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Lexical stress variability in English
(Variabilita anglického slovního přízvuku)

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Annotation

The goal of the bachelor thesis: "Lexical stress variability in English" is to describe basic principles of stress assignment in English with a focus on lexical units that have more realisations of stress placement without changing the meaning of the word.

The practical part concentrates on collecting lexical items with variable stress. There is going to be an alphabetical list of stress-divergent words along with phonetic transcription of stress variations at the end of the work.

Anotace

Cílem bakalářské práce: "Variabilita anglického slovního přízvuku" je popsat základní problematiku spojenou s umístěním přízvuku v angličtině se zaměřením na lexikální jednotky, které mají více možností umístění přízvuku, aniž by se měnil jejich význam.

Praktická část práce se pak zabývá sběrem lexikálních jednotek s variabilním přízvukem, na jejímž konci bude uveden abecední seznam variujících slov spolu s transkripčním přepisem jednotlivých přízvukových variant.

Keywords

American stress, English, English stress, pronunciation dictionary, frequency, Phonology, stress assignment, variability of stress.

Klíčová slova

Americký přízvuk, Angličtina, anglický přízvuk, výslovnostní slovník, Fonologie, frekvence, pozice přízvuku, variabilita přízvuku.

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Theoretical part

1 Introduction

Despite English stress being considered free (it may occur on every syllable of the word), and stable (the stress of a particular word does not change although the context may vary), there is a certain amount of words that can be stressed in more ways without changing the meaning of the word, e. g. *cigarette* [ˌsɪgəˈret] [ˈsɪgəret].

English stress is dependent on the quality of the vowel. If the stress of the word varies, it changes also the quality of the vowel in the syllable. This can be confusing for Czech speakers since they are not experiencing anything similar in their native language.

General dictionaries typically provide only limited amount of pronounciations. If we come across pronounciation we are not familiar with and that is not included in the dictionary, we may regard it incorrect.

The aim of this work is to explain basic principles of stress assignment and stress variability in English. In the first part of the work we will look at factors that effect stress placement – numer of syllables in the word, quality and quantity of vowels and consonants in stressed syllables, part of speech etc. Regarding stress variability we will focus on aspects and prerequisites of the word that induce variability of stress assignment – frequency, length, origin and other features concerning the phenomenon. In the second part of the work I will attach a list of stress-divergent units and describe the method used for research.

I chose the topic, because I was always interested in spoken language. At a certain point I started noticing that this aspect of language is neglected by many Czech speakers (and foreign speakers in general). It is difficult for us to produce foreign sounds and specifically to preserve stress of words since we have different means that supply its function in our native language. I wanted to enhance my knowledge, so that I would be able to share this information with my students and readers of this work.

2 Stress

Stress is the emphasis given to a particular syllable or a word. If we imagine words like “water” or “family”, we would probably agree that they are stressed on the first syllable, words like “potato” or “banana” on the middle syllable and that the final syllable is stressed in “about” or “receive”, because we perceive more muscular energy than is used for unstressed syllables.

Stress is typically expressed by placing a small vertical line before the stressed vowel. Thus, words mentioned above would be:

'wɔ:tə	'fæməli
pə'tetətə	bə'nɑ:nə
ə'baʊt	ri'si:v

(Roach, 1991: 85)

2.1 Means of stressing an element in a word

There are the four factors which influence our perception of an element as being stressed.

2.1.1 Loudness

We can use the dynamic range and make the syllable stressed by making it louder. Dynamic stress has a distinctive function, i. e. it cannot function in isolation, but only in relation to other units. It is only in this context that a particular syllable is perceived as stressed or not. (Poldauf, 1982: 6-7)

2.1.2 Pitch

The stress can be expressed by melodic representation. Every syllable has a certain pitch. If there is a syllable that is pronounced with different pitch than others there is a tendency to perceive this syllable as prominent. We can place movement of pitch (rising or falling) on a syllable to make it even more prominent.

Melodic stress is more important than dynamic stress to some extent, because we perceive the change of pitch more prominently than its loudness.

2.1.3 Quantity

Another important feature of stressing an element is the length or *quantity*. We pronounce a syllable for a longer period of time than other syllables to make it more prominent in the word.

2.1.4 Quality

If there is a vowel that is qualitatively different (fully pronounced) from other surrounding vowels, we perceive it as a tendency of this syllable being stressed. We primarily do not notice this difference that much. However, it is important, because it can be contrasted with unstressed syllables (ə, i, u, or a syllabic consonant) which helps us decide where the stress is. (Roach, 1991: 86)

Neither of these means of stressing ought to be perceived in isolation, because they all happen simultaneously. It is almost impossible to change one parameter without affecting others.

2.2 Primary and secondary stress

There can be several stresses in one word, hierarchically divided into primary and secondary stresses. Primary stress has the strongest representation compared to other elements in the word. A word has only one primary stress and can have several other stresses of lower prominence.

We can recognize secondary stress in comparison with primary stress – it is less prominent in terms of loudness, quantity etc. The main factor distinguishing the primary stress from other levels of stress is pitch prominence. Secondary stress is usually placed mechanically in the word. It typically precedes primary stress and it is separated by one (or more) unstressed syllable, e. g. *pronunciation* [prəˌnʌntsiˈeɪʃn] or *justification* [ˌdʒʌstɪfɪˈkeɪʃn]. Its placement, however, relies heavily on the phonological structure of the word.

The position of the secondary stress is quite often influenced by the stress pattern of a word from which the new word is derived, e. g. *representation* [ˌreprɪzenˈteɪʃn] which was derived from *represent* [ˌreprɪˈzent]. (Poldauf, 1983: 8)

Those syllables with least emphasis on them are called *unstressed*.

It is typical of English to reduce these syllables. As a result of this procedure all unstressed vowels are reduced to [ə] or [ɪ] (they are called weak vowels). We can also come across minor processes resulting in reduction into [u], e. g. *into* [ˈɪntu]. Sometimes the reduction results in a syllabic consonant, e. g. *local* [ˈləʊkl] (Poldauf, 1983: 7)

3 Placement of stress

English is a Germanic language and its stress is primarily on the first syllable in old words of the Anglo-Saxon stock, as in the Czech language. But since English was influenced by several other languages, including Latin, French etc., its stress is not unitary and does not occur only on the first syllable. In fact, the stress can be on every syllable of the word; in this sense, the English word stress is free.

Even though the position of the stress is not fixed to any particular syllable in the word, stress within one word is bound, i. e. one and the exact same word has the same position of stress regardless of the context.

It is quite difficult to predict the placement of stress, because there are many principles governing it and even these have numerous exceptions. Sometimes it may seem that it would be better to treat stress as a property of a particular word and learn every single stress placement individually.

Although the task is quite difficult, we should at least learn the essential tendencies concerning stress placement and keep in mind that there are always irregular cases.

3.1 Factors influencing stress placement

We ought to consider several aspects when trying to find out where the stress is:

- Whether the word is **simple** (it is an autonomous word that is made of one morphological unit – one root/stem) or **complex** – it was created by adding prefix, suffix, or even whole independent word.
- The stress also relies on the **phonological structure** – placement of long vowels, short vowels, consonants and the relationship between them.

- **The number of syllables** of the word.
- **Part of speech** – whether the word is a noun, adjective, verb etc. (Roach, 1991: 88)

If we take into consideration all the factors mentioned above, we can identify certain types of words that help us understand the stress rules.

3.2 Simple words

3.2.1 One-syllable words

If the word has only one syllable there is not much to hesitate about – the stress is on the only syllable available.

3.2.2 Two-syllable words

Verbs, adjectives and words such as prepositions and adverbs behave in the same way. If there is a diphthong, long vowel or more than one consonant in the final syllable, the stress is final.

e. g. *believe* [bɪ'li:v]¹ or *insist* [ɪn'sɪst]
aware [ə'weə] *robust* [rəʊ'bʌst]

If there is a short vowel or one consonant (or none) in the final syllable, the word has an initial stress.

e. g. *open* ['əʊpən] or *happen* ['hæpən]
basic ['beɪsɪk] *busy* ['bɪzi]

- *Omit* [əʊ'mɪt] and *permit* [pə'mɪt] are exceptions.

Exception to this rule is the diphthong əʊ. It does not influence word's stress. If it is at the end of the word, the stress is initial.

e. g. *narrow* ['nærəʊ]

¹ ROACH, Peter, Jane SETTER, John H. ESLING a Daniel JONES. *Cambridge English pronouncing dictionary*. 18th ed. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2011. ISBN 0521765757.

Nouns behave differently. If the final syllable contains a short vowel the stress is initial. In other cases, the stress is usually final.

e. g. *country* ['kʌntri] and *delay* [dɪ'leɪ]

(Roach, 1991: 89)

3.2.3 Three-syllable words

Three-syllable words are even more complex. Nouns and adjectives share the same rule this time. If there is a short vowel or əʊ in the final syllable, the preceding syllable (penultimate) is an adept for being stressed. If it has long vowel, diphthong or if it ends with more than one consonant, the stress is penultimate. Otherwise the stress is initial.

e. g. *banana* [bə'nɑ:nə] and *important* [ɪm'pɔ:tənt]

We can observe that stress tends to be on the syllable that has long vowel, diphthong or ends with more than one consonant. This is not the case of simple three-syllable nouns. Even if the final syllable has all these qualities, the stress is usually initial. However, final syllable can receive a secondary stress due to its prominence in the word.

e. g. *marigold* ['mæri,gəʊld] and *allocate* ['ælə,keɪt]

In verbs, if there is a short vowel and no more than one consonant at the end of the word, the stress is on the preceding (penultimate) syllable.

e. g. *consider* [kən'sɪdə]

If the final syllable contains a long vowel, diphthong or more than one consonant, it is stressed.

e. g. *entertain* [ˌentə'teɪn] and *resurrect* [ˌrezər'ekt]

(Roach, 1991: 89-90)

3.3 Complex words

Complex words are composed of more than one morphological unit. We can divide them into two categories – words based on stem with the addition of an affix (prefix or suffix) and words that were created by combining two (or more) independent lexical bases – compounds.

The first category depends heavily on the type of suffix that is added to the stem. There are suffixes that require the stress to be on a particular syllable in the word. Suffixes that cause the stress to be on the first syllable from the end (so called ultimate) e. g. *-ade* as in *parade* [pə'reɪd]. Suffixes that cause the stress to be on the second syllable from the end (so called penultimate) e. g. *-ic* as in *dynamic* [daɪ'næmɪk]. And finally, suffixes that cause the stress to be on the third syllable from the end – so called antepenultimate. e. g. *-ate* as in *indicate* ['ɪndɪkeɪt]. (Poldauf, 1982: 57)

There are also suffixes that do not affect the stress whatsoever, such as *-able* as in *capable* ['keɪpəbl] or *variable* ['veəriəbl], or suffix *-like* as in *childlike* ['tʃaɪldlaɪk] or *homelike* ['həʊmlaɪk].

Prefixes does not influence the stress as much as suffixes. They are even less predictable than suffixes. (Roach, 1991: 97-98)

The second category consists of words that were created with at least two lexical bases that can function independently in language – so called **compounds**.

3.4 Compound words

Compounds have a diverse graphical representation - they can be written as a single word e. g. *blackbird*, hyphenated e. g. *long-term* or they can be written as two separate words e. g. *living room*.

Constituents which are not stressed primarily typically receive secondary stress.

Rules for compounds are not very consistent. Despite that we can come across several tendencies.

Noun-noun compounds usually have primary stress e. g. *notebook* ['nəʊtbʊk] or *fireman* ['faɪəməŋ]. There are also many types of compounds that tend to be stressed on its second constituent:

- Compounds with an initial adjectival component ending in *-ed* e. g. *left-handed* [ˌleft'hændɪd]
- Compounds starting with a numeral e. g. *double-click* [ˌdʌbl'kɪk]
- Compounds that have adverbial function e. g. *overnight* [ˌəʊvə'nait]
- Compounds functioning as a verb with first adverbial constituent e. g. *upgrade* [ʌp'greɪd] (Roach, 1991: 99-100)

3.5 Word-class pairs

These are the words that have identical graphical representation, but they differ grammatically. Usually there is a difference between parts of speech. e. g. *project* ['prɒdʒekt] functioning as a noun or [prə'dʒekt] functioning as a verb. In this example we can already see the general rule – nouns and adjectives are stressed initially whereas verbs receive secondary stress. This rule applies to two-syllable words only. We will not be able to mention three-syllable (and more) words because they are too diversified. (Roach, 1991: 100-101)

It can be very difficult for Czech speakers to understand and apply all these rules, because their language works completely differently. We are unfamiliar with the whole concept of stress since we have different means that supply its function in language. This is the reason why Czech speakers tend to underestimate the importance of stress in English.

4 Lexical stress variability

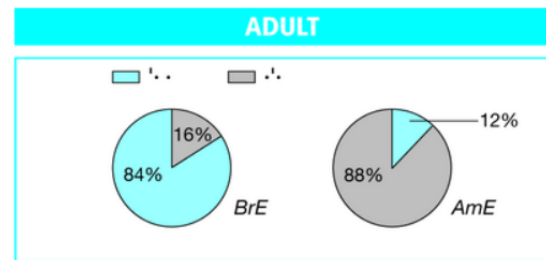
English stress is relatively stable, i. e. it occurs on the same syllable in the same word even though the context may vary. Despite that, there are many words in language which have more possible variations of the stress. Stress position may vary for one of two reasons.

First, two stressed syllables appear next to each other which causes them to be separated by one (or more) unstressed syllables. For example:

eight-'teen but *,eighteen 'years*

The second reason is that native speakers simply do not agree on the same placement of the stress in some words. These words are doublets, i. e. the stress can be interchangeably placed upon more than one syllable without changing the meaning. (Roach, 1991: 100)

Typical example of stress variation is the word *adult*. Its stress is interchangeably placed on the first [ˈædʌlt] or on the second [əˈdʌlt] syllable in both British and American English. (with, however, former variant being more frequently used in British English vs. latter variant being preferred in American English.)



(Longman pronunciation dictionary, 2008)

This can be confusing for foreign speakers. They can think of such word as two separate units even though the word is identical with the only difference in stress placement.

Another difficulty that a Czech speaker can encounter is that general dictionaries' function is to unify language. Because of that they mention only limited number of possible pronunciations which can be confusing if we stumble upon different variations of the word.

Conversely, dictionaries can also focus on specific aspects of language - they can view the problem from a certain point of view. Its information might be correct, but not in the situation we find ourselves in. For example, if we follow British English usage it is not advisable to use an American dictionary – this might sound obvious, but not everyone realizes that American accent could also influence the stress of the word.

Dictionaries can differ in that they do not agree with each other. Their authors can have different opinions, which makes it even more problematic to decide whether the information provided is correct.

Language is constantly changing and evolving. We should beware when using older sources since their information might be no longer correct.

One and the same word can be stressed in different ways compared to other languages, e. g. the word *Zenith* [*'zenɪθ*] which has initial stress in English but final stress in German. Stress can vary across several regional variants of the language such as Australian English, Indian English, Nigerian English, etc. (Berg, 1999: 1)

Received Pronunciation (RP) is considered a standard accent in the United Kingdom, which is why we will focus on it in this work. In the USA it is General American (GA).

Some words have variations within one accent. Dictionaries list alternative options emphasizing the one which is the most widespread and recognized by native speakers as the primary one. There are cases where it is not certain which option is the most frequent one. In Wells' dictionary there are so-called opinion polls – a large number of native speakers asked about their preferred option, giving us an opinion of the majority. These data are sometimes available for both RP and GA.

4.1 General properties of stress-divergent words

There are three main factors that set stress-divergent words apart from the rest of the lexicon – frequency, length (number of syllables) and type of the word (common vs. proper).

The information presented below was obtained by the method of gathering and comparing two word sets of approximately same number of words (1000) – stress-divergent words and words of general English. (Berg, 1999: 126)

4.1.1 Frequency

Frequency, or rather its opposite, infrequency, weakens the memory trace (or prevents it from growing strong in the first place) and thereby destabilizes the information to be remembered. Importantly, this destabilization is encouraging stress variation. Because a given item cannot assert itself properly, it is open to certain forces which may act on its phonological shape. Infrequency is something like a prerequisite for variation. It alone does not cause variation. It rather provides for a weakness which allows other forces to manifest themselves. (Ibid, 1999: 137)

The frequency of stress-divergent words differs from general word stock. Berg suggests that words which are variably stressed are 4x less frequent than words that

are not. The distribution of stress-divergent words is quite uneven, though. Few words have very high frequency, but the vast majority are of low frequency. (Ibid: 127)

4.1.2 Length

Stress-divergent words also differ in the number of syllables compared to general words (words that are not stress-divergent). There are fewer two-syllable words in stress-divergent set than in general set, i. e. the more syllables a word has, it is more likely to have variable stress. Length seem to corrode stress of a word resulting in stress variation.

4.1.3 Type (proper vs. common nouns)

Proportion of proper vs. common nouns is different in stress-divergent set in comparison with general set. Proper nouns are less frequent in general set in contrast to words with variable stress, i. e. the stress pattern of name words is less consistent, therefore encouraging stress divergence. (Ibid: 127)

All these factors interact with each other. Proper nouns are usually less frequent, and we can say the same about longer words. Here we can see that infrequency is a key factor in stress-divergent words. Length and type of the word are more or less subgroups, because they are both infrequent properties of language. (Ibid: 128)

4.2 British vs. American stress

Despite being two related varieties of one language, there are many differences between the two. They have taken an independent course (at least from some time in their historical development), and we ought to treat their stress patters as two independent systems. (Berg, 1999: 135)

First of all, we will try to answer the question if one of the variations tends to have a particular placement of the stress, i. e. whether BE or AE tend to have left-hand stress. We can come across both cases, e. g. word *detail* has initial stress in BE and final stress in AE. The reverse example is the word *spinet* which has initial stress in AE and final stress in BE.

Out of all stress-divergent words there are almost 60% stressed initially in BE and 40% in AE. We can generally say that BE tends to have left-hand stress compared to AE. But that is not the whole story. The directionality of the two variations may be dependent on the length of the word.

Directionality of stress as a function of word (in syllables)		
	Stress further to the left in:	
Word length	BE	AE
Disyllabic	310 (70.3%)	131 (29.7%)
Trisyllabic	191 (57.4%)	142 (42.6%)
Tetrasyllabic	36 (31.9%)	77 (68.1%)
Pentasyllabic	13 (38.2%)	21 (61.8%)
Hexasyllabic	3 (33.3%)	6 (66.7%)

In this table we can see that it is not always BE that tends to have left-hand stress. Stress in short words tends to go to the left in BE, but the longer a word is, the more its stress tends to go to the left in AE.

So, it is not completely right to say that BE has greater tendency of left-handed stress compared to AE. It is true about two and three-syllable words, but those are in majority which makes the stress of BE generally more left-handed over AE. (Berg, 1999: 128-129)

Occasionally, a secondary BE pronunciation is identical to the AE pronunciation in terms of stress, e.g. *amateurish*. Because of the intense contacts between the two countries and the common roots of BE and AE, this is not very surprising. (Ibid: 142)

4.3 Simple words

4.3.1 Names vs. Non-names

Names and non-names are treated in a different manner in both varieties. The number of four-syllable and longer names was so low that the analysis focused on two and three-syllable words only.

There are 160 two-syllable names in the stress-divergent set. 137 of them are stressed initially in BE and only 23 in AE. On the other hand, out of 282 non-names, 172 have initial stress in BE and 110 in AE. Even though BE tends to stress initially and AE finally in short words, the difference in names is much more prominent. The

situation in three-syllable words is almost similar, only with that difference that non-names prefer initial stress in AE. The distribution of final stress in AE and BE is mostly equal. (Berg, 1999: 130-131)

4.3.2 French vs. non-French words

Most proper nouns come from French. It therefore seems appropriate to isolate French influence and divide the divergent set into French and non-French words. We will focus on two and three-syllable words only, because longer words are even more complex.

4.3.2.1 Two-syllable words

French words are almost exclusively stressed on the first syllable in BE and on the second syllable in AE, e. g. *cliché*. Exception to this is for example *impasse* which is stressed finally in BE and initially in AE.

The non-French words are almost the opposite of the rule, i. e. BE is usually stressed finally and AE initially, e. g. *recourse*. The rule is not as strict as that of French words – there are more exception to it, e. g. *complex* (adj.), which has the opposite pattern.

4.3.2.2 Three-syllable words

The rule for three-syllable words is somewhat analogous to the rule of two-syllable words. French words are stressed on the first or on the second syllable in BE. In AE they are typically finally stressed, e. g. *nonchalant*. As in two-syllable words, non-French words demonstrate the opposite pattern – BE is stressed finally and AE is stressed on the first or on the second syllable, e. g. *coronet*.

