

u

NOTE G.— This vowel is the same as the English *u* in *rule, true, etc.* It must never be pronounced like *u* in *use*, which is really *yu*, thus, *un* (*oon* not *yoon*).

Un, (<i>oon</i>) One,	plû-ma, <i>ploo-math</i> feather, pen,	nûn-ca, <i>noon-ka</i> never,	su, <i>soo</i> his, (her),	gûs-to, <i>gooce-toh</i> taste, pleasure,	sur, <i>soor</i> south,
Dû-da, (<i>doo-dah</i>) Doubt,	du-rân-te, <i>doo-ran-tay</i> during,	se-gû-ro, <i>say-yoo-roh</i> sure,	sû-ma, <i>soo-ma</i> sum.	pûn-to, (5) <i>poon-toh</i> point,	
Mû-cho, (<i>moo-cho</i>) Much,	co-mûn, <i>ko-moon</i> common,	cos-tûm-bre, <i>koas-toom-bray</i> custom,	pro-dûc-to. <i>proh-dook-to</i> product.		

Diphthongs

NOTE H.— By combining or blending two vowel sounds we form a diphthong (double sound). The following are the diphthongs beginning with the vowel *i*, which must be very short, almost like *y*.

ia,	memória, matéria, enviado,	(<i>memory, material, sent</i>)
ie,	tierra, tiéne, viéne, tiempo,	(<i>earth, has, comes, time</i>)
io (yo),	yo, comisión, ocasión, adiós,	(<i>I, commission, occasion, adieu</i>)

NOTE I.— The following three diphthongs begin with the vowel *u* which is very short, almost like *w*

ua,	agua, cuándo, cual,	(<i>water, when, which</i>)
ue,	buéno, puerta, cuenta,	(<i>good, door, account</i>)
ui (uy),	muy, cuí lado,	(<i>very, care</i>)

The first element of the above diphthongs is very short and never bears an accent. When therefore any of the above combinations of vowels are written with the first vowel bearing an accent mark, they will not form diphthongs, but must be pronounced separately. Here are examples:

Día,	envío.
Day,	shipment.

(5) Care must be taken to give the *u* its true sound in words like *custo* and *punto*. The student is very apt to pronounce *gus* and *pun* as in English.