

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été filmées.
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary materials
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips,
tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the
best possible image / Les pages totalement ou
partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata,
une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de
façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or
discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best
possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des
colorations variables ou des décolorations sont
filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image
possible.

This copy is a photoreproduction.

Continuous pagination.

The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

VOL II, 51. TORONTO, CANADA, July-Sept., 1911. N^o. 101.

A FOUNDATION UNDERSTOOD

On the red cover of our *Annual* appears a concise summary of fundamental positions. These shud be understood by all readers tu prevent misconceptions.

Many statements wud hav tu be repeated in these pages tu make some points clear. Lak of space forbids this. Acordingly, tu save repetition, most points of such nature ar givn succinctly in the red cover mentioend.

Readers hu do not understand or find fault ignorantly now no where they can get light.

A cover of two pages was publisht 1897. This, avowedly incomplete, awaited later development. This came in our issue of April, 1910, when the two pages of 1897 wer revized and enlarged tu four pages. Such revizion stil appears on the red cover. It has three parts:—(1) A Fundamental Declaration of elementary principls; (2) The Notation of speech uzed herein; (3) A Platform of 33 planks.

SETTLEMENT

History of a district's setlment givs a key tu the pronunciation prevalent there. On p. 201 we gave a summary of Nova Scotian setlment; and on p. 214, of Prince Edward Iland's. We need a like summary for evry State, older Provinces, and even districts of British Iles. Such wud thro great light intu dark corners.

For Upper Canada (now suthern Ontario) we await a new edition of Canniff's *Settlement of Upper Canada*. Hu wil send brief accounts of the setlment of other districts? or shal we hav tu wait for a German tu come and do it?

We keep our eyes on the remarkabl movements of population in America.

"PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH"

Three districts of Ontario wer setld by imigrants from German Pensylvania in the first decade of the 19th century. They took up a region (1) west of Niagara river; (2) in York co.; (3) in Waterloo co. and parts of sevn adjoining ones. Within

EXPLANATION: OMIT useles letters; CHANGE (if sounded so) *d* tu *t*, and *ph* or *gh* tu *f*.

the century the Waterloo region receivd acessions direct from Germany.

The speech of the districts shud be studid. As a help we hav Haldeman's¹ work issued forty years ago with virtual colaberation of A. J. Ellis hu put it thru the pres and rote its preface. Haldeman, an earnest advocat of beter spelling til deth, a nativ of the region, tels us:—

"The dialect of German known as Pen. Dutch [as they hu spoke it calld themselves *Deutsch*] presents variations due tu the limited intercours of a widely scatterd agricultural population, and tu the several dialects bro't from abro'd, chiefly from the region of the Upper Rhine and the Neckar, the latter furnishing the "Swabian or Rhenish Bavarian element. The language is therfore South German, as bro't in by emigrants from Rhenish Bavaria, Baden, Alsace, Wuertemberg, German Swisserland, and Darmstadt. Ther wer also nativs from other regions, with certn French Neutrals deported from Nova Scotia tu varios parts of the U. S., including the county (Lancaster) where materials for this essay hav been collected."—Page 1.

"Pen. German does not ocur in counties along the northern borders of the state, but it has extended intu Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, and farther west, western New York and Canada.—P. 2.

"Several thousand Germans had enterd Pen. before 1689, when a steady stream of emigration set in. Their number is stated as 100,000 in 1742, and 280,000 in 1763. They occupied a region which has located the Pen. dialect chiefly south-east of the Alleghenies, excluding several counties near Philad'a. Germantown, near there, has lost its German character tho setld by them. The language is uzed by a large part of the cuntry population, and may be constantly herd in the county towns of Easton on the Delaware, Re(a)ding on the Schuylkil, Allentown on the Lehigh, Harrisburg (state capital) on the Susquehanna, York, Lancaster and Lebanon."—Page 2.

This German-English mixture is analogos tu that of French-English after the Norman Conquest. It is like the French-Eng. one in Kebek in a belt twenty miles bro'd between sections of pure French and English. There two persons speak *tu* one another in difrent tungs; yet each understands the other. The speaker uzes the tung more convenient: so in Pen.:—

"Many speak both languages vernacularly with the pure sounds of each. . . . Children, even if very yung, may speak English with parents, and German with grand-parents, and of two house-painters (father and son) the father always speaks

¹PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH: a Dialect of South German with an Infusion of English, by S.S. Haldeman, A. M., prof. of Comparativ Filology in the Univ. of Pa. 69 pages 8vo, cloth, Truebner, 1872.