There is almost no difference between lexical type (proper and common nouns) and origin (French or non-French words) in three-syllable words. The only difference is that non-French two-syllable common nouns tend to have initial stress in AE, and final in BE in comparison with proper nouns. (Berg, 1999: 130-131)

The stress difference in BE and AE might have a historical cause. AE tend to be conservative in comparison to BE. The reason for stress variation is that BE has evolved enough to domesticate foreign words, whereas AE still preserve the pronunciation of the donor language. For example, in the word *garage* (which is finally stressed in

French) AE preserves the pattern of an original language [gə' rɑ:ʒ], whereas BE was able to shape the word due to progressive force ['gæri:dʒ].

(Berg, 1999: 137-138)

4.4 Complex words

We are going to deal with words which are stress-divergent due to affixation process. The term “suffix” is not as appropriate as the term “ending”, because sometimes it is difficult to divide a word into single morphological units. In some cases, it is not certain whether the suffix is independent or if it is a part of the lexical base, e. g. the ending *-ive* as in *illustrative* and *carminative* – while it is clearly a suffix in the first example, we cannot say that in the second example. Research has proven that both units influence word’s stress divergence, i. e. we are going to focus on both genuine suffixes and “pseudo-suffixes”. (Ibid: 132)

There are 10 endings that encourage the stress-divergence:

-able

- It is a very productive ending. We can come across few cases where it induces stress shift, e. g. *programmable* or *hospitable* where it induces antepenultimate stress in BE. Generally, the stress is derived from the base word of each variety, e. g. *amortizable* receives initial stress in AE and antepenultimate stress in BE, because the verb *to amortize* is stressed initially in AE and penultimately in BE. This is the reason why we can submit, that its effect is trifling. (Ibid: 133) For example, Roach (1998: 97) considers this ending as completely neutral.

-al

- This ending can be found only in 6 cases in the corpus. Lexical bases are stressed identically in both varieties. Four of them induce stress shift in BE, but it has no effect in AE, e. g. *cervical* [sə'vaɪkəl] ['sɜ:vəkəl]. Here we can see that this morphological process has less impact in AE than in BE. There are no other cases of stress divergence in longer words – despite *-al* being quite frequent ending, its effect on stress-divergence is minimal.

-ate

- It is quite a frequent ending. It can be found in 50 verbs and one adjective (*alternate*). Stress-divergence is dependent on the length of the word. All the

two-syllable verbs have final stress in BE, e. g. *chelate* [ki:'leɪt] and initial stress in AE ['ki:lɪt]. Three-syllable words are usually not stressed on the ending itself. BE is initially stressed, e. g. *demarcate* ['di:mɑ:kɛɪt] and AE penultimately [di'mɑ:rkɛɪt]. Even though there are many words which are not influenced by the ending, when the stress-divergence does occur, it is quite systematic. (Berg, 1999: 133)

-ess

- This ending expressing feminine gender is unique in its regularity. There are 13 relevant cases that follow the same rule without an exception. In BE it is stressed ultimately, e. g. *deaconess* [ˌdi:kə'nes]. AE never stresses the ending itself – the stress is derived from the masculine version of the word ['di:kənəs]. This rule applies only to stress-divergent words, i. e. not every word ending with *-ess* is stressed that way. In fact, majority of words are stressed identically in both varieties.

-ist

- Ten relevant words with this ending rely on the length of the word. Three-syllable words (4 of 5) are stressed initially in BE, e. g. *aquarist*. In AE it has medial stress, e. g. *hygienist*. Four-syllable words (4 of 5) are stressed initially in AE and antepenultimately in BE, e. g. *saxophonist*. The ending never bears the stress itself. It may also induce left-ward stress in BE, e. g. *pianist*.
- This example proves the tendency already mentioned above – the longer a word is, it is more likely to have left-hand stress in AE (and the other way around in BE).

-ive

- Out of 13 relevant words 10 are stressed initially in AE (as in *constitutive*) and only 3 in BE (as in *illustrative*). As in the case of *-ist*, the ending *-ive* never bears the stress itself. In words which have lexical base, we can determine whether the stress difference comes from the stress divergence of the base form. Usually, this is not the reason for a word to be stress-divergent. Most word bases are stressed initially both in AE and BE, e. g. *to constitute*. It is therefore

more probable that the stress divergence is influenced by the affixation process.

- It is worth mentioning that most relevant words end in *-ative*. As in other cases, *-ive* induce the stress divergence only in a few words compared to majority of words that have an identical stress pattern in both varieties. (Berg, 1999: 134)

-ly

- It influences only certain adjectives containing *-ary*. There are 16 relevant words with identical stress placement of the adjectival base in both varieties. The addition of *-ly* causes the stress shift on the antepenultimate syllable in AE, e. g. *necessarily*. BE is not influenced by the suffix, which is the exact opposite of what we could come across in endings such as *-ess* or *-ive*.

-or

- The stress divergence of all 12 relevant words ending in *-or* was derived from their verbal bases – mostly verbs containing *-ate*, e. g. *to demarcate* → *demarcator*. Therefore *-or* has almost no impact on stress divergence in both varieties.

-ory and -ary

- These suffixes were merged into the same category, because all 7 words ending in *-ary* (e. g. *armillary* [ɑ:'mɪlər i] ['ɑ:mɪləri]) have four syllables and behave exactly the same as three-syllable words ending in *-ory*. There are 27 words ending in *-ory* most of which end in *-atory*, e. g. *classificatory*. There is a certain connection with ending *-ate*, because many verbs ending in *-ory* were derived from it. All 34 words are stressed on the first or on the second syllable in AE, with initial variant being predominant. BE is on the other side stressed further to the right, e. g. *congratulatory* with antepenultimate stress in BE and second-syllable stress in AE).
- The main stress of the base form is always on the first or on the second syllable. We can say that AE preserve the stress pattern of the base in derivative in contrast with BE which tends to alter the stress. (Berg, 1999: 134)

There are also a few prefixes (e. g. *co-*, *counter-*, *in-*, *un-*, *under-*) that occasionally cause stress variation, e. g. while the word *worker* is stressed initially in both varieties, its prefixed derivative *co-worker* is stressed on prefix itself in AE (though not in BE). (Ibid, 1999: 134)

Stress variability can be caused by prefixes that give special prominence to the word. For example, *triangle* is supposed to be pronounced [traɪ'æŋg(ə)], because it was derived from the base word *angle* in which stress is initial. But since triangle is geometrical figure that has **three** angles, it is stressed on the prefix due to its semantic prominence in the word. Another example would be *submarine* which has two possible pronounciations [ˌsʌbmə'ri:n] and ['sʌbməri:n]. Ultimate stress of the former variant was inherited from its base word *marine* [mə'ri:n]. Latter variant is stressed on the prefix, because it enhances the semantic meaning of the word – marine that is below. (Tokar, 2017: 16)

The fact that stress variation effects only certain words and not others, despite almost identical phonological structure implies that there are not any strict rules. If there were rules, every single word with certain phonological structure would have to behave alike and that is certainly not the case. It is much more probable that stress variation is stored with each lexical item rather than assigned by rule. (Berg, 1999: 138)

4.5 Perception of prefix – root – suffix

Another aspect of that can cause stress variation is how we perceive the structure of a word. For example, the word *oxygenate* ['ɒksɪdʒəneɪt] or [ɒk'sɪdʒəneɪt] is interchangeably stressed upon its first or second syllable. (Longman pronunciation dictionary, 2008) The first variant is preferred by majority of speakers (out of 69 native English speakers who were asked to pronounce the word 100% used initial stress – which is also the reason why, for example, Cambridge dictionary do not consider this word stress-divergent) Interestingly, similar word *hydrogenate* is also interchangeably stressed ['haɪdrədʒəneɪt] or [haɪ'drɒdʒəneɪt], but its preferred pronunciation is on the second syllable (out of 14 speakers 10 (71.4 %) pronounced the word antepenultively). English speakers probably do not perceive this word as suffixed but prefixed derivative with segmentally longer right-hand string *-rogenate*, which

hydrogenate shares with *nitrogenate* (its stress is also interchangeably placed on the first or on the second syllable). They understand this segment of the word as a root and consequently emphasise it. *Oxygenate* is the only word in Cambridge dictionary that ends in *-ygenate*. English speakers thus have no reason to segment the word into the prefix *ox-* and the root *-ygenate*. *Oxygenate* is therefore a genuine *-ate* derivative and that is also the reason why it preserves the stress of its base word *oxygen*.

Other examples would be words like *mayoral* ['meərəl] or [meɪ'ɔ:rəl], *pastoral* ['pɑ:stərəl] or [pɑ:'stɔ:rəl] and *electoral* [i'lektərəl] or [i,lek'tɔ:rəl]. First type of pronunciation is inherited from the base word (*mayor* ['meə], *pastor* ['pɑ:st ə] and *elect(or)* [i'lektə]) and the second type is pronounced in that way, because there is the word *oral*. In that case, English speakers consider *-(t)oral* as the root of the word. These *-al*-derivatives are not suffixed but prefixed derivatives for them. (Tokar, 2017: 9)

4.6 Stress dependent on age

Finally, stress can be preference of an individual.

One of aspects is important in particular – age.

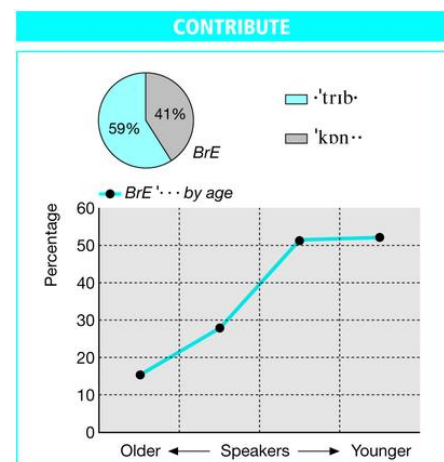
Language is changing over the years and people have different preferences overtime. In LDOCE there are preference polls that also focus on age of respondents. They can be found in the practical part of this work. Typical age-dependent stress preference is, for example, the word *contribute* [kən'trɪbjʊ:t] or ['kɒntrɪbjʊ:t].

(Longman pronunciation dictionary, 2008)

Former variant was preferred by respondents born before 1942, whereas latter variant was preferred by younger respondents.

(WELLS, John. In: Youtube [\[online\]. date of upload 17. 1. 2010 \[cit. 1. 7. 2019\].](#)

[Available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VIY1Z3SfoXY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VIY1Z3SfoXY))



Practical part

We are now heading to the practical part of the work in which I am going to describe the method used for gathering variably-stressed words and display an alphabetical list of stress-divergent lexical items together with phonetic transcription of stress variations.

5 Method

Most of the words were obtained by mechanical excerption of Longman pronouintiation dictionary. I also used words that were included in sources of this work (Tokar, Berg, Šmahová, Poldauf etc.). The list contains two varieties of pronouintiation – RP for British English and GE for American English. Every word contains primary pronouintiation that is regarded as most widespread. In some cases where it was not certain what is the preffered option there are opinion polls. Sometimes there are also secondary pronouintiations, however, most of them are not quantified in terms of occurrence. Therefore, we cannot reliably state the frequency of pronouintiation. Generally, secondary stress of a word from RP is primary stress of a word from GA and vice versa.

There were certain criteria for a word to be on the list. The minimum number of syllables was two, because one syllable words do not provide rhythmical context and therefore do not carry lexical stress. (Poldauf, 1982: 6-7) Derivatives of words were not listed, only with an exception of words in which an inflection causes stress shift in one variety but not in the other. These derivatives are treated as an independent word, because derivation sometimes does and sometimes does not affect the stress, e. g. while the word *inapplicable* is treated differently in BE and AE, its base form *applicable* is stressed identically in both varieties.

As for graphical system of the list – black bold words are representations of grammatical forms. Blue bold words are pronouintiations of primary stresses and black words without bold are secondary stresses. Pronouintiations behind the double vertical line (||) are words of RP and after the line words of GA. There are also green italics words that clarify the meaning of the word or part of speech.

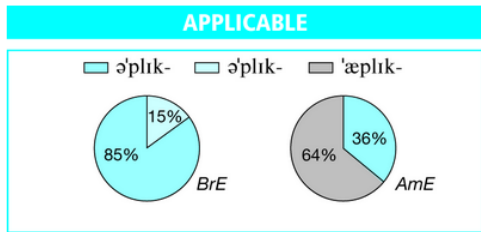
abbe, abbé, A~ word	'æb eɪ primary stress of RP		æ 'ber Primary stress of GA	'æb eɪ secondary stress of GA
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6 List of stress-divergent words

A

abbe, abbé, A~	'æb eɪ æ 'ber	'æb eɪ
Abbeville	'æb vɪl 'æb ɪ vɪl, -ə- æb 'vi: ə l 'æb ɪ vɪl	
Abednego	'æb ed 'ni: g əʊ ə 'bed nɪ g əʊ, -nə- ə 'bed nɪ g əʊ	
aboveboard	ə 'bʌv 'bɔ: d ••• ə 'bʌv bɔ: rd -bɔ: rd	
accent <i>noun</i>	'æks ə nt 'æks sent 'æks sent	
accouchement	ə 'ku: f m ɔ̃ -mã: -mɑ: nt 'æks u: f 'mã:	
acumen	'æks j ʊ m ə n -jəm-; -ju men, -jə-; ə 'kju: m ə n, -ən ə 'kju: m ə n 'æks jəm-	
address <i>noun</i>	ə 'dres 'ædr es	
Adidas <i>trademark</i>	'æd ɪ d ə s -ə-, ə 'di: d ə s, -əz 'ɑ: d ə -ə 'di: d ə z, -əs	
adulatory	'æd ju 'leɪ t ə r i ◀ 'ædʒ u-, 'ædʒ ə-, '•••••; 'ædʒ ə l ə t ə r i 'ædʒ ə l ə t ɔ: r i 'æd jəl-, 'æd ə l-, -tɔ: r i	
adult <i>adjective, noun</i>	'æd ʌ lt ə 'dʌ lt ə 'dʌ lt 'æd ʌ lt	
adverse	'æd v ɜ: s əd 'v ɜ: s, 'æd- æd 'v ɜ: s '••	
advertisement	əd 'v ɜ: t ɪ s m ə nt -ɪz-, -əs-, -əz-; § 'æd v ə t aɪ z m ə nt, §, ••••• 'æd v ə r 't aɪ z m ə nt əd 'v ɜ: t ə s-, -əz-	
aestival	i 'st aɪ v ə l 'est ə v ə l	
agape <i>noun</i> 'love, love feast'	'æ g ə p i -eɪ; ə 'g a: p i ɑ: 'g a: p eɪ 'ɑ: g ə p eɪ	
age-long	'eɪ dʒ 'l ɔŋ ◀ 'eɪ dʒ l ɔŋ -lɑ: ŋ	
Aileen	'eɪ l i: n 'aɪ l i: n eɪ 'l i: n aɪ 'l i: n	
Aimee, Aimée	'eɪ m eɪ -i e 'm eɪ eɪ-	
Akan	ə 'k æ n 'ɑ: k ɑ: n	
albumen	'æ l b j ʊ m ə n -jəm-, -ən; -ju men, -jə- æl 'bju: m ə n	
albumin	'æ l b j ʊ m ə n -jəm-, -ən æl 'bju: m ə n	
Alcazar, a~	'æ l k ə 'z a: æl 'kæz ə 'æ l k ə z a: r æl 'kæz ə r, -'kɑ: z-	
aleatory	'æ l i 'eɪ t ə r i 'eɪ l i ə t ə r i 'eɪ l i ə t ɔ: r i -tɔ: r i	
Alençon, Alençon	'æ l ə n s ɔ̃ 'æ l ɑ: n 's ɔ: n	
Altair	'æ l t e ə æl 't e ə æl 't e ə r -'tæ ə r, -'t aɪ ə r, '••; -'tɑ: ə r	

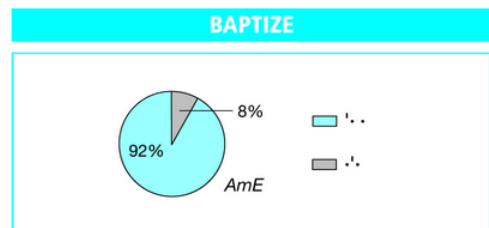
alternant	ɔ:l 'tɜ:n ənt pl- 'ɔ:lt ə n ənt 'ɑ:lt-
alternate <i>adjective, noun</i>	ɔ:l 'tɜ:n ət pl-, -ɪt 'ɔ:lt ə n ət 'ɑ:lt-
altimeter	'ælt ɪ ,mi:t ə 'ɔ:lt-, 'ɒlt-, -ə-; æl 'tɪm ɪt ə, -ət- æl 'tɪm ə t̥ ə r 'ælt ə ,mi:t̥ ə r
alveolar	ˌælv i 'əʊl ə ◀ æl 'vi : ʊəl ə, 'ælv i ʊəl ə æl 'vi : əl ə r
alyssum	'æɪ l s ə m -əs- ə 'lɪ s ə m
Amalekite	ə 'mæɪ ə kaɪt 'æm ə lek aɪt, ••••
amateurish	'æm ət ə r ɪʃ -ətʃ ə r-, -ətʊər-; ,æm ə 'tʃʊər ɪʃ ◀, -'tɜ:r- ,æm ə 'tʊər ɪʃ ◀ -'tʃʊər-, -'tɜ:-, -'tʃʊər-
ambiance	'æm bi ʊən t s 'ɒm-, -ɒn t s, -ɒs ,ɑ:m bi 'ɑ:n t s
ambulatory	ˌæm bju 'leɪt ə r i ◀ ,•bjə-, ••lət ʊ ə r i 'æm bjəl ə tʊ:r i -tʊər i
ambuscade	ˌæm bə 'skeɪd 'æm bə skeɪd
amine	'æm i:n -ɪn, ʃ-ən; ə 'mi:n ə 'mi:n 'æm i:n, -ən
Amman	ə 'mɑ:n æ-, -'mæn, 'ɑ:m ɑ:n
amortizable	ə 'mɔ:t aɪz ə b ə l 'æm ə r taɪz- ə 'mɔ:r-
amortize	ə 'mɔ:t aɪz 'æm ə r taɪz ə 'mɔ:r
ancillary	æn 'sɪl ə r i -'sɪl i ʊ ə r i 'æn t s ə l ər i
Anjou	ˌɑ:n ˈʒu: ˌɔ̃- 'ɑ:n dʒ u:
Anouilh	'æn u i: 'ɒn-, ••••; æ 'nu : ʊ i ɑ: 'nu: jə æ-, -i; ••••i:
Ansermet	'ɒn t s ə meɪ 'ɑ:n t s-, 'ɒ̃- ,ɑ:n t s ə r 'meɪ
antepenult	ˌænt i pɪ 'nɒlt -pə'•, -pe'• ,ænt̥ i 'pi:n ɒlt -pɪ 'nɒlt
antipasto	'ænt i ,pæst əʊ -, ,pɑ:st-, •••• ,ænt̥ i 'pɑ:st əʊ -'pæst-
appliqué	ə 'pli:k eɪ æ- ,æp lə 'keɪ
approbatory	ˌæp rə ʊ 'bɜ:t ə r i ◀ ə 'prəʊb ə tʊ:r i 'æp rəb-, -tʊər i
applicabile	ə 'plɪk ə b ə l 'æp lɪk ə b ə l
apres, après	'æp reɪ ,ɑ: 'preɪ ◀ ,æ-
aquarist	'æk wə r ɪst ʃ-əst ə 'kwɜr- ə 'kwɜr-
arbitrarily	ˌɑ:b ɪt r ə r ə l i '•ətr-, -ɪ l i; '••ə l i; ,ɑ:b ə 'treər••, -'trer-, ʃ- 'trær- ,ɑ:r bə 'trer ə l i
Arc de Triomphe	ˌɑ:k də 'tri: ɒm p f -əʊm p f ,ɑ:rk də tri 'ɑ:m p f -'ɔ:m
Argand, a~	'ɑ:g ænd - ə nd ,ɑ:r 'gɑ:n ◀ -'gæn
aristocrat	'æ r ɪ st ə kræt '•əst-, ə 'rɪst- ə 'rɪst-
Arlene	'ɑ:l i:n ɑ:r 'li:n
Armagnac, a~	'ɑ:m ən jæk ,ɑ:rm ən 'jæk -'jɑ:k
Armand	'ɑ:m ənd ɑ:r 'mɑ:n
Armentieres, Armentières	'ɑ:m ən trɪz ,•••• ,ɑ:rm ən 'tje ə r
armillary	ɑ: 'mɪl ə r i 'ɑ:m ɪl- 'ɑ:rm ə l ər i ɑ:r 'mɪl ə r i
arriere-pensee, arrière-pensée	ˌæ r i ə 'pɒn t s eɪ -pɒn 'seɪ -, ˌer pɑ:n 'seɪ ,er-
arrondissement	ˌæ r ɒ n 'di:s mɔ̃ æ ,rɑ:nd i:s 'mɑ:n ə-
art deco, Art Deco	ˌɑ:t 'dek əʊ ,ɑ:-, -'deɪk- ,ɑ:rt deɪ 'kɒʊ ,ɑ:r-, -'deɪk əʊ
artisan	ˌɑ:t ɪ 'zæn -ə-, '•••• 'ɑ:r t̥ ə z ə n -əs-
artisanate	ˌɑ:t ɪ 'zæn eɪt -ə- 'ɑ:r t̥ ə z ə n eɪt '•əs-
arytenoid	ˌæ r ɪ 'ti:n ɔɪd ◀ -ə- ə 'rɪt ə n ɔɪd ,æ r ə 'ti:n ɔɪd, ,er-
Ashburton	æʃ 'bɜ:t ə n 'æʃ ,bɜ:t-, -bət- 'æʃ ,bɜ:t ə n
Asmodeus	æ s 'mɔʊd i ʊ ə s ,æ s mə ʊ 'di : ʊ ə s ,æ z mə 'di : ʊ ə s



aspartame	'æsp ə teɪm ə 'spɑ:t eɪm - ə r-
assay <i>noun</i>	ə 'seɪ æ-; 'æs eɪ 'æs eɪ æ 'seɪ
assez	'æs eɪ ɑ: 'seɪ
atelier	ə 'tel i_ eɪ æ-; 'æt ə l_ j eɪ ,æ t_ ə l_ j eɪ
Aubusson	'əʊb ju sən ,əʊb ə 'sɑ:n -'səʊn
au courant	əʊ 'kʊr ɑ̃ ,əʊ kʊ 'rɑ:n
Augustine	ɔ: 'gʌst ɪn ə-, §- ə n 'ɔ:g ə sti:n 'ɑ:g-
aureola	ɔ: 'ri: _ ə l ə ,ɔ:ri 'əʊl ə ,pr- ,ɔ:ri 'əʊl ə
autopsy	'ɔ:t əps i -əps-; ɔ: 'təps i 'ɔ:t ə:ps i 'ɑ:t-; 'ɔ:t əps i, 'ɑ:t_
Avignon	'æv i:n jɔ̃ ,æv i:n 'jəʊn -'jɑ:n, -'jɔ:n
axolotl	'æks ə 'lət ə l' •••• 'æks ə lɑ: t_ ə l
Aznavour	'æz nə vʊə -vɔ: ,ɑ:z nə 'vʊ ə r -'vɔ:r
Azores	ə 'zɔ:z 'eɪz ɔ:rz -oʊrz

