

Slovintian and Cassubian, I shall treat it as an independent language, its merely dialectal difference with the now extinct Polabian having been shown by Hilferding and Schleicher. I have followed the axiom "melius est abundare quam deficere", and shall treat therefore not of eight, but of twelve living Slavonic languages, giving the preference to Slovintian over Cassubian for the representation of Baltic Slavonic.

The Neo-Latin and Germanic sounds with which which the comparison of the Slavonic will take place, belong to the following tongues: 1. Italian; 2. Spanish; 3. Portuguese; 4. French; 5. English; 6. Dutch; 7. German; 8. Danish; 9. Swedish.

As far as my ears are capable of perceiving their difference in an undoubted manner, I can reckon 90 simple Slavonic sounds. Of these, 22 (a 1, l 12, u 19, j 27, k 29, g 33, n 35, ~~42~~, d 46, n 49, s 52, z 55, sh 58, zh 61, ts 64, ~~tsh 69~~, ~~73~~, b 76, m 78, f 80, v 82, r 88) belong to the twelve Slavonic languages, while the other 68 are to be found either in the majority, or in a minority whatever, or even in a single one of them.

Before I begin with the individual examination of the sounds, it will be as well for me to call the attention of my distinguished

Latin as it is generally
pronounced ^{amongst} by the four
principal Neo-Latin nations,
Italian, Spanish, Portuguese,
and French.

reference
N.B. no influence

Guy Harmer
~~Portuguese~~ ~~Portuguese~~ ~~Portuguese~~
Portuguese