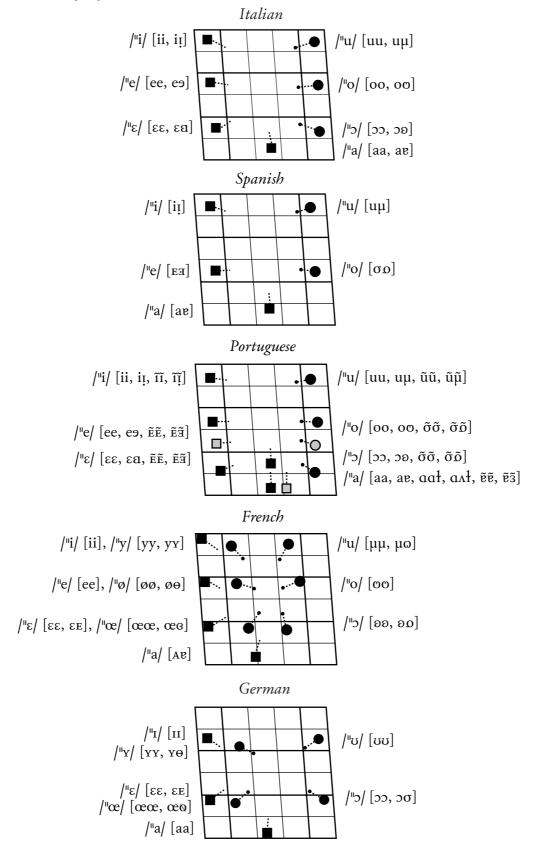
In addition to the vocograms for English, we will also provide those (only of real short monophthongs occurring in any possible context) of the following languages:

Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, German (fig 2), Russian, Arabic, Hindi, Chinese, Japanese (fig 3). For these languages, we do not provide examples. Of course, the fig 1. English.



interested readers will complete the descriptions by themselves, just adding those that they may want (and notice that we do not show the additional French phonemic

fig 2. Other languages.



nasal vowels). The dotted lines represent possible mono-timbric or di-timbric realizations, while for Russian the continuous lines indicate the more usual realizations.

fig 3. Further languages.