B

bachant	'bæk ə nt →-nt bə 'kænt -'kɑ:nt; 'bæk ə nt
bacillary	bə 'sɪl ə ri 'bæs ɪl-, '• ə l- 'bæs ə ler i bə 'sɪl ə ri
backdate	'bæk 'deɪt '•• 'bæk deɪt
backfire <i>verb</i>	'bæk 'faɪ _ ə '•, •• 'bæk ,faɪ _ ə r
backhanded <i>adjective</i>	'bæk 'hænd ɪd ◀ -əd 'bæk hænd əd
backlighting	'bæk 'laɪ t ɪŋ '•, •• 'bæk ,laɪ t_ ɪŋ ,•'••
backpedal	'bæk 'ped ə l ◀ '•, •• 'bæk ,ped ə l
backstair	'bæk 'steə ◀ 'bæk ster
Badoit	'bæd wɑ: bɑ: 'dwa:
Baghdad	'bæg 'dæd '•• 'bæg dæd
ballet	'bæl eɪ bæ 'leɪ 'bæl eɪ
balletomane	'bæl ɪt əʊ meɪn; bə 'let'•• bə 'le t_ ə meɪn
ballyhoo	'bæl i 'hu: 'bæl i hu:
balustrade	'bæl ə 'streɪd 'bæl ə streɪd
bandeau	'bænd əʊ bæ'n 'dɔʊ
bandore	bæn 'dɔ: 'bænd ɔ: 'bænd ɔ:r -oʊr
Bangkok	'bæŋ 'kɒk '•• 'bæŋ kɑ:k
Banjul	bæn 'dʒu:l 'bɑ:n dʒu:l
baptize	bæp 'taɪz ,bæp- 'bæpt aɪz bæp 'taɪz
Barbizon	'bɑ:b ɪ zən §-ə- 'bɑ:rb ə 'zəʊn -'zɑ:n
barcarole	'bɑ:k ə 'rəʊl →-'rɒʊl, '••• 'bɑ:rk ə rəʊl
barebacked	'beə 'bækt ◀ 'ber bækt 'bær-
barré	'bær eɪ bɑ: 'reɪ
barricade	'bær ɪ 'keɪd -ə-, '••• 'bær ə keɪd 'ber-, ,••'•
Barsac	'bɑ:s æk bɑ:r 'sæk
Baruch	'bɑ:r ʊk 'beər-, -ək bə 'ru:k 'bɑ:r ʊk, 'ber-, -ək
basalt	'bæs ɔ:lt - ə lt; bə 'sɔ:lt, -'sɒlt bə 'sɔ:lt -'sɑ:lt; 'beɪs ɔ:lt, -ɑ:lt



base-born	'beɪs bɔːn , • • 'beɪs 'bɔːrn
basidiomycete	bə 'sɪd i ə s maɪ 'sɪt • , • • • 'maɪs i:t -oʊ 'maɪs i:t • , • • • maɪ 'sɪt
baton	'bæt ɒn - ə n bə 'tɑːn
Baumé	'bəʊm eɪ bəʊ 'meɪ
bawbee	'bɔː 'biː 'bɔːb i 'bɔːb i 'bɑːb-; ,bɔː 'biː; ,bɑː-
bearnaise	'beɪ ə 'neɪz ◀ -ɑː-, -'nez 'beɪ ə r neɪz -ɑːr-
Beaujolais	'bəʊʒ ə lei -ə- ,bəʊʒ ə 'lei
Beauvoir	'bəʊv wɑː bəʊv 'wɑːr
Bellevue	'bel 'vjuː 'bel vjuː
benedictine	'ben ɪ 'dɪk t iːn ◀ -ə- -dɪk 'tɪːn
beret	'ber eɪ -i; bə 'reɪ bə 'reɪ —Formerly also 'ber ɪt
Bergerac	'bɜːʒ ə ræk ,berʒ ə 'ræk -'rɑːk
Bernadotte	'bɜːn ə 'dɒt ' • • • 'bɜːn ə dɑːt
bien-pensant	'bjæ̃ 'pɑ̃s ɑ̃ -pɑ̃ː 'sɑ̃ː
Binet-Simon	'biːn eɪ 'saɪm ən bi ,nei siː 'mɒn
bipartisan	'baɪ ,pɑːt ɪ 'zæn -ə-; (,) • • • • , -ɪz ə n, -əz- (,) baɪ 'pɑːr t ɪ z ə n -əs-
bitumen	'bɪtʃ ūm ɪn -əm-, -ən; -u men, -ə-; 'bɪt jəm ɪn bə 'tuːm ən bɪ-, bɑɪ-, 'tjuːm-
bisector	(,) baɪ 'sekt ə 'baɪ ,sekt ə r
Bizet	'biːz eɪ biː 'zeɪ
blackcurrant	'blæk 'kʌr ə nt ◀ • • • , ' • • • • 'blæk ,kɜː ə nt
Blantyre	'blæn ,tɑɪ ə ,blæn 'tɑɪ ə ,blæn 'tɑɪ ə r
blase	'blɑːz eɪ ,blɑː 'zeɪ
Bleriot	'bler i əʊ ,bler i 'oʊ ' • • •
Blondin	'blɒnd ɪn blɑːn 'dæn
Boileau	'bɔɪləʊ bwæ 'ləʊ bwaː 'ləʊ
bolero <i>'garment'</i>	'bɒlə rəʊ bə 'leər əʊ bə 'ler əʊ
bombazine	'bɒm bə ziːn , • • • • ,bɑːm bə 'ziːn
bonsai	'bɒn saɪ 'bɒsən- ,bɑːn 'saɪ ,bɒsən-, ' • •
bon vivant	'bɒ̃ 'viːv ɑ̃ -viː 'vɑ̃ ,bɑːn viː 'vɑːnt
bootee	'buːt iː (,) buː 'tiː (,) buː 'tiː 'buː t ɪ
bouchee	'buːʃ eɪ buː 'ʃeɪ buː 'ʃeɪ
boucle	'buːk lei buː 'kleɪ
Boudicca	'buːd ɪk ə bəʊ 'dɪk ə buː 'dɪk ə
Boudin	'buːd ɛ̃ buː 'dæn
bouffant	'buːf ɑ̃ -ɒŋ, -ɒnt buː 'fɑːnt 'buːf ɑːnt
boulevardier	'buːl 'vɑːd i eɪ ,buːlə ' • - ,bɒlə vɑːr 'di ə r ,buːl-, -'dʒeɪ
Boulez	'buːləz -eɪ buː 'lez
bourrée	'bʊr eɪ 'bʊər- bʊ 'reɪ
bow-legged	'bəʊ 'leg ɪd ◀ -əd, ' • • • ; ,bəʊ 'legd, ' • • • 'bəʊ ,leg əd 'bʊs legd
boyar	'bɔɪ ə -ɑː; 'bəʊ jɑː; • • • • bəʊ 'jɑːr 'bɔɪ ə r
brasserie	'bræs ə r i ,bræs ə 'riː ,bræs ə 'riː

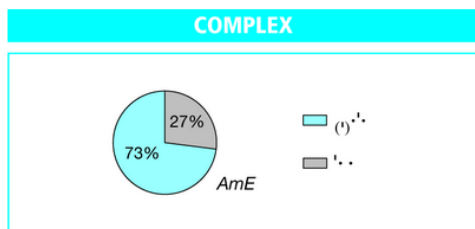
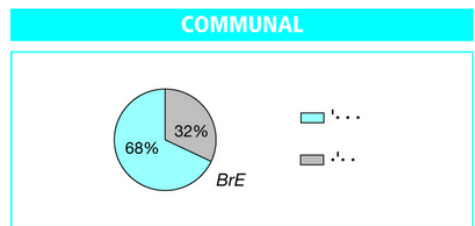
brochure	'brʊʃə -ʊə, -jʊə; brɒ 'ʃʊə, brə- broʊ 'ʃʊ ə r	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #00FFFF; margin: 0;">BROCHURE</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">90% BrE 10%</p> </div>
broderie anglaise	brʊd ə ri 'ŋ gleɪz brɒd-, -'ɑ:ŋ-, -gleɪz, '••• (,) •'• ,brʊd ə ri: 'ɑ:ŋ 'gleɪz	
Bucharest	'bu:k ə 'rest ,bjʊ:k-, ,bʊk-, ,bu:x-, '••• 'bu:k ə rest	
buckshee	'bʌk 'ʃi: < '•• 'bʌk 'ʃi:	
Budapest	'bjʊ:d ə 'pest < ,bu:d-, ,bʊd-, '••• 'bu:d ə pest	
buffet <i>noun</i>	'bʊf ei 'bʌf-, -i bə 'feɪ bu-	
Burgoyne	'bɜ:g ɔɪn bɜ: 'gɔɪn b ə r 'gɔɪn	
burnet	'bɜ:n ɪt ʃ-ət b ə r 'net 'bɜ:n ət	
Bushido	bu 'ʃi:d əʊ ,bʊʃ i 'dəʊ 'bu:ʃ i dʊʊ 'bʊʃ-	
Byzantine	bɪ 'zænt aɪn bə-, baɪ-, -i:n; 'bɪz ə n taɪn, -ti:n 'bɪz ə n ti:n -taɪn	

C

cabriolet	'kæb ri_ə lei -ri əʊ-, '•••• ,kæb ri_ə 'lei	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #00FFFF; margin: 0;">CAPSIZE</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">93% AmE 7%</p> </div>
cachepot	'kæʃ pəʊ -pɒt, '•'• 'kæʃ pɑ:t -pɒʊ	
cachet	'kæʃ ei kə 'ʃei kə 'ʃei	
cafe, café	'kæf ei -i; kə 'feɪ kə 'feɪ kə-	
caffeine	'kæf i:n kə 'fi:n	
Cairngorm	'keən 'gɔ:m → ,keəŋ-, '•• 'kern gɔ:rm	
Calais	'kæl ei -i kə 'lei	
Calvados	'kælv ə dɒs ,kælv ə 'dɒʊs ,kɑ:lv-	
Cambray	'kɒm breɪ 'kɔ- kɑ:m 'breɪ	
canard	'kæn ɑ:d kə 'nɑ:d, kə- kə 'nɑ:rd	
cantonal	'kænt ən ə l kæn 'təʊn ə l, -'tɒn- 'kænt ə n ə l kæn 'tɑ:n ə l	
capillary	kə 'pɪl ə r i 'kæp ə ler i	
Capitoline	kə 'pɪt ə ʊ laɪn 'kæp ɪt-, '•ət-, -ə l aɪn 'kæp ə t ʊ ə l aɪn	
capsize	(,) kæp 'saɪz 'kæps aɪz	
carbureto	'kɑ:b ə 'ret ə -ju ə, '•••• 'kɑ:rb ə rex t ʊ ə r	
Cardin	'kɑ:d æ -æn kɑ:r 'dæn	
Carew <i>family name</i>	kə 'ru: 'keər i 'ker i	
carillon	kə 'rɪl jən -ɒn; 'kær ɪl-, -əl- 'kær ə lɑ:n 'ker-	
Carmichael	kɑ: 'maɪk ə l -'mɪx-, '•, •• 'kɑ:r ,maɪk ə l	
carminative	'kɑ:m ɪn ət ɪv '•ən- kɑ:r 'mɪn ə t ʊ ɪv 'kɑ:rm ə nei t ʊ -	
Carnac	'kɑ:n æk kɑ:r 'næk	
carnet	'kɑ:n ei kɑ:r 'nei	
Carnot	'kɑ:n əʊ kɑ:r 'nəʊ	
castrate	kə 'streɪt 'kæs treɪt	
catenary	kə 'ti:n ə r i 'kæt ə n er i	
causerie	'kəʊz ə r i ,kəʊz ə 'ri:	
Cawnpore	'kɔ:n 'pɔ: 'kɔ:n pɔ:r 'kɑ:n-	

Cecile	'ses i: ə l - ə l, -ɪ; se 'si: ə l se 'si: ə l
celebratory	'sel ə 'breɪ t ə r i ◀ , •ɪ-, '•••••, '••brət ə r i 'sel ə b rə t ɔ: r i sə 'leb-, -tɔ: r i
centrifugal	'sentr i 'fju: g ə l ◀ -ə-; sen 'trɪ f jʊ g ə l, -jæg- sen 'trɪ f jæg ə l -æg-
centuple	'sent jʊ p ə l -jəp-; → 'sentʃ ʊ p-, -əp-; sen 'tju: p- sen 'tu: p ə l -'tju: p-
cervelat	'sɜ: v ə 'lɑ: t -'lɑ:, -'læt, '••• 'sɜ: v ə lɑ: t -lɑ:, -læt
cervical	sə 'vɑ: k ə l sɜ:-; 'sɜ: v ɪ k ə l 'sɜ: v ɪ k ə l
Cesar	'seɪ z ə: sei 'zɑ: r
Chablis	'ʃæ b li: 'ʃɑ: b-, -li ʃæ 'bli: ʃɑ:-, ʃə-
Chabrier	'ʃæ b ri eɪ 'ʃɑ: b-; ʃɑ: 'bri:- 'ʃɑ: b ri 'eɪ
chagrin	'ʃæg rɪ n -r ə n ʃə 'grɪ n
Chagrin	'ʃæg ræ ʃɑ: 'græn
chalet	'ʃæl eɪ -i ʃæ 'leɪ
Chambourcy <i>trademark</i>	ʃæ m 'bʊ ə s i 'ʃɑ: m bʊ r 'si:
chambré	'ʃɒ m breɪ ʃɑ: m 'breɪ
chamois	'ʃæ m wɑ: ʃæ m 'wɑ:
Chamonix	'ʃæ m ə ni: -ɒ- 'ʃæ m ə 'ni:
champignon	'ʃæ m pi: n jɔ̃ , ••'•; ʃæ m 'pi: n jən ʃæ m 'pi: n jən tʃæ m-
Champs Elysees	'ʃɒ n z ə 'li: z eɪ 'ʃɒ m z-, 'ʃɔ: z-, -ɪ-, -eɪ- 'ʃɑ: n z , eɪ l i 'zeɪ
chanson	'ʃɒ̃ sɔ̃ 'ʃɒ n-, -sɒ n ʃɑ: n 'sɔ: n -'sɔ: n, -'sɑ: n; 'ʃæ n t s ə n
Chantilly	'ʃæ n 'tɪ l i 'ʃɒ n- 'ʃɑ: n t i 'ʃi:
charivari	'ʃɑ: r i 'vɑ: r i 'ʃæ r-, -ə- ʃə , rɪ v ə 'ri: 'ʃɪ v ə 'ri:
Charolais	'ʃær ə lei 'ʃær ə 'lei 'ʃer-, 'ʃɑ: r-
chassé	'ʃæs eɪ ʃæ 'seɪ
chateau	'ʃæt əʊ ʃæ 'təʊ
chauffeur	'ʃɔ: f ə 'ʃəʊ 'fɜ:, ʃə- ʃɔ: 'fɜ:
chelate <i>verb</i>	ki: 'leɪ t kɪ-, kə-, tʃi:-; 'ki: l eɪ t, 'tʃi: l- 'ki: l eɪ t
cheongsam	'tʃɒ ŋ 'sæ m tʃi , ɒ ŋ- 'tʃɔ: ŋ sɑ: m 'tʃɑ: ŋ-
chernozem	'tʃɜ: n ə ʊ zem , ••'zjɒ m 'tʃɜ: n ə 'zem -'zɑ: m, -'zɔ: m
Chevrolet	'ʃev rə lei , ••'• 'ʃev rə 'lei
chiffon	'ʃɪ f ɒ n ʃɪ 'fɒ n ʃɪ 'fɑ: n
chiropractic	'kai ə r ə ʊ 'præ k t ɪ k ◀ '••, •• 'kai ə r ə , præ k t ɪ k
chock-a-block	'tʃɒ k ə 'blɒ k ◀ 'tʃɑ: k ə blɑ: k
chop-chop	'tʃɒ p 'tʃɒ p 'tʃɑ: p tʃɑ: p , •'•
chromatogram	'krəʊ m ə t ə græ m krəʊ 'mæt- krou 'mæ t ə græ m krə-
cinema verite	'sɪ n ə m ə 'ver i teɪ , •ɪ m-, -ɪ mɑ:-, -ə mɑ:-, -ə teɪ - , ver ə 'teɪ
circulatory	'sɜ: k ju 'leɪ t ə r i , •jə-; 'sɜ: k jʊ l ə t ə r i , '•jəl- 'sɜ: k jəl ə t ɔ: r i -tɔ: r i
Citroen	'sɪ tr əʊ ə n 'sɪ tr ə n 'sɪ tr əʊ 'en
clarificatory	'klær ə f i 'keɪ t ə r i ◀ , •ɪ f-, ʃ-ə'•-; 'klær ə f i kət ə r i , •ɪ f-, ʃ'••ə 'klær ə f ɪ k ə t ɔ: r i 'kler-, klə 'rɪ f-, -tɔ: r i
class-conscious	'klɑ: s 'kɒ n tʃ ə s ◀ ʃ , klæs- 'klæs , kɑ: n tʃ ə s
classificatory	'klæs ɪ f i 'keɪ t ə r i ◀ , •ə f-, ʃ-ə'•-; '••ɪ k ə t ə r i 'klæs ə f ɪ k ə t ɔ: r i klə 'sɪ f-, klæ 'sɪ f-, -tɔ: r i
cliché	'kli: ʃ eɪ kli: 'ʃeɪ
cloisonné	klwɑ: 'zɒ n eɪ klwɹ- , klɔ: z ə 'neɪ
Clouzot	'klu: z əʊ klu: 'zəʊ

