

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

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration 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.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The Fonetic Herald

DEVOTED TO ORTHOËPI AND ORTHOGRAFI.

1ST YER. PORT HOPE, CANADA NOV., 1885. N^O. 9.

ALFABETIC STUDIZ.

III.—SHADE VOWELS (*continued.*)

What shade vowels need and deserve alphabetic representation? This is best answered by specifying such as have separate letter-shapes assigned in alphabets at some time or another. This will give the general opinion of those who go beyond twelve vowels. We believe we are safe in saying that the alphabets look on with most favor represent twelve vowels only. If any alphabet has been overlooked it has been due to our not being aware of its existence. Any such omission will not affect conclusions. The reader must remember that we seek the necessary distinctions of sound requisite for alphabetic purposes in practice popularly—not for dictionary use.

a. In 1843, Mr A. J. Ellis insisted that the vowel in *burn* was essentially different from that in *but*. From '44 to '47, it had its own sign in both fonography and fonotypy. It was abandoned in both after three years in which it provoked much opposition. Mr Pitman has not departed from twelve vowels since '47. He has given a graphic account of what he holds was worse than three years loss of time to the movement. It crippled it in ways not yet in full recovery from.

b. Dr Comstock published the New Testament in Philadelphia in '47, and gave a separate character to vowel in *air*, which he considers composed of the vowels in *end* and *up*. Those in *tube*, *etc*, *oil* and *out* are given single signs as if simple: the general opinion considers them diphthongs.

c. Mr A. Longley still uses the alphabet of '54 with the vowel in *care*.

d. Graham in his Handbook of Fonography, N. Y. '60, distinguishes vowels

in *air*, *whole*, *her*, *ask*.

e. Mr Elias Longley, between '58 and '84 published at least two primers and much else. Up to Oct., '84, he insisted on distinguishing the vowels in *air*, *earn* and *arm*. Since, he uses none at all. In this he is influenced more by a spirit of compromise than conviction. He states that he found after five years' trial that it was impossible to get his previous alphabet accepted.

f. Knudsen uses that in *bird* or *fur*,
g. Benn Pitman, (*New Test.*, Cincinnati, about '62) has *earth*, *air*, *ask*.

h. Bancroft (*San Francisco Alphabet*, 1884), gives *her*.

i. Coombs, (*Complete Phonetic Alphabet*, N. Y., 1884) gives *arm*, *earnest*, *air* and *irksome*.

j. U. S. S. R. A. gives *care*, *far*, *burn*.

k. Simpson of Leamington, Ontario, published an alphabet at Ridgeway in '81. It is a system of diacritics, making the same distinctions as Webster: *care*, *far*, *there*, *term*, *firm*.

l. An alphabet has just appeared anonymously in Canada which gives *earn*.

The vowel in *whole*, as distinguished from that in *no*, is not considered worthy of alphabetic discrimination by any but Graham. As it stands alone, we omit it.

Again, it makes no difference whether we are to discriminate the vowel in *arm* from that in *ask* (pronounced *ask*), or *vice versa*. If *arm* be the principal, *ask* is the shade; if *ask* be principal, *arm* is its shade.

Of the six shade vowels given by some writers, as Phye, it appears that four only have ever been considered worthy of alphabetic distinction, viz:—

1. *arm*, *far*, [from *ask* (*ask*)]

2. *earn*, *her*, *earth*, *bird*, *term*, *firm*, *earnest*, *irksome*.

3. *burn*, *urn*.

4. *air, care, there.*

Altho some wud hav *burn* and *urn* placed in the same list as *earn*, etc., it wil not affect conclusions

Observ: the vowel is folowd in each word by *r*. May not *r* hav something to do with the preceding vowel? Such change does not always depend on *r* alone, for we frequently find vowels not affected by *r*, as in *marry*, *error*, *spirit*, *carriage*. In each of the lair, however, the *r* is imediatly folowd by a vowel in the same word. So, looking again at the list above, we ar struck by the remarkable fact that the *r* is either final in sound, or els is imediatly folowd by a consonant. In *care*, *r* represents the final sound, the *e* being silent. If yu ask for several examples of a shade vowel, it wil ofn be quite amusing to observe that the above rule holds thruout the list. For exampl, the singl vowel givn by Knudsen is illustrated by *bird*, *earth*, *berth*, *mirth*, *fur*, *fir*.

It appears, then, that when certain vowels ar folowd by *r* and another consonant imediatly in the same word, or if the *r* be final in sound, the preceding vowel either undergoes (i) an actual change, producing a shade vowel; or (ii) no change occurs. What is this change? if any. Is it one of quality? We believ observation to say not. It is one of quantity only. Accordingly, as it is no function of a letr-shape to represent quantity, but quality only, ther is no need of additional shapes.

