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A Short Cut

TO

Correct Pronunciation of Foreign Words

Through

得兩舉一

(Stolze della Spada.)

An Attempt at an

Easy International Phonetic Speed Writing System.

By J.A. Degen

of the

Otaru College of Commerce.

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It is perhaps not very diplomatic to begin a pamphlet of this kind with a shocking statement ; yet I feel it my duty to point out what I consider a serious drawback of Eastern education : the " soroban " . That otherwise so convenient calculating machine keeps the brain of many a talented young man shut up from a very important branch of intellectual activity : mathematics . The writer admits that for beginners mathematics is a dry subject indeed , but still there cannot possibly be a more important science, because : mathematics means truth - the rest is speculation ; it may or may not correspond to reality .

Under mathematics let us understand here not that wide field of so-called " pure mathematics " , of which a witty Oxford scholar maintained that " it had never done any good and never done any harm " but merely that elementary training which enables our brains to consider several mathematical realities at the same time and to derive from the ensemble rigorously exact conclusions .

Of course, as time has become to be considered the most precious value, time saving devices are a real necessity and the above statement should be taken simply as a warning against an evil tendency : the exclusive use of calculating machines even for problems which an ordinary human brain ought to be able to solve without .

Some of us , whose time is very valuable , naturally prefer to look only at the practical side of a new idea without taking the trouble to investigate the mathematical facts that lie at the bottom of it . To those I would recommend to pass over the second paragraph which explains in detail how my system of an international phonetic vowel interpunctuation - which forms the basis of the Stolze della Spada international phonetic shorthand - was decided upon .

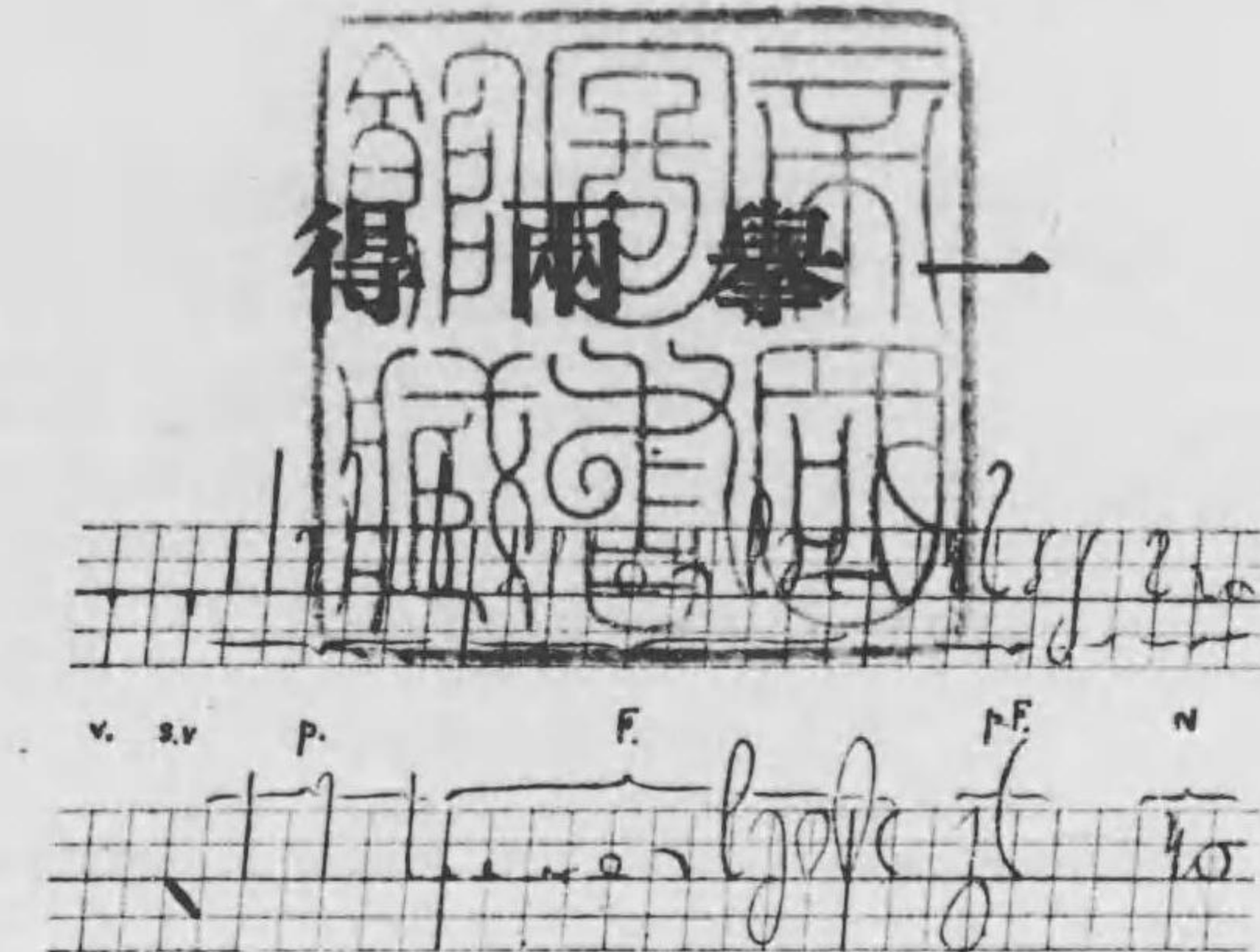


These few pages , the author hopes , with their practical suggestion, will be of use to those students who study foreign languages not for the sake of rushing thoughtlessly through all sorts of literature (which sometimes even the compatriots of the authors can hardly understand) , or only with the vain ambition of securing a good looking certificate - but for that ideal aim of this beautiful branch of education :

for the sake of personal contact with people of other races and nations - that wholesome contact which never fails to teach those who have ears to hear and hearts to feel , how much indeed we all may still learn from each other.

Otaru, March 1928

J. A. Degen



I. An easy international phonetic short-hand system.

(Stolze della Spada)

The teachers of modern languages are still divided into two camps :

- (1) Those who maintain that the study of foreign tongues ought to be carried out absolutely without the help of the written language, at least for the first few months, in order to safeguard the acquirement of good habits of speech, and
- (2) those who find this too troublesome for both teachers and students.

These latter claim that the acoustic memory of the average student does not leave very much room for the optimism upon which the purely oral methods are actually based. Rather than wasting time in what they consider a hopeless enterprise, they prefer to make straight for that which, in their minds, is the final goal of the study of foreign languages: a good reading knowledge. In taking this stand they quite forget however, how much precious time a conscientious teacher loses by the necessity of continually correcting false pronunciation if this easy "book-method" is applied.

My suggestion is to solve the controversy by giving the students something which would be both practical as an exact phonetic transcription and at the same time useful for other purposes. :

An international phonetic Short-hand.

To learn short-hand is perhaps not so essential for Japanese students in as much as most of them are able to write down an idea in their mother tongue at considerable speed, at any rate much quicker than we could render the same idea in our own spelling.

It is my firm conviction, however, that the knowledge of a phonetically exact speedwriting system—which after all is only a matter of a few weeks training—would greatly assist them in the mechanizing and memorizing not only of words, but also of full sentences and short speeches in foreign languages.

This very important work is rendered extremely difficult if they use conventional spellings which are by necessity phonetically inconsistent.

Originally all writing systems were more or less phonetically exact, but as time elapsed the spoken language changed—mostly perhaps on account of the influence of foreign tongues—and more and more the old spelling became a hindrance not only to foreign students but to the natives themselves. That is why the French and Russian governments have seen fit to take drastic steps for the reform of the old orthographic rules, steps which are quite likely to be copied by other governments.

Even Natives Confused.

Indeed the confusing effect of a phonetically inconsistent writing system gives rise to such a variety of different pronunciation—at least of technical terms—among the natives themselves that finally even they are hardly able to understand each other.

Under these circumstances the proposal of the reformers to teach first pronunciation with the exclusion of the conventional spellings, eventually with the use of textbooks in phonetic transcription, seems perfectly justified.

But if we are going to use such strange looking texts in our class rooms, would it not be just as well if they were printed in some international phonetic short-hand?

My proposal does not, however, aim at such a drastic step all at once. It only leads to this final possibility through three distinct phases:

(a) The Della Spada international phonetic vowel interpunctuation consisting only of dots, dashes and commas of two different types (light and dark) replaces all the vowel and diphthong sounds of a given text.

These simple signs (nineteen in all) can easily be added to any text in the same way as centuries ago neumes were added to the text of old church songs or as still nowadays inter-punctuation is used to mark the tune of little Japanese songs on sake bottles.

(b) The Della Spada international phonetic speedwriting system replaces all double consonants by simple signs and also all interpunctuation marks according to a very simple rule: dots place the following consonant higher up dashes leave it on the same level and commas place it on a lower line, the number of signs decides the distance and dark interpunctuation influences the type of the following consonant correspondingly.

(c) The Stolze della Spada international phonetic short-hand, based upon forty very simple consonant signs (as seen above) and a certain amount of conventional abbreviations replaces the rest of the remaining consonants.

Thus the ordinary handwriting is reduced to such an extent that it becomes possible to write five or six times quicker than the greatest possible ordinary handwriting speed.

Pedagogical Standpoint.

From the purely pedagogical standpoint in addition to giving the students a quick and easy means of phonetic transcription, the introduction of such a system would force-to-speak-the Japanese student in particular to abandon the bad habit of mechanizing foreign words on the basis of that very limited number of syllables which compose his mother-tongue and thus a great stumbling block, which is very often underestimated, would be removed.

It cannot be too often repeated to the Japanese students that "Onsetsu bunri" may be alright when they have to write and to memorize Japanese words, but to apply a sort of "onsetsu-bunri" to European languages would mean learning first not only some fifty but hundreds, perhaps thousands of different syllables, and that for this reason in the study of foreign languages they must always clearly divide European words into their particular consonant and vowel sounds just as European children do when they first start to write.

This very important task (boin-to shiin-no bunri) can be learnt by the application of a short-hand system which clearly covers all the different vowel and consonant sounds of a language.

To find such a system suitable for one language is easy, to arrange it in such a way that it can be applied to all the most important languages is a little more difficult but by no means a hopeless proposition in view of the fact that it is possible to discover a surprisingly short list of easy words, which actually contain all the different vowel and consonant sounds of the French, German, English, Italian, Spanish, Russian and Japanese languages, and Esperanto.

The system of which I am the sponsor, is based upon such a list. It is an adaption of the system Stolze-Schrey which is popular in Germany and in Switzerland to my personal needs as a student of modern languages and as such it has been very helpful indeed.

