



WORCESTER'S  
NEW ACADEMIC  
DICTIONARY



ESTER

No. Accesoión	Autor Joseph E. Worcester		
000098	Título Worcester's academic dictionary : a new etymological dictionary - of the english language		
Fecha de pedido	Lugar	Editor	Año 1888
No. de pedido	Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott	1888	Edición
Procedencia	Vols.	Serie	Dependencia
No. de ejs.	Precio	Costo	
Fecha de recibido	Clasif.		
Obvs.			

WITH SYNONYMS AND COPIOUS ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN BIOGRAPHICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES, CHRISTIAN NAMES, MYTHOLOGICAL PERSONAGES, ABBREVIATIONS, PHRASES AND QUOTATIONS FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, COINS, ETC.,

PREPARED UPON THE BASIS OF THE LATEST EDITION OF THE UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY OF

JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, LL.D.

ILLUSTRATED.



BIBLIOTECA

Ref.  
PE1580  
W6  
1888

PHILADELPHIA:  
B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY.

000098

*Handwritten notes on the left page:*  
 H...  
 HERRELIANA  
 Did not say anything about...

PE 1580  
JG  
1888

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1855,

By JOSEPH E. WORCESTER,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

Copyright, 1888, by J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY.



## PREFACE.

THE Dictionary now offered to the public differs from the original "Academic Dictionary" of Dr. Worcester in several respects. Like that work, it is an enlarged issue of the "Comprehensive Dictionary," designed especially for the use of the higher schools and seminaries of learning, but well adapted in its scope and range to the needs of families and individuals. It has been rendered, it is believed, as complete as its limits would permit, both in the extent of its vocabulary and in the fulness and accuracy of its definitions. In many cases the definitions are somewhat amplified reproductions of those found in the New Comprehensive Dictionary. In addition to a carefully chosen list of all the more common and well-authorized words of the language, it contains many technical terms employed in the arts and sciences, and a considerable number of local, provincial, and antiquated words, chiefly such as occur in books that are much read, or such as for some other reason are deemed specially important or interesting. Words of these exceptional classes are carefully discriminated and explained. The definitions are necessarily concise; but they will, it is believed, be found as exact and comprehensive as could reasonably be expected in a manual of this kind.

The design throughout has been to give the greatest practicable amount of useful matter in the most condensed form, and especially to guard against corruptions and solecisms in writing and speaking the language.

The distinctive feature of the "New Academic Dictionary" is its treatment of the etymology of words. In no other work of its size and class (so far as is known to the editors) is there any thing approaching it in fulness and completeness in this regard. The

other etymological dictionaries of corresponding size and cost are either devoted exclusively to the explanation of etymology, with no attempt at any definition other than a bare identification of words, or, on the other hand, they are defining and pronouncing dictionaries with the merest hint at a derivation,—very often with no discrimination between well-established derivations and those which are purely conjectural.

It has been well observed that in etymological work originality is a dangerous or suspicious quality. Great care has accordingly been taken to follow only the best authorities. The large etymological dictionary of Prof. Skeat has furnished by far the greater part of the derivations here recorded. But where Skeat's derivations (as is very often the case) are purely conjectural, it has sometimes been deemed allowable to adopt other conjectures that have seemed more likely than his to be correct. Effort has been made to mark as conjectural or tentative such etymologies as are not well established. It is certain, however, that with the present rapid advance of human knowledge, much that is now considered as reasonably well established in etymology may soon come to be regarded as obsolete. Considerable use has been made of the etymological matter of the first four numbers of the New English Dictionary now in course of preparation under the supervision of Dr. Murray, of Oxford. But that great and praiseworthy work, for the most part, leaves to the etymologists proper the more remote derivation of English words, and its plan of strict historical treatment compels its editors to neglect many proposed etymologies which, though now conjectural, are full of suggestiveness, and which are likely to have a recognized importance in the future.

