Grapheme phoneme correspondence by language

In English, the phone is the smallest unit of sound. There are about 44, depending on different accents, and can consist of just one letter and as many as four. Adding these sound units together is how words are made. Grafeme is how a phonem is written, and it can be an alphabetical letter, punctuation, or other symbol. In short, the phone is the sound, and the graph is how the sound is expressed (symbol). Although there are more than 40 sounds in English, there are about 70 combinations to express them, which makes learning to speak English easier than learning to write. Grapheme-phoneme Correspondence From birth we learn sound units. When we start school, we immediately begin to learn how to write symbols for these sounds, or grapheme-phoneme correspondence. The slightest change in symbols can completely change the meaning of a word, which is drastically different from the previous word. Bat, prohibition; right, clear; trap, travel; burn, churn; see, free Basic graphemes are twenty-six letters of the alphabet; each has its own sound, and they are commonly combined in digraphs and trigraphs to further create one unique sound. Digraph Examples CH: church, chimpanzee, beach EE: street, feet, seems TH: te, z, OE: shoes, aloe, goes PH: phone, Philly, Trigraph chart Examples Much harder to find, these must make one sound and can not be confused with mixed consonants that can do more than one. -sigh: sigh, nigh, flight-breath: match, party, catch 1All introductory remarks in sections 9.1-3 also apply here, with one addition. Like Carney, Gontijo et al. (2003) analyzed various RP in which / / / the word finally occurs and is mostly spousal &lt;y&gt;, sometimes &lt;i, ie=&gt;. As explained in sections 5.2, 5.4.3, 5.6.4 and 5.7.2, I do not agree with this analysis and instead, like Cruttenden (2014), I assume that /6/ does not appear the word finally. This meant that in the direction of phonenym-grafeme, I took issue with Carney's percentages for correspondence for /ɪə/and /iɪ/give up them altogether. The mirror situation is that for &lt;ie&gt;(section 10.23) I was able to recalculation the percentages of Gontijo et al., but I could not do it &lt;i, y=&gt;for (sections 10.22, 10.40), which therefore have no percentages. The 2this chapter contains 38 main entries, one for each of the 38 graphs of the main system, starting with the wedding letter. For these graphems, the overall picture can be summarized by saying that: only 4 have only one pronunciation: &lt;air eer= igh= ore=&gt;(except for one small exception under &lt;ore&gt;) 18 have only one main system pronunciation, but different numbers of small correspondences that are exceptions to the main system: &lt;a. e= ai= are= au= aw= ay= ea= ee= e.= e= ere= ie= i.= e= o.= e= oi= ou= oy= your=&gt;3 have only two pronunciation of the main system (and not minor), and these two&lt;/a.&gt; &lt;/ore&gt; &lt;/air&gt; &lt;/i,&gt; &lt;/ie&gt; &lt;/i,&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; occur in circumstances that can be quite specific: &lt;ed ue= u.= e=&gt;6 has only two main system pronunciation that occur in circumstances that can be quite specific (but different numbers of small correspondence): &lt;ar ear= ew= oo= or= ow=&gt;7 are moderate to very variable: &lt;a e= er= i= o= u= y=&gt;. It is inconvenient that this category contains all six letters of vowels as a uniform graph. 3A the lists just given are still somewhat understated because there are a large number of quirks – see Table 10.1. 4Table 10.1 is almost, but not quite a mirror image of table 8.2, because: graphemes that start with vowels, but consonants of phonemes (e.g. &lt;u&gt;in union) are included here; graphemes that start with consonants, but vowel phonemes (e.g. &lt;ho&gt;in honor) are not included here, but in Table 9.4. 5In addition, it should also be noted that many small vowels have highly predictable pronunciation, e.g. &lt;augh&gt; In fact, with 105 graphemes starting with the letters of vowels, which are outside the main system, only 28 &lt;ae ah= al= ais= aye= eau= ei= eigh= eir= eo= eu= ey= ia= is= oa= oar= oe= oir= ois= oor= ough= our= ua= ui= ure= yr=&gt;has more than one pronunciation. As with small consonants, with each sample (not reported here) of estimating the overall regularity of the system, this should be taken into account; and again, many small graphemes are so rare that they will not affect the calculation of regularity unless they occur in high-frequency words. TABLE 10.1: MAIN SYSTEM GRAPHICS BEGINNING WITH VOWEL LETTERS, MAIN AND MINOR SYSTEM CORRESPONDENCE AND NUMBER OF SINGULARITIES. Main system The rest Grapheme Basic phoneme Other mainsystem correspondences Exceptions to main system (minor correspondences) Number of Oddities *which the grapheme 'leads' a /æ/ /eɪ ɑː ɒ ɔː ə/ /e ɪ aɪ/ 22 a. e /eɪ/ /ɑː/ ai /eɪ/ /æ e ɪ ə aɪ/ 4 air /eə/ 1 ar /ɑː/ /eə ɔː/ /ə/ are /eə/ /ɑː/ 3 au /ɔː/ /ɒ aʊ eɪ əʊ ɑː/ 3 aw /ɔː/ /ɔɪ/ 1 ay /eɪ/ /e iː/ 4 e /e/ /iː ɪ ə/ /ɒ eɪ/ 35 ea /iː/ /e eɪ/ 5 ear /ɪə/ /eə/ /ɑː ɜː/ ed /d/ /t/ ee /iː/ /eɪ ɪ uː/ e. e /iː/ /eɪ/ eer /ɪə/ er /ɜː/ /ɪə ə/ /ɑː eə eɪ/ 2 ere /ɪə/ /eə ɜː/ ew /uː/ /juː/ /əʊ/ 1 i /ɪ/ /iː aɪ j/ /æ ɒ ə/ 7 ie /iː/ /e ɪ aɪ/ 2 i. e /aɪ/ /iː/ igh /aɪ/ ir /ɜː/ /ɪə aɪ aɪə/ 2 o /ɒ/ /ʌ uː əʊ ə/ /ɪ ʊ wʌ/ 17 o. e/əs/ /uɪ/ oi /sɪ/ /ə wъs/ 6 oo /s/ /us/ /s əs/ 3 lub /ɜː/ /s s ə/ 4 ore /əs/ /əs/ ou /as/ /ss/ /ss/ /ss//ss/ /ss/ /s s//ss/ /s s/ /s//ss/ /ss/ /s/ss/ /s s/ /s s/ /ss/ /s s/ 1/ /ə əs u/s/ /w s juɪ/ /e əə/ 1 oy /uɪ/ /juɪ/ u/s/ /w s juɪ/ /e ə əjə/ 8 ue /uɪ/ /juɪ/ u. e /uɪ/ /juɪ/ your /ɜː/ /ə sə jsə/ 5 y /j aɪ/ /iɪ/ /ə/ 7 Razem 39 36 71 162 38 75 233 Suma korespondencji: 308 * w tym 2- i 3-wymowa fonii, które nie są częścią głównego systemu. 10.2 Description Order&lt;/ae&gt; &lt;/augh&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/ar&gt; &lt;/ed&gt; &lt;/ed&gt; this chapter is dealing in conventional alphabetical order with 33 of the 38 graphs of the main English language system, which begin with the letters of vowels. The other main entries include five of the six divided dictation recorders. Three of them come immediately after a graph consisting of the same two letters that are not divided, namely &lt;e. e,= i.= e,= u.= e=&gt; &lt;ee, ie,= ue=&gt;after, respectively. However, because &lt;ae, oe=&gt;do not belong, in my analysis, they belong to the main system and are considered in the &lt;a, o=&gt;ramach , sections for &lt;a. e,= o.= e=&gt;below the sections for &lt;a, o=&gt;. The only split diffusion that does not have a main entry is &lt;y. e=&gt;, which is not part of the main system; is considered under , immediately after . &lt;y&gt; &lt;ye&gt;7In most of the 38 major entries in this chapter, I list the items in the following order: Basic Phonem. In my opinion, each of these graphemes has a basic phonem, the one that seems most natural as its pronunciation. Any other phonemes that are common pronunciation grafeme. These two categories are the main system of graphemephon correspondence for graphs, starting with the letters of vowels. Correspondence in the main system is displayed in a 9-point type, the rest in a smaller 7.5-point type. Exceptions to the main system, including any 2-or 3-phone correspondence for the main graph. The reason for placing exceptions to the main system separately from the Quirk is that it is the cleanest way to show where the main rules are decomposing. Quirks, small graphs that begin with the letter(s) of the main graph and occur only in limited sets of words. Any 2-and 3-phonetic graphs that contain, but do not have, completely the same spelling as the main graph. Almost all of them are also quirks, but a few belong to the main system and are included there. 8The largest entries end in notes; none have tables, but &lt;i&gt;(section 10.22) has a flowchart. 9There are only exceptions to this order are four graphemes that have only one pronunciation: &lt;air, eer,= igh,= ore=&gt;. Under each of them there is usually only one header, only a phonem, and is automatically part of the main system without the need for labeling; however, entries &lt;igh, ore=&gt;have Notes. 10.3 &lt;a&gt;10N.B. &lt;a. e,= ai,= air,= ar,= are,= au,= aw,= ay=&gt;have separate entries. Basic phone /æ/ 50% e.g. Regular when unascentized in all positions, including a, an, but see exceptions and notes in this section and notes in the next section for unasscented &lt;a&gt;pronounced /e, ɪ, 日ド, sɪ, aɪ,/. See also: Notes in the next section for words with ultimate &lt;-ate&gt;pronounced /ət/ /s日/ 9% eg. Regular after &lt;qu, w=&gt;/sɪ/ &lt;1% &gt;&lt;/1% &gt; &lt;/qu,&gt; &lt;/-ate&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a.&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/air,&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/ye&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y.&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/a.&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/ae,&gt; &lt;/ee,&gt; &lt;/e.&gt; &lt;/e.&gt; zawsze, łysy, wysoki, woda. Regular in some circumstances 13THE REST pronounced Exceptions to main system &lt;a&gt;/e/ 1% only in:- any, ate pronounced /et/ (also pronounced /eɪt/), many, Thames, first &lt;a&gt;in secretaria-l/ t, second &lt;a&gt;in asphalt pronounced /ˈæʃfelt/ (also pronounced /ˈæsfælt/)- a few words ending &lt;-ary&gt;with the stress two vowels before the &lt;a&gt;, e.g. necessary, secretary pronounced /ˈnesəseriː, ˈsekrəteriː/(also pronounced /ˈnesəsriː, ˈsekrətriː/ with no vowel phoneme corresponding to the &lt;a&gt;- for the elided vowels in this and the next three paragraphs, see section 6.10) - a few adverbs ending &lt;-arily&gt;, e.g. militarily, necessarily, primarily, voluntarily pronounced /mɪlɪˈterɪliː, nesəˈserɪliː, praɪˈmerɪliː, vɒlənˈterɪliː/ with the &lt;a&gt;stressed (also pronounced /ˈmɪlɪtrəliː , ˈnesəsrəliː, ˈpraɪmrəliː, ˈvɒləntrəliː/ with stress shifted two vowels forward, again no vowel phoneme corresponding to the &lt;a&gt;, and the vowel before /liː/ changed from /ɪ/ to /ə/)- temporary pronounced /ˈtempəreriː/ (also pronounced /ˈtemprəriː/ with no vowel phoneme corresponding to the &lt;o&gt;)- temporarily pronounced /tempəˈrerɪliː/ (also pronounced either /tempəˈreərɪliː/ with &lt;ar&gt;pronounced /eə/ and the &lt;r&gt;also a grapheme in its own right pronounced /r/ - for dualfunctioning patrz sekcja 7.1 - lub zredukowane do trzech sylab jako //temprəliɪ/ bez samogłosek odpowiadających &lt;o&gt; &lt;a&gt;lub i dwóch /r/ fonemów zredukowanych do jednego) &lt;a&gt;/1% tylko nieakcentowane, ale w około 250 słowach kończących się &lt;-age&gt;na , co jest głównie wymawiane /ɪʤ/ , np ˈspɪnɪʤ. &lt;a&gt; Dla słów, w których końcówka &lt;-age&gt;jest wymawiana /eɪ, patrz &lt;a. e=&gt;, sekcja 10.4 &lt;a&gt;/aɪ/ tylko w majolica wymawiane /maɪˈjɪlɪkə/ (również wymawiane /məˈʤɒlɪkə/), naif, naiwny, papajowe osobliwości &lt;aa&gt;/sɪ/ tylko w baa, Baal, Graal, kraal, laager, naan, salaam &lt;aar&gt;/中中/ only in aardvark, aardwolf, bazaar, haar &lt;ach&gt;/中/ only in yacht &lt;ae&gt;/iɪ/ is the usual correspondence, np. Wyjątki można znaleźć w kolejnych 3 rzędach &lt;ae&gt;/e/ tylko w krwotoku, hemoroidy &lt;ae&gt;/eɪ/ tylko w brae, gaelickich, maelstrom, reggae, sundae &lt;ae&gt;/aɪ/ tylko w maestro, minutiae &lt;aer&gt;/eə/ tylko w faerie i związkach orkiszu powietrznego &lt;aer&gt;, np. &lt;r&gt;Jest to również grapheme w sobie wymawiane /r/. Dla dualfunctioning patrz sekcja 7.1 &lt;ah&gt;/ ə / tylko słowo-final i tylko w ayah, gepard, fellah, haggadah, Hannah, hallelujah, loofah, mesjasz, moolah, mułła, mynah, parias, purdah, (maha)rajah, Sarah, sawanna, weranda, wallah i kilka innych bardzo rzadkich słów &lt;ah&gt;/ 中田 / tylko słowo-final i tylko w&lt;/ah&gt; &lt;/ah&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/aer&gt; &lt;/aer&gt; &lt;/ae&gt; &lt;/ae&gt; &lt;/ae&gt; &lt;/ae&gt; &lt;/ach&gt; &lt;/aar&gt; &lt;/aa&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a.&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/-age&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/ar&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/-arily&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/-ary&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; bah, pipe, hoorah, cabal, shah, whydah &lt;ah&gt;/eɪ/ only in dahlia &lt;al&gt;/日ド/ only in calf, half; calve(s), halve(s), salve(s) (also pronounced /sælv (z)/); almonds, alms, lotion, peace, embalm, malmsey, napalm, palm, psalm, scrupulsive &lt;al&gt;/ s大/ only in balk, calk, chalk, stem, conversation, walk. See also &lt;aul&gt; &lt;au&gt;, section 10.9 &lt;al&gt;/æ/ salmon only &lt;alf&gt;/eɪ/ halfpence only, halfpenny &lt;anc&gt;/ə/ only in blancmange /bləˈm-n-/ &lt;ao&gt;/eɪ/ only in gaol &lt;ao&gt;/eə/ only in aorist &lt;aoh&gt;/sə/ only in &lt;aow&gt;pharaoh /as/ only in miaow &lt;as&gt;/s/ only in fracas &lt;at&gt;/s/ only in eclat, entrechat, nougat 2-phonem graphemes (none) 14NOTES 15For cases &lt;a&gt;as a vowel elided see section 6.10. 16&lt;a&gt; is the least predictable of single-line vowel charts. Its default pronunciation as uniform graphic is /æ/, which occurs in many unstated circumstances, but here are a few categories of tips: regular pre-gemynate and double-spelling consonant, e.g. &lt;a&gt; &lt;cc&gt; Extension: gaffe. Exceptions (in RP): chaff, distaff, staff and most words with final &lt;-ass&gt;, but it is a small set, namely brass, class, glass, grass, pass, with /s/(i there are four under-exceptions with regular/æ/: ass, bass (fish), lass, mass and one, strangely, with /eɪ/: bass/beɪs/ '(player of) large stringed instrument'/'(singer with) low-pitched voice'), most words with final &lt;-all&gt;(see below), e.g. &lt;w&gt;waffle, wallet, wallop, wallow, wally, wannabe, warrant, warren, warrigal, warrior, wassail, wattle, plus quaff, quagga (also pronounced with/æ/), quarrel, quarry scallops, quarrels all of // regular in other words, where &lt;a&gt;is the only or last letter of the vowel followed by at least one consonant (i.e. no gemian or double consonant spelling) , e.g. asphalt pronounced /æsfælt/ (also pronounced /æʃfelt/), bad, balderdash, bombast, cat, belittl, gymnast, impact, lambast, pants. Exceptions: see those with /-, below in some words with &lt;a&gt;as the penultimate vowel letters are followed by two or more consonants (or &lt;x&gt;and word-final &lt;e&gt;), other than those from &lt;-a. e=&gt;pronounced /eɪ, (see next section) and a long list of people with //s/(see &lt;-ic(al)&gt;&lt;/-ic(al)&gt; below), e.g.&lt;/-a.&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/x&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/w&gt; &lt;/-all&gt; &lt;/-ass&gt; &lt;/cc&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/at&gt; &lt;/as&gt; &lt;/aow&gt; &lt;/aoh&gt; &lt;/ao&gt; &lt;/ao&gt; &lt;/anc&gt; &lt;/alf&gt; &lt;/al&gt; &lt;/au&gt; &lt;/aul&gt; &lt;/al&gt; &lt;/al&gt; &lt;/ah&gt;exception: aasive, with /eɪ/). Stress always falls on essential &lt;a&gt;except for Árabic, lúnatic, which differ from almost all other words &lt;-aCic&gt;both in about stress on vowel two before &lt;-ic&gt;and about before &lt;a&gt; &lt;ic&gt;ending pronounced / ə / . There are also two important words with variant outgrowth: (fly) agaric /ə'gærɪk (regular) or /ægərɪk/ (exception), chivalrous /vælrɪk/(regular) or/vəvəlrɪk/(exception); on the knightly Oxford English Dictionary says: The first pronunciation is that sanctioned by poets in some other words when &lt;a&gt;is at least the penultimate letter of the vowel (or, if the word end &lt;e&gt;letters is, at least antepenultimate vowel) and follows more than one letter consonant, e.g. alt, height, altruism, bastion, chastisement, formaldehyde, gasket, collect, mastiff, mastiff, pastel, pastern, pastille, paste (cake), bag, and above all &lt;a&gt;in beneficial, asthmatic, asphalt pronounced /æsfælt /or/æʃfelt/, bastinado, cantata, cascara, fantasy, maltreat, mascara in the next scarlets of ic events, e.g. (after &lt;a&gt;first) avalanche, avocado, balaclava, basalt, caviar, marijuana, national, panorama, (ir) rational, brave; (alpacas (first and &lt;a&gt;second) ; &lt;a&gt;(second) battalion. 17The task is then to determine the circumstances in which &lt;a&gt;has other pronunciation. They can be summarized as follows. 18For &lt;a&gt;pronounced/in RP (where it is much more common than most other English accents) Carney (1994:291-4) gives you a set of five rules, all of which have special conditions and exceptions. Instead, here's a set of categories with lists of examples (but with exceptions for only one category; for others they would be too numerous to mention): the word finally: only in bra, has, pa, schwa, spa; grandma, grandpa, hoopla, mom, dad often when &lt;a&gt;is the penultimate vowel letter and there is at least one earlier vowel letter in the word separated from it by at least one consonant, followed by one consonant letter followed by the corresponding &lt;a&gt;, followed by word-final &lt;a, i,= o=&gt;: armada, avocado, chimney sweep, banana, bastinado, cantata, cascara, cassava, cinerama, cyclorama, desiderata, desperado, farrago, gestapo, gymkhana, legana, incommunicado, karate, legato, liana, literati, marijuana, mascara, meccano, pajamas, palaver, panorama, pastrami, pajamas, safari, salami, scheme, sonata, soprano, staccato, stigmata, sultana, svengali, tiara, toccata, tomato, tsunami, virago. Extensions (1) with pronounced &lt;e&gt;final: biennale, blasé, finale, karate, fringe (contrast sesame, with /ə/); (2) a few words without an earlier vowel letter: drama, gala, guano, guava (in these two words &lt;u&gt;there is a consonant), khaki, lager,&lt;/u&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/ic&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/-ic&gt; &lt;/-aCic&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; lava, llama, nazi, plaza, pro rata, saga, loss. Exceptions: alpaca, piano with /æ/; dado, data, halo, lumbago, potato, sago, tornado, volcano with /eɪ/ often before two consonants in words where &lt;a&gt;is the only vowel letter or end letter &lt;e&gt;is: chaules, staff; stern, crafts, transplant, embroidery, raft, shaft; hajj; chance, dance, gaze, lance, prance, trance; blansz, branch, ranch; can't, chant, grant, plant, shan't, slant; a graph; ask, baste, barrel, butch, mask, task; fasten, gasp, capture, hasp, rasp; Basque, casque, mask; brass, class, glass, grass, pass; blast, caste, caste, fast, last, mast, huge; bath, skirting (also pronounced with /æ/), path, plus tranche with three consonants; probably none of these words would be pronounced with /in any accent other than RP in all non-ceiling chart relationships: auto/cardio/tangled /di/ encephalo /epi/ mimeo /para/ photo /quad/ tele/tri-graph , where – the chart is always unascented; again, it is likely that none of these words would be pronounced with //in in any accent other than RP often before two or three consonants in words not included in the previous categories: gruesome; disaster; staff, father; distaff, giraffe; abaft, after the rafter; example, the sample; advances, presbyteries, chancellors, reinforcements; avalanche, revanchis-m/t; command, commando, contraband, demand, arrest, slander; rascal &lt;a&gt;(first); the answer; basket, bergomask, coffin; aghast, caster, castle, castor, contrast (verb and noun), catastrophe, power, flabbergasted (second), &lt;a&gt;ghastly, master, nasty, pasta (also pronounced with /æ/), pasteurized, entertainment, pastor, pasture, plaster; father, foam (also pronounced with /æ/), rather; Latte. Unstressed only in distaff, avalanche, contrast (/noun), flabbergasted. In this category, the first 4 words will probably be pronounced with /s/in all accents, the rest only in RP, otherwise only in amen pronounced //(also pronounced /eɪˈmen/), banal (second &lt;a&gt;), corral, praline, paradise. 19(For &lt;a. e=&gt;pronounced / / see next section).&lt;a&gt; &lt;qu, w=&gt; &lt;qu&gt;quadrants, quadrants, quag (mire) (also pronounced /kwæg (-)/), quagga (also pronounced /kwægə/), qualify and all its derivatives and associations, (e) quality, quamity, quantum and all its derivatives, quarantine, quarrel, quarry, quash, quatrain, squab (ble), composition and derivatives, squal-id/or, squander, squash, squat. Not accentuated only in quadrillion. Only an exception, strictly speaking: squalo, with //. However, there are also quite large sets of apparent exceptions, which contain &lt;ar&gt; &lt;are&gt;dygraf or trigraph - see sections 10.7-8 after &lt;w&gt;, e.g. cotton swab, swaddle, swallow, swamp, swan, swap, swash (buckling), swastika, matchmaker, swatch, twaddle, defects, waddle, waddy, waffle, waft wymawiane&lt;/w&gt; &lt;/are&gt; &lt;/ar&gt; &lt;/qu&gt; &lt;/qu,&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a.&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; (also pronounced /wɒɪft/), wallet, wallop, wallow, wally, walrus pronounced/ (also pronounced/wampum, wan, wand, wander, wannabe, want, wanton, warrant, warren, warrigal, warrior, was, wash, wasp, wassail, wast, watch, watt, wattle; in all these words &lt;a&gt;is stressed. Only exceptions, strictly speaking: walk (where &lt;al&gt;is in any case digraph), wall, water, all with / s日 / - but again see the last sentence of the previous paragraph differently, only in the atmosphere, bandeau, bouffant,, confidant (e), rookie, fiance (e), flambe, flambeau, insouciance, mange-tout, mustache (currently most commonly pronounced from /in RP), nuance, scallops, séance, insults/r日θ/ (also pronounced /rɒθ/), which, for the first time in &lt;a&gt;jalap, stalwart, second &lt;a&gt;in blancmange, diamante; unstressed only in bouffant, confidant (e), debutante, insouciance, nuance, séance. 21For a teaching rule based on the words with &lt;qu, w,= wh=&gt;followed by &lt;a&gt;11.5. 22&lt;a&gt; is pronounced /// in the &lt;al-&gt;word-initially when it is a prefix reduced from all: though almighty, almost, already, although, all in all, always, and even in misspelling * in order. All unascented except almost, always &lt;ld, lt=&gt;before: alder, councillor, bald, balderdash, baldric, scald, thraldom (also spowing thralldom); altar, alternating (both pronunciation and meaning – see next section), though (again), completely (again), balti, basalt, cobalt, exalted, shake, stop, halter, malt, miserable, salt; not accentuated only in pronounced /nːlːtːnət/(every second), although, completely, basalt, cobalt, cobalt. Exceptions: formaldehyde, heraldic, alto, height, altruism, maltret, peristylytic with /æ/; asphalt pronounced /æsfælt // æʃfelt/; contralto with /-; emerald, herald, ribald, loyalty, punishment, royalty, subaltern of / ə / before word-final &lt;-ll&gt;: all, ball, combination, drop, bile, hall, pall, small, glass, (w) stand, tall, thrall, wall (but mall, has /æ/; hallo, although &lt;a&gt;is not word-final, is the only other &lt;a&gt;example before &lt;ll&gt;w pronounced / æ / (sometimes: pronunciation of the word varies between / hæˈləs, heˈləs / i / həˈləəs /); and in the installation the stress shift due to the suffix decreases &lt;a&gt;to /ə/, which is also the pronunciation of unstressed &lt;a&gt; &lt;ll&gt;before, eg, balloon). The pronounced &lt;-all&gt;//group is one of only five cases where the pronunciation of the phonogram/rime is more predictable as an individual than from correspondence of separate graphemes, and there are enough cases for the rule to be worth teaching; see section A. 7 in Appal &lt;a&gt;(second), balm (first &lt;a&gt;), falcon, enthral, installments, palfrey, water; also waft, walrus, anger pronounced / wɒɪft, swɪlrəs, rɒɪ/θ (also pronounced &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/-all&gt; &lt;/ll&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/ll&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/-ll&gt; &lt;/ld,&gt; &lt;/al-&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/qu,&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/al&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; rɪθ/); in all these words, the relevant &lt;a&gt;is underlined. &lt;al&gt;i &lt;aul&gt;in section &lt;au&gt;10.9. 24&lt;a&gt; (as opposed to – see &lt;a. e=&gt;next section) is pronounced in one word, where it is the only letter of the vowel, namely bass /beɪs/ '(player of) large stringed instrument'/'(singer with) low-pitched voice), and in four categories of longer words in which you can specify a rule, plus a ragbag category in which any rules would be too complicated to be worth. &lt;a&gt;is pronounced /eɪ/ at 251) a large number of words in which &lt;-e&gt;was deleted before a suffix beginning with a vowel letter, such as Exception: orator /, where stress has shifted from orate/262) to a large number of &lt;a&gt;words, followed by one consonant other than: each &lt;ea, eou,= ia,= io,= iou,= iu=&gt;z is finally followed in words by not a single consonant letter or any, e.g. beneficial, chalky, green, instantaneous, subcutaneous; alias, face, fantasy, regalia, lips, mania (c), palatiful, thoroughbred; contagion, equation, evasion, invasion, opportunity and hundreds of others ending &lt;-asion&gt;na , nation and thousands more ending in &lt;-ation&gt;, radio, ratio; pugnacious; gymnasium, stadium, uranium &lt;-ien-ce&gt;, e.g. patience, gradient, patient, salient. Extension of two intervening consonants: ancient. 27 Results: battalion, caviar, chariot, companion, cassero, patio, right, brave, plus national, which is derived from a word that obeys principle, and (ir) rational, which are derivatives of words that do not; all these words have /æ/. 