



Available online at [www.jlls.org](http://www.jlls.org)

---

## JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTIC STUDIES

---

ISSN: 1305-578X

*Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 17(1), 493-511; 2021

# Deviation from the standard pronunciation of English: 350 words in Pakistani English

Mehvish Riaz <sup>a 1</sup> 

<sup>a</sup> *University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan*

### APA Citation:

Riaz, M. (2021). Deviation from the standard pronunciation of English: 350 words in Pakistani English. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 17(1), 493-511. Doi: 10.52462/jlls.32

Submission Date: 03/01/2021

Acceptance Date: 07/03/2021

---

### Abstract

A list of 350 words that deviate in pronunciation from the standard English pronunciation of these words has been suggested in the present study. To highlight the deviant pronunciation of these words from the standard pronunciation, a wordlist based on observation has been suggested. Transcription of the words according to the British, American, and Pakistani phonetic variants has been given. The general phonological patterns of the pronunciation of these English words by Pakistani speakers as non-native learners of English have also been suggested. The deviation can be found in terms of the elongation of sounds, insertion or omission of schwa, pronunciation of diphthongs as monophthongs, stress patterns, and focus on spellings than sounds. The study not only highlights the unique phonological features of Pakistani English but also offers an opportunity for Pakistani teachers and learners to focus on these words while teaching or learning how to pronounce English words correctly. The study has implications for TESOL, EFL, SLA, and contrastive phonetics and phonology.

*Keywords:* Pakistani English; RP; American English; TESOL; IPA Chart; Contrastive Analysis

---

## 1. Introduction

The study identifies English words that are pronounced differently, due to lack of knowledge, problems with listening, or most importantly first language influence, by the educated Pakistani speakers living in the province Punjab. English, as an international language, has remarkably influenced the other languages in the world, while it has also been affected by other languages simultaneously. “People not only employ English expressions out of need but also due to willingness and desire to be associated with the elite and educated class. This impact has led to a world-wide language variation on a large scale” (Riaz, 2019, p. 412). Mostly, speakers belonging to different regions and nationalities in the world speak it according to their native language constraints. Similarly, the pronunciation of English spoken by Pakistani speakers is also naturally and dominantly influenced

---

<sup>1</sup>Corresponding author.

E-mail address: [mehvishriaz@uet.edu.pk](mailto:mehvishriaz@uet.edu.pk)

by their native languages such as Urdu, Punjabi, Pashto, and Saraiki, etc. English, by the educated community in Pakistan, is either employed for speaking thoroughly in English for academic, business, or professional purposes or at least through code-mixing and code-switching in their day-to-day communication. English is also the medium of instruction in most of the institutes and is also considered as a symbol of social status and qualification in Pakistan.

The differently pronounced words suggested in this study cannot be considered as mispronounced because “Pakistani English (PE) has its own linguistic features some of which differ from the British English” (Syed, 2013, p. 59). “Pakistani English is an emerging independent variety...[which] is undergoing the process of localization and the impact of local languages has been the main cause of the language variation” (Baumgardner 1993; in Ahmad and Ali, 2014, p. 62). Kachru (1983) also proclaims Pakistani English as a South Asian variety of English. Highlighting such deviations doesn’t aim at degrading anyone because English is learnt as a second language in Pakistan and it is quite natural that the speakers have their unique style. Researchers of language believe that “SLA is influenced by the learners’ first language (L1) to varying degrees. The clear support for this belief comes from foreign accents in the L2 speech of learners” (Maniam, 2010, p. 4). The words suggested in the present study are not generalizable to the entire population but apply to the vast majority of educated speakers who live in Punjab, Pakistan.

### *1.1. Review of Related Literature*

Rehman (1990), Jabeen, et al., (2012), Nadeem (2013), Sheikh (2012), Shabbir, et al., (2013), Syed (2013), Mahmood (2011), and Riaz (2015) researched different features of Pakistani English. Jabeen, et al., (2012) suggested that epenthesis is a regular and prominent phonetic feature of Pakistani English. Pakistani speakers insert a short vowel sound before or in the syllable consonant regularly and there is no gender-based difference in this regard.

Nadeem (2013) found that Pakistani learners of English do not employ proper stress patterns. It results in confusion between different word categories such as nouns, verbs, and adjectives and conveys wrong meanings to the listeners. Sheikh (2012) noted that in Pakistani English / ə / is pronounced as /æ/ and /ɒ/ and /ɔ:/ as /a:/. Similarly, other vowel sounds are structured and realized differently from RP. She suggested that the vowels in Pakistani English that need to restructure according to RP are /e/, /æ/, /ɒ/, /ɜ/, and /ə /. Shabbir et al (2013) suggested that speakers of standard English pronounce voiced and unvoiced /th/ sound as /θ/ and /ð/; while the Pakistani English speakers pronounce voiced and unvoiced /th/ as /th/ and /d/. Mahmood (2011) noted that the phonological patterns of vowel sounds are distinctly different in Pakistani English. Javed and Ahmad (2014), after studying speeches of 440 Pakistani college students, noted that “the participants poorly pronounced multisyllabic words, diphthongs, triphthongs, unvoiced sounds, interrogative sentences, and declarative sentences” (p. 19). Riaz (2015) suggested 195 English words that are differently pronounced by uneducated native Punjabi speakers of English in Pakistan.

The present study suggests words along with their transcription and phonological patterns of realizing or perceiving vowels, consonants, epenthesis, stress patterns, and sound-spelling relationship, etc. It is different from the previous studies in that it not only suggests a transcribed list of words with deviant pronunciation employed by educated Pakistani speakers of English in Punjab but also displays the general patterns of the realization of sounds.

### *1.2. Research questions*

1. Which words spoken by educated Pakistani speakers of English phonetically deviate from standard English?

## 2. What are the general phonological patterns of deviation?

### 1.3. *Significance of the study*

The study highlights the unique phonetic features of English spoken by Pakistani educated people and familiarizes the teachers, learners, and researchers with a list of differently pronounced words, as well as the consonant and vowel systems of Pakistani English. Reid (2016) notes, “role of teaching pronunciation in schools is very unfavourable next to teaching grammar or vocabulary. This is a problem of English teaching in many countries. Experienced teachers are not keen to teach pronunciation” and claims that lack of clear guidance and well-structured exercises hinder the effective teaching of standard pronunciation (p. 20). Besides, mispronunciation may lead to miscommunication or communication failure (Ghorbani, 2019, p. 402), while pronunciation is a “neglected and excluded component of language teaching and learning” (Yürük, 2020, p. 138), therefore, to improve accuracy and intelligibility, learners may pay attention to the standard pronunciation of these words and teachers may help them achieve this goal. People from Pakistan appear for TOEFL and IELTS for going to America, England, and other countries to study or do jobs, therefore, they should learn the standard pronunciation of English words. Therefore, teachers need to pay more attention to the phonetic features of Pakistani speakers’ English. As Ghorbani (2019) confirms that transcription helps improve stress patterns and pronunciation of English (p. 406), the word list suggested in this study may help the learners. It will also help the researchers in carrying out further research concerning second language acquisition, Pakistani English, and phonetics and phonology.

### 1.4. *Delimitations*

The study has been delimited to the speakers of the province Punjab in Pakistan where most of the people speak Punjabi as their mother tongue and Urdu as their national language. Urdu is also spoken as a first language by many speakers. Many of them, especially those living in cities, learn Urdu and Punjabi simultaneously. The methodology has also been delimited to observation and preparation of word lists.

