Yang's Phonetic System

For
English Language

Yang Xi Ling

China Machine Press

杨氏注音系统

杨锡苓 著

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Abstract

The book introduces a valuable **multifunction** phonetic system for English language —— **Yang's Phonetic System (YPS)** created by the author. YPS which has become more and more popular is universal and available to all people for teaching and learning English. The creation of Yang's Phonetic System is based on the rules of pronunciations and wordbuilding of English language including British English, American English and other languages related to a great number of loan words. YPS is a diacritical mark system (DMS) containing 16 diacritical marks which are scientifically designed and logically assigned to meet the following purposes : to represent sounds, to show the relations between sounds and wordbuilding, to indicate the customary changes of sounds such as unexploding sounds of explosives, or occasional changes of sounds caused by the shift of the part of speech of a word, or by word / sentence stress; to be easy to phoneticize English dictionaries with YPS on computers; and to be directly perceivable and easy to handle.

The book explains in detail how YPS works and describes briefly the characteristics of YPS —— the regularity, practicability, logicality , and adaptability to the tendency to the continuous changes of pronouncing and wordbuilding, etc.; and the superiority of YPS to any other phonetic systems which are monofunctional.

内容简介

本书向广大读者介绍杨氏注音系统 (Yang's Phonetic System——YPS)。该系统是作者根据英语语种(包括英语、美语以及外来语)的发音规律和构词特点创造的一种**多功能**的英语注音系统。自从 1986 年杨氏注音系统问世以来,已受到社会的广泛关注和受到越来越多的教和学英语的人们的欢迎。本书介绍杨氏注音系统 (YPS) 的设计**特点**和**多功能性**——这是其它任何单一功能的注音系统与之无可比拟的优越性, 并详细讲解为该系统科学地精心设计的16 个符号 (其中六个是专为字母组合, 包括外来语中的字母组合而设计的) 所标示的音／含义以及用法; 书中并阐述 YPS 的功能——不但能标示 26 个字母在英语和外来语中的全部读音 (包括英音和美音) 而且能反映读音与词结构的关系、词性 (parts of speech)和词／句重音对读音的影响,并能标示各种情况下的习惯变音 (如: 爆破音的"失爆"等) 以及可以很简便地标示词在句子中的变音, 因此实用性强。作者在书中以千余个例词对 26 个字母在英语中(包括外来语)所发的各种音作了讲解,并于第五章和第六章(中文)对主要内容加了注释。因为 YPS 的多功能性和在符号设计上的逻辑性和对应性强, 对符号的分派和使用上比较科学, 标音方法 (直接在词的上方标音) 既简便又直观, 而且可节省时间和篇幅, 对今后英语语音和词结构的变化有较强的适应性, 因此特别适用于英语教学; 此外 YPS 所使用的符号既简单数量又少,所以,杨氏注音系统非常适合于编成计算机程序软件为英语词典自动标音。

本书附有 YPS 与国际音标(IPA)注音方法对照表。

Acknowledgement

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preface

Yang's Phonetic System (YPS) for English language has widely interested the public since it was created by the author in America in 1984, and it has been welcome to vast numbers of readers because of its superiority to other phonetic systems. This book is a revised edition of the first edition of " Yang's System " published in 1987.

In the revised edition entitled < <Yang's Phonetic System (YPS) for English Language> >, the System is explained in further detail —what the System is about and how it works to show rules of pronunciations systematically including both British and American English and loan words in English language, and how sounds relate to word—building, parts of speech and word / sentence stress.

Unlike other phonetic systems such as Webster's System and International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), Yang's Phonetic System (YPS) is a **multifunctional** phonetic system of 16 diacritical marks which not only represent sounds of words but also tells the rules of pronunciations, customary changes of sounds and the relations between sounds and word—building. YPS also enables readers to perceive directly the effect on pronunciations by word / sentence stress and parts of speech as well. In this system six of the diacritical marks are specifically designed for letter—combinations to show the formations of letter—combinations and the respective rules of their pronunciations;there are also marks to indicate unexploded explosives, the customary changes of sounds and to identify loan words. In addtion, YPS is easy to handle. The System is expected extremely helpful to readers of all English levels.

In the book the 16 diacritical marks and the regulations of Yang's Phonetic System are introduced in part I; the functions of the sixteen diacritical marks are described respectively in Part II; Part III tells the sounds of the 26 letters appearing in letter—combinations and in singles in English language and in a great number of loan words.

