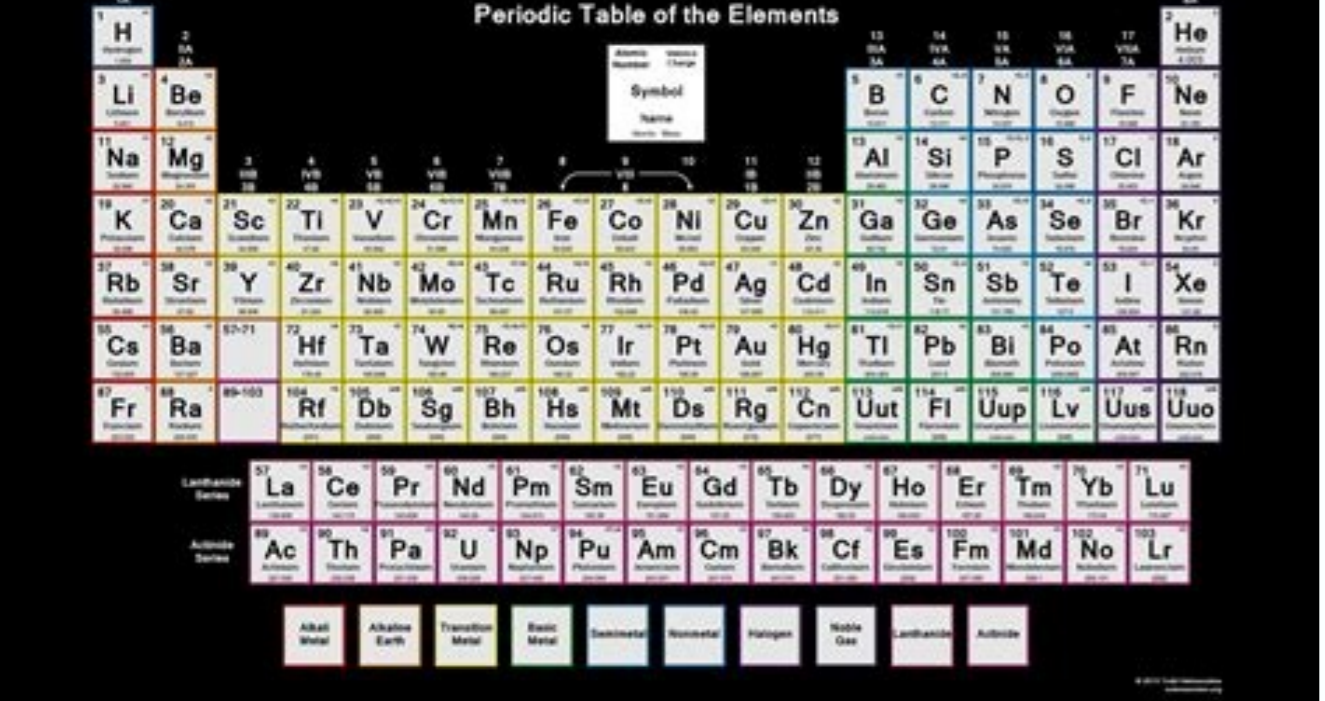


I'm not robot!