## 2. **Methodology**

It is an exploratory-qualitative study. A list of words that are differently pronounced by the Pakistani educated speakers has been made through observation. Many teachers and learners of English contributed to the making of this wordlist. They had been asked to suggest words that Pakistani speakers pronounce differently. It has been endeavored to prepare a list of as many words as possible and finally, the author included 350 words in the list after observing the frequency or recurrence of these words in the wordlists suggested by the observers in general. Professionals, teachers, graduate, undergraduate, and postgraduate students have been generally observed over a decade. A general observation of the English pronunciation of educated people throughout the academic and professional career of the author helped come up with the most deviant phonetic variants. Not all the words having deviant pronunciation could be added to the list due to the limitation of space and the similarity or repetition of certain sounds, for instance, boy and joy. Not all the educated speakers in Pakistan pronounce all these words like this because they have diverse linguistic and academic backgrounds and levels of motivation so far as the learning of English as a foreign language is concerned, but many of these words are surely pronounced like that by individuals. Moreover, the vast majority display phonetic features of Pakistani English as suggested in the present study. Oxford Dictionary and IPA chart have been used for transcribing the words for British, North American, and Pakistani ways of pronouncing these words. The patterns of differences in

pronunciation of Pakistani speakers and standard British or American pronunciation have also been suggested and discussed.

### 3. Results

The following is a list of words with deviant pronunciation along with their transcription. The transcriptions of words in North American pronunciation, which were the same as those in the British English pronunciation, have not been added. /e:/ in words such as anyway, alternative, or birthday in the transcription of words pronounced by Pakistani speakers has been used to signify a sound, which as opposed to diphthong /eɪ/, is pronounced as a monophthong which is different from /e/ and shorter than /eɪ/.

**Table 1.** 350 differently pronounced words in Pakistani English as compared to BE and NAmE

Serial No.	Words	British English Pronunciation	Pakistani Pronunciation	North American Pronunciation
1.	Atmosphere	/ˈæt məsfiə(r)/	/etˈ mɒsfɪət/	/ˈæt məsfɪr/
2.	Attribute	/əˈ trɪbjʊ:t/	/ˈ ætrɪbjʊ:t /	
3.	Although	/ɔ:lˈ ðəʊ/	/ɑ:lˈ ðʊ /	/ɔ:lˈ ðəʊ/
4.	Audience	/ˈ ɔ:diəns/	/ˈ ɑ:diəns /	
5.	Attorney	/əˈ tʃ:ni/	/əˈ tɑ:mi:/	/əˈ tʃ:mi/
6.	Abbreviation	/əˌ bri:viˈ eɪʃn/	/, ebreviˈ eɪʃən /	
7.	Abroad	/əˈ brɔ:d/	/ebˈ rɔ:d /	
8.	Acid	/ˈ æsɪd/	/ˈ eɪsəd /	
9.	Aisle	/aɪl/	/eɪzəl/	
10.	Adjective	/ˈ ædʒɪktɪv/	/edˈ dʒektɪv/	
11.	Advice	/ədˈ vaɪs/	/edˈ vaɪs/	
12.	Alcohol	/ˈ ælkəhɒl/	/əlˈ kʊhəl/	/ˈ ælkəhɑ:l/
13.	All	/ɔ:l/	/ɑ:l/	
14.	Academic	/, ækəˈ demɪk/	/, əˈ kædmɪk/	
15.	Africa	/ˈ æfrɪkə/	/əfˈ rɪ:kɑ:/	
16.	Accept	/əkˈ sept/	/ɪkˈ sept/	
17.	Adjust	/əˈ dʒʌst/	/edˈ dʒʌst/	
18.	April	/ˈ eɪprəl/	/ˈ æprəl/	
19.	Audio	/ˈ ɔ:diəʊ/	/ˈ ɑ:diəʊ/	/ˈ ɔ:diəʊ/
20.	Advertisement	/ədˈ vɜ:tɪsmənt/	/edvərˈ taɪzment/	, ædvərˈ taɪzmənt
21.	Asterisk	/ˈ æstərɪsk/	/esˈ tærɪk/	
22.	Anyway	/ˈ enɪweɪ/	/ˈ æni:we:/	
23.	Aegis	/ˈ i:dʒɪs/	/ˈ e:dʒɪs/	/ˈ i:dʒɪs/
24.	Accessory	/əkˈ sesəri/	/əˈ sesəri:/	
25.	Accessible	/əkˈ sesəbl/	/əsesɪbəl/	

26.	Accident	/ˈæksɪdənt/	/ˈæksɪːdənt/	
27.	Assume	/əˈsju:m/	/eˈzju:m/	/əˈsu:m/
28.	Alternative	/ɔ:lˈtɜ:nətɪv/	/ˈɑ:lɜ:n <u>e</u> trɪv/	
29.	Also	/ˈɔ:lsəʊ/	/ˈɑ:lsəʊ/	/ˈɔ:lsou/
30.	Attitude	/ˈætɪtju:d/	/ˈætrɪtʃju:d/	
31.	Appreciate	/əˈpri:ʃiət/	/ˈæpri:ʃiət/	
32.	Allergy	/ˈælədʒi/	/əˈlɜrdʒi:/	
33.	Asthma	/ˈæsmə/	/ˈesθmə:/	/ˈæzmə/
34.	Abandon	/əˈbændən/	/əˈbændən/	
35.	Allocate	/ˈæləkert/	/ˈæləkert/	
36.	Ball	/bɔ:l/	/bɑ:l/	
			/bɒl/	
37.	Bowl	/bəʊl/	/ˈbɑ:əʊl/	/bou/
38.	Banana	/bəˈnɑ:nə/	/beˈnɑ:nɑ:/	/bəˈnænə/
39.	Butterfly	/ˈbʌtəflaɪ/	/ˈbʌtərfლაɪ/	
40.	Birthday	/ˈbɜ:θdeɪ/	/ˈbərθ <u>de</u> :/	
41.	Bacteria	/bækˈtɪəriə/	/bækˈteɪrɪɑ:/	/bækˈtɪriə/
42.	Bargain	/ˈbɑ:gən/	/ˈbɑ:rgem/	/ˈbɑ:rgən/
43.	Bulldozer	/ˈbʊldəʊzə(r)/	/ˈbʌldoʊzər /	/ˈbʊldoʊzər/
44.	Blanket	/ˈblæŋkɪt/	/ˈblæŋkət/	
45.	Breakfast	/ˈbrekfəst/	/ˈbreɪkfɑ:st /	
46.	Because	/biˈkɒz/ /biˈkəz/	/biˈkɑ:z/	/biˈkɔ:z/ /biˈkʌz/
47.	Ballpoint	/ˈbɔ:lpɔɪnt /	/ˈbɑ:lpɔɪnt /	
			/ˈbɑ:lpvænt/	
48.	Balloon	/bəˈlu:n/	/bæˈlu:n/	
49.	Bury	/ˈberi /	/ˈbʌri:/	
50.	Bureaucracy	/bjʊəˈrɒkrəsi/	/ˈbjʊroʊkreɪsi:/	/bjʊˈrɑ:krəsi/
51.	Betray	/bɪˈtreɪ /	/bɪˈtreɪ /	
52.	Chair	/tʃeə(r) /	/tʃeɪr /	
53.	Carpet	/ˈkɑ:pɪt/	/ˈkɑ:rpet/	/ˈkɑ:rpi:t/
54.	College	/ˈkɒlɪdʒ /	/ˈkɑ:lədʒ /	/ˈkɑ:lɪdʒ/
55.	Champion	/tʃæmpiən /	/tʃempɪən /	
56.	Challenge	/ˈtʃælɪn(d)ʒ/	/ˈtʃælən(d)ʒ/	
57.	Challenge	/ˈtʃælɪndʒ /	/ˈtʃæləndʒ /	
58.	Cupboard	/ˈkʌbəd /	/ˈkʌpbərd /	/ˈkʌbərd/
59.	Coherence	/kəʊˈhɪərəns /	/kəˈheɪrens /	/koʊˈhɪrəns /

