

ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS

IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Language, or Speech, is the utterance of articulate sounds, rendered significant by usage, for the expression and communication of thoughts.

Articulate sounds are those which are formed by opening and closing the organs. The closing or approximation of the organs is an articulation or jointing, as in *eb*, *ed*, *et*. The articulations are represented by the letters called *consonants*. The sounds made with the organs open, are called *vowels*, as *a*, *e*, *o*. A union of two simple vowel sounds is called a *diphthong*; as *ou* in *out*, *oi* in *noise*.

Sounds constitute the *spoken* language, addressed to the *ear*; letters or characters, representing sounds, constitute *written* language, which is presented to the *eye*.

The letters of a language, arranged in a certain order, compose what is called an *Alphabet*.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, or single characters—*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*. The combinations *ch*, *sh*, *th*, and *ng* are also used to represent distinct sounds; and another sound is expressed by *si*, or *z*; as, in *brasier*, *azure*, pronounced *brā'zher*, *āzh'ur*.

Of the foregoing letters, *a*, *e*, *o*, are always simple vowels; *i* and *u* are vowels (as in *in*, *us*), or diphthongs (as in *time*, *tune*); and *y* is either a vowel (as in *any*), a diphthong (as in *my*), or a consonant (as in *ye*).

Each of the vowels has its regular long and short sounds which are most used; and also certain *occasional* sounds which occur more rarely, as that of *a* in *last*, *far*, *care*, *fall*, *what*; *e* in *term*, *there*, *prey*; *i* in *firm*, *marine*; *o* in *dove*, *for*, *wolf*, *prove*; and *u* in *furl*, *rude* and *pull*. These will now be considered separately.

A. The regular long sound of *a* is denoted by a horizontal mark over it; as, *ān'cient*, *pro-fāne'*; and the regular short sound by a curve over it; as, *eāt*, *pār'y*.

Occasional sounds.—The Italian sound is indicated by two dots over it; as, *bār*, *fā'ther*;—the short sound of the Italian *a*, by a single dot over it; as, *fāst*, *lāst*;—the broad sound, by two dots below it; as, *bāll*, *stāll*;—the short sound of broad *a*, by a single dot under it; as, *whāt*, *quād'rānt*;—the sound of *a* before *r* in certain words like *care*, *fair*, &c., is represented by a sharp or pointed circumflex over the *a*, as, *cāre*, *hāir*, *fāir*, &c.

E. The regular long sound of *e* is indicated by a horizontal mark over it; as, *mēte*, *se-rēne'*; the regular short sound, by a curve over it; as, *mēt*, *re-bēl'*.

Occasional sounds.—The sound of *e* like *a* in *care* is indicated by a pointed circumflex over the *e*, as in *thēir*, *whére*; and of short *e* before *r* in cases where it verges toward short *u*, by a rounded circumflex, or wavy line, over it; as, *hēr*, *pre-fer'*.

I, O, U. The regular long and short sounds of *i*, *o*, and *u* are indicated like those of *a* and *e* by a horizontal mark or a curve; as, *bīnd*, *bīn*; *dōle*, *dōll*; *tūne*, *tūn*.

Occasional sounds.—When *i* has the sound of long *e* it is marked by two dots over it; as, *fa-tigue'*, *ma-rine'*;—when *o* has the sound of short *u*, it is marked by a single dot over it; as, *dōve*, *sōn*;—when it has the sound of *ōō*, it is marked with two dots under it; as, *mōve*, *prōve*;—when it has the sound of *oo*, it is marked with a single dot under it; as, *wōlf*, *wōlsey*;—when it has the sound of broad *a*, this is indicated by a pointed circumflex over the vowel; as, *nōrth*, *sōrt*;—the two letters *oo*, with a horizontal mark over them, have the sound heard in the words *bōom*, *lōom*;—with a curve mark, they have a shorter form of the same sound; as, *bōōk*, *gōōd*;—when *u* is sounded like short *oo*, it has a single dot under it; as, *full*, *pull*; while its lengthened sound, as when preceded by *r*, is indicated by two dots; as in *rūde*, *rū'ral*, *rūb'y*.

NOTE.—The long *u* in unaccented syllables has, to a great extent, the sound of short *oo*, preceded by *y*, as in *educate*, pronounced *ēd'yōō-kāte*; *nature*, pronounced *nāt'yoor*.

The long sound of *a* in *late*, when shortened, coincides nearly with that of *e* in *let*; as, *adequate, disconsolate, inveterate*.

The long *e*, when shortened, coincides nearly with the short *i* in *pit*; as, in *feet, fit*. This short sound of *i* is that of *y* unaccented, at the end of words; as, in *glory*.

The short sound of broad *a* in *hall*, is that of the short *o* in *holly*, and of *a* in *what*.

The short sound of *oo* in *pool*, is that of *u* in *pull*, and *oo* in *wool*.

The short sound of *o* in *not*, is somewhat lengthened before *s*, *th*, and *ng*; as in *cross, broth, belong*.

A combination of two letters used to express a single sound is called a digraph; as, *ea* in *head*, or *th* in *bath*.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *oi* and *oy* is the same and uniform; as, in *join, joy*.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *ou* and *ow* is the same and uniform; as, in *sound, now*. But in the termination *ous*, *ou* is not a diphthong, and the pronunciation is *us*; as, in *pious, glorious*.

