

complicated shapes and designs with none of the problems the Pacific Islander would run into if he tried to get fancy. Which is to say—now that we have easier ways of making fancy things, we are beginning to appreciate the beauty of a simple form well executed—something discovered centuries ago by these machineless island cultures.

FREE MOVIES FOR CHILDREN ON SATURDAY MORNINGS

The annual Spring Series of free motion-picture programs for children presented on Saturday mornings by the Raymond Foundation will begin on March 1 and continue each Saturday during March and April. Nine programs, each to start at 10:30 A.M., will be presented in the James Simpson Theatre of the Museum. On three of the programs the explorers who conducted the expeditions on which the films were made will make personal appearances to talk to the children, and on a fourth the story of the film will be told by Miss Harriet Smith of the Raymond Foundation staff.

Children may come alone, accompanied by adults, or in groups from schools or other assemblage points. No tickets are needed.

Following is an outline of the programs:

March 1—CAPTURING JUNGLE BABIES

The "Tiger Man" in South America
Talk by Sasha Siemel

March 8—ANIMAL STORIES

The story of a woodchuck and other animals
Also a cartoon

March 15—MOUNTAIN DWELLERS

How people live in the mountains of Lapland and Switzerland
Also a cartoon

March 22—INTO CENTRAL AUSTRALIA

The story of an expedition
Talk by Alfred M. Bailey

March 29—REASONS FOR THE SEASONS

Story of changes in the weather
Also a cartoon

April 5—SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

The struggle for life by animals and plants
Talk by Peter Koch

April 12—HUDSON BAY ADVENTURE

Indians, fox-trappers, and animals
Talk by C. J. Albrecht

April 19—VOICE OF THE PRIBILOFS

Where the huge seal-herds gather
Also a cartoon

April 26—SIMBA

Story of an African lion hunt photographed by Martin Johnson
Talk by Harriet Smith

HOW ANIMAL VOICES SOUND TO FOREIGN EARS

BY AUSTIN L. RAND
CURATOR OF BIRDS

When in El Salvador recently, I found that the common barnyard animals had much the same voices as the ones with which I was familiar in the United States. But when I saw their utterances written down it was another matter. The sounds written in Spanish sometimes looked as different as the names of the animals written in Spanish. Take the donkey for example (or "burro," as they call it). In English we call its "song" "Heehaw!" In Spanish they wrote it for me "Aja! aja! ija! ija!"

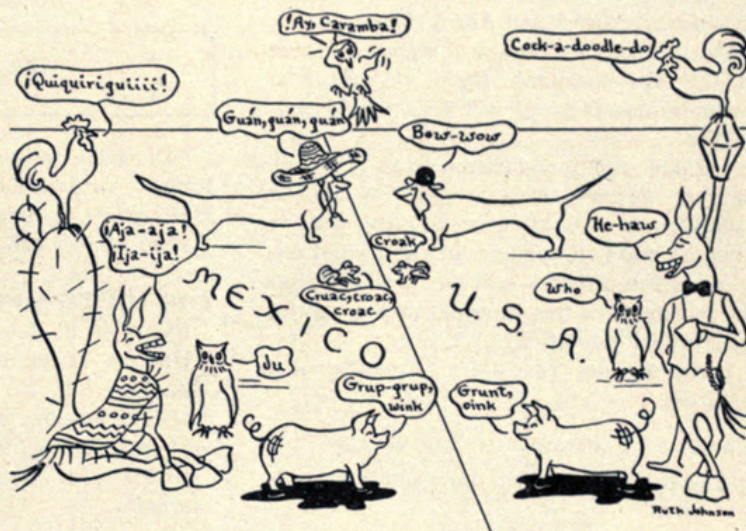
There were some German scientists at the Instituto Tropical de Investigaciones Cientificas where I was working, and for comparison I asked them to write for me what the same animals said in German. The burro says "Iha! iha!" in German. Despite the difference in the appearance of these words, when they were pronounced by the various nationalities they sounded very similar. But when they were pronounced by the burro itself, the Spanish version was awarded the prize for being the best rendition of the beast's voice.

The cat's "miau, miau, miau" in Spanish, "miau, miau" in German, and "meow" in English were all very similar in appearance as well as sound. The duck's voice came out differently. In Spanish it was "cuá, cuá, cuá," in German "wack, wack," while in English the initial "cu" or "q" sound of the Spanish and the final "k" sound of the German are united into "quack." The voice of the hoot owl came out much the same in pronunciation, though it looked different written in Spanish "ju," in German "hu," and in English "who."

The cow's, the pig's, and the frog's voices were also rather similar in the three languages: the cow's in Spanish being "meu, meu, muuu," in German "müh müh," and in English "moo"; the pig's, "grup-grup, wink," "ôuik, ôuik," and "grunt, oink"; and the frog's, "cruac, croac, croac," "quak, quak," and "croak." The barnyard rooster has a difficult voice to transcribe in letters. In Spanish it was "quiquiriguiiii," in German "kickeriki," and in English "cock-a-doodle-doo." After listening to the various renditions by the various nations I could see how each rendition came into being, but

as for deciding which was closest to the original I hesitated to choose.

When it came to the dog, the discrepancy was surprising: in Spanish it was "guán, guán, guán"; in German "wau, wau"; and



VOICES ACROSS THE BORDER

South of the border many animals seem to say the same thing, but when the sounds are written in the respective languages, English and Spanish, they usually come out quite differently. Cartoon by Ruth Johnson.

in English "bowwow." The German and the English are close enough. But though I went outside and listened to the dogs in Salvador, never did they seem to say "guán, guán, guán," though I must admit that neither did they seem to say "bowwow."

Beards Ornamental Off Face As Well as On It

In the not-distant past the white beards of old men were highly valued for the making of ornaments among the natives of the Marquesas Islands in the South Pacific. Shaved off, the beards were worn as plumes on the head. When a man too young to grow a white beard wanted to make one of these ornaments, he prevailed upon one of his elderly relatives to part with his hirsute adornment for the purpose. If he had no relative willing or able to supply his need, he often would hire an old man outside his family to grow a beard for him.

Visiting Hours Extended

Effective March 1, and continuing through April 30, Museum visiting hours will be 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. (closing has been at 4 P.M. during the winter months). On May 1 and continuing through Labor Day (September 1) the hours will be extended another hour, 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

French Egyptologist Studies Here

Dr. Jacques J. Clère, Egyptologist from Paris, who is an exchange professor at Brown University, recently visited the Museum to study inscriptions in the Egyptian collection.



Rand, Austin Loomer. 1952. "How Animal Voices Sound to Foreign Ears."
Bulletin 23(3), 7-7.

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