The Singer's Daily Practice Journal

Volume III: A graded introduction to lyric diction and English transcription

Cheri Montgomery

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Preface

This journal for the private voice studio provides an English lyric diction course with daily written homework assignments. It is *Singer's Diction* with weekly vocal assessment and journaling pages.

Preface to Singer's Diction

Singer's Diction is an introductory workbook that provides an in-depth study of lyric diction and English transcription. It is designed for the small diction class or independent diction study. Each unit contains an art song selection, transcription rules, twelve transcription exercises, and six IPA recognition exercises. The IPA recognition exercises double as an answer key for the first six lists. An answer key for the remaining lists is included in the instructor's manual. The transcribed art songs in each unit contain a frequent occurrence of the highlighted sound. QR codes give students instant access to recommended performances sung by classically trained singers. A glossary of IPA symbols provides convenient access to enunciation instructions. The IPA wheels in the back of the book help students memorize IPA symbols. A listening lab, review of rules, phonetic charts, and IPA Scramble app are available at www.stmpublishers.com.

The transcriptions in this text are based on rules established by Madeleine Marshall, author of *The Singer's Manual of English Diction*. Marshall hailed a dialect-free pronunciation of the English language that is best for singing.

The content and outline of this book represent experience gained from transcribing a database of more than 87,000 English words according to rules established by Marshall. The database allowed the author to search for words based on frequency of occurrence, phonetic symbol, and spelling. The database also provided a valuable tool for organizing the spellings of the English language. Rules for defining the pronunciation of schwa are included in this text. Defining the schwa is important for lyric diction since it must be sustained for singing.

The voice is a phonetic instrument. Vowels and consonants are the basic elements of language and serve as tools for vocal discovery. It is my hope that this text and workbook will help singers enjoy the lovely sounds that are uniquely designed for the human voice.

Cheri Montgomery

Transcription Notes

It is interesting to note that vowel classifications established by the International Phonetic Association are not observed by standard lyric diction textbook authorities. Adjustments to the vowel chart are needed for lyric diction. The IPA was created by linguists and intended for speech. Singers adopted the IPA for lyric diction. The articulators are in close proximity for speech (tongue slope is imperceptible). When slope of the tongue is not apparent, tongue height becomes the most obvious landmark feature. As a result, the official IPA vowel chart indicates numerous tongue heights. Companion vowels are not clearly distinguished. The [i], [i], [u], [u], [y], and [y] are all classified as closed vowels. This text agrees with standard lyric diction textbook authorities by classifying [i], [v], and [y] as open vowels.

This text uses the term *central vowel* when referring to the $[\Lambda]$, $[\alpha]$, $[\alpha]$, and $[\alpha]$ vowels. *Central vowel* is used in favor of *low vowel*. Wording that might suggest a low placement or pitch should be avoided for lyric diction. The International Phonetic Association classifies $[\Lambda]$ and $[\alpha]$ as back vowels and $[\alpha]$ and $[\alpha]$ as front vowels. The tongue arch for central vowels is indistinguishable in the space required for singing. Central vowels are clarified by means of resonance rather than formation. A central classification also agrees with transcription rules. Take the German ich-Laut rules, for example. The transcription of *ch* is dictated by the tongue position of the preceding sound. If $[\alpha]$ were truly a front vowel, then we would articulate *ach* as $[\alpha]$ instead of $[\alpha]$. Standard lyric diction textbook authorities are reluctant to assign a front or back designation to the $[\alpha]$ and $[\alpha]$ vowels. These vowels are typically referred to as bright $[\alpha]$ and dark $[\alpha]$.

Vowel classifications for lyric diction require a customized approach. This text organizes vowels into categories that best suit the needs of a lyric diction study.