The student and teacher using this Dictionary should bear in mind that there are two classes of foreign words inserted in its etymological notes. The first class comprises those words (chiefly Latin, Greek, French, Norse, and Dutch) from which English words have been immediately or more remotely derived; the other class includes a large number of words (largely Germanic and Scandinavian, but very

often from some one or more of the Romanic languages) which are cognate with the corresponding English words, but are not to be regarded as the parent-words of any English forms. In many instances of the latter class recorded in this work a suggestion is made of the nature of the relationship indicated; in other cases the word from which the English word is derived is placed first on the list, and the cognate and illustrative foreign words follow. No student at all familiar with the subject of the derivation of words will, it is believed, experience any difficulty in making the necessary discrimination in cases of this kind.

Many popular but fallacious derivations for words are here recorded, in order that the student may be warned of their misleading character, and may learn what seems to be a difficult lesson for most learners, namely, that mere speciousness or ingenuity can never furnish a good reason for accepting a derivation for a word. The only certain method of verifying an etymology is the historical one,—the actual tracing back of a word to its origin in recorded literature. Unhappily, the breaks in the record are very many and wide; and no little discrimination and labor are involved in the process of unearthing the roots of words by this strictly scientific method.

In adjusting the *orthography* of this Dictionary, scrupulous care has been taken to follow the precepts and example of Dr. Worcester. That able lexicographer paid great attention to usage, analogy, and etymology in deciding all disputable points; but he attempted no innovation in respect to matters of settled and invariable usage.

As in all of Dr. Worcester's dictionaries, *pronunciation* has been made a special object, and has received particular attention.

A peculiar feature of Worcester's dictionaries consists in the exhibition of authorities respecting words of various, doubtful, or disputed pronunciation. There is a rather large class of English words the pronunciation of which, even among the best orthoepists and the most careful speakers, is not clearly established. It is not possible that any one should know or remember what is the best usage among all these forms; and no one who is at all scrupulous

about his pronunciation will be willing to rely solely on the opinion of any one orthoepist. Careful speakers will prefer to be informed, in all doubtful cases, regarding the various pronunciations which have been adopted by the best authorities. In this work the preference indicated by Dr. Worcester has in every instance been retained; in addition to which there have been placed in brackets the pronunciations offered by all the leading orthoepists of England and America. Dr. Worcester's collation of authorities has been amplified and enriched by the insertion of the preferences of all the recent lexicographers and orthoepists of distinction.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE . . . . .	3
PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION . . . . .	9
Key to the Sounds of the Marked Letters . . . . .	9
Remarks on the Key . . . . .	10
Sounds of the Vowels . . . . .	10
Sounds of the Diphthongs and Triphthongs . . . . .	14
Sounds of the Consonants . . . . .	16
Accent . . . . .	20
Orthoepy and Orthoepists . . . . .	22
REMARKS—WITH RULES OF ORTHOGRAPHY . . . . .	25
VOCABULARY OF WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY . . . . .	28
FORMATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE . . . . .	37
FORMATION OF SEVERAL PARTS OF SPEECH . . . . .	38
DICTIONARIES AND OTHER WORKS USED AS AUTHORITIES . . . . .	39
ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS . . . . .	40
DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE . . . . .	41

## APPENDIX.

PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES . . . . .	589
Preface and Remarks . . . . .	589
Rules of Pronunciation . . . . .	590
VOCABULARY OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES . . . . .	591
PRONUNCIATION OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES . . . . .	599
Preface and Rules of Pronunciation . . . . .	599
VOCABULARY OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES . . . . .	600
ANCIENT GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, WITH THEIR CORRESPONDING MODERN NAMES . . . . .	610
CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN, WITH THEIR SIGNIFICATION . . . . .	614
PRONUNCIATION OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES . . . . .	617
Remarks . . . . .	617
Pronunciation of several European Languages . . . . .	618
VOCABULARY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES . . . . .	620
PRONUNCIATION OF THE NAMES OF DISTINGUISHED MEN OF MODERN TIMES . . . . .	636
ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING . . . . .	647
SIGNS OF PLANETS, ASPECTS, ZODIAC, &c. . . . .	653
A COLLECTION OF WORDS, PHRASES, AND QUOTATIONS FROM THE GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN, AND SPANISH LANGUAGES . . . . .	660
A LIST OF MUSICAL TERMS FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES . . . . .	673
PRINCIPAL DEITIES, HEROES, &c., IN GREEK AND ROMAN FABULOUS HISTORY . . . . .	676
TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES . . . . .	684
FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COINS . . . . .	687
NAMES OF THE FIXED STARS . . . . .	689

# PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

## KEY

TO THE SOUNDS OF THE MARKED LETTERS.