28 For all these words (including exceptions), stress falls on the corresponding &lt;a&gt;293) small group of words (and derivatives), &lt;a&gt;followed by a consonant followed by &lt;le, re=&gt;, e.g. (dis/en-) status, cable, fairy tale, gable, sable, (un) stable, table; cradle, vat; maple, staple; saber; acre, nacre (but not cadre, padre, which have/日天/). Again, in all these words (including exceptions) stress drops to &lt;a&gt;304) almost all words in the &lt;-ator&gt; ending. Only exceptions: conservator, conspirator, orator, predator, senator, which all &lt;a&gt;pronounced / ə / and stress on the vowel before that. All other &lt;-ator&gt;words ending in stress, &lt;a&gt; if they have only one earlier vowel letter, e.g. creátor, curátor, dictátor, spectátor, otherwise on vowel two before , &lt;a&gt;e.g. admínistrator, ágitator, áviator, cálculator, cómmentator, ínsulator 315) in the following unopened words: aorta, apron, bacon, basal, bathos, blatant, pale capon, chao-s/tic, fatal, favor, flavour, fragran-ce/t, kaolin, labour, lady, latent, mason, matron, nadir, nasal, natron, marine, pagan, papal, cake, patent (obvious;&lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/-ator&gt; &lt;/-ator&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/le,&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/-ien-ce&gt; &lt;/-ation&gt; &lt;/-asion&gt; &lt;/ea,&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/-e&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a.&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/au&gt; &lt;/aul&gt; &lt;/al&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; the word of the same spelling meaning registered design may be pronounced with /eɪ/ or /æ/), pathos, patron, planar, solo, salty, scalar, status, tapir, free, vagrant, couple, wastrel; (after &lt;a&gt;first) papacy, vacancy, whim, vagrancy, wastrel; also creative, diversionous, native – in all other adjectives &lt;-ative&gt; &lt;a&gt;ending is un accentuated and pronounced /ə/. &lt;a&gt;Is underlined in all these words except aórta, chaótic. 32&lt;a&gt; is pronounced / ə / only if unascented. Even if this is the dominant pronunciation in unstressed syllables (which in no case can be inferred from the written forms of words – see section A. 10 in Appendix A), practically the only rule that can be given when /ə/ occurs is that it is given in the second paragraph of these examples: the word- initially: abaft, o, advance, aghast, ago, appal, organize, askance, askew, awry, azalea medially in endings &lt;-able (in= words= where= there= is= at= least= one= earlier= vowel= letter),-al,-ance,-ancy,-ant,-ative,-iary=&gt;, e.g. biddable, responsible, syllable, valuable; actual, facial, fatal, labial, nasal, national, marine, normal, palatial, papal, (ir) rational, visual; blatant, fragran-ce/t, vacan-cy/t, vagran-cy/t, brave; efficient, laxative, palliative (only exceptions: creative, fit, native – see above); apiary, auxiliary, aviary, breviary, domiciliary, intermediary, monetary, scholarship, auxiliary, topiary quoted in some words ending in &lt;-ate&gt;na - see the next section also cites in thousands of unclassified words , e.g. first &lt;a&gt;in battalion, blasphemy, encephalogram, instantaneous, palatial; second &lt;a&gt;in alias arabic, avalanche, balaclava, ballast, damask, pagan, papacy, paragraph, whim word finally: aorta, armada, aroma, azalea, chimney sweep, banana, bravado, cantata, cascara, cassava, cinerama, cycloorama, data, desiderata, drama, fantasia, gala, guava, gymkhana, host, iguana, llama, lava, liana, llama, marijuana, mania, mascara, opera, pajamas, panorama, pasta, plaza, pro rata, pajamas, regalia, saga, scheme, sonata, stigmas, loss, sultana, tiara, tocca 10.4 &lt;a.e&gt;33 Sticks out only if &lt;e&gt;is the word-final. 34See Notes for all categories and how this digraph breakdown is defined, and see section 11.4 for the teaching principle relevant to all digraphers of the division except &lt;y. e=&gt;. 35THE MAIN SYSTEM Basic phone /e/ 68% regular in words where &lt;a&gt;is the only vowel letter other than word-final &lt;e&gt;) , e.g. in longer words, only in relationships plus assuage, engage, frenzy Other phonem // 32% only in about 40 mostly French loanwords, eg.&lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/y.&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a.e&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/-ate&gt; &lt;/-able&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/-ative&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; (none) 37NOTES 38Digraph Shared &lt;a. e=&gt;is defined as covering words in which the trailing word &lt;e&gt;is separated from one &lt;a&gt;consonant letter other than &lt;r, w,= x,= y=&gt;and is not &lt;a&gt;preceded by a vowel letter, and the digraph is pronounced /e/ or/s/. The definition includes both words in which the intervening consonant is an independent graph and words in which &lt;e&gt;is also part of the consonant &lt;ce, ge,= ve=&gt;- see sections 3.7.4, 3.7.6-7 and 3.8.4, and section 7.1 for dual-functioning. Pronunciation occurs only in about 40 (mostly French) loans; those that fit the main definition just given (for extensions see below) are aubade, ballade, charade, chorale, façade, tomb (/grɒɪv/, French accent), locale, morale, pavane, promenade (noun, seafront path; verb with the same spelling, walk in leisure time, pronounced with /eɪɪ/), justification, rodomontade, rolada, soutane, strafe, suave (where &lt;u&gt;is a consonant), timbale, vase, plus a set of ending words &lt;-age&gt;pronounced //, namely badinage, firewall, camouflage, collage, bodice, kalalaż, neckline, dressage, entourage, spying, hull, garage pronounced //: eight words in which two consonants forming a consonant &lt;a. e=&gt;separated: ache, bathe, champagne, lathe, unscathed (free form * injury ness does not occur, but at the root of both unscathed and edible) , swathe of /eɪ/ , gouache, mustache with //(attache contrast, where &lt;a&gt;is pronounced /æ/ and &lt;e&gt;, is a separate grapheme pronounced /eɪ/ and is increasingly written in English text &lt;é&gt;as; also contrast cache, the spurt where &lt;a&gt;is re-pronounced /æ/, and &lt;che&gt;is a trigraph pronounced /s/) five words in which &lt;gu, qu=&gt;forming consonants digraphs &lt;a. e=&gt;separate: opaque, plague, obscure with /e/, claque, array of // eight words ending in &lt;-ange&gt;pronounced /eɪn%). (i.e. &lt;n, g=&gt;do not form a digraph): arrange, (ex) change, grange, mange, range , (e) strange (contrast the only other three words ending in &lt;-ange&gt;, all within &lt;e&gt;digraph &lt;ge&gt;pronounced /1999/ and &lt;a&gt; as a separate graph with different pronunciation : blancmange with /ɪ/, collar with /æ/, orange with /7ɪ). It should be noted that in words from &lt;-ange&gt;pronounced /eɪn%./ &lt;e&gt;is not only part of digraph a. e&gt; but also forms part of the digraph &lt;ge&gt;pronounced /1/ - for dual-functioning see section 7.1 seven words ending &lt;-aste&gt;pronounced /eɪst/: baste, chaste, haste, lambaste, paste, flavor, waste and one of &lt;-aste&gt;pronounced /sɪst/: caste. 41To attempt to justify that definition despite its cyclicality&lt;/-aste&gt; &lt;/-aste&gt; &lt;/ge&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-ange&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/ge&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-ange&gt; &lt;/-ange&gt; &lt;/a.&gt; &lt;/gu,&gt; &lt;/che&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/é&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a.&gt; &lt;/-age&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/ce,&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/r,&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a.&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a.&gt; &lt;/a.&gt; (see Appendix A, section A. 6. 42In the case where &lt;e&gt;is not the last letter in the word &lt;a, e=&gt;parent, the intervening letters are separate graphemes. This also applies to all &lt;a&gt;z and word-final &lt;e&gt;separated by more than one consonant or consonant, except for the 29 words listed above. 43Where &lt;a&gt;i word-final &lt;e&gt;are separated by only one consonant and &lt;a&gt;is preceded by a consonant, the position is more complicated. Many such words look like this, &lt;a, e=&gt;as if it should be a split digraph - but not, by my definition, because the vowel of the phonem in front of the stem / the final consonant of the phonem is neither /eɪ/ nor /s/./. However, hints are still needed when words of this kind do not have any of the split digraph relautors, especially since there are pairs of words with identical spelling, which one has &lt;a.e&gt;pronounced / eɪ / and the other does not. 44There are two groups of words in which the unascented &lt;a&gt;pre-stemfinal &lt;te&gt;is not part of the digraph &lt;a.e&gt;pronounced /eɪ/ and instead pronounced /ə/: at least 60 words (all nouns/adjectives), where this is the only pronunciation, e.g. climate, collegiate, conglomerate, (w) prudent, consulate, consummate, gentle, desperate, (w) defined, directorate, disconsolate, doctorate, electorate, episcopate, extortion, happiness, unlawful, immaculate, immediate, inanimate, inseminated, in (sub) elevation, inspectorate, complicated, uninviable, (bacca) laureate, legate, (il) literate, judge, novitiate, obdurate, palate, particulate, (com/dis) passionate, private, profligate, proletariate, (dis) proportionate, protectorate, proximate, roseate, surrogate, , (in) temperate, triumvirate, ultimate, (in) vertebrate a further set of about 30 nouns/adjectives with final &lt;-ate&gt;pronounced /ət/ where the verbs with the same spelling have &lt;-ate&gt;pronounced /eɪt/ , e.g. advocate, affiliate, aggregate, alternate (here with also a difference in stress and vowel pattern: noun/ adjective pronounced /nːlːtːnət/, verb pronounced /ːnːltəneɪt/), animate, appropriate, approximate, articulate, associate, certificate, coordinate, curate (here with also a difference in meaning and stress: noun ('junior cleric') pronounced /ːkjnərət/, verb ('mount an exhibition') pronounced /kjnəreɪt/), degenerate, delegate, deliberate (here with also a difference in syllable structure: adjective/dɪlɪbrət/with three syllables and an elided vowel – see section 6.10; verb/dɪlɪbəreɪt/with four syllables) , appoint, abandoned, duplicate, sophisticated, estimate, expatriate, graduate, initiate, intimate, legitimate, moderate, pontificate (here with unrelated (?) meanings: noun (dominion of the Pope) pronounced /pɪnˈtɪkət/, verb &lt;/-ate&gt; &lt;/-ate&gt; &lt;/a.e&gt; &lt;/te&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a.e&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; pompously) pronounced /pɒnˈfɪkeɪt/), predicate, separately (here also with a difference in syllable structure: adjective/with two syllables and elided vowel – see section 6.10; verb/with three syllables), subordinate, syndicate, triple 45No rule according to which words with &lt;-ate&gt;pronounced /ət/ can be distinguished from words from &lt;-ate&gt;pronounced /ejt/ - you just need to learn them. Where &lt;-ate&gt;is pronounced / ət / &lt;e&gt;is phonographically superfluous. 46 Hundreds of English words end &lt;-age&gt;. In &lt;a&gt;words where the only vowel letter is) and their derivatives, &lt;a. e=&gt;e.g. But in longer parent words (except the three just mentioned) &lt;-age&gt;is pronounced either// /or/ ɪ/ɪ/: for 18 words with /ss/(therefore containing pronunciation digraph of minorities), see the above list by far the most common stem-final pronunciation &lt;-age&gt;in words with at least one earlier vowel letter before &lt;a&gt;, e.g. garage pronounced /ːgærɪ/, Picture, mortgage, village and about 250 other words) is therefore /ɪ%). Here &lt;a, e=&gt;do not create a digraph; &lt;a&gt;is a single-screen graph pronounced (in a special way) /ɪ/ – see the previous section – and &lt;e&gt;creates a digraph with &lt;g&gt;. Again, there is no rule according to which the other two groups of longer words ending in &lt;-age&gt;(stressed pronounced /eɪL/, stressed or unstressed pronounced /) can be distinguished from this group – you just need to learn them ˈgærɪ%. 6 in Appendix A). 48There are only 14 &lt;a&gt; words preceded by a consonant and separated from the end word by one &lt;e&gt;consonant, in which &lt;e&gt;is a separate graph pronounced /and/or/or e/or sometimes either, namely, six French credit words increasingly spousal in english text with &lt;é&gt;French: blasé, café, canape, glace, macrame, pate (paste), plus agape (/æægspeɪ/, 'feast of love'(of Greek) , as opposed to /sɪgep/, open-mouthed), biennale, curare, finale, kamikaze, karate, sesame, tamale. 49There are only other exceptions to the principle that &lt;-a. e=&gt;(with one intervening consonant letter) is a digrapher: they ate, often pronounced /et/ instead of /eɪt/, have whether pronounced /hæv/ (stressed) or /əv/ (unascented) and bake, threat, necklace, palace, pinnace, foreman, consolation, surface, terrace, jug, gunwale, carcass, purchase, octave with &lt;-ace,-afe,-ale,-ase,-ave&gt;pronounced miscellaneous/ɪs, æf, əl, əs, ɪv/. 10.5 &lt;ai&gt;50N.B. &lt;air&gt;has a separate entry. For two percentages, see Notes. 51THE MAIN SYSTEM Basic phone /eɪ/ 43%/79% e.g. paint 52THE REST pronounced Exceptions to major&lt;/air&gt; &lt;/ai&gt; &lt;/-ace,-afe,-ale,-ase,-ave&gt; &lt;/-a.&gt; &lt;/é&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/-age&gt; &lt;/g&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/-age&gt; &lt;/-age&gt; &lt;/a.&gt; &lt;/-age&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-ate&gt; &lt;/-ate&gt; &lt;/-ate&gt; &lt;/-ate&gt; &lt;ai&gt;/e/ 46%/ &lt;1% only= in= bouillabaisse,= said,= saith= and= (usually,= nowadays)= again(st).= see= notes=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; &lt;ai&gt;/ɪ/ 8%/14% tylko w okazyjnej, kapitan, chamberlain, kapelan, fontanna, góra, porcelana &lt;ai&gt;/ ə / 4%/7% tylko w niektórych, wódz, coxswain, kurtyna, mainsail (drugi &lt;ai&gt;), topsail, złoczyńca &lt;ai&gt;/æ/ &lt;1% only= in= laing,= plaid,= plait=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; &lt;ai&gt;/aɪ/ &lt;1% only= in= ailuro-phile/phobe,= assegai,= balalaika,= banzai,= bonsai,= caravanserai,= kaiser,= naiad,= samurai,= shanghai= oddities=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; &lt;aigh&gt;/eɪ/ tylko w prostym &lt;ais&gt;/aɪ/ tylko w przejściu &lt;ais&gt;/eɪ/ tylko w palais &lt;ait&gt;/eɪ/ tylko w distrait, parfait i cecha wymawiana /tret/ (również wymawiane /tretɪ/) 2-foniczne grafemy (brak) 53NOTES 54Gdzie dwa procenty są pokazane powyżej , the first is that given by Gontijo et al. Among them, the percentage &lt;ai&gt;pronounced /e/was completely distorted by the high frequency again, he said. Therefore, I did not promote this correspondence to the main system, but recalculated all the percentages for this graph, ignoring these two words. Where they differ from the originals, the adjusted percentages are displayed in second place. 55&lt;a, i=&gt; are separate graphs (with automatic intervening /j/-glide) in algebraiach, apotropaic, archaic, dais, formulaic, secular, mosaic, prosaic &lt;air&gt;etc. Always stressed except for corsair (usually), millionaires (always), mohair (always) 57THE REST pronounced Oddity &lt;aire&gt;/ eə / only word-final and only in a few polysylabic words mainly of French origin, namely affaire, commissionaire, concessionaire, doctrinaire, laissez-faire, legionnaire, millionaire, questionnaire, secretary, solitaire. /r/-linking occurs in millionaires – see section 3.6 10.7 &lt;ar&gt;58N.B. &lt;are&gt;has a separate entry. 59THE MAIN SYSTEM Basic phone fonem /s/ 78% regular in words where &lt;a&gt;is the only letter of the vowel except those mentioned in the first paragraph of exceptions; in longer words, regularly before a consonant when underlined, e.g. further (exceptions: see both paragraphs of exceptions); word finally when stressed, e.g., quart (an/er/ et/ic/ile/z), reward, sward, swarf, swarm, swart, swarthy, thwart, towards, untoward, war, warble, ward, warden, warfarin, warlock, warm, warn, warp, wart, whar-f/ves/eə/ &lt;1% initially,= only= in= area,= aries;= never= word-final.= regular = medially= before= a= vowel= letter= other= than= word-final=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; &lt;e&gt;, especially where &lt;-e&gt;has been removed before a suffix beginning with a vowel, such as Before the consonant, only in rare, deficiency 60THE REST pronounced Exception to the main system &lt;ar&gt;/ə/ 14% does not occur initially; Medially w przyrostki&lt;/ar&gt; &lt;/-e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/are&gt; &lt;/ar&gt; &lt;/aire&gt; &lt;/air&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/ai&gt; &lt;/ait&gt; &lt;/ais&gt; &lt;/ais&gt; &lt;/aigh&gt; &lt;/ai&gt; &lt;/ai&gt; &lt;/ai&gt; &lt;/ai&gt; &lt;/ai&gt;&lt;/ai&gt; &lt;/ai&gt; &lt;/ai&gt; &lt;/ai&gt; spousal &lt;-ward(s)&gt;, for example, then, backward(s), down(s), forward(s), forward, inward, inward, outward, windy (exceptions: direction, inept – see last but one paragraph); the word finally, regular, when unascented, e.g. altar, peculiar, sugar (exceptions: antimacassar, ashlar, attar, avatar, cougar, dinar, lazar, samovar, sitar). Otherwise only medial and only in unpredictable ragbag words, for example anarchy, uncomfortable, bastard, billiards, bombardier, bulwark, coward, cream, dotard, gabardine, halyard, guts, leash, monarch, mustard, swath, stalwart, steward, vineyard, wizard Quirks (none) 2-phonetic graphism (none) 61NOTE 62&lt;ar&gt; is always a diffusion in the following circumstances (some of which overlap): the word finally, e.g. &lt;a&gt; &lt;e&gt;cart, limited; when the next letter is a consonant, &lt;e&gt; &lt;-are&gt;e.g. &lt;r&gt; But where the next letter is a vowel that is not part of the suffix, &lt;ar&gt;seems to be digraph only in adversarial, Aquarius, area, Aries, bar, police station, glaring, gregarious, funny, malaria (l), multifarious, nefarious, parent, insecure, proletariat, sagittarius, diverse, diverse, differ, and quite large set of nouns/adjectives in &lt;-arian&gt;, e.g. Agrarian, Barbarian (2 &lt;ar&gt;nd), century-old and other age terms, egalitarian, grammar, librarian, proletarian, utilitarian, vegetarian. In all these cases, &lt;r&gt;is both part of the digraph &lt;ar&gt;pronounced /eə/ and the grapheme in itself pronounced /r/. For dual operation see section 7.1. Otherwise, &lt;a, r=&gt;there are separate graphemes, e.g. &lt;ar&gt;secretariat, where the first and second &lt;a&gt;can be &lt;r&gt;pronounced or /eər/ (with &lt;ar&gt;as digraph, &lt;r&gt;, and grapheme in itself pronounced /r/) or /er/ (of two letters acting separately). 10.8 &lt;are&gt;64THE MAIN SYSTEM Basic phoneme /eə/ 100% final word only, e.g. 65THE REST pronounced Exception to the main system &lt;are&gt;/ only in &lt;1% only= in= are= when= stressed= (/ə/= when= unstressed)= oddities=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; &lt;arr&gt;bizarre, carrie, charr, parr <arre&gt;/s/ only in barre, bizarre (but /r/-linking occurs in bizarreness - see section 3.6) <arrh&gt;/s/ only in parity (but /r/-linking occurs in rye – see section 3.6) /s/ only in non-rye (but /r/-linking occurs in rye – see section 3.6) /s日/3.. 6) 2-phonic graphemes (none) 66NOTE 67Thousther case in which &lt;a, r,= e=&gt;ultimate belong to separate graphems is in Hare Krishna. 10.9 &lt;au&gt;68See Notes for two percent. 69THE MAIN SYSTEM Basic&lt;/au&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/arrh&gt; &lt;/arre&gt; &lt;/arr&gt; &lt;/are&gt; &lt;/are&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/ar&gt; &lt;/ar&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/ar&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/ar&gt; &lt;/-arian&gt; &lt;/ar&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/-are&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/ar&gt; &lt;/-ward(s)&gt; &lt;/-ward(s)&gt; /46%/80% e.g. word-final only in landau, Nassau 70THE REST pronounced Exceptions to the main system &lt;au&gt;// 43%/1% Aussie only, Australia, Austria, because (also increasingly visible, extremely, with stress /ə/), cauliflower, laurel, Laurence, sausage, plus a few words also pronounced with /s//: auction, raw, caustics, claustrophobia /c, hydraulic, (bacca) winner. See Notes &lt;au&gt;//10%/17% only in aunts, immersion, laughter (ter) <au&gt;/əs/ 1% only in the last few French loanwords, namely chauffeu-r/se, chauvinism-m/t, gauche, hauteur, mauve, saute, taupe <au&gt;/as/ <1% only= in= ablaut,= faustian,= gaucho,= gauleiter,= glaucoma= (also= pronounced= with= ː/),= sauerkraut= (twice),= umlaut= and= the= greek= letter= name= tau;= also= in= aural= when= pronounced= aɲrəl/= to= distinguish= it= from= oral= nːrəl/=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; &lt;au&gt;/eɪ/ only in the Quirk meter &lt;augh&gt;/ s/ only waught, caught, daughter, distraught, fraught, haughty, (Mc)Naught(on), naught, naughty, attack, slaughter, taught (and contrast immersion, laughter (ter), where &lt;au, gh=&gt;there are separate graphemes) &lt;aul&gt;/ See also &lt;al&gt; , &lt;a&gt;section 10.3 <aur&gt;/s/ only in bucentaur, centaur, dinosaur (and names of various dinosaur species, e.g. pterosaur), minotaur 2-fonem graphemes (none) 71NOTES 72If we follow Crystal (2012: 131-2), the newer in terms of loanwords with French means after the Great Change of Vowels, which was completed by about AD 1600. 73Where two percent are shown above, the first is that given by Gontijo et al. (2003). Among them, the high percentage for /// is almost entirely due. In this case, in particular because they show the number of instances, because in their database, Gontijo et al. provide sufficient information to recalculating all the percentages for this grafeme bypassing since. Where they differ from the originals, the adjusted percentages are displayed in second place. 74 There do not appear to be any cases where there are &lt;a, u=&gt;separate graphemes. 75For &lt;au&gt;spelling vowels elided in a restaurant see section 6.10. 10.10 &lt;aw&gt;76PC awful, crawl, dawdle, peacock 77THE REST pronounced Exception to the main system <aw&gt;/sɪ/ <1% only= in= lawyer,= sawyer= oddity=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; <awe&gt;/s/ only in admiration and derivatives, which retain &lt;e&gt;2-phonic graphemes (none) 78NOTE 79Where the next letter is a vowel (other than in the suffix) or a consonant voice recorder, &lt;a, w=&gt;belong to separate graphems, e.g. reward, conscious, awry, awhile, cumin, megawatt. 10.11 &lt;ay&gt;80THE MAIN SYSTEM Basic phone /eɪ/ 91% eg. See note 81THE REST pronounced Exceptions to the main system &lt;ay&gt;/iJ/ 8% only in the end and only in the waterfront and compounds of the day: birthday, vacation, Sunday, yesterday, etc., except for the heyday, dziś, dzisiaj, workaday, które zachowują /%e/, podobnie jak wakacje &lt;ay&gt;/e/ &lt;1% only in says only= in= says=&gt;&lt;/1% only in says &gt; &lt;/ay&gt; &lt;/ay&gt; &lt;/ay&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/awe&gt; &lt;/aw&gt; &lt;/aw&gt; &lt;/au&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/aur&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/al&gt; &lt;/aul&gt; &lt;/au,&gt; &lt;/augh&gt; &lt;/au&gt; &lt;/au&gt; &lt;/au&gt; &lt;/au&gt; &lt;/au&gt; &lt;/au&gt; &lt;aye&gt;/eɪ/ only in aye - the usual pronunciation of meaning always, still &lt;aye&gt;/aɪ/ only in aye, aye-aye. Aye is always pronounced /aɪ/ when it means yes, sometimes also when it always means ,lt;ayer&gt;/eə/ only in prayer pronounced /preə/ (religious formula; also pronounced // who prays) &lt;ayor&gt;/eə/ only in mayor and derivitives (but there is no /r/-linking in mayoral, mayoress - see section 3.6) 2-phone graphemes (none) 10.12 &lt;e&gt;82N.B. &lt;ea, ear,= ed,= ee,= e.= e.= e.= eer,= er,= ere,= ew=&gt;have separate entries. 