

Kod and Que for April



A Standard In. the King's End hat So

(By Professor Walter Rippinson, M.A.

What is good English speech? What form of English speech ought we to part in our schools? What should be our attitude to dialect apeech? se questions are forcing them-

ives on our attention. The interest in the spoken language is becoming very keen; of this we have indications on every side. Dr. Bridges, the Poet Laureate, has recently issued a tract on the Present State of English Pronunciation, and under his auspices a Society for pure English has been Mr. Bernard Shaw shows tonnded. his wonted alertness by presenting a professor of phonetics in his "Pyg-malion." We have a Poetry Society that lays stress on the reading aloud of verse. The Committee on English appointed by the National Education of America, in its recently published report, states that "all expression in peech demands distinct and natural articulation, correct pronunciation, the exercise of a sense for correct and idiomatic speech and the use of an agreeable and well-managed voice."

There can be no denying the tendency to uniformity, to a standard, in educated speech. We notice it in the speech of the actor, unless he be taking a dialect part; we expect him to pronounce words in a certain way, and he knows (or ought to know) that any pecularities in his speech interfere with our enjoyment. The orator and lecturer sometimes show greater divergence, but hardly ever their speech contain Very marked dialect features. Even in

of the Received

pronunciation. It was Walker who until the time comes, no small share "The corruption of the asparagus word into sparrow-grass is so gen- of our lives will be spent in the pro-eral that asparagus has an air of itable and exciting occupation of of our lives will be spent in the pro-Chief Inspector of the University of London.) That is good English speech ought we to part in our schools? What should nounce otherwise than "ble and writing now, he would adopt a more "jine." Pope had made "join" hopeful strain, realizing that even the man in the street is becoming alive to the importance of good speech. The time has come for us to establish a Standard of English Speech, and put an end to the uncersimilar words; some gave the "g" tainty and the misconceptions with which most of us are afflicted. It has its present value, others pronounced it as in "get." In the accentuation become customary for the speaker of English who prides himself on his pronunciation to designate any devia-tion from his personal standard as "cockney." This is really too simple there was also great variety; for a time, "blasphemous," "character," "contrary" were stressed by some on the second syllable, by others on the first. The poet Rogers, early in the 19th century, says: "The now a way of getting over the difficulty. The standard that we require will, fashionable pronunciation of several words is to me at least offesive. Conin the main, be based on the best present usage, which needs to be detemplate is bad enough, but balcony termined more carefully than has so far been the case. It should be as makes me sick." The prolonged discussions about the accentuation of pleasing the word "decorous" makes most make it. That implies not only that it shall be distinct, (which does not amusing reading. There is no reason to assume that mean that we should give up such manifest simplifications as are found in "handkerchief," "castle," "knee,"

movement towards unnormicy the will be checked; everything points the other way. Nor is it desirable; for a Standard Speech is essential. It is wanted for public speaking, for reasons that have been given. Of alike be considered. Many dialects course, this does not exclude dialect

Standard Speech not so much on poetry, drama, etc. It is wanted for social intercourse. y have been handicapped in their count of individual sounds, as because the manner of producing the voice is faulty. The Standard will career through faulty speech.

be, let us hope, a finer instrument for social intercourse and for literary It is wanted for teaching. Good literature mak s its gre st appeal when it is well read aloud; indeed purposes than any existing form of

Scotland and in the United States reading aloud affords a test, not the experienced public speaker will be found to adopt, intentionally or un-consciously, a more or less close ap-but of the writer's style. It is the proximation to the English standard, the cher's duty to read aloud well and another the meaning and beauty of a passage but of the writer's style. It is the never done anything for the pronumto secure good reading from his ciation. We have a Royal Society of pupils. But we must render this Literature, which shows the same un-

aesthetically as we can

The production of the

"condemn") but that it shall be har

voice, the basis of articulation, must

are disqualified from ranking as

monious.

