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PHONETIC ALPHABET			
CIVILIAN		MILITARY	
A	ADAM	A	ALPHA
B	BOY	N	NOVEMBER
C	CHARLES	O	OSCAR
D	DAVID	P	PAPA
E	EDWARD	Q	QUEBEC
F	FRANK	R	ROMEO
G	GEORGE	S	SIERRA
H	HENRY	T	TANGO
I	IDA	U	UNIFORM
J	JOHN	V	VICTOR
K	KING	W	WHISKEY
L	LINCOLN	X	X-RAY
M	MARY	Y	YANKEE
		Z	ZULU

Swift Tips for

# Police Phonetic Alphabet

A	Adam	N	Nora
B	Boy	O	Ocean
C	Charlie	P	Paul
D	David	Q	Queen
E	Edward	R	Robert
F	Frank	S	Sam
G	George	T	Tom
H	Henry	U	Union
I	Ida	V	Victor
J	John	W	William
K	King	X	X-Ray
L	Lincoln	Y	Young
M	Mary	Z	Zebra

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Letter	Word	Pronunciation
A	ALFA	<u>AL</u> FAH
B	BRAVO	<u>BRAH</u> VOH
C	CHARLIE	<u>CHAR</u> LEE OR <u>SHAR</u> LEE
D	DELTA	<u>DELL</u> TAH
E	ECHO	<u>ECK</u> OH
F	FOXTROT	<u>FOKS</u> TROT
G	GOLF	GOLF
H	HOTEL	HOH <u>TELL</u>
I	INDIA	<u>IN</u> DEE AH
J	JULIETT	<u>JEW</u> LEE ETT
K	KILO	KEY LOH
L	LIMA	<u>LEE</u> MAH
M	MIKE	MIKE
N	NOVEMBER	NO <u>VEM</u> BER
O	OSCAR	<u>OSS</u> CAH

Character	Code Word	Phonetic Pronunciation
A	Alpha	AL-FAH
B	Bravo	BRAH-VOH
C	Charlie	CHAR-LEE
D	Delta	DELL-TAH
E	Echo	ECK-OH
F	Foxtrot	FOKS-TROT
G	Golf	GOLF
H	Hotel	HO-TELL
I	India	IN-DEE-AH
J	Juliet	JEW-LEE-ET
K	Kilo	KEY-LOH
L	Lima	LEE-MAH
M	Mike	MIKE
N	November	NO-VEM-BER
O	Oscar	OSS-CAR
P	Papa	PAH-PAH
Q	Quebec	KEH-BECK
R	Romeo	ROW-ME-OH
S	Sierra	SEE-AIR-AH
T	Tango	TANG-GO
U	Uniform	YOU-NEE-FORM
V	Victor	VIK-TAH
W	Whiskey	WISS-KEY
X	X Ray	ECKS-RAY
Y	Yankee	YANG-KEY
Z	Zulu	ZOO-LOO
0	Zero	ZEE-RO
1	One	WUN
2	Two	TOO
3	Three	TREE
4	Four	FOW-ER
5	Five	FIFE
6	Six	SIX
7	Seven	SEV-EN
8	Eight	AIT
9	Nine	NIN-ER
100	Hundred	HUN-DRED
1000	Thousand	TOU-SAND

# English Alphabetic Code with the International Phonetic Alphabet

The English language has a <b>phonetic identity</b> – but this has resulted in a complex <b>alphabetic code</b> for the writing system whereby the 26 letters of the alphabet represent the 44 or so smallest sounds identifiable in English speech in three complicated ways: 1. one sound (phoneme) can be represented by one, two, three or four letters e.g. /ə/ a in apple, /tʃ/ ph in photograph, /laɪt/ igh in right, /tʌʊ/ ough in tough 2. one sound can be represented by multiple spelling alternatives (graphemes) e.g. /tʌʊ/ a, oo, um, or, o, e, au, ough 3. one grapheme (letter or letter group) can represent multiple sounds e.g. 'ough', /tʌʊ/ though, /ɔ:/ though, /ɔ:/ though, /ɔ:/ though, /tʌʊ/ though, /tʌʊ/ though, /tʌʊ/ though, /tʌʊ/ though On this <b>Alphabetic Code Chart</b> , the units of sound (phonemes or combined phonemes) are shown in slash marks. Vowel sounds are shown in red and consonant sounds are shown in blue. The vowel sounds provide the main volume and depth in spoken words whereas the consonant sounds are generally much quieter and sometimes very high pitched, such as /s/ and /h/. Teachers need to teach the separate units of sounds carefully, avoiding the added 'chord' or 'mix' sound, e.g. 'see' not 'sai', 't' not 'tai'.					