cockatoo	ˌkɒk ə 'tuː '••• 'kɑ:k ə tuː
Cocteau	'kɒkt əʊ kɑ:k 'təʊ kɑ:k-
cod-liver oil	ˌkɒd lɪv ə r 'ɔɪ ə l 'kɑ:d lɪv ə r ,ɔɪ ə l
Cointreau	'kwɒntr əʊ 'kwɑ:ntr-, 'kwæntɹ- kwɑ:n 'trəʊ
colligative	kə 'lɪg ə tɪv 'kɑ:l ə ɡeɪ tɪv
columbite	kə 'lʌm baɪt 'kɒl əm- 'kɑ:l əm-
combat <i>verb</i>	'kɒm bæt 'kʌm-, -bæt; kəm 'bæt, (,) kɒm- kəm 'bæt 'kɑ:m bæt
combatant	'kɒm bæt ə nt 'kʌm-; kəm 'bæt ə nt, (,) kɒm- kəm 'bæt ə nt
combative	'kɒm bæt ɪv 'kʌm-; kəm 'bæt ɪv, (,) kɒm- kəm 'bæ tɪv
commissar	'kɒm ɪ 'sɑː -ə-, '••• 'kɑ:m ə sɑːr
communal	'kɒm jʊn ə l -jən-; kə 'mjʊ:n ə l kə 'mjʊ:n ə l 'kɑ:m jən-
commutative	kə 'mju:t ə tɪv 'kɒm ju teɪ tɪv 'kɑ:m jə teɪ tɪv kə 'mjʊ: tɪ ə tɪv
compensatory	ˌkɒmp ə n 'seɪ t ə r i ◀ , •en-, '•••••; kəm 'pen t s ə t ə r i, § (,) kɒm- kəm 'pen t s ə t ɔː r i -tɔːr i
complex <i>adjective</i>	'kɒm pleks kəm 'pleks, , kɒm- 'kɑ:m 'pleks ◀ kəm-, 'kɑ:m pleks
composite <i>adjective</i>	'kɒmp ə z ɪ t -əs-, §-ət; - ə z aɪ t, -saɪ t kəm 'pɔːz ə t kɑ:m-
concierge	'kɒn si eəʒ 'kɒ-, , ••'• kəʊn 'sje ə rʒ
concours	'kɒŋ kʊə kəʊn 'kʊ ə r
concrete <i>adjective</i>	'kɒŋ kri:t 'kɒn- (,) kɑ:n 'kri:t '••, kən 'kri:t
concrete <i>verb</i> 'solidify'	kən 'kri:t → kəŋ-, (,) kɒn- 'kɑ:n kri:t (,) •'•
concretize	'kɒŋ kri:t aɪz kɑ:n 'kri:t aɪz '••
congé	'kɒn ʒeɪ 'kɒ- kəʊn 'ʒeɪ kɑ:n-, kɔ:n-; 'kɑ:n ʒeɪ
congener	kən 'dʒi:n ə kɒn-; 'kɒn dʒ ɪ n ə, - ə n- 'kɑ:n dʒ ə n ə r kən 'dʒi:n ə r
Congratulatory	kən ˌgrætʃ u 'leɪ t ə r i ; kən 'grætʃ ə l ə t ə r i, -'•ʊl- kən 'grætʃ ə l ə t ɔː r i -'grædʒ-, -tɔːr i
consommé	kɒn 'sɒm eɪ kən-, 'kɒn t s ə meɪ, -ɒ- 'kɑ:n t s ə 'meɪ
constitutive	kən 'stɪt jʊt ɪv § (,) kɒn-, -'stɪtʃ ə t-; 'kɒn t st ɪ t jʊ:t ɪv, , •ə-, -tʃjʊ:t ɪv 'kɑ:n t st ə tu: tɪv -tju: tɪv; kən 'stɪtʃ ə tɪv -
contrabass	ˌkɒntr ə 'beɪs '••• 'kɑ:ntr ə beɪs
contract <i>verb</i>	kən 'trækt § (,) kɒn- —but in the meaning 'agree under contract, make a contract' sometimes 'kɒn trækt 'kɑ:n-
contractor	kən 'trækt ə § (,) kɒn-; 'kɒn trækt ə 'kɑ:n trækt ə r
contrarily	kən 'treər ə l i -ɪ l i; 'kɒntr ə r- 'kɑ:n treər ə l i , •'•-
contrariwise	kən 'treər i waɪz § (,) kɒn-; 'kɒntr ə r-

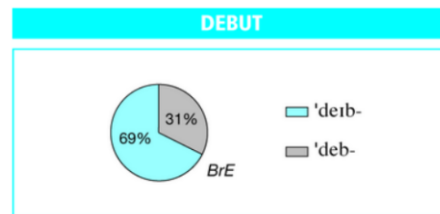
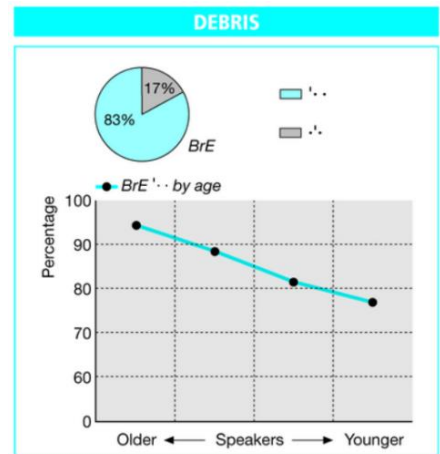


	'kɑ:n trer- kən 'trer-
contribute	kən 'trɪb ju:t § (,) kən-; 'kɒntrɪ bju:t, -ə- kən 'trɪb jət -ju:t
contrite	'kɒn træt kən 'traɪt kən 'traɪt 'kɑ:n traɪt
controvert	'kɒntr ə 'vɜ:t < '••• 'kɑ:ntr ə vɜ:t ,••'•
contumacy	'kɒnt jəm əs i '•jəm- kən 'tu:m əs i -'tju:m-
contumely	'kɒn tju:m li -tjəm ɪl i, - ə l i; kən 'tju:m ə l_i, -ɪl i kɑ:n 'tu:m ə l i kən-, -'tju:m-; 'kɑ:n tə mi:l i, '•tjə-, '•tjə-
converse <i>adjective</i>	'kɒn vɜ:s kən 'vɜ:s kən 'vɜ:s 'kɑ:n vɜ:s
Copenhagen	'kæp ə n 'heɪg ə n < -'hɑ:g-, '••,•• 'kɒp ə n ,heɪg ə n ,••'••, -'hɑ:g ə n
cor anglais	'kɔ:r 'ɒŋ gleɪ -'ɑ:ŋ- 'kɔ:r ɑ:ŋ 'gleɪ ,kɔʊr-, -ɔ:ŋ-
Corfu	'kɔ: 'fu: -'fju: 'kɔ:r fu: -'fju:, ,•'•
coriander	'kɔ:r i 'ænd ə '•••• 'kɔ:r i 'ænd ə r 'kɔʊr-, ,••'••
cornet	'kɔ:n ɪt §-ət kɔ:r 'net
Cornhill	'kɔ:n 'hɪl '•• 'kɔ:rn hɪl
corollary	kə 'rɒl ə r i 'kɔ:r ə ler i 'kɑ:r-
coronet	'kɔ:r ə n ɪt -ət; -ə net, ,••'net 'kɔ:r ə 'net ,kɑ:r-
Corot	'kɔr əʊ kɑ: 'rɒʊ kɔ:-, kə-
Cortez	'kɔ:t ez kɔ: 'tez kɔ:r 'tez
corvee	'kɔ:v ei (,) kɔ:r 'vei '••
cotoneaster	kə ,təʊn i 'æst ə -'təʊn i ,æst ə r — <i>There is also a spelling pronunciation, considered incorrect,</i> 'kɔt ə n 'i:st ə 'kɑ:t ə n ,i:st ə
Coué	'ku: ei ku 'ei
countermand	'kaʊnt ə 'mɑ:nd §-'mænd, '••• 'kaʊn t ə r mænd ,••'•
counteroffensive	'kaʊnt ə r ə 'fen t s ɪ v '•••,•• 'kaʊn t ə r ə ,fen t s ɪ v
countertenor	'kaʊnt ə 'ten ə '••,•• 'kaʊn t ə r ,ten ə r
coupé <i>'vehicle'</i>	'ku:p ei ku: 'pei ku:p
courtesan	'kɔ:tɪ 'zæn -ə-, '••• 'kɔ:r t ə z ə n 'kɔʊr t ə -, -ə zæn
court-martial	'kɔ:t 'mɑ:ʃ ə l < 'kɔ:rt ,mɑ:ʃ ə l 'kɔʊrt-, ,•'••
Courvoisier <i>trademark</i> (,)	'kʊə 'vwæz i ei -'vwɑ:z- 'kɔ:rv wɑ:s i 'ei
Cousteau	'ku:st əʊ ku 'stəʊ
co-worker	'kəʊ 'wɜ:k ə '•,•• 'kɔʊ ,wɜ:k ə r
Crécy	'kres i krei 'si:
cremate	krə 'meɪt kri- 'kri:m ei t
cretonne	kre 'tɒn krə-, kri-; 'kret ɒn 'kri:t ɑ:n kri 'tɑ:n
crochet	'krəʃ ei -i, §-ə krou 'ʃei
croissant	'kwæs ɔ̃ 'krwæs-, 'krwɑ:s-, 'kwɑ:s- kwɑ: 's ɑ̃: krə-, krwɑ:-, -'s ɑ:nt
croquet	'krəʊk i -ei krou 'keɪ
cross-eyed	'krɒs 'aɪd < ,krɒ:s-, '•• 'krɒ:s aɪd 'kra:s-, ,•'•
cross-legged	'krɒs 'legd < ,krɒ:s-, '••; -'leg ɪd, -əd 'krɒ:s legd 'kra:s-, ,•'•
crudités	'kru:dɪ teɪ -ə- 'kru:dɪ 'teɪ
culotte	kju 'lɒt ku- 'ku:l ɑ:t 'kju:l-; ku 'lɑ:t, kju-
curator	kju ə 'reɪt ə 'kjʊr ei t ə r -ə t ə -; kju 'rei t ə r
curé	'kjʊər ei 'kjɔ:r- kju 'rei 'kjʊr ei
curettage	kju ə 'ret ɪdʒ ,kjʊərɪ 'tɑ:ʒ, -ə- 'kjʊr ə 'tɑ:ʒ

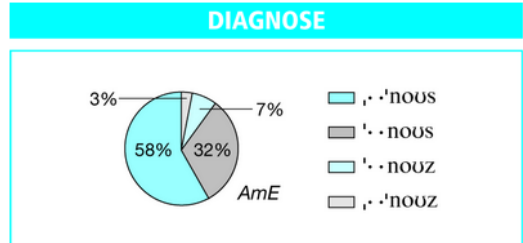
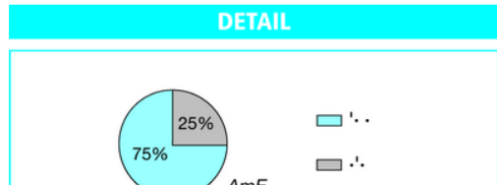
customarily 'kʌst əm ə r ə l i i l i , kʌst ə 'mer- || 'kʌst ə 'mer ə l i
 Cutty Sark 'kʌt i 'sɑ:k || 'kʌ t̥ i sɑ:rk
 Cuvier 'kju:v i eɪ || , ••'

D

Dakar 'dæk ɑ: -ə || də 'kɑ:r
 Darien 'deər i ə n 'dær- || ,der i 'en ,dær-, ,dɑ:r-
 Darius (i) də 'rɑɪ ə s , (ii) 'deər i ə s 'dær- || 'der-, (iii) 'dɑ:r-
 —(i) is appropriate for the ancient Persian king
 Darleen 'dɑ:l i:n || ,dɑ:r 'li:n
 Dartagnan dɑ: 'tæn jən -jən || ,dɑ:rt ə n 'jɑ:n
 Daudet 'dɑʊd eɪ || dɒʊ 'deɪ
 dauphine 'dɔ:f i:n 'dəʊf- || dɒʊ 'fi:n
 deaconess 'di:k ə 'nes '•••; 'di:k ə n ɪ s , ə s || 'di:k ə n ə s
 De Beauvoir də 'bøʊ vwa: || -, bɒʊ 'vwa:r
 debris 'deb ri: 'deɪb-; də 'bri:
 || də 'bri: 'deɪb ri:
 Debussy də 'bu: s i -'bjʊ:s-, -'bʊ:s-; 'deɪb ju: s l
 || ,deɪb ju: 'si:
 debut, début 'deɪb ju: -u:; 'deb ju: || deɪ 'bjʊ:
 decal dɪ 'kæl 'di: kæl || 'di: kæl dɪ 'kæl
 déclassé deɪ 'klæs eɪ -'klɑ:s-, , ••'
 || ,deɪ klæ 'seɪ -klɑ:-
 décolleté deɪ 'kɒl teɪ -'kɒl ɪ teɪ, -ə teɪ
 || ,deɪ kɑ:l 'teɪ , ••ə'
 decor, décor 'deɪk ɔ: 'dek- || deɪ 'kɔ:r 'deɪk ɔ:r
 Deepfreeze trademark 'di:p 'fri:z || 'di:p fri:z
 defalcate 'di: fælk |ert -fɔ:l k- || di 'fælk- -
 'fɔ:l k-; 'def ə l k |ert
 deficit 'def ə s ɪ t -ɪs-, -ət; dɪ 'fɪs-, də-, §di:-
 —formerly also 'di:f-
 Degas 'deɪg ɑ: || də 'gɑ:
 demarcate 'di: mɑ:k |ert || di 'mɑ:rk |ert
 'di: mɑ:rk ert
 demarcator 'di: mɑ:k ert ə || di 'mɑ:rk eɪ t̥ ə r 'di: mɑ:rk eɪ t̥ ə r
 démarche 'deɪ mɑ:ʃ , ••' || deɪ 'mɑ:ʃ dɪ-
 demimonde ,dem i 'mɒnd '••• || 'dem i mɑ:nd
 démodé (,)deɪ 'mɒd eɪ || ,deɪ mɒʊ 'deɪ
 denial 'den i ə -eɪ || 'den j ə r
 denigratory ,den ɪ 'gret ə r i ◀ , ••••• || 'den ɪ g rə t ɔ: r i
 denotative dɪ 'nəʊ t ə t ɪ v ,di:-, də-; 'di: nə ʊ t eɪ t ɪ v
 || 'di: nɒʊ t eɪ t̥ ɪ v dɪ 'nɒʊ t̥ ə t̥ ɪ v
 denouement deɪ 'nu: mɒ dɪ-, də- || ,deɪ nu: 'mɒ:
 d'Erlanger 'deəl ɒ̃z eɪ || ,derl ɑ:n 'zeɪ
 derriere 'der i eə , ••' || ,der i 'e ə r

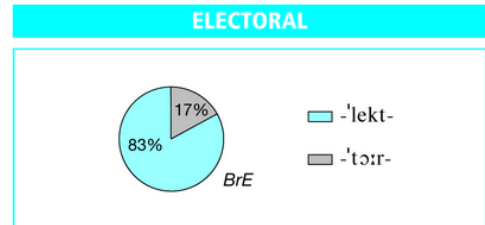


Descartes	'deɪ kɑ:t •• deɪ 'kɑ:t	
Desirée	deɪ 'ziə eɪ de-, dɪ- ,deɪ ə 'reɪ	
detail <i>noun, verb</i>	'di: teɪ ə l di 'teɪ ə l, də-	
détente	'deɪ tɒnt -tɑ:nt; deɪ 'tɒnt, -'tɑ:nt deɪ 'tɑ:nt	
diagnose	'daɪ ʌg nəʊz -nəʊs, ,••'• ,•• 'nəʊz -'nəʊz, '•••	
diamante, diamanté	,di: ə 'mɒnt eɪ ,daɪ ɔ̃, -'mænt-, -i -mɑ:n 'teɪ	
dictate <i>verb</i>	(,) dɪk 't ɛt 'dɪkt ɛt dɪk 't ɛt	
dictator	dɪk 'teɪ t ə 'dɪkt eɪ t ə r dɪk 'teɪ t ə r	
dictatorship	dɪk 'teɪ t ə ʃɪp 'dɪkt eɪ t ə r ʃɪp dɪk 'teɪ t ə r-	
Diderot	'di:d ə rəʊ ,di:d ə 'rou	
diktat	'dɪkt æt -ɑ:t dɪk 'tɑ:t	
dinar	'di:n a: dɪ 'nɑ:r 'di:n a:r	
dinar	'di:n a: dɪ 'nɑ:r 'di:n a:r	
Dior	'di:ɔ: •• di 'ɔ:r	
Dioscuri	daɪ 'ɒsk jʊr i -aɪ; daɪ ə 'skjʊər-, -ɒ- ,daɪ ə 'skjʊər aɪ	
diphenylamine	,daɪ ,fi:n aɪ ə l 'æm i:n -fɛn-, - ə l-, -ɪn-, -ən-, -ə 'mi:n daɪ ,fɛn ə l ə 'mi:n -'æm ən	
dirham	'dɪər æm 'dɪr-, -əm də 'ræm	
distingué	dɪ 'stæŋ ʒeɪ də- ,di:st æŋ 'ʒeɪ ,dɪst-	
distrain	'dɪs treɪ dɪ 'streɪ, də- dɪ 'streɪ	
divertissement	,di: veə 'ti:s mɔ̃ dɪ 'vɜ:t ɪs mænt, -əs-, -mɔ̃ dɪ 'vɜ: t əs mænt	
doctrinal	dɒk 'træn ə l 'dɒk trɪn ə l, -tr ə n- 'dɑ:k tr ə n ə l	
doggone	'dɒg ə n ,dɑ:g 'gɑ:n ◀ ,dɔ:g-, -'gɔ:n	
Dohnányi	dɒk 'nɑ:n ʒi dɒx-, -ʒi: 'dɔʊn a:n ʒi	
Domrémy	dɒm 'reɪ m i ,dɔʊm reɪ 'mi:	
Doré	'dɔ:r eɪ dɔ: 'reɪ	
Doreen	'dɔ:r i:n dɔ: 'ri:n, dɒ-, də- ,dɔ: 'ri:n	
Douai	'dau i 'du: ɔ̃, -eɪ du: 'eɪ —but the place in France is 'du: eɪ ••	
dourine	'dʊər i:n dʊ 'ri:n	
dressage	'dres ə:ʒ -ɑ:dʒ, -ɪdʒ, dre 'sɑ:ʒ drə 'sɑ:ʒ dre-	
dry-shod	,draɪ 'ʃɒd 'draɪ ʃɑ:d	
Dubonnet <i>trademark</i> , du	'bɒn eɪ dju-, →dʒu- ,du:b ə 'neɪ	
Duchamp	'dju: ʃɔ̃ 'du:-, -ʃɔm du 'ʃɑ: -'ʃɑ:m	
Dufy	'du:f i du 'fi:	
dulia	du 'laɪ ə dju-; 'dju:l i ɔ̃, 'du:l-	
Dumas	'dju:m ə: 'du:m-; du 'mɑ: du 'mɑ:	
Dunkirk	(,) dʌŋ 'kɜ:k → (,) dʌŋ- 'dʌŋ kɜ:k	
Duvalier	du 'væl i eɪ dju- ,du: va:l 'jeɪ •••	
duvet	'du:v eɪ 'dju:v- du 'veɪ	



E

ecarte, écarté	ei 'ka:t ei ,ei kɑ:r 'teɪ
echeveria	etʃɪ 'viər i ə ,ə- ,etʃəv ə 'ri: ə ,eitʃ-
ecu, e.c.u., ECU 'European currency unit'	'ek ju: 'eɪk-, 'i:k-; ,i: si: 'ju: ei 'ku:
eczema	'eks ɪm ə - ə m ə; 'ek ɪm ə ɪg 'zi:m ə 'egz əm ə, 'eks-
eggnog	eg 'nɒg '•• 'eg nɑ:g
electoral	i 'lekt ə r ə l ə-, →-'lek tr ə l; - ,lek 'tɔ:r ə l
Elsinore	'els ɪ nɔ: -ə-, ,•••• ,els ə 'nɔ:r -'noʊr
Elysee, Elysée	ei 'li:z ei i-, ə- ,ei li: 'zeɪ