I do not maintain that the system Stolze-Schrey is the only one that allows such adaption to new requirements; as a matter of fact, for the innovation which I propose, it is of no import which system is given preference, but about the great benefit that may be derived from the innovation in itself, I have not the slightest doubt.

Every student who is able to mechanize properly that short list of monosyllables and learns how to render them in the Stolze della Spada system or any other international phonetic short-hand will have a sure means of exactly and quickly registering the pronunciation of any of the hundreds of thousands of words that compose the languages from which they are taken.

Not only that but ikkyo ryotoku² at the same time, he will have obtained the knowledge of an easy international short-hand system, an accomplishment that counts very high at the present time of speedy progress.

P. S. This introductory article was published in Tokyo in the "Japan Times & Mail" on March the 11th 1928

II. The Della Spada international phonetic vowel interpunctuation.

If linguistic experts talk about the inconsistency of our conventional spellings, they mean first of all the confusing way in which vowel sounds are represented in our written languages.

In English we have many classic examples, f. i. the same "ou" combination in "loud", "rough", "neighbour", "boudoir" and in "bourn" stands for entirely different vowel sounds.

In German we have only one letter respectively for three totally different "o" and "e" sounds.

In French the "en" in "lent" and in "bien" are not pronounced in the same way.

In Russian we write "ee" and pronounce "yeyo", the "o" in unaccented syllables is pronounced like "a", etc. etc.

These few examples could be multiplied a thousand times and all because of the deplorable fact that our alphabets have not sufficient letters to cover all the vowel sounds occurring.

No other written language however shows such an arbitrary state of affairs as **Modern English**. Habits of "speech economy" which surely were started in the very early Middle English period became in the course of time so deep-rooted, that all the efforts of the entire 19th century to return to "correct" pronunciation "according to the spelling" have been in vain. No wonder that with this age-long conflict between the conventional spelling and the spoken language the problem of English pronunciation represents for many students difficulties which are well-nigh unsurmountable.

And yet, English children learn their mother-tongue just as easily as those of other nationalities and only as to the time which is needed for the definite acquirement of good pronunciation there may be slight individual and national differences.

Here it is where plain mathematics comes in: If the English language has a variety of 46 distinct vowels and consonants and the Japanese language has only 32 of these and 5 characteristic Japanese sounds besides, we have a good explanation for the curious phenomenon that some foreign children born in Japan seem to learn Japanese more quickly than they are able to master the language of their parents, at least as far as sounds are concerned, and keeping these figures in mind everybody at once understands the hopelessness of the attempt to try to render the sounds of the English language by a writing system based upon the syllables of oriental languages.

Looked at from the stand point of international phonetics the Japanese language is in fact built up upon a comparatively small number of quite natural sounds, easy to distinguish and to reproduce. But this does not mean that the phonetics of occidental languages are very much more complicated; as will be seen from the following investigation the difference is in reality very small indeed.

How large is the variety of sounds which the human vocal apparatus
is able to produce?

Evidently it must be considerable but no doubt limited. For our purpose it will be sufficient to know with a certain degree of exactitude the number of clearly distinguishable sounds used in all the most important languages.

We will here only try to settle this question as far as vowels are concerned.

Professor Palmer in his "First course of English phonetics" tells us that Southern English has 21 different vowel and diphthong sounds. Starting from this basis we may equally say that the German language has a variety

of 20, the French language of 29, Italian of 23, Spanish of 19, Russian of 12, Japanese of 16 and Esperanto of 8 clearly distinguishable vowel and diphthong sounds. (These figures include only a limited number of the most important diphthongs; about others see below)

Does this mean that altogether 148 different vowel sounds are used in these languages?

Of course not. There are sounds which occur with only very slight variations in several of these languages at the same time. As to these variations there may be ground for controversies among pedantic specialists, but for practical purposes they are really so small as to be indeed negligible. It would in fact not harm anybody if by some means, in accordance with the spirit of our age, modern languages, instead of moving apart, were drawn a little closer together.

The scheme below shows how from these different languages similar sounds can be conveniently eliminated. The proceeding, at the same time allows us to judge the relative importance of the different vowels.

In this scheme the reader can see how the respective number of different sounds contained in these eight different languages (recorded in the A columns) is gradually reduced by eliminating from them the sounds recorded in the adjoining B columns.

First of all however we have to agree upon this very important distinction of

a) open and closed vowels (the latter to be marked with a dash on top, f. i. \bar{e} , \bar{u}) and b) short and long vowels (the latter to be marked with a dash in front e , e^- .)

	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
English : 21			17		17		13		13		13
German : 20			16		13		7	eu	5	o	+
French : 29	{ i		25		23		16	io	12	u	7
Italian : 23	{ e		19		16		8	ci		uo	-
Spanish : 19	{ o		15		11	-i	7	o		e	+
Russian : 12	{ u		8		6	-a		iu	1	ui	1
Japanese : 16			12		9	-o					
Esperanto: 8			4	a	-	-u					
				au		-e					
				ai		-o					
				io		oi					
148				e		e					21
				io		io					+
											30
											51
											51

Thus the original number of 148 is finally reduced to 51 which we will divide into two groups:

30 most important sounds occurring in two or more languages and
21 sounds typical for certain languages.

What the latter are we will investigate later; to the former, which may be called International vowel sounds, we will apply the phonetic interpunctuation given below and classify them as follows:

18 simple vowel sounds: and 12 diphthongs:

a, -a, e, -e, ē, ē, i, -i, o, -o, -ō, ō, u, -u, ū, -ū, ai, au, ei, eu, iō, -io, iū, ui, uo, oi, ōi

The two different sounds oi (international) and ōi (German & French), marked similarly by ... will be distinguished by marking the first on top, the latter below:

oi & ōi

It will be noticed that this list of interpunctations contains only dots, dashes, and commas of two different types, which can easily be added to any printed text.

The application to the English language.

Of all these sounds the English language has but eight, namely:

are, yes, is, see, pot, all, look, root

occurring respectively in:

are, yes, is, see, pot, all, look, root

Besides these the English language has 13 other vowel sounds which occur in the following words:

judge, her, why, joy, now, great, go, fear, there, more, sure, a, &, and

which we will mark by the same sign but in a different way as the nearest sound in the list above, paying careful attention to the difference.

Thus we will employ the same sign for the vowel in English "judge" as in the case of German "Götze". The German "Umlaut" sign will remind us that in spite of this similar interpunctuation we are here in front of two different sounds, the German sound being a little more closed than the English vowel which in fact approaches the short a sound. With this restriction we may place the same phonetic mark in the same way namely inside of the corresponding vowel:

judge love (English) Götze (German) & s:ul (French)

Similarly we will mark "her" like "Göthe" & "ceux" (French), remembering that the English sound is open & nearly the same as the one in "Götze" but longer and is always, in writing, followed by "r" which however in modern English is hardly audible in speech. (Note that in order to keep these two sounds apart, the two dots in "her" have been placed above the "r" in the German & French words above the vowel.)

Next we will mark

"why" like "kai"
"boy" "oi"
"now" "kau"

remembering that the English

sounds are longer than the corresponding oriental diphthongs, which difference is marked by a little vertical line across the latter's interpunctuation. (... ..)

Similarly the same mark has been chosen for the vowels in "great" and "See" and "go" and "John"

In this case the different position of the dashes and commas is supposed to remind us that the English sounds involved are actually diphthongs ending with short "i" and "u" respectively.

Next let us consider the short English sound in "and". As there is no short "a" in English there is no objection to mark this sound in "and" like the short "a" of other languages. To mark the difference we will however place the sign above in the English words.

English "chat" French "cas"

The only real difficulty is caused by that "Sorgenkind" of English phoneticians, the obscure sound in the indefinite article "a" and in unstressed syllables. As it stands phonetically between "e" & "i" we might mark it by a combination of the two, but in view of our final purpose we will adopt the French "accent aigu" (/). The sound thus marked may be considered a deformation of an open vowel (e, a, u, or o) under the influence of stress, as it is always found in syllables preceding or following a stressed syllable. This important fact we have to keep in mind.

As stress mark the French "accent grave" (\) has been chosen.

Similarly the final "murmur sound" of "tailor" is not produced, as many foreign students seem inclined to think, by the presence of final "r", but by the simple fact that so much stress is put on the first syllable, that a clear and distinct pronunciation of the second syllable becomes, if not physically impossible, at least more difficult than its actual rendering in modern English.

Accordingly we may also consider "fear" there, "more" "sure" and even "her" as original bi-syllables, the second part of which has become rudimentary under the influence of strong stress on the first syllable. (This may not be true in every case, yet I know of no simpler theory by which to teach a foreign student the proper pronunciation of such words)

As the first sound of these so-called diphthongs is still decidedly longer than i in "kid", e in "let", o in "got" and u in "look", it has been decided to mark these sounds with two dots, dashes & commas respectively plus "r" i. e.

fear there more sure or still better fear there more sure like her

with marks on top or below the "r's", to remind us that as in her, girl, purse etc. an "r" marked thus is not pronounced but displaced so to speak by that same obscure sound of the indefinite article.

With these few reservations the application of the Della Spada international phonetic vowel interpunctuation to the English language is settled and we can proceed to the seven typical French and the one remaining Russian vowel.

The seven typical French sounds in question are those that occur in the following words:

Je leur dois un bon vin blanc.

As for the very frequent diphthong in "dois" there is no objection to mark it in the same way as "au" which is so seldom in the French language that it has not been included in the 28 French vowel sounds. In order to separate these two similar phonetic interpunctations we will mark

International "au" : au with three strong dashes below

French "oi" : oi above

As to the long open sound in "leur" we will mark it like girl i. e. leur keeping in mind however that in the French word

the / r / sound is clearly audible. Apart from this detail the two sounds in question are practically the same ; thus by marking them similarly we reduce the number of different inter-punctations by 1 , i. e. from 51 to 50.

The short closed ö sound in / je / (always final like the corresponding long sound in / ceüx /) will be marked by a big dot above the vowel : je, me, le etc

The four French nasal sounds we will mark above of below the / n / i. e.

un^{••} bon^{••} vin^{••} blanc_{••}

At last we come to that dark vowel which forms the stumbling block of all foreign students of the Russian language: / bl /. As the Russian language has r o ö sound, we can safely also choose / • / for this vowel, marking it however below. Thus we will have

Mbl Tbl Bbl
• • •

All these arrangements above are summed up in a clearly arranged synopsis below and all that remains to be done is to try out this international vowel interpunctation

on the most important languages and to inspect the final use we can make of it .

Della Spada's synopsis of

An international vowel interpunctation.

for use in the

Stolze della Spada international phonetic short-hand.