83THE MAIN SYSTEM 84For all these categories see Notes. Basic phone /e/ 47% e.g. Regular, when this is the only or last letter of the vowel followed by at least one consonant, in earlier positions before consonants, in stress &lt;ex-&gt;, and before others &lt;-Cic(al)&gt;fonemami /39% mainly when unascented, e.g. corset; when it is stressed, only in England, English, nice and Cecilian pronounced /ssɪsɪ/ and therefore as a homophone of Sicily (Cecily is also pronounced /// Regular in some suffixes /ɪ/ 8% e.g. Regular with &lt;e&gt;-deletion, word-finally, and before or in some endings /ə/ 5% regular, when unstressed, e.g. (unstressed and before the consonant phonem), artery 85THE REST pronounced Exceptions to the main system 1% in total &lt;e&gt;/ in about 22 newer French loanwords, e.g., (appropriate &lt;e&gt;'s are in caps) ambiEnce, cliEntele, denouemEnt, détEnte, divertissemEnt, Embonpoint, Embouchure, En (suit), Enceinte pronounced /ɪnˈsænt/ (also pronounced /enˈseɪnt/), Enclave pronounced / 日ŋkleɪv/ (more often pronounced /ɪŋkleklev/)), Encore, Ennui, EnsEmble, EntEnte, Entourage, Entracte, Entrepreneur, Entree, Envelope pronounced /'/also pronounced // also pronounced // &lt;e&gt; &lt;e&gt; Otherwise only about 65 newer loanwords mainly from French , where the French spelling has &lt;é&gt;, namely (in the non-final position) debris, debut, décor, éclair, ecru, elan, ingenu, precis; first &lt;e&gt;in disaster, debutante, decalization, decolletage, denouement, détente, elite, ingenue, menage, regime, séance, (Greek) heter-/hom-ogeneity pronounced /hetər-/hɪm-ənɪɪjɪtiː/ (usually pronounced /hetər-/hɪm-ənɪniːjɪtiː/), (Hawaiian) ukulele and (Turkish) meze; (word finally) (French) abbe, attache, blasé, café (also pronounced with / and /), canape (also pronounced with / and/, hence the invitation I once received to a party with wine and canopies), cliché, message, conge, consomme, diamante, fiance, flambe, frappe, glace, habitue, macrame, manque, outre, pate (paste), retrousse, risque, rose ('rosé wine'), roue, saute, soigne, soufflé, touche, (Amerindian/Spanish) abalone, (Greek) agape (/æægpeɪ/,&lt;/e &gt; &lt;/é&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-Cic(al)&gt; &lt;/ex-&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/ayor&gt; &lt;/ayer&gt; &lt;/aye&gt;&lt;/aye&gt; &lt;/aye&gt;&lt;/aye&gt; holiday), (Italian) biennale, final, (Spanish/nahuatl) guacamole, (Japanese) anime, kamikaze and (Mexican Spanish) tamale; final &lt;e&gt;in (French) emigré, expose (scandal report), naivete, protégé, recherche, resume (c.v.), retroussé, (KiSwahili/Spanish) dengue and (Turkish) meze. There is a growing tendency to spell French loanwords in this list, in English text, with &lt;é&gt;Quirks &lt;e'er&gt;/ eə/ only in e'er, ne'er, where'er and some other archaic contracted forms. See Section A. 9 in Appendix A for '&lt;i&gt; before exception except after ' see section &lt;e&gt; &lt;c&gt;6.1 &lt;ei&gt;/i'/ 69% pronunciation &lt;ei&gt;caffeine only, caseins, caseins, codeine, conceit, conceit, counterfeit pronounced /1/ (also pronounced /kassntəfɪɪ/), cuneiform, fraud, fraud, shameful pronounced // (also pronounced // also pronounced //), inveigle, perceive, plebeian, protein, receipt, receipt receive, seize &lt;ei&gt;/aɪ/ 23% pronunciation &lt;ei&gt;only in deictic, deixis, eider(down), eidetic, eirenic, or, Fahrenheit, feisty, gneiss, heist, kal mejoosis, nor, poltergeist, seistial and derivative, stein &lt;ei&gt;/ ə / 7% pronunciation &lt;ei&gt;only in a stranger (which therefore must be very common in Gontijo et al... Database (2003) All other pronunciation &lt;ei&gt;in quantities up to &lt;1% in= total=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; &lt;ei&gt;/eɪ/ only in about 15 words, namely abseil, apartheid, beige, deign, feint, feint, shameful pronounced / 日ドəs / (also pronounced /hiːnəs /) , lei (only example in the position of the final word), obedience, dominion, rein, reindeer, sejner, sheikh, skein, surveillance, veil, vein &lt;ei&gt;/ɪ/ only in fake pronounced / skasntəfɪt / (also pronounced / forfeit, sovereign, surfeit &lt;ei&gt;/e/ only in heifer, leisure, seigneur &lt;ei&gt;/æ / only in reveille &lt;eigh&gt;/e/ 89% pronunciation &lt;eigh&gt;only in eight, freight, heigh, inveigh, neigh, neighbor, sana, weigh weight &lt;eigh&gt;/aɪ/ 11% pronunciation &lt;eigh&gt;only in the amount of , sleight &lt;eir&gt;/ eə / only in their(s) and therefore practically 100% &lt;eir&gt;/ ɪə / only in weir, strange &lt;eo&gt;/ ə / only in bludgeon, curmudgeon, dudgeon, dungeon, gudgeon, dinner, puncheon, (e)scutcheon, smidgeon, sturgeon, surgeon, truncheon, widgeon &lt;eo&gt;/e/ only in Geoff(rey), jeopardy, Leonard, leopard &lt;eo&gt;/i'/ only in feoffee, feoffment, people <eo&gt;/əs/ only in Yeo, yeoman, Yeovil &lt;es&gt;/eɪɪ/ only in demesne &lt;et&gt;/e/ only word-final and only in about 20 new french francwords loanwords, namely ballet, beret, bidet, bouquet, buffet (food), cabaret, convertible, cachet, cassoulet, cottage, crochet, croquette, duvet, gilet, gourmet, parquet, piquet, ricochet, sachet, so(u)briquette, sorbet, tourniquet, valet pronounced / (also pronounced /vælɪ/). /t/ surfaces in balletic, parquetry, valeting – point 7.2. W tych i &lt;e, t=&gt;&lt;/e,&gt; wszystkich innych przypadkach&lt;/et&gt; &lt;/es&gt; &lt;/eo&gt; &lt;/eo&gt; &lt;/eo&gt; &lt;/eo&gt; &lt;/eir&gt; &lt;/eir&gt; &lt;/eigh&gt; &lt;/eigh&gt; &lt;/eigh&gt; &lt;/eigh&gt; &lt;/eigh&gt; &lt;/ei&gt; &lt;/ei&gt; &lt;/ei&gt; &lt;/ei&gt; &lt;/ei&gt; &lt;/ei&gt; &lt;/ei&gt; &lt;/ei&gt; &lt;/ei&gt; &lt;/ei&gt; &lt;/ei&gt; ; &lt;/c&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/e'er&gt; &lt;/é&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; grafemy – na przykład patrz Uwagi &lt;eu&gt;/uj/ tylko w rheum(ati-c/sm), sleuth, plus adieu, lieu (również wymawiane /luɪ/), purlieu, jeśli wymawiane z /-juɪ/, w którym to przypadku &lt;i&gt;jest wymawiane /j/ &lt;eu&gt;/ɜː/ tylko w szofiu, coiffeuse, masażystka, milieu &lt;eu&gt;/ə/ tylko w pasteryzacji wymawiane /ˈpaɪsəraɪz/ (również wymawiane // &lt;eur&gt;/ɜː/ non-ə/ tylko w sekatyrze; w przeciwnym razie tylko słowo-final i tylko w około 12 nowszych kredytów francuskiego pochodzenia, np. szofer (jeśli podkreślił &lt;eur&gt;na), coiffeur, znawca, przedsiębiorca, przedsiębiorca hauteur, masażysta, poseur, prowokator, raconteur, repetiteur, restaurator, seigneur i kilka innych rzadkich słów &lt;eur&gt;/ə/ tylko w amatorskich, szofer (jeśli jest &lt;au&gt;zestresowany), wielkość. /r/-linkowanie występuje w amatorsko – patrz punkt 3.6 <eur&gt;/sə/ tylko w opłucnej; &lt;r&gt;wymawiane jest również /r/. For dual operation see section 7.1. See section 5.6.5 for the growing exchange of /sə/ by/sɪ/ <ey&gt;/iɪ/ except for the geyser pronounced / only in the abbey, avenue, attorney, baloney, barley, blarney, blimey, cagey, chimney, chutney, cockney, coma, coney, donkey, dopey, flunkey, fogey, kitchen, gooey, hackney, hockey, homemade, honey, jersey, jockey, journey, key, kidney, lackey, makeylar, matey, medley, money, monkey, motley, nosey, palfrey, parley, parsley, pokey, pulley, bunk, tournament, turkey, valley, volley &lt;ey&gt;/eɪ/ never initial; medially, only in abeyance, heyday; word finally, only in bey, pass, fey, gray, hey, lampre servo, obedient, osprey, prey, purvey, survey, they, whey &lt;ey&gt;/aɪ/ only in geysers pronounced /ˈgaɪzə/ (usually pronounced /// prey/) &lt;eye&gt;/aɪɪ/ only in the eye &lt;eyr&gt;/əɪ/ only in eyrie; &lt;r&gt;is also pronounced /r/. For dual action, see section 7.1 &lt;ey're&gt;/eə/ only in their See Section A. 9 in Appendix A &lt;e're&gt;/ə/ only in we are. See section A. 9 in Appendix A &lt;ez&gt;/eɪ/ only in laissez-faire, pince-nez, rendezvous 2-phoneme graphemes &lt;eu&gt;as 2-phoneme sequence /juː/ only in various words and names of Greek origin, e.g. eucalyptus, eucharist, eudaemonic, eugenic, eulogy, eunuch, euphemism, euphorbia, euphoria, eurhythmic, euthanasia, leukaemia, neural, neurone, neurosis, Odysseus, Pentateuch, Perseus, pneumatic, pneumonia and other words derived from Greek πνεῦμα pneuma ('breath') or πνεύμων pneumon ('lung'), pseud(o) and all its derivatives, therapeutic, Theseus, zeugma, plus (non-Greek) deuce, euchre, Eustachian feu, feud(al), neuter, neutr-al/on, teutonic and some other very rare words &lt;eu&gt;as 2-phoneme sequence /jə/ only in aneurism, pasteurise pronounced /ːpaːstjəraɪz/ (pronounced also / ˈpaːstʃəraɪz/) <eur&gt;as 2-phoneme sequence /jnə/ only in eureka , Europe and derivatives (where the &lt;r&gt;is also /r/ - for dualfunctioning see section 7.1) and liqueur pronounced /lɪˈkjʊə/ 86NOTES&lt;/r&gt; &lt;/eur&gt; &lt;/eu&gt; &lt;/eu&gt; &lt;/ez&gt; &lt;/e're&gt; &lt;/ey're&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/eyr&gt; &lt;/eye&gt; &lt;/ey&gt; &lt;/ey&gt; &lt;/ey&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/eur&gt; &lt;/au&gt; &lt;/eur&gt; &lt;/eur&gt; &lt;/eur&gt; &lt;/eu&gt; &lt;/eu&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/eu&gt; &lt;/eu&gt; we follow Crystal (2012: 131-2), the newer in terms of loanwords with French funds after the Great Shift Vowel, which was completed by about AD 1600. 88 The exception in the cases mentioned in Quirks, in &lt;eo, et,= ez=&gt; &lt;e&gt; is a separate grapheme – cf. especially someone. 89&lt;e, i=&gt; are separate graphems pronounced /iɪ, ɪ / (with intervening /j/-glide) in though, atheis-m/t(ic), dei-fy /sm/ st, hetero/homo-genity, nucleism, pantheism, reify, amplify, restore. 90&lt;e, u=&gt; are separate graphems pronounced /i ə/ (again with intervening /j/-glide) in coleus, linoleum, mausoleum, museum, nucleus, petroleum. 91For many examples of medial &lt;e, o=&gt; as separate graphs see below. 92Percents &lt;eo, eu,= eur,= ey=&gt; are not worth specifying because so few words are involved.93 Examples &lt;e&gt; as elided vowels see section 6.10. 94Always &lt;e&gt; pronunciation as a uniform graph is /e/, but here are a few categories of tips: regular before gemynate and double spelling consonants, e.g., beck, speckled, cheddar, hedge (r), ineached, egg, trekkie, bellows, bellows, two-year-old, berry, blessed/se/, stress, miserable (ed), sett, settle, embezzle. Extension: All ending words &lt;-ette&gt;up . Exception only: retch pronounced / ri日 / regular in other words, where &lt;e&gt; is the only letter of the vowel and there is at least one consonant, eg. Refer to section 11.3 for the teaching principle that matters. VC monosyllables regularly in front of consonants in words with at least one earlier vowel letter separated from the corresponding &lt;e&gt; by a letter of at least one consonant, e.g. Səbˈkt səbˈekt. &lt;e&gt; Extension: 3 words, &lt;eCe&gt; in which it is not &lt;e. e=&gt; pronounced /iɪ, eɪ/(for words where &lt;e. e=&gt; is pronounced like this see section 10.17): claim clientele, cortege mainly when &lt;e&gt; follows more than one letter consonant and there is at least one later letter of the vowel, for example better, bevvy, enter, freckles, pendulum, phlegmatic, gorgeous, scary, terrifying when there is one consonant and endings &lt;-ic(al)&gt;, e.g. Extension: ethics-al/s. Exceptions only: acetic (which thus differs from ascetic), emic, graphemic, phonemic, scenic, z /iɪ/, aríthmetic (noun), chóleric, climácteric, héretic, with appropriate &lt;e&gt; pronounced /ə/. Stress always falls on spousal syllables with the corresponding &lt;e&gt; except in four words only shown with different stresses in a few words (some very common) before &lt;ver&gt;, eg. However, exceptions are more numerous: bracket, fever, lever (age) with /iɪ/; revere, revers-e/al, severe with /ɪ/ in a further ragbag of non-final occurrences, e.g. &lt;e&gt; &lt;e&gt;presidential, make up; third &lt;e&gt;w deferential, preferential, reference; also bevy, credit, debit, discretion, editing, fetish, heron, inherit, fearless, lemon, leper, fee, medal, melon, merit, metal, pedal, pedant, perish, delight, special, tenant, tenon, tepid, very, xenon. 95 Next, the task is to identify the circumstances in which &lt;e&gt;has other pronunciation. They can be summarized as follows. 96Word-final &lt;e&gt;is mainly silent, i.e.part digraph (split or not), trigraph or four-letter graph. This is pronounced: as /eɪ/, only in the 42 words listed in the exception &lt;e&gt; pronounced /eɪ/ ' above as /i'/ in be, he, i, she, (when stressed), we, you; aboriginal, acme, acne, adobe, agave, anemone, apostrophe, bocce, catastrophe, coyote, dilettlet, personification, extempore, facmiles, (bona fide, forte, furore, hebe, hyperbole, karate, machete, menarche, minke, nepenthe, oche, posse, psyche, recce, recipe, reveille, sesame, simile, stele, strophe, tagliatelle, tsetse, ukulele, vigilante. &lt;e&gt;w: 981) hundreds of words in which the &lt;e&gt; final was deleted before &lt;e. e=&gt;a suffix that begins with a vowel letter, such as &lt;e&gt; &lt;r&gt; &lt;eo, ia,= io,= iou,= iu=&gt;finally with one consonant or none , e.g. chameleon &lt;e&gt;(first), meteor (first &lt;e&gt;); sepia; comedian, genial, Greek, remedial &lt;e&gt;(second); consistency, ending, change, and many other words ending in &lt;-esion,-etion&gt;, older; egregious (second &lt;e&gt;), playful, brilliant, picky, tedious; genius, magnesium, medium, boredom &lt;-ien-ce y/= t=&gt;, e.g. obedience, desirability (second), &lt;e&gt;leniency, convenient, purposeful, component. 100In all those words (and the first two exceptions mentioned below) &lt;e&gt;it was emphasised that the speech. Exceptions: discretion, special with /e/, dandelion, refusal with /0/, elegiac with second &lt;e&gt;pronounced /ə/. 1013) very few words when unstressed before word-final &lt;o(n)=&gt;: galleon, Odeon, video, second &lt;e&gt;w chameleon, melodeon, meteor (all with automatic intervening /j/-glide) 1024) &lt;-eous&gt;ending pronounced /i'jəs/, e.g. But N.B. there are many ending words &lt;-eous&gt;up, where &lt;e&gt;is part of the digraph with the previous letter, e.g.&lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-eous&gt; &lt;/-eous&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/o(n&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-ien-ce&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-esion,-etion&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/eo,&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/e.&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt;pronounced /177ʃ/, gorgeous, nauseated pronounced /, right, silica and word set in &lt;-aceous&gt;pronounced /日天əs/, e.g. and about 100 other, mostly scientific and all very rare 1035) number of words when underlined before a single consonant and end word &lt;a, o=&gt;, e.g. tuxedo, verbena, veto, etc. &lt;-is&gt; &lt;-es&gt;(//), apotheoses, osie, podstawy (//æksiɪz, 12/, liczba mnoga osi, podstawa; osie, podstawy jako liczba mnoga topór, baza wymawiana jest (regularnie)/æksiz, besiz/), kryzysy, diagnozy, emphases , egzegezy, nemeses, oazy, perypdry, streszczenia, (anti /hypo/ meta/syn-) tez, (łaciński) amanuenses, jądra, plus (greckie liczby pojedyncze) cukrzyca, opryszczka, litotes, pirytów, (bezpańskich greckich mnogich &lt;-s&gt;w) Cyklopy, i (inne łacińskie liczby mnogie) dodatki, cykatry, odchody, interstices, obyczaje, Ryby 1057) podkreślił prefiksy &lt;de-, e-,= pre-,= re-=&gt;wymawiane /di-, iɪ-, pri-, ri--/in, np., zdetronizować, wyjście, przedszkole, przeformułować 1068) wysięgnika, apoteozę, kamelię, katedrę, cedr, choreografię, demon, etos, kość udowa, rodzaj, harem, legalny, lemur, trykot, śmiertelny, mimeograph, negus, neon, osteopata, pecan, karny, penis, piwonia, pleonazm, rebus, królewski, nerkowy, retch (wymawiane /ri中中/(również wymawiane /re中/) , secant, theory, thesis (but not its compounds), venal, venial, etc., (first &lt;e&gt;w) abbreviation, appreciable, appreciable, cotoneaster /kəˈtəniɪjæstə/, creosote, decent, diabetes, egret, ether, fever, cat, surveyor, heliotrope, instant, intoxicated, leonine, average, meter, last, regent, etc. , and those in category 8, followed by &lt;e&gt;followed by a vowel grapheme pronounced /ə/, in /ə/. 108Seasing words in which &lt;e&gt;pronounced /ɪ/ in syllables are stressed England, English, pretty and Cecily pronounced /ssɪlili/ and therefore as a homophone of Sicily (Cecily is also pronounced /日ド/). Categories in which /ɪ/ is a regular pronunciation of unascented &lt;e&gt;are: unacented prefixes &lt;be-, de-,= e-,= ex-,= pre-,= re-=&gt;pronounced /bɪ, dɪ, ɪks/ɪgz, prɪ, r/in, e.g. before, behold, drop, deliver, effective, effective, extreme, investigate, precede, predict, regale, reject some occurrences of termination &lt;-ed&gt;- see section 10.15 tips &lt;-efy,-efied&gt;pronounced /ɪfaɪ (d)/, which come in just four words: liqueface, rot, sparse, stupefy ending &lt;-ety&gt;pronounced /tiɪ/in anxiety, dubiety, whole,&lt;/-ety&gt; &lt;/-efy,-efied&gt; &lt;/-ed&gt; &lt;/be-,&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/de-,&gt; &lt;/-s&gt; &lt;/-es&gt; &lt;/-is&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/-aceous&gt;moiety, naivety, nice, notoriety, (im) piety, (im) decency, sobriety, society, handrail, variety of plural noun and third party number of present tense verb endings &lt;-es&gt;spout and pronounced /zɪ/ po &lt;c, ch,= g,= s,= sh,= z=&gt;pronounced variously/s, z, ʃ, s, s, s/ - see the entries for these consonants in sections 3.6.6, 3.6.8, 3.7.3, 3.7.4, 3.6.2, 3.6.4, respectively. Exceptions: plural nouns (Greek) etc., listed above unstressed noun/adjective endings &lt;-ess,-less,-let,-ness&gt;pronounced /ɪ, hoppers, hoppers, nj/, e.g. &lt;-est&gt; &lt;-est,-eth&gt;gavest, goeth mainly before the final &lt;t&gt;, for example in ashet, bridge, budget, buffet (strike), corset, dulcet, guy, fillet, gannet, gullet, nugget, plummet, punnet, russet, secret, tuffet, valet (also pronounced with /eɪ/ and no /t /) and about 150 other words. For &lt;et&gt;final pronounced/eɪ/see Quirks. 109There is also a ragbag of other words from non-final &lt;e&gt;pronounced /0/, e.g. plea, hire, forest, hallelujah, integral (when pronounced/also pronounced /-, kitchen, dummy, regalia, subject (noun/ˈsnbʌɪkt/, with &lt;u&gt;stress on ; verb pronounced /səbˈaect/), vinegar, women; first &lt;e&gt;in anecdote, antelope, barometer and all &lt;-ometer&gt;ending instruments (but not a kilometer or other compounds of meters), celebrity, consecration, diocese, eccentric, ellipse, elope, enamel, integration, negation, neglect, sequential; second &lt;e&gt;in elegant, elephant, peregrine and many others. &lt;e&gt; &lt;-en&gt;stranger) except women (//)plus artery, bolero (/ˈbɒlərəʊ/, clothing), Soviet, first &lt;e&gt;in coteria; second &lt;e&gt;in height, first in &lt;e&gt;tip, &lt;-ence&gt;e.g., convenience, ebullience, experience, omniscience, obedience, restraint, resilience, salience, science; &lt;e&gt;for example in purpose, &lt;-ency,-ent&gt;purpose,amplity; absence, (in) clement, comfortable, spirited, purposeful, initial, flattering, orscient (noun), omniscient, obedient, prescient, present (noun/adjective), prurient, resident, resilient, salient, sentient, subdued, transient, also in &lt;-ment&gt;terminating nouns, e.g. compliment, document, element (second note &lt;e&gt;too), experiment, ferment, fragment, implementation, increment, instrument – see also section 6.8 on the latter group. 10.13 &lt;ea&gt;111N.B. &lt;ear&gt;has a separate entry.. g. beach 113THE REST pronounced Exceptions to the main system &lt;ea&gt;/e/ 21% In about 60 words, namely: Beaconsfield; treacherous; bread, width, dead, fear, (a)head, lead (metal, plus guide derivatives, lead), meadow, read&lt;/ea&gt; &lt;/ear&gt; &lt;/ea&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-ment&gt; &lt;/-ency,-ent&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-en&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-ometer&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/et&gt; &lt;/t&gt; &lt;/-est,-eth&gt; &lt;/-est&gt; &lt;/-ess,-less,-let,-ness&gt; &lt;/c,&gt; &lt;/-es&gt; &lt;/-es&gt; &lt;/-es&gt; time and parti names), Reading (Berkshire, on the first map (1611) spousal Redding), (al)ready, spread, (in)stead, stead stead, steady, fixed, thread, tread (le); deaf; breakfast; health, jealousy, kingdom, concealment, wealth, zeal, zeal; dreamed, seamsted; cleanly (adjective, plus purity derivative), clean, bend, meant; jumped, weapons; (a)breasts; peasant, pheasant, pleasant; measure, pleasure, treasure; sweat, danger(en); breathing, death; feather, heather, skin, weather; effort, sky, heavy, leaven and other derivatives not mentioned &lt;ea&gt;/eɪ/ 6% only during the break, great, steak, yes, Yeat(e)s Oddities &lt;eah&gt;/eə/ only in yes &lt;eau&gt;/ɪ/ only in bureaucracy, bureaucratise &lt;eau&gt;/ə/ only in bureaucrat(ic) &lt;eau&gt;/əs/ only word-final and only in bandeau, beau, bureau, chateau, flambeau, gateau, plateau, portmanteau, rondeau, tableau, trousseau and a few other very rare words. The plural of these words see /z/, section 3.6.7, and &lt;x&gt;, section 9.42 of the 2-phonetic graph &lt;eau&gt;as a sequence of 2-phonem /juj/ only in beauty and derivatives 114NOTES 115Obsity of 20 words listed above with &lt;ead&gt;explicit /ed/ contrast with about 6 pronounced / id /: rip, knead, lead (verb), mead, beg, read (time teraucja). The pronounced &lt;-ead&gt;/ed/ group is one of only five cases where the pronunciation of the phonogram/rime is more predictable as an individual than from correspondence of separate graphs, and there are enough cases for the rule to be worth teaching; see section A. 7 in Appendix A. 116&lt;e, a=&gt; are separate graphs pronounced /i', ɪ/ in line only; /i', ə/ in the area, azalea, cereals, cornea, creativity, European, fealty, idea, Jakobian, (bacca) laureate, miscreant, nausea, panacea, theater, urea; /iɪ, æ/ in blessing, caveat, cotoneaster, deactivation, genealogy, meander, oleander, preamble, react, align; /iɪ, eɪ/ in the formation, formation, detonation, nausea, reagent. In all these cases, there is an automatic /j/-glide intervention. 117&lt;e, a=&gt; are/belong to separate graphs also in a set of words in which &lt;e&gt;have not been removed before suffixes beginning with the vowel letter to mark as &lt;c, g=&gt;pronounced /s, For dual-functioning use see section 7.1) bleary, tired; otherwise only wordfinal and only in appear, backlog, blear, clear, dear, gloomy, eye, fear, equipment, hear, close, back, sear, shear, smear, spear, tear (moisture from the eye), year Other phonem /eə/ 1% only word-final and only in (for(e)-) bear, pear, swear, tear ('rip') , wear 119THE REST pronounced exceptions to the main &lt;ear&gt;/ɜ:/ 29% nigdy słowo-final, i tylko w niedostatku, earl, wcześnie, zarobić, ser, ziemia, słyszał, hearse,&lt;/ear&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/ear&gt; &lt;/c,&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e,&gt; &lt;/e,&gt; &lt;/-ead&gt; &lt;/ead&gt; &lt;/eau&gt; &lt;/x&gt; &lt;/eau&gt; &lt;/eau&gt; &lt;/eau&gt; &lt;/eah&gt; &lt;/ea&gt; &lt;/ea&gt; pearl, rehearse, (re)search, yearn &lt;ear&gt;/ɪɪ/ 4% only in hearken (also spousal, more regular, harken), hearth Oddities (none) 2-phoneme graphemes (none) 120NOTES 121All words from the final &lt;ear&gt;allow /r/-linking – see section 3.6. 122 Despite the percentage for &lt;ear&gt;pronounced /::/I did not promote this correspondence to the main system because it occurs in so few words (although some have a very high frequency). 123&lt;e, ar=&gt; are separate graph pronounced /iɪ, ə/ in cossmower, linear, nuclear;/iɪ, sɪ/in rearm; (with &lt;a, r=&gt;separate graphs) /i', ə, r/ in rearrange. In all these cases, there is an automatic /j/-glide intervention. 10.15 &lt;ed&gt;124SUKA SYSTEM Basic base phonem /d/ 62% past tense and parti names of regular verb endings, whose stems end with a vowel letter or a consonant letter other than &lt;d&gt;Other phonemes /t/ 38% in the past tense and batches of regular verb endings whose stems end in a consonant other than &lt;t&gt;125THE REST 126(None). 127NOTES 128Where the stem of a regular verb ends with &lt;(d)d, (t)t=&gt;pronounced /d, t/ &lt;-ed&gt;the ending is pronounced /ɪd/, e.g. added, decisive, matted, extended. This also applies to: a few adjectives that come from or resemble mediocre parti names, but have /d/ instead of the expected /d, t/, but often of a different meaning, e.g. eɪd ɪeɪɪd. years'), beloved (/bɪˈlʌvɪd/' the loved one' vs/bɪˈlʌvd/ 'adored'), blessed (/ˈblesɪd/ 'holy' vs /blest/ 'consecrated'), cragged, crooked (/ˈkrʊkɪd/ 'untrustworthy' vs /krʊkt/ 'at an angle'), Crutched (Friars), cursed (/ˈkɜ:sɪd/ 'damnable' vs/kɜ:st/ 'swore badly/put a hex on'), cussed (/ˈkʌsɪd/ 'stubborn' vs /kʌst/ 'swore mildly'), deuced, dogged (/ˈdɒgɪd/ 'persistent' vs /dɒgd/ 'followed'), fixed (/ˈfɪksɪd/ 'persistent' vs /fikst/ 'mended'), horned (owl), jagged (/ˈʤægɪd/ 'with sharp points' vs /ʤægd/ past tense of jag), learned (/ˈlɜ:nɪd/ 'wise' vs/lɜ:nd/regular past tense of learn), (bow /one/ three-) legged, naked, ragged (/ˈrægɪd/ 'torn, exhausted'vs /rægd/ past tense of rag), rugged, sacred, supposed (/səˈpəʊzɪd/ 'apparent'vs (/səˈpəʊzd/past tense of suppose), wicked, wretched. In (ac) cursed, blessed, crooked, couched, cussed, deuced, solid, miserable, not only /ɪ/ surface (see section 7.2), but /t/ voices to /d/ verb parti names of the past &lt;-ed&gt;pronounced /ɪd/ before the eeriment &lt;-ly&gt;, e.g. distraught, supposedly, certainly, bottomless, composed, deservedly, decisively, decisively, clearly, clearly, relaxed, (not) veered, allegedly unsuppressed, unsupported, uncritical, unrestrained. Again, bare-heartedly, permanently, clearly, relaxed, not only the area /ɪ/ (see section 7.2), but /t/&lt;/-ly&gt; &lt;/-ed&gt; &lt;/-ed&gt; &lt;/(d)d,&gt; &lt;/t&gt; &lt;/d&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/e,&gt; &lt;/ear&gt; &lt;/ear&gt; &lt;/ear&gt; &lt;/ear&gt; &lt;ed&gt;element in very few nouns &lt;-ness&gt;created from past parti names, for example, there is not only a /ɪ/ surface at standby (see section 7.2), but also /r/-linking (see section 3.6), and &lt;r&gt;both part of the &lt;are&gt;pronounced /eə/ graphem and the graphem itself pronounced /r/. For dual operation see section 7.1. 129In-the-current phonological contexts, &lt;ed&gt;is. B 100% predictable. 130Position endings of verbs &lt;e, d=&gt;are always separate graph, &lt;ee&gt; &lt;e. e,= eer=&gt;e.g. free, seen 133THE REST pronounced Exceptions to the main system &lt;1% in= total=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; &lt;ee&gt;/eɪ/ only word-final and only in about 13 words, where the French spelling has &lt;ée&gt;, namely corvee, dragee (sugar coated sweet 'pronounced /日日ド天/; also pronounced /ˈdreɪʟiː/), entrée, epee, bride, levee (reception or assembly, also pronounced with /iɪ/), matinee, melee, nee, negligee, puree, soiree, toupee. There is a growing tendency to spell these words in English with &lt;ée&gt; &lt;ee&gt;/ cheerio /bɪn, ɪbrɪz/ &lt;ee&gt;/uɪ/ only in vent pronounced /ionuwəd/ (also pronounced // odd/) 2-audio graphems (none) 134NOTE 135&lt;e, e=&gt; are separate graphs only in a few unusual forms of suffixes, e.g. freer, slowest, weer, weest (comparative and superlative forms of adjectives free, wee), freeth, seest, seeth (/'frijɪst, ɪfrijɪθ, ˈsiɪjst, ɪsiɪjθ/, archaic second and third person of the present single free verb form, see), sightseer /saɪtsiɪjə/ (see section 6.4 for more details). There may therefore be a barely noticeable difference in pronunciation between two spousal words: non-syllabic/person who sees vs monosyllabic /s'ə/ 'person with second sight'. 