

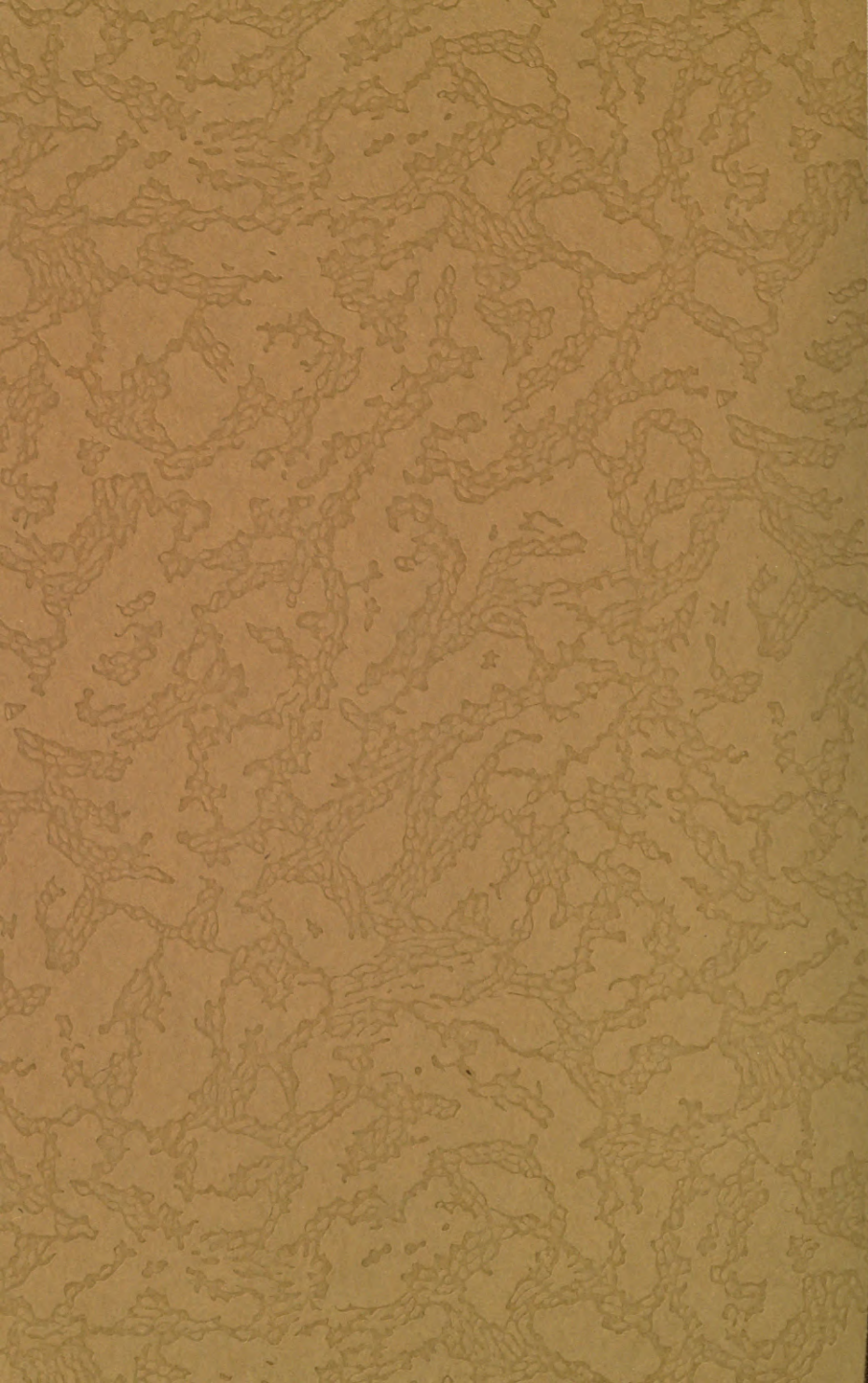
Stack  
Annex  
PE  
1150  
A2E4  
1845

A  
0  
0  
0  
1  
4  
5  
5  
9  
8  
9



UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY

California  
Regional  
Facility







Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2007 with funding from  
Microsoft Corporation



# A PLEA

FOR

# PHONOTYPY

AND

# PHONOGRAPHY;

OR,

SPEECH-PRINTING AND SPEECH-WRITING.

BY

ALEXANDER JOHN ELLIS, B. A.,

FELLOW OF THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, AND FORMERLY SCHOLAR  
OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE;

HONORARY MEMBER OF THE PHONOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDING SOCIETY; AUTHOR  
OF THE "ALPHABET OF NATURE," ETC.

BATH :

PUBLISHED BY ISAAC PITMAN, AT THE PHONOGRAPHIC  
INSTITUTION, 5, NELSON PLACE.

LONDON :

S. BAGSTER AND SONS, 15, PATERNOSTER ROW.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS, PHONOGRAPHIC LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS.

---

1845.

*Ex Libris*  
C. K. OGDEN

BATH: PRINTED BY JOHN AND JAMES KEENE, KINGSMEAD STREET.

Stack  
Annex  
PE  
1150  
A2E4  
1845

# A P L E A,

&c.

---

WHILE we are still children, and have to thumb the spelling book, and perhaps, with many tears, to learn the orthography of every word in the language out of Entick's Dictionary, or some such well-known school manual, we feel all the horrors of our present heterotypy; but when we have mastered the art of spelling so far as to be able to *read* fluently at sight, and to write without making any very great mistakes of orthography, we forget the intense labour with which we acquired two arts, which are nearly as necessary to us as speaking and hearing. And because we feel no trouble in reading words, with which we are familiar by having seen them thousands of times in our lives, we overlook the fact that every one who sees them *for the first time* will have the greatest difficulty in discovering what sounds they represent. But, take the foreigner—we shall learn more from him than from a boy, because when we see a man in full power of intellect, desirous of learning, and unsparing in his efforts to gain knowledge, yet fail to acquire a facility in reading our language, even when the mere pronunciation of any word offers no difficulties to him, we can no longer put ourselves off with paltry excuses; we must own that there is a why, and a very serious one, although we do not *now* feel it ourselves. We don't feel it? Nay, let us be sincere; let us take up a scientific work containing many new words, technical words, derived from languages with which we are unacquainted, and *Englished* after the usual disguising fashion, do we never stumble—never falsely accentuate—never blunder in the sounds given to the vowels? Nay, take the very name of the art we are now treating of, PHONOTYPY; present it thus written, and see whether every one pronounces it nearly in the same way; do you not hear “fonotipi, fonotipi, fonotipi,”<sup>(1)</sup> and such like? We *have* heard these pronunciations given. But without travelling to unknown languages, let us take technical words of common life; the printers have types called *primer*, *pica*, *bourgeois*, and paper called *demy*. do you not pronounce these words? If you have spent your time at a public school and at a university, if you have learned French and Italian, we imagine that you will stumble upon very many pronunciations before you arrive at the true, “primur, picu, burjôs, demî.” The first, perhaps, you may utter, though it will be only a guess, but, if you are like ourselves, your first ideas of the three last will be “pica,” “burjwa,” and “demî;” sounds very remote indeed from the usual ones. Thus it is with all words in common life.

(1.) The meaning of these symbols, called “phonotypes,” will be sufficiently explained in the first of the following tables, pp. 5—8.

‡ What landsman guesses that *boatswain* spells “bosun,” *coxswain*, “coc-sun,” *studdingsail*, “stunsul,” &c., &c. ? These you will say are extreme cases ; but ‡ why so ? Only because *your* particular avocations have not led you to utter these words, or hear them uttered. Recollect that the foreigner is in the same predicament with respect to *all* the words in the language ; and for this reason—the letters in our alphabet have no fixed sounds attached to them, nor is the same sound invariably represented by the same combination of letters. Now what we plead for is, some system of printing and writing, in which the same sound has always the same symbol, and the same symbol has always the same sound ; and this we call, when printed, PHONOTYPY, from “foni,” voice, and “tipos,” type ; while, the now common, or *other style of printing*, is termed *heterotypy*, from “heturos” *other*, and “tipos” *type*. When written, we call such a system PHONOGRAPHY, from “foni,” and “grafi” *writing* ; the *other style of writing* being of course *heterography*. We ground this plea upon the extraordinary diversity of spellings to be found in the English language representing the same sound, and *vice versa*. We do not make any assertions at hazard ; we are now prepared to prove the crime of “lèse orthographe,” *high treason against correct spelling*, to a most alarming and unprecedented extent, against our language, as the two following tables will show. In the first table, headed “*Heterotypic Representation of English Sounds*,” we have taken the sounds in English as we propose to represent them in Phonotypy,<sup>(2)</sup> and to the right of each symbol we give the symbols, which are heterographically used in different words and on different occasions to represent these sounds, followed by the words themselves in which these symbols are employed. The letters by which the sound appears to be indicated or *misrepresented*, are printed in italic. This table will serve then to show the meaning of our phonotypes ; but in order to make the distinction between heterotypy and phonotypy more apparent, we shall give the phonotypic representation of each word chosen

(2.) In the *Phonographic Journal*, No. 3, for March, 1842, the question of Phonotypy was first mooted by Mr. Isaac Pitman. In August, 1843, he became acquainted with the author of this pamphlet, since which time, both have worked together at the alphabet, with some little assistance from others. Printing was commenced in January, 1844 ; the alphabet was perfected in April, and published in June, 1845. During the whole of that time, unremitting attention was paid to the working of the alphabet, and a great number of experiments tried. We mention this, to show that we are not offering a crude or unconsidered scheme to the public. We do not here give any explanation of Phonography, for which reference must be made to Mr. Pitman’s *Manual*. It is sufficient to state that, independently of its advantage as a system of phonetic writing, it forms when applied to the English language, the most effective short hand yet invented. We have the satisfaction of adding that it is generally appreciated, as upwards of 150,000 phonographic publications have been sold, and the *Manual* itself has now a steady sale of 2,000 copies a month ; and the *Phonographic Correspondent*, written entirely in the phonographic character, numbers 2000 monthly subscribers. For information concerning the progress of Phonography, reference must be made to the “Intelligence” portion of the *Phonotypic Journal*. In this pamphlet, we only recommend Phonography upon the score of its giving a correct phonetical representation of the English language, and, therefore, what applies to Phonotypy in this respect applies equally to Phonography. The reader will find a reason given for the great difference in the construction of the phonotypic and phonographic alphabets, in the “Alphabet of Nature,” part 3, p. 184. As a matter of curiosity, it may be mentioned that the printer has set up this pamphlet from phonographic short hand copy.



to illustrate the mode of spelling, immediately after the words themselves, in such a manner that the eye can glance without trouble from one to the other. Finally, in a third column, we place figures to show the number of representations of this sound which we have found in English, in order that the number of orthographical expedients may be properly appreciated. The second table we term "*Values of English Heterotypes.*" The 26 letters of the heterotypic alphabet do not by any means represent the true number of letters in our language; we must take into consideration certain combinations of vowels and consonants which supply the place of simple letters, and we have therefore included all, or almost all, those combinations of letters which in any particular word represent simple sounds, or such sounds as we have deemed it best to represent by simple characters in the phonotypical alphabet, such as ç, j, î, ô, ø, y. In the first column stands the combination of letters under consideration; in the next the phonotypical representation of the sounds which it generally denotes, followed by the words in which these sounds occur under the given symbols; together with the phonetical representation of the exemplificative word. The third column contains the number of such values.

\*.\* The various notes, referred to in the following Tables, are placed at the end of Table II, pp. 14, 15.

TABLE I.—HETEROTYPIC REPRESENTATION OF ENGLISH SOUNDS.

1. U i=æ, e, e-e, ea, ea-e, eau, ee, eg, ei, ei-e, eo, ey, eye, i, i-e, ia, ie, ie-e, i-ue, æ, uay, ui, y . . . . . 23  
 Cæsar, be, complete, each, leave, Beauchamp,<sup>(3)</sup> feet, impregn,  
 Sizur, bi, cumplit, iq, liv, Biçum, fit, imprin,  
 conceit, conceive, people, key, keyed, albino,<sup>(4)</sup> magazine, parliament,  
 cunsit, cunsiv, pipul, ci, eid, albino, maguzin, parlimunt,  
 grief, grieve, antique, fætus,<sup>(4)</sup> quay, mosquito,<sup>(4)</sup> carry  
 grif, griv, antic, fitus, ci, moscito, cari
2. I i=a, a-e, ai, e, ee, ei, eig, i, i-e, ia-e, ie, ie-e, igh, o, u, ui, y, wi-e 18  
 imaging, image, captain, pretty, breeches, forfeit, foreign, sin, captive,  
 imijij, imij, captin, priti, briçiz, fœrfit, forin, sin, captiv,  
 marriage, pitied, sieve, sevensnight, women, busy, build, physic,  
 marij, pitid siv, senit, wimin, bizi, bild, fizic,  
 housewife—huzif
3. E ε=a, a-e, a-ue, ah, ai, aigh, ao, au, au-e, ay, aye, ea, ei, eig, eigh, 20  
 eighe, ey, eye, eyo, ez  
 mating, mate, plague, dahlia, pain, straight, gaol,<sup>(5)</sup> gauging, gauge,  
 metij, met, pleg, delyu, pen, stret, jel, gçijij, gçj,  
 pray, prayed, great, veil, reign, weigh, weighed, they, conveyed,  
 prç, præd, grêt, vel, ren, wç, wçd, dç, cunvçd,  
 eyot,<sup>(6)</sup> rendezvous,<sup>(7)</sup>—çt, rondençuu

