

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE IPA

**Croatian**

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Croatian is one of the South Slavic languages. There are three main dialects Štokavian, Kajkavian and Čakavian, named after the different forms of the interrogative pronoun meaning ‘what’ /ʃtô/, /kâj/ and /tʃâ/, orthographically *što*, *kaj*, *ča*. Standard Croatian was established in the 18th and 19th centuries and is based on Štokavian, as is Standard Serbian. However, the two standard languages are based on different subdialects, Ijekavian and Ekavian respectively.

The speech on the accompanying recording is that of a 54-year-old female announcer at the Croatian Television Network reading in a colloquial style. The style of speech illustrated is that of many educated speakers of Standard Croatian as spoken in the Republic of Croatia.

**Consonants**

|                     | Bilabial | Labio-dental | Dental | Alveolar | Post-alveolar | Palatal | Velar |
|---------------------|----------|--------------|--------|----------|---------------|---------|-------|
| Plosive             | p b      |              | t d    |          |               |         | k g   |
| Affricate           |          |              | ts     |          | tʃ dʒ         | tɕ dz   |       |
| Nasal               | m        |              |        | n        |               | ɲ       |       |
| Fricative           |          | f            | s z    |          | ʃ ʒ           |         | x     |
| Trill               |          |              |        | r        |               |         |       |
| Approximant         |          | ʋ            |        |          |               | j       |       |
| Lateral Approximant |          |              |        | l        |               | ʎ       |       |

|   |        |             |             |    |        |              |            |    |        |              |             |
|---|--------|-------------|-------------|----|--------|--------------|------------|----|--------|--------------|-------------|
| p | pî:tɕe | <i>píće</i> | ‘drink’ (n) | t  | tû:ga  | <i>túga</i>  | ‘sorrow’   | k  | kô:st  | <i>kôst</i>  | ‘bone’      |
| b | bî:tɕe | <i>bíće</i> | ‘creature’  | d  | dû:ga  | <i>dúga</i>  | ‘rainbow’  | g  | gô:st  | <i>gôst</i>  | ‘guest’     |
|   |        |             |             | ts | tsâr   | <i>câr</i>   | ‘czar’     | tɕ | lě:tɕa | <i>léća</i>  | ‘lentils’   |
|   |        |             |             | tʃ | tʃêp   | <i>čêp</i>   | ‘cork’     | dz | lě:dza | <i>léđa</i>  | ‘back’ (n)  |
|   |        |             |             | dʒ | dʒêp   | <i>džêp</i>  | ‘pocket’   | ɲ  | ɲô:j   | <i>ɲjôj</i>  | ‘to her’    |
| m | mô:j   | <i>môj</i>  | ‘my’        | n  | nô:s   | <i>nôs</i>   | ‘nose’     | x  | xî:r   | <i>hîr</i>   | ‘caprice’   |
| f | fâ:za  | <i>fáza</i> | ‘phase’     | s  | sêlo   | <i>sêlo</i>  | ‘village’  |    |        |              |             |
| ʋ | ʋâ:za  | <i>váza</i> | ‘vase’      | z  | zâ:jam | <i>zájam</i> | ‘loan’     |    |        |              |             |
|   |        |             |             | ʃ  | ʃâ:l   | <i>šâl</i>   | ‘scarf’    |    |        |              |             |
|   |        |             |             | ʒ  | ʒâ:l   | <i>žâl</i>   | ‘beach’    |    |        |              |             |
|   |        |             |             | r  | râ:d   | <i>râd</i>   | ‘work’ (n) | j  | jûg    | <i>jûg</i>   | ‘South’     |
|   |        |             |             | l  | lô:v   | <i>lôv</i>   | ‘chase’    | ʎ  | ʎêti   | <i>ljêti</i> | ‘in summer’ |

## Vowels

The system of Croatian vowels consists of five monophthongal vowels, /i, e, a, o, u/, which occur distinctively short and long, and a diphthong /ie/ occurring only in a long syllable. These vowels have more or less constant qualities in stressed and unstressed positions. There is also a syllabic trill /r/ which can either be long (4 to 5 contacts) or short (1 to 2 contacts). When occurring between two consonants, it is sometimes pronounced together with nonphonemic [ə], i.e. as [ər], e.g. [vərt] vřt 'garden.' A short [ə] also occurs in certain other contexts, as for example in pronouncing the names of some letters.

The diphthong /ie/ begins at the position of the /i/ monophthong and ends at the position of the monophthong /e/. It can also be pronounced [ije], but this still functions as a single syllable.