units of sound + IPA symbols	simple code key words	complex code + key words	graphemes or spelling alternatives which are code for the sounds		information
/ə/ /æ/	a 				The Synthetic Phonics Teaching Principles  Teach the <b>KNOWLEDGE</b> of the alphabetic code that is, the letter-to-sound correspondences.
/e/ /ɛ/	e 	ea 	ai 		
/i/ /ɪ/	i 	y 			Teach the <b>THREE CORE SKILLS</b>
/o/ /ɒ/	o 	wa 	qua 	ai 	1. <b>DECODING</b> Sound out and blend all through the printed word for reading unknown words  2. <b>ENCODING</b> Only segment (identify) the sounds all through the spoken word for spelling then select the correct grapheme <b>AS CODE</b> FOR the identified sounds in that particular word.
/u/ /ʊ/	u 	oo 	ou 	ough 	
/ai/ /eɪ/	ai 	ay 	a 	ae 	3. <b>HANDWRITING</b> Hold the pencil with the tripod grip and form correctly the 26 upper case and 26 lower case letters on writing lines
/ei/ /eɪ/		ey 	ea 	eigh 	

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Let's make the phoneme /t/, for example, in the following English words: today, two, water, certain. It was difficult to decide which set of IPA symbols to use for English phonetic translator and the IPA chart on this page. To show the exact pronunciation of a word, narrow transcription is needed. Links to the Leyerle (aka Nico Castel) publications and some of the most popular and reliable websites are below. It is written between slashes, as in the examples below: This type of transcription is sometimes called broad since it doesn't show small differences between similar sounds. Additional Physical Format: Online version:Wall, Joan.International phonetic alphabet for singers.Dallas, Tex. Example words: eat, group /tʃu/ /gʊp/ /tʃu/ /gʊp/ /tʃu/ /gʊp/ Let's take the phoneme /k/, for example. You can choose one of the two phonetic transcription systems – both use the symbols of International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA): Broad, or phonemic, transcription, for example, /wɒtə/ Narrow transcription, for example, [wɒtə] To understand the difference, read the footnotes and learn what allophones and phonemes are and how they will help you improve your pronunciation in English. Therefore, /s/ and /ʃ/ are phonemes. A reproduction of the latest version of the International Phonetic Alphabet (2005) is available on the website of the International Phonetic Association. No! In narrow transcription (which shows the exact pronunciation, remember?) the same words would be transcribed like this: today [tə'deɪ] two [tʷu] water [ˈwɔːɹ] certain [ˈsɜːtɪn] That means that the phoneme /t/ has at least four allophones: unaspirated [t], aspirated [tʰ], alveolar tap [ɾ] which sounds almost like [d], glottal stop [ʔ] which is produced by obstructing airflow in the vocal tract (glottis). Oxford Univ. An IPA symbol in square brackets is (or should be) intended to represent a real speech sound accurately; an IPA symbol in phoneme slashes is just a convenient way of representing some phoneme in some language and may not be a faithful guide to phonetic reality. "R.L. Trask, Language and Linguistics: The Key Concepts. But does it sound the same? . Example words: first, other /fɜːst/ /ˈðɜː/ /fɜːst/ /ˈðɜː/ Unstressed /e/ is written as /ə/, unstressed /oo/ – as /o/. But note carefully that a conventional phoneme symbol consisting of an IPA symbol in phoneme slashes may not in fact be pronounced in the way the IPA symbol