

liquids:

r	ret	ret	lip
l	led	let	ice

nasals:

m	mák	ma:k	poppy
n	noc	not_s	night
N	banka	baNka	bank
J	nic	Jit_s	nothing

The symbols described below are not required in the Czech SAMPA transcription. It is however likely that people interested in more detailed transcription would define and use their own symbols for the phenomena mentioned below, so we rather define a common symbols here:

1) syllabic versions of consonants (thought the sound is the same):

l=	vlk	vl=k	wolf
m=	osm	osm=	eight
r=	krk	kr=k	neck

2) additional allophones:

PHONE	ALLOPHONE OF	ORTHOGRAPHY	TRANSCRIPTION	MEANING
F	m	tramvaj	traFvaj	tram
G	x	abych byl	abiGbil	so as I am
Q\<	P\<	tr [^] i	tQ\ <i< td=""> <td>three</td> </i<>	three

3) additional diphthongs:

e_u	euforie	e_uforie	euphoria
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and maybe also diphthongs like /a_j/, /e_j/ etc.

Reasoning and explanation can be found in:

<http://noel.feld.cvut.cz/sampa/wells0-english.ps>
<http://noel.feld.cvut.cz/sampa/hanzl5-english.txt>
<http://noel.feld.cvut.cz/sampa/hanzl4-english.txt>
<http://noel.feld.cvut.cz/sampa/matousek1-czech.txt>

and all the discussions are in:

<http://noel.feld.cvut.cz/sampa>

This design is very compatible with overall design of prof. Wells, so it may be possible to borrow from other languages. For example, when asked to spell certain Czech names of foreign origin (e.g. Häusler, Röder, Müller), some speakers produce sounds very different from Czech phones but close to German ones. Therefore three phones from German SAMPA are also used in transcription of spelled items in Czech SPEECHDAT:

E:	ä
2:	ö
y:	ü