

Indian languages (including Gujarati, Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi)

Vowels

Vowels may sound too short.

/æ/ (hat)	confused with /ɛ/ (yes)
/ɔ/ (ball)	confused with /ɑ/ (hot) or /ʌ/ (cup)
/ey/ (day)	confused with /ɛ/ (yes)
/ow/ (go)	may be confused with /ɔ/ (ball), both being pronounced as a pure vowel /o/
/ɔy/ (boy)	may be pronounced as /ay/ (fine)
/ər/ (word)	
/ə/ (a banana)	

Consonants

- Difficulty with groups of consonants, especially at the beginning of a word.
- An extra vowel may be added after final consonants.

/w/	confused with /v/, or an intermediate sound may be used for both
/θ/ (think)	pronounced close to /t/
/ð/ (the other)	pronounced close to /d/
/t/	pronounced with the tongue curled back
/d/	pronounced with the tongue curled back
/z/	sounds close to /s/, especially in final position; sometimes pronounced as /dʒ/ (joke) or /dz/
/ʒ/ (television)	may sound like /z/, /ʃ/ (shoe), or /y/
/ʃ/ (shoe)	may be confused with /s/
/l/	found difficult at the end of a word; tendency for only clear /l/ to be used
/ŋ/ (sing)	often pronounced /ŋg/, especially between vowels
/r/	often pronounced as a trill or tap; vowels before /r/ are often confused
/p/, /t/, and /k/	often not aspirated at the beginning of a word, and may sound close to, respectively, /b/, /d/, and /g/
/f/	may be pronounced /p/

Intonation

Intonation may sound lilting or sing-song, with too many high or rising tones, especially in the middle of a sentence.

Stress and rhythm

- Stress generally sounds too even.
- Word stress predictable in Indian languages.