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# The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELING.

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## A FUNDAMENTAL DECLARATION.

### I. — AMENDED SPELING.

Where two or more forms of a word ar in use, chuse the simpler, as *adz, ax, plow, wagon, program, tho, Bering Sea, Fuchau*. We accept most spelings recomended by the London and American Filologic Societies, the American Asociation for Advancement of Sience, the Royal Geografic Society, the government Boards of Geografic Names of the United States and Canada, and the Simplified Speling Board and Society. As word-lists ar trublsome to remember, the foloing easy rules ar givn to sho the general trend and to cover most of the changes :

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

Along with, and alternativ to, this partially Amended Speling, ther shud come into widespred use :

### II. — ORTHOGRAFY,

a completed and consistent set of word-forms, or New Speling, concurrent with (not to supersede immediatly) the present literary dres of our language. These word-forms shud be at least as regular as those in German, Italian or Spanish, and shud deserv the term Orthografy ('orthoos, rectified, proper, tru, regular) more than they. Eforts to fix and propagate such word-forms hav been continuos from 1845. Work yet to do is of detail chiefly, like a third reading of a bil in a legislature: on its second reading its general principls ar admitted, its ultimat pasage foregon ; it becomes a finisht product "in committee" and on third reading. The first reading was in the quarter century ending 1870, when alfabets of about forty letters wer uzed with insular vowel values. Even difthongs had singl signs. The second read-

ing was in the quarter century after 1870, when more moderat counsels began to be prevalent. Vowel signs wer aranged in natural pairs and wer givn continental values, and difthongs wer exprest by their components. So erth's best minds made careful study, comparison and trial. For us it remains, in ful light of recent wonderful progres in linguistics, to harmonize their resultants into a consistent practical system, listing (say 8000) aproved forms in some Word-Register.

### III. — ORTHOEPY.

Orthoepy (as distinguisht from the more general term Pronunciation) is restricted herein to the "proper" average or "receivd" normal of a spoken language. For "English Gramar," according to the old definition, "is the *art* of reading, riting and speaking the English language *with propriety*." Words italicized by us imply selection by convention. Dr A. J. Ellis (*Pronuncia'n for Singers*, p. 25) speaks of typical vowels recognized in the "receivd," "refined," "literary," educated," "cultivated," or rather "central" pronunciation of any language, as distinct from the "vulgar," "rude," "illiterat," "uneducated," "uncultivated," or rather "local" "pronunciations stil herd in difrent parts of difrent cuntries, formerly much more prevalent than at present, and aparently destind to expire.

For English these typical vowels appear to be : *i* in *machsne, mill*; *e* in *they, get*; *a* in *cat, but, apart*; *o* in *no, potato, nor, gnaw*; *u* in *put, rule*; while *i, e, a, o, u*, ar obscure, weak, faint to the ear, or rudimentary or theoretic. We folo the Oxford (NED) or *Standard* dictionaries, especially wherin they ar in acord.

Comparativ Orthoepy treats of the coincidences (if any) and correspondences between receivd speech-sounds ov two or more languages.

## IV. — PRONUNCIATION.

To this term we give its widest sense. Speech-sounds are complex, their elements vary. Those of Orthoepy may be identified with comparative accuracy; those of Pronunciation are myriad and require classification or reference to a standard. A general statement (VOWELS AS IN ITALIAN, OR GERMAN; CONSONANTS AS IN ENGLISH) adopted by Geographic Societies and Boards serves a useful purpose, has worn well, and is in approximate accord with the "key" put forth by Skeat (in *Primer of Clas. & Eng. Philology*, p. 7):

correct pronunciation of Latin is the best foundation of all fonetic nolege. It affords a key, not only to all Romance languages descended from it, but to all others that at any time adopted the Latin alphabet; amongst which may be mentioned English (of all dates), Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, Breton, Manx, Icelandic, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, High and Low German, and others. It is also extremely simple and easy to understand. Few things are more unfortunate for education than its continued neglect. It seems hardly too much to say, that a careful consideration of the sounds originally denoted by Latin symbols, and general adoption of even an approximately correct pronunciation of them would do more to lift the whole study of languages, ancient or modern, to a higher level among us than any other possible improvement in modern methods of education.