G., the son E., whether speaking together or to others. The males of a family being more abro'd than the females, lern English more redily, and while father, mother, daughters and servants may speak German, father and son may speak English naturally, not to hav two languages, as in Russia. Foren Germans hu go into the interior uzually fall into the local dialect in a year.—Page 5.

Their vowel-system is: i, i, e, e, æ, ɪ, ɔ (in *fall, orb, awe*), ȝ, u, ū. Of them, i, e, ɔ, ū, and ai, may be nasalized.

This nasality replaces lost *n* (not lost *m*), and does not pervert the vowel or difthong as in French *un, vin*, as compared with *une, vinaigre*. Nor does it affect all vowels folod by *n*, for most remain pure.—Page 10.

æ, ɔ, and ȝ, occur brief and prolongd. Tru 'a' in *arm* is wanting except aproximately in au, ai. ä and ö of regular German become e of *met*, and ü is i in *fit*.

"The Germanism [and Amerindianism] of confusing p, b; t, d; k, g, is present and ar pronounced *flat*, that is, with more of the surface of the organs in contact than in English—a characteristic distinguishing German from languages of the Dutch and Lo-Saxon (Platdeutsch) type."

The consonants ar : b, ch, d, f, g, gh, h, k, l, m, n, ȝ, p, trild r, s, t, bilabial v, y. Ch and gh become ʃ and front-y respectively when ajacent tu a tung-front vowel, and ʃ and bak-y (ɣ) with a bak one.

NOTES ON "PEN. DUTCH"

[In the articles preceding and foloing, ɔ is uzed *pro tem*. for open o in 'Pen. Dutch' because we ar not sure the sound is the same as our o in *for*, prolongd in *fought, awe*. Such ɔ may differ from our o in *for* in being (1) free from labial influence; (2) much more open than o in *for*, even more so than a in *far*; (3) of higher or loer tension. These points need farther observation—can experimental fonetics giv help?]

Of ten vowels, six (ɪ, e, ū) ar tru pairs: that is, each two forms a cupl of difrent, tho allied, quality; the others (ɔ, æ, ɪ, ȝ) ar unmated and differ in quantity: that is, tho difrent in duration, in volume, or stres, they strike one's ear, the arbiter in such case, as of the same quality.

"Tru a in *arm*" is a natural mate for ɪ in a language like Pen. Dutch or English that laks ā, tense ('naro') Italian a, such language being apt tu evolv ɪ in sted. We neglect the relic of 'a' herd in the two difthongs. Counting in this 'a', ɪ a make another cupl or tru pair.

As in English, ɪ occurs in stopt sylabls only. This refers tu its ful form in a strong or midling-strong sylabl, or isolated monosylabl; its weak form (°) may occur anywhere in a sylabl.

The sounds ȝ, ȝ, w, z, ar absent.

Nasalization is a feature in Swabian, and prevails in regular French, tho not at all in regular or receivd German. It is no surprise then that nasalized vowels ar found among peple from north of Normandy, the district specified.

Again, ɔ is not in receivd German, hus "open o" has similar quality, but a good deal closer. French "open-o" is virtually the same as the German or Italian one (*o aperto*) and that of continental Europ generally. Yet in French Canada ɔ prevails: witnes Drummond's spelling Canada (*can'ado, Canada*), "Arkansaw" with a long *Canadian river* nearby, and Henri Bourassa (*būrassɔ*), the aspiring Nationalist leader. A sprinkling of their ancestors came from all over France, but mainly from Normandy thru its port St Malo. This ɔ, pure and nasalized (ɔ, ɔ'), is apt tu supersede receivd French a, pure and nasalized (a, a'), in both Kebek and Normandy.

