### Vowels and Diphthongs

1. **Absence of contrasts between long and short vowels**
   - e.g. ‘shot’ (/ʃɔt/) → ‘short’ (/ʃɔrt/) or vice versa

2. **Absence of reduced vowels /æ/**

3. **Heavy nasalization of vowels, like /æ/**
   - e.g. ‘cap’ (/kæp/) → /kæp/

4. **Absence of reduced vowels /æ/ and /ɛ/**
   - e.g. ‘bad’ (/bæd/) → ‘bed’ (/bed/) or vice versa

5. **Substituting /aʊ/ for /ə/**
   - e.g. ‘short’ (/ʃɔt/) → ‘shout’ (/ʃaʊt/)

6. **Shorting the diphthongs**
   - e.g. ‘name’ (/næm/) → ‘nem’ (/nɛm/)

7. **Substituting Mandarin pinyin compound finals for diphthongs**
   - e.g. ‘I’ (/ai/) → ‘愛’ ([ai])

### Consonants

8. **Substituting /s/ for /θ/**
   - e.g. ‘think’ (/θɪŋk/) → ‘sink’ (/ʃɪŋk/)

9. **Substituting /z/ for /ʒ/**
   - e.g. ‘this’ (/ʤɪʃ/) → ‘jis’ (/zɪʃ/)

10. **Substituting /d/ for /ð/**
    - e.g. ‘those’ (/ðəʊz/) → ‘dose’ (/dəʊz/)

11. **Substituting [x] for /h/**
    - ([x] is velar fricative in Mandarin)

12. **/ʃ/ (post-alveolar fricative) pronounced as /z/**
    - (/z/ is retroflex approximant without lip rounding in Pinyin)

13. **Substituting /l/ for /r/ or vice versa**
    - e.g. ‘right’ (/raɪt/) → ‘light’ (/laɪt/) or vice versa

14. **Substituting /l/ for /n/ or vice versa**
    - e.g. ‘light’ (/laɪt/) → ‘night’ (/naɪt/) or vice versa

15. **L-vocalization**
    - L-vocalization refers to the realization of /l/ as vowels (e.g. /u/ or /o/) when it is preceded by a back vowel.
    - e.g. ‘fool’ (/fuːl/) → ‘foo-ʊ’ (/ fuː/) or vice versa

16. **Deletion of final /l/**
    - e.g. ‘fool’ (/fuːl/) → ‘foo’ (/fu/)
17. Deletion of /l/ in multisyllabic words
   e.g. world (/wɔːld/) → word (/wɔːd/)

18. Substituting /s/ for /ʃ/
   e.g. ‘she’ (/ʃi/) → ‘see’ (/sɪ/)  

19. Substituting /n/ for /ŋ/
   e.g. sing (/sɪŋ/) → sin (/sɪn/)
       range (/ræŋ/) → ran (/ræŋ/)  

20. Substituting /dz/ for /z/
    e.g. zoo (/zu/) → /du:/

21. Substituting /s/ for /z/
    e.g. zoo (/zu/) → /su:/  

22. Substituting /f/ for /v/
    e.g. ‘even’ (/ˈiːvn/) → ‘efen’ (/ˈiːfn/)  

23. Substituting /w/ for /v/
    e.g. ‘wine’ (/ˈwain/) → ‘wine’ (/ˈwain/)  

### Syllable structures

24. Insertion of extra vowel (An epenthetic vowel, usually a schwa, is added after a final plosive or within a consonant cluster)
   e.g. ‘place’ (/pleɪs/) → ‘paɪlace’ (/pælɛs/)
       ‘must’ (/mʌst/) → ‘mʌsta’ (/mʌsta/)  

25. Omission of final consonant in consonant clusters
    e.g. ‘must’ (/mʌst/) → ‘mus’ (/mʌs/)  

26. Insertion of consonant /t/ or /s/ at the end
    e.g. ‘option’ → ‘options’ (/ˈɔpʃəns/)  

### Suprasegmentals

27. Inappropriate word stress.
    e.g. HAMburger (/hæm bɔrxər/) → hamBURger (/hæmˈbɜrxər/)  

28. Inappropriate sentence stress---over-stressing the pronouns and determiners
    e.g. I will tell you about MY summer holiday
    e.g. WE enjoyed THIS job very much  

29. Syllable-timed rhythm (each syllable has equal duration)
    e.g. English speaker: We can \underline{WAIT} for the \underline{BUS} is produced as  
         \[
         \text{O} \quad \text{O}
         \]
    HK speaker: WE CAN \underline{WAIT} FOR THE \underline{BUS}  
         \[
         \text{O} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{O}
         \]

30. Absence of linking (liaison)
    e.g. ‘a lot of’ is pronounced as ‘a-lo-tof’ instead of ‘a-lo-tof’
31. **Absence of elision**
   e.g. ‘next day’ is pronounced as /nekʃt dɛʃ/ instead of /nekʃt deɪ/

32. **Absence of assimilation**
   e.g. ‘a faɪtɔɪ’ is pronounced as ‘a-fat-boy’(/ɑː-fɑːt ɔɪ/) instead of ‘a-fap-boy’(/ɑː-fæp ɔɪ/) 

33. **Inappropriate pause**
   e.g. *May I take your coats, Mr and Mrs Mason?*

34. **Inappropriate speech rate**
   e.g. Speech rate is too slow or too fast

35. **Inappropriate intonation**
   e.g. *Shall we go now?↘* instead of *Shall we go now?↗*

**References**