Position	Sign	Ways of using	English	German	French	Italian	Spanish	Russian	Japanese	Esperanto	VL
1) O I	-	1	yes	Pferd	nette	egli	bello	ceJI, AeJIO	ベツブ	ĵet	-
2) O II	--	2	{ (there	Räte	j'ai	Rheio	leche	-	-	-	-
3) O III	---	3	{ great	See-rette	fee-des	avere le	-	-	2.1.バ	-	|||
4) O I	-	2	{ chat, sang	ach	cas	gatto	la	BPeMЯ, BeTKa	カ	ĉap	-
5) O II	--	2	{ are	war	ame blanc	strano	casa	Ha'e	マZ!	-	-
6) O III	---	3	{ now	Bay	(Raoul) dois	aurore	aurore	ay	カZ	ay	|||
7) O IV	.	1	is, thin	ich	fit	gli	sifon	щИ	シ	ci	/
8) O V	..	3	{ sec fear	ihm	lire	Lira	prima	c'ели	イ	-	/
9) O VI	...	2	{ why	Fi	vin	ayuto	mayo	MOЯ	アイ	gaj	//
10) O IV	.	4	{ judge, love	Getz	je	ayuto	mayo	-	-	-	/
11) O V	..	3	{ her	Goth	soul	molle	-	MЯ, бeЛЫЙ	-	-	/
12) O VI	...	3	{ joy	Ich	eux, le	molle	-	MOЙ	オイ	-	|||
13) O VII	,	1	pot	soll	veuille	molle	-	-	モツト	logi	/
14) O VIII	"	3	{ all more	go	je	gra	-	MQI'e	ゾク	-	/
15) O IX	"	3	{ go	Ichm	beau	scale	noche	-	ゾク	-	|||
16) O VII	,	1	look	Mutter	coupe	tutto	rubi	У	ゾク	hund	/
17) O VIII	"	2	{ root sure	Ruh	lourd	luna	lupa	myxa	シユカカン	-	/
18) O IX	"	2	{ }	Wahnt Pflanze	symes lutte	-	-	-	-	-	/
IV O I	..	1	-	-	vailler	Lei	reino	-	-	-	/
O I	-	1	-	-	-	Europa	Europa	-	-	-	/
IV O VII	'	1	-	-	(nation)	(nazione)	-	-	-	tiq	<
IV O IX	"	1	-	(Nation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	<
O IX	..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	キヨウ	-	<
O IX	..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<
IV O VIII	"	1	-	-	ziq	tiq	-	-	-	-	<
O IV	'	1	-	-	Fiyme	ciytad	-	-	-	-	<
O VII	'	1	-	-	lyi	cyida	-	-	-	-	>
O VIII	"	1	-	-	yomo	cyota	-	-	-	-	>
VIII VII	"	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
Special sign:	'	1	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
Stress mark:	\	-	tailor	Nation	nation	madonna	aurore	eto	-	logi	/

N. B. Other diphthongs and triphthongs that are occasionally met are to be treated in the

same way, f. i. Spanish *ai* *o* *iv*

VIII

The position marks are intended for the use in international phonetic short-hand.

They correspond to different vowel lines* (upward, downward or horizontal, and dark & light ones of three different lengths) See below.

*This list of words contains all the most important vowel and consonant sounds of these 8 different languages, including also the Russian soft consonants.

Directions for using this synopsis.

It is to be remembered that

- a) All dots in this interpunctuation correspond in short-hand to an upward vowel line, which in the case of one dot is short and steep
" " " " two dots a little longer and less steep
" " " " three dots still longer and still less steep.

All dashes correspond to horizontal vowel lines } which also in every case may
All commas " " downward " " }
be of three different lengths and of light or **dark** type .

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An attempt

at

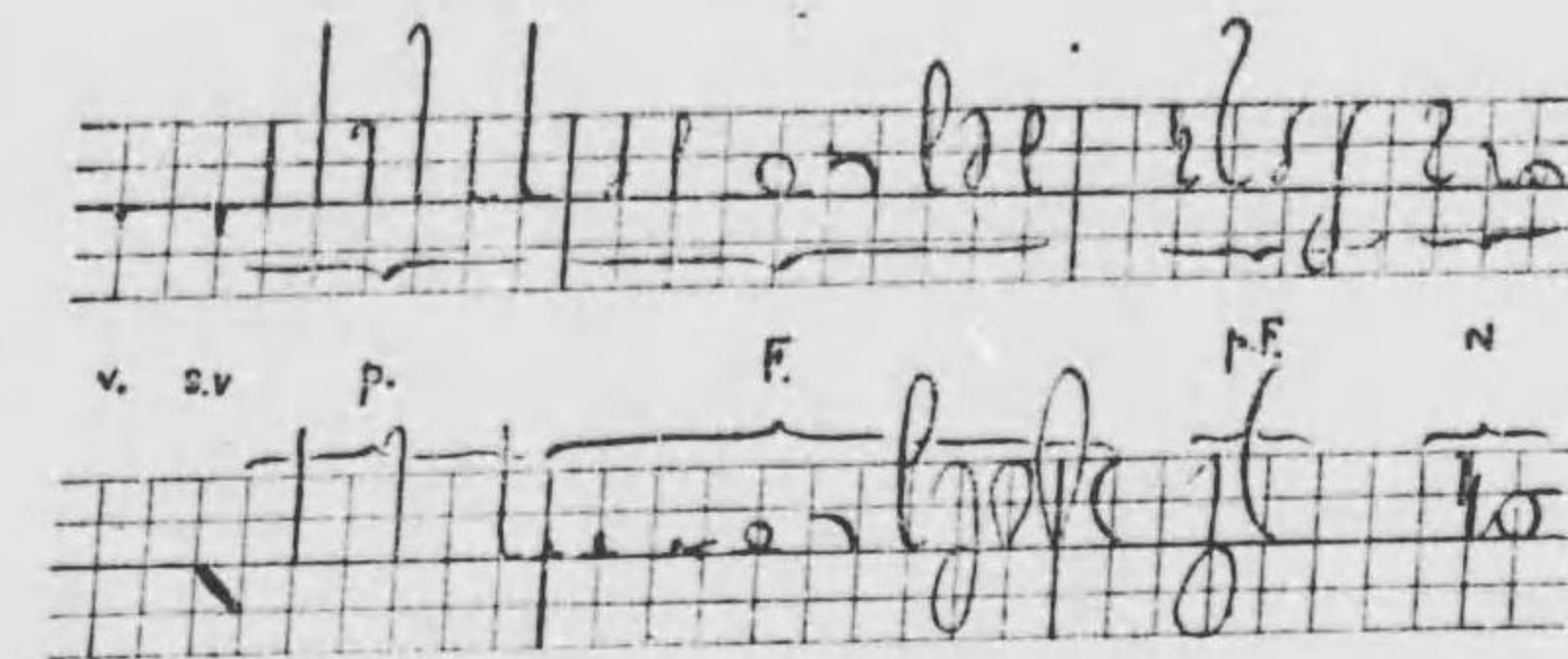
An easy international phonetic shorthand

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III. The Stolze della Spada international phonetic short-hand

and

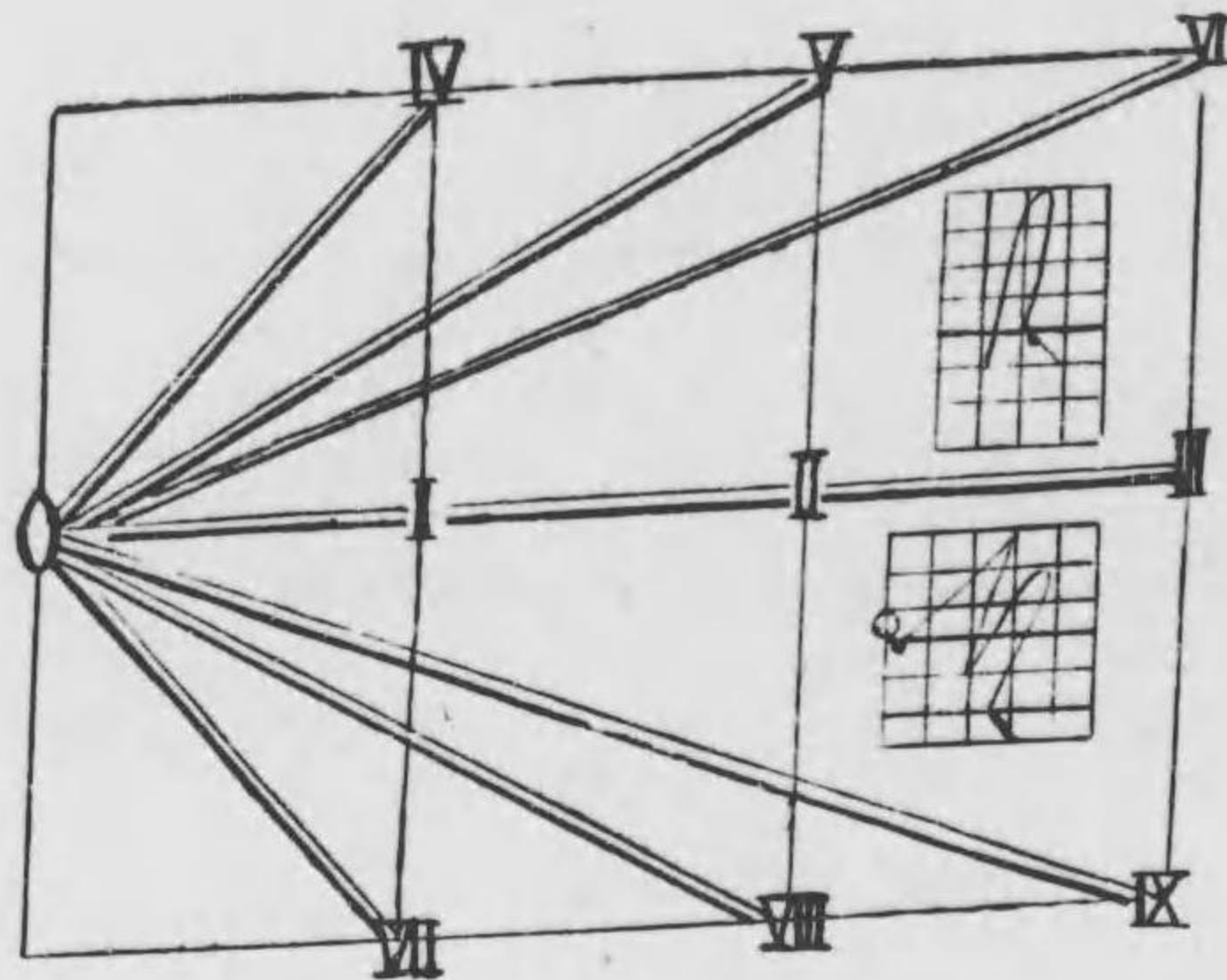
its application to the English language .



