

Reverse English Dictionary



Reverse English Dictionary

Based on Phonological and
Morphological Principles

by

Gustav Muthmann

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Preface

In the study of languages the notion of 'reverse' seems to enjoy a special attractiveness. This has not only become apparent in the reverse alphabetical arrangement of words in Erasmus Alberus' *Novum dictionarii genus* from 1540 and later conceptions in the 19th and 20th centuries, but also, more recently, in a different interpretation of 'reverse' in *Bernstein's Reverse Dictionary* (1976). Here - contrary to conventional dictionaries which list words alphabetically and indicate their meanings - an array of meanings is listed alphabetically giving the word users may have in mind or of whose meaning they are not quite certain.

In any case, working out a dictionary of this or that kind is an interesting, but also rather absorbing task restricting other activities and even family life. So, I am very grateful to my dear wife Marianne who has always appreciated my work and who gave me many useful hints - and who did not take as a model the wife of Thomas Cooper, author of a Latin-English dictionary: *Thesaurus Linguae Romanae et Britannicae*, published in 1565. A hundred years later, John Aubray, in *Brief Lives*, recorded Cooper's sad fate:

'His wife ... was irreconcilably angry with him for sitting-up late at night, compiling his Dictionary ... When he had half-donne it, she had the opportunity to gett into his studie, tooke all his paines out in her lap, and threw it into the fire, and burnt it.' Aubray continues: 'Well, for all that, that good man had so great a zeale for the advancement of learning, that he began it again, and went through with it to that perfection that he hath left it to us, a most usefull worke.' (The New Encyclopaedia Britannica, Macropaedia, vol. V, p. 714, Chicago 1976)

My thanks go to many people who have encouraged me in my work: to the students who discussed with me details and difficulties of a reverse dictionary and who made many suggestions. I am grateful to my colleagues at the University of Siegen and to colleagues from other universities with whom I could reflect on the principles of reverse dictionaries, especially Herbert E. Wiegand of the University of Heidelberg, Arne Zettersten and Viggo H. Pedersen of the University of Copenhagen. Above all, I am greatly indebted to Bernd Kortmann, Verena Haser and Manfred Krug at the University of Freiburg for their help and advice, and in particular for their constructive comments.

This is a reference book for those pursuing English studies at every level and for those learning and teaching English as a second language and as a foreign language.

Gustav Muthmann

Introduction

1 What is a reverse dictionary and what is it used for?

Focussing on the endings rather than the beginnings of words and comparing similar word endings affords many fascinating insights into the structure and formation of English words. In reverse lists previously published, words are arranged in strictly alphabetical order, forming endless sequences. By contrast, the new Reverse Dictionary takes into account the structure and formation of words by grouping them in sections and subdivisions, for instance

- words with characteristic endings, eg *-ug*: *bug, dug, fug, snug*, etc;
- words with a certain suffix, eg *-ate*: *debate, placate, abdicate, designate*, etc; or *-ous*: *tremendous, jealous, ridiculous, nervous*, etc;
- different spelling-to-sound correspondences in word endings, eg in the suffix *-ate*: it is not only pronounced /-eɪt/ as in *late* or *annotate*, but also /-ɪt/ as in *senate* or *private*, or /-ət/ as in *climate, delicate* or *obstinate*;
- compounds with the same final element, eg *-room*: from *tearoom* to *playroom* in one group, then *broom, groom, mushroom*, etc;
- vowel change in many words, eg *branch, bench, inch, conch, lunch, haunch, lynch*; or *dazzle, embezzle, fizzle, nozzle, puzzle*.

These preliminary remarks highlight two important aspects of a reverse dictionary:

- (1) It is not the individual word which is of interest. Unlike in ordinary dictionaries, no details are given concerning the meaning of a word, of syntactic patterns, phrasal use, or its origin and etymology.
- (2) It is the main purpose of a reverse dictionary to reveal relations between words with regard to their formation, their suffixes, their final spelling and sound clusters - information which no other dictionary can give. Moreover a reverse dictionary does not merely present a survey of such features as are dealt with in relevant language

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descriptions; it also provides the complete set of relevant entries for a given example. This enables you to recognize the distribution of a particular phenomenon and may serve as the basis for a wide range of further investigations.

These aspects of a modern reverse dictionary will be considered more fully below. Before dealing with them we should have a quick glimpse at the history of reverse dictionaries.

2 A glimpse at the history of reverse dictionaries

The idea of arranging the vocabulary of a language in reverse order is not new. Some decades after the publication of the first books in printed letters a dictionary was published which followed this principle of organizing entries. It did not only enumerate a list of words but gave detailed information on their Latin equivalents, on their meaning and use and on synonyms. The editor, Erasmus Alberus, called his work '*a new one*': "*Novum dictionarii genus ...*" (published in 1540). It was also meant to serve as a rhyming dictionary. But for that purpose it was far too overloaded with encyclopaedic information. A similar work, although much smaller, was produced in 1570 by Peter Levins: *Manipulus Vocabulorum*. "This 'Handful of Vocables' was the first attempt at an English dictionary of rhymes. The contents are arranged in accordance with their terminations" (Mathews 1966: 13). Although there was a reprint of Alberus' book in 1565, dictionaries of progressive alphabetical order were preferred in the following centuries. It was only towards the end of the 19th century that reverse dictionaries were published again, now as simple collections of words: on collections of old Indian hymns (1873 and 1881), on the old Iranian language (1904), on the Russian language (1915 - as the first reverse dictionary of a modern language, compiled for the purpose of decoding military news), on Greek (1944). In the fifties and later numerous reverse dictionaries were published, for example on Rumanian (1957), Italian (1962), Egyptian (1963), French (1965), Hungarian (1969) and English (1971, edited by Martin Lehnert).

Apart from general reverse dictionaries numerous reverse word lists and indexes to single literary texts or to the whole literary work of an author were published. All this was made possible by modern computer technology.

In general, editors are rather reserved once it comes to outlining the purpose of reverse dictionaries. According to Lehnert (1971), they may prove useful for a variety of tasks, including the decoding of garbled texts and the study of word formation, especially suffixes and compounds. Furthermore, they offer ample material for exercises in vocabulary training and facilitate automatic translation (Lehnert 1971: 5). Finally, a reverse dictionary could even serve as a "lexicon of rhymes", or more specifically "eye-rhymes", ie word endings which have the same spelling but not the same sound.

Unfortunately, all dictionaries mentioned above have a major shortcoming: Since entries are almost mechanically arranged in strict alphabetical order, users are often unable to recognize their coherence. Thus, words ending in the same suffix, compounds

containing the same basic element and word endings which are spelt and pronounced alike are not taken into account. As a matter of fact, users of a reverse dictionary are not interested in the syntactic construction, the idiomatic use or the etymology of a single word. Rather, they are concerned with the various relations this word can enter into. For example a word may be grouped along with others on the basis of having the same ending or the same suffix. If it is a compound, it belongs to a class of words having the same base. By arranging the respective items in sequences which are not interrupted by different words or even distributed over many pages, a reverse dictionary allows you to identify such relations.

The central features of a modern reverse dictionary will be discussed in detail in the following sections. Particular emphasis will be placed on

- phonological aspects (see Chapter 3);
- the sequence of the entries (see Chapter 4 "The macro-structure of the dictionary ...");
- the information provided in the individual entry (see Chapter 5 "The micro-structure of the entries");
- the spelling-to-sound and sound-to-spelling correspondences (see Chapter 6).

3 Phonological aspects

Anybody studying a group of words with the same ending is often surprised to find that its pronunciation can be quite different from word to word, as we have seen in Chapter 1 in the case of the suffix *-ate*. Therefore a reverse dictionary should not only give the pronunciation of all headwords but also group them according to the spelling-to-sound correspondences of their endings. Take, for instance, words ending in the letter *-a*: In some of them *-a* corresponds to the phoneme /-ɑ:/: *fa*, *gaga*, *mama*, *spa*, etc. In the majority of words, however, final *-a* corresponds to the phoneme /-ə/: from *jellaba*, *amoeba*, *tuba* ... to *larva*, *plaza*, *pizza*. Or take a selection of words ending in the spelling cluster *-ough*:

in strict reverse alphabetical order:

<i>bough</i>	bəʊ
<i>cough</i>	kɒf
<i>dough</i>	dəʊ
<i>though</i>	ðəʊ
<i>lough</i>	lək
	ləx
<i>plough</i>	pləʊ
<i>enough</i>	ɪnʌf
<i>through</i>	θru:
<i>borough</i>	bʌrə
<i>trough</i>	trɒf
<i>tough</i>	tʌf

in an order considering the spelling-to-sound correspondences:

'bʌrə	<i>borough</i>
θru:	<i>through</i>
pləʊ	<i>plough</i>
bəʊ	<i>bough</i>
dəʊ	<i>dough</i>
ðəʊ	<i>though</i>
(lək) lək	<i>lough</i>
ɪnʌf	<i>enough</i>
tʌf	<i>tough</i>
kɒf	<i>cough</i>
trɒf	<i>trough</i>
(lək) lək	<i>lough</i>

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It is evident that in the reverse dictionary the sequence and grouping of entries must be determined by the spelling-to-sound correspondences. As to the sequence of phonemes it is recommendable to stick to the International Phonetic Alphabet laid down by the International Phonetic Association (IPA). It divides the phonemes into two main groups: vowels and consonants.

3.1 Vowels

Received Pronunciation (as the British standard accent) is generally described as having

- five long vowels:

i: ɑ: ɔ: u: ɜ:
see father saw soon bird;

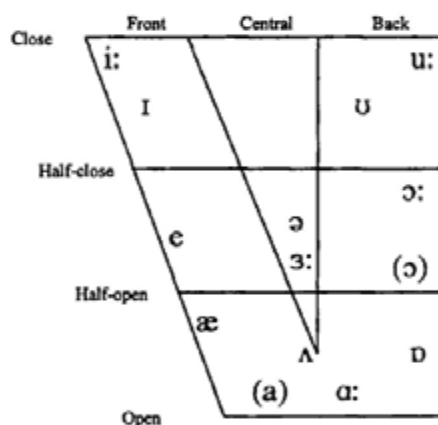
- seven short vowels:

ɪ e æ ɒ ʊ ʌ ə
bit get cat got put cup comma;

- eight diphthongs:

eɪ aɪ ɔɪ aʊ əʊ ɪə eə ʊə
say by boy now go beer pair sure.

The twelve vowels can be arranged in a Cardinal Vowel quadrilateral:



The points at which the phonemes are located are not rigidly fixed. The quadrilateral merely represents the areas which indicate the typical pronunciation of vowels. One should be aware that the pronunciation of a language is constantly changing. For example, the length of long vowels and diphthongs is often more or less reduced.

In a reverse dictionary which considers the spelling-to-sound correspondences in grouping words of the same graphemic endings it is necessary to fix the sequence of the phonemes (cf the words above ending in *-ough*). Most phoneticians resort to the Cardinal Vowel quadrilateral going from close front vowel phoneme /i:/ to open central /ɑ:/ and further to close back /u:/, adding central half-close /ɜ:/. Some phoneticians

reserve a separate sequence for short vowels and diphthongs. Others incorporate long and short vowels in one sequence, which may be more convenient for the users (cf Lewis 1972; Quirk et al 1985; Wynn 1987; OALD 1995): /i: - ɪ - e - æ - ʌ - ɑ: - ɒ - ɔ: - ʊ - u: - ʌ - ɜ: - ə/.

The diphthongs can be attached to the corresponding vowels according to their first elements:

to /ɪ/: /ɪə/,
 to /e/: /eɪ/ and /eə/,
 to /ɑ:/: /aɪ/ and /aʊ/,
 to /ʊ/: /ʊə/,
 to /ə/: /əʊ/,
 to /ɒ/: /ɔɪ/.

The sequence of vowels and diphthongs is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Vowels and diphthongs

/i:/	see	/eə/	hair	/ɒ/	got	/u:/	too
/ɪ/	sit	/æ/	hat	/ɔɪ/	join	/ʌ/	cup
/ɪə/	near	/aɪ/	fine	/ɔ:/	saw	/ɜ:/	fur
/e/	ten	/aʊ/	now	/ʊ/	put	/ə/	ago
/eɪ/	play	/ɑ: /	arm	/ʊə/	sure	/əʊ/	home

3.2 Consonants

The English consonants can be classified in table form, partly in pairs of voiceless and voiced sounds.

Table 2. Consonants

	Bilabial	Labio-Dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-Alveolar	Palato-Alveolar	Velar	Glottal
Plosives	p, b			t, d			k, g	
Fricatives		f, v	θ, ð	s, z		ʃ, ʒ	(x)	h
Nasals	m			n			ŋ	
	w			l	r	j		

The four consonants in the last line can be classified in various ways. Sometimes they are grouped as approximants (eg Jones 1997: X), and sometimes /l/ is classified as lateral, /r/ as trill (IPA 1989). Alternatively, /l/ and /r/ may be classified as liquids (Carnie 1994: XXIII). Many scholars regard /w/ and /j/ as approximants, ie semi-consonants. The latter term implies that they cannot have the function of nucleus in a

syllable, but can only precede a nucleus, eg /w/ in *quote* /kwəʊt/, /j/ in *annual* /'ænjʊəl/. For this reason, they are also called semi-vowels (Carnie 1994: XXIII). This has to be taken into account if one attends to the reverse sequence of vowels (cf Chapter 3.3).

The letter *u* preceded by *g* or *q* can either correspond to the sound /w/ or be 'mute', cf *sanguine* /'sæŋgwɪn/ and *languor* /'læŋgə(r)/, *banquet* /'bæŋkwɪt/ and *briquet* /brɪ'ket/.

Linking /r/: In non-rhotic accents like RP, ie accents with a word-final and preconsonantal /r/, words ending in a vowel with a following *r* in the spelling usually have a link with /r/ before another word beginning with a vowel, especially within the same sense-group, eg *far off*, *pour out*, *here and there*, *car owner*. This potential link is shown by round brackets: (r). In American English, /r/ is always pronounced.

The consonant /x/ is optional and is used only in the pronunciation of Scottish English words, eg *loch*, *lough* (/lɒx/ or /lɒk/), and in the exclamation *ugh* (/ʊx/ or /əx/).

3.3 The sequence of vowels and consonants in the reverse dictionary

As outlined above, it forms part of the principles of this dictionary that words ending in the same string of letters and corresponding to a certain phoneme or string of phonemes are assigned to one group and separated from other groups of words (cf the ending *-ough* and its correspondences in the beginning of Chapter 3). Hence phonemes and strings of phonemes should be arranged in a generally accepted sequence: vowels should precede consonants and both should be arranged according to the principles discussed in the preceding paragraphs. This also involves arranging phoneme strings from right to left, in parallel with the reverse order of graphemes adopted, eg /-aʊ/ (*plough*) before /-əʊ/ (*bough*, *dough*). Given a reverse order of phonemes, the approximants /w/ and /j/ should not be placed at the end of the consonant sequence, since they occupy a position between vowels and consonants. Rather, they should be grouped together with vowel phonemes. Approximants always precede a vowel or diphthong. In conjunction with these vowels or diphthongs they form strings of their own, often with a special sound quality, eg *scamp* /skæmp/ - *swamp* /swɒmp/, *sharp* /ʃɑ:p/ - *warp* /wɔ:p/, *ours* /aʊəz/ - *yours* /jɔ:z/. Therefore word endings with a preceding approximant constitute a separate subdivision (cf Chapter 4.3). Table 3 shows all the phonemes in reverse order.

Table 3. Vowels and consonants in reverse order
 (Where the phoneme is not a final element the word is put in parentheses)

Vowels, diphthongs, and semi-vowels							
/-i:/	see	/-æ-/	(hat)	/-əʊ/	go	/-eə/	yeah
/-ɪ/	adobi	/-ɑ:/	mama	/-u:/	too	/-ʊə/	vacua
/-eɪ/	play	/-ɒ-/	(got)	/-ʌ-/	(cup)	/-w-/	(swamp)
/-aɪ/	cry	/-ɔ:/	saw	/-ɜ:/	fur	/-j-/	(annual)
/-ɔɪ/	boy	/-ʊ/	onto	/-ə/	sofa		
/-e-/	(ten)	/-aʊ/	now	/-rə/	malaria		
Consonants							
/-p/	cup	/-f/	golf	/-ʃ/	fish	/-m/	jam
/-b/	job	/-v/	derv	/-tʃ/	rich	/-n/	ten
/-t/	cat	/-θ/	bath	/-ʒ/	(garage)	/-ŋ/	sing
/-d/	bad	/-ð/	with	/-dʒ/	(age)	/-l/	signal
/-k/	public	/-s/	gas	/-x/	loch	/-r/	AE car
/-g/	big	/-z/	az	/-h/	(hair)		

3.4 Received Pronunciation

There are many varieties of English sounds, not only outside Great Britain, but even within the British Isles themselves. Nevertheless one type of pronunciation is acknowledged as '*Standard English*'. It is the accent generally accepted as typical of educated speakers of British English and commonly used in broadcasting and the teaching of English as a foreign language (EFL). This accent is known as *RP* (Received Pronunciation). It should be noted that today *RP* is defined in a broader way than was customary in the first half of the 20th century. *RP* is more or less supranational and is used - with certain modifications - in most English speaking countries (Ireland, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, etc). In this dictionary the abbreviation *BE* will be used instead of *RP*.

3.5 General American English (*AE*)

'*American English*' or '*General American*' is spoken by the majority of Americans who do not have a noticeable regional accent. '*General American*' is not as tightly codified as *RP* since it represents a group of closely related accents in the West and Midwest of the United States. There is, for instance, considerable variation in the pronunciation of vowels. Many Americans (as well as books on American pronunciation) distinguish

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/ɔ:/ as in *north*,
/ɑ:/ as in *lot*,
/o:/ as in *thought* (cf Wells 1990: XIV).

But many speakers do not make an appreciable difference between these qualities. Jones 1997 often has two pronunciations, cf

bought AE /bɔ:t, bɔ:t/,
fog AE /fɑ:g, fɔ:g/,
gong AE /gɑ:ŋ, gɔ:ŋ/.

Other dictionaries, especially those for EFL (English as a foreign language) only use one symbol in all these cases, /ɔ:/ or /ɑ:/ or /o:/, and they do not mark *AE* variants in every case, assuming that the user knows about the variant. In this dictionary we will use /ɔ:/ to cover the three possible variant pronunciations /ɔ:, ɑ:, o:/.

There is a further problem concerning how to represent the diphthong in words like *note*, *home*, etc. In recent years the preferred transcription for the *BE* diphthong has been /əʊ/, whereas for the *AE* diphthong many books use /ou/ to indicate a rounded initial vowel. The users should note that we will not indicate this variant in every case.

A special characteristic of American pronunciation is the flapping of /t/ in words such as *better* and *pretty*. This is not indicated by a special diacritic symbol. Another feature is the presence of postvocalic /r/ as in *learner* /'lɜ:mər/. This is not indicated in every individual case.

In this dictionary the abbreviation *AE* will be used instead of *GA*.

3.6 Vowels in unstressed syllables

Vowels in unstressed syllables are often reduced or even omitted, especially in the middle of words ('*vowel reduction*'), eg

medicine /'medɪsən, 'medɪsn, 'medsɪn, 'medsən, 'medsn/;
phonetician /fəʊnɪ'tɪʃən, fəʊnɪ'tɪʃn/;
dexterous /'dekstərəs, 'dekstrəs/.

As the presence or absence of reduction depends on the type of connected speech and on the individual usage, it is sometimes difficult to state a standard pronunciation. Dictionaries are not consistent in this respect. Some of them list variants, especially of /ɪ/ and /ə/, while others cite a single form. Since it is impossible to enumerate all possible variants in separate entries, the more common form will be given, as is standard practice in modern dictionaries of pronunciation. For certain word endings the users are advised to take a look at an alternative pronunciation.

3.7 Syllabic consonants

Syllabic consonants are placed at the end of words and are assigned the value of a syllable. In English they frequently replace sequences of vowel plus consonant, especially in words ending in *-l* and *-n*, eg

-al	<i>local</i>	/ləʊkl/;	-ian	<i>musician</i>	/mjuːzɪfn/;
-ial	<i>special</i>	/speʃl/;	-en	<i>garden</i>	/gɑːdn/;
-el	<i>parcel</i>	/pɑːsl/;	-in	<i>raisin</i>	/reɪzn/;
-ul	<i>consul</i>	/kɒnsəl/;	-ain	<i>certain</i>	/sɜːtɪn/;
-an	<i>orphan</i>	/ɔːfn/;	-on	<i>button</i>	/bʌtn/;
-ean	<i>ocean</i>	/əʊʃn/;	-ion	<i>fashion</i>	/fæʃn/.

Dictionaries are not unanimous in these cases. They often cite a variant containing a preceding schwa vowel (/ə/), eg *local* /ləʊkl, 'ləʊkəl/. In some words the vowel-plus-consonant sequence is even preferable, eg *signal* /ˈsɪgnəl/, *barrel* /ˈbærəl/, *golden* /ˈgəʊldən/, *common* /ˈkɒmən/, *villain* /ˈvɪlən/. We give the more common form asking readers to check the alternative as well.

In phonetics, syllabic consonants are marked by a small vertical stroke below the phoneme symbol /l, n, ŋ/. As it is often unclear whether a consonant is syllabic or not (cf Jones 1997: XIV), we have generally omitted the marking.

3.8 Non-English sounds

A characteristic feature of the English pronunciation in the the second half of the 20th century has been the increasing tendency to adopt presumed foreign sound values in words of obviously non-English origin. Take, for example, the pronunciation of French nasalized vowels in words such as

vin rouge /væ̃(ŋ) 'ruːʒ/;
restaurant /restərɔ̃ː(ŋ), -rɑ̃ː(ŋ)/;
bon marché /bɔ̃ː(ŋ) mɑː'ʃeɪ/.

But English speakers do not get very close to the French nasal vowels and the adoption of nasalization is not uniform. Thus, dictionaries transcribe the last syllable in *rapprochement* as /-ɑ̃/, /-ãː/, /-ɔ̃/ or /-ɔ̃ː/, and some add optional /-ŋ/. Furthermore, they often list the unnasalized form as well, eg /væn 'ruːʒ, 'restərɑːŋ, 'restrɒnt/. In some cases, only the unnasalized form is given, eg *bonmot* /bɒn 'məʊ/, *pompom* /pɒmpɒm/. Vowels which may be nasalized mainly occur at the end of words, cf words ending in *-anc*, *-an*, *-on*, *-ant*, *-ent*, etc.

3.9 Function words

Some function words (pronouns, auxiliary verbs) occur in a strong form and in connected speech in a weak or contracted form, eg

<i>a</i>	/eɪ - ə/;
<i>but</i>	/bʌt - bət/;
<i>can</i>	/kæn - kən/;
<i>could</i>	/kʊd - kəd/;
<i>I am/I'm</i>	/aɪ æm - aɪm/;
<i>they have/they've</i>	/ðeɪ hæv - ðeɪv/.

As the weak and the contracted forms are the ones normally used, these two forms also have an entry in the dictionary.

3.10 Stress patterns

For quite a lot of words stress varies depending on the grammatical word class they belong to, eg *object* n /'ɒbdʒɪkt/, *object* v /əb'dʒekt/. Different stress patterns are indicated even if a given stress pattern is not exclusively associated with a particular part of speech, eg *transport* n, v /'trænsɜ:pɔ:t, træn'spɜ:t/.

4 The macro-structure of the dictionary

Users of a reverse dictionary are not concerned with individual words, their meaning, spelling, pronunciation or syntactic and idiomatic use (information about these aspects of linguistic items can be found in a normal alphabetic dictionary). Instead, they focus attention on neighbouring words of the same ending, the same suffix, the same basic element in compound words, etc. For this purpose some aspects have to be discussed concerning the sequence of words and their grouping in sections and subdivisions.

4.1 Arranging words in **reverse order** means that the entries are not listed according to their spelling from left to right, but from right to left. In other words, the dictionary starts with entries ending in *-a* (*fa, gaga, mama, etc*), and ends with entries ending in *-z* (*quartz, kibbutz, jazz, fuzz*). Thus, we have 26 *main divisions* according to the final letters of the entries.

4.2 Within these 26 main divisions the entries are arranged according to the following principles:

- The single letter and alphabetisms pronounced letter by letter belong to the first section.

- Words where the final letter corresponds to a single phoneme or a string of phonemes form one or more sections, respectively.
- A further section comprises words where the final letter has no sound correspondence.
- Words where not a single letter but a string of letters corresponds to a phoneme (or a string of phonemes) are listed in a separate section.
- There may be some words which belong in neither of the above categories: short forms which are merely 'written abbreviations' and show no direct letter-to-sound correspondences, but are pronounced like the full form of the word. They are grouped in a further section.

