The style of speech illustrated below is that of an educated speaker of Central Catalan as spoken in the area of Barcelona. The speech illustrated in the recording is that of a 26-year-old male speaker whose speech is representative of that variety.

**Consonants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bilabial</th>
<th>Labiodental</th>
<th>Dental</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Post-alveolar</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plosive and Affricate</td>
<td>p b</td>
<td>t d</td>
<td>tʃ dʒ</td>
<td>k g</td>
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<td>Nasal</td>
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<td>Fricative</td>
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<td>s z</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Approximant</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>j w</td>
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<td>Lateral Approximant</td>
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</table>

/ŋ/ does not occur in the Central Catalan system, but is present in some dialects (e.g. Majorcan Catalan, in the Camp de Tarragona)

- p *piga* ‘speck’
- b *biga* ‘beam’
- m *mama* ‘mum’
- r *serra* ‘saw’ (n.)
- t *talla* ‘size’
- d *dalla* ‘scythe’
- n *mana* ‘he commands’
- k *casa* ‘house’
- g *gasa* ‘lint’
- tʃ *metxa* ‘fuse’ (n.)
- dʒ *metge* ‘doctor’
- j *manya* ‘skill’
- ɲ *sang* ‘blood’
- r *cera* ‘wax’
Vowels

The seven vowels /i/, /e/, /æ/, /ʌ/, /ə/, /u/ occur in stressed syllables. If the syllables lose their stress /el/, /e/, /a/ are reduced to schwa [ə] and /ol/, /ɔ/ to [u]. The high vowels /i/, /u/ retain their quality in unstressed positions.

Stressed vowels
i  ric  'I laugh'
e  cec  'blind'
e  sec  'dry'
a  sac  'sack' (n.
ɔ  soc  'log' (n.
ɔ  sɔc  'I am'
u  suc  'juice'

Unstressed vowels
i  idea  'idea'
u  usar  'to use'
ə  amor  'love' (n.)

The phonetic diphthongs always begin or end with a high vocoid element. This may be interpreted as one of the independent phonemes /j/ or /w/, or may be regarded as an allophonic variant of a high vowel, /i/ or /u/. The first hypothesis seems more reasonable. On the one hand, both [uj] and [wi] can occur, so that the relative prominence of the components cannot be derived from their position in the syllable. On the other hand, the possibility of having both [wi] and [iw] shows that they are commutable. Therefore, it is best to consider /j/ and /w/ as underlying non-syllabic elements, rather than to derive them from /i/ and /u/.

Diphthongs are formed with a vowel and /j/ and /w/ either preceding (rising diphthong) or following (falling diphthong). Examples are given below.

| e j  | Reid  | ‘king’ | e w  | Peu  | ‘foot’ |
| u j  | avui  | ‘today’ | o w  | Pου  | ‘well (n.)’ |
| j a  | i aia  | ‘grandma’ | w a  | Qua tre | ‘four’ |
| j e  | veiem  | ‘we see’ | w ə  | Ajua | ‘water’ |

Stress and accent

Stress may fall on the last syllable of a word, [kumboɾ’sa] ‘to chat’, on the penultimate syllable, [kum’pendra] ‘to understand’, or on the antepenultimate, [kapsula] ‘capsule’. All words have one stressed syllable, though compound words regularly retain the stress associated with each element, e.g. parallamps [paral’ams] ‘lightning conductor’. Similarly adverbs formed with -ment are double-stressed, totalment [tu’tal’men] ‘absolutely’. Most monosyllabic function words are always weak, even if stressed and accented.
Although vowel reduction process suggests that stress is not distinctive, there are some minimal pairs where stress is contrastive, like surt [sur't], subjunctive form of ‘to go out’ and sortir [sur'ti], infinitive form of ‘to go out’.

Differences between dialects

There are two main dialects of Catalan: Eastern Catalan and Western Catalan. Each dialect is further subdivided into different subdialects. The standard pronunciation of Catalan is that of educated Central Catalan, a variety of Eastern Catalan.

The two main dialects differ noticeably in the treatment of unstressed vowels: while Western Catalan does not show vowel reduction processes in unstressed syllables, in Eastern Catalan dialects /eI, /e/ and /a/ merge into schwa [ə] and /o/ and /ɔ/ merge into [u] in unstressed positions, while /i/ and /u/ retain their quality. In other words, in most Eastern dialects unstressed syllables will only contain one of the three vowel qualities [i], [u] or [ə]. In Western dialects [e], [o] and [a] also occur as unstressed vowels.

