

6. Spanish

6.o. The Spanish accents that will be dealt with are the neutral *Iberian* and the (central-southern) *American* versions. There are really very few differences in neutral pronunciation; therefore a diaphonemic transcription is not necessary (whereas for Portuguese and English it is); the American variant simply has two phonemes less: /θ, ʎ/, which become /s, ʝ/. The former two symbols, however, are used diaphonemically, as they distinguish the two accents.

Requiring informative symbols, to recall this phenomenon more clearly, one could resort to /θ, ʎ/, or –if inclined to a more international type of transcription– to /s, ʝ/. On the other hand, again, to help foreigners, it is worth indicating the phonemes /b, d, g/ with /b̄, d̄, ḡ/, in contexts where they are realized as [β, δ, γ]. Placing /β, ð, γ/ (as seen in some text-books and dictionaries with transcriptions) is no good usage at all: because they are not phonemes, and because in the inflection of lemmata things do not remain constant.

Although, even for Spanish, the number of speakers with ‹American› accents is decidedly more consistent than for the Iberian ones, we prefer to consider the latter ‹primary›, because it is closer to the written word; therefore it is more advisable, for teaching purposes too, also for more coherent spelling, which, on the other hand, is a safer guide to pronunciation.

Obviously, even the American accent has many internal variants, which we here consider to be non-neutral, even if, they are often more widespread than neutral pronunciation, which (as happens in every language) is decidedly minimal.

Generally, these variants are not stigmatized in the way easily localized pronunciations are, nor do they have negative connotations, as each nation has its own ‹national› accent as well as regional variants. A more in-depth study of Spanish pronunciation will give the macro-koinés (at least seven for America), to be considered ‹neutral›, as well as more specific, regional variants.

On the other hand, the non-neutral characteristics of Spanish are shared by most Hispanic American nations, and in Europe as well, so as to make the non-neutral accents more alike, even if they remain recognizable. For this reason, regarding Spanish, other accents will not be presented, other than the two neutral ones (as done, instead for German, which has more distinct accents, above all in Switzerland and Austria).

However, recordings are being collected for a systematic description of the actual Spanish accents. In the meantime, the phonosynthesis of eastern Andalusian can be seen (in § 17.9 of *NPT/HPb*).

Vowels

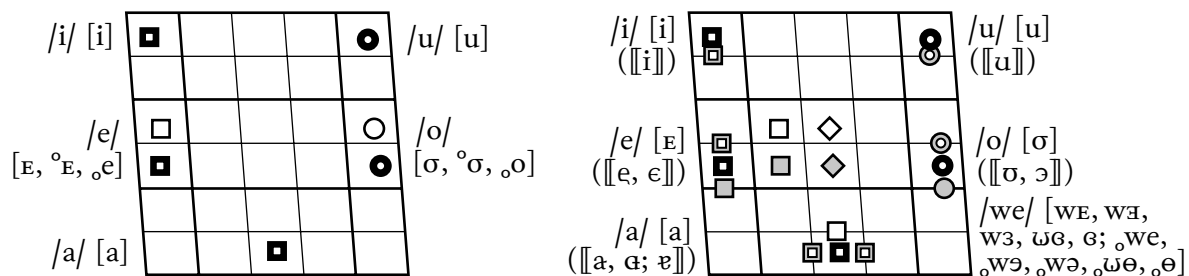
6.1.1.1. Spanish has only five vowel phonemes realized as shown in the first vocogram in fig 6.1 [i; ʲ, ɛ, ɐ; a; ʷ, ɔ, o; u] /i, e, a, o, u/. For *e, o* in the neutral Iberian-American accent, in stressed syllables, [ɛ, ɔ] are normal, but, in unstressed syllables, we find [e, o].

We therefore have examples such as: [ʲsi]ⁱ [ʲsi]^a /si/ *sí*, [ʲkɾiʲsiʲ]ⁱ [-sis]^a /ʲkɾisis/ *crisis*, [ʲmil] /ʲmil/ *mil*, [θerʲner]ⁱ [s-]^a /θerʲner/ *cerner*, [paʲpel] /paʲpel/ *papel*, [ʲtjerr:a] /ʲtjerr:a/ *tierra*, [ʲʃeʲiʲ]ⁱ [ʲseʲis]^a /ʲseʲis/ *seis*, [rʲeʲsto]ⁱ [rʲeʲs-]^a /rʲeʲsto/ *resto*, [ʲteʲχa]ⁱ [-xa]^a /ʲteʲxa/ *teja*, [deʲχar]ⁱ [-x-]^a /deʲxar/ *dejar*, [ʲsjempɾe]ⁱ [s-]^a /ʲsjempɾe/ *siempre*, [aʲtento] /aʲtento/ *atento*, [uʲʃteʲð]ⁱ [us-]^a /uʲʃteʲð/ *usted*, [ʲpeθ]ⁱ [s-]^a /ʲpeθ/ *pez*, [ʲdeʲzde]ⁱ [-z-]^a /ʲdeʲzde/ *desde*, [ʲkeʲʃo]ⁱ [-so]^a /ʲkeʲso/ *queso*.

And: [ʲpeʲtʃo] /ʲpeʲtʃo/ *pecho*, [komʲpɾe] /komʲpɾe/ *compré*, [ʲanda] /ʲanda/ *anda*, [paʲtata] /paʲtata/ *patata*, [gɔrr:a] /gɔrr:a/ *gorra*, [ʲoi] /ʲoi/ *hoy*, [rʲoʲsa] /rʲoʲsa]^a /rʲoʲsa/ *rosa*, [ʲoʲχa]ⁱ [-xa]^a /ʲoʲxa/ *hoja*, [moʲχar]ⁱ [-x-]^a /moʲxar/ *mojar*, [faʲβɔɾ] /faʲβɔɾ/ *favor*, [ʲsol]ⁱ [s-]^a /ʲsol/ *sol*, [rʲaʲθon]ⁱ [s-]^a /rʲaʲθon/ *razón*, [gɔlpe] /gɔlpe/ *golpe*, [ʲpoʲlo]ⁱ [-jo]^a /ʲpoʲlo/ *pollo*, [ʲlaʲmo]ⁱ [ja-]^a /ʲlaʲmo/ *llamó*, [deʲkoʲro] /deʲkoʲro/ *decoro*, [ʲtuʲβo] /ʲtuʲβo/ *tuvo*, [rʲuʲmoɾ] /rʲuʲmoɾ/ *rumor*.

6.1.1.2. More ‹sophisticated› descriptions, as those by Navarro Tomás, are, in actual fact, excessive; indeed, even acoustic data (which, often indicate differences not heard by the human ear [not even natives’]), generally agree that there are only five realizations. In the pre-phonemic time, Navarro Tomás represented the stressed and unstressed vocoids with different symbols, including gradations dependent on their position in a checked or unchecked syllable, or because of contextual influences, leading back to only five elements. Normally, however, the hyper-differentiated gradations come under the stressed ([i, ɛ, a, ɔ, u]) and unstressed ([i, e, a, o, u]) phones (cf fig 6.1 again).

fig 6.1. Spanish vowels (see text for the second vocogram).



Resorting to special symbols (cf fig 8.12 of *NPT/HPb*), which indicate the intermediate gradations between our fundamental vocoids, however, we could usefully profit from some important indications, not only with reference to the second vocogram given (for which they would be undoubtedly more useful), but also for [ī, ū] [i̇, u̇] and for [ā, ȧ; ā, ȧ] [ā, ȧ; ɛ̄] (as it would be excessive to use [ī, ū; A, a; ɛ̄], and, for those which follow, [e, ɛ; o, ɔ]).

For the articulation of *e, o*, stressed in pronunciation, there is considerable varia-

tion (for speakers $\frac{2}{3}$ words; cf the second vocogram of fig 6.1); indeed, sometimes [ɛː; ɔː] [ε, ə] can be found, especially in checked syllables, or in the /ei, oi; rɛ, rɔ; ex, ox/ sequences; or, [ɛː/eː] [ε], [σː/oː] [σ], above all in unchecked syllables; and also for /e/ in checked syllables in /m, n; d; θ, s/. However, it is not necessary to point these out, as their regular timbre, in a stressed position, [ɛ, σ], is normal and safe, used by real natives (despite the variations). In unstressed syllables, in the same contexts, instead of [ε, ə], we obviously find [ɛ, σ].

For the sake of curiosity, and only here, we give some adapted cases which are pertinent to the aforementioned examples: [θɛr'nɛr] /θer'ner/ *cerner*, [pa'pɛl] /pa'pel/ *papel*, [tjɛrɾa] /tjerrɾa/ *tierra*, [sɛis]ⁱ [sɛis]^a /seis/ *seis*, [rɛs'to]ⁱ [rɛs-]^a /rɛs-to/ *resto*, [tɛ'χa]ⁱ [-xa]^a /tɛxa/ *teja*, [dɛ'χar]ⁱ [-x-]^a /dɛ'xar/ *dejar*, [sjɛmpɾɛ]ⁱ [s-]^a /sjɛmpɾɛ/ *siempre*, [a'tɛnto] /a'tento/ *atento*, [uʃtɛ(ð)]ⁱ [us-]^a /uʃtɛd/ *usted*, [pɛθ]ⁱ [-s]^a /pɛθ/ *pez*, [dɛzðɛ]ⁱ [-z-]^a /dɛsðɛ/ *desde*, [kɛ'so]ⁱ [-so]^a /kɛso/ *queso*.

And: [pɛ'tʃo] /pɛtʃo/ *pecho*, [kəm'pɾɛ] /kom'pɾɛ/ *compré*, [gɔrɾa] /gɔrrɾa/ *gorra*, [ɔi] /oi/ *hoy*, [rɔ'sa]ⁱ [-sa]^a /rɔ:osa/ *rosa*, [ɔ'χa]ⁱ [-xa]^a /o'xa/ *hoja*, [mɔ'χar]ⁱ [-x-]^a /mɔ'xar/ *mojar*, [fa'βɔr] /fa'βor/ *favor*, [sɔl]ⁱ [s-]^a /sol/ *sol*, [rɔ:θɔn]ⁱ [-s]^a /rɔ:θon/ *razón*, [gɔlpe] /gɔlpe/ *golpe*, [pɔ'lo]ⁱ [-jo]^a /pɔlo/ *pollo*, [la'mo]ⁱ [ja-]^a /la'mo/ *llamó*, [dɛ'kɔro] /dɛ'koro/ *decoro*, [ru'mɔr] /ru'mor/ *rumor*.

Also for /i, a, u/: [sɛn'tir] [sɛn'tir]ⁱ [s-]^a /sɛn'tir/ *sentir*, [asɪɣ'nar] [asɪɣ'nar]ⁱ [-s]^a /asɪɣ'nar/ *asignar*, [i'χo] [i'χo]ⁱ [-xo]^a /i'xo/ *hijo*, [mi'rɾɛ] [mi'rɾa] /mi'rɾa/ *mirra*, [ri'ko] [ri'ko] /ri'ko/ *rico*; [ka'ɾɛ] [ka'ɾa] /ka'ra/ *caña*, [ma'tʃo] [ma'tʃo] /ma'tʃo/ *macho*, [ma'jo] [ma'jo] /ma'jo/ *mayo*, [ka'le] [ka'le]ⁱ [-je]^a /ka'le/ *calle*, [bai'le] [bai'le] /bai'le/ *baile*; [a'lto] [a'lto] /a'lto/ *alto*, [ma'χɛ] [ma'χa]ⁱ [-xa]^a /ma'xa/ *maja*, [ka'χɔn] [ka'χɔn] /ka'χon/ *cajón*, [ka'usɛ] [ka'usa]ⁱ [-sa]^a /ka'usa/ *causa*, [a'ʊn] [a'ʊn] /a'ʊn/ *aún*, [bil'βao] [bil'βao] /bil'βao/ *Bilbao*, [a'ɔra] [a'ɔra] /a'ora/ *ahora*; [tu'rko] [tu'rko] /tu'rko/ *turco*, [χuntɛ] [χunta]ⁱ [x-]^a /χunta/ *junta*, [lu'χo] [lu'χo]ⁱ [-xo]^a /lu'xo/ *lujo*, [tu'rɾɔn] [tu'rɾɔn] /tu'rɾon/ *turrón*, [ru'mɔr] [ru'mɔr] /ru'mor/ *rumor*.

6.1.1.3. After /i, u/, /e[#], o[#]/ remain [e, o], even if at times we can find [ɔɛ, ɔσ] (in neutral pronunciation too): [fel'iθɛs]ⁱ [-ses]^a /fel'iθɛs/ *felices*, [ri'ko] /ri'ko/ *rico*. Even in an unstressed syllable, above all next to /x, r:/, we can have the [ɛ, σ] timbres, but, for neutral pronunciation, [e, o] are regular and adequate: [χela'ti'na]ⁱ [-x-]^a /χela'tina/ *gelatina*, [kor'rɛo] /kor'rɛo/ *correo*.

We also indicate a pronunciation which can be heard, above all in words of frequent usage, in not slow speech, the sequence /we/ can be pronounced [wɛ] (realizing a front-central vocoid); whereas in faster or less controlled speech, the sequence can be reduced to a single vocoid (ie a central rounded [ɔ]), through progressive shifts: [pweβlo, pweɾ-, pwɜ-, pweɾ-, pɜ-] /pweβlo/ *pueblo*, [nweβe, nweɾ-, nwɜ-, nweɾ-, nɜ-] /nweβe/ *nueve*, [asta'lweχo, -weɾ-, -wɜ-, -weɾ-, -ɜ-]ⁱ [as-]^a /asta'lweχo/ *hasta luego*, [kwestʃɔn, -wɜ-, -wɜ-, -wɜ-, -ɜ-]ⁱ [-s]^a /kwestʃɔn/ *cuestión*. However, it is not appropriate to actively adopt this particular kind of pronunciation (which is shown in the central part of the second vocogram in fig 6.1).

Diphthongs

6.1.2.1. The various possible diphthongs are biphonemic, with phonetic realizations corresponding to those of monophthongs, joined together (as in Italian): [ˈlei] /ˈlei/ *ley*, [peˈinaˈðo] /peˈinaˈðo/ *peinado*, [ˈoiɣo] /ˈoiɣo/ *oigo*, [boikoˈteo] /boikoˈteo/ *boicoteo*, [ˈbaile] /ˈbaile/ *baile*, [ˈaula] /ˈaula/ *aula*, [auˈðaθ]ⁱ [-s]^a /auˈðaθ/ *audaz*, [ˈdeuða] /ˈdeuða/ *deuda*, [euˈχɛnjo]ⁱ [-x-]^a /euˈxenjo/ *Eugenio*, [ˈbou] /ˈbou/ *bou*, including [diˈria] /diˈria/ *diría*, [naˈβios]ⁱ [-s]^a /naˈβios/ *navíos*, [kontiˈnuo] /kontiˈnuo/ *continúo*...

As far as *diphthongs* are concerned, we must be absolutely resolute because (strange though it may seem, in the third millennium), there are deep-rooted incorrect convictions, dragged through centuries, which are particularly <valued> even by Hispanic phoneticians. A look at how things really are, would (or could) be easy, by simply considering what is phonetic, exclusively in phonetic terms.

Instead, the range of mixtures of omnipresent (and interfering) spelling and grammatical (not to speak of metrical and diachronic) considerations, still loom, resulting merely in the creation of chaos of a subject which sets itself apart in being clear and objective.

6.1.2.2. As said, Hispanic literature (not that it is alone – unfortunately!) dedicates too much effort in complicating what is quite simple. Indeed, instead of three very common structures, *ie real diphthongs* ([ˈVV, ˌVV, ˚VV]), *hiatuses* ([VV, VˌV]), and *heterophonic sequences* ([CV], such as, [jV], [wV], and the like), they continue to consider only two of them: <diphthongs> (with fusion: <syneresis>) and <hiatuses> (with separation: <dieresis>) but with strained interpretations of medieval origin, of a graphic-grammatical and graphic-metrical nature.

Indeed (unless one is a <magician> and can do phonetics based on graphic-grammatical categories), in phonetic terms, it is absurd to speak about <diphthongs> in the case of [ˈjV, ˚wV] ([ˈbjɛn] /ˈbjɛn/ *bien*, [ˈgwapa] /ˈɣwapa/ *guapa*).