The digraphs *ai* and *ay*, in words of one syllable, and in accented syllables, have the sound of *a* long. In the unaccented syllables of a few words, the sound of *a* is nearly or quite lost; as, in *certain, curtain*. The digraphs *au* and *au*, have the sound of broad *a*, as in *fall*; *eu*, that of *u* long, as in *new*; and *ey*, in unaccented syllables, that of *y* short, as in *valley*.

When one vowel of a digraph is marked, the other has no sound; as, in *court, road, slow*.

The digraphs *ea, ee, ei, ie*, when not marked, have, in this work, the sound of *e* long; as, in *near, meet, seize, grieve*. The vowels in Section 143 are exceptions.

The digraph *oa*, unless marked, has the sound of *o* long.

Vowels, in words of one syllable, followed by a single consonant and *e* final, are long; as, in *fate, mete, mite, note, mute*, unless marked, as in *dove, give*.

The articulations or sounds represented by the consonants are best apprehended by placing a vowel before them in pronunciation, and prolonging the second of the two elements; thus, *eb, ed, ef, eg, ek, el, em, en, ep, er, es, et, ev, ez*.

Those articulations which wholly stop the passage of the breath from the mouth, are called *close*, or *mute*, as *b, d, g, k, p, t*.

Those articulations which are formed either wholly or in part by the lips, are called *labials*; as, *b, f, m, p, v*.

Those which are formed by the tip of the tongue and the teeth, or the gum covering the roots of the teeth, are called *dentals*; as, *d, t, th*, (as in *thin, this*).

Those which are formed by the flat surface of the tongue and the palate, are called *palatals*; as, *g, k, ng, sh*.

The letters *s* and *z* are called also *sibilants*, or hissing letters.

W (as in *we*) and *y* (as in *ye*) are sometimes called *semi-vowels*, as being intermediate between vowels and consonants, or partaking of the nature of both.

B and *p* represent one and the same articulation, or jointing of the lips; but *p* differs from *b* in being an utterance of the breath instead of the voice.

D and *t* stand for one and the same articulation, which is a pressure of the tongue against the gum at the root of the upper front teeth; but *t* stands for a whispered, and *d* for a spoken sound.

F and *v* stand for one and the same articulation, the upper teeth placed on the under lip; but *f* indicates an expulsion of voiceless breath; *v*, of vocalized breath, or tone.

Th in *thin* and in *this* represent one and the same articulation; the former with breath; the latter with voice.

S and *z* stand for one and the same articulation; *s* being a hissing or whispered sound, and *z* a buzzing or vocal sound.

Sh and *zh* have the same distinction as *s* and *z*, whispered and vocal; but *zh* not occurring in English words, the sound is represented by *si* or by other letters; as, in *fusion, osier, azure*.

Ng represent the articulation of the body of the tongue with the roof of the mouth, and indicate a nasal sound, which is much shortened, if followed by the sound of *k* in the same syllable; as in *bank*.

B has one sound only, as in *bite*. After *m*, or before *t*, it is generally mute; as in *dumb, doubt*.

C has the sound of *k* before *a, o, and u*, as in *cat, cot, cup*; and of *s* before *e, i, and y*, as in *cell, cit, cycle*. It may be considered as mute before *k*; as, in *sick, thick*. *C*, when followed by *e* or *i* before another vowel, unites with *e* or *i* to form the sound of *sh*. Thus, *cetaceous, gracious, conscience*, are pronounced *ce-ta' shus, gra' shus, con' shense*.

D has its proper sound, as in *day, bid*; when followed in the same syllable by a whispered or voiceless consonant, it uniformly takes the sound of *t*, as in *hissed* (*hist*).

F has one sound only; as, in *life, fever*, except in *of*, in which it has the sound of *v*.

G before *a, o, and u*, is a close palatal articulation; as, in *gave, go, gun*; before *e, i, and y*, it sometimes represents the same articulation, but generally indicates a compound sound, like that of *j*; as in *gem, gin, gyves*. Before *n* in the same syllable it is silent; as, in *gnaw*.

H is a mark of mere breathing or aspiration. After *r* it has no sound; as, in *rhetoric*.

I in certain words has the use of *y* consonant; as, in *million*, pronounced *mill'yun*. Before *r* it has a sound nearly resembling that of short *u*, but more open; as, in *bird, flirt*.

J represents a compound sound, pretty nearly equivalent to that represented by *dzh*; as, in *joy*.

K has one sound only; as, in *king*. It is silent before *n* in the same syllable; as, in *knave*.

L has one sound only; as, in *lame*, *mill*. It is silent in many words, especially before a final consonant; as, in *walk*, *calm*, *calf*, *should*.

M has one sound only; as, in *man*, *flame*. It is silent before *n* in the same syllable; as, in *mnemonics*.

N has one sound only; as, in *not*, *sun*. It is silent after *l* and *m*; as, in *kiln*, *hymn*, *solemn*.

P has one sound only; as, in *pit*, *lap*. At the beginning of words, it is silent before *n*, *s*, and *t*; as, in *pneumatics*, *psalm*, *pshaw*, *ptarmigan*.

Q has precisely the power of *k*, but it is always followed by *u*, and these two letters are generally sounded like *kw*; as, in *question*.

R is sounded as in *rip*, *trip*, *form*, *carol*, *mire*.