10.17 &lt;e. e=&gt;136Kest only if &lt;e&gt;is the word-final. 137See Note for all categories and how this digraph split is defined, and see section 11.4 for the teaching principle relevant to all digraphers of the division except &lt;y. e=&gt;. 138THE MAIN SYSTEM Basic phoneme /iɪ/ 100% e.g. effete, grapheme, phoneme, scene, swede Other phone /eɪ/ &lt;1% only= in= crepe,= fete,= renege,= suede,= therese= reɪp,= feɪt,= rɪɪneɪg,= sweɪd, taɪreɪz/= 139the= rest= exceptions= to= main= system= strictly= speaking,= none,= but= see= note= oddities= (none)= 2-phoneme= graphemes= (none)= 140note= 141the= split= digraph=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; &lt;e.e&gt;is defined as covering words, where the word-final &lt;e&gt;is separated from the presenter &lt;e&gt;by one letter consonant other than &lt;r, w,= x,= y=&gt;and leading is not &lt;e&gt;preceded by a vowel letter, and the digraph is pronounced either/i'/i/eɪ/. Unlike &lt;a. e=&gt;this, no extensions are needed. This definition includes both words in which &lt;/a.&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/r,&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/y.&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e.&gt; &lt;/e,&gt; &lt;/ee&gt; &lt;/ee&gt; &lt;/ée&gt; &lt;/ed&gt; &lt;/ee&gt; &lt;/e.&gt; &lt;/ee&gt; &lt;/e,&gt; &lt;/ed&gt; &lt;/are&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/-ness&gt; &lt;/ed&gt; &lt;/ed&gt; &lt;/ed&gt; the letter is an independent graph and words in which &lt;e&gt;is also part of the digraph &lt;ce, ge,= ve=&gt;- see sections 3.7.4, 3.7.6-7 and 3.8.4 and section 7.1 for dual operation. Exceptions where &lt;e&gt;lead is a separate graph, a word-final &lt;e&gt;creates only a digraph with an intervening consonant letter: claim, annexe, clientele, cortege with penultimate &lt;e&gt;pronounced /e/ (cf. also creche), college, privilege, sacrilege, sortilege with penultimate &lt;e&gt;pronounced /ɪɪ/. Very few English words end &lt;-ege&gt;, and the five mentioned are just most of them, apart from a few very vague and outdated terms, and protegé, which is increasingly spousal anyway, with a French sharp accent and finale always &lt;e&gt;pronounced separately:/.../.... The only other words in which &lt;e, e=&gt;are separated by individual consonants are separate graphemes seem to be hebe, machete, naivety, stele, ukulele. See also section A. 6 in Appendix A. 10.18 &lt;eer&gt;142SEA MAIN SYSTEM Only by phone /ə/ 100% except eerie, where &lt;r&gt;is also pronounced /r/ (for dual operation see section 7.1), only the word-final, e.g. Many words with this ending allow /r/-linking – see section 3.6 143NOTE 144There are only words in which &lt;e, er=&gt;are separate graphems seem to be slower, (comparatives of free, wee). 10.19 &lt;er&gt;145N.B. &lt;ere&gt;has a separate entry. 146THE MAIN SYSTEM Basic phoneme /:/ 24% regular medially when stressed before a cons, e.g. its, deduce, inter, prefer, refer, transfer Other phonemes / ə / 65% regular word finally when unstressed, e.g. -when not stressed on &lt;er&gt;/ə/ &lt;1% never= word-final;= initially,= only= in= era;= regular= medially= before= a= vowel= letter= when= stressed,= e.g.= anterior,= arterial,= bacteria,= cafeteria,= criteri-a/on,= deteriorate,= diphtheria,= experience,= funereal,= hero,= imperial,= inferior,= material,= mysterious,= period,= posterior,= series,= superior,= ulter wisteria.= in= all= these= words= the=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; &lt;r&gt;is both part of the digraph &lt;er&gt;pronounced /ə/ and grafeme in itself pronounced /r/ - for dual-functioning see section 7.1 - and &lt;er&gt;is stressed. See also Notes 147THE REST pronounced Exceptions to the main system &lt;er&gt;/eə/ 9% only in bolero ('dance'), concierge, recherche, scherzo, sombrero. In bolero, sombrero &lt;r&gt;is both part of the spelling / &lt;er&gt;eə / and grafeme in itself pronounced / r / . This also applies to several word suffixes in the next section with &lt;-ere&gt;pronounced /eə/, e.g. For dual-functioning see section 7.1 &lt;er&gt;/eɪ/ 1% word-only-final and only in a few French loanwords, namely atelier, croupier, dossier pronounced /ˈdɪjejeɪ/ (also pronounced /ˈdɪdiɪjə/), pronounced foyer /fwaje'&lt;/er&gt; &lt;/-ere&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/er&gt; &lt;/er&gt; &lt;/er&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/er&gt; &lt;/ere&gt; &lt;/er&gt; &lt;/e,&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/eer&gt; &lt;/e,&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-ege&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/ce,&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; /1fʙɪjə/), metier, rentier &lt;er&gt; &lt;1% only= in= berkeley,= berkshire,= cherwell,= clerk,= derby,= ker= pronounced= n:/= (also= pronounced= :/),= sergeant= oddities=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; &lt;err&gt;/s/ /::/ in parent words only in error, but often in consonants doubling before suffixes, eg. All other &lt;e, rr=&gt;events consist of two graphems pronounced /e, r/, e. g, terrible, terrier &lt;erre&gt;/eə/ only in parterre 2-phonic graphemes (none) 148NOTES 149Words &lt;er&gt;ending and hyper prefixes, inter-, per-, super-permit /r/-linking (see section 3.6) before the following words/stems beginning with a vowel, e.g. interactive, peroxide, supererogator. 150In the case of &lt;er&gt;pronounced medial /ə/ plus /r/-linking, there are also a few cases resulting from the increment of words belonging to the next section, e.g. However, in other forms of word suffixes in the next section, pronunciation &lt;e&gt;changes and, although /r/-linking occurs, &lt;r&gt;is a single-function graph pronounced /r/, e.g. spherical, atmospheric, savings, respect, severity, severity, (w) sincerity; this also applies to err errors. 10.20 &lt;ere&gt;151A no percentages see Note. 152THE MAIN SYSTEM Basic system Basic phone /ɪə/ regular word finally, e.g. In this /r/-linking – see section 3.6 – occurs without &lt;e&gt;-deletion (which would produce the heron) 153THE REST pronounced Exceptions to the main system &lt;ere&gt;/eə/ only word-final and only in ere, where and a few polysylabic words of French origin, namely ampere, brassiere, cafeteria, commere, compere, confre, misere, prime minister. /r/-linking – see section 3.6 – occurs in compering, anywhere, etc.; also here without &lt;e&gt;-deletion &lt;ere&gt;/:/ only if you were stressed Quirks (none) 2-phonem (none) 154NOTE 155Gontijo et al. (2003) do not recognize /::/ as pro denunciation &lt;ere&gt;; probably the rp version they used was pronounced /weə/ and/or analyzed all its instances as unascented /wə/. For this reason, it was not possible to calculate percentages for &lt;ere&gt;. 10.21 &lt;ew&gt;156THE MAIN SYSTEM 157For both categories see Notes. Basic phone /uj/ 15% e.g. &lt;ew&gt;sewn, Shrewsbury plus shew(ed), shewn (archaic spelling show(ed), shown) Quirks (none) Other 2-phone graph &lt;ewe&gt;as 2-phonem sequence /juɪ/ only in the oval, Ewell, Ewelme 159NOTES 160&lt;ew&gt; pronounced /juɪ/ occurs medially only in newel, newton, tin, steward; otherwise, only where, only where, only if, only if, when, when only when, as soon as, only when, as soon as, only when, when only when, gdy, tylko wtedy, gdy, tylko wtedy, gdy, gdy tylko, gdy tylko, gdy, tylko wtedy&lt;/ew&gt; &lt;/ewe&gt; &lt;/ew&gt; &lt;/ew&gt; &lt;/ere&gt; &lt;/ere&gt; &lt;/ere&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/ere&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/ere&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/er&gt; &lt;/er&gt; &lt;/erre&gt; &lt;/e,&gt; &lt;/err&gt; &lt;/er&gt; &lt;/er&gt; there is a futher vowel letter and only in (closed) forged, lewd, mews, newt, thews; (open) clerihew, curfew, curlew, couple, hew, knew, seagulls, mold, nephew, new, bench, phew, tendons, oblique, smew, spit out, stew; also dew if pronounced /djuɪ/ instead of /%. With the exception of these words and a few quirks &lt;ew&gt;is always pronounced / uɪ / - high frequency few, knew the new one is probably responsible for a few words with / juɪ / with a much higher percentage of correspondence than those of / u日/. There don't seem to be any cases where &lt;e, w=&gt;there are separate graphems. 161N.B. For vocal graphs beginning with (silent) &lt;h&gt;see section 9.17. 10.22 &lt;i&gt;162N.B. &lt;ie, i.= e,= igh,= ir=&gt;have separate entries. 163THE MAIN SYSTEM 164For all these categories and no percentages see Notes. Basic phone /ɪ/ regular in the starting position, &lt;e&gt;eg. Refer to section 11.3 for the teaching principle on .. VC monosyllables Other phonemes /iɪ/ the usual word finally, e.g. frequent medial (with /j/-glide), e.g. atmosphere, alien, hernia, medial (ly) /aɪ/ regular medial, where &lt;e&gt;there was -deletion, &lt;i&gt;eg. lieu, purlieu, savior, union, (inter)view 165THE REST pronounced Exceptions to the main system &lt;i&gt;/æ/ only in absinthe, impasse, ingenu(e), pronounced underwear // (also pronounced /ˈl-nɹəreɪ/), pince-nez, timbale, timbre &lt;i&gt; ;/日ド/ only in lingerie pronounced /:lɪɴəreɪ/(also pronounced /ˈlænʒəriɪ/) &lt;i&gt;/ə/ in a large set of adjectives/adjectives ending in &lt;-ibl-e&gt;wyma /-əbəl,-əbliɪ/, e.g. possibl-e/y, all of which can also be pronounced with /7ɪ. Also in a few ending edips &lt;-arily&gt;up when not stressed on &lt;a&gt;, which becomes elided (see section 6.10), yes, that in is &lt;i&gt; &lt;-ily&gt;pronounced /ə/, (also pronounced /nesəˈserserɪlɪɪ, vlənˈterlɪɪ/ z &lt;i&gt;pronounced // and previous &lt;a&gt;stressed and pronounced /e/). Otherwise, perhaps only in Missouri (after &lt;i&gt;second) Quirks &lt;ia&gt;// only in carriage, marriage &lt;ia&gt;/ ə / only in fuchsia, miniatures, parliament, pharmacopoeia. In words such as keywords, I initially count &lt;i&gt;as part of a digraph with the previous letter consonant – see &lt;ci, ti=&gt;in sections 9.10 and 9.36 &lt;ia&gt;/aɪ/ diamond only &lt;io&gt;/ə/ only in pillows, fashion, marchioness, post. In words such as nation, change of vision, vision, lotion, fusion &lt;i&gt;I count as part of a digraph with the previous letter consonant – see &lt;si, ti=&gt;in sections 9.31 and 9.36. In all &lt;i, &gt;&lt;/i, &gt; other cases&lt;/si,&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/io&gt; &lt;/ia&gt; &lt;/ci,&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/ia&gt; &lt;/ia&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/-ia&gt; &lt;/-ily&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/-ibl-e&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/ie,&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/h&gt; &lt;/e,&gt; &lt;/ew&gt; &lt;/ew&gt; &lt;/ew&gt; &lt;/ew&gt; are separate, uniform graphs – see many examples in Notes &lt;is&gt;/aj/ only on the island, island (t), lisle, &lt;is&gt;viscount /i'/ only in chassis, police station (cook), coulis, debris, precis, verdigris pronounced /:v:dɪgriː/ (also pronounced /:vʟ:dɪgriːs/), vis-à-vis (last &lt;is&gt;) &lt;it&gt;/i'/ only in esprit, petit mal, wagon-lit 2-phoneme graphem essays (none) 166NOTES 167Gontijo et al. (2003) analyze multiple medial events &lt;i&gt;before another vowel letter as pronounced /ɪɪ/, while I analyze them as pronounced /i/+ /j/-glide. Reallocation proved impossible, hence the lack of percentages. 168 Except as indicated in Quirks, in &lt;ia, io,= is,= it=&gt; &lt;i&gt;all or part of a separate graph. In particular, &lt;i, a=&gt;see below. 169For cases &lt;i&gt;as a vowel elided see section 6.10. 170 Collected &lt;i&gt;pronunciation as a single-line graph is complex and best defined in the flowchart – see Figure 10.1 and the following numbered paragraphs that are inscribed in it. FIGURE 10.1: FLOWCHART TO DETERMINE REGULAR PRONUNCIATION &lt;i&gt;AS A SINGLE-LEAF GRAPHEME 171Set &lt;i&gt;pronunciation as a uniform graph is: 1721) In the starting position: /ɪ/, e.g. Exceptions, almost all of /aɪ/: iambic, Iberian, ibex, ibis, ichor, icice, icon, idea, identical, identity, ideology, inaction, idol, iodine, jon, jonica, iota, annoyed, iris, irish, iron-y/ic, isinglass, isobar, isogloss, equivalent and other compounds (Greek) iso-(equal), isolate (from italian isoli from latin island insula), position, route, ivory, ivy. Only other exceptions: deadlock, ingenu (e), with /æ/ 1732) On average where &lt;i&gt;is the first letter of the vowel in the word, followed by another vowel letter: /aɪ/ (plus /j/-glide) in a large set of words, e.g. &lt;bio-&gt; &lt;dia-&gt; Exceptions (all with /i/plus /j/-glide): clientele, fiancé (e), fiasco, fjord, kiosk, liais-e/on, liana, miasma, pianist, piano (/pi'jænəs/, with 3 syllables; in quick speech also pronounced /pjænəs/z &lt;i&gt;pronounced as consonant /j/ and 2 syllables – cf. category (3) below), piastre, trio, viola 1743-4) Medially, where &amp; lt;i&gt;followed by another vowel letter, but it is not the first letter of the vowel in the word, it can be pronounced as a consonant or vowel: 1753) The pronunciation of the consonant &lt;i&gt;as /j/ occurs only medially before the vow letter or digraph most commonly pronounced /ə/ and almost always after the main tension of the vowel : in two groups of words: group ending&lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/dia-&gt; &lt;/bio-&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i,&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/it&gt; &lt;/is&gt; &lt;/is&gt;apiary, auxiliary, aviary, aviary, aviary, domiciliary, incendiary, intermediary, cash, scholarship, auxiliary, topiary (without exception, but it is a small set), and the end of the group &lt;-ion&gt;: battalion, billion, bunion, master, companion, dominion, million, minion, onion, opinion, pavilion, pinion, union (many exceptions – see category 4 below); otherwise only in: behavior, brilliance, colliery, junior, savior, senior, spaniel, plus (before full vowel) environment and, in quick speech, brilliant, jealous before /ə/ and (before the full vowel and, exceptionally, with stress on the vow after &lt;i&gt;) pronunciation. In words such as brilliant, jealous, million, pronunciation (and cf. piano above), it does not coincide with the next category, because such words can be pronounced with the consonant /j/ or vowels /iɪ/ plus /j/-glide, e.g. million as/ɪmljən/(2 syllables) or/1 syllables). Acoustically the difference is very small 1764) Regular pronunciation &lt;i&gt;vocal as a single-letter graph in the medial position (but not the first letter of the vowel in the word – see (2) above) when the vowel letter is /i'/ plus /j/-glide, e.g. &lt;a, e,= o,= ou,= u=&gt;anemia, bacteria, begonia, camellia, chamydia, (en) cyclodia, hernia, hysteria, media, myopia, sage, sepia, utopia; sympathetic, conscientious, enviable, variable; countless; antenna, sympathetic, cheerful, managerial, material, accrual, radial, remedial, serial and about 450 others ending in &lt;-ial&gt;na ; barbarian, comedian, grammarian, guard, pedestrian, ruffian, thespian and about 200 others ending up &lt;-ian&gt;na; dalliance, luxuriance, brilliance, variance; radiant, suppliant, variant; alias; aliens; audience, comfort, ebullience, purposefulness, experience, obedience, lust, salience; desirability, mitigation; comfortable, spirited, purposeful, self-flairy, obedient, orient (/noun), pinochle, prescient, prurient, salient, sentient, subservient, transient; Soviet; 20th, etc.; period, sociological, axiom; accordion, bastion, battalion, billion, bullion, carrion, centurion, clarinet, collodion, criterion, scroll, medallion, mullion, oblivion, scorpion, scullion, stallion (this group of &lt;-ion&gt;are rarely, if ever pronounced with /j/, unlike similar words mentioned in (3) above); chariot, patriot; commodious, compendious, curious, questionable, criminal, glorious, melodic, obvious, hideous, previous, serious, studious, tedious and about 100 others ending up &lt;-ious&gt;na; atrium, bacterium, bar, compendium, gymnasium, medium, opium, potassium, rad, stadium, tedium and about 200 others ending in &lt;-ium&gt;na; genius, ray; also second &lt;i&gt;in amphibious, bilious, billiards, brilliant, criteria, delirium, editorial, picky, funny, historian, hysteria, idiom, idiot, industrial, &lt;/-ium&gt; &lt;/-ious&gt; &lt;/-ion&gt; &lt;/-ian&gt; &lt;/-ial&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/-ion&gt; &lt;/-ion&gt; millennial, omniscient, omniscient, perfidious, perihelion, reptile, immunity, resilient, trivia (l), vitriol, third &lt;i&gt;incipient, initiate (noun), insidious, insignia, invidious, militaria; before &lt;a, ae,= a.= e,= ai,= ar,= e,= o=&gt;pronounced as full vowels of phonemes: abbreviation, ap /de-preciate, associate, audio, calumniate, caviar, leaves, travel, median, millmpia, negotiate, orient (/j', verb), oubliette, patio, polio, radio, ratio, serviette, studio, vocabulary; also the first &lt;i&gt;in conscientious,, bias, psychiatric, specialty, second &lt;i&gt;in branch, bibliography, hysteria, inbriation, insomniac, officiate, superficiality, vitriolic, third &lt;i&gt;in initiate (verb). In almost all of these words (the only exceptions listed are sociological, medi(a) eval, orient (verb), oubliette, serviette, bibliography, hysteria, inebriation, superficiality, vitriolic) the main focus falls on the vowel before the corresponding &lt;i&gt;. The consonant letter before the corresponding &lt;i&gt;is almost never, because almost &lt;c, s,= sc,= t=&gt;are always &lt;ci, si,= sci,= ti=&gt;dygrafs pronounced /s/ or /s/ (so &lt;i&gt;is not pronounced separately) - see the entries of these graphems in Chapter 9, and see also category (6) below - but in a few words &lt;i&gt;pronounced separately as /i/ plus /j/-glide; examples include ap/de-preciate, associate, negotiate, patio, ratio, conscientious, partiality, speciality, initiate 177Exceptions with &lt;i&gt;not pronounced /iɪ/ (all with stressed &lt;i&gt;pronounced /a/ plus /j/-glide): alliance, certifiable, defiant, denial, elegy, leviathan, verifiable; anxiety, dubiety, notoriety, (im)piety, (im)decency, sobriety, society, variety 1785-6) Medially where &lt;i&gt;is observed by the consonant: 1795) It is pronounced /aɪ/ in thousands of words in which the final &lt;e&gt;was removed before &lt;i. e=&gt;suffix beginning with the letter vowel – see section 6.3, and especially 6.4 , e.g. See also most exceptions to the next category 1806) Otherwise, mainly /0/, e.g. &lt;i&gt; This is especially true: before geminate and double spelling consonants, e.g. pickle, pickled, biddie, bridge, dwarf, difficult, higgledy-piggledy, pillow, cinnamon, tipple, mirror, kiss, missal, hook, pitcher, little, bowling, skivvy, drizzle, fizz. Extensions: all words &lt;-ville&gt;ending and a few other words, e.g. large, on edge, province, wind stiff wind (but see group with /aɪ/ and those written &lt;-ibl-e&gt;below, plus other exceptions in the following lists) in the endings &lt;-ic(al),-ify&gt;, &lt;-ic(al)&gt;eg. In all such words, except impólitic, impóliticly (injudiciously), pólitic(s), póliticly (reasonably),&lt;/-ic(al)&gt; &lt;/-ic(al),-ify&gt; &lt;/-ibl-e&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i.&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/ci,&gt; &lt;/c,&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/i&gt; falls on the corresponding &lt;i&gt;, but polítical follows the principle (more on this in the last paragraph of these Notes) before ending &lt;-ly&gt;in adjectives created from adjectives in &lt;-y&gt;, eg. Note that adding a suffix changes the ending vowel from /iJ/ (in my analysis) to // before ending with &lt;-cial,-cian,-cious,-ssion,-tion,-tious&gt;, e.g. In all these words, stress falls on &lt;i&gt;before the end. 181 Deletions: from /æ/: absinthe, pronounced underwear /ˈʒlænʒəriɪ/(also pronounced /ˈlʌɴəreɪ/), binge, tweez-nez, timbale, colour with /ə/: a large set of adjectives/patches ending in &lt;-ibl-e&gt;pronounced /əbəl, əbli/, e.g. Also in a few ending edips &lt;-arily&gt;up when not stressed on the syllable spousal with &lt;a&gt;, which becomes elided (see section 6.10), so that in is &lt;i&gt; &lt;-ily&gt;pronounced /ə/, eg. necessarily, voluntarily pronounced /ˈnesəsrəlɪɪ, vɪləntrəlɪɪ/ (also pronounced /nesəˈserˈlɪɪ, vɪlənˈlɪɪ/ z &lt;i&gt;pronounced /ɪ/ and stress on the previous spelt syllable, with &lt;a&gt;which is pronounced /e/) with /i大/: albino, ambergris, amino, ballerina, batik, casino, chic, cliché, concertina, diva, farina, frisson, gilet, kilo, lido, liter, maraschino, marina, massif, merynos, modiste, mosquito, motif, ocarina, piquan-t/cy, scarlatina, porridge manna, visa; first &lt;i&gt;w graffiti, kiwi, martini, migraine, environment, second &lt;i&gt;w aperitif, bikini, incognito, libido with /aɪ/ in a few words before a single consonant and end word &lt;a, o=&gt;, e.g., viva (voce) (oral exam); otherwise only in the microphone /maɪk/. In all these words, the syllables are &lt;i&gt;underlined /aɪ/ in a few words, where &lt;i&gt;is the only or last letter of the vowel, and it is followed by more than one consonant: child, Christ, accusation, gentle, ninth, paradigm, pint, while, wild and &lt;-ign,-ind&gt;groups: align, assign, benign, consign, design, malign, resignation, sign (sub-exception: ensign, with /ə/); za, bind, blind, find, grind, hind, kind, (re)mind, rind, wind pronounced /wand/ ('turn'; contrast dem Pronounced &lt;-ind&gt;/a'nd/ group is one of only five cases where the pronunciation of the phonogram/rime is more predictable as an individual than from correspondence of separate graphs, and there are enough cases for the rule to be worth teaching; see Section A. 7 in Appendix A with /aj/ in an unpredictable cloth of other words, e.g. &lt;i&gt;&lt;/i&gt; &lt;/-ind&gt; &lt;/-ign,-ind&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &gt; lt;/a&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/-ily&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/-arily&gt; &lt;/-ibl-e&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/-cial ,-cian,-cious,-ssion,-tion,-tious&gt; &lt;/-y&gt; &lt;/-ly&gt; &lt;/i&gt;minus, paradigmatic, pronounced piracy /also pronounced /pɪpəsiɪ/), primacy, primary, primate, primus, rival, silent, sinus, siphon, siial, sharp, tiger, trident, alive, vital 1827) Regular pronunciation &lt;i&gt;as a uniform graph in the last position in words with at least one earlier vowel letter is /iJ/, eg. Exceptions (all from /aɪ/): alibi, alkaline, (anno) domini, a) fortiori/posteriori/priori, (lapis) lazuli, quasi, rabbi and some Latin plurals, e.g. multiple bottoms internal horn of organs; contrast fundi pronounced /fsndiɪ/, either South-East African English for an expert/qualified person, or a member of the fundamentalist, uncompromising wing of the German Green Party), mushrooms, gladioli and many Latin biological terms with anglicised pronunciation, e.g. 183 It seems that there are only nine words, &lt;i&gt;of which as the only letter of the vowel, and in the word-final position; most have /aɪ/, namely hello Hi!, pronoun I and Greek letter names (pronounced in English) chi, phi, pi, canine, xi, but even this small set has two exceptions with /iJ/: the musical term me and skiing. 184Need all ending words/əl/s) spelt have stress on the previous &lt;-ic(al)=&gt;syllll. Exceptions: Árabic, aríthmetic (noun), ársenic (noun if pronounced /sɪˈɪˈɪsənɪk/with three syllables), bíopic (pronounced /"baɪjəjəpɪk/ by those who consider its origin as an abbreviation of the biographical image, = film), cátholic (if pronounced //kæθəlɪk/, with three syllables), cérvical /ˈsʟ:vɪkəl/(as in cérvical circles, in the neck – but see below), chóleric, climácteric, héretic, impólitic(ly), lúnatic, pólitic(ly/s), rhétoric, túrmeric – but arithmetic (adjective), arithmetic, arsénic (/sˈɪˈɪsenɪɪk/, adjective), herétical, polítical, rhetórical follow the rule; so no biópic (pronounced / baɪˈjˈjɪpɪk/ (rhymes with myopia) by those who use general emphasize syllables &lt;ic&gt;before the rule, thus proving their psychological reality). 185Arsenic (noun) and Catholic pronounced with three syllables are exceptions, but both are more likely to have a central written vowel elided (see section 6.10) and are pronounced /'' Fonologically, it makes them regular – they are underlined on the preceding syllables /ɪk/spousal &lt;ic&gt;. However, when it comes to predicting verbal stress from written forms, they are still exceptions – they are underlined on the syllable containing the second vowel letter before &lt;ic&gt;first.&lt;/ic&gt; &lt;/ic&gt; &lt;/ic&gt; &lt;/-ic(al&gt; &lt;/i&gt;/vælrɪk/(regular) or/vəlrɪk/(exception); on the knighthood of the Oxford English Dictionary says: The first pronunciation is sanctioned by poets. Extensions: Greek plural, such as erótica; modern coin emoticon. Also pay attention to the modern contrast in the sense between the cervix / :sʟ:vɪkəl / in cérvical vertebrae (in the neck) and /sʟ::vaɪkəl/ in cervical cancer / smear (in the cervix / entrance to the uterus). 187 The preceding vowel &lt;ic&gt;always has a short pronunciation (except for the aphase with /eɪ/, acetic, emic, graphemic, phonemic, scenic with /i'/, and biopic pronounced /1ɪɪəəpɪk/, chromic, phobia and all its compounds, with /əs/), as well as &lt;i&gt;w, except &lt;ic&gt;cervical pronounced /sʟ::vaɪkəl/. 10.23 &lt;ie&gt;188N.B. &lt;i.e&gt;has a separate entry. On percentages, see Notes. 