4.2.1 How are the five points applied, for instance, to words ending in *-e*?

The principles sketched above suggest the following ordering of these words:

- (1) *e* spelt as a single letter (/i:/), and alphabetisms pronounced letter by letter, eg *PE* /pi: 'i:/ (*physical education*).
- (2) A section of words where final *-e* after a consonant letter corresponds to different vowel phonemes:
 - to /-i:/ (eg *she* /ʃi:/),
 - to /-ɪ/ (eg *adobe* /ə'dəʊbɪ/),
 - to /-eɪ/ (eg *vivace* /vɪ'vɑ:tʃeɪ/),
 - to /ə/ (eg *the* /ðə/).
- (3) Words where final *-e* after a consonant letter has no sound correspondence ('mute' *-e*): from *babe* /beɪb/ to *breathalyze* /'breðəlaɪz/.
- (4) Words where not the single letter *-e* but a **string of letters** with final *-e* corresponds to a phoneme or diphthong:

<i>-ae</i>	/-i:/	<i>amoebae</i> /ə'mi:bi:/, ...;
<i>-ee</i>	/-ɪ/	<i>tree</i> /tri:/, ...;
<i>-ée</i>	/-eɪ/	<i>matinée</i> /mætɪneɪ/, ...;
<i>-ie</i>	/-i:/	<i>specie</i> /'spi:ʃi:/, ...;
<i>-oe</i>	/-əʊ/	<i>oboe</i> /əʊbəʊ/, ...;
<i>-ue</i>	/-u:/	<i>blue</i> /blu:/, ...;
<i>-we</i>	/-wi:/	<i>we</i> /wi:/, ...;
<i>-ye</i>	/-aɪ/	<i>goodbye</i> /gʊd'baɪ/, ...
- (5) Short forms which are merely written abbreviations and have no direct sound correspondence, but are pronounced in the full form of the word (cf paragraph 4.4), eg *Mme*, pronounced /mə'dɑ:m/.
- (6) The final section includes all words where the final letter *-e* has a *diacritic mark*, *-é* (acute):

<i>-é</i>	/-ɪ/	<i>saké</i> /sɑ:kɪ/, ...;
<i>-é</i>	/-eɪ/	<i>cliché</i> /'kli:ʃeɪ/, ...

4.2.2 How are the sequence rules (as shown in paragraph 4.2.1) applied to final consonant letters, for instance to words ending in *-b*?

- (1) *b* spelt as a single letter (/bi:/), and alphabetisms pronounced letter by letter, eg *MB* /em 'bi:/ (*Bachelor of Medicine*);
- (2) words ending in *-b* pronounced /-b/:

<i>-b</i>	/-b/	<i>cab</i> /cæb/, ...;
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- (3) words ending in *-b* without phonemic correspondence /-/:
 -b /ɪ/ *lamb* /læm/, ...;
- (4) a word where the final consonant letter is doubled (*-bb*), but corresponds to the single phoneme /-b/:
 -bb /ɪb/ *ebb* /ɛb/;
- (5) a short form ending in *-b* which has no direct spelling-to-sound correspondence:
 lb /paʊnd/ (*libra*).

Introductory surveys of the sections can be found at the head of each of the 26 main divisions.

4.2.3 The order of words observes the principles outlined above of arranging monographs and digraphs in a sequence (cf Chapter 4.2.1 paragraphs (2), (3) and (4). Take, for example, vowel letters preceding the final consonant letter *-t*:

<i>-at</i>	/-æt/	<i>cat</i> /kæt/;
<i>-at</i>	/-ət/	<i>carat</i> /kærət/;
<i>-eat</i>	/-i:t/	<i>beat</i> /bi:t/;
<i>-eat</i>	/-eɪt/	<i>great</i> /greɪt/;
<i>-eat</i>	/-eʊt/	<i>threat</i> /θreɪt/;
<i>-eat</i>	/-ɪət/	<i>caveat</i> /kævɪət/;
<i>-what</i>	/-wɒt/	<i>what</i> /wɒt/;
<i>-iat</i>	/-ət/	<i>secretariat</i> /sekɪrətɪərɪət/;
<i>-oat</i>	/-əʊt/	<i>boat</i> /bəʊt/.

The consonant letters *s*, *t* and *z* preceding the ending *-iness* further illustrate this principle:

<i>greasiness</i>	/ˈɡriːsɪnəs/	First, voiceless /s/ before the ending <i>-iness</i> ;
<i>uneasiness</i>	/ʌnˈiːzɪnəs/	then, voiced /z/ (cf Table 3 in Chapter 3.3);
<i>glossiness</i>	/ˈɡlɒsɪnəs/	then, doubling of the letter <i>s</i> ;
<i>craftiness</i>	/ˈkrɑːftɪnəs/	then, the letter <i>t</i> , following the letter <i>s</i> according to the alphabet and corresponding to the phoneme /t/;
<i>cattiness</i>	/ˈkæɪtɪnəs/	then, doubling of the letter <i>tt</i> , corresponding to the single phoneme /t/ (cf Chapter 4.2.2);
<i>prettiness</i>	/ˈprɪtɪnəs/	note that /tt/ precedes /ɪt/ (cf Table 3 in Chapter 3.3);
<i>pettiness</i>	/ˈpetɪnəs/	
<i>laziness</i>	/ˈleɪzɪnəs/	then, the letter <i>z</i> , corresponding to the phoneme /z/;
<i>dizziness</i>	/ˈdɪzɪnəs/	then, doubling of the letter <i>zz</i> , corresponding to the single phoneme /z/;
<i>business</i>	/ˈbɪznəs/	finally words ending in <i>-iness</i> where the letter <i>i</i> has no letter-to-sound correspondence.

4.3 Within the 26 main divisions of the dictionary the spelling-to-sound correspondences, as shown in Chapter 4.2, produce smaller or larger *subdivisions* of words. There are two basic criteria for subdivisions:

(1) Concerning words ending in the same vowel letter:

Words ending in the same vowel letter (or string of vowel letters) and corresponding to the same vowel phoneme (or string of vowel phonemes) form a subdivision (cf Chapter 4.2.1). Examples include

-e	/-i:/	<i>be</i> /bi:/, <i>she</i> /ʃi:/, etc;
-e	/-ʌ/	<i>adobe</i> /ə'dəʊbi/, <i>apostrophe</i> /ə'pɒstrəfi/, etc;
-e	/-eɪ/	<i>vivace</i> /vɪ'vɑ:tʃeɪ/, <i>padre</i> /'pɑ:dreɪ/, etc;
-e	/-ə/	<i>tilde</i> /'tɪldə/, <i>the</i> /ðə/, etc;
-ae	/-i:/	<i>amoebae</i> /ə'mi:bi:/, <i>formulae</i> /'fɔ:mjəli:/, etc;
-ee	/-i:/	<i>bee</i> /bi:/, <i>tree</i> /tri:/, etc;
-oe	/-əʊ/	<i>oboe</i> /əʊ'boʊ/, <i>doe</i> /dʊ/, etc;
-ue	/-u:/	<i>blue</i> /blu:/, <i>clue</i> /klu:/, etc.

(2) Concerning words ending in the same consonant letter:

Words ending in the same consonant letter which corresponds to the same consonant phoneme, preceded by the same vowel letter which corresponds to the same vowel phoneme, form a subdivision. Some examples are given below (cf Chapter 4.2.3):

-at	/-æt/	<i>bat</i> /bæt/, <i>cat</i> /kæt/, etc;
-at	/-ət/	<i>ducat</i> /'dʌkət/, <i>carat</i> /'kærət/, etc.

This rule also applies to a string of consonant letters or a string of vowel letters corresponding to the same phoneme or string of phonemes, eg

-eat	/-i:t/	<i>beat</i> /bi:t/, <i>feat</i> /fi:t/, etc;
-eat	/-eɪt/	<i>great</i> /greɪt/;
-oat	/-əʊt/	<i>boat</i> /bəʊt/, <i>coat</i> /kəʊt/, etc;
-uat	/-wəʊt/	<i>squat</i> /skwəʊt/;
-act	/-ækt/	<i>act</i> /ækt/, <i>fact</i> /fækt/, etc;
-elft	/-elft/	<i>delft</i> /delft/;
-easant	/-eɪznt/	<i>pleasant</i> /'pleɪznt/, <i>peasant</i> /'peɪznt/, etc;
-udent	/-ju:dnt/	<i>student</i> /'stju:dnt/

The last three examples show that in some cases there may be an accumulation of consonant phonemes, which is a typical feature of word endings in English.

In the dictionary part subdivisions are headed by an indication of the phoneme (or string of phonemes) separated by a slash from the spelling string, eg

-æt/-at	
kæt	n cat
fæt	v,n,adj fat
...	...
-ət/-at	
ət	prep at
'kærət	n carat

-i:t/-eat	
i:t	eat
bi:t	beat
...	...

For a review of all the subdivisions of spelling-to-sound correspondences see "Appendix 1".

4.4 *Compounds* are grouped according to their final element (or head). All compounds relating to a particular item are grouped together, ie they are not interrupted by words which would normally intervene if a strict alphabetical order were adopted. The word *room*, for example, is linked with the whole sequence of compound words from *tearoom* to *playroom*, only then followed by *broom*, *groom*, *mushroom*, etc.

Compound words are either hyphenated, or spelt as single units, or spelt as separate words (eg *life-jacket*, *lifebelt*, *life insurance*). There are no strict rules for these modifications. As far as possible the spellings we give reflect common usage. In general we do not include compounds consisting of two or more separate words.

4.5 *Short forms* of words (acronyms, clippings, blends) are included if they are in common use. We have to consider five types:

- (1) Short forms made up from the initial letters of phrases and pronounced as sequences of letters (*alphabetisms*), eg *BA* /bi: 'eɪ/, *BBC* /bi: bi: 'si:/. These abbreviations are separately placed at the beginning of each main division: *BA* after the single letters *a*, *A*; *BBC* after the single letters *c*, *C*.
- (2) Short forms composed of single letters but pronounced as new words (*acronyms*), eg *UFO* /'ju:fəʊ/, *UNESCO* /u:'neskəʊ/.
- (3) Short forms derived by dropping one or more initial and/or final syllables of a word (*clippings*), eg *plane* /pleɪn/ (*aeroplane*), *hi-fi* /'haɪ faɪ/ (*high fidelity*).
- (4) Words formed by joining together part of one word with a part or the full form of another word (*blends*), eg

televiwer /telɪvju:ə(r)/ (*television* + *viewer*);
smog /smɒɡ/ (*smoke* + *fog*);
brunch /brʌntʃ/ (*breakfast* + *lunch*).

- (5) Short forms of words without direct sound correspondence, but pronounced in the full form of the word (*written abbreviations*), eg *etc* /et 'setərə/ (*et cetera*), *kw* /'kɪləʊwɒt/ (*kilowatt*). Short forms of this kind which have no direct spelling-to-sound correspondence form a group of their own placed at the end of each main division, eg *etc* at the end of *-c*, *kw* at the end of *-w*.

4.6 In order to keep the size of the dictionary within reasonable proportions, it is necessary to include only those words which are considered to be in common use across the English speaking world. The total number of entries is approximately 35000.

As regards *inflected forms* we have to limit the number of examples to irregular inflected forms. Concerning regular inflected forms we cite a number of examples and sketch the main rules applying to them; see remarks in the dictionary part on

/-t/-ed, /-ɪd/-ed, /-d/-ed, /-ɪŋ/-ing, /-ə(r)/-er, /-s/-s, /-ɪz/-es, /-z/-s, /-ɪst/-est.

The same applies to adverbials which are regularly formed by the suffix *-ly*; see remark on */-lɪ/-ly*.

5 The micro-structure of the entries

Each entry provides three types of information; from right to left:

- the main word (in bold type),
- preceded by syntactic tags (parts of speech; in italics);
- on the left: the pronunciation, eg

ðəʊ *adv. conj* **though**

Many words have *variants* in spelling or pronunciation. These may be either added to the same entry or given separate entries in the appropriate subdivision. Cross-references are given to the entry under which the variants are treated.

(1) An alternative form which is used as often as the primary entry is added by means of a comma or by means of the word *or*, eg

kwɔɪt, kɔɪt	<i>n</i> quoit
	<i>AE</i> fagot ,
'fægət	<i>n</i> faggot
(<i>or</i> sɒlt)	
sɔ:lt	<i>v,n,adj</i> salt
(<i>or</i> sɔ:lt)	
sɒlt	<i>v,n,adj</i> salt

(2) A less common alternative is added by means of the word *also*, and at its proper place the symbol *↗* refers to the primary entry, eg

	(<i>also</i> <i>ambiance</i>)
'æmbɪəns	<i>n</i> ambience
	(↗ <i>ambience</i>)
'æmbɪəns	<i>n</i> ambience

(3) If one line is not sufficient for an entry, the additional line should precede, since the headword should keep its place at the end of the entry. The additional line is indented on the right margin, eg

<i>also</i> ge'-,	<i>also</i> guerilla ,
gə'rɪlə	<i>n</i> guerrilla

6 Spelling-to-sound and sound-to-spelling correspondences

In the preceding chapters we have explained how the sequence of the words has been organized to make the use of the dictionary as profitable and convenient as possible. Users, however, need not have all the details in mind when they look for a certain group of words. Appendix 1 provides a survey of all subdivisions (spelling-to-sound correspondences in word endings). Why is this helpful or even necessary? Think, for instance, of the words ending in *-s*:

- In a section of words final *-s* corresponds to the phoneme /-s/: from *gas* /gæs/ to *fleurs-de-lys* /flɜ: də 'li:s/.
- In some words final *-s* is pronounced /-z/: from *as* /æz/ to *buoys* /bɔɪz/.
- In yet another section words are listed where final *-s* is not pronounced: from *précis* /preisi:/ to a variant form of *fleurs-de-lys* /flɜ: də 'li:/.

Now a user might be interested in words ending in *-is*. But he might not be aware of the variant sound correspondences. In Appendix 1 he can catch a brief glimpse of them:

-is	-i:	6	p-s 20	<i>v,n</i> précis	'preisi:
-is	-ɪ	1	p-s 20	<i>n</i> chassis	'ʃæsi
-is	-s	1	p-s 15	<i>aux v</i> is	(<i>weak form</i>) s
-is	-i:s	3	p-s 03	<i>n</i> ambergris	'æmbəgrɪ:s
-is	-ɪs	108	p-s 03	<i>adj,adv,pron</i> this	ðɪs
-is	-z	(1)	p-s 15	<i>aux v</i> is	(<i>weak form</i>) z
-is	-i:z	(5)	p-s 15	<i>3sgpr,npl</i> skis	ski:z
-is	-ɪz	(47)	p-s 15	<i>npl</i> bikinis	bɪ'ki:nɪz
-is	-aɪz	(7)	p-s 15	<i>npl</i> alibis	'ælɪbaɪz

It may be helpful to find the approximate number of words of each subdivision, the section where to find it and an example.

In addition it will be of special interest to many users to study sequences of words which end in the same final sound (or string of sounds), but are spelt in various ways. For this purpose a survey is required where all final sounds (or strings of sounds) of English words are listed in reverse order according to the international phonetic alphabet; see Appendix 2. Again, the survey shows at a glance the whole variety of correspondences, now from a phonological point of view.

-u:m	-omb	3	p-b 03	tu:m	<i>n</i> tomb
-u:m	-ume	6	p-e 31	plu:m	<i>v,n</i> plume
-u:m	-om	1	p-m 03	hu:m	<i>pron</i> whom
-u:m	-oom	65	p-m 04	bu:m	<i>v,n</i> boom
-wu:m	-womb	1	p-b 03	wu:m	<i>n</i> womb
-ju:m	-ume	14	p-e 31	fju:m	<i>v,n</i> fume

-a

There are 5 sections in the series of words ending in -a:

- (1) *a* spelt as a single letter (/eɪ/), and alphabetisms pronounced letter by letter, eg *BA* /bi: 'eɪ/ (*Bachelor of Arts*).
- (2) A section of words where final -a after a consonant letter corresponds to different vowel phonemes:
/eɪ/ *a* as indef art /eɪ/;
/-ɑ:/ from *la-di-da* /lɑ: dɪ 'dɑ:/ to *ta ta* /tə 'tɑ:/;
/ə/ from *jellaba* /'dʒeləbə/ to *pizza* /'pɪtsə/.
- (3) A section of words where final -a together with one or more preceding vowel letters corresponds to a monophthong or diphthong, from *baa* /bɑ:/ to *soya* /'sɔɪə/ (p -a 4).
- (4) A short form ending in -a which has no direct spelling-to-sound correspondence and is pronounced according to the full written form of the word: *Sta* /'steɪʃn/ (*station*) (p -a 6).
- (5) Final -à marked by the symbol 'grave': *pietà* /pi:'eɪtə/ (p -a 6).

ei/a

eɪ	<i>n a, A</i>
eɪ	<i>abbr A</i>
,eɪ'eɪ	<i>abbr AA</i>
,bi:'eɪ	<i>abbr BA</i>
,aɪ,bi:'eɪ	<i>abbr IBA</i>
,ɑ:r'es	
,pi:si:'eɪ	<i>abbr RSPCA</i>
,waɪ'em	
,si:'eɪ	<i>abbr YMCA</i>
,waɪ,dʌblju:	
,si:'eɪ	<i>abbr YWCA</i>
,vi:ən'eɪ	<i>abbr V and A</i>
,el,j:'eɪ	<i>abbr LEA</i>
,ef'eɪ	<i>abbr FA</i>
,waɪ,eɪtʃ'eɪ	<i>abbr YHA</i>
,sɪ,aɪ'eɪ	<i>abbr CIA</i>
,el'eɪ	<i>abbr LA</i>
,em'eɪ	<i>abbr MA</i>
,bi:,em'eɪ	<i>abbr BMA</i>
,di:,en'eɪ	<i>abbr DNA</i>
,pi:'eɪ	<i>abbr PA</i>
,ɑ:r'eɪ	<i>abbr RA</i>
,aɪ,ɑ:r'eɪ	<i>abbr IRA</i>
,eɪ,es'eɪ	<i>abbr ASA</i>
,ju:,es'eɪ	<i>abbr USA</i>
,i:,ti:'eɪ	<i>abbr eta</i>
,pi:,ti:'eɪ	<i>abbr PTA</i>

-ɑ:/-a

,lɑ:-dɪ'dɑ:	<i>adj la-di-da</i>
fɑ:	(/fah) <i>n fa</i>
,sɒl-'fɑ:	<i>n sol-fa</i>
,tɒnɪk'sɒl-'fɑ:	<i>n tonic sol-fa</i>
'gɑ:gɑ:	<i>adj gaga</i>
hɑ:	<i>interj ha</i>
ɑ:'hɑ:	<i>interj aha</i>
'hɑ:hɑ:	<i>n haha</i>
'brʊ:hɑ:hɑ:	<i>n brouhaha</i>
,tʃɑ:tʃɑ:tʃɑ:	<i>also cha-cha-cha,</i>
'tʃɑ:tʃɑ:	<i>n cha-cha</i>
lɑ:	<i>n la</i>
'hu:p-lɑ:	<i>n hoop-la</i>
mɑ:	<i>n ma</i>
mə'mɑ:	<i>n mama</i>
'grænmə:	<i>n grandma</i>
'pænəmə:	<i>n (also ~ hat) panama</i>
pɑ:	<i>n pa</i>
(AE'pɑ:pə)	
pə'pɑ:	<i>n papa</i>
'grænpɑ:	<i>n grandpa</i>
spɑ:	<i>n spa</i>
	(/brassièrə)
brɑ:	<i>n bra</i>
tɑ:	<i>interj ta</i>
,tə'tɑ:	<i>interj ta ta</i>

AE ameba,

ə'mi:bə	<i>n amoeba</i>
'mæmbə	<i>n mamba</i>
'sæmbə	<i>n samba</i>
mə'rɪmbə	<i>n marimba</i>
'rʌmbə	<i>n rumba</i>
(AE'tu:bə)	
'tju:bə	<i>n tuba</i>
ælpækə	<i>n alpaca</i>
ændʒelɪkə	<i>n angelica</i>
'sɪlɪkə	<i>n silica</i>
bə'zɪlɪkə	<i>n basilica</i>
mə'dʒɒlɪkə	<i>n majolica</i>
'replɪkə	<i>n replica</i>
(AE'hɑ:'rɒm:ɒnɪkə)	
hɑ:'mɒnɪkə	<i>n harmonica</i>
dʒə'pɒnɪkə	<i>n japonica</i>
və'rɒnɪkə	<i>n veronica</i>
'ɑ:nɪkə	<i>n arnica</i>
sar'æɪtɪkə	<i>n sciatica</i>
'rɒtɪkə	<i>npl erotica</i>
'maɪkə	<i>n mica</i>
fɔ:'maɪkə	<i>n Formica</i>
'paɪkə	<i>n pica</i>
,lɪŋgwə-	
'fræŋkə	<i>n lingua franca</i>
,tæpr'əʊkə	<i>n tapioca</i>
'sɜ:kə	<i>prep circa</i>
və'ru:kə	<i>n verruca</i>
məlækə	<i>n malacca</i>
'mekə	<i>propn Mecca</i>
fe'lʌkə	<i>n felucca</i>

-eɪ/-a

(strong form
eɪ

indef art a

-ə/-a

(weak form) ə
'dʒeləbə

indef art a
n jellaba

(AE sɪ'keɪdə)		ˌbælə'laɪkə	<i>n</i> balalaika	tʃɪn'tʃɪlə	<i>n</i> chinchilla
sɪ'ka:də	<i>n</i> cicada	'trɔɪkə	<i>n</i> troika	və'nɪlə	<i>n</i> vanilla
a:'ma:də	<i>n</i> armada	'kælkə	<i>n</i> Khalka	sɑ:spə'rɪlə	<i>n</i> sarsaparilla
'ra:də	<i>abbr</i> RADA	(AE 'pəʊlkə)		gə'rɪlə	<i>n</i> gorilla
ˌɔ:təʊ'stra:də	<i>n</i> autostrada	'pɒlkə	<i>n</i> polka	also ge-',	also guerilla,
ˌprɒpə'gændə	<i>n</i> propaganda	bə'zu:kə	<i>n</i> bazooka	gə'rɪlə	<i>n</i> guerrilla
'pændə	<i>n</i> panda	'pɑ:kə	<i>n</i> parka	mæn'tɪlə	<i>n</i> mantilla
vərændə	<i>n</i> veranda	mə'zɜ:kə	<i>n</i> mazurka	sɪn'tɪlə	<i>n</i> scintilla
ˌmemərændə	<i>npl</i> memoranda	'pʌkə	<i>adj</i> pukka	flətɪlə	<i>n</i> flotilla
pju:'dendə	<i>npl</i> pudenda			'vɪlə	<i>n</i> villa
ədendə	<i>npl</i> addenda	sɪ'ka:lə	<i>n</i> cicala	(AE -'rɔ:l-)	
ədʒendə	<i>n</i> agenda	(AE 'geɪlə)		kə'rɒlə	<i>n</i> corolla
ˌrefərændə	<i>npl</i> referenda	'gɑ:lə	<i>n</i> gala		
ˌhæsrændə	<i>n</i> hacienda	sɪn'hɑ:lə	<i>n</i> Sinhala	tɔ:'ti:jə	<i>n</i> tortilla
'kaɪndə	<i>adv</i> kinda	ɪm'pɑ:lə	<i>n</i> impala		
(AE -'kɔ:n-)		mɑ:'sɑ:lə	<i>n</i> Marsala	(pə'dʒæmə	AE pajama)
ˌænəkɒndə	<i>n</i> anaconda	kəʊ'ɑ:lə	<i>n</i> koala	pə'dʒɑ:mə	<i>adj</i> pyjama
rəʊ'tʌndə	<i>n</i> rotunda	'kweɪlə	<i>n</i> kwela	'lɑ:mə	<i>n</i> llama
'kəʊdə	<i>n</i> coda	mə'nɪlə	<i>n</i> manila	'drɑ:mə	<i>n</i> drama
pə'gəʊdə	<i>n</i> pagoda	pə'ræbələ	<i>n</i> parabola	'melədru:mə	<i>n</i> melodrama
'səʊdə	<i>n</i> soda	hɑ:pə:bələ	<i>n</i> hyperbola	(AE -'ræmə)	
ˌbærəkʊ:də	<i>n</i> barracuda	'gɒndələ	<i>n</i> gondola	ˌpænərə:mə	<i>n</i> panorama
'gu:də, 'gəʊdə	<i>n</i> Gouda	'pɜ:gələ	<i>n</i> pergola	'ski:mə	<i>n</i> schema
		'kju:pələ	<i>n</i> cupola	'enɪmə	<i>n</i> enema
ælfælfə	<i>n</i> alfalfa	tɒm'bəʊlə	<i>n</i> tombola	(AE ɪ'gzi:mə)	
'səʊfə	<i>n</i> sofa		(also kola)	'eksɪmə	<i>n</i> eczema
		'kəʊlə	<i>n</i> cola	ə'næθəmə	<i>n</i> anathema
'sɑ:gə	<i>n</i> saga		(also Coke)	'sɪnəmə	<i>n</i> cinema
(AE əʊ'megə)		ˌkəʊkə-'kəʊlə	<i>n</i> Coca-Cola	rɪ'nɪgmə	<i>n</i> enigma
'əʊmɪgə	<i>n</i> omega	pɪ'nəʊlə	<i>n</i> pianola	'stɪgmə	<i>n</i> stigma
'ælgə	<i>n</i> alga	gɔ:gən'zəʊlə	<i>n</i> Gorgonzola	(AE 'dɔ:gmə)	
'pæŋgə	<i>n</i> panga	'vaɪələ	<i>n</i> (flower) viola	'dɒgmə	<i>n</i> dogma
sɪ'rɪŋgə	<i>n</i> syringa	vɪ'əʊlə	<i>n</i> (mus) viola	'drækmə	<i>n</i> drachma
'təʊgə	<i>n</i> toga	'nebjʊlə	<i>n</i> nebula	(AE 'æzmə)	
'jəʊgə	<i>n</i> yoga	'fɪbjʊlə	<i>n</i> fibula	'æsmə	<i>n</i> asthma
'kwægə	<i>n</i> quagga	kə'rɪkju:lə	<i>npl</i> curricula	'pri:mə	<i>adj</i> prima
(AE 'mɔ:kə)		'skrɒfju:lə	<i>n</i> serofula	'mɪnɪmə	<i>npl</i> minima
'mɔ:kə	<i>n</i> mocha	'prɪmjʊlə	<i>n</i> primula	'mæksɪmə	<i>npl</i> maxima
'dætʃə	<i>n</i> dacha	'fɔ:mju:lə	<i>n</i> formula	'hælmə	<i>n</i> halma
'kwæʃə	<i>n</i> kwacha	kəm'pænjʊlə	<i>n</i> campanula	'kəʊmə	<i>n</i> coma
ˌgʌtə-'pɜ:tʃə	<i>n</i> gutta-percha	'skæpjʊlə	<i>n</i> scapula	glɔ:'kəʊmə	<i>n</i> glaucoma
'gɜ:kə	<i>n</i> Gurkha	'kɒpjʊlə	<i>n</i> copula	trə'kəʊmə	<i>n</i> trachoma
pɪ'rɑ:njə	<i>n</i> piranha	'spætju:lə	<i>n</i> spatula	dɪ'pləʊmə	<i>n</i> diploma
'ælfə	<i>n</i> alpha	'fɪstju:lə	<i>n</i> fistula	ə'rəʊmə	<i>n</i> aroma
bə'li:fə	<i>n</i> Belisha	'hu:lə	<i>n</i> hula	'kɑ:mə	<i>n</i> karma
'geɪʃə	<i>n</i> geisha	(AE -sələ)		ˌterə 'fɜ:mə	<i>n</i> terra firma
'næfθə	<i>n</i> naphtha	pə'nɪnsjələ	<i>n</i> peninsula	ˌprəʊ 'fɜ:mə	<i>adj, adv</i>
		tə'ræntjələ	<i>n</i> tarantula		pro forma
ˌmɑ:hə'rɔ:dʒə	<i>n</i> Maharaja	'ju:vjələ	<i>n</i> uvula	'plæzmə	<i>n</i> plasma
'wi:dʒə	<i>n</i> ouija	ʌm'brelə	<i>n</i> umbrella	mɪ'æzmə	<i>n</i> miasma
'vɒdkə	<i>n</i> vodka	ˌsɪndə'relə	<i>n</i> Cinderella	kə'rɪzmə	<i>n</i> charisma
juə'ri:kə	<i>interj</i> eureka	ˌpænətələ	<i>n</i> panatella	mə'hætəmə	<i>n</i> Mahatma
(AE pə'pri:kə)		pətələ	<i>n</i> patella	sæt'su:mə	<i>n</i> satsuma
'pæprɪkə	<i>n</i> paprika	ˌtærəntələ	<i>n</i> tarantella	(AE 'pu:mə)	
'swɒstɪkə	<i>n</i> swastika	sɪ'dɪlə	<i>n</i> cedilla	'pju:mə	<i>n</i> puma