Yang's Phonetic System (YPS) is available to people of all ages and of all levels of English. The way of marking a word with YPS is so easy — just to put the marks right above the letters of a word, that saves time and space. Yang's Phonetic System (YPS) is also for the benefit of phoneticizing all kinds of English dictionaries on computers. The System is able to meet the continuous growth of English language, and to fit the customary or occasional changes of sounds in word pronunciations as well. Yang's Phonetic System makes teaching and learning pronunciation very easy and enjoyable. .

I hope more and more people will accept YPS and enjoy it !

Pronouncing dictionaries phoneticized with YPS can be expected in near future !

Yang Xiling
Beijing, 1988

序

　　作者于 1984 年在美国创造的为英语、美语及英语中的外来语注音的"杨氏注音系统 (YPS)"问世以来，受到社会的关注和广大读者的欢迎。本书是 1987 年出版的 <＜杨氏注音系统＞> 一书的修订版，在修订版中作者对英语、美语和外来语词的读音规律以及音与词结构、词性、词重音和句子重音等相互间的关系和影响等作了更系统的阐述。书中第二部分介绍了这十六个符号。第三部分讲 26 个字母在英语、美语和外来语中的各种发音。

　　由 16 个简单注音符号组成的"杨氏注音系统"不同于其它注音系统，本系统是根据英语语种的词结构与音的特点设计的一种**多功能**的符号注音系统 (diacritical mark system)，这"系统"不但标音而且各表示一定的含义，设计和分配使用规律性和对应性强，可以较直观地反映音和词结构的关系以及重音和词性等对读音的影响。16 个符号中有六个专为字母组合设计的符号，还有标示爆破音失爆或其它由于句子重音影响而产生的音变的标示符号，以及标示外来语的符号。这些对读者了解词结构和发音方法以及记词都会很有帮助。杨氏注音系统适用于各种英语程度的读者，注音方法简便，只需把符号加在词的字母上方，因而可节省时间和篇幅。特别适合词典和读物的注音之用，而且这系统对语音的变化有较强适应性。

　　我很感谢我留美时的导师 Prof. Lew·Ballard 和 Dr. I Taylor，和一直给予我的研究以大力支持的机械电子工业部机械科技情报研究所所长李永新先生和机械工业出版社总编辑李宣春先生，以及把 YPS 编成软件的薛伟民副教授; 另外，我还要感谢为我的书的出版做了大量编校工作的朋友们，并向给予我的注音系统的问世以很高评价和来信来电给于我极热诚的鼓励和致贺的国内外的读者和朋友们表示最真挚的感谢。我希望更多的读者能在学用这注音系统中得益!

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作者杨锡苓

1988 年北京

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Introduction

English is not a spelling pronunciation language,which means that most English words are not spelt phonetically because of its irregular spelling and complicated pronunciation, let alone some "odd" sounds of a large number of loan words in English language, of which most are from French,some from Latin and Greek, few from German,Spanish, Italian and so on. The pronunciations of most loan words have become either Briticized or Americanized , though the sounds changed from their original do not agree with the general rules of English pronunciation based on English word formation; e.g. Bach / ba:x / (Ger.), jeu / ʒɸ / (Fr.); in modern English, however, Bach / ba:k / , jeu / ʒə: / . It is why a kind of phonetic system which tells not only the sound of a word but also the relations between most word structures and pronunciations is pressingly necessary. In other words, a multifunction phonetic system is urgently needed, which is supposed to be able to intimate general rules of pronunciation and spelling of most words including loan words in English language.

The **multifunction** phonetic system created by thd author and entitled "YANG'S PHONETIC SYSTEM (YPS)" is a diacritical mark system (DMS) which consists of sixteen simple diacritical marks, of which six for letter—combinations, while ten for single letters. The six marks specifically designed for letter—combinations are for the purposes of helping people learn how sounds and word structures are related, and how the accent and parts of speech influence pronunciation, etc.

Most marks of YPS indicate not only sounds of letters or letter—combinations respectively but also some specific meanings, for instance, the mark ⌒ not only represents specific sounds of respective letter—combinations but also indicates a letter—combination in a loan word,e.g. chef / ʃef / , auberge' / o'bɛrʒ / .