If no change is produced, ther is no use for a distinctiv sign to mark an imaginary difference. If yu take the other case however that a change (whethr of quantity or quality or both makes no difference) the *r* final or the *r* and the other consonant wil be always there to indicate such change. In either case "AWAY WITH SHADE VOWELS!" They ar oposed to simpliciy and ar superfluous to boot.

MEAN: To receive the **HERALD** month after month in silence and then return it when a bil is renderd.

GIV YUR NAME.—We hav receivd a subscription without name or adres.—Some one (in Toronto?) has returned the paper in like manner. *Who?*

NEW MINIMUM.—On page 31 we stated the folowing Rules:

A. OMIT evry useles letr.

B. CHANGE $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d, ph, gh \\ \text{if so sounded } \} \text{ to } t, f, f. \end{array} \right.$

In effect, they amount to very nearly the 24 Joint Rules. In some respects, they go a litl beyond them; in others, they fall a litl short. Rule B is fully justified by the 24; Rule A is very nearly so. Both of them appeal to *sound* or pronunciation as guiding fundamental principl. We propose that these be made a new minimum. They ar not to be adopted until fairly and fully illustrated and tested in modifying the present forms of words so as to giv an approved approximation in recording pronunciation. We hav drifted gradually from the principl of speling by sound, and we expect to get bak to it by succesiv approximations rather than by sudn revolution. In this issue we illustrate the Rules partially. We hope our readers wil note our orthogrfy, criticise and suggest a bettr. In suggesting a bettr, changes must be founded on definit guiding principls. In other words, alterations must not depend on individual whims but general consent.

"REVISED SPELING" might be employd as an expresiv term for the orthogrfy givn by Rules A and B, as they may be considered as the outcome of the Revision of Speling now in progres, or so much of it as is generally agreed on. We hav as good a right to spel by them as we hav to uze the Revised Translation of the *bibi* insted of that of 1611. No one shud be compeld to uze the arbitrary orthogrfy of this or any past century insted of one that is approximatly rational and regular.

FURTHER STEPS.—At page 22, we gave the succesiv steps by which so low a minimum as the Five Rules was reacht. The next step wud appear to be the adoption of the Ten Rules, as givn p. 28. After that wud come the Joint Rules or their equivalent, Rules A and B. The lair ar in much simpler form than the Joint Rules, and appealing as both A and B do to the principl of *sound*, ar capabl of redy use without resort to *memory*, but uzing the *ear* as a guide, aided by *reason*.

OPINIONS & COMMENTS.

Mr Geo. C. Holland writes from Ottawa: "In spelling, I conform to prevailing usage, arbitrary and unreasonable tho' it often is. I do not look upon spelling by sound as altogether utopian but think it will not accomplish much in my lifetime.* When those whose profession it is to educate the public are brought to see the wisdom and utility of a less arbitrary mode of spelling, something may be done for the next generation, but till then those of us who have been drilled by a different order of instruction are likely to maintain the old standard of orthography."

["In our old Latin exercise book, we read 'The good man plants trees of which he will never see the fruit.' The case is not so far off as that; there is some fruit already. By the wise forethought of our ancestors, we enjoy much; we should do as much for posterity—yes for ourselves.

†Teachers say the demand must be from the outside; they are powerless, though commonly willing, to change, unless the Education Department sanctions, and it in turn is powerless, even if willing, unless the public demand, at least gives silent consent to change. How can we better become a multitude than by a league—Union? "Drops of water turn a mill." How can we promulgate views better than by a little journal whose price is the veriest trifle? Yet sending that trifle is an earnest and will help it to be established. Every little helps. Besides, we do more than talk; we give examples of earlier steps; we exemplify a stage employing a sign for each vowel. We thereby demonstrate its *simplicity* and *practicability*. We have begun—a good beginning is half the battle. We must begin somewhere if we are to accomplish.

‡How can they be brought to see it unless we urge it upon them?

§We should be neither expected to do so nor compelled. You can and should allow your neighbor to do so if preferred; and so not be obstructive.—Ed.]

CONCORDIA SALVS writes "that, while forming an alphabet, we should

i. Be strictly and consistently phonetic both in simple letters and in digraphs.

ii. Recognize only broad typical sounds

in deliberate pronunciation.

iii. Choose existing letters for the sounds they most frequently represent in the old orthography.

iv. (A corollary to i.) If a diphthong is not to be differently sounded by good speakers in different places, it should have a new sign."

[Many consider (iii) questionable if construed to mean our language only instead of agreement between nations; using Roman letters. Confirmation to the spirit of the "Open Letter" on p. 19 is important, perhaps essential. Again, (iv) is probably a good suggestion, cutting the Gordian knot—rather than untying it by giving a quite satisfactory solution.—EDITOR.]

Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D., writes to the *Home Journal*: "The change of *ph* to *f* is a very proper one even on antiquarian grounds. The Greek letter *phi* was a single letter for a single sound.* What we now need is some central authority, like the Academy in France, to set us a going. The omission of the mute letters will be easy, but changes of letters will require a great deal of effort. The addition of new letters will be hardest of all to establish. Next to an academy the newspaper press is the best power to forward this matter.†

[**F* was the Latin equivalent of the Greek letter. In Italian, the lineal descendant of Latin, *f* only is used. It is the same in Spanish.

†The order of difficulty is very well put. It is a law in dynamics that all motion is in the direction of least resistance. Accordingly, Rules A and B point out a definite, considerable, and perhaps easy line of advance. How generally acceptable it will prove we wait to see.—Ed.]

✂ JEWELRY is an odd collocation of useless letters. On more than half of the sign-boards we read *Jewelry*.

JAPAN.—The Japanese are moving towards reform in writing and spelling. They propose to lay aside their old Chinese characters which they heretofore used and introduce Roman letters employed in phonetic fashion. As it is, it requires a large part of a lifetime to learn their alphabet.—*Shorthand Writer*.

BOOK NOTICE.

GERMAN PRONUNCIATION: Practico and Theory - The 'Best German,' German Sounds, and how they ar represented in Speling; the Letrs of the Alfabet, and their fonetic values, German Accent; Specimens. By W. Viotor, Ph. D., M. A., Prof. Eng. Philology, Marburg, and late Lecturer on Teutonic Languages. University College, Liverpool. Henniger Bro's Publishers, Heilbronn, 1885.

This litl book is a contribution to comparativ orthoepy. It is acurat and for the most part lucid. The German *o* as in *soll*, *von*, etc., is stated to be between the *o* in *wohl* and that in our word *or*. In other words, the *o* in *von* is between the vowel sounds in our *no* and *or*. The shape () is capabl of such modification as shal indicate international diferences. Thus we can hav () or other variety of modified *o* for print while the script form *ud* be alike for all nations. Our *o* as in *not* is of very exceptional ocurence in German, if indeed it ocurs at all. This is but one of a host of points raisd by an atentiv study of this litl work. It is in English and may be had of B. Westermann & Co., 524 Broadway New York.

JUST SO.—"As we understand it, what foneticians aim at is to drop useless letrs from words and hav them drest in a befiting modern garb rather than in the whimsical tatr of antiquity."—*Shorthand Riter*.

GERMANY.—The substitution of *f* for *ph* and the omision of certan dubl vowels and silent letrs hav been introduced by law in all the public scools of Prussia. Similar changes hav been adopted in Hanover, Bavaria, Wirtemberg and Austria.—*Home Journal*.

TURKEY.—The Otoman Porte has decided on the constitution of an Academy for the Turkish language and has named some of the members.—These, according to the *Athenæum*, ar not non in western Europe. The object of the Academy apears to be chiefly to carry out a system of Speling Ref m in the department of public instruction—fonetic speling capabl of represent- ing scientific and geograical terms.

PRINCIPLES OF SPELING REVISION.

(From *Home Journal*.)

- 1.—Begin with the simplest steps.
- 2.—Advance by moderat gradutions that wil cause no break in the language.
- 3.—Conform speling to pronunciation in esentials, not attempting superfine distinctions.
- 4.—Folow as standard the pronunciation of the best speakers and cultivated peopl.
- 5.—Make only such new spelings as render at once the pronunciation more certan.
- 6.—Make only final changes such as wil not hav to be set aside in subsequent revisions.*
- 7.—Make changes by absolute rules without multiplying exceptions.
- 8.—Preserv, while useful in transition the traces of order and system already existing in orthograpy.
- 9.—Keep in view the co operation of reforms in pronunciation when desirabl to restore breaks and and complete the regularity and symetry of the language.
- 10.—Keep in view also the adoption of a comon standard of values among all nations uzing the Roman alfabet

[*This principl we interpret to forbid any new expedient.—Ed]

F FOR PH.—Mr J. B. RUNDEL rites to the *Cristian World*: "One of the easiest changes to make is that of riting *f* for *ph* when the latr is scounded as *f*. This change is very simpl but very serching and it might wel be lookt upon as a "blue ribbon" for adoption by those persons who wish to mark their dissatisfaction with the curent mode of speling but hav no time to spend over further alterations. Such words as *telegraf*, *folograf*, *paragraf*, etc., aford constant oportunitis for exhibiting the change. In Italian it has already been made."

HERALD TERMS:—One copy per year. \$0 25
 2 copiz, tu ons adres, in advans " 0.25
 5 " " " " " 0.5
 12 " " " " " 1.00
 2 " " " " for 5 yearz. 1 00
 B&k numbers, postpaid " each .02
 Adres FOWNEIC HERALD, Port Hope, Ontario.
 British or U.S. postage stamps taken.