

**Chapter 1 : FAQ: Audio Pronunciations | Merriam-Webster**

*any auditory effect; any audible vibrational disturbance: all kinds of sounds. a noise, vocal utterance, musical tone, or the like: the sounds from the next room. a distinctive, characteristic, or recognizable musical style, as from a particular performer, orchestra, or type of arrangement: the big-band sound.*

List of animal sounds In the case of a frog croaking, the spelling may vary because different frog species around the world make different sounds: Machines and their sounds are also often described with onomatopoeia: In speaking of a mishap involving an audible arcing of electricity, the word "zap" is often used and its use has been extended to describe non-auditory effects generally connoting the same sort of localized but thorough[ clarification needed ] interference or destruction similar to that produced in short-circuit sparking. Human sounds sometimes provide instances of onomatopoeia, as when mwah is used to represent a kiss. Some languages flexibly integrate onomatopoeic words into their structure. This may evolve into a new word, up to the point that the process is no longer recognized as onomatopoeia. One example is the English word "bleat" for sheep noise: An example of the opposite case is "cuckoo", which, due to continuous familiarity with the bird noise down the centuries, has kept approximately the same pronunciation as in Anglo-Saxon times and its vowels have not changed as they have in the word furrow. Verba dicendi "words of saying" are a method of integrating onomatopoeic words and ideophones into grammar. Sometimes, things are named from the sounds they make. In English, for example, there is the universal fastener which is named for the sound it makes: Many birds are named after their calls, such as the bobwhite quail, the weero, the morepork, the killdeer, chickadees and jays, the cuckoo, the chiffchaff, the whooping crane, the whip-poor-will, and the kookaburra. In Tamil and Malayalam, the word for crow is kaakaa. Cross-cultural differences Although a particular sound is heard similarly by people of different cultures, it is often expressed through the use of different consonant strings in different languages. For example, the snip of a pair of scissors is cri-cri in Italian, riqui-riqui in Spanish, terre-terre or treque-treque in Portuguese, krits-krits in modern Greek and katr-katr in Hindi. Onomatopoeic effect without onomatopoeic words An onomatopoeic effect can also be produced in a phrase or word string with the help of alliteration and consonance alone, without using any onomatopoeic words. The words "followed" and "free" are not onomatopoeic in themselves, but in conjunction with "furrow" they reproduce the sound of ripples following in the wake of a speeding ship. Similarly, alliteration has been used in the line "as the surf surged up the sun swept shore Comics and advertising A sound effect of breaking a door Comic strips and comic books make extensive use of onomatopoeia. It was Crane who pioneered the use of onomatopoeic sound effects in comics, adding "bam," "pow" and "wham" to what had previously been an almost entirely visual vocabulary. Crane had fun with this, tossing in an occasional "ker-splash" or "lickety-wop" along with what would become the more standard effects. Words as well as images became vehicles for carrying along his increasingly fast-paced storylines. Oh, what a relief it is! Sounds appear in road safety advertisements: The sound of the container opening and closing gives Tic Tac its name. Manner imitation Main article: Japanese often uses such words to describe feelings or figurative expressions about objects or concepts. It is used in English as well with terms like bling, which describes the glinting of light on things like gold, chrome or precious stones. In Japanese, kirakira is used for glittery things. Examples in media James Joyce in Ulysses coined the onomatopoeic tattarrattat for a knock on the door. In the s TV series Batman, comic book style onomatopoeic words such as wham! The comic-book style is apparent throughout the game and is a core theme, and the game is an adaptation of a comic book of the same name. For example, in the episode titled "Bang" a character is shot and fatally wounded, with the "Bang" mimicking the sound of the gunshot. Mad Magazine cartoonist Don Martin, already popular for his exaggerated artwork, often employed comic-book style onomatopoeic "sound effects" in his drawings for example, "thwizzit" is the sound of a sheet of paper being yanked from a typewriter. Fans have compiled The Don Martin Dictionary, cataloguing each "sound" and its "meaning". Cross-linguistic examples Main article: Cross-linguistic onomatopoeias In linguistics A key component of language is its arbitrariness and what a word can represent[ clarification needed ], as a word is a sound created by humans

