That is, $\forall j \in N$, $1 \leq j \leq a-1$, there exists atleast one ~~unique~~ vowel $v_x \in S_{iv}$ s.t. v_x lies in between p_j and p_{j+1}.

(Otherwise we will have atleast one occurence of two consecutive consonants in the permutation making it not a word)

So, there must exist atleast $(a-1)$ vowels in S_i, i.e. $\boxed{b \geq a-1}$

$\therefore a-b \leq 1$ or, $\boxed{|S_{ic}| - |S_{iv}| \leq 1}$, which is a contradiction.

$\therefore$ No permutation of S_i is a word ■

Claim: If for any S_i, where $1 \leq i \leq 6$, $i \in N$, $|S_i| = m$, if no permutation $\langle a_1 a_2 \ldots\ldots a_m \rangle$ of S_i is a word, then $|S_{ic}| - |S_{iv}| > 1$.

We shall prove the contrapositive statement.

Proof: Suppose $|S_{ic}| - |S_{iv}| \leq 1$. We shall show there exists a permutation $\langle a_1 a_2 \ldots\ldots a_m \rangle$ of S_i which is a word.

Suppose, we take an arbitrary permutation $\langle P_1, P_2, \ldots\ldots, P_a \rangle$ of S_{ic} where $|S_{ic}| = a$. $|S_{iv}| = b$.

$a-b \leq 1 \Rightarrow a-1 \leq b$ or, $\boxed{b \geq a-1}$

So, we have atleast $a-1$ vowels. If for $\forall x$, $1 \leq x \leq a-1$, $x \in N$, we put atleast one arbitrary, unique $q \in S_{iv}$ in between P_x and P_{x+1}, we will form an arbitrary permutation of S_i which is a word ■

Suppose none of the groups form a word in the language.

$\therefore \forall S_i$, $1 \leq i \leq 6$, $i \in N$, $|S_{ic}| - |S_{iv}| \geq 2$.

$\boxed{\sum_{i=1}^{6} \left(|S_{ic}| - |S_{iv}|\right) \geq 12}$ or, $\boxed{|C| - |V| \geq 12}$

Given, $C - V = 22 - 11 = 11$ (Contradiction)