60.	Contraction	/ kən'trækʃn /	/ 'kɒntrækʃən /	
61.	Chemistry	/ 'kemɪstri /	/ kə'mɪstri: /	
62.	Core	/ kɔ:(r) /	/ kɔʊr/	/ kɔ:r/
63.	Comment (n)	'kɒment	/kə'ment/	/'kɑ:ment/
64.	Colleagues	/ 'kɒli:g /	/ kə'li:g /	/ 'ka:li:g /
65.	Component	/ kəm'pəʊnənt /	/ 'kɒmpəʊnənt /	/ kəm'pəʊnənt /
66.	Canal	/ kə'næl /	/ ke'nɑ:l /	
67.	Cargo	/ 'kɑ:gəʊ /	/ 'kɑ:rgəʊ /	/ 'kɑ:rgəʊ /
68.	Congratulations	/ kən,grætʃu'leɪʃn /	/ kɒn,g'rætʃu:leɪʃən /	
69.	Conversation	/ ,kɒnvə'seɪʃn /	/ 'kɒnvərseɪʃən /	/kɑ:nvər'seɪʃn/
70.	Cricket	/ 'krɪkɪt /	/ 'krɪkət /	
71.	Caller	/ 'kɔ:lə(r) /	/ 'kɑ:lər /	/'kɔ:lər/
72.	Call	/ kɔ:l /	/ kɑ:l /	
73.	Confirm	/ kən'fɜ:m /	/ kən'fərəm /	
74.	Certificate	/ sə'tɪfɪkət /	/ 'səltɪfɪk <u>e:t</u> /	
			/ 'sə(r)tɪfɪk <u>e:t</u> /	
			(monophthong)	
75.	Credit	/ 'kredɪt /	/ k'rædət /	
76.	Clinic	/ 'klɪnɪk /	/ 'klɪ:næk /	
77.	Candidate	/ 'kændɪdət /	/ 'kændɪ <u>d</u> ɪt /	
		/ 'kændɪdɪt/		
78.	Career	/ kə'rɪə(r) /	/ 'kæriər /	/kə'rɪr/
79.	Commitment	/ kə'mɪtmənt /	/ kə'mɪtmənt/	
80.	Cassette	/ kə'set /	/ 'keɪsət /	
81.	Catastrophe	/ kə'tæstrəfi /	/ 'kætəst'ra:fi /	
82.	Curriculum	/ kə'rɪkjələm /	/ 'kærɪku:ləm /	
83.	Cement	/ sɪ'ment /	/ 'sɪ:mənt /	
84.	Campaign	/kæm'peɪn/	/kæm'peɪn/	
85.	Character	/ 'kærəktə(r) /	/ kə'ræktər /	/'kærəktər/
86.	Correct	/ kə'rekt /	/ k'rekt /	
87.	Corps	/ kɔ:z /	/ 'kɑ:(r)ps /	/kɔ:rz/
88.	Continuous	/kən'tɪnjuəs/	/kɒn'tɪnju:s/	
89.	Celebrity	/sə'lebrəti/	/'selebrɪti:/	
90.	Chalk	/tʃɔ:k/	/tʃɑ:k/	
91.	Close	/kləʊs/	/kloʊz/	
92.	Cinema	/'sɪnəmə/	/'senmə:/	

		/ˈsɪnəmə:/		
93.	Clerk	/kla:k/	/kˈlærk/ /kˈlærək/	/klɜ:rk/
94.	Coupon	/ˈku:pən/	/ˈku:pən/	/ˈkju:pɑ:n/
95.	Divorce	/dɪˈvɔ:s /	/daiˈvɔ:rs /	/dɪˈvɔ:rs/
96.	Delete	/dɪˈli:t /	/dəˈli:t /	
97.	Debt	/det/	/ˈdebt/	
98.	Data	/ˈdeɪtə / ˈdɑ:tə	/ˈde:tɑ:/	/ˈdertə/ /ˈdæ:tə/
99.	Date	/deɪt /	/ˈde:t / (monophthong)	
100.	Democracy	/dɪˈmɒkrəsi /	/ˌdeməkˈreɪsi: /	/dɪˈmɑ:kresi/
101.	Disadvantage	/ˌdɪsədˈvɑ:ntɪdʒ/	/ˌdɪsˈedventɪdʒ/	/ˌdɪsədˈvæntɪdʒ/
102.	Doctrine	/ˈdɒktrɪn /	/ˈdɒktraɪn /	/ˈdɑ:ktrɪn/
103.	Dietician	/ˌdaɪəˈtɪʃn /	/ˌdaɪˈtɪʃən /	
104.	Demonstrate	/ˈdemənstreɪt/	/ˈdɪmɒnstreɪt/	
105.	Daughter	/ˈdɔ:tə(r) /	/ˈdɑ:ctər /	/ˈdɔ:tər/
106.	Determine	/dɪˈtɜ:mɪn/	/dɪˈtɜ:mɑɪn/	
107.	Development	/dɪˈveləpmənt/	/dəˈveləpmənt/	
108.	Derogatory	/dɪˈrɒgətri /	/ˌdærəˈgeɪtri:/	/dɪˈrɑ:gətə:ri/
109.	Denotation	/ˌdi:nəʊˈteɪʃn /	/ˌdenəʊteɪʃən /	/ˌdi:nəʊˈteɪʃn/
110.	Definition	/ˌdefɪˈnɪʃn/	/ˌdefɪˈneɪʃən/	
111.	Deviation	/ˌdi:viˈeɪʃn/	/ˌdeviˈeɪʃən/	
112.	Dilemma	/dɪˈlemə/ /daɪˈlemə/	/ˈdaɪlma:/	
113.	Debris	/ˈdeɪbrɪ:/	/ˈdeɪbrɪs/	
114.	Donkey	/ˈdɒŋki/	/ˈdɒŋki:/	/ˈdɑ:ŋki/
115.	Demon	/ˈdi:mən/	/ˈdemən/	
116.	Entertainment	/ˌentəˈteɪnmənt /	/ˌentərˈteɪnment /	
117.	Experience	/ɪkˈspɪəriəns /	/eksˈpɪ:riəns /	
118.	Exclusive	/ɪkˈsklu:sɪv /	/ekskˈlu:sɪv /	
119.	External	/ɪkˈstɜ:nl /	/eksˈtɜ:nəl /	/ɪkˈstɜ:rnəl/
120.	Escape	/ɪˈskeɪp /	/esˈkeɪp /	
121.	Economics	/i:kəˈnɒmɪks / ˌekəˈnɒmɪks	/ɪkˈnɑ:mɪks / /ɪkˈnɒmɪks/	/ˌi:kəˈnɑ:mɪks/ /ˌekəˈnɑ:mɪks/
122.	Earring	/ˈɪərɪŋ/	/ˈe:ɪrɪŋ/	/ˈɪrɪŋ/
123.	Engineer	/ˌendʒɪˈnɪə(r) /	/ˌɪnˈdʒɪ:nɪər /	/ˌendʒɪˈnɪr/