As a matter of fact, only [ˈVi, ˚Vu] ([ˈaire] /ˈaire/ *aire*, [ˈkauʂa]ⁱ [-sa]^a /ˈkausa/ *causa*) are real diphthongs, as any [ˈVV, ˌVV, ˚VV] sequences are ([ˈauto] /ˈauto/ *auto*, [ˈautoˈβuʂ]ⁱ [-s]^a /autoˈβus/ *autobús*, [auˈtentiko] /auˈtentiko/ *auténtico*), and it is just as absurd to speak of <hiatuses> for [ˈiV, ˈuV], given that only [iˌV, uˌV] are real hiatuses, as any other [VV, VˌV] sequence ([paˈiʂ]ⁱ [-s]^a /paˈis/ *país*), compared to [paˈiʂaˈno]ⁱ [-s]^a /paˈisano/ *paisano*, a real diphthong. One can, therefore, not trust literature that only uses two categories (*ie* diphthong and hiatus) and, what is more, who dangerously mix them, so as to include heterophonic sequences in <diphthong>, and the real diphthong in <hiatus>...

Obviously, (real) *triphthongs* are sequences of three vocoids [VVV], with prominence on the first element (certainly not [VVV, VVV], nor –even– [jVV, wVV], or [VjV, VwV]), which, instead, occur in [ˈbwei] /ˈbwei/ *buey*, [ˈparaɣwai] /paraˈɣwai/ *Paraguay*.

Consonants

6.2.0. fig 6.2 gives the consonant articulations, of the two neutral accents, which are necessary for satisfactory Spanish pronunciation.

Instead, fig 1.9-15, give orograms, grouped by manners of articulation of all the contoids given in the chapters of this volume, even as secondary, occasional or regional variants of the 12 languages dealt with.

fig 6.2. Table of Spanish consonants.

	bilabial	labiodental	dental	alveolar	postalveo- palatal	palatal	prevelar	velar	velar round.	uvular
N	m	[m]	[n]	n	[ɲ]	ɲ		[ŋ]		[ɴ] ⁱ
K	p b		t d					k g		
KS					ʎ (dʒ)	[gɟ]				
X		f	θ ⁱ [ð] ⁱ			/j/ [i]		x ^a [ç]		[χ] ⁱ
S			s ^a [z] ^a	[s] ⁱ [z] ⁱ	[ʒ]					
J	[β]		[ð]			j [j]	[ɣ]		w [w]	
R				r r:						
L			[l]	l	[ʎ]	ʎ ⁱ				

+ [ɾ, m, n̄, ɲ, ɳ] cf text

Nasals

6.2.1.1. There are three nasal phonemes, /m, n, ɲ/, with various taxophones for /n/ [m, ɱ, n, ɲ, ɳ, ŋ, ɴ] (fig 1.9.1-2; [ŋ] is semi-provelar without full contact; we could add dental [ɳ], before /t, d; θ/, for which, however, [n] is sufficient; below, we add five more taxophones, [ɱ, m̄, ɲ̄, n̄, ɴ̄], for nasal heterorganic sequences): [ˈmaɾno] /ˈmano/ *mano*, [ˈniɾno] /ˈnipo/ *niño*, [umˈpeɾɾo] /umˈpeɾɾo/ *un perro*, [imˈbjeɾno] /imˈbjerno/ *invierno*, [imˈfjel] /inˈfjel/ *infiel*, [kontenˈdeɾ] [-nten-] /kontenˈdeɾ/ *contender*, [konˈθeβto] [-n̄θ-]ⁱ [-s-] [-n̄s-]^a /konˈθeβto/ *concepto*, [konˈseχo]ⁱ [-seˈxo] [-n̄s-]^a /konˈseχo/ *consejo*, [ˈonɾa] /ˈonɾa/ *honra*, [ˈantʃo] [-ntʃ-] /ˈantʃo/ *ancho*, [ˈkonɟuxe]ⁱ [-xe]^a /konɟuxe/ *cónyuge*, [unˈɟunke] /unˈjunke/ *un yunque*, [konˈleβaɾ]ⁱ [-ɲɟ-, ɲj-]^a /konˈleβaɾ/ *conllevar*, [unˈweβo] /unˈweβo/ *un huevo*, [ˈbaŋko] /ˈbanko/ *banco*, [ˈteŋgo] /ˈtengo/ *tengo*, [ˈfranxa]ⁱ [-ɲxa]^a /ˈfranxa/ *franja*.

The articulation of /ɲ/ is palatal, as in Italian, but short (not self-geminant, as in neutral Italian; even if, at times, it can geminate a little [ɲɲ], after a stressed V, which is then short): [ˈbaɲo; ˈbaɲo] /ˈbaɲo/ *baño* (cf Italian [ˈbaɲɲo] /ˈbaɲɲo/ *bagno*).

As for /n[#]w/, even with the prefixes *cons-*, *ins-*, *trans-*, the most normal and suitable articulation is with [ŋ]: [konˈstruɟˈθjon]ⁱ [-ɲstruɟˈsj-]^a /konstruɟˈθjon/ *construcción*, [inˈstante]ⁱ [-s-]^a /insˈtante/ *instante*, [traɲsfoɾˈmar]ⁱ [-s-]^a /traɲsfoɾˈmar/ *transformar*; obviously forms such as [θiɾkuɲsˈtanθja]ⁱ [siɾkuɲsˈtansja]^a /θiɾkunˈstanθja/ *circunstancia* are included in this case.

For the first elements of /mn, nm/ sequences, we find some further taxophones,

with *double articulations* ([m], alveolar–bilabial, in a more precise pronunciation style, whereas a performance corresponding to the phonemic structure would sound extremely pedantic, «↑»), or with *coarticulations* ([m, m̥], respectively alveolarized bilabial and labialized alveolar) or with *semi-articulations* ([m̥, m̥]), in a more spontaneous and less controlled kind of pronunciation (fig 1.9.1-2): [i'mno, 'imno, 'im̥no; †imno] /i'mno/ *himno*, [kom'miɣo, kom-, kom̥-, kom̥-; †kon-] /kon'miɣo/ *conmigo*.

For /n[#]/, neutral pronunciation gives [n], even if the velar realization, which remains non-neutral, is very common, above all in America; for word-final written *-m*, we can also find [m, m̥, m̥, m̥, m̥] (the labialized taxophones are due to the spelling), even if [n] is neutral and considered more traditional (probably because of the spelling): [aɣ'θjon]ⁱ [-sj-]^a /aɣ'θjon/ *acción*, [alβun, -um, -um, -um̥, -um̥, -um̥] /alβun/ *álbum*. It is important to note that before, a pause, the vibrations of the vocal folds stop at the same time as the offset of the tip of the tongue from the alveolar ridge (therefore, something like [-nə, -n^ə, -n^ə] is not at all acceptable).

Stops

6.2.2.1. Spanish has three diphonic pairs of stops, [p, b; t, d; k, g] /p, b; t, d; k, g/: [pa'ʃo]ⁱ [-so]^a /pa'ʃo/ *paso*, [bɛ'ʃo]ⁱ [-so]^a /bɛ'ʃo/ *beso*, [um'bɛ'ʃo]ⁱ [-so]^a /um'bɛ'ʃo/ *un beso*, [tu'tɛo] /tu'tɛo/ *tuteo*, [do'lɔr] /do'lɔr/ *dolor*, [kondo'lɔr] /kondo'lɔr/ *con dolor*, [kaldo] /kaldo/ *caldo*, [kɔ'tʃe] /kɔ'tʃe/ *coche*, [go'rila] /go'rila/ *gorila*, [unɡo'rila] /unɡo'rila/ *un gorila*.

However, the voiced stops, are realized as such only after a pause, after a nasal, and in the (homorganic) sequence /ld/, as the previous examples demonstrate. As a matter of fact, in all other contexts, the «normal» realization is approximant, [β, δ] /b, d/, or constrictive, [ɣ] /g/ (unless one speaks slowly, with precision or emphasis): [lɔ'βo] /lɔ'βo/ *lobo*, [e'ʃta'βjen]ⁱ [es-]^a /e'ʃta'βjen/ *está bien*, [bɛrβo] /bɛrβo/ *verbo*, [alβa] /alβa/ *alba*, [pɔ'βre] /pɔ'βre/ *pobre*, [aβso'luto]ⁱ [-βs-]^a /aβso'luto/ *absoluto*, [su'βlime]ⁱ [s-]^a /su'βlime/ *sublime*, [suβ-le'βar]ⁱ [s-]^a /suβ-le'βar/ *sublevar* (in this example, the prefix still sounds as if it is separate), [oβ'tar] /oβ'tar/ *optar* (both *b* and *v* are always /b/ [b, β]: Spanish does not have </v/>).

More examples: [to'do] /to'do/ *todo*, [pe'rðer] /pe'rðer/ *perder*, [ma'dre] /ma'dre/ *madre*, [de'zðe]ⁱ [-z-]^a /de'zðe/ *desde*; [loz'de'dos]ⁱ [loz'de'dos]^a /loz'de'dos/ *los dedos*, [aðmi'rar] /aðmi'rar/ *admirar*, [að'mosfera]ⁱ [-s-]^a /að'mosfera/ *atmósfera*, [aðxetiβo]ⁱ [aðxe-]^a /aðxe'tiβo/ *adjetivo*; [i'ɣo] /i'ɣo/ *higo*, [la'ɣerra] /la'ɣerra/ *la guerra*, [a'ɣwa] /a'ɣwa/ *agua*, [el'ɣolpe] /el'ɣolpe/ *el golpe*, [ka'ɣo] /ka'ɣo/ *cargo*, [si'ɣlo]ⁱ [s-]^a /si-ɣlo/ *siglo*, [di'ɣno, 'diɣno] /di'ɣ-no/ *digno*, [te'ɣnika, -ɣn-] /te'ɣnika/ *técnica* (for /ɣn, kn/, [-ɣn-] is also possible), [aɣ'tɔr] /aɣ'tɔr/ *actor*, [di'ɣθjo'a'ɣjo]ⁱ [-ɣs-]^a /di'ɣθjo'a'ɣjo/ *diccionario*.

Before a front V and /j/, /k, g, ɣ/ realize as prevelar, by normal assimilation, but it is not necessary to systematically use the special symbols [k̠, g̠, ɣ̠]: [ki'tar] /ki'tar/ *quitar*, [k̠je'ro] /k̠je'ro/ *quiero*, [ɣ̠ia] /ɣ̠ia/ *guía*, [a'ɣ̠ila] /a'ɣ̠ila/ *águila*. In a true intervocalic position, we currently have a semi-constrictive articulation, [ɣ̠] (and [ɣ̠]): [a'ɣo] [a'ɣo] /a'ɣo/ *hago* (and [a'ɣ̠ila] [a'ɣ̠i-] /a'ɣ̠ila/ *águila*).

6.2.2.2. In word-final position, [ð̞] /d̞/ is weak (ie articulated with less tension, [ð̞]), as well as devoiced, [ð̞̥], unless it is followed by voiced phones): [s̞Eð̞]ⁱ [s-]^a /sed̞/ *sed*, [aβlað̞] /aβlad̞/ *hablad̞*; often it drops in: [us̞tE(ð̞)]ⁱ [us-]^a /uste(d̞)/ *usted*, [maδri(ð̞)] /maδri(d̞)/ *Madrid*, and in nouns with /Vd̞[#]/ (not monosyllabic nouns): [berδa(ð̞)] /berda(d̞)/ *verdad*, [bir̞tu(ð̞)] /bir̞tud̞/ *virtud*.

Furthermore, in the masculine ending *-ado(s)*, the articulation is just as attenuated (up to [θ], <zero>, in familiar pronunciation, above all the Iberian one, but not systematically; generally, in American pronunciation, the drop is considered to be non-neutral): [ʎeχa(·δ)o]ⁱ [j̞eχa·δo]^a /ʎeχaðo/ *llegado*, [sol̞da(·δ)oɾ]ⁱ [sol̞da·δos]^a /sol̞daðos/ *soldados*.

As seen, before a voiceless C (or before a possible pause), /b, d, ɡ/ are devoiced: [oβ̞tar, að̞χe'tiβo, aχ̞'toɾ] (from the previous section). Due to an excessive influence of writing, above all in the American accent, some articulate /b, d, ɡ/ as [p, b; t, d; k, g] (with voicing in relation to the spelling), before heterosyllabic C (which, instead, represent a completely normal neutralization): [oβ̞tar, op-], [ʃuβ-le'βaɾ, -b-]ⁱ [s-]^a, [að̞mi'raɾ, ad-], [að̞moʃfeɾa, at-]ⁱ [s-]^a, [að̞χe'tiβo, ad-]ⁱ [-xe-]^a; [diχno, 'dig-], [aχ̞'toɾ, ak-].

Again, for the same reason, with a further (and more serious) removal from the real phonic structure, due to improper spelling influence (or because of regional accents, eg from Valencia, [v], and from Paraguay, [ʋ]), especially in American pronunciation, some introduce the </v/ phoneme> in Spanish, which has not existed for centuries: [ɛmbi'aɾ; ɛm̞vi'aɾ] /emb̞i'aɾ/ *enviar*.

It is evident that the use we make of /b, d, ɡ/ is not *diaphonemic*, as the two accents substantially coincide; it is moreover, interphonemic, because it is supposed to show where their realization is not a stop, to help foreigners use it correctly, without strained deductions (and, often, incorrect – and therefore, the source of endless problems).

Stopstrictives

6.2.3. There is only one stopstrictive phoneme, voiceless postalveo-palatal, [tʃ̞] /tʃ̞/ (which, compared to postalveo-palatal protruded [tʃ] /tʃ/, of English or neutral Italian does not have labial protrusion: [l̞E'tʃ̞e] /letʃ̞e/ *leche*, [mu'tʃ̞a'tʃ̞o] /mu'tʃ̞atʃ̞o/ *muchacho*, [tʃ̞atʃ̞a'tʃ̞a] /tʃ̞atʃ̞a'tʃ̞a/ *cha-cha-chá*). The regional change from /tʃ/ to [tʃ̞] is typically Andalusian and Caribbean.

Phonetically, there is another palatal stopstrictive, [g̞j̞], which is voiced, and realizes the constrictive phoneme /j̞/, which only occurs after a pause or after /n, l/: [(kon)'g̞j̞Eɾɾo] /'konj̞Eɾɾo/ (*con*) *hierro*, [iɲg̞j̞Eχ̞'θj̞oɲ]ⁱ [-sj̞oɲ]^a /iɲj̞Eχ̞'θj̞oɲ/ *inyección*, [e(ɛ)'g̞j̞uɲke] /e(ɛ)'j̞uɲke/ (*el*) *yunque*. Often, in familiar (and neutral) pronunciation, after pauses, we also find [j̞] (real constrictive) or a semi-stopstrictive, [ɟ̞j̞], or even a stop-semi-strictive, [g̞j̞]: ['j̞Eɾɾo, 'j̞uɲke; 'ɟ̞j̞, 'g̞j̞-]; the same can occur, in the order [g̞j̞, g̞j̞, ɟ̞j̞, j̞], after /n, l/: [kon'g̞j̞Eɾɾo, kon'g̞j̞-, kon'ɟ̞j̞-, kon'j̞-], [iɲg̞j̞Eχ̞'θj̞oɲ, iɲg̞j̞E-, iɲɟ̞j̞E-, iɲj̞E-]ⁱ [-sj̞oɲ]^a, [e(ɛ)'g̞j̞uɲke, e(ɛ)'j̞u-].

Constrictives

6.2.4.1. There are five constrictive phonemes; four are voiceless: [f] /f/, [θⁱ, s^a] /θ/, [ɕⁱ, s^a] /s/ and [χⁱ, x^a] /x/; whereas [j] /j/ is voiced (palatal) and, if the truth be told, only semi-constrictives, as it is half-way between an approximant, [j], and the real constrictive ([j̥]; but rarer in various languages).

[f] /f/ does not pose any problems, even if, often, American and Iberian speakers realize it as a bilabial (constrictive, [ɸ], or approximant, [β]): [(um)fa'βor; (um)ɸa-; (um)ɸa-] / (un)fa'βor/ (*un*) favor.

