

*Innovative Pronunciation JWL 4 (pp.69-74)*

1. The combinations /テ ュ /tyu/, /デ ュ /dyu/, /フ ュ /fyu/ reflect the same principle that was described in Lesson 3 in connection with combinations like /チ ャ /tja/, /ジ ュ /zyu/, and /ヒ ャ /hyo/, i.e. the first symbol in each case keeps only its original consonant value and loses its vowel value; the second symbol has its usual value. /Consonant + y + vowel/

Ex)	tuba	チューバ・チューバ
	Education	エデュケーション
	Fusion	フュージョン

2. A vowel symbol written smaller and lower than surrounding symbols also indicates that the preceding symbol has its consonant value only.

Ti	テイ	Fa	ファ	Tie	チエ
Di	デイ	Fi	ファイ	Sie	シエ
Tu	トウ	Fe	フェ	Zie	ジエ
Du	ドウ	Fo	フォ		

3. The mora /wa/ occurs both in native Japanese words and in loanwords, but /w/ does not occur before any vowels other than /a/ in native Japanese words. In loanwords, the conversion for /w + vowels other than a/ in traditional spelling is /ui/, /uu/, /ue/, and /uo/, as was previously pointed out. To represent combinations, /u/ is followed by the vowels /i/, /e/, and /o/ in reduced form, resulting in single mora.

Ex)	woman	ウーマン
	William	ウィリアム
	Edwin	エドウィン

4. The katakana combination /ク エ /kwe/ occurs in loanwords as a representation of the sound sequence /ク エ /kwe/ and /ク オ /kwo/ as a representation of /kwo/.

Ex)	Quarter	クオーター
	Quota	クオータ

5. Katakana /u + Nigori/ -- /ヴ /vu/ is used to represent the innovative pronunciation /v/ in loanwords. /ヴ /ba/, /ビ /bi/, /ブ /bu/, /ベ /be/, and /ボ /bo/ occur instead of these special combinations.

Ex)	Vincent	ヴァインセント・ビンセント
	Vera	ヴェラ・ベラ
	Valentine	ヴァレンタイン・バレンタイン

6. When katakana /イ /i/ is followed by the vowel /エ /e/ in reduced form, it assumes the /y/ value of /イェ /ya/, and the combination represents a single mora /イ エ /ye/, which occurs only in borrowed words.

Ex)	Yemen	イエメン
	Yale	イエール