authoritative
 especially the State, have the right to control other people's actions. [FORMAL]
authoritative /ɔːðɪtrətɪv, ˌAM əθɔːrɪtrətɪv/ **N** ADJ Someone or something that is authoritative gives an impression of power and importance and is likely to be obeyed. **Q** He has a commanding presence and a deep, authoritative voice. **Q** ADJ Someone or something that is authoritative has a lot of knowledge of a particular subject. **Q** The first authoritative study of polio was published in 1940.
authority **+** /ɔːθɪtɪ, ˌAM ˈtɔːrɪ/ (authorities) **N** **N-PLURAL** The authorities are the people who have the power to make decisions and to make sure that laws are obeyed. **Q** This provided a pretext for the authorities to cancel the elections. **N-COUNT** [oft in names] An authority is an official organization or government department that has the power to make decisions. **Q** ...the Health Education Authority. **Q** Any **authorities** had to meet the approval of the local planning authority. **N** → see also local authority **N-UNCOUNT** Authority is the right to command and control other people. **Q** The judge had no authority to order a second trial. **N-UNCOUNT** If someone has authority, they have a quality which makes other people take notice of what they say. **Q** He had no natural authority and no capacity for imposing his will on others. **N-UNCOUNT** Authority is official permission to do something. **Q** [v. (pass)] The prison governor has refused to let him go, saying he must first be given authority from his own superiors. **N-COUNT** Someone who is an authority on a particular subject knows a lot about it. **Q** [v. (act)] He's universally recognised as an authority on Russian affairs. **N-UNCOUNT** If you say you have it on good authority that something is true, you mean that you believe it is true because you trust the person who told you about it. **Q** I have it on good authority that there's no way this light can cause skin cancer.
authorize /ˌɔːθəraɪz/ (authorizes, authorizing, authorized) **V** **TRANS**; also use **authorise**
V If someone in a position of authority authorizes something, they give their official permission for it to happen. **Q** [v. (n)] It would certainly be within his power to authorize a police raid like that. **•authorization** /ˌɔːθəraɪzəʃn/ (authorizations) **N-UNCOUNT** **Q** The United Nations will approve his request for authorization to use military force to deliver aid.
authorship /ˌɔːθərʃɪp/ **N-UNCOUNT** The authorship of a piece of writing is the identity of the person who wrote it.
autism /ˈɔːtɪzəm/ **N-UNCOUNT** Autism is a mental disorder that affects children, particularly their ability to relate to other people.
autistic /ˌɔːtɪstɪk/ **ADJ** An autistic person suffers from autism.
auto **+** /ˈɔːtoʊ/ (autos) **N-COUNT** [oft n. n.] An auto is a car. [AM] **Q** ...the auto industry.
autobahn /ˌɔːtoʊbaɪn/ (autobahns) **N-COUNT** An autobahn is a German motorway.
autobiographical /ˌɔːtoʊbaɪɒgrəfɪkəl/ **ADJ** An autobiographical piece of writing relates to events in the life of the person who has written it. **Q** ...a highly autobiographical novel of a woman's search for identity.
autobiography /ˌɔːtəbaɪɒgrəfi/ (autobiographies) **N-COUNT** [usu with poss] Your autobiography is an account of your life, which you write yourself. **Q** He published his autobiography last autumn.
autocracy /ˌɔːtkrəsi/ (autocracies) **N-UNCOUNT** Autocracy is government or control by one person who has complete power. **Q** Many poor countries are abandoning autocracy. **N-COUNT** An autocracy is a country or organization that is ruled by one person, who has complete power. **Q** She ceded all power to her son-in-law who now runs the country as an autocracy.
autocrat /ˌɔːtkrət/ (autocrats) **N-COUNT** An autocrat is a person in authority who has complete power.
autocratic /ˌɔːtkrəʃɪk/ **ADJ** [usu ADJ n.] An autocratic person or organization has complete power and makes decisions without asking anyone else's advice. **Q** The people

