

MEMORANDUM

TO: Special Projects Committee (SPC)
FROM: Bob Bruyn, Chairperson
DATE: January 17, 1992
SUBJECT: Pronunciation Guide

CC: Charles Lilly
David Elders

UPDATE:

For background information about the pronunciation guide project, please refer to the memo to the Executive Committee dated 9-13-91 (distributed earlier). At the September meeting, the Executive Committee approved doing the project. I then asked Charles Lilly, who had come up with the idea, to suggest any additional words that we might wish to include. Then this week, upon receiving the January SPC report to the Executive Committee, Dave Elders phoned to report the work he has been doing on a pronunciation guide and glossary for words unique to *The Urantia Book*.

Due to the work that Dave has already done, I recommend that we start with his material and provide him with feedback and input. I also like Dave's idea of including a glossary and a page reference. This information seems to make the guide more interesting and useful. We may best serve this project by giving suggestions of ways to make this the most usable product for the readership.

WORD SELECTION:

One issue to be addressed in a pronunciation guide is word selection. How many should be included? The Foundation's 1976 listing has about 184 words, Dave's has about 200, Charles has listed 965 possibilities, and Harry McMullan is working on a comprehensive dictionary with over 6000 entries. Maybe Dave's work could be thought of as an interim step for providing readers with a study resource until Harry completes his dictionary project.

Dave limited his work to words that are unique to *The Urantia Book* -- not found in an English dictionary. However, other words may be of special interest. Let me give an example: At our SPC meeting at Lake Forest, Ticky Harries mentioned that participants in the Forum pronounced the word Michael (Jesus' universe designation) differently than we now pronounce it. They said *Mik-hā'el* (the Hebrew pronunciation) rather than *'Mi-kel*. Dave is planning to add the Hebrew pronunciation for several words that were pronounced in that manner in the early days. Should we ask former members of the Forum to help us identify other words of unique interest?

PRONUNCIATION SYMBOLS or KEY:

There are a number of different systems in use for phonetic spellings of words. (Charles sent me seven different samples. Two examples are enclosed for your information.) For the kind of resource being developed by Dave, the phonetic spelling should probably be as self-explanatory as possible, without requiring that the reader refer to a pronunciation key. (Please look at the New Gould Medical Dictionary system, enclosed.) Dave has also used syllables and accent marks as primary indicators. Do you have any suggestions about which system to use? Or how to best indicate proper pronunciation?

ENCLOSURES:

1. URANTIA Foundation's Guide to Pronunciation Of Names and Words.
2. Dave Elders' Pronunciation & Primary Textual Use Reference.
3. Charles Lilly's list of words that could be included.
4. Webster's New International Dictionary -- A Guide to Pronunciation.
5. New Gould Medical Dictionary -- Notes on Pronunciation

What do you think? Have any suggestions for this project? As Dave has suggested, it would be nice if we could get a product out to the readers relatively soon. If you can't give me input at L.A., please take a moment to write down your ideas and send them to me! Or give me a call!

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A GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

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KEY TO THE SYMBOLS USED IN THE RESPELLING FOR PRONUNCIATION

The figures refer to sections in this Guide where a full treatment of the sound is given.

REFERENCES. Numbers following the respelling for punctuation of some words in the vocabulary refer to sections in this Guide.

ACCENTS AND HYPHENS. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark ('), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark ('). Syllabification is indicated by a centered period, except where this is replaced by an accent mark, or by a hyphen used to join the members of words written or printed with a hyphen.

THE ALPHABET OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ASSOCIATION (IPA)

The following symbols have each the sound values shown in the key words. The IPA symbols and words respelled with them are in square brackets [].

CONSONANTS

CONSONANTS			
[p]	in peep	[tʃ]	in gig
[b]	“ bib	[dʒ]	ung “
[m]	rasmis	[θ]	ether
[t]	teet	[ð]	either
[d]	deed	[f]	life
[n]	noon	[v]	valve
[ŋ]	“ enough	[dʒ]	judge

Note: For convenience in printing, the symbol [s] may be substituted for [ə].

