

၁ ဘဏ် နဂုဏ် ဂုဏ် ဝုဏ် ဝုဏ် ဝုဏ် ဝုဏ်  
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Code

d = a	ဝု = j	၁ = s
ဝု = b	က = k	ဂ = t
ဝ = c	မ = l	န = u
ဇ = d	ဇ = m	လ = v
ဇ = e	ဝု = n	မ = w
ဝု = f	မ = o	ဝု = x
ဝ = g	ဇ = p	ဇ = y
ဝ = h	ဝု = q	မ = z
၁ = i	က = r	ဝု = , and • and ;

----- thou

----- thou

-----

----- thou ----- thou

-----

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SAMPLE

ອ ວາດຢ ນຣຸດູນ ດູບາກາ ບູຮຸກວາກາ ດາດ  
 ດູບາກາ ອຸນາ ສູບດູ ດູບາກາ ບາດວາ ຂາດູກາ  
 ອຸນາ ດູບາກາ ບາດວາ ອຸດາກາອາກາ ຂາ ດູ ດູ  
 ບູບາກາ ດາ ຂາດູກາ ດາ ດູບາກາ ບາດວາ  
 ອຸດາກາອາກາ ດູບາກາ ບາດວາ ຂາດູກາອາກາ  
 ອຸດາກາອາກາ ຂາດູກາ ຂາ ວາດວາ

Code

d = a	ຊ = j	ງ = s
ຝ = b	ຊ = k	ຊ = t
ອ = c	ຮ = l	ຮ = u
ຂ = d	ຮ = m	ຮ = v
າ = e	ຮ = n	ຮ = w
ຮ = f	ຮ = o	ຮ = x
ອ = g	ຮ = p	ຮ = y
ອ = h	ຮ = q	ຮ = z
ອ = i	ຮ = r	ຮ = , and • and ;

\_\_\_\_\_ thou  
 \_\_\_\_\_ thou  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ thou \_\_\_\_\_ thou  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Instructions:

Use the code to translate the scripture and write  
on the lines below.

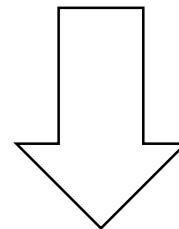
Remember there are punctuation marks included.

This is the scripture:

I say unto thee, blessed art thou for what thou hast done;  
for thou hast inquired of me, and behold, as often as thou  
hast inquired thou hast received instruction of my Spirit.

D&C 6:14

Something of interest for the teacher on the next page



ᠶ ᠠᠯᠰᠢᠳᠤᠨ ᠵᠤᠯᠢᠪᠢᠨ.

Long Sounds.			Letter.	Name.	Sound.
Letter.	Name.	Sound.	ᠮ	...p	
ᠳ	...e...as in...eat.		ᠪ	...b	
ᠰ	...a " ate.		ᠲ	...t	
ᠳ	...ah " art.		ᠳ	...d	
ᠳ	...aw " aught.		ᠴ	...che as in cheese.	
ᠳ	...o " oat.		ᠷ	...g	
ᠳ	...oo " ooze.		ᠳ	...k	
Short Sounds of the above.			ᠳ	...ga...ac in...gate.	
ᠲ	...as in...it.		ᠶ	...f	
ᠲ	" et.		ᠴ	...v	
ᠲ	" at.		ᠯ	...eth...as in thigh.	
ᠲ	" ot.		ᠶ	...the " thy	
ᠲ	" ut.		ᠰ	...s	
ᠲ	" book.		ᠴ	...z	
Double Sounds.			ᠳ	...esh...as in...flesh.	
ᠳ	...i...as in...ice.		ᠰ	...zhe " vision.	
ᠳ	...ow " owl.		ᠶ	...ur " burn.	
ᠶ	...ye		ᠯ	...l	
ᠯ	...woo		ᠳ	...m	
ᠶ	...h		ᠲ	...n	
			ᠮ	...eng as in length.	

