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Dear all,I've just come across this very short thread, where Tadhg an Mhargaidh convincingly argues that both slender r // and broad r // have traditionally been (and therefore should be) pronounced "as an alveolar tap (with or without a fricative quality)." That's also what the notation itself suggests as the default, since the IPA symbol alone stands specifically for an alveolar tap. The current version of "Irish phonology" at Wikipedia makes no mention what-so-ever of the possibility that Irish // or // be realized as an alveolar approximant (be it retroflex [] or not []), which could give the impression that realizing either of them as such is not (good) Irish at all.What I gather from what I've heard and read so far is that slender (or palatalized) r // never is a [] (or []) in "traditional" native accents (where it has a continuum of realizations, ranging from pure [] to more fricativized or spirantized versions, quite reminiscent of what happened to Proto-Slavic // in Polish, where it is now realized as //, sometimes transcribed as //, cf. rzeka), which is why I chose to ask about broad (or velarized) r // only. If I'm wrong in this assumption, please correct me.Now, the question is, are there varieties of Irish where broad r has traditionally (let's say, for generations) been realized as an approximant? If there are, is the distribution complementary, i.e. does it depend on factors such as position (syllable onset, syllable coda, intervocalic position, syllable final position before another consonant, absolute final position) or stress (stressed syllable, unstressed syllable)?For those who like more elaborated initial posts , here comes a "discussion trigger." Let's start with an excerpt from a thread on talkirish.com: () they don't roll the R, though in some Connaught dialects you might find the R has a "tap", like a Spanish single R (in other words, the tongue flicks against the hard palate behind the front teeth. In Munster, many speakers do an R which resembles a French R - it's back in the throat, almost like someone gargling cough medicine. And in Ulster, we usually have a slightly retroflex R - that means the tongue is bent upwards in the palate. The most extreme English dialect where there is a retroflex R is Indian English (think Apu in the Simpsons). The Ulster Irish retroflex is not as marked as this. If you have ever heard a West Country English speaker, that is something like the sound of an Ulster speaker doing a broad R. (As I said before, the slender R is somewhere between a Y and a Z!) () the "tap" is an alveolar tap []the "gargling" sound must be either a uvular trill [] or a voiced uvular fricative [] (the description matches the trill better, if you ask me)"the slightly retroflex R" must be a [] (or a [] leaning towards a [])(See here for an overview of r-sounds)It looks like, from seano's perspective, the unmarked pronunciation of // is []. Let's call it pronunciation 0. This pronunciation appears to have (gained), in the eyes of many, the status of th "default" (unmarked) realization of //. At least, judging by what we get to hear in numerous language courses and what we come across in some pronunciation guides (including this one found at bitesizeirishgaelic.com). But isn't it diachronically just a widespread transfer from Hiberno English? How widespread and established is it?I'm particularly interested in the history of Irish // and I'd really appreciate it if someone could provide academic sources that could shed some light on the topic. I haven't had much luck finding any, other than Hickey (2011: 376), where he explains how "[i]n Irish English during the 1990s () the traditional velarised [] came to be replaced by a retroflex [], first in the Dublin area among young females, then spreading out to the rest of the country (). As all young speakers of Irish are bilingual, features of recent Irish English are being transferred to their Irish, both in grammar and pronunciation (). One obvious feature of the speech of young female Irish speakers is the use of a retroflex [], especially in wordfinal syllable-codas after a vowel, a position where it is prominent in Irish English, e.g. north [no:t], sore [so:]. In instances where the R of Irish is palatal, the retroflex [] is not acoustically obvious, but it is where R is nonpalatal () where leor /lo:r/ 'enough' is realised as [lo:]." Hickey represents "the traditional velarised []" using an with stroke, i.e. with a bar through the letter (to represent velarization). The sound is, naturally, referred to as traditional in Irish English, the traditional Irish Gaelic pronunciation is not mentioned.In A sound atlas of Irish English, Hickey (2004: 78-79) sees the presence of uvular realizations of English /r/ (as a voiced uvular