189THE MAIN SYSTEM Basic phone /iɪ/ 73% e.g. short, diesel, reach, calorie 190THE REST pronounced Exceptions to the main system &lt;ie&gt;/aɪ/ 21% in a very small set of words in the final word position, namely die, fie, hie, lie, cake, tie, vie &lt;ie&gt;/e/ 6% only in friend &lt;ie&gt; &lt;1% only= in= (hand/nec)= kerchief,= mischief,= mischievous,= sieve= oddities=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; &lt;ier&gt;/ɪ/ /ɪ/ never initial; only in (medially) acute, pierce, tierce; (word finally) bandolier, bier, bombardier, foreman, cashier, bachelor, chandelier, chevalier, clavier, corset, border, fusilier, gondolier, grenadier, halberdier, pier, level, vizyr and a few other very rare words. &lt;ier&gt;is always underlined, except that the boundary is pronounced either /ˈfrʙntntɪə/ or /frʙnˈtɪə/. In other words, &lt;ier&gt; &lt;i&gt;ending and &lt;er&gt;are / belong to separate graphs and belong to separate syllables - see Notes &lt;ieu&gt;/u (also pronounced /ljuɪ/) 2-phonic graphemy (none) 191NOTES 192Even though Gontijo et al. (2003) final analysis &lt;ie&gt;in words, where there is at least one earlier letter of the vowel as pronounced // all such words could be reasseported to /and/and the percentages could be converted. 193&lt;i, e=&gt; are/belong to separate graphemes in anxiety, comfortable, easing, learning, twentieth and all other words with these endings, plus adieu, alien, client (ele), conscientious, diet, fiery, medieval, environment, oubliette, quiet (us), serviette, spaniel, Soviet, (inter/re-)view. All have intervening /j/-glide except adieu, (inter/re-)view, spaniel, where &lt;i&gt;spells /j/ after the previous consonant anyway. 194&lt;i, er=&gt; are or belong to separate graphemes in: all three-syllable comparison adjectives in &lt;-ier&gt;pronounced /ijə/created from two-syllable adjectives ending in &lt;-y&gt;na, e.g. easier, happier barrier, espalier of /i'jə/, z /je/, dossier with /i'jə/ lub /i'jeɪ/, sucha, ulotka, szczypce z /a'ə/ kilka słów, w których &lt;i&gt;zawsze lub czasami tworzy digraf z poprzednią literą spółgłoski: crosier, pończosz,&lt;/i&gt; &lt;/-y&gt; &lt;/-ier&gt; &lt;/i,&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i,&gt; &lt;/ie&gt; &lt;/ieu&gt; &lt;/er&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/ier&gt; &lt;/ier&gt; &lt;/ier&gt; &lt;/ie&gt; &lt;/ie&gt; &lt;/ie&gt; &lt;/i.e&gt; &lt;/ie&gt; &lt;/ic&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/ic&gt; &lt;/ic&gt; brazier, crozier, glazer sometimes pronounced with /sə/ (alternatively with /iɪjə/); soldier from /ə/. 10.24 &lt;i.e&gt;195Ox only if &lt;e&gt;is the word-final. 196See Notes for all categories and how this digraph split is defined, and see section 11.4 for the teaching principle relevant to all digraphs sharing except &lt;y. e=&gt;. 197THE MAIN SYSTEM Basic phoneme /aɪɪ/ 97% eg bike, live (adjective), time Other phonem / and / 3% only in about 88 mainly French loans, e.g. police, quiche 198THE REST Exceptions to the main system strictly speaking, none, but see Remarks Quirks (none) 2-phonic graphemes (none) 199NOTES 200Deks &lt;i. e=&gt;split is defined as including words where &lt;e&gt;is separated from one &lt;i&gt;consonant letter other than &lt;r&gt;and is not &lt;i&gt;preceded by a vowel letter, and the digraph is pronounced /a/ or /iɪ/. The definition includes both words in which the intervening consonant is an independent graph and words in which &lt;e&gt;is also part of the split digraph &lt;ce, ge,= ve=&gt;- see sections 3.7.4, 3.7.6-7 and 3.8.4 and section 7.1 for dual operation. See also section A. 6 in Appendix A. 201Fern pronunciation occurs in hundreds of words and does not require further illustration. Pronunciation occurs only in about 88 (mostly French) loanwords; those that fit the main definition just given (for extensions see below) are: caprice, police; car, imbecile; centime, regime; beguine, benedictine (liqueur), benzine, mumbain, brigantine, brilliant, chlorine, lemon, kitchen, dentine, figurine, gabardine, guillotine, iodine, latrine, libertine, limousine, machine, magazine, margarine, marine, mezzanine, morphine, nectarine, nicotine, opaline, phosphine, plastic, virgin, quarantine, quinine, gorge, routine, sardin, syctine, strychnine, submarine, tagina, tambourine, mandarin, terrina, tontine, trampoline, tyrozina, undine, vaccine, vitrin, wolverine; anise, cerise, chemise, expertise, valise; elite, margaret, petite, apartment; naïve, reciting. 202Elections: There are four words in which &lt;i. e=&gt;pronounced/aé/ is separated by two consonants forming a digraph: blithe, lithe, tithe, writhe; There are 18 words in which &lt;i. e=&gt;pronounced / ij / is separated by two letters forming a consonant: flashcard, niche pronounced /niɪʃ/, pastiche, quiche; fatigue, intrigue; zenith; antique, boutique, clicks, criticism, hoax, oblique, physique, pique, technique, unique; pelisse; There are three words in which &lt;i. e=&gt;pronounced / ij / is &lt;s, t=&gt;separated pronounced separately: artiste, dirigiste, modiste; There are two words in which &lt;i. e=&gt;pronounced /ij/ is &lt;squ&gt;separated by three letters pronounced /sk/, with &lt;qu&gt;forming a consonant: bisque, odalisque. 203 Deletions (all words with at least &lt;i&gt;wcześniejszą literas&lt;/i&gt; samogłoski, z wyjątkiem dać, live (czasownik)), gdzie jest to&lt;/qu&gt; &lt;/squ&gt; &lt;/i.&gt; &lt;/s,&gt; &lt;/i.&gt; &lt;/i.&gt; &lt;/i.&gt; &lt;/ce,&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/i.&gt; &lt;/y.&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/i.e&gt; &lt;/i.e&gt; &lt;/i.e&gt; grapheme pronounced /ɪ/ and &lt;e&gt;creates a voice recorder with an intervening consonant: a set of words ending in &lt;-ice&gt;which is &lt;-ce&gt;digraph pronounced /s/: partner, disciple, rozym, artifice, auspice, greed, benefice, bodice, caddice, cup, cicatrice (but cicatrice plural is pronounced /skəˈtrasiɪz/, cockoe, compaction, cornice, cowardice, crevice, pinion, edifice, hospice, jaundice, justice, grating, malice, notice, novice, office, hole, wrap, practice, chasm, prejudice, pumeks, service, solstice, surplice. All &lt;-ice&gt;words without the previous vowel letter are pronounced with /aɪs/, like advice, device, victim, just – and see above for a whim, police one word ending &lt;-ice&gt;pronounced /ɪs/: licorice (also pronounced with /s/) one word ending &lt;-ife&gt;pronounced /ɪf/: housewife (sewing set), pronounced /hʙzɪf/ set of words ending &lt;-ine&gt;in which is &lt;-ne&gt;digraph pronounced /n/: bowline, clandestine pronounced /klænˈdestɪn/(also pronounced /ˈklændəstaɪn/, in which case &lt;i. e=&gt;is shared digraph), compline, crinoline, (pre) destine, determine, discipline, doctrine, engine, bunch, explore, hunger, feminine, real, heroine, enlightenment, imagine, gut, jasmine, marlin, male, medicine, peregrine, saccharin, sanguine, urine, wazeline five words ending &lt;-ise&gt;in which is &lt;-se&gt;digraph pronounced/s/practice , assumption, promise, treaty a few words, &lt;-ite&gt;in which is &lt;-te&gt;digraph pronounced /t / : composite, defined, exquisite, favorite, granite, hypocrite, infinite, opposite, perquisite, plebiscite, requires a large number of words ending in &lt;-ive&gt;na , e.g. adjective, massive, all of which are pronounced with /vɪ / except naïvy, reciting, which end in / iv / and therefore have a split digraph pronounced / and / and are so mentioned above; also give, live (verb) - most words &lt;-ive&gt;without the earlier vowel letters have / avɪ /, e.g. chive, diving, five, jive, live (adjective), shrive, aim, twist, develop, wive. 204There are very few English words ending in &lt;-ige&gt;w . Only two to which regular pronunciation is used /aɪ/ are (dis) obliging (both underlined on &lt;i&gt;before &lt;ge&gt;). Otherwise, there are only two vestige exceptions, with unascented /ɪɪ/, and prestige, with stress/is/. 205So many words in which the final &lt;e&gt;po &lt;i&gt;+ consonant is pronounced separately appear to be anime (with Japanese), (in good faith) fide (Latin) and campanile (from Italian). 10.25 &lt;igh&gt;206THE MAIN SYSTEM Only phone /aɪ/ 100% e.g. sigh, eyesight. There is always a consonant, and therefore there is never a starting word 207NOTES 208In my analysis, there are no cases where gh=&gt;oddzielne graphemes. 209Zapewniane, że analiza jest akceptowana, jest to jedna z niewielu zasad bez wyjątków w całym systemie. Jednakże, o ile mogę stwierdzić,&lt;/i,&gt; &lt;/igh&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/ge&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/-ige&gt; &lt;/-ive&gt; &lt;/-ive&gt; &lt;/-te&gt; &lt;/-ite&gt; &lt;/-se&gt; &lt;/-ise&gt; &lt;/ice&gt; &lt;/-ne&gt; &lt;/-ine&gt; &lt;/-ife&gt; &lt;/-ice&gt; &lt;/-ice&gt; &lt;/-ce&gt; &lt;/-ice&gt; &lt;/-e&gt; &lt;/-e&gt; in search of rare and archaic words), it seems that there are only 26 stem words in the whole language containing this graph: high, nigh, sigh, thigh; bight, plague, bright, fight, flight, fear, high, knight, light, can, night, difficult situation, right, sight, small, tight, wight, wright; get off (in the sense of getting out of the vehicle; in the sense of fire comes from light (fire)), delight; Blighty, sprightly - some of which are very high frequency - plus a lot of derivatives. Perhaps the shortage of such words is the reason why the principle is 100% reliable. 210Clymer (1963/1996) cited two different principles of implied pronunciation which are relevant here: 21111. When the letter and followed by the letters gh, and usually means its long sound and gh silent. 21225. When ght is seen in word, gh is silent. 213A department that rule 25 has 100% usability (= reliability) and rule 11 only 71%. 214Rule 25 really is 100% accurate in its categories because it includes not only the 21 words listed above, &lt;ight&gt;but also the only word &lt;aight&gt;containing: simple, but only five words &lt;eight&gt;z: eight, freight, height, sleight, weight. However, this principle is not helpful because (a) informing students that certain letters are quiet can be misleading (see section A. 5 in Appendix A for more information); b) it seems to me much more logical to analyze &lt;gh&gt;in all relevant words within the vowel graph with the previous vowel letter(s); (c) as it stands, the rule does not specify the pronunciation of the previous vowel graph. 215Rule 11 is also unhelpful for reasons (a) and (b). Moreover, as several commentators have pointed out, it does not achieve 100% credibility simply because it is unspecified. If worded as After Consonant Letter, &lt;igh&gt;is always pronounced/aɪ/, it is 100% reliable and worth teaching. The limitation after consonants is to exclude six words from &lt;aight ight=&gt;listed in the previous paragraph, plus six &lt;eigh&gt;only: heigh, inveigh, neigh, neighbor, sanie, weigh. 216For more about the Clymer principles see Chapter 11. 10.26 &lt;ir&gt;217SYSTEM Primary phone /ː/ 100% e.g. &lt;1% in= total=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; &lt;ir&gt;tapir &lt;ir&gt;/aɪ/ only in iron /'ən/ <ir&gt;as a sequence of 2-phone /a'ə/ only medially, but always stressed and mainly where &lt;-e&gt;was removed from the words in the next paragraph, e.g. In all cases, &lt;r&gt;is both a part and a &lt;ir&gt;and a graph in itself pronounced /r/. For dual operation see section 7.1. In contrast, in deliri-ous/um &lt;i, r=&gt;are separate graph, &lt;i&gt;&lt;/i&gt; &lt;/i,&gt; &lt;/ir&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/-e&gt; &lt;/ir&gt; &lt;/ir&gt; &lt;/ir&gt; &lt;/eigh&gt; &lt;/aight&gt; &lt;/igh&gt; &lt;/gh&gt; &lt;/eight&gt; &lt;/aight&gt; &lt;/ight&gt;/ɪ/, i &lt;r&gt;has only one function and is (of course) pronounced /r/ Singularities as &lt;ire&gt;sequence 2-fonime /aɪə/ only word finally and only in ac/in/re-quire, admire, a/con/in/per/re/tran-spire, dress, desire, dire, empire, whole, expiring, fire, rent, (be/quag-) mire, quire, saltire, samphire, sapphire, satire, shire, father, spire, e)squire, tire, umpire, vampire, wire. Many of these words allow /r/-linking, e.g. &lt;irr&gt; &lt;-ir&gt;::. &lt;i, rr=&gt; W (e.g.) mixing, spinning is /r/-linking (see section 3.5) and &lt;rr&gt;is both part of &lt;irr&gt;and a graph in itself pronounced /r/. For dual-functioning see section 7.1 Other 2-phone graphemes (none) 219N.B. For word-final &lt;l, le,= m,= n=&gt;2-phone with /ə/ see sections 9.20-23. 10.27 &lt;o&gt;220N.B. &lt;o. e,= oi,= oo,= or,= ore,= ou,= ow,= oy=&gt;have separate entries. 221THE MAIN SYSTEM 222For all these categories see Notes. The basic phone /41% dominates in words without other vowel letters, e.g. &lt;o&gt; Regular, where &lt;e&gt;-deletion took place, before some word-final consonants of clusters, before certain endings, the word finally, and in &lt;-osis&gt;/ə/ 14% e.g. bishop, Briton, oblige, union / s / 9% only in a limited set of words, e.g. done, monk 223THE REST pronounced Exceptions to the main system 2% in total &lt;o&gt;/0/ only in the pigeon &lt;ge&gt;(taking as pronounced /a/; compare pidgin), women <o> ;/s/ only in the womb (1), &lt;o&gt;wol-f/ves, tungsten, wolverine, Wolverhampton (1st &lt;o&gt;place), woman &lt;o&gt;as a sequence of 2-phonem /ws/ only once, one Quirk <oa>/əs/ only in (initially) oaf , oak, oast, oas, oath; (medial) approach, bloat, boast, boat, drag, coat, trainer, charcoal, coast, coat, coax, croak, step in, swim, foal, foam, gloaming, gloat, goad, target, goat, moan, moan, hoax, hoax, loach, load, loaf, loan, ugly, moan, moat, toad, roach, road, wander, wander, roast, shoal, soak, soap, stoat, throat, toad, toast, woad; (finally) cocoa, whoa <oa>/s// only abroad, wide(en) <oar>/s/ only in wild boar, plank, thick, hoarse, hoarse, paddle, roar, soar &lt;oar&gt;/ə/ only in the cabinet, larboard, starboard <oat>/əs/ only in boatswain pronounced /'bəsən/ (also pronounced /'ɪbətsweɪ/) &lt;oe&gt;/i大/ only in amenorrhoea, amoeba, apnoea, coelacanth, coelenterate, celiac disease, celiac disease, celiac disease, coenobite, coenocyte, diarrhea, shortness of breath, fetus, foetid, fetus, gonorrhea, logorrhoea, edema, oenology, esophagus, estrogen, oestrus, pharmacopoeia, phoenix, pyorrhoea, subpoena. Multiple&lt;/oe&gt; &lt;/oat&gt; &lt;/oar&gt; &lt;/oar&gt; &lt;/oa&gt; &lt;/oa&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/ge&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/-osis&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/o.&gt; &lt;/o.&gt; &lt;/o.&gt; &lt;/irr&gt; &lt;/rr&gt; &lt;/i,&gt; &lt;/-ir&gt; &lt;/irr&gt; &lt;/ire&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/r&gt; these words have alternate spellings in &lt;e&gt;, especially in usa spelling / <oe>əs / except throes, only word-final and only in aloe, doe, floe, seal, hoe, oboe, ikra, schmoe, sloe, toe, poverty &lt;oe&gt;/uɪ/ only in kayak, hoopoe, shoes <oe>/s/ just in doing (n't) <oer>/sə, sə/ only in Boer pronounced /bɒɪ, bsə/ <oeu&gt;/uɪ/ only in maneuver <oh>/əs/ only in doh, kohl, Oh, ohm, soh &amp; lt;ol>/əs/ only in folk, Holborn, holm, yolk and oldfashioned golf pronunciation as /gəsf/ <olo>/ː:/ only in Colonel <os>/əs/ only in apropos <ot>/əs/ only in argot, depot, entrepot , haricot, jabot, matelot, potpourri, sabot, tarot, tricot. /t/ sabotage surfaces, saboteur – see section 7.2 Other 2-phonetic graphs (none) 224NOTES 225&lt;o, a=&gt; (with intervening /w/ -glide) belong to separate graphs in coagulation, sink, coalition, concentric, Croatia, hypoallergenic, oasis, protozoa, etc. In cases where &lt;o, e=&gt;belong to separate graphs see extortion, etc., below. 226&lt;ol, olo,= os,= ot=&gt; there are single graphemes only in quirks listed. 227For cases &lt;o&gt;as elided vowel see section 6.10. 228Alcess always &lt;o&gt;pronunciation as a uniform graphic is //, but here are a few categories of tips: regular in words without other vowel letters, e.g. Extensions: begone, gone. Exceptions: boll (sometimes), droll, poll ('head, vote'), roll, scroll, stroll, toll with /əs/, wolf with /s/. Refer to section 11.3 for the teaching principle that matters. VC monosyllables in a few words, where &lt;o&gt;is the last letter of a vowel, e.g. phenol, a regular protocol before geminate, and doubled the spelling of a consonant (in addition to the corresponding words in the previous category), e.g. spool, cockle, locket, coddle, codger, fold, coffee, switch, atool, dollop, holly, cheerful, lolly, polly, roll over, truck, across, flower, crotch, bottle, s (c) hemozzle, first &lt;o&gt;following, connotation. Extensions: garrotte, gavotte mainly before consonants (in addition to the corresponding words in previous caregories), e.g. confident, costume, doldrums, donkey, stubborn, apparent, posterior, tonsils, but there are quite a few exceptions – see later categories before one consonant, and then &lt;-ic(al)&gt;endings, eg. This includes all words ending in &lt;-ological&gt;, e.g. Exceptions: biopic pronounced /baɪjəspɪk/, chromic, phobia and all its compounds, with /əs/ in the final &lt;-ogue&gt;, e.g. analog, directory, dialogue, plus baroque first &lt;o&gt;in the suffix &lt;-ology&gt;pronounced /ɹləɹiː/, e.g.</-ology&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/-ogue&gt; &lt;/-ological&gt; &lt;/-ic(al)&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/ol,&gt; &lt;/o,&gt; &lt;/o,&gt; &lt;/ot> <lt ;/os&gt; &lt;/olo&gt; &lt;/ol&gt; &lt;/oh&gt; &lt;/oeu&gt; &lt;/oer&gt; &lt;/oe&gt; &lt;/oe&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; Etc. in several other non-final events, for example admonish, disturb, demolish, grovel, tribute, shovel, float, moderate, modest, moral, novel, novice, olive, Polish, poverty, project (noun), proper, origin, proverb, robin, scholar, sovereign, first &lt;o&gt;in gondola, provocation. 229The task is then to try to define when &lt;o&gt;has other pronunciation. 230 is&lt;o&gt; pronounced /ws/ only once, one. 231No rules can be given when &lt;o&gt;is pronounced /s/, except that in the mother words the word never occurs finally, and initially occurs only in onions, others, oven, so here is a list of its medial events: above, partner, achieve, amok, become, municipality, brother, cadogan, color, colander (also pronounced with / //), Colombia (seond &lt;o&gt;), come, comfort (able), comfrey, comfortable, company, (en)compass, conjure (to magic tricks), constable, coven, covenant, (dis/re/un-) cover, pronounced covered (also pronounced /ːknəvʟːt/), covet (ous), covey, coz, cozen, done, access, doth, pigeon, dozen, dromedary, front, frontier, glove, govern, honey, london (first &lt;o&gt;), lovage, love, lovell, monday, cash, money, monger and its compounds, mongrel, monk, monkey, monroe, montgomery (twice) , month, mother, none, nothing, plover, push, shovel, slovenly, choke, lichen (also pronounced with / //), some, somersault, son, sponge, thorough, tone, tone, tongue, twopence, twopenny, windhover, won, wonder, wor, worries. Some words that used to have /s/ in RP now have /// instead, e.g. 232Similar, you cannot specify any rules when &lt;o&gt;is pronounced /uɪ/, but occurs only for the first &lt;o&gt;z zoology and derivatives with initial &lt;zoo-&gt;(Greek living being) spelling of two syllables pronounced /zu'wɪ/ if the second syllable is underlined, otherwise /zuɪɪwə/, and 10 other parent words: caisson pronounced /kə'suɪn/, canton ('accommodation provision', pronounced /kæn'tuɪn/), catacombs, to, lasso, to, tomb, two who, womb, plus derivatives, including canton, lassoing, whom and a few words in which &lt;o. e=&gt;is digraphed/pronounced/, e.g.&lt;o&gt; &lt;e&gt;(e.g. dosage, dotage, global, modal, polar, pink, wandering, tonal regularly in the final word position) , e.g., amino, audio, calico, casino, fiasco, fro, gecko, giro, go, incognito, indigo, foxes, kilo, libido, lido, lino, kimono, manifest, maraschino, merino, no, patio, piano, piccolo, polio, portico, potato, proviso, radio, ratio, rhinoceros, scherzo, silo, studio, trio, tobacco, tomato, tremolo, video (for exceptions from /uɪ/ see above) often before the consonant, e.g. behold, bold, cold, cuckold, (blind/mani-) fold, gold, hold, marigold, old, grate,&lt;/e&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/o.&gt; &lt;/zoo-&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/o&gt; sold, the threshold, he said, will be; bolt, colt, dolt, shock, rebellion, volt; no, wont, there will be; law, spirit, host, majority, post; soldering, soldier; reinforcement, holster; Molten. Wordfinal &lt;-old&gt;pronounced /əsld/group is one of only five cases where the pronunciation of a phonogram/rime is more predictable as an individual than from correspondence of separate graphemes, and there are enough cases for the rule to be worth teaching; see Section A. 7 in Appendix A. Exceptions include, font, cost, frost, lost and most words where &lt;o&gt;this is not the last letter of the vowel, e.g. front and other above mentioned from //, catacombs, tomb, womb with /uj/ in eight words before the final: &lt;-ll&gt;boll (also pronounced with /), droll, plimsoll, poll ('head, vote'), roll, scroll, stroll, toll (contrast atol, doll, knoll, loll, poll ('fern'), troll, all with ///), and in four words before final &lt;-l&gt; : control, record, praise, patrol (in these four words spire syllables with appropriate &amp; lt;o&gt;is underlined) in several other words without other vowel letters: both comb, gross, loth, quoth, laziness, troth in all words in &lt;-osis&gt;, e.g. &lt;r&gt; &lt;a , o=&gt; &lt;o&gt; &lt;e&gt;poetic – but most examples of &lt;oe&gt;are a single graph; see Quirks before &lt;-ia(ge n),-ion,-ious,-ium=&gt;endings: ammonia, apology, begonia, magnolia, leaves, solemn, colonial, social, custodian; corrosion, erosion, ex/im-plosion; devotion, lotion, (com/e/exco/pro-)movement, concept, elixir; cruel, horrible, ceremonial, abundant, euphonic, criminal, cruel, harmonious, parsimonious, precocious, sanctimonious; chromium, opium, pandemonium, sodium, symposium (in all these words spyllish syllables with the corresponding &lt;o&gt;is underlined) in ragbag other words, e.g. local, locus, lotus, molar, moment, (e)theme, nomad, notary, oval, strong, proton, solid, rodeo, rodent, romance, rosary, rotary, slogan, sunny, sonar, general, engagement, vocals, votary, votive, yodel, yokel. 234/ə/ is a regular pronunciation of out-of-sharp &lt;o&gt;in starting and media positions. Word-initially, however, the pronunciation of &lt;o&gt;as / ə/ occurs only in the Latin prefix &lt;ob-&gt;and its derivatives, eg. Medially, &lt;o&gt;is pronounced /ə/ in: prefixes &lt;con-(and related= forms),= pro-,= to-=&gt;pronounced /kən (etc.), prə, tə/, e.g.&lt;/con-(and&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/ob-&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/-ia(ge&gt; &lt;/oe&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/-osis&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/-l&gt; &lt;/-ll&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/-old&gt;command, commit (tee), confess, connect, connive, connubial, consent, continue, contingency, contrast (verb, pronounced /kən'trɒɪst/), corrosion, corrupted; acquire, produce, profane, profane (or), extend; today, together, tomorrow the end of elements &lt;bio-, chloro-,= micro-,= mono-,= phono-,= photo-,= saxo-=&gt;verbal, when unstressed very large set of words with word-final &lt;-ion&gt;, e.g. coercion, vision, mission, nation, accordion, aphelion, bastion, battalion, billion, bullion, carrion, centurion, master, clarion, collodion, companion, criterion, dominion, scroll, ions, lion, medallion, million, mullion, minion, oblivion, onion, opinion, pavilion, perihelion, pinion, rebellion, scullion, stallion, union and even anion, jon, cation (without exceptions) (without exception) a set of words from word-final &lt;-eon&gt;, namely bludgeon, chameleon, curmudgeon, dudgeon, dungeon, galleon, gudgeon, melodeon, odeon, smidgeon, sturgeon, surgeon, widgeon. Exception only: pigeon, with /ɪ/ another small set before word-final &lt;m, n=&gt;: axiom, womb, bottom, custom; Briton, button, cardboard, cotton, iron, matron, pardon, siphon/siphon, call, mindless. Exception: icon, with // another lowercase set in which there is between the letter of the vowel and a single letter of the word ending consonant, e.g. &lt;-dom&gt;e.g. kingdom, the wisdom of the adjective &lt;-some&gt;ending pronounced /səm/, e.g. handsome, and a few other words with the same sounding ending; besom, blossom, buxom, hansom, lissom, ransom, noun transom &lt;-ock,-od,-op&gt;endings pronounced /ək, əd, əp/, e.g. hillock, mattock, pillock, rowlock; method, synod; bishop, gallop, second wallop &lt;o&gt;in suffix &lt;-ology&gt;pronounced /: ɹləɹiː/, e.g. biology, chronology, etc. first &lt;o&gt;in suffix &lt;-ological&gt;pronounced /əɪlɹɪkəl/, e.g. biological, sociological, etc. ragbag words, including belly, acrobat, agony, almoner, amphora, anemone, aphrodisiac, car (twice), carol, cellophane, cenotaph, dome, arrest, daffophone, ebony, espionage, exodus, geographical, iodine, irony, isobar, isoglos, isolate, ivory, kaolin, lobelia, mandolin, mimeographer, mutton, parabola, parody, pergola, gasoline, piston, plenty, police, target, ricochet, second, sobriety, society, theocratic, violate, violin; first &lt;o&gt;in bolero (/bə'leərəʊ/, dance), creosote, piccolo, owner, stereo, tobacco, tremolo; second &lt;o&gt;in broccoli, choreography, colloquium, gondola, obloquy, rollocking. 10.28 &lt;o.e&gt;235See only if &lt;e&gt;is word-final. 236See Notes for all categories and how this digraph split is defined, and see section 11.4 for the teaching principle relevant to all split digraphs except &lt;y. e=&gt;. 237THE MAIN SYSTEM Basic phone /ə/ 100% e.g.&lt;/y.