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THE PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH

THE PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH

BY

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DEFINITIVE EDITION



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FOREWORD

There can be little doubt that the name of Daniel Jones will remain in linguistic history as the great authority on the pronunciation of British English in the twentieth century. Although *The Pronunciation of English* (first published in 1909) was the author's earliest descriptive work on English pronunciation, it was during the next half-century completely revised in several new editions, the author's last corrections being made in 1962, when Daniel Jones was eighty-one. The present book can therefore be said to incorporate the final results of his research and observation.

Linguistic theory and descriptive techniques have taken new directions in the last twenty years, but *The Pronunciation of English* remains a reliable account of British pronunciation usage, not only of the so-called 'received' form but also of several regional varieties. Although this book was originally intended for the native speaker of English, it has always been used as widely abroad as in Britain, as it provides much basic information which is valuable for the foreign learner.

There is no need to justify reprinting the definitive version of this popular, lucid work in order to keep it available to the public. A. C. GIMSON

Professor of Phonetics University College London

PREFACE

TO THE FOURTH EDITION

This book was completely rewritten in 1950 in the light of my 42 years' experience in teaching phonetics at University College, London. That (3rd) edition differed in numerous respects from the original edition of 1909 and its reprints. However, the work remained, as originally planned, an account of the phonetics of English presented from the point of view of the English learner, though it was much altered in details and was considerably enlarged. Improved methods of description and explanation were introduced, new facts were collected, the forms of transcription were adjusted on lines suggested by the theory of phonemes, many new diagrams were added and some of the old ones were improved upon. And finally a new attitude was adopted in regard to the much-discussed subject of standard pronunciation. This was because I found, as I still find, that it can no longer be said that any standard exists, nor do I think it desirable to attempt to establish one. It is useful that descriptions of existing pronunciation should be recorded, but I no longer feel disposed to recommend any particular forms of pronunciation for use by English people or to condemn others. It must, in my view, be left to individual English-speaking people to decide whether they should speak in the manner that comes to them naturally or whether they should alter their speech in any way. Anyone desiring to modify his pronunciation will find in this book suggestions as to how changes may be effected, but I feel that the responsibility for putting any such suggestions into effect should rest with him.

Since the appearance of the 3rd edition some new facts have come to light which have necessitated making a number of further additions and improvements in the present (4th) edition. The most important of these follow below.

PREFACE

The paragraphs relating to the use of the diphthongs ae, Ai, and Au in Scottish English (§§ 179, 180, 190, 191 of the 1950 edition) have been rewritten, and are now numbered 180, 180*a*, 181, 191. Most of the rectifications needed here were first pointed out to me by Mr J. Braidwood of Queen's University, Belfast, who most kindly put at my disposal the results of his own investigations into this somewhat involved subject. The new paragraphs are in the main a summary of the information he supplied to me, and the illustrative examples are taken from a list of some 300 which accompanied it. I am greatly indebted too to Prof. David Abercrombie, Professor of Phonetics in the University of Edinburgh, for drawing my attention to a number of noteworthy facts that he has discovered relating to these and other sounds of Scottish English. He has convinced me that the above diphthongs are best rendered by the notation ae, AI, AU. Fig. 18, illustrating the nature of ae and AI, has been redrawn on lines suggested by him. He has further pointed out to me a number of errors in the specimen of Scottish pronunciation in the 1950 edition, and has supplied me with the authoritative version now appearing on p. 205.