### VOWELS.

<i>Examples.</i>	
1. <i>Ā long</i> . . . . .	Fāte, Āid, Lāce, Plāyer.
2. <i>Ā short</i> . . . . .	Fāt, Mān, Lād, Cārry.
3. <i>Ā long before r</i> . . . . .	Fāre, Bāre, Pāir, Beār.
4. <i>Ā Italian or grave</i> . . . . .	Fār, Fāther, Fārther.
5. <i>Ā intermediate</i> . . . . .	Fāst, Brānch, Grāsp.
6. <i>Ā broad</i> . . . . .	Fāll, Hāul, Wālk, Wārm.
7. <i>Ā slight or obscure</i> . . . . .	Liār, Palāce, Abbācy.
1. <i>Ē long</i> . . . . .	Mēte, Sēal, Fēar, Kēep.
2. <i>Ē short</i> . . . . .	Mēt, Mēn, Sēll, Fērry.
3. <i>Ē like á</i> . . . . .	Hēir, Thēre, Whēre.
4. <i>Ē short and obtuse</i> . . . . .	Hēr, Hērd, Fērn, Fērvid.
5. <i>Ē slight or obscure</i> . . . . .	Briēr, Fuēl, Celēry.
1. <i>Ī long</i> . . . . .	Pine, File, Find, Mild.
2. <i>Ī short</i> . . . . .	Pin, Fill, Miss, Mirror.
3. <i>Ī like long ē</i> . . . . .	Mien, Machine, Marine.
4. <i>Ī short and obtuse</i> . . . . .	Sir, Fir, Bird, Virtue.
5. <i>Ī slight or obscure</i> . . . . .	Elixir, Ruin, Ability.

<i>Examples.</i>	
1. <i>Ō long</i> . . . . .	Nōte, Fōal, Tōw, Sōre.
2. <i>Ō short</i> . . . . .	Nōt, Dōn, Ōdd, Bōrrōw.
3. <i>Ō long and close</i> . . . . .	Mōve, Prōve, Fōdd.
4. <i>Ō broad, like broad ā</i> . . . . .	Nōr, Fōrm, Sōrt, Ōught.
5. <i>Ō like short ū</i> . . . . .	Sōn, Dōne, Cōme, Mōney.
6. <i>Ō slight or obscure</i> . . . . .	Actōr, Confess.
1. <i>Ū long</i> . . . . .	Tūbe, Tūne, Sūit, Pūre.
2. <i>Ū short</i> . . . . .	Tūb, Tūn, Hūt, Hūrry.
3. <i>Ū middle or obtuse</i> . . . . .	Būll, Pūll, Fūll, Pūsh.
4. <i>Ū short and obtuse</i> . . . . .	Fūr, Mūrmur, Fūrther.
5. <i>Ū like ō in mōve</i> . . . . .	Rūle, Rūde, Brūte.
6. <i>Ū slight or obscure</i> . . . . .	Sulphur, Famoŭs.
7. <i>Ū affected by a marked y sound</i> . . . . .	Ūse, Sinŭous.
8. <i>Ū French.</i>	
1. <i>Ȳ long</i> . . . . .	TȲpe, StȲle, LȲre.
2. <i>Ȳ short</i> . . . . .	SȲlvan, SȲmbol.
3. <i>Ȳ short and obtuse</i> . . . . .	MȲrrh, MȲrtle.
4. <i>Ȳ slight or obscure</i> . . . . .	Truly, Envy, Martyr.