The major features of Yang's Phonetic System is multifunction, and the design of the marks is based on the rules of pronunciation as well as word structures. It is obvious why there is no mark for either silent vowels in words, or consonants which have their natural sounds respectively in words, for instance, b / b / , c / s / , x / ks / , w / w /, h / h / , j / dʒ / , y / j / , and g / dʒ / . Such design is based on the general rules of English word formations and pronunciations. I believe that it is the simplest and effective way to stress the distinct features of general rules of the pronunciations of the two respective parts —— the vowels and the consonants, because there are often silent vowels in words, such as the final "e" in "ace" and "type" ; but consonants, however, mostly have their normal sounds in words and are seldom silent, and it is why a silent mark^ is only necessary for the silent consonants. Marks for letter—combinations are valuable because they represent sounds and show the relations between sounds and word structure as well. Typical example words are carefully selected to show how Yang's System serves the above purposes individually; furthermore, it is very convenient to mark words with YPS because of its easy way of marking ——just to put the marks right above the letters which need , and it saves time and space. e.g. shŏw'ẽr, shōw'ẽr; cŏn'tẽnt, cōntĕnt'; ăt'ŏm, ătŏm'ĭc; clŏud, ḡroûp, coûpé'(A.E.), coû'ple, woûld, thōugh, thôught; prĕ'sĭdent, ,prĕsĭdĕn'tĩal; sĩng, sĩng'ẽr, ăn'gẽr, răñk, lĩñk'ĩng, jĩñx, băñ'quėt, fŭñc'tĩon; ūse, ūse(v.); prŏj'ĕct, prŏjĕct'(v.); ŏf'fĭce, ŏffĭ'cĩal; Ōhĭ'ō , Ăf'rĭcã; thēy, keŷ; etc.

Stress marks for words marked with YPS are as follows :   ,

Primary stress (or, accent) mark ' is put right after a stressed syllable, whereas secondary stress mark is put right before a secondary stressed syllable. IPA is shown between two slants, e.g. ,nătĩonăl'ĭtỷ /ˌnæʃəˈnæliti / .

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Following is a comparison between YPS and other two major phonetic systems :

Key Words	I P A	Yang's System(Y P S)		Webster's
		B.E.	A.E.	
school	/ skuːl /	sc̄hŏōl	(same)	/ skōol /
bother	/ ˈbɔðə /	bŏt̄h'er̃	bót̄h'er̃	/ ˈbäthər /
chasse'	/ ˈʃæsei /	⌢chăs'sé	⌢chăssé'	/ sha'sā /
pleasure	/ ˈpleʒə /	plĕa'sūre	(with r sound)	/ ple'zhər /

★ Contrast between the symbols of IPA used by Jones and K.K.

Jones	ei	e	aː	iː	i	əu	ɔː
K.K.	e	ɛ	a	i	ɪ	o	ɔ

Jones	uː	u	juː	ju	(əːr)	(ər)	ɔi
K.K.	u	u	ju	ju	ɝ	ɚ	ɔi

★ Abbriviation: L.— Latin;   Gk.— Greek;
Fr.—French;   Span.— Spanish;   Ger.— German;
Pol.— Polish;   It.— Italian;   Cp.— compare;
i.e — that is;   pl.— plural;   e.g.— for example;
A.E.— American English;   B.E.— British English;
Jones— Daniel Jones;   K.K.— Kenyon & Knott;
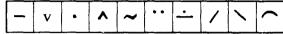IPA — International Phonetic Alphabet;
YPS — Yang's Phonetic System;
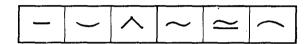DMS — diacritical mark system;

I. Yang's Phonetic System (YPS)

1. Yang's Phonetic System (Abbr.YPS) consists of sixteen diacritical marks. six of them are specifically designed for letter-combinations. The sixteen diacritical marks are as follows:

For single letters

—	v	•	ʌ	~	••	÷	/	\	⌒

For letter-combinations

—	‿	∧	~	≈	⌒

2. The way of marking is to put the marks right above the letters or letter-combinations which need . Primary stress mark ′ is put right after a stressed syllable, whereas secondary stress mark ╱ right before a secondary stressed syllable. For example, cer̃ͮtificã̃'tion, ╱mŭltĭchăn'nel.

3. The regulations of Yang's Phonetic System (YPS):

1) A vowel with **no** mark above means a **silent vowel.** e.g. āce, lēad, lĕad, ḡreāt, rōad, lĭve, lí̇ve, bėliēve'.

2) Sounds of single consonants with **no** mark above are as follows (contrast with IPA) :

Consonant	b	c(ċ)	d	f	g(ġ)	h	j	k	l
IPA	b	s	d	f	dʒ	h	dʒ	k	l

Consonant	m	n	p	q(q̄)	r	s	t	v
IPA	m	n	p	k	r	s	t	v

Consonant	w	x	y	z
IPA	w	ks	j	z

3) Consonants or consonant–combinations with the mark ∧ or ⋀ above means **silent**, e.g. w͡rīte, k͡nōw, sĩg͡n, c͡hĕm′is- trŷ, hĩg͡h, ăsth′mã.