It is based upon the following principles :

- a) All consonants and consonant combinations are replaced by simpler signs.
(The forty signs above, representing the consonants of eight different languages, form the basis of the system,)
- b) All vowels, diphthongs and triphthongs, with the help of the Della Spada international vowel interpunctuation, are expressed (as in Gabelsberger, Stolze Schrey and other systems) by the position of the following consonant and in case of these vowels being final by lines corresponding to these positions. The number of these positions has been increased to 18, which correspond to the 18 different signs of the above mentioned international vowel interpunctuation.

In spite of this increase the application, as will be seen in the following pages is a child's play, even easier, I dare say, than learning Kata Kana.



The scheme beside shows the disposition of these 18 positions :

From point O nine different lines can be drawn to point I, II, III, etc. corresponding each to a certain vowel sound, hence their name Vowel lines. Below we have some of these vowel lines illustrated with the corresponding interpunctation.

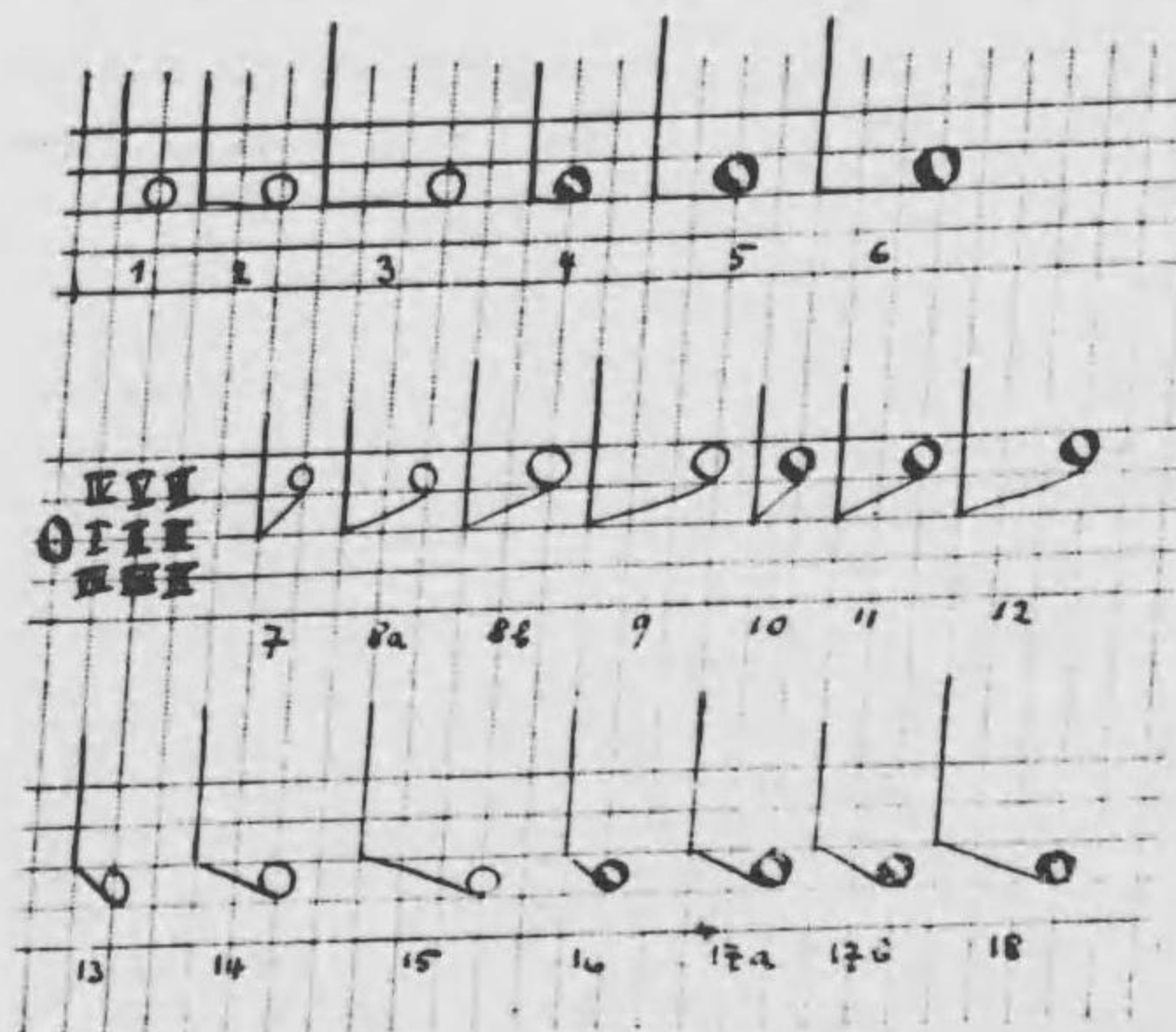
We have from

O to I	the vowel line " — "	correspond.	to the vowel in "et", "est", "e" & "é"	-
			(French) (Italian)	
O to IV	" / "	"	"y" & "II"	.
			(French) (Russian)	
O to V	" \ "	"	"i" (-i)	..
			(Japanese exclam.)	
O to VI	" / + "	"	"I" & "eye"	...
			(English)	
O to IX	" \ - "	"	"owe"	'''
			(English verb)	
	etc.	etc.		

Now drawing dark type lines we would have from

O to II	the vowel line " — "	correspond.	to the vowel in "ah"	--
			(German & French exclam.)	
O to III	" — "	"	in "au" & "ay"	---
			(German) (Russian)	
O to V	" / "	"	"eux"	..
			(French)	
O to VI	" / + "	"	"oi" (oi)	...
			(Japanese)	
O to IX	" \ - "	"	"eut"	'''
			(French)	
	etc.	etc.		

+ The vertical dash across this vowel line and corresponding interpunctation reminds us that the sound in question is a short one.



Now suppose we have monosyllables beginning with "t" and ending with "r" (the short-hand signs for which are "/ " and "o ") all we have to do is to choose the proper vowel line and to put "t" at the beginning and "r" at the end of it.

As we have nine light lines and nine dark lines we have the 18 possibilities illustrated beside.

Note that to the right we have a dark type of "o", the consonant has taken the type of the preceding vowel line.

These 18 individual possibilities need not in every case correspond to exactly the same vowel sound in all languages, but those who will take the trouble to find out for themselves will quickly come to the conclusion that the arrangement suggested in the scheme of the international vowel interpunctation (see above) forms about the most satisfactory solution imaginable.

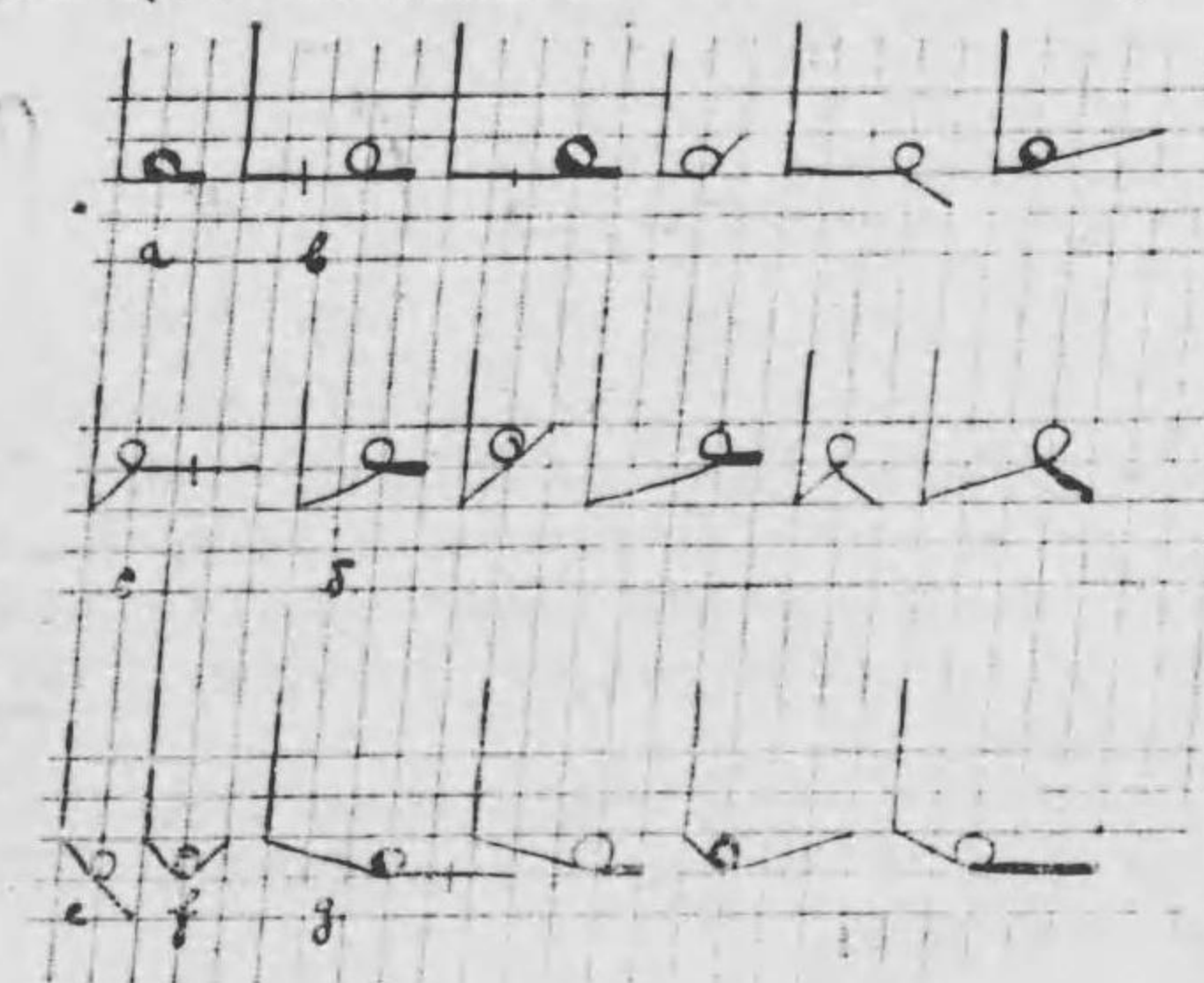
That scheme tells us which different vowel sounds may be rendered conveniently by the same position; in short the principle to be followed is simply: Use always the same position where the same vowel interpunctation would be applied, or when reading short-hand, always associate the same position with the same vowel interpunctation.

