

For the benefit of such as may wish to be as precise in the representation of correct pronunciation in their writing as it is advisable to be in printing, three additional signs for the English language are provided on the preceding page. Suitable signs are also given for the additional sounds used in the French and German, &c., which will enable those who understand these languages to employ Phonography in writing them.

Nos. 1, 2, and 9, will be recognized as English by the words *earth*, *air*, *ask*. No. 6 is so near the close English diphthong *u* in *dope*, that it may be used for that sound, leaving the sign \wedge for the combination *yu* or *yö*. No. 11 is very near the New England *o* in *stone*, *whole*, &c., and may be used by them for its representation.

The French nasal sounds, represented by *in*, *en*, *em*, *an*, *un*, *on*, and heard in *vin*, No. 13; *temps*, No. 14; *un*, No. 15; *pont*, No. 16, are *pure vowels*, but *pronounced through the nose*, as well as through the mouth. *Temps*, for instance, contains but two sounds, namely, *t* and the 14th nasal vowel (*c*, *d*, *r*, *s*, *t*, when terminating French words, are generally silent). *Enfant* contains but three sounds; namely, the consonant *f*, preceded and followed by No. 14.

The Scotch guttural in *loch*, *nicht*, etc., and frequent, also, in German, Welsh, and other languages, is represented by —*k*, with a wave line through it. The vocal guttural, as in *scig*, is represented by the same sign thickened.

The Welsh *Ll*, which is the whispered form of the English *l* is represented by \frown with a wave line struck through it. This sound is produced by placing the tongue in the position for uttering the English *l*, but emitting breath instead of voice.