- Brought forward . . . 61
4. E e=a, æ, ai, e, e-e, ea, eb, ei, eg, eo, eve, ie, œ, u, ue . . . 15  
*many, Pæstum,<sup>(8)</sup> said, let, ledge, peasant, debt, heifer, phlegm,*  
*meni, Pestum, sed, let, lej, pezunt, det, hefur, flem,*  
*leopard, sevennight, friend, fætid,<sup>(9)</sup> bury, guess*  
*lepurd, senit, frend, fetid, beri, ges*
5. Æ æ=a, a-e, ai, aye, ayo, e-e, e'e, ea, ei, ey, ey-e, hei . . . 12  
*paring, pare, pair, prayer, mayor, there, ne'er, pear, their, eyry,*  
*pæriŋ, pær, pær, præ, mær, dær, nær, pær, dær, æri,*  
*eyre, heir—ær, ær*
6. A a=a, ah, al, au, e, ea, ua, . . . . . 7  
*father, ah, psalm, aunt, clerk, heart, guard*  
*fadur, a, sam, ant, clare, hart, gard*
7. A a=a, a-e, ai, al, au, . . . . . 5  
*sat, have, plaid, salmon, gauntlet, <sup>(10)</sup>*  
*sat, hav plad, samun, gantlet*
8. Ø ø=a, al, ao, au, augh, aught, aw, awe, eo-e, o, oa, oo, ou, ough 14  
*fall, walk, extraordinary, caul, naughty, Vaughan, awful, awe,*  
*fæl, wœc, eestrœrdinuri, cœl, nœti, Vœn, œful, œ,*  
*George, nor, broad, door,<sup>(11)</sup> cough, sought*  
*Jœrj, nœr, brœd, dœr, cœf, sœt*
9. O o=a, au, e, ho, o, ou, ow . . . . . 7  
*want, laurel, rendezvous,<sup>(7)</sup> honour, on, trough, knowledge*  
*wont, lorul, rondevu, onur, on, trof, nolij.*
10. U u=a, ae, aw, e, ea, eo, eu, i, ia, ie, io, o, oa, oi, ou, u, ua,  
 we, y . . . . . 19  
*again, Michael, awry, her, earth, dungeon, grandeur, stir, physician,*  
*ugen, Micol, uri, hûr, ûrt dunjun, granjur, stûr, fizifun,*  
*soldier, motion, work, cupboard, Beauvoir, journey, cur, victuals,*  
*sœljur, mœfun, wûrc, cuburd, Bivur, jûrni, cûr, vitulz,*  
*answer, myrrh—ansur, mûr*
11. U u=hu, iou, o, o-e, oe, oi-e, oo, ou, ow, u . . . . . 10  
*humble, conscious, son, done, does, tortoise, blood, couple, bellows, rub*  
*umbul, confus, sun, dun, duz, tœrtus, blud, cupul, belus, rub*
12. O o=au, eau, eaux, eo, ew, o, o-e, oa, oe, oh, ol, oo, ou, ough,  
 ow, owe, wo . . . . . 17  
*hauteur,<sup>(4)</sup> beau,<sup>(4)</sup> Bordeaux,<sup>(4)</sup> yeoman, sew, go, cove, coal, doe,*  
*hotûr, bœ, Burdo, yœmun, so, gœ, cov, col, dœ,*  
*oh, yolk, brooch, soul, though, know, owe, sword<sup>(11)</sup>*  
*œ, yœc, brœc, sœl, dœ, nœ, œ, sœrd*
13. W u=eo, eu, ew, o, o-e, oe, oeu, oo, ooe, ou, ough, ougha, ous,  
 oux, u, u-e, ue, ui, ui-e, wo . . . . . 20  
*galleon, rheumatism, brew, do, move, shoe, manoeuvre, too, wood,*  
*gulun, rumutizum, bruu, du, muv, fu, munuvur, tu, wud,*  
*soup, through, Brougham, rendezvous, billet-doux, unruly, rule, true,*  
*sup, tru, Bruam, rondevu, bilidu, unruli, rul, tru,*  
*bruising, bruise, two—bruziŋ, bruuz, tu*
14. W u=o, oo, oul, u—woman, wood, would, full . . . . . 4  
 wamun, wud, wud, fial

Brought forward . . . 191

15.  $\Phi$  i=ais-e, ei, eigh, ey, eye, i, i-e, ic, ie, ig, igh, is-e, ui, uy, y, ye 16  
*aisle, neither,*<sup>(12)</sup> *height, eying, eye, bind, mine, indict, lie, sign, high,*  
 il, niður, hit, iij, i, bind, min, indit, li, sin, hi,  
*isle, beguiling, Guy, fly, dye—il, bigiliij, Gi, fli, di*
16. Ai ai=aye, ai-e—*aye, naive—ai, naiv* . . . . . 2
17.  $\Phi$  ô=oi, oi-e, oig, oig-e, oy, uoy . . . . . 6  
*noisy, noise, poignant, coigne, boy, buoy*  
 nôzi, nôz, pônunt, côn, bô, bô
18.  $\Sigma$  x=eo, ho, o, ou, oub, ough, ow, owe . . . . . 8  
*Macleod, hour, compter, noun, doubt, bough, cow, allowed*  
 Muclsd, xur, cœntur, nœn, dœt, bœ, œs, ulsd
19.  $\Psi$  y=eau, eo, eu, ew, ewe, hu, ieu, iew, iewe, u, u-e, ue, ug, ugh,  
 ui, yew, you . . . . . 17  
*beauty, feod, feud, few, ewe,*<sup>(13)</sup> *humour, lieu, view, viewed, usage,*  
 byti, fynd, fynd, fy, y, ymur, ly, vy, vynd, yzij  
*use, ague, impugn, Hugh, suit, yew, you*  
 ys, egy, impyn, Hy, swt, y, y
20. Y y=e, i, j, y—*courteous, onion, hallelujah, yard* . . . . . 4  
 cœrtyus, unyun, haliluyu, yard
21. W w=u, w, <sub>a</sub>—*persuade, war, <sub>a</sub>one—purswed, wœr, wun* . . . . . 3
22. H h=h, lquh—*hat, Colquhoun—hat, Cohun* . . . . . 2
23. P p=gh, p, pe, ph, pp—*hiccough, (14)pay, ape, diphthong, flapper* 5  
 hicup, pe, ep, diptoij, flapur
24. B b=b, be, bb, pb—*be, babe, abbot, cupbboard* . . . . . 4  
 bi, beb, abut cuburd
25. T t=bt, et, ed, ght, phth, pt, t, te, th, tt, tw, z . . . . . 12  
*debt, indict, sucked, sought, phthical, ptarmigan, toe, mete, Thomas,*  
 det, indit, suct, set, tizicul, tarmigun, tœ, mit, Tomus,  
 hatter, two, mezzotint,<sup>(15)</sup>—*hatur, tu, metsotint*
26. D d=d, dd, de, ed—*deep, add, trade, loved—dip, ad, tred, luyd* 4
27. C ç=ch, che, jori, t, tch . . . . . 5  
*chain, arched, Marjoribanks, question, match*  
 çœn, arçt, Marçbançs, cwœçun, maç
28. J j=ch, d, dge, g, ge, gh, j . . . . . 7  
*Greenwich,*<sup>(16)</sup> *soldier, fudge, gem, age, Bellingham, just*  
 Griniij, soljur, fuç, jem, ej, Belinjum, just
29. C c=c, ch, che, ck, gh, k, ke, lk, q, qu, que, x . . . . . 12  
*can, chasm, ache, back, hough, kill, bake, walk, quack, quay, antique,*  
 can, cazum, œc, bac, hoc, cil, bæc, wœc, cwœc, ci, antic,  
 exception—*œcœpçun*
30. G g=g, gg, gue—*go, egg, plague—go, eg, plæg* . . . . . 3
31. F f=f, fe, ff, gh, ph, pph, u . . . . . 7  
*foe, fife, stiff, laugh, philosophy, sapphire, lieutenant*  
 fœ, fif, stif, laf, filosofî, safîr, leftenunt
32. V v=f, ph, v, ve—*of, nephew, view, have—ov, nevy, vy, hav* 4
33.  $\Gamma$  t=phth, th, tth—*apophthegm, thigh, Matthew* . . . . . 3  
 apotem, ti, Maty

	Brought forward . . .	315
34.	Þ ð = th, the— <i>thy</i> , breathe— <i>ði</i> , brid	2
35.	S s = c, ce, ps, s, sc, sch, se, ss, z cell, ace, psalm, see, scene, schism, case, hiss, mezzotint sel, es, sam, si, sin, sizum, ces, his, metsotint	9
36.	Z z = c, ce, s, se, ss, x, z, ze, zz sacrificing, sacrifice, <sup>(17)</sup> as, ease, scissors, Xenophon, zeal, freeze, sacrifiziŋ, sacrificz, az, iz, sizurz, Zenufun, zil, friz, whizzing—hwiziŋ	9
37.	Σ f = c, ch, s, sc, sh, t special, chaise, sure, conscious, shine, motion speful, fez, fur, confus, fin, moŋun	6
38.	Ʒ z = j, g, ge, s, z— <i>jambeux</i> , <sup>(18)</sup> rouging, rouge, pleasure, azure zambui, ruziŋ, ruz, plezur azur	5
39.	L l = l, le, ll, sle—lace, ale, all, isle—les, el, el, il	4
40.	R r = lo, r, re, rh, rr, rrh, wr colonel, ray, spare, rheumatism, burr, myrrh, write curnul, re, spær, rumutizum, bür, mür, rit	7
41.	M m = chm, gm, lm, lmonde, m, mb, me, mm, mn, mp drachm, phlegm, psalm, Cholmondeley, am, lamb, lame, hammer, dram, flem, sam, Cūmli, am, lam, lem, hamur hymn, Beauchamp—him, Biçum	10
42.	N n = kn, gn, mn, mp, n, ne, nn, pn know, gnaw, mnemonics, compter, can, cane, fanner, pneumatics no, nø, nimonics, cøntur, can, cøn, fanur, nymatics	8
43.	Ʊ ŋ = n, nd, ng, ngue—finger, handkerchief, singer, tongue fingur, haŋcurçif, siŋur, tuŋ	4
		379

TABLE II.—VALUES OF ENGLISH HETEROTYPES.

1.	<b>A</b> = i, ε, e, æ, a, α, ø, o, u imaging, mating, many, paring, father, fat, fall, want, dollar imijiŋ, metiŋ, meni, pæriŋ, faður, fat, føl, wont, dolur	9
2.	a-e = i, ε, æ, α—image, mate, mare, have—imij, mæt, mær, hav	4
3.	a-ue = ε; ε-y—plague; ague—pleg; εgy	2
4.	ae = u; εi ets.—Michael; aerial etc.—Mīcul; εiriul ets.	2
5.	æ = i, e—Cæsar, Pæstum—Sizur, Pestum	2
6.	ah = ε, a—dahlia, ah—delyu, a	2
7.	ai = i, ε, e, æ, α; εi—captain, pain, said, pair, plaid; dais captin, pen, sed, pær, plad; dæis	6
8.	ai-e = ai—naive—naiv	1
9.	aigh = ε—straight—stræt	1
10.	ais-e = i—aisle—il	1
11.	al = a, α, ø; εl, al, øl, ul etseturu psalm, salmon, walk; paling, alkali, all, principal etcetera sam, samun, wec; peliŋ, alculi, øl, prinsipul etseturu	7

	Brought forward . . .	37
12.	ao=ε; æ, ø; εø, εo, εo etseturu gaol, aorist, ecstraordinary; aorta, chaos, Aonian jel, ærist, ecstrørdinuri; ærtu, cæos, Εonyun	6
13.	au=ε, a, a, ø, o, o; εu gauging, aunt, gauntlet, caul, laurel, hauteur; Menelaus gejin, ant, gantlet, cæl, lorul, hotür; Menileus	7
14.	au-e=ε—gauge—gej . . . . .	1
15.	augh=ø—naughty—neti . . . . .	1
16.	augha,=ø—Vaughan—Ven . . . . .	1
17.	aw=ø, u; uw—awful, awry; awake—øful, uri; uwæc . . . . .	3
18.	awe=ø; uw—awe; weary—ø; uwiri . . . . .	2
19.	ay=ε; ai—pray; ay—præ; ai . . . . .	2
20.	aye=ε, æ; ai—prayed, prayer; aye—præd, præ; ai . . . . .	3
21.	ayo=æ; εo—mayor; Mayo—mær; Mεo . . . . .	2
22.	<b>B</b> =b, <i>mute</i> —babe, lamb—beb, lam . . . . .	2
23.	be <i>final</i> =b—babe—beb . . . . .	1
24.	bt=t; bt—debt; obtrude;—det; obtrud . . . . .	2
25.	<b>C</b> =c, s, z, f; <i>mute</i> . . . . .	5
	can, cell, sacrificing, special; indiet can, sel, sacrificziñ, speful; indit	
26.	cc=c; cs—account; accident—ucant; acsidunt . . . . .	2
27.	ce <i>final</i> =s, z—ice, sacrifice <sup>(17)</sup> —is, sacrificz . . . . .	2
28.	ch=c, j, c, f; cw, <i>mute</i> . . . . .	6
	chain, Greenwich, chasm, chaise; choir, drachm çen, Grinij, cazum, fez, cwjur, dram	
29.	che=c, c—arched, ache—arçt, εc . . . . .	2
30.	ck=c—back—bac. . . . .	1
31.	ct=t; ct, cf ets.—indiet; interdiet, indiction . . . . . indit; inturdiet, indiefun	3
32.	<b>D</b> =d, j, <i>mute</i> —dyer, soldier, handkerchief . . . . . djur, soljur, hançurçif	3
33.	dd=d—add—ad . . . . .	1
34.	de <i>final</i> =d—trade—træd . . . . .	1
35.	dge=j—wedge—wej . . . . .	1
36.	<b>E</b> =i, i, e, a, o, u, <i>mute</i> . . . . .	7
	be, pretty, let, clerk, rendezvous, burden, tame bi, priti, let, clarc, rondevu, burdun, tæm	
37.	e-e=i, e, æ—these, ledge, there—ðiz, lej, ðær . . . . .	3
38.	ea=i, ε, e, æ, a, u; ia, iu, iu . . . . .	9
	each, great, peasant, pear, heart, earth; react, idea, area ig, gret, pezunt, pær, hart, ürt; riact, idlu, æriu	
39.	ea-e=i; ie—breathe; create—brid; crist . . . . .	2
40.	eau=i, o, y—Beauchamp, beau, beauty—Biçum, bø, byti . . . . .	3
41.	eaux=ø—Bordeaux—Burdo . . . . .	1
42.	eb=e; ib—debt; ebriety—det; ibrieti . . . . .	2
43.	ed=t, d; ed—plucked, loved; tempted—pluct, luyd; temted . . . . .	3
44.	ee=i, i, æ; ie—feet, breeches, ne'er; preexist . . . . . fit, briçiz, nær priegzist	4