124.	Era	/ 'iərə /	/ 'i:ra:/	/ 'irə/
			/ 'æra:/	/ 'erə/
125.	Engine	/ 'endʒɪn /	/ 'ɪndʒən /	
126.	Engagement	/ ɪn 'geɪdʒmənt/	/ ɪn 'geɪndʒmənt/	
127.	Enjoy	/ ɪn 'dʒɔɪ /	/ ɪn 'dʒɔ <u>eɪ</u> /	
			/ ɪn 'dʒɔ <u>aɪ</u> /	
128.	Entrepreneur	/ ,ɒntrəprə'nɜ:(r) /	/ 'entər ,preɪnɪər /	/ ,ɑ:ntrəprə'nɜ:r/
129.	Epitome	/ ɪ'pɪtəmi /	/ 'epɪtəʊm /	
130.	Event	/ ɪ'vent /	/ ɪ:'vənt /	
131.	Energy	/ 'enədʒi /	/ ɪ'nɜ:dʒi: /	
132.	Equation	/ ɪ'kweɪʒn/	/ ɪ'kɔ:ɪʃən/	
133.	Encore	/ 'ɒŋkə:(r) /	/ eŋ'kɔ:ər /	/ 'ɑ:ŋkə:r/
134.	Forty	/ 'fɔ:ti /	/ 'fɑ:ti: /	/ 'fɔ:rti/
135.	Frog	/ frɒg /	/ frɑ:g /	/ frɔ:g/ / frɑ:g/
136.	Formal	/ 'fɔ:ml /	/ 'fɑ:rməl/	/ 'fɔ:rm/
137.	Film	/ fɪlm /	/ fɪ'ləm/	
138.	Fiancé	/ fi'ɒnseɪ /	/ fi'ɑ:nsɪ: /	/ fi:ɑ:n'seɪ/
		fi'ɑ:nseɪ		
139.	Fiancée	/ fi'ɒnseɪ /	/ fi'ɑ:nsɪ: /	/ ,fi:ɑ:n'seɪ/
140.	Floor	/ flɔ:(r) /	/ f'lɔ:ər /	/ flɔ:r/
141.	Fall	/ fɔ:l /	/ fɑ:l /	
142.	Flour	/ 'flaʊə(r) /	/ f'laʊwər /	/ 'flaʊər/
143.	Forward	/ 'fɔ:wəd /	/ 'fɑ:rwə(r)d /	/ 'fɔ:rwərd/
			/ 'fɔrwə(r)d /	
144.	Faculty	/ 'fæklɪ /	/ 'fækəlti: /	
145.	Frequency	/ 'fri:kwənsi /	/ 'fri:kɔ:nsi:/	
146.	Foliage	/ 'fəʊliɪdʒ /	/ 'fɔʊliɪdʒ /	/ 'fɔʊliɪdʒ/
147.	Fountain	/ 'faʊntən /	/ 'fəʊntən /	/ 'faʊntn/
148.	Geography	/ dʒi'ɒgrəfi /	/ dʒi'ɒgrɑ:fi:/	/ dʒi'ɑ:grəfi/
149.	Genuine	/ 'dʒɛnjum /	/ 'dʒɛnʊən /	
			/ 'dʒɛniən/	
150.	Gesture	/ 'dʒɛstʃə(r)/	/ 'gestʃər/	/ 'dʒɛstʃər/
151.	Government	/ 'gʌvənmənt /	/ 'gəʊrnmənt/	
			/ 'gəʊrnmɪnt/	
152.	Gait	/ geɪt /	/ ge:t /	
			(monophthong)	



153.	Garbage	/ 'gɑ: bɪdʒ /	/ 'gɑ: rbeɪdʒ /	/ 'gɑ: r bɪdʒ /
154.	Genre	/ 'ʒɒrə / 'ʒɒnrə	/ dʒen'reɪ / 'jɒnrɑ: /	/ 'ʒɑ: nrə /
155.	Go	/ gəʊ /	/ gʊ /	/ goʊ /
156.	Girl	/ gɜ: l /	/ 'gɜ: l /	/ gɜ: r l /
157.	General	/ 'dʒenrəl /	/ 'dʒɛnrəl /	
158.	Google	/ 'gu: gl /	/ 'gu: gəl /	
159.	Garage	/ 'gæɑ: ʒ / 'gæɑ: dʒ / 'gæɪdʒ /	/ g' rɑ: dʒ /	/ gə' rɑ: ʒ / 'gə' rɑ: dʒ /
160.	Gigantic	/ dʒɑɪ' gæntɪk /	/ dʒ' gæntɪk / 'gɑɪ' gæntɪk /	
161.	Group	/ grʊ: p /	/ g' rʊp /	
162.	Here	/ hɪə(r) /	/ heɪr /	/ hɪr /
163.	Helmet	/ 'helmt /	/ 'hælmət /	
164.	Hospital	/ 'hɒspɪtl /	/ 'hɒspɪtəl / 'hɑ: spɪtəl /	/ 'hɑ: spɪtl /
165.	Hostel	/ 'hɒstl /	/ 'hɑ: stəl /	/ 'hɑ: stl /
166.	Hall	/ hɔ: l /	/ hɑ: l /	
167.	Heinous	/ 'heɪnəs /	/ 'hɪ: nɪəs /	
168.	Humanities	/ 'hju: 'mænəti /	/ 'hu: 'mænti: /	
169.	Horizon	/ hə' raɪzn /	/ 'hɒrɪzən /	
170.	Hypocrisy	/ hɪ' pɒkrəsi /	/ hɪ' pɒkreɪsi: /	/ hɪ' pɑ: krəsi /
171.	Handsome	/ 'hænsəm /	/ 'hændsəm /	
172.	Hepatitis	/ ,hepə' taɪtɪs /	/ 'hepɑ: 'taɪtəs /	
173.	Hierarchy	/ 'haɪərə: ki /	/ hɪ' rɑ: rki /	/ 'haɪərə: rki /
174.	Horse	/ hɔ: s /	/ 'hɑ: rs / 'hɔ: rs /	/ hɔ: rs /
175.	Idea	/ aɪ' diə /	/ 'ɑɪdɪɑ: /	/ aɪ' di: ə /
176.	Installment	/ ɪn' stɔ: lmənt /	/ ɪns' tɑ: lment /	
177.	Information	/ ,ɪnfə' meɪʃn /	/ ,ɪn' fɑ: rmeɪʃən /	
178.	Informative	/ ɪn' fɔ: mətɪv /	/ 'ɪnfər' meɪtɪv / 'ɪnfɑ: r' meɪtɪv /	/ ɪn' fɔ: r mətɪv /
179.	Immediately	/ ɪ' mi: diətli /	/ ɪ' mi: dʒɪəntli: /	
180.	Interrogative	/ ,ɪntə' rɒgətɪv /	/ ,ɪn' terɒgeɪtɪv /	/ ,ɪntə' rɑ: gətɪv /
181.	Indictment	/ ɪn' daɪtmənt /	/ ɪn' dɪktment /	