§ 202 (dealing with the use of jə: as an alternative to iə) has been recast. A section on the 'rising diphthongs' lə and \check{u} ə has been added (§§ 219*a*-219*g*) and consequential amendments have been made in the transcriptions of all words containing these sounds (e.g. *serious* in § 202 and *casual* in § 92). Attention has been called to the difference in pronunciation between *nitrate* and *night rate* (an example first noted by M. Swadesh and S. Newman in America about 1936) (footnote 3 to § 270). Important alterations have been made in §§ 358 and 361 (dealing with the disappearance of final r and the origin of 'intrusive r'). § 401 (iii), dealing with the date of the change sj > J, has been modified, and amplified by an explanatory note. The photographs in the 1950 edition illustrating 'lateral spreading' and 'lateral contraction' of the tongue (Figs. 42, 43) were unsatisfactory, and have been replaced by better ones.

vii

PREFACE

Section XVII (on phonemes) has been enlarged by a reference to 'allophones' (§ 497) and by the addition of paragraphs on the bearing of the phoneme theory on methods of constructing systems of phonetic transcription (§§ 499-502). A new section (XVIII) has been added on Syllable Separation (§§ 503-510).

I have found it desirable to make considerable alterations in Part 2, some of the older texts in the previous editions having become unsuitable for the teacher and student of today. I have deleted the texts previously numbered 7, 12, 13 and 15, and have introduced seven more modern specimens; I have also taken this opportunity of rearranging the texts, putting them in a more logical order.

The reconstructed pronunciations of Shakespeare and Chaucer illustrated in Texts 20 and 21 have been revised in the light of the latest researches, and particularly those of the late H. Kökeritz and E. J. Dobson set out in their monumental works Shakespeare's Pronunciation (Yale, 1953) and English Pronunciation, 1500-1700 (Oxford, 1957). In this task I have been greatly helped by A. C. Gimson, Professor of Phonetics at University College, London, and Prof. R. Quirk, Professor of English in the University of London, both authorities on the pronunciation of Early English, for whose assistance I am glad to express my sincere thanks. I have made several rectifications in the Shakespeare text in accordance with Kökeritz's findings. In particular I have, with the concurrence of Prof. Gimson and Prof. Quirk, accepted his view that the older diphthongs *ɛi* and *ɔu* (as in *day*, *know*) had by the late sixteenth century fallen together with the monophthongal ε : and \circ : (as in make, bone), and have accordingly altered the ei's and ou's of the 1950 edition to E: and o:-though I feel that the alternative possibility that the coalescence might have been in favour of the diphthongs (a development which would have accounted for the emergence of the modern diphthongs ei and ou) should not be lost sight of. I have also followed Kökeritz, again with the concurrence of Prof. Gimson and Prof. Quirk, in writing ju:

viii

PREFACE

in place of iu in you, funeral, Lupercal, refuse. In the words where r precedes (Brutus, brutish) I have likewise written ju:, though I feel that the older 'falling' diphthong iu may well have been preserved in these words (at least as an alternative).

In one respect I find myself unable to follow Kökeritz's lead, namely in the matter of his theory that the words of the *speak*, *meat* class were said at that period with the same vowel-sound as the words of the *take*, *make* class. I am therefore adhering to my previous mode of rendering such words: with e: in *speak*, etc. and ε : in *make*, etc.

I have to thank the following authors, publishers and agents for kindly allowing me to reproduce copyright matter: Messrs Sampson Low, Marston and Co. for the illustrations of the larvnx (Fig. 3) which are taken from Browne and Behnke's Voice, Song and Speech, Mrs E. O. Lorimer and her publisher Messrs George Allen and Unwin for the passage from Language Hunting in the Karakoram (Text No. 1), Sir Osbert Sitwell and Messrs Pearn, Pollinger and Higham and Messrs Little, Brown and Company (Boston) and the original publisher Messrs Macmillan and Co. for the passage from Left Hand, Right Hand (Text No. 2), the late Miss Josephine Tey and her publisher Peter Davies Ltd. for the passage from The Daughter of Time (Text No. 3), Mr E. F. Benson and his publisher Messrs Methuen for the passage from Dodo (Text No. 8), Messrs George Bell and Sons for the poem Contentment by C. S. Calverley (Text No. 9), Messrs Sidgwick and Jackson for the poem The Blackbird by John Drinkwater (Text No. 10), the Society of Authors as the literary representative of the trustees of the estate of the late A. E. Housman and Messrs Jonathan Cape Ltd., publisher of A. E. Housman's Collected Poems, for The Cherry Tree (Text No. 11), the trustees of the Hardy estate and Messrs Macmillan and Co. for the extract from the Introduction to A Few Crusted Characters in Thomas Hardy's Life's Little Ironies (Text No. 16), Mr Sinclair Lewis and his publisher Messrs Jonathan Cape Ltd. and Messrs Harcourt, Brace and Co. Inc. (New York) for the

PREFACE

extract from *Babbitt* (Text No. 18), and Mr Pett Ridge for the passage from *London Only* (Text No. 19).

