

by **sh**, which combination, as representing a simple sound, is called a *digraph*.

10. **M**, **n**, and the digraph **ng**, are used to indicate the sounds produced when, the organs being in the positions for **b**, **d**, and **g**, respectively, the breath is allowed to pass through the nose. They are therefore called *nasals* ("nose-sounds.")

11. **F**, and **v**, represent the voiceless and the voiced spirant, sounded by forcing the breath between the upper teeth and the under lip. The sound of **f**, and (in nephew and Stephen) of **v**, are sometimes represented by **ph**. **H**, as already seen, stands for the aspirate, or sound produced by letting the breath pass forth unchecked. Sometimes **h** is "silent," *i. e.* represents no sound whatever, as in *heir, honor, hour, honest, thyme*, and always after **r**, as in *rhetoric*.

12. **J**, we have seen, represents the union of the two sounds, **d** and **zh**, the latter representing the sound of **z**, in *azure*. **L**, stands for the sound made by placing the tip of the tongue against the palate and letting the "voice" come over the sides of the tongue. It is commonly "silent" before **f**, **v**, **k**, **m**, as in *calf, salve, chalk, palm* (*kâf, sâv, chawk, pâm*).

13. **R** represents two sounds, according as it stands before a vowel or not. Before a vowel it is said to be "trilled" the breath being forced over the upturned tip of the tongue, so as to produce a little shaking. When not before a vowel, it is really an imperfect vowel or "glide" often affecting the sound of the preceding vowel. Thus **a**, and **o**, have other sounds in *fair* and *fore* than in *fame* and *foam*.

14. **S** properly represents the hiss caused by the breath rubbing against the surface of the tongue, as in the word *hiss*. It is used, however, also to represent the sound properly denoted by **sh**, *i. e.* that formed by the breath rubbing against the edges and tip of the tongue. **Z**, properly marks the voiced spirant corresponding to **s**; but **s**, often represents this sound and also, as in *pleasure*, the voiced spirant corresponding to **sh**, sometimes marked by **z**, but in our re-spelling always **zh**.

15. **W** marks the sound produced by squeezing the voice between the lips brought near together.* The corresponding voiceless spirant is denoted by **wh**.

* The tongue too is drawn back to near the **g**-position so that the sound is what Bell calls "mixed." The sound **wh** is now simple, though once complex and marked by **hw**.