Thus, out of the 18 different short-hand words above, which according to our scheme might correspond to a large variety of totally different sounding words, the following will be found as actually occurring in the languages which said arrangement is supposed to cover :

1	corresponding	to "ter"	(Esperanto)
2	"	to "taire"	(French)
3	"	to "Teer"	(German)
5	"	to "tar"	(English)
6	"	to "tower"	(English)
7	"	to "tir"	(Esperanto) & "TIP" (Russian)
8	"	a) to "tire"	(French) & "Tier" (German)
		and b) to "tear"	(English)
9	"	to "tire"	(English)
12	"	to "teuer"	(German)
13	"	to "tor"	(English)
14	"	to "tore"	(English)
15	"	to "Thor"	(German)
17	"	to "tour"	(English) & "tour" (French)
		to "tur"	(Spanish) & "typ" (Russian)
18	"	to "Tur"	(German)

In order to be phonetically exact the system, as will be noticed, allows a slight difference in size, not in shape of the consonants in question. Latin and slavonic "/ " is a little shorter, English and Japanese "& " slightly larger. (see: 8a & 8b and 17a & 17b)

(It will be remembered that the not pronounced English final "r" has been preserved purposely in order to distinguish the two possibilities of the O-V position (the two sounds in "tea" & "tear".)



Now any one of the 18 possibilities above presents again 18 new possibilities as for the final vowel. Thus we may imagine :

This leads us into the wide range of possibilities especially in the latin and oriental languages.

Out of these possibilities we will notice only those to the left, representing :

- a) "tapa" (Russian)
- b) "た" (Japanese)
- c) "tirer" (French)
- d) "tira" (Spanish)
- e) "torro" (Italian)
- f) "ト" (Japanese)
- g) "Thure" (German)

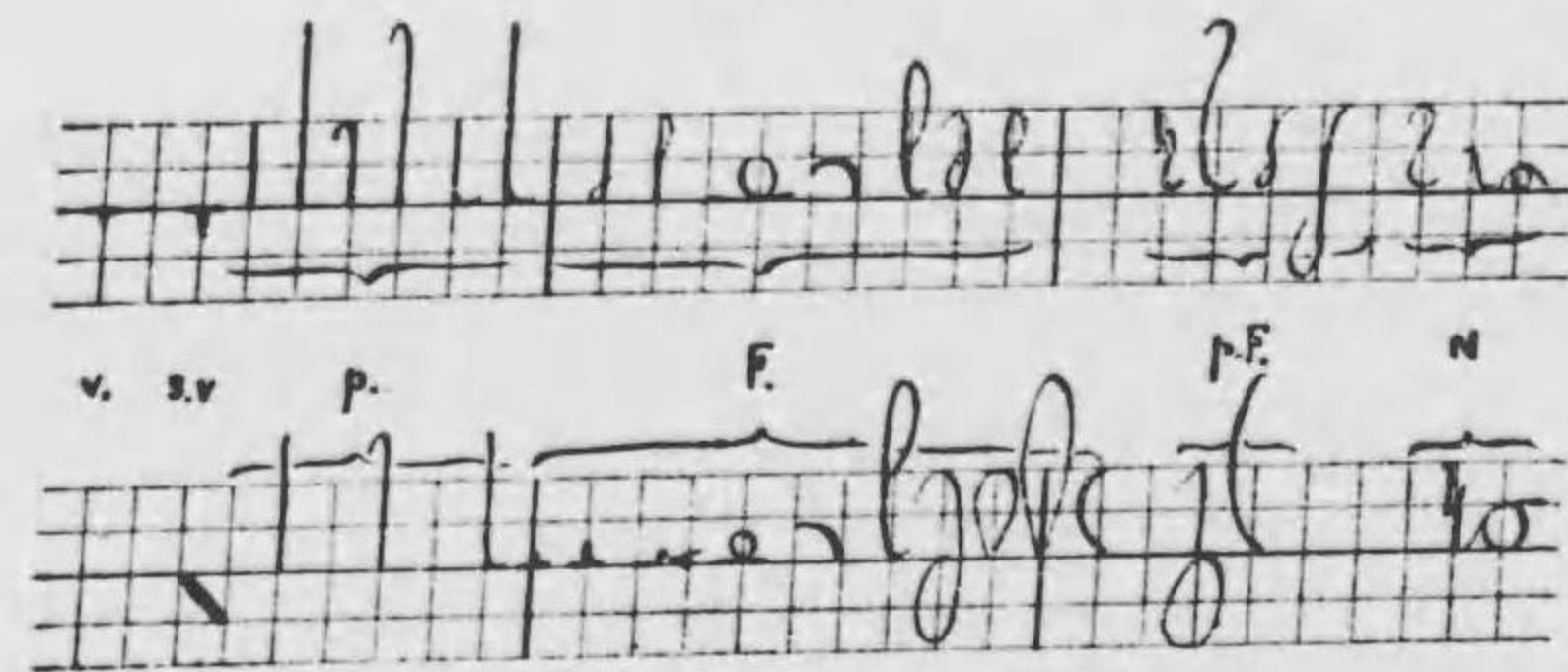
NB. The basis of "o" (or the end of the vowel line of the first syllable) thus becomes the new "O", the starting point of the vowel line of the second syllable.

etc. etc.

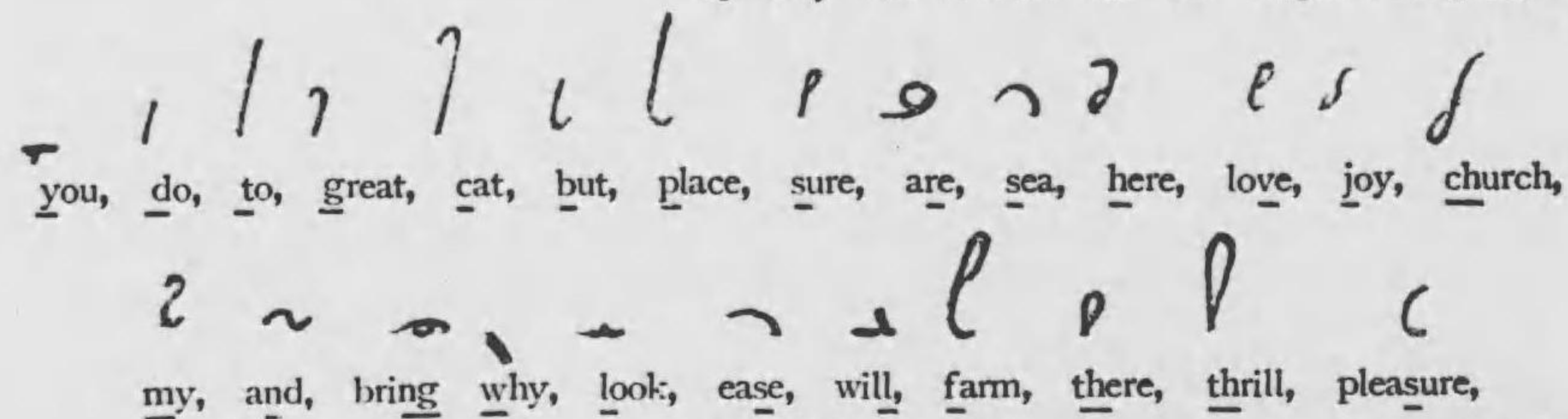
It is to be remembered that thus by simply increasing the positions of ordinary short-hand from 12 to 18, not only 18 times 18 possibilities for bi-syllables, have been created but-as the international phonetic vowel interpunctation allows 51 different interpretations of these 18 positions-we actually have, as far as these 2 consonants plus 2 vowels are concerned, more than 2000 different possibilities, which is most probably more than we need to cover all the corresponding bi-syllables not only of the languages of our fellow men. but also of those of our friendly quadrupeds and winged polyglots as well.

Now in order to prove the reliability of my system from the phonetic stand point, I will first demonstrate its application to the language which is supposed to have the most complicate phonetic rules : English.

Out of the 40 signs in the following scheme



25 only are needed for the English language :



the signs all corresponding to the underlined consonant of the English words below. (Note the difference in size of these consonants.)

Now after this preliminary explanation let us try this international short-hand on a little rhyme which was published in the Osaka Mainichi on January the 23d and which is supposed to contain all the vowel and consonant sounds of the English language.

The wretched thing (I call it a "wretched" thing because it does not show in the least the considerable difficulties under which it was put together) runs as follows :

The thrills of country life .

Look here there's a place for her and you,
Which surely brings toil, but pleasure too.
Why, what great joys all trees will bear
for the lovely farmer's home out there!

Note the international vowel interpunctation. All the English vowel sounds are represented. (See synopsis of Della Spada's i. v. i.) A close inspection will also prove the presence of all the English consonants.

We now proceed

as follows :

- a) All sounded vowels are replaced by corresponding interpunctation. Mute vowels are dropped. Every dot, dash or comma occupies the space of an ordinary letter. Final "r's" are preserved although they are not audible. The "accent aigu" of the obscure vowel sound is replaced (except in "a" and "the" and at the beginning of words) by the interpunctation of the open e (_), the interpretation of which will depend upon the location of the stress mark (^) (see above)

L, k h..r th..rs / pl...c f,, r h..r and y,,
wh..ch s,, rl. br.ngs t...l b.t pl..s..r t,,
Wh... wh,t gr...t j...s ll tr.,s will b...r
f,, r th/ l.vl. f...rm..rs h,, m...t th...r

+Note the two dashes and the effect of stress. (In speed writing of course the stress mark will be omitted and the word is to be remembered by the characteristic word picture .)

- b) Dots go above,
commas below,
dashes remain on the same level.
Definite article is reduced to "th" only.

L, k h"r th..rs / pl...c f r h"r and y
wh..ch s rl' br.ngs t"l b't pl..s..r t"
Wh" wh,t gr...t j" s ll tr" s will b...r
f r th l'vl' f...rm..rs h m...t th...r

c) Following consonant takes the place and type of the last preceding interpunctuation mark. Thus the distance will be depending upon the number of signs.

Final interpunctuation is replaced by a line of corresponding type, length and direction.

L, h^r th rs / pl c f h^r nd y
 k ch ngs l t^r
 wh s rl / br t b plsr t
 Wh wh gr t j s tr s ll b r
 t ll
 f th l f r m s h m t th r

b) Double consonants are replaced by the "abridged signs of the Stolze della Spada international phonetic short-hand. (In the case of big size consonants the vowel line cannot be strictly observed; the only essential thing is however that, as f. i. in the case of "look" the "k" will be standing at the end of the supposed vowel line for short "u" (O.VII) i. e. in point VII and that the "k" takes the type of this vowel line (dark).