182.	January	/ˈdʒænjuəri/	/ˈdʒænvri:/	
183.	Jaw	/dʒɔ:/	/dʒɑ:/	
184.	Jewelry	/ˈdʒu:əlri/	/dʒˈju:lri/	
185.	Laboratory	/ləˈbɒrətəri/	/lɪˈbɑ:(r)təri/	ˈlæbrətɔ:ri
186.	Lieutenant	/lefˈtenənt/	/ˈleftinent/ /ˈljɜ:tinent/	lu:ˈtenənt
187.	Little	/ˈlɪtl/	/ˈlɪtəl/	/ˈlɪtl/
188.	Law	/lɔ:/	/lɑ:/	
189.	Loose	/lu:s/	/lu:z/	
190.	Learning	/ˈlɜ:nɪŋ/	/ˈlərnɪŋ/	
191.	Lunatic	/ˈlu:nətɪk/	/ljɜ:ˈnetɪk/	
192.	Literature	/ˈlɪtrətʃə(r)/	/ˈlɪtreɪtʃə(r)/	ˈlɪtrətʃə
193.	Language	/ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ/	/ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ/	
194.	Library	/ˈlaɪbrəri/	/ˈlaɪbreri:/	
195.	Management	/ˈmænɪdʒmənt/	/mæˈneɪdʒment/	
196.	Multinational	/ˌmʌltiˈnæʃnəl/	/ˌmʌlˈtaɪˈnæʃnəl/	
197.	Measure	/ˈmeʒə(r)/	/ˈmɛɪʌr/	ˈmezər
198.	Milieu	/mi:ˈljɜ:/	/ˈmɪljɜ:/	
199.	Modern	/ˈmɒdn/	/ˈmɒdrən/	ˈma:dərn
200.	Modernity	/məˈdɜ:nəti/	/mɒˈdɜ:nəti/	məˈdɜ:rənəti/
201.	Model	/ˈmɒdl/	/ˈmɑ:dəl/	/ˈmɑ:dl/
202.	Manager	/ˈmænɪdʒə(r)/	/mæˈneɪdʒər/	/ˈmænɪdʒər/
203.	Mixed	/mɪkst/	/mɪksd/	
204.	Metabolism	/məˈtæbəlɪzəm/	/meˈtɑ:bʊlɪzəm/	
205.	Monotony	/məˈnɒtəni/	/mɒˈnɑ:tni:/	/məˈnɑ:təni/
206.	Mentor	/ˈmentɔ:(r)/	/ˈmentər/	/ˈmentɔ:r/
207.	Mature	/məˈtʃʊə(r)/	/mæˈtʃʊər/	/məˈtʃʊr/
208.	Mischievous	/ˈmɪstʃɪvəs/	/mɪsˈtʃɪ:vəs/	
209.	Molecular	/məˈlekjələ(r)/	/ˈmɒlɪkjʊlə(r)/	
210.	Monk	/mʌŋk/	/mɒnk/	
211.	Naughty	/ˈnɔ:ti/	/ˈnɑ:ti:/	
212.	Normal	/ˈnɔ:ml/	/ˈnɑ:rməl/	/ˈnɔ:rməl/
213.	Necklace	/ˈnekləs/	/ˈnækləs/	
214.	Negative	/ˈnegətɪv/	/ˈnegetɪv/	
215.	Natural	/ˈnætʃrəl/	/ˈneɪtʃrəl/	
216.	Nobel	/ˌnəʊbel	/ˌnʊbəl	
217.	Orange	/ˈɒrɪndʒ/	/ˈoʊreɪndʒ/	/ˈɑ:rɪndʒ/

218.	Oven	/ˈʌvən/	/ˈʊvən/	
219.	Opponent	/əˈpəʊnənt/	/ˈɒpəʊnənt/	/əˈpəʊnənt/
220.	Obedient	/əˈbiːdiənt/	/ʊˈbiːdiənt/	
221.	Obstacle	/ˈɒbstækəl/	/ˈɒbsˈtækəl/	
222.	Obviously	/ˈɒbviasli/	/ˈɒviasli/	/ˈɑːbviasli/
223.	Occasion	/əˈkeɪʒn/	/ʊˈkəɪʒən/	
224.	Probably	/ˈprɒbəbli/	/pˈrɑːbəbliː/	/ˈpraːbəbli/
225.	Physics	/ˈfɪzɪks/	/fˈzɪks/	
226.	Piercing	/ˈpɪəsɪŋ/	/ˈpaɪəsɪŋ/	/ˈpɪɪsɪŋ/
227.	Particularly	/pəˈtɪkjələli/	/pəˈtɪkuːləɪli/	
228.	Precise	/prɪˈsaɪs/	/pərˈsaɪz/	
229.	Parents	/ˈpeərənt/	/ˈpeɪrənt/	ˈperənt
230.	Play	/pleɪ/	/pl <u>eː</u> /	/pleɪ/
231.	Poison	/ˈpɔɪzən/	/ˈpɑːɪzən/	
232.	Police	/pəˈliːs/	/pʊˈliːs/	
233.	Picture	/ˈpɪktʃə(r)/	/ˈpɪktʃɹ/	/ˈpɪktʃər/
234.	Program	/ˈprəʊgræm/	/ˈprɒgrɑːm/	/ˈproʊgræm/
235.	Photography	/fəˈtɒgrəfi/	/ˈfɒtɒgrɑːfi/	/fəˈtɑːgrəfi/
236.	Prefer	/prɪˈfɜː(r)/	/pˈrefər/	/prɪˈfɜːr/
237.	Parlor	/ˈpɑːlə(r)/	/ˈpaʊrlər/	/ˈpɑːrlər/
238.	Poor	/pɔː(r)/ pʊə(r)	/ˈpuːər/	/pɔːr/ /pʊr/
239.	Phone	/fəʊn/	/fuːn/	
240.	Plumber	/ˈplʌmə(r)/	/ˈpˈlʌmbər/	/ˈplʌməɪr/
241.	Policy	/ˈpɒləsi/	/pɒˈlɪːsi/	/ˈpɑːləsi/
242.	Position	/pəˈzɪʃn/	/pʊˈzɪːʃən/	
243.	Pronunciation	/prəˌnʌnsiˈeɪʃn/	/prʊˌnʌnsiˈeɪʃən/	
244.	Presentation	/ˌpreznˈteɪʃn/	/ˌprezənˈteɪʃən/	/ˌprɪːzenˈteɪʃn/
245.	Prescription	/prɪˈskrɪpʃn/	/preskˈrɪpʃən/	
246.	Pleasure	/ˈpleɪzə(r)/	/ˈplɛɪzər/	/ˈplezər/
247.	Power	/ˈpaʊə(r)/	/ˈpɑːvər/	/ˈpaʊər/
248.	Protagonist	/prəˈtæɡənɪst/	/prəˈtæɡənɪst/	
249.	Pattern	/ˈpætən/	/ˈpætrən/	/ˈpætərn/
250.	Perfect	/ˈpɜːfɪkt/	/pərˈfekt/	/ˈpɜːrfɪkt/
251.	Precious	/ˈpreʃəs/	/pˈrɪʃɪəs/	
252.	Photostat	/ˈfəʊtəstæt/	/ˈfɒtəstert/	/ˈfɒtəstæt/