Embourgeoisement	ɒm bʊəʒ 'wa:z mɔ̃ em 'bʊrʒ wa:z mɑ:nt ə:m-, -mənt
enfilade <i>verb</i>	en fi 'leɪd -fə-, '••• 'en fə leɪd -lə:d
ennui	'ɒn wi: '•• ,ɑ:n 'wi:
enosis	'en ə ʊ s ɪ s ʒ-əs ɪ 'noʊs-
en passant	ɒn 'pæs ə n →, ɒm-, ,ɔ̃-, -ɒnt, -ɑ:nt, -ɔ̃; -pæ 'sɒnt, -'sɑ:nt ,ɑ:n pɑ: 'sɑ:n -pə-
entourage	'ɒn tu ə rɑ:ʒ 'ɔ̃-, ,•••• ,ɑ:n tu 'rɑ:ʒ
entrechat	'ɒn tr ə ʃɑ: 'ɔ̃tr-, 'ɑ:ntr-, ,•••• ,ɑ:ntr ə 'ʃɑ:
epee, épée	'ep ei 'eɪp-; e 'peɪ ei 'peɪ 'ep ei
ephedrine	'ef ɪ dri:n -ə-; -ɪdr ɪn, -ədr-, - ə n; ɪ 'fedr ɪn, - ə n ɪ 'fedr ə n e-
epsilon	ep 'sɑɪ ə n ɪp-, -ɒn; 'eps ɪ lɒn, -ə-, -lən 'eps ə lɑ:n - ə l ə n
equerry	ɪ 'kwɛr i ə-; 'ek wɛr i 'ek wɛr i -at court, ɪ 'kwɛr i
equilibrate	ɪ:k wi 'læb reɪt ,ek-, -wə-, -'lɪb-; i: 'kwɪl ɪ b reɪt, ɪ-, ə-, -ə- ɪ 'kwɪl ə b reɪt
escallop, escalope	'esk ə lɒp ◀ ,••••; e 'skæl ə p, ɪ-, -ɒp ɪ 'skɑ:l ə p
escapade	'esk ə 'peɪd '•••• 'esk ə peɪd
escargot	ɪ 'skɑ:g ə ʊ e- ,esk ɑ:r 'gəʊ
Escoffier	ɪ 'skɒf i ei e-, ə- ,esk ɑ:f 'jeɪ
espadrille	'esp ə 'drɪl '•••• 'esp ə drɪl
esplanade	'esp lə 'neɪd -'nɑ:d, '•••• 'esp lə nɑ:d -neɪd
esprit d'escalier	e ,sprɪ: de 'skæl i ei ɪ-, ə- e ,sprɪ: ,desk ɑ:l 'jeɪ
esquire	ɪ 'skwaɪ ə e-, ə- 'esk waɪ ə r ɪ 'skwaɪ ə r, e-
Essene	'es i:n e 'si:n ɪ 'si:n e-; 'es i:n
estaminet	e 'stæm ɪ nei ɪ-, -ə- e ,stɑ:m i: 'nei
epsilon	ep 'sɑɪ ə n ɪp-, -ɒn; 'eps ɪ lɒn, -ə-, -lən 'eps ə lɑ:n - ə l ə n
etude, étude	'ei tju:d →-tʃu:d, '•••• ei 'tu:d -'tju:d, '••••
escallop, escalope	'esk ə lɒp ◀ ,••••; e 'skæl ə p, ɪ-, -ɒp ɪ 'skɑ:l ə p
escapade	'esk ə 'peɪd '•••• 'esk ə peɪd
espadrille	'esp ə 'drɪl '•••• 'esp ə drɪl
esplanade	'esp lə 'neɪd -'nɑ:d, '•••• 'esp lə nɑ:d -neɪd
esquire	ɪ 'skwaɪ ə e-, ə- 'esk waɪ ə r ɪ 'skwaɪ ə r, e-
excretory	ɪk 'skri:t ə r i ek-, ək- 'eks krə tɔ:r i -tɔʊr i
exergue	ek 'sɜ:g 'eks ɜ:g 'eks ɜ:g 'egz-

expletive **ɪk 'splɪ:t ɪv** ek-, ək-; 'eks plət- || 'eks plə t̩ ɪv
 expose *verb* **ɪk 'spəʊz** ek-, ək- || -'spəʊz
 extradados *singular* **ek 'streɪd əs** || 'eks trə dɑ:s

F

Fabergé **'fæb ə ʒeɪ** -dʒeɪ || ,fæb ə r 'ʒeɪ
 fait accompli **'feɪt ə 'kɒmp li:** ,fet-, -'kɒmp- || ,feɪ t̩ ə kɑ:m 'pli:
 fakir **'feɪk ɪə** 'fɑ:k-, 'fæk-; fə 'kɪə, fæ- || fə 'kɪ ə r fɑ:-; 'feɪk ə r
 fedayeen **fə 'dɑ: ʒi:n** fe-, fɪ-; ,fed aɪ 'i:n || ,fed a: 'ʒi:n
 Feydeau **'feɪd əʊ** || feɪ 'dɔʊ

fiancé, fiancée, fiancée, fiancée
fi 'ɒn t s eɪ -'ɑ:n t s-, -'ɒs- || ,fi: ɑ:n 'seɪ
 fi 'ɑ:n t s eɪ

figurine **'fɪg ə ri:n** -ju ə-, ,•••
 || ,fɪg ʒə 'ri:n -ju-

Fijian **fi 'dʒi: ʌn** ,fi:-
 || 'fi: dʒi: ʌn fi 'dʒi:

filet mignon **'fi l eɪ** -ɪt, ʃ-ət || fi 'leɪ

,filet 'mignon 'mi:n ʒɒn -'mɪn- || fi ,let mi 'gnɒn mɪn 'ʒɒn -'jɑ:n, -'joʊn

finance *noun* **'faɪn æn t s** faɪ 'næn t s, fɪ-,
 fə-

financier **faɪ 'næn t s i ʌ** fɪ-, fə-
 || ,fɪn ən 'sɪ ə r ,faɪn-

fiord **fi 'ɔ:d** 'fi: ɔ:d, fjo:d
 || fi 'ɔ:rd fjo:rd

fixate **fɪk 's|ɛt** 'fɪks |ɛt
 || 'fɪks |ɛt

flambe, flambé **'flɒm beɪ** 'flɑ:m-, 'flæm-, -bi || flɑ:m 'beɪ

Flaubert **'fləʊb eə** || fləʊ 'be ə r

folie de grandeur **'fɒl i də 'grænd ɜ:** || fɒʊ ,li: də grɑ:n 'dæ: fa:-

fondu, fondue **'fɒnd ju:** -u: || fa:n 'du: -'dju:, '••

Fontaine **'fɒnt eɪn** || fa:n 'teɪn

foregoing *adjective* 'preceding' **'fɔ: ʒəʊ ɪŋ** (,) ••• || (,) fɔ:r 'gəʊ ɪŋ (,) four-

formate *verb* 'take one's place in a formation' **fɔ: 'mɛɪt** || 'fɔ:r |m ɛɪt

Foucault **'fu:k əʊ** (,) fu: 'kəʊ || fu: 'kɔʊ

fouetté **'fu: ʌ teɪ** || ,fu: ə 'teɪ

foulard **'fu:l ɑ:** -ɑ:d; fu 'lɑ:, -'lɑ:d || fu 'lɑ:rd

Francois **'frɒn t s wɑ:** 'fra:n t s-, 'fræn t s-, ,•• || fra:n 'swɑ:

Franglais **'frɒŋ gleɪ** 'fra:ŋ- || fra:n 'gleɪ

Fresnel **'freɪn el** 'fren-, - ə l, freɪ 'nel || freɪ 'nel

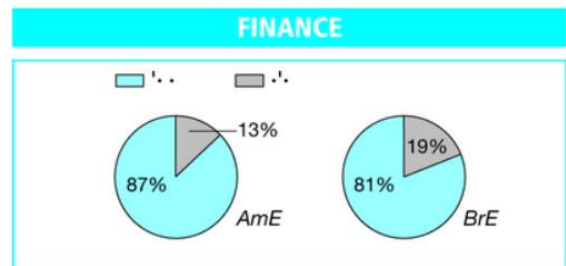
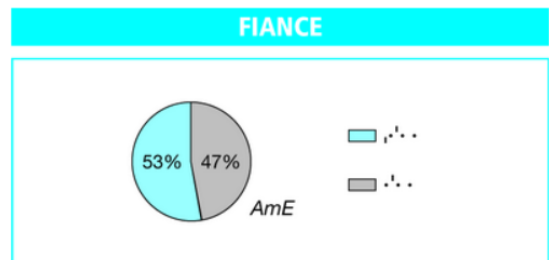
fricassee *noun, verb* **'frɪk ə seɪ** -si:, ,••• || ,frɪk ə 'si:

frise, frisé, frisee, frisée **'frɪz eɪ** || frɪ 'zeɪ

frisson **'frɪs ɒn** 'frɪs-, -ð; fri: 'sɒ, frɪ- || fri: 'sɒn

fritillary **frɪ 'tɪl ə r |i** frə- || 'frɪ t̩ ə l eɪ r |i

frontier **'frʌnt ɪə** 'frɒnt-; frʌn 'tɪə || frʌn 'tɪ ə r fra:n-



frottage 'frɒt ɑ:ɜ -ɪdʒ; frɒ 'tɑ:ɜ || frɔ: 'tɑ:ɜ fra:-
 frustrate frʌ 's|tʀɛt 'frʌs |tʀɛt || 'frʌs |tʀɛt
 furore 'fju ə 'rɔ:ri 'fjʊərɔ:, 'fjɔ:r- || 'fjʊr ə r-ɔ:r, -oʊr
 fusillade 'fju:z ə 'leɪd -ɪ-, -'lɑ:d, '••• || 'fju:s ə leɪd 'fju:z-, -lɑ:d

G

gaberdine ,gæb ə 'di:n ◀ '••• || 'gæb ə r di:n
 Gabon 'gæb ɒn gæ 'bɒn, gə-, -'bɒ || gə 'bɒn
 Gadarene ,gæd ə 'ri:n '••• || 'gæd ə ri:n
 Galbraith gæl 'breɪθ || 'gælb reɪθ
 garage *noun, verb* 'gær ɑ:ɜ -ɑ:dʒ, -ɪdʒ; gə 'rɑ:ɜ, -
 'rɑ:dʒ
 || gə 'rɑ:ɜ 'rɑ:dʒ
 garçon 'gɑ:s ɒn -ɒ || gɑ:r 'soʊn
 gâteau 'gæt əʊ || gæt 'tu:
 gaucherie 'gəʊf ə ri ,gəʊf ə 'ri: || ,gəʊf ə 'ri:
 Gauguin 'gəʊg æ -æən || gəʊ 'gæən
 Gauloise, Gauloises *trademark* 'gəʊl wɑ:z
 •••
 || gəʊl 'wɑ:z

Gay-Lussac ,geɪ 'lu:s æk || -lə 'sæk
 Gerrard 'dʒer ɑ:d -əd; dʒe 'rɑ:d, dʒə-
 || dʒə 'rɑ:d

gestate dʒe 'st|ɛt 'dʒest |ɛt || 'dʒest |ɛt
 gestatory dʒe 'stɛt ə ri 'dʒest ə_t ə ri || 'dʒest ə tɔ:ri -toʊr i
 Ghanaian gɑ: 'neɪ ən gə- || -'nɑɪ-
 gigot 'dʒɪg ət 'ɜɪg-, -əʊ || ʒi: 'gəʊ

Givenchy *trademark* ʒi: 'vɒn tʃi || 'zi:v ɑ:n fi: ,•••

glace, glacé 'glæs eɪ 'glɑ:s-, -i || glæ 'seɪ

goddam, goddamn 'gɒd æm || ,gɑ:d 'dæm

Gollancz 'gɒl æŋ k s -ən t s; gə 'læn t s, -'læŋ k s || gə 'læn t s

go-slow ,gəʊ 'sləʊ ◀ '••• || 'gəʊ sləʊ

goujon 'gu:dʒ ə n 'gu:ɜ-, -ɒn, -ɒ || gu 'ʒəʊn

gradate grə 'd|ɛt || 'greɪd |ɛt

Grand Guignol ,grɒn 'gi:n jɒl ,grɒ- || ,grɑ:n gi:n 'jɒl -'jɔ:l, -'jɑ:l

Grand Marnier *trademark* ,grɒn 'mɑ:n i eɪ ,grɒ- || ,grɑ:n mɑ:rn 'jer

gros point ,grəʊ 'pɔɪnt || 'grəʊ pɔɪnt

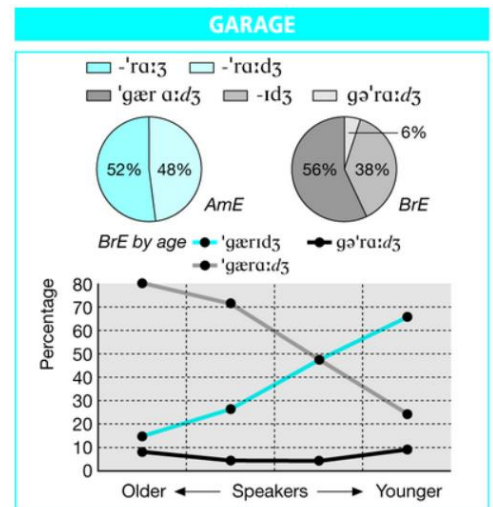
Gruyere, Gruyère 'gru: jeə -jə; gru 'jeə || gru 'je ə r grɪ-

guenon 'gwen ən -ɒn; gə 'nɒn, -'nɒ; 'gi:n ən || gə 'nəʊn -'nɑ:n

Guillaume 'gi: əʊm || gi: 'jəʊm

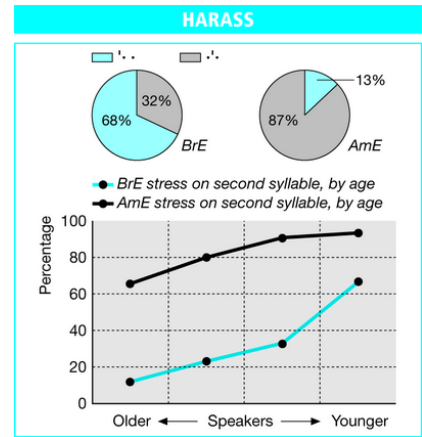
gyrate *verb* dʒaɪ ə 'r|ɛt dʒɪ-, dʒə-; 'dʒaɪ ə r |ɛt || 'dʒaɪ ə r |ɛt

gyratory dʒaɪ ə 'reɪt ə ri dʒə-; 'dʒaɪ ə r ət_ ə ri || 'dʒaɪ ə r ə tɔ:ri -toʊr i



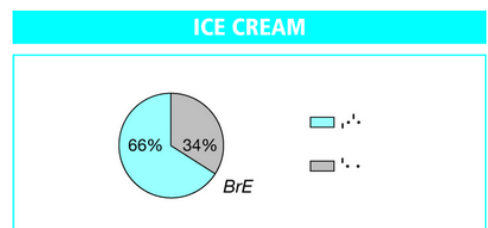
H

half time	ˌhɑːf ˈtaɪm ◀ §, hæf- 'hæf taɪm
halftone	ˌhɑːf ˈtəʊn §, hæf-, '•• 'hæf təʊn
halva, halvah	ˌhælv ə -ɑː hɑːl ˈvɑː '••
harass	'hær əs hæ ˈræs hə ˈræs 'hær əs, 'her-
harelip	ˌheə ˈlɪp '•• 'her lɪp 'hær-
headquarter	ˌhed ˈkwɔːt ə ◀ →, heg-, '•••• 'hed ˌkwɔːr t̩ ə r -kwɔː t̩ -
Heathrow	ˌhiːθ ˈrəʊ ◀ '•• 'hiːθ rəʊ ,
Heathrow Airport	
hellfire	ˌhel ˈfaɪ ə '•• 'hel ˌfaɪ ə r
hemoglobin	ˌhiːm ə ˈgləʊb ɪn §- ə n, '•••• 'hiːm ə ˌgləʊb ə n
hereabout	ˌhɪər ə ˈbaʊt '•••• 'hɪər ə ˌbaʊt
hereditarily	hə ˈred ə t̩ ə r ə lɪ hɪ-, he-, '-•t̩, -ɪ lɪ; •, ə ˈter-, -ɪ ˈter- hə ˌred ə ˈter ə lɪ
heretofore	ˌhɪər tə ˈfɔː ◀ -tə-, -tuː- 'hɪər t̩ ə ˌfɔːr -fɔːr, '••'•
hereupon	ˌhɪər ə ˈpɒn ◀ 'hɪər ə ˌpɒn -pɒn, '••'•
hindquarter	ˌhaɪn d̩ ˈkwɔːt ə →, haɪn-, '-kɔːt-, '•••• 'haɪn d̩ ˌkwɔːr t̩ ə r -kwɔː t̩ ə r
Hindu	ˌhɪn ˈduː ◀ '•• 'hɪn duː
Hiroshima	hɪ ˈrɒʃɪm ə hæ-, -əm-; ˌhɪr ə ˈʃiːm ə, -p- ˌhɪr ə ˈʃiːm ə hæ ˈrɒʃ ə m ə
hoar-frost	ˌhɔː ˈfrɒst -frɔːst, '•• 'hɔːr frɔːst ˈhɔːr-, -fraːst
hobbledehoy	ˌhɒb ə l dɪ ˈhɔɪ '•••• 'hɒb ə l dɪ ˌhɔɪ
homemade	ˌhəʊm ˈmeɪd ◀ 'həʊm meɪd -eɪd
hook-nosed	ˌhʊk ˈnəʊz d̩ ◀ §, huːk-, '•• 'hʊk nəʊz d̩
hors de combat	ˌɔː də ˈkɒm bɑː -'kɒ-, -bæt ˌɔːr də ˌkɒm bɑː
hospitable	hə ˈspɪt ə b ə l hæ-; ˈhɒsp ɪt-, '•ət- 'hɔːsp ə t̩ - haː ˈspɪ t̩ - — <i>Preference poll, British English: '•••• 81%, '•••• 19%.</i>
hotelier	hə ˈteli ɪ ɪ ə ʊ -, -i ə ˌaʊt ə l ˌjeɪ hɔː ˈtel j ə r, ˌhɔː t̩ ə l ɪ ə r
hotfoot	ˌhɒt ˈfʊt '•• 'hɔːt ˌfʊt
Hulot	ˌuː l əʊ uː ˈləʊ
hurly-burly	'hɜː lɪ ˌbɜː lɪ '•••• 'hɜː lɪ ˌbɜː lɪ '••••
hush-hush	ˌhʌʃ ˈhʌʃ ◀ '•• 'hʌʃ hʌʃ
hydrate <i>verb</i>	haɪ ˈdrɪ ɛt ˈhaɪdr ɪ ɛt 'haɪdr ɪ ɛt
hygienist	'haɪdʒ iː n ɪ st haɪ ˈdʒiː n-, §-əst hær ˈdʒiː n ə st -'dʒen-; 'haɪdʒ iː n ə st

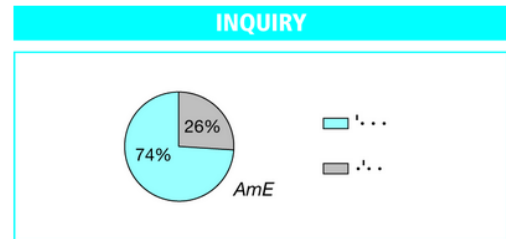


I

Ice cream	ˌaɪs ˈkriːm '•• '••
illative	ɪ ˈleɪt ɪv ɪl ət- ɪ ˌl ə t̩ ɪv ɪ ˈleɪ t̩ -
illustrative	ɪ ˌl ə strət ɪv -streɪt-; ɪ ˈl ə strət ɪv ɪ ˈl ə strət̩ ɪv ɪl ə streɪ t̩ ɪv
impasse	æm ˈpɑːs ɪm-, ɒm-, -pæs, '•• ɪm ˈpæs '••



implicative **ɪm 'plɪk ət ɪv** 'ɪmp lɪ keɪt-, 'lə- || **'ɪmp lə keɪ t̩ ɪv** ɪm 'plɪk ə t̩ -
 impregnate *verb* **'ɪm preɡ | neɪt** ••• || **ɪm 'preɡ | neɪt** '•••
 inapplicable **ɪn ə 'plɪk əb | ə l** (,) ɪn 'æp lɪk- || **ɪn 'æp lɪk-** ,ɪn-
 inculcate **'ɪn kʌlk | eɪt** →'ɪŋ-, -k ə l k | eɪt; ɪn 'kʌlk-, →ɪŋ- || **ɪn 'kʌlk | eɪt** '•••
 inculpate **'ɪn kʌlp | eɪt** →'ɪŋ-, ••• || **ɪn 'kʌlp | eɪt** '•••
 infiltrate **'ɪn fɪl | treɪt** -f ə l- || **ɪn 'fɪl | tr eɪt** 'ɪn f ə l | treɪt
 infiltrator **'ɪn fɪl treɪt ə** 'f ə l- || **ɪn 'fɪl tr eɪ t̩ ə r** 'ɪn f ə l treɪ t̩ -
 ingrowing **ɪn 'grəʊ ɪŋ** ◀ →,ɪŋ-, '•,•• || **ɪn ,grəʊ ɪŋ**
 innervate **'ɪn ɜ:v | eɪt** -ə v | eɪt || **ɪ 'nɜ:v | eɪt** 'ɪn ə r v | eɪt
 inopportune **ɪn 'ɒp ə tʃu:n** ,ɪn-, →-tʃu:n; -,••• || **ɪn ,ɒp ə r 'tu:n** ◀ -'tʃu:n
 inquiry **ɪn 'kwɪ ə r | i** →ɪŋ-, ən-
 || **'ɪn kwə r | i** , →'ɪŋ-,
 -kwɪ ə r-; ɪn 'kwɪ ə r i , →ɪŋ-
 interpellate **ɪn 'tɜ:p ə | leɪt** -e-, ,ɪnt ə 'pe | leɪt
 || **ɪn t̩ ə r 'pe | leɪt** ɪn 'tɜ:p ə | leɪt
 integral **'ɪnt ɪɡ r ə l** -əɡ-, ɪn 'teɡ-;
 'ɪn tr ɪɡ ə l , -əɡ-
 || **'ɪn t̩ ɪɡ r ə l** ɪn 'teɡ-
 intrados **ɪn 'treɪd əs** || **'ɪn tr ə d ə:s** -dəʊ
 Irene **'aɪ ə ri:n** aɪ ə 'ri:n i || **aɪ 'ri:n** ,•-
—but the name of the Greek goddess is always -'ri:n i

