

is shown by acute accent ('); weak or relaxed tension by its reverse (˘). A first or ruf approximat to pitch is givn by vowels, i, e, a, o, u, being in natural-pitch order.

FIVE MILION YEARS.

Debating Societies, now in ful blast, shud debate: *Resolved*, that 5,000,000 years ar wasted annuall by irregular speling; and report such debates as news to local papers. 25,000,000 children atend scool in U. S. and British empire. A fifth of their time is wasted — enuf for them to lern fysiology, book-keeping, natural filosofy. Spred this tho't wherever our tung is ritn or red.

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NORMAL AMERICAN SPEECH.

Sweet said in 1888 (*Hist. Eng. Sounds*, p. ix) that Irish-English and American-English wer unknown—only too tru, if careful representation of it by an adequat notation is ment. Tru, careful record of speech in several States has been made (*Dialect Notes*, i, p. 198), but too colloquial to help orthograpy. This needs formal or solem speech as Lloyd givs (in *Nor. Eng.*, texts, type A). Grandgent compares (in *Ger. & Eng. Sounds*, Boston, 1892), vowel by vowel, speech in suthern English, northern English, that of New England, suthern States, and America, meaning by that the rest of U. S. We extend the term to include Canada. Lloyd (*HERALD*, April, 1898) calls this "the largest homogeneous body of English pronunciation." New England is les distinctiv in speech now than forty years ago; the South les divergent too. This formal normal (average or standard) speech receivs illustration in a solem rendition of (P)sam xxiii, 1-4, with which Lloyd's work (*N. Eng.*, p. 67) may be compared. The vowel { i e ʌ o ū } system in i-, e-, a-, o-, u-or- { i e æ a o u } der is powerful to express { i e ʌ o u } sound, yet simpl and redily graspt mentally, coresponding sign-for- { i e v o u } sign to NED notation, but { i e æ a Q u } NED denotes weak ('obscure') vowels by a brev above—ours is more expressiv. In trying to uze the IFA alfabet difficulties and unsetld questions arise. Attempts to uze giv a result requiring much accompanying explanation, especially in riting English. Principal variants ar givn, as Vie-
tor does in his *Lesebuch*, and Passy in the Michaelis-Passy *Dict. phonétique français*.

These general facts shud be noted: (1) Strong ʌ and a occur in stopt sylabls only. (2) As formal speech drops to colloquial, e, o, u, tend to weak i or weak ʌ. (3) Strong a is oftener mid-bak than lo-bak.* (4) i, e,

a, o, u, ar more open than their sound-mates, i, e, ʌ, o, ū. They ar literally wider (tho not "wide" in the Bell-Sweet sense. B-Sweet's 'naro' vowels hav high tension. Tru American vowels hav average, not high, tension. Relaxed tension is tabood as drawling. (5) Vowels ar comonly pure: nasalization is tabood. (6) r after vowels is kept, is rold moderately, and is virtually the same as before them. (7) e(r) when not folod immediatly by a vowel (as in *server*) becomes ʌ(r).

ðʌ lord iz mai sep^hard; ai fæl not wont. hi məkəp mi tu lai daun in grin pasty^rz; hi lidəp mi bəsaid ðʌ stil wotr^rz. hi rī stōrəp mai sōl; hi lidəp mi in ðʌ pəðz ov raity^osnəs for hiz nēm^z sək. yeⁱ, ðō ai wo:k prū ðʌ væli ov ðʌ fædō ov deɪ, ai wil fir nō ivl: for ðau art wið mi; ðai rōd ænd ðai staf ðe camfōrt mi.—sam xxiii.

NOTES

the becomes ði or ði before vowels.

my, lie, beside, right, I, thy, hav each a (art) folod by brief, relaxed or slak i tending toard or even *tu* brief i, to which it is nearer. That the second element is e (*they*) ending in an i-vanish (Hempl, Schoch) is not proven conclusively.

not, rod, hav comonly a (art) but ordinary o (*nor*) is herd so often as to be considered a regular variant denoted by its symbol, o. In *HERALD*-notation, a, e, i, o, u, denote regular variants.

want, wuters, walk, hav a too, but irregularly. The attraction (assimilation) of w, a labial, has converted a into labialized, purst o in a vast majority of cases.

pastures, paths, staff, (p)sa(l)m, hav æ mostly. Most orthoepists prescribe a (*art*). So, it is a regular variant denoted by its symbol, a.

pastures, comfort, hav u, o. In colloquy weak e, i, o, u, tend to become weak ʌ. Weak a is not herd from natives. Weak a and weak ʌ ar not far apart, too near for use by the same set of speakers. Foreners uze weak a.

paths, with, ar often herd as pæps, wiɪp.

beside has brief i varying to i, weak i, e, ʌ, in its first syllab—a regular variant in a considerable clas, markt by its symbol of variance, i. *restoreth*, too, belongs to this clas.

righteousness has ai before t, tho Ellis, and, after him, our Montreal correspondent, M., in vol. i, p. 49, stoutly contend that ai, not ai, always precedes a voiceles consonant, while ai precedes voiced ones or ends the syllab. Our observation goes to sho that a in such cases does not shift to ʌ, its mate-sound. It is ai stil before p, t, k, etc. Such ai is *prolonged* before b, d, g, etc.

name's has dubld z, which tho weak (ʔ) from five voiced fones preceding, is made audibl by prolongation, during which, voice is dropt and breth taken to giv ful hissing s in *sake*.

yea has e folod by i becaus a paus folos. The i-vanish is perceptibl in such exceptional position. Evans' views in our vol. i, p. 198, shud hav repetition and emfasis. Too many foneticians exaggerate exception into rule. A regular but negligibl off-glide is exaggerated into an i-or u-vanish. Thus false difthongs arise.

walk has its vowel prolonged more than *want*, perhaps due to efect of lost l, herd in Anglo-Saxon *wealcen*, later *walken*; then a (*art*), by attraction of w, shifted to o (*nor*), and is yet long.

evil often has weak i in the pulpit. In (p)sam xxiii L(1)oyd puts i, but not in *evil* in the Lord's Prayer on p.69. This i is unstable.

*German a is lo-neutral: compare Amer. *hot-house* and Ger. *hat, haus*, in *er hat ein haus*.