

NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION.

GRAY'S ELEGY (*continued*).

Now fades the glimring landscape on the sight.

Now is nau—at any rate, that appears to represent prety acuratly the receivd pronuniation.

In like maner, the difthong in *sight* is ai, sait—tho suit and sæit ar preferd in certn quarters.

Glimring is glim'ərɪŋ.

The receivd vowel in *fades* and *landscape* is e. We object to fa'ɪdz, faɪdz, and more to feɪdz as good pronuniation. We agree with M^r Jones who complaind recently (in *Jur. Amer. Orthoepey* for Dec.) that "The 'atempt to force on the public this style 'of pronuniation; more than any-'thing els has tended to retard the move-'ment in England." Reference shud be made to an artiel by the late M^r Evans in this issue.

Landscape is land'scap. In hurid, or colloquial, speech, the d is ofn oमित.

DIFERENTIATION.

We hold it beter to get improved forms by diferentiating leters now in use; that is, making changes in their faces, rather than ading diacritic marks. New leters alre dy aded to our alfabet wer got so, as J, U, W. Tru, discrimination of sounds has been made by marking old leters, and these, tho trublsome and otherwise objectionabl (see last issue), hav become establish in an Orthograpy, notably French. Taking all alfabet together, diferentia'n of face has been adopted far more generally. Taylor in his great work on *The Alfabet* says:—

"It is also instructiv to note the maner "in which the Mongols obtaind the large "number of additional consonants which "they required. As in the Armenian, "Parsi, Greek and other alfabet, this was "in no case efected by invention of new "symbols, but by diferentiation of the old ". In this way, from 17 or 18 Syriac "characters which wer taken over, between "30 and 40 Mongolian characters wer dev-"elopt which wer derived from Buddnist "sources."—Vol. I., page 309.

A note givs ilustrations. Again:—

"The Ethiopic leters ar more numerus "than those of the north Semitic alfabet, "additional characters having been obtaind "by diferentiation from the primitiv stok. "This proces began at a very erly period "and was carid on during many centuris."—*Ibid.*, page 355.

KEY: a a a e E i e o u u ū
as in art at ale ell eel ill nor no up put ooze

trial corner.]

DE PRØDIGAL SUN.

A sertn man had tū suns: and the yunger ev them sed tu his father, father, giv ME the porshen ev thai substans that fel-ETH tu ME. And HE divaid'ed untu them his living. And not meni das after, the yunger sun gatherd el tuge'ther, and tuk his jurni intu a far cuntri; and thar HE wasted his substans with raietes living. And hwen HE had spent el, ther aroz' a maiti famin in that cuntri; and HE began' tu BE in went. And HE went and jøind himself' tu wun ev the sitizens ev that cuntri; and HE sent him intu his felds tu fED swain. And HE wud fan hav BEN fild with the husks that the swain did et: and no man gav untu him. But hwen HE cam tu himself' HE sed, hau meni haird servents ev mai father hav bred enuf' and tu spar, and ai perish HER with hunger! ai wil araiZ' and go tu mai father, and wil se untu him, father, ai hav sind agenst' hevN, and in thai sait: ai am no mor wurthi tu BE cøld thai sun; mak ME az wun ev thai haird servents. And HE aroz' and cam tu his father. And hwail HE weZ yet afar' ef, his father sE him, and weZ muvd with cømpash'n and ran, and fel on his nek, and kist him.

[In last issue, we gave the foregoing in distinct *Orthoepey*. In this we giv it in a semi-fonetic form, suitabl for teaching to read. The child is to be taut that (1) most words hav accent on first sylabl and that he is to accent the first sylabl unles markt otherwise; (2) the ending *-tion* or *-sion* in the old speling is always preced-ed imediatly by accent. Folloing these rules, we hav a page with but few accent marks, yet the reader can always tel where to place accent. Inflectional s is not changed. Thruout, ə is changed to e.]

DIFTHONGIZED VOWELS,
OR "VANISHING SOUNDS."

(By W. R. Evans in Pitman's *Journal*.)

In pronouncing long accented final syl- abls. when ther is no folloing unem- fatic sylabl either in the same or another word, the speaker ofn experiences a tend- ency to extend the vowel quantity in order to alow the voice to relax after the initial stres on the vowel, thus producing some- thing like what the old Greek gramarians regarded as the union of the acute and the grave tone in the circumflex. This relax- ation of tone is apt to be accompanid by a coincident relaxation of the position of the organs required for the vowel sound of the sylabl. With rustic speakers, this dubl relaxation of organic position and tone is ofn made to and on a short obscure vow-