Öi and Öy . . . . . Bōil, Tōil, Bōy, Tōy.  
 Ūu and Ūu . . . . . Bōand, Tōan, Nōa.  
 Ew like long ū . . . . . Fēw, Nēw, Dēw.

### CONSONANTS.

<i>Examples.</i>	
<i>C, ç, soft, like s</i> . . . . .	Açid, Plaçid.
<i>ç, s, hard, like k</i> . . . . .	Flaçid, Speptic.
<i>ph, sh, hard, like k</i> . . . . .	Character, Phasm.
<i>ch, sh, soft, like sh</i> . . . . .	Chaise, Chevalier.
<i>ch (unmarked) like tsh</i> . . . . .	Charm, Church.
<i>ç, ç, hard</i> . . . . .	Get, Give, Gift.
<i>ç, ç, soft, like j</i> . . . . .	Gender, Giant.
<i>ñ, ñ, nasal, like ng</i> . . . . .	Unction.
<i>s, ç, soft, like z</i> . . . . .	Muse, Dismal.
<i>x, ç, soft or flat, like çz</i> . . . . .	Example, Exist.
<i>th, th, soft, flat, or vocal</i> . . . . .	This, Thee, Then.
<i>Th, th (unmarked) sharp</i> . . . . .	Thin, Think, Pith.
<i>Tion</i> } like shun . . . . .	{ Nation, Notion.
<i>Sign</i> } . . . . .	{ Pension, Mission.

<i>Examples.</i>	
<i>Siçn, like zhun</i> . . . . .	Confusion, Vision.
<i>Ceaç</i> } like shan . . . . .	{ Ocean.
<i>Ciaç</i> } . . . . .	{ Optician.
<i>Ciaç</i> } like shal . . . . .	{ Commercial.
<i>Siaç</i> } . . . . .	{ Controversial.
<i>Tiaç</i> } . . . . .	{ Partial, Martial.
<i>Geouç</i> } like shus . . . . .	{ Farinaceous.
<i>Gious</i> } . . . . .	{ Capacious.
<i>Tious</i> } . . . . .	{ Sententious.
<i>Geouç</i> } like jus . . . . .	{ Courageous.
<i>Gious</i> } . . . . .	{ Religious.
<i>Qu (unmarked) like kw</i> . . . . .	Queen, Quill.
<i>Wh (unmarked) like hw</i> . . . . .	When, While.
<i>Ph (unmarked) like f</i> . . . . .	Phantom, Seraph.

## REMARKS ON THE KEY.

1. The words which are used in the preceding Key as examples for illustrating the several sounds exhibit accurately, when pronounced by correct speakers, the different sounds of the respective letters. Some distinctions are here made which are not found in other systems of notation; they are, however, not intended to introduce any new sounds, but merely to discriminate such as are now employed by all who speak the language with propriety.

2. When the marks of pronunciation are affixed to words in their proper orthography, in this Dictionary, without respelling them, the vowels which are not marked are silent: thus, *a* in *bēat*, *hēar*; *e* in *āble*, *gīve*, *hārden*; *i* in *pāin*, *hēifer*; *o* in *māson*, *fāmous*; *u* in *thōugh*; and *w* in *fōllōw*, are not sounded. To this rule there is an exception with respect to the first vowel in those proper diphthongs which are called *semi-consonant diphthongs*, as in *ocean*, *nation*, *assuage*. (See No. 28, p. 14.)

3. The system of notation which is here used, while it makes a very exact discrimination of the different sounds of the letters, will be readily understood and easily applied to practice; and it will also be much more easily remembered than a system in which the vowels are marked with figures. By applying the marks to the letters of the words in their proper orthography, the necessity of respelling most of them has been avoided; and in this way considerable space has been saved, while the pronunciation is fixed with as much exactness as if the spelling of every word had been repeated.