The Scotch-Irish came in swarms tu the same district at the same time as these Germans, end of 17th and during 18th c. They spred farther afield, especialy south and west (see Roosevelt's *Winning of the West*, notably part i, ch. v). Setlment coincidences may help tu explain the great similarity of their vowels. Did the Germans adopt the others' vowels? Wer they so similar at first as tu make coalescence easy? Sheridan, a good fonetician and observer, recorded, in his *Dictionary* in 1780, Sc.-I. vowels. He described nine: (ɪ, e, e, æ, ɪ, ɔ, ȝ, ū) and says

"o in *hot* is only the short [brief?] of a in *hall*
... u in *bush* is only the short of u in *noose*."

a statement stil tru of Scotland, Ulster(?) and northern England, where u in *bush* is brief ū in stopt sylabls. In Scotland and Ulster this brief ū has shifted tu ɪ. The absence "of tru a in *arm*" in Sheridan is conspicuos.

From 1877 til the erlier '80s the American Sp. Reform Asoci'n (not the English one, which pursued its own course from organization in 1879) was dominated by Haldeman (1813 tu 1880) and Dr Francis A. March. The personal equation in both shud be considerd. March, born in Massachusetts 1825, livd in Virginia 1852-5, then til now at Easton, Pa., in the Pen. Dutch district. The Sp. R. As'n vowels ar those of the district with "tru a in *arm*" aded. March deplored its shift tu æ or ɔ, and helpt (in *Standard dict'y*) tu restore it.

A HAF-WAY CLIMB-DOWN

In a considerabl part of England from and around Winchester (the capital until 1154), London and north tu some extent lies a district wherin i, e, ȝ, ū, ar scarce (Ellis tu the contrary) say Sweet and his foloers. In sted, they say, ar i' or iy, ei, ou, u^u or uw, wherin e is between e and e, o between ȝ and o. Old London speech, recorded by Walker, Smart and others, is much alterd since 1850. See our p. 196.

Beside this old London speech Cokny and coster lingo hav sprung up, much as the Bowery dialect develops and spreads thru Greater New York. With poor success Belgravia tries tu draw a line between Cokny and what they call *their* "standard English." Special pleaders asert Belgravian or West-End speech tu be "standard English," bles yu! Skeat, on the contrary, in a book just from the pres, says:—

The East Midland dialect surely but gradually rose tu pre-eminence, and has now become the speech of the empire.—*Dialects of English* from the Eighth Century, page vi.

the East Midland finally prevaild over the rest and was at last accepted as a standard, thus rising from the position of a dialect tu be the language of the Empire.—*Ibid.*, page 66.

Tu lose four prime vowels wud cripl a language (no ɪ! no ɛ! no ɔ! no ū!) becaus divorced therby from the great family of modern tungs that retain them, German, French, Italian, etc. Hip dislocation not reduced is a calamity. The special pleaders call *their* speech "suthern English," conveniently forgetting that from western Hampshir tu Lands End, with Somerset and north of it, that is a misnomer! Again, they shud not claim the speech down the eastern coast from Norfolk tu Kent and Ile of Wight.

Of late some do not insist on ɪ, ū, being dithongs. Thanks for this haf-way bak-down. Lately a cartoonist had Asquith pointing a rifle at Lansdown up a tree, hu cries "Don't shoot! I'll come down!" (haf way, or all if he must!)

Thruout the English-speaking world ɛⁱ or ɛy, ɔ^o or ɔw, ar comon before a paus or in drawling speech; ei, ou, ar almost unherd in nativs of America, and imported uzers of them soon drop them here. Skeat in Cambridge uzes ɛⁱ, ɔ^o. Sweet admits (*Sounds of Eng.*, pp. 71, 72, 73) that ɪ, ɛ, ū, "do not sound dialectic but rather refined in contrast with the bro'der vulgar pron. which makes *lady* intu *lydy*;" tho think-ing "ɔ distinctly dialectal or foren."

Ellis (*Pron. for Singers*, pp. 113-4) says that ɛ and ɔ hav no i- or u-vanish. Each "must continue tu be the same sound from begining tu end." Ellis givs a specimen of colloquial London speech in Chambers' Encyclopedia (Phonetics), and of a real (not "suthern") Standard English in his *English Dialects—their Sounds and Homes*.

L I T E R A T U R E

THE TECHNIQUE OF SPEECH, a Guide to the Study of Diction according to the Principles of Resonance, by Dora Duty Jones. 331 pages 12mo, cloth. Harpers, \$1.25 net.