	Brought forward . . .	131
45.	eg=i, e; eg—impregn, phlegm; phlegmatic—imprin, flem; flegmatic	3
46.	ei=i, i, e, e, æ, i; i conceit, forfeit, veil, heifer, their, Leipsig, reimburse cunsit, fersit, vel, hefur, ðær, Lipsic, rimburs	7
47.	ei-e=i—conceive—cunsiv	1
48.	eig=i, ε—sovereign, feign—sovrin, fæn	2
49.	eigh=ε, i=weigh, height—wε, hit	2
50.	eighe=ε—weighed—wzd	1
51.	eo=i, e, u, o, u, y, ε; io, io people, leopard, dungeon, yeoman, galleon, feod, Macleod; pipul, lepard, dunjun, yomun, gulum, fyd, Muclsd; aureola, theology—eriolu, tioloji	9
52.	eo-e=e—George—Jørj	1
53.	eu=u, u, y; iy—grandeur, rheumatism, feud; reunion granjur, rumutizum, fyd; riynyun	4
54.	eve=e; iv, ivu, evu ets.—sevensight; eve, even, seven senit; iv, ivun, sevun	4
55.	ew=o, u, y,—shew, brew, new—fo, bruu, ny	3
56.	ewe=y; yu, ui—ewe; ewer, jewel—y; wur, juil	3
57.	ey=i, ε, æ, i—key, they, eyny, eying—ci, ðe, æri, iij	4
58.	ey-e=æ—eyre—ær	1
59.	eye=i, ε, i; iu—keyed, conveyed, eye; eyer cid, cunved, i; iur	4
60.	eyo=ε—eyot—et	1
61.	ez=ε—rendezvous—rondevu	1
62.	<b>F</b> =f, v, <i>mute</i> —foe, of, stiff—fo, ov, stif	3
63.	fe=f—fife—fif	1
64.	ff=f—staff—staf	1
65.	<b>G</b> =j, g, z, <i>mute</i> —gem, gag, rouging, impugn jem, gag, ruuzij, impyn	4
66.	ge=j, z—age,—rouge—ej, ruuz	2
67.	gg=g—egg—eg	1
68.	gh=p, j, c, g, f, <i>mute</i> hiccough, Bellingham, hough, ghost, laugh, though hicup, Belinjun, hoc, gost, laf, ðo	6
69.	ght=t—ought—et	1
70.	gm=m; gm—phlegm, phlegmatic—flem, flegmatic	2
71.	gn=n; gn—impugn; pugnacious—impyn; pugnesus	2
72.	gue=g; gy—plague; ague—pleg; egw	2
73.	<b>H</b> =h, <i>mute</i> <sup>(19)</sup> —hat, honour—hat, onur	2
74.	ha=u; ha, he, ets.—Birmingham, ham, hall, etc. Bürminjun; ham, hel, ets.	3
75.	hei=æ; he—heir; heinous—ær; henus	2
76.	ho=o, ε; hu, ho, ets.—honour, hour; honey, honing onur, sur; huni, honij	4
77.	hu=u; hu, ets.—humble; hum—umbul; hum	2
78.	<b>I</b> =i, i, u, i, <i>mute</i> —admiration, sin, stir, bind, business admirefun, sin, stur, bind, biznes	5

	Brought forward . . .	225
79.	i-e=i, i, i; iu—magazine, captive, mine; fire maguzin, captiv, min, fiur	4
80.	ia=i, u; ië, ië, ia, iu, ya, yu parliament, special; mediator, hiatus, iambic, trial, maniac, mania parlimunt, speful; midietur, hiëtus, iambic, triul, menyac, menyu	8
81.	ia-e=i—marriage—marij	1
82.	ie=i; ic—indict; interdict—indit; inturdiet	2
83.	ie=i, i, e, u, i; it, ie, ie, iu, yi, yu grief, pitied, friend, soldier, lie; medieval, conscientious, piety, grif, pitid, frend, soljur, li; meditvul, confienfus, pieti, crier, species, courier—criur, spifisyiz, caryur	11
84.	ie-e=i, i—grieve, sieve—griv, siv	2
85.	ieu=y; ef—lieu; lieutenant—ly; leftenunt	2
86.	iew=y—view—vy	1
87.	iewe=y; we, yu—viewed; vieweth, viewer—vyd; vyet, vyur	3
88.	ig=i; ig ets.—sign; signet—sin; signet	2
89.	igh=i, i—night, sevennight—nit, senit	2
90.	io=u; io, io, io, io, yu motion; mediocrity, medioere, Ionic, violence, million mofun; midiocriti, midiocur, tonic, violuns, milyun	6
91.	iou=u; yu—vicious; bilious—vijus; bilyus	2
92.	is-e=i—isle—il	1
93.	i-ue=i—antique—antle	1
94.	<b>J</b> =y, j, z—hallelujah, just, jambeux—haliluyu, just, zambu	3
95.	jori=c—Marjoribanks—Marçbayes	1
96.	<b>K</b> =c, mute—keep, know—cip, no	2
97.	ke <i>final</i> =c—wake—wec	1
98.	kn=n—know—no	1
99.	<b>L</b> =l, mute—lace, psalm—les, sam	2
100.	le <i>final</i> =l; ul—bale, able—bel; ebul	2
101.	ll=l—ball—bøl	1
102.	lm=m; lm—psalm, <sup>(20)</sup> psalmody—sam, salmodi	2
103.	lmonde=m—Cholmondeley—Cumli	1
104.	lo=r; lo ets.—colonel; colonial—curnul; colonyul	2
105.	lquh=h—Colquhoun—Cohun	1
106.	<b>M</b> =m, mute—mace, mnemonics—mes, nimonics	2
107.	mb=m; mb—lamb; amber—lam; ambur	2
108.	mm=m—rammer—ramur	1
109.	mn=m, n; mn—hymn, mnemonics; Memnon him, nimonics, Memnun	3
110.	mp=m, n; mp—Beauchamp, compter; lamp Biçum, cëntur; lamp	3
111.	<b>N</b> =n, ñ, mute—sun, finger, hymn—sun, fiñgur, him	3
112.	nd=ñ; nd—handkerchief; hand—hançurçif; hand	2
113.	ne <i>final</i> =n—pine—pin	1
114.	ng=ñ; ñg, ñj—singer; finger, hinging—siñur; fiñgur, hinjiñ	3
115.	ngue=ñ—tongue—tuñ	1

	Brought forward . . .	313
116.	nn=n—tanner—tanur . . . . .	1
117.	○=i, o, u, u, o, u, u, s . . . . .	9
	women, nor, hop, work, son, go, do, woman, compter wimin, nør, hop, wùrc, sun, go, duu, wumun, cøntur	
118.	o-e=ø, u, o, u; wu—more, <sup>(11)</sup> love, cove, move; one . . .	5
	mør, luv, cov, muv; wun	
119.	oa=ø, o; œ, oa, ou—broad, coal; oasis, coagulate, coalesce . . .	5
	bred, col; œsis, coagylet, coules	
120.	oa-e=ø—coarse <sup>(11)</sup> —cørs . . . . .	1
121.	œ=i, e—fæctus, fæctid <sup>(9)</sup> —fitus, fetid . . . . .	2
122.	oe=u, o, u; oi, oi, œ, ou . . . . .	7
	does, doe, shoe; coeval, poet, poetical, coercion duz, do, fu; cølvul, pøit, pøeticul, cøurfun	
123.	oeu=u—manoeuvre—munuvur . . . . .	1
124.	oh=o—oh!—o! . . . . .	1
125.	oi=u, ô; oi, oi, ui, wa, wø, wju . . . . .	8
	Beavoir, noisy; Zoilus, stoic, doing, chamois, memoir, choir Bivur, nôzi; Zoilus, stoic, duin, famwa <sup>(21)</sup> , memwør, cwjur	
126.	oi-e=u, ô—tortoise, noise—tertus, nôz . . . . .	2
127.	oig=ô—poignant—pønunt . . . . .	1
128.	oig-e=ô—coigne—cøn . . . . .	1
129.	ol=o; ol, ets.—yolk; olfactory—yoc; olfacturi . . . . .	2
130.	oo=ø, u, o, u, u; oo, oo . . . . .	7
	door, blood, brooch, brood, wood; zoology, zoophyte dør <sup>(11)</sup> , blud, broç, brud, wud; zooloju, zoolit	
131.	ooe=u—wooded—wud . . . . .	1
132.	ou=ø, u, u, o, u, s; ou . . . . .	7
	cough, journey, couple, soul, soup, foul; Antinous cøf, jurni, cupul, sol, sup, fsl; Antinøus	
133.	oub=s—doubt—dst . . . . .	1
134.	ough=ø, o, u, s; øf, oc, of, up, uf . . . . .	9
	sought, though, through, plough; cough, hough, trough, søt, dø, tru, plø; cøf, hoc, tref, hiccough <sup>(14)</sup> , tough—hicup, tuf	
135.	ougha=u; ofu—Brougham; Hougham—Braum <sup>(22)</sup> ; Hofum . . .	2
136.	oul=u; øl, ets.—would; foul, ets.—wad; fsl ets . . . . .	2
137.	ous=u; øs—rendezvous; nous—rondøvu; nøss . . . . .	2
138.	oux=u; uz—billetdoux; billetsdoux—bilidu; biliduz . . . . .	2
139.	ow=o, u, o, s—knowledge, bellows, know, now . . . . .	4
	nolij, belus, no, nø	
140.	owe=o, s; oe, ou, øi, øe, øu . . . . .	7
	owe, allowed; lowest, mower, vowel, voweth, power o, ulsd; løest, mour, vsil, vset, pøur	
141.	oy =ô; øiy, øy—boy; oyer, oyez—bø; øiyur, øyes . . . . .	3
142.	P=p, mute—pen, pneumatics—pen, nymatics . . . . .	2
143.	pb=b—cupboard—cuburd . . . . .	1
144.	pe final=p—ape—ep . . . . .	1



	Brought forward . . .	410
145.	ph=p, f, v, <i>mute</i> ; ph diphthong, philosopher, nephew, apophthegm, haphazard dipthoſ, filoſofur, nevy, apotem haphazard	5
146.	phth=t, t—phthiſical, apophthegm—tizicul, apotem . . .	2
147.	pn=n—pneumatics—nymatics . . . . .	1
148.	pp=p—happy—hapi . . . . .	1
149.	pph=f—Sapphire—Safir . . . . .	1
150.	ps=s; ps—psalm; lapſe—ſam; lapſ . . . . .	2
151.	pt=t; pt—ptarmigan; apt—tarmigun; apt . . . . .	2
152.	<b>Q</b> = <i>has no meaning by itſelf</i> . . . . .	0
153.	qu=c; cw—quay; quack—ci; cwac . . . . .	2
154.	que=c—antique—antie . . . . .	1
155.	<b>R</b> =r, <i>mute</i> —ray; burr ( <i>ſecond r</i> )—ræ; bur . . . . .	2
156.	re <i>final</i> =r—rare—rær . . . . .	1
157.	rh=r; rh—Rhine; perhaps—Rin; purhaps . . . . .	2
158.	rr=r—burr—bur . . . . .	1
159.	rrh=r—myrrh—mur . . . . .	1
160.	<b>S</b> =s, z, ſ, ʒ, <i>mute</i> —gas, aſ, ſure, pleaſure, iſle gas, az, ſur, pleaſur, il . . . . .	5
161.	ſc=s, ſ; ſc—ſcience, conſcience; ſceptic . . . . . ſjuns, conſjuns; ſceptic	3
162.	ſch=s; ſc—ſchiſm; ſcheme—ſizum; ſcim . . . . .	2
163.	ſe <i>final</i> =s, z—caſe, eaſe—ceſ, iz . . . . .	2
164.	ſh=ſ; ſh—ſhine; miſhap—ſin; miſhap . . . . .	2
165.	ſle <i>final</i> =l—iſle—il . . . . .	1
166.	ſſ=s, z—hiſſ, ſciſſors—hiſ, ſizurz . . . . .	2
167.	<b>T</b> =t, ʒ, ſ, <i>mute</i> —take, queſtion, motion, buſtle tæc, cwæſgun, moſun, buſul . . . . .	4
168.	te <i>final</i> =t—mate—met . . . . .	1
168.	th=t, t, ð; th—Thomas, thigh, thy; pothouſe Tomuſ t̄i, ði; poth̄uſ . . . . .	4
170.	the <i>final</i> =ð—breaſe—brid . . . . .	1
171.	tt=t—butt—but . . . . .	1
172.	tth=t—Matthew—Maty . . . . .	1
173.	tw=t; tw—two; twain—tu; twen . . . . .	2
174.	<b>U</b> =i, e, u, u, u, u, y, w . . . . . buſy, bury, cur, but, unruly, pull, uſage, perſuaſe biſi, beri, c̄ur, but, unruſi, pul, yziſ, purſwæd	8
175.	u-e=u, y—rule, uſe—rul, yſ . . . . .	2
176.	ua=a, u; wæ, wa, wa, wæ, wo, wu . . . . . guard, victuals; perſuaſion, guano, ſuavity, ſquall, ſquabble, gard, vitulz; purſwægun, gwano, ſwavit̄i, ſcwæl, ſcwobul, equal—icwul	8
177.	uay=i—quay—ci . . . . .	1
178.	ue=e, u, u, y; wi, wi, we, <i>mute</i> . . . . . guæſſ, maſquerade, true, ague; duel, query, queruloſ, plague geſ, maſcured, tru, egw; dwil, cwiri, cweryluſ, plæg	8

	Brought forward . . .	492
179.	ug=y; ug—impugn; pugnacious—impyn; pugnæfus . . .	2
180.	ugh=y—Hugh—Hy . . . . .	1
181.	ui=i, i, u, i, y; wi, wi, wu, wju . . . . .	9
	mosquito, build, bruising, beguiling, suit; quinine, quill, moscito, bild, bruiziŋ, bigiliŋ, syt; cwinin cwil, quirk, acquiring—cwûre, ucwjuiriŋ	
182.	ui-e—i, u; wi, wju—guile, bruise; suite, quire . . . . .	4
	gil, bruuz; swit, cwjuur	
183.	uo=o; yo, wø, wo—quotha; duo, quorum, <sup>(11)</sup> quondam . . . . .	4
	cota; dyo, cwørum, cwondum	
184.	uoy=ò; òy—buoy; buoyant—bò; bøyunt . . . . .	2
185.	uy, =i—Guy—Gi . . . . .	1
186.	<b>V</b> =v, mute—vine, sevennight—vin, senit . . . . .	2
187.	ve final=v—eve—iv . . . . .	1
188.	<b>W</b> =w, mute <sup>(23)</sup> —way, write—wæ, rijt . . . . .	2
189.	we=u; wi, we, mute—answer; we, wet, owe . . . . .	4
	ansur; wi, wet, o	
190.	wo=o, u; wu—sword, two; word—sord <sup>(11)</sup> , tu; wurd . . . . .	3
191.	wr=r—write—rijt . . . . .	1
192.	<b>X</b> =c, z; cs, cf, gz—except, Xenophon, vex, axiom, exert . . . . .	5
	ecsept, Zenufun; vees, acfyum, egzirt	
193.	xe final=cs—axe—acs . . . . .	1
194.	<b>Y</b> =i, i, u, i, y—pity, physic, myrrh, fly, yard . . . . .	5
	piti, fizic, miur, fli, yard	
195.	yew=y—yew—y . . . . .	1
196.	you=y; yu—youth; young—yt; yuŋ . . . . .	2
197.	ye=i; yi, iu—dye; ye, dyer—di; yi, diur . . . . .	3
198.	<b>Z</b> =t, s, z, z, mute—mezzotint (first z,) mezzotint (second z,) <sup>(15)</sup> . . . . .	5
	metsotint, metsotint, zeal, azure, rendezvous—zil, azur, rondævu	
199.	ze final=z—freeze—friz . . . . .	1
200.	zz=z; ts—whizzing; mezzotint—hwiziŋ; metsotint . . . . .	2

## NOTES TO THE PRECEDING TABLES.

(3.) We admit English family names into this list, as they are true specimens of the irregularity of English pronunciation. Considered as a French name, "Beauchamp" would be pronounced very differently.