6.2.4.2. The others need further explanations. Indeed, [θ] /θ/ⁱ is neutral only in the Iberian accent, whereas in the American accent it becomes /s/: [θa'pato]ⁱ [sa-]^a /θa'pato/ *zapato*, [θjɛ'lo]ⁱ [sj-]^a /θjelo/ *cielo*, [di'θe]ⁱ [-se]^a /di'θe/ *dice*, [luθ]ⁱ [lus]^a /luθ/ *luz*. Starting from an American, or international type of transcription, it could be more appropriate to use the diaphoneme /s/: /sa'pato, 'sjelo, 'diʃe, 'lus/. Before voiced C, the articulation becomes voiced: [χuð'ɣar]ⁱ [xuz'ɣar]^a /xuθ'ɣar/ *juzgar*, [luð do'raða]ⁱ [luz]^a /luθ do'raða/ *luz dorada*; naturally before sonants, in the American accent, [s] is preferred (as for /s/; cf the following section): [dʒeðmo]ⁱ [-smo]^a /dʒeθmo/ *diezmo*.

6.2.4.3. For /s/ the place of articulation changes, from one accent to another, as /s/ is (apico-)alveolar in Iberian Spanish, [ɕ]ⁱ, but, (lamino-)dental in American Spanish, [s]^a: [eɕ'taɾdoɕ]ⁱ [es'taɾdos]^a /es'taɾdos/ *estados*, [sɔl]ⁱ [s-]^a /sol/ *sol*, [piɕo]ⁱ [-so]^a /piso/ *piso*. (After a stressed V, as well as the normal –and more appropriate– [VɕV]ⁱ [V^sV]^a, one can also have [VɕɕV]ⁱ [V^ssV]^a: [piɕɕo]ⁱ [pi^sso]^a.) Before voiced diphonic heterosyllabic C (/b, d, g/), /s/ becomes voiced, [z]ⁱ [z]^a: [loz'βurr:os]ⁱ [loz'βurr:os]^a /losβurr:os/ *los burros*, [dezde]ⁱ [dezde]^a /dɛsde/ *desde*, [diz'ɣusto]ⁱ [-z'ɣus-]^a /dis'ɣusto/ *disgusto*. In the /st, sd/ sequences, in neutral Iberian pronunciation, [ɕ, z] remain, as can be seen in the given examples; only the denti-alveolar articulation (dental with a raised tip, [ɕ, z]) is possible, while it is necessary in the (still Iberian) pronunciation of the sequence /sθ/: [es'θe'na] /es'θena/ *escena* (which in American pronunciation is [e'se'na] /e'sena/, from //es'sena//).

However, before heterosyllabic non-diphonic C (/m, n, ɲ; j; w; l, ʎ; for /s/ + /r:/, see the end of this section), the behavior pattern is different, even if complementary: in the Iberian accent voicing prevails, [z, z̞, ɕ]; whereas in the American accent voicelessness prevails, [s, z̞, z] (even if we transcribe only the first realization for each accent): [mizmo]ⁱ [-s-]^a /'mismo/ *mismo*, [izla]ⁱ [-s-]^a /'isla/ *isla*, [loz'we'ɕos]ⁱ [-s'we'sos, -sw-]^a /los'wesos/ *los huesos*, [dos̞'jɛrr:os]ⁱ [dos̞]^a /dos̞'jɛrr:os/ *dos hierros*. The last example shows the normal articulation of the postalveo-palatal kind, [z̞]ⁱ [z̞]^a, before /j/, as also before /ʎ, ɲ/: [laɰ'luβjas]ⁱ [laɰ'juβjas]^a /las'luβjas/ *las lluvias*, [loz̞'ɲos̞]ⁱ [loɰ-, -os]^a /los'ɲos̞/ *los ñoños*.

If the voiced C that follow are tautosyllabic (ie when they are part of the same syllable), /s/ remains voiceless, as even before V, /s[#]V/ (being initial in the phonosyllable): [s̞jɛsta]ⁱ [s̞jɛs-]^a /s̞jesta/ *siesta*, [s̞we'lo]ⁱ [s-]^a /swelo/ *suelo*, [loɕa'mi'ɣos]ⁱ [-sa'mi'ɣos]^a /losa'miɣos/ *los amigos*, [miɕer'ma'nos]ⁱ [-ser'ma'nos]^a /miser'manos/

mis hermanos. (In the Catalan pronunciation of Spanish, instead, it is voiced, as in the Catalan language: [lɔzə'miɾɔs, mizer'ma'noʃ].)

For /s[#]r:/ (also /s[#]r:/) the most normal articulations are [r̥r:, r̥r:, r̥r:, r̥r:, r̥r:, r̥r:] (however, we only transcribe [r̥r:], but /sr:/, even if its actual pronunciation with [sⁱ, s^a] is decidedly excessive, as if spoken by a <foreigner> [both non-Hispanic and Hispanic]): [la'ɾ:r:wɛ'ðas]ⁱ [-s]^a /la'ɾ:r:wɛ'ðas/ *las ruedas*, [i'ɾ:r:a'ɛl] /i'ɾ:r:a'ɛl/ *Israel*.

In the phonemic transcription, we use /s/, since, when speaking in a slow or emphatic manner, for [zⁱ, z^a], the actual pronunciation can undoubtedly be voiceless even in Iberian pronunciation.

6.2.4.4. The criterion adopted here, only considers two kinds of neutral pronunciation; however, while describing the pronunciations of each single nation, we will inevitably broaden our criteria so as to adequately include the characteristics of every single country (though, with all the non-neutral variants, which obviously each area presents). Therefore, let us mention a non-neutral variant, for (American, Canary, and Andalusian Spanish) /s[#]/, ie a very weak laryngeal approximant ([h], voiceless; and [ɦ], voiced before voiced phones), which is generally found together with what is traditionally (but incorrectly), defined as <aspirate(d)> /s/ (which, from a strictly phonetic point of view would mean [sh], as [th]...), before a pause, or a C, or even before a V. It is realized as if it were </h/>. For example: [lah'kwɛhta] /las'kwɛstas/ *las cuestras*, [dɛɦdɛ] /dɛsdɛ/ *desde*, [i'ɦlah, 'ɦh-] /i'slas/ *islas*, [loha'miɾɔh] /losa'miɾɔs/ *los amigos* (in neutral pronunciation: [las'kwɛstas]ⁱ [las'kwɛstas]^a, [dɛzɛdɛ]ⁱ [-z-]^a, [i'zlas]ⁱ [i'slas]^a, [loʃa'miɾɔs]ⁱ [-sa'miɾɔs]^a). Such pronunciation can even get to transform [h, ɦ] into [∅], <zero>.

6.2.4.5. Again, referring to non-neutral pronunciation, there can also be <colorings> of [h] (voiceless), depending on the timbre of the preceding vowel. This often happens, in *Argentinian* Spanish (where the phenomenon is normally heard; and, only in more formal conversation, can one avoid it; but, before a pause, it is considered very uneducated and, thus, more carefully avoided): [liɦta] (palatal) /lista/ *lista*, [kweɦta] (laryngeal) /kwɛsta/ *cuɛsta*, [paɦta] (velar) /paɦta/ *pasta*, [tɔɦta] (laryngeal rounded) /tɔɦta/ *tɔɦta*, [gubɦta] (velar rounded) /gubɦta/ *gubɦta*; [i'ɦɦla, 'dɛɦdɛ, 'aɦɦma, 'ɔɦɦmosis, tuɦɦdʒɛntɛs] /i'ɦɦla, 'dɛɦdɛ, 'aɦɦma, 'ɔɦɦmosis, tuɦɦdʒɛntɛs/ *ɦɦla, ɦɦdesde, ɦɦasma, ɦɦosmosis, tuɦɦdientes*. In neutral pronunciation we have: [liɦta, 'kweɦta, 'paɦta, 'tɔɦta, 'gubɦta]ⁱ [-s-]^a and [i'ɦɦɦla, 'dɛɦɦdɛ, 'aɦɦɦma, 'ɔɦɦɦmosis, tuɦɦɦdʒɛntɛs]ⁱ [i'ɦɦɦ-]^a.

In Argentinian neutral pronunciation, however, only rarely is /s/ fully [s, z], in /s[#], s[#]/ contexts, but it is rather a dental grooved semi-constrictive, [ʃ, ʒ]: [dɛɦdɛ, los'pɛrr:ɔɦ] /dɛsdɛ, los'pɛrr:ɔɦ/ *desde, los perros*. (The two neutral pronunciations treated here, have [z, ʃ]ⁱ [z, s]^a. A less neutral but controlled Argentinian pronunciation has [ç] for [ʃ, ʒ] – cf fig 1.9-18.)

Another, even more marked characteristic, which is typical, above all, of parts of *Andalusia* and *America* (in particular, in the Caribbean and southern areas), /sC/ fuse together into [C]: [miz'dɛ'ðos; miɦi'dɛ'ðoh; miɦi'dɛ'ðoh; mi'ɦɛ; mi'ɦɛ; -oh] /mis'dɛðos/ *mis dedos*, [trɛz'βaɦɦɦ; trɛɦi'βaɦɦɦ; trɛɦi'βaɦɦɦ; trɛ'ɦɦɦɦ; trɛ'ɦɦɦɦ] /tres 'ɦɦɦɦɦ

les/ *tres bailes*, [laz'βo'tas; lah'βo'tah; lah'βo-; la'Φo-; la'Φo-; -ah] /las'botas/ *las botas*, [loz'ɣa'jos; loh'ɣa'joh; loh'ɣa-; lo'xa-; lo'ha-; -oh] /los'gajos/ *los gallos*, [tuz'ɣa'tos; tuh'ɣa'toh; tuf'ɣa-; tu'xa-; tu'ha-; -oh] /tus'gatos/ *tus gatos* ([h] and derivatives have an intermediate type of phonation between [h] and [ɦ]). Neutral pronunciation is: [miz'ðe'ðos, trez'βa'iles, laz'βo'tas, loz'ɣa'jos, tuz'ɣa'tos]ⁱ [-z-, -s]^a.

Otherwise, before son(or)ants (/m, n; l; r/), /s/ can change into [C̣C, C̣C]: ['mizmo, 'miz-, 'mis-; 'miɦ-, 'miɦ-; 'mim-, 'miɦ-] /'mismo/ *mismo*, ['azno, 'az-, 'as-; 'ah-, 'ah-; 'an-, 'ah-] /'asno/ *asno*, ['izla; 'iz-, 'is-; 'ih-, 'ih-; 'il-, 'il-] /'isla/ *isla*, [i'rra'el, i-r] /isra'el/ *Israel*. Neutral pronunciation: ['mizmo, 'azno, 'izla]ⁱ [-s-]^a [i'rra'el].

6.2.4.6. The voiced palatal semi-constrictive, [j̣] /j̣/ (already introduced in § 6.2.4.1; cf 6.2.4.3, as well), occurs between vowels, in words or sentences (ie in contexts which are different from the ones in § 6.2.3, but, as said there, it is also possible in those contexts): ['ba'ja] /'baja/ *vaya*, ['o'je] /'oje/ *oye*.

For /j̣/, there is a pronunciation which could come under the neutral one (from a familiar to an energetic kind), which is very common in both accents: [dʒ̣]. Articulatorily it corresponds to [tʃ̣] /tʃ̣/, which comes to form a diphonic pair, thus rendering the consonant system more natural and coherent. Although it is still not completely neutral, it can be used in a kind of <international> accent, simpler and more functional (even with [s, j̣] /s, j̣/ for /θ, λ/; therefore indicated by the diaphonemes /s, j̣/, cf § 6.0); this pronunciation is justified and supported by the actual use of many Iberian (including Madrilenian) and American speakers: ['ba'dʒa, 'o'dʒe].

According to the criteria adopted in this chapter, the transformation of /j̣/ to [ʒ̣, ɟ̣] is doubtlessly regional (and typical, for example, of Argentinian pronunciation, whose neutral local pronunciation has, however, [ʒ̣] for /j̣, λ/).

Again, in American and Andalusian pronunciations, above all, /j̣/ can often be realized as an approximant, [j], but such pronunciation barely comes under neutral (however small the difference may be, since [j̣] is only a semi-constrictive); a systematic use of [j] is regional or foreign.

6.2.4.7. For /x/ too, the place of articulation changes from one accent to another (even within the neutral accent), as /x/ is, respectively, uvular, [χ]ⁱ, and velar, [x]^a: [χa'moŋ]ⁱ [xa-]^a /xa'mon/ *jamón*, [χe'mir]ⁱ [xe-]^a /xe'mir/ *gemir*, [di'χe]ⁱ [-xe]^a /'dixe/ *dije*; when word-final it is weaker, as it becomes an approximant of the same place of articulation, or even laryngeal: ['boχ, -h]ⁱ ['boɦ, -h]^a /'boχ/ *boj*; it is currently lost in: [re'lɔ(χ), -σ(h)]ⁱ [re'lɔ(ɦ), -σ(h)]^a /re'lɔx/ *reloj*.

In the two accents, there can be some variants for /x/, which are included in neutral pronunciation: respectively, a more vigorous articulation ([χ]ⁱ, voiceless uvular constrictive trill), or less vigorous, ([ɦ]^a, voiceless velar approximant), which we refer to here only. On the other hand, its transformation into [h] (laryngeal), which is very common in America and Andalusia, cannot be considered neutral, according to the criteria adopted here.

Approximants

6.2.5.1. The Spanish approximants are /j, w/: [ʰθjɛˈlo]ⁱ [ʰsjɛ-]^a /θjelo/ *cielo*, [ʰwɛˈβo] /ʰweβo/ *huevo*, [aʰweˈkar] /aweˈkar/ *ahuecar*; devoiced realizations after voiceless C are dialectal (or foreign): [ʰtjɛˈne; ↓ʰtj-] /tjene/ *tiene*, [kʰwatro; ↓kʰw-] /kwatro/ *cuatro*. Generally, /j/ only occurs after a tautosyllabic C, as in the previous examples, and in [rjɛˈɣo] /rjɛgo/ *riego*. Instead, at the beginning of a syllable, we have /j/ exclusively (§ 6.2.4.6, 6.2.4.1, 6.2.3), except in certain areas of America, such as Argentina, where it is found for *hiV*: [gʰjɛˈlo, ʰj-]ⁱ [gʰj-, ʰj-; j-]^a /jelo/ *hielo*, [gʰjɛˈβa, ʰj-]ⁱ [gʰj-, ʰj-; j-]^a /jerβa/ *hierba*, against [gʰjɛˈβa, ʰj-]ⁱ [gʰj-, ʰj-]^a /jerβa/ *yerba* (independently of the –non-neutral– reduction of /j/ to [j], in certain areas).

For /V^(#)ɸwV, V^(#)gɸwV/, in familiar pronunciation, there can be a simplification, through a velarized bilabial approximant, [β̠], for the first case; or a constrictive, [ɣ̠] (or [ʒ̠], cf § 9.14 of NPT/HPh), or a semi-constrictive, [w], up to the approximant [w] (both velar rounded): [aʰβwɛˈlo, aʰwɛ-, aʰβɛ-, aʰwɛ-] /aʰɸwelo/ *abuelo*, [laʰβwɛlta, laʰwɛ-, laʰβɛ-, laʰwɛ-] /laʰɸwelta/ *la vuelta*, [aʰɣwa, aʰʒa, aʰwa, aʰwa] /aʰgwa/ *agua*, [laʰɣwapeˈtona, laʰʒa-, laʰwa-, laʰwa-] /laʰgwapɛˈtona/ *la guapetona*.

Instead, for /[#]w, Vw/, in familiar pronunciation, a more vigorous realization is more frequent (compared to the phonemic transcription): [ʰɣɛˈβo, ʰwɛ-, ʰβɛ-] /weβo/, [aʰɣɛˈkar, aʰwɛ-, aʰβɛ-] /aweˈkar/. Even in the /n[#]w/ combination (cf § 6.2.1.1), we can have this more vigorous articulation: [unʰwɛˈβo, unʰɣɛ-, unʰwɛ-, unʰβɛ-] /unweβo/ *un huevo*. In all these cases, we can hear even syntagmatically divided realizations, [ɣw, βw] (and even, [ɣgw, mbw], for the last case), however it is doubtlessly better to avoid them.