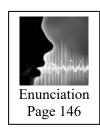
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Topics</u>	Page
Introduction to the IPA Week 1: Pronunciation guide Articulatory Phonetics	4 7
Front Vowels Week 2: Closed front [i] and open front [i] Week 3: Closed front [e] and open front [ε] Lyric diction versus spoken diction	15 23 27
Back Vowels Week 4: Closed back [u] and open back [v] Accommodating vowel space Review of weeks 2-4 Week 5: Closed back [o] and open back [o]	31 35 38 39
Central Vowels Week 6: Central [A], [a], and [æ]	47
Semiconsonants Week 7: Palatal glide [j] and bilabial glide [w] Dialects Review of weeks 5-7 Diphthongs Week 8: [ɛɪ], [ɑɪ], [ɑʊ], [ɔɪ], [oʊ]	55 59 62
Consonants Week 9: Alveolar retroflex [1] and silent r Week 10: Flipped [r] and vowel [3] Review of weeks 8-10 Week 11: Voiceless dental fricative [θ] and voiced [ð] Consonant vowel flow Week 12: Voiceless prepalatal fricative [ʃ] and voiced [3] Linking within the phrase Week 13: Voiceless prepalatal affricate [ʧ] and voiced [ʤ] When to avoid linking Week 14: Velar nasal [ŋ], bilabial fricative [м] Linking cognates Review of weeks 11-14	71 79 86 87 91 95 99 103 107 111 115 118
Vowel Replacement of <i>r</i> Week 15: [IΛ], [εΛ], [DΛ], [αΙΛ], [αΓΛ]	119

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Topics</u>	<u>Page</u>
Transcription of Unstressed Syllables	
Week 16: Front vowels	127
Week 17: Central vowels	135
Week 18: Back vowels	143
Review of weeks 15-18	150
Transcription of Prefixes	
Week 19: Open front [1], central [A], [3], back [v], [5]	151
Comprehensive review	158
Glossary of IPA symbols	159
Bibliography	189
Works cited	190
IPA wheels	191



WEEK 4:

Closed back [u] and open back [v]

Frequently occurring words from lyrics

	[u]	[ʊ]
1.	to	book
	[tu]	[bʊk]
2.	who	good
	[hu]	[gʊd]
3.	do	look
	[du]	[lʊk]
4.	moon	could
	[mun]	[kʊd]
5.	blue	full
	[blu]	[fʊl]
6.	soon	put
	[sun]	[pʊt]
7.	move	took
	[muv]	[tʊk]
8.	cool	stood
	[kul]	[stʊd]
9.	bloom	foot
	[blum]	[fʊt]
10.	noon	pull
	[nun]	[pʊl]
11.	gloom	nook
	[glum]	[nʊk]
12.	flew	hood
	[flu]	[hʊd]

Lesson Notes, Date: _____

Grading Rubric

Breath				
Breath Control	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Breath Expansion	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Breath Support			89/90	
Diction				
Consonant Articulation	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Vowel Formation	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Lesson Preparation	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Musicianship				
Expression	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Legato	70	79/80	89/90	100
Pitch Accuracy	70	79/80	89/90	100
Rhythmic Accuracy	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Posture and Tension				
Postural Alignment	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Release of Tension	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Technique				
Flexibility	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Onset			89/90	
Palatal Space	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Pharyngeal Space	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Projection	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Vibrato	70	79/80	89/90	100
Tone Quality			89/90	
Vowel Equalization	70	-79/80	89/90	100

Daily Notes and Practice Times

Day 1	'Practice 'I ime:
Day 2	Practíce Tíme:
Day 3	Practice Time:
Day 4	Practice Time:
Day 5	Practíce Tíme:
Day 6	Practice Time:

Art song with a frequent occurrence of [u] and [v]

John Mark Ainsley: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V0BMypnm9Dk

Roger Quilter (Eng. 1877 - 1953)

June [dzun]

Nora Hopper (Eng. 1871 - 1906)

Dark red roses in a honeyed wind swinging, [dak ied 'louzez in a 'hanid wind 'swinin]

Silk-soft hollyhock, coloured like the moon; [sılk saft 'halıhak 'kʌlυ(ʌ)d laık ðʌ mun]

Larks high overhead lost in light, and singing; [laks hai 'ouvnhed last in lait ænd 'sinin]

That's the way of June.

