ANALYTIC ORTHOGRAPHY:

AN

INVESTIGATION OF THE SOUNDS OF THE VOICE,

AND THEIR

ALPHABETIC NOTATION;

INCLUDING

THE MECHANISM OF SPEECH,

AND ITS BEARING UPON

ETYMOLOGY.

BY

S. S. HALDEMAN, A.M.,

PROFESSOR IN DELAWARE COLLEGE;
MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY; OF THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA; OF THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY;
OF THE IMPERIAL ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF ST. PETERSBURG; FELLOW OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES; HONORARY MEMBER
OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN; CORRESPONDENT OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF NUREMBERG; ON THE
BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY; OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY; OF THE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA; OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY; AND OF THE
AMERICAN ETYMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
LONDON: TRÜBNER & CO. ..... PARIS: BENJAMIN DUPRAT.
BERLIN: FERD. DÜMMLER.
1860.
with Latin ‘V’; although, in each case, there is ample material for determining their nature.

455. In assigning ‘V’ to its proper power, we are giving a great advantage to English over many other languages, where the sound has swerved into a sonant \( f \); and in doing so we follow Eichhoff, who assigns the proper power to Latin ‘V’ and uses it for Sanscrit, as in Väst, Latin Vasto, Eng. \( > \) waste (=vest') to destroy; Sanscrit Vid to discern; Latin Vide to perceive; English wit and o-vid-ent, where wit, -vid- are false spellings, wit having the right sound and the wrong letter, whilst the variation of sound in -vid- has not been accompanied by a change in spelling, according to Dr. Latham’s sixth rule—“That changes of speech be followed by corresponding changes of spelling.”

456. Latin V has a surd aspirate in English wh, which is always followed by V way, as in when =\( \text{\textquotesingle}v\text{\textquotesingle}\text{een} \), which is not \( \text{\textquotesingle}v\text{\textquotesingle}\text{en} \), as some suppose, nor is it hwen, as hden is not then. A character commencing with (’) would be suitable for print; and for script, a \( v \) with a break towards the left, in the descending stem. Unfortunately, this sound is departing. We heard wig for whig, the first time in July, 1848, and not unfrequently since. When this confusion is established between when wen; where were; which witch; wet whet; whey way; wheel weal; the language will have ceased to be a refined one.* The sound probably belongs to Welsh, provincial Danish, and ancient Greek.

457. ‘V occurs in several Vesperian languages, and the whistle which Duponceau attributes to the lenape (Delaware) language, is this sound, as in ‘vtē (heart, ndē, my heart,) ‘vtēhīm (strawberries,†) with flat t. In the Wyandot (\( \text{\textquotesingle}v\text{\textquotesingle}ndo't \), salāc\( \text{\textquotesingle}v \) (it burrows,) it occurs before a whispered vowel. Compare Penobscot ne"vds"s (six; ‘vtāv\( \text{\textquotesingle}v \)c (ear;) vtāvā'gōl (ears.)

458. V, a nasal English w, occurs in the Penobscot word for seven,—te\( \text{\textquotesingle}mbā\text{\textquotesingle}w\text{\textquotesingle}s. \) It is No. 1 of the Scheme, § 193. The labial coalescent (§ 451, No. 11,) is nasal in Wyandot, as in

\[
\begin{align*}
    \text{\textquotesingle}n\text{\textquotesingle}e\text{\textquotesingle}s\text{\textquotesingle}t\text{\textquotesingle}a\text{\textquotesingle}t & \quad \text{\textquotesingle}s\text{\textquotesingle}n\text{\textquotesingle}r\text{\textquotesingle}e\text{\textquotesingle}h\text{\textquotesingle}\text{\textquotesingle}v\text{\textquotesingle}t & \quad \text{\textquotesingle}s\text{\textquotesingle}l\text{\textquotesingle}a\text{\textquotesingle}t\text{\textquotesingle}v\text{\textquotesingle}r\text{\textquotesingle}t. \\
    \text{the pine} & \quad \text{all winter} & \quad \text{is green.}
\end{align*}
\]

LABIO-DENTALS.

F, f; L, x, (v) English v.

459. Sounds formed by the contact of the lower lip and upper teeth, of which F is the

* “Not necessarily. . . . In the south of England so few people say when, whig, that this is the harsh and unrefined, the provincial pronunciation. . . . The sound \( w \) is a dialectic pronunciation of k\( w \) in Welsh; and, indeed, it would appear that \( wh \) in English came from k\( w \) through kw.”—Ellis MS. note.