6.2.5.2. As well as [j, w] and [β, δ] (/j, w/, /ɸ, ɸ/), there are three more approximant (taxo)phones, which, in –normal, not at all slovenly– spontaneous conversation, are the realization of /e, o, a/, in the sequences /CeV, CoV, CaV/; therefore we have, (semi-palatal) /e/ [j], (semi-velar rounded) /o/ [ɰ] and (semi-prevelar) /a/ [ɤ]: [pʰjɔɾ] /peˈoɾ/ *peor*, [tʰjaˈtro] /teˈatro/ *teatro*, [pʰwɛˈta] /poˈeta/ *poeta*, [kʰwaxuˈlar] /koaxuˈlar/ *coagular*, [uˈnɤɔˈɣa]ⁱ [-xa]^a /unaˈoxa/ *una hoja*, [lɤɔˈtra paˈraˈða] /laˈotra paˈraˈða/ *la otra parada*. In slower, or more solemn speech, we doubtlessly have [peˈoɾ, teˈatro, poˈɛta, koaxuˈlar, unaˈoˈɣa, laˈoˈtra paˈraˈða]ⁱ [-xa]^a, as the phonemic transcription indicates.

Furthermore, there are pronunciations which are currently considered to be uneducated: [pʰjɔɾ, tʰjaˈtro, pʰwɛˈta, kʰwaxuˈlar]; there *is* a difference, and it is more than enough to distinguish the three different realizations, even if the difference between [j, ɰ] and [j, w] might seem negligible (not only for foreigners, but also for natives who write articles and books, limiting themselves to only two extreme possibilities, also because of the lack of adequate symbols).

Trills

6.2.6.1. Spanish has an alveolar trill /r:/ [r:], with three rapid tappings of the tip of the tongue against the alveolar ridge (so, [r] would be enough, but experience prefers [r:]), and a tap /r/ [r], with a single rapid alveolar contact: [r:a'ro] /r:aro/ *raro*. In interphonemic transcriptions (concerning several languages), it is important to mark the chron(eme), because otherwise its nature could be hidden, and Spanish /r:/ might seem to be a simple trill (with two tappings, as Italian /r/ in stressed syllables: [raro]^{it} /raro/ *raro*).

The two Spanish types ([r, r:]) join together too, giving, for examples: [tjɛr:ra] /tjerra/ *tierra* (cf Italian [tɛr:ra] /terra/ *terra*), [la'r:a'ðjo] /la'r:adjo/ *la radio* (cf Italian [la'radjo]^{it} /la'radjo/ *la radio*). Furthermore, in Spanish, the two types are distinctive, between V (even if with length differences, for vowels too): [ka'ro] /karo/ *caro*, [karr:o] /karr:o/ *carro*; [pɛ'ro] /pero/ *pero*, [pɛrr:o] /perr:o/ *perro*; [enθe'rar]ⁱ [-s]^a /enθe'rar/ *encerrar*, [enθe'r:rar]ⁱ [-s]^a /enθe'r:rar/ *encerrar*.

In our phone(ma)tic analysis, [rr:] /rr:/ are heterosyllabic sequences, constituted by (syllable-final) [r[#]] /r[#]/ or (word-final) [r[#]] /r[#]/ + [r:] /r:/, with one + three (or four, to give more emphasis) tappings. They are not simple segments such as ⟨/r, r/⟩ (or ⟨r, r̄⟩ in the Hispanic tradition).

6.2.6.2. We now (systematically) examine the distribution of the two types. Apart from intervocalic context (just seen), with [rr:] /rr:/, where the use is phonemic, we also find [r:] after a pause or after heterosyllabic C (/n, l, s/): [r:a'ton] /r:a'ton/ *ratón*, [ʰon:ra] /ʰon:ra/ *honra*, [un'r:a'mo] /un'r:amo/ *un ramo*, [al:rɛde'dor] /al:rɛde'dor/ *alrededor*, [el'r:ɛi] /el'r:ei/ *el rey*, [is:r:ae'lita] /is:r:aelita/ *israelita*, [mi'r:ospaʃ]ⁱ [-s]^a /mi'r:opas/ *mis ropas*.

In the other contexts, [r] is normal, even before a pause, where the vibrations of the vocal folds stop at the same time as the tip of the tongue is removed from the alveolar ridge (therefore the following are not at all acceptable [-rə, -rə, -rə]): [mi'ra] /mira/ *mira*, [mi'rlo] /mirlo/ *mirlo*, [ʰɔrden] /ʰorðen/ *orden*, [tɾɛn] /tɾen/ *tren*, [aβrir] /aβrir/ *abrir*, [ofre'θɛr]ⁱ [-sɛr]^a /ofre'θɛr/ *ofrecer*, [pɛr'dɛr] /pɛr'dɛr/ *perder*, [poɾfa'βɔr] /poɾfa'βɔr/ *por favor*, [i'r po'raɣwa] /i'r po'raɣwa/ *ir por agua*.

In familiar pronunciation, [r] /r/ can be weakened in all cases, substituting it with [z]: [mi'za, 'mizlo, 'sɔzden, 'tzen, aβziɰ, ofze'θɛz]ⁱ [-sɛz]^a, [pez'dɛz, poɾfa'βɔz, 'iz po'zaɣwa]. On the contrary, in a more energetic or emphatic pronunciation, /r[#], r[#]/ can be strengthened into [r]: [mi'rlo, 'ɔrden, aβrir, ofre'θɛr]ⁱ [-sɛr]^a, [pɛr'dɛr, poɾfa'βɔr, i'r po'raɣwa]. However, neither of these two phones are indispensable for ⟨genuine⟩ pronunciation.

Laterals

6.2.7. There are two lateral phonemes in neutral Iberian Spanish, [l, λ]ⁱ /l, λ/; whilst in neutral American Spanish, the second merges with /j/ – [l, j]^a /l, λ/; moreover, /l/ has taxophones which are appropriately used, [l̥, λ̥] (it is not necessary to

mark explicitly [I], as long as the articulation is dental): [ˈlaːdo] /ˈlaðo/ *lado*, [kaˈloɾ] /kaˈlor/ *calor*, [kolˈɣar] /kolˈgar/ *colgar*, [ˈalto] ([-lto]) /ˈalto/ *alto*, [elˈθiːne]ⁱ ([el-θ-]) [elˈsiːne]^a ([elˈs-]) /elˈθiːne/ *el cine*, [koˈl̥t̥ʃon] [-l̥t̥ʃ-] /kolˈt̥ʃon/ *colchón*, [elˈɲoːno] /elˈɲono/ *el niño*, [elˈɣjuːnke, elˈj-] /elˈjunke/ *el yunke*, [ˈklaːse]ⁱ [-se]^a /ˈklase/ *clase*, [ˈdoːβle] /ˈðoβle/ *doble*, [elˈaːɣwa] /elˈaɰwa/ *el agua*, [ˈlaːmar]ⁱ [ja-]^a /ˈlaːmar/ *llamar*, [ˈbaːle]ⁱ [-je]^a /ˈbaːle/ *valle*, [konˈleːβando]ⁱ [-ɲɰ-, ɲj-]^a /konˈleːβando/ *conllevando*. Phonetically, before palatals, even the American accent has [ʎ], although it does not have the phoneme /ʎ/. In the same context, /j/ is articulated as a real constrictive, [j], or as a stopstricture, [ɟj].

Before a pause, even for /l/ (as for /n, r/ and for /d/), the vibrations of the vocal folds stop at the same time as the tip of the tongue is removed from the alveolar ridge (therefore, the following are not at all acceptable [-lə, -lʰ, -lɔ]): [ˈsɔl]ⁱ [ˈs-]^a /ˈsol/ *sol*, [ˈlaʊːrel] /ˈlaʊːrel/ *laurel*.

Structures

6.3. We treat the characteristics of the combination of words in connected speech, and then, above all, sentence-stress (as Spanish writing is quite explicit about word-stress, though not exactly without doubts and uncertainties, including possible oscillations).

Taxophonics

6.3.1.1. With regard to consonant assimilations, they have been dealt with in the sections of the respective parts. The combination of vowels within words, and between words in sentences, will be dealt with above all here.

Within a word, two same vowels tend to be reduced to only one, except in formal, slow or controlled speech: [alβaˈaːka, alβaˈka] /alβaˈaka/ *albahaca*, [aθaˈaːr, -θaːr]ⁱ [-s-]^a /aθaˈar/ *azahar*, [akreeˈðoːres, akreˈ-] /akreeˈðores/ *acreedores*, [beeˈmenθja, beˈ-]ⁱ [-sja]^a /beeˈmenθja/ *vehemencia*, [niˈiːliʃta, niˈ-] /niˈiːlista/ *nihilista*, [alkoˈoːl, alˈkoːl] /alkoˈol/ *alcohol*, [koopeˈraːr, koːo-, kopeˈ-] /koopeˈrar/ *cooperar*, [θooloˈχia, θooloˈ-]ⁱ [so-, -xia]^a /θooloˈxia/ *zoología*.

However, certain words, that otherwise would not be easily recognized, are not reduced: [kreˈenθja]ⁱ [-sja]^a /kreˈenθja/ *creencia*, [moˈoːso]ⁱ [-so]^a /moˈoso/ *mohoso*, [loˈoːr] /loˈor/ *loor*; other words can be reduced except in an intoneme: [leˈeːr, ˈleːr] /leˈer/ *leer*, [ˈleːe, ˈleː] /lee/ *lee*, [kreˈe, ˈkreː] /kreˈe/ *creé*, [paːseˈeːmos, paːʃjeˈ-, paːʃeˈ-] /paːseˈemos/ *paseemos*.

With different V, we have: [koːaɣuˈlaːdo, kwaː-] /koːaɣuˈlaðo/ *coagulado*, [arˈχenˈteo, -tjo]ⁱ [-x-]^a /arˈxenteo/ *argénteo*, [leoˈpaːdo, ljoː-] /leoˈpaðo/ *leopardo*.

6.3.1.2. On the contrary, in formal, slow or controlled speech, [j, j; w, w] can change into the vocoids [i, e; u, o]: [ˈbjaːχe; biˈa-]ⁱ [-xe]^a /ˈbjaxe/ *viaje*, [ˈʃwaːβe; ʃuˈa-]ⁱ [ˈswa-]^a /ˈswaβe/ *suave*, [ˈbjuːða; biˈu-] /ˈbjuða/ *viuda*, [ˈrwiːdo; ruˈi-] /ˈrwiðo/

ruido; [al'dja'no; alde'a-] /alde'ano/ *aldeano*, [ljal'taδ; leal-] /leal'taδ/ *lealtad*, [lirnja; -nea] /'linea/ *línea*, [twa'la; to'a-]ⁱ [-ja]^a /to'a'la/ *toalla*, [kwaɣu'lar; ko,a; ,koa-] /koa'gu'lar/ *coagular*, [rɔjal; r'e'al] /r'e'al/ *real*.

It must be remembered that there is a difference between normal pronunciation (not slow): [tja'tro, ,empjo'rar, 'pwe'ta, ,kwaɣu'lar] (/te'atro, empeo'rar, po'eta, koa'gu'lar/ *teatro, empeorar, poeta, coagular*) and <uneducated> pronunciation: [tja'tro, ,empjo'rar, 'pwe'ta, ,kwaɣu'lar], in addition to slow pronunciation: [te'atro, ,empeo'rar, po'eta, ,koa'gu'lar, ko,a-].

Except in particular cases, for rhythmic reasons (as will soon be seen), the pronunciation with <unauthorized> diphthongs is decidedly uneducated (although it is very widespread, especially in Latin America): [pa'is, ↓paɪs]ⁱ [-s]^a /pa'is/ *pais*, [ma'iθ, ↓maiθ]ⁱ [-s]^a /ma'iθ/ *maíz*, [ba'ul, ↓baul] /ba'ul/ *baúl*. The transformation from /ae, ao/ to /ai, au/ is equally uneducated: [kaen; ↓kain] /kaen/ *caen*, [trae'ran; ↓trai-] /trae'ran/ *traerán*, [bil'βao; ↓-au; ↓-aυ] /bil'βao/ *Bilbao*, [baka'lao; ↓-au; ↓-aυ] /baka'lao/ *bacalao*; in cases such as [e(ɣ)straorði'narɔjo, e(ɣ)straor-]ⁱ [-s]^a /e(k)straor-ði'narɔjo/ *extraordinario*, we also have the possibility of: [e(ɣ)strɔr-, e(ɣ)strɔr-]ⁱ [-s]^a.

6.3.1.3. It is not easy to assess the vocalic (/i, u/) or consonantal value (/j, w/) of *i*, *u* in *CiV*, *CuV* sequences; /i, u/ are definitely more probable near a stress and at the end of a word: [rɛs'frio]ⁱ [-s]^a /rɛs'frio/ *resfrió*, [rɛs'fri'ar]ⁱ [-s]^a /rɛs'fri'ar/ *resfriar*, but: [emfɔja'mento] /enfɔja'mento/ *enfriamiento* (and also: [rɛs'fɔja'ɔ]ⁱ [-s]^a /rɛs'fɔja'ɔ/ *resfriado*), [fluɣ'tuo] /fluk'tuo/ *fluctúo*, [fluɣ'tu'ar] /flukt'u'ar/ *fluctuar* (and also: [fluɣ'tu'ɔ'ɔ]ⁱ [-so]^a /flukt'u'oso/ *fluctuoso* as well as *suntuoso*, *virtuoso*, which have only [-twɔ'ɔ]ⁱ [-so]^a /-twoso/) but: [fluɣ'twa'θjɔn]ⁱ [-sj]^a /fluktwa'θjɔn/ *fluctuación*.

The infinitives with /i, u/ (which are prevalently short, and their derivatives, even when there is no longer the simple, original form) are: (*re-*, *mal-*)*criar*, *fiar*, *resfriar*, *enfriar*, *liar*, (*ex-*)*piar*, (*es-*, *is-*)*triar*, *guiar*, (*des-*)*viar*, *enviar*, *reenviar*; *puar*, *ruar*, *fluctuar*; *concluir*, *excluir*, *incluir*, *occluir*, *recluir*, (*a-*, *in-*, *re-*)*fluir*, *diluir*, (*re-*)*huir*, (*es-*)*muir*, (*re-*)*construir*, *instruir*, *estatuir*, (*re-*)*constituir*, *destituir*, *instituir*, *restituir*, *sustituir*, *intuir*. For *ui*, the pronunciation with /wi/ is frequent, as well.

Other cases of /i, u/ appear for short or compound forms: [aβi'ɔn] /aβi'ɔn/ *avión*, [bi'ɛnjo] /bi'ɛnjo/ *bienio*, [biu'niβoko] /βiu'niβoko/ *biunívoco*, [tri'ɛnjo] /tri'ɛnjo/ *trienio*, [tri'angulo] /tri'angulo/ *triángulo*, [djeθi'ɔtʃo, djɛ-]ⁱ [-si]^a /djeθi'ɔtʃo/ *dieciocho*, [beinti'ɔtʃo, bæi-] /βeinti'ɔtʃo/ *veintiocho*, [gɔ'ɔn] /gɔ'ɔn/ *guión*, [i'a-to] /i'ato/ *hiato*, [pri'ɔr] /pri'ɔr/ *prior*, [kri'anθa]ⁱ [-sa]^a /kri'anθa/ *crianza*, [fi'anθa]ⁱ [-sa]^a /fi'anθa/ *fianza*, [fi'a'ɔ] /fi'a'ɔ/ *fiado*, [fi'ambre] /fi'ambre/ *fiambre*, [pi'a'no] /pi'a'no/ *piano*, but: [trjaŋgu'lar] /trjaŋgu'lar/ *triangular*, [krja'turra] /krja'tura/ *criatura*, [fja'ɔr] /fja'ɔr/ *fiador*, [kon'fjanθa]ⁱ [-sa]^a /kon'fjanθa/ *confianza*, [fjam'brɛ'ra] /fjam'brɛ'ra/ *fiambrera*, [pja'niʃta]ⁱ [-sta]^a /pja'niʃta/ *pianista*. Let us note, logically: [tʃja'paʃ]ⁱ [-s]^a /tʃja'paʃ/ *Chiapas* (with no dropping of /j/ after /tʃ/).

We also have: [u'i'ða] /u'i'ða/ *huida* (as *huir*), [di'urno, 'dju-] /di'urno, 'dju-/ *diurno* (but: [dju'turno] /dju'turno/ *diuturno*), [xu'i'θjo, 'xwi-]ⁱ [xu'i'sjo, 'xwi-]^a /xu'i'θjo, 'xwi-/ *juicio* (but: [xwi'θjɔ'ɔ, 'xweθ]ⁱ [xwi'sjɔ'ɔ, 'xwes]^a /xwi'θjoso, 'xweθ/ *juicioso*, *juez*), [tri'umfo] /tri'unfo/ *triunfo*, [trium'fal, trju-] /trium'fal, trju-/ *triunfal*. For

my, we normally have [ˈmwi] /ˈmwi/, but also [ˈmui] /ˈmui/ is frequent (even if it is often considered as dialectal).