Note the (+): th, rs, pl, nd, wh, (and w),
 ch, rl, br, ngs,
 underlined sound in pleasure
 gr, ll, tr, vl, and rm combinations.

e) All remaining consonants are also replaced by the still simpler signs of said short-hand system :

This is, in a nutshell, the application of the Stolze della Spada international phonetic short-hand to the English language.

IV. The use of it .

When the little English rhyme appeared in the Osaka Mainichi a friend of mine said to me : " Oh, a little English " waka " containing in 31 words all the sounds of the English language , how very curious ! But, after all the trouble it must have given you , what's the use of it ? "

Well , it did not take me very long time to discover some intelligent Japanese students who quickly found out what could be done with it and this is what they are doing :

The first of them recites the rhyme over and over again as a sort of morning prayer . He can do it at the rate of 150 times in half an hour (hic !) and he says it helps him to prepare his vocal apparatus for the English language . (I think he is absolutely right there . Children who learn to speak have pronunciation difficulties only until they have mechanized a certain , surely limited number of words containing all the sounds of their mother tongue .)

The second student tried the rhyme on a certain foreign missionary and asked him, kindly to watch for his most conspicuous pronunciation defects . In this way he found out with mathematical precision what the trouble was with his English speech habits .

The third student who happens to be in my short-hand class sat down at once and did not stop practising this little rhyme in short-hand until at last he was able to write down the whole thing in 30 seconds, i. e. nearly as quickly as he was able to recite it, and then , to his great surprise he all of a sudden discovered that he had completely got the idea of the system and that now he could not only write the 31 words of the little " waka " but was able, by simple analogy, to write and read in short-hand more than 1000 colloquial English words, in fact nearly 75% of his entire vocabulary .

How this was possible will be deduced from the following list of 1000 mostly colloquial English words in their rendering in the Della Spada international phonetic short-hand , so grouped as to contain always the same vowel sound in the vertical columns and in the horizontal columns always the same consonant sound , including at the bottom of the list also a large variety of typical English consonant combinations .

Naturally for very great speed , like in the German " Debattenschrift " a certain amount of conventional abbreviations will have to be chosen for all languages, and the special treatment of a few difficult words will have to be decided, but that, as in other systems, can easily be done within the general outline given in this short pamphlet. As it is the purpose of this pamphlet to demonstrate the possibility of using an easy international short-hand system in the study of foreign languages, the lists below naturally contain only the full phonetic word pictures , which may be shortened considerably as soon as the students are able to associate them easily and quickly with their correct oral rendering .

Similar phonetic lists for the French and German and Japanese languages are in print ; other literature will follow and will be obtainable from the

Otaru Koto Shogyo Gakko ◇ Ikkio riotoku ◇ ciub .

Otaru , 19 of March 1928

私は速記は非常にむづかしいものだらうと思つて居りました。そして又不必要なものだとはばかり考へて居りました。ですが今までの私の考へは大へん違つてゐることに初めから気が付きました。何故なら、こんなに便利な容易な速記術があることがわかつたのですから、今ではデーゲン先生の御教を受けて充分に會得することが出来て、あとは只練習にまつばかりになることが出来ました。

鬼角凡ての國語に通ずるのですからどうして「一舉兩得一位」ではありません。

(第一) 日本語は勿論ですから最もたやすく會得が出来ます。

(第二) 外國語研究者にとつての福音だと思ひます。こんなにこれによつて發音の改善がなし得ることにかゝり、先生はこれに充分日本語をマスターする様になられたのです。

(第三) 組織は全く容易です。ですから練習一つでいくらかでも早く會得出来る譯です。

(第四) ですから普通の學生なら容易にマスターして實際に役立たせることが出来るわけです。

(第五) 假りに初めて「片假名」と「速記術」を同時に習ひ初めたら後の方がよほど早く習得しようと思ひます。

(第六) 而もこの容易な速記が世界各國語に通ずるのですから愉快ではありませんか。

(第七) 勿論外人もこの方法によつて日本語を習つて頂きたいと思ひます。

何事も練習によらねばなりません。本當に力を入れて練習し早く會得される様に努めするわけです。

宮 袋 虎 雄

吾々學生中有志の者相集り本校 Degg 教授に依り企てられたる「一舉兩得」H. H. Ferrat's Phonetic System に關する指導を受け時日未だ幾許も經され共講義を聞く毎に次第に理解且興味を増し練習しつゝ有り。

この發音速記「一舉兩得」は僅に四拾個の記號に依り日、英、獨、佛國語の發音を正確に示し、且若干の記號を附加する事に依り他の國語をも示し得如く考案せられ、號頗る簡單なるを以て何人も練習に依り容易に理解し、迅速に筆記し得べし。案せられ日本語は僅に貳拾貳個の記號を用ひこれと組合はざる母音は一定法則に依り位置を變じ示すものにして其記號は片假名より遙に簡單也。例 (一) ャ (二) ュ (三) ョ (四) ュ (五) ロ

殆ど日本語を知らざる Degg 教授が吾々が片假名にて書くより速に日本語を書き且この記號に依り正確なる發音をなす点より考ふれば我々文字を知らざる外國人も本發音速記に依り日常用ひらるゝ日本語を容易に學び得べく、又吾々がこれに習熟せば外國語學習上正しき發音を學び記憶するに頗る便なるのみならず、今日の如くノートを取る事を強制され居る者にとりては著しく勞力を節約し得る最良の方法也と信ぜらる。

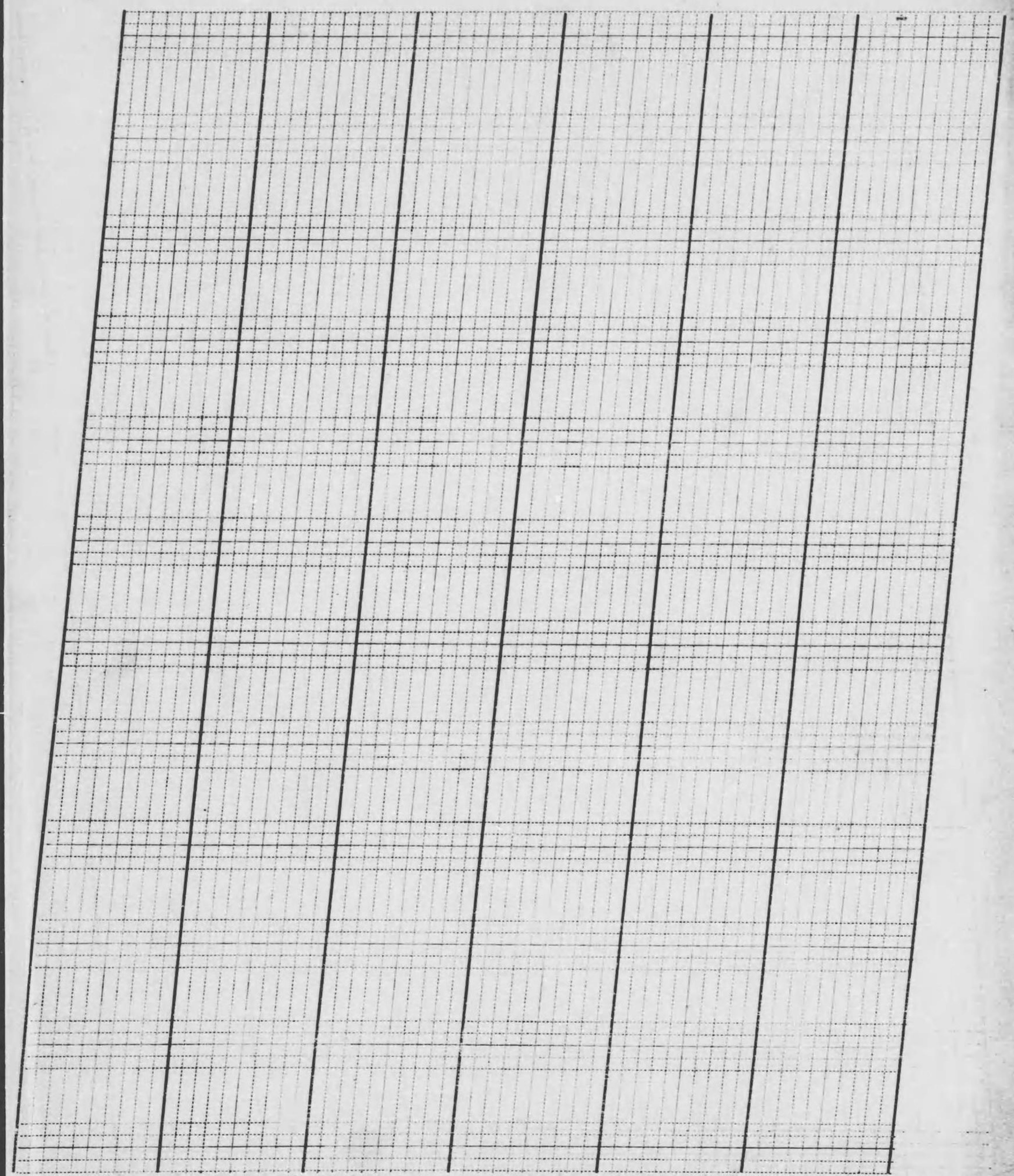
この「一舉兩得」なる名稱は Degg 教授が本發音速記が單に正確なる發音を學習する上に於て極めて眞要なるのみならず速記にも應用し得るを以て附せられたるもの也。

