

The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

TH YEAR.

TORONTO, CANADA, June, 1888.

N^R 35.

PRONUNCIATION.

How is the word Volapük pronounced? Anser, vola pek. It is a rule, without excep'n of cours, that the last sybl has accent in Volapük. Ther is then no need to denote it. We must hav a fixt and def-jit Nota'n by which to indicate pronun-cia'n with filosofic acuracy in these pages. In now undertaking to develop such, we dout if we can do beter than take the word Volapük as the text for a first lesn. The sign *e* denotes close *i* (as in *machine*). Two dots foloing *e* indicate that while utering *e* the lips ar to be protruded, much as in whisling but to les degree. Normally, lips ar retracted to giv the oral vocal tube its minimum of length in close *i*. This protru'n modifies the sound as certly as varyng a horn's length modifies its note. The sign (:) may be taken to symbolize the protruding lips. While les symbolic, it is neater to place the sign above (as, *ë*). Doing so in riting may be preferabl; but in print objec'ns appear: (1) we hav already a use establisht for two dots over a vowel, call'd dieresis, denoting that two consecutiv vowel-signs ar to be sounded separatly, as in orthoëpy, preëminent, coördinat, etc. (2) These markt letters (*ä*, *ë*, *ï*, *ö*, *ü*) ar not comon in our printing-offices. The hyfen is made to do duty for them; as, pre-em-ment. The colon (:) is always at hand. (3) Other nations hav these markt letters, mostly for a diferent purpos. In German, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, ar used to denote sounds diferent from simpl *a*, *o*, *u*—in other words, they ar diacritic. Volapük uses *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, *a*, *o*, *u*, as in German; its inventor, Father Schleyer, is a German, and so it has a cast decidedly German. Wer our speling so far mended that we wud not hav two vowel-signs for one vowel-sound, the dieresis wud not be necessary—one minor advantage of many. The compositor who sets up most of these pages has been instructed to omit dieresis generally—a harbinger of a beter time to come. To sum up, let : denote labial protru-sion. One vowel, close *u* (*ü*), is always uterd with protruded lips: so that puting the sign (:) after *ü* is a work of superero-gation. With *ü*, maximum protru'n occurs

when under accent. With open *u*, (*u* as in *put*), protrusion always occurs with accent. That it always occurs without accent, is doubtful. With *u* and *ü*, then, protru'n is implied generally.

(To be continued.)

OUR EXCHANGES.

Notes & Queries, monthly, Gould & Bro., Manchester, N. H., \$1 a year.

The Altruist, monthly, Alc. Longly, 2 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo., 50 cents a year.

The Phonetic Journal, weekly, Isaac Pitman & Sons, Bath, Eng., 6 shil' a year.

L'Instituteur Stenographique, Organe officiel de la Societe francaise de Stenographie, semi-monthly, 4 rue des Feuillantines, Paris, France, 4 francs un an.

The Phonetic Teacher. See p. 129.

Cosmopolitan Shorthand, monthly, T. Bengough and C. H. Brooks, Public Library Building, Toronto, \$1 a year.

Buletin Mensuel de la Societe de Reforme Orthographe, 56 rue Jacob, Paris, France, 2½ francs un an.

Phonographic Magazine, monthly, J. B. Howard, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$1.50 a year.

Journal of American Orthoëpy, monthly, C. W. Larison, Ringos, N. J., \$1 a year.

Reform, zeitschrift des allgemeinen Vereins für vereinfachte Rechtschreibung, D. Soltau, Norden, Prussia, Marks 2.40 a y'r, monthly, edited by Dr Fricke, Wiesbaden.

Canadian Silent Observer, semi-monthly, R. C. Slater, 39 King St. w., Toronto, \$1.

Caledonia Springs Sanitarium, monthly, K. Arnoldi, Cal. Springs, Ont., 10 cents.

—Subscrip^{ns} in arears markt by a cross.

—Ar the foloing ded —?

Rev. Marc Ami, Ottawa, Ont.

Nelson Taylor, jun., S. Norwalk, Conn.

trial corner.]

Trüth is grat and must preval:

Trit the adaj; how and when?

Trial tels anuther tal:

Trüth has fald, wil fal agen,

Unles bakt by trüthful men.

—A. J. Ellis.