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 have grown intolerant in recent weeks of the King's autocratic ways.
AutoCue /ˌɔːtoʊkjuː/ (Autocues) **N-COUNT** An AutoCue is a device used by people speaking on television or at a public event, which displays words for them to read. [BRIT, TRADE MARK]
Word Link graph + writing : autograph, biography, graph
autograph /ˌɔːtəgrəf, ˌgrɑːf/ (autographs, autographing, autographed) **N-COUNT** [oft with poss] An autograph is the signature of someone famous which is specially written for a fan to keep. **Q** He went backstage and asked for her autograph. **N-UNCOUNT** If someone famous autographs something, they put their signature on it. **Q** [v. (n)] I autographed a copy of one of my books. **Q** [v. (ed)] ...an autographed photo of Clark Gable.
auto-immune also **autoimmune** **ADJ** [usu ADJ n.] Auto-immune describes medical conditions in which normal cells are attacked by the body's immune system. **Q** ...auto-immune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis.
automate /ˌɔːtəmeɪt/ (automates, automating, automated) **V** **TRANS** To automate a factory, office, or industrial process means to put in machines which can do the work instead of people. **Q** [v. (n)] He wanted to use computers to automate the process. **•automation** /ˌɔːtəmeɪʃn/ **N-UNCOUNT** **Q** In the last ten years automation has reduced the work force here by half.
Word Link esse + self : automatic, automobile, autonomy
automatic **+** /ˌɔːtəmeɪtɪk/ (automatics) **N** **ADJ** An automatic machine or device is one which has controls that enable it to perform a task without needing to be constantly operated by a person. Automatic methods and processes involve the use of such machines. **Q** Modern trains have automatic doors. **N-COUNT** An automatic is a gun that keeps firing shots until you stop pulling the trigger. **Q** He drew his automatic and began running in the direction of the sounds. **N-COUNT** An automatic is a car in which the gears change automatically as the car's speed increases or decreases. **N-UNCOUNT** An automatic action is one that you do without thinking about it. **Q** All of the automatic body functions, even breathing, are affected. **•automatically** /ˌɔːtəmeɪtɪkəl/ **Adv** [usu ADV with v] **Q** Strongly enough, you will automatically wake up after this length of time. **N** **ADJ** [usu ADJ n.] If something such as an action or a punishment is automatic, it happens without people needing to think about it because it is the result of a fixed rule or method. **Q** These drivers should force an automatic change of manslaughter. **•automatically** **Adv** [usu ADV with v, oft ADV n./adj] **Q** As an account customer, you are automatically entitled to a variety of benefits.
automatic pilot or **autopilot** **N** **NOUN** If you are an automatic pilot or on autopilot, you are acting without thinking about what you are doing, usually because you have done it many times before. **N** **N-SING** An automatic pilot or an autopilot is a device in an aircraft that automatically keeps it on a particular course.
automatic transmission **N-UNCOUNT** A car that is fitted with automatic transmission has a gear system in which the gears change automatically.
automaton /ˌɔːtəmətɒn/ (automatons or automata /ˌɔːtəmətə/) **N-UNCOUNT** If you say that someone is an automaton, you are critical of them because they behave as if they are so tired or bored that they do things without thinking. [DISAPPROVAL] **N** **N-COUNT** An automaton is a small, mechanical figure that can move automatically.
Word Link mobil + moving : automobile, mobile, mobilize
automobile /ˌɔːtəməʊbɪl/ **AM** ˈmooʊbɪl/ (automobiles) **N-COUNT** An automobile is a car. [mainly AM]
 → see car

Pronunciation Guide

Key to phonetic pronunciation

All sounds are as in English except as noted below.

- zh = **s** as in measure, leisure
- ew = **u** as in cupid
- eh = **ai** as in pair
- oh = **o** as in role

- oo = **oo** as in shoot, zoo
- ahn = **on** as in concert
- ohn = **on** as in long
- ohm = **om** as in come

- À ah
- Allongé(e) ah-lohn-ZHAY
- Arabesque ah-rah-BESK
- Arrière, en ah nah-RYEHR
- Assemblée ah-sahm-BLAY
- Attitude ah-tee-TEWD
- Avant, en ah na-VAHN
- Balancé bah-lahn-SAY
- Balançoire bah-lahn-SWARR
- Ballonné bah-luh-NAY
- Ballotté bah-luh-TAY
- Bas, en ahn bah
- Battement baht-MAHN
- Battements divisés en quarts baht-MAHN
- dee-vee-ZAY ahn kar
- Batterie bah-TREE
- Battu(e) bah-TEW
- Bourrée boo-RAY
- Brisé bree-ZAY
- Brisé volé bree-ZAY voh-LAY
- Cabriole kah-bree-ohl
- Chainé shay-NAY
- Changé(e) shahn-ZHAY
- Changement shahnzh-MAHN
- Changement de pieds shahnzh-MAHN duh pyay
- Chassé shah-SAY
- Cinq sank
- Cloche, en ahn klohsh
- Contretemps kohn-truh-TAHN
- Côté, de duh koh-TAY
- Cou-de-pied koo-duh-pyay
- Coupé koo-PAY
- Couru koo-REW
- Croisé krwah-ZAY
- Déboulé DAY-boo-LAY
- Dedans, en ahn duh-DAHND
- Dégagé DAY-gah-ZHAY
- Dehors, en ahn duh-OR