I also desire to renew my thanks to Miss B. Honikman who was of much assistance to me in connexion with the preparation of the 1950 edition, and to whom I am indebted for a number of valuable suggestions. DANIEL JONES

GERRARDS CROSS 19 February 1958

NOTE ON THE THIRD IMPRESSION OF THE FOURTH EDITION

A few corrections and improvements have been made in this reprint. The most important are the following:

The expression 'push from the chest wall 'has been substituted for 'push from the diaphragm 'wherever it occurs (e.g. in \S 438).

A reference to the pronunciation of *allowance* has been added in § 194.

A new paragraph (153a) has been added after § 153.

The correct reference to the article on Syllabic I and n has been given at the end of § 422.

A stress-mark has been added to 'tetsi in the footnote to § 269. 'denotes' replaces 'notes' in the last line of § 301.

['Ourte] replaces ['Ourtu] in § 321.

A sentence has been added at the end of § 353.

§ 394 has been re-written.

A further example has been added at the end of § 447.

The intonation mark on 'kan, at the bottom of p. 163, has been rectified.

The words 'and a longer n ' have been added at the end of footnote 1 on p. 175.

Several additions have been made to the lists of books on pp. 161, 222, 223. D. I.

GERRARDS CROSS August 1962

x

CONTENTS

Foreword	, ,	page v
Preface		vi
List of I	llustrations	xv
List of P	Phonetic Symbols	xix
	Forms of Phonetic Symbols and Specimens of tic Writing	x xiii
	PART 1: PHONETIC THEORY	
I.	TYPES OF PRONUNCIATION 'Good' Speech and 'Bad' Speech	3 4
II.	ORGANS OF SPEECH The Vocal Cords. Breath and Voice	5 8
III.	SOUNDS AND LETTERS	II
IV.	CLASSIFICATION OF SOUNDS Vowels Consonants Classification of Vowels Cardinal Vowels Diphthongs English Vowel Diagrams Classification of Consonants	12 12 13 14 18 22 23 25
v.	PRINCIPLES OF TRANSCRIPTION	J 27

CONTENTS

ENGLISH SPEECH SOUNDS IN	
DETAIL	bage 30
Pure vowels	31
Strong and weak forms	51
Diphthongs	52
Closing Diphthongs	52
	63
Rising Diphthongs	67
Consonants	68
	68
	7 ⁸
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	81
-	87
	94
	98
	99
	117
	,
	123
	126
	134
	1 36
	141
BREATH-GROUPS, SENSE-GROUPS	148
INTONATION	1 49
PRACTICAL EXERCISES	164
EAR TRAINING	169
PHONEMES	171
SYLLABLE SEPARATION	1 74
	DETAIL A Pure vowels Strong and weak forms Diphthongs Closing Diphthongs Centring Diphthongs Centring Diphthongs Rising Diphthongs Consonants Plosives Affricates Nasal Consonants Lateral Consonants Lateral Consonants Rolled Sounds Flapped Consonants Fricatives Semi-vowels THEORY OF PLOSIVE CONSONANT NASALIZATION SIMILITUDE, ASSIMILATION, ELISION SYLLABLES DURATION STRESS BREATH-GROUPS, SENSE-GROUPS INTONATION PRACTICAL EXERCISES EAR TRAINING PHONEMES