a spelling which defes all attempts at proper pronunciation (e.g. "vic-tuals," "yacht," "buoy,") but at the suggestion of changing one that in addition disguises completely the derivation (e.g. "rhyme," "scont," "sprightly"), about which in other instances we profess to be profound-ly solicitious. Even the pettiest alter-ations in the interest of a more me-chanical uniformity (e.g. "diagram," "programme," "humour," "humor," "Rod and Gun" for April is out with a bill of fare designed primarily for the fisherman. The cover cut, which this month is specially attractive, depicts a fisherman holding up to view a 17-ID, prize salmon trout secured last year in Algonquin Park. Eonnycastle Dale contributes the leading article "Halibut Fishing in the Northern Pacific;" H. Mortimer Batten a well illustrated article on ous") meet with the sturdiest re-sistance. On this whole subject, indeed, there is no ignorance so pro-found and comprehensive as that which envelops the minds of many men of letters, if we can judge of 'Trout Farming;" and oth r stories and articles follow that describe fishing experiences, etc. in various parts of the Dominion from Atlantic to their degree of knowledge by the character of their utterances. It re-Pacific. Prof. Edward Prince, Dominquires a far more enlightened opin-ion than prevails yet among the ion Commissioner of Fisherics and an authority on both fish and game, writes of "The Prong Horned Antelarge majority of these before we can lope of the West," which is said to cause our tongue to approach even be in danger of extinctions unless imloos for the success of any effort to "seems too firmly fixed in the sound remotely to the phonetic excellence of mediate protective measures are of cowcumber to be altered," and of Italian or Danish or German. Yet, adopted for its preservation. The maintained.

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other day by the presence of a silver dollar in his pocket. A crank shot at him, and the bullet struck the dol-lar. Should we happen to get shot



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Page 3

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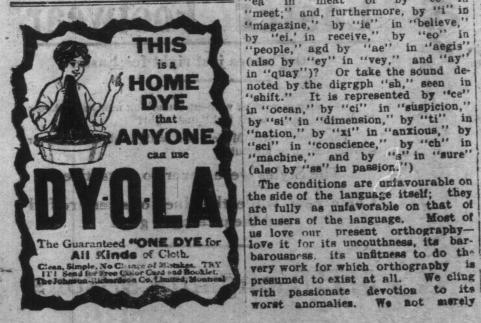
1914

Standard the points of divergence pupils. pass, etc., shows variations. There Latin (e. g. laboratory, obligatory).

tion by the standard constitutes a rational spelling, in order that we grave danger to the dialects. Their may record and preserve the Stan-vitality is further diminished by the dard Speech. This has been excel-present spelling which affords no ad-in the speeluding professor Lounsbury in the speeluding professor Lounsbury equate means of recording the spoken in the concluding pages of his book American. dialect, because many of our letters on "The Standard of Pronunciation celebrate the Hundred Years of Peace no longer have stable values. In in English," from which the follow-German, which has a more phonetic ing passage is taken :-

spelling, there is an extensive dialect "There can never exist that infalliterature. Lastly, dialect suffers lible guide for whose appearance we from being ignored or condemned in are all longing until the spelling of every English word carries with it our schools.

Before showing how the decay of its own pronunciation. Even when dialect may be checked it will be the variation of accent must conwell to point out, that the tendency tinue to show itself, though it will to a Standard Speech among the ed- be reduced to the lowest possible ucated is growing. There was far limits Long and rough is the less uniformity one hundred years road that must be travelled before ago. Those familiar with the con- any such result could be reached in a troversies that raged at the end of language like ours which enjoys and standing that if it doesn't relieve the 18th century and the beginning of rejoices in the distinction of being the 19th (admirably dealt with in the most barbarously spelled of any in Professor Lounsbury's book on cultivated tongue in Christendom. "The Standard of Pronunciation in We are weltering in an arthographic English") are aware that many var- chaos in which a multitude of signs intions have since disappeared. To are represented by the same sound give a few examples: the actors said and a multitude of sounds by the ferce, "perce," while in polite so- same sign. Our race as a race has dety "fierce, pierce," was the recog- in consequence, lost the phonetic nized pronunciation. Sheridan, who sense. What can we hope for the one of the earliest pronounc- orthoepy of a tongue in which, for wrote ing dictionaries, approved the pro- illustration, the short sound of "e" nunciation "sassidge." (Pepys writes found in "let," represented by "ea' in his diary: "Thence to the Grey- in "head," by "ay" in "says, by hound in Fleet Street and there "ai" in "said," by "ei" in "heifer" drank some raspberry sack and eat and by "a" in "many" (also by 'eo some sasages and so home very in "leopard," by "ie" in "friend" merry.'.) Walker who was Sheri- and by "u" in "burn")? Or of the dan's most important successor, con- long sound given by us to the same demned "sassidge" as a "vulgar" letter "e" in "mete," represented by letter ''e' in ''mete, 'represented by ''ea'' in ''meat'' or by ''ee'' in ''meet;'' and, furthermore, by ''i'' in ''magazine,'' by ''ie'' in ''believe,'' by ''ei.' in receive,'' by ''eo'' in ''people,'' agd by ''ae'' in ''aegis'' (also by ''ey'' in ''vey,'' and ''ay'' in ''augay'')? Or take the sound de-



