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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* /ti:/.

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.