4) If two neighboring consonants in one word sound the same and only one of them sounds, the silent mark for consonants ∧ can be omitted, (but for the ABC, if a double C or C preceding K and has / k / sound; or a double G has / g / sound, it is better to keep the ∧ mark), e.g. bâll (l), ĭnn(n), sc͡ēne (s or c), bĕt′tĕr (t), ãdjŭst′(d), ĕg͡g (ĕg͡g), băck (bă͡ck), ăc′cúráte (ă͡c′cúràte); (Cp. scăn, sŭc- c̈ĕss′).

5) In the explanations on the following two sections –– II and III, a letter or letter–combination followed by a hyphen means that it is at the beginning of a word; and that with a preceding hyphen means that it is at the end of a word; if a letter is shown between two hyphens, it means that it is at neither the beginning nor the end, e.g. x̄–,–x̄ (Fr,) / z / ––x̄ē′rŏx; tăb′leau͡x̄ (pl. of ″tăb′leau͡″); –x̄– / kʃ / –– flĕx′i͡on; –x̄̇– / gz / –– ĕx̃ha͡ust′; –x(–) / ks / –– bŏx, mix′tu͡re, ĕx͡pĕ͡ct′.

6) The letter ″Y″ with any mark above is either a vowel or part of a vowel–combination, in other words, according to Yang's Phonetic System the ″Y″ is **never silent** in words, e.g. flȳ, bu͞y(buȳ), keŷ(not kēy), cĭt′ŷ, co͡mplȳ′, pāy(not pāy), t͡hĕy, sŏy, (Cp. yĕs, sa͞w′yĕr, bĕyŏnd′, the ″Y″ in each of the three words is a consonant.)

7) The letter ″ r ″ in a word is always prounounced in American English ; in British English, however, it only sounds when it is followed by sound vowels .
Cp. ärt (A.E.), ârt (B.E.); fĕd′ĕrãl, mãrîne′.

8) Since c, s, t followed by –ion, and c, t followed by –ient / –ial / –ious have the sound of / ʃ / , i.e. c̆, s̆, t̆ / ʃ / , such unstressed syllables are simply marked as follow: –ci͡al / ti͡al; –ci͡ent / –ti͡ent / ʃənt / –si͡on / –ti͡on / –ci͡an / ʃən / ; –ci͡ous / –ti͡ous / ʃəs / ; instead of –si̯ŏn / –ci̯ĕnt / –ti̯ŏus .

II. Instructions of Each Individual Diacritical Mark
(YPS 各个符号用法说明)

Diacritical Marks for Singles (单个字母的标音符号)

No.	YPS	Instructions
1.	—	1) For single vowels the mark shows that the vowels have the same sounds as they do respec— tively in the English alphabet, usually in a stressed open syllable. i.e. ā / ei / ; ē / i: / ; ī, ȳ / ai / ; ō / ɔu / ; ū / ju: / e.g. māte; mē, dēlēte′; nīce, mȳ, tȳpe, ãpplȳ′, p̂sȳchīãtrȳ; sō, nōte; c̄ūte, ūse; prĕd′ic̆āte (v.) 2) For some consonants, it represents respec— tively as follows: c̄, q̄ / k / ; f̄ / v / ; ḡ / g / ; s̄ / z / ; x̄ / z / ; ñ / ŋ / ; d̄ / dʒ / ; t̄ / tʃ / ;and j̄ / j / ; w̄ / v / ; b̄ / v / , e.g. c̄ŏñ′quĕr, têchnîq̂ue′; ŏf; ḡāuge; fūse; x̄ȳ′lŏphōne; sĩñ′ḡle, tãñk, ŭñ′c̄le; prŏc̄ē′dūre, sōl′dĩer, pic̄tūre, ãm′ãt euŭr (A.E.); w̄ŭn′dĕr— kĭnd; jāe′ḡer; C̄ōr′dŏb̃ã; Bāc̆h (Ger. / ba:x /).
2.	v	1) For single vowels, it indicates a short vowel,especially in a stressed close syllable. They sound respectively as follows: ă / æ / ; ĕ / e,ε / ; ĭ,y̆ / i / ; ŏ / ɔ / ; ŭ / ʌ / . e.g. mă̆t; lĕt; nĭp; phy̆s′ĭcs, sy̆m′phŏnȳ, sy̆ñĉhrō. sy̆llăb′ĭc, stũd′y̆; sŏp, nŏt; c̄ŭt,ŭs; ŏb′jĕct, õbjĕc̆t′(v.). 2) For the following consonants: c̆, s̆, t̆ / ʃ / ; x̆ / kʃ / ; and ğ,j̆ / h / , e.g. ãssō′c̆iăte; s̆ure;

