

La sé-da, és-te, tár-de, el pá-dre, la má-dre. (2)
 (lah say-dah) (ais-tay) (tar-day) (ail pah-dray) (lah-mah-dray)
 The silk, this, late, the father, the mother.

i (pronounced ee)

NOTE D.— This vowel has always the sound of *i* in *machine*. It has never the sound of *i* in *ill* or *it*.

Mi, ni, si, sí, mil, sin, i,
 (mee nee see see meel seen eer)
 My, nor, if, yes, thousand, without, to go,

La tin-ta, la prí-sa, lí-bre, y, (3)
 (lah teen-tah lah pree-sah, lee-bray, ee,)
 The ink, the hurry (press), free, and,

La tinta y la carta. El padre y la madre.
 The ink and the letter. The father and the mother.

o

NOTE E.— This vowel has the sound of the English *o* in *rose* or *post*. It must never be pronounced like *o* in *or*.

Cómo, todo, nos, vos, poco, poco, nó, no, yo (4)
 Like, as, all, we, you, (a) little, but, no, not, I,

Son, dónde, porque, agosto, dos, con, norte, por.
 (sown doan-day pore-kay ah-goas-toh dose kone nore-tay pore)
 Are, where, because, August, two, with, north, by (per).

NOTE F.— When a word of more than one syllable ends in a vowel, it has the accent on the syllable before the last (as stated in note B), but if it ends in a consonant the accent is on the last syllable.

Va-lór, co-lór, te-ne-dór, co-mér, co-mo-di-dád.
 Value, color, holder (fork), to eat, comfort.

(2) *La* is the feminine form of *el* and is used with feminine nouns. Be sure and always pronounce the final *e*.

(3) *y* is called the Greek *i* and is treated as *i* (*ee*).

(4) *y*, when followed by another vowel, is pronounced like the English *y* in *year*.