(4.) Foreign words, which, from being thoroughly adopted into the language, have received an English pronunciation, should be included in such a list as this.

(5.) Sometimes spelt *jail*; an orthography coming now into common use.

(6.) Sometimes spelt *aite*, or *ait*; a small island in a river.

(7.) The pronunciation given to this word is strictly English without a nasal tone; hence, the word must be cited as a specimen of English pronunciation.

(8.) The more general pronunciation at Eton. Some consider it more correct to say 'Pistum.' The Italian *Pesto*, would seem to give some colour to the pronunciation in the text.

(9.) Sometimes spelt *fetid*.

(10.) The pronunciation of this word is not fixed; as a participle, *gauntleted* always has this vowel, we believe; but the substantive has sometimes No. 6, or No. 8, as well as No. 7.

(11.) These words belong to a class, and should evidently have No. 12, which all orthoepists give them; it is, however, very common in the neighbourhood of London, and we believe other parts of England, to use No. 8 instead.

(12.) “? Doctur Jonsun, du y se ‘nīdur,’ or ‘nīdur’?” “‘Nēdur,’ Sur.” ‘Nēdur’ is now quite out of fashion; but ‘nīdur’ and ‘nīdur’ are used indiscriminately. Similarly for *either*.

(13.) The following words are very instructive: *ewe, you, yew, use, ewes, yews, hew, Hugh, hews, Hughes*.

(14.) People are now beginning, in spite of all etymology, (!) to spell *this* word phonetically, thus, “hiccup.” ? Why not follow out this happy thought in the orthography of the remaining *o-u-ge-aitches* ?”

(15.) The Italian word is *mezzotinto*, and the Italian pronunciation is ‘meddzo-tint’o,’ so that we are quite justified in citing this as an instance of English anomaly, in which there is not even the excuse of the original foreign sound.

(16.) “Pronounced *Grinitché*,” says Viscount D’Arlincourt; he should have said “Grinidge,” at any rate. He adds, as a note, “We know that English words are not pronounced as they are written. ‘Thus,’ said a wag, ‘in London, when they set down Solomon, they pronounce it Nebuchadnezzar.’” We cite from *Chambers’s Journal*, the editor of which adds to this remark, “This jest comes with an ill grace from a Frenchman. In no language are words pronounced so unlike their orthography as in his own.” We are sorry that there is an ambiguity in the expression “unlike their orthography.” If the editor means “unlike the orthographical or alphabet names of the letters,” the remark is, perhaps, just; but in no language is the same sound more regularly and consistently given to the same combination of letters, whenever it occurs, than in French, although this combination may be passing strange. Hence there is hardly any language in which a foreigner may be more sure of the pronunciation from a mere inspection of the word; while there is none in which he will be so uncertain as the English.

(17.) Mr. Smart, in his Pronouncing Dictionary, makes the substantive ‘sacri-fis,’ and the verb ‘sacri-fiz,’ and, similarly, distinguishes *rise*, into ‘rīs,’ ‘rīz.’ We do not recollect ever having heard these distinctions made in conversation by persons of education, however agreeable it may be to the fancied *analogy*. But, in fact, it will be found that English orthoepy sets all observations of *analogy* at defiance. As “none but itself can be its parallel,” we sincerely hope that “we ne’er shall look upon its like again.”

(18.) Used by Dryden and Chaucer. As it is not to be found in French dictionaries, although manifestly of French origin, we presume it must be French, “after the scole of Stratford atte Bowe.” We follow Smart in giving a thorough English pronunciation of French.

(19.) To this we may add the part which h plays in the combinations ch, sh, th.

(20.) As we cite *psalm* for an example of *al* representing *a*, it may seem incorrect to cite it for *lm* meaning *m*, as *both cannot be right*. But when we look at the word, and are told it is pronounced “sam,” it is clear that we may either suppose *p* mute, or *ps* to be a means of representing *s*; *l* to be mute, or *lm* a means of representing *m*; or *al* a means of representing *a*. In fact, as *psam* would be pronounced ‘sām,’ and not ‘sam,’ the latter is, perhaps, as we should afterwards find, the most correct supposition; but it is clear that all the others are, at first sight, as good. We have, therefore, cited this word for all these cases, and have treated many other combinations in a similar manner, and for a similar reason, although we have not noticed the fact at length, except in this place.

(21.) Also called “fami.”

(22.) ? Brum, Broum, Brufum? All three pronunciations may be heard, and Brum most commonly. We have not the advantage of knowing his Lordship’s own pronunciation.

(23.) To which we may add the use of *w* in the combinations *ow, ew, aw, &c.*

The results of these Tables are some of the most extraordinary in literature. The first table shows the elements of the English language, being 36 in number (considering æ as distinct from ε), to which, for the sake of convenience in printing, we have added 7 others, properly compounds, namely, i, ai, ô, s, y, ç, j; making a total of 43, or rather 42 letters and one combination—ai, which are *all* that are necessary for the correct printing of every sound in the English language. The table then shows that these 43 phonetic characters have no less than 379 heterotypic equivalents, being on an average  $8\frac{8}{10}$  for each letter. When we recollect that the *sounds* only strike the ear, and that these sounds are readily discriminated into the 43 different simple and compound elements of the phonotypic alphabet, it is appalling to think that we are left to choose out of very nearly 9 different heterotypic modes of noting any one of these sounds! Thus, if a word contain only 6 elements, as “sizurz,” we may expect to have  $(8\frac{8}{10})^6$ , or 464,404 different ways of spelling this simple word; it so happens, however, that the sounds in the word we have chosen, admit of being spelt in more than the average number of ways each; thus the table gives s=9, i=18, z=9, u=19, r=7, z=9, and the number of possible modes of spelling is, therefore,  $9 \times 18 \times 9 \times 19 \times 7 \times 9 = 1,745,226$ !! Of these, of course, only one is “RIGHT,” that is CUSTOMARY, namely, the somewhat singular and complex form—“*scissors*.” In point of fact, the real number would not be quite so large as that just mentioned, because there are certain recondite laws, such as that *c* should not represent *s* when it occurs after a, o, u, &c., which will interfere; the absolutely feasible number, however, is very great.<sup>(24)</sup> Some of these combinations are amusingly extravagant, as

*schiesourrhce*  $\frac{25}{3}$  justified by *schism, sieve, as, honour, myrrh, sacrifice*.

We subjoin a few heterotypic enormities which might be committed and justified by those learned in the quips and cranks of our “just method of spelling words.” The ignorant would naturally be more phonetic in his vagaries.

*gnuitheirr* (nidur); sureties—*gnaw, mosquito, breathe, soldier, myrrh, phaihphewraibt* (fevurit); sureties—*physic, straight, nephew, earth, write, captain, debt*.

*psourrphuakntw* (sûrvunt); sureties—*psalm, journey, burr, Stephen, victuals, know, two*.

*colotthowghrhoighuay* (ertogrufi); sureties—*George, colonel, Matthew, knowledge, ghost, rheumatic, Beauvoir, laugh, quay*.

But the subject is too serious to jest over. It is really a lamentable fact, which must be a subject of the greatest regret to every one who wishes for the advancement of general enlightenment and learning in this country. The average above given does not place the amount of evil in the true light. *There is not one single sound in our language which is on all occasions represented by one uniform letter or combination of letters.* Of the 14 vowel sounds, 4 only, namely, a, æ, o, u, are represented

(24.) In the *Phonographic Correspondent* for 1845, page 11, in which only a few of the most common representatives of the letters are taken, the number of modes of spelling are computed at 34,560.

(25.) Note of laughter.

in a less number of modes than 10 each; of the remaining 10 vowels, only 3, namely, æ, ø, u, have less than 15 different representatives, and the remaining 7, which are the very frequently occurring vowels i, i, ε, e, u, o, u, have from 15 to 23 equivalents each!!! The following analysis of the 43 letters of the speech-alphabet will serve to show the extraordinarily stupid and perverse plan adopted in heterotypic spelling:—

3 letters have 2 heterotypic equivalents each, making in the whole 6 different forms,								
3	..	3	..	..	..	..	9	..
7	..	4	..	..	..	..	28	..
4	..	5	..	..	..	..	20	..
2	..	6	..	..	..	..	12	..
5	..	7	..	..	..	..	35	..
2	..	8	..	..	..	..	16	..
2	..	9	..	..	..	..	18	..
2	..	10	..	..	..	..	20	..
3	..	12	..	..	..	..	36	..
1	..	14	..	..	..	..	14	..
1	..	15	..	..	..	..	15	..
1	..	16	..	..	..	..	16	..
2	..	17	..	..	..	..	34	..
1	..	18	..	..	..	..	18	..
1	..	19	..	..	..	..	19	..
2	..	20	..	..	..	..	40	..
1	..	23	..	..	..	..	23	..

43

379

A mere inspection of this Table would be enough to make any one shudder who had to learn English heterography. Fortunately for the young child, such a Table is not presented to him. The teacher never thinks of placing before him a list of the sounds of the language, and their heterotypic representatives, because it would be impossible for the strongest memory to recollect all the rules which such a method would require. *The child is simply set to learn by heart the mode of spelling every single word in the language, column after column, as given in a school dictionary!!* Most amazing caricature of a written language! ? And what is the result? No one spells correctly; many spell wretchedly; but no one is at all times certain of the proper mode of spelling any given word. For there is not even method in this madness. Words of precisely the same sound are spelt in the most different manners—words of different sounds are spelt in the same manner. Of these two cases, the following examples occur to us immediately. We give the phonetic representative of the sound, followed by =, and the heterotypic spellings:—

I.—No=no, know; tu=to,<sup>(26)</sup> too, two; tru=threw, through; rit=right, rite, wright, write; mit=meet, meat, mete; do=doe, dough; vel=veil, vail, vale; ðær=there, their; pær=pair, pare, pear; stær=stair, stare; pir=pier, peer; bir=bier, beer; bæ=beare, bare; prinsipul=principle, principal; gest=guessed, guest; west=waist, waste; hit=high, height; stret=strait, straight; gret=great, grate;

(26.) There is this difference between this word and the two following, it is *unaccented*, so that there is a real discrimination in speaking, which may be represented in writing by placing the accent to the other words; thus: tu, tuu.

riġ=reach, retch; signet=signet, cygnet; rō=roe, row; hart=hart, heart; sit=sit, cit; ət=ought, aught; gilt=guilt, gilt; men=main, mane; si=see, sea; siliŋ=sealing, ceiling; sir=sere, cere; hoc=hock, hough; sol=soul, sole; col=call, caul; so=sew, so, sow; idul=idol, idle; ær=e'er, ere, heir, air, eyre; &c.

II.—ŷs, yz=use; refys, rifyz=refuse; absunt, absent=absent; atri-byt, utribyt=attribute; øgmunt, øgment=augment; compōnd, cum-pōnd=compound; afics, ufics=affix; prifics, prifics=prefix (and some fifty or sixty other words thus differing in accent only); prezunt, prizent=present; wind, wīnd=wind; wūnd, wōnd=wound; cłos, cłoz=close; sō, sō=sow, &c.

We are aware that it is considered a beauty in the language, by some people, that we *do* make a difference in the heterography, on certain occasions, corresponding to a change of meaning in the word, although we make no difference in speaking. We grant to the full that it might be a great advantage to the *language* if a different sound were employed for the conveyance of a different idea; but this principle is *not* by any means acted upon in English. Independently of those words which have a difference in heterography corresponding to a difference in meaning, there is an immense number of words which have totally different meanings, but are the same in orthography and in pronunciation; thus,

III.—Hop=*hop*, a plant, to dance, a dance, jump upon one leg; ferm=*form*, shape, ceremony, bench; biscit=*biscuit*, a kind of bread, a kind of porcelain; Ćīnu=*China*, the name of a country, the name of a particular species of earthenware; pam=*palm*, a tree, the inside of the hand; cær=*care*, verb and substantive; cupasiti=*capacity*, size, intelligence; carij=*carriage*, vehicle, mode of walking, price of conveyance; cłos=*close*, shut, avaricious, near, compact, secretive; clet=*cloth*, a woollen fabric, a linen fabric, a cotton fabric; cłsd=*cloud*, nebulous vapour, darkness; demunstrefun=*demonstration*, proof, large public meeting; idul=*idle*, averse from labour, vain; mes=*mess*, a dinner of officers, &c., a medley of dirt; šed=*shade*, darkness, ghost; let=*let*, permit, prevent; fond=*fond*, affectionate, silly; &c., &c.

By the help of a dictionary, this list may be extended almost infinitely, as nearly every word in our language has one or two meanings, some being clearly derived from an original one, others barely traceable to obscure analogies, and others apparently derived from perfectly different roots.