(AE 'traumə)		pɜ:'səʊnə	<i>n</i> persona (or sternums)	AE 'ɪrə,	
'tro:mə	<i>n</i> trauma			'ɪərə	<i>n</i> era
'gæmə	<i>n</i> gamma	'stɜ:nə	<i>npl</i> sterna	'vɪsərə	<i>npl</i> viscera
(AE 'mɑ:mə)		'bu:nə	<i>n</i> buna	'kɒləərə	<i>n</i> cholera
'mæmə	<i>n</i> mamma	lə'kjʊ:nə	<i>n</i> lacuna	'kæməərə	<i>n</i> camera
dɪ'lemə	<i>n</i> dilemma	(AE 'tu:nə)		'telɪkæməərə	<i>n</i> telecamera
'kɒmə	<i>n</i> comma	'tju:nə	<i>n</i> tuna	'sɪnɪkæməərə	<i>n</i> cinecamera
		'fɔ:nə	<i>npl</i> fauna	'dʒenərə	<i>npl</i> genera
mɒn'tæne	<i>propn</i> Montana	'səʊnə	<i>n</i> sauna	'tempərə	<i>n</i> tempera
dʒɪm'kɑ:nə	<i>n</i> gymkhana	'maɪnə	<i>n</i> myna	'ɒpərə	<i>npl</i> opera
ˌpæks- rəʊ'mɑ:nə	<i>n</i> Pax Romana	'æne	<i>n</i> anna	(AE ɪt ~)	
(AE bə'næne)		'kæne	<i>n</i> canna	et 'setərə	et cetera
bə'nɑ:nə	<i>n</i> banana	bæn'dæne	<i>n</i> bandanna	'tərə	<i>n</i> era
(AE -'tæne)		'mæne	<i>n</i> manna	(also chimaera)	
sʌltɑ:nə	<i>n</i> sultana	həʊ'zæne	<i>n, antej</i> hosanna	kɑɪ'mɪərə	<i>n</i> chimera
nɪ'vɑ:nə	<i>n</i> nirvana	sə'væne	<i>n</i> savanna	'ɒprə	<i>n</i> opera
'tɪmpənə	<i>npl</i> tympana	'wɒne	<i>an v</i> wanna	'səʊp-ɒprə	<i>n</i> soap-opera
		'henə	<i>n</i> henna	kɑɪ'mɪərə	<i>n</i> chimaera
rɪ'gwɑ:nə	<i>n</i> iguana	'senə	<i>n</i> senna	ˌrɪvɪərə	<i>n</i> riviera
also marihuana,		æn'tenə	<i>n</i> antenna	juə'ri:θrə	<i>n</i> urethra
ˌmæərə'wɑ:nə	<i>n</i> marijuana	sɪ'neɪ	<i>n</i> sienna	'lɪərə	<i>n</i> lira
		ˌbelə'dɒnə	<i>n</i> belladonna	'naɪərə	<i>n</i> naira
vɜ:'bi:nə	<i>n</i> verbena	mə'dɒnə	<i>n</i> Madonna	mə'dɪərə	<i>n</i> Madeira
ə'ri:nə	<i>n</i> arena	ˌpri:mə'dɒnə	<i>n</i> prima donna	'əʊkrə	<i>n</i> okra
fɪ'nɒmɪnə	<i>npl</i> phenomena	(AE 'gɔ:nə)		æŋ'gɔ:rə	<i>n</i> angora
sə'pi:nə	<i>v, n</i> subpoena	'gɒnə, gənə	<i>an v</i> gonna	'flɔ:rə	<i>npl</i> flora
hɑɪ'ri:nə	<i>n</i> hyaena, hyena	(AE vɪ'ku:njə,		se'njɔ:rə	<i>n</i> senora
ˌɪntə'regnə	<i>npl</i> interregna	vɑɪ'ku:nə)		sɪ'njɔ:rə	<i>n</i> signora
ˌsemə'li:nə	<i>n</i> semolina	vɪ'kjʊ:nə	<i>n</i> vicuña	ɔ:'rɔ:rə	<i>n</i> aurora
ˌɒkəri:nə	<i>n</i> ocarina	(BE pə'pɔ:)		'ægərə	<i>n</i> agora
məri:nə	<i>n</i> marina	AE 'pɑ:pə	<i>n</i> papa	'æmfərə	<i>n</i> amphora
	also czarina,	kətælpə	<i>n</i> catalpa	'pleθərə	<i>n</i> plethora
	tzarina,	'pjʊ:pə	<i>n</i> pupa	'kɔ:pərə	<i>npl</i> corpora
zɑ:'ri:nə	<i>n</i> tsarina	'pɒpə	AE <i>n</i> poppa	dɑ:'æspərə	<i>n</i> Diaspora
ˌbæləri:nə	<i>n</i> ballerina	'kʌpə	<i>n</i> cuppa	'su:prə	<i>adv</i> supra
ˌpri:mə-	<i>n</i>	'pərə	<i>abbr</i> para	'spektrə	<i>npl</i> spectra
ˌbæləri:nə	<i>prima</i> ballerina	(AE -'skærə)		ni: ˌplʌs 'ʌltrə	<i>n</i> ne plus ultra
ˌsɪnjɔ:'ri:nə	<i>n</i> signorina	mæ'skɑ:rə	<i>n</i> mascara	'ɔ:kɪstrə	<i>n</i> orchestra
ret'si:nə	<i>n</i> retsina	ˌdemə'reərə	<i>n</i> demerara	'dɑ:ns-	<i>n</i>
ˌkɒnsə'ti:nə	<i>n</i> concertina	tɪ'ɑ:rə	<i>n</i> tiara	ɔ:kɪstrə	<i>dance-orchestra</i>
'stæmɪnə	<i>n</i> stamina	æbrəkə-	<i>n, antej</i>	ˌæspɪ'dɪstrə	<i>n</i> aspidistra
'pæti:nə	<i>n</i> patina	'dæbrə	<i>abracadabra</i>	'rɒstrə	<i>npl</i> rostra
(AE 'retənə)		ˌkændə'lɑ:brə	<i>npl</i> candelabra	'ekstrə	<i>n, adj, adv</i> extra
'retɪnə	<i>n</i> retina	or 'zi:brə,		ˌkɒləərə'tʊərə	<i>n</i> coloratura
və'dʒaɪnə	<i>n</i> vagina	'zebərə	<i>n</i> zebra	(AE sɪ'zʊərə)	
æn'dʒaɪnə	<i>n</i> angina	'ældʒɪbrə	<i>n</i> algebra	sɪ'zʊərə	<i>n</i> caesura
'tʃaɪnə	<i>n</i> china	'vɜ:tɪbrə	<i>n</i> vertebra	'ɔ:rə	<i>n</i> aura
'krækl-tʃaɪnə	<i>n</i> crackle-china	'li:brə	<i>propn</i> Libra	sɪ'eərə	<i>n</i> sierra
'ʌlnə	<i>n</i> ulna	pɪ'nʌmbərə	<i>n</i> penumbra	'kʊkəbərə	<i>n</i> kookaburra
ə'lʌmnə	<i>n</i> alumna	'kəʊbrə	<i>n</i> cobra		
sɪŋ'kəʊnə	<i>n</i> cinchona	ˌsɪmjʊ'leɪkrə	<i>npl</i> simulacra	'næsə	<i>abbr</i> NASA
'krəʊnə	<i>n</i> krona	'fɒlkrə	<i>npl</i> fulcra	'bɔ:lsə	<i>n</i> balsa
kə'rəʊnə	<i>n</i> corona	'ʌndrə	<i>n</i> tundra	ˌvaɪsɪ 'vɜ:sə	<i>adv</i> vice versa
		'haɪdrə	<i>n</i> hydra		

'vi:zə v, n visa
(or -'mouzə)
mi'məuzə n mimosa
səb 'rəuzə adv sub rosa
(or 'dɑ:tə; AE 'dæ:tə)
'deitə n data
Altr'meitə npl ultimata
tə'kɑ:tə n toccata
sə'nɑ:tə n sonata
prəu 'rɑ:tə adv pro rata
di,zidə'rɑ:tə npl desiderata
pə,səunə-
'grɑ:tə n persona grata
pə,səunə- n persona
(non 'grɑ:tə non grata
(AE 'streitə)
'strɑ:tə npl strata
(AE 'səbstreitə)
'səbstrɑ:tə npl substrata
e'rɑ:tə npl errata
kæn'tɑ:tə n cantata
'ski:mətə npl schemata
(or automaton)
ɑ:'tɒmətə npl automata
(or rectums)
'rektə npl recta
,ænə'lektə npl analecta
'diktə npl dicta
,ɒbitə 'diktə npl obiter dicta
(AE 'beitə)
'bi:tə n beta
ik'skri:tə npl excreta
'tæfitə n taffeta
pə'sertə n peseta
'eftə abbr EFTA
'ri:tə propn Rita
,senjɔ:'ri:tə n seniorita
,terə- n
i:n'kɒgnitə terra incognita
'deltə n delta
(~Santa Claus)
'sæntə n Santa
'kwɒntə npl quanta
plə'sentə n placenta
mə'dʒentə n,adj magenta
im- npl
,pedr'mentə impedimenta
(AE 'huntə)
'dʒʌntə n junta
dɔ'kəutə propn Dakota
pə'ləutə n pelota
'rəutə n rota
a'rəutə n iota

'kwəutə n quota
e'rɔ:tə n aorta
kən'æstə n canasta
(AE 'pɑ:stə)
'pæstə n pasta
(~Rastafarian)
'ræstə n Rasta
f'restə n fiesta
si'estə n siesta
'vistə n vista
r'gættə n regatta
ven'detə n vendetta
,ɒpə'retə n operetta
bi'retə n biretta
,terə-'kɒtə n terra-cotta
'gɒtə an v gotta
'kɑ:və n kava
'lɑ:və n lava
,bælə'klɑ:və n balaclava
kə'sɑ:və n cassava
'gwa:və n guava
'i:və propn Eva
sə'lai:və n saliva
(~viva voce)
'vaivə n viva
'vʌlvə n vulva
'əʊvə npl ova
'nəʊvə n nova
BE also ,sju:-, ,su:pə'nəʊvə n supernova
'lɑ:və n larva
(AE 'plæzə)
'plɑ:zə n plaza
ik'strævə- n extravaganza
'gænzə n bonanza
bən'ænzə n stanza
'stænzə n cadenza
kə'denzə n influenza
,influ'enzə n piazza
pi'ætsə n piazza
'pi:tə n pizza
bɑ: v, n baa
li: n lea
fli: n flea
pli: n plea

-ɑ:/-aa

-i:/-ea

pi: n pea
'tʃikpi: n chickpea
si: n sea
'di:p-si: adj deep-sea
'ʌndəsi: adj undersea
,əʊvəsi: adj,adv oversea
ti: n tea
,bi:f'ti: n beef tea

-I/-ea

'gɪni n guinea

-ə/-ea

hɑ'dreɪndʒə n hydrangea

-i:ə/-ea

(BE -riə diarrhoea)
AE ,daɪəri:ə n diarrhoea
(BE ,gɒnəriə gonorrhoea)
AE ,gɔ:nəri:ə n gonorrhoea

-iə/-ea

,pænəsi:ə n panacea
aɪ'diə n idea
(AE 'treɪkɪə)
trə'kiə n trachea
riə n rhea
(-ri:ə ~gonorrhoea)
(BE ,gɒnəriə n gonorrhoea
,əzeɪliə n azalea
'kɒkliə n cochlea
,bu:gən'vɪliə n bougainvillea
,mɪsəl'eɪniə npl miscellanea
'kɔ:nɪə n cornea
'eəriə n area
'kætfmənt- n
eəriə catchment-area
or 'nɔ:siə, 'nɔ:ziə n nausea

-iə/-oea

(AE -ri:ə diarrhoea)
,daɪəriə n diarrhoea
(AE -ri:ə gonorrhoea)
,gɒnəriə n gonorrhoea

-jeɪ/-yea

jeɪ n,adv,anternj yea

-ə/-ia

ə'keɪfə	<i>n</i> acacia
	also <i>facia</i> ,
'feɪfə	<i>n</i> fascia
ˌpærə'pli:dʒə	<i>n</i> paraplegia
(<i>AE nu-</i>)	
njuə'reɪldʒə	<i>n</i> neuralgia
nɒ'stæɪldʒə	<i>n</i> nostalgia
mæɡ'nɪ:fə	<i>n</i> magnesia
'fju:fə	<i>n</i> fuchsia
(<i>BE -dʒi:zɪə</i>)	
<i>AE</i> ænæɪldʒi:zə	<i>n</i> analgesia
(<i>BE -θi:zɪə</i>)	<i>anaesthesia</i>
<i>AE</i> ænəs'θi:zə	<i>anesthesia</i>
(<i>BE -ni:zɪə</i>)	
<i>AE</i> æm'ni:zə	<i>n</i> amnesia
'fri:zɪə, 'fri:zə	<i>n</i> freesia
(<i>BE -brəʊzɪə</i>)	
<i>AE</i> æm'brəʊzə	<i>n</i> ambrosia
'kwɒfə	<i>n</i> quassia
ˌeks'grɛɪfə	<i>adj</i> ex gratia
ɔ:'brɪ:fə	<i>n</i> aubrietia
mɪ'lɪfə	<i>n</i> militia
'ɪnɜ:fə	<i>n</i> inertia

-ɪə/-ia

'tɪbɪə	<i>n</i> tibia
'fəʊbɪə	<i>n</i> phobia
ˌæɡərə'fəʊbɪə	<i>n</i> agoraphobia
(<i>AE hæume-</i>)	
ˌhɒmɪ'fəʊbɪə	<i>n</i> homophobia
ˌzɛnə'fəʊbɪə	<i>n</i> xenophobia
ˌærækne'fəʊbɪə	<i>n</i> arachnophobia
ˌteknə'fəʊbɪə	<i>n</i> technophobia
ˌhaɪdrə'fəʊbɪə	<i>n</i> hydrophobia
ˌklɔ:stɪə-	
'fəʊbɪə	<i>n</i> claustrophobia
sə'bɜ:bɪə	<i>n</i> suburbia
'mi:diə	<i>npl</i> media
ˌmʌltɪ'mi:diə	<i>adj</i> multimedia
ˌvɪə'mi:diə	<i>n</i> via media
ɪnˌsaɪklə-	also <i>-paedia</i> ,
'pi:diə	<i>n</i> encyclopedia
<i>AE</i> 'mɑ:fɪə;	
'mæfɪə	<i>n</i> Mafia
'ræfɪə	<i>n</i> raffia
'lɒdʒɪə	<i>n</i> loggia
'mɔ:fɪə	<i>n</i> morphia
(<i>AE</i> fə:'sɪθɪə)	
fə:'sɪθɪə	<i>n</i> forsythia
ˌɪntər'eɪlɪə	<i>adv</i> inter alia
rɪ'ɡeɪlɪə	<i>npl</i> regalia

ˌpærəfə'neɪlɪə	<i>n</i> paraphernalia
ˌsætə'neɪlɪə	<i>n</i> saturnalia
(-genitals)	
ˌdʒɛnɪ'reɪlɪə	<i>npl</i> genitalia
'gæŋɡlɪə	<i>npl</i> ganglia
(<i>AE</i> 'dæɪlɪə)	
'deɪlɪə	<i>n</i> dahlia
	also <i>esp</i> <i>AE</i> hem-,
ˌhi:mə'fɪlɪə	<i>n</i> haemophilia
ˌmelən'kɔʊlɪə	<i>n</i> melancholia
mæɡ'nɔʊlɪə	<i>n</i> magnolia
'dʒu:lɪə	<i>propn</i> Julia
kə'mɪ:lɪə	<i>n</i> camellia
	<i>AE</i> septicemia,
ˌseptɪ'si:mɪə	<i>n</i> septicaemia
	<i>AE</i> leukemia,
lu:'ki:mɪə	<i>n</i> leukaemia
	<i>AE</i> anemia,
ə'ni:mɪə	<i>n</i> anaemia
	also <i>toxemia</i> ,
tɒk'si:mɪə	<i>n</i> toxemia
ɒfθælmɪə	<i>n</i> ophthalmia
	<i>n</i> mania
'meɪnɪə	<i>n</i> nymphomania
ˌnɪmfə'meɪnɪə	
ˌmegələ-	
'meɪnɪə	<i>n</i> megalomania
ˌdɪpsə'meɪnɪə	<i>n</i> dipsomania
ˌkleptə'meɪnɪə	<i>n</i> kleptomania
ˌpaɪrəʊ'meɪnɪə	<i>n</i> pyromania
ˌskwɒndə-	<i>n</i>
'meɪnɪə	<i>squandermania</i>
ɡɑ:'di:nɪə	<i>n</i> gardenia
ˌskɪtsəʊ'fri:nɪə	<i>n</i> schizophrenia
ɪn'sɪɡnɪə	<i>npl</i> insignia
və'dʒɪnɪə	<i>n</i> Virginia
ɪn'sɒmniə	<i>n</i> insomnia
bɪ'ɡəʊnɪə	<i>n</i> begonia
ə'mɒnɪə	<i>n</i> ammonia
(<i>AE nu-</i>)	
nju:'mɒnɪə	<i>n</i> pneumonia
'hɜ:nɪə	<i>n</i> hernia
(<i>AE</i> -'tu:-)	
pə'tju:nɪə	<i>n</i> petunia
mɪ'lɛnɪə	<i>npl</i> millennia
'zɪnɪə	<i>n</i> zinnia
'si:piə	<i>n</i> sepia
kɔ:nju'kɔʊpiə	<i>n</i> cornucopia
səb'tɔʊpiə	<i>n</i> subtopia
ju:'tɔʊpiə	<i>n</i> Utopia
mɑ:'ɔʊpiə	<i>n</i> myopia
'ɑ:riə	<i>n</i> aria
mə'leəriə	<i>n</i> malaria
səʊ'leəriə	<i>npl</i> solaria

(<i>BE</i> sanatoria)	
(<i>or</i> <i>AE</i> sanitaria)	
ˌsænə'teəriə	<i>npl</i> <i>AE</i> sanatoria
(<i>or</i> aquariums)	
ə'kwɛəriə	<i>npl</i> aquaria
ˌhaɪpə'kɒndrɪə	<i>n</i> hypochondria
dɪfθɪəriə	<i>n</i> diphtheria
bækt'ɪəriə	<i>npl</i> bacteria
ˌkæfə'tɪəriə	<i>n</i> cafeteria
	(<i>or</i> criterions)
kraɪ'tɪəriə	<i>npl</i> criteria
kraɪ'tɪəriə	<i>npl</i> criteria
wɪ'stɪəriə	<i>n</i> wisteria
hɪ'stɪəriə	<i>n</i> hysteria
ju:'fɔ:riə	<i>n</i> euphoria
	(<i>or</i> emporiums)
em'pɔ:riə	<i>npl</i> emporia
ˌkremə'tɔ:riə	<i>npl</i> crematoria
(<i>or</i> -toriums)	
ˌsænə'tɔ:riə	<i>npl</i> <i>BE</i> sanatoria
(<i>or</i> -toriums)	
ˌmɒrə'tɔ:riə	<i>npl</i> moratoria
(<i>or</i> <i>AE</i> sanitaria)	
ˌsænə'tɔ:riə	<i>npl</i> <i>AE</i> sanatoria
vɪk'tɔ:riə	<i>n</i> victoria
ˌfæntæz-	<i>n</i>
mə'ɡɔ:riə	<i>phantasmagoria</i>
(<i>AE</i> -'neɪzə)	
ju:θə'neɪzɪə	<i>n</i> euthanasia
(<i>or</i> -siums)	
ˌdʒɪm'neɪzɪə	<i>npl</i> gymnasia
(<i>AE</i> -'dʒi:zə)	
ˌænæɪldʒi:zɪə	<i>n</i> analgesia
(<i>AE</i> -'θi:zə)	<i>anesthesia</i> ,
ˌænəs'θi:zɪə	<i>n</i> anaesthesia
(<i>AE</i> -'ni:zə)	
æm'ni:zɪə	<i>n</i> amnesia
'fri:zə, 'fri:zɪə	<i>n</i> freesia
sɪm'pɔʊzɪə	<i>npl</i> symposia
(<i>AE</i> -'brəʊzə)	
æm'brəʊzɪə	<i>n</i> ambrosia
dɪs'pepsɪə	<i>n</i> dyspepsia
ɪnˌtelɪ'dʒɛntsɪə	<i>n</i> intelligentsia
(<i>or</i> consortiums)	
kən'sɔ:tiə	<i>npl</i> consortia
pɔɪn'setɪə	<i>n</i> poinsettia
ju:gəʊ-	<i>propn</i>
'slɔ:vɪə	<i>Yugoslavia</i>
'trɪvɪə	<i>npl</i> trivia
'sælvɪə	<i>n</i> salvia
ə'leksɪə	<i>n</i> alexia
dɪs'leksɪə	<i>n</i> dyslexia
əsfɪksɪə,	
æsfɪksɪə	<i>n</i> asphyxia
ˌbɪlhɑ:zɪə	<i>n</i> bilharzia

<p>-aɪə/-ia 'vaɪə <i>prep</i> via</p>	<p>-əʊ/-oa 'kəʊkəʊ <i>n</i> cocoa wəʊ <i>interj</i> whoa</p>	<p>-wɑ:wə/-huahua (AE -'wɑ:wɑ:) tʃɪ'wɑ:wə <i>n</i> chihuahua</p>
<p>-i:ə/-oeia ,fa:məkə'pi:ə <i>n</i> pharmacopoeia ,ɒnə'mætə'pi:ə <i>n</i> onomatopoeia</p>	<p>'hɒləʊ <i>n,anterj</i> holloa</p>	<p>-wɑ:/-wa fwa: <i>n</i> schwa</p>
<p>-ɔɪə/-oia ,pærə'nɔɪə <i>n</i> paranoia</p>	<p>-wəʊ/-whoa wəʊ <i>interj</i> whoa</p>	<p>-aɪə/-aya pə'paɪə (ɹ'pawpaw) <i>n</i> papaya</p>
<p>-wɔɪə/-uoia sɪ'kwɔɪə <i>n</i> sequoia</p>	<p>-weɪ/-ua kweɪ <i>prep,conj</i> qua</p>	<p>-ɔɪə/-oya 'sɔɪə <i>n</i> soya</p>
<p>-u:jə/-uia (<i>also</i> hallelujah) ,æɪ'l'u:jə <i>interj</i> alleluia</p>	<p>-jʊə/-ua 'vækjʊə <i>npl</i> vacua ,nɪkə'ræɟjʊə <i>propn</i> Nicaragua 'pæpjʊə <i>propn</i> Papua</p>	<p>abbr 'steɪfɪn <i>abbr</i> Sta</p>
<p>-əʊə/-oa 'bəʊə <i>n</i> boa ,feðə-'bəʊə <i>n</i> feather-boa dʒə:'bəʊə <i>n</i> jerboa ,spɜ:mətə'zəʊə <i>npl</i> spermatozoa ,prəʊtə'zəʊə <i>npl</i> protozoa</p>	<p>-ju:ə/-ua 'skju:ə <i>n</i> skua</p>	<p>-ɑ:/-à (AE pi:e'tɑ:) ,pi:e'tɑ: <i>n</i> pietà</p>
	<p>-wɑ:wɑ:/-huahua (BE -'wɑ:wə) AE tʃɪ'wɑ:wɑ: <i>n</i> chihuahua</p>	

-b

There are 5 sections in the series of words ending in -b:

- (1) *b* spelt as a single letter (/bi:/), and alphabetisms pronounced letter by letter, eg *NB* /,en 'bi:/ (*nota bene*).
- (2) The majority of words where final -*b* corresponds to the phoneme /-b/, from *kebab* /kɪ' bæb/ to *daub* /dɔ:b/.
- (3) A small series of words where final -*b* is not pronounced: from *jamb* /dʒæm/ to *crumb* /kɾʌm/.
- (4) A word where final -*b* is doubled: *ebb* /eb/.
- (5) A short form ending in -*b* which has no direct spelling-to-sound correspondence and is pronounced according to the full written form of the word: *lb* /paund/ (*libra*).

bi:/b

bi:	<i>n</i> b, B
	also b and b
,bi: ən 'bi:	abbr B and B
,dʒi: 'bi:	abbr GB
,keɪ ,dʒi: 'bi:	abbr KGB
,el ,el 'bi:	abbr LLB
,em 'bi:	abbr MB
,en 'bi:	abbr NB
,dʌblju:	
,pi: 'bi:	abbr wpb
,ti: 'bi:	abbr TB

dræb	adj drab
græb	<i>v, n</i> grab
tæb	<i>n</i> tab
'kæntæb	abbr Cantab
stæb	<i>v, n</i> stab

æd 'lɪb	adj, adv ad lib
æd-'lɪb	<i>v</i> ad-lib
glɪb	adj glib
nɪb	<i>n</i> nib
rɪb	<i>v, n</i> rib
'speə-rɪb	<i>n</i> spare-rib
kɪb	<i>v, n</i> crib

-əb/-ab

'ærəb	<i>n</i> Arab
'skærəb	<i>n</i> scarab

-ɑ:b/-ahib

sɑ:b	<i>n</i> sahib
'memsɑ:b	<i>n</i> memsahib

-b/-b

-wɒb/-uab

skwɒb	<i>n</i> squab
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-wɪb/-uib

skwɪb	<i>n</i> squib
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-æb/-ab

kræb	<i>n</i> kebab
kæb	<i>n</i> cab
'pedɪkæb	<i>n</i> pedicab
'tæksɪkæb	<i>n</i> taxicab
skæb	<i>n</i> scab
dæb	<i>v, n</i> dab
fæb	adj fab
'pri:fæb	<i>n</i> prefab
'kɒnfæb	<i>v, n</i> confab
gæb	<i>n</i> gab
dʒæb	<i>v, n</i> jab
læb	<i>n</i> lab
læb	abbr Lab
blæb	<i>v</i> blab
slæb	<i>n</i> slab
næb	<i>v</i> nab
kræb	<i>v, n</i> crab

-wɒb/-wab

swɒb	<i>v, n</i> swab
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-ælb/-alb

ælb	<i>n</i> alb
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-eb/-eb

	(/débutante)
deb	<i>n</i> deb
feb	abbr Feb

-ʌlb/-ulb

bʌlb	<i>n</i> bulb
'flæʃbʌlb	<i>n</i> flashbulb

-web/-web

web	<i>n</i> web
'kɒbweb	<i>n</i> cobweb

-ɒb/-ob

ɒb	abbr ob
bɒb	<i>v, n</i> bob
'ski:-bɒb	<i>n</i> ski-bob
	(/thingummy)
'θɪŋgəməbɒb	<i>n</i> thingumabob
'neɪbɒb	<i>n</i> nabob
kɒb	<i>n</i> cob
'kɔ:nkɒb	<i>n</i> corncob
fɒb	<i>v</i> fob

-ɪb/-ib

bɪb	<i>n</i> bib
fɪb	<i>v, n</i> fib
dʒɪb	<i>v, n</i> jib
lɪb	abbr Lib
lɪb	<i>n</i> lib

gob *n* gob
 hob *n* hob
 dʒɒb *v, n* job
 ɒd-ɒʒɒb *adj* odd-job
 lɒb *v, n* lob
 blɒb *n* blob
 slɒb *n* slob
 (AE mɔ:b)
 mɒb *v, n* mob
 ˈlɪntʃmɒb *n* lynch mob
 ˌdi:mɒb *v* demob
 nɒb *n* nob
 ˈhɒbnɒb *v* hobnob
 snɒb *n* snob
 nɒb *n* knob
 ˈdɔ:nɒb *n* doorknob
 rɒb *v* rob
 θrɒb *v, n* throb
 sɒb *v, n* sob

-ɔ:b/-ob
 (BE mɒb)
 AE mɔ:b *v, n* mob

-əʊb/-ob
 dʒəʊb *prop n* Job

-u:b/-oob
 bu:b (also esp AE boobo) *v, n* boob

-jɒb/-yob
 (also yobbo)
 job *n* yob

-ɑ:b/-arb
 (AE -ɑ:rb/-arb)
 bɑ:b *n* barb
 ˈru:bɑ:b *n* rhubarb
 ˈbaɪkɑ:b *n* bicarb
 ɡɑ:b *v, n* garb

-ɜ:b/-erb
 (AE -ɜ:rb/-erb)
 (AE ɜ:rb); hɜ:b *n* herb
 ˈpɒθɜ:b *n* potherb
 (esp AE curb)
 kɜ:b *n* kerb

BE also sju:-, su:ˈpɜ:b *adj* superb
 vɜ:b *n* verb
 ˈædvɜ:b *n* adverb
 ˈprɒvɜ:b *n* proverb

-ɔ:b/-orb
 (AE -ɔ:rb/-orb)
 ɔ:b *n* orb
 əbˈzɔ:b, əbˈsɔ:b *v* absorb

-ɜ:b/-urb
 (AE -ɜ:rb/-urb)
 ˈsʌbɜ:b *n* suburb (>kerb)
 kɜ:b (esp AE) *v, n* curb
 blɜ:b *n* blurb
 pɜːtɜ:b *v* perturb
 dɪˈstɜ:b *v* disturb

-ʌb/-ub
 ˈsɪləbʌb *n* syllabub
 ˈhʌbʌb *n* hubbub
 kʌb *n* cub
 ˈwʊlf-kʌb *n* wolf-cub
 dʌb *v* dub
 ˌrʌb-ə-ˈdʌb *n* rub-a-dub
 hʌb *n* hub
 klʌb *v, n* club
 ˈsleɪt-klʌb *n* slate-club
 ˈɡɒlf-klʌb *n* golf-club
 ˈrəʊɪŋ-klʌb *n* rowing-club
 ˈjɒt-klʌb *n* yacht-club
 ˈbʊkklʌb *n* bookclub
 ˈnaɪtklʌb *n* nightclub

nʌb *n* nub
 snʌb *v, n, adj* snub
 pʌb *n* pub
 rʌb *v, n* rub
 skrʌb *v, n* scrub
 drʌb *v* drub
 ɡrʌb *v, n* grub
 ʃrʌb *n* shrub

sʌb *v, n* sub
 tʌb *n* tub
 ˈbɑ:θtʌb *n* bathtub
 stʌb *v, n* stub

-əb/-ub
 ˈtʃerəb *n* cherub

-ɔ:b/-aub
 dɔ:b *v, n* daub

-/-b

-æm/-amb
 dʒæm *n* jamb
 læm *v, n* lamb
 ˈba:læm *n* baa-lamb

-ˈaɪæm/-iamb
 (also iambus)
 ˈaɪæm *n* iamb

-ɪm/-imb
 lɪm *n* limb

-aɪm/-imb
 klaɪm *v, n* climb

-ɒm/-omb
 bɒm *v, n* bomb
 ˈeɪ-bɒm *n* A-bomb
 plæstɪk-ˈbɒm *n* plastic-bomb
 ˈsməʊk-ˈbɒm *n* smoke-bomb
 ˈtaɪm-ˈbɒm *n* time-bomb
 ˈdaɪv-ˈbɒm *v* dive-bomb
 ˈflaɪɪŋ-ˈbɒm *n* flying-bomb
 ˈeɪtʃ-ˈbɒm *n* H-bomb
 ˈdepθ-ˈbɒm *n* depth-bomb
 ˈfaɪəbɒm *n* firebomb

rɒm *n* rhomb
 əˈplɒm *n* aplomb

-əʊm/-omb
 kəʊm *v, n* comb
 ˈbækkəʊm *v* backcomb
 ˈkɒkskəʊm *n* cockscomb
 ˈkɒkskəʊm *n* coxcomb
 ˈhʌnɪkəʊm *v, n* honeycomb

-u:m/-omb

tu:m	<i>n</i> tomb
'hekətu:m	<i>n</i> hecatomb
in'tu:m	<i>v</i> entomb

-wu:m/-womb

wu:m	<i>n</i> womb
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-ʌm/-umb

sə'kʌm	<i>v</i> succumb
dʌm	<i>adj</i> dumb
θʌm	<i>v, n</i> thumb
plʌm	<i>v, n, adv</i> plumb
nʌm	<i>v, adj</i> numb
kʌm	<i>n</i> crumb
'bredkʌm	<i>n</i> breadcrumb

-b/-bb

-eb/-ebb

eb	<i>v, n</i> ebb
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abbr

paʊnd	<i>abbr</i> lb
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-c

There are 4 sections in the series of words ending in *-c*:

- (1) *c* spelt as a single letter (/si:/), and alphabetisms pronounced letter by letter, eg *BBC* /'bi: 'bi: 'si:/ (*British Broadcasting Corporation*).
- (2) The majority of words where final *-c* corresponds to the phoneme /-k/, from *shellac* /ʃə'læk/ to *mollusc* /'mɒləsk/.
- (3) One item where final *-c* has no direct spelling-to-sound correspondence: *charabanc* /'ʃærəbæŋ/ or /'ʃærəbɑ: / (p -c 6).
- (4) Short forms ending in *-c* which have no direct spelling-to-sound correspondences and are pronounced according to the full written form of the words, eg *etc* /et 'setərə/ (*et cetera*) (p -c 7).

si:/c

si:	<i>n c, C</i>
ˌdʌblju:-	
ˈeɪsi:	<i>abbr ac, AC</i>
ˌɑ:reɪsi:	<i>abbr WRAC</i>
ˌbi:si:	<i>abbr BC</i>
ˌeɪbi:si:	<i>abbr ABC</i>
ˌbi:bi:si:	<i>abbr BBC</i>
ˌsi:si:	<i>abbr cc</i>
ˌemsi:si:	<i>abbr MCC</i>
ˌenɛspi:si:si:	<i>abbr NSPCC</i>
ˌeɪdi:si:	<i>abbr ADC</i>
ˌi:si:	<i>abbr EC</i>
ˌi:i:si:	<i>abbr EEC</i>
ˌdʒeɪsi:	<i>abbr JC</i>
ˌpi:el'si:	<i>abbr PLC</i>
ˌem'si:	<i>abbr MC</i>
ˌsi:ɪn'si:	<i>abbr C-in-C</i>
ˌpi:si:	<i>abbr PC</i>
ˌkju:si:	<i>abbr QC</i>
ˌɑ:si:	<i>abbr RC</i>
ˌbi:es'si:	<i>abbr BSc</i>
ˌdi:es'si:	<i>abbr DSc</i>
ˌemɛs'si:	<i>abbr MSc</i>
ˌti:ju:si:	<i>abbr TUC</i>
ˌvi:si:	<i>abbr VC</i>
ˌdʌblju:si:	<i>abbr WC</i>

	(<i>also mack; ˌmæckɪntɒʃ</i>)
mæk	<i>n mac</i>
ˈtɑ:mæk	<i>v,n tarmac</i>
ˈju:mæk	<i>n sumac</i>
ˈɔ:lmanæk	(<i>also almanack</i>) <i>n almanac</i>
ˈkɒnjæk	<i>n cognac</i>
ˈbrɪk-ə-bræk	<i>n brie-a-brac</i>
sæk	<i>n sac</i>
ˈkʌl-də-sæk	<i>n cul-de-sac</i>
væk	<i>n vac</i>

ˈmeɪniæk	<i>n pyromaniac</i>
ˌkleptə- ˈmeɪniæk	<i>n kleptomaniac</i>
ɪnˈsɒmniæk	<i>n insomniac</i>
ˌhaɪpə- ˈkɒndriæk	<i>n,adj hypochondriac</i>
ˌpærəˈdɪziæk	<i>adj paradisiac</i>
ˌæfrəˈdɪziæk	<i>n,adj aphrodisiac</i>

-ək/-ac

ˈlaɪlək	<i>n lilac</i>
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-ək/-aac

ˈaɪzək	<i>prop n Isaac</i>
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-iæk/-iac

ˈzəʊdiæk	<i>n zodiac</i>
ˈkɑ:diæk	<i>adj cardiac</i>
	<i>also esp AE hem-,</i>
ˌhi:məˈfɪliæk	<i>n haemophilic</i>
ˈmeɪniæk	<i>n maniac</i>
ˌnɪmfə-	<i>n,adj nymphomanic</i>
ˈmeɪniæk	<i>nymphomaniac</i>
ˌmegələ- ˈmeɪniæk	<i>n megalomaniac</i>
ˌmɒnəʊ- ˈmeɪniæk	<i>n monomaniac</i>
ˌdɪpsə- ˈmeɪniæk	<i>n dipsomaniac</i>
ˌpaɪrəʊ-	

-aiæk/-iac

ˌeɪlɪdʒiæk	<i>adj elegiac</i>
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-ɔɪæk/-oiac

ˌpærəˈnɔɪæk	<i>n paranoiac</i>
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-ʊæk/-ouac

ˈbɪvuæk	<i>v,n bivouac</i>
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-ek/-ec

dek	<i>abbr Dec</i>
	(<i>BE cheque</i>)
tʃek	<i>AE n chec</i>
ˈəʊpek	<i>abbr OPEC</i>
spek	<i>n spec</i>
sek	<i>n sec</i>
tek	<i>n tec</i>

-k/-c

-æk/-ac

ʃe-, ʃə'læk	<i>v,n shellac</i>
mæk	<i>n Mac</i>

-i:k/-ic

ʃi:k	<i>n,adj chic</i>
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-ɪk/-ic

sɪ'læbɪk	<i>adj syllabic</i>
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dekəs'læbɪk	adj	decasyllabic	pæərə'pli:dʒɪk	n,adj	paraplegic	'pʌblɪk	n,adj	public
ʌns'læbɪk	adj	unsyllabic	strə'ti:dʒɪk	adj	strategie	rɪ'pʌblɪk	n	republic
ˌmɒnəs'læbɪk	adj	monosyllabic	nju:'rældʒɪk	adj	neuralgie	'saɪklɪk	adj	cyclic
ˌpɒlɪs'læbɪk	adj	polysyllabic	nɒ'stældʒɪk	adj	nostalgic			
'ærəbɪk	n,adj	Arabic		(also pedagogical)		ˌsaɪkɪ'delɪk	adj	psychedelic
ə'mi:bɪk	adj	amoebic	ˌpedə'ɡɒdʒɪk	adj	pedagogic	æ'n'dʒelɪk	adj	angelic
ai'ræmbɪk	adj	iambic	'lɒdʒɪk	n	logie	'relɪk	n	relic
ˌzenə'fəʊbɪk	adj	xenophobic	(AE -'lɔ:dʒ-)	(also ~logical)		ˌfɪlə'telɪk	adj	philatelic
ˌklɔ:stɹə- 'fəʊbɪk	adj	claustrophobic	ˌmɔ:fə'lɒdʒɪk	adj	morphologic	'geɪlɪk	n,adj	Gaelic
ə'skɔ:bɪk	adj	ascorbic	lɪ'θɑ:dʒɪk	adj	lethargic			
tʃɪ'ru:bɪk	adj	cherubic	ə'lɜ:dʒɪk	adj	allergic	(AE -ɔ:lɪk)		
'kju:bɪk	adj	cubic		(or anarchical)		BE -vɪk	adj	-olic
'pju:bɪk	adj	pubic	ə'nɔ:kɪk	adj	anarchic	pæərə'bɒlɪk	adj	parabolic
			mə'nɔ:kɪk	adj	monarchic	ˌmetə'bɒlɪk	adj	metabolic
bə'ræstɪk	adj	boracic	ˌhaɪə'rɔ:kɪk	adj	hierarchic	ˌdaɪə'bɒlɪk	adj	diabolic
nəʊ'mædɪk	adj	nomadic	'saɪkɪk	n,adj	psychic	sɪm'bɒlɪk	adj	symbolic
spə'rædɪk	adj	sporadic				kə:'bɒlɪk	adj	carbolic
'medɪk	n	medic	se'ræfɪk	adj	seraphic	ˌhaɪpə'bɒlɪk	adj	hyperbolic
			'græfɪk	adj	graphic	'kɒlɪk	n	colic
			ˌtelɪ'græfɪk	adj	telegraphic	bju:'kɒlɪk	adj	bucolic
ɔ:θə'pi:dɪk	adj	orthopaedic	ˌlɪθə'græfɪk	adj	lithographic	ˌwɜ:kə'hɒlɪk	n	workaholic
ɪnˌsaɪklə- 'pi:dɪk	adj	encyclopedia	ˌɪθə'græfɪk	adj	orthographic	ælkə'hɒlɪk	n,adj	alcoholic
ə'sɪdɪk	adj	acidic	ɔ:θə'græfɪk	adj	orthographic	ˌmeləŋ'kɒlɪk	adj	melancholic
he'rældɪk	adj	heraldic	demə'græfɪk	adj	demographic	'frɒlɪk	v,n	frolic
aɪs'lændɪk	n,adj	Icelandic	ˌeθnə'græfɪk	adj	ethnographic	ˌæpə'stɒlɪk	adj	apostolic
'sɪndɪk	n	syndic	pɔ:nə'græfɪk	adj	pornographic			
mɪ'lɒdɪk	adj	melodic	ˌtaɪpə'græfɪk	adj	typographic	'kæθlɪk	adj	catholic
spæz'mɒdɪk	adj	spasmodic	ˌfəʊtə'græfɪk	adj	photographic	'kæθlɪk	n,adj	Catholic
ˌepɪsɒdɪk	adj	episodic	ˌɪdɪə'græfɪk	adj	ideographic	æŋgəlɔ- 'kæθlɪk	n,adj	Anglo-Catholic
ˌpɪərɪɒdɪk	adj	periodic	(AE kɔ:rtə-)	n	choreographic	ˌvɪtrɪ'ɒlɪk	adj	vitriolic
'bɑ:dɪk	adj	bardic	ˌkɔrtə'græfɪk	n	choreographic			
'nɔ:dɪk	n,adj	Nordic		(or biographical)		'gɑ:lɪk	n	garlic
'æzɪk	n	asdic	ˌbaɪə'græfɪk	biographic		hɑɪ'drɔ:lɪk	adj	hydraulic
ˌtæl'mudɪk	adj	Talmudic	'delfɪk	adj	Delphic	ə'krɪlɪk	n	acrylic
			ˌkætə'strɒfɪk	adj	catastrophic	dæk'tɪlɪk	adj	dactylic
			ˌfɪlə'sɒfɪk	adj	philosophic			
				(also -morphous)				
pə'sɪfɪk	adj	Pa-, pacific	ˌpɒlɪ'mɔ:fɪk	adj	polymorphic	'gæɪlɪk	adj	Gallic
spə'sɪfɪk	n,adj	specific	ˌhaɪə'rə'glɪfɪk	adj	hieroglyphic	'fæɪlɪk	adj	phallic
ˌʌnspə'sɪfɪk	adj	unspecific	'sæfɪk	adj	Sapphic	mɪ'tælɪk	adj	metallic
prə'ɪfɪk	adj	prolific	'pɪrɪk	adj	Pyrrhic	ˌbaɪmətælɪk	adj	bimetallic
ˌkælə'rɪfɪk	adj	calorific	ˌtelɪ'pæθɪk	adj	telepathic	sɪ'rɪlɪk	adj	Cyrillic
ˌɒnə'rɪfɪk	n,adj	honorific	ˌhəʊmɪə- 'pæθɪk	adj	homeopathic	(AE aɪd-)	adj	idyllic
ˌsɒpə'rɪfɪk	n,adj	soporific	ˌsaɪkəʊ'pæθɪk	adj	psychopathic			
tə'rɪfɪk	adj	terrific	ˌhaɪdrə'pæθɪk	adj	hydropathic			
hə'rɪfɪk	adj	horrific	'eθɪk	n	ethic	ɪz'læmɪk	adj	Islamic
bɪə'ʊfɪk	adj	beatific	ˌmegə'lɪθɪk	adj	megalithic	dɑɪ'næmɪk	n,adj	dynamic
ˌsaɪən'tɪfɪk	adj	scientific		also esp AE		θɜ:məʊ- dɑɪ'næmɪk	adj	thermodynamic
ˌʌnˌsaɪən'tɪfɪk	adj	unscientific	or ˌpeɪl-, ˌpæɪlɔʊ'lɪθɪk	adj	paleolithic	ˌeərəʊ- dɑɪ'næmɪk	adj	aerodynamic
'træfɪk	v,n	traffic	ˌni:ə'lɪθɪk	adj	neolithic	sə'ræmɪk	adj	ceramic
'sleɪv-træfɪk	n	slave-traffic	ˌmɒnə'lɪθɪk	adj	monolithic	ˌpænə'ræmɪk	adj	panoramic
ˌdemə'ɡɒɡɪk	adj	demagogic	'gɒθɪk	n,adj	Gothic	mɔ:'fi:mɪk	adj	morphemic
'mædʒɪk	n,adj	magic	ɪ'tælɪk	adj	italic	fə'ni:mɪk	adj	phonemic
'trædʒɪk	adj	tragic						

	(AE anemic)	,skɪtsəʊ-	<i>n,adj</i>	ar'ɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> Ionic
ə'ni:mɪk	<i>adj</i> anaemic	'frenɪk	schizophrenic	embri'ɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> embryonic
ækə'demɪk	<i>n,adj</i> academic			'ru:nɪk	<i>adj</i> runic
epɪ'demɪk	<i>n,adj</i> epidemic	'si:nɪk	<i>adj</i> scenic	'pju:nɪk	<i>adj</i> Punic
pæn'demɪk	<i>n,adj</i> pandemic	(or '-lenɪk)		(AE 'tu:-)	
en'demɪk	<i>n,adj</i> endemic	he'li:nɪk	<i>adj</i> Hellenic	tju:nɪk	<i>n</i> tunic
pə'lemɪk	<i>n,adj</i> polemic	,fɪlhe'li:nɪk	<i>adj</i> philhellenic	'sɪnɪk	<i>n</i> cynic
,lɒgə'rɪθmɪk	<i>adj</i> logarithmic	'ɑ:snɪk	<i>n</i> arsenic	'tænɪk	<i>adj</i> tannic
'rɪθmɪk	<i>adj</i> rhythmic	(AE haɪdʒɪ'enɪk,			
'mɪmɪk	<i>v,n,adj</i> mimic	haɪ'dʒenɪk)		'epɪk	<i>n,adj</i> epic
ɒfθəlmɪk	<i>adj</i> ophthalmic	haɪ'dʒɪ:nɪk	<i>adj</i> hygienic	ə'lɪmpɪk	<i>adj</i> Olympic
'kɒmɪk	<i>n,adj</i> comic	,ʌnhɑɪ'dʒɪ:nɪk	<i>adj</i> unhygienic	telɪ'skɒpɪk	<i>adj</i> telescopic
,trædʒɪ'kɒmɪk	<i>adj</i> tragicomic			kə,lɑɪdə-	
(or ekə-)		,paɪrəʊ'teknɪk	<i>adj</i> pyrotechnic	'skɒpɪk	<i>adj</i> kaleidoscopic
,i:kə'nɒmɪk	<i>adj</i> economic	,pɒlɪ'teknɪk	<i>n</i> polytechnic	,maɪkrə-	
,səʊʃɪəʊ-	<i>adj</i>	'eθnɪk	<i>adj</i> ethnic	'skɒpɪk	<i>adj</i> microscopic
,i:kə'nɒmɪk	socioeconomic	'klnɪk	<i>n</i> clinic	,spektrə-	<i>adj</i>
(or ,ʌnek-)		æk'tɪnɪk	<i>adj</i> actinic	'skɒpɪk	<i>adj</i> spectroscopic
,ʌn,i:kə'nɒmɪk	<i>adj</i> uneconomic			dʒaɪrə'skɒpɪk	<i>adj</i> gyroscopic
,gæstrə'nɒmɪk	<i>adj</i> gastronomic	ka:'bɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> carbonic	,sterɪə'skɒpɪk	<i>adj</i> stereoscopic
,sɪərɪəʊ'kɒmɪk	<i>adj</i> seriocomic	bju:'bɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> bubonic	,fɪlənθrɒpɪk	<i>adj</i> philanthropic
ətɒmɪk	<i>adj</i> atomic	'kɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> conic	,mɪsnθrɒpɪk	<i>adj</i> misanthropic
,sʌbətɒmɪk	<i>adj</i> subatomic	lə'kɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> laconic	'trɒpɪk	<i>n</i> tropic
haɪpə-	<i>n,adj</i>	sə:'dɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> sardonic	'tɒpɪk	<i>n</i> topic
'dɜ:mɪk	hypodermic	'fɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> phonic	maɪ'ɒpɪk	<i>adj</i> myopic
'fɔ:mɪk	<i>adj</i> formic	telɪ'fɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> telephonic	'æspɪk	<i>n</i> aspic
'saɪzmɪk	<i>adj</i> seismic	sɪm'fɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> symphonic	bə:'bærɪk	<i>adj</i> barbaric
'kɒzmɪk	<i>adj</i> cosmic	,kwɒdrə'fɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> quadrophonic	tə:'tærɪk	<i>adj</i> tartaric
,kætə'klɪzmɪk	<i>adj</i> cataclysmic	,stɪrɪə'fɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> stereophonic	'fæbrɪk	<i>n</i> fabric
,pætrə'nɪmɪk	<i>n,adj</i> patronymic	,pɒlɪ'fɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> polyphonic	'keɪmbrɪk	<i>n</i> cambric
vɒlkænɪk	<i>adj</i> volcanic	sarklɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> cyclonic	'ru:brɪk	<i>n</i> rubric
ɔ:'gænɪk	<i>adj</i> organic	di:'mɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> demonic	'pɪkrɪk	<i>adj</i> picric
,ɪnɔ:'gænɪk	<i>adj</i> inorganic	nɪ'mɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> mnemonic	'bɔ:ldrɪk	<i>n</i> baldric
mɪ'kænɪk	<i>n</i> mechanic	hə:'mɒnɪk	<i>n</i> harmonic		
,ɔ:ldə'mænɪk	<i>adj</i> aldermanic	,fɪlə'mɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> philharmonic	æt'məs'ferɪk	<i>adj</i> atmospheric
dʒə'mænɪk	<i>adj</i> Germanic	'krɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> chronic	'klerɪk	<i>n</i> cleric
'pænɪk	<i>v,n</i> panic	ar'ɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> ironic	həʊ'merɪk	<i>adj</i> Homeric
kə'rænɪk	<i>adj</i> Koranic	mə'rɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> moronic	mez'merɪk	<i>adj</i> mesmeric
sətænɪk	<i>adj</i> satanic	,ɪlek'trɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> electronic	nju:'merɪk	<i>adj</i> numeric
taɪ'tænɪk	<i>adj</i> titanic	'sɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> sonnic	dʒɪ'nerɪk	<i>adj</i> generic
gæl'vænɪk	<i>adj</i> galvanic	mə'sɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> masonic	en'terɪk	<i>adj</i> enteric
,əʊfɪ'ænɪk	<i>adj</i> oceanic	,ʌltrə'sɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> ultrasonic	(AE ,i:səʊ-)	
,mesɪ'ænɪk	<i>adj</i> messianic	,sʌb'sɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> subsonic	,esəʊ'terɪk	<i>adj</i> esoteric
'pɪknɪk	<i>v,n</i> picnic	BE also ,sju:-,			
		,su:pə'sɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> supersonic	'kɒlərɪk	<i>adj</i> choleric
,pæθə'dʒenɪk	<i>adj</i> pathogenic	'tɒnɪk	<i>n,adj</i> tonic	'tɜ:mærɪk	<i>n</i> turmeric
hə,lʊ:-	<i>adj</i>	,daɪə'tɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> diatonic	klaɪ'mæktərɪk	<i>n</i> climacteric
sɪnə'dʒenɪk	hallucinogenic	plə'tɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> Platonic	ɪm'pɪrɪk	<i>adj</i> empiric
,fəʊtə'dʒenɪk	<i>adj</i> photogenic	(AE tu:-)		(AE -ɔ:rɪk)	
(AE ,ɔ:ŋkə-)		tju:'tɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> Teutonic	-ɒrɪk	-oric
,ɒŋkəʊ'dʒenɪk	<i>adj</i> oncogenic	slə'vɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> Slavonic	ælrɪ'gɒrɪk	<i>adj</i> allegoric
,nju:rəs'θenɪk	<i>n,adj</i>			fɒs'fɒrɪk	<i>adj</i> phosphoric
	neurasthenic	nə,pəʊlɪ'ɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> Napoleonic	ju:'fɒrɪk	<i>adj</i> euphoric
(or -li:nɪk)		θɜ:mɪ'ɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> thermionic	haɪdrə'klɒrɪk	<i>adj</i> hydrochloric
he'lenɪk	<i>adj</i> Hellenic	hɪstrɪ'ɒnɪk	<i>adj</i> histrionic	hɪ'stɒrɪk	<i>adj</i> historic