fricative []) along the east coast of Ireland as a "relic of the first form of English in the east coast." The Wikipedia article "Munster Irish" never mentions the existince of a uvular allophone (2) of // in Munster Irish. Likewise, the Wikipedia article "Connacht Irish" never mentions the existince of an approximant allophone (0) of // in Connacht Irish. All that, coupled with the fact that the retroflex (3) [] is characteristic of northern Irish English (Hickey 2004: 78) and the Wiki article "Ulster Irish" never mentions its existence in Ulster Irish either, leads me to (preliminarily) assume that pronunciation 2 and 3 mentioned by seano, as well as pronunciation 0, are all likely to be just transfers from local Englishes. Are there any good reasons to think otherwise? In Munster Irish, an initial broad r is an alveolar approximant (like the English r), with the flapped r occurring later in the word. r: [i:]ort: [ort] Sorry, I still don't get it - is the sound close to the English R in Irish Gaelic an English accent or not?I generally have the feeling that all native speakers speak Gaelic incorrectly - the pronunciation does not match the Wiki Dictionary. Hello everybodyImagine a family than sticks to the society conventions and in which parents thinks that girls should get familiar with boys after a traditional ceremony and when the two families (boy's and girl's families) got familiar together. Does the adjective "traditional" convey the meaning of this meaning in English or there is an alternative which I don't know about it. To clarify my meaning, I have made two sentences. Please have a look on them:- There are lots of traditional families in this country.- He thinks very traditionally.P.S. In our language, we use one same-rooted adjective/adverb to explain this meaning.I would really appreciate it if you could help me to find most fitting words here.Here I found lots of words which can be used here. But I have no idea which one sounds more natural in my case. Does the adjective "traditional" convey the meaning of this meaning in English What you have described is an example of following tradition. When you call someone traditional, it means he is generally or always traditional in his beliefs and practices. It's possible that you might find a family that is usually not traditional or conservative, but traditional about a few things, like for example boys/men and girls/women not dating. - There are lots of traditional families in this country.- He thinks very traditionally. The first works. I'd change the second to something like "He's traditional in his thinking" but others might be fine with your sentence. Barque beat me to it!I agree that "traditionally" does not work in your second sentence. [Your link gives this definition:traditionally adverbApril in North Korea is traditionally a month of festivals.Typical, traditional and usual:defining, (just) another day at the office, typical..] I'm kind of confused since reading this:Even though we may often say, "It's me" the grammatically correct way is "It's I." " Now my question is:Is "It's her." correct or would you rather say "It's she."? Same with "It's him." and "It's he." Personally I'd say it's her but after reading that "It's I" is correct, I'm not so sure anymore. What do you guys think? This question is about using correct grammar or normal usage. We also have the inevitable thing that normal usage will eventually defines the grammar. It is requires the nominative, thus:-It is IIt is youIt is she. It's not always the fashion and it's me/you/her is very common. Don't get confused. If this is related to examinations check with your teacher what will be marked as correct in an examination and use it there.... In normal speech it may be easier "to go with the flow". GF.. I'm kind of confused since reading this:Even though we may often say, "It's me" the grammatically correct way is "It's I." " Now my question is:Is "It's her." correct or would you rather say "It's she."? Same with "It's him." and "It's he." Personally I'd say it's her but after reading that "It's I" is correct, I'm not so sure anymore. What do you guys think? In addition to George French's comments, I would add that although "It's she" follows the traditional rule of the nominative case following a linking verb, it's doubtful that anyone at all would use it, because the contraction it's is too informal for use with the traditional rule. To give a similar example, there is only one time in my life when I have heard "It's I." That was in a Fred Astaire movie of the 1930's. So if it's a question of what to use in your own speech, rather than an exam question, I would suggest using "It's her." If you were to follow the traditional rule, avoid "It's she" and say "It is she" instead. (And if it is an exam and the answer given is "It's she," the teacher is likely not a native speaker of English.) People will probably only use "It is I" or "it is he" when they are trying to achieve a tone of imperiousness or grandiloquence. I've spent a lot of time in Mexico and attended velorios and the like, but I was wondering if someone could offer me a more detailed explanation of the novenario when someone dies. Please keep in mind that I'm not Roman Catholic . . .I was also curious if it is observed even if the deceased was not religious, although not atheist.Thank you I've spent a lot of time in Mexico and attended velorios and the like, but I was wondering if someone could offer me a more detailed explanation of the novenario when someone dies. Please keep in mind that I'm not Roman Catholic . . .I was also curious if it is observed even if the deceased was not religious, although not atheist. Si la familia es.If the family is.Thank you Es una tradicion que despues del sepelio empiece el Tradicional "Novenario", durante nueve dias se resa el rosario, tambien mucha gente envia flores.It is a tradition after the funeral to start The Novenario during nine days people say the rosary, also many people send flowers. Indeed, it is a tradition , but from what I know about Catholicism it is of great importance because the people who attend the "novenario" pray for the soul of the deceased, so that he/she is forgiven for all his/her sins by God and accepted into heaven. Once it is completed the faithful believe that they have help in some way for this person to rest in peace. It kind of gives closure to family members as well. I hope this helps' KIBS I've spent a lot of time in Mexico and attended velorios and the like, but I was wondering if someone could offer me a more detailed explanation of the novenario when someone dies. Please keep in mind that I'm not Roman Catholic . . .I was also curious if it is observed even if the deceased was not religious, although not atheist.Thank you Hi Kate, My late father-in-law was an atheist who memorably refused to see a priest on his deathbed (T y tus curas me la .....). However, his widow and daughters did carry out a novena. I'm afraid I can't offer you a detailed account of what happens as it does seem to vary from place to place, but the basic idea is that a novena is 9 days of prayer, sometimes non-stop. In some cases the rosary is repeated over and over, and in others, one of the mourners will lead the others in various kinds of prayers. I think the guided repetition is quite therapeutic for some grievers. I hope this helps.Lola A novenario (nine days of prayer, can be masses or just rosaries) or a triduo de misas (three masses, on three consecutive days) are the most widely used forms of observance after the deceased has been laid to rest. Usually, the family is catholic, however, most of these traditional observances are for the relief of the living, i.e., we believe we do everything we can for the soul of our loved one, regardless if the person was a firm believer or not. We believe we can "help them gain entrance to the kingdom of God". (This explanation is extremely simple and superficial. Let me see where you can go to, so that you can learn more about our traditions. First choice, your local catholic church, regardless of your faith. I am sure, they will try to answer your questions. There are also the Gregorian masses, which many people claim that even the most evil person (deceased) cannot resist and will subsequently gain entrance thru the pearly gates. These masses should be held for a complete month, one mass for each day of the month, and as far as I know, the salvation of the deceased has to be the only intention of the mass. In other words, the priest should pray only for that person's soul. The novena isn't done just for deaths. It's considered one of the strongest forms of prayer, and there are hundreds of possible novenas--for specific needs, to specific saints, for specific times, etc. how to translate the title in English What is the book/pamphlet/article that bears the title about? You probably want a translation more accurate than sundry machine translators can provide. Accuracy of translation depends on the understanding of the context which the work is written within or for. Please help us better help you by providing as much context and background information as you think is necessary. """""", """""""" the vitality of traditional Chinese culture. Everlasting vitality of the profound Chinese traditional cultural.Chinese Traditional Culture, thrive forever! """""", """""""" Everlasting vitality of the profound Chinese traditional cultural.Chinese Traditional Culture, thrive forever! everlastingpuissant

Brassband muziek. Brass band holland. Beste brassband van nederland. Traditionele nederlandse muziek. Traditional brass band.