

IV. — PRONUNCIATION.

To this term we giv its widest sense. Speech-sounds ar complex, their elements vary. Those of Orthoepy may be identified with comparativ acuracy; those of Pronunciation ar myriad and require clasification or reference to a standard. A general statement (VOWELS AS IN ITALIAN, OR GERMAN; CONSONANTS AS IN ENGLISH) adopted by Geografic Societies and Boards serves a useful purpose, has worn wel, and is in aproximat acord with the "key" put forth by Skeat (in *Primer of Clas. & Eng. Philology*, p. 7):

correct pronunciation of Latin is the best foundation of all fonetic nolege. It afords a key, not only to all Romance languages desended from it, but to all others that at any time adopted the Latin alfabet; amongst which may be mentiond English (of all dates), Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, Breton, Manx, Icelandic, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, High and Low German, and others. It is also extremely simpl and easy to understand. Few things ar more unfortunat for education than its continued neglect. It seems hardly too much to say, that a careful consideration of the sounds originally denoted by Latin symbols, and general adoption of even an aproximatly correct pronunciation of them wud do more to lift the hole study of languages, ancient or modern, to a higher level among us than any other posibl improvement in modern methods of education.

The Latin vowels ar, fortunatly, the same as those of primitiv Indo-Germanic.

This historic or etymologic and cosmopolitan use of establish symbols apears fundamental. Its neglect mars the value of work and leads to confusion. This is wel put by a felo-worker on our p. 200:

"He wud be very stupid who did not realize that, shud he publish a great work on mathematics, in which he uzed 3 with the value of 5, and 5 with the value of 9, and then adjusted values to the other numerals more or les in agreement with the comon practice, the confusion arising wud more than offset the value of anything he cud posibly hav to teach."

NOTATION.

STRES: Mark strong stres by a turnd period (˘) after the sybl, which stres afects thruout; weak stres, by the period (˙); medium stres, by a hyfen (-), but, comonly, this is unnecessary.

TENSION, if higher than average in a language, is denoted by an acute accent (´); if belo average, by (˘).

DURATION longer than average is shown by dubling its sound-symbol. Shud this mislead uze the "holder" after the singl symbol, just as a dot after a musical note makes it about haf as long again. This holder is a comma (,) raisd tu vowel hight midway between apostrofe and comma (˘,) but les conspicuos than either.

NASALIZATION: Put a turn ı comma (˘) immediatly after the vowel afected. In script rite it over it.

ASPIRATION: Put the Greek ruf breathing (˘) after the sound (in script, over). Thus, w˘ = w, voiceles w; r˘, voiceles r.

PURSING: Put inferior o (o) after.

POUTING or lip-protrusion: Put inferior u (u) immediatly after the fone.

WHISTLING is pursing and pouting at the same time, markt by ou just after.

O givs, par excelence, the purst vowel-family. Pure o, close or open, has contraction of the orbicularis oris muscl; u or ū givs, par excelence, the pouting-family. Pure u, close or open, has contraction of muscls that protrude the lips (levatoros labii). This and more was givn in a paper in 1892. (See *Trans. Canadian Institute*, New Series, vol. iv).

An apostrofe (˘) before a vowel indicates the glottal stop.

The great primary vowels ar ī, ē, ā, ō, ū, herd in *machsnæ*, *they*, *Cokny park*, *note*, *fool*. Receivd English has developd the vowel in *but* insted of ā. With great frequency English uzes vowels derived from the primary (i, e, a, o, u, in *pit*, *pet*, *alarm*, *nor*, *full*). Erly scribes found it necessary tu conventionalize a sign (æ) for the vowel between a and e in *fat* (herd generally now except in a few districts where a or a takes its place). A diminution of stres farther reduces primary and secondary vowels tu tertiary (obscure or weak) ones: ī, ē, i, tend tu i; ē, e, e, tu e; æ, a, a, tu a; ō, o, o, tu o; ū, u, u, tu u. NED marks "obscure" vowels by a brev over (ı, ı, ı, ı, ı) and above the signs for ī, ē, æ, a, ō, ū, too; but these ar considerd superfluos for our purpose. Where, as in most English-speaking regions, Roman vowel-values do not prevail, the signs ī and ē ar apt tu mislead in pronunciation. Tu prevent this, let i and e be their alternats. u is deliberalized ū in Gaelic *laogh*. a (as in NED) is for a sound which "varies with different speakers from æ tu a, with varios intermediat sounds." A singl italic vowel denotes a comon variant: a varies as in *ask* from æ tu a; e, in *learn*, from e tu a; i, as e in *depart*, from i tu i; e; o, as in *not*, from a (*far*) tu o (*for*); u, in *during*, *value*, from ū tu u. In French only e varies from e tu é = e. e and o hav closer and opener sounds than average e, o: the closer is markt by a dot above (ē, ō), the opener by tails (e, o). The dot and tail appear in NED. Insted of Passy's Λ, other signs (v in NED, v, u, n, n, v, ı, ə) ar in use for this wel-defined vowel. e, = e, is purst e; æ, = e, is purst e; ə, = a, is purst a.

Stil farther diminution of stres reduces i, e, a, o, u, tu two clusters, i^e and e(r)^{ou}.

[Concluded on page 212.]