4. It is an advantage of this method of notation,

that it distinguishes the syllables which receive a secondary accent, or are pronounced with a distinct sound of the vowels, from those which are but slightly or indistinctly sounded. A great part of the words of the English language that have more than two syllables have more than one syllable in some degree accented, or pronounced more distinctly than the rest; yet this difference in distinctness is not made apparent by the usual modes of marking the words. In this notation the vowels in the syllables which have either the primary or secondary accent have a mark placed over them denoting a distinct sound; while those which are more feebly uttered have a dot placed under them. Take, for example, the following words, which are thus noted: *sūn'shīne*, *pā'per*, *ān'ec-dōte*, *cār-ā-vān'*, *līt'er-əl*, *mān-i-fēs-tā'tiōn*, *īn-dj-vīs-j-bīl'-j-ty*. In these words it will be readily perceived that all the vowels which have a mark placed over them have a distinct sound, or are more or less accented, while those which have a dot under them are but slightly or indistinctly sounded; and that the pronunciation is as clearly represented to the eye in their proper orthography as it is in other methods of notation by respelling the words.

5. There are many cases in which the vowels are pronounced with so slight a degree of distinctness that it may be a matter of indifference whether they are marked with the distinct or indistinct sound; thus, for example, the last syllable of the words *consonant*, *difference*, *diffident*, *feebleness*, *obvious* might with nearly equal propriety have the vowel marked with a short or an indistinct sound.

## SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

6. The *first*, or *long*, sound of each of the vowels, marked thus, *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ō*, *ū*, is styled its *alphabetic* or *name* sound, being the sound which is heard in naming the letter. The sound of the letter *y*, when used as a vowel, is the same as that of *i*; but as a vowel it begins no properly English word now in common use.

7. The long sound of the vowels is generally indicated, in monosyllables, by a silent *e* at the end of the word, preceded by a single consonant; as in *fate*, *mele*, *pine*, *note*, *tube*, *type*. The following words, however, are exceptions,—namely, *axe*, *have*, *are*, and *bade*, the preterite of *to bid*. The vowels have regularly the long sound if final in an accented syllable; as in *ba'sis*, *le'gal*, *tri'al*, *son'o'rous*, *cu'bic*, *ty'rant*.

8. The *second*, or *short*, sound of the vowels is generally indicated, in monosyllables, by the absence of mute *e* at the end of the word; as in *fat*, *met*, *pin*, *not*, *tub*, *hyp*. It is also the usual sound

of a vowel in an accented syllable which ends with a consonant; as in *aban'don*, *atten'tive*, *exhū'it*, *la'con'ic*, *reluc'tant*, *ty'r'ical*.

9. The *fourth* sound of the vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, and the *third* sound of *y* (called, with respect to *e*, *i*, *u*, and *y*, *short and obtuse*), marked thus, *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ō*, *ū*, *ÿ*, are the *short* sounds of these several vowels when followed by *r* in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable; as *far*, *hard*; *her*, *herd*; *fir*, *firkin*; *north*, *normal*; *fur*, *burden*; *myrrh*, *myrtle*; but when the succeeding syllable begins with *r*, or the sound of *r*, as in *perry*, *perry*, the vowel has the proper short sound. Some orthoepists make no distinction between the sound indicated by this mark and the proper short sound of these vowels; others make a distinction in relation to a part of them only. The vowels having this mark are pronounced with as short a sound as they can readily receive when thus situated. The peculiar character of this sound, which dis-

## A.

tinguishes it from the proper short sound of the vowels, is caused by the letter *r*; and this letter, thus situated, has an influence peculiar to itself on the sound of all the vowels. The difference between the sound of the vowels when thus situated, and their proper short sound, will be readily perceived by the following examples: *mān*, *mārow*; *mār*, *mārket*;—*mēn*, *mērry*; *hēr*, *mērchant*;—*fīn*, *mīrror*; *fīr*, *cīrcle*;—*nōt*, *bōrror*; *nōr*, *bōrder*;—*tūn*, *hūrry*; *fūr*, *hūrdle*. There is little or no difference in the sounds of the vowels *e*, *i*, *u*, and *y*, when under this mark; as *hēr*, *fīr*, *fīr*, *mÿrrh*; but their proper short sounds are widely different from each other when they are followed by the sound of *r* or by other consonants, as in *merry*, *peril*, *mīrror*, *hurry*.—See remarks on the sound of the letter *R*, page 19.

