

Chapter 1 : American Accents and Dialects | Dialect Blog

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Accents Are Forever By their first birthday, babies are getting locked into the sounds of the language they hear spoken Smithsonian Magazine Subscribe January The 6-month-old lies happily in the crib, cooing and babbling to the beaming parents and grandparents who respond encouragingly, eagerly anticipating that first word, that distinguishable "Mama" or "Dada. Not until somewhere around the first birthday will Baby have developed the power of speech and thus be able to repeat and imitate those cute sounds the adults are making. Sorry, wrong, Patricia Kuhl is saying. As early as 6 months, Baby begins to differentiate one bit of verbal input from another, mentally reviewing and silently rehearsing for the moment when the vocal cords are ready to deliver. Accents, in whatever language, stubbornly hang in there for years, decades, a lifetime, without being easily rubbed out. Aha, I said, thinking of my Southern mother, who said "heah" for "here" until her dying day, my own persistent Pennsylvanianisms, and my wife, Sally. She was born in the Philippines, began speaking English at 6, has lived in English-speaking Hong Kong and the United States for more than 30 years, holds a doctorate in education from Stanford, and still cannot easily twist her tongue around the English tz and ch sounds, which blend together in the Philippine languages she learned as an infant. Thus we jokingly snack on "Rich crackers," and have a friend named "Dorothy Ritz. Our research shows that a kernel of that pattern of speaking begins to form in the brain well before actual production of speech. Working with American, Swedish, Japanese and Russian children, Kuhl has discovered that 6- to 8-month-olds clearly hear and respond to the vowel and consonant sounds in both their own and other languages; 6-month-olds in Tokyo perceive the difference between l and r just as easily as babies in Seattle. But by the time the same infants are a year old, they have lost that ability. Instead, they zero in on the "home" sounds and tune out unfamiliar ones. Kuhl leads me into an adjoining room equipped with table, chairs, a small loudspeaker and an odd-looking plastic box. She waves me into a chair. Baby is listening, but watching the toy. Then the sound changes to something different: A teddy bear begins to dance and beat vigorously on a drum. They turn to watch and get this fancy reward. At 6 months, two out of three Japanese and American kids turn to look. At a year, 80 percent of Americans turn, but only 59 percent of Japanese, just a little better than chance. To them, the two sounds have become the same. Louis, Kuhl showed that monkeys responded to sound changes in the same way, although of course they could not produce recognizable speech. Her report was greeted with polite skepticism. Not at all fazed, when she came to Seattle, she adapted an existing technique for testing infant hearing into the head-turn experiment with human babies. The pathway from hearing sound to interpreting its meaning is one example. Eventually the sounds and accent of the language become automatic. The sounds your wife heard earlier become more and more embedded into the map, until eventually they are almost ineradicable. With each passing year, redrawing the map becomes more difficult. But, I asked, what about children who grow up bilingual? All of us have known kids who were fluent in English on the school playground but spoke another language at home. In those cases, the infant brain simply draws two maps, and the process is particularly easy when a specific language can be identified with the tone, pitch and pronunciation of each parent. But becoming fluent and accent-free in a new language becomes increasingly difficult, and the best time to start is as early as possible, like nursery school, while the brain is still developing. By puberty it can be an uphill struggle, as generations of language students have found. It is more difficult with the years. In Silicon Valley, just down the road from where I live, you hear the accents of Bangalore, Helsinki, Tehran and Taipei randomly mixed in with pure Yankee. The newspapers carry ads for "accent reduction clinics," and as many as half the kids in a classroom may speak another language at home. When I arrived home from visiting Kuhl, Sally was waiting for me.

**Chapter 2 : ACCENTS & Poem “Denice Frohman | NarrativeNortheast | A Literary & Arts Magazine**

*The Accents of Life [R. L. Middleton] on racedaydvl.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original. Due to its age, it may contain imperfections such as marks.*

Non-pure abjads such as Hebrew and Arabic script and abugidas use diacritics for denoting vowels. Hebrew and Arabic also indicate consonant doubling and change with diacritics; Hebrew and Devanagari use them for foreign sounds. Devanagari and related abugidas also use a diacritical mark called a virama to mark the absence of a vowel. Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics use several types of diacritics, including the diacritics with alphabetic properties known as Medials and Finals. Although long vowels originally were indicated with a negative line through the Syllabic glyphs, making the glyph appear broken, in the modern forms, a dot above is used to indicate vowel length. In some of the styles, a ring above indicates a long vowel with a [j] off-glide. Medials such as the "w-dot" placed next to the Syllabics glyph indicates a [w] being placed between the syllable onset consonant and the nucleus vowel. Finals indicate the syllable coda consonant; some of the syllable coda consonants in word medial positions, such as with the "h-tick", indicate the fortification of the consonant in the syllable following it. Emoticons are commonly created with diacritic symbols, especially Japanese emoticons on popular imageboards.

Alphabetization or collation[ edit ] Main article: Collation Different languages use different rules to put diacritic characters in alphabetical order. French treats letters with diacritical marks the same as the underlying letter for purposes of ordering and dictionaries. Languages that treat accented letters as variants of the underlying letter usually alphabetize words with such symbols immediately after similar unmarked words. For instance, in German where two words differ only by an umlaut, the word without it is sorted first in German dictionaries e. However, when names are concerned e. For a comprehensive list of the collating orders in various languages, see Collating sequence.

