

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 započne 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

RASTISLAV ŠUSTARŠIČ, SMILJANA KOMAR

*Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures, Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana,
AŠkerčeva 2, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia*

AND

BOJAN PETEK

*Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, University of Ljubljana,
Tržaška 25, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia*

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			

p	'piti	<i>piti</i>	'to drink'	t	ti:sk	<i>tisk</i>	'print' (n)	k	ki:p	<i>kip</i>	'statue'
b	'biti	<i>biti</i>	'to be'	d	di:sk	<i>disk</i>	'disk'	g	gi:p	<i>gib</i>	'movement'
				ts	tsi:n	<i>tsi:n</i>	'tin' (metal)	tʃ	tʃi:n	<i>čin</i>	(army) 'rank'
								dʒ	dʒi:n	<i>gin</i>	'gin'
m	'mi:ti	<i>miti</i>	'myths'	n	'ni:ti	<i>niti</i>	'threads'	ʃ	'ʃi:la	<i>šila</i>	'awls'
f	fi:n	<i>fin</i>	'fine' (adj)	s	'si:niti	<i>siniti</i>	'to shine out'	ʒ	'ʒi:la	<i>žila</i>	'vein'
				z	'zi:niti	<i>ziniti</i>	'to open one's mouth'				
				r	'ri:ti	<i>riti</i>	'to dig'	x	'xi:ti	<i>hiti</i>	'rush' (imp.)
v	'vi:diʃ	<i>vidiš</i>	'you see'	l	'li:ti	<i>liti</i>	'to pour'	j	'ji:diʃ	<i>jidiš</i>	'Yiddish'

Before voiceless obstruents and in word-final position (unless they are followed by a word-initial voiced obstruent) voiced obstruents are completely devoiced: [sla:t] *slad* 'malt', *sladkor* ['sla:tɔr] 'sugar'. Compare: [gra:d gɔ:ri:] *grad gori* 'the castle is on fire'. Voiceless obstruents become voiced before voiced obstruents: [le:s] *les* 'wood', [le:z gɔ:ri:] *les gori* 'wood burns'.

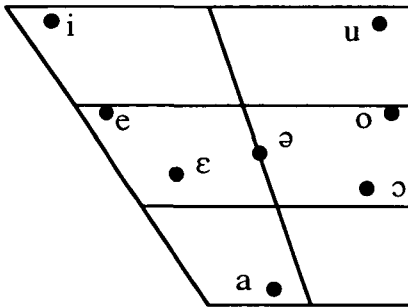
/s, z, ts/ when followed by /ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ/ assimilate or coalesce to [ʃ, ʒ, tʃ] respectively, e.g. prefix /s-/ in [ʃtʃa:sɔma] *sčasoma* 'in the course of time'; /iz/ 'from' but [iʒ:ɛpa] *iz žepa* 'from the pocket'.

The nasal /n/ is pronounced as velar [ŋ] before /k, g, x/: ['ba:ŋka] *banka* 'bank', [a:ŋgel] *angel* 'angel', [a:ŋxovo] *Anhovo* (name of a town). The bilabial and alveolar nasals, /m, n/, are pronounced as labio-dental [m] before /f, v/: [simʃɔ'ni:ja] *simfonija* 'symphony', [səm'vɛ:deu] *sem vedel* 'I knew', [imʃɔ'rma:tsija] *informacija* 'information', [imʋa'li:d] *invalid* 'invalid (n.)'.

The sonorants /m n l r j v/ are normally voiced, but the approximant /v/ has four allophonic variants: preceding a vowel it is pronounced as labiodental [v]: [vɔ:da] *voda* 'water', in final position or preceding a consonant it is pronounced [u]: [siu] *siv* 'grey', [brautsi] *bralci* 'readers', in syllable-initial position preceding a voiced consonant it is a voiced labial-velar approximant [w]: [wnu:k] *vnuk* 'grandson', [ɔd'wzɛ:ti] *odvzeti* 'take away' and in syllable-initial position preceding a voiceless consonant it is a voiceless labial-velar approximant [ʍ]: [ʍsa:k] *vsak* 'every', [pɾɛt'ʍsɛ:m] *predvsem* 'in particular'. Instead of [w] and [ʍ], the pronunciation can also be [u].