253.	Poem	/ˈpəʊɪm/	/ˈpɔɪm/	/ˈpəʊəɪm/
254.	Poverty	/ˈpɒvəti/	/pəʊˈvɜːti:/	/ˈpɑːvɜːti/
255.	Potato	/pəˈteɪtəʊ/	/pʊˈtætoʊ/	/pəˈteɪtoʊ/
256.	Prestigious	/preˈstɪdʒəs/	/prɪsˈtɪdʒɪəs/	
257.	Purpose	/ˈpɜːpəs/	/ˈpɜːrpeɪz/	/ˈpɜːrpeɪs/
258.	Propose	/prəˈpəʊz/	/pərˈpəʊz/	/prəˈpəʊz/
259.	Product	/ˈprɒdʌkt/	/ˈpəroʊdʌkt/	/ˈprɑːdʌkt/
260.	Platform	/ˈplætfɔːm/	/pˈleɪtfɔːm/	/ˈplætfɔːrɪm/
261.	Politician	/ˌpɒləˈtɪʃn/	/ˌpɒʊlɪˈtɪʃn/	/ˌpɑːləˈtɪʃn/
262.	Quarter	/ˈkwɔːtə(r)/	/kˈwɑːtər/	
263.	Question	/ˈkwɛstʃən/	/kˈweɪʃən/	/ˈkwɛstʃən/
264.	Quality	/ˈkwɒləti/	/ˈkɒɑːlɪti:/	/ˈkwaːləti/
265.	Quarrel	/ˈkwɒrəl/	/kˈwerəl/	/ˈkwaːrəl/
266.	Restore	/rɪˈstɔː(r)/	/rɪˈstɔːr/	/rɪˈstɔːr/
267.	Report	/rɪˈpɔːt/	/rəˈpɔːrt/	/rɪˈpɔːrt/
268.	Restaurant	/ˈrestrɒnt/ ˈrestraːnt	/ˈrestɔrent/	/ˈrestərəːnt/
269.	Royal	/ˈrɔɪəl/	/ˈrɔɪl/	
270.	Representative	/ˌreprɪˈzɛntətɪv/	/ˌrɪprɪˈzɛntətɪv/	
271.	Robot	/ˈrəʊbɒt/	/rʊˈboʊt/	/ˈroʊbɑːt/
272.	Record	/ˈrekɔːd/	/rɪˈkɑː(r)d/	/ˈrekərd/
273.	Reign	/reɪn/	/rɪːən/	
274.	Recipient	/rɪˈsɪpiənt/	/rɪˈsɪːpiənt/	
275.	Reciprocal	/rɪˈsɪprəkl/	/ˈresɪprəkəl/	
276.	Switch	/swɪtʃ/	/sˈvɪtʃ/	
277.	Script	/skrɪpt /	/ˈsækrɪpt /	
278.	Schedule	/ˈʃɛdjuːl/	/sˈkɛdʒuːəl/ /ˈʃɛduːl/	/ˈskɛdʒuːl/
279.	Sculpture	/ˈskʌlptʃə(r)/	/sˈkɛlptʃər/	/ˈskʌlptʃər/
280.	Secretary	/ˈsekɹətɹi/	/seˈkɹɛtrɪ/	/ˈsekɹətɹɪ/
281.	Saw	/sɔː/	/sɑː/	
282.	Shawl	/ʃɔːl/	/ʃɑːl/	
283.	Sprite	/sprɑɪt/	/ˈsɛprɑɪt/	
284.	Screen	/skriːn/	/ˈsækriːn/	
285.	Strange	/streɪndʒ/	/ˈsətreɪndʒ/	
286.	Stapler	/ˈsteɪplə(r)/	/sˈtæplər/	/ˈsteɪplər/

287.	Spread	/spred/	/'səpred/	
288.	Strong	/strɒŋ/	/'sətrɑ:ŋ/	/strɔ:ŋ/
289.	Suggestion	/sə'dʒestʃən/	/sə'dʒeʃən/	
290.	Syllabus	/'sɪləbəs/	/s'leɪbəs/	
291.	Sour	/'saʊə(r)/	/'soʊr/	/'saʊər/
292.	Salute	/sə'lu:t/	/s'ljʊ:t/	
293.	Symposium	/sɪm'pəʊziəm/	/sɪm'puziəm/	/sɪm'pouziəm/
294.	Sabotage	/'sæbətɑ:ʒ/	/'sæbʊtɑ:dʒ/	
295.	Sovereignty	/'sɒvrənti/	/'sɒvreniti/	/'sɑ:vrenti/
296.	Station	/'steɪʃn/	/s'teɪʃən/	
297.	School	/sku:l/	/ɪs'ku:l/	
298.	Soul	/səʊl/	/sʊl/ (without glide in tongue)	/soʊl/
299.	Sew	/səʊ/	/siu:/	
300.	Saturday	/'sætədeɪ/ /'sætədi/	/'sætʃərdeɪ/	'sætərdeɪ 'sætərɪ
301.	Sentence	/'sentəns/	/sən'tens/	
302.	Shirt	/ʃɜ:t/	/'ʃə(r)t/	ʃɜ:rt
303.	Sweet	/swi:t/	/s'vi:t/	
304.	Suite	/swi:t/	/su:t/	
305.	Theory	/'θiəri/ /'θɪri/	/'θiəri:/	'θi:əri
306.	Twig	/twɪg/	/tvɪg/	
307.	Transformer	/træns'fɔ:mə(r)/	/t'rɑ:nsfɑ:rmər/	/træns'fɔ:rmər/
308.	Tall	/tɔ:l/	/tɑ:l/	
309.	Torch	/tɔ:tʃ/	/tɑ:rtʃ/	
310.	Target	/'tɑ:ɡɪt/	/'tɑ:rgət/	
311.	Trousers	/'traʊzəz/	/'trouzər/	/'traʊzərz/
312.	Taxonomy	/tæk'sɒnəmi/	/tæk'sɑ:nəmi:/	/tæk'sɑ:nəmi/
313.	Translation	/træns'leɪʃn/ trænz'leɪʃn	/trɑ:ns'leɪʃən/	
314.	Today	/tə'deɪ/	/tu:'deɪ/	
315.	Think	/θɪŋk/	/θɪnk/	/θɪŋk/
316.	Table	/'teɪbl/	/'teɪbəl/	
317.	Tomb	/tu:m/	/tʌmb/	