# Brigham Young's New Alphabet = called the Deseret Aphabet

One of the curious items of early Utah history was Brigham Young's effort to introduce a new alphabet, known as the Deseret Alphabet, into Mormon use. Western historian David Bigler observed:

"Old Testament ideas on land ownership and marked ballots were not the only indications that Utah's earliest settlers were bent on creating a society altogether unlike the rest of the country. Soon after arriving in the Great Basin they even undertook to create a new method to write the English language.

"In 1854 the University of Deseret, predecessor of the University of Utah, introduced the Deseret Alphabet, consisting of thirty-eight characters to conform with the basic number of sounds in the English language. The curious set of symbols was created by 39-year-old George D. Watt, an expert in Pitman shorthand and the faith's first English convert.

"Aimed to reform the representation of the English language, not the language itself, the new phonetic system offered a number of advantages. First, it demonstrated cultural exclusivism, an important consideration. It also kept secrets from curious non-Mormons, controlled what children would be allowed to read, and in a largely unlettered society that included non-English speaking converts, eliminated the awkward problem of phonetic spelling. For such reasons, for nearly two decades Brigham Young pushed the new alphabet on reluctant followers. The church-owned *Deseret News* at Great Salt Lake City, Utah's first newspaper, published portions of its 1859 editions in the distinctive system. And the University of Deseret's board of regents at one time voted \$10,000 to print text books in the alphabet for students in classrooms across the territory.

"Like the law of consecration, however, the Deseret Alphabet never achieved widespread acceptance, despite repeated attempts by Young to promote the system. On some things, the people of Utah quietly overruled their strong-minded leader." (*Forgotten Kingdom: The Mormon Theocracy in the American West, 1847-1896*, by David L. Bigler, Arthur H. Clark Co., 1998, p.56)

**LDS historian Thomas G. Alexander explained:**

"An alphabet of thirty-eight characters was designed to present each sound of the English language. ...The Deseret alphabet proved to be an "expensive failure," but the project indicated the extent to which Utah's community leaders borrowed from outside systems in order to meet a pressing need to introduce phonetic orthography for the English language." (*Things in Heaven and Earth: The Life and Times of Wilford Woodruff, a Mormon Prophet*, by Thomas G. Alexander, Signature Books, 1991, p.210)

**LDS scholar Stanley B. Kimball commented:**

"No one knows the origin of its strange characters, but certainly Watt's knowledge of phonography was fundamental. After the thirty-eight-character alphabet (including the Latin letters C, D, L, O, P, S, W) was devised, the committee had a type font cast in St. Louis and some printing was done with it. A First Reader, in an edition of 10,000 copies, was published, as well as 10,000 copies of a Second Reader, and 8,000 copies of part of the Book of Mormon were also printed. The experiment was finally abandoned in 1869, a year after Heber's death. There is no evidence that Heber [Kimball] ever learned the alphabet." (*Heber C. Kimball*, by Stanley B. Kimball, p. 206)

Preaching on October 8th, 1868, Brigham Young advised:

"There are a few items I wish to lay before the Conference before we dismiss, which I think we shall do when we get through our meeting this afternoon. One of these items is to present to the congregation the Deseret Alphabet. ...The advantages of this alphabet will soon be realized, especially by foreigners. Brethren who come here knowing nothing of the English language will find its acquisition greatly facilitated by means of this alphabet, by which all the sounds of the language can be represented and expressed with the greatest ease. As this is the grand difficulty foreigners experience in learning the English language, they will find a knowledge of this alphabet will greatly facilitate their efforts in acquiring at least a partial English education. It will also be very advantageous to our children. It will be the means of introducing uniformity in our orthography, and the years that are now required to learn to read and spell can be devoted to other studies." (*Journal of Discourses*, Vol. 12, p. 298, Brigham Young, delivered in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Oct. 8th, 1868.)