S has its proper sound, as in *send*, *less*; or the sound of *z*, as in *rise*. Followed by *i* preceding a vowel, it unites with the vowel in forming the sound of *sh*; as in *mission*, pronounced *mish'un*;—or of its vocal correspondent *zh*; as in *osier*, pronounced *o'zher*. When it has the latter sound, it is indicated in this book by a peculiar mark under it; thus, *s̄*.

T has its proper sound, as in *turn*, at the beginning of words and at the end of syllables. Before *i*, followed by another vowel, it unites with *i* to form the sound of *sh*, as in *nation*, *partial*, *patience*, pronounced *na'shon*, *par'shal*, *pa'shense*. But when *s* or *x* precedes *t*, this letter and the *i* following it preserve their own sounds; as in *bastion*, *christian*, *mixture*, pronounced *bast'yun*, *krist'yan*, *mikst'yun*. T is silent in the terminations *ten* and *tle* after *s*; as in *fasten*, *often*, *gristle*.

V has one sound only; as, in *voice*, *live*, and is never silent.

W before *r* in the same syllable is silent, as in *wring*, *wrong*. In most words beginning with *wh*, the *h* precedes the *w* in utterance; thus *when* is pronounced *luen*. But if *o* follows this combination, the *w* is silent, as in *whole*, pronounced *hole*.

X represents *ks*, as in *vax*; but it is sometimes pronounced like *gz*; as, in *exact*. At the beginning of words, it is pronounced like *z*; as, in *Xenophon*.

Z has its proper sound, which is that of the vocal *s*; as, in *maze*.

Ch have very nearly the sound of *tsh*; as, in *church*: or the sound of *k*; as, in *character*: or of *sh*, as in *machine*.

Gh are mute in every English word, both in the middle and at the end of words, except in the following: *cough*, *chough*, *clough*, *enough*, *lough*, *rough*, *slough*, *tough*, *trough*, in which they have the sound of *f*; *hough*, *lough*, *shough*, in which they have the sound of *k*; and *hicough*, in which they have the sound of *p*. At the beginning of a word, they are pronounced like *g* hard; as in *ghastly*, *ghost*, *gherkin*, &c.; so that they may be

said not to have a proper or regular sound in any English word.

Ph have the sound of *f*, as in *philosophy*; except in *Stephen*, pronounced *Ste'en*.

Sh have one sound only; as, in *shall*.

Th have two sounds; whispered, as in *think*, *both*; and vocal, as in *thou*, *his*. When vocal, the *th* are marked thus, (*th*), as in *thou*.

Sc have the sound of *sk*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *r*; as, in *scale*, *scoff*, *sculpture*, *scroll*; and the sound of *s* alone before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as, in *scene*, *scepter*, *science*, *Scythian*.

OF ACCENT, EMPHASIS AND CADENCE.

Accent is a forcible stress or effort of voice on a letter or syllable, distinguishing it from others in the same word, by a greater distinctness and loudness of pronunciation.

The accented syllable of words is designated by the mark (').

The general principle by which accent is regulated, is, that the stress of voice falls on that syllable of a word, which renders the articulations most easy to the speaker, and most agreeable to the hearer. By this rule has the accent of most words been imperceptibly established by a long and universal consent.

When a word consists of three or more syllables, the ease of speaking requires usually a secondary accent, of less forcible utterance than the primary, but clearly distinguishable from the pronunciation of unaccented syllables; as in *superfluity*, *literary*.

In many compound words, the parts of which are important words of themselves, there is very little distinction of accent; as, *ink-stand*, *church-yard*.

Emphasis is a particular force of utterance given to a particular word in a sentence, on account of its importance.

Cadence is a fall or modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, especially at the end of a sentence.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

LONG.—ā, as in *fame*; ē, as in *mete*; ī, as in *fine*; ō, as in *note*; ū, as in *mute*; ŷ, as in *fly*.

SHORT.—ă, as in *fat*; ě, as in *met*; ĩ, as in *fin*; ȝ, as in *not*; ũ, as in *but*; ŷ, as in *nymph*.

See over.

VOWELS.—OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

		EXAMPLES.	
â, as in <i>care</i>,	. . . . .	âir, shâre, pâir, bear.	
ä <i>Italian</i> , as in		fâther, fâr, bâlm, pâth.	
â, as in <i>last</i>,	. . . . .	âsk, grâss, dânce, brânceh.	
a <i>broad</i> , as in <i>all</i>,	. . . . .	call, talk, haul, swarm.	
a, as in <i>what</i>,	. . . . .	wan, wanton, wallow.	
ê like â, as in		thêre, hêir, whêre, êre.	
ê, as in <i>term</i>,	. . . . .	êrmine, vêrge, prefer.	
e like long <i>a</i> , as in		prey, they, eight.	
ï like long <i>e</i> , as in		pique, machine, mien.	
î, as in <i>bird</i>,	. . . . .	firm, virgin, dirt.	
ô like short <i>u</i> , as in		dôve, sôn, dône, wôn.	
o like long <i>oo</i> , as in		prôve, dô, môve, tomb.	
o like short <i>oo</i> , as in		bôsom, wôlf, wôman.	
ô like broad <i>a</i> , as in		ôrder, fôr, stôr.	
ôô, as in		môon, fôod, bôoty.	
ôô (short ôô), as in		fôot, bôok, wôol, gôod.	
u long, preceded by <i>r</i> , as in		rûde, rûmor, rural.	
u like ôô, as in		bull, put, push, pull.	
<i>e, i, o</i> (italic) mark a letter silent, token, cousin, mason.			