with attached meaning to said sound. However, in onomatopoeic words, these sounds are much less arbitrary; they are connected in their imitation of other objects or sounds in nature. Some of these words symbolize concepts related to the nose sneeze, snot, snore. This does not mean that all words with that sound relate to the nose, but at some level we recognize a sort of symbolism associated with the sound itself. Onomatopoeia, while a facet of language, is also in a sense outside of the confines of language. Considered a vague term on its own, there are a few varying defining factors in classifying onomatopoeia. In another sense, it is described as the phenomena of making a new word entirely. Onomatopoeia works in the sense of symbolizing an idea in a phonological context, not necessarily constituting a direct meaningful word in the process. For example, a language like English generally holds little symbolic representation when it comes to sounds, which is the reason English tends to have a smaller representation of sound mimicry than a language like Japanese that overall has a much higher amount of symbolism related to the sounds of the language. The evolution of language In ancient Greek philosophy, onomatopoeia was used as evidence for how natural a language was: Symbolism in sounds was seen as deriving from this. During the native language acquisition period, it has been documented that infants may react strongly to the more wild-speech features to which they are exposed, compared to more tame and familiar speech features. But the results of such tests are inconclusive. In the context of language acquisition, sound symbolism has been shown to play an important role. Though not entirely different from onomatopoeia, words that are mimetic are generally distinguished from onomatopoeia. As well as with the sound of -lok within a word conveying curvature in such words like lok, kelok and telok locomotive, cove and curve respectively.

**Chapter 2 : Add or edit words in a spell check dictionary - Office Support**

*Sound words synonyms, Sound words pronunciation, Sound words translation, English dictionary definition of Sound words. n. The formation or use of words such as buzz or murmur that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to. onomatopoeia.*

Dim drums throbbing, in the hills half heard, Where only on a nameless throne a crownless prince has stirred,.. In that enormous silence, tiny and unafraid, Comes up along a winding road the noise of the Crusade. Strong gongs groaning as the guns boom far, Don John of Austria is going to the war,.. For he heard drums groaning and he heard guns jar, Don John of Austria is going to the war. Then a mile of warm sea-scented beach; Three fields to cross till a farm appears; A tap at the pane, the quick sharp scratch And blue spurt of a lighted match, And a voice less loud, through its joys and fears, Than the two hearts beating each to each! Comics Although ubiquitous in comics, much of the onomatopoeia in comics remains tied to one author or character and become kind of a signature. There is even a super villain named Onomatopoeia. He imitates noises around him, such as dripping taps, gunshots etc. A nice thing about onomatopoeia is that people often make new ones, by imitating the sound and combining letters until they have something that sounds like it. The fan overhead went scrack scrack scraaaacckkkkk. Gluglugluglug went the toilets And then the tuckatuckatuckatuckatuckatucka [of spoons beating ice cream cups] began. James Joyce lets a cat say mkgnao, mrkgnao, mrkrgrnao and gurrhr in Ulysses. The word is a hybrid of words in many languages that relate to thunder. Rudolfo Anaya in Bless Me, Ultima: Its soft hooting was like a song, and as it grew rhythmic it calmed the moonlit hills and lulled us to sleep. William Shakespeare in Hamlet: And cleave the general ear with horrid speech, Her brother is in secret come from France; Feeds on his wonder, keeps himself in clouds, And wants not buzzers to infect his ear - The word buzzers can be onomatopoeia. In Julius Ceasar , act 2, scene 1, Brutus says The exhalations whizzing in the air Give so much light that I may read by them.. Burthen [dispersedly, within] The watch-dogs bark! Burthen Bow-wow Hark, hark! I hear The strain of strutting chanticleer Cry, Cock-a-diddle-dow. Laughter Characters in stories often have a "signature laugh". It can make the character more memorable and entertaining!

