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| **VOWELS** |  | **CONSONANTS** |
| **a**1 | bat |  | **b** | buy |
| **ah** | father |  | **ch**8 | church, nature |
| **air** | bear, Mary |  | **d** | dye, ladder |
| **ar** | farther |  | **dh** | thy, this |
| **arr** | marry |  | **f** | fight |
| **aw** | bought |  | **g** | go |
| **ay** | bait |  | **gh**9 | guess, guitar |
| **e**1 | bet |  | **h** | high |
| **eh**2 | prestige |  | **j** | jive |
| **ee** | beat, happy, serious |  | **k** | kite, sky, lock |
| **eer** | beer, nearer |  | **kh** | loch, Chanukah |
| **err** | merry |  | **l** | lie, sly |
| **ew**3 | cute, beauty, dew |  | **m** | my |
| **ewr**3 | cure, lure |  | **n** | nigh |
| **eye**4 | item |  | **ng** | ring, singer |
| **i**1 | bit |  | **nk**10 | sink |
| **ih**5 | historic |  | **p** | pie, spy |
| **ire** | hire |  | **r** | rye, try |
| **irr** | mirror |  | **s** | sigh |
| **o**1 | bot |  | **ss**11 | ice, tense |
| **oh** | boat |  | **sh** | shy |
| **oir** | coir |  | **t** | tie, sty, latter |
| **oo** | boot, you, influence, fruition |  | **tch**8 | church, natural |
| **oor** | poor, tourist |  | **th** | thigh |
| **or** | horse, hoarse, pour, oral |  | **v** | vie |
| **orr** | moral |  | **w** | wye |
| **ow**6 | bout, vow |  | **wh** | why |
| **owr** | flour |  | **y** | you |
| **oy** | choice, boy |  | **z** | zoo |
| **u**1 | but |  | **zh** | pleasure |
| **uh**7 | frustration |  |  |  |
| **ur** | bird, furry |  |  |  |
| **urr** | hurry |  |  |  |
| **uu**1 | book |  |  |  |
| **uurr** | courier |  |  |  |
| **y**4 | bite, bide |  |  |  |
| **ə** | about, comma |  |  |  |
| **ər** | letter |  |  |  |

-For the Special Wikipedia Notes, see page 2 if you have counterintuitive pronunciations to respell.

-Public Address Announcer respelled in the Wikipedia Respelling Method is: **PU-blik ə-DREHSS ə-NOWN-surr**

**Special Wikipedia Notes**

1 (a, e(h), i(h), o, u(h), uu) are checked vowels, meaning never occurring at the end of a word or before a vowel. When a checked vowel is followed by a consonant and a stressed vowel, which is rare nonetheless, it is acceptable in some cases to attribute the following consonant to the same syllable as the checked vowel, as in bal-AY. However, when the following consonant is a voiceless plosive pronounced with aspiration (a slight delay in the following vowel), it must be attributed to the same syllable as the following vowel, as in ta-TOO, because tat-OO may result in a different pronunciation than intended (compare "whatever" whot-EV-ər, wherein (t) is not aspirated). Similarly, when a vowel is followed by (s), one or more consonants, and a stressed vowel, the syllabification must be retained, as in fruh-STRAY-shən, because frus-TRAY-shən may result in a different pronunciation than intended.

2 (e) in syllable-final positions may be respelled eh instead of e when otherwise it may be misinterpreted as another sound.

3 ew and ewr are for when the sound takes place right after a consonant within the same syllable. When it begins a syllable (e.g. "youth", "Europe"), use yoo(r).

4 This is respelled eye when it begins a syllable and otherwise y. When y is followed by a consonant within the same syllable, place an e after the consonant as necessary: "price" PRYSE, "tight" TYTE.

5 Found in syllable-final positions may be respelled ih instead of i when otherwise it may be misinterpreted as another sound.

6 Respelling “ow” could prove problematic as there are a variety of monosyllabic words spelled with "ow" and pronounced with (oh): blow, blown, bow, bowl, flow, flown, glow, grow, grown, growth, growths, low, mow, mown, own, row, show, slow, snow, sow, sown, stow, strow, throw, tow, and trow. There is no universal solution to this problem and so respelling a word including “ow” may be best avoided altogether.

7 In syllable-final positions is respelled uh instead of u to better distinguish it from (uu).

8 In syllable-final positions is respelled tch instead of ch to better distinguish it from (k) and (kh).

9 (g) may be respelled gh instead of g when otherwise it may be misinterpreted as (j).

10 Is respelled nk rather than ngk, since the assimilation is mandatory, except beyond a syllable boundary: "tinker" TING-kər.

11 (s) may be respelled ss instead of s when otherwise it may be misinterpreted as /z/: "ice" EYESS, "tense" TENSS (compare eyes, tens).