

## ORTHOGRAPHY.

*a* long as in *father*; short as in German *hat*, or nearly as in English *what*.

*e* long as in *they* ("long *a*" in *face*); short in *met*.

*i* long as in *marine*; short in *pin*.

*o* long as in *go*; short as in *home*, *whole*.

*u* long as in *rule* (*oo* in *foot*); short in *full* (*oo* in *good*), and also as in *but*: *u* as in *union*, *pure*, &c., is represented by *yu*.

*â* as in *all* (*aw*, *au*, in *barl*, *taught*).

*ai* as in *aisle* ("long *i*" in *pine*, *might*).

*au* as *ow* in *now* (*ou* in *loud*).

The consonants as in English, with the following limitations:—*c* is used only in the compound *ch*, which is pronounced always as in *church*; *y* as in *gig*, never soft as in *ginger*, for which *j* is employed; *kw* represents *qu* as in *queen*; *y* is pronounced as in *you*, *year*; *kh* expresses the guttural aspirate—the German *ch* in *ach*, the Scottish in *loch*, but when the letters are separated by a comma (*E'h*), they denote merely an aspirated *k*. Other compounds like *kl*, *tkl*, *tlk*, represent the clucking sounds according to analysis.