CONTENTS

PART 2: PHONETIC TEXTS

NOTES ON THE TEXTS	<i>page</i> 179
Text 1. From Language Hunting in the Karakoram by E. O. LORIMER	, 180
Text 2. From Left Hand, Right Hand, by SIR OSBERT SITWELL	r 181
Text 3. From The Daughter of Time, by JOSEPHINI TEY	e 182
Text 4. From The Mill on the Floss, by GEORGI ELIOT	e 183
Text 5. 'The Telegraph Explained.' Anecdote from Engelsk Läsebok, by JESPERSEN and RODHE	n 185
Text 6. From The Pickwick Papers, by CHARLES DICKENS	s 185
Text 7. From the Essay on Whitebait, by w. M THACKERAY	1. 187
Text 8. From <i>Dodo</i> , by E. F. BENSON (with intonation marks)	n 190
Text 9. Contentment. From Fly Leaves, by c. s CALVERLEY	5. 196
Text 10. The Blackbird, by JOHN DRINKWATER	197
Text II. The Cherry Tree, by A. E. HOUSMAN	198
Text 12. Stanzas from Childe Harold, by LORDBYROD	N 199
Text 13. From Julius Caesar, by SHAKESPEARE	200
Text 14. At a Solemn Music, by JOHN MILTON	201
Text 15. From <i>Treasure Island</i> , by R. L. STEVENSON (Showing the pronunciation of those who lengthe	
the traditionally short vowels)	202

CONTENTS

Text 16. From the Introduction to A Few Crustea Characters, by THOMAS HARDY. (Specimen illus-	
	- page 203
Text 17. From <i>Old Mortality</i> , by SIR WALTER SCOTT (Specimen of Scottish pronunciation)	204
Text 18. From <i>Babbitt</i> , by SINCLAIR LEWIS. (Specimen of American pronunciation)	- 206
Text 19. From London Only, by w. PETT RIDGE (Specimen of London Dialectal Speech)	207
Text 20. From Julius Caesar, by SHAKESPEARE (Specimen of reconstructed Elizabethan pro	
nunciation)	209
Text 21. Poem by CHAUCER. (Specimen of reconstructed fourteenth-century pronunciation)	- 211
APPENDIX 1: Key to the Texts	214
Difficult Words in Texts 1-18	214
Orthographic Version of Text No. 19 Orthographic Version of the Poem by CHAUCER	217 R
(Text No. 21)	219
APPENDIX 2: Books for Further Study	221
OTHER WORKS BY DANIEL JONES	223

FIG

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Frontispiece. X-ray photographs of the tongue positions of the cardinal vowels i, a, a, u.

1.	The organs of speech	page 6
2.	The mouth seen from the front	
3.	The larynx as seen through a laryngoscope	8
4.	Tube illustrating the working of the vocal cords	9
5.	The vowel limit	13
6.	Conventionalized diagram of vowel positions	15
7.	Types of lip-rounding	17
8.	Approximate tongue positions of the front cardinal vowels, i, e, ϵ , a	19
9.	Approximate tongue positions of the back car- dinal vowels, a, ɔ, o, u	20
10.	Conventionalized diagram illustrating the tongue positions of the cardinal vowels	21
11.	Relative tongue positions of cardinal vowels Nos. I, 4, 5, 8 (ascertained by X-ray photography)	21
12.	Diagram illustrating the formation of the pure vowels of RP	23
13.	Diagram illustrating the formation of the 'closing' diphthongs of RP	23
14.	Diagram illustrating the formation of the 'centring' diphthongs of RP	24
15.	Diagram illustrating the formation of the diph- thong əi of London dialect	32