Vowels

Traditionally, the vowel system in Standard Slovene was described as including a vowel length distinction, with /i, a, u, ɛ, ɔ/ occurring both long and short, /e:, o:/ only long and /ə/ short (Toporišič 1984). Vowel length, however, can no longer be regarded as distinctive for most speakers, and it is generally accepted that long vowels occur in stressed, and short vowels in unstressed position (Srebot-Rejec 1988), giving a phonemic inventory of eight distinctive vowel qualities, /i, e, ɛ, ə, a, o, ɔ, u/, as shown on the chart. All vowels occur in stressed and unstressed syllables, but /e/ and /o/ occur in unstressed position only in a few grammatical words, e.g. the auxiliary *bo* ('will') in the recorded passage. Because of this restriction, some authorities consider that there are only six unstressed vowel qualities. What is meant by 'stress' will be discussed below.



Stressed				Unstressed			
i:	mit:t	<i>mit</i>	'myth'	i	'mi:ti	<i>miti</i>	'myths'
e:	me:t	<i>med</i>	'honey'	e	ʒe 've:	<i>že ve</i>	'already knows'
ɛ:	pɛ:ta	<i>peta</i>	'heel'	ɛ	'pɛ:te	<i>pete</i>	'heel (gen.)'
a:	ma:t	<i>mat</i>	'checkmate'	a	'ma:ta	<i>mata</i>	'checkmate' (gen.)
ɔ:	'pɔ:tən	<i>poten</i>	'sweaty'	ɔ	pɔ'te:m	<i>potem</i>	'then'
o:	pɔ:t	<i>pot</i>	'path'	o	bo 'ʃlo:	<i>bo šlo</i>	'will go'
u:	pu:st	<i>pust</i>	'carnival'	u	'pu:stu	<i>pustu</i>	'carnival (dat.)'
ə:	pə:s	<i>pes</i>	'dog'	ə	'do:bər	<i>dober</i>	'good'

Phonetic diphthongs arise when the approximants /v/ and /j/ are preceded by a vowel and followed by a consonant or a word boundary. The labio-dental /v/ in these positions becomes a rounded second element of a diphthong, i.e. [u], and j becomes [i]. These phonetic diphthongs do not occur with salient lengthening when they occur in stressed syllables. The degree of openness in the first element in /ei/ is between that of /e/ and /ɛ/, and for /ou/ it is between that of /o/ and /ɔ/.

ei	glei	<i>gley</i>	'look' (imp.)	iu	piu	<i>pil</i>	'drank'
				eu	peu	<i>pel</i>	'sang'
				eu	leu	<i>lev</i>	'lion;
ai	dai	<i>daj</i>	'give' (imp.)	au	pau	<i>pau</i>	'peacock'
oi	tvoi	<i>tvoj</i>	'your' masc sg	ou	pou	<i>pol</i>	'half'
ɔi	bɔi	<i>boj</i>	'battle'				
ui	tui	<i>tui</i>	'foreign'	əu	'tɔ:pəu	<i>topel</i>	'warm'

Stress and Accent

In the illustrative wordlists and the transcribed passage below certain syllables have been marked as stressed. These stressed syllables are characterized by greater duration as well as by amplitude and pitch prominence. Non-compound words have no more than one stressed syllable. Stress placement is not predictable but is also rarely distinctive in Slovene, although in a few instances different forms of the same noun or verb differ only in stress placement, e.g.: ['stvar:i], [stvar:i], *stvari* ('things', dual vs plural), ['no:simɔ], [nɔ'si:mɔ], *nosimo* ('carry' 1st p. pl. indicative and imperative).

Standard Slovene distinguishes two pitch accents, traditionally referred to as the 'acute' and the 'circumflex' accents, and these accents are tied to the location of stress. The pronunciations are variable, but in typical realizations, the 'acute' accent involves a step up in pitch and the 'circumflex' a step down in pitch (Toporišič 1984). In non word-final position, these patterns are distributed over a stressed syllable and the following unstressed syllable, so that the acute has a low-pitched stressed syllable and a high peak on the unstressed, whereas the circumflex has a high peak on the stressed syllable followed by a lower unstressed syllable. Hence the acute is also referred to as the low or rising toneme and the circumflex as the high or falling toneme. The accents are illustrated graphically on the words for 'mother' and 'grandfather' in the following sentences:

Acute: *Ma^{ma} je prišta.* 'Mother has come'.