[ðæts ða wei av ˈdʒun]

Dark red roses in the warm wind falling, [dak .ed '.ouzez in da wom wind 'folin]

Velvet leaf by velvet leaf, all the breathless noon; ['velve(1)t lif bai 'velve(1)t lif ol ŏΛ 'bieθles nun]

Far off sea waves calling, calling, calling; [far af si weivz 'kolin 'kolin 'kolin]

That's the way of June. [ðæts ða wei av ˈdʒun]

Sweet as scarlet strawberry [swit æz 'skale(1)t 'st.10ben]

under wet leaves hidden,
['AndA wet livz 'hide(i)n]

Honey'd as the damask rose, ['hʌnɪd æz ðʌ 'dæmæ(ɪ)sk 100z]

lavish as the moon, ['lævifæz ða mun]

Shedding lovely light on things forgotten, ['fedin 'lavlı lait an $\theta i\eta z$ fo 'gate(i)n]

hope forbidden,
[hoυp fɔˈbɪdɛ(ɪ)n]

That's the way of June. [ðæts ðΛ wει Λν ˈdʒun]

Week 4 35

RULES FOR TRANSCRIPTION

CLOSED BACK [u]

Spellings: o, oo, ou, u move [muv], soon, through, truth

u in unstressed syllables *visual* ['vɪʒjuol] *cherubim* ['ʧɛrubɪm]

OPEN BACK [U]

Spellings: *oo, o, ou, u* book [bok], woman, could, full

u + flipped [r]
flourish ['flouf] hurry ['hori]

Accommodating Vowel Space

The space required for singing affects the formation of vowels and consonants. Accommodating pharyngeal space is not a consideration in speech. Speech formation is acclimated to the consonant (more time is spent on consonant articulation). Sung formation is acclimated to the vowel (the vowel is sustained for singing). Consonants constrict the space. Vowels accentuate the space. The tongue tip has a *home* position for singing. The *home* position is in the vowel formation with the tip touching the lower front teeth. The tongue tip briefly leaves its home to articulate the dental, alveolar, and prepalatal consonants: $[\theta]$, $[\delta]$, [t], [t], [t], [t], [t], [t], [t], [t], [t], and [t]. The lip formation of back vowels requires advanced preparation. Singers streamline the articulatory process. For example, the lips should be rounded before articulating consonants that are followed by a back vowel. For example, round early for: *blue* [blu] and *you* [ju]. This eliminates an on-glide of the vowel and simplifies the articulatory process.

Worksheet #4: Closed back [u], open back [υ]

#1					#2					
1.	whose				1.	casual	[ˈkæ	3	υl]
2.	footsteps				2.	pools				
3.	could				3.	took				
4.	doom				4.	flute				
5.	today	[t	'dει]		5.	hook				
6.	soot				6.	school				
7.	into				7.	full				
8.	fools				8.	tomb				
9.	slew				9.	cuckoo				
#3					#4					
1.	stoop				1.	lose				
2.	tonight	[t	'naɪt]		2.	boots				
3.	blooms				3.	looked				
4.	moved				4.	pull				
5.	cooks				5.	ooze				
6.	put				6.	whom				
7.	gloomy				7.	fluid				
8.	stood				8.	cherubim	['ʧ <u></u>	ſ	b_	_m]_
9.	two				9.	goods				
#5					#6					
1.	foods				1.	blue				
2.	nook				2.	foot				
3.	hoot				3.	spoons				
4.	speculate	[ˈsp	kj_lɛɪ	t]	4.	bully				
5.	blew				5.	moonlit				
6.	loose				6.	hood				
7.	bulls				7.	loomed				
8.	moody				8.	suppress	[s_	_'p.ı		_s]
9.	tomorrow	[t	marou]	9.	too				