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No.	YPS	Instructions
	∨	ãpprḛ′ciãte; c̃omplĕx′ĭon; G̃ĭbä′rä (Bāy).
3.	∧	1) For the following vowels: â / ɔ: / ; ê / a: / ; î, ŷ / i: / mostly in loan words); ô, û / u: / ; e.g. hâll; g̃ên′r̃e; c̃lêrk(B.E.) skî, quaŷ; shôe; c̃lûe, rûle. 2) For all consonants, it means **silent**, e.g. tômb, tâlk, debt, shoûld, wrông, Wĕdnes̃′daŷ, whôse, hôur, ͵ĕxhĭbĭ′tĭon, rhê′tôr, rhêum, p̂neūmăt′ĭcs, c̃ons̃ĭgn′, āu′tŭmn, bŭffêt, C̃hrĭs̃t′ĭan, lĭs′ten, c̃âlm, c̃têne, c̃zâr′dõm,
4.	··	For some vowels only, it représents ä / a: / ; ö / ɔ: / and ü / e / , e.g. ä / a: / is usually stressed and followed by single "r"; in B.E., ä also followed by some word structures such as "a" followed by "−nce","−lf", "−ft", "−ss", "−sk", "−st",etc. e.g. g̃länce, c̃hänce, ädvănce′, dänce, ăn′swêr; äunt, hälf, c̃älf, s̃täff, dräft, c̃läss, äsk, läst, mäs′têr, (in A.E. the ä in the above cases is ă); ö′rĭent, löss, hörse(A.E.); bŭr′ŷ, bŭr′ĭäl,
5.	·	1) For the vowels a, e, o, and u; ȧ, ė, ȯ, u̇ sound the same as / i / . ȧ & ė are seldom stressed ; "a" is in final **unstressed** open syllable of most adjectives & nouns. e.g. prĕf′ȧce, su̇r′fȧce, prī′vȧte, prĕd′ĭcȧte (Cp. prĕd′ĭcãte,v.),

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No.	YPS	Instructions
		prĕd′icāte (n.), prī′vàte (a.), mǎn′àge (Cp, dĕbāte′ v.), sĕlĕ̂ct′, bĕn′ĕfît, (but, bĕn′ĕfît — A.E.); wŏm″ĕ̃n; bŭs̄′ў, bŭs̄′inèss, mĭn′ūte; 2) For few consonants, it shows a change of a voiced sound into voiceless. ḋ / t / , v̇ / f / , ż / s / , ġ / dʒ / , ċ / s / , (g and c are marked with · occasionally to prevent some possible confusion such as, for example, ġĭn′ġẽr, & sĭn̄g′ẽr; dĕc̄′āde & f̄ac̄äde′). The ḋ̄ / t / usually happens when a ″ed″ is after a voiceless consonant such as / k, p, s, f, ʃ, tʃ / , e.g. lōōk̇ed̠, ŵrăpṗed̠, bŭssed̠, rōōfed̠, pŭs̆hed̠, brän̄ched̠, tŏŭc̆hed̠, pĭtc̆hed̠; wâltż (wâltż−A.E.), q̂uār̄tż (q̂uâr̄tż−A.E.); vĕrbō′tĕ̃n, V̇ĕreĭn′,
6.	—	1) For few vowels only, ȯ, ū̇ / u / ; ā̇ / e,ɛ / , e.g. pu̇t, pu̇ll, bŭs̆h, su̇′pẽrstâ̇r; wȯlf; Mā̈r̂ў, (Mā̇′rў−A.E.). 2) For some consonants partly in loan words, ḡ̇, j̄̇, s̄̇, z̄̇ ·/ ʒ / ; c̄̇ / tʃ / ; ẇ̄ / f / ; ẋ̄ / gz / ; e.g. ḡ̇îḡ̇ue, ḡ̇ärä̇ḡ̇e′ (or, ḡ̇ärä̇ge′); j̄̇ȧdōtville′; ū′s̄̇ũ̈ȧllў, plĕȧ′s̄̇ũre; ȧz̄̇′ũre; ċel′lō; W̄rȯ′c̄hlaw̄; ȧ̈xȇc̆′ūtive, ȇxĭst′.

杨氏注音系统