would suggest; for example, the phoneme at the beginning of English red is customarily represented as /r/, for orthographical convenience, but probably no native speaker of English ever pronounces this word with the trill [r]. For example, substituting the last sound in the word kiss with the sound /l/ creates another word – kill. It is a manual where students compare and contrast words to hear specific sounds, read and write IPA transcriptions, read the sounds of nonsense words (which lays a foundation for reading foreign language transcriptions), become aware of the articulators and how they produce each sound, and sing examples for greater awareness of how to handle each sound while singing. In English there are two allophones of /k/: unaspirated [k], as in quite [ˈkwɪt] aspirated [kʰ] with a strong burst of breath after the release, as in kill [ˈkɪl] Now you may wonder – why do I need to know all this? International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) symbols used in this chart The phonetic symbols used in this IPA chart may be slightly different from what you will find in other sources, including in this comprehensive IPA chart for English dialects in Wikipedia. We eventually decided to follow the recommendations from the book by Larry H. Press, 2004) "Though they are primarily designed for representing speech sounds (objective physical events), the IPA symbols are naturally also widely used for representing the phonemes of particular languages. This is the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)." (Peter Roach, Phonetics. Because, one at a time, it focuses on each symbol, its sound, its articulation, and any special concerns for singing, it gives the singer a solid foundation for learning all aspects of the sounds of singing. It solves the problems of: becoming more aware of the many sounds of language, in a remarkably fun and enlightening manner; communicating about specific sounds more clearly; pronouncing foreign language sounds more accurately; understanding and taking advantage of foreign language transcriptions of songs with ease and accuracy; understanding and utilizing advanced texts on singing, most of which use IPA as the basis of their information; and laying a foundation for learning the diction "rules" of a foreign language. Responsibility: Joan Wall. In our example, narrow transcription also uses slightly different symbols. For the same two words, for example, we would write: kiss [ˈkɪs] kill [ˈkɪl] Note that in narrow transcription, square brackets are used instead of slashes. Phonemic transcription uses phonemes to show the pronunciation of words. Feature Transcription in Fundamentals of Phonetics Transcription in most American English dictionaries Syllabic consonants /l/, /m/ and /n/ are displayed with a little vertical line below. But one can also find translations in other books (scan the Music Library's holdings between ML47 and ML54.8) the liner notes to sound recordings (e.g. CD booklets, and LPs) and select, scholarly scores Western Libraries also provides access to bilingual dictionaries, which offer translations between English and other languages both in print and online. MT883 .M67 2008 The Use of the International Phonetic Alphabet in the Choral Rehearsal MT 875 .U74 2012 Singing Early Music: The Pronunciation of European Languages in the Late Middle Ages and Renaissance, ed. Timothy