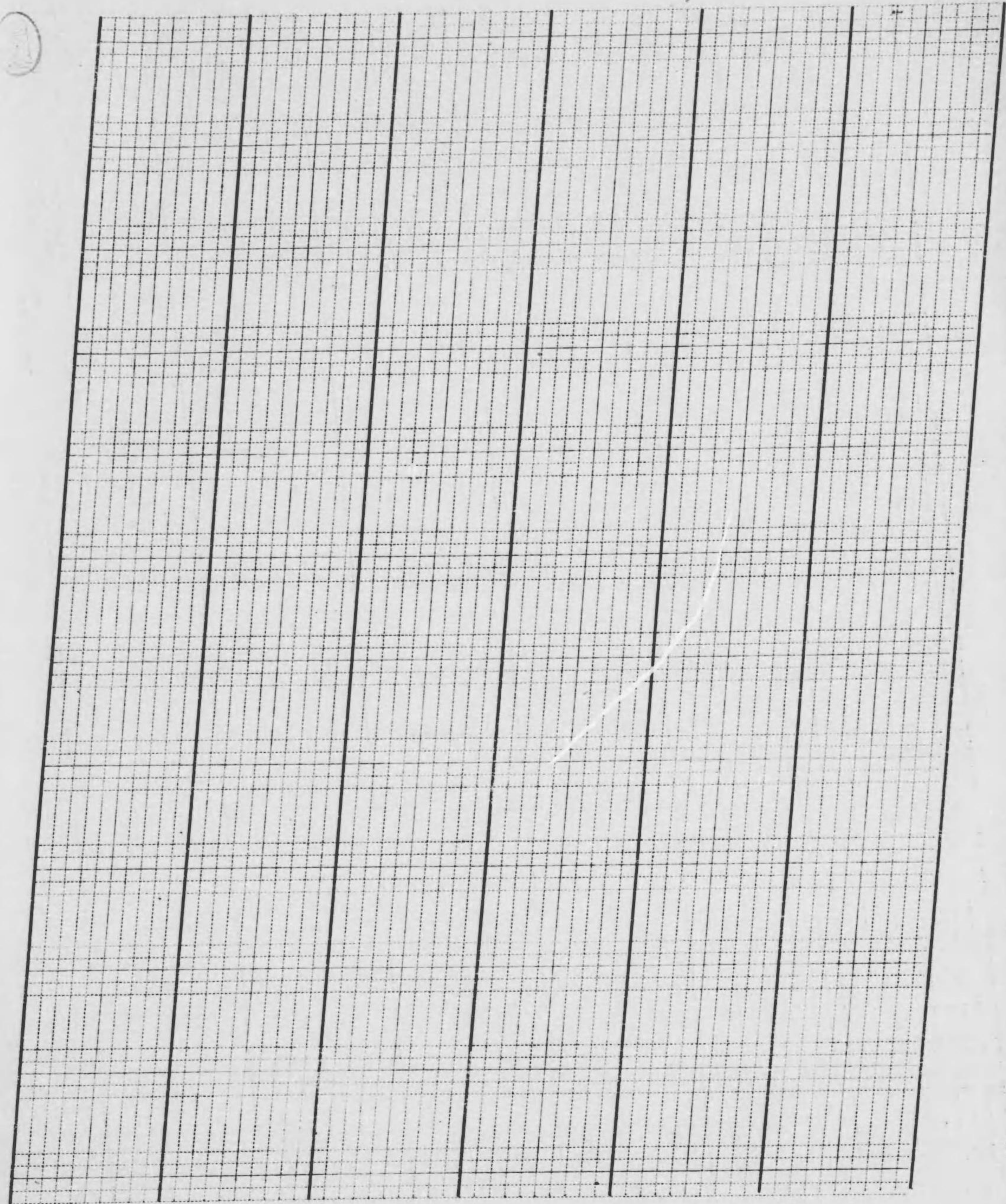
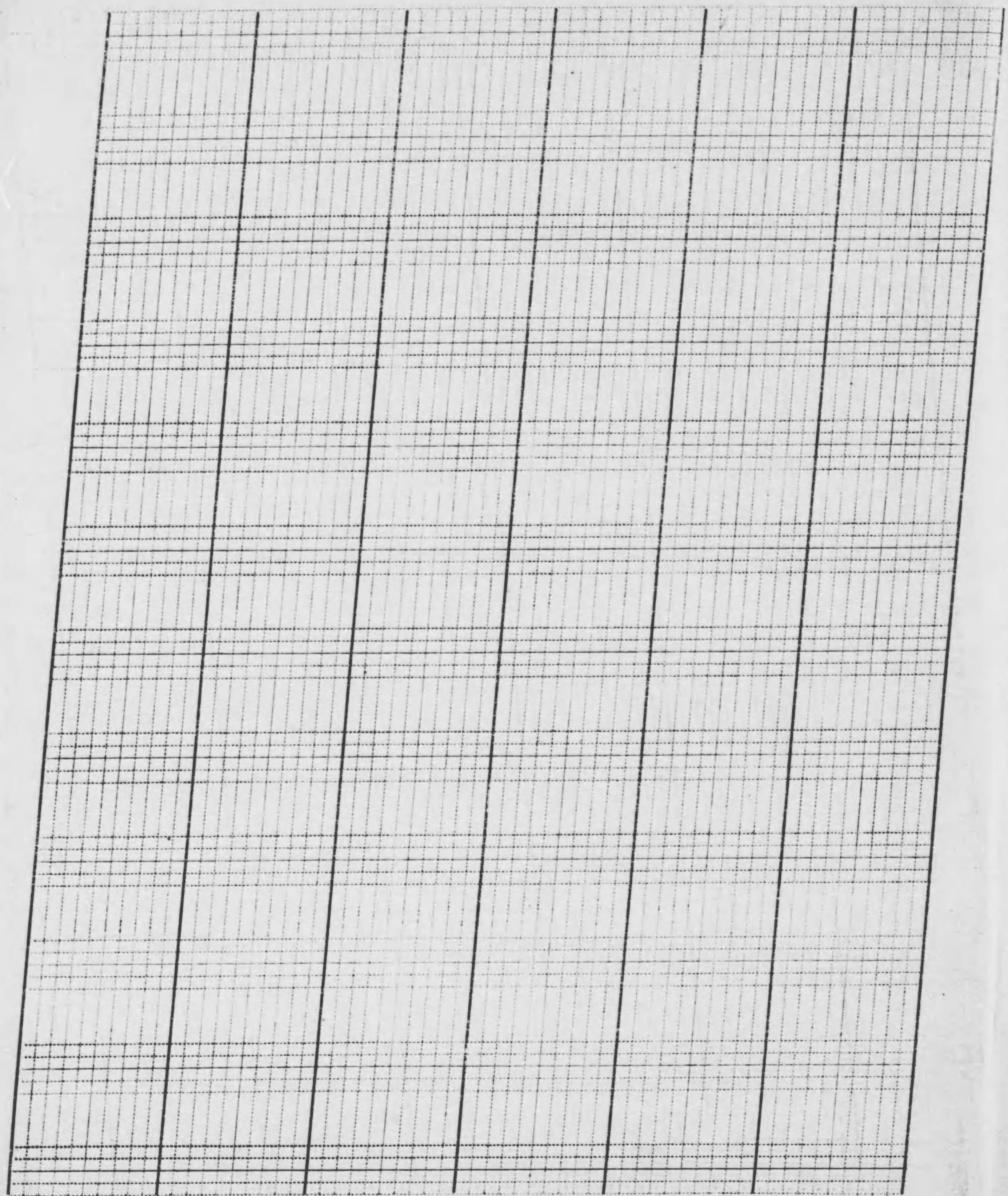
福 地 春 藏

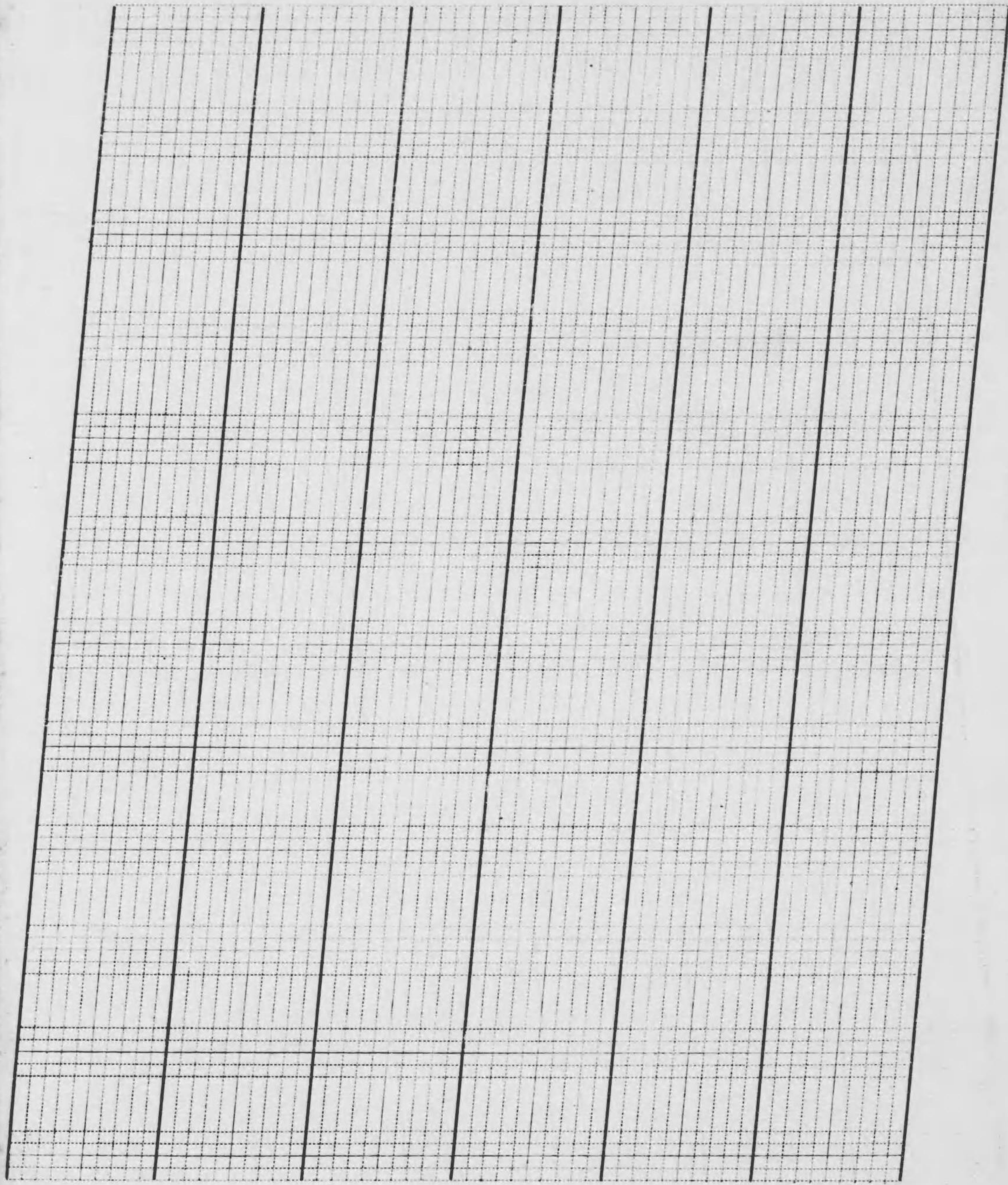
最近小樽高商教授 Degg 氏に依りて萬國發音速記術なるもの考案せられたり。稱して日本名を「一舉兩得」洋名を *one name two systems* と云ふ。此の *one name* を一言にし稱すべしものにして、何れの國語にても「其の意味の了解し得るや否やを問はず」紙片一枚に普通筆記の數倍の速度を以て記入し得るものにして後に之を讀むときは恰も「レコード」を廻轉せしむると同様にして、云はば一枚の紙片を以て最も簡單に而も高價なる「レコード」の作用を營むものなり。

概近、ローマ字使用乃至は英語廢止等の論激しさも、ローマ字を用ひて英語を模倣せずとも、此の *one name* に依るときは勞少くして益多大なり。特に専門家以外の人々にとりては外國語を習ふに多大の時間を費すの要なく、僅少の時間と勞力によりて外國語に習熟し得るものなり。自分は敢て諸賢に此の世界的に誇るべき考案の御利用を奨むるものなり。

水 垣 敏 正







Della Spada's English phonetic tables
with
International short-hand transcription.

