

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

LONGMAN

Basic
**DICTIONARY
OF AMERICAN
ENGLISH**

فرهنگ لانگمن

پایه

به همراه
فرهنگ تصویری

الف. طلوع

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«حق چاپ برای ناشر محفوظ است»

راهنمای تلفظ

۱. مصوت ها (vowels)

مثال	علامت	
beat, feed	i	بیٲ، فید
bit, did	ɪ	بیت، دید
date, paid	eɪ	دیت، پید
bet, bed	ɛ	بت، بد
bat, bad	æ	بت، بد
box, odd, father	ɑ	باکس، آد، فاڈر
bought, dog	ɔ	بات، داگ
boat, road	oʊ	بوت، رُود
book, good	ʊ	بُک، گُود
boot, food, student	u	بوت، فُود، سٹوڈنٹ
but, mud, mother	ʌ	بات، ماد، ماڈر
banana, among	ɔ	بَنَن، اِمانگ
shirt, murder	ɜ	شِرٹ، مِرڈر
bite, cry, buy, eye	aɪ	بایت، کرای، بای، آی
about, how	aʊ	اِبوت، هُو
voice, boy	ɔɪ	وِیس، بُی
beer	ɪr	بیر
bare	ɛr	بر
bar	ɔr	بار
door	ɔr	دُر
tour	ɔr	تُور

۲. صامت ها (consonants)

پَک، فَبی	pack, happy	p	پ
بَک، رابِر	back, rubber	b	ب
تای	tie	t	ت
دای	die	d	د
کیم، کی، کوْنیک	came, key, quick	k	ک
گیم، گِست	game, guest	g	گ
چِرچ، نِیچِر، واچ	church, nature, watch	tʃ	چ
جاج، جَنرال، میچِر	judge, general, major	dʒ	ج
فَن، فُوتوگِرَف	fan, photograph	f	ف
وَن	van	v	و
تِنگ، بَرث	thing, breath	θ	ث (ٲ)

ذ (۲)	ð	then, breathe	ذین، برید
س	s	sip, city, psychology	سبب، سستی، سایکالوجی
ز	z	zip, please, goes	زیپ، پلیز، گوز
ش	ʃ	ship, machine, station, special, discussion	شپ، ماشین، استیشن، سپشل، دیسکاشن
ژ	ʒ	measure, vision	مژدر، ویژن
ه	h	hot, help	هات، هلپ
م	m	men, some	مین، سام
ن	n	sun, know pneumonia	سان، نو
اینگ	ŋ	sung, ringing	سانگ، رینگینگ
و (۳)	w	wet, wipe	وت، وایپ
ل	l	light, long	لایت، لانگ
ر	r	right, wrong	رایت، رانگ
ی	y	yes, use, music	یس، یوز، میوزیک
د	ɒ	butter, bottle	بادر، باذل
د کوتاه	ɒ	button	باین/باون
ت (۴)	/t/	restless	رس(ت)لس
د (۵)	/d/	grandfather	گزن(د)فاذر
استرس اصلی	/ə/	about /ə'baʊt/	اِبوت
استرس ثانویه (۶)	/ /	buffalo /'bʌfə'ləʊ/	بافلُو
تغییر مکان استرس (۷)	/ə/	bamboo /bæm'bu/	بَمبو
مکث کوتاه (۸)	/ /	football, button	فُت، بال، با_ن

(۱) نوک زبان بین دو دندان، مانند (ث) عربی تلفظ می‌شود.

(۲) نوک زبان بین دو دندان، مانند (ذ) عربی تلفظ می‌شود.

(۳) لب‌ها غنچه می‌شوند مانند (و) عربی تلفظ می‌شود.

(۴) (ت) بعضی از اوقات تلفظ نمی‌شود.

(۵) (د) گاهی اوقات تلفظ نمی‌شود.

(۶) استرس ثانویه ضعیف‌تر از استرس اولیه است و در پائین کلمه قرار می‌گیرد.

(۷) جای استرس عوض می‌شود.

(۸) به جای صدای (ت) کمی مکث کرده، صدای بعدی ادا می‌شود.