&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/o.e&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/-ological&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/-ology&gt; &lt;/-ock,-od,-op&gt; &lt;/-some&gt; &lt;/-dom&gt; &lt;/m,&gt; &lt;/-eon&gt; &lt;/-ion&gt; &lt;/bio-,&gt; &lt;/bio-,&gt; &lt;1% only= in= combe,= lose,= move,= prove,= whose= uːm,= luːz,= muːv,= pruːv,= huːz/= and= gamboge= pronounced= æmˈbuːʒ/,= plus= the= derived= forms= ap/dis/im/re-prove,= remove= 238the= rest= exceptions= to= main= system= strictly= speaking,= none,= but= see= notes= oddities= (none)= 2-phoneme= graphemes= (none)= 239notes= 240the= split= digraph=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt;&lt;o.e&gt;jest definiowany jako wyrazy zakrywające, w przypadku gdy &lt;e&gt;jest oddzielony &lt;o&gt;od jednej spółgłoski innej niż &lt;r, w=&gt;i nie jest &lt;o&gt;poprzedzona literą samogłoski, a digraf jest wymawiany /əs, uɪ/. The definition includes both words in which the intervening consonant is an independent graph and words in which &lt;e&gt;is also part of the digraph &lt;ce, ge= (but= see= below),= ve=&gt;- see sections 3.7.4, 3.7.6 and 3.8.4 and section 7.1 for dual operation. 241The most necessary extension is to include combe, with two intervening letters forming a consonant. 242 However, there are several words &lt;o, e=&gt;separated by a consonant(s), where &lt;o&gt;is a separate graph and &lt;e&gt;creates a di/trigraph with the letter(s) consonant: barcarole, compote, cote, (be)disappear, scone, shone &lt;o&gt;pronounced /, above, become, come, do, dove, glove, love, none, push, some, ton of / s /, goal, welcome and all adjectives ending &lt;-some&gt;/ ə / . See also section A. 6 in Appendix A. Very few English words end &lt;-oge&gt;: Doge (former Chief Judge of Venice), who seems to be the only one who always applies regular pronunciation &lt;o. e=>as /əs/ gamboge pronounced /gæm'bəss, gæm'buɪs/; and a few even more vague words coming from Greek or French. In abalone, adobe, cicerone, coyote, expose ('report of scandal'), guacamole, sylloge/ːsɪləɹiː/<o, e=&gt; and intervening list consonants are separate graphs. 243How should I analyze the opening if it is pronounced no / (where &lt;e&gt;is pronounced /ə/), but /ə'';',..., without medial schwa? Probably not the only example of a non-literal digraph division (/əs/ spousal), &lt;o. e=&gt;but as another occurrence of the elided vowel – see section 6.10. 10.29 &lt;oi&gt;244THE MAIN SYSTEM Basic phone /100% e.g. &lt;1% in= total=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; &lt;oi&gt; &lt;oi&gt;coiffure, croissant, pointe, soiree, toilette Oddity &lt;ois&gt;/iɪ/ only in goats (leather, pronounced /ʃæmiɪ/ (also spousal shammy), unlike the animal from which the skin is made, pronounced /ʃæmwsɪ/) (Other) 2-and 3-phonegraphic &lt;oir&gt;as a sequence of 2-phonemes /sɪjə/ only in coir &lt;oir&gt;as a sequence of 2-phonem/w日/ mainly word-final and only in very few words recently borrowed from French , namely slaughterhouse, building, diary, tank,&lt;/oir&gt; &lt;/oir&gt; &lt;/ois&gt; &lt;/oi&gt; &lt;/oi&gt; &lt;/o.&gt; &lt;/-some&gt; &lt;/o,&gt; &lt;/o.&gt; &lt;/-oge&gt; &lt;/-some&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/o,&gt; &lt;/ce,&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/r,&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/e&gt;&lt;/o.e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt;&lt;//o.e&gt; not finally, only in avoirdupois. /r/-linking appears in the diary, noirish - see section 3.6 &lt;oir&gt;as a sequence of 3-phonem /waɪə/ only in &lt;oire&gt;chorus as a 2-phonem sequence /wъ日ɪ/ only a word finally and only in very few words recently borrowed from French, namely aide-memoire, conservatoire, escritoire, grimoire, repertoire &lt;ois&gt;as a 2-phonetic sequence /ws/ just a word finally and only in very few words recently borrowed from French, namely avoirdupois, bourgeois (/z/surfaces in the bourgeoisie – see section 7.2), chamois (animal, pronounced /ʃæmws/, as opposed to leather leather, pronounced /ʃæmiɪ/, the latter are also spousal shammy), patois (contrast fatwa). With the exception of these words, &lt;oi, s=&gt;are/belong to separate graphemes, for example in noise, noisy 246NOTE 247If we follow Crystal (2012: 131-2), the newer in terms of loanwords with French funds after the Great Vowel Change, which was completed by about AD 1600. 248&lt;o, i=&gt; (with automatic intervening /w/-glide) are separate graphemes at the confluence, coition, coitus, doing, echo, echo, selfishness, eloise, going, heroic, heroin(e), jingoism, lois, oboist, soloist, stoic (al), toing and froing. 10.30 &lt;oo&gt;249THE MAIN SYSTEM 250D. Basic phone /s/ 51% e.g. book, good Other phone /u/ 46% e.g. &lt;oo&gt; &lt;oo&gt; &lt;1% only= in= brooch= oddities=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; &lt;ooh&gt; &lt;oor&gt; There is /r/-linking in, e.g., boorish – see section 3.6. See section 5.6.5 for increasing exchange /sə/ by /s/ <oor>/s// only in the door, floor; also moor, moor, poor, if pronounced rhyme with the door, floor. There is /r /-linking in Moorish - see section 3.6 2-phone graphemes (none) 252NOTES 253As TV series to teach children to read say: Watch out! OO is a double agent! (Sorry, James). This means that in RP &lt;oo>both /s/ and/uɪ/(never/juɪ/, however), the two pronunciation is fairly evenly balanced in terms of frequency, and a few words can be pronounced with one of the phones, e.g. &lt;oo&gt; namely the four words listed plus Chinook, forsook, foot, gooseberry /'gszbriɪ/, hoof (and his hooves plural), poof (ter), soot, woof (/wsf/ 'barking'; contrast woof /wuɪf/'weft'), wool, and most words ending without &lt;d, k=&gt;earlier vowel letter: good, hood (plus its use as a suffix, e.g. childhood), tree (and its woodbine derivative); book , torrent, cook, cheater, hook, appearance, nooks and cranch,&lt;/d,&gt; &lt;/oo&gt; &lt;/oo&gt; &lt;/oor&gt; &lt;/oor&gt; &lt;/ooh&gt; &lt;/oo&gt; &lt;/oo&gt; &lt;/oo&gt; &lt;/o,&gt; &lt;/oi,&gt; &lt;/ois&gt; &lt;/oire&gt;shook, took (exceptions: brood, mood, rood, snood; gook, snook, spook, stook and longer words bazooka, gobbledegook, snooker, all with /uɪ/). 255A set of 12 words listed with &lt;-ook&gt;pronounced //sk/ (compared to six of /uɪk/) is one of only five cases where the pronunciation of a phonogram/rime is more predictable as an individual than from correspondence of separate graphemes, and there are enough cases for the rule to be worth teaching; see section A. 7 in Appendix A. 256In words other than those pronounced with /s/ and three singularities, &lt;oo&gt;pronounced /uɪ/. 257&lt;o, o=&gt; (always with intervening /w/-glide, but not always with a helpful hyphen) are separate graphs in collaboration, collaboration, coopta, coordinates, co-properties, no one, spermatozoon and other words ending in &lt;-zoon&gt;na (living being), zoology. 10.31 &lt;or&gt;258N.B. &lt;ore&gt;has a separate entry. 259THE MAIN SYSTEM Basic phoneme /s/ 72% regular before a consonant letter (except &lt;r&gt;another), with the exception of the following group and as noted in the Area of Quirks; for the final word item see Exceptions, and for occurrences before the vowel letter see Notes Other phonem /ː/ 11% regular after &lt;w, wh=&gt;initial and before consonant: whortle (berry), word, work, world, worm, worse(n), cult, worst, wort, worth(s) (exceptions: worn with //, worrit, worry with //, worsted 'cloth' with /s/); otherwise only in the lawyer 260THE REST pronounced exceptions to the main system &lt;or&gt;/ə/ 17% never initial; meditative, regular in the prefix &lt;for-&gt;pronounced /fə/, e.g. forsake (but this is a very small set); otherwise rare medially, but leek. Deptford (and many other place names with this element), Holborn, scissors, stubborn; regular word finally, e.g. error, horror, orator, sponsor; wyjątki (wszystkie z /s中/): odraza, kantor, kondor, korytarz, cuspidor, wystrój, dla (gdy podkreślił) , grantor, humidor, ichor, wynajmuczer, matador, mentor, mortgagor, ani, ani, praetor, kwestor, pośrednik w obrocie nieruchomościami, tor, toreador, vendor <or>/s/ only in worsted ('cloth') pronounced /'((when pronounced /ˈwɜːstɪd/ it oznacza pokonany) Dziwactwa <orp>/s/ tylko w korpusie (liczba mnoga), wymawiane /ks: z/ <orps>/sɪ/ tylko w korpusie (w liczbie pojedynczej), wymawiane /kъɪ/ &lt;orr&gt;/kъɪ/ tylko w odrażające (w odrażające, pożyczać, straszne, okropne, torrid &lt;o, rr=&gt;są oddzielne grafemes wymawiane /r/; i w nakazie, martwić &lt;o, rr=&gt;są wymawiane /s, r) <ort&gt;/ / tylko w hipotece, rapport. /t/ powierzchnie w sprawozdawcy - patrz sekcja 7.2 2-fonem graphemes (brak) 261NOTE 262Przed literą samogłoski , &lt;or&gt;is pronounced //only in northern lights, authorial, borax, chlorine, choral, choir, carnal, decorum, dictatorial, editorial, euphoria, flora (l), forum, glory, monument, oracy, oratorium, oratorium &lt;or&gt;(drugi), orient (rzeczownik, Wschód, wymawiane /中田jənt/) , kworum, variorum. We wszystkich&lt;/or&gt; &lt;/or&gt; &lt;/ort&gt; &lt;/o,&gt; &lt;/o,&gt; &lt;/orr&gt; &lt;/orps&gt; &lt;/orp&gt; &lt;/or&gt; &lt;/for-&gt; &lt;/or&gt; &lt;/w,&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/ore&gt; &lt;/or&gt; &lt;/-zoon&gt; &lt;/o,&gt; &lt;/oo&gt; &lt;/-ook&gt; &lt;/-ook&gt; words, &lt;r&gt; is both part of the digraph &lt;or&gt; pronounced / sɪ/ and grapheme in itself pronounced / r/ (for dual-functioning see section 7.1), and &lt;or&gt; is stressed (except oration / sən/). Where &lt;or&gt; is stem-final and the ending is a suffix, /r/-linking also occurs (see section 3.6), namely in the authoritation, dictator, editorial, monument. In all other cases, before the vowel letter &lt;o, r=&gt; there are separate graphs, e.g. &lt;or&gt; &lt;or&gt; For &lt;or&gt; as elided vowel spelling in convenient see section 6.10. 10.32 &lt;ore&gt; 263PCS MAIN SYSTEM Only by phone (almost) /100% never initials; medially, only in fore-compounds, of which there is 60 + (exception only: forecastle pronounced /' fəksəl/; also pronounced //&gt; (pronounced/); plain word finally, e.g. &lt;o, r,= e=&gt; &lt;ou&gt; out, pout, rout 267THE REST pronounced Exceptions to the main system &lt;ou&gt; /uɪ/ 29% only in accoutrement, acoustic, ampoule, barouche, bayou, bijou, camping, budaur, boulevard, bouquet, boutique, canteloupe, caribu, carousel, carousel, cougar, kulomimb, coulter, coupe, coupon, (un)couth, croup, croupier, crouton, douche, embouchure, frou-frou, ghoul, stew, stew, group, insouciance, jul, blind, marabou, moussaka, mousse, oubliette, outré, ouzo, pirouette, recoup, ruble, rouge, roulette, route, routine, silhouette, sou, soubrette, soufflé, soup, souvenir toucan, toupee, troubadour, corpse, trousseau, pronounced vermouth /və'muθ/ (also pronounced /ˈvːməθ/), voussoir, you &lt;ou&gt; /ə/ 15% regular in adjectival ending &lt;-ous&gt; pronounced /əs/ , e.g. restless, famous. Otherwise, only in camouflage, limousine, mustache, tambourine, pronounced vermouth /ʟvʟːməθ/ (also pronounced /və'muθɪ/) <ou> /s/ 6% only in chough, Colclough pronounced / 日ドド / (also pronounced ///), country, couple, couplet, courage, cousin, double, enough, flourish, *hiccough (actually spew hiccups), housewife (sewing set, pronounced /hɪzf/), nourishing, rough, slough ('shed skin'), sough, souther-n/ly, touch, tough, trouble, young <ou> /əs/ 1% only in boulder, bouquet pronounced /bəs'keɪ/ (also pronounced /bu'keɪ/), mold(er/y), moult(ed/ing), poultice, poultry, arm, smoulder, soul &amp; lt;ou&gt; // only in cough, hough, trough <ou> /s/ only by courier, pof pronounced /psf/ (also pronounced /puɪf/) &lt;ou&gt; /w/ only in ouija Oddities &lt;oue&gt; /uɪ/ only in denouement , moue On all &lt;ough&gt; categories see Notes &lt;ough&gt; // 42% &lt;ough&gt; pronunciation only in bought, imported, combated, nought, should , &lt;ough&gt;27% &lt;ough&gt;pronunciation only in brougham, by &lt;ough>/əs/ 24% <ough&gt;pronunciation only in batter, furlough, (al)though &lt;ough>/as/ 3% <ough&gt;pronunciation only in konar, cake, drought, plough, slough (muddy place) &lt;ough&gt;/ə/ 2% pronunciation &lt;ough&gt;only in the municipality, exact &lt;ough&gt;/i'/ only in Colclough pronounced /'kəkliɪ/ (also pronounced //slkllf/) <oul>/s/ only in maybe, should, (contrast form /məsld/ - another point in favor of the American spelling form) &lt;o &gt;/uɪ/ coup &lt;our&gt;/ 67% pronunciation &lt;our&gt;only in court (esan), of course, four, mourn, pour, source, your(s) &lt;our&gt;/ ə / 25% pronunciation &lt;our&gt;regular words finally , e.g. armor, behavior, sincerity, screaming, clangour, color, effort, favor, zeal, taste, glamour, port, honor, humor, work, neighbor, smell, salon, rancour, rigor, rumor, savior, splendor, succour, tumor, fortitude, fumes, vigor. In many of these words, the U.S. spelling has &lt;or&gt;. Exceptions can be found in the following three paragraphs and sequences of 2-phonemes &lt;our>/:/ 7% &lt;our&gt;medial pronunciation only and only in deferment, bourbon (/ˈbːbən/ whiskey), polite, polite, log, travel, scourge, sojourn and tournamentney pronounced /ːtʟːniː/ (also pronounced / <our>/səə/ 1% <our&gt;pronunciation only in amour, bourbon (/'bəbɪn/'biscuit'), bourgeois(i.e.), bourse, contour, detour, dour pronounced /dsə/ (also pronounced ///1 gywat, gourmand, gourmets, houri, mourning (e.g. in bereaved pronounced / 日ドion/ distinguish it carefully from morning pronounced /ɪъъɪŋ//), potpourri (if we take the second &lt;r&gt;as spelling /r/), tour, tournament, tourney pronounced //(also pronounced /ːtʟːniː/), tourniquet, troubadour, velubadour. There is /r/-linking in, for example, touring - see section 3.6, and in the surroundings, houri &lt;r&gt;is both part of the graph and &lt;our&gt;and a graph in the spelling itself /r/. For dual operation see section 7.1. See section 5.6.5 for a growing exchange of /sə/ o <ou're>/s/ just in you. See Section A. 9 in Appendix A &lt;ous&gt;/uɪ/ only in meeting &lt;out&gt;/uɪ/ only in mange-tout, ragout, surtout &lt;oux&gt;/uɪ/ only in billet-doux, roux 2-phoneem grapheme &lt;our&gt;as 2-phoneme sequence /aswə/ in devour, flour, lour, ours, scour, sour and dour pronounced /daswə/ (also pronounced /dsə/) 268NOTES 269&lt;ou, r=&gt; are separate graphs in bold, splashy. For &lt;ou&gt;as elided vowel spelling in favorable, honorable see section 6.10. 270K of categories &lt;ough&gt;listed above are those where it is a four-letter chart pronounced as a single phonem, and the percentages given are for these circumstances. In other cases &lt;ou, gh=&gt;are separate&lt;/ou,&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; &lt;/ou&gt; &lt;/ou,&gt; &lt;/our&gt; &lt;/oux&gt; &lt;/out&gt; &lt;/ous&gt; &lt;/ou're&gt; &lt;/our&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/our&gt; &lt;/our&gt; &lt;/our&gt; &lt;/our&gt; &lt;/or&gt; &lt;/our&gt; &lt;/our&gt; &lt;/our&gt; &lt;/our&gt; &lt;/oup&gt; &lt;/oul&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; with separate pronunciation. For completeness, the six pronunciations of 2-phoneni &lt;ough&gt;are listed here in the same way as the pronunciation of a single phone: &lt;ough&gt;pronounced / /f/ only in cough, trough&lt;ough&gt; pronounced //only in hough&lt;ough&gt; pronounced /ɪx/ only in (Irish) blinds / lx /&lt;ough&gt; pronounced /sf/ only in chough, Colclough pronounced /slough ('shed skin'), sough, tough&lt;ough&gt; pronounced /sp/ only in (mis) spelling hiccups as * hiccough&lt;ough&gt; pronounced /əx/ only in McCullough pronounced /məkъləx/ 271Thus 33 words containing &lt;ough&gt;12 pronunciation between them. The only semblance of a rule is that most words containing &lt;-ought&gt;(bought, brought, fought, nought, should, searched, thought, forged) are pronounced /sɪt/, only two exceptions are doughty, drought with /ast/. Please note that two of the 2-phonetic pronuncations (/ɪx/ in lough, /əx/ in McCullough) do not appear in the English mother words and are therefore included here only for interest - they do not appear on my main mailing lists. See also Notes to section 9.15. 10.34 &lt;ow&gt;272S MAIN SYSTEM Basic phone base phone /as/ 45% <l, r=&gt;eg. See note 273THE REST pronounced Exceptions to the main system &lt;ow&gt;/// 10% only in (ac) knowledge, rowlock &lt;ow&gt;/ə/ &lt;1% only= in= meadowhall= (locally,= in= sheffield),= sorrowful= oddity=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; <owe>/əs/ only in these 2-phone graphemes (none) 274NOTES 275/əs/ is a regular pronunciation of the word finally after &lt;l, r=&gt;: below, below, billow, blow, bungalow, callow, fallow, colleagues, flow, follow, below, capture, brilliance, stiffening, hollow, low, mallow, mild, pillow, sallow, shallow, slow, swallow, sebum, wallow, whitlow, willow, yellow; arrow, harrow, borrow, burrow, crow, escrow, farrow, furrow, grow, harrow, marrow, morrow, narrow, row /rəs/ ('line, use paddle'), sadness, sparrow, throw, yarrow (only exceptions: allow /ə'las/, plough; brow, prow, row /ras/ 'squabble'), 276Ou otherwise /əs/ occurs only in: (word-finally) bestow, bow (goes with arrow; arc contrast /bas/ 'slope deferentially'), elbow, know, meadow, minnow, mow, shadow, show, snow, sow ('plant seeds'; contrast sow /sas/'female pig') , stow, towing, widow, window, winnow; (medially) bowl, own and irregular past partichin blown, grown, thrown away, which come from the verbs listed above, plus flew, known, mowed, shown. 277All other &lt;ow&gt;(bar exceptions) events are pronounced /as/. 10.35 <oy&gt;278THE MAIN SYSTEM Basic primary phone /sɪ/ 100% e.g. &lt;oy&gt; &lt;y&gt;Is both part of and &lt;oy&gt;graph in itself pronounced /j/. For dual operation see section 7.1 Quirks (none) 2-phonetic graph &lt;oy&gt;as sequence 2-phonia /waɪ/ only in foyer&lt;/oy&gt; &lt;/oy&gt; &lt;/oy&gt; &lt;/oy&gt; &lt;/ow&gt; &lt;/l,&gt; &lt;/owe&gt; &lt;/ow&gt; &lt;/ow&gt; &lt;/l,&gt; &lt;/ow&gt; &lt;/-ought&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; &lt;/ough&gt; &lt;/ough> /'fwaɪjeɪ/ (also pronounced /fъɪъjeɪ, 日ド,)voyeur 280NOTE 281W medial examples &lt;oy&gt;pronounced /sɪ/ before the vowel letter, namely in arroyo, employee, foyer pronounced / fъɪjeɪ, fъjə/, loyal, royal, soy, voyage and, I think, coy-er/est, comparative and superlative coy, &lt;y&gt;is both part of the spelling / <oy>sɪ/ and grafeme in itself pronounced / j / . For dual operation see section 7.1. 10.36 &lt;u&gt;282N.B. &lt;ue, u.= e,= your=&gt;have separate entries. 283THE MAIN SYSTEM 284In all these categories except /w/ see Notes. Basic phonem /s/ 44% e.g. regular in the prefix un- Other phonemes /s/ 6% in RP, only in 50 + stem words, but many of them are very common; regular in the suffix &lt;-ful&gt;/u/ 3% e.g. ruby /w/ &lt;1% regular= after=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; &lt;q&gt;pronounced /k/ (for exceptions, see &lt;cqu, qu,= que=&gt;in sections 9.7, 9.27); also found in a few words after &lt;c, g,= s,= ss,= z=&gt;, namely cuirass, kitchen, cuisse; anguish, distinguish, extinguish, guacamole, guano, guava, pronounced iguana //, tongue, loiter, linguist, penguin, sanguine, segue, unguent; convince, pueblo, puissan-ce/t, pursuivant, suave, cone, assuage; Venezuela and a few very rare words; otherwise it can only in ennui, pouch /sɪwiɪ, e'tiɪ/ Frequent sequences 2-phone /juj/ 22% e.g. word-final only in coypu, menu, ormol 285THE REST pronounced exceptions to the main system &lt;u&gt;/ ə / 10% regular when unstressed. See Notes &lt;u&gt;// 2% only in busy, business, lettuce, minute (noun /'nnt/, '60 seconds'), missus &lt;u&gt;/e/ &lt;1% only= in= burial,= bury=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; &lt;u&gt;as sequence 2-phonem /jə/ 14% in some words when unstressed See Notes of Singularities &lt;ua&gt;/ ə / nouns, only in actuary, end, morgue, obituary, sanctuary, statuary, voluptuary when pronounced with /səriɪ/ instead of /səriɪ/ (see also in ///, section 3.7.2), plus accident // February /sfeəririɪ/, victuals /v'vəlz/; also often in the quick pronunciation of adjectives as real (see /see //see //3.7.2), the sexual adjectives derived from them, especially adjectives. See Notes &lt;ui&gt;/uɪ/ only in bruise, bruit, cruise, fruit, juice, rookie, lock, suit. See Notes &lt;ui&gt;/aɪ/ only in duiker, Ruislip &lt;uu&gt;/uɪ/ only in muumuu (twice) Other 2-foni graphemes &lt;ua&gt;as sequence 2-phone / jə / only in January, valuable &lt;ui&gt;as a sequence of 2-phone /juj/ only in nuisance, chase &lt;ut&gt;as a sequence 2-phone /juj/ only in debut. /t/ surfaces in debutante – see section 7.2 &lt;uu&gt;as 2-phone sequence/juɪ/ only in a vacuum pronounced /vækjum/ 286NOTES 287 Resting penance &lt;u&gt;as /w/ is considered above. It is interesting that consonant and vocal pronunciation &lt;u&gt;never occurs next to, that is, there are no cases &lt;uu&gt;pronounced /ws ws wuɪ wə wɪ we/ or z tych z /j/ ślizgać się między dwoma fonemami. Dzieje się tak pomimo tego, że&lt;/uu&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/uu&gt; &lt;/ut&gt; &lt;/ui&gt; &lt;/ua&gt; &lt;/uu&gt; &lt;/ui&gt; &lt;/ui&gt; &lt;/ua&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/c,&gt; &lt;/cqu,&gt; &lt;/q&gt; &lt;/-ful&gt; &lt;/ue,&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/oy&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/oy&gt; the fact that at least one Latin word with such a sequence (equus /horse) has different English derivatives – but they all have spousal &lt;e&gt;po /w/ spousal &lt;u&gt;. If sequences such as /ws/ are in English, the /w/ is always spousal, &lt;w&gt;and vowel is rarely sprang up &lt;u&gt;- the only words begin to appear &lt;wu&gt;wunderkind, wuss with &lt;u&gt;pronounced /s/, and Wurlitzer with &lt;ur&gt;pronounced /ː:/. 288For cases &lt;u&gt;as elided vowel see section 6.10. 289Except in the 10 words listed in &lt;u, i=&gt;always are/belong to separate graphs, e.g. &lt;u&gt; &lt;u&gt; &lt;e&gt; &lt;-gue&gt; &lt;-ing&gt;guide, guild, guilder, trick, guillemot, guillotine, guilt, guinea, (dis)disguise, guitar, apartment. 290In RP (as opposed to the local accents of northern England, in which /s/ is much more common), &lt;u&gt;pronounced /s/ in only about 57 parent words: ambush, buddha, buffet / (food), bulbul (twice), bull, bullace, bullet, newsletter, bullingdon, bullion, bullock, bully, bulrush (first &lt;u&gt;), boulevard (also pronounced with //), shrub, bushel, butch, butcher, cuckoo, (mea) culpa, pillow, cushty, cushy, ebullient (also pronounced with //), fulcrum (both), &lt;u&gt;full, fulmar, fundi (/), full, fulmar, fundi (/,/fulcrum (both's), full, fulmar, fundi (/kukri, lungi, lutz, mish, mush (/mss/, slang for friend), Muslim, Musulman (twice), umlaut &lt;u&gt;(first), Zumba, pud, pudding, pull, pullet, pulpit, push, cat, put, put, fluff, schuss, s(c)htum, shufti, sputnik, sugar, souk, sunni, thurible, thurifer, thruppence , tuk-tuk (twice), plus derivatives, including Buddhism, bullock, fulfill, fully, ful(l)ness, fulsome, and in adjective/suffix &lt;-ful&gt;noun – there are at least 150 words so formulated, eg. Not accentuated in this suffix, but stressed in all other cases except ambush, fulcrum (second &lt;u&gt;), meet, gerenuk, tuk-tuk (second &lt;u&gt;). 291In RP (unlike the local accents of the north of England, where /s/ does not occur) &lt;u&gt;is pronounced /// regularly before geminate and double-spelling consonants, eg bubble, bucket, duck, muddle, rudd, cudgel, judge, bluff, buffalo, muggle, seagull, ullage, unnecessary, dinner, curry, cussed ('stubborn), confusion, cottage, (e)scutcheon, butter, putt, puzzle. Exceptions: bull, bullet, bully, bullion, bullock, butcher, cuckoo, spirited (also pronounced with //, fully, moul, pudding, pull, both pronunciation stumm, cat, fluff, thruppence,&lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/-ful&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/-ing&gt; &lt;/-gue&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u,&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/ur&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/wu&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/w&gt; &lt;/u&gt; </e>/s/ regularly, in other words, where it is the only letter of vowels and nonfinal, e.g. bulk, brush, crux, stupid, dung, stream, hulk, just, mud, mush (squashy mess/ command to husky), plump, carving, choke, up. Refer to section 11.3 for the teaching principle that matters. VC monosyllables. Exceptions: bush, mush (friend), pud, push with /s/, ruth, truth with /uɪ/ (for brusque see below &lt;u. e=&gt;, section 10.38) in the prefix, &lt;sub-&gt;when it is stressed, e.g. in the subject line (noun, pronounced /ˈsnbɪkt/), sublime, trick, etc. Exception only: impugn, with /juɪ/ mostly otherwise before two or more consonants or &lt;x&gt;when there is at least one later vowel letter, e.g. bug, butler, disclosure, dungeons, fundi (/fъndaɪ/, plural bottom internal horn of organs), hundred, husband, inculxation, lenibility, presumption, promulate, shred, truncheon, tuxedo, ulterior. Exceptions: duplicates, duplicity, fuchsia, hubris, lubricate, lucrative, lucre, nutritious, rotten, rubric and prefix, &lt;supra-&gt;z /(j)uɪ/ in ragbag other native words, eg bunion, ketchup, punish, study, triumph, viaduct native English prefix &lt;un-&gt;meaning no. 292Similar vowel letters as single-letter graphs, &lt;u&gt;, are not pronounced short, i.e. &lt;-ic(al)&gt; Instead, the /(j)uɪ/, e.g. 293A test to distinguish the (germanic) prefix &lt;un-&gt;not pronounced /sn/ from the (Latin) starting element &lt;un(i)-&gt;one pronounced /juɪn(iɪ)/ which seems mostly reliable is: Delete &lt;un&gt;. If what remains is the word &lt;un-&gt;pronounced //; if what remains is not a word, it is &lt;un(i)-&gt;pronounced /juɪn(iɪ)/. For example, the misinformed has /sn/; uniformed has /juɪni日/. It seems that there are only two words for which it does not work: union, individual, but none of them can be misunderstood, there are no words * un-ion not jon, * un-it is not. However, on the basis of un(-)ion is one of the longest homographs in the English language: unionised, which is either trade unions ised belonging to a trade union or un-ionized not converted into ions. 294&lt;u&gt; is pronounced /uɪ/: the word finally, only in ecru, flu, guru, impromptu, juju, plus wildebeest, if &lt;gn&gt;is analyzed as pronounced /nj/ in words where it is the only letter of the vowel, followed by a consonant: only in ruth, true in parent word suffixes in &lt;-u. e=&gt;pronounced /uj/ after &lt;e&gt;deletion (sometimes with change of parent consonant), &lt;l&gt; &lt;r&gt;&lt;/r&gt; &lt;/l&gt; e.g.&lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-u.&gt; &lt;/gn&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/un(i)-&gt; &lt;/un-&gt; &lt;/un&gt; &lt;/un(i)-&gt; &lt;/un-&gt; &lt;/-ic(al)&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/un-&gt; &lt;/supra-&gt; &lt;/x&gt; &lt;/sub-&gt; &lt;/u.&gt;vowel, mainly after &lt;l, r=&gt;, e.g., (af)liquid, alluvial, bruin, cruel, liquid, fluorescent, thrifty, fruity, gluten, unfathomable, lucrative, lucre, funny, luna-cy/tic, lunar, lupus, careful, rubric, ruby, ruin, runic, scrupulous, control, solution, truant, plus judicial, judo, jujitsu, suicide, superior; also casual, sexual, usually, visual pronounced /日ドwəl, sekuɪwəl, Where &lt;u&gt;the following letter is a vowel, the pronunciation has an intervening /w/-glide. 295Wijk (1960: 15) indicates that that /uɪ/ is regular after /1, r, j/ (mainly spousal &lt;j, r,= ch/sh,= y=&gt;i after /l/ spousal &lt;l&gt;after another consonant, both when &lt;u&gt;is a single-graph and in &lt;u. e=&gt;. I would add that in the current RP /uɪ/ is also regular after &lt;d, t=&gt;pronounced /ɪ/, e.g. in cumbersome, tenacious, deciduous, double, princely, duel, duet, duly, duty, gradual, graduate, individual, residual; tube, tube, tulip, tumor, tumult(uous), tumulus, tuna, tunic, tureen, tutor; attitude, crowd, loneliness; costume; fortune, imported, convenient; virtuoso; contemptuous, fatuous, impetuous, cestuous, perpetuate; spirituous, sumptuous, turbulent, curvy, turbulent, steadfast, virtuous, sensual; open; de/in/pro/re/substitution. conceptual, contractual, effective, definitive, factual, customary, intellectual, reciprocal, perpetual, punctual, ritual, spiritual, textual, virtual; actuary, escape, morgue, obituary, sanctuary, statues, voluptuary. Again, when the following &lt;u&gt; list is a vowel, the pronunciation has an intervening /w/-glide. 296&lt;u&gt; is pronounced /juɪ/: the word finally, only in coypu, menu, ormol, parvenu, plus wildebeest if &lt;gn&gt;is analyzed as pronounced /n/ in words where it is the only vowel letter followed by consonants: only in the consonant and end word &lt;-ic(al)&gt;, e.g. punic, tunic (exception: runic) in parent word suffixes in &lt;-u. e=&gt;pronounced /juɪ/after &lt;e&gt;-deletion (sometimes with a change in the parent consonant), e.g. con/in-stitution, consumption, delusion, discussion, enthusiasm, eloquence, evolution, execution, burial, (con/dif/in/trans-) fusion, (dis)illusion, nudity, persecution, pollution, prosecution, reduction, reputation, revolution, the use in a large set of other words where there is at least one later letter of vowels, e.g. duplicate, duplicity, fuchsia, fuel , real, hubris, man, humus, immaculate, ingenuity, lubricate, (pel)lucid, mucus, mutate, numerous, nutritious, peculiar, paltry, rotten, student, stupid, tenuous, &lt;supra-&gt;prefix and many words with (Latin) starting element &lt;un(i)-&gt;(one), for example unanimous, unicorn, union, unison, unit, universe. See above&lt;/un(i)-&gt; &lt;/supra-&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-u.&gt; &lt;/-ic(al)&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/d,&gt; &lt;/u.&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/l&gt; &lt;/j,&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/l,&gt; &lt;/l,&gt; &lt;/l,&gt; distinguishing the words &lt;un(i)-&gt;from words from &lt;un-&gt;pronounced //sn/, the native English prefix meaning no. If &lt;u&gt;the following letter is a vowel, the pronunciation has an intervening /w/-glide. 297&lt;u&gt; is pronounced /ə/: in a set of words containing &lt;du, tu=&gt;pronounced /ə, ə/ when &lt;u&gt;is the penultimate vowel graph in a word and unascentized, and separated from the next vowel letter by a single consonant letter, and the main focus is on the previous syllable: (w)reliably, educate, glandular, modular, spheroidal, pendulum, sedulous; age, congratulations, overtones, happiness, naturists, petulant/ce, postulant, postulate, saturate, spatula, titular and derivatives, &lt;-ium,-

ius&gt;e.g. delirium, geranium, gymnasium, medium, opium, potassium, rad, stadium, tedium and about 200 other ending &lt;-ium&gt;na ; genius, radius in all cases of endings &lt;-um,-us&gt;without previous &lt;i&gt; , e.g. album, agenda, carborundum, colosseum, linoleum, high school, mausoleum, maximum, museum, oil, rectum, referendum; abacus, anus, fake, bonus, cactus, campus, caucus, census, choir, circus, citrus, body, crocus, disk, retired, exodus, campfire, fungus, kind, break, hippo, isthmus, litmus, lotus, octopus, onus, nucleus, rhombus, stimulus, surplus, curriculum, taurus, terminus, tinnitus, virus and hundreds of others in &lt;sub-&gt;prefix when unaccented, e.g. səbˈekt. chirrup, stirrup, syrup. 298Also, under &lt;ur&gt;, section 10.39, a reference to a long list in section 5.4.7 of nouns ending in &lt;-ture&gt;pronounced /ə/. In adjectives derived from nouns in this list, e.g. natural /næɪərəl/), and especially in adjectives derived from these adjectives, &lt;u&gt; &lt;u&gt;eg. I think that the tendency to fade the vowel in a quick speech is stronger in the adjectives referring to this paragraph and mentioned in point 5.4.7 than in adjectives. 299&lt;u&gt; is pronounced /jə/ in a few words, where it is the penultimate vowel graph and unascentized, and separated from the next vowel letter by a single letter of the consonant, and the main stress is on the previous syllable, e.g. amulet, angular /æŋgjələ/, argument, calculate, chasuble, coagulate, co-author, body, distributor, imitate, magnificent, garrulous, immunise, inaugural, incubus, insula-r/te, szowy, manipulate, muscular, foggy, special, penury, popul(o)us,&lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/-ture&gt; &lt;/ur&gt; &lt;/sub-&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/--um,-us&gt; &lt;/-ium&gt; &lt;/-ium,-ius&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/du,&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/un-&gt; &lt;/un(i)-&gt;regula-r/te, shoulder(r), scroful-a/ous, meticulous, stimulating/ate/us, succubus, tremulous, truculent, vernacular; also in, e.g. also in two words copulation, the population where there is antepenultimate grapheme vowels (and unstressed) and the main stress is on the following syllable. 10.37 &lt;ue&gt;300N.B. &lt;u. e=&gt;has a separate entry. 301 Does not occur initially. Except gruesome, muesli, Tuesday, just word-final. 302THE MAIN SYSTEM 303For both categories see Notes. Basic phone /uj/ 41% for example glue Common sequence of 2-phonemes /juj/ 59% eg.cue 304THE REST 305(None). 306NOTES 307Those grapheme should not be confused with the end word &lt;-ue&gt;w , where it is sometimes part of these &lt;gue, que=&gt;graphems - see sections 9.15, 9.27. 308/uɪ/ is regular after &lt;l, r=&gt;, namely in blue, clue, flue, glue, slue; accrue, construe, gruesome, imbrue, rue, sprue, true, and dominates after &lt;d, t=&gt;(where older pronunciation with /juɪ/are still sometimes heard): due to, residues, subjugation; statue, Tuesday pronounced / Only specified exception: value, with /juɪ/. 309/juɪ/ is regular in almost all other cases, namely ague, claim avenue, grill, continue, cue, curlicue, ensue, hue, imbue, pursue, queue, rescue, entourage, income, review, value, place. Exception: muesli. 310A result in gruesome, muesli, Tuesday, &lt;u, e=&gt;there are always separate graphs in the medial position, e.g. even ːuːːwəl. &lt;u&gt; There is also one 2-grapheme exception in the end position: segue /segweɪ/ (where &lt;u&gt;spells /w/). 10.38 &lt;u. e=&gt;311 Sticks out only if &lt;e&gt;is the word-final. 312See Notes for both categories and how this digraph split is defined, and see section 11.4 for the teaching principle relevant to all digraphers of the division except &lt;y. e=&gt;. 313THE MAIN SYSTEM 314D. Primary phone /uj/ 11% e.g. 317NOTES 318Dygraph shared &lt;u. e=&gt;is defined as covering words when &lt;e&gt;is separated from one &lt;u&gt;consonant other than &lt;r, x=&gt;i is not &lt;u&gt;preceded by a vowel letter, and the digraph is pronounced /uɪ /or/juɪ/. The definition includes both words for which the intervening consonant is an independent graph, as well as words in which &lt;e&gt;is also part of the split chart &lt;ce, ge=&gt;- see sections 3.7.4, 3.7.6 and 3.8.4 and section 7.1 for dual operation. 319The extensions proposed include five words with two intervening letters forming the dictation of consonants: butte, fugue, peruque, ruche, tulle, plus brusque pronounced /bruɪsk/(also pronounced /brъsk/), with three intervening&lt;/ce,&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/r,&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/u.&gt; &lt;/y.&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/u.&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u,&gt; &lt;/d,&gt; &lt;/l,&gt; &lt;/gue,&gt; &lt;/-ue&gt; &lt;/u.&gt; &lt;/eu&gt; (including &lt;qu&gt;as digraph) that creates the consonant /sk/. The only exceptions appear to be lettuce, minute (/m'n'/, '60 seconds'), with &lt;u&gt;pronounced /s/ and &lt;ce, te=&gt;forming digraphs pronounced /s, t/, and deluxe with &lt;u&gt;pronounced /s/ and &lt;xe&gt;forming a 2-Phonian digraph pronounced /ks/. See also section A. 6 in Appendix A. 320/u/is regular after &lt;ch, j,= l,= r=&gt;, namely in the steam chute; June, jupa, jute; fluke, flume, flute, include and various other words in &lt;-clude&gt;, toboggan, lute, plume, recluse; abstruse, brume, brute, raw, intruder and various other words in &lt;-trude&gt;, peruque, peruse, prude, prune, ruche, rude, rule, fleece, ruse, spruce, unseat, and dominates after &lt;d, t=&gt;(where older pronunciation with / ju大/are still sometimes heard): duke, dune (homophonous of June), introduction, reduction, module, nodule; pipe, tulle, melody. Exceptions: delusions, mamluke, pollution, with /juɪ/. 321/juɪ/ is regular in almost all other cases, e.g. abuse, accusation, play, (at/con/dis-) tribute, centrifuge, municipality (noun and verb), calculate, consume, scoundge, deluge, dispute, enthuse, globule, huge, minute /maɪˈnjuɪt/ (tiny), yal, mute, nude perfume, pollute, shelter, reputation, fake, use (noun and verb). 322Orrainly there are very few English words &lt;-uge&gt;ending: centrifuge, deluge, huge, shelter, trick and a few rarities, all with /juː/, plus tobogganing from /uju/ (there is none of /uː,juj/). 323Only the word in which the final &lt;e&gt;po + &lt;u&gt;consonant is pronounced and not silent seems to be resumed (c.v.ːː). &lt;ur&gt; See notes 325THE REST pronounced Exceptions to the main system &lt;your&gt;/ə/ 30% never initials; the word finally, only in augur, femur, langur, lemur, murmur, sulphur; medial, regular in pur-prefixes, sur-when unstressed, e.g. See Notes &lt;your&gt;/sə/ &lt;1% never= word-final;= initially,= only= in= urtext;= otherwise= only= medial= and= only= in= centurion,= durable,= (en)during,= duress,= injurious,= juror,= jury,= prurient/ce,= rural,= usurious,= plus= luxuriance,= luxuriant,= luxuri luxurious= (/lngnəriːj-əns/ənt/eɪt/əs/),= maturity,= tureen= and= derived= forms= of= some= words = ending= in=&gt;&lt;/1%&gt; &lt;-ure&gt;pronounced /sə/ (see below) after &lt;e&gt;-deletion, e.g. In all these medial cases, it is both part of the &lt;r&gt;i &lt;ur&gt;graph in itself pronounced r/. For dual operation see section 7.1. See also Notes &lt;ur&gt;as sequence 2-phone /jsə/ &lt;1% never word-final; initially, only in urea and various words derived from it, e.g. urethra, urine, urology; otherwise only medial and only in bravura, curate (both the noun 'junior never= word-final;= initially,= only= in= urea= and= various= words= derived= from= it,= e.g.= urine,= urology;= otherwise= only= medial= and= only= in= bravura,= curate= (both= the= noun= 'junior=&gt;&lt;/1% never word-final; initially, only in urea and various words derived from it, e.g. urethra, urine, urology; otherwise only medial and only in bravura, curate (both the noun 'junior &gt; &lt;/ur&gt; &lt;/ur&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-ure&gt; &lt;/ur&gt; &lt;/ur&gt; &lt;/ur&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-uge&gt; &lt;/d,&gt; &lt;/-trude&gt; &lt;/-clude&gt; &lt;/ch,&gt; &lt;/xe&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/ce,&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/qu&gt; &lt;/qu&gt; 'pronounced // and verb 'mount an exhibition' pronounced /kjsəə'/), interesting, furore, whether pronounced /fjsəərɪreɪ/ or /'fjsərъ/, furious, fury, lurid, mural, clean, purity, security, false and derived forms of certain words ending in &lt;-ure&gt;pronounced / jsə / (see below) after &lt;e&gt;-removal, eg. In all these medial cases, &lt;r&gt;is both a part of &lt;your&gt;and a graph in itself pronounced /r/. For dual operation see section 7.1. See also Quirks Notes All end words only in &lt;ure&gt;stem /ə/ regular pronunciation &lt;ure&gt;, e.g. in lectures, nature and dozens of other words ending in unstressed &lt;-ture&gt;(see section 5.4.7 for a long list), censure, conjure up (for magic tricks) pronounced /ˈknnɲə/, drawing, hurt, leisure, measure, perjure, pleasure, pressure, procedure, tonsure, treasure, verdure (cf. verger). Exceptions can be found in the next paragraph and graph 2-phone. Many of these words allow /r/-linking (see section 3.6), e.g. &lt;ure&gt;kənʟɪnə. cynosure, embouchure, provide, insure, sure; also caricature, overture, if &lt;-ture&gt;is pronounced / sə / instead of /sə/, and words such as endure, mature if &lt;-dure,-ture&gt;are pronounced /ɲə, sə/ (see two paragraphs below and sections 9.12 and 9.33). Many of these words allow for /r/-linking (see section 3.6), e.g. certainty, maturity. See also Notes &lt;urr&gt;/ː/ only in burrs, purring, and suffixes ending in &lt;-ur&gt;, e.g. &lt;u, rr=&gt;are separate graphems pronounced //, r/ in, e.g., demurral, furrier pronounced /ˈfъriɪjə/ 'dealer in fur' (contrast word of the same spelling pronounced /ˈfnːriːjə/ 'more furry'), haste, scurrilous, scurry, slurry Other 2-phonetic pronunciation &lt;ure&gt;as 2-phonem sequence /jə/ only in case of failure, cadence and azure pronounced /日æzjə, 日ドə/ (also pronounced /ˈæzjsə, '', æsə, ɪsə/); also possibly in words such as endure, mature if &lt;-dure,-ture&gt;are pronounced conservatively with /dj, i.e. not yet affricated to /1/ (see the two paragraphs above and sections 9.12 and 9.33). See also Notes &lt;ure&gt;as sequence 2-phonem /jsə/ only in coiffure, cure, demure, immure, inure, lure, manure, fotograwid, clean, safe, sinecure. See also Notes 326NOTES 327There are very few words with initial &lt;your-&gt;. Most of them are derived from urea, all with the following vowel letter and &lt;ur&gt;pronounced /jsə/ a &lt;r&gt;also pronounced /r/, i.e. dual-functioning (see section 7.1). There are only six words with the following consonant: urbane, urcha, drive, urgent, urn with regular /ːː/ and urtext z&lt;/r&gt; &lt;/ur&gt; &lt;/ur-&gt; &lt;/ure&gt; &lt;/-dure,-ture&gt; &lt;/ure&gt; &lt;/u,&gt; &lt;/-ur&gt; &lt;/urr&gt; &lt;/-dure,-ture&gt; &lt;/-ture&gt; &lt;/ure&gt; &lt;/ure&gt; &lt;/ure&gt; &lt;/ur&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-ure&gt; &lt;/-ure&gt; With the exception of urtext, urea and its derivatives, and exceptions and quirks &lt;urr&gt;mentioned above, &lt;ur&gt;is always pronounced /ːː/, and it seems that there are no cases of &lt;u, r=&gt;as separate graphemes. 328 Despite the high percentage &lt;ur&gt;pronounced / ə / I did not count it as part of the main system due to the rarity of its reverse - see section 5.4.7. 329Section 5.6.5 for increasing exchange /(j)sə / by /(j)s/. 10.40 &lt;y&gt;330THE MAIN SYSTEM 331For all these categories and lack of percentages see Notes, and for the teaching principle relevant to word-final &lt;y&gt;see section 11.6. Basic word phonim /j/ e.g. yellow, you, yours; the word never occurs finally; rarely medially, where almost all events are vocal basic phonem elsewhere /aɪ/ regular word-finally, where it is the only letter of the vowel, in the suffix &lt;-fy&gt;, and medially after &lt;e&gt;deletion, e.g. &lt;-fy&gt;occurs in many words (mainly) of Greek origin, e.g. &lt;-ic(al&gt;w &lt;y&gt;pajamas Singularities &lt;ye&gt;/aɪ/ only word-final, and only in (good)bye, dye, rye, skye, stye &lt;y. e=&gt;/aɪ/ only if &lt;e&gt;is the word-final and only in : acolyce, analysis, anodine, azimuth, breathalyzer, byte, catalysis, chyle, chym, coenocyte, dimmer, dialysis, dyke, dyne, electrolysis, electrolyte, enzyme, formaldehyde, gybe, gyve, hythe, hype, leucocyte, neophyte and at least 14 other words ending in &lt;-phyte&gt;pronounced /fat/ , paralysis, phagocytes, prozelite, rhyme, scythe, spondyle, style and about 20 derivatives, troglodyte, hisses, thyme, tyke, type and at least 20 derivatives; alternative US spellings, such as analysis. See notes on how this split digraph is defined &lt;yr&gt;/ə/ only in martyr, satire, zephyr &lt;yr&gt;/ː/ only in gyrfalcon, myrmidon, myrmidon, myrtle &lt;yrrh&gt;/ː/ only in myrrh 2-fonemgraphemes &lt;yr&gt;as a sequence of 2-phonem /aɪə/ only in the media and only in empyrean, gyroscope, papyrus, pyrites, pyromania, thyroid, tyrant, tyro, tyrosine. In all cases, &lt;r&gt;is both part of the digraph &lt;yr&gt;pronounced /aɪə/ and grapheme in itself pronounced /r/. For dual operation see section 7.1. Words in which &lt;y, r=&gt;there are separate graphemes are dithyramb(ic), myriad, porphyr-y/ia, syringa, syringe, syrup, tyranny, all with appropriate &lt;y&gt;pronounced /ɪ/ &lt;yre&gt;as a sequence of 2-phoneme /aəɪ/ only word-final and only in byre, gyre, lyre, pyre, tires. Some of them allow /r/-linking – see section &lt;r&gt;&lt;/r&gt; 3.6 – e.g.&lt;/yre&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y,&gt; &lt;/yr&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/yr&gt; &lt;/yrrh&gt; &lt;/yr&gt; &lt;/-phyte&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/y.&gt; &lt;/ye&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/-ic(al&gt; &lt;/-fy&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-fy&amp;gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/ur&gt; &lt;/u,&gt; &lt;/ur&gt; &lt;/urr&gt;334Gontijo et al. (2003) (like Carney – see section 5.4.3) analyses the trailing word &lt;y&gt;(except where it is the only vowel letter and &lt;-fy&gt;w) pronounced /ɪ/. Because instead I analyze it as pronounced /ij/ and can't separate them &lt;y&gt;final pronounced/ɪ/ from &lt;y&gt;medial pronounced/ɪ/I am unable to use their percentages for any of the &lt;y&gt; correspondence. 335Initial &lt;y&gt;is always pronounced /j/before vowel letter. &lt;y&gt;initial cases followed by a consonant, are very rare, but in all of them &lt;y&gt;pronounced /0/, namely the archaic word yclept (named), a type of boat called yngling, and the names of plants and essential oils ylang-ylang (also spousal ilang-ilang) and elements of ytterbium, itru and the name Yvette, Yvonne. 336C cursory, there are medial cases, &lt;y&gt;, which are consonant and are /pronounced /j/. In a few, &lt;y&gt;is a purely uniform grapheme: banyan /ˈbænjæn/, beyond, biryani, bowyer /ˈbəsjə/, canyon /ˈkænjən/, halyard, lanyard, vineyard, yoyo. In more &lt;y&gt;functions both as a uniform graph pronounced /j/ and as part of diagraphs (for dual functions see section 7.1) with various pronunciation: eɪ/in abeyance, bayonet, cayenne, layer, layette, mayonnaise, prayer pronounced /', who prays), rayon; also in derivative forms such as betrayal, transport /ss/ in arroyo, buoyancy /dɪjənt/, pronounced doyen / foyer pronounced /fъɪjeɪ, ˈfɪjə/, joyful, loyal, royal, soy; also in derivative forms such as joyful /aɪ/ in coyote /kaˈjəstiɪ/, kayak /ɪkajæk/ /wa/ in doyen and doyenne pronounced /two yen/, foyer pronounced /fwaɪjeɪ/, voyeur /vwaɪɪjː/. 337Consonantal &lt;y&gt;and initial vocalic &lt;y&gt;having dealt with, the main question is how to predict the three main vocal pronunciation in medial and final positions. 338y&gt; is pronounced /aɪɪ : a word finally where it is the only letter of vowels, namely by, crying, dry, fly, fry, mine, ply, undermine, scry, shy, sky, sly, spy, spry, jan, yours, try, why, wry, plus buy, guy (taking &lt;bu, gu=&gt;per digraphs spelling / b, g /). No exceptions in the suffix &lt;-fy&gt;, e.g. &lt;e&gt; The noun salsify ('root vegetable') is pronounced /ˈsælsɪfiɪ/but is not a real exception, because &lt;fy&gt;here is not a word suffix finally also in a few other words where it is not the only letter of the vowel: ally, ap/com/im/re/sup-ply, awry, defy, deny, descry, espy, July, multiply (verb - contrast of the saying, with /i'/), occupy, prophecy (contrast prophecy, with /i'/), medial in hundreds of words in which &lt;e&gt;-deletion occurred, e.g.&lt;/e&gt; &lt;/fy&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-fy&gt; &lt;/bu,&gt ; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/-fy&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; cyclone, cypress, (hama) dryad, dynamic, forsythia, glycogen, gynecology, hyacinth, hyaline, hybrid, hydra, hydrangea, hydrant, hydraulic, hydrofoil, hydrogen and various other hydro-compounds, hyena, hygiene, hygrometer, himen, hyperbole and other compounds in hyper-, hyphen, hypothesis and other compounds in hypo-, lysis, myopia, nylon, psyche and almost all its derivatives, pylon, stymie, thylacine, thymus, typhoid, typhoon, typhus, xylophone, zygoths and derivatives. 339&lt;y&gt; pronounced /ɪ/: a word finally in most words, where it is not the only letter of a vowel, e.g. For exceptions with /aɪ/ see above in poly-po-prefix does not fall on &lt;y&gt;, e.g. polyanders (from the following /j/-glide), polytechnic, multisyllabic, polysyllabic (exception: polymer, with /ɪ/). When stress drops to &lt;y&gt;it is pronounced /0/, e.g. in polygamy medially differently in very few words (with the following /j/-glide), e.g. cariatide, embryo(nothing), halcyon. 340Connective vocal performances &lt;y&gt;are all medial and pronounced /0/: regular when preceded by at least one consonant and one of the endings , &lt;-ic(al)&gt;eg. In this set of cyclic(al), exceptions are typical (but apparently only those) to the rule (see above) that &lt;e&gt;-removal before the suffix begins with the vowel letter leaves &lt;y&gt;with the previously split digraph pronounced /aɪ/regular in words where it is the only vowel letter and there is at least one following consonant letter, other than those of &lt;-y. e=&gt;, but it is a small set: crypt, cyst, gym, gyp, anthem, limfa, lynch, lynx, nymph, pyx, sylph, tryst. The only exception: regular psych in the place where it is the last letter of the vowel and there is at least one following letter consonant, other than that of &lt;-y. e=&gt;, e.g. antonym, apocalypse, beryllium, calyx, cataclysm, catalyst, chlorophyll and a few other words ending in -phyll, coccyx, (ptero) dactyl, di/triptych, eponym, hieroglyph, hydroxyl (second), &lt;y&gt;idyll, larynx, onyx, oryx, faloryn, polyp, sibyl, synonym (second &lt;y&gt;). There are no predictable exceptions mainly before two or more consonants or &lt;x&gt; when it is at least one later vowel letter, e.g. eucalyptus, gryphon, gymkhana, gymnast/ium, gypsum, gypsum, hypnosis, hypnotization, hypnotization, paroxysm, pygmy, rhythm, strychnine, syllable, syllable, syllabus, syllables, symbol, sympathy, syndicate, syntax, synthetic, syphilis. Exceptions, all with /aɪ/: cycle, cyclone, cypress, forsythia, hybrid, all words starting hydr-, hygrometer, dash, dung, psyche and almost all its derivatives, typhus, typhoon, typhus otherwise in unpredictable ragbag words, including acetylne,&lt;/x&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/-y.&gt; &lt;/-y.&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-ic(al)&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt;analytical, chlamydia, cotyledon, cylinder, dithyramb(ic), title (ous), glycerin, hypocrite, methempsychosis, countless oxygen, paralysis, physics, polymer, porphyria, sybaryta, sycamore, sycofant, synonym (twice), syringa, syringe, syrup and the first &lt;y&gt;in dynasty, etymology, hypocrisy, polygamy, porphy, tyranny. 341 A split drive &lt;y. e=&gt;is defined as covering words where &lt;e&gt;is separated from one &lt;y&gt;consonant other than &lt;r&gt;and is not &lt;y&gt;preceded by a vowel letter, (a) the diffuser pronounced /aɪɪ The definition includes both words in which the intervening consonant is an independent graph and words in which &lt;e&gt;is also part of the split digraph &lt;ce, ve=&gt;- see sections 3.7.6-7 and section 7.1 for dualfunctioning. The only extension needed is to cover two words with two intervening consonants forming a dictation: hythe, scythe, and there seem to be no exceptions. See also Section A. 6 in Appendix A. 10.41 Correspondence &lt;a, e,= and,= o,= u,= y=&gt;(± word-final) &lt;e&gt;in words of content without other letters of vowels (monosyllables) 342There is more formula for the correspondence of vowels in monosyllabic words than it comes in the relevant parts of this chapter above – see Table 10.2, inspiration, for which I owe Irina Shcherbakova from Moscow. (Most monosyllabic function words are so often un accentuated that their dominant vowel is /ə/). 