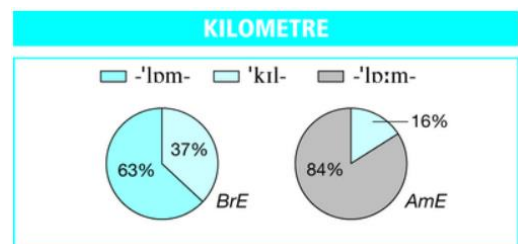


J

jabot **'ʒæb əʊ** || **ʒæ 'boʊ**
 Jardine **'dʒɑ:d i:n** || **dʒɑ:r 'di:n**
 jeunesse doree, ~ée **ʒɜ:n es 'dɔ:r eɪ** ʒɜ: ,nes dɔ: 'reɪ || **ʒu: ,nes dɔ: 'reɪ**
 jew's-harp **'dʒu:z 'hɑ:p** || **'dʒu:z hɑ:rp** 'dʒu:s-
 jug-eared **'dʒʌɡ 'ɪəd** || **'dʒʌɡ ɪrd**
 justificatory **'dʒʌst ɪf ɪ keɪ t̩ ə r i** 'əf-, §'••ə-, ,•••'•••, '••ɪk ə t̩ ə r i
 || **dʒʌ 'stɪf ɪk ə t̩ ə r i** -tɔʊ r i; 'dʒʌst ə f ə keɪ t̩ ə r i
 Justine **'dʒʌst i:n** dʒʌ 'sti:n || **dʒʌ 'sti:n**
 juxtapose **'dʒʌkst ə 'pəʊz** '••• || **'dʒʌkst ə poʊz**

K

kilometer, kilometre **kɪ 'lɒm ɪt ə** kə-, -ət-;
 'kɪl ə ,mi:t ə || **kə 'lɑ:m ə t̩ ə r**
 kɪ-; 'kɪl ə ,mi:t̩ ə r —*On the analogy of 'centi , metre, 'milli , metre, it is clear that the stressing 'kilo , metre is logical and might be expected to predominate. Nevertheless, it does not.*



Kodaly, Kodály **'kəʊd aɪ** || **kou 'daɪ**

Koh-i-noor **ˌkəʊ i 'nɔː** ◀ -'nɔː, '••• || **'kɔʊ ə nɔː**
 kulak **'ku:l æk** || **ku 'lɑ:k** -'læk; 'ku:l ɑ:k, -æk
 Kurdistan **ˌkɜ:d ɪ 'stɑ:n** -ə-, -'stæn || **'kɜ:d ə stæn**
 Kuril, Kurile **kʊ 'ri: ə l kju-** || **'kʊr ɪ l 'kjʊr-**

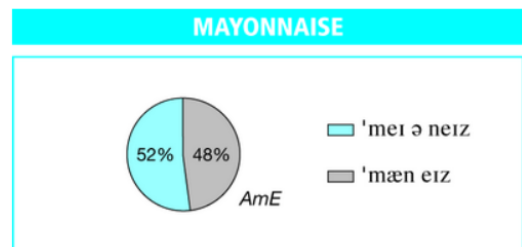
L

laboratory **lə 'bɒr ə t_ ə r | i** || **'læb ə r_ ə t_ ə r | i** -tɔːr i
—In British English formerly also 'læb ə r_ ə t_ ə r i
 Labuan **lə 'bu :_ ə n** || **ˌlɑ:b u 'ɑ:n**
 lactate *verb* **(,) læk 't | ɛɪ t** 'lækt | ɛɪ t || **'lækt | ɛɪ t**
 lamé **'lɑ:m ɛɪ** 'læm- || **lɑ: 'meɪ** læ-
 Lancome, Lancôme *trademark* **'lɒŋ kəʊm** || **lɑ:ŋ 'kɔʊm** lɔ:ŋ-
 Lapsang Souchong **ˌlæp sæŋ su: 'fɒŋ** -'tʃɒŋ || **ˌlɑ:p sɑ:ŋ 'su: fɑ:ŋ**
 lasso **lə 'su: læ-**; 'læs əʊ || **'læs əʊ** læ 'su:
 lavage **'læv ɪ dʒ** -ɑ:ʒ; læ 'vɑ:ʒ || **lə 'vɑ:ʒ** 'læv ɪ dʒ
 Le Carré **lə 'kær ɛɪ** || **lə kɑ: 'reɪ**
 Le Corbusier **lə kɔ: 'bu:z i ɛɪ** -'bjuz- || **lə ˌkɔ:rb u:z 'jeɪ** -u:ɪs-
 leghorn *'straw; hat; breed of fowl'* **le 'gɔ:n** ˌleg 'hɔ:n, '•• || **'leg hɔ:rn** - ə rn
 Lehar, Lehár **leɪ 'hɑ: lɪ-, lə-, 'leɪ hɑ:** || **'leɪ hɑ:r**
 Lempriere **'lemp ri ɛ ə** || **ˌlemp ri 'e ə r**
 Leonie **'li :_ ə n i**, li 'əʊn i || **- 'oʊn i**
 liaison **li 'eɪz ə n** laɪ-, -ɒn, -ɔ̃ || **'li: ə zɑ:n** ˌ•••; 'leɪ-; li 'eɪz ɑ:n
 librate **lɑɪ 'b | reɪ t** 'laɪb | reɪ t || **'laɪb | reɪ t**
 lichee **ˌlɑɪ 'tʃi: 'lɪtʃ i;** 'lɪtʃ-, -i || **'lɪtʃ i** 'lɑɪtʃ i
 limousine **ˌlɪm ə 'zi:n** '••• || **'lɪm ə zi:n** ˌ•••
 litchi **ˌlɑɪ 'tʃi: 'lɪtʃ i;** 'lɪtʃ-, -i || **'lɪtʃ i** 'lɑɪtʃ i
 locate **lə ʊ 'k | ɛɪ t** || **'ləʊk | ɛɪ t** ləʊ 'k | ɛɪ t
 Lofoten **lə ʊ 'fəʊt ə n** '•, •• || **'ləʊ fəʊt ə n**
 Lome, Lomé **'ləʊ meɪ** || **ləʊ 'meɪ**
 L'Oréal *trademark* **ˌlɔ:r i 'æɪ** '••• || **ˌlɔ:r i 'æɪ** -'ɑ:l
 Loyola **'lɔɪ ə l ə** lɔɪ 'əʊl- || **lɔɪ 'oʊl ə**
 lumiere, lumière **'lu:m i ɛ ə** ˌ••• || **ˌlu:m i 'e ə r**
 lustrate **lʌ 's | treɪ t** 'lʌs | treɪ t || **'lʌs | treɪ t**
 luxate **lʌk 's | ɛɪ t** 'lʌks | ɛɪ t || **'lʌks | ɛɪ t**
 lycee, lycée **'li:s ɛɪ** || **li: 'seɪ**
 Lysistrata **lɑɪ 'sɪs trət ə** ˌlɪs ɪ 'strɑ:t ə, ˌlɪz- || **ˌlɪs ə 'strɑ:t_ ɔ̃ ə** laɪ 'sɪs trət_ ɔ̃ ə

M

Macnamara, McNamara **ˌmæk nə 'ma:r ə** || **'mæk nə ˌmær ə** -ˌmer ə
 Macon *place in France* **'mɑ:k ɔ̃** 'mæk-, -ɒn || **mɑ: 'kɔʊn**
 macrame, macramé **mə 'krɑ:m i -ɛɪ** || **'mæk rə meɪ**
 madras *'cotton'* **'mædr əs** mə 'drɑ:s -'dræs
 magazine **ˌmæg ə 'zi:n** '••• || **'mæg ə zi:n** ˌ•••
 Maigret **'meɪg reɪ** || **ˌmeɪ 'greɪ**

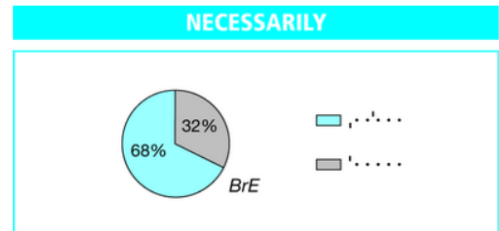
Malay	mə 'leɪ 'meɪ leɪ mə 'leɪ
malcontent	'mæl kən 'tent §-kən- 'mæl kən 'tent
mama, Mama	mə 'mɑ: 'mæm ə 'mɑ:m ə
manageress	'mæn ɪdʒ ə 'res ,•ədz-, '•••• 'mæn ɪdʒ ə r əs
manatee	'mæn ə 'ti: 'mæn ə ti:
mandate <i>verb</i>	'mæn 'd eɪt 'mænd eɪt 'mænd eɪt
Manet	'mæn eɪ mæ 'neɪ mə-
manque, manqué	'mɒŋk eɪ 'mɑ:ŋk- mɑ:ŋ 'keɪ
Marat	'mæɪ rɑ: mə 'rɑ:
marchioness	'mɑ:ʃ ə 'nes 'mɑ:ʃ ə n_ɪs, əs 'mɑ:ʃ ə n_əs
Mardi Gras	'mɑ:d i 'grɑ: 'mɑ:rd i grɑ: -grɑ:; ,•••
margarine	'mɑ:dʒ ə 'ri:n ,mɑ:g-, '••• 'mɑ:rdʒ ə r_ə n -ə ri:n
Marlene	(i) 'mɑ:l i:n ,mɑ: 'li:n mɑ:r 'li:n, (ii) mɑ: 'leɪn ə mɑ:r- — <i>As an English name, (i); as a German name, (ii).</i>
Marquand	'mɑ:k wænd 'mɑ:r 'kwɑ:nd
marshmallow (,)	mɑ:ʃ 'mæl əʊ 'mɑ:ʃ ,mel əʊ -,mæl-, -ə
Maseru	mə 'sɪər u: -'seər- 'mæz ə ru: 'mɑ:s-
massage	'mæs ə:ʒ -ɑ:dʒ mə 'sɑ:ʒ -'sɑ:dʒ
massé	'mæs i mæ 'seɪ
Massenet	'mæs ə neɪ 'mæs ə 'neɪ
massif	'mæs i:f mæ 'si:f mæ 'si:f
masturbatory	'mæst ə 'beɪt ə r i ◀ ,mɑ:st-, '••••• 'mæst ə rb ə tɔ:ɪ -tɔ:ɪ
matinee, matinée	'mæt i neɪ §-ə-, §- ə n eɪ 'mæt ə n 'eɪ
maxillary	mæk 'sɪl ə r i 'mæks ə ler i
mayonnaise	'meɪ ə 'neɪz 'meɪ ə neɪz ,•••; 'mæn eɪz
mayoress	'meər 'es '••; 'meər ɪs, -əs 'meɪ_ ə r əs 'mer əs
Medoc, Médoc	'med ək meɪ 'dɒk meɪ 'dɑ:k
mayoral	'meər ə l meɪ 'ɔ:r ə l 'meɪ_ ə r ə l
medullary	me 'dʌl ə r i mə-, mɪ- 'med ə l er i 'medʒ-; mə 'dʌl ə r i
Mendez, Méndez	'mend ez men 'dez
Mesdames	'meɪ dæm -dæmz meɪ 'dɑ:m
Messiaen	'mes jɔ̃ -jɑ:n mes 'jɑ:n
metallurgist	me 'tæl ədʒ ɪst mə-, mɪ-, §-əst; 'met ə l ɜ:dʒ- 'me t_ ə l ɜ:dʒ əst
metallurgy	me 'tæl ədʒ i mə-, mɪ-; 'met ə l ɜ:dʒ- 'me t_ ə l ɜ:dʒ i
methyamine	me 'θaɪ ə mi:n mi:-, mɪ-, mə-; ,meθ ɪl 'æm i:n, - ə l- ,meθ ə l ə 'mi:n -'æm ən; mə 'θɪl ə mi:n
mignon	'mɪn jɒn ,•• mi:n 'jɔn -'jɑ:n, -'jɔ:n
migrate	(,) maɪ 'g reɪt 'maɪg reɪt 'maɪg reɪt
Milhaud	'mi: əʊ -jəʊ mi: 'oʊ -'joʊ
milieu	'mi:l jɜ: (,) •• mi:l 'ju: mɪl-
militarily	'mɪl ɪt_ ə r ə l i -ɪ li; ,mɪl ɪ 'ter-, ,•ə- 'mɪl ə 'ter-
Millais	'mɪl eɪ mɪ 'leɪ mɪ 'leɪ
Millet	'mi: eɪ -jeɪ mi: 'jeɪ



mirage **'mɪrɑ:ʒ** mə 'rɑ:ʒ, mɪ- || **mə 'rɑ:ʒ**
 miscellanist **mɪ 'selənɪst** mə-, ʃ-əst; 'mɪs ə leɪn- || **'mɪs ə leɪn-**
 miscellany **mɪ 'selən |i** mə-, 'mɪs ə leɪn |i || **'mɪs ə leɪn |i**
 misdiagnosis **'mɪs 'daɪ əg nəʊz** -nəʊz, -, ••• || **-, 'daɪ əg 'nəʊs** -'•••
 moidore **'mɔɪ 'dɔ:** 'mɔɪdɔ: || **'mɔɪdɔ:r** -oʊr
 moire **'mwa:** || **'mwa:r** mɔ:r, moʊr
 momentarily **'məʊm ənt ə r ə lɪ** -ɪli; 'məʊm ən 'ter ə lɪ, -ɪli || **'moʊm ən 'ter ə lɪ**
 Mondrian **'mɒndrɪ 'ɑ:n** || **'mɒndrɪ 'ɑ:n** 'mɑ:ndr-
 Monet **'mɒn eɪ** || **moʊ 'neɪ**
 Monsarrat **'mɒn sə ræt** ,••• || **'mɑ:n sə 'rɑ:t** -'ræt
 monstera **'mɒn 'stɪr ə** 'mɒn t st ə r ə || **'mɑ:n t st ə r ə**
 montane **'mɒnt eɪn** || **'mɑ:n 'teɪn** '••
 Montpellier, Montpellier **'mɒnt 'pel i ə** mɒm-, -eɪ || **'moʊn pel 'jeɪ** ,mɔ:n-, 'mɑ:n-
—but the place in Vermont is -'pi:l i ə || mɑ:nt 'pi:l i ə r
 mornay **'mɔ:n eɪ** || **mɔ:r 'neɪ**
 mouille, mouillé **'mwi: eɪ** 'mu: jeɪ || **mu: 'jeɪ**
 moustache **mə 'sta:ʃ** mu-, ʃ-'stæʃ, ʃ-'stɒʃ || **'mʌst æʃ** mə 'stæʃ
 mutate **'mju: |tɛt** || **'mju: |t ɛt**
 muttonchop **'mʌt ə n 'tʃɒp** || **'mʌt ə n 'tʃɑ:p**

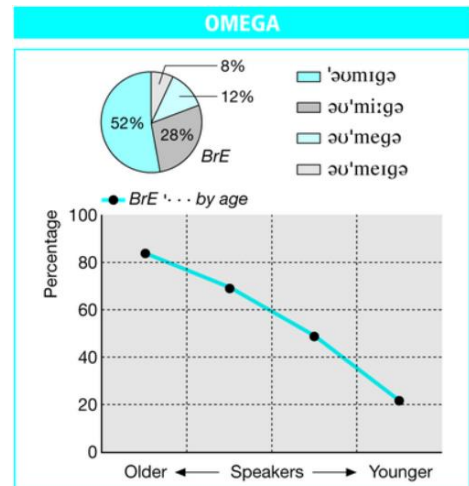
N

narrate **nə 'reɪt** nə- || **'nær eɪt** 'ner-; nə 'reɪt
 narrator **nə 'reɪt ə** nə-; 'nær ə t ə || **'nær eɪ t ə r** 'ner-, -ə t ə -; nə 'reɪ t ə -, nə-
 necessarily **'nes ə 'ser ə lɪ** ,•I-;
 'nes ə s ə r ə lɪ , '•I-, ɪ lɪ
 negligee, negligée **'neg lɪ ʒeɪ** -lə-, -li:
 || **'neg lə 'ʒeɪ** '•••
 névé **'nev eɪ** || **neɪ 'veɪ**
 Newfoundlander **'nju:f ə n d 'lænd ə**
 ʃ, nu:f-; '••••, -lənd ə;
 nju 'faʊn d lænd ə, ʃnu-
 || **'nu:f ə n d lænd ə r** 'nju:f-, -lənd ə r
 Niger *country* **ni: 'ʒeə** 'naɪdʒ ə || **'naɪdʒ ə r**
 nomenclature **nəʊ 'menk lətʃ ə**; 'nəʊm ən kleɪtʃ ə, 'nɒm-, →-əŋ-, '•en-, →-eŋ-
 || **'noʊm ən kleɪtʃ ə r** noʊ 'men klə tʃɔr, →-'menʃ-, -klətʃ ə r
 nonchalance **'nɒn tʃ ə l ə n t s** || **'nɑ:n ʃə 'lɑ:n t s** '•••
 nonchalant **'nɒn tʃ ə l ə nt** || **'nɑ:n ʃə 'lɑ:nt** ◀ '•••
 nondescript **'nɒn dɪ skrɪpt** -də-, † -di:- || **'nɑ:n dɪ 'skrɪpt**
 Noreen **'nɔ:r i:n** nɔ: 'ri:n || **nɔ: 'ri:n**
 notate **nəʊ 'tɛt** || **'noʊ |t ɛt**
 nouveau, ~x **'nu:v əʊ** || **'nu: 'voʊ**
 Nureyev **'njuərə i ef** nju ə 'reɪ-, -ev || **nu 'reɪ-**



O

- objet, objets **ˈɒbʒeɪ || ˌɔːb ˈʒeɪ** ◀ ˌɑːb-
- obscurantism **ˌɒb skju ə ˈrænt ɪz ə m** , •skjə- || **əb ˈskjʊr ə n ɪz ə m** ɑːb-;
ˌɑːb skju ˈrænt-
- obscurantist **ˌɒb skju ə ˈrænt ɪst** ◀ -skjə-, ʃ-əst || **əb ˈskjʊr ə nt əst** ɑːb-;
ˌɑːb skju ˈrænt ɪ
- obsolete **ˈɒb sə li:t** , ••• || **ˌɑːb sə ˈli:t** ◀ ˈ•••
- occult *adjective, noun* **ˈɒk ʌlt** ɒ ˈkʌlt, ə- || **ə ˈkʌlt** ɑː-, ʊ-; ˈɑːk ʌlt
- occultism **ˈɒk ʌl ɪz ə m** - ə l-; ɒ ˈkʌl-, ə- || **ə ˈkʌl-** ɑː-; ˈɑːk ə l-
- occultist **ˈɒk ʌl ɪst** - ə lt-, ʃ-əst; ɒ ˈkʌlt-, ə- || **ə ˈkʌlt əst** ɑː-; ˈɑːk ə lt-
- oleander **ˌɔːl i ˈænd ə** || **ˈoʊ l i ænd ə r** , ••••
- oleaster **ˌɔːl i ˈæst ə** || **ˈoʊ l i æst ə r** , ••••
- oligomer **ˌɒl ɪ ˈgəʊ m ə** ɒ ˈlɪg ə m ə, ə-; ˌɒl ɪg ə m ə, ˈəg- || **ə ˈlɪg ə m ə r**
- omega, Omega **ˈəʊ m ɪg ə** -əg-; əʊ ˈmiːg ə, -ˈmeg-
-ˈmeɪg-
|| **oʊ ˈmeɪg ə** -ˈmeg-, -ˈmiːg-
əʊ ˈmæɪk rən -r ə n; ˌɒ m ɪk-
|| **ˈɑː m ə kraɪ n** ˈoʊ m-
- opportune **ˌɒ p ə ˈtjuː n** → -tʃuː n, ••••
|| **ˌɑː p ə r ˈtuː n** ◀ -ˈtjuː n
- ordinarily **ˌɔː d ə n ə r ə ˈl i** •ɪ n-,
ˈə n ə r ə l i, -ɪ l i; •••er ə l i, -ɪ l i
|| **ˌɔː r d ə n ˈer ə l i**
- oregano **ˌɒ r ɪ ˈgɑː n əʊ** -ə- || **ə ˈreg ə noʊ** ɔː-
- Orleans, Orléans **ˌɔː ˈl iː ə n z** ˌɔː l i ə , ˌɔː l eɪ ˈɒ
|| **ˌɔː r l i ə n z** ɔː r ˈl iː n z
- Osman **ˌɒ z ˈmɑː n** ɒ s-; ˌɒ z mən
|| **ˈɑː z mən** ˈɑː s-
- outré, outré **ˈuː tr eɪ** || **uː ˈtreɪ**
- overleaf **ˌəʊ v ə ˈliː f** •••• || **ˈoʊ v ə r liː f**