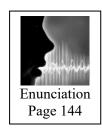
Week 4 37

Worksheet #4: Answer key and IPA recognition exercise

#1		#2	
1	[huz]	1	[ˈkæʒ <u>u</u> ʊl]
2	[ˈfʊtstɛps]	2	[pulz]
3.	[kʊd]	3	[tʊk]
4	[dum]	4	[flut]
5	[t <u>u</u> ˈdεɪ]	5	[hʊk]
6	[sut]	6	[skul]
7	[ɪnˈtu]	7	[fʊl]
8.			[tum]
9		9	[ˈkuku]
#3		#4	
1	[stup]	1	[luz]
2	[t <u>u</u> 'naɪt]	2	[buts]
_	[blumz]	3	[lʊkt]
4	[muvd]	4	[pʊl]
5	[kʊks]	5	[uz]
6	[pʊt]	6	[hum]
7	[ˈglumɪ]		[ˈfluɪd]
8	[stʊd]	8	<u>[ˈʧɛɾu</u> b <u>ɪ</u> m]
9	[tu]	9	[gʊdz]
#5		#6	
1	[fudz]	1	[blu]
2	[nʊk]	2	[fot]
3	[hut]	3	[spunz]
4	[ˈspɛkjulɛɪt]	4	[ˈbʊlɪ]
5	[blu]	5	[ˈmunlɪt]
6	[lus]	6	[hʊd]
7	[bʊlz]	7	[lumd]
	[ˈmudɪ]		[s <u>u</u> ˈpɹɛ̞s]
	[t <u>u</u> 'marov]	9	

Worksheet #4: Review of weeks 2-4

#7				#8			
1.	atypical	[t_p_	kʊl]	1.	moves		
2.	sensed			2.	pitied		
3.	feels			3.	seeks		
4.	nooks			4.	looks		
5.	bills			5.	needs		
6.	silhouette			6.	supreme	[s_	_'p.ɪm]
7.	loosed			7.	fills		
8.	head			8.	éclair	_[ˈklεʌ]
9.	misty			9.	held		
10.	keeps			10.	patriotic	[ˌp_	tı 'at k]
11.	sauté	[sɔˈt]		11.	vexed		
#9				#10			
1.	giddy			1.	unite	[j	_'naɪt]
2.	ills			2.	mills		
3.	lend			3.	decked		
4.	ingénue	[,a3'r	1]	4.	bend		
5.	books			5.	keys		
6.	superb	[s'pɜt)]	6.	puts		
7.	tombs			7.	simply		
8.	maintain	<u>[m_n't</u>	ein]	8.	meets		
9.	speaks			9.	chaotic	[k_	'atk]
10.	pecked			10.	schooled		
11.	sees			11.	fiancé	[,f	an's]
#11				#12			
1.	flutes			1.	heats		
2.	tensed			2.	stilled		
3.	ditty			3.	clichés	[ˌkli	i'∫z]
4.	jeté	[ʒʊˈt]		4.	messed		
5.	sped			5.	leads		
6.	killed			6.	fulfil		
7.	seems			7.	gradation	[g.i	ˈdειʃʌn]
8.	hoof			8.	spend		
9.	zucchini			9.	toupée		
10.	sleeps			10.	stooped		
11.	debuted	[d'bju	ıd]	11.	invisibly		



WEEK 11:

Voiceless fricative $[\theta]$ and voiced $[\delta]$

Frequently occurring words from lyrics

1	5	J
	$[\theta]$	[ð]
1.	doth	that
	$[d\Lambda\theta]$	[ðæt]
2.	thought	thy
	$[\theta \mathfrak{o} \mathfrak{t}]$	[ðaɪ]
3.	youth	thee
	[juθ]	[ði]
4.	both	thou
	[boυθ]	[ðαʊ]
5.	faith	this
	[fειθ]	[ðɪs]
6.	throne	then
	[θroʊn]	[ðen]
7.	mouth	those
	$[mav\theta]$	[ðoʊz]
8.	wealth	these
	[wel\theta]	[ðiz]
9.	south	than
	[sαυθ]	[ðæn]
10.	earth	them
	$[\theta]$	[ðɛm]
11.	health	smooth
	[hεlθ]	[smuð]
12.	through	they
	[θru]	[ðει]

Lesson Notes, Date:				