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FIG.		
16.	Diagram illustrating the formation of the diph- thong ə ü of London dialect <i>pa</i>	ge 43
17.	Tongue position of ü compared with that of cardinal u	43
18.	Diagram illustrating the formation of the Scottish	
	diphthongs ae and Ai	58
19.	Tongue position of alveolar t and d	70
20.	Tongue position of average k and g	75
21.	Tongue position of tf and d3	7 9
22.	Tongue position of alveolar n	83
23.	Tongue position of an average η	8 6
24.	Tongue positions of three I-sounds 88, 8	9, 90
25.	Tongue position of lingual rolled r	94
26.	Tongue position of uvular rolled $r(R)$	9 6
27.	Tongue position of uvular fricative r (B)	97
28.	Tongue position of θ and δ	101
29.	Tongue position of s with tip of tongue raised	102
30.	Tongue position of s with tip of tongue lowered	103
31.	Tongue position of \int with tip of tongue raised	105
32.	Tongue position of \int with tip of tongue lowered	106
33.	Tongue position of fricative tongue-tip \mathbf{r}	108
34.	Tongue position of 'r-coloured' a (variety with retroflexed tongue)	110
35.	Tongue position of 'r-coloured' a (variety with tip of tongue down and retracted)	III
36.	Diagram illustrating the movement dn	122
37.	Diagram illustrating the mechanism of partial and complete nasalization	124

FIG

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

38.	Approximate tongue positions of s , j and f , illus-		
	trating the process of assimilation $sj > \int$	page 128	
39.	Tongue position of c and j	165	
40.	Tongue position of t and d	166	
41.	Tongue position of q and G	167	
42.	Lateral spreading of the tongue	1 68	
43.	Lateral contraction of the tongue	1 68	

xvii

LIST OF PHONETIC SYMBOLS

(i) Symbols used in transcribing Southern 'received' pronunciation

		Ser Se (Seller)
a:	as in	$fa: \overline{\partial \partial} (father)$
٥	,,	nau (now), flai (fly) (§§ 175, 187)
а	**	pak (pack)
٨	"	m∧t∫ (<i>much</i>)
Ь	,,	bout (boat)
d	,,	dei (day)
dz	,,	dzndz (judge)
ð	,,	ðεn (then)
ei	,,	plei (<i>play</i>)
3	,,	red (red)
εə	,,	skeəs (scarce)
əː		bə:d (bird)
ə	,,	ə'bav (above), 'soufə (sofa)
f	,,	fut (foot)
g	,,	giv (give)
h	,,	həit (<i>hurt</i>)
i:	,,	siz (see, sea)
i	,,	lip (lip)
iə	,,	pias (pierce)
Ĭə	,,	'hapĭə (happier) (§ 219d)
j	,,	jaid (yard)
k	,,	kould (cold)
1	,,	li:v (leave), fi:l (feel) (§ 291 ff.)
m	,,	maik (mark)
n	,,	net (net)
ŋ		son (song)
õ	,,	no'vembə (November) (§ 173)
ou		lou (low)
	32	

xix

LIST OF PHONETIC SYMBOLS

DI	,,	so: (saw)	
С	,,	lon (long)	
сə	,,	moə (more) (one pronunciation, §§ 210, 211)	
oi	,,	boi (boy)	
Ρ	,,	pei (pay)	
r	,,,	rait (<i>right</i>) (§ 352)	
s	,,	san (sun)	
ſ	,,	∫ou (show)	
t	,,	tu: (too)	
t∫	,,	tjə:tj (church)	
θ	,,	θin (thin)	
u:	,,	fuid (food)	
u	,,	gud (good)	
uə	,,	tuə (<i>tour</i>)	
ŭə	,,	'influence) (§ 219e)	
۷	,,	vein (vain)	
w	,,	wain (<i>wine</i>)	
z	,,	zi:l (zeal)	
3	,,	'mɛʒə (measure)	
ı		that the following syllable has strong stress, e.g. (above), 'mezə (measure)	
11	means t	hat the following syllable has extra strong stress	
ı	preceding a syllable means that that syllable is pronounced with secondary stress		
•	placed the c	under a consonant symbol, as in n , $ $, means that onsonant is syllabic. It is not usually necessary to this mark; see § 420.	
ā a		(ii) Other symbols	
ē ē ī ū	nasaliz	ed vowels (§ 389)	