are nowadays relatively iew. Some possible for the teacher by making it willingness to face this problem. We must turn to the Board of Education differentiate w and wh, others do clear what constitutes "good Engnot; and the "a" of answer, after, lish speech," and by helping him to pass, etc., shows variations. More understand the difficulties of his Well may we do so; for it is a matter of supreme interest for the important is the treatment of "r" pupils. I believe that, before long, teacher. Bad speech in our schools between vowel and consonant (as in every education authority will ar-"arm") and finally as in "far." range for what I may call a linguisbrings with it many disadvantages The Board of Education has issued are differences in the tic survey of its district. The redirections for the pronunciation of pronunciations of the vowels in sults would be embodied in a little unstressed syllables (e. g. in the end- handbook giving the main feature of ings -age, -ate, -ness). There is the local pronunciation and vocabusome uncertainty as to the accentua- lary. This would be an invaluable tion of long words derived from aid to the teacher, and would stimulate his interest in local speech. Oc- subject on which people are ready to The other extreme is dialect, which casionally the pupils would be called remains fairly pure in rural areas, upon to repeat a story in dialect but elsewhere is subject, more or less after telling it in standard speech. to the influence of the Received Dialect verse and prose would be col-Standard. This is especially the lected and some time would be found case in large towns, where the differ- for it in the English literature lesson. ent social classes show varying de- We need a generally accepted Stangrees of approach to the standard. dard of Speech also in order that we It is obvious that such modifica- may have a rational spelling, and a

med to exist at all.

anomalies.

vith

passionate devotion to its

Latin. (The matter was discussed at the last Headmasters' Conference, which gave rise to a correspondence in the press; and many of the letters showed that phonetics is still the rush into print without possessing the most elementary knowledge.) Board of Education has done The much to encourage the use of phonetics in the teaching of French and German. Surely the time has come when we may urge it to take up the pronunciation of English Therefore we urge the Board of Ed.

ucation to summon a Conference or Standard Speech, representative of the English-speaking world; a Conference not only Imperial, but Anglo-What could more fitly than such united endeavor to establish good English speech on a firm foundation?



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'snitt. It is represented by 'co,'' in ''suspicion,'' by ''si' in ''dimension,'' by ''ti' in ''nation,'' by ''xi'' in ''anxious,'' by ''sci'' in ''conscience,'' by ''ch'' in ''machine,'' and by ''s'' in ''sure'' all Stores, and in this town only by us. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 .--W. A. Warren, Bridgetown.

A WORD TO THE WISE

The purchase of \$1,000 of goods from your own town or your own county, instead of purchasing outside means the addition of one person to your town or county instead of sup-We cling | porting him abroad .- Exchange. We not merely Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia

To be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, at the Court House in the town of Bridgetown, in said County of Annapolis aforesaid, on Saturday, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1914.

Letter "A"

Between

and

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein and dated the 14th day of March A. D., 1914, unless before the day of sale the amount due and costs are paid to the Plaintiffs or into court.

All the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant Wm. Creelman, and which he had herein at the time he made the mortgage herein forclosed and of all parties, claiming or entitled by,

through or under the said defendant of, in and to all those certain tracts pieces, lots or parcels of land and premises, situate lying and being in Clarence, in the County of Annapolis bounded and described as follows:-FIRST LOT:-Bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Marshall, on the west by lands of L. F. A. Doering, on the south by lands of Robert Marshall, and on the east by the Leonard Road, so called, containing about thirty acres more or less. SECOND LOT:- Bounded on the north by land of Watson Foster, on the east by lands formerly owned by

Burpee Balcom, on the south by lands formerly owned by Gustave O. Theiss, and on the west by lands of Edwin K. Leonard, containing about twelve acres more or less. Being the same lands and premises as conveyed to Thurston W. Allen by Samuel J. Williams and wife, by deed dated the first day of April, A. D., 1905, and recorded in the office of the registry of deeds for the County of Annapolis in book 127 at page 512, and conveyed by the said Thurston W. Allen and Jennie Allen to the said William Creelman by deed dated the 8th day

of December, A. D., 1910, and re-corded in Book 146 at page 171. Together with all the buildings, hereditaments, easements and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining. TERMS .- Ten per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

EDWIN GATES, High Sheriff in and for the County of Annapolis. HARRY RUGGLES,

Of the Town of Bridgetown in the County of Annapolis, Solicitor for Plaintiffs.

Sheriff's Office, Mch. 16, 1914. 5ins.