pri:hi'stɔ:rik	<i>adj</i> prehistoric	ækro'bætɪk	<i>adj</i> acrobatic	epi-	<i>adj</i>
'retɔ:rik	<i>n</i> rhetoric	ɪm'fætɪk	<i>adj</i> emphatic	grə'mætɪk	epigrammatic
,mi:tri'ɔ:rik	<i>adj</i> meteoric	lɪm'fætɪk	<i>adj</i> lymphatic	fə'nætɪk	<i>n,adj</i> fanatic
'bɪʃəprɪk	<i>n</i> bishopric	drə'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> dramatic	,mɔ:gə'nætɪk	<i>adj</i> morgannatic
ɑ:tʃ'bɪʃəprɪk	<i>n</i> archbishopric	ˌʌndrə'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> undramatic	,ɪdɪə'sɪŋ'krætɪk	<i>adj</i> idiosyncratic
'kju:prɪk	<i>adj</i> cupric	,melə-		,demə'krætɪk	<i>adj</i> democratic
	(AE pedi-)	drə'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> melodramatic	ˌʌn-	<i>adj</i>
,pi:di'rætɪk	<i>adj</i> paediatric	skɪ'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> schematic	demə'krætɪk	undemocratic
,saɪk'rætɪk	<i>adj</i> psychiatric	(or θi:-)		,teknə'krætɪk	<i>adj</i> technocratic
,dʒeri'rætɪk	<i>adj</i> geriatric	θɪ'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> thematic	,merɪtə'krætɪk	<i>adj</i> meritocratic
'rlektɪk	<i>adj</i> electric	,emblə'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> emblematic	(AE ə'rist-)	
,haɪdrəu-		,prɒblə'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> problematic	,æristə'krætɪk	<i>adj</i> aristocratic
'rlektɪk	<i>adj</i> hydroelectric	ˌʌn-		,ɔ:tə'krætɪk	<i>adj</i> autocratic
,fəʊtəu-		,prɒblə'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> unproblematic	,plu:tə'krætɪk	<i>adj</i> plutocratic
'rlektɪk	<i>adj</i> photoelectric	,sɪnə'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> cinematic	,θiə'krætɪk	<i>adj</i> theocratic
'metɪk	<i>adj</i> metric	,sɪstə'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> systematic	,bjʊərə'krætɪk	<i>adj</i> bureaucratic
,bærə'metɪk	<i>adj</i> barometric	ˌʌnsɪstə'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> unsystematic	kwɔ'drætɪk	<i>adj</i> quadratic
	(also -trical)	præg'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> pragmatic	,ɒpə'rætɪk	<i>adj</i> operative
,dʒiə'metɪk	<i>adj</i> geometric	fleg'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> phlegmatic	'rætɪk	<i>adj</i> erratic
sɪ'metɪk	<i>adj</i> symmetric	,enɪg'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> enigmatic	'stætɪk	<i>adj</i> static
	(also -trical)	,æstɪg'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> astigmatic	ek'stætɪk	<i>adj</i> ecstatic
,eɪsɪ'metɪk	<i>adj</i> asymmetric	(AE dɔ:g-)		,θɜ:mə'stætɪk	<i>adj</i> thermostatic
əb'stɛtɪk	<i>adj</i> obstetric	dɔg'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> dogmatic	,ɪlektɹəu-	
'sɪtrɪk	<i>adj</i> citric	ˌʌndɔg'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> undogmatic	'stætɪk	<i>adj</i> electrostatic
'naɪtrɪk	<i>adj</i> nitric	(AE æz-)		'lu:nætɪk	<i>n</i> lunatic
kən'sentɪk	<i>adj</i> concentric	æs'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> asthmatic		
(or eg-)		klær'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> climatic		
,ɪ:gəʊ'sentɪk	<i>adj</i> egocentric	,dɪplə'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> diplomatic	,pæŋkrɪ'rætɪk	<i>adj</i> pancreatic
,dʒi:əʊ'sentɪk	<i>adj</i> geocentric	ˌʌn-		sai'rætɪk	<i>adj</i> sciatic
ek'sentɪk	<i>n,adj</i> eccentric	dɪplə'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> undiplomatic	,eɪʒ'rætɪk,	
'gæstrɪk	<i>adj</i> gastric	ærom'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> aromatic	,eɪʃ'rætɪk	<i>n,adj</i> Asiatic
'ju:ərɪk	<i>adj</i> uric	(AE krəu-)		ə'kwætɪk	<i>adj</i> aquatic
	AE sulfuric,	krə'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> chromatic	dar'dæktɪk	<i>adj</i> didactic
sʌlfju:ərɪk	<i>adj</i> sulphuric	,pæn-	<i>adj</i>	'læktɪk	<i>adj</i> lactic
,pæni'dʒɪrɪk	<i>n</i> panegyric	krə'mætɪk	panchromatic	gə'læktɪk	<i>adj</i> galactic
'lɪrɪk	<i>n,adj</i> lyric	,saɪkəu-	<i>adj</i>	,prɒfɪ'læktɪk	<i>n,adj</i> prophylactic
sə'tɪrɪk	<i>adj</i> satyric	sə'mætɪk	psychosomatic	klær'mæktɪk	<i>adj</i> climactic
		,sɪmptə'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> symptomatic	'tæktɪk	<i>n</i> tactic
sɪk	<i>adv</i> sic	,ɔ:tə'mætɪk	<i>n,adj</i> automatic	sɪn'tæktɪk	<i>adj</i> syntactic
'beɪsɪk	<i>adj</i> basic	krəʊ'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> chromatic	'hektɪk	<i>adj</i> hectic
fə'rensɪk	<i>adj</i> forensic	səʊ'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> somatic	,daɪə'lektɪk	<i>n</i> dialectic
(or -zɪk)		,ɪdɪə'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> idiomatic	'rklektɪk	<i>adj</i> eclectic
ɪn'trɪnsɪk	<i>adj</i> intrinsic	,æksɪə'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> axiomatic	,æpə'plektɪk	<i>adj</i> apoplectic
ek'strɪnsɪk	<i>adj</i> extrinsic	skɪz'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> schismatic	'pektɪk	<i>adj</i> pectic
,ænæl'dʒɪ:zɪk	<i>n</i> analgesic	,kærɪz'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> charismatic	'ɑ:ktɪk	<i>adj</i> arctic
(or -sɪk)		,prɪz'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> prismatic	æn'tɑ:ktɪk	<i>adj</i> antarctic
ɪn'trɪnzɪk	<i>adj</i> intrinsic	(AE trau-)		ə'si:tɪk	<i>adj</i> acetic
'mju:zɪk	<i>n</i> music	trəʊ'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> traumatic	,daɪə'betɪk	<i>n,adj</i> diabetic
'prəʊgrəm	<i>n</i>	ru:'mætɪk	<i>n,adj</i> rheumatic	ə'setɪk	<i>n,adj</i> ascetic
mju:zɪk	programme music	(AE nu:-)		,əpələ'dʒetɪk	<i>adj</i> apologetic
'klæsɪk	<i>n,adj</i> classic	nju:'mætɪk	<i>adj</i> pneumatic	,enə'dʒetɪk	<i>adj</i> energetic
'prʌsɪk	<i>adj</i> prussic	,daɪə-	<i>adj</i>	prə'fetɪk	<i>adj</i> prophetic
tɪk	<i>n</i> tie	grə'mætɪk	diagrammatic	pə'θetɪk	<i>adj</i> pathetic

æpəθetɪk	adj	apathetic	rə'mæntɪk	n,adj	romantic	'plæstɪk	thermoplastic	
æntɪpəθetɪk	adj	antipathetic	ˌʌnrə'mæntɪk	adj	unromantic	dʒɪm'næstɪk	adj	gymnastic
ˌsɪmpəθetɪk	adj	sympathetic	'fræntɪk	adj	frantic	mə'næstɪk	adj	monastic
ˌʌn- sɪmpəθetɪk	adj	unsympathetic	ɔ:'θentɪk	adj	authentic	(AE daɪ-)		
æntɪθetɪk	adj	antithetic	ɔ:'θɔ'dɒntɪk	adj	orthodontic	dɪ'næstɪk	adj	dynastic
ˌpærənθetɪk	adj	parenthetic	(AE -ɔ:tɪk)			'spæstrɪk	n,adj	spastic
ˌsɪnθetɪk	n,adj	synthetic	-ɒtɪk	-otic		'dræstrɪk	adj	drastic
AE also			nə:'kɒtɪk	n,adj	narcotic	ˌpɛrɪ'fræstɪk	adj	periphrastic
esθetɪk		esthetic	sə'kɒtɪk	n	psychotic	fæn'tæstɪk	adj	fantastic
i:sθetɪk	n,adj	aesthetic	dɪ'mɒtɪk	adj	demotic	ɔ:dʒɪ'æstɪk	adj	orgiastic
		AE anesthetic	hɪp'nɒtɪk	adj	hypnotic	ɪkli:zɪ'æstɪk	n	ecclesiastic
ˌænəsθetɪk	n,adj	anaesthetic	dɪ'spɒtɪk	adj	despotic	(AE -θu:z-)		
æθletɪk	adj	athletic	rɒtɪk	adj	erotic	ɪnθju:zɪ'æstɪk	adj	enthusiastic
ˌhɒmɪ'letɪk	adj	homiletic	njuə'rɒtɪk	n,adj	neurotic	ˌʌnɪnθju:-	adj	unenthusiastic
rɪmɛtɪk	n	emetic	æsm'tɒtɪk	adj	asymptotic	zɪ'æstɪk	adj	overenthusiastic
	(or arithmetical)		ɪg'zɒtɪk	adj	exotic	əʊvərɪnθju:-	adj	overenthusiastic
ˌæɪrɪθ'metɪk	adj	arithmetical	kwɪk'sɒtɪk	adj	quixotic	zɪ'æstɪk	adj	majestic
mɪ'metɪk	adj	mimetic				mə'dʒestɪk	adj	domestic
hɜ:'metɪk	adj	hermetic	keɪ'rɒtɪk	adj	chaotic	də'mestɪk	adj	domestic
kɒz'metɪk	n,adj	cosmetic	ˌɪdɪ'rɒtɪk	adj	idiotic			
dʒɪ'netɪk	adj	genetic	(AE peɪt-)			sə'dɪstɪk	adj	sadistic
ˌsplɪ'netɪk	adj	splenetic	(or peɪt-)			ju:lə'dʒɪstɪk	adj	eulogistic
frə'netɪk	adj	frenetic	ˌpætrɪ'rɒtɪk	adj	patriotic	ˌsɪlə'dʒɪstɪk	adj	syllogistic
mæɡ'netɪk	adj	magnetic	ˌʌnpætrɪ'rɒtɪk	adj	unpatriotic	ˌmæsə'kɪstɪk	adj	masochistic
ɪlekt'rəʊ- mæɡ'netɪk	adj	electromagnetic	æntɪbɑ'rɒtɪk	n,adj	antibiotic	ˌkænɪbəlɪstɪk	adj	cannibalistic
kɪ'netɪk	adj	kinetic	ˌmækrəʊ- bɑ'rɒtɪk	adj	macrobiotic	ˌli:ɡəlɪstɪk	adj	legalistic
fə'netɪk	adj	phonetic				ˌnæʃnəlɪstɪk	adj	nationalistic
ˌsaɪbə'netɪk	adj	cybernetic			AE skeptic,	ˌræʃnəlɪstɪk	adj	rationalistic
θɪə'retɪk	adj	theoretic	'skeptɪk	n	sceptic	ˌdʒɜ:nəlɪstɪk	adj	journalistic
ˌpɛrɪpə'tetɪk	adj	peripatetic	ˌkætə'leptɪk	n,adj	cataleptic	(AE mɔ:r-)		
ə'rɪθmætɪk	n	arithmetical	ˌepɪ'leptɪk	n,adj	epileptic	ˌmɒrəlɪstɪk	adj	moralistic
'herətɪk	n	heretic	'peptɪk	adj	peptic	ˌnætʃrəlɪstɪk	adj	naturalistic
pəʊ'etɪk	adj	poetic	dɪs'peptɪk	n,adj	dyspeptic	ˌfeɪtəlɪstɪk	adj	fatalistic
			'septɪk	adj	septic	ˌkæpɪtəlɪstɪk	adj	capitalistic
brɒŋ'kɪtɪk	adj	bronchitic	ə-, eɪ'septɪk	adj	aseptic	ˌaɪdɪəlɪstɪk	adj	idealistic
ˌsɪfɪ'lɪtɪk	n,adj	syphilitic	æntɪ'septɪk	n,adj	antiseptic	ˌrɪəlɪstɪk	adj	realistic
sɪ'mɪtɪk	adj	Semitic	rɪkɪ'ptɪk	n	ecliptic	ˌʌnrɪəlɪstɪk	adj	unrealistic
ˌæntɪ-sɪ'mɪtɪk	adj	anti-Semitic	(also elliptical)			sə'rɪəlɪstɪk	adj	surrealistic
ˌsɪbərɪ'tɪk	adj	sybaritic	rɪ'lɪptɪk	adj	elliptic	ɪm'pɪəriəlɪstɪk	adj	imperialistic
'krɪtɪk	n	critic	'ɒptɪk	adj	optic	mə'tɪəriəlɪstɪk	adj	materialistic
ɑ:'θrɪtɪk	adj	arthritic	pæn'ɒptɪk	adj	panoptic	ˌɪndɪ- ˌvɪdʒʊəlɪstɪk	adj	individualistic
ˌpærə'sɪtɪk	adj	parasitic	sɪ'nɒptɪk	adj	synoptic	ˌrɪtʃʊəlɪstɪk	adj	ritualistic
'pɒlətɪk	adj	politic	ə'pɒkəlɪptɪk	adj	apocalyptic	ˌspɪrɪtʃʊəlɪstɪk	adj	spiritualistic
ɪm'pɒlətɪk	adj	impolitic	'krɪptɪk	adj	cryptic			
			'stɪptɪk	n,adj	styptic			
			kəθɑ:tɪk	n	cathartic	ɪ,vændʒə'lɪstɪk	adj	evangelistic
'seltɪk, 'keltɪk	adj	Celtic	bɒm'bæstɪk	adj	bombastic	ˌprɒbəbɪ'lɪstɪk	adj	probabilistic
'æntɪk	n	antic	sə:kæstɪk	adj	sarcastic	ˌpju:dʒɪ'lɪstɪk	adj	pugilistic
pɪ'dæntɪk	adj	pedantic	stəkæstɪk	adj	stochastic	ˌnaɪrɪ'lɪstɪk	adj	nihilistic
dʒaɪ'ɡæntɪk	adj	gigantic	rɪ'laestɪk	n,adj	elastic	mə'nɒpəlɪstɪk	adj	monopolistic
ˌsɪkə'fæntɪk	adj	sycophantic	ˌɪnɪ'laestɪk	adj	inelastic	ˌstɑ:lɪstɪk	adj	stylistic
ˌtrænzət- 'læntɪk	adj	transatlantic	skə'læstɪk	adj	scholastic	bəlɪstɪk	adj	ballistic
sɪ'mæntɪk	adj	semantic	'plæstɪk	n,adj	plastic	ju:fəmɪstɪk	adj	euphemistic
			θɜ:məʊ-	n,adj		ˌpestɪ'mɪstɪk	adj	pessimistic

,ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk *adj* optimistic
 ,mekə'nɪstɪk *adj* mechanistic
 ,helɪ'nɪstɪk *adj* Hellenistic
 ,ʃəʊvɪnɪstɪk *adj* chauvinistic
 ,hi:də'nɪstɪk *adj* hedonistic
 æn,tæɡə'nɪstɪk *adj* antagonistic
 ə,næk'rə'nɪstɪk *adj* anachronistic
 ɪm- *adj*
 ,preʃə'nɪstɪk **impressionistic**
 ,mɒdə'nɪstɪk *adj* modernistic
 (AE -tu:-)
 ,ɒpətju:'nɪstɪk *adj* opportunistic
 ,mɪlɪtəri'stɪk *adj* militaristic
 ,kærək- *n,adj*
 tərɪstɪk **characteristic**
 ,ʌnkærək- *adj*
 tərɪstɪk **uncharacteristic**
 ,vɔ:wɜ:'jɜ:'nɪstɪk *adj* voyeuristic
 ,hjuə'rɪstɪk *adj* heuristic
 stətɪstɪk *n* statistic
 (or i:g-) (or -tical)
 ,egə'tɪstɪk *adj* egotistic
 ɑ:'tɪstɪk *adj* artistic
 ɔ:'tɪstɪk *adj* autistic
 ,ætə'vɪstɪk *adj* atavistic

 θi:'ɪstɪk *adj* theistic
 ,eɪθrɪstɪk *adj* atheistic
 ,pænθrɪstɪk *adj* pantheistic
 ,mɒnəʊ-
 θrɪstɪk *adj* monotheistic
 ,pɒlɪθrɪstɪk *adj* polytheistic
 ,egəʊ'ɪstɪk *adj* egoistic
 ,dʒɪŋɡəʊ'ɪstɪk *adj* jingoistic
 ,æltrɔ:'ɪstɪk *adj* altruistic
 lɪŋɡwɪstɪk *adj* linguistic
 səʊʃɪəʊ-
 lɪŋɡwɪstɪk *adj* sociolinguistic

 æɡ'nɒstɪk *n,adj* agnostic
 ,daɪəɡ'nɒstɪk *adj* diagnostic
 ,prɒɡ'nɒstɪk *n,adj* prognostic
 (AE ə'krɔ:s-) *n* acrostic
 ,ək'rɒstɪk

 'rʌstɪk *n,adj* rustic
 'kɔ:stɪk *adj* caustic
 en'kɔ:stɪk *adj* encaustic
 ə'ku:stɪk *n,adj* acoustic
 'mɪstɪk *n,adj* mystic

 skɔ:'bjʊ:tɪk *adj* scurbutic
 (or aeronautical)
 ,eərə'nɔ:tɪk *adj* aeronautic

θerə'pjʊ:tɪk *adj* therapeutic
 (or analytical)
 ,ænə'lɪtɪk *adj* analytic
 ,saɪkəʊ- *adj*
 ,ænə'lɪtɪk **psychoanalytic**
 ,pærə'lɪtɪk *n,adj* paralytic
 ,kætə'lɪtɪk *adj* catalytic
 'ætlɪk *n* attic
 'sɪvɪk *adj* civic
 'pelvɪk *adj* pelvic
 ə'leksɪk *n,adj* alexic
 dɪs'leksɪk *adj* dyslexic
 'tɒksɪk *adj* toxic

-eɪŋk/-aic
 sɒn'deɪŋk *adj* spondaic
 dʒu:'deɪŋk *adj* Judaic
 trəʊ'keɪŋk *adj* trochaic
 ɑ:'keɪŋk *adj* archaic
 'leɪŋk *adj* laic
 fɔ:mjʊ'leɪŋk *adj* formulaic
 rəʊ'meɪŋk *n,adj* Romaic
 hi:'breɪŋk *adj* Hebraic
 ,ældʒɪ'breɪŋk *adj* algebraic
 ,færɪ'seɪŋk *adj* pharisaic
 məʊ'zeɪŋk *adj* Mosaic
 məʊ'zeɪŋk *n,adj* mosaic
 prə'zeɪŋk *adj* prosaic

-i:ɪk/-eic
 nju:'kli:ɪk *adj* nucleic

-əʊɪk/-oic
 hɪ'rəʊɪk *adj* heroic
 'stəʊɪk *n* stoic

-lɪk/-lic
 tælk *n* tale

-ɪŋk/-nc
 fræŋk *n* franc
 enk *abbr* enc
 ɪŋk *abbr* Inc
 zɪŋk *n* zinc

-ɒk/-oc
 (AE -ɔ:k/-oc)
 ,æd 'hɒk *adj,adv* ad hoc

tʃɒk *n* choc
 blɒk *n* bloc
 ɒn 'blɒk *adv* en bloc
 rɒk *n* roc
 sɒk *abbr* Soc
 ə'sɒk *abbr* assoc

-əʃk/-oc
 'hævək *n* havoc

-ɑ:k/-arc
 (AE ɑ:rk)
 ɑ:k *n* arc

-æsk/-asc
 mæsk *abbr* masc

-ɪsk/-isc
 (also esp AE dɪsk)
 dɪsk *n* disc
 mɪsk *abbr* misc

-ʌsk/-usc
 'sʌbfʌsk *adj* subfuse

-əsk/-usc
 (AE 'mɔ:-) (AE also mollusk)
 'mɒləsk *n* mollusc

-/-c

-æŋ/-anc
 or 'ʃærəbɔ: *n* char-à-banc,
 'ʃærəbæŋ *charabanc*

-ã:/-anc
 or 'ʃærəbæŋ *n* char-à-banc,
 'ʃærəbɔ: *charabanc*

abbr
 rɪ'si:vɪd *abbr* rec
 et 'setərə *abbr* etc

-d

There are 7 sections in the series of words ending in *-d*:

- (1) *d* spelt as a single letter (/di:/), and alphabetisms pronounced letter by letter, eg *CD* /si: 'di:/ (*compact disc*).
- (2) Words where final *-d* corresponds to the phoneme /-t/, including a series of adjectives, past tense and past participle forms ending in *-ed*, eg *double-faced* /dʌbl 'feɪst/, *passed* /pɑ:st/ (/-t/-ed).
- (3) The majority of words where final *-d* corresponds to the phoneme /-d/, from *Muhammad* /mʌ'hæmɪd/ to *they'd* /ðeɪd/, including past tense and past participle forms of a number of verbs, eg *loaded* /'ləʊdɪd/ (/-d/-ed) (p -d 5), *mailed* /'meɪd/ (/-d/-ed) (p -d 9).
- (4) Two items where final *-d* is not pronounced: *sang froid* /sɒŋ 'frwa:/ (p -d 25).
- (5) Words ending in double *-dd*, eg *add* /æd/ (p -d 25).
- (6) Short forms ending in *-d* which have no direct spelling-to-sound correspondences and are pronounced according to the full written form of the words, eg *RD* /rəʊd/ (*road*) (p -d 25).

di:/d

di:	<i>n</i> d, D
θri:'di:	<i>n,adj</i> three-D
ˌerdi:	<i>abbr</i> AD
ˌsi:'di:	<i>abbr</i> CD
əʊi:si:'di:	<i>abbr</i> OECD
əʊi:'di:	<i>abbr</i> OED
ˌkju:ɪ:'di:	<i>abbr</i> QED
ˌpi:etʃ'di:	<i>abbr</i> PhD
ˌsi:ɑ:di:	<i>abbr</i> CID
ˌem'di:	<i>abbr</i> MD
ˌsi:əʊ'di:	<i>abbr</i> COD
ˌel'esdi:	<i>abbr</i> LSD
ˌi:ti:'di:	<i>abbr</i> etd (/DLitt)
ˌlɪt'di:	<i>abbr</i> Litt D
ˌes'ti:'di:	<i>abbr</i> STD
ˌaɪju:'di:	<i>abbr</i> IUD
ˌvi:'di:	<i>abbr</i> VD

laugh /lɑ:f/ - *laughed* /lɑ:ft/

Note some spelling rules:

(1) Mute *-e* at the end of the base is regularly dropped before the *-ed* inflections, eg *hope* - *hoped*, *bake* - *baked*.