LIST OF PHONETIC SYMBOLS

```
nasalized consonants (§ 389)
     a centralized e (§ 171)
ë
ï
     a high central vowel (§ 123)
     an advanced o (§ 171, 300)
ö
    an advanced u (§§ 123, 300)
ü
i=ï
₩=ü
     a retracted \varepsilon, or a sound intermediate between \varepsilon and \Lambda
P
       (§ 163)
     special letter for denoting the quality of 'short i' (§§ 75, 429)
ι
    special letter for denoting the quality of 'short u' (§ 429)
۵
     special letter for denoting the quality of 'short o' (§ 429)
D
     unrounded u (§§ 119, 483)
ш
     unrounded o (§§ 120, 133)
¥
    lowered i (\S 76)
İ.
    lowered \varepsilon (§§ 204, 299)
Ę
    a raised variety of a (=a \cdot or a) (§ 299)
a
    a very 'close' variety of o (§§ 299, 300)
0
    a retracted variety of \land (§ 399)
٨
5, ŏ non-syllabic >, o
    rounded i (§ 481)
Y
    rounded e (§ 481)
ø
    rounded \varepsilon (§ 481)
œ
۹
    r-coloured vowels (§§ 99, 355, 356)
5
ə<sub>i</sub>
¢
¢
     weak voiceless consonants (§§ 385, 386)
đż.
    voiceless m (§§ 274, 275)
m
    voiceless n (§§ 281, 282)
ņ
n,
    voiceless n (§ 290)
```

xxi

LIST OF PHONETIC SYMBOLS

- voiceless | (§ 306)
- r voiceless r (§§ 310, 352)
- **y** voiceless **v** (§ 326)
- z voiceless z (§ 339)
- **ż** voiceless **z** (§ 345)
- **t** dental **t** (§ 231)
- c breathed palatal plosive (§§ 484, 485)
- y voiced palatal plosive (§ 484, 485)
- t retroflex t (§§ 484, 485)
- **d** retroflex **d** (§§ 484, 485)
- q breathed uvular plosive (§§ 484, 485)
- G voiced uvular plosive (§ 484)
- ? glottal stop (§§ 25, 233, 254)
- m labio-dental nasal (§ 398)
- strong voiceless I (a variety of], § 306)
- + 'dark' | (§§ 293–304)
- r flapped r (§ 317)
- J fricative r or frictionless continuant r (§§ 351, 352, 356)
- R rolled uvular r (§ 313)
- в voiced uvular fricative (§ 316)
- x breathed velar fricative (§§ 314, 484)
- y voiced velar fricative (§ 314, 484)
- c breathed palatal fricative (§ 376)
- m breathed w (§ 380)
- 6 voiced h (§ 373)
- + advancement
- H (or -) retraction
- raising
- lowering
- voicing (§ 232)
- ' aspiration (§§ 221, 227, 245, 382)
- prefixed to a phonetically transcribed word means that it is a proper name

xxii

CURSIVE FORMS OF PHONETIC SYMBOLS

αα	s £
a el	θ Ø
λ π or Ω	z Z
E E	3 3
ə, A	J F
э <i>э</i>	tfort
L & OT & OT 7-	d q or q
۵ø	22
ð ð	4 7
י ק	R R
r r (or r when no confusion	R 3v
can arise)	x 2~
1 r 07 1	• •

SPECIMENS OF PHONETIC WRITING

de fo:st rekwirit or o gud alfsbit ir dot it fud bi keipobl or bi:in ritn ond red wid i:z ond ritn wid modorit kwiknis. (Henry Sweet.)

i:z ənd kwiknis əv raitin rikwair dət də letər fud bi: i:zili drsind təqedə. (Henry Sweet.)

xxiii

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SPECIMENS OF PHONETIC WRITING

The length mark : also has a cursive form \sim , as shown in the following example.

it iz indid rimakəbl hau nıkənfəz də greitə nəmbər əv pərənz əpis tə bi dət eniurn in sıdıri səsaisti prənaunsir difrəntli from dəmselvz.

(A. J. Ellis.)

xxiv