Grading Rubric

Breath				
Breath Control	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Breath Expansion			89/90	
Breath Support			89/90	
**	, ,	,,,,		
Diction				
Consonant Articulation				
Vowel Formation	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Lesson Preparation	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Musicianship				
Expression	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Legato	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Pitch Accuracy	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Rhythmic Accuracy	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Posture and Tension				
Postural Alignment	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Release of Tension			89/90	
Technique				
Flexibility	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Onset	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Palatal Space	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Pharyngeal Space	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Projection	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Vibrato	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Tone Quality	70	-79/80	89/90	100
Vowel Equalization	70	-79/80	89/90	100

Daily Notes and Practice Times

Day 1	Practice I ime:
Day 2	Practíce Tíme:
Day 3	Practice T'ime:
Day 4	Practice Time:
Day 5	Practíce Tíme:
Day 6	Practice Time:

Art song with a frequent occurrence of $[\theta]$ and $[\delta]$



Ben Heppner: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NxDH3VSAtpI

Paolo Tosti (It 1846 - 1916)

In the Hush of the Night
Frederick E. Weatherly (Eng. 1848 - 1929)



In the hush of the night, by the waves of the sea, [in da has av da nait bai da weivz av da si] I am looking and waiting and longing for thee; [ai æm 'lokin ænd 'weitin ænd 'lanin fo di] And I stretch out my arms to the night, to the star, [ænd ai stiet aut mai amz tu da nait tu da sta] But a gulf is between us, the light is so far! [bat a galf iz bi twin as da lait iz sou fa] Oh love of my life, in what land may'st thou be? [ou lav av mai laif in mat lænd 'meiest ðau bi] I am looking and waiting and longing for thee! [aı æm 'lukın ænd 'weitin ænd 'lanın fə ði] In the hush of the night, by the foam of the sea, [in da has av da nait bai da foum av da si] I hear thee, I see thee, thou comest to me, [ai hia di ai si di dav 'kamest tu mi] With thine eyes shining through me, like stars in the night, [wið ðain aiz 'sainiŋ θ ru mi laik staz in ða nait] And I lie on my breast in a storm of delight. [ænd ai lai an mai bæst in a stom av di lait] O God! 'tis a dream! 'tis a wraith from the sea! [ου gad tiz Λ dim tiz Λ reiθ fiλm ðλ si] Thou art gone! thou art dead! Thou art parted from me! [ðav at gan ðav at ded ðav at 'pate(1)d finm mi] In the hush of the night, by the desolate sea, [in da has av da nait bai da 'desolæ(i)t si] I am weeping and kneeling and praying for thee, [aı æm 'wipın ænd 'nilın ænd 'pısıın fə ði] And thy spirit comes back with the passion of yore, [ænd ðai spirit kamz bæk wið ða 'pæsan av joa] And the gulf that divides us, my darling, no more! [ænd ða galf ðæt di'vaidz as mai 'dalin nou moa] O love of the past! O love yet to be! [ov lav av da past ov lav jet tu bi] I have found thee at last! I am coming to thee! [aɪ hæv faund ði æt last aɪ æm ˈkʌmɪŋ tu ði]

Week 11 91

RULES FOR TRANSCRIPTION

voiceless dental fricative $[\theta]$

thing $[\theta i \eta]$, three, breath

VOICED DENTAL FRICATIVE $[\delta]$

father ['faða], this, with

Final voiceless th is voiced in the plural form of specified words: baths [baŏz], cloths, moths, mouths, oaths, paths, truths, youths

Consonant Vowel Flow

Vowel space is maintained and is legato enhanced when consonants are articulated in a rapid, late, and clear manner¹. As a general rule, consonants are pitched forward (sung on the pitch of the following vowel). Drone speech provides a spoken example of the sung manner of articulation. Elongate the vowels and delay the consonants in the following example. This approach maximizes vowel length and rushes consonant articulation.

If music be the food of love. [$i \rightarrow f'mju \rightarrow zi \rightarrow kbi \rightarrow \delta \land \rightarrow fu \rightarrow d \land \rightarrow vl \land \rightarrow v$]

Exception. Consonants constrict the space between the articulators. Space is needed for singing. Pitch the consonant back (with the preceding vowel) when a consecutive syllable is set on upper tone. Consider the setting of the phrase *America! America! God shed His grace on thee.* The musical approach to the second syllable of *America* contains an ascending skip. In this instance, pitch the m of America back (with the $[\Lambda]$ of the first syllable). This maximizes the vowel space needed for the upper tone:



The *n* of *on* may also be pitched back. The formation of the following *th* of *thee* may be articulated with the tongue arch so that the tongue tip can remain in its home position for enunciation of the [i] vowel.