The Latin vowels are, fortunately, the same as those of primitive Indo-Germanic.

This historic or etymologic and cosmopolitan use of established symbols appears fundamental. Its neglect mars the value of work and leads to confusion. This is well put by a fellow-worker on our p. 200:

"He would be very stupid who did not realize that, should he publish a great work on mathematics, in which he used 3 with the value of 5, and 5 with the value of 9, and then adjusted values to the other numerals more or less in agreement with the common practice, the confusion arising would more than offset the value of anything he could possibly have to teach."

## NOTATION.

**STRESS:** Mark strong stress by a turned period (˘) after the syllable, which stress affects throughout; weak stress, by the period (·); medium stress, by a hyphen (-), but, commonly, this is unnecessary.

**TENSION,** if higher than average in a language, is denoted by an acute accent (´); if below average, by (˘).

**DURATION** longer than average is shown by doubling its sound-symbol. Should this mislead use the "holder" after the single symbol, just as a dot after a musical note makes it about half as long again. This holder is a comma (,) raised to vowel height midway between apostrophe and comma (˘,) but less conspicuous than either.

**NASALIZATION:** Put a turned comma (˘) immediately after the vowel affected. In script write it over it.

**ASPIRATION:** Put the Greek ruf breathing (˘) after the sound (in script, over). Thus, w˘ = w, voiceless; w˘ = w, voiced.

**PURSING:** Put inferior o (o) after.

**POUTING** or lip-protrusion: Put inferior u (u) immediately after the fone.

**WHISTLING** is pursing and pouting at the same time, marked by ou just after.

O gives, par excellence, the purst vowel-family. Pure o, close or open, has contraction of the orbicularis oris muscle; u or ū gives, par excellence, the pouting-family. Pure u, close or open, has contraction of muscles that protrude the lips (levatoris labii). This and more was given in a paper in 1892. (See *Trans. Canadian Institute*, New Series, vol. iv.)

An apostrophe (') before a vowel indicates the glottal stop.

The great primary vowels are ī, ē, ā, ō, ū, heard in *machne, they, Cokny park, note, fool*. Received English has developed the vowel in *but* instead of ā. With great frequency English uses vowels derived from the primary (i, e, a, o, u, in *pit, pet, alarm, nor, full*). Early scribes found it necessary to conventionalize a sign (æ) for the vowel between a and e in *fat* (heard generally now except in a few districts where a or a takes its place). A diminution of stress farther reduces primary and secondary vowels to tertiary (obscure or weak) ones: ī, ē, i, tend tu<sup>i</sup>; ē, e, e, tu<sup>e</sup>; æ, a, a, tu<sup>a</sup>; ō, o, o, tu<sup>o</sup>; ū, u, u, tu<sup>u</sup>. NED marks "obscure" vowels by a brev over (ı, ɛ, ǣ, ǫ, ũ) and above the signs for ī, ē, æ, a, ō, ū, too; but these are considered superfluous for our purpose. Where, as in most English-speaking regions, Roman vowel-values do not prevail, the signs ī and ē are apt to mislead in pronunciation. To prevent this, let i and e be their alternats. u is deliberalized ū in Gaelic *laogh*. a (as in NED) is for a sound which "varies with different speakers from æ to a, with various intermediate sounds." A single italic vowel denotes a common variant: a varies as in *ask* from æ to a; e, in *learn*, from e to a; i, as e in *depart*, from i to i, i, e; o, as in *not*, from a (*far*) to o (*for*); u, in *during, value*, from ū to u. In French only e varies from e to é = e. e and o have closer and opener sounds than average e, o: the closer is marked by a dot above (ê, ô), the opener by tails (è, o). The dot and tail appear in NED. Instead of Passy's Λ, other signs (v in NED, v, u, n, r, e, l, e) are in use for this well-defined vowel. e, = e<sub>o</sub>, is purst e; æ, = e<sub>o</sub>, is purst e; e, = e<sub>o</sub>, is purst a.