Journal S

[ɪ]	in beet	in America (between [ə] and [e])	land and parts of Eastern and Southern America (only in stressed syllables)
[ɪ]	" sit	"	
[ə]	" chaotic	"	
[ə]	" cave	[ə] in notation	
[ə]	" set	[əʊ] " go	
[əʊ]	" ant	[v] " pull	[əʊ] in bird as pronounced by the majority of Americans (only in stressed syllables)
[ə]	" either	[u] " pool	
[a]	" ask, as often pronounced in America (between <u>Irland</u> and <u>Engl.</u> See § 83)	[A] " sun (used only in stressed syllables)	
[ɔ:]	" all, horse	[a] " soft (only in unstressed syllables)	[r] " better as pronounced by the majority of Americans (only in unstressed syllables)
[o:]	" sorry, as pronounced in England and other	[a] " bird as pronounced in Southern Eng-	

Note: [ɹ] is not a symbol of the IPA, which at present has no unambiguous symbol for this sound.

DISTRIBUTION

[ɪə] in bee [nʊ] in house [ɔɪ] in boy
 [ɪn] " note: these symbols [ɪn] are used when the first element is [ɪ] as in *in*, instead of [ɪ].
 Note: [ɛə] and [ət], given above, are also diphthongs, the usual sounds of "long a" and "long e".

NON-ENGLISH CONSONANTS

[ç] = ch in German Ich and Scotch heilech "high" [hɪç], the voiceless palatal fricative
 (§ 43/91)

DATA SOURCE AND METHODS

[y] is French *pur*, German *füllten*. — the high-front-round vowel (see §§ 31*t*, 34)

The symbols [l], [m], [n], [ŋ] represent l, m, n, and r sounds that form syllables either alone or with non-syllabic sounds; as *[ʌmət̪ɪŋ]*, *[baɪt̪ʃɪŋ]*, *[kaɪz̪ɪŋ]*, *[kaɪz̪ɪŋz̪]*, *[feɪt̪ɪŋ]*.

[əʊt'ʃɪd, hət'ʃɪ, hət'ʃɪd].

The colon [:] after a symbol indicates that its sound is long in duration as compared with that of the unmarked symbol. The raised period [.] may be used for intermediate length.

The sign [-] after a vowel symbol (as [e-]) indicates a pronunciation of it with slightly raised tongue; [=] (as [e=]) with slightly lowered tongue; [+/-] (as [o+/-]) with slightly advanced tongue; and [-/-] (as [e-/-]) with slightly retracted tongue.

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Notes on Pronunciation

§1 The principle followed for pronunciation in this dictionary has been to record pronunciation in actual, current use, and not to presume to dictate standards of alleged correctness. The objective has been to show what usage is, not what somebody supposes it ought to be. Where more than one pronunciation is given for a word, the intention has been to give the most widely used variant first. Sometimes it has been possible to do this with a high degree of confidence. More often, the division of usage is not clear-cut, or the facts not readily ascertainable; so that the order in which variant pronunciations are given is more likely to be arbitrary than to be of any real significance. In any case, there is no implication of editorial preference intended.

§2 The manner of indicating pronunciation is such that the users of the dictionary can fit medical terminology into their own natural, everyday speech habits. The basis is the syllable. In whatever way a person may pronounce the syllable *car*, for instance, whether as the word *car* itself or as a syllable in a longer word like *reincarnation*, that is the way for him to pronounce it when it appears as one of the syllables in a medical word, such as *cardiogram* or *metacarpal*. The syllables in the phonetic respellings (see §§14–36, below) are to be treated the same way. For example, in the system used here, *merry* would be respelled (*merr’ee*) and *Mary* (*mair’ee*), similarly *ferry* (*fer’ee*) and *fairly* (*faɪ’ee*). But if you pronounce *merry* and *Mary* the same, and likewise *ferry* and *fairly*, then you can consider pairs of syllables in the respellings like (*merr*) and (*mair*) or (*fer*) and (*fair*) as meaning the same thing and as representing your own sounds in those words.

§3 The respellings for pronunciation are put in parentheses immediately following the entry term whose pronunciation is to be shown; but in the majority of instances no respellings have been needed. The pronunciation is clearly indicated by syllabification of the heading itself and by marking the accents. In all such cases each syllable is simply pronounced according to the most common values of the letters and letter sequences that make it up, with due regard to the preceding and following syllables and to the positions of the accents.