10. Vowels marked with the dot underneath, thus, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, are found only in syllables which are not accented and over which the organs of speech pass slightly and hastily in pronouncing the words in which they are found. It is to be observed that this mark is employed to indicate a *slight stress of voice* in uttering the appropriate sound of the vowel rather than to note any *particular quality of sound*. If the syllables on which the primary and secondary accents fall are uttered with a proper stress of voice, these comparatively indistinct syllables will naturally be pronounced right. In a majority of cases this mark may be regarded as indicating an indistinct *short* sound of the vowel, as in *tenable*, *mental*, *travel*, *peril*, *idol*, *forum*, *carry*; but in many cases it indicates a *slight or unaccented long* sound, as in *carbonate*, *sulphate*, *emerge*, *obey*, *ebony*, *follower*, *duplicity*, *educate*, *regulate*, *congratulate*. The letter *u*, in the last three words, is pronounced like *yu* slightly articulated. The vowels with this mark have, in some situations, particularly in the last syllable of words ending with *r*, no perceptible difference of sound; as in *friar*, *speaker*, *nadir*, *actor*, *sulphur*, *zephyr*. As Mr. Smart justly remarks, "the last syllables of *robber*, *nadir*, *author*, *sulphur*, and *satyr* are quite undistinguishable in pronunciation."

*A*, unaccented, at the end of a word, approaches the Italian sound of *a* in *father*, as in the words *algebra*, *comma*, *idea*; and *ah*, final, partakes still more of the Italian sound, as in *Jehovah*, *Messiah*.\*

\* With respect to the sound given to the letter *a* in unaccented syllables, there is a great diversity among orthoepists. For example, to *a* in *courage*, Sheridan, Walker, and Jones give the short sound of *a*; Jameson and Smart, the sound of long *a*;—to *a* in *debate*, Walker gives the sound of short *a*; Jameson and Smart, of long *a*; Sheridan and Jones, of short *e*;—to *a* in *furnace*, Sheridan and Walker give the sound of short *i*; Jones and Jameson, of short *e*; Smart, of long *a*. *A* at the end of words is marked by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Jameson, and various other orthoepists with its short sound, as in *algebra*, *comma*, *idea*; but by Smart it is marked with the Italian sound, as an "unaccented vowel,"—*algebra*. Walker says, "We cannot give it [a] any of its three open sounds without hurting the ear. Thus, in pronouncing the words *abound*

11. The *third* sound of the letter *a*, marked thus, *ā*, is its long sound qualified by being followed by the letter *r*, as in *care*, *pare*, *fare*. The diphthong *ai* followed by *r* has precisely the same sound, as in *fair*, *pair*; so also, in some cases, has the diphthong *ea*, as in *bear*, *pear*. This sound of the letter *a* is the same as that of the letter *e* in *heir*, *there*, *where*. There is obviously a difference between the sound of *a* in these words, as they are pronounced by good speakers, and its sound in *pain* and *fate*. There is the same difference between the sound of *a* in the word *pair* and its sound in the word *payer*, one who pays; also in the word *prayer*, a petition, and in the word *prayer*, one who prays.

12. The *fifth* sound of *a*, marked thus, *ā*, is an *intermediate* sound of this letter, between its short sound, as in *fat*, *man*, and its Italian sound, as in *far*, *father*; this sound being somewhat shorter than the Italian sound of *a*. With respect to the class of words which, in this Dictionary, have this mark, there is much diversity among orthoepists. Most of these words are marked by Nares, Jones, and Perry with the Italian sound of *a*, as in *fār* and *fāther*; but Walker, Jameson, Smart, Reid, and Craig mark them, or most of them, with the short sound, as *a* in *fāt*, *mān*; Fulton and Knight mark them as being intermediate between the short and the Italian sound; and Smart, though he gives to *a* in most of these words the short mark, says, in relation to it, "that when *a* is followed by *f*, *s*, or *n*, there is, in many words, a disposition to broadness in the vowel, not quite in unison with the mode of indication, as may be perceived in an unaffected pronunciation of *grass*, *graft*, *command*. This broadness is a decided vulgarity when it identifies the sound with *ā*. The exact sound lies between the one indicated and the vulgar corruption."