(2) A single consonant letter at the end of the base is doubled before *-ed* when the preceding vowel is stressed and spelled with a single letter, eg *stop* /stɒp/ - *stopped* /stɒpt/

(3) Doubling occurs in some cases even when the preceding vowel is unstressed:

(3a) in verbs ending in a vowel followed by *-c* the doubling is spelled *-ck-*, eg *traffic* - *trafficked*.

(3b) In some cases doubling is normal in *BE*, whereas it is an alternative and less favoured practice in *AE*, eg *worship* - *worshipped* *BE*

and *AE*,
worshipped *AE* only.

But most verbs ending in *-p* after an unstressed vowel have no doubling either in *BE* or in *AE*, eg *develop* - *developed*.

(3c) In certain verbs whose base ends in a vowel followed by *-s*, there is variation between *-s-* and *-ss-* when *-ed*

is added:

bias - *biased/biassed*

bus - *bused/bussed*

focus - *focused/focussed*

(4) For *pt* and *pp* forms ending in *-ed* pronounced /-ɪd/ or /-ɪd/-ed, for those pronounced /-d/ or /-d/-ed.

In the following you find especially those words ending in *-ed* (pronounced /-t/) that are not only used as *pt* and *pp* forms but also as adjectives.

dʌbl'feɪst	<i>adj</i> double-faced
'ʃeɪmfɛɪst	<i>adj</i> shamefaced
'beəfeɪst	<i>adj</i> barefaced
'smu:ð-feɪst	<i>adj</i> smooth-faced
'breɪzn-feɪst	<i>adj</i> brazen-faced
ˌtu:'feɪst	<i>adj</i> two-faced
'beɪbɪ-feɪst	<i>adj</i> baby-faced
ˌtaɪt'leɪst	<i>adj</i> tight-laced
ˌstreɪt'leɪst	<i>adj</i> strait-laced
ˌʌn'pleɪst	<i>adj</i> unplaced
'sɔ:plɪst	<i>adj</i> surpliced
ˌʌn'nəʊtɪst	<i>adj</i> unnoticed (<i>BE</i> practised)
'præktɪst	<i>AE adj</i> practiced
'lætɪst	<i>adj</i> latticed
haɪ'praɪst	<i>adj</i> high-priced
vɔɪst	<i>pt,pp,adj</i> voiced
ˌʌn'vɔɪst	<i>adj</i> unvoiced

-t/-d

-t/-ed

The suffix *-ed* forms the regular past tense and past participle of verbs and is pronounced /-t/ after bases ending in voiceless consonants other than /-t/, eg *pass* /pɑ:s/ - *passed* /pɑ:st/

əd'vɑ:nst	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	advanced
wel-'bælənst	<i>adj</i>	well-balanced
ʌn'bælənst	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	unbalanced
ʌn'saɪlənst	<i>adj</i>	unsilenced
ɪk'spɪərɪənst	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	experienced
ɪn-	<i>adj</i>	
ɪk'spɪərɪənst		inexperienced
ʌn'ɪnfluənst	<i>adj</i>	uninfluenced
ʌnkən'vɪnst	<i>adj</i>	unconvinced
ʌnə'naʊnst	<i>adj</i>	unannounced
prə'naʊnst	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	pronounced
stra:fɪ	<i>pt,pp</i>	strafed

On *pt* and *pp* forms ending in *-ffed* pronounced /-fʊ/ cf above the remarks on *-ʊ-ed*.

(AE -'stæft)		
ʌndə'sta:ft	<i>adj</i>	understaffed
eft	<i>pt,pp</i>	effed
'pʌft	<i>adj</i>	puffed
əʊvə'sta:ft	<i>adj</i>	overstuffed
dr'tætʃt	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	detached
semɪdr'tætʃt	<i>adj</i>	semidetached
ʌnə'tætʃt	<i>adj</i>	unattached
ʌn'ri:tʃt	<i>adj</i>	unreached
'sʌn-drentʃt	<i>adj</i>	sun-drenched
tʌtʃt	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	touched
ʌn'tʌtʃt	<i>adj</i>	untouched
ʌn'lætʃt	<i>adj</i>	unlatched
ʌn'mætʃt	<i>adj</i>	unmatched
fɑ:-'fetʃt	<i>adj</i>	far-fetched
ʌʊstretʃt	<i>adj</i>	outstretched
haɪ-'pɪtʃt	<i>adj</i>	high-pitched
ləʊ-'pɪtʃt	<i>adj</i>	low-pitched
(AE 'blɔ:tʃt)		(or blotchy)
'blɔ:tʃt	<i>adj</i>	blotched
lɑ:fɪ	<i>pt,pp</i>	laughed
ʌnə'bæʃt	<i>adj</i>	unabashed
'breɪnwɔʃt	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	brainwashed
ʌn'wɔʃt	<i>adj</i>	unwashed
wel-'rɪstæblɪʃt		well-established
ʌn'pʌblɪʃt	<i>adj</i>	unpublished
(AE ə'kɒm-)	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	
ə'kʌmplɪʃt		accomplished

ʌn'fɪnɪʃt	<i>adj</i>	unfinished
ʌndrɪ'mɪnɪʃt	<i>adj</i>	undiminished
ʌn'tɑ:nɪʃt	<i>adj</i>	untarnished
ʌn'vɑ:nɪʃt	<i>adj</i>	unvarnished
ʌn'fɜ:nɪʃt	<i>adj</i>	unfurnished
ʌn'pʌnɪʃt	<i>adj</i>	unpunished
ʌndə'nɑ:ɪʃt	<i>adj</i>	undernourished
'æŋgʷɪʃt	<i>adj</i>	anguished
dr'stɪŋgʷɪʃt	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	distinguished
ʌn-	<i>adj</i>	
dr'stɪŋgʷɪʃt		undistinguished
(AE slɔ:ʃt)		
slɔʃt	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	sloshed
tʊ:θt	<i>adj</i>	toothed
'seɪbə-tʊ:θt	<i>adj</i>	sabre-toothed
'gæp-tʊ:θt	<i>adj</i>	gap-toothed
ɜ:θt	<i>pt,adj</i>	earthed
bɜ:θt	<i>pt</i>	berthed
beɪkt	<i>pt,pp</i>	baked
hɑ:d-'beɪkt	<i>adj</i>	hard-baked
həʊm-'beɪkt	<i>adj</i>	home-baked
hɑ:f-'beɪkt	<i>adj</i>	half-baked
'sʌnbeɪkt	<i>adj</i>	sunbaked
pi:kɪ	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	peaked
tʃi:kɪ	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	cheeked
'spɪndl-ʃæŋkt	<i>adj</i>	spindle-shanked
(AE 'zɔ:nkt)		
'zɔ:nkt	<i>adj</i>	zonked
ʌnprə'vəʊkt	<i>adj</i>	unprovoked
ʌn'kʊkt	<i>adj</i>	uncooked
hʊkt	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	hooked
mɑ:kɪ	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	marked
'wel-mɑ:kɪ	<i>adj</i>	well-marked
'pɒkmɑ:kɪ	<i>adj</i>	pockmarked
ʌnrɪ'mɑ:kɪ	<i>adj</i>	unremarked
kɔ:kɪ	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	corked
fɔ:kɪ	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	forked
(AE æskt)		
ɑ:skɪ	<i>pt,pp</i>	asked
ʌn'ɑ:skɪ	<i>adj</i>	unasked
raʊnd-'bækt	<i>adj</i>	round-backed
'hɑ:dbækt	<i>adj</i>	hardbacked
'beəbækt	<i>adj,adv</i>	barebacked
'hʌntʃbækt	<i>adj</i>	hunchbacked
ʌn'bækt	<i>adj</i>	unbacked
'hʌmpbækt	<i>adj</i>	humpbacked

'peɪpəbækt	<i>adj</i>	paperbacked
'reɪzəbækt	<i>adj</i>	razorbacked
ˌpri:'pækt	<i>adj</i>	prepacked
trækt	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	tracked
'hɑ:f-trækt	<i>adj</i>	half-tracked
	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	
wækt		whacked
'bɪvʊækt	<i>pt,pp</i>	bivouacked
tʃekt	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	checked
ʌn'tʃekt	<i>adj</i>	unchecked
'tɜ:tlnekt	<i>adj</i>	turtlenecked
stɪf-'nekt	<i>adj</i>	stiff-necked
haɪ-'nekt	<i>adj</i>	high-necked
'henpekt	<i>adj</i>	henpecked
spekt	<i>adj</i>	specked
'træfɪkt	<i>pt,pp</i>	trafficked
'frɒlɪkt	<i>pt,pp</i>	frolicked
'pænɪkt	<i>pt,pp</i>	panicked
hænd-'pɪkt	<i>adj</i>	hand-picked
(AE -lɔ:kt)		
'dedlɒkt	<i>adj</i>	deadlocked
'lændlɒkt	<i>adj</i>	landlocked
ʌn'lɒkt	<i>adj</i>	unlocked
pɒkt	<i>adj</i>	pocked
ʌn'tʌkt	<i>adj</i>	untucked
sɪ'gɑ:-'feɪpt	<i>adj</i>	cigar-shaped
ri:'feɪpt	<i>pres part</i>	reshaped
	(BE worshipped)	AE
'wɜ:ʃɪpt	<i>pt,pp</i>	worshipped
'gɒsɪpt	<i>pt,pp</i>	gossiped
straɪpt	<i>adj</i>	striped
kræmpt	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>	cramped
həʊpt	<i>pt,pp</i>	hoped
ʌndrɪ'veləpt	<i>adj</i>	undeveloped
ʌndədɪ'veləpt	<i>adj</i>	underdeveloped
'gæləpt	<i>pt,pp</i>	galloped
həʊpt	<i>pt,pp</i>	hoped

On *pt* and *pp* forms ending in *-pped* pronounced /-pɪ/ cf above the remarks on *-ʊ-ed*.

kæpt	<i>pt,pp</i>	capped
'klaʊd-kæpt	<i>adj</i>	cloud-capped
'hændɪkæpt	<i>adj,n</i>	handicapped
'snəʊkæpt	<i>adj</i>	snowcapped
'kɪdnæpt	<i>pt,pp</i>	kidnapped
ʌn'tæpt	<i>adj</i>	untapped
	(AE worshipped)	
'wɜ:ʃɪpt	<i>pt,pp</i>	worshipped
lɪpt	<i>adj</i>	lipped
'waɪt-'lɪpt	<i>adj</i>	white-lipped
tʌɪt-'lɪpt	<i>adj</i>	tight-lipped
'fɪltətɪpt	<i>adj</i>	filtertipped

ˌʌn'kwɪpt *adj* **unequipped**
 kləʊs-'krɒpt *adj* **close-cropped**
 'skru:-tɒpt *adj* **screw-topped**
 stɒpt *pt,pp* **stopped**
 (or *biased*)
 'baɪəst *pt,pp* **biased**
 ˌʌn'baɪəst *adj* **unbiased**
 (AE *practiced*)
 'præktɪst *adj* **practised**
 ˌʌn'lʌɪnsɪst *adj* **unlicensed**

ˌʌnrɪ'hɜ:st *adj* **unrehearsed**
 vɜ:st *adj* **versed**
 ˌʌn'vɜ:st *adj* **unversed**
 (or *bussed*)
 bʌst *pt,pp* **bused**
 (or *focussed*)
 'fəʊkəst *pt,pp,adj* **focused**
 (also *unfocussed*)
 ˌʌn'fəʊkəst *adj* **unfocused**
 ju:st *adj* **used**
 ˌʌn'ju:st *adj* **unused**
 saʊst *pt,pp,adj* **soused**

On *pt* and *pp* forms ending in *-ssed* pronounced /-st/ cf above the remarks on *-d/-ed*.

(AE *pæst*)

pɑ:st *pt,pp* **passed**
 ˌʌnsə'pɑ:st *adj* **unsurpassed**
 (AE *hɔ'ræst*)
 'hærəst *adj* **harassed**
 (or *biased*)
 'baɪəst *pt,pp* **biased**
 ˌʌn'baɪəst *adj* **unbiased**
 or 'ri:sest, *adj* **recessed**
 self-kən'fest *adj* **self-confessed**
 prə'fest *pt,pp,adj* **professed**
 self-əd'rest *adj* **self-addressed**
 rɪ'prest *pt,pp,adj* **repressed**
 ˌʌnɪm'prest *adj* **unimpressed**
 ˌʌnɪks'prest *adj* **unexpressed**
 'pri:'strest *adj* **prestressed**
 ˌʌn'strest *adj* **unstressed**
 self-pə'zest *adj* **self-possessed**
 ˌʌn'wɪtnəst *adj* **unwitnessed**
 ˌʌn'kɪst *adj* **unkissed**
 pɪst *pt,pp,adj* **pissed**
 (AE -ɔ:st *-ossed*)
 ɪm'bɒst *adj* **embossed**
 ˌʌn'krɒst *adj* **uncrossed**
 'stɔ:m-tɒst *adj* **storm-tossed**

'tempɪst-tɒst *adj* **tempest-tossed**
 (or *bused*)
 bʌst *pt,pp* **bussed**
 (or *focused*)
 'fəʊkəst *pt,pp,adj* **focussed**
 (ˌunfocussed)
 ˌʌn'fəʊkəst *adj* **unfocussed**

ˌʌnrɪ'læksɪst *adj* **unrelaxed**
 ˌʌn'tæksɪst *adj* **untaxed**
 pə'pleksɪst *pt,pp,adj* **perplexed**
 seksɪst *pt,pp,adj* **sexed**
 ˌʌn'seksɪst *pt,pp,adj* **unsexed**
 əʊvə'seksɪst *adj* **oversexed**
 fɪksɪst *pt,pp,adj* **fixed**
 mɪksɪst *pt,pp,adj* **mixed**
 ˌʌn'mɪksɪst *adj* **unmixed**
 (AE 'zɪrɔ:kst)
 'zɪərɒksɪst *pt,pp* **xeroxed**

-i:t/-ied

li:t *n* **lied**

-aɪt/-eid

or **-eɪt/-eid**

(*or* *-heit*)

ə'pɑ:θaɪt *n* **apartheid**

-elt/-eld

(also *veldt*)

velt *n* **veld**

-d/-d

-əd/-'d

'θætəd *contr* **that'd**

'ɪtəd *contr* **it'd**

-ɪd/-ad

mə'hæmɪd *also* Mohammed;
prop n **Muhammad**

-æd/-ad

(ˌadvertising)

æd *n* **ad**

'wɒnt-æd *n* **want-ad**
 bæd *n,adj* **bad**
 fə'bæd *pt* **forbad**
 kæd *n* **cad**
 dæd *n* **dad**
 'grændæd *n* **granddad,**
n **grandad**
 fæd *n* **fad**
 gæd *v,interj* **gad**
 br'gæd *interj* **begad**
 hæd *pt,pp (an v)* **had**
 ʃæd *n* **shad**
 læd *n* **lad**
 klæd *pt,pp* **clad**
 'sti:l-klæd *adj* **steel-clad**
 'aɪənk-læd *adj* **ironclad**
 'snəʊ-klæd *adj* **snow-clad**
 glæd *adj* **glad**
 mæd *adj* **mad**
 'nəʊmæd *n* **nomad**
 'mi:næd *n* **maenad**
 pæd *v,n* **pad**
 'lɔ:ntʃɪŋ-pæd *n* **launching-pad**
 'skrætʃ-pæd *n* **scratch-pad**
 'ɪŋk-pæd *n* **ink-pad**
 bræd *n* **brad**
 træd *n* **trad**
 sæd *adj* **sad**

-ɑ:d/-ad

dʒɪ'hɑ:d *n* **jihad**

-əd/-ad

(ˌhæd) hæd *weak form* **had**

'sæləd *n* **salad**

'bæləd *n* **ballad**

-ɑ:d/-aa'd

bɑ:d *pt* **baa'd**

-i:d/-ead

bi:d *n* **bead**

li:d *v,n* **lead**

mɪs'li:d *v* **mislead**

pli:d *v* **plead**

mi:d *n* **mead**

ni:d *v* **knead**

ri:d *v,n* **read**

ri:'ri:d *v* **re-read**

'lɪp-ri:d *v* **lip-read**

mɪs'ri:d *v* **misread**

'pru:frɪ:d	v proofread
-ɪd/-ead	
(AE fo:red)	
'fo:hed, 'fɔrɪd	n forehead
-ed/-ead	
ded	adj,adv dead
stəʊn-'ded	adj stone-dead
hed	v,n head
'bɔ:ld-hed	n bald-head
'ædl-hed	n addle-head
'bəʊn-hed	n bone-head
'puɒn-hed	n pudden-head
'faʊntɪn-hed	n fountain-head
'mʌtɪn-hed	n mutton-head
'sli:pi-hed	n sleepy-head
'redhed	n redhead
'raʊndhed	n Roundhead
'gɒdhed	n godhead
'brɪdʒhed	n bridgehead
(AE fo:red)	
'fɔrɪd, 'fɔhed	n forehead
'fɪgəhed	n figurehead
'eghed	n egghead
'bi:tʃhed	n beachhead
'bʌlkhed	n bulkhead
'blækhed	n blackhead
'blɒkhed	n blockhead
'reɪlhed	n railhead
'welhed	n wellhead
'drʌmhed	adj drumhead
'meɪdnhed	n maidenhead
'skɪnhed	n skinhead
'pɪnhed	n pinhead
'sæphed	n saphead
'spi:hed	n spearhead
'wɔ:hed	n warhead
'dʌndəhed	n dunderhead
'kɒpəhed	n copperhead
'letəhed	n letterhead
'əʊvəhed	adj overhead
'əʊvəhed	adv overhead
'fæthed	n fathead
'pɪthed	n pithead
'hʊthed	n hothead
'pɒthed	n pothead
(AE 'mæs-)	
'mɑ:sthed	n masthead
'ærəʊhed	n arrowhead
ə'hed	adv ahead

'gəʊ-əhed	n go-ahead
bɪ'hed	v behead
led	n lead
'blæk-led	v,n black-lead
red	pt,pp read
ri:'red	pt,pp re-read
'wel-red	adj well-read
'lɪp-red	pt,pp lip-read
'pru:fred	pt,pp proofread
ʌn'red	adj unread
,mɪs'red	pt,pp misread
bred	n bread
'raɪ-bred	n rye-bread
'dʒɪndʒəbred	n gingerbread
'swi:tbred	n sweetbread
'ʃɔ:tbred	n shortbread
dred	v,n dread
θred	v,n thread
'pæk-θred	n pack-thread
spred	v,pt,pp,n spread
'bedspred	n bedspread
'waɪdspred	adj widespread
'wɪŋspred	n wingspread
'aʊtspred	adj outspread
tred	v,n tread
'ri:tred	n retreat
,ri:'tred	v retreat
sted	n stead
'rəʊdsted	n roadstead
'bedsted	n bedstead
'həʊmsted	n homestead
'fɑ:msted	n farmstead
ɪn'sted	adv instead

-ɪəd/-ead

wʌn-ɑɪ'dɪəd adj one-idea'd

-ɪəd/-iad

ə'lɪmpɪəd n Olympiad

-aɪəd/-iad

'naɪəd n naiad
,dʒerɪ'maɪəd n jeremiad
'traɪəd n triad

-ɪəd/-iad

'mɪrɪəd n,adj myriad

-ɔ:d/-oad

brɔ:d n,adj broad
ə'brɔ:d adv abroad

-əʊd/-oad

gəʊd v,n goad
ləʊd v,n load
'treɪnləʊd n trainload
'wæɡənləʊd n wagonload
ʌn'ləʊd v unload
'ʃɪpləʊd n shipload
,əʊvə'ləʊd v overload
'kɑ:tləʊd n cartload
'peɪləʊd n payload
rəʊd n road
rɪ'li:f-rəʊd n relief road
'eɪ-rəʊd n A-road
'bi:-rəʊd n B-road
,mɪdl- adj middle-
əv-ðə-rəʊd of-the-road
'saɪd-rəʊd n side-road
'braɪdl-rəʊd n bridle-road
'rɪŋ-rəʊd n ring-road
'haɪrəʊd n highroad
'trʌŋk-rəʊd n trunk-road
(BE railway)
'reɪlrəʊd AE v,n railroad
'ɪnrəʊd n inroad
'slɪp-rəʊd n slip-road
'kɑ:trəʊd n cartroad
(AE also back road)
'baɪrəʊd n byroad
təʊd n toad

-wəʊd/-woad

wəʊd n woad

-wɒd/-uad

(^quadruplet)
kwɒd n quad
skwɒd n squad
'faɪrɪŋ-skwɒd n firing-squad
'flaɪɪŋ-skwɒd n flying-squad

-wɒd/-wad

(-wɔ:d/-wad)
wɒd v,n wad
'taɪt-wɒd n tight-wad

-aɪəd/-yad

'draɪəd *n* **dryad**
 ,hæmə'draɪəd *n* **hamadryad**

-i:d/-ed

hi:d *contr* **he'd**
 hi:d *contr* **he'd**
 ʃi:d *contr* **she'd**
 wi:d *contr* **we'd**

-ɪd/-ed

The suffix *-ed* forms the regular past tense and past participle of verbs and is pronounced /-ɪd/ after bases

· ending in /d/, eg
 'fold /fəʊld/ - *folded* /'fəʊldɪd/

· ending in /v/, eg
 'paint /peɪnt/ - *painting* /'peɪntɪd/

Note some spelling rules:

(1) Mute *-e* at the end of the base is regularly dropped before the *-ed* inflection, eg

decide /dɪ'saɪd/ - *decided* /dɪ'saɪdɪd/
create /kri:'eɪt/ - *created* /kri:'eɪtɪd/

(2) A single consonant letter at the end of the base is doubled before *-ed* when the preceding vowel is stressed and spelled with a single letter, eg *bed* - *bedded*; *permit* - *permitted*.

There is normally no doubling when the preceding vowel is unstressed (*visit* - *visited*) or is written with two letters (*dread* - *dreaded*).

(3) For *pt* and *pp* forms ending in *-ed* pronounced /-ɪd/ /-ɪd/-ed, for those pronounced /-v/ /-v/-ed.