*the state or condition of a word formed to imitate the sound of its intended meaning, as rustle. "rattle" onomatopoeic, onomatopoeitic, onoma-topoietic, onomatopoeial, adj.*

Which respelling systems are best for such learners has been a matter of debate. In countries where the local languages are written in non-Latin, phonemic orthographies, various other respelling systems have been used. In India, for example, many English bilingual dictionaries provide pronunciation respellings in the local orthography. To reduce the potential distortions of bilingual phonemic transcription, some dictionaries add English letters to the local-script respellings to represent sounds not specified in the local script. Another advantage of local-script respellings for English learners is that they retain the "flavour" of local English speech, allowing learners to make connections between their spoken and written English experiences. However, these systems also have limitations. One limitation is that they do not illuminate the English writing system. Like the IPA, they represent phonemes differently from the ways in which the phonemes are normally spelled. So these notations do not guide readers to infer the regularities of English spelling. Also, the practicality of these systems for learning English locally may be offset by difficulties in communication that could arise in the context of other pronunciation norms such as GA or RP. For preliterate native speakers of a language, the pictures in these dictionaries both define the entry words and are the "keys" to their pronunciation. Respellings for English begin to appear in dictionaries for novice readers. Generally, US-based dictionaries contain pronunciation information for all headwords, while UK-based dictionaries provide pronunciation information only for unusual words. This corresponds to the slow pace of literacy acquisition among English speakers as compared to speakers of languages with phonemic orthographies, such as Italian. Pronunciation respellings begin to appear in dictionaries for children in third grade and up. There seems to be very little research on which respelling systems are most useful for children, apart from two small studies done in the 1970s and 1980s. Both studies were limited to traditional respelling systems without diacritics setting aside both the IPA and the Webster-based systems used in American dictionaries. Both studies found that in such systems, word respellings may be cumbersome and ambiguous, as in this respelling of psychology: The authors of the two studies proposed alternative systems, though there were no follow-up studies. These issues could be usefully addressed in studies that include American respelling systems as well as the IPA. An issue that has arisen since the Yule and Fraser studies concerns the utility of pronunciation respellings given the availability of audio pronunciations in online dictionaries. Currently the advantage of written respellings is that they may be read phoneme by phoneme, in parallel to the way novice readers are taught to "stretch out" words to hear all the sounds they contain, while the audio pronunciations are given only as whole words spoken in real time. Other uses[ edit ] Outside of dictionaries, press agencies in English, such as the Voice of America, periodically release lists of respelled given names of internationally relevant people, in order to help news TV and radio announcers and spokespersons to pronounce them as closely as possible to their original languages.

## Chapter 4 : Onomatopoeia Dictionary - Written Sound

*blog.quintoapp.com is the world's leading online source for English definitions, synonyms, word origins, audio pronunciations, example sentences, slang phrases, idioms, word games, legal and medical terms, Word of the Day and more.*

The site contains vocabulary lists, verb conjugation tables, and topical phrases to help the foreign language student and international traveler. Fluent French speakers author all the sound files. Both English-to-French and French-to-English written translations are presented. You will hear French words, while you see French words, simultaneously, which helps you learn. Just double-click and listen. Extensive words lists organized by subject matter. Sort by French or English translation. Each French word is linked to a sound file recorded by a fluent French speaker. Study 30 subject lists, including les animaux the animals , la cuisine the kitchen , and le temps the weather. Sing the alphabet in French: Say in French the symbols of punctuation la ponctuation. Learn to pronounce nearly adverbs: Conjugations for over verbs - irregular, regular, and exceptions regular verbs with spelling exceptions. Sound files include subject pronouns and auxiliary verbs. Each table includes English translation. On-line videos of each subject list and verb conjugation, with English translation. Helps reinforce the sight-with-sound approach to learning French. Quick Reference Verb Tables. Convenient form of individual verb tables mentioned above, arranged by alphabet, person, and tense - all linked to sound files. To see tables of the most commonly used verbs, arranged by person and tense Some helpful conversation to better experience dinner at a Parisian restaurant. The darling of Parisians and tourists Anne-Marie describes its pluses and minuses. Une nouvelle fascination pour Van Gogh. Be sure to check out 10 Tips for Traveling To Paris. Recommended sites, products, and other resources for learning French and visiting Paris. Nearly all recommendations listed based on first-hand experience. Please note the customized Google Search at bottom of page to further help you locate French words throughout the site. To ensure you can hear the sound files on-line, download and print. All individual sound files and word videos on AudioFrench. Please see Terms of Use. You can build your own customized vocabulary lists and integrate into other educational language tools, like flashcard software. Free and on-line since with minimal pop-ups ads. Your feedback and suggestions are always welcome. If you find the site helpful, please consider making a small donation to help cover its nominal expenses.