The following list includes a considerable part of the class of words in which, in this Dictionary, *a* is marked thus, *ā*, and in which, according to Nares, Jones, and Perry, *a* has the Italian sound, as in *father*; according to Walker, Jameson, Reid, and Craig, the short sound of *a*, as in *fat*, *man*; and according to Fulton and Knight, an *intermediate* sound between these two sounds. This intermediate sound, marked thus, *ā*, is in accordance with the remark of that excellent orthoepist, Mr. Smart, who says that when this sound is identified with the Italian sound of *ā* it "is a decided *vulgarity*."

and *diadem*, *ay-bound*, *ah-bound*, and *av-bound*; *di-ay-dem*, *di-ah-dem*, and *di-av-dem*, are all improper; but giving the *a* the second or Italian sound, as *ah-bound* and *di-ah-dem*, seems the least so. For which reason I have, like Mr. Sheridan, adopted the short sound of this letter to mark the unaccented *a*; but if the unaccented *a* be final, it then seems to approach still nearer to the Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papa*, and to the *a* in *father*, as may be heard in the deliberate pronunciation of the words *idea* *Africa*, *Delta*, &c.



abaft	cast	glance	pastor
advance	castle	glass	pasture
aft	chaff	graft	pilaster
after	chance	graft	plaster
aghast	chandler	grant	prance
alas	chant	grasp	quaff
amass	clasp	grass	raff
answer	class	haft	raft
ant	contrast	hasp	rafter
ask	craft	lance	rasp
asp	dance	lass	repast
ass	dastard	last	sumple
bask	disaster	mask	shaft
basket	draff	mass	slander
bastard	draft	riast	slant
blanch	draught	mastiff	staff
blast	enchant	mischance	surpass
bombast	enhance	nasty	task
branch	fast	pant	trance
brass	flask	pass	vast
ask	gasp	past	waft
casket	ghastly		

There is a considerable number of words in which *a* has the sound of short *o*, as in *not*, called by Walker "the short sound of broad *a*." This sound occurs chiefly in words in which *a* is preceded by *qu*, *u*, or *wh*; as, *quadrangle* (quōdrangle), *qually* (quōlity), *swallow* (swōllow), *wad* (wōd), *wan* (wōn), *what* (whōt); also, *scallop* (scōllop), *chaps* (chōps).

## E.

13. The letter *e* has, in several words, the same sound as *a* in *fare*, as in *heir*, *there*, *where*; but *were* is properly pronounced wēr. In *clerk* and *sergeant* it has, according to all the English orthoepists, the sound of *a* in *dark* and *margin*; yet in this country it is not uncommon to pronounce these words, more in accordance with their orthography, clērķ and sērģeant.

14. When *e* precedes *l* or *n* in an unaccented final syllable, in some words it has an indistinct short sound, and in some it is entirely suppressed. In most of the words ending in *el* the *e* is sounded; as, *flannel*, *travel*, *vessel*, &c. The following words are exceptions, and in these the sound of *e* before *l* is suppressed: *drivel*, *grovel*, *hazel*, *mantel*, *navel*, *ousel*, *ravel*, *ricel*, *shovel*, *shrivel*, *swivel*, *weasel*.

In most of the words ending in *en* the sound of *e* is suppressed; as, *harden*, *heaven*, *often*, &c. The following words are exceptions: *abdomen*, *acumen*, *aspen*, *bitumen*, *catechumen*, *cerumen*, *chicken*, *flamen*, *hymen*, *hyphen*, *kitchen*, *latten*, *legumen*, *linen*, *mar-ten*, *mitten*, *omen*, *patten*, *platen*, *pollen*, *regimen*, *siren*, *sloven*, *specimen*, *sudden*, *ticken*, *woollen*, *women*.