Preferably, words like the following have /ˈwi/, but pronunciation with /uˈi/ is common, too: *circuito, fortuito, gratuito, suizo, casuista, ruido, ruin, ruina, arruino*.

However, in fast speech, forms with /uˈV, iˈV/ easily become /ˈwV, ˈjV/: [ˌdeʃtruˈir, deʃtrwɪr]ⁱ [-s]^a /deʃtruˈir/ *destruir*, [ˌkonʃtruˈiːdo, konʃstrwɪˈdo]ⁱ [-s]^a /konʃtruˈiːdo/ *construido*, [fiˈaːmoʃ, ˈfjaːmoʃ]ⁱ [-s]^a /fiˈaːmoʃ/ *fiamos*, [aɣtuˈar, aɣˈtwar] /aɣtuˈar/ *actuar*, [kaˈriːantʃo, kaˈrjaːntʃo] /kaˈriːantʃo/ *cariancho*, [ˌbeintiˈuːno, beinˈtjuːno] /ˌbeintiˈuːno/ *veintiuno*.

6.3.1.4. *Between words*, clusters of V are more varied and more numerous, but the criteria are the same. With identical V, reduction is greatly favored: [laaˈrːɛɣlo, ˌɫaːr-, ˌlar-] /laaˈrːɛɣlo/ *la arreglo*, [lee(ɣ)ʃˈpliːko, ˌɫɛʃ-, ˌleʃ-]ⁱ [-s]^a /lee(k)ʃˈpliːko/ *le explico*, [ˌloolβiˈde, ˌɫwo-, ˌlo-] /ˌloolβiˈde/ *lo olvidé*, [ˈaŋgulo oβˈtuʃo] /ˈaŋgulo oβˈtuso/ *ángulo obtuso*, [imˌplaˈkaːβle enˈkono, imˌplaˈkaː βleŋ-] /imˌplaˈkaːβle enˈkono/ *implacable encono*; [laˈpɾɛːʃa ˈaːθe uˈnaːntʃor rɛˈmaːŋso, laˈpɾɛː ˈʃaːθe]ⁱ [-sa, -se, -so]^a /laˈpɾɛː ˈaːθe uˈnaːntʃor rɛˈmaːŋso/ *la presa hace un ancho remanso*, [eˈlaire ˈentra ʃilˈβando, eˈlai ˈren-]ⁱ [sil-]^a /eˈlaire ˈentra silˈβando/ *el aire entra silbando*, [ˌmazˌβɛɲˌ ˈkwatɾo ˈoːxos keˈdosʃ, ˌkwatɾo-]ⁱ [ˌmaz-, -xos, -os]^a /ˌmasˌβɛn ˈkwatɾo ˈoːxos keˈdos/ *más ven cuatro ojos que dos*.

If the V are different, we have: [loaˈrːɛɣlo, ˌɫaːr-] /loaˈrːɛɣlo/ *lo arreglo*, [ˌlaːoβˌ ʃɛrˌβɛ, ˌɫɔ-]ⁱ [-s]^a /ˌlaːoβˌ ʃɛrˌβɛ/ *la observé*, [loe(ɣ)ʃˈpliːko, ˌɫɛʃ-]ⁱ [-s]^a /loe(k)ʃˈpliːko/ *lo explico*, [lae(ɣ)ʃˈpliːko, ˌɫɛʃ-]ⁱ [-s]^a /lae(k)ʃˈpliːko/ *la explico*, [ˌloimˌpliːko, ˌɫim-] /ˌloimˌpliːko/ *lo implico*, [ˌlaimˌpliːko, ˌɫim-] /ˌlaimˌpliːko/ *la implico*, [ˈtoːdo aˈkeːlo, ˈtoː ˌɫɔa-]ⁱ [-jo]^a /ˈtoːdo aˈkeːlo/ *todo aquello*, [ˈtriste oˈkaːʃo, ˈtrɪʃ ˌtjo-]ⁱ [-is-, -so]^a /ˈtriste oˈkaːʃo/ *triste ocaso*, [entɾeˈiluːʃjoneʃ, entɾi-]ⁱ [-sjoneʃ]^a /entɾeˈiluːʃjoneʃ/ *entre ilusiones*, [ˈpuːdo auˈsentarˌʃe, ˈpuː ˌɫɔau-]ⁱ [-senˈtarse]^a /ˈpuːdo auˈsentarˌʃe/ *pudo ausentarse*, [ˈɛːroɛ immoˈrtal, ˈɛːrɔɛ, iˌm-, iˌa-, ˈɛː rɔɟi-] /ˈɛːroɛ immoˈrtal/ *héroe inmortal*, [paˈlaːθjo auˈɣusto, paˈlaː ˌθjɔau-]ⁱ [-sjɔ-, -sto]^a /paˈlaːθjo auˈɣusto/ *palacio augusto*; [ʃɛˈɣun ʃɛˌanoˈtaːdo, ʃjano-]ⁱ [s-, s-]^a /ʃɛˈɣun ʃɛˌanoˈtaːdo/ *según se ha notado*, [deˈamboz ˈmoːdoʃ, ˌɫjam-]ⁱ [-s]^a /deˈamboz ˈmoːdoʃ/ *de ambos modos*.

Obviously, the function of the vocalic elements that come into contact also count. In fast speech, a grammeme-final V seems rather redundant; thus, it can be dropped, even where its morphological function may seem important (however, there are all the other elements which compensate adequately).

Thus, one could quite easily achieve even <zero>, even with different V: [ˌlaːβɾiˌrɛ, ˌɫɫa-, ˌɫaβ-] /ˌlaːβɾiˌrɛ/ *la abríre*, [ˌloˈoːdjo, ˌɫɔ-, ˌɫɔ-] /ˌloˈoːdjo/ *lo odio*, [miˈiːxo, ˌmjiˌ-, ˌmiˌ-]ⁱ [-xo]^a /miˈiːxo/ *mi hijo*, [ˌlaeʃˌpɔˌʃa, ˌɫɛʃ-, ˌleʃ-]ⁱ [-sˌpɔˌʃa]^a /ˌlaeʃˌpɔˌʃa/ *la esposa*, [ˌlaˈoːra, ˌɫɔ-, ˌɫɔ-] /ˌlaˈoːra/ *la hora*, [ˌlaiˈxiˌta, ˌɫi-, ˌli-]ⁱ [-x-]^a /ˌlaiˈxiˌta/ *la hijita*, [ˌloˈuːniko, ˌɫu-, ˌlu-] /ˌloˈuːniko/ *lo único*, [ˌlouˈnjeron, ˌɫu-, ˌlu-] /ˌlouˈnjeron/ *lo unieron*, [meˈiːβa, ˌmjiˌ-, ˌmiˌ-] /meˈiːβa/ *me iba*, [meˌimaˈxiˌno, ˌmei-, ˌmji-, ˌmi-]ⁱ [-x-]^a /meˌimaˈxiˌno/ *me imagino*.

6.3.1.5. Even clusters of various V are frequent in these examples (taken from Navarro Tomás, but retranscribed and completed): [eʃkaˈlɛːra aˈrriːβa, ˌɫɛˌraˈrriː-]ⁱ

[eska-]^a /eska'lera ar'riβa/ *escalera arriba*, [a'ma'ða eʃ'poʃa, a'ma' ðɛʃ-, ðeʃ-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /a'maða eʃ'poʃa/ *amada esposa*, [o'ferta in'xuʃta, o'fɛɾ tɛ̃ɪn-, -tɪn-]ⁱ [-ŋx-]^a /oferta in'xusta/ *oferta injusta*, [pa'laβra o'ʃa'ða, pa'la βɾɛo-, βro-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /pa'laβra o'saða/ *palabra osada*, [ka'ʃa u'milde, 'ka' ʃɛu-, ʃu-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /'kasa u'milde/ *casa humilde*, [kɛ're a'βlaɾ, 'kɛ' rja-, -ra-] /kɛ're a'βlaɾ/ *quiere hablar*, [pwe'ðe eʃkriβiɾ, 'pwe' ðɛʃ-, ðeʃ-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /pwe'ðe eʃkriβiɾ/ *puede escribir*.

Also: [nɔmbɾe i'lustɾe, 'nɔm bɾɪ-, bri-] /nɔmbɾe i'lustɾe/ *nombre ilustre*, [tɛ'ne oɾ'ɣu'lo, tɛ' njo-, no-]ⁱ [-jo]^a /tɛ'ne oɾ'ɣu'lo/ *tiene orgullo*, [χente u'milde, χen tju-; tu-]ⁱ [x-]^a /χente u'milde/ *gente humilde*, [ka'ʃi apa'ɣa'ðo, 'ka' ʃja-]ⁱ [-si, sj-]^a /kasi apa'ɣa'ðo/ *casi apagado*, [mi, eʃpe'ranθa, ,mieʃ-, ,mjeʃ-]ⁱ [-es-, -sa]^a /miespe'ranθa/ *mi esperanza*, [ka'ʃi impo'ʃiβle, 'ka' ʃim-]ⁱ [-si, si-]^a /kasi impo'ʃiβle/ *casi imposible*, [mioβliɣa'θjon, mjo-]ⁱ [-sj-]^a /mioβliɣa'θjon/ *mi obligación*, [niunaβeθ, niu-, nju-]ⁱ [-es]^a /niunaβeθ/ *ni una vez*.

And also: [gɾito a'ɣu'ðo, 'gɾi twa-] /gɾito a'ɣu'ðo/ *grito agudo*, [pɔ'ko eʃ'fweɾθo, 'pɔ' kweʃ-, keʃ-]ⁱ [es-, -so]^a /pɔ'ko eʃ'fweɾθo/ *poco esfuerzo*, [nɛ'ɣɾo iŋ'fjɛɾno, 'nɛ' ɣɾwiŋ-, ɣɾiŋ-] /nɛ'ɣɾo iŋ'fjɛɾno/ *negro infierno*, [kwarto oʃ'ku'ro, 'kwaɾ tɔoʃ-, toʃ-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /kwarto oʃ'ku'ro/ *cuarto oscuro*, [eŋ'ɣaɾo u'ma'no, eŋ'ɣa ɾɔu-, ɾu-] /eŋ'ɣaɾo u'ma'no/ *engaño humano*, [suamiʃ'tað, ʃwa-]ⁱ [s-, s-]^a /suamiʃ'tað/ *su amistad*, [im'petu eʃpa'n'toʃo, -tu eʃ-, -pe tweʃ-]ⁱ [-es-, -so]^a /im'petu eʃpa'n'toʃo/ *ímpetu espantoso*, [triβu iŋ'ɣɾata, 'triβ wiŋ-] /triβu iŋ'ɣɾata/ *tribu ingrata*, [poɾsuo'nɔɾ, ʃwo-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /poɾsuo'nɔɾ/ *por su honor*, [eʃ'piɾitu u'ma'no, -ri tu-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /eʃ'piɾitu u'ma'no/ *espíritu humano*, [lɛ'ɣa aaðo'raɾ, 'lɛ'ɣa aɔo-, 'lɛ' ɣaɔo-]ⁱ [lɛ-]^a /lɛ'ɣa aaðo'raɾ/ *llega a adorar*, [iβa aenθen'dɛɾ, 'iβa en-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /iβa aenθen'dɛɾ/ *iba a encender*.

Further examples still: [beŋ'ganθa ai'ra'ða, -an θɛai-, -an θai-]ⁱ [-sa, s-]^a /beŋ'ganθa ai'ra'ða/ *venganza airada*, [eʃ'taβa aɔ'ɣa'ða, -eʃ'ta βɛao-, βao-]ⁱ [es-]^a /eʃ'taβa aɔ'ɣa'ða/ *estaba ahogada*, [ɾo'ʃa'ða au'ɾo'ra, ɾo'ʃa' ðɛau-, ðau-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /ɾo'ʃa'ða au'ɾo'ra/ *rosada aurora*, [kulta eu'ɾo'pa, 'kul tɛu-, teu-] /kulta eu'ɾo'pa/ *culta Europa*, [a'pɾende aa'βlaɾ, a'pɾɛn djaa-, dja-] /a'pɾende aa'βlaɾ/ *aprende a hablar*, [aurea eʃ'pa'ða, 'auɾja, ,au ɾɛɛʃ'pa'ða]ⁱ [-s-]^a /aurea eʃ'pa'ða/ *áurea espada*, [mwɛɾte ai'ra'ða, 'mwɛɾ tɛai-, tai-] /mwɛɾte ai'ra'ða/ *muerte airada*, [pɾe'ʃuɾme aon'daɾ, pɾe'ʃuɾ mjaon-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /pɾe'ʃuɾme aon'daɾ/ *presume ahondar*, [fɾɛnte au'ɣuʃta, 'fɾɛn tɛau-, tau-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /fɾɛnte au'ɣuʃta/ *frente augusta*, [biɾ'χi'neo eŋ'kanto, -ɲɔo, -ɲo]ⁱ [-x-]^a /biɾ'χi'neo eŋ'kanto/ *virgíneo encanto*.

6.3.1.6. Examples of vowel clusters in sentences continue: [no'tiθja a'lɛ'ɣɾe, no'ti θja'lɛ-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /no'tiθja a'lɛ'ɣɾe/ *noticia alegre*, [ɾɛχja eʃ'tiɾpe, 'ɾɛ χɛɛʃ-, χjeʃ-]ⁱ [-x-, -s-]^a /ɾɛχja eʃ'tiɾpe/ *regia estirpe*, [gloɾja iŋ'moɾ'tal, iɾ-, ia-, 'gloɾ ɾɛi-] /gloɾja iŋ'moɾ'tal/ *gloria inmortal*, [eʃ'tanθja o'kulta, eʃ'tan θɛjo-, θjo-]ⁱ [es-, -sja]^a /eʃ'tanθja o'kulta/ *estancia oculta*, [χuʃtiθja u'ma'na, χuʃti θɛju-, θju-]ⁱ [xus'ti's-]^a /χuʃtiθja u'ma'na/ *justicia humana*, [na'ðje a'ku'ðe, 'na' ðja-] /na'ðje a'ku'ðe/ *nadie acude*, [χɛ'ɲjo aʃtu'to, χɛ' ɲɔwaʃ-]ⁱ [χɛ-, -s-]^a /χɛ'ɲjo aʃtu'to/ *genio astuto*, [ʃi'lɛnθjo elo'kwɛnte, ʃi'lɛn θjɔwe-]ⁱ [si-, -sjo]^a /ʃi'lɛnθjo elo'kwɛnte/ *silencio elocuente*, [o'θjo i'nutil, 'o θjɔwi-]ⁱ [-sjo]^a /o'θjo i'nutil/ *ocio inútil*.

Also: [nɛ'θjo oɾ'ɣu'lo, 'nɛ θjɔɔɾ-, θjɔɾ-]ⁱ [-sj-, -jo]^a /nɛ'θjo oɾ'ɣu'lo/ *necio orgullo*, [ʃiɾtjo um'bɾoʃo, 'ʃiɾ tɛɔum-]ⁱ [si-, -so]^a /ʃiɾtjo um'bɾoʃo/ *sitio umbroso*, [bwe'lβo aa-

'tarlo, -βo a't-, 'bweɪ βwa't] /'bweɪβo aatarlo/ *vuelvo a atarlo*, [ˈbɛŋgo aempeθar, ˈbɛŋ gwaem-, gwɛem-, gwem-]ⁱ [-sar]^a /ˈbɛŋgo aempeθar/ *vengo a empezar*, [ˈkwɛrpo aɪrɔ'so, ˈkwɛr pɔɪi-, pɔai-] /ˈkwɛrpo aɪroso/ *cuerpo airoso*, [diʃpweʃto aɔβedeθɛr, diʃpweʃ tɔɪo-, tɔao-]ⁱ [-s'pwɛs-, -sɛr]^a /diʃpwesto aɔβedeθɛr/ *dispuesto a obedecer*, [ˈfaʊsto auʃpiθjo, ˈfaʊ tɔɪuʃ-, tɔauʃ-]ⁱ [-st-, -s'pi:sjo]^a /ˈfaʊsto auʃpiθjo/ *fausto auspicio*.

