

The Association has long noted that there are many possible, equally valid, ways of using its set of symbols. In the course of editing the illustrations that have been submitted to us, we have also found it impossible to achieve complete uniformity in the style of presentation. We have simply tried to keep to these guidelines as closely as possible. The lack of uniformity does not seem to us to be a matter for concern.

Members of the Association wishing to contribute further illustrations of the IPA in this form are encouraged to contact Peter Ladefoged, Linguistics Department, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1543, USA.

Swedish

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The style of speech illustrated is that of many educated speakers of Central Standard Swedish as spoken in the Stockholm area. The speech on the accompanying recording is that of a male speaker in his forties whose speech is typical of that variety of Swedish.

Consonants

	Bilab.	Lab.dent	Dental	Alv.	Postalv.	Retrofl.	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyng.	Glottal
Plosive	p b		t d					k g			
Nasal	m		n					ŋ			
Fricative		f v	s				ʃ				h
Approximant			ɹ								
Lateral			l								

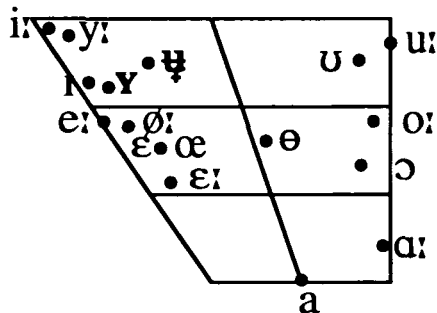
ɸ (Simultaneous ʃ and X)

ç (voiceless alveolo-palatal fricative)

p	<i>pol</i>	'pole'	t	<i>tok</i>	'fool'	k	<i>kon</i>	'cone'
b	<i>bok</i>	'book'	d	<i>dop</i>	'christening'	g	<i>god</i>	'good'
m	<i>mod</i>	'courage'	n	<i>nod</i>	'node'	ŋ	<i>lång</i>	'long'
f	<i>foot</i>	'foot'	s	<i>sot</i>	'soot'	ç	<i>kjol</i>	'skirt'
v	<i>våt</i>	'wet'	ʃ	<i>sjok</i>	'chunk'	h	<i>hot</i>	'threat'
ɹ	<i>rov</i>	'prey'	l	<i>lov</i>	'tack'	ʃ	<i>jord</i>	'soil'

Vowels

i:	<i>sil</i>	'strainer'
ɪ	<i>sill</i>	'herring'
y:	<i>syl</i>	'awl'
ɣ	<i>syll</i>	'sleeper'
ʏ	<i>ful</i>	'ugly'
ø	<i>full</i>	'full'
e:	<i>hel</i>	'whole'
ɛ:	<i>häl</i>	'heel'
ɛ	<i>häll</i>	'flat rock'
ø:	<i>nöt</i>	'nut'
œ	<i>nött</i>	'worn'
ɑ:	<i>mat</i>	'food'
a	<i>matt</i>	'feeble'
o:	<i>mål</i>	'goal'
ɔ	<i>moll</i>	'minor' (music.)
u:	<i>bot</i>	'penance'
ʊ	<i>bott</i>	'lived' (perf.)



Stress and accent

' (primary stress), , (secondary stress), and ` (word accent) as in ['nù:ðan,vɪndən] *nordanvinden* 'the north wind'

Conventions

/p,t,k/ are aspirated in stressed position when not preceded by /s/ within the same morpheme. /t, d, n, s, l/ are dental. The retroflex allophones of the dentals [t, d, n, s] can be considered phonetic forms of /rt, rd, rn, rs, rl/; this is also reflected in the orthography (e.g. *nordanvinden*). They also arise at word and morpheme boundaries, e.g. *för+söket*. /ɹ/ can be approximant (e.g. *starkast*), voiced fricative (e.g. the first *r* in *vandrare*), or trilled; the trilled variant is restricted to emphatic stress in many speakers and does not appear in the recording. Open varieties of /ɛ:, ɛ, ø:, œ/ are used before /ɹ/ and the retroflex allophones (e.g. *först*). Long vowels are generally diphthongized, particularly the high ones: [ij, yɥ, uw, ʏβ]. Lip rounding differs between /y/ ("outrounded") and /u, ʏ/ ("inrounded"). Consonants are long after short vowels in stressed position, and short after long vowels. Voiced consonants are frequently devoiced in voiceless context, e.g. [tʏɪstɑdə], [jøst ɔ]. Compound words have the so-called grave tonal word accent (accent 2) with falling pitch on the primary stressed syllable and a strong secondary stress. Most bisyllabic and polysyllabic stems also have the grave accent but with a weaker secondary stress.

Transcription of recorded passage

nù:ɖan,vɪndən ɔ 'su:lən 'tvɪstadə əŋ 'gɔŋ ɔm vɛm av 'dɔm sɔm va 'stɑ:kɑst. 'jɔst 'do: kɔm ən 'vɑndrɑrə 'vɛ:ɔn frɑm, 'ɪn,sve:pt i ən 'vɑrɪm 'kɑpɑ. dɔm kɔm do: ɔvə'ɪɛns ɔm, at den sɔm 'fɔʃt kɛndə fo vɑndrɑrən at tɑ 'ɑ:v sɛj 'kɑpɑn, hɑn skələ 'ɑn,sɛ:s vɑrɑ 'stɑrkɑrə en den 'ɑndrɑ. do: 'blɔ:stə 'nù:ɖan,vɪndən so 'hɔʃ hɑn 'nɔn,sɪn 'kɛndə, mɛn jʊ 'hɔ:ɖɑrə hɑn 'blɔ:stə, dɛstʊ 'tɛ:ɪrə 'svɛ:ptə 'vɑndrɑrən 'kɑpɑn 'ɔm sɛj, ɔ tɪ 'sɪst gɑv 'nù:ɖan, vɪndən 'ɔp fɔʃ'sø:kət. do: lɛ:t 'su:lən sɪnɑ 'stɪ:ɔ:lɑr 'fjɪ:nɑ 'he:lt 'vɑrmt, ɔ 'jɛnɑst tug 'vɑndrɑrən 'ɑ:v sɛj 'kɑpɑn, ɔ so vɑ 'nù:ɖan,vɪndən 'tvøŋən at 'ɛ:r,çɛnɑ, at 'su:lən vɑ den 'stɑrkɑstə av dɔm 'tvɔ:.

Nordanvinden och solen tvistade en gång om vem av dom som var starkast. Just då kom en vandrare vägen fram, insvept i en varm kappa. Dom kom då överens om, att den som först kunde få vandraren att ta av sig kappan, han skulle anses vara starkare än den andra. Då blåste nordanvinden så hårt han nånsin kunde, men ju hårdare han blåste desto tätare svepte vandraren kappan om sig, och till sist gav nordanvinden upp försöket. Då lät solen sina strålar skina helt varmt och genast tog vandraren av sig kappan, och så var nordanvinden tvungen att erkänna att solen var den starkaste av dom två.