† A heart-shaped fruit, but in Wyandot they are called stars, from their bright appearance among the foliage.
482. Max Müller refers this Sanscrit vowel 'l to l in friendly (and Eichhoff says the 'r is common in English, meaning probably the smooth r in fur.) But the -ly in friendly is the li- of live (transposed in ill,) it is the -ley of medley, and if this word is pronounced with the final vowel suppressed, no ear can distinguish the then final l from that of meddle (=medl,) or the l in bulb from that of the transposed bulb, the difference between medley and medl'y being in the disassembled vowel, (§ 169.) And the question may be asked—If the four English sounds 'medl' do not spell meddle, what do they spell?

483. Ñ surd afflare (§ 195, 469a,) we have heard in Cherokee (§ 62419,) and a forcible sonant form (§ 46919,) in Albanian, as in the word hûn (nowe), of which it may be a metathesis.

INDISTINCTNESS.

484. A dot below a letter should not be used for any important phase of speech, for as the least mark, it should indicate the slightest sound, whether vowel or consonant. The Abbé Proyart, in his History of Loango, 1776, says of the language—"There are many words which begin with m, n, as in mFouka, nGoio, but these letters are pronounced so slightly, that they who are strangers to the language would pronounce after them Fouka, Goio." "Some Dakotas, in some instances, introduce a slight b sound before m, and also a d sound before n." (These are examples of eduction.) "The letter n is hardly heard, and often not at all in the pronunciation of manji, [Fr. j,] in all the words that begin with it."—Baraga, Ochipew Dictionary, p. 216.

485. We have heard this n in Wyandot, (= νο'νδβτ), where the speaker denied its existence, and would not have written it, had the language been a written one. It occurs in ndb'ec (ndbc, four,) and in the name of the town sna'dhe'tti (beyond the pines,) Skeneekate in New York—spelt schenectady, the sch being due to the Dutch. The h is the ordinary one, and a slight aspirate closes the word. The accent and the last three vowels are traditionally correct, to remain so until some phoneticianancies that the third syllable should have the vowel of fat, as malady is supposed to have the vowel of the first syllable repeated in the second.

486. A slight n (not ng) occurs before gay in the Wyandot—

\[\text{ung'ká} \quad \text{þu'rá} \quad \text{dánjó; rí} \quad \text{ká}.\]

\begin{align*}
\text{nuts} & \quad \text{ho-eats} & \quad 1 \text{the-bear.}
\end{align*}

njó; rí ká bear; (in Cherokee, jnú ká.) Here medial quantity is marked with (·). The r is smooth, and (·) (§ 568) is the Arabic hamza.

ARABIC LINGUALS.

487. Of the Arabic linguals Lepsius says—"In their formation, the breadth of the tongue
625. This is the pronunciation and rendering of the Rev. Stephen Foreman, a native. The final of "s", "c", &c. is not a coalescent. The accent in ' may be erroneous—see "s". The final of "s" is probably t. It seems ("s", "t") that flat t, c, do not associate with s.

626. The whispered vowel in "u", "u", "u", should probably be omitted as an error of the alphabet (§ 589.) as in No. "s". The vowel w in "u" is nasal, and whispered, being between surds. The final syllable of "u" means and, like Latin -que.

627. The final syllable of "s" would be omitted if not followed by a stop; and if "s" ended the sentence (the verb in the three last letters of "s" being implied, or given in another place,) it would have a final accented t. This peculiarity appears in "s" and "s". In "s" the final hvnt' means for; and in "s" ten means those.

628. We have taken but one liberty with our manuscript, namely, in making " correspond with " on the authority of the version in Gouraud. We had written " naskijâ," failing to catch the k heard in " (if it was sounded,) and also the flat sound of cay. At that period we used k, and a dot above for the short quantity, a good enough mode, but difficult to print.

629. The Lord's Prayer, the notation the same as the preceding.
630. This version was composed in our presence (we writing it down) by the intelligent native chief of the Wyandota, J. M. Armstrong. Wyandot is an Iroquois language, and the three first words of the preceding version correspond with the four—

"Songwaniha ne karonghyage tighsideron,"

as given in the Mohawk 'Common Prayer,' London, 1787, p. 53. Zeisberger gives gəro chia as the word for heaven, in the Onondago dialect. No. 4, 6, 15 &c., have the common h. The o seems to be always nasal, and in number 12 it is probably erroneous.