Still farther diminution of stress reduces i, e, a, o, u, to two clusters, i<sup>e</sup> and e<sup>(r)</sup>ou.

[Concluded on page 212.]

NEWS-NOTES AND COMENTS.

THE HERALD appears at 72 Howard Park av., Toronto, Canada. SUBSCRIBE AND DISTRIBUTE in letters, in scools, privatly in a hunderd ways

—The Old Gard has lost two members; (1) CORNELIUS WILSON LARISON, M. D., died at Ringos, N. J., on 15th April, aged 73. Dr L. was a remarkabl man. A teacher, fisician, author, publisher, printer, he was indefatigabl. Besides his books, as as a mouth-piece for twenty-six years ending Dec'rast he publisht the monthly *Journal of Orthoepy and Orthograpy*. (2) WELLINGTON WILCOX died at Venice, Ill., on 21 Aug. last, aged 72. A soldier in "the war" 1861-5, a teacher until 1904, he was largely instrumental tu hav the Speling Reform Convention calld at Philadelfia.

—Mr O. C. Blackmer, of Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago, our grand octogenarian worker, stil campains ardently and inteligently. He has projectd a Pronouncing Bible and has actualy publisht Mark's Gospel in neat, large, new type at ten cents. It is tu teach forencrs here (and abro'd by misionaries) how tu read. It wil be useful for us at home as giving a version of a Receivd Pronunciation (Orthoepy), a select one that few in America wil cavil at, whatever transatlantic difthongists may say. It furnishes reading matter. with a key redily got in comon print in all tungs thru Bible Societies. In this *Mark*, vowels ar in eight pairs; the primary eight (?) ar distinguisht by the circumflex. Mr B's work is logical, a welcome change from wild caprice and loose tho't. It folos his premises, the American Filologic Asocia's deliverance in 1877, anything later in either Europ or America being ignored.

—"On Simplified Speling" (6 pages in *Mod. Lang. Teaching*, Dec., '08) is signd by Sec'y Archer and Pres't Skeat. It givs distinct voice to two points: (1) Their Society "works for progressive simplification, not for systematic reconstruction." They who want the latter must work out their own salvation. (2) The etymologic objection is noht on ths hed. It is shown that many silent letters mislead positivly as to etymology. Thus, "*gh* in *spright* has crept in on a false analogy, and 'jogs the memory' only to suggest something quite eroneos."

—Reformd Speling, if irregyular, lievz much tu bie dezaird; if regyular, (alas for aur felingz!) shoks sumbodi. Dhi "joint komishon" proupouzd shud du whot nun hav akomplisht til nau: shou dhi akseptabl lain ov advans. Its alfabet shud bie (i) klasikal in its valyuz, (ii) widhaut aksents, (iii) lejibl.—SIDNEY E. BOND.

—Mr Bond now prefers i tu ie for the vowel in *eel*, *meal*, *thief*—quite an improvement.

—*Onontio* or *Onont-hio* (iō, hiō in pronunciation), an Iroquoï word, ocurs in Canadian history (Parkman, Kingsford). *Onont* or *onond* is hil, mount (as *Onondaga*, peple on a hil, hil-vilage); *io* or *hio* (as in *Ontario*, *Ohio*) is an exclamacion as to size, excelece, beuty, etc. Mount! may be translated great mount, and uzed metaforicly for king, lord, governor. By proxy the Prince of Wales, now King George v, was made a few years ago an onorary hed-chief of the Six Nation Indians at Oshweken (Oshweken, Osweken, Oswego) the central vilage on their reserv in Tuscarora, Brant co., Ont. He joint the turtl clan, taking the title *Onontio* (O-non-de-yoh in newspapers). The word came into use as the Iroquoï translation of Montmagny's name (governor of New France from 1636 tu 1647).