§4 The accent marks used are a single accent (‘), denoting main stress, that is, the emphasis put on the most heavily pronounced syllable in a word, and a double accent (‘‘) for secondary stress, that is, some degree of emphasis as found on syllables more strongly accented than neighboring “unstressed” syllables, but less prominently than the syllable that carries the main stress: *car’di-o-gy*, *car’di-o-gram*, *met’-a-car’pal*, *su’per-ai-l-men-ta-tion*.

§5 In the following paragraphs, lists of illustrative examples are given, showing how the various letters are to be interpreted in different groupings and with varying accentual conditions. Pronunciations according to these examples apply only to headings that have no respelling for pro-

nunciation. It will also be noted that the pronunciation of a given letter often depends on what other letters immediately precede or follow.

§6 The vowels, if immediately followed by an accent, either the primary accent (‘) or the secondary accent (‘‘), have the following values: *a* as in *fla’vor*, *ca’pa-bil’ty*, *da’ring*, *Ma’ry*; *e* as in *co’dar*, *he’ro*, *se’ri-ous*; *i* and *y* as in *ti’ger*, *ny’lon*, *Hi’ram*, *ty’rant*; *o* as in *no’tice*, *no’to-ri-e-ty*, *sto’ry*, *mo’ri-bund*, *mo’ra-to’ri-um*; *u* as in *mu’sic*, *du’ty*, *stu’dio*, *Lu’cy*, *Il-lu’sion*, *su’per-vise*, *ru’mor*, *fu’ry*, *ru’ral*.

§7 The same pronunciations are found in monosyllabic words and accented syllables with final silent *e*, as in: *game*, *a-bate’men*t, *fare’well*, *gene*, *se-rene’ly*, *sin-cere’ly*, *nice*, *po-lite’ness*, *rhy-mo’ster*, *tire’less*, *lyre’bird*, *spoke*, *re-mote’ly*, *fore’man*, *cute*, *hug’ly*, *in-duce’men*t, *par’-a-chute*, *pro-cure’men*t, *al-ture’men*, *ma-ture’ness*.

§8 Otherwise, if a vowel is followed immediately by a consonant in the same syllable, and that syllable is accented, then the vowel is pronounced as follows: *a* as in *bag*, *mag’ni-tude*, *car’ol*, *com-par’-son*; *e* as in *led*, *let’ter*, *mer’it*, *her’ald*; *i* and *y* as in *glim’mer*, *sys’tem*, *spir’it*, *lyr’ic*; *o* as in *cop’per*, or before a single *r* as in *bor’ing*, before *rr* as in *bor’row*; *u* as in *num’ber*, *cur’rent*.

§9 If a vowel in an accented syllable is followed by *r* and the next letter is another consonant, but not *r*, then the vowel is pronounced as follows: *a* as in *bar’ber*; *e*, *i*, *y*, and *u* as in *cer’tain*, *skir’mish*, *myr’tie*, *cur’tain*; *o* can be as in *for’tune*, *bor’der*, or *por’trait*.

§10 Unaccented syllables will give little difficulty. Their pronunciation ordinarily will be evident. It should be noted, however, that in the case of medical and other scientific words, much more than in the case of ordinary, everyday words, something like full vowel value is frequently heard in unaccented syllables. Thus the *o* in *biochemi’cal* is more likely to have a clear *o* sound than is the *o* in *biographi’c*.

§11 Final syllables, accented or unaccented, follow the customary pronunciation of such syllables, for example: *re-late’*, *cor-re-late’*, *bro-mate*, *syn-dil-cate*, *pre-sage’*, *dam’age*, *py’rene*, *re-plete’*, *con-fine’*, *de-cide’*, *con-spire’*, *an’o-dyne*, *re-mote’*, *re-morse’*, *al-lude’*, *al-lure’*, *fall’ure*, *na’ture*, *par-tic’u-lar*, *sa’ber*, *la’bor*, *le’mur*, *de-mur’*, *Al’ken*, *ba’con*, *ca’reen’*, *ca’reer*, *re-la’tion*, *con-fu’sion*, *fab’u-lous*, *far’-l-na’ceous*, *con-ta’glous*, *re-lent’*, *ma-lev’o-lent*. Some final groups can be pronounced as one syllable or as two, for example: *-gl-a* in *neu’ral’-gl-a*, *-tia* in *or’the-don’ti-a*, etc.