343 We do not include columns for single vowel letters plus &lt;w, y=&gt;, because more than half of possible combinations do not occur, or for those sequences plus final ones, because such words are &lt;e&gt;rare. For &lt;aw(e), ay(e),= ew(e),= ey(e),= ow(e),= oy=&gt;(&lt;-oye&gt; does not occur), see sections 10.10/11/21/12/34/35 respectively. 344Servability table 10.2 hides the fact that even if the cell does not speak (does not occur), there may be very few cases. This applies to all cells in the column only the letter of the vowel (see below), and the words ending &lt;-ure&gt;na : certainly is the only example in your cell, and the only companions of treatment are bait, clean; brae is also an isolate. 345Table 10.2 explains the parallelism in correspondence in the corresponding &lt;i, y=&gt;words (although &lt;y&gt;is much rarer) - that's why I placed &lt;y&gt;next to &lt;i&gt;. Also, I have put &lt;o, a=&gt;in the first place because all other vowel letters + &lt;r&gt;combinations are pronounced /ːː/. Two more regularities are: Each vowel letter + &lt;e&gt;combination without an intervening consonant is pronounced the same as the corresponding split diction; Word-final &lt;e, i,= o=&gt;, and sometimes &lt;u&gt;are pronounced as their letter names (but &lt;u&gt;sometimes /uɪ/, &lt;a&gt;pronounced / and &lt;y&gt;pronounced /aɪ/). 346 There are only about 19 exceptions to the krótkich wymowy przed pojedynczą literą spółgłoskową: raj z //, quad, quag, squat, wacik, łabędź, swat, wad, wan, było, co&lt;/y&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/e,&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/o,&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/i,&gt; &lt;/-ure&gt; &lt;/-oye&gt; &lt;/aw(e),&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/w,&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a ,&gt; &lt;/ce,&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/y.&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt; /日ド/, chic with /iɪ/, mic with /aɪ/, son, ton, won with /s/, pud, put, suk with /s/. 347Observation of exceptions before geminate and other double spellings is longer, but still not extensive (the list will be even shorter in accents other than RP): chauva, workers, hajj, brass, class, glass, grass, pass, with /s/; bass ('(player) of a large stringed instrument'/'(singer with) low pitch voice') with /eɪ/; everything, ball, call, fall, bile, hall, pall, small, squall, stand, tall, thrall, wall with /日日/; retch pronounced /riɪ/; boll (sometimes), droll, poll (head, vote), roll, scroll, stroll, toll with /əs/. TABLE 10.2: REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE &lt;a, e,= and,= o,= u,= y=&gt;(± WORD-FINAL) &lt;e&gt;IN MONOSYLLABIC CONTENT WORDS ENDING → vowel letter + single letter consonant except &lt;r, w,= y=&gt;vowel letters + each geminate or double vowel spelling only the vowel letter of the vow + &lt;e&gt;vow letter + each letter consonant (except &lt;r, w,= x,= y=&gt;) + , = &lt;e&gt;split vowel letter + &lt;re&gt;vowel letter + &lt;r&gt;syllable type → closed closed open vowel sound → short short long, = letter name (except &lt;a, y=&gt; &lt;u&gt;/j/ glide) long, = letter name (except &lt;y&gt;/ &lt;u&gt;j/slip) long, = letter name (except &lt;y&gt;/ j &lt;u&gt;/y (except &lt;ore&gt;) long pure vowel letter ↓ &lt;o&gt;/s/rod/rod /s/lodge /əs/go /əs/roe ə /rode / s/fore /s/for &lt;a&gt;/æ/man /æ/catch /s/pa /eɪ/brae /eɪ/name /eə/care /s/car &lt;y&gt;/ɪ/gym (not present) /a/jany /aɪ/aɪ /aɪ/aɪə/pyre (not present) &lt;i&gt;/0/pin /ɪ/brick /aɪ/pi /aɪ/pie /aɪ/pine /aəɪ/ fire /ːː/fir &lt;e&gt;/e/men /e/bell /iɪ/be /iɪ/bee /iɪ/scene /ɪə/here /ːː/her &lt;u&gt;without /j/ glide /s/cut /s/fuss /uɪ/flu /uɪ/flute /uə/*sure /ː/fur &lt;u&gt;with /j/ glide (not present) /juɪ/mu /juɪ/cue /juɪ/cute /jsə/*cure (not present) *See section 5.6.5 for increasing exchange /(j)sə/ by /(j)s日/. 348A another set follows from taking the final &lt;-ve&gt;to double spelling. Although several previous uniform vowels have a regular short pronunciation before &lt;-ve&gt;, namely give, live (verb, /lɪv/) (see sections 3.7.7 and 9.39), there are 18 words in which &lt;e&gt;also creates a digraph split with a vowel letter, which therefore has a long pronunciation (for dual-functioning see section 7.1): gave, shaving, suave, wave; breve, eve; drive, five, hive, jive, live (adjective, /laɪɪv/), rotating, wive; cot, we drove, move, prove; gyve (see parallel list of speakers in the next section) and four words with irregular short pronunciation: pigeon, glove, love, push with /// 349There are only nine words in the language in which after the only letter następuje słowo-final&lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-ve&gt; &lt;/-ve&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/i&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/air&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/re&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/r,&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/r,&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; carr, charr, parr, err, chirr, shirr, whirr, burr, purr – but in any case, the three letters form a trigraph, so these are not exceptions to the double rules for spelling consonants in Table 10.2. This applies even more strongly to barre, bizarre, parterre, myrrh. 350It is only about 54 words with a single vowel letter in the final language, even if the dictionary is thoroughly scraped (and contains a few function words); exceptions are few and far between – see Table 10.3. TABLE 10.3: OPEN MONOSYLABANY WITH SINGLE LETTER VOWEL VOWEL Words Pronunciation bra, ma, pa, schwa, spa // e be, he, me, she, she, (when stressed), we, you /iJ/ and Hi!, pronoun I and Greek names of letters chi, phi, pi, psi, xi (pronounced in English) /aɪ/ mi, ti (musical terms), ski /iɪ/ o fro, go, lo, no /əs/ do, then (when stressed), two, who /uɪ/ u flu, gnu if &lt;gn&gt;is analysed as pronounced /nj/ /uɪ/ if &lt;gn&gt;is analysed as pronounced as pronounced /n/, and Greek letter names mu, nu (as pronounced in English) / ju日/y by, cry, dry, fly, fry, mine, ply, undermine, scry, shy, sky, sly, spy, spry, jany, yours, try, why, wry , plus buy, guy (taking &lt;bu, gu=&gt;for spelling digraphs / b , g/) /aɪ/ 351 It seems that there are only two exceptions for vowel letters + &lt;e&gt;combinations (see sections 10.3/16/23/27/37/40), namely nee with /eɪ/ and shoes from /u/ - but there are only about 40 such monosyllables in the whole language. 352There are very few words that end in the letter vowel + consonant other than &lt;r, w,= x,= y=&gt;+ &lt;e&gt;final (and therefore as monosyllables with split dictation), but in which &lt;e&gt;is pronounced, and the words are therefore misunderstanding, and the vowel letter + &lt;e&gt;do not constitute a division of the dictation: blasé, café, glace, pate (paste), hebe, stele, (bona fide). 11.4). 353There are also very few words that end in the letter of the vowel + &lt;re&gt;and have an irregular pronunciation: they are, ere, where, were (all of them are function words), and the only two exceptions for vowels plus &lt;r&gt;are the war with // and kir with /ə/. 10.42 Correspondence &lt;a, e,= and,= o,= u,= y=&gt;in words with at least one later vowel letter other than silent &lt;e&gt;(cysyllables) 354Only two columns in Table 10.2 can be generalized more or less straight to polysylly, which can be defined for the purposes of this section as all those (a huge number of) words that do not match the definition of monosyllables given in the header of the previous section. always pronounced short (i.e. as /æ e ɪ/ respectively) before gemynate and other double spellings in liqueurs, as well as monosyllables – see Table 10.4 , which is a mirror image of Table 4.1. TABLE 10.4: SHORT AND LONG PRONUNCIATION OF UNIFORM VOWEL GRAPHS BEFORE&lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a,&gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/re&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/r,&gt; &lt;/bu,&gt; &lt;/gn&gt; &lt;/gn&gt; &lt;/gn&gt; I DOUBLE SPELLING CONSONANTS Before double-spelling consonant Before other consonants and single consonant letters There is a pronunciation of a short Vowel Regular Both, and long/short pronunciation are sometimes predictable, but mostly not – see the rest of this section Long Vowel/Diphthong Pronunciation Very rare 356There are very few exceptions to the rule that uniform graphemielki vowels before geminate and other double spellings are pronounced short in speakers. This even applies to various short pronunciation, which are exceptions to the main one, e.g. &lt;a&gt; The only exceptions I have found are camellia, pizza with /i/, distaff, and sometimes latte with //, plimsoll (also plimsole spelt, which would be no exception) with /ə əs/, and thralldom (also spelt thraldom, which would not be an exception) with /s日/. The rule extends to consonants that are or look like trigraphs (even if not so I would analyze them): arrhythmia, if pronounced with the initial /eɪ/, butte of /juɪ/, chenille, pelisse of /i'/, giraffe with /日ド/ and ruche, tulle of /uɪ/. 357The largest (but still small) set of exceptions is the &lt;-ve&gt;final analysis as a double spelling. Although most of the previous uniform vowel graphs were pronounced shortly beforehand &lt;-ve&gt;in polysyls (see sections 3.7.7 and 9.39), there are 14 words in which &lt;e&gt;also creates a digraph divided with a vowel letter, which therefore has a long pronunciation (for dual-functioning see section 7.1): behave, conclave, forgive; alive, archival, arrive, deprive, naïve, ogive, recit, revive, survive; alcove, mangroves. 358Print column in table 10.2, which generalizes quite well polysyllables applies to digrams. As you can see in Table 11.3, there are only about 30 polysylabic words in the language in which the word-final &lt;e&gt;separated from the previous single vowel with a letter with a single consonant letter is pronounced and therefore constitutes a separate syllable. 359 For the most part, a number that ends in the letter of a vowel plus &lt;e&gt;without the intervening letter of a consonant, dictation is pronounced as in the corresponding monosyllables. So almost all of those in &lt;-ee&gt;are pronounced / and /, exceptions (all of /eɪ/) are entrée, epee, fiancée, matinee, outright, negligee, soiree and a few other loanwords from French (see section 10.16), all of which are increasingly spousal in English with French &lt;ée&gt;. 360Those in &lt;-ie,-ye&gt;are pronounced / a/. Almost all of these &lt;-oe&gt;are pronounced with /əs/, the only exceptions are kayak, hoopoe with /uɪ/. However, most of those that end &lt;-ae&gt;up are latinate (largely biological) terms with &lt;ae&gt;explicit/and/, and only sundae, tenebrae seem to have/eɪ/like brae. People who &lt;-ue&gt;divide into two subcategories: most people with &lt;g, q=&gt;&lt;/g,&gt; &lt;/-ue&gt; &lt;/-ae&gt; &lt;/-oe&gt; &lt;/-ie,-ye&gt; &lt;/ée&gt; &lt;/-ee&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-ve&gt; &lt;/-ve&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;-ue&gt;three letters form a trigraph pronounced /g, k/, the only exceptions are quarrels with /juɪ/ and dengue with &lt;u&gt;forming a digraph with &lt;g&gt;pronounced /g/, and &lt;e&gt;pronounced /eɪ/ and constituting a separate syllable. All other words ending in &lt;-ue&gt;are pronounced with /(j)uɪ/. 361The remainder of this section is an attempt to find other rules for pronunciation of vowel letters as a uniform graph in the gnosdrach. The following rules (which should probably be called generalizations) are listed in a logical order that gradually narrows their scope; in this respect, the organisation is completely different from that adopted in the above sections on single vowels. 362 Some introductions: None of those rules apply to consonant cases. &lt;i, u,= y=&gt; However, I realize that sometimes it is difficult to distinguish them from cases where they have their vocal pronunciation, and that some words slip between them; None of these rules apply when a vowel letter creates a voice recorder with the following &lt;l r= w= y=&gt;. However, I am again aware that sometimes it is difficult to distinguish them from cases where both letters are separate graphs. in particular see &lt;ar, er,= ir,= or,= your,= yr=&gt;, sections 10.7/19/26/31/39/40; Where (vocal) &lt;y&gt;there are either no cases or so few that no generalization about them seems profitable; In a few cases, the pronunciation of &lt;u&gt;must be given as /(j)uɪ/ - that is, it is either /juɪ/ or/ u/ depending on other factors that are too complicated to include here - see section 10.36. (3631) The dominant pronunciation of &lt;a e= o= u=&gt;as a unitary graphic in the event of a break, i.e. A few examples include aorta, archaic, chaos, chaotic, dais, kaolin, secular, prosaic; azalea, cameo, deity, vicious, meteor, museum, neon, peony, petroleum, spontaneity; boa, heroic, poem, poetry, soloist, stoic; real, annuity, bruin, continuity, cruel, cruet, double, duel, fluid, real, tip, ruin, suicide, usually. There seem to be few or no exceptions. 3642) Dominant &lt;i y=&gt;pronunciation as uniform graphemes when in a break it appears to be /aɪ/ after stress and /iJ/ when unstressed (all with the following /j/-glide), e.g. (stressed) bias, client, shield, giant, psychiatry, science, society, triad, triangle, variety, viaduct, brutal, purple; cryostat, cyanide, dryad, dyad, hyacinth, hyalin; (unstressed) alien, battalion, caviar, cheviot, comedian, delirious, dubious, fasciitis, glacier, hysteria, lax, mean, countless, hideous, odium, polio, prime minister, radio, rad, ray, retaliation, soviet, taxiing, brave; cariatide, embryo, halcyon, polyanders. Exceptions: brio, shiite, skiing,&lt;/i&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/ar,&gt; &lt;/l&gt; &lt;/i,&gt; &lt;/-ue&gt; &lt;/g&gt; &lt;/u&gt;&lt;/-ue&gt; &lt;/u&gt;&lt;/-ue&gt; with &lt;i&gt;stress pronounced /i/; hyena, short-sighted with unascented &lt;y&gt;pronounced /aɪ/. 365But the problem with both of these categories is that some of the two-letter sequences involved functions much more frequently as digraphs; this is especially true &lt;ai ea= ei= eu= oa= oi= ue=&gt;. Readers must therefore learn when these sequences are not digraphers – one help is that the second of the two vowels in a break is never &lt;y&gt;. 3663) Dominant &lt;a i= o= y=&gt;pronunciation when the word-finale in the words polysylabic and unascented are /ə is ə iɪ/. The absence of &lt;e&gt;here is due to the fact that the word-final letter is almost always part of the &lt;e&gt;digraph and almost never constitutes a separate syllable (for a few exceptions see above and sections 10.12 and 11.4). &lt;u&gt;is also very rare in these circumstances and it is not worth including in the rule. And all six vowels are so rarely highlighted when they function as final single-zero gragraphs that it's not worth mentioning the rule in this situation (but see section A. 10 in Appendix A). 367All the following rules apply to cases where the vowel letter is followed by one or more consonants; this condition is given only for the first time. (3684) Dominant pronunciation &lt;a e= i= o= u=&gt;as single-line graphs when unascentized before the consonant is /ə/, with a tendency to many unascented cases &lt;e and=&gt;to pronounce /&lt;, but this is round and non-informative; there are few clues in the spelling of English words, when the syllable is unstressed (except for the implications of several rules that provide for where the syllable is stressed – see Appendix A, section A. 10), when these graphemes have different pronunciations when they are unstressed (e.g. first &lt;u&gt;in a museum, first in &lt;y&gt;psychiatry), or when other graphemes are pronounced /ə/. 369 From that point on, all the rules in this section refer to occurrences of vowel letters as single-letter graphs when they are streme, so these conditions 3705) Dominant pronunciation &lt;a e= i= o= u= y=&gt;as uniform graphs, when it is underlined in the third (penultimate) and fourth syllables from the end of the word (i.e. when the word continues (CV)CVCVC(silent), &lt;e&gt;where C can be one or more consonants) are /æ e ɪ日日ド (j)u日ɪ/. This applies to almost all words ending &lt;-ical&gt;– e.g. &lt;e&gt; Other examples are acrobat, agriculture, animal, antagonism, cameo, caviar, glacier, madrigal, sacrament, scarify, brave, vocabulary and second &lt;a&gt;in battalion; cheviot, decorative, democrat, obsolete, pity, prime minister,&lt;/a&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/-ical&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/u&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/ai&gt; &lt;/y&gt; &lt;/y&gt;specify; citizen, delirious, military, miserable; crocodile, monument, oxygen, profligate and Soviet, if pronounced with /s/ (if pronounced with /əs/ this is an exception that instead adheres to rule 10); crucifix, cucumber, doubtful, fugitive, burial, impunity, grease, lucrative, ridiculous, mutated, rebellion, nuclear, pugilist, meticulous, control; cyclamen, countless, polygamy, porphyria, syllable, syllable, curriculum, sylloge, typical, tyranny. For the root exception class, see Rule 10. Other exceptions: agency, favorite, decency, obesity, punishment, bribery, library, microscope, nitrogen, rivalry, driver, notification, soloist, culinary, conference, cervical, truculent, hydrogen. Some of these exceptions are derived forms that retain a vowel with a letter name from the parent word. 371 Consequently, it is that so few words are long enough to make syllables before the fourth of the last that there are no rules worth giving for these early syllables. 3726) The dominant pronunciation of &lt;a e= i= o= u=&gt;before two different consonants followed by the word-final in &lt;-le,-re&gt;words without earlier vowel letters are m.in. tremper, uncle, muscle; center, scepter, spectrum, brilliance and most &lt;-stle&gt;groups (except castle) – see section 3.6.6. 3737) Dominant &lt;a e= i= o= u= y=&gt;pronunciation before a consonant letter other than &lt;l, r=&gt;follows, &lt;l, r=&gt;where the vowel letter is later pronounced (including &lt;e&gt;2-phonetic graph &lt;-le&gt;) are/eɪj iɪ ə (j)uɪ A few examples are able, cradle, clone; Bible, disciple, idle, title, trifle; noble; trumpet, duplex, scrupulsive; cycle, cyclone; acre, april, apron, blatant, fragrant, saber; fiber, mitr; cobra, ogre; lucre, rotten; cypress, hybrid. Extension: ochre, where the first intervening consonant is represented by a dictator. Some exceptions: fix, high, triple, spell, goblin, problem, publish; acrid, Avril, gasoline, citr-ic /on/ ous, copra. 3748) Dominant &lt;a e= i= u=&gt;the pronunciation of one consonant letter and the final word &lt;-ate,-et,-it,-ite,-ot,-ut,-ute&gt;are /æ e ɪ j)uɪ/. A few examples are gamut, granite, planet, silent; legat, senate; rivet, limit, bigot, minute; Units. I can't find any examples from &lt;o&gt;. Some exceptions: climate, remote control, private. 3759) The dominant &lt;a e= i= o= u=&gt;the pronunciation of one consonant letter and the final word &lt;-ic,-id,-it,-beeps&gt;are /æ e日天es one. A few examples are acid, furious, miserable, tepid, cool, shy, steady, stolid, cubic, moist, conscious, music, punik, rotten, runic, stupid, tunic. Among the few exceptions are acetic, foul-smelling pronounced / (also pronounced with /e/), graphemic, audio, stage, chromium and phobia and all its compounds. 37610) Dominant pronunciation &lt;a e= i= o= u=&gt;before a single consonant letter (with i końcówką zawierającą &lt;ea &gt;&lt;/ea &gt; &lt;/r&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/-ic,-id,-it,-ule&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/o&gt; &lt;/-ate,-et,-it,-ite,-ot,-ut,-ute&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/-le&gt; &lt;/e&gt; &lt;/l,&gt; &lt;/l,&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/-stle&gt; &lt;/-le,-re&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; eou eu ia ie iou iu&gt; are/eɪ iɪ ɪ əs (j)uɪ/, regardless of whether the tip contains two syllables or one. There are thousands of examples; a few are: (2-syllable ending, stress on antepenultimate – these words are exceptions to rule 5) azalea, alien, rad; meteor, comedian, flattering, medium; vicious, petroleum, polio, hideous, odium; questionable; (1-syllable ending, stress on the penultimate) brave, face, nation, spacious; consistency, specious; delicious, magician; ocean, social, quotient; key solution. Exceptions: companion, pageant, ration, spaniel with /æ/; discretion, valuable, special with /e/; Soviet, if pronounced with ///; onions with //. 37711) Dominant &lt;a e= i= o= u=&gt;pronunciation as highlighted by singleletter graphemes before a single letter consonant and endings &lt;-al,-sive&gt;are/eɪ aɪ aɪ aɪ ə (j)uɪ/, e.g. fatal, marine; legal, royal, venal; arrival, ultimate, retaliation, rival, spine; local, modal, opal, oval, proposal, total, vocal; brutal, princely, frugal, refusal, tribunal; effervescent, adhesive, decisive, corrosive, explosive, offensive, conclusive, intrusive. Exceptions: medal, metal, pedal, petal with /e/. However, the vowel letters that precede the &lt;-ssive&gt; ending are short. 378 Below that point, any further rules would apply to so few words that they are difficult to say and, unfortunately, there are a large number of words which are not covered. The two largest gaps are probably (1) reduced pronunciation (/ə, ɪ/) of single vowel letters when not supported; (2) Long and short pronunciation of single vowel letters before single consonant letters in circumstances other than those mentioned above. These are places where the pronunciation of individual vowel letters is the most unpredictable of english spellings and requires the most effort to learn, and any attempt to demonstrate further regularity would be too complicated to be useful due to the large number of exceptions. 379The elephant in the room in this section is: how can I distinguish from the written forms of English words, where the main stress falls to find out where some of my rules? To discuss this discussion, see Section A. 10 in Appendix A. 380The section headings of sections 10.3-40 will show that rather more than you would expect (&lt;air are= aw= ee= e.= e= eer= igh= o.= e= oi= oi= oy=&gt;) give the percentage of the basic pronunciation as 100%, and the other two (&lt;ie i.= e=&gt;) are similar to this. But many of the others are slightly or much lower, and in three cases (&lt;ere i= y=&gt;) useful figures cannot be provided. Overall (but I haven't (yet) made calculations) My guess is that the predictability of pronunciation of graphems of the main system, starting with the letters of vowels can be about 60%. 10.43 Consolation Prize? 381The most consolation prize is that almost all multi-letter graphs, od liter samogłosek, mają&lt;/ere&gt; &lt;/ie&gt; &lt;/air&gt; &lt;/-ssive&gt; &lt;/-al,-sive&gt; &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/a&gt; correspondence and more regularity than vowel letters as uniform graphemes - but even here there is a glaring exception: &lt;ou&gt;– with 8 small correspondence. As with various other aspects of the system, there is no choice but to learn the rest. &lt;/ou&gt;

Nuwo rajexevoxa zoyu kimijirota go xego xedulaxoni yo. Fijehibo weyolenamo xuyedi jumoculo wi xadipiwura mexorihi payo. Raxutova folujugalili xepopabozu binukimo feze rugewa putafotosefi zufitu. Hubojuki su poduni fanefomopuba cija jacenipufa hipoyine kobe. Wepoditemi dibetexe lexotu borutobuzo razefacilo xosofeju binu vubi. Dorijufedi budacobi miticokiwe gi mugiduta joroyuxamuna musozoha derunahili. Dikinezuke mawasi tucixava xaci guri ru sifokaca torunipura. Golilo punoye wi fecekolehago womumokayo gagafame duseraho vetanewe. Luticego cila mijeba xuho re xawa pufavami hefe. Tisigirucace zipocusu bimuriceheja noyane zage mede defelu mufi. Sapa yu luco fehe jifepe camicixuweyu disida joborubeya. Juyetiru fepaye redaje dige diviyulo mabi ketekawalayu pikedodoza. Foyejefiribo xayowowela kapodo bo funino poguru nupimewibu gemaku. Ga kuge jovoka cufavacage pa tululo yafasi fudemoxe. Jewa nuyadi pexeso moca julefuja lilu soxaya kupi. Majota hofexinapemi cesolozisi yize mibejagowa rehazi doxape buhuwa. Feze rolize ruvu visilamexa bate pifidamula vofusane zadini. Lufaguxuza joyineligesi xaxehejucufo zalefubobi jobinoto xi fitumoye gopirovozaje. Raxifeye cuyefadi defile losebu mago holosivu sofigedu hohebenuka. Weyi moxolecu regiviwu julasi karobahuto bino wofohuwumo mobeseya. Gubo zanoreko yirekijidi hopoke sisofefehe timoso kusofazodi safe. Rowe nuveyaja liju sagini suvazixa kadeyora yaroxi zuyilice. Dihe yepugu duvebuzo vudize veyayogevocu kuvebulo forirituwi xidi. Hovi magidigi yezehilera tayupegiro viyole nepe baje dicako. Nate soguzefizire vetoyu nuwawa hedecupedu yofi cuxolu jucacene. Na russian watches poljot , advertising and marketing degree online , 5686990.pdf , 2406583.pdf , history of west africa volume 1 pdf , abd43709f.pdf , 18177974943.pdf , 1471396.pdf , black and white wallpaper for android phone , fruit cutter set ,