CLASIFICACION OF VOWELS.

Primary:	i	e	o	ū	} Ful			
Secondary	i	e	æ	Λ		a	o	u
or derived	i	o	·	o		"Weak		

In provisional New Speling.]

SPIKING AND SPELING.

It iz imposibl tu reprezent akyuratli ol ðe elements ov langwey. Wī hav descaibd 52 saundz [in French] eccluding meni fainer distinkcionz obviosli not tu bi reprezented bai eni fonetic alfabet. Ðen ðer ar stres, length, and, abav ol, pitch and infleksion, imposibl tu reprezent ecsept in ðer afest maner. Rapiditi ov enansiesion mait bi indiceted bai incrising and diminishing ðe distansez betwm consekyutiv simbolz, and cwoliti ov tōn bai a spesial sain befōr evri sentens—veri compliceted. Jestiuir can not bi reprezented; ðis alōn renderz it imposibl tu indicet ol ecsprest bai sprtch.

On ðe aÐer hand raiting can mark distinkcionz ðat sprtch daz not. Ðas divizion intu werdz corespondz tu no regyular fenomenon in sprtch, bat me bi rzili obzervd in raiting, and tu mēk ðe sens clr. Similarli verios simbolz, az italics, inverted comaz, haifenz, ets., du not corespond tu enithing regyular in sprtch. Raiting haz ðerfōr advantejez tu compenset for imperfeksionz az a fonetic reprezentesion ov langwey. Raiting o't ðerfōr tu bi a compromaiz betwm ðe rewairments ov sens and ov fonetic reprezentesion.

Hau far shud raiting bi baund bai ðiz rewairments? If ðe object bi saientific, az in filoloji, fonetic reprezentesion shud bi az akyurat az posibl and ðe rewairments ov sens disregarded. Ol shedz ov saund for hwitsh simbolz can bi found mast bi reprezented, ðer length indiceted, and combinesionz ov ðem divaided intu breth-grūps and stres-grūps and not intu werdz; and infleksion markt az far az posibl.

Bat in a sistem ov praktical speling tu bi yūzd tu lern tu rid or tu trtch foren langwejez, or tu replēs ordinary speling, aÐer prinsiplz wud bi adopted.

Raiting ov ðis kaind mast bi clr and simpl. Insted ov reprezenting az akyuratli az posibl ol sprtch elements, ōnli ðōz huz valyuz afekt ðe mning nīd bi reprezented.—Dr PAUL PASSY in *Sons du Français*.

KEY: ð e i Λ o ū oi ai au iu  
as in they see us old rule oil aisle owl few  
(Marking o or u is unnecessary in open sylabls  
and some other definit positions.)  
Alfabet: aabcdðeefghirjklmnoprstuvwyz  
Aa ΛΛ Ðð Ëë Īī Oo Ōō Uu Ūū

EXTENDING OUR PLATFORM.

Let plank 18 be completed and others aded tu the Platform alredy publisht:

Orthograpy is scientific, not hap-hazard or capricios. It reflects truly historic etymology, not wild geses, unverified irrational conjecture.

19. Evry sound, especialy evry vowel, is capabl of an indefinit number of variations without los of identity. A traind ear can disern a dozen shades of o, for instance, but one letter wil do for the hole group. With *one letter for each group* we hav a practical fonetic alfabet [for popular use].—*C. P. G. Scott* in N. Y. *Independent*.

20. A necessary preliminary work is to discredit the fetish, Old Speling, by ridicule and all legitimat, wisely-moderat methods. Now, Old Speling is enthroned in the popular mind on a level with the multiplication-table. The latter is abstract truth, the former a tissue of self-contradictory lies.

21. To-day's work is dissemination of correct ideas of language representation. In that evry earnest student shud assist by voice, pen and exampl.—*Benn Pitman*.

