

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

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A key to the symbols most of which are used in this Reader to indicate the pronunciation of the more difficult words.

I. VOWELS.

\bar{a} as in <i>fāte</i>	\hat{a} as in <i>cāre</i>	\acute{i} as in <i>īdea</i>	\bar{o} as in <i>fōod</i>
\grave{a} " <i>senāte</i>	\bar{e} " <i>mēte</i>	\grave{i} " <i>īt</i>	\bar{o} " <i>fōot</i>
\grave{a} " <i>fāt</i>	\acute{e} " <i>ēvent</i>	\bar{i} " <i>sīr</i>	\bar{u} " <i>ūse</i>
\grave{a} " <i>ārm</i>	\bar{e} " <i>mēt</i>	\bar{o} " <i>ōld</i>	\acute{u} " <i>ūnite</i>
\grave{a} " <i>all</i>	\bar{e} " <i>hēr</i>	\bar{o} " <i>ōbey</i>	\acute{u} " <i>ūp</i>
\acute{a} " <i>āsk</i>	\bar{i} " <i>īce</i>	\bar{o} " <i>nōt</i>	\acute{u} " <i>fūr</i>

II. EQUIVALENTS.

\grave{a} = \bar{o} as in <i>whāt</i>	\bar{o} = \bar{o} as in <i>wōlf</i>	\acute{u} = \bar{o} as in <i>pull</i>
\acute{e} = \hat{a} " <i>thère</i>	\acute{o} = \bar{u} " <i>són</i>	\bar{y} = \bar{i} " <i>flȳ</i>
\bar{i} = \bar{e} " <i>gīrl</i>	\acute{o} = \acute{a} " <i>hōrse</i>	\bar{y} = \bar{i} " <i>babȳ</i>
\bar{o} = \bar{o} " <i>mōve</i>	\acute{u} = \bar{o} " <i>rūle</i>	

III. CONSONANTS.

Only the most difficult consonants in this Reader are marked with diacritical signs. The following table may prove useful to the teacher for reference and for blackboard work.

$\underset{\cdot}{c}$ = s as in <i>mīçe</i>	th (unmarked) as in <i>thin</i>
$\underset{\cdot}{e}$ or $\underset{\cdot}{c}$ (unmarked) = k as in <i>eall</i>	ph = f " <i>phantom</i>
eh = k as in <i>sehōol</i>	$\underset{\cdot}{s}$ = z " <i>is</i>
ch (unmarked) " <i>child</i>	z (like s sonant) " <i>zone</i>
$\underset{\cdot}{g}$ like j " <i>cāge</i>	qu (unmarked) " <i>quite</i>
\bar{g} (hard) " <i>gēt</i>	$\underset{\cdot}{x}$ = gz " <i>exact</i>
$\underset{\cdot}{n}$ = ng " <i>īnk</i>	x (unmarked) = ks " <i>vex</i>
th " <i>thēm</i>	

Certain vowels, as *a* and *e*, when obscured and turned toward the neutral sound, are marked thus, \acute{a} , \acute{e} , etc. Silent letters are italicized.