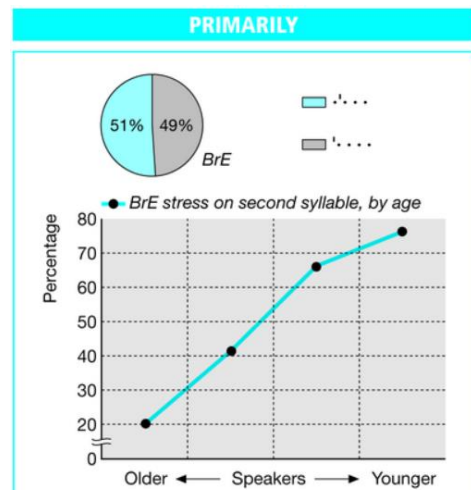
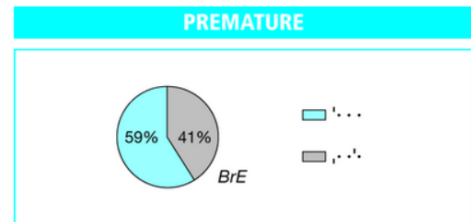


P

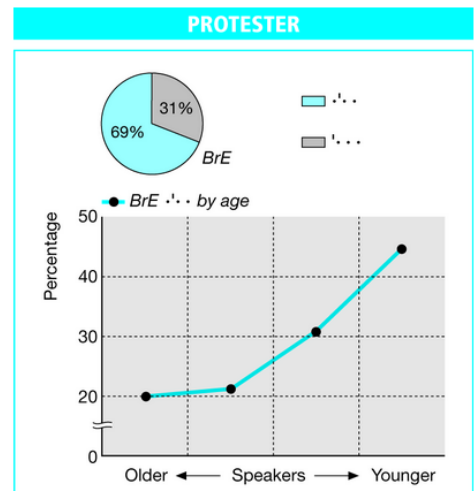
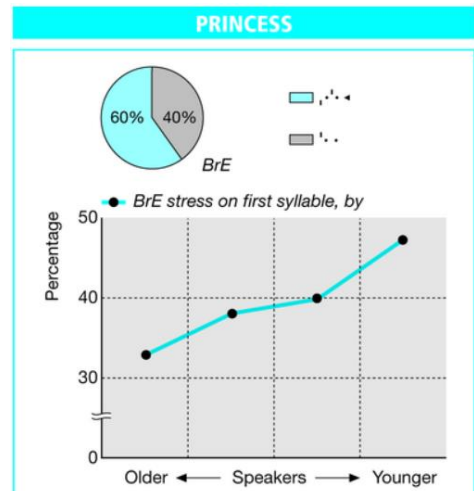
- Pakistan **ˌpɑː k ɪ ˈstɑː n** ,pæk-, -ə- || **ˈpæk ɪ stæn** ˈpɑː k ɪ stɑː n, ••••
- palais *sing* **ˈpæl eɪ -i** || **pæ ˈleɪ**
- palpate *verb* **pæl ˈp | eɪ t** ˈpælp | eɪ t || **ˈpælp | eɪ t**
- Pantagruel **ˌpæ n t ə ˈgru ˈel** ˈ••gru ə l || **pæn ˈtæg ru el** ,pæn ɪ ə ˈgruː ə l
- papa, Papa **pə ˈpɑː** || **ˈpɑː p ə** —but as code name for the letter P, usually **ˈpɑː p ə** even in British English
- papier-mache, papier-mâché **ˌpæ p i eɪ ˈmæʃ eɪ** ,peɪp ə ˈmæʃ- || **ˌpeɪp ə r mə ˈʃeɪ** -mæʃ
- papillote **ˌpæ p ɪ ˈlɒ t** -ə-, -ləʊ t || **ˌpæ p ɪ ˈjɒ t** ,pɑː p-
- paprika **ˌpæ p r ɪ k ə** ; pə ˈpr ɪː k ə, pæ- || **pə ˈpr ɪː k ə** pæ- (*)
- par excellence (,) **pɑː r ˈeks ə ˈlɑː n t s** -lɒs, - ə l ə n t s || **ˌpɑː r ˈeks ə ˈlɑː n t s**
- parachuted **ˌpɑː r ɪ ˈtʃ aɪ d** -əd || **ˈfjuː t ə d**
- parador **ˌpæ r ə ˈdɔː** || **ˌpɑː r ɑː ˈdɔː r**

Parmentier	pa: 'ment i ̣ə -'mont i ei; 'pa:m ənt jei ,pa:rm ən 'tjei
Parmesan	,pa:m i 'zæn ◀ -ə- 'pa:rm ə za:n -zɑ:n, -zæn; -əz ə n
parquet	'pɑ:k ei -i pa:r 'kei
participatory	pa: 'tis i 'peɪ ə ri ◀ ,pa:t is-, -ə'•-; pa: 'tis i pət ̣ ə ri, -'•ə- pa:r 'tis əp ə tɔ:ri p ə r-, -tɔ:ri
partisan	,pa:t i 'zæn ◀ -ə-, '••• 'pa:r ṭ əz ə n -əs-; -ə zæn
patchouli	'pætʃ ʊ li - ə l-; pə 'tʃu:l-, -i:
passé, passé, passée	'pa:s ei 'pæs- pə 'seɪ
pastel	'pæst ə l (,) pə 'stel pə 'stel
pastoral	'pa:st ə r ̣ ə l 'pæst-; \$pa: 'stɔ:r ə l, \$pæ- 'pæst- — <i>but as a noun, sometimes</i> ,•ə 'ra:l
pate, paté, pâté	<i>'meat spread'</i> 'pæt ei -i pa: 'teɪ pæ-
patina	'pæt in ə - ə n-, pə 'ti:n ə pə 'ti:n ə
patronal	pə 'trəʊn ə l pæ- 'peɪtr ə n ̣ ə l
patroness	,peɪtr ə 'nes '•••; - ə n əs, -is 'peɪtr ə n əs
Pauline <i>forename</i>	'pɔ:l i:n (,) pɔ: 'li:n (,) pa:- (*)
peeress	,piə 'es '••, -əs, -is 'pi: əs
peignoir	'peɪn wɑ: peɪn 'wɑ:r
Pele, Pelé, Pelee, Pelée	<i>place name, mountain</i> 'pel ei pə 'lei pə 'lei 'peɪ lei
Peloponnese	'pel əp ə ni:s ,•••'• ,pel əp ə 'ni:z -'ni:s
pension <i>'boarding-house'</i>	'pɒns jɔ̃ pa:ns 'jəʊn
penult	pə 'nʌlt pi-, pe- 'pi:n ʌlt (*)
peradventure	,pɜ:r əd 'ven tʃ ə ,per-, p ə r ̣ -, \$-æd- 'pɜ: əd ,ven tʃ ə r 'per-; ,••'••
Perdue, p~	'pɜ:d ju: p ə r 'du: -'dju:
perfume <i>verb</i>	'pɜ:fju:m pə 'fju:m, pɜ:- p ə r 'fju:m 'pɜ: fju:m
Pernod <i>trademark</i>	'pɜ:n əʊ 'peən- per 'nəʊ
Perpignan	'pɜ:p i:n jɔ̃ ,pɜ:p i:n 'ja:n
Perrault	'per əʊ pe 'rəʊ
petillant, pétillant	'pet i ɔ̃ -il ənt, \$- ə l- ,peɪ ṭ i 'ja:n
Peugeot <i>trademark</i>	'pɜ:ʒ əʊ 'pju:ʒ-, 'pju:dʒ-, -ɒt pju: 'ʒəʊ pu:-, pɜ:-
phenom	fi 'nɒm fə- 'fi:n ə:m fi 'nɑ:m
phonate	fə ʊ 'n eɪt 'fəʊn eɪt
phonatory	fə ʊ 'neɪt ə ri 'fəʊn ət ̣ ə ri 'fəʊn ə tɔ:ri -tɔ:ri
phylloxera	fi 'lɒks ə r ə ,fi l ɒ k 'sɪə ə ,fi l ə:k 'sɪr ə fi 'lɑ:ks ə r ə
Piaf	'pi: æf pi: 'ɑ:f
Piaget	pi 'æz ei -'ɑ:ʒ- ,pi: ə 'ʒei -ɑ:-
pianist	'pi: ̣ ən ɪst 'pjɑ:n ɪst, pi 'æn ɪst, \$-əst pi 'æn əst 'pi: ən-
Picard	'pɪk ə:d pi: 'kɑ:rd
piece de resistance, pièce de résistance	pi ,es də re 'zɪst ə̃s -ri'•-, -rə'•-, -ri:'•-; ,piəs••'•-; - ə n t s; -rez i 'stɔ̃s pi ,es də ri ,zi: 'stɑ:n t s
pilaf, pilaff	'pi:l æf 'pɪl- pi 'lɑ:f 'pi:l ə:f
pilau	'pi:l əʊ 'pɪl-; pi 'lɑʊ, pə- pi 'ləʊ -'lɔ:, -'lɑ:, -'lɑʊ
Pinochet	'pi:n ə ʊ jeɪ -tʃei ,pi:n əʊ 'tʃet
piolet	'pi: ̣ ə lei pi: ə 'lei
piqué	'pi:k ei pi: 'keɪ

pissoir	'pɪs wɑː piː 'swɑːr
pit-a-pat	ˌpɪt ə 'pæt '••• 'pɪ t̩ ə pæt -ɪ
placate	plə ' kɛt 'pleɪ kɛt
placatory	plə 'kɛt ə rɪ pleɪ-; 'plæk ə t̩ ə rɪ 'pleɪk ə t̩ ə rɪ 'plæk-, -tʊərɪ
Plantin	'plæntɪn 'plɑːnt-, -ən plɑːn 'tæn
plateau	'plæt əʊ plæ 'təʊ, plə- plæ 'təʊ
pneumatophore	'njuːm ə t ə ʊ fɔː \$'nuːm-; nju 'mæt-, \$nu- nu 'mæ t̩ ə fɔːr nju-, nə-, -fɔːr; 'nuːm ə t̩ -, 'njuːm-
poetaster	ˌpəʊ t̩ 'tæst ə -ə-, -e-, -'teɪst-, '•••• 'pəʊ ə tæst ə r
poetess	ˌpəʊ t̩ 'tes -ə-, -e-; 'pəʊ t̩ ɪ s, -ət-, -et-, -əs, -es 'pəʊ ə t̩ ə s
Poirot	'pwaːr əʊ pwaː 'rəʊ
Poisson	'pwaːs əʊ 'pwæs-, 'pwɒs-, -ɔ̃-, - ə n pwaː 'səʊn -'sɔːn, -'sɑːn
Poitiers	'pwaːt̩ i eɪ 'pwɒt- ,pwaː t̩ i 'eɪ
pomander	pə ʊ 'mænd ə 'pəʊm ənd ə r pəʊ 'mænd ə r
poste restante	ˌpəʊst 'rest ənt ,pəʊst re 'stɑːnt
potpourri	ˌpəʊ pʊ 'riː -'pʊrɪ, -'pʊərɪ ,pəʊ-
Poupart	'puːpɑːt, 'pəʊp- puː 'pɑːrt, pəʊ 'pɑːrt
poussin, P~	'puːs ən -ɪn, \$- ə n puː 'sæn
pratique	'præt iːk -ɪk; præ 'tɪk præ 'tɪk
precis, précis	<i>noun sing., verb</i> 'preɪsɪ preɪ 'siː
predicative	pri 'dɪk ət ɪv prə- -ə t̩ ɪv 'predɪk-; 'predɪ keɪ t̩ ɪv
premature	'preɪm ət̩ ə 'priːm-; -ə t̩ ə, -t̩ ə, - t̩ əː, -t̩ əː; ,ə 't̩ ə, -'t̩ əː, -'t̩ ə, - 't̩ əː ,priːm ə 't̩ ə r ◀ -'t̩ ə r, - 't̩ ə r;
premier	'preɪ mɪ ə 'priːm- pri 'mi ə r - 'mɪ ə r; 'priːmɪ ə r
priestess	'priːst 'es ◀ 'priːst es, -ɪs, -əs 'priːst əs
primarily	praɪ 'mer ə lɪ -'meər-, -'mæər-, - ɪ lɪ; 'praɪm ə r ə lɪ 'praɪm ə r-
princess, P~	'prɪn 'ses ◀ prɪn-; 'prɪn t̩ s es 'prɪn t̩ s əs 'prɪn ses <i>The streets named Princess St in Manchester and Huddersfield, in the north of England, are often pronounced locally as if spelt Prince's Street.</i>
prioress	ˌpraɪ ə 'res 'praɪ ə r es, -əs, -ɪs 'praɪ ə r əs
programmable	prə ʊ 'græm ə b ə l 'prəʊ græm- 'prəʊ græm- ••••



prolapse *noun* 'prɒʊ læps prəʊ 'læps
 || prɒʊ 'læps '••
 prolix 'prɒʊ lɪks (,) •• || prɒʊ 'lɪks '••
 prospect *verb* prə 'spekt prɒ-; 'prɒsp ekt
 || 'prɑ:sp ekt
 prospector prə 'spekt ə prɒ-; 'prɒsp ekt ə
 || 'prɑ:sp ekt ə r
 prostrate *adjective* 'prɒs treɪt prɒ 'streɪt, prə-
 || 'prɑ:s-
 protean prəʊ 'ti: ʌn 'prəʊt i ʌn
 || 'prɒʊ t i ʌn prɒʊ 'ti: ʌn
 protester prə 'test ə prɒ-; 'prəʊt est ə
 || 'prɒʊt est ə r prə 'test-
 Proudhon 'pru:d ɒn || pru: 'dɒn -'dɑ:n, -
 'dɒn
 pulsate pl 'seɪt || 'plɪs eɪt
 pulsator pl 'seɪt ə || 'plɪs eɪ t ə r
 pulsatory pl 'seɪt ə r i 'plɪs ə t ə r i
 || 'plɪs ə t ɔ:r i -tɔ:r i
 pupate pjʊ: 'p | eɪt || 'pjʊ:p | eɪt
 Purdue 'pɜ:d ju: || p ə r 'du:
 puree, purée 'pjʊə eɪ 'pjɔ:r- || 'pjʊ 'reɪ -'ri:
 purificatory 'pjʊə rɪ fɪ 'keɪt ə r i ,pjɔ:r-, ,əf-,
 ʃ, ••ə-, '••••-, '••fɪk ə t ə r i
 || 'pjʊ 'rɪ fɪ k ə t ɔ:r i pjə-, -tɔ:r i;
 'pjʊə ə f ə k-, 'pjɜ:-
 Pyrenees ,pɪr ə 'ni:z -ɪ- || 'pɪr ə ni:z



Q

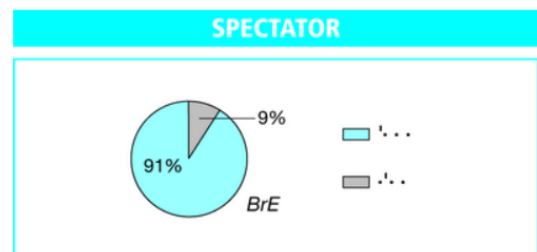
quadrate *verb* kwɔ 'dr | eɪt || 'kwɑ:dr | eɪt
 quadruple 'kwɔdr ʊp ə l -əp-; kwɔ 'dru:p- || kwɑ: 'dru:p ə l -'drɒp-; 'kwɑ:dr əp-
 quadruplet 'kwɔdr ʊp lət -əp-, -lɪt, -let; kwɔ 'dru:p-, ʃ-'drɒp-
 || kwɑ: 'dru:p- -'drɒp-; 'kwɑ:dr əp-
 quadruply 'kwɔdr ʊp li -əp-; kwɔ 'dru:p- || kwɑ: 'dru:p li -'drɒp-; 'kwɑ:dr əp-
 Quai d'Orsay ,keɪ 'dɔ:s eɪ || -dɔ:r 'seɪ
 quaternary, Q~ kwə 'tɜ:n ə r | i kwɔ- || 'kwɑ: t ɜ r ner | i kwə 'tɜ:n ə r | i
 quetzal 'kets ə l 'kwets-; ket 'sæl || ket 'sɑ:l -'sæl
 Quetzalcoatli ,kets ə l kəʊ 'æt ə l || ket 'sɑ:l kwɑ: t ɜ ə l ••kou ,ɑ: t ɜ ə l
 quinine kwɪ 'ni:n kwə-; 'kwɪn i:n || 'kwɪn aɪn 'kwɪn-
 quintuple 'kwɪnt jʊp ə l -əp-; kwɪn 'tju:p-
 || kwɪn 'tu:p ə l -'tju:p-, -'tɒp-; kwɪn t ɜ əp-
 quintuplet 'kwɪnt jʊp lət -əp-, -lɪt, -let; kwɪn 'tju:p-, ʃ-'tɒp-
 || kwɪn 'tɒp lət -'tu:p-, -'tju:p-; kwɪn t ɜ əp-

Rimbaud	'ræm bæʊ ræm 'bou
risque, risqué	'rɪsk eɪ rɪ 'skeɪ
Riyadh	'ri: æd -ɑ:d, •• ri: 'jɑ:d
Rodin	'rəʊd æn -æ̃ rou 'dæn
Roget	'rɒʒ eɪ 'rəʊʒ- rou 'zeɪ '••
Ronsard	'rɒn sɑ: rou'n 'sɑ:r
roquet	'rəʊk i -eɪ rou 'keɪ
rosé	'rəʊz eɪ rəʊ 'zeɪ rou 'zeɪ
rosebay	'rəʊz 'beɪ '•• 'rouz beɪ
rotatable	rəʊ 'teɪt əb ɹ 'rou't eɪ t̃
rotate	rəʊ 'teɪt 'rou't eɪ t̃
rotatory	rəʊ 'teɪt ə r i 'rəʊt ə t̃ ə r i 'rou t̃ ə t̃ ɹ i -tɔʊ r i
rotative	rəʊ 'teɪt ɪ v 'rəʊt ə t̃ - 'rou t̃ ə t̃ ɪ v
rotator	rəʊ 'teɪt ə 'rou't eɪ t̃ ə r
roué	'ru: eɪ ru 'eɪ
Rouen	'ru: ɔ̃ ru 'ɑ:n
rouleau	'ru:l əʊ ru 'lou
Rousseau	'ru:s əʊ ru: 'sou
rupee	'ru: 'pi: ru- 'ru:p i: ru 'pi:

S

Sabatier	sə 'bæt i eɪ ,sɑ:b ɑ: 'tjeɪ
sachet	'sæf eɪ sæ 'feɪ
salon	'sæl ɒn -ɔ̃, §-ɒŋ sə 'lɑ:n 'sæl ɑ:n
samizdat	'sæm ɪz 'dæt '••• 'sɑ:m i:z dɑ:t
Sanhedrin	'sæn ə drɪn -ɪ-, §-ədr ə n; sæn 'hedr ɪn, -'hi:dr-, §- ə n sæn 'hedr ə n
sanitarily	'sæn ə t̃ ə r ə l i '•ɪt̃, -ɪ li; ,sæn ə 'ter-, ,•ɪ- ,sæn ə 'ter-
sardonyx	'sɑ:d ə nɪks - ə n ɪks; ,sɑ: 'dɒn ɪks sɑ:r 'dɑ:n ɪks 'sɑ:rd ə n-
sashay	'sæf eɪ sæ 'feɪ sæ 'feɪ
Satie	'sæt i 'sɑ:t i sæ 'ti: sɑ:-
saute, sauté	'səʊt eɪ 'sɔ:t-, -i sou 'teɪ sɔ:t-, sɑ:-
Sauvignon	'səʊv i:n jɒn -ɪn-, -jɔ̃, ,••• ,souv i:n 'jɔʊn
savant	'sæv ə nt sə 'vɑ:nt sæv-
Savoyard	sə 'vɔɪ ɑ:d ,sæv ɔɪ 'ɑ:d ,sæv ɔɪ 'ɑ:rd
saxophonist	sæk 'sɒf ə n ɪst 'sæks ə fəʊn-, §-əst 'sæks ə fəʊn əst
scenarist	'si:n ə r ɪst sə 'nɑ:r-, sɪ-, se-, §-əst sə 'nær əst -'ner-, -'nɑ:r-
Scobell	(,) skəʊ 'bel 'skou bel
Scutari	'sku:t ə r i sku 'tɑ:r i 'sku: t̃ ə r i
seawall	'si: 'wɔ:l '•• -wɔ:l
secateurs	'sek ə t ə z -ə t̃ ɜ:z, ,sek ə 't̃ ɜ:z ,sek ə 't̃ ɜ:z
secondarily	'sek ə nd̃ ə r ə l i ,• ə n 'der ə l i, '••••• ,sek ə n 'der ə l i '•••••
sedentarily	'sed ə nt̃ ə r ə l i 'sed ə n ter ə l i, -ɪ li, ,••'•••; §sɪ 'dent̃, sə- ,sed ə n 'ter ə l i
semicolon	'sem i 'kəʊl ən -ɒn, '••,•• 'sem i ,kəʊl ən
Serapis	'ser ə p ɪs §-əs sə 'reɪp-