And also: [an'tiɣwa altiβeθ, an'ti ɣwal-]ⁱ [-ɛs]^a /an'tiɣwa altiβeθ/ *antigua altivez*, [ˈlɛŋgwa e(ɣ)ʃ'traɲa, ˈlɛŋ gwɛe-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /ˈlɛŋgwa e(k)stɾaɲa/ *lengua extraña*, [ɛʃ'ta'twa im'moβil, im-, ia-, ɛʃ'ta' tɔɪi-]ⁱ [ɛs-]^a /ɛstatwa im'moβil/ *estatua inmóvil*, [ˈaɣwa olo'rɔ'sa, ˈa ɣwɪo-] /ˈaɣwa olo'rosa/ *agua olorosa*, [ˈfatwa u,mani'dað, ˈfa tɔɪu-] /ˈfatwa umani'dað/ *fatua humanidad*, [ˈmu'two a'mɔr, ˈmu' tɔɪa-] /ˈmutwo a'mor/ *mutuo amor*, [ˈarðwo em'peɲo, ˈar ðwɛem-] /ˈardwo em'peɲo/ *arduo empeño*, [pɛr'pɛtwo im'pɛrjo, pɛr'pɛ tɔɪim-] /pɛr'petwo im'pɛrjo/ *perpetuo imperio*, [kon'ti'nwo e'lɔxjo, kon'ti nɔɪe-]ⁱ [-xjo]^a /kon'tinwo e'lɔxjo/ *continuo elogio*.

Lastly: [ˈfatwo oɾɣu'lo, ˈfa tɔɪoɾ-, tɔoɾ-]ⁱ [-jo]^a /ˈfatwo oɾɣu'lo/ *fatuo orgullo*, [ˈmonʃtrwo u'ma'no, ˈmoŋʃ tɾwɔu-, tɾwɔu-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /ˈmonʃtrwo u'mano/ *monstruo humano*, [ˈrɛxja au'tori'dað, ˈrɛx ɣɪu-, ɣjau-]ⁱ [-x-]^a /ˈrɛxja au'tori'dað/ *regia autoridad*, [koɾrɪjo aɛspe'rarlo, ɪɛʃ-, ɛʃ-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /koɾrɪjo aɛspe'rarlo/ *corrió a esperarlo*, [pa'laθjo au'ɣusto, pa'la θjɔau-, θjɔɪu-]ⁱ [-sjo-, -us-]^a /pa'laθjo au'ɣusto/ *palacio augusto*, [i'ni'kwo au'ɣurjo, i'ni' kɔɪau-, kɔɪɪu-] /i'nikwo au'ɣurjo/ *inicio augurio*, [em'bi'djo aeu'sɛβjo, em'bi' djaɛu-, djaɛu-, djɪɛu-, djɔɛu-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /em'bidjo aeu'sɛβjo/ *envidia a Eusebio*.

6.3.1.7. The conjunctions *y*, *o* (and their variants *e*, *u*), between *V* in different words (even if with /wV/), are normally realized as [j, w] /j, w/ (but also with [ɟ, ɔ]): [ˈka'sa ʃwɛɪta, ʃwɛe-]ⁱ [-sa]^a /ˈkasa ʃwɛɪta/ *casa y huerta*, [ˈaɣwa ʃaire, ʃa-] /ˈaɣwa ʃaire/ *agua y aire*, [ʃaŋɣɾjɛnta ʃantʃa, ʃa-] /ʃaŋɣɾjɛnta ʃantʃa/ *sangrienta y ancha*, [a'paɣa jɛn'θjɛnde, jɛ-]ⁱ [-sj-]^a /a'paɣa jɛn'θjɛnde/ *apaga y enciende*, [ˈka'le jɛʃ'ku'tʃɛ, jɛ-]ⁱ [-jɛ jɛs-, jɛ-]^a /ˈka'le jɛʃ'ku'tʃɛ/ *calle y escuche*, [soβɾina ʃi'ɣa, ʃi-]ⁱ [so-, -xa]^a /soβɾina ʃixa/ *sobrina e hija*, [ri'kɛθa jin'duʃtrja, jin-]ⁱ [-sa-, -st-]^a /ri'kɛθa jin'duʃtrja/ *riqueza e industria*, [ˈɛsta wa'kɛ'la, ɔa-]ⁱ [ɛs-, -ja]^a /ˈɛsta wa'kɛ'la/ *esta o aquella*, [ˈblanɰa wa'θul, ɔa-]ⁱ [-sul]^a /ˈblanɰa ɔa'θul/ *blanca o azul*, [ʃjɛ'tɛ 'wɔ'tʃɔ, 'wɔ-]ⁱ [sj-]^a /ʃjɛ'tɛ u'ɔ'tʃɔ/ *siete u ocho*, [ˈu'no 'wɔ'tro, 'wɔ-] /ˈuno u'otro/ *uno u otro*.

The real language (ie the spoken language) shows how grammar futilely complicates things, given that the normal pronunciation of the four written forms (*y*, *e*; *o*, *u*) is the same (for *e* there is [ɟ], too). Naturally, schools have then reinforced the <need> for distinction, imposing it on pronunciation too; thus slowing down emission, or paying attention (to spelling), or for the sake of clarity, /i, e; o, u/ can come up again.

6.3.1.8. Usually (except in slow speech), a final *C*, followed by an initial *V*, in words without breaks, resyllabifies: [e'lɔ'ro] /e'lɔro/ *el oro*, [u'nɔmbɾɛ] /u'nɔmbɾɛ/ *un hombre*, [ˈmutʃɔ so'nɔrɛʃ]ⁱ [so-, -ɛs]^a /ˈmutʃɔ so'nɔrɛʃ/ *muchos honores*, [ˈlu θa'ma'ri'la]ⁱ [sa-, -ja]^a /ˈlu θa'ma'ri'la/ *luz amarilla*.

Hence, there is no difference between: *helado* and *el hado* [e'la'ðo] /e'laðo/, *elegi-*

do and *el ejido* [ele'χi'ðo]ⁱ [-x-]^a /ele'xiðo/, *helecho* and *el hecho* [e'lE'tʃo] /e'letʃo/, *heleno* and *el heno* [e'lE'no] /e'lE'no/, *la sabes* and *las aves* [la'ʃa'βeʃ]ⁱ [la'sa'βeʃ]^a /la'sa'βeʃ/, *enaguas* and *en aguas* [e'na'ɣwaʃ]ⁱ [-s]^a /e'naɣwas/, *enojo* and *en ojo* [e'nɔ'χo]ⁱ [-xo]^a /e'noxo/.

In emphatic or vigorous pronunciation, or in singing, after stressed V, the continuous non-diphonic C (voiced: /m, n, ɲ; l, λ/, and voiceless: /f, θ, s, x/ – but not /r, rr:/, for which length is essential), instead of the normal structure, with [V·CV], often have [V^CCCV]: [u'mo, "um^mo] /'umo/ *humo*, [a'na, "aⁿna] /'ana/ *Ana*, [ba'le, "ba^lle] /'bale/ *vale*, [χE'fe, "χE^ffe]ⁱ [xE-]^a /'xefe/ *jefe*, [di'θe, "di^θθe]ⁱ [-se, -s^e]^a /'diθe/ *dice*, [ka'ʃa, "ka^ʃa]ⁱ [-sa, -s^a]^a /'kasa/ *casa*, [i'χo, "i^xχo]ⁱ [-xo, -x^xo]^a /'ixo/ *hijo*.

6.3.1.9. Phonetically, two same C are realized as a contained gemination, /CC/ [CC]: [iⁿnume'raβle] /innume'raβle/ *innumerable*, [siⁿneθe'ʃi'daðo]ⁱ [siⁿneθe-]^a /sinneθe'ʃi'dað/ *sin necesidad*, [oββjo] /oββjo/ *obvio*, [suββen'θjɔn]ⁱ [su-, -s^j-]^a /suββen'θjɔn/ *subvención*, [e'dað di'tʃosa]ⁱ [-sa]^a /e'dað di'tʃosa/ *edad dichosa*, [χuβen'tuð ðo'raða]ⁱ [xu-]^a /xuβen'tuð ðo'raða/ *juventud dorada*, [korθE^l li'χE'ro]ⁱ [-sE^l li'χE-]^a /korθel li'xero/ *corcel ligero*, [e'lloβo] /elloβo/ *el lobo*, [luθ θe'nital]ⁱ [-s s-]^a /luθ θe'nital/ *luz cenital*, [dʒEθ θi'ɣar:os]ⁱ [-s s-, -os]^a /dʒeθ θi'ɣar:os/ *diez cigarros*, [los ʃe'ɲores]ⁱ [-s s-, -es]^a /losse'ɲores/ *los señores*, [dos so'βri:nos]ⁱ [-s s-, -os]^a /dos so'βri:nos/ *dos sobrinos*.

The difference between [C] and [CC] is more than enough (and what is necessary) to distinguish cases such as: [uno'βi'lo]ⁱ [-jo]^a /uno'βi'lo/ *un ovillo* and [unno'βi'lo]ⁱ [-jo]^a /unno'βi'lo/ *un novillo*, [so'nombres]ⁱ [s-, -s]^a /so'nombres/ *son hombres* and [son'nombres]ⁱ [s-, -s]^a /son'nombres/ *son nombres*, [a^kel'oro] /a^kel'oro/ *aquel oro* and [a^kel'oro] /a^kel'oro/ *aquel loro*, [ma'ʃoβran]ⁱ [-s]^a /ma'ʃoβran/ *más obran* and [mas'ʃoβran]ⁱ [-s 's-]^a /mas'ʃoβran/ *más sobran*.

The prefix /sub/ *sub-*, before /r:/, is obviously heterosyllabic: [suβ-r:a'jar] /suβ-r:a'jar/ *subrayar*; the same occurs, with other C, when the affix is clearly perceived: [suβ-limi'nal]ⁱ [-s]^a /suβ-limi'nal/ *subliminal*.

For *-dl-*, the syllabification is /d·l/: [mi'rað-lo] /mi'raðlo/ *miradlo*; for *-tl-*, </t·l/i> (ie /d·l/i) and *-tl/a* prevail: [aðlaʃ]ⁱ [a'tlas]^a /aðlas, 'atlas/ *atlas*, [að'le'ta]ⁱ [at'le'ta]^a /að'le'ta, a'tle-/ *atleta*.

6.3.1.10. As has already been mentioned, spontaneous and normal pronunciation –for heterosyllabic (voiced or voiceless) stops– has non-stopped realizations: voiced before voiced C, and half-voiced before voiceless ones: [aβto] /aβto, -pt-/ *apto*, [doɣ'tor] /doɣ'tor, -k't-/ *doctor*, [oβte'ner] /oβte'ner/ *obtener*, [aðki'rir] /aðki'rir/ *adquirir*, [aβdi'kar] /aβdi'kar/ *abdicar*, [aðβer'tir] /aðβer'tir/ *advertir*, [ekliβ-ʃar]ⁱ [-s]^a /ekliβ'sar, -p's-/ *eclipsar*, [konθeβ'θjɔn]ⁱ [-seβ'sjɔn]^a /konθeβ'θjɔn, -p'θ-/ *concepción*, [suβ-ju'ɣar]ⁱ [s-]^a /suβju'ɣar/ *subyugar*, [að-ja'θente]ⁱ [-s]^a /aðja'θente/ *adyacente*, [aɣ'θjɔn]ⁱ [-s]^a /aɣ'θjɔn, ak-/ *acción*, [eɣ'samen]ⁱ [-s]^a /eɣ'samen, ek-/ *examen*, [aβneɣa'θjɔn]ⁱ [-sɔn]^a /aβneɣa'θjɔn/ *abnegación*, [að'mos'fera]ⁱ [-s]^a /að'mos'fera, at'm-/ *atmósfera*, [aðmi'raβle] /aðmi'raβle/ *admirable*, [tEɣnika, -ɲn-] /tEɣnika, -kn-/ *técnica*, [diɣno, -ɲno] /diɣno/ *digno*, [suβma'ri:no] /suβma'ri:no/ *submarino*; (fully voiced or, respectively, voiceless) stop realizations are typical of

emphasis ^{or} attention (to spelling).

Lastly, we see some cases of complex consonant clusters: [oβ̞ʂtaˈkulo]ⁱ [-s]^a /oβ̞-
takulo/ *obstáculo*, [að̞ʂˈkrito]ⁱ [-s]^a /að̞ʂˈkrito/ *adscrito*, [kon̞ʂtante]ⁱ [-s]^a /kon̞ʂtante/
constante.

Stress

6.3.2.1. Spanish spelling is quite satisfactory regarding the indication of word stress; however, some doubts remain concerning clusters of graphic VV, above all with *i*, *u*; furthermore, there are possible oscillations, and differences with respect to Portuguese or Italian.

The position of stress is distinctive (and we can also find threefold phonemic contrasts, the first of which are nouns, indicated graphically too), as in: [ˈaːnimo] /ˈaːnimo/ *ánimo*, [aˈniːmo] /aˈniːmo/ *animo* and [aniˈmo] /aniˈmo/ *animó*; [konˈtiːnwo] /konˈtiːnwo/ *continuo*, [kontiˈnuo] /kontiˈnuo/ *continúo* and [kontiˈnwo] /kontiˈnwo/ *continúo*; [liˈmite] /liˈmite/ *límite*, [liˈmirte] /liˈmirte/ *límite*, [limiˈtɛ] /limiˈtɛ/ *limité*; [deˈpoʂito]ⁱ [-s]^a /deˈpoʂito/ *depósito*, [depoˈʂito]ⁱ [-s]^a /depoˈʂito/ *deposito*, [depoʂiˈto]ⁱ [-s]^a /depoʂiˈto/ *deposító*.

For stress oscillations, some examples follow: *acné*, *acne*; *aeróstato*, *aerostato*; *ambrosía*, *ambrosia*; *atmósfera*, *atmosfera*; *austriaco*, *austriaco*; *balaustre*, *balaústre*; *cartomancia*, *cartomancia* (but only *farmacia*); *cíclope*, *ciclope*; *conclave*, *cónclave*; *dinamo*, *dínamo*; *elixir*, *elíxir*; *etiope*, *etiope* (but only *miope*); *gladiolo*, *gladiolo*; *ibero*, *ibero*; *misil*, *mísil*; *olimpiada*, *olimpiáda*; *orgia*, *orgia*; *ósmosis*, *osmosis*; *pelicano*, *pelicano*; *pensil*, *pénsil*; *pentagrama*, *pentágrama*; *período*, *periodo*; *policromo*, *policromo*; *polígloto*, *poligloto*; *radar*, *rádar*; *reptil*, *réptil*; *reuma*, *reúma*; *termostato*, *termóstato*; *utopía*, *utopia*; *varices*, *várices*.

6.3.2.2. Lexical compounds and adverbs ending in *-mente*, keep quite a strong stress even on the first element (according to the scale: [ː], [ˌ], [ˑ]): [ˌkortaβolsas]ⁱ [-sas]^a /ˌkortaβolsas/ *cortabolsas* (cf [ˌkortaˈðoːra] /kortaˈðoːra/ *cortadora*), [ˌiŋkaˈpje] /ˌiŋkaˈpje/ *hincapié*, [ˌentreˈdos]ⁱ [-s]^a /ˌentreˈdos/ *entredós* (cf [ˌentreˈdoz muˈtʃaˈtʃos]ⁱ [-os]^a /ˌentreˈdos muˈtʃaˈtʃos/ *entre dos muchachos*), [rɛˌalˈmente] /rɛˌalˈmente/ *realmente*, [berˌðaˌdeˌraˈmente] /berˌðaˌdeˌraˈmente/ *verdaderamente*, [ˌfaθilˈmente]ⁱ [-s]^a /ˌfaθilˈmente/ *fácilmente*. Also: [ˌtoðaˈβia] /ˌtoðaˈβia/ *todavía*, [aˑʂiˈmizmo]ⁱ [aˑʂiˈmis-]^a /aˑʂiˈmismo/ *asimismo* (as can be seen in the last example, if a first /l/ is immediately followed by another /l/, it becomes [ˑ]; on the other hand, however, if the form were with only one /l/, </asiˈmismo/>, we should have <[aˑʂiˈmizmo]ⁱ [asiˈmis-]^a>).