What your dictionary tells you

settle /ˈsɛtl/ verb (settling, settled)

1 to begin to live in a new place: *My son settled in Los Angeles.*

2 to end an argument by agreeing to do something: *We settled our disagreement without a fight.*

3 to rest on something in a comfortable position: *I settled back on the chair and relaxed.*

4 settle a bill to pay the money that you owe for something

5 **settle down** to become calmer and less noisy: *It took the children a while to settle down.*

6 **settle in** to become happier in a new place or job: *How are you settling in at the school?*

7 settle for something to accept something that is less than what you wanted: *Most of the tickets were gone, so we had to settle for what we could get.*

settlement /ˈsɛtlmənt/ noun
an official decision or agreement that ends an argument: *The two sides have reached a settlement. (=made an agreement)*

fish¹ /fɪʃ/ noun
(plural fish or fishes)
an animal that lives in water and can swim, and which people eat as food

fish² verb
1 to try to catch a fish

freeze /friːz/ verb (freezing, froze, past participle frozen)
1 to become very cold and change from a liquid into a solid: *Water freezes to become ice.*

little (less, least)
1 only a small amount of something: *She eats very little. | I have very little money at the moment.*

woman /ˈwʊmən/ noun (plural women)
an adult female person → compare MAN

traffic /ˈtræfɪk/ noun (U)
1 the cars and people moving on a particular road: *The city streets are full of traffic.*

split /splɪt/ verb (splitting, past tense split, past participle split)
2 (also split up) to divide something into parts: *We split the money between us.*

between

The meaning of the word is explained using simple words. Any difficult words are written in SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS and you will always find them in the dictionary. The examples show you how to use the word.

part of speech

pictures with labels for clarity

This is shown when a verb does not add -ed to form the past tense:

This is shown when the comparative and superlative is not formed with -er and -est.

This is shown when a noun does not add -s to form the plural.

The dictionary tells you when a noun is uncountable. They are not used with a or an.

You can find information about which prepositions to use with a word.

different meanings of the word

definition

phrasal verbs

example

spelling

fish¹ and fish² are separate even though they have the same spelling because one is a noun and the other is a verb. Look at Which word? on page vii.

difficult past tenses

difficult comparatives and superlatives

difficult plurals

nouns with no plural

prepositions



happen /ˈhæpən/ verb

1 to start or continue, usually without being planned *The accident happened outside my house.*

2 happen to do something to do something by chance. *If you happen to see Susan, give her this message.*

NOTE: If an event occurs or happens, it is not planned: *The explosion happened Friday evening.* If an event takes place, it is the result of a plan or arrangement: *The wedding will take place on June 6th.*

happen-ing /ˈhæpənɪŋ/ noun

an event

happily /ˈhæpəlɪ/ adverb

in a happy way *They were laughing happily.*

hap-pi-ness /ˈhæpɪnɪs/ noun (U)

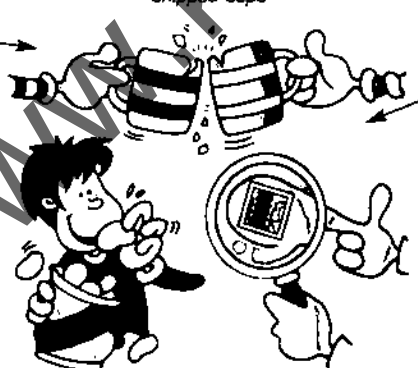
the state of being happy or pleased: *They've had years of happiness together.*

happy /ˈhæpi/ adjective (happier, happiest)

1 feeling very pleased *I am happy to see you again.* → opposite UNHAPPY

2 Happy Birthday!, Happy New Year! said to someone to wish him or her good luck on a special occasion

chipped cups **chip**



potato chips

computer chip

chip¹ /tʃɪp/ noun

1 a small space or crack where a piece is missing from something *My cup has a chip in it.*

2 a very small piece of metal or plastic used in computers to store information and make the computer work

There are notes to help you to use a word without making mistakes.

Sometimes it is useful or interesting to know about another word which is like the word you are looking at, or to know what the opposite of a word is. You can find this information in your dictionary.

There are pictures to help you understand the meanings of words.

Remember, there are also 12 color pictures in your dictionary which help you understand lots of words.

Now look at the next page for more information on how to use your dictionary.

How to find the word you need in your dictionary

This is the English alphabet:

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

A is the first letter in the alphabet and **Z** is the last.

Look at the letters below and put them in the correct order.

ODJBQRZTNA 4

Now look at the alphabet above to see if you have the right answers.

In a dictionary, the words are in the same order as the letters of the alphabet (this is called alphabetical order), so that words which start with a are at the beginning of the dictionary and words which start with z are at the end.

Look at these words and then put them in alphabetical order.

alphabet
aunt
afternoon
dog
music

teacher
orange
computer
school
yellow

afternoon

Now look in the main part of the dictionary to see if you have the right answers.

The word **afternoon** comes before the word **alphabet** in the dictionary. These words both begin with the letter **a**, so you must look at the second letters (**f** and **l**) to see which one comes first.

The following words all begin with the same letters. Put them in alphabetical order and then look to see if your answers are correct.

fire
fire department
firefighter
fireworks
fire engine
fireplace

fire.