Circumflex: *De^{De} dek je prišel.* 'Grandpa has come'.

The accents are seldom lexically distinctive, although there are examples such as [k'i:lá] *kila* 'hernia' (acute) and [k'i:là] *kila* 'kilo' (circumflex). Perhaps because of this, many words vary in which accent they are given, and some speakers, although they speak Standard Slovene, do not make any distinction between the two accents. In the transcription below, the different accents have not been marked, although both vowel length and stress are indicated despite the considerable redundancy involved. An intonation group boundary is marked by [||] and a pause by [||].

Transcription of recorded passage

'se:və:ni 've:tər in 'so:ntse sta se pre'pi:rala | ka'te:ri od 'nji:ju je mo'tf'neiʃi |
 kɔ je 'mi:mɔ pri'ʃeu pɔ'po:tɲik | za'vi:t u 'tɔ:pəu 'pla:ʃtʃ. || do:govɔ:'ri:lə sta se
 | da bo vɛl'jau za mo'tf'neiʃega 'ti:sti | ki mu bo 'pə:rʋemu u'spe:lɔ | da bo
 pɔ'po:tɲik 'sle:kəu svoi 'pla:ʃtʃ. || 'se:və:ni 've:tər je za'pi:xau z u'sɔ: mo'tf'jo:
 || toda 'bo:l kɔ je 'pi:xau | 'bo:l tɛ'sn:ɔ je pɔ'po:tɲik | ɔ'vi:jau svoi 'pla:ʃtʃ
 ɔkoli 'sɛ:be. || 'kɔ:ntʃnɔ | je 'se:və:ni 've:tər pɔ'pu:stiu. || na'to: je 'so:ntse
 tɔ'plo: pɔ'si'ja:lɔ | in pɔ'po:tɲik je ta'koi 'sle:kəu svoi 'pla:ʃtʃ. || in ta'ko: je
 'se:və:ni 've:tər 'mɔ:rau pri'znati | da je 'so:ntse mo'tf'neiʃe od 'nje:ga. ||

Orthographic version

Severni veter in sonce sta se prepirala, kateri od njiju je močnejši, ko je mimo prišel popotnik, zaviti v topel plašč. Dogovorila sta se, da bo veljal za močnejšega tisti, ki mu bo prvemu uspelo, da bo popotnik slekel svoj plašč. Severni veter je zapihal z vso močjo, toda bolj ko je pihal, bolj tesno je popotnik ovijal svoj plašč okoli sebe. Končno je Severni veter popustil. Nato je Sonce toplo posijalo in popotnik je takoj slekel svoj plašč. In tako je Severni veter moral priznati, da je Sonce močnejše od njega.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Mr. Janez Oblak for technical assistance, and Dr. Beverley Collins (Leiden University, Holland) for his valuable advice and suggestions. Bojan Petek also wishes to thank the Slovenian Science Foundation, for awarding him a grant for his postdoctoral research.

References

- SREBOT-REJEC, T. (1988). *Word Accent and Vowel Duration in Standard Slovene: An Acoustic and Linguistic Investigation* (Slavistische Beiträge, 226). München: Otto Sagner.
- TOPORISIC, J. (1984). *Slovenska slovnica*. Maribor: Založba Obzorja.

European Portuguese

MADALENA CRUZ-FERREIRA
*Department of English Language and Literature,
National University of Singapore,
10 Kent Ridge Crescent, Singapore 119260*

The following illustration of European Portuguese is based on the Lisbon dialect. The text is transcribed from a recording made by a female native speaker of Lisbon in her mid-forties, speaking in a style that may be described as educated colloquial. All phonemes of European Portuguese are illustrated in the passage unless otherwise noted.

European Portuguese comprises several regional accents, including those of the archipelagos of Madeira and the Azores. The Lisbon accent is one of the two national standard varieties in mainland Portugal, the second being that spoken in the area of the city of Coimbra.

The language is characterized by a velarized resonance superimposed on both vowels and consonants, in that the usual posture of the tongue body is retracted and raised. In addition, an overall rather lax articulation further affects vowel quality and voicing, as well as the articulation and voicing of voiced consonants. These features are not, it should be pointed out, exclusive to informal or careless speech and, together with specific prosodic patterns, they constitute the most striking characteristic distinguishing European from Brazilian accents of Portuguese.