§12 A combination of two vowels, or of a vowel with *y* or *w*, will be understood as having its most common English pronunciation, thus: *ai* and *ay* as in *paid* or *pair*, *pray* or *prayer*; *au* and *aw* as in *faun*, *lawn*; *eu* as in *clean* or *clear*; *eu* as in *neuter* or *neutral*; *ew* as in *few*, *new*, *dew*, *few*,

chew; oa as in boat or boar; **oi** and **oy** as in annoy; **ou** as in flout or flour.

§13 The consonants are to be pronounced with their usual English values, whether singly, or in combinations like sh or th, or in syllable groups like tion, as the case may be; c before e, i, or y is like s; Cæll, Cyril, cent, acid, cypress, otherwise like k; cab, cub, clay; g before e, i, or y as in ginger, gyrato, gem, agile, otherwise as in gargoyle, gun, glue, lignite; ch ordinarily represents the sound in chin, rich, but before l or r it is pronounced like k, for example in chloriform, chronic, achromatic.

§14 When the pronunciation of a word is not apparent from its spelling, syllabification, and accentuation, in accordance with the examples given above, then a respelling for pronunciation is put in parentheses immediately after the vocabulary entry. These phonetic transcriptions are also based on the syllable as a unit and on ordinary values of letters. The syllables are designed for easy recognition. Often, in fact, a syllable is respelled, not arbitrarily, but in the form of some well-known English monosyllable, such as bay, coal, cue, juice, view. And syllables with a final silent e are used a great deal, whether they represent actual English words or not: sole, sole, daze, daze, mate, note, dyne, byne, synne, style.

§15 There are some convenient combinations of letters that are used in the respellings more extensively than they actually occur in the writing of English syllables. Thus ioh, representing "long i" in such words as high, thigh, sigh, sight, is used for the same sound in other syllables, for example: kight, thrigh, smiugh; similarly ye, as found in dye, lye, rye, is also used for this sound elsewhere, for example: pye, tye, clye, kyue. On the same principle, ew, as in few, pew, dew, new, flew, chew, is extended to other syllables, such as bew, tew, lew.

§16 The following points are to be particularly noted:

§17 In the phonetic respellings, as in the entry headings themselves, a single accent (') marks the most strongly stressed syllable and double accent marks (") are used for the secondary accents.

§18 An s always represents the sound in dose and loose, never the sound in rose, choose, and lose. Similarly, f always stands for the sound in loaf, never as in of. At the end of a syllable, again on the principle of clarity and ready recognition, ss is sometimes used for s, and ff for f.

§19 A g in the respellings always stands for the "hard g" sound, as in gun and get, never for the sound in gem, gym-na'si-um (jim-nay-see-um), and reg'i-men-ta'tion (red'i-men-tay-shun). To avoid possible ambiguity in certain syllables, gh is sometimes used instead of g for the "hard g" sound, for example, gel'ding (ghel'ding). An ng stands for the simple ng sound in sing'er. When used in combination with g or k, it is so transcribed: fin'ger (fing'gur), lit'kage (ling'kidj).

§20 A ch is as in church; th always as in thin and both. For the sound in then and writh the symbol th is used; so the syllable respelled thus as in ap'a-thy (ap'u-thee) or the-o'-gy (thee-o'-jee) is not the same as the English word thee, which would have to be respelled (thee).

§21 For the sound of z in pleasure and usual, z in azure, the symbol zh is used: meas'ure (mesh'ur), vi'sion (vish'un), clo'sure (klo'shur).

§22 Unless followed by a consonant in the same syllable, er is to be pronounced as in parish, charity, marathon, farinaceous, and tariff, but, with a following consonant, as in hard and garter; and eh is used for the e in fa'ther (fa'h-

thur), psalm, and balmy, also tar (tahr) and quar'an-time (kwahs'un-teen).

§23 The combinations err and irr are used as in error, terror, merrily, and irrigate, cirrus, mirror, respectively, and orr as in borrow, horrible, tomorrow.

§24 The oo in boot is represented by oo: ru'mi-na'tion (roo'mi-nay'shun), but for the sound in foot oo is used: sug'ar (shoo'g'ur); while oo without any mark is used before r, as in poor, Eu'rope (yoor'up), and is also used in unaccented syllables unless the sound is clearly oo: ma-nip'u-late (ma-nip'yoo-late), but a'gue (ayg'yoo'), e-val'u-ate" (i-val'yoo-ate").

