

component vowels *a* and *u*, there seems to be every reason, which practical convenience could suggest, for relinquishing our own *ou* and *ow*, and adopting *au* in common with those nations.

It need hardly be observed here, that if it should be found requisite in any Indian words, to mark very distinctly the separate powers of the two component letters in the *ai*, *iu* and *au*, and thus in effect dissolve the diphthong, it may be done by means of the common *diæresis*.

CONSONANTS.

B.

The letter *B* may have the power which it generally has in the European languages and in our own.

C.

The letter *C* may be entirely dispensed with, on account of its very changeable power in the European languages, and because its two most common sounds may be perfectly expressed by *K* and by *S*. Our venerable Eliot says of it—"We lay by the letter *C*, saving in *CH*, of which there is frequent use in the language."* But, for the *CH*, it will be found advisable that we should substitute another notation, which will be mentioned in its place under the letter *T*.

D; DH; DS or DZ; and DJ, DSH or DZH.

The letter *D*, when single, may have its usual power.

Dh may be conveniently used to denote what Walker calls in English the *flat* sound of *th*; that is, the sound which *th* has in

* Indian Gram. p. 2.