

Pronunciation Symbols

For more information see *Guide to Pronunciation*.

e **ba**nana**a**, co**ll**ide, a**bu**t

'e, **,e** hu**mdru**m, a**bu**t

e immediately preceding \l\, \n\, \m\, \n\, as in battle**e**, mitten**e**n, eaten**e**,
and sometimes open \oÅp-^em\, lock **and** key \-^en-\;
immediately following \l\, \m\, \r\, as often in French
table**e**, pris**me**, titre**e**

er fu**rr**ther, me**rr**ger, bi**rr**d

'er-, **'e-r** as in two different pronunciations
of hur**rr**y, \'her-eÅ, 'he-reÅ\

a mat, map, mad, gag, snap, patch

aÅ day, fade, date, aorta, drape, cape

aÈ bother, cot, and, with most American speakers, father, cart

aÇ father as pronounced by speakers who do not rhyme it with *bother*;
French *patte*

auÇ now, loud, out

b baby, rib

ch chin, nature \naÅ-cher\ (actually this sound is \ t \ + \ sh \)

d did, adder

e bet, bed, peck

'eÅ, ,eÅ beat, nosebleed, evenly, easy

eÅ	easy, mealy
f	fifty, cuff
g	go, big, gift
h	hat, ahead
hw	whale as pronounced by those who do not have the same pronunciation for both <i>whale</i> and <i>wail</i>
i	tip, banish, active
õÅ	site, side, buy, tripe (actually, this sound is \ aÈ \ + \ i \, or \ aÇ \ + \ i \)
j	job, gem, edge, join, judge (actually, this sound is \ d \ + \ zh \)
k	kin, cook, ache

k_ German **ich**, **Buch**; one pronunciation of **loch**

l **l**ily, **p**ool

m **m**ur**m**ur, di**m**, ny**m**ph

n **n**o, o**wn**

n indicates that a preceding vowel or diphthong
is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French
un bon vin blanc \úⁿ-bo^Åⁿ-vaⁿ-bla^Èⁿ\

n **sing** \'sin\, **singer** \'sin-er\, **finger** \'fin-er\, **ink** \'ink\

o^Å **b**one, **kn**ow, **b**eau

oÇ **saw**, **a**ll, **gnaw**, **ca**ught

ú French **boeuf**, German **Ho**^Èlle

úÅ	French eu , German Ho ë hle
oÇi	co in, destr oy
p	pe pper, li p
r	red, car, ra rity
S	sou rce, le ss
sh	as in sh y, mi ss ion, ma ch ine, spe ci al (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in <i>grasshopper</i> \ˈgras-,haÈp-er\
t	tie , att ack, la te , la ter , la tt er
th	as in th in, e th er (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in <i>knighthood</i> \ˈnõÅt-,huÇd\
_t_h	th en, ei ther, th is (actually, this is a single sound, not two)

uÈ rule, **y**outh, union \'yuÈn-yen\, few \'fyuÈ\

uÇ pull, w**oo**d, **bo**ok, curable \'kyuÇr-e-bel\, fury \'fyuÇ(e)r-eÅ\

u German fuÈllen, huÈbsch

uÅ French **ru**e, German fuÈhlen

V **v**ivid, **g**ive

W **w**e, **a**way; in some words having final \(',)oÅ\, \(',)yuÈ\, or \(',)uÈ\
a variant \e-w\ occurs before vowels, as in \'faÈl-e-win\
covered by the variant \e(-w)\ or \ye(-w)\ at the entry word.

y **y**ard, **y**oung, cue \'kyuÈ\, mute \'myuÈt\, union \'yuÈn-yen\

y indicates that during the articulation of the sound represented by
the preceding character the front of the tongue has substantially

the position it has for the articulation of the first sound of
yard, as in the French *digne* \deŋ^y\

Z zone, raise**e**

zh as in **vi**sion, azure \'azh-er\ (actually, this is a single sound, not two);
with a hyphen between, two sounds as in *hogshead* \'hoʒgz-,hed,
'haɛgz-\

**** slant line used in pairs to mark the beginning
and end of a transcription: \pen\

' mark preceding a syllable with primary (strongest) stress:
\pen-men-,ship\

, mark preceding a syllable with secondary (medium) stress:
\pen-men-,ship\

- mark of syllable division

()

indicate that what is symbolized between is present in some utterances but not in others: *factory* \fak-t(e)reÅ\

÷

indicates that many regard as unacceptable the pronunciation variant immediately following: *cupola* \kyuÈ-pe-le, ÷,loÅ\