Sergei	'sɛə dʒɪ 'sɜːg-, •• ser 'dʒɪ
Seurat	'sɜːr ə sʊ 'rɑː
sextuple	'seks tʃʊp ə l -jəp-; sek 'stjuːp- sek 'stuːp ə l -'stɒp-, -'stɒp-; 'seks tʃəp-
sextuplet	'seks tʃʊp lət seks 'tjuːp-, §-'tɒp-, -lɪt, -let sek 'stɒp- -'stuːp-, -'stjuːp-; 'seks tʃəp-
shepherdess	'ʃep ə 'des '•••, -dɪs 'ʃep ə rd əs
shish kebab	'ʃɪ kə 'bæb ʃiːf-, -kɪ-, '••• 'ʃɪ kə bɑːb
Simenon	'siːm ə nɔ̃ 'sɪm-, -nɒn 'siːm ə 'nɔːn -'noʊn, -'nɑːn
Singapore	'sɪŋ ə 'pɔː ◀ -gə-, '••• 'sɪŋ gə pɔːr -ə-, -pɔʊr
sjambok	'ʃæm bɒk -bɒk ʃæm 'bɑːk -'bɒk
soi-disant	'swɑː 'diːz ɔ̃ ◀ -diː 'zɔ̃ -diː 'zɑːn
soigne, soigné, soignee, soignée	'swɑːn dʒɪ ••• swɑːn 'dʒɪ
soiree, soirée	'swɑːr ɪ swɑː 'rɪ
sojourner	'sɔdʒ ə n ə 'sɒdʒ-, -ʒɪn- sɔʊ 'dʒɜːn ə r '•••
solitaire	'sɒl ɪ 'teə -ə-, '••• 'sɑːl ə ter -tær
solitarily	'sɒl ə 'tær ə l ɪ '•••, -ɪ l ɪ; '•••teə -ə 'sɑːl ə 'ter ə l ɪ
solvate <i>verb</i>	sɒl 'v ɪ t 'sɒlv ɪ t 'sɑːlv ɪ t
somatotype	'səʊm ə t ə ʊ taɪp sə ʊ 'mæt- sə 'mæ t ʃ ə - 'səʊm ə t ʃ ə -
sommelier	sə 'mel i ə sɒ-, -ɪ; sɒm ə l 'dʒɪ, sɒm-, '••• sɒm ə l 'dʒɪ
sonorous	'sɒn ə r ə s sə 'nɔːr- sə 'nɔːr ə s -'nɔʊr-; 'sɑːn ə r-
soufflé	'suːf l ɛ su 'fl ɛ
spectate	spek 't ɪ t 'spekt ɪ t 'spekt ɪ t
spectator, S~	spek 't ɛ t ə 'spekt ɪ t ə 'spekt ɪ t ər
spinet	sprɪ 'net §spə-; 'spɪn ɪ t, -ɪ t, 'spɪn ɪ t
spot-check	'spɒt 'tʃek '••• 'spɔːt tʃek
spread-eagle	(,) sprɛd 'iːg ə l 'sprɛd 'iːg ə l
stage-manage	'steɪdʒ 'mæn ɪ dʒ '••• 'steɪdʒ 'mæn ɪ dʒ
stagnate	(,) stæg 'neɪt '••• 'stæg neɪt
stalactite	'stæl ə k taɪt stə 'lækt aɪt
stalagmite	'stæl ə g maɪt stə 'læg-
star-apple	'stɑːr 'æp ə l '••• 'stɑːr 'æp ə l
star-spangled	'stɑːr 'spæŋ g ə ld '••• 'stɑːr 'spæŋ g ə ld
Stendhal	'stɒnd ə l sten 'dɑːl
stewardess	'stjuː ə 'des → 'stjuː ə '•••, ə dɪs, §-ə dəs 'stuː ə rd əs
St Bernard	s ə n t 'bɜːn ə d → s ə m- 'seɪnt b ər 'nɑːrd
St Malo	sæ 'mɑːl əʊ sæn-, s ə nt- 'sæn mɑː 'ləʊ
stigmata	'stɪg mə t ə stɪg 'mɑːt ə stɪg 'mɑː t ʃ ə 'stɪg mə t ʃ ə
Stonehenge	'stəʊn 'hen dʒ 'stəʊn hen dʒ
striated	'straɪ 'ɪ t ɪ d -əd 'straɪ ɪ t ʃ ə d
strip-search	'striːp 'sɜːtʃ '••• 'striːp sɜːtʃ
subaltern	'sʌb ə lt ə n sə 'bɔːlt ə rn -'bɑːlt-
subcompact	'sʌb kəm 'pækt ◀ §-kəm-; -'kəm pækt (,) sʌb 'kɑːm pækt
subcontractor	'sʌb kən 'trækt ə §-kən-, '•••, •••; 'sʌb 'kɒn trækt ə



submarine *noun, adjective* 'sʌb 'kɑ:n trækt ə r ' •••, •kən' ••

submariner (,) 'sʌb 'mæ rɪ n ə -ən-

substantive *adjective* 'sʌb 'stæntɪ v §sʌb-;

'sʌb stənt-

|| 'sʌb stəntɪ v

Suchard *trademark* 'su:ʃɑ:d -ɑ: || su 'ʃɑ:r d

Suez 'su: ɪ z 'sju: ɪ

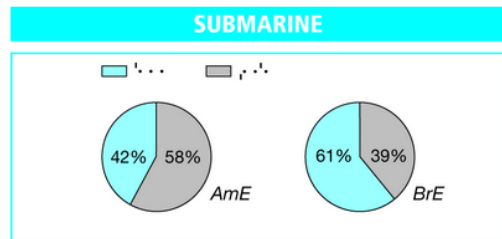
|| ,su: 'ez 'su: ez

summarily 'sʌm ə r ə lɪ -ɪl-; sə 'mer- || sə 'mer ə lɪ

supplicatory 'sʌp lɪ 'keɪ t ə rɪ ◀ ' •••-; 'sʌp lɪ k ə t ə rɪ

|| 'sʌp lɪ k ə t ɔ: rɪ -tɔ: rɪ

Surinam, Suriname 'sʊərɪ 'næm ,sɜ:ər-, -ə-; ' ••• || 'sʊr ə nɑ:m -næm



T

tamandua 'tæm ən 'du: ə || tə 'mænd u ə •••'ɑ:

Tanguy 'tæŋ gi || tɑ:n 'gi:

taramasalata, tamosalata 'tær əm ə sə 'la:t ə tə ,rɑ:m-, tə 'ræm-

|| 'tɑ:r əm ə sə ,la: t ə , •••' ••

Teilhard de Chardin 'teɪɑ: də 'ʃɑ:d æn •••-, •,ʃɑ:-, -ʃɑ: 'dæ || teɪ ,ʃɑ:r də ʃɑ:r 'dæ n

temporarily 'temp ə r ə r ə lɪ -ɪlɪ; ,temp ə 'rer-, -'reər-; 'temp r ə lɪ

|| ,temp ə 'rer-

tergivers|ate 'tɜ:dʒɪ vɜ:s |ert -və s|ert

|| tɜ: 'dʒɪ v ə r s|ert -'gɪv-; tɜ:dʒ ə 'vɜ:s |ert

testator te 'stet ə || 'test et ɹ ə r te 'steɪ t ə r

thanksgiving, T~ 'θæŋ k s ,gɪv ɪŋ , •••

|| θæŋ k s 'gɪv ɪŋ , •••

Tigray, Tigre, Tigré 'tɪg reɪ || ti: 'greɪ

Tissot 'ti: s əv || ti: 'sɔv

titrate 'taɪ 'tr|ert tɪ-; 'taɪ tr |ert

|| 'taɪ tr |ert

tiramisu 'tɪr ə mɪ 'su:

|| -ə 'mi: su:

toffee-nosed 'tɒf i nəʊz d , •••' •• || ,tɑ: fɪ 'nəʊz d ◀ ,tɒ: f-

tonneau 'tɒn əv || tə 'nəʊ 'tɑ:n əv

top-heavy 'tɒp 'hev |i || 'tɑ:p ,hev i

Tortelier tɔ: 'tel i eɪ || ,tɔ: r t el 'jeɪ

touche, touché 'tu: ʃ eɪ || tu: 'ʃ eɪ

toupee, toupée 'tu: p eɪ ,tu: 'peɪ || tu: 'peɪ

tournedos 'tʊən ə d əʊ 'tɔ:n-, 'tɜ:n- || ,tɔ: r n ə 'd əʊ

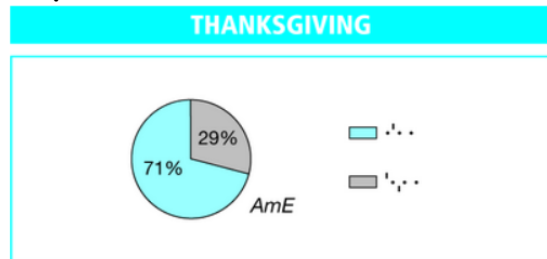
trachea 'trə 'ki: ə 'treɪ k i ə || 'treɪ k i ə

transference 'træn t s f ə r ə n t s 'trɑ:n t s-; (,) træn t s 'fɜ: r ə n t s,

(,) trɑ:n t s-, træn t s-

|| træn t s 'fɜ: ə n t s '•f ə r ə

transmigrate 'trænz maɪ 'g|rert ,trɑ:nz-, ,træn t s-, ,trɑ:n t s-



|| ,træn t s 'mæŋ |reɪt ,trænz-, '•,••
 Transvaal 'trænz vɑ:l 'trɑ:nz-, 'træn t s-, 'trɑ:n t s-, '••
 || ,træn t s 'vɑ:l ,trænz- —*locally also* ,•'fɑ:l
 Travancore 'træv ə n 'kɔ: →- ə ŋ- || 'træv ə n kɔ:r -koʊr
 trousseau 'tru:s əʊ tru: 'səʊ || tru: 'səʊ 'tru:s əʊ
 Trudeau 'tru:d əʊ || tru: 'dɔʊ
 Truffaut 'trʊf əʊ 'tru:f- || tru 'fəʊ
 truncate trʌŋ 'kɛɪt 'trʌŋ |k ɛɪt || 'trʌŋ |k ɛɪt 'trʌn |k ɛɪt

U

underscore *verb* ,ʌnd ə 'skɔ: '••• || 'ʌnd ə r skɔ:r -skoʊr
 unnecessarily ʌn 'nes əs ə r ə l i ,ʌn-, -'•ɪs-, ɪ li; ,ʌn ,nes ə 'ser ə l i, ʌn,•-, -
 ɪ'•-, -ɪ li || ,ʌn ,nes ə 'ser ə l i
 unquote ,ʌn 'kwəʊt → ,ʌŋ-, -'kəʊt || 'ʌn kwəʊt
 umbilicus ʌm 'bɪl ɪk əs -ək-; ,ʌm bɪ 'laɪk əs, -bə-
 upsilon ju:p 'saɪl ən u:p-, ʊp-, -ɒn; 'ju:ps ɪl ən, 'ʌps-, -ɒn
 || 'u:ps ə lɑ:n 'ju:ps-, 'ʌps-, - ə l ən
 urinal ju ə 'raɪn ə l 'jʊər ɪn ə l, 'jɔ:r-, - ə n- || 'jʊər ə n ə l
 Uzbekistan ,ʊz bek ɪ 'stɑ:n ,ʌz-, -ə'•-, -'stæŋ || ʊz 'bek ə stæŋ -ɪ stæŋ

V

vacate və 'keɪt veɪ- || 'veɪk ɛɪt
 vaccine 'væks i:n -ɪn || væk 'sɪ:n
 vaginal və 'dʒaɪn ə l 'vædʒ ɪn ə l, - ə n- || 'vædʒ ə n ə l
 Valkyrie 'vælk ə r i -ɪr-, -ɪər-; væl 'kɪr i, -'kɪər-, -'kaɪ ə r- || væl 'kɪr i 'vælk ə r i
 Vanbrugh 'væn brə → 'væm- || væn 'bru:
 veloute, velouté və 'lu:t eɪ ve- || və ,lu: 'teɪ
 vermouth 'vɜ:m əθ -u:θ; və 'mu:θ, vɜ:- || v ə r 'mu:θ
 vibrate vaɪ 'b|rɛɪt || 'vaɪb |rɛɪt
 vibrator vaɪ 'breɪt ə || 'vaɪb reɪ t̩ ə r
 vibratory vaɪ 'breɪt ə r i 'vaɪb rət̩ ə r i || 'vaɪb rə tɔ:r i -toʊr i
 viola '*musical instrument*' vi 'əʊl ə vaɪ-; 'vi : ə l ə || vi 'əʊl ə
 virement 'vaɪ ə mənt 'vɪə mɔ̃ || 'vaɪ ə r mənt vɪr 'mɑ:n
 viscountess ,vaɪ kaʊn 'tes ◀ 'vaɪ kaʊnt ɪs, -əs || 'vaɪ kaʊn t̩ əs
 volatilize və 'læɪ t̩ laɪz vɔ-, vəʊ-, 'vɔl ət-, - ə laɪz, - ə l aɪz || 'vɑ:l ə t̩ ə l aɪz
 vol-au-vent 'vɔl ə vɔ̃ 'vəʊl-, -əʊ-, -vɒn, -vɒŋ, '••'• || ,vɔ:l əʊ 'vɑ:n ,vɑ:l-

voluntarily **ˌvɒl ə n 'ter ə li** -'tær-, -'tær-, ɪ li;
 'vɒl ə n t ə r ə li, -ɪ li
 || **ˌvɑːlə n 'ter ə li** -'tær-; '•••••
 Vouvray **'vuːv reɪ** || **vuː 'vreɪ**

W

wasp-waisted **ˌwɒsp 'weɪst ɪd** < -əd, '•, ••
 || **'wɑːsp ˌweɪst əd**

wastepaper **ˌweɪs t 'peɪp ə** '•, ••
 || **'weɪst ˌpeɪp ə r**

water-repellent **ˌwɔːt ə rɪ 'pel ə n t**
 -rə '•-, §-ri:'•-, '•••, ••
 || **'wɔː t ə r rɪ ˌpel ə n t** 'wɑː t ə -

water-resistant **ˌwɔːt ə rɪ 'zɪst ə n t**
 -rə '•-, §-ri:'•-, '•••, ••
 || **'wɔː t ə r rɪ ˌzɪst ə n t** 'wɑː t ə -

Watteau **'wɒt əʊ** || **wɑː 'təʊ**

weekend **ˌwiːk 'end** '•• || '••

weekender **ˌwiːk 'end ə** || **'wiːk end ə r**

whacko **ˌwæk 'əʊ** hwæk- || '•••

whereabouts *interrogative adverb* **ˌweə r ə 'baʊts** < ˌhweə r –
 || **'wer ə baʊts** 'hwer-, 'wær-, 'hwær-

whoopee *interjection* **wʊ 'piː** hʊ-, wuː- || **'wʊp i** 'hwɒp i; wʊ 'piː, hwʊ-, wuː-, hwuː-

wire-haired **ˌwaɪ ə 'heəd** < || **'waɪ ə r herd** -hærd

Witwatersrand **wɪt 'wɔːt əz rænd** '•-, -'wɑːt-, -rɑːnd, -rɒnt, -rɑːnt, '•, ••', •, '•••••
 || **'wɪt wɔː t ə rz** -'•wɑː t ə -

wonton **ˌwɒn 'tɒn** < '•• || **'wɑːn tɑːn**

working-class **ˌwɜːkɪŋ 'klɑːs** < §-'klæs || **'wɜːkɪŋ klæs**

world-weary **ˌwɜːld 'wiəri** |i < '•, •• || **'wɜːld ˌwiəri** |i

X

Ximenes **'zɪm ə niːz** -ɪ || **hɪ 'men ez**

x-ray, X-ray **'eks reɪ** '•, •

xylophonist **zai 'lɒf ə n ɪst** 'zɑɪ ə fəʊn-, §-æst || **'zɑɪ ə fəʊn əst**

Y

Yaounde, Yaoundé **ˌjɑː 'ʊnd eɪ** || **ˌjɑː ʊn 'deɪ**

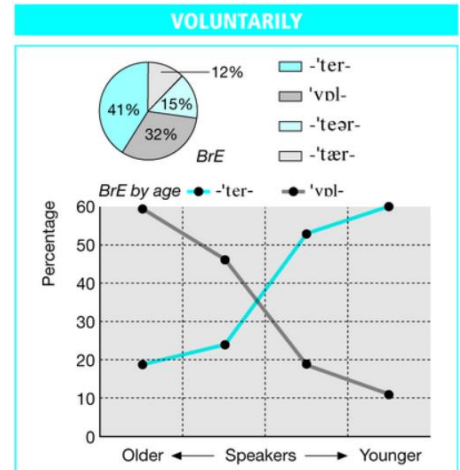
yoo-hoo **ˌjuː 'huː** '•• || **'juː huː**

Yugoslav **ˌjuːg ə ʊ slɑːv** '••', •• || **ˌjuːg ə ʊ 'slɑːv** < -'slæv

Z

Zermatt **'zɜː mæt** || **tser 'mɑːt**

Zoroaster **ˌzɒr ə ʊ 'æst ə** '••••• || **'zɒːr ə ʊ æst ə r** 'zɒːr-



7 Conclusion

This bachelor work consisted of theoretical and practical part. In the first part I focused on English stress in general – means of stressing an element in a word (loudness, pitch, quality, quantity) and the factors that influence stress assignment – structure of the word (whether the word is simple or complex), phonological structure (placement of long vowels, short vowels, consonants etc.), the number of syllables and part of speech.

The main theme of this work was lexical stress variability. We discussed two reasons for stress variation. First, when two stressed syllables appear next to each other which causes them to be separated by one (or more) unstressed syllables, e. g. *eight-teen* but *,eighteen 'years*. Second, when even native speakers simply do not agree on same stress placement.

There are few predispositions for a word to be stress-divergent. Frequency – because words that are not often used weaken our memory trace and therefore cannot properly assert itself. Length – because the more syllables a word has the more possible options there are, i. e. it is more likely to have variable stress. And type of the word – proper vs. common. Stress of names tend to be more vulnerable and therefore encouraging for stress-divergence. Another important aspect is origin of the word. Majority of stress-variable words are of French origin. There are also words that are of Russian or Dutch origin.

The two varieties (BE and AE) treat stress differently. AE seem to be more conservative and preserves pronunciation of the donor language, whereas BE is more progressive – certain words have been already domesticated.

Some words inherited variable stress due to affixation process. There are ten endings that induce stress-shift: *-able, -al, -ate, -ess, -ist, -ive, -ly, -or, -ory* and *-ary*. Certain prefixes also cause the word to be stress-divergent. Typically, when it introduces prominent semantic meaning, e. g. *submarine* ['sʌbməri:n] [,sʌbmə'ri:n] – marine that is below.

Another aspect that can induce stress-divergence is our perception of the word, i. e. what part of the word we consider to be prefix – root – suffix. For example, word *mayoral* ['meərəl] or [meɪ'ɔ:rəl] is interchangeably stressed on the first syllable or on

the second syllable. First type of pronuntiation was inherited from the base word *mayor* ['meə], whereas the second type of pronuntiation is stressed in that way, because there is the word *oral*. English speakers consider it to be the root, i. e. *mayoral* is not suffixed but prefixed derivative for them. (Tokar, 2017: 9)

Stress can be also an individual preference. Language is constantly evolving, and people prefer different pronuntiation overtime, i. e. stress can be dependent on age.

In the practical part of the work I was collecting stress-divergent items which brought expected results. Majority of words are of French origin. Most of them are stressed on the first syllable in BE and on the second syllable (or further to the right) in AE. Secondary stresses of BE are usually primary stresses of AE and vice versa. Unfortunately, their occurrence is not quantified therefore we cannot determine the frequency of pronuntiation.

The number of words which were affected by derivation was not very big. Generally, we can say that derivation has a very little effect on stress-divergence.

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