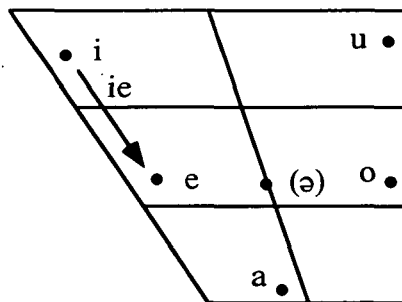
### Short

|   |      |      |           |
|---|------|------|-----------|
| i | ũile | vĩle | 'hayfork' |
| e | tĕk  | tĕk  | 'only'    |
| a | pās  | pās  | 'dog'     |
| o | kōd  | kōd  | 'by, at'  |
| u | dūga | dūga | 'stave'   |

### Long

|    |       |      |            |
|----|-------|------|------------|
| i: | ũ:ile | vĩle | 'fairies'  |
| e: | tĕ:k  | tĕk  | 'appetite' |
| a: | pā:s  | pās  | 'belt'     |
| o: | kō:d  | kōd  | 'code'     |
| u: | dū:ga | dūga | 'rainbow'  |

|     |       |        |               |
|-----|-------|--------|---------------|
| (ə) | pərst | přst   | 'finger'      |
| ie  | biĕlo | bijĕlo | 'white' (adj) |



## Conventions

When /f, ts, x/ precede a voiced obstruent they occur as [v, dz, γ]: [grōv\_bī] grōf bi 'the earl would,' [ōtadz\_bī] ōtac bi 'father would,' [ōviγ\_bī] ōvih bi 'of these...would' (There are similar alternations affecting other voiceless obstruents, but these may be regarded as the replacement of one phoneme with another; similarly, voiced obstruents alternate with their voiceless counterparts when followed by a voiceless obstruent.)

The post-alveolar affricates /ʃ, ʒ/ appear as the palatal sibilants [ç, z] when they precede /tç, dz/: [mĩç\_tçe] mĩř ĉe 'the mouse will,' [pũz\_tçe] pũř ĉe 'the snail will.' /v/ occurs as [w] before the vowel /u/: [wũ:k] vũk 'wolf.' /m/ occurs as [ŋ] before /f, v/: [trāmvaʃ] trāmvaʃ 'tram.' /n/ occurs as [ŋ] before /k, g/: [stā:ŋka] stānka 'pause.' /x/ occurs as [h] when it is initial in a consonant cluster: [hmĕlj] hmĕlj 'hops.'

A sequence of vowels across a word boundary may be separated by a glottal stop: [i:ʔōnda] i ōnda 'and then.'

## Stress and Accent

In addition to the contrast of length mentioned in connection with vowels, Croatian also has rising ([˨̌]) and falling ([˨̎]) pitch accents. It is traditional to regard these two distinctions as forming a four-way contrast of word accent, namely, long rising (˨̌), short rising (˨̎), long falling (˨̎̄) and short falling (˨̎̌); (˨̎̄) denotes length on an unstressed vowel. The parenthesized signs above are not part of the usual orthography, but are used to mark the accents in specialized linguistic works. For reasons of typographical necessity, a circumflex accent (˘) is used in this illustration in place of the ‘arch’ (˨̎̄). The syllable on which the distinctive pitch movement begins and in which it may be completed is the stressed syllable. Monosyllabic (full) words always have a falling accent: /mêtʃ/ *měč* ‘(sporting) match,’ /mê:d/ *měd* ‘honey.’ Falling accents may also occur on the first syllable of a disyllabic or longer word, e.g., /mâma/ *mâma* ‘mama,’ /fô:ma/ *fôma* ‘form (n),’ but they do not fall on later syllables apart from a few exclamations, e.g., /ahâ/ *ahâ* ‘aha!,’ and loan words, e.g., /zêlê:/ *želê* ‘jelly.’ Rising accents may occur on any syllable but the last of a word, e.g., /zi:ma/ *zîma* ‘winter,’ /terâsa/ *terâsa* ‘terrace,’ /izvîjê:ne/ *izvîjênje* ‘excuse (n)’ (with a secondary accent on the initial /i/).

There are two groups of words, proclitics and enclitics, which form a unit with the following or preceding stressed word respectively. Enclitics are always unstressed: /ô:n\_tî\_je tî: rêkao/ *ôn ti je tî rêkao* ‘He told you that.’ Proclitics can be either unstressed or stressed. They are unstressed when the following word has a rising tone, e.g., /u\_vôdi/ *u vòdi* ‘in water,’ /pri\_râ:du/ *pri rádu* ‘at work,’ but they can be stressed when the following word has a falling tone, e.g., ðko /ðko/ ‘eye’ but /û\_oko/ *û oko* ‘in the eye’; /grâ:d/ *grâd* ‘town’ but /û\_gra:d/ *û grâd* ‘to town’; /ʃûma/ *šûma* ‘wood’ but /û\_ʃumi/ *û šumi* ‘in the wood.’