This book by a trainer of vocalists treats the voice from the singer's stand-point at first, as tu pronunciation secondarily. It recalls Madam Seiler's *Singing Voice*, El-

lis' *Pron. for Singers* and *Speech in Song* and Mills' (prof. of fysiology in McGill Col., Montreal) *Voice Production* (Lipincot, 1906, \$2). Singers, Jones says, need clear enunciation, for

In certa Italian operas, where the music is merely "emotional speech" supplemented by dramatic action, imperfect diction may pas; but no singer hu mumbles or garbls words in real music drama, as Wagner's operas, in oratorio, church music, or concert singing, can rank as an artist, however faultles in tone or finisht in vocal technique.—Page 24.

Ellis, as great a master in theory as Garcia in didactic practice, is barely named by Jones, not by Mills. A folder at p. 157 givs a comparativ vowel table of the four principal languages, very interesting for comparison with Ellis hu goes over the same ground far more fully. The doctrin, right we think, is taut that one may sing a foren tung thru dril, tho barely understanding the words without speaking the language. Dithongs ar calld "mixt;" labialized vowels ar "coverd"—a departure from customary terms that is questionably better. ɛ is ei (ei aparently): ther is no ɛ pure; ɔ is pure in open sylabls, as *no*, but folod by an u-vanish in closed one (*sole* is sō^ol, not Sweet's "soul" either, as his ei is not Jones' singer's ei). The pronunciations "tejus, edjucate, immejitly, Chewsday," for *tedious, educate, immediately, Tuesday*, ar tabu'd on p. 257. Reriting the book after ten years farther observation digestion and comparison with works of the masters wud improve it greatly.

NEWS-NOTES AND COMENTS

—A girl aged eight in Oberlin, Ohio, is trubld how tu spel *ilac*. "I'm not sure whether it is lieluck or lylock. Isn't ther a gh in it?"

—"A Survival of Elizabethan Speech" (7 pages by Dr J. J. Walsh in *Harper's Magazine*, July, 1911) tels that Shakspearian speech was bro't tu Ireland by setld policy in the 'setlments' by Elizabeth and James and, litl changed in main characteristics, survives as Irish brogue. Til then Erse (Ersh or Irish, a variety of Keltic) prevaild there, even desendants of speakers of English adopting it. "This change of speech, resented and resisted, was nevertheles acomplisht all over the iland, except in the west, in the haf century before 1626."

In provisional New Spelling.]

SCOTISH DEVOSIONAL BUKS

De Baibl bulks so larj in Scottish analz dat de tersentenari ov de Othorazid Version corzd waidd-spredd interest. Meni lernd wið serpraiz dat no transleter cem from north ov de Twid. Strenj tu se, English influens predomineted in ader devosional manyualz long considerd Scottish. Ov 125 divainz hu dru ɪp de Confession ov Feth and de Shorter Catecizm onli 4 wer Scots. De metric version ov de samz adopted bai de Jeneral Asembli in 1650, and stil de standard version, woz

compailld bai a Cornish Raundhed, Francis Raus (Rous). Beför ðat ðe version prepaard bai Sternhöld and Hopkinz, tū Inglishmen, woz yuzd in ol cherchez. Hau grotesk wer ðe ölder metric samz me bi jadjd from Sternhöld'z lainz (az adrest tu Driti):—

"Why dost thou draw thy hand aback
And hide it in thy lap?
Oh, pluck it forth and be not slack
To give thy foes a rap!"
—Toronto *Globe*, 8 April, 1911.

