

Key to symbols

Phonetic symbols

i:	tea	ɜ:	bird	p	put	f	first	h	house
ɪ	sit	ə	away	b	best	v	van	m	must
e	ten	eɪ	pay	t	tell	θ	three	n	next
æ	had	əʊ	so	d	day	ð	this	ŋ	song
ɑ:	car	aɪ	cry	k	cat	s	sell	l	love
ɒ	dog	aʊ	now	g	good	z	zoo	r	rest
ɔ:	ball	ɔɪ	boy	tʃ	cheese	ʃ	ship	j	you
ʊ	book	ɪə	dear	dʒ	just	ʒ	pleasure	w	will
u:	fool	eə	chair						
ʌ	cup	ʊə	sure						

(r) four linking r, pronounced before a vowel but (in British English) not pronounced before a consonant

four apples /fɔ:r 'æplz/

four bananas /fɔ: bə'nɑ:nəz/

' = stress follows, e.g. *about* /ə'baʊt/

↘ = falling intonation ↗ = rising intonation

Other symbols

The symbol / (oblique stroke) between two words or phrases means that either is possible. *I will be/shall be at home tomorrow* means that two sentences are possible: *I will be at home tomorrow* and *I shall be at home tomorrow*.

We also use an oblique stroke around phonetic symbols, e.g. *tea* /tɪ:/.

Brackets () around a word or phrase in an example mean that it can be left out. *I've been here (for) ten minutes* means that two sentences are possible: *I've been here for ten minutes* and *I've been here ten minutes*.

The symbol → means that two things are related. *Discuss* → *discussion* means that there is a relationship between the verb *discuss* and the noun *discussion*.

The symbol ~ means that there is a change of speaker.

The symbol ▷ is a reference to another section and/or part of a section where there is more information. For example, ▷ (2) means part 2 of the same section; ▷ 65 means section 65; and ▷ 229(3) means part 3 of section 229.