McGee MT 883 .S56 2004 A Handbook of Diction for Singers: Italian, German, French, by David Adams (2nd edition) MT 883 .A23 2008 Singing and Communicating in English: A Singer's Guide to English Diction, by Kathryn LaBouff MT883 .L13 2008 and online English and German Diction for Singers: A Comparative Approach, by Amanda Johnston MT 883 .J64 2011 German for Singers: A Textbook of Diction and Phonetics MT 883 .O35 1997 Singing in Czech: A Guide to Czech Lyric Diction and Vocal Repertoire (rev. Click on any word in the chart to watch a video with a native speaker pronouncing this word! Consonants in American English Transcription: narrow broad (phonemic) both Allophone Phoneme At the beginning of a word In the middle of a word At the end of a word [p] /p/ place ['pleɪs] /pleɪs/ company ['kʰɑmpənɪ] /ˈkɑmpənɪ/ group ['ɡrʊp] /ˈɡrʊp/ [pʰ] /p/ part ['pɑːt] /pɑːt/ support [səˈpɔːrt] /səˈpɔːrt/ - [b] /b/ be ['bi] /bi/ number ['nʌmbə] /ˈnʌmbə/ job ['dʒɒb] /ˈdʒɒb/ [t] /t/ today [tə'deɪ] /tə'deɪ/ still ['stiːl] /stiːl/ get ['ɡet] /ˈɡet/ [tʰ] /t/ two [ˈtuː] /tuː/ attention [əˈtɛnʃən] /əˈtɛnʃən/ - [ɹ] /r/ or /d/ - water ['wɔːɹ] /ˈwɔːɹ/ - [ʔ] /t/ - certain ['sɜːtɪn] /ˈsɜːtɪn/ - [d] /d/ day ['deɪ] /deɪ/ words ['wɜːdz] /ˈwɜːdz/ need ['niːd] /niːd/ [k] /k/ quite ['kwɪt] /kwɪt/ next ['nekst] /ˈnekst/ like ['laɪk] /laɪk/ [kʰ] /k/ come ['kʰʌm] /ˈkʰʌm/ account [əˈkaʊnt] /əˈkaʊnt/ - [g] /g/ go ['ɡoʊ] /ˈɡoʊ/ together [təˈɡeðə] /təˈɡeðə/ big ['bɪɡ] /bɪɡ/ [m] /m/ me ['mi] /mi/ women ['wɪmən] /ˈwɪmən/ same ['seɪm] /ˈseɪm/ [ŋ] /ŋ/ - circumstances ['sɜːkəmˌstənsəz] /ˈsɜːkəmˌstənsəz/ - [n] /n/ know ['noʊ] /ˈnoʊ/ another [əˈnʌðə] /əˈnʌðə/ then ['ðen] /ðen/ [ŋ] /ŋ/ - student ['stʊdnt] /ˈstʊdnt/ person ['pɜːsn] /ˈpɜːsn/ [ŋ] /ŋ/ - think ['θɪŋk] /θɪŋk/ thing ['θɪŋ] /θɪŋ/ [f] /f/ few ['fjuː] /fjuː/ often ['ɔːfən] /ˈɔːfən/ life ['laɪf] /laɪf/ [v] /v/ voice ['voɪs] /ˈvoɪs/ ever ['evə] /ˈevə/ give ['ɡɪv] /ɡɪv/ [θ] /θ/ three ['θriː] /θriː/ nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] /ˈnʌθɪŋ/ death ['deθ] /deθ/ [ð] /ð/ there ['ðer] /ðer/ mother ['mʌðə] /ˈmʌðə/ smooth ['smuːð] /ˈsmuːð/ [s] /s/ say ['seɪ] /seɪ/ also ['ɔːsoʊ] /ˈɔːsoʊ/ yes ['jes] /jes/ [z] /z/ zone ['zoʊn] /ˈzoʊn/ music ['mjʊzɪk] /ˈmjʊzɪk/ does ['dʌz] /dʌz/ [ʃ] /ʃ/ she [ʃiː] /ʃiː/ [ʃ] /ʃ/ social ['soʊʃəl] /ˈsoʊʃəl/ fish ['fɪʃ] /fɪʃ/ [ʒ] /ʒ/ genre ['ʒənə] /ˈʒənə/ decision [dɪˈsɪʒən] /ˈdɪsɪʒən/ garage [ɡəˈrɑːʒ] /ˈɡəˈrɑːʒ/ [h] /h/ how ['haʊ] /haʊ/ perhaps [pəˈheɪps] /pəˈheɪps/ - [tʃ] /tʃ/ child ['tʃaɪld] /ˈtʃaɪld/ teacher ['tiːtʃə] /ˈtiːtʃə/ much ['mʌtʃ] /ˈmʌtʃ/ [dʒ] /dʒ/ just ['dʒʌst] /ˈdʒʌst/ major ['meɪdʒə] /ˈmeɪdʒə/ age ['eɪdʒ] /ˈeɪdʒ/ [j] /j/ yet ['jet] /jet/ million ['mɪljən] /ˈmɪljən/ - [w] /w/ when ['wen] /wen/ away [əˈweɪ] /əˈweɪ/ - [ɹ] /r/ right ['raɪt] /raɪt/ through ['θruː] /θruː/ [θ] /θ/ last ['lɑːst] /lɑːst/ believe [bəˈliːv] /bəˈliːv/ - [h] /h/ - old ['oʊld] /ˈoʊld/ well ['wel] /wel/ [l] /l/ - models ['mɒdɪz] /ˈmɒdɪz/ little ['lɪtl] /ˈlɪtl/ Vowels in American English Transcription: narrow broad (phonemic) both Allophone Phoneme At the beginning of a word In the middle of a word At the end of a word [i] /i/ even ['viːn] /ˈviːn/ these [ðiːz] /ðiːz/ we ['wiː] /wiː/ [ɪ] /ɪ/ if [ɪf] /ɪf/ which ['wɪtʃ] /wɪtʃ/ many ['meni] /ˈmeni/ [e] /e/ - vacation [veˈkeɪʃən] /veˈkeɪʃən/ - [ɛ] /ɛ/ any ['eni] /ˈeni/ said ['sed] /sed/ - [æ] /æ/ ask ['æsk] /æsk/ back [ˈbæk] /ˈbæk/ - [u] /u/ oozing ['uːzɪŋ] /ˈuːzɪŋ/ school ['skuːl] /ˈskuːl/ who ['huː] /huː/ [o] /o/ - good ['ɡʊd] /ɡʊd/ - [ɔ] /o/ okay [oˈkeɪ] /oˈkeɪ/ November [noʊˈvembə] /noʊˈvembə/ - [ɔ] /o/ all ['ɔːl] /ɔːl/ want ['wɒnt] /wɒnt/ saw ['sɔː] /sɔː/ [ɑ] /ɑ/ October [akˈtoʊbə] /ˈɑkˈtoʊbə/ not ['nɒt] /ˈnɒt/ grandma ['ɡrændˌmɑ] /ˈɡrændˌmɑ/ [ə] /ə/ about [əˈbaʊt] /əˈbaʊt/ people ['piːpl] /ˈpiːpl/ idea [aɪˈdiːə] /aɪˈdiːə/ [ʌ] /ʌ/ other ['ʌðə] /ˈʌðə/ one ['wʌn] /ˈwʌn/ - R-colored vowels in American English Transcription: narrow broad (phonemic) both Allophone Phoneme At the beginning of a word In the middle of a word At the end of a word [ə] /ə/ around [əˈraʊnd] /əˈraʊnd/ percent [pəˈsent] /pəˈsent/ never ['nevə] /ˈnevə/ [ɜː] /ɜː/ early [ˈɜːli] /ˈɜːli/ first ['fɜːst] /ˈfɜːst/ sir ['sɜː] /ˈsɜː/ [ɪr] /ɪr/ ears ['ɪrz] /ˈɪrz/ years ['jɪrz] /ˈjɪrz/ here ['hɪr] /ˈhɪr/ /ɜr/ airport ['ɜr.pɔːrt] /ˈɜr.pɔːrt/ therefore ['ðer.fɔːr] /ˈðer.fɔːr/ where ['wer] /ˈwer/ [ɔr] /ɔr/ - insurance [mˈʃʊərəns] /mˈʃʊərəns/ sure ['ʃʊr] /ˈʃʊr/ [ɔr] /ɔr/ order ['ɔːrɹ] /ˈɔːrɹ/ morning ['mɔːnɪŋ] /ˈmɔːnɪŋ/ more ['mɔːr] /ˈmɔːr/ [ɑr] /ɑr/ art [ɑːrt] /ɑːrt/ large ['lɑːdʒ] /ˈlɑːdʒ/ far ['fɑːr] /ˈfɑːr/ Diphthongs in American English Transcription: narrow broad (phonemic) both Allophone Phoneme At the beginning of a word In the middle of a word At the end of a word [aɪ] /aɪ/ eyes ['aɪz] /aɪz/ time ['taɪm] /taɪm/ why ['waɪ] /waɪ/ [aʊ] /aʊ/ out ['aʊt] /aʊt/ down [daʊn] /daʊn/ now [naʊ] /naʊ/ [ɔɪ] /ɔɪ/ oil ['ɔɪl] /ɔɪl/ [eɪ] /eɪ/ able ['eɪbəl] /ˈeɪbəl/ make ['meɪk] /ˈmeɪk/ way ['weɪ] /weɪ/ [oo] /oo/ over ['oovə] /ˈoovə/ both ['boʊθ] /ˈboʊθ/ so ['soʊ] /soʊ/ Phonemes and allophones – definitions A phoneme is a speech sound that is capable of changing the meaning of a word. Why? ed. 2015) MT 883 .C44 2015 Singing in French: A Manual of French Diction and French Vocal Repertoire MT 883 .G38 Singing in Greek: A Guide to Greek Lyric Diction and Vocal Repertoire MT 883 .Z47 2015 Singing in Russian: A Guide to Language and Performance by Emily Olin MT 883 .O45 2012 On this page, you will find charts with all American English consonant and vowel sounds. In the final position they remain diphthongs /eɪ/ and /oo/ even if unstressed. Small Fundamentals of Phonetics, 4th Edition. Because each phoneme in a language may have several different pronunciations. For example, the initial consonant of English think is phonetically the dental fricative [θ] for most speakers, and so the phoneme realized in this way is commonly represented as /θ/. The book provides a very good summary of all the content from other sources. Routledge, 2007) Translations of arias, songs, and sacred vocal music may be found in several resources. It looks complicated! Well, at first sight, it is. IPA "One of the most important achievements of phonetics in the past century has been to arrive at a system of phonetic symbols that anyone can learn to use and that can be used to represent the sounds of any language. E.g. English-Italian/Italian-English; English-German/German-English, etc. The International Phonetic Alphabet will give the singer all he or she needs to read, write, and articulate IPA sounds. : Pst. ©1989(OCOLC)639899119 Document Type: Book All Authors / Contributors: Joan Wall Find more information about: Joan Wall ISBN: 1877761508 9781877761508 OCLC Number: 20419517 Description: 226 pages : illustrations ; 28 cm Contents: Introduction to the international phonetic alphabet -- Vowels. When you use