Past participle forms are often used as adjectives. Especially those forms are listed in the following, some of them not preceded by /d/ or /v/, eg

(or kræbd)

'kræbd *adj* **crabbed**
 'dʒeɪdɪd *adj* **jaded**
 ,kɒlə'neɪdɪd *adj* **colonnaded**
 'hedɪd *pt,pp,adj* **headed**
 hɑ:d-'hedɪd *adj* **hard-headed**
 ,mʌdl-'hedɪd *adj*
muddle-headed
 beə'hedɪd *adj* **bareheaded**

pɪg-'hedɪd *adj* **pig-headed**
 lɒŋ-'hedɪd *adj* **long-headed**
 rɒŋ-'hedɪd *adj* **wrong-headed**
 θɪk-'hedɪd *adj* **thick-headed**
 ʃɒk-'hedɪd *adj* **shock-headed**
 ,levl-'hedɪd *adj* **level-headed**
 'ku:l-'hedɪd *adj* **cool-headed**
 'bʊl-'hedɪd *adj* **bull-headed**
 ,wʊdn-'hedɪd *adj*
woodenheaded
 ,swəʊlən-'hedɪd *adj*
swollen-headed
 klɪə-'hedɪd *adj* **clear-headed**
 ,bʊlɪt-'hedɪd *adj* **bullet-headed**
 sɒft-'hedɪd *adj* **soft-headed**
 laɪt-'hedɪd *adj* **light-headed**
 hɒt-'hedɪd *adj* **hot-headed**
 greɪ-'hedɪd *adj* **grey-headed**
 ,emptɪ-'hedɪd *adj* **empty-headed**

'ledɪd *adj* **leaded**
 ,ʌn'ledɪd *adj* **unleaded**
pt,pp,adj
 'dredɪd *adj* **dreaded**
 (pled *AE* pled)
 'pli:dɪd *pt,pp* **pleaded**
 'ləʊdɪd *pt,pp,adj* **loaded**
 ,ʌnpə'sweɪdɪd *adj* **unpersuaded**

,ʌnɪm'pi:dɪd *adj* **unimpeded**
 ,ʌnɪk'si:dɪd *adj* **unexceeded**
 ,ʌn'hi:dɪd *adj* **unheeded**
 'ni:dɪd *pt,pp* **needed**
 ,ʌn'si:dɪd *adj* **unseeded**

pt,pp,adj
 dɪ'saɪdɪd *adj* **decided**
 ,ʌndɪ'saɪdɪd *adj* **undecided**
 'tʃaɪdɪd (or chid) *pt* **chided**
 (or chidden)

'tʃaɪdɪd *pp* **chided**
 'saɪdɪd *pt,pp,adj* **sided**
 wʌn-'saɪdɪd *adj* **one-sided**
 ,ment-'saɪdɪd *adj* **many-sided**
 lɒp'saɪdɪd *adj* **lopsided**
 ,ʌndɪ'vaɪdɪd *adj* **undivided**
pt,pp,conj

prə'vaɪdɪd *adj* **provided**
pt,pp,adj
 ,mɪs'gaɪdɪd *adj* **misguided**
 ,ʌn'aɪdɪd *adj* **unaided**

,ʌn'herəldɪd *adj* **unheralded**
 ,ʌn'ʃɪ:ldɪd *adj* **unshielded**
 ,sɪŋgl- *adj,adv*

'hændɪd *adj* **single-handed**
 frɪ:'hændɪd *adj* **free-handed**
adj,adv
 ,ɒf'hændɪd *adj* **offhanded**
 haɪ-'hændɪd *adj* **high-handed**
 'bækhændɪd *adj* **backhanded**
 hæm-'hændɪd *adj* **ham-handed**
 ,əʊpən- *adj*
 'hændɪd *adj* **open-handed**
 ,i:vən-'hændɪd *adj* **even-handed**
 tu:'hændɪd *adj* **two-handed**
 ,ʌndə'hændɪd *adj* **underhanded**
 left-'hændɪd *adj* **left-handed**
 laɪt-'hændɪd *adj* **light-handed**
 raɪt-'hændɪd *adj* **right-handed**
 ʃɔ:t-'hændɪd *adj* **short-handed**
 ,emptɪ- *adj*
 'hændɪd *adj* **empty-handed**
 ,hevi- *adj*
 'hændɪd *adj* **heavy-handed**

'lændɪd *pt,pp,adj* **landed**
 ,əʊpən-'endɪd *adj* **open-ended**
 ,ʌndɪ'fendɪd *adj* **undefended**
 ,ʌnə'mendɪd *adj* **unamended**
 ,ʌnɪn'tendɪd *adj* **unintended**
 ,ʌn'tendɪd *adj* **untended**
 ,ʌnə'tendɪd *adj* **unattended**
pt,pp,adj

'maɪndɪd *adj* **minded**
 brɔ:d- *adj*
 'maɪndɪd *adj* **broad-minded**
 laɪk-'maɪndɪd *adj* **like-minded**
 ,fi:bl- *adj*

'maɪndɪd *adj* **feeble-minded**
 ,sɪŋgl- *adj*
 'maɪndɪd *adj* **single-minded**
 ,sɪmpl- *adj*
 'maɪndɪd *adj* **simple-minded**
 strɒŋ- *adj*

'maɪndɪd *adj* **strong-minded**
 haɪ-'maɪndɪd *adj* **high-minded**
 ,ɪ:vɪl-'maɪndɪd *adj* **evil-minded**
 smɔ:l- *adj*

'maɪndɪd *adj* **small-minded**
 ,əʊpən- *adj*
 'maɪndɪd *adj* **open-minded**
 eə-'maɪndɪd *adj* **air-minded**
 feə-'maɪndɪd *adj* **fair-minded**
 laɪt-'maɪndɪd *adj* **light-minded**
 'raɪt-'maɪndɪd *adj* **right-minded**

,æbsənt- *adj*
 'maɪndɪd *adj* **absent-minded**
 ,nærəʊ- *adj*
 'maɪndɪd *adj* **narrow-minded**

'blɑ:dɪ-	<i>adj</i>	'neɪkɪd	<i>adj</i> naked	ˈʌnrɪ'leɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> unrelated
'maɪndɪd	bloody-minded	'wɪkɪd	<i>adj</i> wicked	ˈʌn'kɔrəleɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> uncorrelated
lɒŋ-'wɪndɪd	<i>adj</i> long-winded	'krʊkɪd	<i>adj</i> crooked	'pɪksɪleɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> pixilated
ʃɔ:t-'wɪndɪd	<i>adj</i> short-winded	mə'hæmɪd	ˈMuhammad; <i>prop n</i> Mohammed	'mentθəleɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> mentholated
ˌʌn'baʊndɪd	<i>adj</i> unbounded	(AE 'lɜ:rnɪd)		sti:l-'pleɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> steel-plated (AE armor-)
ˌwel-'faʊndɪd	<i>adj</i> well-founded (also dumbstruck)	'lɜ:rnɪd	<i>adj</i> learned	ˌɑ:mə-'pleɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> armour-plated
dʌm'faʊndɪd	<i>adj</i> dumbfounded	'seɪkrɪd	<i>adj</i> sacred	ˌʌnɑ:- 'tɪkjʊleɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> unarticulated
kən'faʊndɪd	<i>pt,pp,adj</i> confounded	'kɪndrɪd	<i>n,adj</i> kindred	(AE -dʒʊl-)	
ˌʌn'faʊndɪd	<i>adj</i> unfounded	'heɪtrɪd	<i>n</i> hatred	ə'sɪdʒʊleɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> acidulated
ˌwel-'raʊndɪd	<i>adj</i> well-rounded			'nɒdʒʊleɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> nodulated
wel-	<i>adj</i>	'kʊ:sɪd	<i>adj</i> cursed (also poet accurst)	ˌʌndə- 'pɒpjʊleɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> underpopulated
'graʊndɪd	well-grounded	ə'kʊ:sɪd	<i>adj</i> accursed	(AE -sɔl-)	
ˌaʊt'məʊdɪd	<i>adj</i> outmoded	'blesɪd	<i>adj</i> blessed	'ɪn'sjʊleɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> insulated
kəʊld-'blɑ:dɪd	<i>adj</i> cold-blooded	'kʌsɪd	<i>adj</i> cussed	'meθɪleɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> methyated
fʊl-'blɑ:dɪd	<i>adj</i> full-blooded				(AE -elated)
wɔ:m-'blɑ:dɪd	<i>adj</i> warm-blooded	ˌʌnə'beɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> unabated		
hɒt-'blɑ:dɪd	<i>adj</i> hot-blooded	sə'tɪfɪkeɪtɪd	<i>pt,pp,adj</i> certificated	'krenəleɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> crenellated
'wʊdɪd	<i>adj</i> wooded			'tesəleɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> tessellated
rɪ'tɑ:dɪd	<i>pt,pp,adj</i> retarded <i>pt,pp,adj</i>	'kɒm- plɪkeɪtɪd	<i>pt,pp,adj</i> complicated	'kæstəleɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> castellated
'bi:ədɪd	bearded <i>pt,pp,adj</i>	ˌʌn'kɒm- plɪkeɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> uncomplicated	ˌʌn'kɒn- səmeɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> unconsummated
'gɑ:dɪd	guarded	ˌʌndə'mes- tɪkeɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> undomesticated	ˌʌnkəʊ- 'ɔ:dɪneɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> unco-ordinated
ˌʌn'gɑ:dɪd	<i>adj</i> unguarded	sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> sophisticated	ˌʌnkən- 'tæmɪneɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> uncontaminated
ˌʌnrɪ'wɔ:dɪd	<i>adj</i> unrewarded	ˌʌn- sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> unsophisticated	'rezɪneɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> resinated
ˌʌnrɪ'kɔ:dɪd	<i>adj</i> unrecorded	ˌʌnləʊ'keɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> unlocated	'kɑ:bəneɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> carbonated
sɪ'klu:dɪd	<i>pt,pp,adj</i> secluded	ˌʌnrɪ- 'stɪprəkeɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> unreciprocated	ə'pɪnɪəneɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> opinionated
ˌʌn'klaʊdɪd	<i>adj</i> unclouded <i>pt,pp,adj</i>	'bɑ:feɪkeɪtɪd	<i>pt,pp,adj</i> bifurcated	ˌself- ə'pɪnɪəneɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> self-opinionated
'kraʊdɪd	crowded			'ædl-'peɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> addle-pated
ˌvælju:-'ædɪd	<i>adj</i> value-added <i>pt,pp,adj</i>	self- 'edʒəkeɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> self-educated	'rætl'peɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> rattlepated
'bedɪd	bedded	ˌʌn'edʒəkeɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> uneducated	ˌʌnæn- 'tɪstɪpeɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> unanticipated
ˌdʌbl-'bedɪd	<i>adj</i> double-bedded	'deɪtɪd	<i>pt,pp,adj</i> dated	'dɪstɪpeɪtɪd	<i>pt,pp,adj</i> dissipated
ˌsɪŋl-'bedɪd	<i>adj</i> single-bedded	ˌʌn'deɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> undated	'kɒnstɪpeɪtɪd	<i>pt,pp,adj</i> constipated
ˌtɪwɪn-'bedɪd	<i>adj</i> twin-bedded	ʃɔ:t-'deɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> short-dated	'selɪbreɪtɪd	<i>pt,pp,adj</i> celebrated
'eɪdʒɪd	<i>adj, n</i> aged	ˌaʊt'deɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> outdated	ˌʌnədʌl- təreɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> unadulterated
'dʒæɡɪd	<i>adj</i> jagged	dɪ'læpɪdeɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> dilapidated	ˌʌn- rɪləbərəɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> unelaborated
'ræɡɪd	<i>adj</i> ragged	ɪl-'feɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> ill-fated	ˌʌn- kə'rɒbərəɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> uncorroborated
'kræɡɪd	<i>adj</i> cragged	'veəriɡeɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> variegated	'kæmfərəɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> camphorated
(or legd)		ˌʌn'mɪtɪɡeɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> unmitigated	'kɒnsəntreɪtɪd	<i>pt,pp,adj</i> concentrated
-legɪd	-legged	(AE 'lɔ:ŋ-)		ˌʌn'sætʃərəɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> unsaturated
'legɪd	<i>adj</i> legged	'i:lɒŋgeɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> elongated	(AE 'ser-)	
'θri:-legɪd	<i>adj</i> three-legged	ˌʌn- 'ekspɜ:ɡeɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> unexpurgated	sə'reɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> serrated
ˌbændɪ-'legɪd	<i>adj</i> bandy-legged	'kɒrəɡeɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> corrugated		
beə'legɪd	<i>adj</i> barelegged				
(AE 'dɔ:ɡɪd)		bɪ'reɪtɪd	<i>adj</i> belated		
'dɒɡɪd	<i>adj</i> dogged				
'rʌɡɪd	<i>adj</i> rugged				
'retʃɪd	<i>adj</i> wretched				

ˌnɒpri:- 'mediteɪtɪd	adj unpremeditated	ˌself-kə'lektɪd	adj self-collected	pʊə-'spɪrɪtɪd	adj poor-spirited
'ædʒɪteɪtɪd	pt,pp,adj agitated	ˌwel- kə'nektɪd	adj well-connected	ləʊ-'spɪrɪtɪd	adj low-spirited
(AE -'tʃænt-) ɪnst'ʃɑ:nɪd	adj enchanted (also disoriented)	ˌʌnkə'nektɪd	adj unconnected	pɑ:ti-'spɪrɪtɪd	adj party-spirited
dɪs'ɔ:rɪəntetɪd	adj disorientated	ˌdɪskə'nektɪd	pt,pp,adj disconnected	'vɪzɪtɪd	pt,pp visited
'steɪtɪd	pt,pp,adj stated	ˌʌnsə'spektɪd	adj unsuspected	əʊvə'ɪk'saɪtɪd	adj overexcited
ˌʌn'steɪtɪd	adj unstated	ɪk'spektɪd	pt,pp,adj expected	ju:'naɪtɪd	pt,pp,adj united
'kʌltɪveɪtɪd	pt,pp,adj cultivated	ˌʌnɪk'spektɪd	adj unexpected	ˌʌnɪn'vaɪtɪd	adj uninvited
ˌʌn'kʌltɪveɪtɪd	adj uncultivated	ˌʌnkə'rektɪd	adj uncorrected	kən'si:tɪd	adj conceited
ˌʌndrɪ'fi:tɪd	adj undefeated	ˌʌndrɪ'tektɪd	adj undetected	ˌʌnrɪ'kwɑɪtɪd	adj unrequited
'hi:tɪd	pt,pp,adj heated	ˌʌnprə'tektɪd	adj unprotected	(BE also 'sju:-) ˌʌn'su:tɪd	adj unsuited
ˌʌn'hi:tɪd	adj unheated	ˌʌnprɪ'dɪktɪd	adj unpredicted	ˌʌn'sɔ:lɪtɪd	adj unsalted
rɪ'pi:tɪd	pt,pp,adj repeated	ˌʌnrɪ'strɪktɪd	adj unrestricted	ɪg'zɔ:lɪtɪd	pt,pp,adj exalted
ˌʌn'tri:tɪd	adj untreated	ˌwel- kən'dʌktɪd	adj well-conducted	'stɪltɪd	adj stilted
dɪ:p'si:tɪd	adj deep-seated	ˌʌnkəm'pli:tɪd	adj uncompleted	'vɔ:lɪtɪd	pt,pp,adj vaulted
kri:'eɪtɪd	pt,pp created	'helmtɪd	adj helmeted	(AE -'tʃæn) dɪsɪn'tʃɑ:nɪd	adj disenchanted
ˌʌnə'pri:ʃɪeɪtɪd	adj unappreciated	ˌʌn'kɑ:pɪtɪd	adj uncarpeted	ˌʌn'tenəntɪd	adj untenanted
ə'məʊni'eɪtɪd	adj ammoniated	'gʌsɪtɪd	adj gusseted	(AE -'wɔ:r-) ˌʌn'wɒrəntɪd	adj unwarranted
ˌʌnɪ'niʃɪeɪtɪd	adj uninitiated	'gɪftɪd	pt,pp,adj gifted	ˌʌn'wɒntɪd	adj unwanted
ˌʌndɪfə- 'renʃɪeɪtɪd	adj undifferentiated	(AE 'lɔ:f-) 'lɒftɪd	adj lofted	swi:t-'sentɪd	adj sweet-scented
(AE '-...) strɑ:'eɪtɪd	adj striated	'tʌftɪd	adj tufted	ˌʌnlə'mentɪd	adj unlamented
'ʃʊgə-kəʊtɪd	adj sugar-coated	ˌʌn'laɪtɪd	adj unlighted	dɪ'mentɪd	adj demented
'bləʊtɪd	adj bloated	bɪ'nɑɪtɪd	adj benighted	ˌʌnfə'mentɪd	adj unfermented
'məʊtɪd	adj moated	'saɪtɪd	pt,pp,adj sighted	ˌʌn'dɒkjʊ- mentɪd	adj undocumented
'θrəʊtɪd	adj throated	sekənd- 'saɪtɪd	adj second-sighted	kən'tentɪd	pt,pp,adj contented
BE also 'sju:-, 'su:pər- 'ænjueɪtɪd	pt,pp,adj superannuated	lɒŋ-'saɪtɪd	adj long-sighted	'prezɪdəntɪd	adj precedented
'æntɪkweɪtɪd	adj antiquated	kwi:k-'saɪtɪd	adj quick-sighted	ˌʌn- 'prezɪdəntɪd	adj unprecedented
'sɪtʃueɪtɪd	adj situated	ʃɑ:p-'saɪtɪd	adj sharp-sighted	'prezɪdəntɪd	adj talented
ɪn'detɪd	adj indebted	fɑ:'saɪtɪd	adj far-sighted	'tæləntɪd	(^disorientated)
ˌʌn'daʊtɪd	adj undoubted	kliə-'saɪtɪd	adj clear-sighted	dɪs'ɔ:rɪentɪd	adj disoriented
(AE prəʊ-) prə'træktɪd	adj protracted	nɪə-'saɪtɪd	adj near-sighted	ˌʌn'peɪntɪd	adj unpainted
əb'stræktɪd	pt,pp,adj abstracted	ʃɔ:t-'saɪtɪd	adj short-sighted	'seɪntɪd	adj sainted
dɪ'stræktɪd	pt,pp,adj distracted	ˌʌn'saɪtɪd	adj unsighted	ˌʌn'teɪntɪd	adj untainted
ə'fektɪd	pt,pp,adj affected	əʊvə'weɪtɪd	adj overweighted	əkweɪntɪd	adj acquainted
ɪl-ə'fektɪd	adj ill-affected	ˌʌnɪn'hæbɪtɪd	adj uninhabited	ˌʌnəkweɪntɪd	adj unacquainted
ˌʌnə'fektɪd	adj unaffected	ˌʌnɪn'hɪbɪtɪd	adj uninhibited	dʌbl-'dʒɔɪntɪd	adj double-jointed
dɪsə'fektɪd	adj disaffected	ˌʌnsə'lsɪtɪd	adj unsolicited	pt,pp,adj	
ˌʌnsɪ'lektɪd	adj unselected	ˌʌn'edɪtɪd	adj unedited	dɪs'dʒɔɪntɪd	adj disjointed
kə'lektɪd	adj collected	ək'redɪtɪd	pt,pp,adj accredited	'pɔɪntɪd	pt,pp,adj pointed
		ˌʌn'lɪmɪtɪd	adj unlimited	ˌself-ə'pɔɪntɪd	adj self-appointed
		'vɒmɪtɪd	pt,pp vomited	ˌwel-ə'pɔɪntɪd	adj well-appointed
		ˌʌn'merɪtɪd	adj unmerited	pt,pp,adj	
		'spɪrɪtɪd	pt,pp,adj spirited	dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd	adj disappointed
		ˌpʌblɪk- 'spɪrɪtɪd	adj public-spirited	'wəʊntɪd	adj wonted
		haɪ-'spɪrɪtɪd	adj high-spirited	ˌʌn'wəʊntɪd	adj unwonted

ˌʌn'dɔːntɪd	adj	undaunted	kən'vɜːtɪd	pt,pp,adj	converted	'hɑːfwɪtɪd	adj	halfwitted
ˌʌnə'kaʊntɪd	adj	unaccounted	ˌʌnkən'vɜːtɪd	adj	unconverted	kwɪk-'wɪtɪd	adj	quick-witted
		pt,pp,adj	ˌʌnsə'pɔːtɪd	adj	unsupported	ʃɑːp-'wɪtɪd	adj	sharp-witted
dɪs'maʊntɪd		dismounted	ə'sɔːtɪd	adj	assorted	sɒft-'wɪtɪd	adj	soft-witted
'nəʊtɪd	pt,pp,adj	noted	(AE 'blæstɪd)			ˌnɪt'wɪtɪd	adj	nitwitted
'weɪnskəʊtɪd	adj	wainscoted	'blɔːstɪd	pt,pp,adj	blasted	'pɒtɪd	adj	potted
'bɪgətɪd	adj	bigoted	ˌdʌbl-'breɪstɪd	adj	double-breasted	'spɒtɪd	pt,pp,adj	spotted
dɪ'vəʊtɪd	pt,pp,adj	devoted	sɪŋgl-'breɪstɪd	adj	single-breasted	ˌʌn'spɒtɪd	adj	unspotted
'buːtɪd	pt,pp,adj	booted	ˌpɪdʒɪn-			bɪ'sɒtɪd	adj	besotted
dɪːp-'ruːtɪd	adj	deep-rooted	'breɪstɪd	pigeon-breasted		'hʌtɪd	adj	huttled
'fʊtɪd	pt,pp,adj	footed	ˌʌndrɪ'dʒestɪd	adj	undigested	bɪ'lʌvɪd	n,adj	beloved
web-'fʊtɪd	adj	web-footed	kən'dʒestɪd	adj	congested			
'klʌb-'fʊtɪd	adj	club-footed	ˌʌnmə'lestɪd	adj	unmolested	ed	abbr	ed
ʃʊə-'fʊtɪd	adj	sure-footed	'krestɪd	pt,pp,adj	crested	ˌbi:'ed	abbr	B Ed
flæt-'fʊtɪd	adj	flat-footed	ˌʌn'testɪd	adj	untested	dɪp'ed	abbr	Dip Ed
sɒft-'fʊtɪd	adj	soft-footed	'ɪntrestɪd	pt,pp,adj	interested	'kəʊ-ed		n co-ed
beə'fʊtɪd	adj,adv	barefooted	ˌʌn'ɪntrestɪd	adj	uninterested	bed	v,n	bed
'spleɪfʊtɪd	adj	splayfooted	dɪs'ɪntrestɪd	adj	disinterested	'trʌkl-bed	n	truckle-bed
			ˌʌnrɪ'kwestɪd	adj	unrequested	'rəʊz-bed	n	rose-bed
'skrɪptɪd	adj	scripted	kləʊs-'fɪstɪd	adj	close-fisted	'plæŋk-bed	n	plank-bed
ˌʌn'skrɪptɪd	adj	unscripted	hæm-'fɪstɪd	adj	ham-fisted	dɪ'væn-bed	n	divan-bed
ˌʌn'prɒmptɪd	adj	unprompted	ˌʌn'lɪstɪd	adj	unlisted	'kæmp-bed	n	camp-bed
ˌʌnɪntə'rʌptɪd	adj	uninterrupted	ˌmɔʊtər-	adj	motor-assisted	'ɔɪstə-bed	n	oyster-bed
			ə'sɪstɪd	adj	unassisted	'rɪvə-bed	n	river-bed
ˌʌn'tʃɑːtɪd	adj	uncharted	ˌʌnə'sɪstɪd	adj	unassisted	'eəbed	n	air-bed
		pt,pp,n,adj	ˌʌn'twɪstɪd	adj	untwisted	'siːbed	n	seabed
dɪ'pɑːtɪd		departed	'wɜːstɪd	n	worsted	'rəʊdbed	n	roadbed
(AE 'hɑːrtɪd)			ˌwel-ə'dʒʌstɪd	adj	well-adjusted	'siːdbed	n	seedbed
'hɑːtɪd	adj	hearted	ˌmælə'dʒʌstɪd	adj	maladjusted	'deθbed	n	deathbed
kəʊld-'hɑːtɪd	adj	cold-hearted	'krʌstɪd	pt,pp,adj	crusted	'sɪkbed	n	sickbed
kaind-'hɑːtɪd	adj	kind-hearted	ˌkɒnvə'luːtɪd	adj	convoluted	ɪm'bed	v	embed
hɑːd'hɑːtɪd	adj	hardhearted	ˌʌnpə'luːtɪd	adj	unpolluted	'feðəbed	v,n	featherbed
həʊl'hɑːtɪd	adj	wholehearted	ˌʌn-			'flaʊəbed	n	flowerbed
sɪmpl-'hɑːtɪd	adj	simple-hearted	dɪ'strɪbjʊːtɪd	adj	undistributed	'hɒtbed	n	hotbed
truː-'hɑːtɪd	adj	true-hearted	(BE also -'ljuːtɪd)			'testbed	n	testbed
'hɑːf-'hɑːtɪd	adj	half-hearted	ˌʌndɑː'lʊːtɪd	adj	undiluted	ə'bed	adv	abed
wɔːm-'hɑːtɪd	adj	warm-hearted	və'ljuːtɪd	adj	voluted	'lɑː-əbed	n	lie-abed
ˌbrəʊkən-			rɪ'pjuːtɪd	pt,pp,adj	reputed	fed	abbr	Fed
-'hɑːtɪd		broken-hearted	ˌʌndrɪ'spjuːtɪd	adj	undisputed	fed	pt,pp	fed
ˌtʃɪkɪn-'hɑːtɪd	adj	chicken-hearted				'fɔːs-fed	pt,pp	force-fed
ɔʊpən-'hɑːtɪd	adj	open-hearted				'bɒtl-fed	adj	bottle-fed
'laɪən-'hɑːtɪd	adj	lion-hearted				'stɔːl-fed	adj	stall-fed
ˌdaʊn'hɑːtɪd	adj	downhearted				'spuːnfed	pt,pp	spoonfed
ˌtendə'hɑːtɪd	adj	tenderhearted				ˌʌn'fed	adj	unfed
sɒft-'hɑːtɪd	adj	soft-hearted				ˌʌndə'fed	adj	underfed
laɪt-'hɑːtɪd	adj	light-hearted				əʊvə'fed	pt,pp	overfed
feɪnt-'hɑːtɪd	adj	faint-hearted				'breɪstfed	pt,pp	breastfed
stəʊt'hɑːtɪd	adj	stouthearted				'breɪst-fed	adj	breast-fed
ˌhevi-'hɑːtɪd	adj	heavy-hearted				ʃed	v,pt,pp,n	shed
		pt,pp,adj				'blʌdʃed	n	bloodshed
kən'sɜːtɪd		concerted						
ˌpri:kən'sɜːtɪd	adj	preconcerted						

'wʊdʃed	<i>n</i> woodshed
'wɔ:tʃəd	<i>n</i> watershed
'kaʊʃed	<i>n</i> cowshed
led	<i>pt,pp</i> led
(/pli:dɪd	pleaded)
pled	<i>AE pt,pp</i> pled
	(/sledge)
sled	<i>n</i> sled
	(/bob-sleigh)
'bɒbsled	<i>n</i> bobsled
med	<i>abbr</i> Med
'baɪpəd	<i>n</i> biped
'məʊpəd	<i>n</i> moped
'kwɒdrʊpəd	<i>n</i> quadruped
red	<i>n,adj</i> red
ˌɪnfɹə'red	<i>adj</i> infra-red
'rəʊz-red	<i>adj</i> rose-red
'wel-bred	<i>adj</i> well-bred
ɪl-'bred	<i>adj</i> ill-bred
	<i>n,adj</i>
'θʌrəbred	thoroughbred
ˌɪn'bred	<i>adj</i> inbred
ˌʌndə'bred	<i>adj</i> underbred
(<i>AE</i> 'krɔ:s-)	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>
'krɒsbred	crossbred
ləʊ'bred	<i>adj</i> lowbred
ʃred	<i>v,n</i> shred
	(/Teddy boy)
ted	<i>n</i> ted

-əd/-ed

'hʌndrəd *n,adj* hundred

-d/-ed

The suffix *-ed* forms the regular past tense and past participle of verbs and is pronounced /-d/ after bases

- ending in a vowel, eg
visa /vi:zəl/ - *visaed* /vi:zəd/
embargo /ɪm'bo:gəʊ/ -
embargoed /ɪm'bo:gəʊd/
- ending in a voiced consonant other than /-d/, eg
call /kɔ:l/ - *called* /kɔ:ld/
absorb /əb'sɔ:bd/ - *absorbed*
 /əb'sɔ:bd/

Note some spelling rules:
 (1) Mute *-e* at the end of the base after a voiced consonant other than /-d-/ is regularly dropped before

the *-ed* inflection, eg
shave /ʃeɪv/ - *shaved* /ʃeɪvd/
 Verbs with monosyllabic bases in *-ye*, *-oe*, and *-nge* lose the *-e* before *-ed*, eg *dye* - *dyed*; *hoe* - *hoed*; *singe* - *singed*, *tinge* - *tinged*.