To begin to acknowledge the different stress patterns, compared –for instance– to Italian, we give some useful examples: (final stressed) *acentúo*, *amplío*, *varío*, (stressed on the last but one syllable) *abdico*, *altero*, *animo*, *celebro*, *certifico*, *computo*, *convoco*, *denomino*, *deposito*, *disputo*, *edifico*, *indico*, *integro*, *interrogo*, *limito*, *medito*, *modifico*, *modulo*, *penetro*, *significo* /signifiko/, *termino*, *venero*, *violo* /ˌbjolo/, *visito* /biˈsito/, *limpio* /ˌlimpjo/. Furthermore: [aˈnɛːmja] /aˈnɛːmja/ *anemia*, [biˈɣamja] /biˈɣamja/ *bigamia*, [karamˈboːla] /karamˈbola/ *carambola*, [diʂˈpurta]ⁱ

[-s-]^a /ðis'puta/ *disputa*, [e'lɛ'na] /e'lɛna/ *Elena*, [en,θiklo'pɛ'ðja]ⁱ [-si-]^a /enθiklo'pedja/ *enciclopedia*, [far'ma'θja]ⁱ [-s-]^a /far'maθja/ *farmacia*, ['mjɔ'pe] /'mjope/ *miope*, [pa'rɔ'ðja] /pa'rɔðja/ *parodia*, [te'rarpja] /te'rapja/ *terapia*; obviously, forms such as [a'pɛndiθe]ⁱ [-se]^a /a'pɛndiθe/ *apéndice* are less risky, at least when reading.

Let us also note: [r:a'θɔn]ⁱ [-s-]^a /r:a'θɔn/ *razón*, [r:a'θɔ'neʃ]ⁱ [-sɔ'nes]^a /r:a'θɔnes/ *razones*, ['birχɛn]ⁱ [-x-]^a /'birχɛn/ *virgen*, ['birχeneʃ]ⁱ [-xenes]^a /'birχenes/ *virgenes*, and lastly: [ka'raχter] /ka'raχter, -kt-/ *carácter*, [karaχ'tɛ'reʃ]ⁱ [-s]^a /karaχ'teres, -kt-/ *caracteres*, [r:ɛ'χimɛn]ⁱ [-x-]^a /r:ɛximɛn/ *régimen*, [r:ɛ'χimeneʃ]ⁱ [-x-, -s]^a /r:ɛximenes/ *regímenes*.

6.3.2.3. Even in Spanish, in connected speech, there are normally words which are destressed; the articles are among these: [e'lɔmbre] /e'lɔmbre/ *el hombre*, [elal'kalde] /elal'kalde/ *el alcalde*, [la'kaʃa]ⁱ [-sa]^a /la'kasa/ *la casa*, [laʃ'tʃi'kaʃ]ⁱ [-s'tʃi'kaʃ]^a /laʃ'tʃikas/ *las chicas*, [una'miχo] /una'miχo/ *un amigo*, [unaʃ'tɾɛinta pɛr'sɔ'naʃ]ⁱ [unas-, -sɔ'naʃ]^a /unaʃ'tɾɛinta pɛr'sɔ'naʃ/ *unas treinta personas*.

We then have forms (plurisyllabic too), such as *salvo*, *excepto*, *mediante*, *durante*; and phrases such as *respecto a*, *junto a*, *encima de*, *delante de*: [a'ma'laχa] /a'ma'laχa/ *a Málaga*, [ko'ne'la]ⁱ [-ja]^a /ko'ne'la/ *con ella*, [emp'a'riʃ]ⁱ [-s]^a /emp'a'riʃ/ *en París*, [ʃinʃom'bɾɛ'ro]ⁱ [sinʃom-]^a /sinʃom'bɾɛro/ *sin sombrero*, [ante'tɔ'ðo] /ante'tɔ'ðo/ *ante todo*, [baχolo'sarβoleʃ]ⁱ [-xolo's-, -es]^a /baχolo'sarβoles/ *bajo los árboles*, [kontra'miʃa'miχoʃ]ⁱ [-sa'miχoʃ]^a /kontra'miʃa'miχoʃ/ *contra mis amigos*, [dezðe'oi]ⁱ [-z-]^a /dezðe'oi/ *desde hoy*, [entrelɔ'sɔ'χoʃ]ⁱ [-sɔ'xos]^a /entrelɔ'soxos/ *entre los ojos*.

Furthermore: [aʃta'ki, -ʒa-, -aa-]ⁱ [as-]^a /aʃta'ki/ *hasta aquí*, [aθjael'pɛwɛrto, -θjɛl-]ⁱ [-sj-]^a /aθjael'pɛwɛrto/ *hacia el puerto*, [pa'ra,nwɛʃtroz'wɛʃpɛdeʃ]ⁱ [-stros'wɛʃpɛdeʃ]^a /pa'ra,nwɛʃtroz'wɛʃpɛdeʃ/ *para nuestros huéspedes*, [soβɾel'sɔ'βɾe]ⁱ [soβɾel's-]^a /soβɾel'soβɾe/ *sobre el sobre*, [eχθɛβto'ðos]ⁱ [-seβto'ðos]^a /eχθɛβto'ðos, ekθɛpto-/ *excepto dos*, [χuntoala'pɛwɛrta, -twa-]ⁱ [xu-]^a /χuntoala'pɛwɛrta/ *junto a la puerta*.

Also: [en,θima,ðela'kaʃa]ⁱ [-si-, -sa]^a /enθimaðela'kasa/ *encima de la casa*, [ðɛlan'tɛðɛ'mi] /ðɛlan'tɛðɛ'mi/ *delante de mí*. Even in more or less long series: [para'ɛntɾe'no'sɔ'tros, pa'rɛn-]ⁱ [-sɔ'tros]^a /para'ɛntɾe'no'sɔ'tros/ *para entre nosotros*, [pɔɾen,θimaðɛ'tɔ'ðo]ⁱ [-si-]^a /pɔɾenθimaðɛ'tɔ'ðo/ *por encima de todo*, [pɔɾðɛlan'tɛðɛlχar'din]ⁱ [-x-]^a /pɔɾðɛlan'tɛðɛlχar'din/ *por delante del jardín*, [ðɛzðɛpɔ'rɛntrelɔ'sarβoleʃ]ⁱ [ðɛz-, -sarβoles]^a /ðɛzðɛpɔ'rɛntrelɔ'sarβoles/ *desde por entre los árboles*.

Generally, conjunctions too are destressed (even in phrases, such as *en cuanto (que)*, *puesto que*, *supuesto que*), except with *ora*, *ya*, *bien* (disjunctive), *así* (consecutive), *no obstante*, *con todo*, *fuera de* (adversative), *en efecto*, *por tanto*, *por consiguiente*, *así que* (consecutive), *apenas*, *aún no*, *no bien*, *ya que*, *luego que*, *después que*, *en tanto que* (temporal), *a no ser que*, *dado que*, *con tal que* (conditional), *por más que*, *a pesar de que*, *mal que*, *ya que* (concessive), [pɛwɛʃtoke'no'lo'ʃa'βia]ⁱ [-sto-, -sa]^a /pɛwɛʃtoke'no'lo'ʃa'βia/ *puesto que no lo sabía*. At the beginning of elliptic questions *y* is stressed: [ɣ'i tu'pa'dɾe-]ⁱ [-pa'-]^a /ɣ'i tu'pa'dɾe?/ *¿Y tu padre?*

6.3.2.4. It will not be superfluous to observe that there is a difference, in stress too, between: [ɛkoʃɛ'tʃa'ðo]ⁱ [-s-]^a /ɛkoʃɛ'tʃaðo/ *he cosechado* and [ɛ'ko ʃɔ'nɔ'ro] /e-

ko so'noro/ *eco sonoro*, [aλe'ɣa'ðo]ⁱ [a_j-]^a /aλe'ɣaðo/ *ha llegado* and [a'ɲo 'ma'lo] /a'ɲo 'malo/ *año malo*, [eʃto'ma'ðo]ⁱ [e-s-]^a /esto'maðo/ *es tomado* and [eʃto 'pi'ðo]ⁱ [e-s-]^a /esto 'piðo/ *esto pido*, [ʃo.naðmi'raðos]ⁱ [s-, -s]^a /sonaðmi'raðos/ *son admirados* and [ʃo.narmo'njos]ⁱ [s-, -so]^a /so.narmo'njos/ *son armonioso*.

Object pronouns are destressed, *la, le, lo, las, les, los, me, nos, os, se, te*: [me'pa'ro ami'rar, me'pa' rwa-] /me'pa'ro ami'rar/ *me paro a mirar*, [oz'βi'moz βe'nir]ⁱ [oz'βi'moz]^a /os'βimos βe'nir/ *os vimos venir*, [se'lesper'djɔ]ⁱ [se'les-]^a /selesper'djo/ *se les perdió*; instead, subject pronouns and indirect pronouns are stressed: [jɔ 'se] /yo sé, [tu 'pweðes]ⁱ [-s-]^a /tu 'pweðes/ *tú puedes*, [el 'diθe]ⁱ [-se]^a /el 'diθe/ *él dice*, [po'rmi] /po'rmi/ *por mí*, [pa'ra'ti] /pa'ra'ti/ *para tí*.

Possessive adjectives are destressed: [mi'ser'ma'nos]ⁱ [-se-, -os]^a /miser'manos/ *mis hermanos*, [tu'ʃo'xos]ⁱ [-s'o'xos]^a /tu'soxos/ *tus ojos*, [su'ma'dre]ⁱ [s-]^a /su'maðre/ *su madre*, [nwestro'tjempo]ⁱ [-s-]^a /nwestro'tjempo/ *nuestro tiempo*.

Generally demonstrative adjectives, are destressed (but, from a pragmatic point of view, they can be considered potentially stressable): [e'ste'liβro, «E-»]ⁱ [-s-]^a /este'libro/ *este libro*, [e'se'perro, «E-»]ⁱ /ese'perro/ *ese perro*, [a'keλamu'xeɾ, a_jke-]ⁱ [-j_amu-x-]^a /akeλamu'xeɾ/ *aquella mujer*.

6.3.2.5. Relative pronouns (*que, quien[es], cual[es], cuyo[s]*) are destressed (contrary to interrogative and exclamatory ones): [e'lɔmbre ke'βi'mos]ⁱ [-s-]^a /e'lombre ke'βimos/ *el hombre que vimos*, [eŋkujo'ka'ʃo]ⁱ [-so]^a /enkujo'kaso/ *en cuyo caso*; *cual, cuales* (with the article) and *tal, tales* are stressed: [t'eŋgo uner'ma'no. el'kwa'λ 'λe'ɣa 'si. ke]ⁱ [-λ 'j-]^a /tengo u'hermano, el'kwal 'λe'ɣa 'oi/ *tengo un hermano, el cual llega hoy, que...*, [le'di'xo 'tal 'kɔ'ʃa]ⁱ [-xo, -sa]^a /le'dixo 'tal 'kosa/ *le dijo tal cosa*.

Relative adverbs (*como, cuando, cuanto, donde*) are also destressed, contrary to interrogative and exclamatory ones: [kwandoe'laiɾe se'kalma, -dwe-] /kwandoe'laiɾe se'kalma/ *cundo el aire se calma*, [la'plaθa ðondeʃtatu'ka'ʃa]ⁱ [-sa, -st-, -sa]^a /la'plaθa ðondeʃtatu'kasa/ *la plaza donde está tu casa*.

Whereas the indefinites (*algo, algún, alguno, alguien, nadie, ningún, ninguno, otro*) are stressed, *cada* generally is not: [kaða'dia] /kaða'dia/ *cada día*. Even *tan* is not stressed, contrary to *tanto, tanta*.

When used as conjunctions, the following adverbs are destressed: *luego, mientras, aún* (which becomes /'aun/), *más, menos, casi*; the adverb *medio* is too (contrary to its corresponding adjective).

6.3.2.6. The forms of <tratamiento>, *don, doña, fray, sor, san, santo, santa*, are always destressed before a name: [doŋ'karloʃ]ⁱ [-s-]^a /ðon'karlos/ *don Carlos*, [doŋaðo'lores]ⁱ [-s-]^a /ðoŋaðo'lores/ *doña Dolores*, [ʃantoðo'miŋgo]ⁱ [s-]^a /santoðo'miŋgo/ *santo Domingo*; vocative forms are destressed too, *señor, señora, señorita, padre, madre, hermano, hermana, tío, tía*: [seɲormar'ti'neθ]ⁱ [s-, -s]^a /seɲormar'ti'neθ/ *señor Martínez*, [seɲorama'ria]ⁱ [s-]^a /seɲorama'ria/ *señora María*, [paðrean'dres, -δɾjan-]ⁱ [-s]^a /paðrean'dres/ *padre Andrés*, [tio'χwan]ⁱ [-x-]^a /tio'χwan/ *tío Juan*; however, when not used in forms of <tratamiento>, we have the regular: [una'santa mu'xeɾ]ⁱ [-s-, -x-]^a /una'santa mu'xeɾ/ *una santa mujer*, [bi'no else'ɲor mar'ti'neθ]ⁱ [-s-, -s]^a /bi'no else'ɲor mar'ti'neθ/ *vino el señor Martínez*, [aes'krito el'tio 'χwan]ⁱ [aes-, 'x-]^a /aes-

'krito el'tio 'xwan/ *ha escrito el tío Juan*.

Even in vocative phrases, there is destressing: [bwe'nɔmbɾe] /bwe'nɔmbɾe/ ; *buen hombre!*, [mala'lɛŋgwa] /mala'lɛŋgwa/ ; *mala lengua!*, [gram'pikaro] /gram'pikaro/ ; *gran pícaro!*, [djoz'mio]ⁱ [-s]^a /djɔs'mio/ ; *Dios mío!*

Even in compound names (of people or places), there is attenuation of the first element: [χwan'karloʃ]ⁱ [x-, -s]^a /xwan'karlos/ *Juan Carlos*, [ma,riaxo'sɛfa]ⁱ [-xo's-]^a /ma,riaxo'sɛfa/ *María Josefa*, [santoðo'miŋgo]ⁱ [-s-]^a /santoðo'miŋgo/ *Santo Domingo*, [torreðel'kɔnde] /torreðel'kɔnde/ *Torre del Conde*.

6.3.2.7. Certain common phrases are also destressed: [boka'βaxo]ⁱ [-xo]^a /boka'βaxo/ *boca abajo*, [pataʃar'riβa] /pataʃar'riβa/ *patas arriba*.

In numbers formed with *y*, the first element is destressed: [treintai'θiŋko]ⁱ [-s-]^a /treintai'θiŋko/ *treinta y cinco*, [kwa,rentai'sjɛte]ⁱ [-s-]^a /kwa,rentai'sjete/ *cuarenta y siete*; also *cien(to)* before *mil* is destressed: [θjɛn'mil, -m'm-, -m'm-, -m'm-, -m'm-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /θjɛn'mil/ *cien mil*, [otʃo,θjɛntaz'mil pe'sɛtas]ⁱ [-sɛ-, -as-, -sɛ'tas]^a /otʃoθjɛntaz'mil pe'setas/ *ochocientas mil pesetas*. Simple numbers are stressed, even if monosyllabic and near a stress: [dos 'ɣatos]ⁱ [-z 'ɣatos]^a /dos 'ɣatos/ *dos gatos*, [tɾɛʃ kaβa'ɾoʃ]ⁱ [-s kaβa'ɾoʃ]^a /tɾɛʃ kaβa'ɾoʃ/ *tres caballos*, [un 'liβro] /un 'liβro/ *un libro* (compared to the article: [un'liβro] /un'liβro/ *un libro*).

6.3.2.8. Obviously in long words, as in sentences, some secondary stresses are introduced, for rhythmic reasons: [kɔmpɾame'lo] /kɔmpɾame'lo/ *cómpɾame'lo*, [a'paɾðase'le]ⁱ [-s-]^a /a'paɾðase'le/ *añáðase'le*, [entɾe'ɣando'se'lo]ⁱ [-s-]^a /entɾe'ɣando'se'lo/ *entregáðandose'lo*.

Words such as *aunque*, *conque*, *porque*, *sino*, are normally /aunke, a'unke; 'konke; 'porke; 'sino/, however, in sentences, their composition can also bring to stress patterns such as: [aunke, a,unke, aunke, aun'ke; konke, konke, kon'ke; porke, por'ke, por'ke; sino, sino, si'nɔ]ⁱ [-s-]^a, although, they are often considered incorrect, for spelling reasons.

