

SOME NEW FORMS OF *y*, *w*, *L*.

I send sampl types lately cut (8-point Century Expanded) for experiment in Polynesian work, their absence being felt by both English and nativ students of Maori and cognate tungs. Use, for instance, of *g* for *y* in such proper names as "Pagopago", which commerce bro't into daily use, is misleading, and in English work "ng" wud properly be uzed while current orthografy persists. Of three caracters sent, *Y* is an adaptation tu capital form of widely-accepted *y*, in use by fonotypists sixty years for this sound, initial and medial in Polynesian and other tungs. *Ww* stand for a sound as important as in English, aspirated [or voiceles] *w*, which slovenly speakers of our own tung neglect as shamefully as they do so-cald "mute" *r*.

Ar printers satisfied with the insignificant minim that medieval scribes cupld with historic and noble Roman *L*? It is hopeles tu artist-designers in type, and, especialy in fonts like Cheltenham and Della Robbia, weakens evry combination into which its famisht and incompatibl figure enters. Compositors hate it, and with good reason, Here is an experimental modification which at least givs it space in the word and individual distinction worthy its intrinsic importance: *l*. In sanserif fonts it wud completely abolish present confusion among figure 1, capital *I* and minim *l*. It agrees with its capital, *Ll*; admits needed daylight tu combinations in which it enters; and is complementary tu its felo-liduid, *r*.

Wellington, N. Z.

R. C. HARDING.

MR BOND'S SCHEME.

Ai rejois dhat yu on p. 211 apruuv mai ceinj from ie tu *i*. *i* ounli ilongeits an aksent (dot) oalredi egzisting, an *i*zi mater: but *jal* wī faind substitiuts for *aa*, *ei*, *oa*, *ou*, *uu* (dhat stil sīm exelent tu mī) īquali *i*zi tu *ri*d and *rai*t? Whai not *c* for *ch* az in *church*, *curc*; *ʃ* for *sh* az in *sheep*, *ʃip*; *ʒ* for *si* in *vision*, *vizon*. Your opinion in *HERALD* ov dhis yuus ov *c*, *ʃ*, *ʒ*, wil bi welkom.

SIDNEY E. BOND.

[*C* shud hav its historic value. In chusing twelv symbols for duodecimal notation in arithmetic, it wud caus confusion tu put an old symbol, *5*, for ten or elevn. In *NED*, *ʃ*, *ʒ*, *y*, wer "from the Fonotypy of Messrs Pitman and Ellis" (p. xiv). *y* has not been betterd; *ʃ*, *ʒ*, go belo the line, a fault serios tu printers hu now object tu *p*, *g*, *y*, *j*, becaus their tails break off. For *ʃ*, *ʒ*, we uze *f*, *j*, but for pronunciation only, not in New Speling. Insted of abolishing long *s*, *f*, about 1800, it shud hav

been kept for *sh*—a lost oportunity! Why not uze *o'* for *oa*, *ū* for *uu*, as in *HERALD*? In open sylabls and many other definit positions the mark is unnecessary. *yō^{ur}* is *your* with *yu* (tu rime with *more*, *four*, *4*).—ED.]

REPLAI: Your argiuments feil tu konvins. Til 300 B. C., *c* stud for *g* and *k*. It past tu Britan az *k*. In alfabets deraivd from Latin (English, French, German, Italian, etc.) *c* haz aquaird a number ov different saundz: *tsh*, *ts*, *sh*, *s*, *z*. Duz suc histori forbid dhat wī meik mour histori, if gud and konviniēnt? Tu mī *c* stil sīmz supirior tu *ch*.

Wellington, Somerset, Eng.

S E. B.

PRONOUNCING FRENCH.

Belo is a specimen of French Orthoepey (not New Speling at all). *é* is French *e*; *u*, French *u*; *ə* is *a*, the vowel in our *up* but purst; *ø* is *ø* tense and rather closer; *—* shows a final consonant usualy silent but revived before an initial vowel in the next word and pronounced along with it. *a* is haf-fronted *æ* (a use of *a* justified by *NED*); *e* varies from *é* tu *e*; *°* means that the weak neutral (*°*) *may* be omitted. It is unnecessaary tu mark the vowel before *r* as prolongd (that is, held) becaus that is a rule. Level stres is understood. *u* before a vowel is consonant-*u*, another *w*. The selection is from John *i*, 1 on.

éva'jil s'lo' sa' ja'
fapitr° pr°myé

ō coma'sma' éte la parol; la parol étet avec dyə', é la parol éte dyə'.

2 el étetō coma'sma' avec dyə'.

3 tūt fōz o't éte fet par el, é rya' d° s. kī a été fe, n a été fe sa'z. el.

4 a'n. el éte la vi, é la vi éte la lumyer dez. om.

5 é la lumyer lui da' le ténébr°, é le ténébr° n°, l. o' pwa' r'su.

6 il i ut. ə'n. om, a'vwayé d° dyə', do' l° no' éte ja'.

7 il va' pūr etr° témwa', pūr ra'dr° témwanyaj a la lumyer, a'fa' k° tū crus par lui.

8 il n. éte pa lui-mem la lumyer, mez. il éte la pūr ra'dr° témwanyaj a la lumyer.

9 s éte la vérrtabl lumyer kī écler tūt. om v. na't. o' mo'd.

10 el éte da' l° mo'd, é l° mo'd a été fe par el; me l° mo'd n. l a pa co'nu

11 el é v. nu féz. el; é le sya' n° lo' pwa' r'su.

12 mez. a tū sə' kī l o' r'su, el lər a do'né l° pūvwar d° d°v. nīr a'fa' d° dyə' savwar, a sa' kī crwat. a' so' no'.

13. kī n. s o' pwa' né du sa', nī d° la volo'té d° la fer, nī d° la volo'té d° l om, me kī so' né d° dyə'