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## Introducción

El *Diccionario Cambridge Klett Compact* es un diccionario bilingüe completamente nuevo destinado a estudiantes de inglés de habla española y a estudiantes de español de habla inglesa. En su confección y edición ha participado un gran número de hablantes nativos de ambas lenguas, lo que lo convierte en una herramienta lingüística amplia y actualizada.

En el diccionario se halla reflejado tanto el inglés británico como el inglés americano y proporciona, de esta manera, una guía fiable del inglés como lengua internacional. Al mismo tiempo ofrece una amplia cobertura tanto del español peninsular como del español de América Latina y constituye, por tanto, una herramienta útil de aprendizaje para cualquier estudiante de español en cualquier país de lengua española.

El diccionario incluye, además, una ayuda complementaria para el aprendizaje de aquellos aspectos que acostumbran a resultar más dificultosos a los estudiantes; por ejemplo, modelos de conjugaciones de los dos idiomas y una sección especial dedicada a los 'falsos amigos' que pueden confundir al estudiante.

Le deseamos que la consulta de este diccionario y el aprendizaje del nuevo idioma le reporten unos momentos agradables.

Este diccionario se puede adquirir con o sin CD-ROM. Si desea obtener más información, visítenos en nuestra dirección:

[dictionary.cambridge.org](http://dictionary.cambridge.org)

## Introduction

The *Diccionario Cambridge Klett Compact* is a completely new bilingual dictionary for Spanish-speaking learners of English and English-speaking learners of Spanish. It has been written and edited by a large team of native speakers of both languages so that it provides an up-to-date and comprehensive language tool.

It covers British English and American English, so that it provides a reliable guide to English as an international language. It also has good coverage of the Spanish from Spain and Spanish from Latin America so that for learners of Spanish it can help them in all of the Spanish-speaking world.

The dictionary provides extra help with many areas that learners find difficult. For example, there is full information about the verb patterns of the two languages and there is a special section on the 'false friends' that can be confusing for learners.

We hope that you enjoy using this book and that you enjoy learning your new language.

You can buy this book with or without a CD-ROM and you can find out more information on our website at:

[dictionary.cambridge.org](http://dictionary.cambridge.org)



## La pronunciación del español

### Spanish pronunciation

Remarkable differences can be observed in Spanish pronunciation, both within the various regions of the Iberian Peninsula and also in the individual countries where Spanish is spoken. Contrary to general opinion, these differences are stronger within Spain than between the various Spanish-speaking countries in America. In bilingual regions of the Iberian Peninsula like Catalonia, Valencia, the Balearic Islands, the Basque Provinces and Galicia, the pronunciation of Spanish is strongly influenced by the native languages of these areas. In other regions, on the other hand, the phonetic features of a range of dialects have been mixed into spoken Spanish. A particularly characteristic and autonomous note is evident in Andalusian pronunciation, for instance in the case of this dialect's own special **ceceo**: **s**, **z** and **c** are pronounced with an interdental fricative /θ/ (**káza**, as opposed to *casa kása*). Generally, Castilian pronunciation is considered the standard pronunciation as it represents the closest approximation to the written form. This is also the pronunciation on which the following descriptions are based.

### Vowels

Symbol	Graphic representation	Examples
[a]	a	san, acción
[e]	e	pez, saber
[i]	i	sí, mirar
[o]	o	con
[u]	u	tú, dibujo

### Semi-vowels resp. semi-consonants

Symbol	Graphic representation	Examples	Notes
[i̯]	i, y	baile, hoy, despreciáis	<i>occurs in the diphthongs ai, ei, oi resp. ay, ey, oy and as the final element in triphthongs</i>
[j]	i	bielo, apreciáis	<i>when i̯ is pronounced as the first element in diphthongs and triphthongs</i>
[u̯]	u	auto, causa	<i>occurs in the diphthongs au, eu, ou</i>
[w]	u	bueno, cuerda	<i>when u̯ is pronounced as the first element in diphthongs or triphthongs</i>

### Consonants

Symbol	Graphic representation	Examples	Notes
[p]	p	pato	
[b]	b, v	vacío, hombre	<i>plosive: pronounced in the absolute initial sound after a pause and in the medial after a preceding nasal</i>
[β]	b, v	objeto, pueblo	<i>fricative: pronounced when it does not occur in the absolute initial sound or after m, n.</i>
[m]	m, n	mamá, convivir	<i>every non-word-final m and n before [p] [b]</i>
[mg]	n	enfermo, infusión	<i>every n which comes before f</i>