Emphasis, particularly in imperatives with enclitic pronouns, can modify the structure considerably (above all, for stresses), as in: [da'melo, da:melo, da'melo, da'me'lɔ, da'me'lɔ, da'me'lɔ] /da'melo/ ; *dámelo!*

6.3.2.9. The words [a'ɔra] /a'ora/ *ahora*, [a'i] /a'i/ *ahí*, [a'un] /a'un/ *aún/aun*, when they are not in an intoneme and are linked to what follows, have the frequent variants [a'ora, 'ai, 'aun]: [a'ɔra 'βjɛ'ne, 'aora] /a'ora 'bjene/ *ahora viene*, [a'i e'sta, 'ai]ⁱ [-s-]^a /a'i e'sta/ *ahí está*, [a'um mi 'paɾɾe, 'aum] /a'un mi'paɾɾe/ *aun mi padre*, [a'u'n no'sale, 'au]ⁱ [-s-]^a /a'un no'sale/ *aún no sale*.

In the case of /iV(s)#/, in an intoneme (more often when followed by a pause), it is quite frequent to find, even in the neutral accent, a pronunciation which, often, seems as if it were </iV(s)#>, while, it is generally only /iV(s)#/: [partʃo, parti'ɔ] /partʃo/ *partió*, [a'djɔʃ, aði'ɔʃ]ⁱ [-s-]^a /a'djɔʃ/ *adiós*, [lim'pjɛ, limpi'ɛ] /lim'pje/ *limpié*, [em'pjɛ, empi'ɛ] /em'pje/ *en pie*; however, occasionally, we can doubtlessly have the structure [iV], even in neutral pronunciation: [parti'ɔ, a'di'ɔʃ, lim'pi'ɛ, em'pi'ɛ]ⁱ [-s-]^a.

6.3.2.10. In fast and familiar speech, common words and proper names in a preintoneme with [i̯a] /i̯a/ *ía* frequently become [ja] /ja/: [al'dia si'ɣjente, al'dja, al'djaʃi-] /al'dia si'ɣjente/ *al día siguiente*, [ˈpɔːkoz ˈðiaz ɔɛʃpweʃ, ˈɟjaz, ˈpɔːkozɟjaz]ⁱ [-z, -z, -s-, -s]^a /ˈpokos ˈðias ɔɛʃpweʃ/ *pocos días después*, [ʃu'tia ɔoˈloɾeʃ, ʃu'tja, ʃu'tja-ɔo-]ⁱ [-s-, -s]^a /su'tia ɔoˈloɾeʃ/ *su tía Dolores*, [ˌdoɲamaɾia maɾtiˈneθ, ˌdoɲamaɾja, ˌdoɲamaɾjaɱamaɾ-]ⁱ [-s]^a /doɲamaɾia maɾtiˈneθ/ *doña María Martínez*, [gaɾˈθia ɣu'tjeɾɾeθ, gaɾˈθja, gaɾˈθjaɣu-]ⁱ [-s-, -s]^a /gaɾˈθia ɣu'tjeɾɾeθ/ *García Gutiérrez*, [ˌnoʃeɾβia paɾaˈnaða, -βja, -βjaɱpaɾa-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /noʃeɾβia paɾaˈnaða/ *no servía para nada*.

Other examples: [ʃeaβiaˈpwesto ɔeˈpje, ʃeaβja-, ʃja-]ⁱ [-s-]^a /seabiaˈpwesto ɔeˈpje/ *se había puesto de pie*, [eʃtaˈɾiaɲ kanˈsaðos, -ɾjaɲ, -ɾjaɲkan-]ⁱ [eʃ-, 'saðos]^a /estaˈɾiaɲ kanˈsaðos/ *estarían cansados*, [ˌnoɾoˈðɾiaɲ leˈɣaˈ raˈtjeɱpo, -ðɾjaɲ, -ðɾjaɲle-]ⁱ [j-]^a /noɾoˈðɾiaɲ leˈɣaˈ raˈtjeɱpo/ *no podrían llegar a tiempo*.

Intonation

6.3.3. fig 6.3 shows the preintonemes and intonemes of the neutral Iberian and American Spanish language. Therefore, let us simply look at the fundamental examples. It is important to make comparisons both between them and with those of other languages:

/./: [meβoi ma'ɲana poɾlama'ɲana..]ⁱ [meβoi ma'ɲana poɾlama_ɲana..]^a /meβoi ma'ɲana poɾlama'ɲana./ *Me voy mañana por la mañana*.

fig 6.3. Iberian-Spanish preintonemes and intonemes.

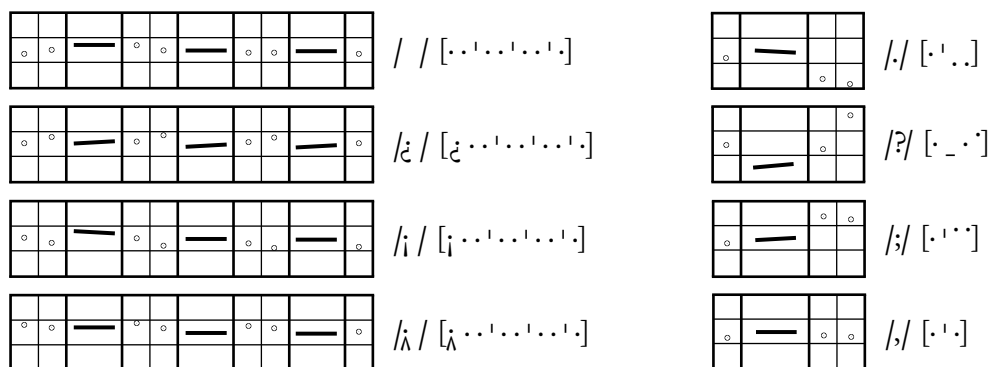
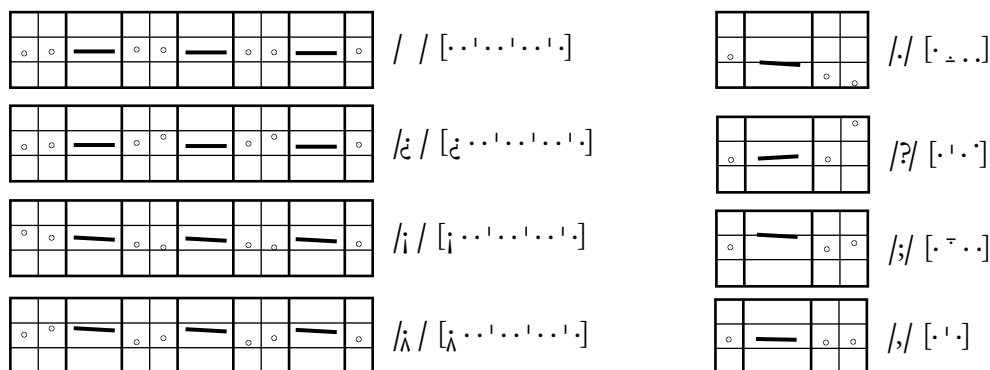


fig 6.4. American-Spanish preintonemes and intonemes.



/?: [çeʃ'ta nuʃ'te'ðeʃ kon'tentos·]ⁱ [çeʃ'ta nuʃ'te'ðes kon'tentos·]^a /çeʃ'ta nuʃ'teðes kon'tentos?/ ¿Están ustedes contentos?

/s/: [ʃima'ɲa'na norre'θiβo no'ti'θja·] leʃkriβi're ðe'nweβo..ⁱ [sim'a'ɲana norre'siβo no'ti'sja·| leʃkriβi're ðe'nweβo..^a /sim'a'ɲana norre'θiβo no'tiθja;| leeskriβi're ðe'nweβo./ Si mañana no recibo noticia, le escribiré de nuevo.

Text

6.4.0. The transcribed passage, *The North Wind and the Sun*, is given in four <normalized> versions. We start with the (neutral) Iberian pronunciation of (neutral British) English – this is the first step of the phonetic method (the written text is given in § 2.5.2.0). The Spanish translation follows, in its neutral version.

At the end, as always, there is the version which gives the English pronunciation of Spanish, by neutral British speakers, fluent in Spanish (after prolonged contact with native speakers, but with no help from the phonetic method), who have adequately learned the relative prominences, but who substantially use segmental and intonation elements which are typical of neutral British English (for reference purposes, although, of course, a neutral accent is not so common). Obviously, the same principle is valid for the foreign pronunciation of English, given first.

Speakers of American English could prepare their own version both of the Spanish pronunciation of English and of their pronunciation of Spanish, as an excellent exercise, by listening to native speakers, best of all after recording them. Of course, speakers of *other languages* could do the same thing. The author would be happy to receive their transcriptions and recordings, both in case of help – should they need it – and to make their contribution known to others (possibly in our website on *canIPA Natural Phonetics* – cf § 0.12).

Iberian Spanish pronunciation (of English)

6.4.1. [de'nɔrθ 'wind· ande'ʃan· weɾdi'ʃpju'tinŋ 'ɡwɪtʃ wɔzðeʃ'trɔŋɡer·] 'wɛn a-
'trɑβelər· 'keɪm a'lɔŋɡ· ɪ'rɑβ tɪnə'wɔrm 'klɔʊk·] | deɪa'ɣri(ð): ðaði'wəŋ xu'fɛr ʃaɣ'si-
ðeð· ɪm'meɪkɪn de'trɑβelər· 'teɪ kɪʃ'kɔʊ 'kɔf' | ,ʃjuβɪkən'sɪ'ðɛr ðeʃ'trɔŋɡer ,ðandi'aðɛr· ||
'dɛn· de'nɔrθ 'wɪn· 'blu· aʃ'xɑr· ðaʃɪ'kuðɔ· | ,ba(ð)ðe'mɔr xɪ'βlu' | de'mɔr 'klɔʊzli· ,ðɪ-
ðe'trɑβelər: 'fəʊl dɪʃ'klɔʊk a'raʊŋxɪn· | ɪ,an(d)að'lɑʃ(t): de'nɔrθ 'wɪnŋ· 'ɡeɪ 'βɑβ ðjə-
'tɛmt· || ɪ'dɛn· de'ʃan 'ʃjɔ 'naut· ɪ'wɔrmli· | ,andi'mɪ'ðjəðli: ;ðe'trɑβelər 'tu 'kɔf· ɣxɪʃ-
'kɔʊk· || ɪ,an'ʃɔʊ· de'nɔrθ 'wɪn(d)· ,wɔʃəβlɑɪʃ tʊkɔŋ'fɛʃ· | ,dɑðe'ʃan· wɔzðeʃ'trɔŋɡer·
ɪ,σβðe'tu· ||

ç:diðju_laik· çdeʃ'tɔri· çdju'wɔn tu'xiri ta_ɣɛn· |||]

Spanish Text

6.4.2. *El viento norte y el sol porfiaban sobre cuál de ellos era el más fuerte, cuando acertó a pasar un viajero envuelto en ancha capa. Convinieron en que quien antes lograra obligar al viajero a quitarse la capa sería considerado más poderoso.*

El viento norte sopló con gran furia, pero cuanto más soplabá, 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.

¿Te ha gustado el cuento? ¿Vamos a repetirlo?

Neutral Iberian pronunciation

6.4.3. [el'βjento 'norte·jel'sol·: por'fjaβan·,soβre'kwal 'de'λos·:,erael'mas 'fwerte·.] kwandoaθer'to apa'sa rumbja'XE'ro· em'bwelto e'nantʃa 'kapa·.] kombi'nje'ron· eη·kekje'nantez lo'ɣra'ra· oβli'ɣa· ralβja'XE'ro· aki'tarɕe la'kapa·' | se'ria kon,si'de'ra·do· 'mas po'de'ro'so·.||

el'βjento 'norte·: so'plo kon'gram· 'fu'ɾja·.] pero'kwanto 'mas so'plaβa·' | 'mas sja'r:rεβu'xaβa· ensu'kapa·. ɿ(e)lβja'XE'ro·.|| por'fin·: el'βjento 'norte· aβando'nɔ lɛm·'pɾe'sa·.|| en'tɔnθe'z·: βri'λo el'sol·. ɿkonar'ðɔɾ·.|| eimme,δjata'mente· λse,despo'χɔ·. λdesu'kapa·. ɿ(e)lβja'XE'ro·.|| porlo,ke'lβjento 'norte·: 'u·βo de'ɾrekononθe'ɾ·. la,supe'ɾjori·'ðaδ del'sol·.||

ɕtjaɣus'ta·do· ɕel'kwento· | ɕba'mo sa'r:ɾe'pe_tirlo·'|||]

Neutral (central-south-) American pronunciation

6.4.4. [el'βjento 'norte·jel'sol·: por'fjaβan·,soβre'kwal 'de'ɣos·:,erael'mas ɿfwerte·.] kwandoaser'to apa'sa rumbja'XE'ro· em'bwelto e'nantʃa ɿkapa·.] kombi'nje'ron· eη·kekje'nantes lo'ɣra'ra· oβli'ɣa· ralβja'XE'ro· aki'tarse la'kapa·· | se'ria kon,si'de'ra·do· 'mas po'de'ro'so·.||

el'βjento 'norte·: so'plo kon'gram· ɿfu'ɾja·.] pero'kwanto 'mas so'plaβa·· | 'mas sja'r:rεβu'xaβa· ensu_ka'pa·. ɿ(e)lβja_XE'ro·.|| por'fin·: el'βjento 'norte· aβando'nɔ lɛm·_pɾe'sa·.|| en'tɔnses·: βri'ɣo el_ɿsol·. ɿkonar_ðɔɾ·.|| eimme,δjata'mente· λse,despo_xɔ·. λdesu_ka'pa·. ɿ(e)lβja_XE'ro·.|| porlo,ke'lβjento ɿnorte·: 'u·βo de'ɾrekonon_ser·. la,supe'ɾjori'daδ del_ɿsol·.||

ɕtjaɣus'ta·do· ɕel'kwento· | ɕba'mo sa'r:ɾe'pe'tirlo·'|||]

English pronunciation of Spanish

6.4.5. [ɛtviˈɛntʃo ˈnoʃteɪ ietˈso:tː ˌphoʃiˈarven ˈsoˌbɹei ˈkhwat ˈdɛljɔsː ɛtət-
ˈmes fɪˈeʃteɪ.] ˈkhwɑndʒo ɛsɛʒˈhɜːo ɑpəˈsɑː ɱuŋviəˈhɛʒʒo ɛŋvɪˈɛtʃo ɛnˈɑŋɟw
ˈkharpe.] ˌkɒŋvɪniˈɛʒɹɒn ɛŋˈkheɪ kiˈɛn ˈɑŋtɛs lɑˈgɹɑʒə ˌɒblɪˈgɑɹ ɛtviəˈhɛʒʒo ʊ-
kiˈthɑːsei lɑˈkharpe| sətʃiɪw kʌnˌsɪdətʃɑˈdʒo ˈmes pɒdətʃɔsɔː.]

ɛtviˈɛntʃo ˈnoʃteɪː sətʃɪlɜːo kʌŋˈgɹɑŋ ˈfoʒiɛ.] ˈphɛʒʒo ˈkhwɑtʃo ˈmes sət-
ˈphlɑːveː| ˈmes siətɪbɔˈhɑːve ɛnsɱuˈkharpe.. ɛtviəˈhɛʒʒo..] phoʃˈfrɪnːː ɛtviˈɛntʃo
ˈnoʃteɪ ətɛndətˈnɜːo lɑˌmˈphɹɛʃe..] ɛnˈthoʊnsɪsːː bɹɪˈjɜːo ɛtˈso:tː.. ˌkɒnɑˈdɔː.] ɛɪn-
mɪdɪɑˈtəmɛntɛɪ ˌsɛɪdɛspəˈhɜːo.. ˌdɪsɱuˈkharpe.. ɛtviəˈhɛʒʒo..] ˌphoˈlʊˈkheɪ ɛtvi-
ˈɛntʃo ˈnoʃteɪːː ˌmɪvɜːo dɪˌkɛkʌnəˈsɛːz.. ˌsɱuˌpətʃiətɪˈdɑˈd dɛtˈso:tː..]

ɹɪˈheɪwɔˈstɑˈdʒoː ɛtˈkhwɛntʃo ɹˈvɑːmɔs ətʃɛpətʃiəlɜːoː]]]