Conventions

The three voiced plosives have approximant variants [β], [ø], [y] in onset positions (except after pause) after a vowel, or a liquid (except for /d/ after /l/). Elsewhere, these segments are realized as plosives. The voicing contrast of all the obstruents is neutralized word-finally due to the processes of word-final devoicing and voicing assimilation. All obstruents are devoiced word-finally before a pause. Moreover, the plosives have voiced allophones before a voiced consonant, but voiceless allophones before a vowel or a voiceless consonant. The fricatives behave similarly, but, unlike plosives, they also assimilate voicing before a vowel. This results in morphophonemic alternations, like pes [pes] ‘weight’ - pesar [pesəɾa] ‘to weigh’.

Voiceless plosives are unaspirated; voiced allophones of the voiced plosives are voiced throughout. /β/ and /ø/ are gminated before /l/ in the same syllable, if internally in a word after a stressed vowel: poble [ˈpɔble] ‘village’. In Barcelona, the voiced geminates are currently devoiced: [ˈpɔplə] or [ˈpɔplə], while in other dialects the stops are realized as approximants, i.e. [ˈpɔβlə]. The geminates [nn] and [mm] also occur in careful speech in words like innecessari [inˈnesesəɾi] ‘unnecessary’ and immens [imˈmens] ‘huge’. There is also a ginate lateral [l] as in illusió [iˈluziɔ] ‘illusion’, but it is usually reduced to [l] in colloquial speech. The ginate [ʎʎ] appears in words like espalla [esˈpalaʎʎa] ‘shoulder’. /l/ has some degree of velarization in all positions, but is darker before a pause or consonant.

Final clusters of nasal or lateral stops are reduced by dropping the stop, which is usually restored if a morphone starting with a vowel is added: pont [pɔnt] ‘bridge’ - pontet [pɔntet] ‘small bridge’. Final /l/ is lost before a word boundary or before the final morpheme in most words, including infinitives, but is restored before a morphone starting with a vowel: color [kuiˈlo] ‘color’ but coloraina [kuˈlɔɾaiɲa] ‘bright colors’. There are however a number of exceptions, like futur [futur] ‘future’.

In emphatic speech and in certain dialects, initial postalveolar fricatives are affricated: xímpie [ˈʃiimpie] ‘foolish’, germà [ˈʃerma] ‘brother’. Underlying /v/ is realized as /b/ in Central Catalan; [b] or [β] occur before a vowel and [w] occurs finally; this results in
alternations between [b] or [β] and [w]. Thus blava [blaβa] 'blue' (fem.) vs. blau [blaw] 'blue' (masc.)

Transcription of recorded passage

la tramuntana j el sol az disputabean susteñiñ 'kañ u k eñ 'era l mes for, kwan de 'soptar, bewan um biñ'dze ke s'akoste mbuli'kat en un 'yarâ 'kañ. banj kumbën i l ki prime ñorïa ka l biñ'dze s tráyes la 'kape sóriñ tingup pol mes for. la tramuntana s 'poz e buñ'a m 'tota la 'señ̈a 'furia, ñe'rc kom mez buñ'añ, mez el biñ'dze s ñeñi'yañe m la 'kape; e la fi, ba de'ñ̈a 'kore ferli t'rewra. ñeñi'zaroz el sol kumñ'sa ñe ñriñ'a, j el kab d um muñ'men, el biñ'dze, ben ñesk'ñat, es træw la 'kape. eñ̈i, la tramuntana ba 'be de kumñ'sa ke l sol 'era l mes for.

Orthographic version

La tramuntana i el sol es disputaven, sostenint cada u que ell era el més fort, quan de sobte, veuen un viatger que s'acosta embolicat en una gran capa. Van convenir que el qui primer faria que el viatger es tragués la capa seria tingut pel més fort. La tramuntana es posa a bufar amb tota la seva furia; però com més bufava, més el viatger s'abrigava amb la capa; a la fi, va deixar còrrer fer-li treure. Aleshores el sol començà de brillar, i al cap d'un moment, el viatger, ben escalfat, es treu la capa. Així, la tramuntana va haver de confessar que el sol era el més fort.1

References


1 This text was published in the Principles of the International Phonetic Association edited in 1912 but was omitted from the specimens in the subsequent versions of the Principles. It had appeared for the first time in Le Maître Phonétique vol. 26 ns. 7-8 (1911) p. 119 and was prepared by Josep M. Arteaga (Barcelona, 1846 - 1913), a Catalan phonetician who became member of the Council of the IPA in 1907.