

called **Phonetics**.

Language is the result of a Teutonic invasion of Europe by the English tongue which spoken in the north consisting of a mass of settlers taken by more and more over the world; and words. It is languages in the north of land in the north of Britain and the south of Australia,

Language grows. It is older as it grows older as a tree loses old leaves of every year to trace the past, just now, to look back at the language only when we are of our tongue. Its constitution, or

Letters and examples of the most complex language is a letter-words we make letters; a Grammar of Letters is called **Syntax**.

There is also a Grammar of musically measured Sentences; and this grammar is called **Prosody**.

(i) **Orthography** comes from two Greek words: *orthos*, right; and *graphê*, a writing. The word therefore means **correct writing**.

(ii) **Etymology** comes from two Greek words: *etimos*, true; and *logos*, an account. It therefore means a **true account of words**.

(iii) **Syntax** comes from two Greek words: *sun*, together, with; and *taxis*, an order. When a Greek general drew up his men in order of battle, he was said to have them "*in syntaxis*." The word now means **an account of the build of sentences**.

(iv) **Prosody** comes from two Greek words: *pros*, so; and *odê*, a song. It means the **measurement of verse**.

THE GRAMMAR OF SOUNDS AND LETTERS, OR ORTHOGRAPHY.

6. The Grammar of Sounds.—There are two kinds of sounds in our language: (i) the **open** sounds; and (ii) the **stopped** sounds. The open sounds are called **vowels**; the stopped sounds **consonants**. Vowels can be known by two tests—a negative and a positive. The **negative** test is that they do not need the aid of **other letters** to enable them to be sounded; the **positive** test is that they are formed by the **continuous** passage of the breath.

(i) **Vowel** comes from Fr. *voyelle*; from Lat. *vocālis*, sounding.

(ii) **Consonant** comes from Lat. *con*, with; and *sonus*, I sound.

(iii) **Two** vowel-sounds uttered **without a break** between them are called a **diphthong**. Thus *oi* in *boil*; *ai* in *aisle* are diphthongs. (The word comes from Greek *dis*, twice; and *phthongê*, a sound.)

7. The Grammar of Consonants: (1) **Mutes**.—There are different ways of stopping, checking, or penning-in the continuous flow of sound. The sound may be stopped (i) by the **lips**—as in *ib*, *ip*, and *im*. Such consonants are called **Labials**. Or (ii) the sound may be stopped by the **teeth**—as in *id*, *it*, and *in*. Such consonants are called **Dentals**. Or (iii) the sound may be stopped in the **throat**—as in *ig*, *ik*, and *ing*.