

the unnecessary burden on yung and old of what we call with unperceivd sarcasm our 'orthografy,' and hasten the time when even scoolboys wud asist us in rebeling against the illiteracy in form of a great civilized language. Prof. T. calld atention to the U. S. copyright law requiring books to be put in type in this cuntry to obtain copyright. It is responsibl for much

BRITISH INSTED OF AMERICAN SPELING where the latter is simpler. The caos, so brot in a small way, may asist to make evident the burden, and eventually help to thro it off."

Prof. Hempl of the state university at Ann Arbor, Mich., had something on

#### GREAT-LAKE SPEECH

or that prevalent in the region of the great lakes of North America. These inland waterways ar fast becoming in the New World what the Mediteranean (mid-erth) was in the Old World. The nations trading around that ramifying inland sea had to select a world-language (Greek) as a comon medium of intercour. Of this the Septuagint version of the Old Testament and the Greek New T. ar literary monuments. So the language of the Great-Lakes region is going to be a dominant world-language. This givs a reason why its speech deservs especial atention. In *Le Maitre Phonetique*, July, 1900, Hempl makes these statements as to speech in the region: (1) My r is practicaly the same no mater what its position. (2) wh before front vowels is bilabial f (f), thus, *which* is *fitf*; before bak vowels wh is m, as *mot* for *what*. (3) Short o (o) is ofn unrounded, as *not* *not*, *hot*<sup>er</sup> *hotter*; and sometimes lengthend, as *on* *on*, *hot* *hot*. (4) Old æ in *last*, *path*, *aurt*, has not become a: or a: but is more open than short æ in *bat*. (5) Strest ns, nþ, hav become nts, ntþ, as hents *hence*, wants *once*, mantþ *month*. (6) u, i, o, e, ar the vowels in *you*, *see*, *old*, *Abe*; while the difthongs in *now*, *my*, *boy*, as their final element hav weak o, e, a, insted of u, i, i, or weak u, i, i, comonly givn. (7) The glottal stop (ʔ) is herd initialy before the hevily strest vowel of an emfatic word. We asent to the first, third, fourth, fifth and sevntth statements; for wh we hear hw (sometimes m) with h of cours modified by pursing (or els pouting) of the iner oral sfincter (the *orbicularis oris* must) far short of making it a voiceles bilabial. For u, i, o, e, we hear but monofthongs, unles from position (as ending a sentence) ther is nothing for the tens vokal organs to relax on. Then u<sup>w</sup>, i<sup>w</sup>, o<sup>w</sup>, e<sup>w</sup>, ar herd, as explaind by Evans (*HERALD*, vol. i, p. 198). Difthongs in *now*, *my*, *boy*, (all trocaic) *may* hav weak o, e, as their second elements. Foren tungs hav

ao in some proper names (as *Kiaochau*, *Nanao*, *Maori*, and Italian *Paolo* for *Paul*) in which geografic boards ar at pains to explain that "ao difers slightly from au," or a<sup>o</sup> is a<sup>u</sup> nearly. Again, final e in a weak, open sylabl is apt to become i, as san<sup>di</sup> for san<sup>de</sup>i, or san<sup>de</sup>i. *Sunday*. Hence, trocaic œ, œ, in *my*, *boy*, may be hardly distinguishabl from ai, oi. Indeed, these ar but the Latin forms (Æ, œ, where Æ is weak e) for Old Latin ai, to say nothing of Greek ai, oi, late ai, oi. So these two varieties of difthongs exist side by side as they did over 2000 years ago. (Æ, œ, and œ, œ, ar post-classical and comparatively late). All these points deserv farther observation, in which machine fonetics shud help. The personal equation in the presnt case may hav important influence: Hempl (professer of English filology and genral linguistics since 1889) was born at Whitewater, Wis., in 1859, but brot up at Battle Creek, Mich. With this as a basis his speech has been modified by the rather cosmopolitan speech of university circls, especialy at Ann Arbor (B. A., '79). After that, study was continued at Göttingen, Tübingen, Strassburg, Jena (Ph. D. in 1889) and Berlin. He holds that his observations on difthongization ar tru of suthern Michigan, most of N. York state, northern Ohio, Wisconsin, and elsewhere, tho ai and au stil prevail in eastern New York.

Prof. Grandgent (*Ger. & Eng. Sounds*, §20) says that u, o, e, i, hav diversity of pronunciation before r; not before r,

"When over-long or long ar difthongs . . . . . When haf-long or short, they ar uzually (in America at least) simpl vowels rather than difthongs." [Prof. G. was brot up in Boston and Cambridge; his mother was from western Massachusetts, his father (French by birth) was bred in Philadelphia — *DIALECT NOTES*, vol. i, p. 199.]

#### AMERICAN O IN *not*.

That the vowel in *not* is an a-sound so very comonly in America receivd ampl confirmation by Mr Tuttle (New Haven, Conn.) and Prof. Hempl in *Le Maitre Phonetique* during 1900 and 1901. They uze an a-sign in the strest sylabls of:

adopt body colleg common compensate complement consonant doctor drop fore (ig)n follow glottal (gnomic hollow (h)onor horrid hot knowledge metropolis modify monofthong not observe of on possib proper sorry stop what (also hwet and hwet by Mr T.)

For fuller explanation and Platform see cover of Annual of New Speling (postpaid, 10 c.) publisht evry July as archives of each year.

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