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The Global Alphabet And Global Education

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(Third of a Series)

In the first two articles, ARMY TIMES described briefly and reproduced the symbols of the Global Alphabet invented by former Senator Robert L. Owen. The idea and need of a global alphabet was also set forth. Those interested were invited to write to Army Times, Daily News Building, Washington 5, D. C., for all available literature.

Result—several hundred letters, many with comments and suggestions, for which many thanks. If you haven't written and are interested in the idea and the alphabet, shoot in a letter or postcard at once.

Meanwhile, we'll add some further details, after mentioning that the last article was marred by bad reproduction of the Global Alphabet itself. It will be reproduced next week.

Those who write in will receive a series of lessons now being prepared in addition to the descriptive literature. Space will not permit reproduction of all this material in ARMY TIMES.

Remember that the Global Alphabet is not new in principle, but does avoid being confused with phonetic alphabets which employ letters having multiple meanings. Each symbol represents a specific sound. **THE SOUND OF EACH LETTER IS ITS NAME.**

To remember the SOUNDS of the vowels, the 18 vowels are divided into six groups of three words each, each word containing one vowel. By learning these six phrases the student will learn to remember and pronounce the sounds of the 18 vowels as follows:

1. Ah, bat, ball; 2. bay, bit, bite; 3. he, met, her; 4. go, got, for; 5. too, but, few; 6. boy, hears, cow.

The FORMS of the Global Alphabet for each of these vowel sounds were given in last week's article.

In like manner, the consonants with their SOUNDS and NAMES are divided into six groups of three each with a word artificially made to give each consonant its NAME and SOUND by memorizing six words as follows, to wit:

1. budufu; 2. putuvu; 3. guhulu; 4. kujuru; 5. musuyu; 6. nuzuwu.

So that in three lines and 12 words you can memorize the SOUNDS and NAMES of the vowels and consonants. The forms of the consonants are in lesson 2 in serial order and repeated below. The compound letters are represented in the sounds found and underscored in six words, to wit:

Church, thick, ship, why, sing, azure.

These six compounds conclude the whole of the Global Alphabet for writing English and all other languages known at present.

It is easy to memorize the vowel forms because group 1: ah, bat, ball are above the center line of writing and almost identical in form. In group 2, bay has a similar form with class 1; the vowel bit is above the center line also and the exact opposite of bite, which is below the center line.

Group 3, he, met, her is a small circle above the writing line with a dot to indicate the difference from the vowels met and her.

In group 4, the o vowels are the exact opposite of the e vowels and come below the center line of writing.

Group 5, representing the u sounds are below the center line of writing but of a similar form with group 1, which is above the center line of writing.

Group 6 are diphthongs, or compound vowels, of frequent occurrence, and merely consist of 2 forms of vowel sounds which compose the form desired to express the compound sound indicated in group 6.

It will be observed that the 5 vowel groups take $\frac{1}{4}$ inch horizontally and vertically, while group 6 of the vowels, of course, takes twice the space horizontally of an individual vowel in the other groups.

All of the consonants in writing on the scale proposed in last week's article take $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, the first and fifth group vertically, but only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch horizontally. All the other consonants take $\frac{1}{4}$ inch horizontally.

To fix these forms in the memory, it will be observed that budufu is below the center line of writing and musuyu above the center line of writing, and they are the exact opposites of each other; also that group putuvu is below the center line of writing and group nuzuwu is above the line of writing, and they are opposites of each other. Group guhulu and kujuru are horizontal. Gu is the opposite of lu; ku is the opposite of ru; hu and ju are identical except that ju has a vertical line at the beginning.

(To Be Continued)

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