**Chapter 5 : Scrabble Word Finder - Scrabble Cheat**

*For example, the sound that means "something heard" descends from Latin sonus ("sound"), whereas the sound that means "to measure the depth of water" traces to Old French sonde ("sounding line"). Another sound, however, is the contemporary form of Old English's gesund.*

RhymeZone is the best and fastest way to find English words for writing poetry, song lyrics, essays, and more. It has been running continuously since How do I use RhymeZone? Type a word into the search box, select a function in the dropdown list next to the box, and then hit "Search" to view the results. Here are the different functions that you can select from that dropdown list: This function will return words that exactly rhyme with the word you typed in. This function will return words that almost rhyme with the word you typed in. This function will return words that are the same or similar in meaning to the word you typed in. This function will find words that commonly describe your word, or vice versa. For example, "sunset" will bring up "beautiful", "red", and "gorgeous", among other adjectives. This function will return words that can mean the opposite of what you typed in. This function will search for definitions of the word you typed in. It will also allow you to submit your query to other online dictionaries on the Web. Find lyrics and poems: This function will search through millions of verses of poetry, lyrics, and plays to find examples where the word is used in a rhyme. This function will return words that have exactly the same pronunciation as what you typed in but are spelled differently. Find similar sounding words: This option will return words that have the same pattern of consonant sounds. Phonetic, for example, will return fanatic. This option will return words that are related in some important way to what you typed in. This option will return words in the dictionary that are spelled similarly to what you typed in. This option will return words and phrases that contain the letters you type in. This function will search for kids-friendly pictures on the Web related to the word you typed in. Alternatively you can right-click on the link and select "Add to Favorites". To use it on your own Web page, view the source of this Web page and copy the link to your own page. You can link to this site, or include the forms on your own Web site, for any reason whatsoever. Read what others have said about RhymeZone , and feel free to include the graphic on that page on your own Web pages. Privacy policy Each query you submit, including your hostname and the options you select, is logged in a file. This file is used solely to collect aggregate access statistics to enhance the service, and no individually identifying information is collected or exposed. The aggregated data is never shared with any party other than those affiliated with the development of RhymeZone. We use third-party advertising companies to serve ads when you visit RhymeZone. These companies may use information not including your name, address email address or telephone number about your visits to this and other Web sites in order to provide advertisements about goods and services of interest to you. If you would like more information about this practice and to know your choices about not having this information used by these companies, click here. Utilizamos empresas de publicidad de terceros para publicar anuncios cuando visita RhymeZone. Profanity warning If you use RhymeZone with young children, please know that you may occasionally see results that contain words and phrases considered by some people to be obscene. While we make every effort to filter out violent or needlessly graphic lyrics content, we aim to present language realistically for all users regardless of age or background, and so we do not explicitly censor RhymeZone results for profanity or sexual themes. With that in mind, please use your best judgment about how, or whether, to browse RhymeZone with young children. I found some "near rhymes" that seem way, way off. Very often these will make more sense when you hear the rhyme pronounced out loud in the context of a song. RhymeZone casts a wide net to hunt down "near rhymes", analyzing poetry and lyrics from several genres as well as the pronunciations of the words themselves. This experimental new tab on RhymeZone shows you phrases that might be good matches for your multi-syllable query word. For example, the word "poetry" produces phrase rhymes like "boba tea" and "swollen knee" and "hopeful he" and "moments we". Some of these like "boba tea" are single conceptual units, while others like "hopeful he" are sentence fragments. Both kinds of results may be useful when writing slant rhymes that cross line boundaries, popular in hip hop music and recent musical theater. Phrase rhymes are a work in progress! Who contributed to