The stress position in Croatian is relatively free. Unstressed syllables preceding the stressed one are always short while the unstressed syllables following the stressed one can either be short or long, e.g., /kû:ta/ *kûća* ‘a house’ vs. /kû:ta:/ *kûćâ* ‘houses (gen pl.).’ The unstressed syllables are shorter than the corresponding stressed ones, by about 50 per cent in the case of long vowels and 30 per cent in the case of short ones.

## Transcription of the Recorded Passage

|| sjêve:mi: lědeni: vjêtar i\_sû:ntse\_su\_se prêpirali o\_svojoj snâ:zi || stôga  
 ôdlutʃe: da\_ônome ôd\_ni:x pŕipadne pôbjeda kôji: svû:tʃe: | tʃôvjeکا  
 pû:tnika || vjêtar zâpotʃe snâ:zno pû:xati | a\_bûdu:tci da\_je\_tʃôvjeکا  
 tʃuʃ:sto dʃzao ôdjetcu | nâvali ô:n jôʃ jâtʃe || tʃôvjeکا pâ:k jôʃ jâtʃe:  
 ot\_stûdeni pŕitisu:t | navû:tʃe: nâ\_sebe jôʃ vîʃe: ôdjetce: | dôk\_se vjêtar  
 ne\_ûmori: i\_pŕepusti:\_ga tâda sû:ntsu || ôno: u\_potʃê:tku zâsija ũmjereno ||  
 kâd\_je\_tʃôvjeکا skînuo svûi:ʃak ôdjetce: | pôvi:si ôno: jôʃ jâtʃe zêgu |  
 dôk\_se\_tʃôvjeکا | u\_nemogu:tnosti da\_ôdoli sûntʃevo:j toplîni ne\_svû:tʃe: |  
 i\_ně\_podze: na\_kû:pape u\_rijê:ku tekûtʃitsu || pŕi:tʃa pokâzuje:  
 da\_je\_tʃê:sto uspjêʃnije: uvjerâ:va:ne | nêgoli nâ:si:ʃe ||

## Orthographic Version

Sjeverni ledeni vjetar i Sunce su se prepirali o svojoj snazi. Stoga odluče da onome od njih pripadne pobjeda koji svuče čovjeka putnika. Vjetar započe snažno puhati, a budući da je čovjek čvrsto držao odjeću, navali on još jače. Čovjek pak, još jače od studeni pritisnut, navuče na sebe još više odjeće, dok se vjetar ne umori i prepusti ga tada Suncu. Ono u početku zasija umjereno. Kad je čovjek skinuo suvišak odjeće, povisi ono još jače žegu dok se čovjek, u nemogućnosti da odoli sunčevoj toplini, ne svuče i ne pođe na kupanje u rijeku tekućicu. Priča pokazuje da je često uspješnije uvjeravanje negoli nasilje.

## Slovene

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Slovene (or Slovenian) is the national language of the Republic of Slovenia and is also spoken in adjoining areas of Austria, Hungary and Italy. The variety described here is Standard Slovene as spoken by educated speakers in Slovenia. The transcription is based on a recording of two speakers, a female and a male, from Ljubljana, the capital.

Slovene has 21 consonants and 8 vowels. The orthography generally represents the segmental pronunciation quite faithfully. The main exceptions are that [u] can be represented by the letters 'l' and 'v' as well as 'u', and that 'e' is used to represent [e, ɛ, ə] and 'o' to represent [o, ɔ]. Note also that 'lj' and 'nj' are pronounced as [l] and [n] unless followed by a vowel.

## Consonants

|                 | Bilabial | Labio-dental | Dental | Alveolar | Palato-alveolar | Palatal | Velar |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|--------|----------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| Plosive         | p b      |              | t d    |          |                 |         | k g   |
| Affricate       |          |              |        | ts       | tʃ dʒ           |         |       |
| Nasal           | m        |              | n      |          |                 |         |       |
| Tap             |          |              |        | r        |                 |         |       |
| Fricative       |          | f            |        | s z      | ʃ ʒ             |         | x     |
| Approximant     |          | v            |        |          |                 | j       |       |
| Lateral approx. |          |              |        | l        |                 |         |       |