To those, then, who object to phonotypy on the ground of its confusing words which are discriminated in the present heterography, the answer is, first, the error lies in the language itself; second, the error is, however, not found to be (generally) productive of confusion in speaking,<sup>(27)</sup> and no more care would be required in writing than in speaking; third, there

(27.) The punster makes it productive of much *amusement*. The context can hardly fail to determine which of the meanings of a word is intended; and if the context does not suffice, it is the fault of the speaker or writer, and shows that he is not sufficiently master of the language in which he is endeavouring to deliver his ideas.

is an immense number of words in which the senses are different, but the present heterography is the same, and only comparatively very few in which the heterography alters with the signification; fourth, there is a great number of words in the present heterography which have the same spelling but are pronounced differently; or, more properly speaking, there is a great number of different words (different not merely in *sense*, as in the former case, but in *sound*, which is the proper characteristic of a word) which are now spelt in the same manner, and these will be discriminated in the new phonotypy in precisely the same manner as they are now distinguished in speaking; fifth, but supposing, even, that every different meaning were distinguished by a different symbolization (which is very, very far, indeed, from being the case, but which must be very nearly the case, in order that the argument to be derived from it should have any weight), this advantage to the *eye*, when not accompanied by a corresponding advantage to the ear, would be purchased at too dear a rate, as it would so very much increase the difficulty of communicating ideas by writing, on account of the great additional effort of memory which would be required in order to recollect such a large number of different symbolizations of the same sound. *Language* is a collection of sounds representing ideas; alphabetical writing, a mode of symbolizing the sounds of language. The latter is not responsible for the errors of the former, any more than a mirror is responsible for reflecting disagreeable objects when placed before it. If we wish to have pleasant objects reflected, pleasant objects must be presented; if we wish to have an alphabetically written language, which shall admit of no ambiguities, we must have a spoken one which attains the same object.

We have seen how miserably deficient our present alphabetical system is in the means of representing sounds, and the consequent difficulty of expressing our ideas upon paper; but we must turn to the reverse of the picture. It does not follow, that because a given sound may be expressed in any of 9 or of 20 modes, in the same manner a given combination of letters should represent more than one sound. In fact, we have an instance to the contrary in the French language, in which the difficulty of spelling is, to the full, as great as, or even greater than in English, but the difficulty of reading is very slight; for although each sound is represented by very numerous combinations, each combination represents only one sound, or so very nearly so as to occasion but little trouble to the learner. The second Table, just given, illustrates this inquiry, and the results are nearly equally startling with the former.

We are accustomed to think that the English heterotypic alphabet consists of only 26 letters. True there are only 26 separate different characters, but these are so far from constituting the alphabet of the language, that there are many sounds which cannot be represented by the letters, if we suppose them to have only the values indicated by their alphabetical names. We must, therefore, admit at least, that some or all of the letters should have more than one meaning. But this is not enough; we must allow very frequently that they have *no* meaning, and also that several when taken together have but a single meaning. Hence in constructing the second table we have taken any combination of the 26 letters to constitute an *effective* letter of the alphabet, which is on any occasion the

representative of one of those sounds expressed by a single character in the phonotypic alphabet. Viewed in this light we find that the present English alphabet effectively consists of the enormous number of 200 letters!! Surely we might have expected that, with such very numerous means at our disposal, we should have had but one meaning attached to each effective letter. But no; nothing can serve to show in a more striking manner the hap-hazard mode in which our spelling is come about, than that only about one in three of these effective letters, and those of the rarest occurrence, have each a single meaning, while some have as many as 9, and one has 11 meanings, as the following analysis shows:—

1 alphabetic letter has	0 meaning at all.					0
65 effective letters have	1 meaning each,	making a total of meanings—				65
63	..	2	..	..	..	126
22	..	3	..	..	..	66
15	..	4	..	..	..	60
9	..	5	..	..	..	45
5	..	6	..	..	..	30
8	..	7	..	..	..	56
5	..	8	..	..	..	40
6	..	9	..	..	..	54
1	..	11	..	..	..	11
200	..	..	..	..	..	553

Thus our 200 effective letters have 553 meanings between them, giving an average of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  meanings to each letter. And in this case, as well as in the preceding table, we are convinced that the truth is rather understated, for we cannot hope to have gathered together all the anomalies of our most anomalously written language, although we have been at some pains to hunt them down. Indeed the Tables upon which these calculations were founded, lay by us for many months, that they might be made tolerably perfect; and we have to acknowledge the assistance of some members of the "Phonetic Council," to whom they were submitted in their original form, and who have supplied us with several words which had escaped our own observation. Yet, the following words have been suggested, or have occurred to us, while these pages were passing through the press, but we did not esteem it necessary to alter our calculations in consequence, and we therefore merely subjoin them:—

*Halfpenny*, hɛpni; *twopence*, tupuns; *threepence*, tripuns; *fivepence*, fipuns; *Wednesday*, Wenzde; *kiln*, cil; *towards*, tordz, or tordz; *liquor*, licur; *Meerschaum*, Mirsum (in German, "Mɛrʃɔm"); *masquerade*, masured; *queue*, cy.

The rich mine of proper names, whether of places or of persons, is scarcely opened in the Tables, although a few very glaring instances will be found there. We subjoin the following, whose irregularities are so great as scarcely to admit of classification:—

*Magdalene College*, Mødlin Colij; *Alnwick*, Anic (on the river *Alne*, On); *Covent Garden*, Covun Gardun (originally "Convunt Gardun"); *Wednesbury*, Wejburi; *Towcester*, Tøstur; *Cirencester*, Sizistur; *Worcester*, Wustur; *Gloucester*, Gløstur; *Hertford*, Harfurd; *Aylesbury*, Elzburi; *Birmingham*, Burminjum; *Pontefract*, Pomfret (in which man-



ner it is sometimes spelt; some persons, however, insist upon calling it "Pontifract," in courtesy to the spelling, but this is not the general practice of the inhabitants; *Mary-le-Bone*, Maribun; *Windsor*, Winzur; *Holborn*, Hoburn; *Malmesbury*, Mamzburi; *Cambridge*, Cæmbrij (compare "Cam," the name of the river, from which that of the town is derived); *Grosvenor*, Grøvnur; *Guildford*, Gilfurd (compare *Guildhall*, Gildhel); *Holywell-street*, Holiwel-strit (which would have been the pronunciation had its name been spelt *Hollywell*, and leads, of course, to a false etymology); *Salisbury*, Selzburi; *Thaives*, or *Thavies Inn*, Taviz In; *Theobald's-road*, Tibuldz-rød; *Cadogan-place*, Cudugun-plex; *Warwick*, Woric; *Bridlington*, Burlingtun; *Keighley*, Citli; *Colnbrook*, Conbrac; *Exmouth*, Ecsmut; *Lincoln*, Linçun; *Wandsworth*, Wonzwurt; *Blenheim Park*, Blenim, or *Blenim Parc* (the original German name, from which it is derived, is pronounced "Blenhim" in German); *Wycombe* and *Wickham*, Wicum; *Wolverton*, Wulvurtun; *Southampton*, Søthamtun (this use of *th* for *thh*, i. e. for "th," instead of "t," or "d," or "th" simply, occurs in a few other names, as *Northampton*; but in *Northumberland*, Nørtumburlund, it has not this value, although the river *Humber*, Hūm-bur, does not drop the aspirate); *Marlborough*, Mølburu; *Woodderowffe*, (spelt "double y, double o, double d, i; r, o, double y, double f, i"?) Wudruf; *Shakespeare*, *Shakspear*, *Shakespear*, *Shakspere* (for we find the poet's name spelt in all these fashions by different writers), *Æscpir*; *Howley*, Huli; *Hodgson*, Hodsun; *St. John*, Sinjun (the family name of the *Bolingbroke*s, Balinbrucs); *Leveson Gower*, Lysun Gør; *Tottenham*, Totnum; *Abergavenny*, Åburgeni; *Cowper*, Cupur; *Denbigh*, Denbi; *Leicester*, Lestur; *Somers*, Sumurz; *Bosanquet*, Bosan'ci, or Bøzuncet (there are two branches of the family, one of which uses the first pronunciation, and the other the second); *Wemyss*, Wimz, or *Wimz*; *Knowles* and *Knollis*, Nølz; *Bayley*, *Bailey*, and *Baillie*, Beli; *Fitzmaurice*, Fitsmoris; *Jocelyn*, Joslin; *Lee*, *Lea*, *Legh*, *Leigh*, Li; *Mahon*, Muhun; *Napier*, Nepyir; *Pole*, Pul; *Vivian*, Vyvyan, Vivyun; *Wallace*, *Wallas*, Wolus, &c., &c., &c.<sup>(28)</sup>

(28.) We have given examples enough to show how greatly the Tables might have been extended had it been considered necessary, and fully enough to prove that we have been far from *exaggerating* the irregularities of our heterography. Some changes of spelling, which have arisen from these anomalies of pronunciation, are amusing, as *Bull and Mouth*, the sign of a well-known Inn in London, from *Boulogne Mouth* (or harbour), which must have been pronounced "Bulun Mst," which is, then, hardly separable from the colloquial pronunciation of "Bul un' Mst." Similarly, *God encompasses us*, was, in process of time, converted into "Got un' cumpusiz;" *The Bacchanals* became "ði bag u' nølz." The names of families themselves, although apparently preserved with such jealous care, have been often changed. "If every name of a person or place were to be restored to original spellings," says *Pegge*, *Anecdotes of the English Language*, 3rd ed., p. 246, "we should not discover who was meant; nay, the simplest names have been so mutilated, that the learned editor of the Northumberland House Book assures us that he has seen the plain dissyllabic name of *Percy*, in various documents which have come before him, written in fifteen different ways. The family name of the Earl of *Dysart* has so long been spelt *Talmash*, that one stares at the first view of the present mode of writing it, *Tollemache*. The Peerage of Scotland, *Crawfurd*, *Douglas*, &c., and the heraldic writers, Sir *George Montague*, and Mr. *Nisbett*, give it as *Tallmash*." "The family of the Duke of *Somerset*," says Mr. *Christian*, in a note on this passage, "have dis-

If we confine ourselves to the actual letters of the alphabet, as shown by the capital letters in the second table, instead of including the effective, the result of the analysis is as follows:—

1 actual letter has no meaning; (this is q, which, when used without the following u, has no signification.)

9 actual letters have 2 meanings each, making a total of 18 meanings

4	..	3	..	..	12	..
2	..	4	..	..	8	..
6	..	5	..	..	30	..
1	..	7	..	..	7	..
1	..	8	..	..	8	..
2	..	9	..	..	18	..

—  
26

—  
101

This gives an average of 3.88 or very nearly 4 meanings to each letter, and rather more than 4 meanings to each of the 25 letters which have any meaning at all.

From this analysis, then, it appears that it is easier to guess the meaning to be assigned to a given heterotypic symbol, or combination, than to guess the symbol or combination to be assigned to a given sound, in the proportion of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to  $8\frac{8}{10}$ , or 1 to  $3\frac{2}{10}$ . Hence, if we have six symbols or combinations to guess the meaning of, and six sounds for which to guess the symbols, while in each case only one set of results will be right out of the very many which could be selected, the difficulty of finding the true one in the first case would be to that in the second as  $1^6 : (3\frac{2}{10})^6$ , or 1:1074, very nearly. Thus it would be 1074 times more difficult to spell a word with six sounds in it, than to read a word consisting of six effective letters; and similar for any other numbers.<sup>(29)</sup> It is therefore not surprising that we should find a great number of persons who read with fluency and correctness, while we find so very few who spell well, we mean who spell well on all subjects; for almost every one who writes much, learns to spell correctly the one or two thousand words which he is constantly in

carded their *historical* name, Seymour, and reassumed that which they brought from Normandy,—St. Maur.”

There is a degree of aristocracy in these faulty spellings; the owners of a name with an *e* at the end of it, look down upon those who have it not; and *y*'s disdain simple *i*'s. Strange that the true cause of this diversity of spelling names is not felt as something to be ashamed of, namely, the great and prevailing ignorance of their first possessors. With this pride of false spelling is also a tenaciousness of the true pronunciation, which their owners seem to expect every one to know intuitively; as in the story of Lord *Cholmondeley*, who, when asked by a person who had never seen him before, whether “Lord Colmondeli” were at home, is said to have replied, “No, but sum ov hiz piopul (pipul) ar.” We must own that, in our ignorance, we are content to suppose that a person's name is what he tells us it is, and that, if we write it in such a manner that any one who sees it will pronounce it in the same manner as its owner, we really and indeed write his name, and our spelling is correct, *his* false. Hieroglyphical names which could not be pronounced, were very well in the days when persons could not write or read, but sealed a deed, instead of signing it, and painted a monster on their shields by way of an address card.

(29.) Generally for  $n$  effective letters and  $n$  sounds the proportion is  $1 : (3.2)^n$ . It may assist the reader to know that  $(3.2)^2=10.24$ ;  $(3.2)^3=32.768$ ;  $(3.2)^4=104.86$  nearly;  $(3.2)^5=335.54$  nearly;  $(3.2)^6=1073.74$  nearly;  $(3.2)^7=3435.97$  nearly;  $(3.2)^8=11004.01$  nearly;  $(3.2)^9=35190.8$  nearly;  $(3.2)^{10}=112560$  nearly.

the habit of using, but which only constitute about the 50th or 25th part of the language itself.

Still, learning to read is a very difficult affair—a very tedious, troublesome, wearing, mind-afflicting business; disheartening to the master, repulsive to the pupil; occupying years of toil, years that give many a distaste for books, and are consumed in a kind of drudgery, which makes the boy sigh for holidays.<sup>(30)</sup> For not only have the effective letters of our alphabet a variety of meanings, but they are used in such a capricious manner, so utterly disregarding of all analogy—all expectation, that it is, as we have seen, totally impossible for even a practised English reader to guess, with any approach to certainty, what may be meant for the pronunciation of any word which he has not previously seen, or how to write any word which he has only heard, and never seen written. We will give a very few examples of this capriciousness, which, were it not for its really hurtful nature, would be only a source of mirth, and which, as we hope to substitute a rational system of spelling that will put the present heterography among the curiosities of literature—its only proper place—we can afford to make merry with. Observe how the meaning of the same combination, not of vowel characters simply, but of vowels and consonants, varies in different words:—

*ear, earth, pear, heart* = ır, ırt, pær, hart ;  
*hoe, shoe* = ho, fu ; *now, know, knowledge* = nş, no, nolij ;  
*beseech, breeches* = bisic, briçiz ; *ague, plague* = egy, pleg ;  
*impregn, impregnate* = imprin, impregnet ; *fetus, fetid* = fitus, fetid ;  
*woman, women* = wamun, wimin ;  
*mould, should* = mold, sad ; *hood, flood* = hüd, flüd ;  
*ice, sacrifice* = is, sacrific ; *love, move, drove* = luv, muv, drov ;

and so on in many, many other instances, with which we will not detain the reader, as he may easily discover them for his own amusement.