RhymeZone? The pronunciation data that RhymeZone uses is derived in part from the CMU Pronouncing Dictionary and from user submissions over the years. Some of the semantic data that RhymeZone uses synonyms, related words, and definitions is derived from WordNet.

## Chapter 6 : Pronunciation respelling for English - Wikipedia

*A Connecting word is a non-significant sound, which neither causes nor hinders the union of many sounds into one significant sound; it may be placed at either end or in the middle of a sentence.*

How can I hear the pronunciation of a word? The word must be in boldface and followed by a red audio icon: Click on the audio icon and the audio pronunciation will play automatically. What hardware and software is required? Your computer must have a properly configured sound card and a set of speakers or headphones. We also recommend that you have a stand-alone audio player application that supports WAV sound files e. Windows Media Player installed on your computer in the event that the pronunciation does not play automatically when you click on the audio icon. Most newer operating systems come bundled with an audio player. Your browser should be configured to automatically associate WAV sound files with your audio player. Can I hear pronunciations with JavaScript disabled? The pronunciation pop-up window is a JavaScript window, and the pronunciation will not play unless the pop-up window opens. Do all entries include an audio pronunciation? No, only those entries that have pronunciations listed in the definition have audio pronunciations. Among those that do not are thesaurus entries, abbreviations, and open compounds, such as "bird dog" and "red herring," the elements of which are pronounced at the "bird," "dog," "red," and "herring" entries. Also excluded are many entry words that appear within other entries, such as "stillness" at the end of the "still" entry. Words that are spelled and pronounced the same but entered separately, such as "crane" the noun and "crane" the verb, are a special case: How many audio pronunciations are there in the online dictionary? Why do some words have more than one audio icon? These entries have more than one variant pronunciation. Click on each audio icon to hear each variant. Why do some words have multiple pronunciations listed in the definition but only one audio pronunciation? In many cases where there are multiple variant pronunciations only the first, most common variant is offered in audio format. Why are only certain parts of some compound words pronounced? This happens when part of the compound is already pronounced elsewhere in the dictionary. For example, at the "Grand Teton" entry "Grand" is not pronounced because it is already pronounced at the "grand" entry; "Teton" is pronounced, however, because there is no entry or pronunciation for "Teton" by itself. Similarly, at "Hohokam Pima National Monument," only the audio pronunciation "Hohokam Pima" is given, because "national" and "monument" are pronounced at their own entries. The beginning of the audio pronunciation is clipped. What can I do? Click on the "hear it again" link to replay the pronunciation until it no longer sounds clipped. You may have to replay the pronunciation more than once. What can I do about the audio skipping? Click on the "hear it again" link to replay the pronunciation until it no longer skips. If the pronunciations skip consistently try clicking on the "Click here to listen with your default audio player" link. If they are skipping with your default audio player, you may have to change your default audio player. If you have other questions about the audio pronunciation feature, contact us by using the Web Site Support form.

## Chapter 7 : Dictionary : [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*Quickly find words with sounds you want in whatever order The example below shows a search requesting, "Find words like piper where the first and last syllables begin with the "p" sound, and the last sound is ur as in piper."*

## Chapter 8 : Audio French Dictionary

*This option lets you find words with initial alliteration (the repetition of initial consonant sounds), initial assonance (the repetition of initial vowel sounds), and front rhyme (the succession of beginning sounds of words).*

## Chapter 9 : Onomatopoeia - Wikipedia

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