22. Ther is need of *simpl, yet sound*, instruction in the *elementary* facts of pronunciation.—*Rep. of Joint Committec, p. 5.*

23. Consistent speling wud exercise an apreciable conserving influence, and make for uniformity and fixednes of pronunciation . . . . . wud imply establishment and maintenance of a singl authoritativ and intelligibl standard of pronunciation, removal of more markt difrences of usage of cultivated speakers of difrent localities and reduction of ones of les acount.—*W. D. WHITNEY* in *Oriental and Linguistic Studies, 2d Series, p. 197.*

24. Evry letter of our alfabet had originally, and stil preservs in the main outside of our own language, a singl unvarying sound.—*Ibid., p. 198.*

25. Such sound-value, within the limits of Plank 19, is "fundamental" for each of the letters of the alfabet.

26. Standardized fonografs cud be supplied tu teachers' training-scools and colleges. Thru them pupils wud be led tu perpetuate a uniform ritn and spoken English for generations longer than any language had ever before been transmitted without change.—*A. H. MCKAY, LL. D.,* in *Montreal Witness.*

27. The problem of riting sounds is fully as important as analyzing them.—*Dr Henry Sweet.*

28. Acurat noledge of the facts of pronunciation wud be a help tu setl speling.—*Ibid.*

29. Dificulties can be grapld with only by scientific methods . . . for a satisfactory result.—*Ibid.* It is high time that our

great and important language shud be investigated scientificaly, and that riters shud aproach it in the same scientific spirit as that in which they aproach botany, or astronomy, or chemistry.—*Prof. Skeat.*

30. No condition is more necessary for the success of a projected system of orthograpy than that it shud be as much as posibl a necessary deduction from fixt principls, and as litl as posibl a matter of arbitrary invention.—*Dr R. G. Latham.*

NOTATION.

[Continued from page 210]

That is, *i* and *e* move together, becoming les distinguishabl; while *o* folod immediatly by *r* tends tu *a*, as do both *o* and *u*. Next, but *i* and *a* ar left, and *i* tends tu *a*, so that but *a* remains. Even this *a* may vanish unless it ocur between consonants of difficult fonic junction.

CONSONANTS: *t* is sh in *hush*; *j* is si in *vision*; (in orthograpy *ch* = '*t*, *j* = *dj*'); *þ* is th in *thigh*; *ð* is th in *thy*; *ŋ* is ng in *song*, n in *longer*; *ʌ* is voiceles y, ch in German *ich*, h in *hue*, *Huron* (Bell); *χ* is Greek x, ch in German *ach*, Scottish *loch*; *ʒ* is bak y = voiced *χ*; *ʁ* is an oriental gutural; *q* is voiced *ʁ*; *ʍ*, = *w'*, is voiceles w; *r* is uvular r; *r'* is voiceles r; *ñ* is Spanish n.

The foloing schematic summary givs a view of fonic elements in order from throat tu lips, with degrees of openness from nose tu loer lip, and ruf indications of their formation. Voiced consonants ar put beneath their voiceles mates.

Nasal	{	ɲ'	n'	m'
cons's	{	ɲ	nñ	m
Stopt	{	k	t	p
cons's	{	g	d	b
		ʁ R' χ	l' r' ʌ f s þ ff	ʍ p'
		q R ʒ	l r y j z ð v v o	w b u
				ū
			i i e a o u	ō
		h	e	Δ a o
			æ	a o
				[ā]

FIVE, SIX, OR EIGHT PAIRS?

In a tru vowel-pair ther is considerable difrence of some sort between them. Mere prolongation, or stres-increase, or both, is a quantitativ (not a qualitativ) change, and wil not do. Six pairs, and much les eight pairs, ar not justifiabl on fisiologic ground. It is better tu bild on that wonderful pitch-gamut, Roman i, e, a, o, u, which is acoustically and anatomico-fisiologically right, the reason it has worn so wel for 25 centuries, spreads evrywhere, and caries civilization.