

The English Alphabet And The Pure (Natural) Sounds

(How We Pronounce The English ABC'S Explained With Pure (Natural) Sounds)

Readers Who Know More Than One Language (Set Of Letters And Words) Should Understand (Know About) This Chart In English, Read The "One Language" Notes Presented (Shown) After The Chart, And Then Try To Make A Similar Chart For Your Other Language(s) To Begin To Study Letter And Word Creation In The Other Language(s). With Practice, You Can Use "The New Alphabet's" Pure (Natural) Sound Alphabet To Write Many If Not All Of The Words In Any Human Language, And The Pure Sound Alphabet Can Be Used To Help Readers Learn To Say Words In All Human Languages.

Letter	Pure Sound In Basic Word	*Meaning	Pronounced In Pure Sounds
A	a (ah) like in heart	the breath	a = i (eh) e
B	b like in the back	before or behind	b = be
**C	c like in crown	consider	c = se
D	d like in down	the ground	d = de
E	e like in see	see	e = e
F	f like in fingers	the fingers	f = i (eh) f
G	g like in great	up high	g = je
H	h like in hand	the hand	h = i (eh) ech
I	i (eh) like in voice	what I said	i = a (ah) i (eh) e
J	j like in jaw	to joke	j = ji (eh) e
K	k like in walk	to bend the knee	k = ki (eh) e
L	l like in leg	the leg	l = i (eh) l
M	m like in me	me	m = i (eh) m
N	n like in nose	notice the smell	n = i (eh) n
O	o like in ego (center)	an "o" shape	o = o
P	p like in private	proudly	p = pe
***Q	q like in question	a different view	q = ki (eh) yu
R	r like in ear	hear	r = a (ah) r
S	s like in shoulders	sense or understand	s = i (eh) s
T	t like in mouth	taste or talk	t = te
U	u (oo) like in gut (goot)	food for the gut	u = yu (oo)
V	v like in divide	to halve	v = ve
W	w like in we	we or water	w = da (ah) bi (eh)l yu (oo)
***X	x like in exact	a crossroads	x = i (eh) ks
Y	y like in you	you	y = wa (ah) i (eh) e
***Z	z like in zigzag	a zigzag	z = si (eh) e

***Meaning Note:** The meaning(s) given here are usually the ones I have noticed most often in words.

****Note:** The pure (natural) sound of "c" may only occurs in "ch" words like "choose" and is the hardest pure sound for me to say and feel clearly. "Crown" starts with the pure (natural) sound "k", but is used here because the "c" shape comes from the crown or cranium (top of the head). Saying "ah-choo" and "which" with you open hands on your head can help you say and feel the pure "c" and "h" sounds in "ch" more clearly.

*****Note:** Q, X and Z are not pure sounds.

One Language And One Alphabet

Created For Anita Lawrence, Deepi Inder, Margaret Magnus, Larisa Prokofieva And Pasha Prokofieva

When you have the basics (simple ideas) of word creation (making up words) down fairly well in English, you can try to make a clear transition (change) to other languages (sets of sounds and symbols) by using the following approach (way of doing something) which I created (wrote) to help you try and prove (show for sure) that we all speak one natural language (set of sounds and meanings). If you are able to make the transition (change) to another language, I think you will find that it helps you have subtle insights (sensitive understanding) about how our separate (different) cultures (countries) were different (not the same) as the many variations (types) of our natural language developed (grew over time).

What you will need to do to your other alphabet(s) is to look at how they are pronounced (said) as you say the "abc's" of your other language(s) (letters and words), like most English speaking students learn to repeat (say more than once) the English "abc's" (a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z) as children.

Before you start, you will need to understand "The English Alphabet And The Pure (Simple Natural) Sounds" chart (list), which gives you each letter, the pure (natural) sound of the letter in a word (except for "c" which is explained (told about) below the chart, and "q", "x", and "z" which are also explained (told about) below the chart), a natural meaning of the letter, and then that letter's "abc's" pronunciation (how it's said or spoken) explained (told about) in the pure or natural sounds of the letters, which were learned (figured out) mostly by understanding where they get their shapes from on our body.