			/tu:mb/	
318.	Talk	/tɔ:k/	/tɑ:k/	
319.	Truth	/tru:θ/	/trʊθ/	
320.	Total	/'təʊtl/	/'tɔʊtəl/	/'tɔʊtl/
321.	Towel	/'taʊəl/	/'tɑ:vəl/	
322.	Uniform	/'ju:nɪfɔ:m/	/'ju:nɪfɑ:rm/	/'ju:nɪfɔ:rm/
323.	Violent	/'vaɪələnt/	/'vaɪənt/	
324.	Vitamin	/'vɪtəmin/	/'vɪtɑ:mn/	
			/'vɑ:tɑ:mn/	
325.	Vegetable	/'vedʒtəbl/	/'vedʒɪteɪbəl/	
326.	Vehicle	/'vi:əkl/	/'vehɪkəl/	/'vi:hɪkl/
		/'vi:əkl/		
327.	Vanilla	/və'nɪlə/	/ve'neɪlə:/	
328.	Vase	/vɑ:z/	/væs/	/veɪs/
		/veɪs/		
329.	Wish	/wɪʃ/	/vɪʃ/	
330.	Wagon	/'wæɡən/	/'væɡən/	
331.	Wednesday	/'wenzdeɪ/	/'wednəzdeɪ/	
		'wenzdɪ		
332.	Western	/'westən/	/'westrən/	/'westərən/
333.	Woman	/'wʊmən/	/'wʊmæn/	
334.	Women	'wɪmɪn	/'wɪmən/	
335.	Watch	/wɒtʃ/	/vɑ:tʃ/	/wɑ:tʃ/
336.	Wardrobe	/'wɔ:drəʊb/	/'vɑ:drəʊb/	/'wɔ:rdroʊb/
337.	Walker	/'wɔ:kə(r)/	/'vɑ:kər/	/'wɔ:kər/
338.	Want	/wɒnt/	/vɑ:nt/	/wɑ:nt/
				/wɔ:nt/
339.	Wallet	/'wɒlɪt/	/'vɑ:lət /	/'wɑ:lɪt/
				/'wɔ:lɪt/
340.	Was	/wəz/	/vɑ:z/	
341.	Washroom	/'wɒʃru:m/	/'vɑ:ʃru:m/	/'wɑ:ʃru:m/
				/'wɔ:ʃru:m/
342.	Warm	/wɔ:m/	/'vɑ:(r)m/	/wɔ:rm/
343.	Walk	/wɔ:k/	/'vɑ:k/	
344.	We	/wi:/	/woi/	
345.	Work	/wɜ:k/	/vɜrk/	/wɜ:rk/

346.	Wicket	<i>/ˈwɪkɪt/</i>	<i>/ˈvɪkət/</i>	
347.	Yogurt	<i>/ˈjɒɡət/</i>	<i>/ˈjuːgə(r)t/</i>	<i>/ˈjoʊgərt/</i>
348.	Year	<i>/jɪə(r)/</i>	<i>/ɪjər/</i>	<i>/jɪr/</i>
		<i>/jɜː(r)/</i>		
349.	Zealous	<i>/ˈzeləs/</i>	<i>/ˈzɪ:ləs/</i>	
350.	Zebra	<i>/ˈziːbrə/</i>	<i>/ˈzeɪbrəː/</i>	
		<i>/ˈzebrə/</i>		

Based on the word list, the following generalizations can be made:

1. /ɔː/ changes to /ɑː/, such as fall, ball, formal, jaw, horse, daughter, and audience, etc. This feature can be observed in more than 30 words in the 350 words mentioned above.

2. /ə/ changes to /ɑː/ in word-final position or last part of words, such as zebra, vanilla, pizza, bacteria, cinema, data, and photography, etc.

3. /ə/ changes to /e/, for example, violent, recipient, sentence, opponent, probably, coherence, engagement, abroad, abbreviation and chemistry, etc.

4. /ɪ/ changes to /ə/; for example, wicket, wallet, target, cricket, hepatitis, credit, delete, genuine, and college, etc.

5. /uː/ changes to /juː/ such as salute, lunatic, jewellery, lieutenant, and assume, etc.

6. /ɪ/ changes to /ɪː/ such as liberty, handkerchief, frequency, allergy, and cement, etc.

7. /ɪə/ changes to /ɪe/. For instance, earrings.

8. /æ / changes to /ɑː/, as in program.

9. /ə/ changes to /æ/ in word-initial position.

10. /e/ changes to /æ/, for example, academic, balloon, character, catastrophe, necklace, career, and mature, etc.

11. / æ / changes to /e/, for instance, champion.

12. /ə/ changes to /ʊ/ or /uː/, as in police, occasion, and commitment, etc.

13. Diphthong /eɪ / changes to monophthong /æ/, such as potato or stapler.

14. /eɪ/ is pronounced as a flat sound without glide in the tongue, as in play, certificate, date, and anyway, etc. Diphthong /eɪ/ is pronounced as a monophthong. In the list mentioned above, such sounds have been underlined.

15. /ʒ/ is omitted, as in measure, pleasure, and occasion, etc.

16. Monophthong /ə/ changes to diphthong /eɪ/ in the word-final position such as negative, informative, cassette, fountain, hypocrisy, bureaucracy, candidate, bargain and interrogative, etc.

17. Pronunciation is informed by spellings than sounds. For instance, go, pronunciation, handsome, entrepreneur, sabotage, government, and epitome, etc.

18. Stress patterns also cause variation in pronunciation, for example, liberty, engineer, and comment, etc.

19. /æ/ changes to /ei/ in natural, for instance.
20. Monophthong /ɪ/ changes to diphthong /ei/, as in definition.
21. /ɪ:/ changes to /e/ in the word-initial position, such as denotation and deviation, etc.
22. /e/ changes to /æ/ in the word-initial position, as in, adjective, atmosphere, and appreciate.
23. Diphthongs /əʊ/ or /oʊ/ change to monophthong /ʊ/ or flat ‘o’ sound, such as in go, so, although, etc. These sounds are generally pronounced without glide in the tongue. The same applies to words such as rose, froze, close, or closer, etc.
24. /ə/ is omitted, as in, cinema.
25. /w/ changes to /v/, as in warm, wallet, wicket, work, etc.
26. /s/ changes to /z/, such as assume, loose, purpose, close etc.
27. The initial /k/ changes to /s/ as in accessory, accept, etc.
28. /t/ changed to /tʃ/, as in attitude, magnitude, and Saturday, etc.
29. /ɪks/ is pronounced as /eks/, such as excuse, experience, exclusive and external, etc.
30. /ks/ is pronounced as /s/, such as in accept, and access, etc.
31. /r/ is often pronounced clearly, for example, garbage, external and normal etc.
32. Insertion of /ə/ to split the consonants such as /ʃ,n/, /m, l/, /k,l/, /g,l/, /t,l/, /z,n/, /d,l/, /n,l/, /r,m/, /r,n/, /b,l/ in information, congratulation, station, normal, obstacle, reciprocal, google, little, hospital, total, poison, model, pattern, and table etc.
33. Insertion of /ə/ in word initial position in /s,p/, /s,k/, /s,t/ /p,r/ such as sprite, script, strike, strange, screen, product and proposal etc.
34. /ə/ is omitted, as in royal, faculty, and quality, etc.
35. /p/, /t/, /k/ are generally pronounced without aspiration.
36. Stress patterns change significantly. For instance, in /pl/ and /pr/ in word initial position, stress is laid on /l/ and /r/, not /p/.

