Some differences between Wells' LPD transcription and the conventions I use in my handouts (which are based on Roach)

- Wells shows syllabic division by printing a space:

 'detachment' di 'tæt mənt where we would write di 'tæt mənt
- This means that he doesn't need to show syllabic consonants specially: 'bottle' bpt l where we would write bpt! 'button' bnt n where we would write bnt!
- Note that Wells shows sounds that are sometimes optionally inserted by writing them in superscript:

 'bottle' bpt əl where we would write bptl or bptəl
- Wells also shows letters that are sometimes optionally omitted by italicising them: 'distant' 'dist ənt
- Wells uses the sign to show compression, see p 152-153.

 næs either næs nel or næsn!;

 other less common possibilities are næsenel and næsn!
- Wells shows homophones, i.e. words that are pronounced the same, like this: succour succour

05.15.02 phonetics. Assignment using LPD

From the introductory chapters in Wells, find out the following:

1 How are BrE and AmE pronunciations differentiated? 2 How are alternative, less common RP pronunciations shown? 3 How are alternative non-RP BrE pronunciations shown? How are alternative, less common AmE pronunciations shown? 4 5 How are homophones shown? 6 How does the dictionary show forms which are considered to be incorrect? What 'incorrect' pronunciation of 'etc.' is common?

7 Find the following:

a	Homophone of 'clause'
b	The normal BrE pronunciation of 'cure'
c	An alternative BrE pronunciation of 'cure'
d	The normal BrE pronunciation of 'sure'
e	The normal AmE pronunciation of 'what'
8	How would you describe the pronunciation $WD\Pi$ for 'one'?
10	Write out in full the different possible BrE pronunciations for:
a	frivolous:
b	conventional (RP pronunciations only):
с	manoeuvrable
11	How does the dictionary describe the pronunciation 'Febuary' instead of 'February'?
12	What is BrE pronunciation of 'longitude' which is most unlike the spelling? What
	does the dictionary say about this pronunciation?