YUSEZ OV FONETICS

Fonetics iz ðe saiens ov sprtch saundz and art ov pronmsiesion; in its waidest sens ðe "saiens ov vois," diling not önlü wið artikyulet bat also wið inartikyulet saundz ov animalz az wel az men. ðe term, oridjinali sinonimos, "fonoloji," iz nau restrikted tu ðe histori and thori ov saund-chenjez. Its möst obvios praktical aplicesion iz tu acwizision ov foren langwejez. Its aplicesionz tu netiv-langwej stadi ar not les important: önlü bai its help iz it posibl tu dil efektivli wið vilgarizmz and provinsializmz ov pronmsiesion, and tu seciur yuniformaliti ov sprtch; önlü on a fonetic besis can ðe def-dam bi tott artikyulet sprtch. From a mör theoretic viü-point fonetics iz ðe saiens ov lingwistic obzervesion: wiðaut fonetic trening daiialectolojists and misionariz confrnted wið a langwej hiðer-tu inritn can nðer obzerv fulli nor record akkuratli ðe fenomena wið hwitche ðe hav tu dil. ðiz investigesionz hav gretli waidend ðe scöp ov ðe saiens ov langwej. Modern filolojists no longer despaiç colökwiäl and illiterat formz ov sprtch. On ðe contrari ðe consider ðat in ðem ðe laif and gröth ov langwej iz sün mör cirrli ðan in ded literari langwejez on huz stadi comparativ filoloji woz ecslusivli bilt at ferst. Not til filolojists began tu ask hwot wer ðe rial fakts nderlaiing ðe comparision ov ritn werdz in Sanscrit, Grk, Latin and iðer Indo-Yuropian langwejez embodid in sätsh jeneralizesionz az Grim'z Lö, ðat "leter saiens" developt intü "saund-saiens" (fonoloji). ðe raiz and dece ov infleksionz and ðe development ov gramatic formz jenerali ar, from ðe formal viü-point, menli fonetic problemz; and fonetics enterz mör or les intü evri department ov historic and comparativ gramar.—*Encyclopedia Britan.*, 11th ed., vol. xxi, p. 458.

MASHIN FONETICS

ðe clemz ov instrumental fonetics hav bin brot forward so prominentli ov let ðat ðe can bi ignörd no longer bai rvn ðe möst conservativ. Bat it iz posibl tu go tū far ðe iðer we. Sam süm tu think

instrumental methodz hav supersided natyural wänz as Arabic supersided Roman numeralz. ðis asümption haz had dizastros rezalts. It can not bi tū often repted ðat instrumental fonetics iz, strikttli spiking, not fonetics at ol. It iz önlü a help; it önlü splaiç matrial yusles til tested and accepted from ðe lingwistic fonetisian'z viü-point. ðe fainal arbiter in ol fonetic cwestionz iz ðe trend ir ov a praktical fonetisian: difrensez not persivd mast—at list me—bi ignörd; hwot contradicts ðe trend ir can not bi accepted.—*Ency. Brit.*, vol. xxi, p. 459.

[A Latin grammerian, Martial Victor, long ago proclemd a fundamantal truth: "A saund iz sabbject tu ðe jadjment ov ðe irz. (*Sonus aurium arbitrio subiectus est.*)"—ED.]

LERN TU ABSTRAKT SAUNDZ

Ol wü hav tu du in diling wið netiv saundz iz tu develop ðe inconsinos and acüstic sens intü a consio and analitic wän. Ferst, isolet itsh saund; tu pronnauns it, az far az posibl, apart from its contect; and tu prezerv it inchenjd thru evri veriesion ov length and förs, and in evri combinesion ov saundz. ðe nekst step iz tu analaiz its formesion. Let ðe stüdent for instans compear ðe tū consonants in 'faiv' (*five*) bai isoletting and lengthening ðem til hr can böth hr and fil ðe vois vaibresion in ðe sekond. In ðe sem we let him lern tu fil chenjez ov pozision ov tang and lips in pasing from wän vauel tu anaðer. Hwen netiv saundz hav bin throli staidid in ðis we, ðe lerner wil prosid tu foren saundz, dediusing itsh niu saund from ðöz olredi familiar.—*Ency. Brit.*, vol. xxi, p. 458-9.

☞ Let us du ðe praktical thing: Tek ðis alfabet az a provizional besis, and prosid tu get ðe best alfabet wü can bai impruving ðiz leterz or selekting beter.

VOWEL-GAMUT OF ORTHOEPY

Primary:	i	e		o	ü	} Ful
Secondary	i	e	ı	o	u	
or derived		æ		a		
	i	e	a	o	u	

KEY: ð e ı ı o ü oi ai au iu
as in they see us old rule oil aisle owl few
(Marking o or u is unnecessary in open syllabls and some other definit positions.)

Alfabet: aabcdðeefghijrklmnoprstuvwyz

☞ For fuller explanation and Platform see cover of Annual of New Spelling (postpaid, 10 c.)

THE HERALD appears at 72 Howard Park av., Toronto, Canada. SUBSCRIBE AND DISTRIBUTE in letters, in schools, privately in a hunderd ways. 8 copies quarterly tu one adress, 25 cents a year.