Table I.

Look	here	there's	a	place	for	her	and	you
ugh	ear	{air heir ere}	upon	aim	{or ore}	err	am at	.
You	-	-	a yen	Yale	Yore	year	Yank	youth
-	{dear deer}	dare	ago to-day	I kne	door	dirt	dad	{due dew}
took	tear	tear	a one	tame train	to re	T urk	tap	tune
good	gear	glare	ago	gaze	gorge	girl	gang	fugue
cook	clear	care	across account	came case	c ourt	curse	can	cute
book	beer	{bare bear}	about	base	bore	bird	back band black	beauty
put	peer	{pair pear}	apart	pay	p ort	purse	pat	pew
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	azure	fusion
shook should	{shere shear skier}	share	a, jamed	shave	shore	shirt	shall	.
goods	cars	airs	appeas	aims	ores	errs	as	use
soot	sear	-	a, side	say	sort	worse Sir	sat	use
-	-	varied	avert	vain	-	verb	have vav	view
foot	fear	{fare fair}	a, afraid affair	fail	{f or four fore}	first	fanned	few
look	-	layer	{aloud allowed}	lace	lord	learn	land	lute
crook	rear	rare	a, round	rain face	roar	early	rat	.
hook	{here hear}	hare	a, ahead	hate	horde	{heard herd}	had hat happy	{hue hew}
July	jeer	-	a, jar	age	George	jerk	jam	huge
-	cheer	ch air	a, chin	chase	-	church	chat	.
{wood would}	weird	{where wear ware}	away	wait	{wore war}	were work word	wag	.
-	mere	Mayor mare	to-morrow amount	may May	more	mirth	man	mute
nook	near	Nares	a, mburce	name	nor	nurse	nap	{new knew nude}
-	-	-	along	-	-	-	sang bank	.
bull	-	-	a bell	-	all	-	shall	.
-	-	{there their}	the	they	-	-	that	.
-	-	-	a thrill	-	thought	third	thank	.
-	steer	{stairs stares}	a, stonish	stay	store	stir	stand	stew
-	spear	spare	aspire	space	stort	spur	span	.
-	-	scare	a, squeeze	skate	score	scourge	scant	.
looks	queer	square	a, quart	aches	storks	jerks	axe	excuse
-	smear	snare	a, snob	snails	store	smirk	smash	.

Della Spada's English phonetic tables
with
International short-hand transcription.

Table II.

—	which	surely	ing brings	toil	but	pleasure	too
—	it its		ink English	oil	uncle	edge end enter	ooze
—	yidish	your			young	yes yet	you've
—	ditch	during	drink	doily	done dust double	d ead d ebt d well	do
—	till	truer	tingle	toiler	touch trouble	ten	tooth true
—	give	gluer	gingko	goitre	gull	get	grew
—	kill	cure	king	coin	cup	kept	cool crew
—	bill	bluer brewer	bring	boy boiler	bud	best better	brew
—	pitch	pure	pink	poise	puff	pen plenty	prude
—	vision					leisure mesure	illusion
—	ship	sure	shingle		shut	shed	shoe
—	is	yours	rings	joys	does	says	whose
—	kiss		sing	soil	such thus summer	else sell	soup
—	give	viewer	viewing	voice	love	every very heavy	-
—	fill	fewer	fling	foil	tough	fell	fool
—	lip	lure	link	loin	lung	let less	lose loose
—	rich	rrual	ring	royal	rush	wreck	rude
—	hit him	hewer	hink	hoist	hut	health	who hoop
—	gist		jingle	joy	just	j est gest	jew
—	which		lynch	choice	churn	cherry check	chew
—	will	worer	wing			w et {w eather {w h ether	woo
—	mill middle	{m oor {M oore	mingle	moist	must	met mer many	moon
—	knit	nwer		noise	nut {son {sun	net any	noon
—	cling		single		clung	-	-
—	shrill				dull	fell tell	-
—	thick		things		tins	then	sooth
—	stick	steward	sting		stuck	step	{through {threw
—	spit		spring	spoil	spun	spell	spoon
—	skin				skunk	sketch	school
—	fix		links		bugs	wrecks next	-
—	switch swimm				struggle	swell twenty	swoop

Della Spada's English phonetic tables
with
International short-hand transcription.

Table III.

why	What	great	joys	all	trees	will	bear
{eye	on only honour	aid	oily	our	eye even each	in inn	ere
.	yonder	.	.	York	yeast	.	.
{die {dye	dog don't	day	Doyle	draw	deep deal	drill	dairy
tie time	top	table tray	toys	talk	tea tease	it	tare
guide	got	gate	.	sore	grease	guilt	glair
kind	cod cost	cape	coy	caught	key	kid	Clare
{by {buy {bite	box brother	bade	boys	bought	be being	bit	bare
price pie	pot	paper	poison	ponk	please peas people	pit	prayer
.	.	occasion	.	.	.	.	.
shy	shop shot	shade	.	shawl	she	sh in	shares
eyes	ods	lays	voices	roars	easy	his	fares
side sigh	sot	sake	s oil	saw	sleep {see {sea	sit	.
vine live	of volume	vague	void	.	veal	vim	vary
fire five	flop	fate	foid	fought	fee	if	fairy
like lie life	lot	late lady	Loyd	law	lean	lit	.
{write {right	rot wrong sorry	rate raise	roister	raw	{read {reed	written	rarely
hide high	hot	hate	ho y	horn	he	hidden	hair
.	log e	jade	joint	jaw	Jesus	j inn	.
child	chop	chain	ch oices	chalk	each cheat	chit	chare
wide	-one want was	wait	.	walk	we {week {weak	with	where
my	money	maid make	m oisture	Morgan	m ess m can	Miss Mrs. Mr.	mare
night	knock not	n ature	n oisily	normal	kn ee	knit	.
.	long	.	.	.	.	ring	.
.	doll	.	.	fall tall	.	ill till still	.
.	mother	bathe	.	.	these	this	theirs
ninth	month	eighth	.	fourth	thief thre	fifth	.
style	st op st rong	st rain	foist	st orm	st eep st eam st reet	strip	stare
spy	spot	Spain	.	spore	speak	spt	spared
sky	Scot	skating	.	scorn	scheme se reen	script	scares
quite	ox	fakes	.	quart	spea ks	kicks quick	squares
smile	snobbish	snake	.	sw ore small	sw eep	smith	swear

Della Spada's English phonetic tables
with
International short-hand transcription.

Table III.

for --f	the	lovely	farmer's --f	home ...	out --	there, --f
order	a	up	are arm	oh own open	our	heir
Yorker	'a yawn	youngest	Yard	yolk	-	-
drawer	'adopt	duck	dark	dove	doubt down	daring
torch toward	'ast on together	truck	tart	toast tone	t own t rout	tearing
gorgeous	'again	ugly	Garden	go	gout	Gertrude
called	'accomplish	cut	calm can't	cold	cow	declare
bear	'above	butter	bar	both	bow	barely
porch	'appeal	pluck	part park pardon	post	power	compare
-	'a casuist	-	-	explosion	-	-
short	'ashore	shunk	sharp	show	shout	sharing
cause	'arouse	rugs	cars	goes	ours	heirs
sought sword	'an ass	us some such	farce answer	sold soap so	sour	scarce
vault	'averse	vulgar	larva	over	vowel	varies
fraught	'afford	fudge	fast far	phone	found fowl	flare
lawn	'along	luck	last laugh	old	loud	lares
wrought	'arrive	run	art	road	round	rarity
horse	'a hog	hundred	half heart hard	hope	house	hairy
Georgic	'adjourn	judge	large	Jones joke	-	-
chalky	'a chapel	church	charge	chose	couch	chairman
warm warm worm	'a word	-	-	won't	wound	wearing
morning mourning	'ahap	{ some sum mud	mart	mode	mouse	Mary
naughty	'another annoy	none	aunt	know nose	now noun	-
-	'among	sung	-	-	-	-
call	'a bill	cull gull	-	-	-	-
-	the	-	father	those through	thou	they're
north	'a month	thrust	bath	throw	thousand stout	-
stord	'astound	stunt	start	stone most	stout	upstairs
sportiv	'a spider	sprung	spark	spoke	sprout	sparing
scored	'a scott	skull	ask	scope	scout	scarcely
quarter	'a quack	-	larks	oaks	-	-
sworn	'a snap	swung	-	snoke	-	swearing

Plan of study .

1. Mechanize properly & memorize the short English rhyme.
2. Read aloud the vertical columns of the phonetic tables I. II. III. & IIII.
paying special attention to consonant changes .
3. ◆ ◆ ◆ horizontal col. ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ vowel ◆ . .
4. Practise the rhyme in its phonetic short-hand transcription, paying special attention to the different English vowel-lines (their direction, length and type) until you are able to write the rhyme in short-hand at a comfortable and steady speed. For practise use specially ruled paper such as supplied by the ◆ Ikkyo riotoku ◆ club.
5. Read the vertical short-hand columns paying careful attention to the consonant changes.
6. Read the horizontal short-hand columns ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ changes in the vowel lines.
7. Write vertical and horizontal columns in short-hand upon dictation .
8. Write upon dictation short sentences composed of words contained in these phonetic tables.
9. Apply analogical treatment to other words of your vocabulary. Long words which would result in a too complicate word picture are better divided up into syllables which however must be written close to each other to remind you that they represent one word only .
10. Apply to the ◆ Ikkyo riotoku ◆ club for informtion as to the special treatment of difficult words.

The Otaru Koto Shogyo Gakko "Ikkyo riotoku" club will supply to those interested in the "Stolze della Spada international phonetic Short-hand" :

The present pamphlet containing all necessary instructions for beginners. Price 70 sen
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刷印日五十月四年三和昭
行發日十二月四年三和昭

内校學業商等高樞小市樞小
ンゲーデーアオーイ 兼作著
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リ通商高目丁一町 樞小
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ブラク得兩舉一 所行發

也錢拾七金 共録附價定

Keirosha Printing Office

Kosho Dori, Otaru.

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