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# The Global Alphabet And Global Education

(Second of a series)

The idea of the Global Alphabet was explained in the August 21 issue. Designed and originated by former Senator Robert L. Owen, it has commanded attention from leading educators and men and women in public life. On request ARMY TIMES will send further details without charge. Address: ARMY TIMES, Daily News Building, Washington 5, D. C.

The complete Global Alphabet is shown in the adjoining column. It is divided into 18 vowel sounds, 18 consonant sounds, plus six other sounds, each represented by a symbol. Each symbol represents a specific sound. THE SOUND OF EACH LETTER IS ITS NAME.

By uttering one or more sounds, we speak a word. By putting down one or more of a group of symbols, each representing a sound, we write a word. By assembling a group of words, according to accepted rules and form, we are able to speak or write sentences.

The first step in learning to use the Global Alphabet is to learn the 42 sounds. There is nothing strange or difficult about any of these sounds. Each sound is one you use every day in speaking English. In five minutes of ordinary conversation, probably you use most if not all these sounds many times.

These 42 separate and distinct sounds are all that are used in the English language. Learn the sounds and the symbols that represent the sounds, and you are on your way toward learning to use the Global Alphabet.

Just as children start by learning their A, B, Cs, you can start by learning the symbols of the Global Alphabet—learning to write them and read them. After you learn the symbols, you can break them down by vowels and consonants with the added diphthongs, which are the combinations of vowels and consonants created to represent the sounds not included in the first 36 sounds of the Alphabet.

In pronouncing the Global Alphabet, remember always that each symbol represents a definite sound. It is the sound of the letter or syllable underscored.

The individual words used in the illustration have no connection with the Alphabet. They are used only to convey the sound of the symbol. Those chosen are simple and easily remembered.

In pronouncing the word "BAR" in the illustration, you will find the letter "A" has the sound of "ah" by dropping letters B and R. That is the sound represented by the symbol to the right of "BAR."

In the word "BIDE," as another example, the phonetic sound is "i" or "eye" by dropping the B and DE. By dropping the letter H as indicated in the word "HE" you get the phonetic sound "ee" as in "Glee," and so forth.

When you have learned the sounds and symbols, how do you begin to write words? Start with the short-est, simple words. Make up words

first, then short sentences.

But more about this in the next article. If you want all the available literature on the subject, write for it, without charge, to ARMY TIMES, Daily News Building, Washington 5, D. C. Your comments and suggestions will also be appreciated. Some very interesting letters have been received from readers.

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## VOWELS CONSONANTS

<u>B</u> ar	∩	<u>B</u> u	/
<u>B</u> ut	∩	<u>D</u> u	/
<u>B</u> all	∩	<u>F</u> u	/
<u>B</u> aby	∩	<u>P</u> u	∩
<u>I</u> t	∩	<u>T</u> u	∩
<u>B</u> ide	∩	<u>V</u> u	∩
<u>H</u> e	∩	<u>G</u> u	∩
<u>N</u> et	∩	<u>H</u> a	∩
<u>H</u> er	∩	<u>L</u> u	∩
<u>G</u> o	∩	<u>K</u> u	∩
<u>G</u> ot	∩	<u>J</u> u	∩
<u>F</u> or	∩	<u>R</u> u	∩
<u>T</u> oo	∩	<u>M</u> u	∩
<u>B</u> ut	∩	<u>S</u> u	∩
<u>F</u> ew	∩	<u>Y</u> u	∩
<u>B</u> oy	∩	<u>N</u> u	∩
<u>H</u> ears	∩	<u>Z</u> u	∩
<u>C</u> ow	∩	<u>W</u> u	∩

## SIX ADDED FORMS

<u>C</u> hurch	∩
<u>T</u> hick	∩
<u>S</u> hip	∩
<u>W</u> hy	∩
<u>S</u> ing	∩
<u>A</u> zure (zh)	∩