§25 In many unaccented syllables the somewhat obscure sound of a in about, sofa, Manila, logarithm, organize, pentagon, is represented in the respellings by uh or, before consonants, just by u: pri've-teer' (pry'veuh-teer'), Tex'as (teek'us).

§26 This sound is, of course, also commonly heard for the e of enough, system, category, the i of directory, dilapidated, manifest, and the o of molasses, hypocrite, hammock. A great many speakers of English do, however, use a vowel like the i of bit in many or most unaccented syllables spelled with e, i, or y; and a fairly clear, even though unstressed, o is not uncommon in syllables spelled with o, especially in scientific and other technical words. Therefore, the respellings for pronunciation in this dictionary regularly show i and o, and sometimes e, where sounds ordinarily represented by these letters can occur as well as the more obscure vowel here represented by uh or u. This does not mean that the Editors recommend such pronunciations, but merely that they recognize their occurrence, as no better and no worse than pronunciations of the uh-variety.

§27 Similarly, in the first syllable of a word, again especially a scientific word, an a is often not pronounced uh, as in about, but may have some other a sound such as the a in cat or the a in sardonic. This is reflected in the respellings by the use of a instead of uh in initial syllables. Thus fa-ri'na would be transcribed (fa-ree'nuh) rather than (fuh-ree'nuh), it being understood that the latter is implied as one of the commonly heard variants.

§28 When a appears as the first letter in certain classes of words, it may often have the sound of ay in pay, and this is generally shown in the dictionary: A-cho'r-l-on (a-kor'e-on, ay-kor'e-on), a-dip'sa (ay-dip'suh, a-dip'suh).

§29 In general, where there are variant pronunciations the variations are shown by additional respellings of those portions of a word affected by the variations in question. Thus chel'ir-yth'rinx (kel'irith'reen, -rin, kel-err'ih-n) indicates four different pronunciations in current use for this word: kel'irith'reen, kel'ir-ih-nin, kel-err'ih-reen, kel-err'ih-nin, as well as variants with kel'uh-in instead of kel'i-, and -err'uh- instead of -err'ih- (see §20, above).

§30 An indication like -shuh, -ree-uh, or -zhuh, -zeuh, for an ending is meant to cover a whole gradation of possibilities between the two extremes; for example: am-ne'si-a (am-nee'shuh, -zeuh) is intended to include such intermediate forms as am-ne'sheeshuh, am-nees'uh, etc.

§31 Inasmuch as the termination -ide, common in chemical words, can be pronounced -id as well as -ide, this general rule is taken for granted and no respellings are inserted merely to show this variation. The variants are shown, however, when a word that has the -ide ending is respelled for some other reason. Similarly, the chemical

ending -o also, -yl is are pron.

§32 Na always sh which is every case occurring other.

§33 Vei ning of a entries in word is c first syll and not - (sigh-tot) is clear fr

§34 M especially

ending -el can be pronounced -el, -əl, or -əl; also, -yl is -yəl or -əyl; and names of enzymes in -ase are pronounced -əsə or -əzə.

§32 Names of diseases ending in -itis are always shown only with the -ītɪs pronunciation, which is used much more widely than -ītɪs. In every case, the latter is to be understood as also occurring and in no way less correct than the other.

§33 Very often the pronunciation of the beginning of a word is apparent from that of neighboring entries in the dictionary and, if the rest of the word is clear, no respelling is needed. Thus, the first syllable of **cy-tot'ro-phy** is seen to be sight-, and not si-, from the respelling of **cy-tot'ro-piz-um** (sight-tot'-ro-piz-əm), the pronunciation of **mi-o'sis** is clear from that of **mi-o'sis** (migh-o-sis), etc.

§34 Many long compounds are not respelled, especially when there are variant pronunciations

for each of several elements in the compound. And often, when a compound is respelled, a relatively uncommon variant pronunciation may be omitted. Such variants can be found under the individual elements themselves.

§35 Foreign words and phrases, and words recently taken into English from foreign languages, are pronounced in a great variety of ways, ranging from the original, native pronunciation to complete Anglicization. In this dictionary, a compromise Anglicization is frequently indicated in the respelling of such expressions.

§36 The pronunciation of Latin is usually given in the traditional Anglicization, but exceptions are made in cases where a given term is most commonly pronounced in some other way. And it is to be understood that other pronunciations of Latin—in particular the Roman pronunciation as taught in schools—are also used for Latin medical terms.

John Kerke