Practice in Reading Transcription

To help you in learning transcription, here is a sample passage, written in a fairly broad phonemic transcription. The transcription represents my own speech, which is a fairly neutral variety of American English. I've include ligatures for diphthongs and affricates, but no length marks, since their use for American English is a matter of dispute. The original punctuation is included for clarity, though this is not part of the IPA. Capitalization is *not* reflected, since the IPA has no way of depicting capital/lower case distinction.

A caution: many "little words" (grammatical words) have special pronunciations when used in a sentence. Thus *for* is ['foɹ] by itself, but [fɚ] in (say) *go for broke*. Also, consonants are often dropped from long consonant sequences in connected speech; I've occasionally reflected this in the transcription as well.

The answer (orthographic version) to the transcription is given on the next page.

Feedback on this new exercise (including corrections and complaints) is welcome.

[ˈpɑnini

fɹəm ˌwikiˈpiɾiə, ðə ˈfri ənˌsaɪkləˈpiɾiə

ˈpɑnini wəz ən ˈeɪn͡tʃənt ˈɪndiən gɹəˈmeɪɾiən (əˈpɹɑksəmətli ˈfɪfθ ˈsɛn͡tʃəɹi ˌbiˈsi) hu ɪz

ˌmoʊst ˈfeɪməs fɚ ˈfoɹmjəˌleɪɾɪŋ ˈfoɹ ˈθaʊzənd ˈɹulz əv ˈsænskɹɪt moɹˈfɑləd͡ʒi.

ˈpɑniniz ˈgɹæmɚ əv ˈsænskɹɪt ɪz ˈhaɪli ˈsɪstəməˌtaɪzd ən ɹəˈlaɪz ɔn ˈpæɾɚnz ˈfaʊnd ɪn ðə

ˈlæŋgwəd͡ʒ. ˈfit͡ʃɚz əv ˈlæŋgwəd͡ʒ ɑɹ ˈkæɾəgəˌɹaɪzd əˈkoɹɪŋ tə ðeɪ ˌsɪməˈleɹəɾiz, ən ˈðɛn

ˈfoɹm ðə ˈsʌbd͡ʒəkt ˈmæɾɚ əv ðə ˈsɛɾ əv ˈoɹɾɚd ˌmoɹfəˈlɑd͡ʒəkəl ˈɹulz wɪt͡ʃ ˈkɑnstəˌtut ðə

ˈbʌlk əv ðə ˈwɝk. ɪnˈhɛɹənt n̩ ði ˌænəˈlɪɾɪk əˈpɹoʊt͡ʃ ɪmˈplɔɪd baɪ ˈpɑnini ɑr ðə ˈkɑnsɛpts

əv ðə ˈfoʊnim ən ðə ˈmoɹfim, ˈoʊnli ˈɹɛkəgˌnaɪzd baɪ ˈwɛstɚn ˌlɪŋgwɪsts məˈlɛniə ˌæftɚ hi

ˈjuzd ðəm. ðə pəˈniniən ˈɡɹæməɹ ɪz ˈnoʊɹəbli dəsˈkɹɪptɪv; ɪt dəz ˈnɑɾ əˈtɛmpt tə ˈtɛl ˈpipəl ˈhaʊ

ðeɪ ʃəd ˈspik ən ˈɹaɪt; ˈpanini wəz ˈoʊnli kənˈsɚnd wɪθ wʌt ˈpipəl ˈæktʃuəli ˈdɪd ˌseɪ ən ˌɹaɪt.

ˈpaniniz ˈɹulz ɚ ˈsɛd tə bi ˈpɚfəkt — ðæɹ ɪz, ðeɪ ˈpɚfəkli dəsˈkɹaɪb ˈsænskɹɪt mɔɹˈfalədʒi,

 æn ɹəˈɡaɾɹəd əz ˈsoʊ ˈkliɹ ðət kəmˈpjuɾɚ ˌsaɪəɾəsts həv ˈmeɪd ˈjus əv ðəm tə ˈtiʧ

kəmˈpjuɾɚz tə ˌʌndɚˈstæn ˈsænskɹɪt.

ˈpanini ˈjuzəz ˈmɛɹəɹulz, ˌʧɹænsfɚˈmeɪʃənz, ən ɹiˈkɚʒən ɪn sʌʧ səˌfɪstəˈkeɪʃən ðəɹ ɪz

ˈɡɹæmɚ hæz ðə kəmˈpjuɾɪŋ ˌpaʊɚ əˈkwɪvələnt tu ə ˈtuɹɪŋ məˌʃin. ɪn ˈðɪs ˌsɛns ˈpanini meɪ

bi kənˈsɪɾɚd ðe ˈfaðɚ əv kəmˈpjuɾɪŋ məˈʃinz. pəˈniniən ˈɡɹæmɚz həv ˈɔlsoʊ bɪn dəˈvaɪzd

fɚ ˈnan-ˌsænskɹɪt ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒəz.

pəˈnini ɪz ˈalsoʊ ə ˈtaɪp əv ɪˈtæljən ˈsænwəʧ ˌbɹɛd ˈbeɪkt ɪn ˈsmɔl ˈloʊvz soʊ ðət ði   ənˈtaɪ

ɹɪ ˈloʊf kən bi ˈjuzd fɚ ˈiʧ ˈsænwɪʧ.

ɪn ði ɪˈtæljən ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ, pəˈnini ɪz ˈoʊnli ðə ˈplɚəl ˌfoɹm əv pəˈninoʊ, ə ˈsmɔl ˈbɹɛd   ˈɔfə

n ˌhɔɹəˈzaɾəli ˈkʌt n̩ ˈfɪld wəθ səˈlami, ˈhæm, ˈmit, ɔɹ ˈʌðɚ ˌfud.

"pəˈnini" ɪz ˈɔlsoʊ ə ˈbɹænd əv ˈɡɹɪl ˌmeɪd spəˈsɪfɪkli fɚ ˈɡɹɪlɪŋ ðiz ˌsænwɪʧəz.]

Answer:

Panini

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

Panini was an ancient Indian grammarian (approximately 5th century BC) who is most famous for formulating 4,000 rules of Sanskrit morphology.

Panini's grammar of Sanskrit is highly systematized and relies on patterns found in the language. Features of language are categorized according to their similarities, and then form the subject matter of the set of ordered morphological rules which constitute the bulk of the work. Inherent in the analytic approach employed by Panini are the concepts of the phoneme and the morpheme, only recognized by Western linguists millennia after he used them. The Paninian grammar is notably descriptive; it does not attempt to tell people how they should speak and write; Panini was only concerned with what people actually did say and write.

Panini's rules are said to be perfect - that is, they perfectly describe Sanskrit morphology, and regarded as so clear that computer scientists have made use of them to teach computers to understand Sanskrit.

Panini uses metarules, transformations, and recursion in such sophistication that his grammar has the computing power equivalent to a Turing machine. In this sense Panini may be considered the father of computing machines. Paninian grammars have also been devised for non-Sanskrit languages.

Panini is also a type of Italian sandwich bread baked in small loaves so that the entire loaf can be used for each sandwich.

In the Italian language, panini is only the plural form of panino, a small bread often horizontally cut and filled with salame, ham, meat, or other food.

"Panini" is also a brand of grill made specifically for grilling these sandwiches.

Caution: the Wikipedia, an internet encyclopedia, is compiled by enthusiastic amateurs, so you should not necessarily believe everything this passage tells you about Panini (or panini).