#### 4. Discussion

It is interesting to observe that even if British and North American pronunciation of certain words is different, the pronunciation of Pakistani speakers entirely differs from both varieties. Examples include words, such as poverty, poem, normal, and all other words (See Table 1) which are pronounced slightly differently in British and American English. Considering the professional and academic requirements of Pakistani speakers, Pakistani teachers of English should pinpoint the differences among BE, NAmE, and PakE. Farooq and Mahmood (2017) have identified two triphthongs in Pakistani English; however, the present study, besides confirming the realization of triphthongs, as in enjoy, adds that in Pakistani English, diphthongs are frequently changed to monophthongs and vice a versa. Triphthongs are also substituted with diphthongs, such as in words like poem and sour. Findings such as insertion or omission of /ə/ in different word positions, the substitution of /ə/ for /e/, and /v/ for /w/, elongation of /ɪ/ to /ɪ:/, the substitution of /ɔ:/ by /ɑ:/, as well as omission of aspiration of consonants, have also been supported by Riaz (2015, pp. 30-31). The major reason for such similarities between the acoustic patterns of educated and those of uneducated



Pakistani speakers, as identified by Riaz (2015), is the influence of mother tongue which is usually Punjabi, Saraiki, or another language depending upon the province, level of education, and frequent use of English. Besides, while observing the speakers, I also observed that it is quite uncommon among educated speakers of English to check the pronunciation of different words. Instead, speakers follow or rely on how their teachers or other educated members of the family pronounce those words.

Regarding aspiration in Pakistani English, Syed et al., (2017) also note, “Pakistanis produce voiceless stops without aspiration in even stressed positions” and this issue arises “mainly because of English orthography which does not maintain aspiration contrast in spelling (p. 206). Syed et al., (2017) also note, “/w/ is pronounced with lip rounding in the BE...PakE speakers do not produce /w/ with lip rounding” (209). The present study confirms that /w/ is pronounced as /v/ mostly and it elongates the following vowel sound as well. Elongation or flattening of round vowel sounds such as /ɔ:/ has also commonly been observed in the present study in words, such as all or audience. According to Syed et al., (2017), “In most Pakistani languages /r/ is a rhotic produced with strong trilling. The same representation they have also developed for English /r/” (p. 210). I have also observed while preparing the list of words for the present study that speakers clearly pronounce /t/ with much exertion even when native English speakers do not pronounce it so emphatically in words like right, silent, and present, etc. As suggested by Syed (2017) and Riaz (2015), the present study also confirms that Pakistani speakers find it hard to pronounce /ŋ/, as in think or learning.

## 5. Conclusion

Pronunciation of many words of English spoken in Pakistan deviates from the British and North American pronunciation of English based on stress patterns, insertion or omission of schwa, the substitution of schwa for other vowel sounds, elongation or shortening of sounds, focus on spellings than sounds, clear pronunciation of /r/ and /t/, and lesser use of contractions and assimilation patterns. Pakistani speakers used to follow British rules of pronunciation but more recently they follow both British and American pronunciation. However, the wordlist shows that these words vary in pronunciation both from British and North American English. Pakistani speakers have their unique features of pronunciation which are mainly caused by overgeneralization, omission, insertion, fossilization, problems with listening and comprehension, sound and spelling relationship, varied stress patterns, and above all first language influence. Such features impart Pakistani English the status of a unique variety of English language.

### 5.1. Suggestions and Recommendations

The following suggestions can be made for learners and researchers:

- Research can be carried out on different features identified in this study separately using softwares, such as PRAAT.
- Considering the professional and academic challenges, as well as a broadened horizon of opportunities in the 21st century, it is vitally valuable that the learners speak fluently in English. Therefore, Pakistani learners may focus on these words while learning how to speak English. Teachers may share the wordlist along with transcription with the students to improve their pronunciation.
- Besides practising the transcribed words given in Table 1 and reading aloud (Riaz, 2013, p. 689), learners can also use tongue twisters and employ language learning platforms such as Kahoot (Yürük, 2020).

## References

- Ahmad, S. & Ali, S. (2014). Impact of Urduised English on Pakistani English fiction. *Journal of Research (Humanities)*, 50, 61-75.
- Baumgardner, R. J. (Eds). 1993. *The English language in Pakistan*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Bilal, H. A. (2011). Merger of /i:/ and /I/ in Pakistani English. *International Journal of Linguistics*, 3(1), 34-49.
- Ghorbani, M. R. (2019). The effect of phonetic transcription on Iranian EFL students' word stress learning. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 15(2), 400–410.
- Farooq, M., & Mahmood, A. (2017). Identification of triphthongs in Pakistani English. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 8(1), 184-194. doi:10.5539/ijel.v8n1p184
- Kachru, B. B., Yamuna, & Nelson, C. 2006. (Eds.). *The handbook of varieties of English*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Jabeen, F. et al. (2012). Vowel epenthesis in Pakistani English. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business*, 3(10), 224-233.
- Javed, M. & Ahmad, A. Assessing ESL students' pronunciation in the Pakistani context. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 10(1), 19–30.
- Kachru, B. B. (1983). *The indigenization of English: The English language in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Mahmood et al. (2011). Acoustic analysis of /θ/ and /ð/ sounds in Pakistani English. *International Education Studies*, 4(4), 131-145.
- Mahmood, M. A. (2013). Acoustic Analysis of /θ/ and /ð/ sounds in Pakistani English. *Newcastle Working Papers in Linguistics*, 19(2), 114-122.
- Maniam, M. (2010). The influence of first language grammar (L1) on the English language (L2) writing of Tamil school students: A case study. *Language in India*, 10(4), 1-209.
- Nadeem, M., & Rahman, A. (2013). Stress out of stress: Stressing unaccented syllables' dilemma. *エシアンゾロナルオブソシルサエニセズアンドヒオメニテズ*, 2(2), 577-586.
- Reid, E. (2016). Teaching English pronunciation to different age groups. Retrieved on August 8, 2020, from [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312495294\\_TEACHING\\_ENGLISH\\_PRONUNCIATION\\_TO\\_DIFFERENT\\_AGE\\_GROUPS](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312495294_TEACHING_ENGLISH_PRONUNCIATION_TO_DIFFERENT_AGE_GROUPS)
- Riaz, M. (2015). Pakistani English: Deviant pronunciation of English words by uneducated native Punjabi speakers. *Journal of Second and Multiple Language Acquisition-JSMULA*, 3(2), 23-33.
- Riaz, M. (2019). Language variation: Code-mixing and code-switching in Pakistani commercials. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 15(2), 411–419.
- Riaz, M. (2013). Task-based language learning in English for specific purposes: An exploration into the use of newspapers for teaching English as a second language to engineering students in Pakistan. *The Journal of Teaching English for Specific and Academic Purposes*, 2(4), 685–696.

- Shabbir, S. I. et al. (2013). Consonants of Pakistani English: A study of /θ/ & /ð/. *Academic Research International*, 4(6), 114-122.
- Sheikh, Q. A. (2012). An analysis of the vowel sounds of Pakistani English. *Bulletin of Education and Research*, 34(1), 1-18.
- Syed, N. A. (2013). Acquisition of English dental fricatives by Pakistan learners. *Newcastle Working Papers in Linguistics*, 19(2), 59-73.
- Syed, N. A., Ansari, S., & Gopang, I. B. (2017). Perception and Production of Consonants of English by Pakistani Speakers. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 7(3), 201-214. doi:10.5539/ijel.v7n3p201

#### **AUTHOR BIODATA**

**Mehvish Riaz** is an assistant professor in the Department of Humanities, Social Sciences and Modern Languages at the University of Engineering and Technology Lahore, Pakistan. Her research interests include Sociolinguistics, Stylistics, Second Language Acquisition.