

*Ph* have the sound of *f* as in *philosophy*, except in *Stephen*, pronounced *Steven*.

The combination *ng*, has two sounds; an open or less close sound, as in *sing*, *singer*; and a close sound, as in *finger*, *conger*.

*Sh* have one sound only as in *shall*.

*Th* have two sounds; aspirate, as in *think*, *both*; and vocal, as in *thou*, *this*.

*Sc* have the sound of *sk*, before *a*, *e*, *u*, and *r*, as in *scale*, *scarf*, *sculpture*, *scroll*; and the sound of *s* only before *t*, *i*, and *y*, as in *scene*, *recepter*, *science*, *Seythian*.

*P* before *s* is mute as in *psalm*.

*G* and *K* before *u* are silent, as in *gnaw*, *knew*.

*H* after *r* has no sound, as in *rhetoric*.

*W* before *r* is silent as in *wring*, *wrong*. In most words beginning with *wh*, the *h* precedes *w* in utterance. Thus *when* is pronounced *hwen*.

Two vowels in a syllable, when one only is pronounced, are called a digraph.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *oi* and *oy*, is the same and uniform; as in *join*, *joy*.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *ou* and *ow*, is the same and uniform; as in *sound*, *now*. But in the termination *ous*, *ou* is not a diphthong, and the pronunciation is *es*, as in *pious*, *glorious*.

The digraphs *ai* and *ey*, in words of one syllable, and in accented syllables, have the sound of *a* long. In the unaccented syllables of a few words, the sound of *a* is nearly or quite lost; as in *certain*, *certain*. The digraphs *au*, *aw*, have the sound of broad *a* in *fall*; *eu*, that of *u* long, as in *new*; and *ey* in unaccented syllables, that of *y* short, as in *sally*.

When one vowel of a digraph is pointed or marked, the other has no sound; as in *court*, *road*, *slow*.

The digraphs *oa*, *oe*, *oi*, *io*, when not pointed, have, in this work, the sound of a long, as in *near*, *meat*, *ceize*, *grieve*. The vowels in Section 143 are exceptions.

The digraph *ou* unless pointed has the sound of a long.

In a few instances, words of disputable pronunciation are distinguished by this mark, *t*.

Vowels, in words of one syllable, followed by a single consonant and a vowel, are long, as in *fat*, *met*, *mit*, *not*, *mat*, unless pointed, as in *give*, *live*.

Hence it is deemed unnecessary to place a figure over such vowels. The vowels of monosyllables ending with one or more consonants have the second or short sound, unless pointed, as in *ban*, *mat*, *room*, *black*. It is deemed unnecessary to place a figure over them, as in the preceding table.