(Dr J. H. Hertz); the Rev. J. Clare Hudson; the Rev. F. E. Hutchinson; Major C. V. N. Lyne; C. O. Ovington, Esq.; Bernard H. Tower, Esq., formerly Head Master of Lancing; J. Beach Whitmore, Esq.; and the late C. N. Williamson, Esq.

Dr P. van Wely has added since the war to his earlier contributions; and very special thanks are due to Major Byron F. Caws, A.M.I.C.E., who has in the last two years read and re-read the C.O.D. and sent a series of commentaries upon it, covering matters so diverse as architecture, nautical terms, and modern slang, from which I hope to have drawn what profit our narrow limits of space allowed. Mr D. C. Macgregor, Fellow of Balliol, has been good enough to read our proofs, and has called attention to many gaps that needed filling. Finally, the great Oxford Dictionary has displayed a grandfatherly interest in this its descendant, Mr C. T. Onions in particular having kept an eye upon the proofs, and the Clarendon Press in the person of Mr R. W. Chapman, Secretary, has given every possible help at all stages.

H. W. F.

PRONUNCIATION

Phonetic respelling is placed in round brackets immediately after such words as require it, and the symbols in the PHONETIC SCHEME are primarily intended for this purpose. But respelling is often saved by employing the same symbols in the black type of the actual word; bănĭsh, for instance, has no respelling, and dispōse has only (-z).

Vowels marked with symbols in the Scheme (e.g. ā, ĕ, ār, ēr, ōō, &c.) are also used without these marks to denote a vague indeterminate sound, which is almost identical for all vowels and (except in studied elocution) has no clear relation to the corresponding vowel marked with a symbol (e.g., the a in *about* is like the o in *reason*, *proceed*, and is not like ā or ă). When so used in brackets, the indeterminates are printed in italics, thus: accĕpt (*a*ks-), project (proj*e*kt), famĭliar (-ly*ar*). Used in the actual word, they are recognized by the absence of symbols; thus in săcrament, cŏmmon, bĕggarlў, all the unmarked vowels (a, e; o; ar) are indeterminate. This does not apply to the last six symbols in the Scheme, which never have marks over them and are always distinct.

Indeterminate endings in -n, -l or -le, when they require respelling, are also represented thus: poison (-zn), fūsion (-zhn), tĕnsion (-shn), ocean (ōshn), listen (-sn), hŭstle (-sl), official (-shl), weasel (-zl).

PHONETIC SCHEME

Consonants: b; ch (ch*in*); d; dh (dh*e*=the); g (*go*); h; j; k; l; m; n; ng (si*ng*); ngg (fi*nger*); p; r; s (si*p*); sh (sh*ip*); t; th (th*in*); v; w; y; z; zh (*vizhn*=vision).

Vowels: ā ē ī ō ū ōō (mate mete mite mote mute moot)
ă ĕ ĭ ŏ ŭ ŏŏ (rack reck rick rock ruck rook)
ār ēr īr ōr ūr (mare mere mire more mure)
âr êr ôr (part pert port)
ah aw oi oor ow owr (bah bawl boil boor brow bower)

Vowels marked with two symbols may be pronounced either way, e.g. zĕbra (zē- or zĕ-). In all vowel symbols with r (ār, âr, &c.), the r, besides influencing the vowel sound, has its consonantal value when followed by a vowel in the next syllable of the word or in the following word (in *fearing* but not in *fearful*, in *far away* but not in *far gone*).