- Demi duh-MEE
- Demi-caractère duh-MEE ka-rak-TEHR
- Demi-contretemps duh-MEE kohn-truh-TAHN
- Demi-plié duh-MEE plee-AY
- Demi-pointe duh-MEE pwant
- Demi-rond duh-MEE rohn
- Demi-seconde duh-MEE suh-GOHND
- Derrière deh-RYEHR
- Dessous duh-SOO
- Dessus duh-SEW
- Détourné DAY-toor-NAY
- Deux bras, à ah duh brah
- Devant duh-VAHN
- Développé(e) DAYV-luh-PAY
- Diagonale, en ahn dya-guh-NAL
- D'ici-delà dee-SEE duh-LAH
- Double DOO-bluh
- Double(e) doo-BLAY
- Écarté(e) AY-kar-TAY
- Échappé AY-shah-PAY
- Effacé(e) ay-fah-SAY
- Élancé AY-lahn-SAY
- Élevé(e) AY-luh-VAY
- Emboîté ahn-bwah-TAY
- En ahn
- Entrechat ahn-truh-SHAH
- Entrechat cinq ahn-truh-SHAH sank
- Entrechat dix ahn-truh-SHAH deess
- Entrechat huit ahn-truh-SHAH weet
- Entrechat quatre ahn-truh-SHAH KA-truh
- Entrechat sept ahn-truh-SHAH set
- Entrechat six ahn-truh-SHAH seess
- Entrechat trois ahn-truh-SHAH trwah
- Enveloppé(e) ahn-vuh-law-PAY
- Épaulé AY-poh-LAY
- Épaulement AY-pohl-MAHN
- Face, en ahn fahss
- Failli fah-YEE
- Fermé(e) fehr-MAY



Phonetic symbols used in dictionary. Merriam-webster dictionary phonetic symbols. Phonetic symbols dictionary oxford. Longman dictionary phonetic symbols. Cambridge dictionary phonetic symbols. French dictionary with phonetic symbols. New oxford american dictionary phonetic symbols. German dictionary with phonetic symbols.

