

SOCIETY FOR STUDY OF SPEECH.

(Meeting of 7th Oct.)

D^r Hamilton treated of

WHAT IS A CONSONANT?

Formerly, a vowel was defined as such voice-sound as cud be sounded alone, as o, e; while a consonant (which ment *sounded with*) cud be sounded only with help of a vowel. Thus, f was named ef; l, el; s, es; v, ve; etc. Yet f, l, s, v, can be sounded alone, as also m, n, ŋ, θ, z, ʒ, ð. So, the old definition must be held to hav broken down.

It is beter to define a vowel as one having such free opening as to giv a *note*; a consonant is a *noise*, ther being with most a breth-friction, a sort of rusling, due to obstruction. If such obstruction be *complete*, ther is no sound, but a stop; if *partial*, a sound is produced. K, t, and p ar stops, stopage being at soft palat, gums, or lips. If voiced breth be stopt at these places, g, d, or b, respectively, results. T, d, l, n, hav the tung-tip applied to the same spot, but the spot varied in diferent languages, being farther forward in French and some North American Indian tungs, for exampl, than in ours.

With obstruction complete at lips but with breth-escape at nose, by making the soft palat drop a litl, we hav m; likewise n and ŋ for the two other spots.

If partial obstruction be very far bak in throat, the oriental gutural results; if between soft palat and dorsum of tung, ther results the *ch* in Ger. *ich* or *ach* and Scotch *loch*, once comon in our tung, now dropt in standard speech, tho stil herd in dialect. Then we hav in order, as seat of obstruc'n shifts from bak to front, ʃ, r, l, s, θ, f. In our f, the loer lip aproacht the uper teeth, and so f and v wer labio-dental: in others they wer pure labials.

Without obstruction other than special narowing, we hav w, y, which without this narowing hav the position for ū and e, respectively. U and e ar closest vowels, other vowels coming between them and a, the maximum of opnnes.

After general discusion, D^r Price Brown went over the

ANATOMY OF MOUTH AND NOSE

follod by laryngoscopic demonstration.

I. In the *mouth* ar: 1°, gums; 2°, teeth; 3°, palat, hard and soft; 4°, uvula; 5°, anterior pilar of fauces; 6°, posterior pilar; 7°, tonsil; 8°, posterior wall of farynx; 9°, tung; 10°, cheek.

II. In the image of the *posterior nose* ar: 1°, gland tissue; 2°, vomer or posterior nasal septum; 3°, nasal pasage; 4°, superior turbinated bone; 5°, midl d°; 6°, inf^r d°; 7°, Eustachian tube; 8°, soft palat.

III. In vertical section thru midl line

ar seen: 1°, sup^r turb^d bone; 2°, midl d°; 3°, inf^r d°; 4°, sup^r meatus; 5°, midl d°; 6°, inf^r d°; 7° up^r farynx; 8°, Eustⁿ tube; 9°, hard palat; 10° soft d°; 11°, farynx; 12°, tonsil; 13°, ant^r pilar; 14°, post^r pilar; 15°, mouth; 16°, tung; 17°, larynx; 18°, esofagus; 19°, trachea; 20°, spinal colum.

D^r B. holds that b difers from p only in b having place of contact behind p, z behind s, and so of the other pairs.

The Society adjurd to meet at 41 Carlton St. on Monday, 28th Oct., at 8 p. m., for a paper on "Importance of Speling Ref^m" by M^r Orr, who, tho not a Nestor in years, is the Ontario pioneer in that.

trial corner.]

DE PRÖDIGAL SUN.

[In this sampl is shown (not Orthograpy, but) Orthoepey, giving word-division and accent. As Murray says, "Speling wil always lag behind speech," orthoepic discriminations being too many for the hury of newspaper work. How closely Orthog. and Orthoepey shud approximate depends on what purpos such orthog. is to be put. A fairly close approximat is needed to teach reading—a stil wider one for evry-day use, the grades of aproach from comon speling up to such, while systematic, being easy, not abrupt.]

a sər't'n man had tū sunz: and ðə
 yuŋ'gər əv ðəm sed tu hiz fə'dər,
 fə'dər, giv mɛ ðə pɔr'ʃən əv ðəi
 sub'stans ðat fə:l'eθ tu mɛ. and
 hɛ ði'vɔid'ed ʊn'tu ðəm hiz liv'ij.
 and nɛt mən'i dɛz af'tər, ðə yuŋ'-
 gər sun gə'dərd əl tu gə'dər, and
 tuk hiz jʊr'ni in'tu a fər cʊn'tri;
 and ðər hɛ wəs'ted hiz sub'stans
 wið rəi'ətəs liv'ij. and hwen hɛ
 had spent ə:l, ðər aroz' a məit'i
 fəm'in in ðat cʊn'tri; and hɛ be-
 gan' tu bɛ in wɛnt. and hɛ went
 and jɔind himself' tu wʊn əv ðə
 sit'izenz əv ðat cʊn'tri; and hɛ sent
 him in'tu hiz feldz tu fɛd swain.
 and hɛ wud fən hav bɛn fild wið
 ðə husks ðat ðə swain did et: and
 no man gəv ʊn'tu him. but hwen
 hɛ cəm tu himself' hɛ sed, hau
 mən'i haɪrd sər'vənts əv məi fə'-
 ðərz hav bred enʊf' and tu spar,
 and əi pe'riʃ hɛr wið huŋ'gər! əi
 wil arəiz' and go tu məi fə'dər,
 and wil sɛ ʊn'tu him, fə'dər, əi hav
 sind əgenst' hev'n, and in ðəi sait:
 əi am no mɔr wur'di tu bɛ cɛld
 ðəi sun: mɛk mɛ az wʊn əv ðəi
 haɪrd sər'vənts. and hɛ aroz' and
 cəm tu hiz fə'dər. and hwail hɛ
 wɛz yet əfər' əf, hiz fə'dər sɛ:
 him, and wɛz mʊvd wið cɛmpəʃ'n
 and rən, and fɛl ɛn hiz nek, and
 kist him.--Luke, xv., 11-15.

KEY: a a a e e i e o u u ū
 as in art at ale ell eel ill nor no up put ooze
 θ thigh, ð thy, ʃ fish, ʒ rouge, ŋ sing.