So you will understand this clearly, let's look at the letter "y" on the chart which is pronounced (said) "w a (ah) i (eh) e" as you say the "abc's", and we see that it is used in English to represent (mean) the pure sound of "y" in "you", a sound which isn't included (added) as we pronounce (say) its "abc's" name. That is also true of "a" (ah) like in "heart", pronounced (say) "i (eh) e" in the "abc's", "c" like in "choose", pronounced "se" in the "abc's", "g" like in "big" pronounced "je" in the "abc's", and "w" like in "we" pronounced "da (ah) bi (eh) l yu (oo)" in the "abc's". However, all of these letter's pure sounds are often used in words.

Next, notice (look and know) that if you take away the "w" sound in "y's" "abc's" pronunciation, you then have the pure sound pronunciation of the letter we call "I" ("a" [ah], "i" [eh] "e") in our "abc's" pronunciation. Then if you take away the sound of "w" and "a" (ah) in "y's" pure sound pronunciation of its "abc's" name, you are left with the pure sounds pronunciation of the "abc's" letter named "a" which is "i (eh) e" ("a" (ah) naturally sounds like "a" (ah) in "heart", which is where I think it gets its shape from). I hope the chart will makes what I am explaining here easier to see and understand, since I think you should do the same thing I did to the English alphabet to your other language's alphabet (or set of symbols) to begin to clearly see the similarities (how they are alike) and differences (how they are not alike) between the two languages.

To understand if this approach (way of doing something) will work in another language, after you understand the chart clearly in English, try to create a similar chart (probably without the basic meanings at first, until you are sure of those in the new language you are working with) for the new alphabet you are working with. With the experience (something you did) of reading this book behind you and your new chart, you should begin to at least partially (partly) understand some words right away and possibly (maybe) (like me) might wonder about other simple words for 5 or 10 years until you get to say "Oh, I get it.....".

I discovered what I learned mostly through realization (discovery) as I took a lot of deep breaths and felt for each pure sound's natural spot in my body as I tried to sing them, rather than logically (like counting 1,2,3) figuring (thinking) it out. That approach (way of doing something), and a lot of patience (taking lots of time) might help you through the tough (hard) parts of what you will begin to learn as you try to understand any other language's alphabet and words.

Reading the book all the way through so that you can benefit (learn) from my own experiences (what I did) and learning about what I explain in "The Other Symbols" about numbers, punctuation marks, and

geometric (math) symbols (shapes), plus taking the math symbols test, may help you figure out the symbols (and possibly sounds) that differ from English in the language you are working on.

Even if you are dealing (working) with a language that is thought to be totally (all) different (like Chinese may seem to be), slow the words down and listen for the basic sounds that are represented (shown) by each symbol. See if you can say and write words in the language you are trying to understand using the pure sounds we use in English, without any special (not usual) inflections (mouth and voice use) and vocal effects (sounds) that a language may use to enhance (add to) the meaning of the basic sounds or words. Break each word and letter sound down as far as you can like I broke down the "abc's" pronunciation to pure sounds in the chart above. I think that "The New Alphabet's" natural pure sound alphabet, where each symbol always represents the same natural pure sound, can be used to write many if not all of the words in our human languages, and that it may be a much better way to teach pronunciation of sounds than the way our English dictionaries (word books) currently (right now) do.

Be sure and read the notes on the pure sounds chart about "c" and "q", "x" and "z" for another slightly confusing (hard to understand) aspect (part) of the English alphabet. If you go through the chart carefully (with care) after reading "The Alphabet", I think the chart above will be fairly easy for you to understand (know all about) clearly (real well) with some studying and practice.

Using what you know about the English sounds and shapes coming from the body is probably the best way to begin to try and understand symbols that represent (tell you to say) sounds in other languages. Origins of symbols and letter shapes (like "a's" [ah's] shape seems to come from the human heart in English and is the natural sound of the breath) when the shapes are different from English and not clearly understood may seem confusing (hard to understand) at first. However, as you begin to understand what pure sound each symbol or shape usually represents (tells you to say) in words as compared to (say how it is like and not like) its alphabet (abc's) pronunciation in the language you are interested in (like "w" ["d a (ah) b i (eh) l u"] naturally sound like "w" in "we" or "water" in English), you may find that figuring out the origins of the symbols and letter shapes which are different from English is possible, if you look for all of the pure natural sounds shown in the English chart, in the language you are working on. You may even find pure sounds not represented in English, or ones that I missed as you learn about the shapes and sounds of the other languages you know. Good luck!



One Energy, One Language (Letters And Words), And One Race Of Many Colors



Photos From Space Are Courtesy Of NASA