631. The elements in the language are—i, i, e, e, x, e, a, o, o, u, u, v, m, (no other labials,—n, d, t, t, (no 17)—r smooth, s, (no z), r, j,—j, o, c, ə, h, ə, besides nasal vowels. u is used for a short sound without discriminating it from ū, (§ 623.)

632. u>ucert-h, du>undá>. u>undá>. jų>újε>. va>ta>ro>, he>ndá>ke>. it is straight the-arrow. arrow. § 486. ground-squirrel in-a-hole lives. qjá>art, Niagara, probably from qjá>áco>, broken. scu>útá, head. cvju>útá, cicada. jų>, pigeon. tsa>andu>scε, Sandusky (=at the waters.) xũo>est, Allegany. ajndá>, bow. hňr>ro>, rakoon. jENTSó, fish. cvése>, fowl. hOtá>, ear, which some may consider akin to oć, ərć, nřte>u>, my friend.

NADACO.

633. One of the peculiarities of the Nadaco or 'An-a-dah-has' has been alluded to in § 448. Another is the occurrence of the vowel u or u, the Latin consonant v, and the allied coalescent 'v; also, i, i, j, j. We heard a man call a finger-ring nacé}smbε>ca>sa>*, whilst his wife called it nacésəmbetrahásε, with an additional syllable ha. See the word for finger. The vowel of add occurs here, and a final vowel is often whispered, as in eight of the following examples.

* Although we use (' for short accented syllables, and ( for long ones, the accentual leaning towards the co-accented consonant, yet when we use (' together, as in this place, the syllable is to be considered as made of cə and not of əs,—and əs might occur also.
| 1. sc'est | 1. sëmmus | 1. vi'ssta | 1. trë'ds | 1. cvv'tu |
| 2. tend't | 2. vhâ | 2. bth (t'h) | 2. vitr | 2. nîrâ |
| 3. re; hc | 3. pâhâxt | 3. dâhâv | 3. tawv | 3. ne-ve' |
| 4. ndyco | 4. vo'ytsoxt | 4. dëvë | 4. tàcvtr | 4. naxá |
| 5. uvâ'r | 5. mánucht (c'h) | 5. dësvâcät | 5. i'scvto (440) | 5. palênex'c |
| 7. tâtsoxt >' | 7. tâsatxt | 7. bhâch | 7. ciûtâxttr | 7. nîrâ'r |
| 8. têxt >' | 8. nábëvôxtsoxt (44) | 8. dâvsecc | 8. ciâtâv (335) | 8. ña'x |
| 10. aké'ë'h, se'h | 10. sé;vônhut | 10. biñàre | 10. ciu'tôvhoò | 10. télên |

| ngutti | 1. psj't'g, bejig | 1. pèsce | 1. nécut | 1. ngo't |
| nischa | 2. ni; | 2. nir | 2. tâbu | 2. nîr |
| nacha | 3. nsv' | 3. nâhs | 3. sus | 3. nsve |
| newo | 4. niv'n | 4. jëuh | 4. nëö | 4. njeö |
| palenach | 5. ná, ná', n | 5. pâlënsoc' | 5. nnn | 5. nrañ'n 
| guttasch | 6. t'ôdâvnsuv' | 6. nsc'vds's | 6. ca-mâats | 6. ngûtâv'tsö |
| nischach | 7. ni, jvnsuv'† | 7. tembhà', v, s | 7. dôlge'sec | 7. nôv'e |
| chasch | 8. nrvnsv'† | 8. nsä/sec | 8. ogme'sl'tre | 8. svâ-tso |

* This is Zeisberger's version, taken in Pennsylvania in the last century; ours is from a resident of Texas. Zeisberger did not recognize the vowels of up, at, like those who first wrote English (§ 585, 587), and when the Delawares have their men of letters, these may imitate the English orthoepists, by assuming that Zeisberger's spelling was strictly phonetic, and that it ought to influence modern speech.

† This resemblance is unusual. Baraga gives seven in Chippewy as nijwasswii, and eight as nishwasswii. Keating, in Long's Expedition, 1824, (whose vowels we transliterate,) gives seven ninjuassoe, (he knew the French nasal), so that a represents our nasal sign, and eight nishwassu. Six is formed on one, (Lenâpe, &c,) seven on two, and eight on three, with perhaps over or beyond, in respect to five.

† Dictated by a Penobscot. In Sakewi or sauk, one is stated to be 'nskots.'