

➤ **Pronunciation Features of Philippine English**

Vowels and Diphthongs
1. Absence of contrast between /æ/ and /ɑ/ e.g. 'cat' /kæt/ → /kat/
2. Diphthong shortening e.g. 'mail' (/meɪl/) → 'mill' (/mɪl/)
Consonants
3. Substitution of /f/ for /p/ e.g. 'pin' (/pɪn/) → 'fin' (/fɪn/)
4. Substitution of /t/ for /θ/ e.g. 'think' (/θɪŋk/) → 'Tink' (/tɪŋk/)
5. Substitution of /d/ for /ð/ e.g. 'there' (/ðeə/) → 'dare' (/deə/)
6. Substitution of /ts/ for /tʃ/ e.g. 'chair' (/tʃeə/) → (/tseə/)
7. Substitution of /dj/ for /dʒ/ e.g. 'jealous' (/ˈdʒeləs/) → (/ˈdjeləs/)
8. Substitution of /ds/ for /dʒ/ e.g. 'passage' (/ˈpæsɪdʒ/) → (/ˈpæsɪds/)
9. Unaspirated /p/, /t/ and /k/
10. Prevoiced /b/, /d/, and /g/ in onset position
11. Neutralized /s/ and /z/ coda position

➤ **Pronunciation Features of Indian English**

Vowels and Diphthongs
1. Long vowel shortening e.g. 'seek' (/si:k/) → 'sick' (/sɪk/)
2. diphthong shortening e.g. 'mail' (/meɪl/) → 'mill' (/mɪl/)
Consonants
3. Substitution of /t/ for /t̪/ e.g. 'tidy' (/ˈtɑɪdi/) → (/ˈtɑidi/)
4. Substitution of /d̪/ for /d/ e.g. 'desk' (/desk/) → (/d̪esk/)
5. Substitution of /t/ for /d/ e.g. 'feed' (/fi:d/) → 'feet' (/fi:t/)
6. Substitution of /ʃ/ for /s/ e.g. 'sing' (/sɪŋ/) → (/ʃɪŋ/)
7. Substitution of /z̪/ for /z/ e.g. 'zoo' (/zu:/) → (/z̪u:/)
8. Substitution of /ɹ/ for /r/ e.g. 'light' (/laɪt/) → (/lɑɪt/)
9. Substitution of /f/ for /v/

e.g. 'gave' (/geɪv/) → (/geɪf/)
10. Substitution of /v/ for /w/ e.g. 'wet' (/wet/) → 'vet' (/vet/)
11. Absence of contrast between /f/ and /p/ e.g. 'pin' (/pɪn/) ⇔ 'fin' (/fɪn/) or vice versa
12. Absence of contrast between /s/ and /ʃ/ e.g. 'ship' (/ʃɪp/) ⇔ 'sip' (/sɪp/) or vice versa
13. Unaspirated /p/, /t/ and /k/
Syllable structure change
14. Insertion of vowel /ɪ/ before initial consonant clusters /sk/, /st/, and /sp/ e.g. 'speak' (/spi:k/) → (/ˈɪspi:k/)
15. Insertion of consonant /j/ before initial front vowels e.g. 'eight' (/eɪt/) → (/je:t/)
16. Insertion of consonant /w/ before initial back vowels e.g. 'own' (/əʊn/) → (/wo:n/)

➤ **Pronunciation Features of Pakistani English**

Vowels and Diphthongs
1. Absence of contrast between /æ/ and /ɑ:/ e.g. 'cat' (/kæt/) → (/kɑ:t/)
2. Absence of contrast between diphthongs and long vowels e.g. 'boat' (/bəʊt/) → (/bo:t/)
3. Short vowel lengthening e.g. 'wooden' (/ˈwʊdən/) → (/ˈwu:dən/)
4. Absence of reduced vowel in unstressed syllables e.g. 'letter' (/letəˈr/) → (/letʌˈr/)
Consonants
5. Substitution of /t̪/ for /t/ e.g. 'tidy' (/ˈtaɪdi/) → (/ˈt̪aɪdi/)
6. Substitution of /d̪/ for /d/ e.g. 'dress' (/dres/) → (/d̪res/)
7. Substitution of /t̪/ for /θ/ e.g. 'think' (/θɪŋk/) → (/t̪ɪŋk/)
8. Substitution of /d̪/ for /ð/ e.g. 'there' (/ðeə/) → (/d̪eə/)
9. Absence of contrast between clear /l/ and dark /l/

➤ **Pronunciation Features of Nepali English**

Vowels and Diphthongs
1. Absence of contrast between /ɒ/ and /o/ e.g. 'bot' (/bɒt/) → (/bot/)
2. Absence of contrast between /ə/ and /ʌ/ e.g. 'letter' (/letəˈr/) → (/letʌˈr/) or vice versa

Consonants
3. Absence of contrast between /s/ and /ʃ/ e.g. 'ship' (/ʃɪp/) → 'sip' (/sɪp/) or vice versa
4. Absence of contrast between /z/ and /dʒ/ e.g. 'pleasure' (/ˈpleɪzər/) → (/ˈpledʒər/)

➤ **Pronunciation Features of Malaysian English**

Vowels and Diphthongs
1. Short vowel lengthening before /n/, /l/, /r/, /s/ and /ʃ/ e.g. 'fish' (/fɪʃ/) → (/fɪːʃ/)
2. Long vowel shortening e.g. 'flue' (/fluː/) → (/flʊ/)
3. Diphthong shortening e.g. 'mail' (/meɪl/) → (/mel/)
Consonants
4. Substitution of /z/ for /s/ in medial or final position of the word e.g. 'nice' (/naɪs/) → (/naɪz/)
5. Substitution of /z/ for /ʃ/ in medial position e.g. 'pressure' (/ˈpreʃə/) → (/ˈprezə/)
6. Devoiced /v/, /z/, /ð/ and /dʒ/ in final position e.g. 'give' (/ɡɪv/) → (/ɡɪf/)
Syllable structure change
7. Omission of final consonant /t/, /d/ or /θ/ in consonant clusters e.g. 'stand' (/stænd/) → (/stæn/)
8. Omission of consonant /l/ in clusters of two consonants e.g. 'also' (/ˈɔːlsəʊ/) → (/ˈɔːsəʊ/)
9. Insertion of consonant /t/ before initial consonant /θ/ e.g. 'think' (/θɪŋk/) → (/tθɪŋk/)
10. Insertion of consonant /d/ before initial consonant /ð/ e.g. 'there' (/ðeə/) → (/dðeə/)
11. Clusters of three consonants are reduced to two consonants e.g. 'glimpse' (/ɡlɪmps/) → (/ɡlɪms/)

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