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

oi, or oy (unmarked), as in	oil, join, toy.
ou, or ow (unmarked), as in	out, owl, vowel.

CONSONANTS.

		EXAMPLES.	
ç <i>soft</i> , like <i>s sharp</i> , as in		çede, mercçy.	
ç <i>hard</i> , like <i>k</i> , as in		çall, çoneur.	
ch (unmarked), as in		child, choose, much.	
çh <i>soft</i> , like <i>sh</i> , as in		maçhine, çhaise.	
ch <i>hard</i> , like <i>k</i> , as in		çhorus, epœh.	
ğ <i>hard</i> , as in		ğet, begin, fogğy.	
ğ <i>soft</i> , like <i>j</i> , as in		ğentle, ðinger, elegy.	
s <i>sharp</i> (unmarked), as in		same, gas, dense.	
z <i>soft</i> , or <i>vocal</i> , like <i>z</i> , as in		has, amuse, priçon.	
th <i>sharp</i> (unmarked), as in		thing, path.	
th <i>flat</i> or <i>vocal</i> , as in		thine, their, wither.	
ng (unmarked), as in		sing, single.	
n, as in		linger, link, unçle,	
x, like <i>gz</i> , as in		exist, auxiliary.	
ph (unmarked), like <i>f</i> , as in sylph.	qu (unmarked), like <i>kw</i> , as in queen.		
wh (unmarked), like <i>hw</i> , as in	what, when, awhile.		

THE ALPHABET.

ROMAN LETTERS.		ITALIC.		NAMES OF LETTERS.
a	A	<i>a</i>	<i>A</i>	a
b	B	<i>b</i>	<i>B</i>	be
c	C	<i>c</i>	<i>C</i>	ce
d	D	<i>d</i>	<i>D</i>	de
e	E	<i>e</i>	<i>E</i>	e
f	F	<i>f</i>	<i>F</i>	ef
g	G	<i>g</i>	<i>G</i>	je
h	H	<i>h</i>	<i>H</i>	aytch
i	I	<i>i</i>	<i>I</i>	i
j	J	<i>j</i>	<i>J</i>	ja
k	K	<i>k</i>	<i>K</i>	ka
l	L	<i>l</i>	<i>L</i>	el
m	M	<i>m</i>	<i>M</i>	em
n	N	<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>	en
o	O	<i>o</i>	<i>O</i>	o
p	P	<i>p</i>	<i>P</i>	pe
q	Q	<i>q</i>	<i>Q</i>	cu
r	R	<i>r</i>	<i>R</i>	ar
s	S	<i>s</i>	<i>S</i>	es
t	T	<i>t</i>	<i>T</i>	te
u	U	<i>u</i>	<i>U</i>	u
v	V	<i>v</i>	<i>V</i>	ve
w	W	<i>w</i>	<i>W</i>	double u
x	X	<i>x</i>	<i>X</i>	eks
y	Y	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>	wi
z	Z	<i>z</i>	<i>Z</i>	ze
&*				and

DOUBLE LETTERS.

ff, mm, fi, fi, ff, æ, œ.

* This is not a letter, but a character standing for *and*.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRF, FÄLL, WHAT; HÉR, PRÉY, THÉRÉ; GÉT; HÉRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

OLD ENGLISH.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z &

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s
t u v w x y z

SCRIPT.

A B C D E F G H

I J K L M N O

P Q R S T U V

W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q

r s t u v w x y z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

No. 1.—I.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ea	ce	ci	eo	eu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÓR; RÛLE, PULL; EXIST; e=k; é=j; ê=z; çh=sh.

go on.	by me.	it is.	is he.
go in.	we go.	to me.	he is.
go up.	to us.	to be.	I am.
an ox.	do go.	on it.	on us.

No. 2.—II.

hā	hē	hī	hō	hū	hý
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny

is he in.	do go on.	is it on.
he is in.	I do go on.	it is on.
is he up.	is it so.	is it in.
he is up.	it is so.	it is in.

No. 3.—III.

pā	pē	pī	pō	pū	pý
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy
ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy

is he to go.	is it by us.	we go to it.
he is to go.	it is by us.	he is by me.
am I to go.	if he is in.	so he is up.
I am to go.	go up to it.	so I am up.

No. 4.—IV.

āb	ēb	īb	ōb	ūb
ae	ee	ie	oe	ue
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRF, FÄLL, WHAT; HÄR, PREY, THERE; GÄT; BIRD, MARINE; LINK;

am I to go in.	so he is to go up.
I am to go in.	is he to be by me.
is he to go in.	he is to be by me.
he is to go in.	I am to be by it.

No. 5.—V.

āj	ēj	ij	ōj	ūj
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up

No. 6.—VI.

ār	ēr	īr	ōr	ūr
ās	ēs	īs	ōs	ūs
at	et	it	ot	ut
av	ev	iv	ov	uv
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz

is he to do so by me.	it is to be by me.
he is to do so by me.	by me it is to be.
so I am to be in.	I am to be as he is.
he is to go up by it.	he is to be as I am.