The names of the letters in the heterotypic alphabet are, of course, supposed to indicate their sound; and there is a *primæ facie* appearance of this being the case, which it is impossible to deny. Now in the case of the consonants, vowels have been added, and, in one instance (zed), a vowel and a consonant, in order to make up a pronounceable word, these vowels, of course, being only auxiliaries, which are to be rejected when the letter is used in composition. Let us see, then, what the values of the English letters are when thus determined:—

(30.) What a mistaken notion it is to make *holydays* or relaxations of study a *pleasure* much to be desired, to be granted as a favour, asked as something delightful, and made, perhaps, the mark of even royal good-will (as is frequently the case at Eton). Verily, our teachers have put a pitifully small margin of honey round the bitter wormwood of study. There is a way to make study pleasing; it is simply to suit the subject of study to the disposition and talent of the boy, to make him feel an interest in what he is taught, till the punishment would be to take his books from him, and he would only grudgingly admit of holydays for the relief of his master's mind. At present, we teach boys a barbarous and absurd heterography and two dead languages, and then feel surprised that they do not feel an interest in them. We all know that neither Scott, nor Liebig, nor Byron, nor Porson, nor many others that might be named, were brilliant at school; though the latter subsequently shone in school studies. ? When will the voice of warning be listened to ?

<i>Form.</i>	a,	b,	c,	d,	e,	f,	g,	h,	i,	j,	k,	l,	m,	n,	o,	
<i>Name.</i>	ε,	bi,	si,	di,	i,	ef,	ji,	εg,	i,	je,	ce,	el,	em,	en,	o,	
<i>Value.</i>	ε,	b,	s,	d,	i,	f,	j,	g,	i,	j,	c,	l,	m,	n,	o,	
<i>Form.</i>	p,	q,	r,	s,	t,	u,	v,	w,	x,	y,	z.					
<i>Name.</i>	pi,	cy,	ar,	es,	ti,	y,	vi,	dubul y,	ecs,	wi,	zed.					
<i>Value.</i>	p,	c,	r,	s,	t,	y,	v,	yy,	cs,	wi,	z.					

Taking these as the values, let us endeavour to pronounce an English sentence. We give the following to our readers, written in phonotypy, premising that it is a real English sentence, in which, having first spelt it in the ordinary method, we have substituted for each heterotypic letter a corresponding phonotype, as shown by the above comparison; we leave the reader to pronounce and guess the meaning of the sentence:—

“Tçi lñjlişç lenjweji yyowld, if sposin prisisiłwi εs it is spilt, iεşç littir risiivinj its εlpebitisel velyi, bi totellwi ynintillijibli, bisçysi its ortçoj-ræpçwi is ε rædisellwi εbsyrd oni.”

The precision of the phonotypic alphabet in representing sounds of “unknown tongues” is very well exemplified in the above passage, which, though very uncouth, is perfectly pronounceable.

But we are told by some “learned Theban,” that “we have been making a great fuss about nothing; that all the difficulties of which we complain are due to our own gross ignorance, and that nothing could be more barbarous than the letters which we propose; that if we change the *orthography* of the language, we shall lose its etymology; and that if we had only learnt a little Latin and Greek, we should have found no difficulty either in reading or writing English, as far as its spelling is concerned, while our sense of propriety would have been irrevocably shocked by the mere proposal of the slightest change.”

It is worth while answering this argument, not from any merit of its own, but because it is advanced by people who, *upon other matters*, possess real knowledge, and who stand high in the world’s esteem.

First, let the argument hold to the full;—let us suppose that the knowledge of Latin and Greek, such a knowledge as is acquired at a public school, is sufficient to do all that is ascribed to it, while the parties who advance this argument necessarily admit that, *without* such a knowledge, it is not possible to acquire the spelling of the English language easily, or to see its beauties. How monstrous and preposterous the idea!! *In order to learn to write and read our own modern living language, which we have spoken from childhood—in order to appreciate the system employed in representing it upon paper, we are to acquire a considerable knowledge of two foreign ancient dead languages, the pronunciation of which no one knows, and all dispute about!!* By what means the boy is to acquire Latin and Greek, is not generally mentioned, but it must be assumed to be entirely by oral instruction; for, as in order to read and write English, the boy must have *already* known Latin and Greek, there are no *books* which could be put into his hand †

Now the population of England only, in 1844, was 15 millions. Of these, a certain number had independent means, some were employed in miscellaneous pursuits, others in commerce, agriculture, labour, servitude,

&c., with a large residue unaccounted for. If we take the two first classes, amounting in the whole to 754,325 and add ten per cent. for the residue and persons engaged in other pursuits, thus taking 829,757 or in round numbers one million of persons, we have the very utmost number of those who can be supposed to acquire a knowledge of Latin and Greek; namely, not quite one in every 15 persons in England only, exclusive of Wales and Scotland. The argument, therefore, if perfectly true, and carried out to the furthest possible extent, and with every facility of oral instruction, is entirely inapplicable to 14-15ths of the population of England. And if it be said, that it is only the manual labour class who will thus be excluded, we have to reply, without entering into further particulars, that the number of *females* exceeds the number of *males* by 348,364, and that of the whole number of females, whatever be their station in life, not 1,000 can be supposed at any time to have been taught Latin and Greek, and of these, of course, a very large proportion, fully as large as that among the males, do not belong to the manual labour class. The argument is, therefore, not merely absurd, but absolutely inapplicable, if correct.

But we deny the correctness of the argument. We assert most advisedly and deliberately, that the most consummate knowledge of not only Latin and Greek, but of Anglo-Saxon, German, Danish, Swedish, Norman French, Modern French, Arabic, or any other language from which the English has borrowed words, *would never assist the possessor of them to the knowledge of how a single English word was spelt or pronounced.* That no one could tell *à priori*, from knowing a Latin or Greek word, for example, how a word derived from that word would be spelled<sup>(31)</sup> or pronounced in English, or even how the word itself would be pronounced by every one who saw it. We cannot enter upon the proof of this assertion as it would occupy too much space, it is sufficient to say that it depends upon the following propositions, which we have never seen any attempt to disprove.

First. The heterography of the English language was not the result of design or rule.

Second. It has altered from time to time.

Third. The heterography of many words is still a matter of dispute; as *honour, honor; expence, expense; enquire, inquire; judgment, judgement; &c.*

Fourth. Words derived from the same root are not uniformly spelled in the same manner; as *succeed, concede, &c.*

Fifth. In words derived from different roots, similar letters, whether vowels or consonants, are not expressed by similar letters in English.

As to the etymological value of the present heterography, we will, as before, admit at first the entire truth of the assertion to its greatest extent, namely, that by such knowledge as can at the present time be acquired of the languages from which we know English to be derived, joined with the heterography of the English language as now written, the

(31.) We speak of words which already form a part of our language. *New* words, derived from Greek and Latin, are spelt after a certain rule, derived from the method in which the Latins transcribed Greek words which they introduced into their own language. The pronunciation of such words is somewhat reduceable to rules, but not entirely so, and they form but a very insignificant portion of our tongue.

history of every word may be clearly traced. It is self-evident that those who know no language but English, can derive no benefit from this etymology and *by far the greater number of those who speak English are in this predicament*. But even among those who know some of the languages from which the English has borrowed words, † how many are there who take a pleasure in general etymology? And of these again, † how few derive instruction in the right use of words from a knowledge of their history? † Have we not changed the original meaning so thoroughly that it frequently requires great critical and metaphysical acumen to trace the secondary from the primary meaning,<sup>(32)</sup> and is not this research often unproductive of results? Again † is it of importance to the great mass of mankind that they should know the history of the symbols which they employ to impart their thoughts to others, or is it not rather a matter of antiquarian curiosity, pleasant indeed, and highly gratifying to some intellects, and of great value in the prosecution of some particular studies, in which, however, the world at large takes but little interest? “It should take more,” you answer. This is doubtful. Let a few take an interest in them, and pursue them till they arrive at results, (such as the important ethnological facts which have been lately established,) and the world will take an interest in these results, although it cares not for the process of discovery; and of all people, those who prosecute scientific studies should be the last to exclude light from others. Additional millions will become able to learn the thoughts of others by the introduction of a system of spelling which (apparently) sets etymology at nought; only a few hundreds will derive any pleasure from the prosecution of etymological studies, and those few may take upon themselves the trouble of learning the old as well as the new alphabet; *while, if they have already learnt the old, ten minutes’ study will be sufficient for them to acquire the new.*

Assuming the argument to hold universally then, we assert it to be worthless, because of the very limited number to whom it could apply; but we utterly and entirely deny its universality; nay, we deny, in toto, that the present heterography of the English language is sufficient to lead us to its etymology, and that, if a phonetical orthography were substituted, the etymology would be obscured. We justify this denial by the fact, well known to etymologists, that the etymology of a very great number of the

(32.) The English word *understand* is derived from *under* and *stand*, as every Englishman sees; the German *unterstehen* comes from *unter*, meaning *under*, and *stehen*, meaning *stand*; the English *subsist* from the Latin *subsisto*, and this from *sub*, meaning *under*, and *sisto*, meaning *stand*. Here, then, we have three words derived from roots whose meaning is precisely similar. Suppose the reader to be informed of this for the first time, † what idea will he have of the meaning of these words? † Will he have any notion that *understand* means to *comprehend*; *sich unterstehen*, to *presume* or *venture*; and *subsist*, to *be*, *exist*, *consist*, &c.? When English words, taken from a foreign language, have passed into common use, they have generally acquired meanings very far removed, indeed, from the original; and it would not only be affectation to use them in the original sense, but the speaker or writer who did so, would be simply unintelligible to the generality of the community. It is one thing—given the primary and secondary meanings of a word, to tell how the latter were derived from the former; and another—given the primary only, to guess what secondary meanings might be employed. The former is difficult; the latter *impossible*. But the whole argument depends upon the latter being *easy* and generally done.

commonest words in our language, is a matter of dispute among the learned, that many of the so-called etymologists have been guilty of the grossest blunders in attributing words to certain roots, and that others have substituted merely fanciful derivations, due to some preconceived idea of what was the primitive language. The majority of the so-called etymologists have contented themselves with merely assigning the language from which the English borrowed a word, but very few, and those only in very late times, and principally among our hard-working neighbours, the Germans, have raised themselves above this word-grubbing, which is, both in practice and result, tedious and worthless, and have looked at etymology in a new and more scientific light; considering not *languages* but *language*, and tracing a word not merely as bandied about from one idiom to another, but as forming a part of the original endowment of the power to articulate significant sounds. These men do not want a dead heterography, they want a means of representing living speech. They do not deal with manuscripts which no one can read with certainty, clothed in cabalistic characters, which

“ Show the eyes, and grieve the heart;  
Come like shadows, so depart,”

and “leave not a rack behind,”—these cannot help them to a comparison of articulate sounds, they can only tend to confuse them. They seize an English book, but, lo! they grasp a phantom. It contains not the English language, but what somebody thought, at some time or other, would be a possible representative of what he considered to be the English language, by symbols which he knew to be inefficient. The English language—the true, existing, spoken English language, is as yet an *unwritten language*, and has, therefore, *not yet become the subject of etymological investigation*; it is reserved to later times, to etymologists who have the advantage of a phonetic alphabet, to inquire seriously and truly into the etymology of our spoken language. We grant, our present heterography may be useful in tracing the history of our language, but so is the heterography of Chaucer and of Shakspeare, and so is the Scotch heterography, so is the gradual change of heterography from the coming in of the Normans, nay, from the first writing of Anglo-Saxon until the present day; but ? does any one advocate their present daily use? No; they lie in old volumes upon the shelves of public libraries—very useful to those who are studying the history of the English language, very useless to every body else. Thus, let us hope, in a few years, will lie upon the shelves of our libraries the works now printed in heterotypy, useful to the student of the history of literature and language, but unopened by those who study *ideas* in place of *words*.

This thought adds new hope to our opponent,—who is not an imaginary one, for such opponents we *have* had, and *shall* have for some time to come; we see him preparing to raise his mighty double-handled sword of error wherewith to smite us to the earth. “? What,” he asks, triumphantly, “do you recklessly doom to dust and neglect those numberless tomes which the industry of the modern press has given to the world? Would you seal up, against future generations, the knowledge of their forefathers, or condemn them to acquire it at an enormous expenditure of capital? The thing cannot be done; you must give up your scheme, *for it will not pay.*”

This is the "money argument," the argument which will weigh the most and heaviest with the majority; but, like the others, it fails from its want of generality.

