

Pronunciation Guide

Many of the boldface terms in this glossary are followed by a phonetic spelling in parentheses. These pronunciation aids usually come from *Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary*. The following rules are taken from this dictionary and will help in using its phonetic spelling system.

1. An unmarked vowel ending a syllable (an open syllable) is long; thus *ma* represents the pronunciation of *may*; *ne*, that of *knee*; *ri*, of *wry*; *so*, of *sew*; *too*, of *two*; and *vu*, of *view*.
2. An unmarked vowel in a syllable ending with a consonant (a closed syllable) is short; thus *kat* represents *cat*; *bed, bed*; *hit, hit*; *not, knot*; *foot, foot*; and *kusp, cusp*.
3. A long vowel in a closed syllable is indicated by a macron; thus *māt* stands for *mate*; *sēd*, for *seed*; *bīl*, for *bile*; *mōl*, for *mole*; *fūm*, for *fume*; and *fōol*, for *fool*.

4. A short vowel that ends or itself constitutes a syllable is indicated by a breve; thus *ě-fekt'* for *effect*, *ǐ-mūn'* for *immune*, and *ǒ-kloōd'* for *occlude*.

Primary (') and secondary (") accents are shown in polysyllabic words. Unstressed syllables are followed by hyphens.

Some common vowels are pronounced as indicated here.

ə sofa	ē met	ǒ got
ā mate	ī bite	ū fuel
ă bat	ĭ bit	ŭ but
ē beam	ō home	

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