No. 7.—VII.

blā	blē	blī	blō	blū	blÿ
ela	ele	eli	elo	elu	ely
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply
sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	sly

No. 8.—VIII.

brā	brē	brī	brō	brū	brÿ
era	ere	eri	ero	eru	ery
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	dry

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; EYLE, PULL; EXIST; S=K; G=J; F=Z; CH=SH.

frā	frē	frī	frō	frū	frÿ
gra	grē	grī	grō	grū	grÿ

No. 9.—IX.

prā	prē	prī	prō	prū	prÿ
tra	trē	trī	trō	trū	trÿ
wra	wrē	wrī	wrō	wrū	wrÿ
cha	chē	chī	chō	chū	chÿ
sha	shē	shī	shō	shū	shÿ
ska	ske	ski	sko	sku	sky

She fed the old hen.	She put her hat on the
The hen was fed by her.	bed.
See how the hen can	Did you get my hat?
run.	I did not get the hat.
I met him in the lot.	My hat is on the peg.
The cow was in the lot.	She may go and get my
See how hot the sun is.	hat.
It is hot to-day.	I will go and see the
See the dog run to me.	man.
She has a new hat.	He sits on a tin box.

No. 10.—X.

phā	phē	phī	phō	phū	phÿ
qua	que	qui	quo		
spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spy
sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	sty
sea	sce	scei	seo	seu	sey
swa	swe	swi	swō	swu	swÿ

No. 11.—XI.

splā	splē	splī	splō	splū	splÿ
sprā	sprē	sprī	sprō	sprū	sprÿ
strā	strē	strī	strō	strū	strÿ
sbrā	sbrē	sbrī	sbrō	sbrū	sbrÿ

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HÄR, PREY, THÄRE; GËT; BÄRD, MARINE; LINK;

serā	serē	serī	serō	seru	sery
selā	selē	selī	selō	selū	sely

No. 12.—XII.

eāb	fīb	gōb	eüb	sāp	lād	bīd	çīd
dab	gīb	hob	dub	rip	mad	hid	god
mab	jīb	job	sub	nip	pad	did	hod
nab	nīb	lob	hub	sop	sad	lid	sod
tab	rib	mob	lub	bad	led	rid	nod
neb	bob	rob	rub	dad	red	pid	odd
web	eob	sob	tub	gad	sed	kid	pod
bib	fob	bub	lap	had	wed	mid	rod

A new tab cap.

I hid it in the box.

A cob-web.

Put on his new bib.

He has got a new tub.

Do not go in the mob.

He is not a bad boy.

She can rub off the dust.

The lad had a new pen.

She put my cap in the tub.

He saw a mad dog.

He had a new red cap.

She led him to bed.

I can do as I am bid.

No. 13.—XIII.

lōg	eūd	fāg	tāg	pīg	dūg	pūg	kām
dog	mud	hag	rag	fig	hug	rug	lam
bog	bag	jag	wag	rig	jug	dam	man
bud	eag	lag	leg	wig	tug	ham	ram
rud	sag	nag	keg	bug	mug	jam	yam

She has a new bag for me.

Do not let a bug get on the bed.

I can tag the boy.

I put the mug in my new tin box.

A big dog can run.

He has fed the pig.

I can rub the ink off my pen on a rag.

The man can put on his wig.

He may put the red jug in my new tin box.

Mynag can run in the lot.

MOVE, SÖN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÖR; BULE, PULL; EXIST; Ö=Æ; Ö=J; Ö=Z; CH=SH.

No. 14.—XIV.

hēm	gūm	dān	rēn	mēn	fīn	wīn	gūn
gem	hum	fan	ben	pen	hin	eon	pun
dim	mum	man	den	ten	kin	don	run
him	rum	pan	fen	wen	pin	bun	sun
rim	sum	ran	hen	bin	sin	dun	tun
dum	ban	tan	ken	din	tin	fun	nun

No. 15.—XV.

hāp	gāp	pīp	mōp	fār	fāt	vāt	nēt
rap	dīp	sīp	tōp	tar	rat	bet	wet
map	hīp	kīp	pop	jar	hat	jet	pet
lap	rip	nīp	sep	mar	mat	gēt	set
pap	tip	fop	lop	par	sat	let	yet
lap	lip	hop	bar	bāt	pat	met	haç

No. 16.—XVI.

būt	pīt	jōt	gōt	nūt	vēx	fōx	eān
çīt	sīt	lōt	wōt	rūt	fīx	wād	eāp
hīt	wīt	nōt	būt	lāx	mīx	wān	eāt
mōt	bōt	pōt	eūt	tāx	pīx	wāç	sāp
mīt	eōt	rōt	hūt	wāx	sīx	wāç	gīn
nīt	dōt	sōt	jūt	sēx	bōx	wāt	chīt

Ann can hem my cap.

It is on my lap.

She has a new fan.

I will get a new map.

He hid in his den.

A bat can fly.

The pig is in his pen.

A cat can eat a rat.

I see ten men.

I met the boy.

He had a gun.

He sat on my box.

I saw him run.

Now the sun is set.

The map is wet.

I met six men to-day.

She will sit by me.

Ten men sat by me.

He has cut my pen.

I put the pin on my tin box.

I had a nut to eat.

Can you fix my hat?

Let him get the tax.