The futility of this argument may be first shown by our admitting it to the fullest extent. ? What does it assume? First, that a sufficient supply of books is already in the market for those who do, and will read; and, secondly, that the number of readers should not be increased. That the first is false, is proved by the immense sale of new and cheap books, such as Knight's Weekly Volume, Chambers's Tracts and Journal, Murray's Home and Colonial Library, and numberless other libraries and cheap publications. There are not books enough in existence for the number of readers; and there are not copies enough of the books already written for the number of those who now read. We do not consider the second assumption, that the number of readers has already reached its proper amount, worthy of a serious refutation. Even if we were disposed to allow (what we most emphatically refuse to admit) that the proportion of readers to non-readers is sufficient, yet, as the population steadily increases, both here and in America, the number of readers must steadily increase also, the same proportion being preserved. But we believe that the introduction of Phonotypy will, in twenty years, increase the number of readers three-fold, and, in a century, increase it tenfold. If, however, it only doubles the number in that time, there is a sufficient market for Phonotypy, without trenching, in any respect, upon heterotypic publications. If just double the number of persons read, just double the number of books must be produced, whether heterotypic or phonotypic; and if the accession be entirely phonotypic, there will be no waste of capital in the production of books in the phonotypic character, in preference to the heterotypic, *for the books must be produced, at any rate.* The books now printed in heterotypy will have served their purpose when read by the present generation. We can then afford to put them by, and supply the rising generation with new, or with new copies of these, printed in a new character. Undoubtedly, the progress of Phonotypy, as that of all reforms, will be gradual; and, for some time, we shall have heterotypy and phonotypy proceeding together. At first, there will be thousands of heterotypers to tens of phonotypers; in time, the proportion will change, until it becomes one of equality, and then the doom of heterotypy is sealed, and, in a hundred years, it will be only known by name. Still, during this interval, the heterotyper will have the advantage of being able to acquire a facility of reading phonotypy by less than an hour's study; while the phonotyper will find, that, having acquired a habit of reading phonotypy, he will soon be able to read heterotypy with ease, much sooner than he could acquire the art upon the old system, *and he will be saved for ever from the still greater and more terrible task of learning to spell.* Thus our public libraries will still be useful depositories. After two generations, should Phonotypy succeed at all, the number of those who study heterotypy will be few; while there will always be, from the commencement of the success of Phonotypy, an immense number of persons who will never trouble their heads about heterotypy at all, and *who would never have learned to read at all but for Phonotypy.*



But there is another, and even a better, way of meeting this money argument. To the Englishman, *time is money*, and the balance should be made out thus: *debtor*, to the reprinting of all those copies of books which have been printed up to this time, and would have been consulted if the alphabet had not been changed (this by no means amounts even to 50 per cent. of those which now exist, and all fresh copies are, of course, excluded, as costing as much one way as another);<sup>(33)</sup> *creditor*, the whole of the time to each individual to be hereafter born, necessary for learning to read and spell, less one fortnight each (a mere nominal time). Say that, in thirty years, this would amount to saving only *one* year on an average in the life of five millions (assuming only 1-3rd of the population of England to learn to read), we should thus have the mental labour of five millions of years to apply elsewhere, and it needs no great political economist to prove that these five millions of years must be inconceivably more valuable than the cost of reprinting such of the books now existing as would ever be re-read.

Let us shortly sum up the consequences of heterotypy and phonotypy being general.

At present, heterotypy being in general use,

1. It takes years for a child to learn to read with tolerable accuracy.
2. It takes many more years before he is able to spell.
3. No one ever knows, with certainty, how to spell a word which he has only heard, and has not yet seen written.
4. No one ever knows, with certainty, how to pronounce a word which he has only seen, and never heard.
5. Very few can, or do, at all times, spell every word with which they are familiar, both in speaking and writing, correctly.
6. Foreigners are continually committing the most ludicrous mistakes of pronunciation, from being misled by the spelling.
7. The irregularities of spelling are the great cause of the difficulty experienced in learning our language.
8. Missionaries to foreign countries find the greatest difficulty in reducing to writing the dialects of the barbarous tribes which they are endeavouring to civilize; and travellers and geographers seem quite at a loss for a means of conveying the names of places which they have visited or described, the strange medleys of letters which they furnish being in general ludicrously unintelligible.

(33.) This is not absolutely true, but the difference is entirely in favour of Phonotypy. If the reader will cast his eyes over the Tables so often referred to, he will find that, in almost every instance, the phonetic spelling of any given word occupies *less space* than the heterotypic. Some few words occupy the same space, and a very few, indeed (see under X, in the second table), more. This saving we may safely calculate at one-fifth; so that phonotypic works would necessarily cost 20 per cent. *less* than heterotypic for the same number of words. This is really an important discount. It would not be difficult to invent a "phonotypic short hand," similar to the "phonographic short hand," in which about 100 of the commonest words would be reduced to one or two letters at most, and about one-third of the number of letters would be saved in this manner. Such works would be very easily read by any one who had learned to read for a single year (or even less), and the saving in them over heterotypic works would be  $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3}$ , or  $\frac{8}{15}$ , being rather more than *half*. Attention will be hereafter paid to this important point of abbreviated printing.

If phonotypy be generally used,

1. Children, of six or eight years old, will be able to learn to read in a week.

2. Those who can now read heterotypy will learn to read in ten minutes.

3. No difficulty will be experienced in spelling any word which can be pronounced with accuracy.

4. No doubt will be experienced as to the proper pronunciation of any word which meets the eye.

5. Every one will be able to spell as correctly as he pronounces.

6. Foreigners will never be led into any errors of pronunciation by the orthography of words.

7. Our language, which is about the simplest, in its grammatical construction, of any in the world, will be rendered accessible to the whole of mankind, and will be much more extensively read and spoken.

8. Missionaries will be able to reduce the languages of any tribes to an alphabetical form, and to print it off with ease; no language need be unwritten, no difficulty experienced in giving the names of places, &c. All the immense variety of existing alphabets may be merged into one, and thus one great stumblingblock to the student of languages (especially of Oriental languages) immediately removed.

9. Reading and writing will no longer be thought feats, their attainment being the end and aim which the parents of most poor children have in sending them to school; they will take their proper places as subsidiary arts, *without* which we can learn nothing, but which contain no learning in themselves;—they will be universally esteemed the *beginnings*, and not the *ends*, of education.<sup>(34)</sup>

To conclude. Suppose we had not this “monkish orthography,” but a better system, and some one were to propose the former, and show its beauties by the tables just given, would he not be scouted at for daring to propose what is so self-evidently absurd? And, are generations yet unborn to undergo the labour of wading through this mass of blunders merely because we *now have* a bad system of spelling? Is this one argument, *it is so, and must, therefore, remain so*, to supersede all reason? Forbid it, common sense!

17 April, 1845.

(34.) These are advantages and disadvantages entirely due to the method of spelling, the subject to which we have confined ourselves in this tract. But we cannot help drawing attention here to the great difference, in point of mere quill-driving, between the heterographic long hand, which is necessary for the perfect expression of the present heterography, and the beautiful system of phonographic short hand, which corresponds to Phonotypy letter by letter, so that, although a phonographic long hand is furnished, the short may, in almost every conceivable case, supply its place. When we recollect that, without hurrying, phonographic short hand enables us to write at least three times as many words in the same time as heterographic long hand, at much less than half the bodily fatigue, the saving of labour in mere writing may be thus, at a very moderate calculation, estimated at *five-sixths*. Those who know, from practical experience, the pains and labour of much writing under the present system, will properly appreciate this boon; but no one can avoid being struck with the immense economy of the plan here recommended in writing, as well as reading.

## APPENDIX,

CONTAINING EXAMPLES OF THE APPLICATION OF  
PHONOTYPY TO SIXTEEN LANGUAGES.

APPENDIX

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIX  
PAGE

## APPENDIX.

---

IN the preceding pages we have only spoken of the English Language, and have only given such an alphabet as will suffice for the representation of English sounds. Hence, it would be impossible to print French, German, and many other languages with these characters, because those languages contain sounds unfamiliar to English organs. As, however, words from those languages are of frequent occurrence in English works, and as a knowledge of the mode of pronouncing those languages is important to Englishmen, we have temporarily extended the Phonetic alphabet to embrace all the languages with whose pronunciation we could form an acquaintance. We think that it may be useful to the reader to see a complete Table of the Phonetic Alphabet, with exemplificative words, such as would suit it for the representation of all European and almost all Oriental languages, and we annex it with a few specimens in different languages.

In the following list we have placed against each Phonotypic character, a number of words in different languages, containing the sound represented by it; and if its value does not occur in any English word, we have enclosed in brackets that Phonotypic letter which denotes the sound an Englishman may substitute for the correct one until he is better informed. The *Italic* letters in the examples point out the particular sounds which they are meant to illustrate.

The order of the letters in the following Alphabet has been chosen to facilitate reference; the unaccented letters being placed in the order assigned to them in the first Table, and the accented letters being placed immediately after their unaccented prototypes. In order still farther to assist the eye, the letters of a similar form, and which only differ by the accents placed upon them, are grouped. For what the writer considers the theoretically best mode of arranging the letters, he begs to refer the reader to the "Alphabet of Nature," Part 1, in which the subject is entered into at great length. The English Alphabet will, however, in practice, be kept distinct, and arranged as in the first Table, and the *Phonotypic Journal* for June, 1845; while the Additional Symbols required for the extension of Phonotypy to foreign languages, will form a separate Table, as in the July *Journal* for the same year.

## COMPLETE PHONOTYPIC ALPHABET.

G. German; F. French; I. Italian; P. Portuguese; W. Welsh.

1. ĩ i= . . feet, puffy; ihnen, G; vie, F.
2. I i= . . fit; inne, G; imiter, F.
3. Ĩ í=[i] *The Polish y in open syllables.*
4. Ĩ î=[i] . . . . close . . .
5. ^I î=[aj] fin, F.
6. Ĩ ī=[i] fim, P.
7. E ε= . . date, Sunday; heer, G; imiter, F.
8. E e= . . debt; wenn, G; exister, F.
9. Æ æ= . dare; wer, G; läben, G; chéne, F.
10. ^E è=[e] ben; *Italian e aperto in close syllables.*
11. A a= . . father; vater, G; fracas, F.
12. A a= . . fat. *This vowel is only found in English.*
13. ^A á=[a] páte, F. *[shire and in Scotland.*
14. ^A à=[a] patte, F; mann, G. *This sound may be heard in York-*
15. ^A â=[aj] an, F.
16. ^A ā=[a] vāa, P.
17. @ e= . . nought, austere; *Swedish å.*
18. O o= . . not; von, G. *Some pronounce o instead of o in German.*
19. ^O ó=[e] *Italian o aperto in open syllables. Some say this is the*
20. ^O ò=[o] *Italian o aperto in close sylbls. [Swedish å and Danish aa.*
21. ^O ô=[oj] on, F.
22. ^O õ=[ej] nao, P.
23. O o=[oj] Camoes, P.
24. ^O ö=[u, or ε in German] höken, G; peu, F.
25. ^O ó=[u, or e in German] böcke, G; jeune, F.
26. U u= . . cur, ochre, able, open; liebe, lieben, G; le, F.
27. U u= . . but. *This sound is not found in any European language but*
28. ^U ü=[y, or i in German] kühnste, G; vá, F. *[English and Dutch.*
29. ^U ú=[u, or i in German] künste, G; suffit, F.
30. ^U û=[uj] un, F.
31. O o= . . bone; bohme, G; cause, F.
32. O o=[o] bonne, F. *In some parts of Germany instead of o.*
33. W w= . . fool, into; buhle, G; toute, F.
34. W u= . . full; bulle, G.
35. F i= . . eye; ein, G.
36. Ai ai= . . aye; naïve, F; guai, I.
37. Φ ò= . . oyster; neu, G.
38. S s= . . cow; bau, G.

39. Au au=[ʌ] laude, I.  
 40. Ψ y= . . few; Jude, G.  
 41. Y y= . . yea; German j.  
 42. Y' y'=[y] fille, F.=fily'. Some say fiy', and others fi.  
 43. W w= . . way.  
 44. H h= . . hay; hoch, G; haut, F.  
 45. X x=[h] Spanish j; Florentine c in cosa; Arabic xa.  
 46. O o=[omit, or ŋ after, and gn before a vowel in Hebrew] Arabic oin  
 47. P p= . . peep; puppe, G; pois, F.  
 48. B b= . . babe; bube, G; bois, F.  
 49. T t= . . teat; tute, G; toi, F.  
 50. 'T t=[t] Arabic, ta.  
 51. D d= . . deed; du, G; dois, F.  
 52. 'D d=[d] Arabic, dad.  
 53. C c= . . chest; Deutsch, G; cena, I; often mispronounced as s in  
 54. J j= . . jest; giro, I. [Italian  
 55. C c= . . cock; kein, G; cause, F.  
 56. G g= . . gag; gab, G; gage, F.  
 57. 'G g=[g] Arabic, gjn; Provençal r; Newcastle burr.  
 58. K k=[c] ich, ach, G. The vowels of the i and ε class when prece-  
 59. 'K k=[c] Arabic, kaf. [ding this letter and q, give them a softer sound.  
 60. Q q=[g] einig, general, G. See remark on k.  
 61. F f= . . fife; fisch, G; foi, F. [this sound, but scarcely appreciable.  
 62. V v= . . valve; wenn, G. The German w is really a variation of  
 63. Γ t= . . thigh; Spanish z; Modern Greek θ.  
 64. Δ d= . . thy; Spanish d final; Modern Greek δ.  
 65. S s= . . cease; dass, G; soi, F.  
 66. 'S ç=[s] Arabic, çad.  
 67. Z z= . . zeal; so, G; plaise, F.  
 68. 'Z z=[z] Arabic, za.  
 69. Σ f= . . vicious, shine; schiff, G; champ, F.  
 70. Ζ z= . . vision, pleasure; gage, F; juste, F.  
 71. L l= . . lull; lallen, G; loi, F.  
 72. 'L L=[l] Polish l with a bar. [abl', some say ab, and in poetry ablu.  
 73. L' l'=[tl, or l in French] Llangollen, W. able, F.=abl'. Instead of  
 74. R r= . . rare; When r is not followed by a vowel, it is very indis-  
 75. R' r'=[r] rh, W. [tinct in English; reissen, G; rare, F.  
 76. M m= . . sum; mann, G; moi, F.  
 77. M' m'=[m] mh, W.  
 78. N n= . . sun; nun, G; nonne, F.  
 79. N' n'=[n] nh, W.  
 80. ſ η= . . sung; singen, G.  
 81. ſ' η'=[η] ngh, W.  
 82. 'N N=[n] Sanscrit cerebral n.

It would of course be a work of very considerable time to acquire a correct pronunciation of all these 82 elements, nor can we suppose that any one person will accomplish the task perfectly; yet, when once able to pronounce them, there is scarcely a language to be named (except perhaps Chinese, with its many nasals) which he could not immediately write in this alphabet.

For English, as we have seen, 43 elements only are necessary; for German, we should want seven in addition, namely à, ö ó, ü û, k q, making a total of 50 for English and German. French adds six more, on account of its great richness in vowels. These six additional letters are, î, á, â, ô, û, and o, making 56 letters for English, German, and French. Italian only requires the addition of è, ó, ò, so that 59 letters would be enough for the 4 principal European languages. If these languages then were printed in accordance with this alphabet, the pupil by only learning the values of 59 letters would be able to read them off with facility. If we had extended our second Table to embrace all the anomalies of these 4 languages, instead of confining it to the English alone, we should of course have very much increased it; and the difference would have been still more strikingly exhibited between a correct phonetic representation founded upon analysis, and a haphazard application of the Latin alphabet, with the powers of which the writers seem to have been unacquainted, and which, consisting only of 23 letters, (as j, v, w, do not form a part of it) was of course totally inadequate to perform the office of an alphabet of 59 elements.