The following guide refers to our COBUILD English dictionary and explains how to use the pronunciation text that sits alongside a COBUILD dictionary entry page in CollinsDictionary.com. The basic principle underlying the suggested pronunciations is 'If you pronounce it like this, most people will understand you.' The pronunciations are therefore broadly based on the two most widely taught accents of English, RP or Received Pronunciation for British English, and GenAm or General American for American English. For the majority of words, a single pronunciation is given, as most differences between British and American pronunciation are systematic. Where the usual American pronunciation differs from the usual British pronunciation more significantly, a separate transcription is given of the part of the word that is pronounced differently in American English after the code am. Where more than one pronunciation is common in British English, alternative pronunciations are also given. The pronunciations are the result of a programme of monitoring spoken English and consulting leading reference works. For American English, the advice and helpful criticism of Debbie Posner is gratefully acknowledged. The transcription system has developed from original work by Dr David Brazil for the Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary. The symbols used in the dictionary are adapted from those of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), as standardized in the English Pronouncing Dictionary by Daniel Jones (18th Edition, Cambridge University Press, 2011), for representing RP. IPA Symbols Vowel Sounds Consonant Sounds a: calm, ah b bed, rub a: heart, far d done, red æ act, mass f fit, if at dive, cry g good, dog aɪ fire, tyre h hat, horse ao out, down j yellow, you aʊ flour, sour k king, pick e met, lend, pen l lip, bill eɪ say, weight ə handle, panel eə fair, care n mat, ram i fit, win n not, tin i: me, seem ɒ hidden, written ɒ near, beard p pay, lip n lot, spot r run, read oo note, coat s soon, bus ɔ: claw, maul t talk, bet ɔ: more, cord v van, love ə boy, joint w win, wool o could, stood ʊ why, wheat u: you, use x loch ʊə lure, pure z zoo, buzz z: turn, third ʃ ship, wish a fund, must ʒ measure, leisure ə the first vowel in about ʒ sing, working ə the first vowel in forgotten ʃ cheap, witch i the second vowel in very ə thin, myth u the second vowel in actual ɒ then, bathe ɔ: joy, bridge Notes /a:/ or /æ/ A number of words are shown in the dictionary with alternative pronunciations with /a:/ or /æ/, such as 'path' /pɑ:θ, pæθ/. In this case, /pɑ:θ/ is the standard British pronunciation. However, in many other accents of English, including standard American English, the pronunciation is /pæθ/. /r/ One of the main ways in which RP differs from most other accents of English is that 'r' is only pronounced as /r/ when the next sound is a vowel. Thus, in RP, 'far gone' is pronounced /fɑ: gn/ but 'far out' is pronounced /fɑ: r ɔ:ʊt/. In other accents of English, including GenAm, the 'r' in 'far' is always pronounced. The /r/ superscript shows that, in RP, /r/ is pronounced only when it is followed by a vowel. In GenAm, /r/ is always pronounced. Some of the complex vowel sounds shown in the table above are simplified in GenAm. The vowel sound in 'fire' is shown as /aɪə/. This represents the pronunciation /aɪə/ in RP, but in GenAm the pronunciation is not /aɪər/, but /aɪr/. So 'fire', 'flour', 'fair', 'near', and 'lure' are pronounced /faɪə/, /fləʊə/, /feə/, /nɪə/, and /lʊə/ in RP, but /faɪr/, /fləʊr/, /feɪr/, /nɪr/, and /lʊr/ in GenAm. /ɒ/ In GenAm, this symbol represents the same sound as the symbol /ɑ:/. so that the first syllable of 'common' sounds like 'calm'. In RP, the sounds are different. /oʊ/ This symbol is used to represent the sound /oʊ/ in RP, and also the sound /o/ in GenAm, as these sounds are almost entirely equivalent. /i/ and /u/ These are short vowels which only occur in unstressed syllables: /i/ has a sound like /i:/, but is short like /i:/, but is short like /i:/: very /veri/ create /kri:et/ /u/ has a sound like /u:/, but is short like /u:/: actual /æktʃʊəl/ /ə/ and /ən/ These show that /l/ and /n/ are pronounced as separate syllables: handle /hændəl/ hidden /hɪdən/ /w/ This shows that some people say /w/, and others, including many American speakers, say /w/: why /waɪ/ Stress Stress is shown by underlining the vowel in the stressed syllable: two /tu:/ result /rɪzʌl/ disappointing /dɪsəpɒntɪŋ/ When a word is spoken in isolation, stress falls on the syllables which have