BÄR, LÄST, GÄBE, FÄLL, WHAT; HÉR, PRÉY, THÉRE; GÉT; BÍRD, MARÍNE; LÍNK;

No. 17.—XVII.

bābe	hīde	mōde	āce	bīce	eāge	lāke
eade	ride	lode	dace	dice	gāge	take
fade	side	node	face	lice	pagē	make
jade	tide	rode	lace	mice	ragē	rake
lade	wide	lobe	pace	nice	sāge	sake
māde	ode	robe	race	rice	dogē	fake
wade	bode	eube	mace	vice	hūge	wake
bide	eode	tube	ice	age	bake	eake

No. 18.—XVIII.

dike	yōke	dāle	mile	dōle	eāme
like	duke	male	nile	hole	dame
pike	luke	hale	pile	mole	fame
tike	puke	pale	tile	pole	game
eoke	ale	sale	vile	sole	lame
joke	bale	tale	wile	tole	name
poke	eale	bile	bole	mule	same
woke	gale	file	eole	rule	tame

No. 19.—XIX.

āpe	rīpe	mōpe	ōre	mōre	wōve
eāpe	wīpe	hōpe	bōre	sōre	gāze
tape	type	rope	eore	tore	haze
nape	eope	mere	fore	yore	maze
rape	pope	here	gore	eove	raze
pipe	lope	sere	lore	rove	eraze

No. 20.—XX.

eūre	kīne	lāne	āte	bīte	dōse
lure	nine	mane	date	gīte	bone
pure	pine	pane	gate	kite	eone
dine	sine	sane	fate	mite	zone
fine	wine	eane	hate	rite	none
line	vine	wane	late	site	tone
mine	bane	base	mate	dive	june

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÓB; RÍDE, PULL; EXIST; C=K; Ó=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

tīne	vāne	eāse	pāte	hīve	tūne
fāne	vāse	rāte	rīve	fūme	sāne

No. 21.—XXI.

törn	ālps	eāmp	imp	būmp	rūmp
worn	sealp	lamp	gimp	dump	erump
sworn	help	elamp	limp	chump	pump
ūrn	kelp	ramp	pimp	jump	trump
burn	yelp	eramp	erimp	lump	eārp
churn	gulp	stamp	shrimp	elump	searp
spurn	pulp	vamp	pomp	plump	harp
turn	damp	hemp	romp	mump	sharp

No. 22.—XXII.

āsp	erīsp	chōps	pīet	rāft	wēft
gāsp	wīsp	aet	striet	erāft	gīft
hāsp	dreggs	faet	duet	drāft	shīft
elāsp	tonggs	paet	āft	grāft	līft
rāsp	lunggs	taet	bāft	wāft	rīft
grāsp	lenḡ	traet	hāft	hēft	drīft
līsp	gulf	seet	shāft	lēft	sīft

No. 23.—XXIII.

ōft	pēlt	eōlt	ānt	sçent	dīnt
lōft	wēlt	dōlt	chānt	brēnt	līnt
soft	gilt	jolt	grānt	spent	flint
tuft	hilt	volt	slānt	rent	splint
belt	milt	eānt	bēnt	sent	mint
felt	spilt	seant	dent	tent	print
melt	tilt	plant	lent	vent	tint
smelt	bōlt	rant	pent	went	stīnt

No. 24.—XXIV.

brūnt	wēpt	smārt	snōrt	lāst	zēst
grūnt	swēpt	pārt	sōrt	blāst	hēst
rūnt	ārt	tārt	tōrt	māst	chēst

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HÄR, PREY, THÄRE; GÄT; BÄRD, MARINE; LÄNK;

äpt	eärt	stärt	hürt	päst	jäst
chäpt	därt	pärt	shürt	väst	läst
käpt	härt	värt	flirt	dïdst	bläst
släpt	chärt	wärt	eäst	mïdst	näst
eräpt	märt	shört	fäst	bäst	päst
No. 25.—XXV.					
räst	quäst	lïst	eöst	thïrst	lüst
eräst	wäst	mïst	fïrst	büst	müst
dräst	zäst	grïst	bürst	düst	rüst
täst	çyst	wïst	eürst	güst	erüst
väst	fïst	löst	dürst	jüst	trüst

Fire will burn wood and coal.
 Coal and wood will make a fire.
 The world turns round in a day.
 Come and help me pin my frock.
 Do not sit on the damp ground.
 We burn oil in tin and glass lamps.
 The lame man limps on his lame leg.
 We make ropes of hemp and flax.
 A rude girl will romp in the street.
 The good girl may jump the rope.
 A duck is a plump fowl.
 The horse drinks at the pump.
 A pin has a sharp point.
 We take up a brand of fire with the tongs.
 Good boys and girls will act well.
 Test is a decisive trial.
 He came in haste, and left his book.
 Men grind corn and sift the meal.
 We love just and wise men.
 The wind will drive the dust in our eyes.
 Boys love to rob the nests of birds.
 Let us rest on the bed, and sleep, if we can.
 Tin and brass will rust when the air is damp.