¹ Thomas Grubb, *Singing in French* (Schirmer, New York 1979), p. 5.

Worksheet #11: Voiceless fricative $[\theta]$ and voiced $[\delta]$

#1		#2		
1.	north	1.	though	
2.	unworthy	2.	wrath	
3.	thro	3.	blithe	
4.	paths	4.	thin	
5.	thoughts	5.	withhold	
6.	tho	6.	mouths	
7.	breathe	7.	earth's	
8.	without	8.	thread	
9.	birth	9.	themselves	
10.	depths	10.	truth	
#3		#4		
1.	thorn	1.	thence	
2.	seethes	2.	throw	
3.	breaths	3.	months	
4.	although	4.	thirst	
5.	throat	5.	henceforth	
6.	mirth	6.	with	
7.	clothes	7.	hath	
8.	withdrawn	8.	breathes	
9.	month	9.	soothe	
10.	thine	10.	wreath	
#5		#6		
1.	three	1.	bathe	
2.	within	2.	worth	
3.	deaths	3.	myths	
4.	worthy	4.	thrive	
5.	thick	5.	withdraw	
6.	youths	6.	thief	
7.	warmth	7.	moths	
8.	thyself	8.	the	
9.	breath	9.	path	
10.	thus	10.	throughout	

Week 11 93

Worksheet #11: Answer key and IPA recognition exercise

#1		#2	
1	[θcn]	1	_ [ðoʊ]
2	[va, myggi]	2	[.ιαθ]
3	[θru]	3	[blaɪð]
4	[paðz]	4	_ [θɪn]
5	[θɔts]	5	[wɪðˈhoʊld]
6	[ðoʊ]	6	_ [maʊðz]
7	[ðiɪd]	7	[sθε]
8.	[wið'aut]	8.	[bred]
9.	[θεd]	9.	[ðɛmˈsɛlvz]
10.	[dεpθs]	10.	[truθ]
#3		#4	
1	[θon]	1	[ðɛns]
2.	[siðz]	2.	[θιου]
3.	[s\theta\text{s}]	3.	$[m \wedge n \theta s]$
4.	[ɔlˈðoʊ]	4.	_ [θ3st]
5.	[θroʊt]	5.	[ˈhɛnsfɔθ]
6.	 [m3θ]	6.	[wɪð]
7.	 [kloʊðz]	7.	_ [hαθ]
8.	[wɪðˈdɹɔn]	8.	[zŏiɪd]
9.	$[m \wedge n\theta]$	9.	[suð]
10.	[ðaɪn]	10.	[θit.]
#5		#6	
1	[θri]	1	_ [bɛɪð]
2	[wɪðˈɪn]	2	_ [w3θ]
3	[dεθs]	3	_ [mɪθs]
4	[ˈwɜðɪ]	4	_ [θraɪv]
5	[θɪk]	5	[cɪbˈðɪw]
6	[juðz]	6	_ [θif]
7.	[womθ]	7.	[maðz]
8.	[ðaɪˈsɛlf]	8.	_ [ði]
9.	[θ3rd]	9.	_ [pαθ]
10.	[ðʌs]	10.	[\theta cu'a\text]