The following examples are the same as those given in the "Appendix to the First Style of Phonography," in the 7th Edition of Mr. Pitman's "Manual of Phonography," where the heterotypic representation and translation of the same passages will be found. The accent is upon the last syllable but one when not otherwise marked, except in English where it is not marked at all; in Sanscrit, where we are not acquainted with its correct place; and, in French, in which there is no accent.

The Author craves indulgence if he have in any case misrepresented the pronunciation; such errors are due, not to the alphabet itself, but to his own ignorance, arising from want of memory, and want of due power to appreciate the multifarious sounds of so many languages.

1. SANSKRIT. Sir W. Jones, *Works*, vol. 3 p. 295.

Mudhu juhîhi dhunagumutrisnàm  
 kurru tenubuddhimunuh suvitrisnàm  
 yullubhuse nijukurmopattum  
 vittum tena vinôduyu çittum.

2. ANCIENT GREEK. *Etonian Pronunciation*. Hom. II., 1, 43—49.

Hoz efut ycominos; tsd eclui Fôbos Upolon:  
 Bi di cat Slumpôo curinon coominos' cir,  
 Tocs omôsîn econ, amfurefieti furetrin,  
 Eclausan dar oistô ep omon coominôo,  
 Ots çintentos; ho diii nyeti idcos:  
 Hezet epit apinyti nion, metu dion hiici;  
 Dini di clangi genet argyriôo biôo.



3. MODERN GREEK PRONUNCIATION of the same Passage,  
accented as if it were prose.

Os efiat evkomēnos; tuđ ecliē Fivos `Apollon;  
Vi đe cāt Ulimbio carinon koomēnos cīr,  
Tocs omisin ekon, amfurefa te faretrin,  
Eclānsān dar oisti ep omōn koomenio  
`Aftu cinitendos: o dliē nicti eicos;  
Ezet epit apānefte neōn meta dion eice;  
Dini đe clāngi yenet aryirēio viio.

4. LATIN. German Pronunciation. Mart., 1, 40.

Si cwis erit raros intær numerāndus amicos,  
Cwalez prisca fidez, famacwē novit anus;  
Si cwis Tsecropiæ mādidas Lātsiæcwē Minærvæ  
Artibus, et væra simplitsitate bonus;  
Si cwis erit recti custos, miratær onesti,  
Et nūl arcano cwi roget ore Deos:  
Si cwis erit māgnæ subnicsus robore mentis,  
Dispercām, si non hic Detsianus erit.

5. ITALIAN. *Filangieri, Introduzione alla Scienza della Legislazione.*

Cwali sōno i soli odjecti cē āno fino a cwesti ultimi tēmpi occupati i sovranī di Europa? Un arsenalē fōrmidabile, un artilyeria numerōza, una truppa bēnē āggwerrita. Tutti i cālcoli cē si sōno ezaminati ālla prezentsa dæ prinçipi, non sōno stati diretti cē ālla solutsione dun solo problēma: Trōvar la māniæra di utçtđdære py wōmini nel minor tēmpo possibilē. La pærfetsione del arte la py fu-nesta āl umānitā çī fa vedære sentsa dabbyo un vitsyo nel sistēma univærsalē dæ goværni.

6. SPANISH. *Ortographia de la lengua Castellana; Prologo.*

Si las lengwas se fērmasen dē una vet i tuviesen en su printipio toda la ābundāntya i pærfectiōn dē cē son capates, cada natiōn padiera con fatilidād aver āreglado su ortografia particular per mēdyo dē un sistema univærsal, fixo i pærfecto; pero casi todas las lengwas con el tyempo se ān aumentado dē muças votes tomadas dē distiņtas idiomas. Dē estas votes, unas se ān mātenido con los carācteres proprios dē sus orixenes, i otras dexaron estos i tomaron los dē la lengwa cē las ādoptōr. Las votes āntigwas cesperimentaron tāmbyen su mudānta, per aværse ālterado su pronantiatiōn i escritura.

7. PORTUGUESE. *Pr. Francisco Dias. Analyse e Combinações filosoficas sobre a Elocução.*

E o talāto da palavra a mais nobre fācaldāde do āte racional como istrumāto, cō cē nō so espōe as suas idēas, mās atē pīta os mais occultos sātūnātos do espirito cō rāsgos tō vivos, e sublimes, cē os fās pāssar aos corasōes mais izātos dē itærresse. Acella filosofia inata as corasō do omār, cē preside a todas as ācsōes, cē mais o elevō, foi cā fērmu os sinaes reprēsātativos das suas idēas sīplises e cōpostas.

8. FRENCH. *Volney. L'Alphabet Europeen appliqué aux langues Asiatique. Ch. 4.*

U æ clær cu set diværsité (dez alfabe oriátal) æt ù obstacl' matièrel a la comünicasiô dez espri, par côsecâ a la difüziô de conæsâs, o progrê du la sivilizaziô: dailyör el sübsist sâs ocû motif ræzonabl', car si, com il æ du fæ, lu mecanism' du la pàròl æ lu mæm pur tut se nasiô ? cel ütilité, cel ræzô i a t il du lu figüre par de sistæm si diferâ? Cel imâs avâtag pur lespæs ümæn, si du pöpl a pöpl', tu lez îdividü pavæ su comünicæ par ù mæm lâgaz! Ö, lu premye pa vær su büt elvæ, æt ù söl ε mæm alfabe.

9. GERMAN. *Klopstock. Von der Schreibung des Ungehörten.*

In blumunfstücu, værdun blumun, and vjtur nikts gumalt. Dem cünst-lur fül es zelbur nikt in trsm in, di gurüku mitmalun tsu volun. Und glikvol zind es gumaltu gurüku vâs d æ r fon dær ertogrâft furlânt dær sk däs unguhörtu gufribun zeun vil. Dær frjibundur zol âlzo dötlikur âlz dær redundur zjn. Den nur hirsf cân zik di zondurbaru foduray gründun. ? Abur varum den dötlikur? ? Etva desvæqun, vil, vær list, zo oft ær vil, tsurüclæzun cân; dær hörundur hingequn nur zer zeltun fraqun darf?

10. DUTCH. *Lenno. Ophkomst, bloei en verval der Letteren.*

Râmpzaliq het folc, dât, dor en tufâliqun zâmunløp fân omständiqhedun, erdur met de veldu, dån met de leturun, bæcend' vird; ant velc brüzundu hartsoqtun qretiq het færqift dedun inzvelqun, zondur dât het tæqunqift noq dar vâs. Fluc ovur dær Öropeurz, di an zu felu folcurun dær ondurskjöndu færulddelun de nod'lotiqu förtbreyzulun hunur veldu tudindun, er zi hen dor beskafij tot cenis, tot het rektu gubriuc hunur qestfurmoqunz hâdun opqulid.

11. ENGLISH.<sup>(1)</sup> *Craik. Literature and Learning in England, 1, 198.*

För di last fifti yurz ov di fortint sengyri, di Frenj langwij had bin rapidli luzij di usendunsi it had held umuy us from di midul ov di tent, and bicunij umuy el clasiz in Inglund ε forin tuj. In di Prolog tu Cösurz "Testumunt ov Luv," ε proz wûre, hwiç simz tu hav bin far advanst, if not finist, in 1392, di gret fadur ov sur Inglij poitri, spicij ov döz ov hiz cuntrimen, hu stil pursisted in rijij Frenj vûrs, ecpresiz himself ðus;—"Sürtiz, ðær bi sum ðat spic ðær poizi matur in Frenj, ov hwiç spic ði Frenj men hav az gad ε fansi az wi hav in hirij ov Frenj menz Inglij." And afturwurdz hi adz; "Let ðen clares indit in Latin, för ðe hav ði propurti in sjuns, and ði noij in ðat faculti, and let Frenjmen in dær Frenj elso indit ðær ewent túrmz, för it iz cindli tu ðær mædz; and let us so sur fansiz in suç wurdz az wi hurnt ov sur damz tuj."<sup>(2)</sup>

(1.) Instead of giving the examples of English, which will be found in the Manual of Phonography, we have preferred taking an entirely new passage.

(2.) We give these two passages in the spelling of Chaucer, that it may be compared with the Phonetic representation, and with modern heterotypy.

"Certes there ben some that speke thyr poysy mater in Frenche, of whyche speche the Frenche men have as good a fantasye as we have in hearing of French mennes Englyshe." "Let then clerkes endyten in Latyn, for they have the propertye in science and the knowinge in that facultye, and lette Frenchmen in theyr Frenche also endyte theyr queynt termes, for it is kyndly to theyr mouthes; and let us shewe our fantasies in suche wordes as we learneden of our dames tonge."

Frenf, it iz evidunt from ðis, ełdo it mjt stil bi ε comun ucwıurmnt umuy ði hjur clasiz, had sist tu bi ði mıdur tuı ov eni clas ov İnglismen, and woz onli non tu ðoz tu hum it woz töt bi ε mastur. So, it wil bi rimemburd, ðat ði Prıures in ði Canturberi Telz, ełdo fı cud spic Frenf “ful fær and fitisli,” or fluuntli, spöc it onli

“Aftur ði scul ov Stratfurd atu Bø,  
För Frenf ov Paris woz tu hır unno.”

From ðis, az from meni uður pasijiz in old rıturz wi lurn, ðat ði Frenf töt and spöcun in England had, az woz indid inevitubul, bicum ε curupt djulect ov ði langwij, ör at list veri difurunt from ði Frenf ov Paris. But az ði Förin tuı löst its hold and diclınd in pyriti, ði old Tytonic spic ov ði netiv popwlefun, fevurd bi ði sem sırcumstunsiz and cors ov ivents, hwıç geet and diprest its rivul, and haviı at last, aftur goııı tru ε proses ełmost ov disolufun and pytrıfacfun, bigun tu uswm ε ny organizesun, grajwuli ricıvurd its usendunsi. So loı az ði İnglif woz ði langwij ov onli ε part ov ði nefun, and ði Frenf, az it wær, struguld wiđ it för ði masturi, it rimend unudultured;—hwen it bicem ði spic ov ði hol pipul, ov ði hjur clasiz az wel az ov ði lour, ðen it löst its old Tytonic pyriti, and risıvd ε larj elyun admicsçur from ði elyun lips tru hwıç it past. Hweður ðis woz ε fercıynet sırcumstuns, ör ði rivırs, iz unuður ewesçun. ði Sacsun, hsevur, in pasııı intı İnglif, had ełredi löst sum ov its orıjınul caructuristics; and, if left tu its on spontenyıs and unıstedıdıvelupmnt, it wıad probubli hav usımd ε caructur rizembliı radur ðat ov ði Duç ör Flemıf, ðan ðat ov ði Jurmun ov ði prezunt dē.

## 12. POLISH.

Towarzystwo Pomocsi Naukowców ciuwayonts ile muu syrodki yego pozvalayo nád víkovanyem dzitsi Emigrantıuv Polscik, i mayonts pıedevfıstıkyem na tselıu sçezenye ik od zıpelnego stsudzozyemçenya sye, ne tso społozenya svoýego sã nárazonē,—zvazıfıı pozıtec yacıbí mogla fteı myærze pıınyestsy' stosovna i dobra csiãzca elementarna,—oglaıa concurs' do nápisanya tacovı csiãzci, pod tíıtulem : Szola Domova.

## 13. RUSSIAN. *Evangelia ot Luki. Glava Shest'.*

Tàc bad'ytye mılosærdı cãc i atyets vãf mılosærd yesty'. Nye suıdıtye, i nye badyetye suıdımı; nye osuzdaıtye i nye badyetye osuzdenı; profçııtye i profçenı badyetye. Davııtye, i dãstya vãm; myerow, døbrow, utryasen'noy nagnyetennoy i perepolnen'noy otsytlyt vãm fpazuuku; ıbo cacow myærrow myærıte ví, tacow ze otmyærıtsya i vãm.

## 14. PERSIAN. *Ode of Xafız.*

Ugur án turci fırazi budıst árud dılı mara  
Bukali hıııduvıf buksun Sumurkundø Bukarara  
Bidih saki mæc baki kih dur jınnıt nukvahi yaft  
Cunari ábi raenabado galguftı muçalara.

15. ARABIC. *Koran; Opening Lesson. Learned pronunciation.*

`Alkuránu; suratul-fatixati (3); màcciyatun, sàb'au áyatín. Bismil-lahi -rraxmani -rraximi. `Alxàmdu lillahi ràbbi -l'alamina -rraxmani -rraximi, málici ysmi -ddini; iyaca na'budu waiyaca nàstáwinu, ihdina -ççirata -lmustakima, çirata -lladina àn'ámta 'alaihím gairi -lmàçdubi 'alaihím walá -ddallina.

16. HEBREW. *Zeph., 3, 8. Conjectural pronunciation on the model of the learned Arabic, with the Masoretic punctuation.*(4)

'Sufànya. Lacen xàccu-li nuum'-yuhova luyom' kumi lu'ad, ci mis-parti læsof goyim, lukovçi màmlakot', lipok' 'alaihém ra'ami, kol xaron' àppi, ci buçf' kinatì leakel' col haareç.

Imperfect as may be the execution of these specimens, they are yet enough to show that it is not impossible to invent a universal alphabet, which shall present no great mechanical difficulty to the printer. If, as the Author is inspired by the great success of Phonography to hope, the introduction of so much of this alphabet as suffices to represent the English language, can be effected, the day on which the rest of the scheme will be adopted is not far distant. There is no country in which the necessity of a Phonetic alphabet is more felt than in England, and we may therefore hope that the speakers of the English language, in whatever part of the world they may be found; whether in England, America, Asia, or Australia, will be the first to raise this railway for the advance of knowledge.

(3.) Words connected by a hyphen are really distinct, but are pronounced almost as one; hence if a word begins with two consonants, the first ends the last syllable of the preceding word. It was thought that it would be best to separate the words, instead of running them all into one. In making this use of the hyphen, the Arabic heterotypy has been followed.

(4.) It is usual to substitute 'k, ts, c, t' for 'x, ç, k, t' respectively, and omit '.



University of California Library  
Los Angeles

This book is DUE on the last date stamped below.

Phone Renewals  
310/825-9188

APR 11 2005

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



**A** 000 145 598 9



U