MOVE, SÖN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; E=K; Ö=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

No. 26.—XXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bä'ker	trö ver	sö lar	wö ful	pä pal
shä dy	elö ver	pö lar	pö em	eö pal
lä dy	dö nor	lū nar	fö rum	vī al
tī dy	vā por	sö ber	sā tan	pē nal
hō ly	fā vor	pā çer	fū el	vē nal
lī my	flā vor	rā çer	dū el	fī nal
slī my.	sā vor	grö çer	erū el	ō ral
bō ny	hā lo	çī der	grū el	hō ral
pō ny	sō lo	spī der	pū pil	mū ral
pō ker	hē ro	wā fer	lā bel	nā gal
tī ler	nē gro	eā per	lī bel	fā tal
eā per	tī ro	tī çer	lō eal	nā tal
pā per	bū bo	mā ker	fō eal	rū ral
tā per	sā go	tā ker	vō eal	vī tal
vī per	tū lip	rā ker	lē gal	tō tal
bī ter	çē dar	sē ton	rē gal	ō val
fē ver	brī er	rū in	dī al	plī ant
ō ver	frī ar	hī men	trī al	çī ant

Bakers bake bread and cakes.
 I like to play in the shady grove.
 Some fishes are very bony.
 I love the young lady that shows me how to read.
 A pony is a very little horse.
 We poke the fire with the poker.
 The best paper is made of linen rags.
 Vipers are bad snakes, and they bite men.
 An ox loves to eat clover.
 The tulip is very pretty, growing in the garden.
 A dial shows the hour of the day.
 Cedar trees grow in the woods.
 The black-berry grows on a brier.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRR, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PRËY, THËRE; GËT; BËD, MÄRINE; LÏNK;

Cider is made of apples.
 A tiger will kill and eat a man.
 A raker can rake hay.
 A vial is a little bottle.
 A giant is a very stout, tall man.
 The Holy Bible is the book of God.

No. 27.—XXVII.

seäb	erïb	grüb	blöd	plöd	stäg
stäb	drïb	shrüb	bröd	tröd	seräg
bläb	squïb	stüb	spöd	seüd	snäg
släb	chüb	shäd	shred	stüd	dräg
eräb	elüb	eläd	shöd	slüg	swäg
dräb	snüb	gläd	slöd	bräg	fläg
glïb	serüb	bräd	shöd	eräg	shäm
snïb	drüb	flöd	elöd	shäg	eräm

No. 28.—XXVIII.

eläm	prïm	seän	spïn	träp	slïp
dräm	trïm	elän	grïn	seräp	grïp
släm	swïm	plän	twïn	sträp	serïp
swäm	fröm	spän	chäp	chïp	drïp
stäm	seüm	brän	eläp	shïp	trïp
skïm	plüm	glën	fläp	skïp	strïp
brïm	grüm	chïn	släp	elïp	frit
grïm	drüm	skïn	snäp	flïp	splït

No. 29.—XXIX.

chöp	chär	flät	slit	blöt	slüt
shöp	spär	plät	smät	elöt	smüt
slöp	stär	spät	spit	plöt	glüt
eröp	stïr	brät	splït	spöt	strüt
stöp	blür	frët	grit	gröt	fläx
swöp	slür	whët	seöt	tröt	flüx
seär	spür	trët	shöt	shüt	flöss

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÓR; BULE, PULL; EXIST; E=K; Ó=J; S=Z; ÇH=SH.

Ann can spin flax. He must not drink a
 A shad can swim. dram.
 He was glad to see me. He set a trap for a rat.
 The boy can ride on a Ships go to sea.
 sled. The boy can chop.
 A plum will hang by a The man shot a ball.
 stem. I saw her skim the milk
 The boy had a drum. in a pan.

No. 30.—XXX.

bülb	böld	bänd	bränd	wënd	fönd
bärb	eöld	händ	ënd	blënd	pönd
gärb	göld	länd	bënd	bïnd	fünd
hërb	föld	ränd	fënd	find	bärd
vërb	höld	bländ	lënd	hind	eärd
eürb	möld	gränd	mënd	kind	härd
child	söld	gländ	rënd	mïnd	lärd
mïld	töld	sänd	sënd	rïnd	pärd
wïld	seöld	ständ	tënd	wïnd	seärf
öld	änd	stränd	vënd	bönd	bird

No. 31.—XXXI.

hërd	sürf	süch	länch	bünch	lätch
eürd	seürf	filch	blänch	hünch	mätch
sürd	rich	milch	bränch	lünch	pätch
türf	müch	pätch	stänch	pünch	snätch
ärch	pouch	erötch	ditch	switch	erütch
märeh	erouch	bötch	hitch	twitch	dütch
stärch	törch	blötch	pitch	sketch	plüsh
härsh	chürch	itch	stitch	stretch	flüsh
märsh	lürch	bitch	witch	elütch	erüsh

To filch is to steal; we must not filch.
 A bird sits on a branch to sing.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PĒEX, THĒRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MĀRĪNE; LĪNE.

No. 32.—XXXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a bāse	re elāim	un sāy	ben zoin
de bāse	pro elāim	as sāy	a void
in eāse	dis elāim	a wāy	de voir
a bāte	ex elāim	o bey	a droit
de bāte	de mēan	eon vey	ex ploit
se dāte	be mōan	pur vey	de eoy
ere āte	re tāin	sur vey	en joy
ob lāte	re māin	de fȳ	al loy
re lāte	en grōss	af fȳ	em ploy
in flāte	dis ereet	de nȳ	an noy
eol lāte	al lāy	de erȳ	de stroy
trans lāte	de lāy	re boil	eon voy
mis stāte	re lāy	tur moil	es pouse
re plēte	in lāy	de spoil	ea rouge
eom plēte	mis lāy	em broil	de vour
se erēte	wāy lāy	re eoil	re dout
eon erēte	dis plāy	sub join	de vout
re çite	de eāy	ad join	a mount
in çite	dis māy	re join	sur mount
po lite	de frāy	en join	dis mount
ig nīte	ar rāy	eon join	re eount
re deem	be trāy	dis join	re nown
es teem	pōr trāy	mis join	en dow
de elāim	a strāy	pur loin	a vow

Strong drink will debase a man.

