

PHONETIC PIONEER.

Rule 6.—Transitive verbs govern the objective case; as,

*Relation, cloud obscures sky NOR*16 *tempest blows.*

16 **NOR**—is a conjunction, connecting the sentences

THINGS—Natural Objects of Sense. (Introduce the objects.)

IMPRESSION—A picture on the brain—Of Natural Objects.

EXPRESSION—Describing the Impression by Words.

As an IMPRESSION naturally divides itself into IDEAS of quantity, quality, actor, action, manner, time and place, so the words (used to express the impression) which are only signs of these ideas, are naturally divided into different classes of words called "Parts of Speech."

Now12 twol young1 boys2 walk9 slowly12 there12.

IDEAS.	WORDS.	PARTS OF SPEECH.
of actor.	boys.	noun or pronoun.
of action.	walk.	verb.
of quantity or quality.	two, young.	adjectives.
of manner, time and place.	slowly, now, there.	adverb.
of connectives. {	smiles o'er repose.	preposition.
	John and James.	Conjunction.
all these ideas in one word.	alas!	interjection.

Impressions and expressions can be made only in present time; all the ideas contained in an impression are united to each other, and made at the same moment; but, in the expression the organs of speech being capable of uttering only one idea at a time, each idea must be expressed separately, but the ideas have the same relation to each other in the expression that they do in the impression.

x α

All the parts = the whole.
All the ideas = the impression.
All the words = the expression.

Measure is a standard of comparison, as a lb weight, a foot rule, or the table. An argument (from *argu[o]* Lat., to prove.) is made by comparing two propositions. The thing proved is that the thing measured is (or is not) equal to the measure, thus—

THINGS MEASURED.	MEASURE.
A lb of coffee =	a lb weight.
A yard of cloth =	a yard measure.
White paper =	cold day.

Use¹⁰ your⁵ brains⁶ more¹² and¹⁶ your⁵ books⁶ less¹².

"The¹ man² whc² contrives¹⁰ a¹ plan⁶ to¹³ make¹⁰ children⁶ love¹⁰ study⁶ as-much-as¹⁶ they² love¹⁰ play⁶, will¹³ deserve¹⁰ the¹ thanks⁶ of¹³ the¹ world¹¹."—LOCKE.

Relation, GEORGE studies.

2 **GEORGE**—is a noun, name of a person;
proper, an appropriated name;
masculine gender, denotes a male;
third person, spoken of;
singular number, denote: but one;
nominative case to the verb — (RULE 2.)

ARGUMENT.

2 *Sun*[2] went.—*Sun* has the same relation to went, that *man*[2] has to walks—i. e., *sun*[2] went = *man*[2] walks; THEREFORE, [for that reason] if *man* is a noun, nominative to walks, *sun* is a noun, nominative to went.

9 *Sun went*[9]—went has the same relation to sun that *is*[9] has to John—i. e., *sun went*[9] = John *is*[9]; therefore, if *is* is a verb intransitive, then *went* is also an intransitive verb.

Went down[12]—Down has the same relation to *went* that *slowly* has to *moves*.

Went down X12 = moves slowly A12; therefore, if A12 is an —, then X12 is an — also.

The¹ relation² of¹³ quantities⁷ is⁹ MATHEMATICS².

The¹ relation² of¹³ words⁷ is⁹ GRAMMAR².

CATALOGUE.

American Manual, 75c. Pitman's Manual 75c. Phonographic Copybook, 25c. Hand-Book of Standard Phonography, \$1.50. Pitman's new Phonographic Reader, 30c. The Teacher, \$1.15c. Phonographic Chart, \$1. Phon. Pencils, 15c. Reporting Paper in books of from one to five quires, 18c single; 5 quires, 75. Phon. Note Paper (large size) per quire, 20 cts. Reporting Covers, with 2 quires of Rep. Paper enclosed, 75. Phon. Envelopes, per package, 20c. Phon. Magazines, each 10 cts. Graham's Standard Phonographic Reader, \$7½ cts. Graham's Synopsis of Phonography, 25c. Biography of Dr. Stone, in phonography, 25c. Phonographic Numerals, 20c. Graham's Brief Long-hand, 50c. Benn Pitman's new Phonographic Instructor, 30c. Graham's Phonographic Gold Pen, \$2—with silver extension holder, \$3.

Graham's Second or Reporting Reader is not yet printed, but will be, it is to be hoped, in the course of a few weeks. His Dictionary is progressing, but will not be completed for some time to come.

THE PHONETIC PIONEER.—Issued monthly; price 25 cts. per annum; 3 copies for 50 cts; \$ to one address, \$1.

The Phonographic Alphabet.

CONSONANTS.			
P	B	F	V
T	D	TH	TIH
CH	J	S	Z
K	G	SH	ZH
L R			
M	N	NG	
W	Y	H	

VOWELS.

LONG.

E | A | AH | AU | O | OO |

as in cel, ale, alms, all, ope, ooze,

SHORT.

i | a | o | u | oo |

as in bit, bet, bat, on, up, foot.

DIPHTHONGS.

I | OI | O | U |

It should be observed that the upright strokes under the head of "vowels" are only for the purpose of showing the positions of the dots and dashes which represent the vowels. The dots and dashes are sounded the same in the same position, when paced to any other letter of the alphabet. The true sounds or powers of the vowel characters are shown by the italicised letters in the words beneath