Generation with computers[ edit ] Modern computer technology was developed mostly in English-speaking countries, so data formats, keyboard layouts, etc. This has led some to theorize that the marks and accents may be made obsolete to facilitate the worldwide exchange of data. Depending on the keyboard layout , which differs amongst countries, it is more or less easy to enter letters with diacritics on computers and typewriters. Some have their own keys; some are created by first pressing the key with the diacritic mark followed by the letter to place it on. Such a key is sometimes referred to as a dead key , as it produces no output of its own but modifies the output of the key pressed after it. On Apple Macintosh computers, there are keyboard shortcuts for the most common diacritics; Option-e followed by a vowel places an acute accent, Option-u followed by a vowel gives an umlaut, option-c gives a cedilla, etc. Diacritics can be composed in most X Window System keyboard layouts, as well as other operating systems, such as Microsoft Windows, using additional software. On computers, the availability of code pages determines whether one can use certain diacritics. Unicode solves this problem by assigning every known character its own code; if this code is known, most modern computer systems provide a method to input it. With Unicode, it is also possible to combine diacritical marks with most characters.

Languages with letters containing diacritics[ edit ] The following languages have letters that contain diacritics that are considered independent letters distinct from those without diacritics. Baltic Latvian has the following letters: With the elimination of these accents, the new orthography relies on the reader having prior knowledge of pronunciation of a given word. Irish uses only acute accents to mark long vowels, following the spelling reform. Breton does not have a single orthography spelling system , but uses diacritics for a number of purposes. The circumflex is used to mark long vowels, but usually only when the vowel length is not predictable by phonology. Belarusian, Bulgarian , Russian and Ukrainian have the letter . Belarusian and Russian have the letter Ñ´. In Russian, this letter is usually replaced by , although it has a different pronunciation. The use of instead of Ñ´ does not affect the pronunciation. In Belarusian the replacement by is a mistake, in Russian, it is permissible to use either or Ñ´ for Ñ´ but the former is more common in everyday writing as opposed to instructional or juvenile writing. All four have their own place in the alphabet, between w and x. Also these are distinct letters, placed in the alphabet between s and t. Hungarian uses the umlaut, the acute and double acute accent unique to Hungarian: Livonian has the following

letters: Germanic Faroese uses acutes and other special letters. All are considered separate letters and have their own place in the alphabet: Icelandic uses acutes and other special letters. All are considered separate letters, and have their own place in the alphabet: The Scandinavian languages collate these letters after z, but have different collation standards. These characters are collated after their non-diacritic equivalent. Portuguese uses the circumflex and the acute accent to indicate stress and vowel height whenever it is in an unpredictable location within the word. They can also function as a way to distinguish a few homographs. None of these are considered separate letters. Polish has the following letters: These are considered to be separate letters: Letters with a caron are placed right after the letters as written without the diacritic.

## Chapter 3 : Game of Thrones Actor Accents Vs. Their Real Life Accents

*The Accents of Life Average rating: 0 out of 5 stars, based on 0 reviews Write a review This button opens a dialog that displays additional images for this product with the option to zoom in or out.*

At entrance of a West Philadelphia high school, an officer with a gun perched on each waist, asks me if I have any weapons. I hold up my book. Tells me to empty pockets, walk through metal detector. I wait for 2 students to pass through first. Already I wonder what they have learned. I am escorted to an auditorium, where there are Black and Latino students. We talk about hip-hop, they think poetry is what old white people do. They giggle as if they are still kids. I ask them if they have dreams. A student named, Luciano, in the first row is waiting for me to tell him what page to turn to. Another student, in the 8th row studies my face, trying to decide if this is a trick question. There is no right answer, I say but they are too comfortable with the right to remain silent. I ask them do you have a family member in prison, students mechanically raise both of their hands, as if a string, tied around their wrists, was yanked for them. Their hands remain up this time. And I can see all of them, perfectly. I heard the newly built prison a few miles away bought their test scores as wallpaper. The principal is staring at me. He is afraid they will leave with weapons. I am afraid they will not know the ones that already exist. All rights reserved to Denice Frohman, may not be transcribed, performed, copied without written consent from author. She has performed and taught poetry across the country and internationally, and is the Program Director at The Philly Youth Poetry Movement. She is currently touring as one half of the spoken word duo, Sister Outsider.

## Chapter 4 : Accents Are Forever | Science | Smithsonian

*Accents Of Life. 56 likes. We're born alone, we live alone, we die alone. Only through our love and friendship can we create the illusion for the moment.*

## Chapter 5 : Diacritic - Wikipedia

*The Accent is a premium condominium which located at CBD Bintaro Jaya. Being surrounded by public facility which make it easier for occupants to visit trade centers, education facilities, health facilities, offices and arcades.*

## Chapter 6 : The Accent " Life at Ease

*"I love using accent on life and have been using it for just about anything and everything! It has saved me so much time and effort over the years, resulting in me.*