The final *-e* is also lost before *-ed* by verbs ending in *-ee* or *-ie*, eg *agree* - *agreed*; *die* - *died*; *tie* - *tied*.

(2) *-y* preceded by a consonant changes to *-i-* before *-ed*, eg *carry* - *carried*, *try* - *tried*. Similarly *dry*, *deny*, *fancy*, etc.

The *-y* remains however, where it follows a vowel letter, eg *stay* - *stayed*.

Exceptions are *pay* - *paid* /peɪd/; *lay* - *laid* /leɪd/; *say* - *said* /seɪd/.

(3) A single consonant letter at the end of the base is doubled before *-ed* when the preceding vowel is stressed and spelled with a single letter, eg *beg* - *begged*; *patrol* - *patrolled*; *occur* - *occurred*.

There is normally no doubling when the preceding vowel is unstressed (*enter* - *entered*) or is written with two letters (*reveal* - *revealed*).

Doubling occurs even in verbs ending in an unstressed vowel followed by *-g*, eg

humbag /'hʌmbəg/ - *humbagged* /'hʌmbəgd/.

Note *AE catalog* - *cataloged*.

(4) In some cases doubling is normal in *BE*, whereas it is an alternative and less favoured practice in *AE*:

(4a) Verbs ending in an unstressed vowel followed by *-l*, eg *travel* /'trævl/ - *travelled*,
AE traveled /'trævlɪd/

(4b) Verbs ending in an unstressed vowel followed by *-m*, eg *program* /'prɒgræm/ - *programmed*, *AE programmed* /'prɒgræmd/

(5) For *pt* and *pp* forms and adjectives ending in *-ed* pronounced /-ɪd/ /-ɪd/-*ed*, for those pronounced /-t/ /-t/-*ed*.

In the following you find especially words ending in *-ed* (pronounced /-d/) that are not only used as *pt* and *pp* forms but also as adjectives.

səb'skraɪbd *pt,pp* subscribed

əʊvə-	<i>adj</i>
səb'skraɪbd	oversubscribed
ləʊbd	<i>adj</i> lobed
bɑ:bd	<i>adj</i> barbed
self-əb'zɔ:bd	<i>adj</i> self-absorbed
ˌʌnpə'tɜ:bd	<i>adj</i> unperturbed
ˌʌndɪ'stɜ:bd	<i>adj</i> undisturbed
bɪ'dɔ:bd	<i>adj</i> bedaubed

lɪmd	<i>adj</i> limbed
kli:n-lɪmd	<i>adj</i> clean-limbed
klaɪmd	<i>pt,pp</i> climbed
ˌʌn'plʌmd	<i>adj</i> unplumbed

(or 'kræbɪd)

kræbd	<i>adj</i> crabbed
webd	<i>adj</i> webbed

'kætəlɔ:gd	<i>pt,pp AE</i> cataloged
pri:'pækɪdʒd	<i>adj</i>
	pre-packaged
ˌʌn'dæmɪdʒd	<i>adj</i> undamaged
'vɪzɪdʒd	<i>adj</i> visaged

(*AE* '-væn-);

ˌdɪs-	<i>adj</i> dis-
əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒd	advantaged
eɪdʒd	<i>pt,pp,adj</i> aged
ˌmɪdl-'eɪdʒd	<i>adj</i> middle-aged

'prɪvələdʒd	<i>adj</i> privileged
ˌʌndə-	<i>adj</i>
'prɪvələdʒd	underprivileged

ˌʌn'tʃeɪndʒd	<i>adj</i> unchanged
ˌʌn'tʃæləndʒd	<i>adj</i> unchallenged
'sɪŋdʒd	<i>pt,pp</i> singed
'tɪŋdʒd	<i>pt,pp</i> tinged

'tɜ:bəʊtʃɑ:dʒd	<i>adj</i> turbocharged
<i>BE also</i> 'sju:-,	
'su:pətʃɑ:dʒd	<i>adj</i> supercharged
ˌʌndɪstʃɑ:dʒd	<i>adj</i> undischarged
	<i>pt,pp,adj</i>
səb'mɜ:dʒd	submerged

ˌʌnək'nɒlɪdʒd	<i>adj</i>
	unacknowledged
ˌdʌbl-'edʒd	<i>adj</i> double-edged
ˌdekɪ-'edʒd	<i>adj</i> deckle-edged
tu:'edʒd	<i>adj</i> two-edged
'gɪlt-edʒd	<i>adj</i> guilt-edged
fledʒd	<i>adj</i> fledged
ˌfʊl-'fledʒd	<i>adj</i> full-fledged
ˌfʊlɪ-'fledʒd	<i>adj</i> fully-fledged
ˌʌnəbrɪdʒd	<i>adj</i> unabridged
ɪl-'dʒʌdʒd	<i>adj</i> ill-judged

On *pt* and *pp* forms ending in -gged pronounced /-gd/ cf above the remarks on -d/-ed.

begd *pt,pp* begged
(or -legid)
-legd *pt,pp* -legged
(AE,krɔ:s-)
krɔs-legd *adv* cross-legged
skweə-rigd *adj* square-rigged
sprigd *adj* sprigged
'aʊtrigd *adj* outrigged
wigd *adj* wigged
br'fɔgd *adj* befogged
'wɔ:tɔlgd *adj* waterlogged
snɔgd *pt* snogged
'hʌmbʌgd *pt,pp* humbugged

'stɔkɪgd *adj* stockinged
wɪgd *pt,pp,adj* winged
prɔ'lɔgd *pt,pp,adj* prolonged
prɔgd *adj* pronged
'θri:-prɔgd *adj* three-pronged
'fɔ:-prɔgd *adj* four-pronged

ʌn'skeɪðd *adj* unscathed
brɪ:ðd *pt,pp* breathed
br'trəʊðd *adj,n* betrothed
faʊl-maʊðd *adj* foul-mouthed
əpən- *adj*
'maʊðd *open-mouthed*
'mi:lɪ-maʊðd *adj* meaty-mouthed

'sɪgnld *pt,pp* AE signaled
'petld *adj* petaled
(BE totalled)
'təʊtld *pt,pp* AE totaled
ʌn'kən'si:lɪd *adj* unconcealed
ʌn'hi:lɪd *adj* unhealed
ʌn'si:lɪd *adj* unsealed
ʌn'si:lɪd *adj* unsealed
r'vi:lɪd *pt,pp* revealed

'feɪblɪd *adj* fabled
'geɪblɪd *adj* gabled
'sɪləblɪd *adj* syllabled
'mɑ:bld *adj* marbled
ʌn'trʌblɪd *adj* untroubled
'spektəkəld *adj* spectacled
br'spektəkəld *adj* bespectacled
'mɒnəkld *adj* monocled
ʌn'braɪldɪd *adj* unbridled
'brɪndld *adj* brindled
'rædlɪd *adj* raddled

ʌn'sædlɪd *pt,pp,adj* unsaddled
br'fʌdlɪd *adj* befuddled
ʌn'pærələld *adj* unparalleled
'tæsld *adj* tasseled
'trævlɪd *adj* traveled
wel-'hi:lɪd *adj* well-heeled
'θri:-wi:lɪd *adj* three-wheeled

'raɪt-æŋɡld *adj* right-angled
(AE,nu:-)
'nju:fæŋɡld *adj* newfangled
ʌn'mɪŋɡld *adj* unmingled
ʌn'rʌflɪd *adj* unruffled
br'dræɡld *adj* bedraggled

ʌn'rekənsəɪld *adj* unreconciled
meɪld *pt,pp,adj* mailed
'hɒbnəɪld *adj* hobnailed
teɪld *pt,pp,adj* tailed
'swɒləʊ-teɪld *adj* swallow-tailed
(AE dɪ'teɪld)
'di:teɪld *adj* detailed

ɔɪld *pt,pp,adj* oiled
hɑ:d-'bɔɪld *adj* hard-boiled
'sɒft-'bɔɪld *adj* soft-boiled
ʌn'spɔɪld *adj* unspoiled
'trævl-sɔɪld *adj* travel-soiled
'ʃɒpsɔɪld *adj* shopsoiled
'speklɪd *adj* speckled

səʊld *pt,pp,adj* soled
'eə-ku:lɪd *adj* air-cooled
'prɪnsəplɪd *adj* principled
haɪ-'prɪnsəplɪd *adj* high-principled
ʌn'prɪnsəplɪd *adj* unprincipled
'pɪmpld *adj* pimpled
ɪm'pɜ:pld *adj* empurpled
nɑ:lɪd *adj* gnarled
wɜ:lɪd *adj* whorled

'taɪld *adj* titled
ʌn'taɪld *adj* untitled
dɪs'grʌntld *adj* disgruntled
ɪm'bætlɪd *adj* embattled
'setld *pt,pp,adj* settled
ʌn'fedju:lɪd *adj* unscheduled
kləʊs-'hɔ:lɪd *adj* close-hauled
kli:n-'bəʊld *adj* clean-bowled
'self-staɪld *adj* self-styled
'grɪzld *pt,pp,adj* grizzled
(AE 'sɔ:zld)
'sɔ:zld *adj* sozzled

On *pt* and *pp* forms ending in -lled pronounced /-ld/ cf above the remarks on -d/-ed.

səʊ-'kɔ:lɪd *adj* so-called
'sændld *adj* sandalled
(AE signald)
'sɪgnld *pt,pp* signalled
'metld *adj* metallled
(AE -petald)
'petld *adj* -petalled
'fɔ:'petld *adj* four-petalled
(AE -rivald)
ʌn'raɪvəld *adj* unrivalled
(AE dialed)
'daɪəld *pt,pp* dialled
(AE equald)
'i:kwəld *pt,pp* equalled
ʌn'i:kwəld *adj* unequalled

rɪ'peld *pt,pp* repelled
dʒet-prə'peld *adj* jet-propelled
dʌbl-'bærəld *double-barrelled*
(AE labeld)
'leɪblɪd *pt,pp* labelled
ʌn'leɪblɪd *adj* unlabelled
(AE canceld)
'kænsld *pt,pp* cancelled
(AE 'mɔ:dld) (AE modeled)
'mɒld *pt,pp* modelled
(AE also -meled)
ʌn'træmlɪd *adj* untrammelled
θri:-'fʌnlɪd *adj* three-funnelled
tu:-'fʌnlɪd *adj* two-funnelled
(AE counseled)
'kaʊnsld *pt,pp* counselled
'tæsld *adj* tasselled
(AE traveled)
'trævlɪd *pt,pp,adj* travelled
(AE disheveled)
dɪ'fevlɪd *adj* dishevelled
(AE leveled)
'levld *pt,pp* levelled
(AE bejeweled)
br'dʒu:əld *adj* bejewelled
'dʌkblɪd *adj* duckbilled
ʌn'fʊlfɪld *adj* unfulfilled
skɪld *adj* skilled
ʌn'skɪld *adj* unskilled
(AE imperilled)
ɪm'perɪld *pt,pp* imperilled
dɪ'stɪld *pt,pp* distilled
frɪld *adj* frilled
wɪld *pt,pp,adj* willed

self-wɪld	adj self-willed	(AE -tu:md)	ˌɒnɪk'spleɪnd	adj unexplained
twɪld	adj twilled	'kɒstju:md	peɪnd	pt,pp,adj pained
pə'trɔ:ld	patrolled	raɪmd	'ædl-breɪnd	adj addle-brained
'praɪs-	adj		'rætlbreɪnd	adj rattlebrained
kən'trɔ:ld	price-controlled		'heəbreɪnd	adj harebrained
ˌɒnkən'trɔ:ld	adj uncontrolled	On <i>pt</i> and <i>pp</i> forms ending in -mmed pronounced /-mɪd/ cf above the remarks on -d/-ed.	'feðəbreɪnd	adj featherbrained
skɔ:ld	adj skulled	(AE programed)	'skæɪəbreɪnd	adj scatterbrained
ə'naɪld	pt,pp annulled	'prəʊgræmd	greɪnd	adj grained
		pt,pp programmed	kləʊs-'greɪnd	adj close-grained
'prəʊgræmd	(BE programmed)	dʒeɪmd	ˌɪn'greɪnd	adj ingrained
pt,pp AE programed		stemd	'pɒt-treɪnd	adj pot-trained
feɪmd	adj famed	pt,pp,adj stemmed	'haʊstreɪnd	adj housetrained
fɑ:-'feɪmd	adj far-famed	bɪ'dɪmd	ˌʌn'treɪnd	adj untrained
ə'ʃeɪmd	adj ashamed	ˌʌn'dɪmd	streɪnd	pt,pp,adj strained
ˌʌnə'ʃeɪmd	adj unashamed	'red-rɪmd	rɪ'streɪnd	pt,pp,adj
əbʌv-'neɪmd	adj above-named	'hɔ:n-rɪmd		restrained
ˌʌn'neɪmd	adj unnamed		ˌʌnrɪ'streɪnd	adj unrestrained
ˌʌn'freɪmd	adj unframed	'tɜ:bənd	kən'streɪnd	pt,pp,adj
ˌʌn'teɪmd	adj untamed	kli:nd		constrained
	(or dreamt)	ˌʌn'wi:nd	ˌʌnkən'streɪnd	adj unconstrained
dri:md	pt,pp dreamed	'keɪs-hɑ:dənd	ˌʌn'streɪnd	adj unstrained
ˌʌn'dri:md	adj undreamed	ˌʌnə'weɪkənd	ˌself-kən'teɪnd	adj self-contained
bɪ'græɪmd	adj begrimed	ɪl-'əʊmənd	'trævl-steɪnd	adj travel-stained
wel-'taɪmd	adj well-timed	ˌʌn'rɪpənd	'blʌdsteɪnd	adj bloodstained
ɪl-'taɪmd	adj ill-timed	ˌʌn'əʊpənd	veɪnd	adj veined
ˌʌn'kleɪmd	adj unclaimed			
bɪ'kɑ:md	adj becalmed	ˌʌn'swi:tnd	big-'bəʊnd	adj big-boned
dəʊmd	adj domed	ɪn'laɪnd	strɒŋ-'bəʊnd	adj strong-boned
ˌʌn'fæðəmd	adj unfathomed		'rɔ:bəʊnd	adj rawboned
'venəmd	adj venomed	'fraɪnd	təʊnd	pt,pp,adj toned
ə'kʌstəmd	pt,pp,adj		haɪ-'təʊnd	adj high-toned
	accustomed	ˌʌn'levnd	stəʊnd	pt,pp,adj stoned
ˌʌnə'kʌstəmd	adj unaccustomed	'wɪznd		
			ə'bændənd	pt,pp,adj
'kɒpə-bɒtəmd	adj	ˌʌnə'laɪnd		abandoned
	copper-bottomed	ˌʌndɪ'zəɪnd	ˌʌn'bʌtnd	pt,pp,adj
flæt-'bɒtəmd	adj flat-bottomed	rɪ'zəɪnd		unbuttoned
ru:md	pt,pp,adj roomed	ˌʌn'səɪnd		
'bedru:md	adj bedroomed	ˌʌndə'səɪnd	ˌʌn'kwɛstʃənd	adj unquestioned
wel-'gru:md	adj well-groomed	ˌʌn'feɪnd	'mʌlɪənd	adj mullioned
'wʌn-ɑ:md	adj one-armed	ˌʌn'dɪsɪplɪnd		
laɪt-'ɑ:md	adj light-armed	ˌʌndɪ'tɜ:mɪnd	əʊl-'fæɪnd	adj old-fashioned
ˌʌn'ɑ:md	adj unarmed	'spævɪnd	ful-'fæɪnd	adj full-fashioned
ˌʌn'hɑ:md	adj unharmed		ˌfulɪ-'fæɪnd	adj fully-fashioned
kən'fɜ:md	pt,pp,adj	ˌʌndɪ'faɪnd	ɪm'pæɪnd	adj impassioned
	confirmed	ˌʌnrɪ'faɪnd	kə'mɪɪnd	pt,pp,adj
ˌʌnkən'fɜ:md	adj unconfirmed	kən'faɪnd		commissioned
		ˌʌnkən'faɪnd	ˌnɒnkə'mɪɪnd	adj
	pt,pp,adj	wel-'laɪnd		non-commissioned
dɪ'fɜ:md	deformed	'stri:mləɪnd	kən'dɪɪnd	adj conditioned
'ju:nɪfɜ:md	adj uniformed		'eə-kən'dɪɪnd	adj air-conditioned
ˌmæɪlfɜ:md	adj malformed		pri:kən'dɪɪnd	adj preconditioned
wel-ɪn'fɜ:md	adj well-informed	ˌʌn'laɪnd	ˌʌnkən'dɪɪnd	adj unconditioned
ˌʌnɪn'fɜ:md	adj uninformed	dɪ:p-'maɪnd	'menɪnd	pt,pp,adj
ˌʌn'fɜ:md	adj unformed	təɪnd		mentioned
		'tʃɪlbleɪnd		
				adj chilblained

əbʌv- 'menfnd ,wel-ɪn'tenfnd	<i>adj</i> above-mentioned <i>adj well-intentioned</i>
ʌn'ɜ:nɪd kən'sɜ:nɪd	<i>adj</i> unearned <i>pt,pp,adj</i> concerned
ʌnkən'sɜ:nɪd ʌnə'dɔ:nɪd hɔ:nɪd	<i>adj</i> unconcerned <i>adj</i> unadorned <i>pt,pp,adj</i> horned (<i>or</i> burnt)
bɜ:nɪd 'sʌnbɜ:nɪd wel-'tɜ:nɪd	<i>pt,pp</i> burned <i>adj</i> sunburned <i>adj</i> well-turned
ʌn'tɜ:nɪd 'ʌptɜ:nɪd ʌn'mɔ:nɪd (AE 'tu:nɪd)	<i>adj</i> unturnd <i>adj</i> upturned <i>adj</i> unmourned
'tju:nɪd rɪ'naʊnd ʌn'kraʊnd	<i>adj</i> tuned <i>adj</i> renowned <i>adj</i> uncrowned
dæmɪd	<i>pt,pp,adj,adv</i> damned (<i>^</i> god-damn)
'gɔd-dæmɪd	<i>adj</i> god-damned
On <i>pt</i> and <i>pp</i> forms ending in <i>-ned</i> pronounced /-nd/ cf above the remarks on <i>-d/-ed</i> .	
kænd ʌn'plænd ʌn'mænd	<i>pt,pp,adj</i> canned <i>adj</i> unplanned <i>pt,pp,adj</i> unmanned
ʌndə'mænd 'θɪk-skɪnd 'θɪn-skɪnd twɪnd	<i>adj</i> undermanned <i>adj</i> thick-skinned <i>adj</i> thin-skinned <i>pt,pp,adj</i> twinned
pli:zd dɪ'zi:zd	<i>pt,pp,adj</i> pleased <i>adj</i> diseased
sə'praɪzd	<i>pt,pp,adj</i> surprised
əd'vaɪzd ,wel-əd'vaɪzd ,ɪl-əd'vaɪzd ʌnəd'vaɪzd ʌnrɪ'vaɪzd ʌndɪ'sgaɪzd	<i>pt,pp,adj</i> advised <i>adj</i> well-advised <i>adj</i> ill-advised <i>adj</i> unadvised <i>adj</i> unrevised <i>adj</i> undisguised
ʌndɪ'skləʊzd nəʊzd snʌb-'nəʊzd	<i>adj</i> undisclosed <i>pt,pp,adj</i> nosed <i>adj</i> sneub-nosed

'pʌg-nəʊzd 'hʊk-nəʊzd 'snɔt-nəʊzd ʌn- 'daɪəgnəʊzd ,self-ɪm'pəʊzd kəm'pəʊzd	<i>adj</i> pug-nosed <i>adj</i> hook-nosed <i>adj</i> snot-nosed <i>adj</i> undiagnosed <i>adj</i> self-imposed <i>pt,pp,adj</i> composed
,wel-dɪs'pəʊzd ,ɪl-dɪs'pəʊzd ,ɪndɪs'pəʊzd ʌnɪk'spəʊzd ʌnə'pəʊzd sə'pəʊzd	<i>adj</i> well-disposed <i>adj</i> ill-disposed <i>adj</i> indisposed <i>adj</i> unexposed <i>adj</i> unopposed <i>pt,pp,adj</i> supposed
ju:zd ʌn'ju:zd dɪs'ju:zd brɪ'mju:zd	<i>pt,pp,adj</i> used <i>adj</i> unused <i>adj</i> disused <i>adj</i> bemused
brɪheɪvd ,wel-brɪheɪvd ,ɪl-brɪheɪvd ,bædli- brɪheɪvd ʌn'feɪvd ʌn'peɪvd	<i>pt,pp,adj</i> behaved <i>adj</i> well-behaved <i>adj</i> ill-behaved <i>adj</i> badly-behaved <i>adj</i> unshaved <i>adj</i> unpaved (<i>or</i> stove)
'steɪvd 'kli:vɪd 'kli:vɪd 'kli:vɪd brɪri:vɪd sli:vɪd pi:vɪd ʌnrɪ'li:vɪd (AE -'laɪvd)	<i>pt,pp</i> staved (<i>'split</i> or clove, cleft) <i>pt</i> cleaved (<i>'split</i> or cloven, cleft) <i>pp</i> cleaved (<i>'cling</i> or clave) <i>pt</i> cleaved <i>adj,n</i> bereaved <i>adj</i> sleeved <i>pt,pp,adj</i> peeved <i>adj</i> unrelieved
lɔŋ-'lɪvd ʃɔ:t-'lɪvd (<i>pt</i> AE also dove)	<i>adj</i> long-lived <i>adj</i> short-lived
daɪvd dɪ'praɪvd rɪ'si:vɪd (AE -ɔ:lvd)	<i>pt,pp</i> dived <i>pt,pp,adj</i> deprived <i>pt,pp,adj</i> received
ʌnrɪ'zɔlvɪd ʌn'sɔlvɪd ʌndɪ'zɔlvɪd ɪn'vɔlvɪd rɪ'mu:vɪd ʌn'mu:vɪd ʌn'pru:vɪd brɪ'lʌvd	<i>adj</i> unresolved <i>adj</i> unsolved <i>adj</i> undissolved <i>pt,pp,adj</i> involved <i>pt,pp,adj</i> removed <i>adj</i> unmoved <i>adj</i> unproved <i>adj</i> beloved

ʌnbrɪ'lʌvd ʌn'lʌvd glʌvd 'seks-stɑ:vɪd ʌnəb'zɜ:vɪd dɪ'zɜ:vɪd ʌndɪ'zɜ:vɪd rɪ'zɜ:vɪd ʌnrɪ'zɜ:vɪd ,ɪn'kɜ:vɪd ʌn'gleɪzd ə'meɪzd kreɪzd hɑ:f-'kreɪzd rɪ'læstɪsaɪzd ʌnrɪ'ɔləɪzd ʌn'speʃəlaɪzd ʌnkə'mɜ:- ʃəlaɪzd ɪn'dʌstrɪəlaɪzd ʌn'fɜ:təlaɪzd 'sɪvələɪzd ʌn'sɪvələɪzd 'krɪstələɪzd 'ɔ:gənəɪzd dɪs'ɔ:gənəɪzd ʌn'mekənəɪzd ʌn'rekəgnəɪzd 'æɡənəɪzd ʌn'mɔdənəɪzd ʌn'ɔ:θərəɪzd træn'zɪstərəɪzd 'preʃərəɪzd saɪzd 'laɪf-saɪzd 'kɪŋ-saɪzd 'mæn-saɪzd ʌndə'saɪzd	<i>adj</i> unbeloved <i>adj</i> unloved <i>adj</i> gloved <i>adj</i> sex-starved <i>adj</i> unobserved <i>pt,pp,adj</i> deserved <i>adj</i> undeserved <i>pt,pp,adj</i> reserved <i>adj</i> unreserved <i>adj</i> incurred <i>adj</i> unglazed <i>adj</i> amazed <i>adj</i> crazed <i>adj</i> half-crazed <i>adj</i> elasticized <i>adj</i> unrealized <i>adj</i> unspecialized <i>adj</i> uncommercialized <i>adj</i> industrialized <i>adj</i> unfertilized <i>adj</i> civilized <i>adj</i> uncivilized <i>adj</i> crystallized <i>pt,pp,adj</i> organized <i>adj</i> disorganized <i>adj</i> unmechanized <i>adj</i> unrecognized <i>adj</i> agonized <i>adj</i> unmodernized <i>adj</i> unauthorized <i>adj</i> transistorized <i>adj</i> pressurized <i>pt,pp,adj</i> sized <i>adj</i> life-sized <i>adj</i> king-sized <i>adj</i> man-sized <i>adj</i> undersized
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On *pt* and *pp* forms ending in *-zzed* pronounced /-zd/ cf above the remarks on *-d/-ed*.

'dʒæzd *pt,pp* **jazzed**
'bʌzd *pt,pp* **buzzed**

-əd/-aed

On *pt* and *pp* forms ending in *-aed* pronounced /-əd/ cf above the remarks on *-d/-ed*.

sə'pi:nəd *pt,pp*
subpoenaed