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[n]	n	nadie, entre	
[ɲ]	n	quince, conciencia	<i>n</i> together with a following [θ]
[ɲ]	n	condenar, cantar	dentalised <i>n</i> : together with a following [t] or [d]
[ŋ]	n	cinco, fingir	syllable-final <i>n</i> together with a following velar consonant
[ɲ]	ñ, n	viña, concha	<i>ñ</i> in the initial sound of the syllable and in syllable-final <i>n</i> before a palatal consonant
[f]	f	café	
[k]	k, c, q	kilo, casa, que, actor	occurs in the groupings <i>c + a, o, u</i> and <i>qu + e, i</i> and with syllable-final <i>c</i>
[g]	g, gu	garra, guerra,	plosive: occurs in the absolute initial sound or in the medial sound with preceding nasal in the groupings <i>g + a, o, u</i> and <i>gu + e, i</i>
[x]	j, g	rojo, girar, gente	equivalent to <i>j</i> and to the groupings <i>g + e, i</i>
[χ]	g, gu	agua, alegre, estigma	fricative: occurs in the groupings <i>g + a, o, u</i> and <i>gu + e, i</i> , when it does not come in the absolute initial sound or follow <i>n</i>
[t]	t	letra, tío	plosive: equivalent to <i>d</i> in the absolute initial sound or after <i>n</i> or <i>l</i>
[d]	d	dedo, conde, caldo	plosive: equivalent to <i>d</i> when it occurs in the absolute initial sound or follows <i>n</i> or <i>l</i>
[ð]	d, t	cada, escudo, juventud	fricative: equivalent to <i>d</i> when it does not occur in the absolute initial sound or follow <i>n</i> or <i>l</i>
[θ]	c, z	cero, zarza, cruz	occurs in the groupings <i>c + e, i</i> and <i>z + a, o, u</i> and in the final sound
[l]	l	libro, bloque, sal	
[l̪]	l	alce	interdental <i>l</i> : occurs together with a following [θ]
[l̪]	l	altura, caldo	dental <i>l</i> : occurs together with a following [t] or [d]
[ʎ]	ll, l	llueve, colcha	equivalent to <i>ll</i> and syllable-final <i>l</i> before a palatal consonant
[s]	s	así, coser	
[r]	r	caro, prisa	equivalent to the letter <i>r</i> when it occurs at the beginning of a word or follows <i>n, l, s</i>
[rr]	r, rr	roca, honrado	equivalent to <i>-rr-</i> and <i>r-, -r-</i> at the beginning of a word or at the beginning of a syllable after <i>n, l, s</i>
[tʃ]	ch	chino	
[j]	y, hi	cónyuge, inyección, yunque	palatal affricate: fricative when <i>y, hi</i> occurs in the initial sound of a syllable
[<ʃ>]	sh	shock	like English <i>shock, show</i>

Hispano-American pronunciation bears the closest similarity to that of the Andalusian region. Among the phonetic peculiarities to be encountered in the Hispano-American linguistic areas, the following phenomena are the most prominent:

#### yeísmo

The **ll** is pronounced like a **y** (**yover**, as opposed to *llover llover*). This phonetic phenomenon is usual not only in Spanish-speaking areas of America but also in various regions of Spain like Andalusia, the Canary Islands, Extremadura, Madrid and Castilian subregions. The assumption that the **yeísmo** is a phonetic feature of all Hispano-American countries is false. The standard pronunciation of **ll** is maintained in subregions of Chile, Peru, Columbia and Ecuador.

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A further peculiarity is the pronunciation of **y** as a **dʒ** (**adʒér**, as opposed to *ayer ajér*) in Argentina, Uruguay and subregions of Ecuador and Mexico.

### seseo

**z** and **c** (θ) are pronounced like **s** (**sínko**, as opposed to *cinco θínko*). This dialectal peculiarity is widespread not only in Hispano-America but also in subregions of Andalusia and on the Canary Islands.

In the vernacular pronunciation of some areas of Spain and Hispano-America, one also encounters aspiration of the **s** in the final sound (**lah kása**, as opposed to *las casas – las kásas*), which may even disappear altogether (**mimo**, as opposed to *mismo mismo*). Both phenomena are considered vulgar and should therefore be avoided.

## Símbolos fonéticos del inglés

### English phonetic symbols

[ɑ:]	plant, <b>f</b> arm, <b>f</b> ather	[l]	lamp, oil, ill
[aɪ]	life	[m]	<b>m</b> an, <b>a</b> m
[aʊ]	<b>h</b> ouse	[n]	<b>n</b> o, <b>m</b> anner
[æ]	man, <b>s</b> ad	[ɒ]	<b>n</b> ot, <b>l</b> ong
[b]	<b>b</b> een, <b>b</b> lind	[ɔ:]	<b>l</b> aw, <b>a</b> ll
[d]	<b>d</b> o, <b>h</b> ad	[ɔɪ]	<b>b</b> oy, <b>o</b> il
[ð]	<b>t</b> his, <b>f</b> ather	[p]	<b>p</b> aper, <b>h</b> appy
[e]	get, <b>b</b> ed	[r]	<b>r</b> ed, <b>d</b> ry
[eɪ]	<b>n</b> ame, <b>l</b> ame	[s]	<b>s</b> tand, <b>s</b> and, <b>y</b> es
[ə]	<b>a</b> go, <b>b</b> etter	[ʃ]	<b>sh</b> ip, <b>st</b> ation
[ɜ:]	bird, <b>h</b> er	[t]	tell, <b>f</b> at
[eə]	there, <b>c</b> are	[tʃ]	<b>ch</b> urch, <b>c</b> atch
[ʌ]	<b>b</b> ut, <b>s</b> on	[ʊ]	<b>p</b> ush, <b>l</b> ook
[f]	<b>f</b> ather, <b>w</b> olf	[u:]	<b>y</b> ou, <b>d</b> o
[g]	<b>g</b> o, <b>b</b> eg	[ʊə]	<b>p</b> oor, <b>s</b> ure
[ŋ]	<b>l</b> ong, <b>s</b> ing	[v]	<b>v</b> oice, <b>l</b> ive
[h]	<b>h</b> ouse	[w]	<b>w</b> ater, <b>w</b> e, <b>w</b> hich
[ɪ]	it, <b>w</b> ish	[z]	<b>z</b> eal, <b>t</b> hese, <b>g</b> aze
[i:]	<b>b</b> ee, <b>m</b> e, <b>b</b> eat, <b>b</b> elief	[ʒ]	pleasure
[ɪə]	<b>h</b> ere	[dʒ]	<b>j</b> am, <b>o</b> bject
[j]	<b>y</b> outh	[θ]	<b>t</b> hank, <b>d</b> eath
[k]	<b>k</b> ee <b>p</b> , <b>m</b> ilk		