Worksheet #11: Voiceless fricative $[\theta]$ and voiced $[\delta]$

#7		#8		
1.	thaw	 1.	frothy	
2.	swaths	 2.	moth	
3.	bathes	 3.	baths	
4.	gothic	 4.	neath	
5.	death	 5.	breathed	
6.	withstood	 6.	growths	
7.	hearth	 7.	theme	
8.	thrice	 8.	thusly	
9.	clothed	 9.	within	
10.	that	 10.	thrill	
#9		#10		
1.	teeth	1.	cloths	
2.	truths	2.	thigh	
3.	third	3.	oath	
4.	throbs	4.	thrust	
5.	smoothly	5.	those	
6.	loathe	6.	birthday	
7.	booth	7.	heath	
8.	these	8.	fifths	
9.	ninths	9.	seethe	
10.	with	10.	withal	
#11		#12		
1.	wealthy	1.	tooth	
2.	fourth	2.	soothed	
3.	threat	3.	faiths	
4.	smooths	4.	they	
5.	thirsty	5.	withstand	
6.	depth	6.	ethics	
7.	than	7.	growth	
8.	withholds	 8.	thrift	
9.	tenths	 9.	oaths	
10.	bathed	10.	thumb	

GLOSSARY OF IPA SYMBOLS

with Enunciation Instructions

Symbols	Page
[Λ][α][æ]	123
[b]	124
[d]	125
[e][ε]	126
[e]	127
[f]	128
[g]	129
[h][?]	130
[i][ɪ]	131
[j]	132
[k]	133
[1]	134
[m]	135
[n][ŋ]	136

Symbols	Page
[o][o]	137
[p]	138
[1][R]	139
$[\epsilon][1]$	140
[s][z]	141
[][3]	142
[t]	143
[θ][ð]	144
[ʧ][ʤ]	145
[u][ʊ]	146
[v]	147
[w][M]	148
Diphthongs	149
[:]	150

Review of Transcription Rules:



Central [\Lambda] up

Description. Phoneticians classify $[\Lambda]$ as a back vowel but the tongue arch for central vowels is scarcely apparent in the space required for singing. Central $[\Lambda]$ is clarified by means of resonance rather than formation. The lips are neither rounded nor spread.

Enunciation. Release and lower the jaw. Find the space of $[\Lambda]$ without rounding or spreading the lips. Allow two finger widths of space between the teeth. The anterior edge of the tongue contacts the lower row of teeth and lies low and flat on the floor of the mouth. Raise the soft palate and direct vocalized tone toward the upper front teeth.

Warnings. Avoid a tone that lies low in the throat. Avoid the raspy sound associated with vocal fry that is common in the American English manner of speech. Do not replace $[\Lambda]$ with $[\Lambda]$: wonder is $[\Lambda]$ but wander is $[\Lambda]$. Do not replace $[\Lambda]$ with $[\Lambda]$: what and was are pronounced with an $[\Lambda]$ vowel.

Exercise. A clear distinction must be made between the [v] and $[\Lambda]$ vowel sounds: *look/luck, put/putt, could/cut*

Central [a] father

Enunciation. Phoneticians classify [a] as a back vowel but the tongue arch for central vowels is scarcely apparent in the space required for singing. Central [a] is clarified by means of resonance rather than formation. See instructions above.

Warnings. The lips must not spread nor cling to the teeth. Do not cover the tone. See warnings above.

Exercise: odd, lark, flock, garden, swallow, honor

Central [æ] hat

Enunciation. Release the jaw and find the space of *ah* without spreading the lips. The formation of [æ] is a delicate adjustment of the sides of the tongue. "The production of [æ] should be governed by the ear, rather than by mechanical means" (Marshall 133). Lift the soft palate and direct vocalized tone toward the upper front teeth. Maintain one articulatory position throughout vocalization.

Warnings. The central [æ] vowel is a characteristic of the English language. It should not be masked or replaced with dark [a] (exceptions on page 39). Avoid a nasalized tone.

Exercise. Compare the vowel sounds in the words *seed* [sid] and *sand* [sænd] by singing them on a sustained pitch. Next, sing *heart* [hat] and *hand* [hænd]. Central [æ] requires the space of [a] with the forwardness of [i].

$\frac{\text{IPA}}{[\Lambda][\mathfrak{a}][\mathfrak{x}]}$

[b]

[d] [e][ε]

[e]

[h][?]

[i][I]

[]]

[1]

[m] [n][n]

[o][o]

[p]

[1][R]

[r][3] [s][z]

[M[3]

[t] [δ][θ]

[t][dz]

[u][v]

[v]

[w][M]

Diph.

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