Hard shells incase clams and oysters.

Men inflate balloons with gas, which is lighter than common air.

Teachers like to see their pupils polite to each other.

Idle men often delay till to-morrow things that should be done to-day.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÓR; EULE, PULL; EXIST; C=K; G=J; F=Z; CH=SH.

Good men obey the laws of God.

I love to survey the starry heavens.

Careless girls mislay their things.

The robber waylays the traveler to rob him.

The fowler decoys the birds into his net.

Cats devour rats and mice.

The adroit rope-dancer can leap and jump and perform as many exploits as a monkey.

Wise men employ their time in doing good to all around them.

In the time of war, ships have a convoy.

Kings are men of high renown,

Who fight, and strive to wear a crown.

God created the heavens and the earth in six days, and all that was made was very good.

God will destroy the wicked.

No. 33.—XXXIII.

deed	breed	glee	steel	green	sleek
feed	seed	free	deem	seen	peek
heed	weed	tree	seem	teen	reek
bleed	bee	eel	teem	steen	ereek
meed	fee	feel	sheen	queen	greek
need	see	heel	keen	ween	seek
speed	lee	peel	spleen	leek	week
reed	flee	reel	sreen	cheek	beef

No. 34.—XXXIV.

deep	weep	leer	lees	meet	brōod
sheep	sweep	fleer	bees	greet	geese
keep	beer	sneer	beet	street	fleege
sleep	deer	peer	feet	sweet	sleeve
peep	cheer	seer	sheet	fōod	reeve
ereep	sheer	steer	fleet	mōod	breeze
steep	jeer	queer	sleet	rōod	freeze

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; GËT; HËRD, MARËNE; LÏNK;

No. 35.—XXXV

bōom	grōom	lōo	trōop	bōoge	rōok
eōom	bōon	eōo	stōop	chōoſe	brōok
dōom	lōon	twō	swōop	nōoſe	erōok
lōom	mōon	eōop	bōor	eōok	tōok
blōom	nōon	seōop	mōor	hōok	wōol
glōom	spōon	lōop	pōor	lōok	wōod
rōom	sōon	slōop	lōoſe	stōok	gōod
brōom	swōon	drōop	gōoſe	nōok	stōod
fōol	spōol	bōot	rōot	prōof	ſon
pōol	stōol	eōot	rōof	blōod	won
tōol	rōoſt	mōot	wōof	flōod	tōn

Plants grow in the ground from seeds.
 The man cuts down trees with his ax.
 Eels swim in the brook.
 Sharp tools are made of steel.
 The sun seems to rise and set each day.
 The ax has a keen edge and cuts well.
 In the spring the grass looks green and fresh.
 I have seen the full moon.
 A king and queen wear crowns of gold.
 I will kiss the babe on his cheek.
 We go to church on the first day of the week.
 The man put a curb round our deep well.
 Wool makes the sheep warm.
 Men keep their pigs in pens.
 We lie down and sleep in beds.
 The new broom sweeps clean.
 The wild deer runs in the woods.
 The red beet is good to eat.
 If I meet him in the street I will greet him with
 a kind look and show him my new book.

MOVE, SŌN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ŌR; HÏLE, FÏLL; EXÏST; e=k; é=j; ſ=z; çu=sh.

No. 36.—XXXVI.

bäck	ſnäck	quäck	quïck	rïck	wïck
häck	päck	bäck	chïck	brïck	eock
jäck	räck	däck	elïck	erïck	elock
läck	eräck	chäck	kïck	prïck	lock
bläck	träck	näck	lïck	trïck	block
eläck	säck	päck	slïck	sïck	hock
släck	täck	ſpäck	nïck	tïck	shock
smäck	ſtäck	räck	pïck	ſtïck	flöck

No. 37.—XXXVII.

pöck	chück	ſtück	bülk	elänk	pränk
röck	lück	ëlk	hülk	flänk	tänk
bröck	elück	wëlk	skülk	plänk	ïnk
eröck	plück	yëlk	bänk	slänk	lïnk
fröck	mück	ïlk	dänk	ränk	blïnk
möck	trück	bïlk	hänk	eränk	elïnk
söck	ſtrück	sïlk	shänk	dränk	slïnk
büçk	süçk	mïlk	länk	fränk	ſïnk
düçk	tüçk	kïlt	blänk	ſhränk	brïnk

No. 38.—XXXVIII.

prïnk	drïnk	märk	ïrk	äsk	dïsk
ſhrïnk	trïnk	pärk	dïrk	bäsk	rïsk
mïnk	sïnk	ſpärk	kïrk	eäsk	brïsk
wïnk	slïnk	ſtärk	quïrk	häsk	frïsk
drïnk	ärk	jërk	eörk	fläsk	büsk
pïnk	lärk	elërk	förk	mäsk	düsk
ſpïnk	därk	smërk	ſtörk	täsk	hüsk
jïnk	härk	përk	lürk	dësk	böſſ
ſkïnk	ſhärk	chïrk	türk	whïsk	tüft

The smell of the pink is sweet.