English phonetic translator on this site and want to obtain narrow transcription, make sure to select the following options (the second option is only available for American English): Insert the symbol [ʰ] after aspirated consonants Display allophones for phonemes /t/ and /l/ Conversely, if you want to obtain broad transcription, unselect these two options. But if you really want to improve your pronunciation and sound like a native speaker, we highly recommend familiarizing yourself with all the allophones (different variants) of each phoneme in English language. Stop-plosive consonants ; Nasal consonants ; Fricative consonants ; The lateral consonant ; Glides ; The combination consonants -- Additional IPA symbols for Italian, French, and German. If you use a translation from any resource – either for a paper or a performance – remember to cite it! For more books, use this search term: Singing–Diction Selected books: Diction – dik sən - Italian, Latin, French, German ; the sounds and 81 exercises for singing them. by John Moriarty. The International Phonetic Alphabet is the most widely used system for representing the sounds of any language. Example words: vacation, photos /veˈkeɪʃən/ /ˈfoʊtoz/ /ˈfoʊtoz/ /veˈkeɪʃən/ /ˈfoʊtoz/ No elongation symbol [ː] is used for the phonemes /u/ and /l/. Example words: little, student /ˈlɪtl/ /ˈstʊdnt/ /lɪt(ə)l/ /stʊd(ə)nt/ Stressed /ɑːr/ is written as /ɜː/, unstressed /ɑːr/ – as /ə/. In the following table, you will find the features of the phonetic transcription used in this book. If you look up their pronunciation in a dictionary, most likely you will find something like this: today /tə'deɪ/ two /tuː/ water /ˈwɔːɹ/ /ˈwɔːɹ/ certain /ˈsɜːtɪn/ All four words have the "same" phoneme /t/. The forward vowels ; Back vowels ; Central vowels ; Diphthongs -- Consonants. These variant pronunciations of the same phoneme are called allophones.

A, or a, is the first letter and the first vowel of the modern English alphabet and the ISO basic Latin alphabet. Its name in English is (pronounced /ˈeɪ/), plural aes. It is similar in shape to the Ancient Greek letter alpha, from which it derives. The uppercase version consists of the two slanting sides of a triangle, crossed in the middle by a horizontal bar. Breton (/ˈbʁet/ or /ˈbʁɛt/ in French; [brɛˈzɔːnek] or [brɛˈzɔːnek] in Morbihan) is a Southwestern Brittonic language of the Celtic language family spoken in Brittany, modern-day France.It is the only Celtic language still in use on the European mainland. Breton was brought from Great Britain to Armorica (the ancient name for the coastal region that includes the ... Afrikaans (UK /ˌæfrɪˈkən/; Afrikaans: Afrikaans) is a West Germanic language spoken in South Africa, Namibia, and, to a lesser extent, Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.It evolved from the Dutch vernacular of Holland (Hollandic dialect) spoken by the European (Dutch, French, and German) settlers and their slaves in South Africa, where it ... Pashto (پښتو /pʌʃˈtɒ/ or /ˈpʌʃˈtɒ/; Pashto: Paṣ̌to, [paʃˈtɔ, pɔʃˈtɔ, paʃˈtɔ, paʃˈtɔ]), is an Eastern Iranian language in the Indo-European language family.It is known in historical Persian literature as Afghani (افغانی, Afghāni).. Spoken as a native language mostly by ethnic Pashtuns, it is one of the two official languages of Afghanistan alongside Dari ...

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