

those, for instance, of *E* and *P*, of *C* and *S*, of *K* and *Q*, in certain cases; of *D* and *T*, of *F* and *V*, of *G* and *J*, of *G* and *K*, of *L* and *R*, so there may be many languages in which such consonants are not to be found. But in every language, there must be a *B* or a *P*, a *C* or an *S*, a *K* or a *Q*, a *D* or a *T*, an *F* or a *V* consonant, a *G* or a *J* consonant; an *L* or an *R*, and in the most contracted of all alphabets, there cannot be less than six or seven consonants, for of that number there are simple sounds, which have all a very sensible difference from each other. Those children who do not readily articulate *R*, substitute *L* for it; and in the place of *T* they articulate *D*. Indeed *L* and *D* require more difficult movements in the organs than either *R* or *T*; and it is from this difference, and from the choice of consonants more or less easy of articulation, that the softness or the harshness of a language proceeds. But on this subject it would be superfluous to enlarge.

Some children pronounce distinctly, and repeat whatever is said to them, at two years, though the generality do not speak for the first two years and a half, and often not so early.