In this dictionary, fire engine and fire department are in alphabetical order in the same way as if they were one word instead of two, so that fire department comes before fire engine because d comes before e in the alphabet.

You can find phrasal verbs such as **pick up** and **sit down** by looking at the main verb (**pick up** is at **pick**, **sit down** is at **sit**).

If you want to find an idiom or an expression in this dictionary, look at the most important word of the idiom (= a word which is NOT a, the, to etc.). For example, to find the idiom **give someone a hand**, look at **hand**.

Where would you look to find these expressions?

just a minute
behind someone's back
take your time

Look in the dictionary to find the answers.

Which word?

Sometimes you will find that there are two or more words with the same spelling (look at *love*, for example).

love¹ /lʌv/ verb (loving, loved)

1 to care very much for someone, or have a strong romantic feeling for someone: *Mothers love their children.* ➤ compare **HATE¹**

2 to like something very much: *Maria loves to read.*

love² noun

1 [U] a strong romantic feeling for someone: *Her love for her husband is real.* ➤ compare **HATE²**, **HATRED**

Love¹ and **love²** are separate because they are different types of words. **Love¹** is a verb and **love²** is a noun. If you are using the dictionary to find information about a new word, you need to know what type of word it is.

The sentences below have a space where a word is missing. Look at the list of words and decide which words you can put in the first sentence. For example, you can say "Their house is beautiful", so **BEAUTIFUL** is one of the words which can go in the first sentence. Then look at the second and third sentences and choose suitable words. Remember that there is more than one word for each sentence.

1. Their house is
2. We every day.
3. I have a new

computer	hat	work
eat	old	beautiful
big	bicycle	sleep

The words which can be used in the first sentence are all **adjectives**. An adjective is a word which describes someone or something. The words which can be used in the second sentence are all **verbs**. A verb is a word which tells you what someone or something does. The words which can be used in the third sentence are all **nouns**. A noun is a word which is the name of a person, place, animal, or thing.

Now look at these words and say whether each one is a noun, a verb or an adjective (write **N**, **V**, or **A** after the word).

blue	A	see
mother		information
loud		understand
dictionary		boy

Find the words in the dictionary and see if your answers are correct. Write a sentence using each word.

Finding the right part of the word

A word often has more than one meaning. Look at as below:

as /æ/; strong æ/ adverb, preposition

- 1 used to say what someone's job is, or what something is used for: *She works as a teacher. | We can use this box as a table.*
- 2 when; while: *We sang as we worked.*
- 3 because: *I can't come, as I'm too busy.*
- 4 as ... as used to compare two or more: *I'm not as old as you. | It's just as good as the other one.*
- 5 as well also: *Can I have some milk as well?*

Which of the meanings of 'as' is being used in each of these sentences? Write the number of the meaning after each sentence.

She isn't as smart as her sister. 4

I spent 6 months as a student at that college.

We watched as the car disappeared.

He lived there as a young man.

They used a piece of cloth as a curtain.

How to say the word

Look at the phonetic symbols on the inside front cover. Now look at the words below and put the right word with the right sound.

cat law narrow ship father often dog hot
hand car

/æ/ cat

/a:/ _____

/ɔ:/ _____

Notice that different spellings may have the same sound.

Now look at these words beginning with 'th-' and see if you can find the pronunciation for each word.

this /'θɪətər/

though /ðer/

these /'θi:z/

theater /'di:z/

thought /'θɔ:/

their /'ðis/

If you look again at the pronunciation for theater (/θɪətər/) you can see that there is a small mark like this ' in front of it. This is to tell you that you must say the first part of theater a little bit louder and with a little more force than the rest of the word (THEater). Making one part of a word more important when you say it is called **stress**. Stress isn't always at the beginning of a word.

Do you know where the stress should be for these words? Put a ✓ next to the one which is right and an X next to the one which is wrong. Say the words out loud to help you decide.

'affect aca'demic 'accept

af'fect a'cademic ac'cept

Where should the stress be in these words? Put a ' in front of the part of the word where the stress should be.

ex plain ex plan a tion dic tion ary

pur pose fire en gine

Look in the dictionary to see if you have the right answers.

Sometimes nouns and verbs which look the same have different stress, for example record (noun) is pronounced 'record, but the verb record is pronounced re'cord.

Look at these examples and say whether the stress is the same or different.

There has been an increase in the number of students at the school.

The number of students at the school will increase next year.

Our country exports oil.

What are America's main exports?

Other ways your dictionary can help you

Look at pages 4 and 5 to find more information about how this dictionary can help you. Then see if you can name the different parts of the dictionary entry below. The first one has already been done to help you.

