

CONTRADICTIONS OF

SOUND	}	with	{	SYMBOL
EAR				EYE
SYMBOL	}	with	{	SOUND
EYE				EAR

these t
child h
more o
The
The od
writing
of thes

The philological explanation of all this is, them w
has been said, that the English language is a vicomical
conglomerate or pudding-stone made up of seven is th
different and distinct home-dialects, as well as French
Norman-French and of Latin elements. It consequence
quently possesses all or parts of all the notation their n
of all these dialects and languages. And tenses, t
error perpetually made in our primary schools played
that the child is taught all these systems at tbut in
same time—as if they were all of one class, wit not to p
out the slightest sense that he is asked to people s
something that would be extremely difficult f English
a grown-up man. He has to learn to recognif fully, b
with promptitude and immediateness from tw and ni
to five different systems of notation, mixed with more
fragments from others!

Norman

It will be seen that this irregularity and wa could n
of keeping faith fall chiefly upon the vowels. Wcribes:
have in our language 104 ways of representing sound o
the eye 13 vowel-sounds. Let us take a few of th gatural
most striking cases. Short *ɪ* is represented in o they str
English notation by 13 symbols; short *ɛ* by 11; just
long *ē* by 11; long *ā* by 13; short *ɔ* by 11; long putting
by 13; short *ũ* by 13; and long *ū* by 12. We, wh the Nor
are grown up, have been so long accustomed to ther; g