vowels which are underlined. If there is one syllable underlined, it will have primary stress. If two syllables are underlined, the first will have secondary stress, and the second will have primary stress: A few words are shown with three underlined syllables, for example 'disqualification' /dɪskwɒlɪfɪkəʊn/. In this case, the third underlined syllable will have primary stress, while the secondary stress may be on the first or second syllable: 'DISqualification' or 'disQUALification' RP tends to prefer 'DIS-', while GenAm usually prefers 'dis-'. In the case of compound words, where the pronunciation of each part is given separately, the stress pattern is shown by underlining the headword: 'off-peak', 'first-class', but 'off day'. Stressed syllables When words are used in context, the way in which they are pronounced depends upon the information units that are constructed by the speaker. For example, a speaker could say: 'the reSULT was disapPOINTing' 'it was a DISappointing reSULT' 'it was VERY disappointing INDEED' In (3), neither of the two underlined syllables in disappointing /dɪsəpɒntɪŋ/ receives either primary or secondary stress. This shows that it is not possible for a dictionary to predict whether a particular syllable will be stressed in context. It should be noted, however, that in the case of adjectives with two stressed syllables, the second syllable often loses its stress when it is used before a noun: 'an OFF-peak FARE' 'a FIRST-class SEAT' Two things should be noted about the marked syllables: They can take primary or secondary stress in a way that is not shared by the other syllables. Whether they are stressed or not, the vowel must be pronounced distinctly; it cannot be weakened to /ə/, /ɪ/ or /o/. These features are shared by most of the one-syllable words in English, which are therefore transcribed in this dictionary as stressed syllables: two /tu:/ inn /ɪn/ tree /tri:/ Unstressed syllables It is an important characteristic of English that vowels in unstressed syllables tend not to be pronounced clearly. Many unstressed syllables contain the vowel /ə/, a neutral vowel which is not found in stressed syllables. The vowels /i/ and /o/, which are relatively neutral in quality, are also common in unstressed syllables. Single-syllable grammatical words such as 'shall' and 'at' are often pronounced with a weak vowel such as /ə/. However, some of them are pronounced with a more distinct vowel under certain circumstances, for example when they occur at the end of a sentence. This distinct pronunciation is generally referred to as the strong form, and is given in this dictionary after the word strong, shall /ʃəl, stɒŋ/ at /ət, stɒŋ/ The symbols used in the pronunciation transcriptions are those of the International Phonetic Alphabet. The following consonant symbols have their usual English values: b, d, f, h, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, w, z. The remaining symbols and their interpretations are listed below. Length The symbol : denotes length and is shown together with certain vowel symbols when the vowels are typically long. Stress Three grades of stress are shown in the transcriptions by the presence or absence of marks placed immediately before the affected syllable. Primary or strong stress is shown by ' , while secondary or weak stress is shown by . In photographic (/fəʊtə'græfɪk/), for example, the first syllable carries secondary stress and the third primary stress. Notes (i) Though words like castle, path, and fast are shown as pronounced with an /ɑ:/ sound, many speakers use an /æ/. Such variations are acceptable and are to be assumed by the reader. (ii) The letter 'r' in some positions is not sounded in the speech of Southern England and elsewhere. However, many speakers in other areas do sound the 'r' in such positions with varying degrees of distinctness. Again such variations are to be assumed, and in such words as fern, fear, and arm the reader will sound or not sound the 'r' according to his or her speech habits. (iii) Though the widely received pronunciation of words like which and why is with a simple /w/ sound and is so shown in the dictionary, many speakers in Scotland and elsewhere preserve an aspirated sound: /hw/. Once again this variation is to be assumed. English Sounds Letter Example a: as in father ('fɑ:ðə), alms (ɑ:mz), clerk (kla:k), heart (hɑ:t), sergeant ('sɑ:dʒənt) ə as in act (ækt), Caedmon ('kædmən), plait (pleɪt) ai as in dive (daɪv), aisle (aɪl), guy (gaɪ), might (maɪt), rye (raɪ) aɪ as in fire ('faɪə), buyer ('baɪə), liar ('laɪə), tyre ('taɪə) əʊ as in out (aʊt), bough (baʊ), crowd (kraʊd), slouch (slaʊtʃ) əʊ əs in flour ('flaʊə), cower ('kaʊə), flower ('flaʊə), sour ('saʊə) e as in bet (bet), bury ('berɪ), heifer ('heɪfə), said (seɪd), says (sez) eɪ as in paid (peɪd), day (deɪ), deign (deɪn), gauge (geɪdʒ), grey (greɪ), neigh (neɪ) eə as in bear (beə), dare (deə), prayer (preɪ), stairs (steɪz), where (weə) ɜ as in get (get), give (gɪv), ghoul (gəʊl), guard (gɑ:d), examine (ɪg zæmə) ɪ as in pretty ('prɪtɪ), build (bɪld), busy ('bɪzɪ), nymph (nɪmf), pocket ('pɒkt), sieve (sv), women ('wɪmɪ) i: as in see (si:), aesthete ('ɪsθɪt), evil ('ɪvəl), magazine ('mæɡə'zɪn), receive (rɪ'si:v), siege (si:dʒ) ɪə as in fear (feə), beer (beə), mere (meə), tier (taɪ) j as in yes (jes), onion ('ʌnjən), vignette (vɪ'net) ɒ as in pot (pɒt), botch (bɒtʃ), sorry ('sɒrɪ) əʊ as in note (nəʊt), beau (beə), dough (daʊ), hoe (həʊ), slow (sləʊ), yeoman ('jəʊmən) ɔ: as in thaw (θɔ:), broad (brɔ:d), drawer ('draʊ), fault (fɔ:lt), halt (hɔ:lt), organ ('ɔ:gən) ɔ: as in void (vɔɪd), boy (bɔɪ), destroy (dɪ'strɔɪ) u as in pull (pʊl), good (gʊd), should (ʃʊd), woman ('wʊmən) u: as in zoo (zu:), do (du:), queue (kju:), shoe (ʃu:), spew (spju:), true (tru:), you (ju:) əə as in poor (puə), skewer (skjuə), sure (ʃʊə) a as in potter ('pɒtə), alone (ə'ləʊn), furious ('fjʊəriəs), nation ('neɪʃən), the (ðə) ɜ: as in fern (fɜ:n), burn (bɜ:n), fir (fɜ:), learn (lɜ:n), term (tɜ:m) ʌ as in cut (kʌt), flood (flʌd), rough (rʌf), son (sʌn) ʌ as in ship (ʃɪp), election (ɪ'lekʃən), machine (mə'ʃɪn), mission ('mɪʃən), pressure ('preʃə), schedule ('ʃedju:l), sugar ('ʃʊɡə) ʒ as in treasure ('treʒə), azure ('æzə), closure ('kləʊzə), evasion (ɪ'veɪʒən) ʃ as in chew (tʃu:), nature ('neɪtʃə) dʒ as in jaw (dʒɔ:), adjective ('ædʒɪktɪv), lodge (lɒdʒ), soldier ('səʊldʒə), usage ('ju:sɪdʒ) θ as in thin (θɪn), strength (streŋθ), three (θri:) ð as in these (ði:z), bathe (beɪð), lather ('lɑ:ðə) ŋ as in sing (sɪŋ), finger ('fɪŋɡə), sling (slɪŋ) ə indicates that the following consonant (l or n) is syllabic, as in bundle ('bʌndəl), button ('bʌtən) x as in Scottish loch (lɒx) əi as in Scottish aye (aɪ), bile (baɪl), byke (baɪk) Foreign Sounds The symbols above are also used to represent foreign sounds where these are similar to English sounds. However, certain common foreign sounds require symbols with markedly different values, as follows: Letter Example a in French ami, German Mann, Italian pasta: a sound between English (æ) and (ɑ:), similar to the vowel in Northern English cat or London cut ɑ in French bas: a sound made with a tongue position similar to that of English (ɑ:), but shorter ɛ ɛ in French été, eh in German sehr, e in Italian che: a sound similar to the first part of the English diphthong (eɪ) in day or to the Scottish vowel in day i in French il, German Idee, Spanish filo, Italian signore: a sound made with a tongue position similar to that of English (i:), but shorter ɔ o in Italian no, French bonne, German Sonne: a vowel resembling English (ɒ), but with a higher tongue position and more rounding of the lips ɔ in French rose, German so, Italian voce: a sound between English (ɔ:) and (u:) with closely rounded lips, similar to the Scottish vowel in so u ou in French genou, u in German kulant, Spanish puna: a sound made with a tongue position similar to that of English (u:), but shorter ʏ u in French tu, ü in German über or fünf: a sound made with a tongue position similar to that of English (i:), but with closely rounded lips ɔ eu in French deux, ö in German schön: a sound made with the tongue position of (e), but with closely rounded lips ɔ œu in French œuf, ö in German zwölf: a sound made with a tongue position similar to that of English (ɛ), but with open rounded lips ɔ above a vowel indicates nasalization, as in French un (˘), bon (b ˘), vin (v ˘), blanc (blɔ ˘) x ch in Scottish loch, German Buch, j in Spanish Juan ç ch in German ich: a (j) sound as in yes, said without voice; similar to the first sound in huge ß b in Spanish Habana: a voiced fricative sound similar to (v), but made by the two lips ʎ ll in Spanish llamar, gl in Italian consiglio: similar to the (lj) sequence in million, but with the tongue tip lowered and the sounds said simultaneously ɥ u in French lui: a short (y) ɲ gn in French vigne, Italian gnocchi, ñ in Spanish España: similar to the (nj) sequence in onion, but with the tongue tip lowered and the two sounds said simultaneously ɣ g in Spanish luego: a weak (g) made with voiced friction

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