15. The sound of the letter *e* is generally suppressed in the preterites of verbs and in participles in *ed*, when the *e* is not preceded by *d* or *t*; as, *feared*, *praised*, *admired*, *tossed*, *suppressed*, pronounced *feard*, *praisd*, *admird*, *tost*, *supprest*. But adjectives ending in *ed*, unless they are participles as well as adjectives, commonly preserve the sound

of *e* before *d*, as in *naked*, *ragged*, *striped*, *wicked*, *wretched*, &c. In the following words, *beloved*, *blessed*, *cursed*, *learned*, *picked*, and *winged*, the sound of *e* before *d* is suppressed when the words are used as verbs or participles, and it is sounded when they are used as adjectives; as, He was much *beloved*; he *blessed* the occasion; he *cursed* the day; he *learned* to read; he *picked* his men; he *winged* his flight.—A *belov'ed* son; a *bless'ed* day; a *curs'ed* thing; a *learn'ed* man; a *pick'ed* point; a *wing'ed* fowl.—*Picked*, however, used as a participial adjective, in the sense of *selected*, as "picked men," is pronounced in one syllable.

## I.

16. The long sound of the letter *i* is heard not only in monosyllables ending with a mute *e*, as in *file*, *time*, &c., but also in the word *pin*, and in the words *child*, *mild*, *wild*; also in *bind*, *blind*, *find*, *kind*, *kind*, *mind*, *rind*, &c.

17. There is a class of words, mostly derived from the French and Italian languages, in which *i* retains the sound of long *e*; as, *ambergris*, *antique*, *unique*, *bombazine*, *Brazil*, *capivi*, *capuchin*, *caprice*, *chagrin*, *chevaux-de-frise*, *critique*, *gabardine*, *quarantine*, *racine*, *rouline*, *fascine*, *faligue*, *intrigue*, *invalid*, *machine*, *magazine*, *marine*, *palanquin*, *pique*, *police*, *recitative*, *tabourine*, *tambourine*, *tontaine*, *transmarine*, *ultramarine*, *verdigris*. In the word *shire*, *i* commonly has the same sound, and some orthoepists also give it the same in *oblige* and *oblique*.

18. In words which terminate in *ile* and *ine*, with the accent on the penultimate syllable, the *i* in the final syllable is generally short; as, *fertile*, *hostile*, *adamantine*, *intestine*, &c. The following are exceptions: *edile*, *exile*, *gentile*, *pentile*, *feline*, *ferine*, *confine*, and a few others. Also when the accent is on the antepenult, words ending in *ile* generally have the *i* short; as, *juvenile*, *puerile*, &c.; but it is long in *camomile*, *reconcile*, *colipile*.

19. With respect to words ending in *ine*, and having the accent on the antepenultimate, there is much uncertainty as to the quantity of the *i*; and in relation to a number of such words there is much disagreement among orthoepists; yet the general rule inclines to the long sound of *i* in the termination of words of this class. In the following words, *i*, in the last syllable, is generally pronounced long: *adullerine*, *almandine*, *armentine*, *asiatine*, *belluine*, *bizantine*, *brigantine*, *cornabine*, *celandine*, *colubrine*, *columbine*, *concupine*, *countermine*, *crystalline*, *legatine*, *leonine*, *metalline*, *nuscadine*, *porcupine*, *saccharine*, *saturine*, *serpentine*, *turpentine*, *vespertine*, *vituline*.—In the following words, *i*, in the last syllable, is short: *discipline*, *feminine*, *genuine*, *heroine*, *hyaline*, *jessamine*, *libertine*, *masculine*, *medicine*, *nectarine*, *palatine*. With respect to *alkaline*, *aquiline*, *coralline*, *sapphirine*, *uterine*, *viperine*, and some others, the orthoepists, as well as usage, are divided. In the termination *ine* in a class of chemical words the *i* is short; as, *fluorine*, *iodine*, *nepheline*, &c. In the termination *ite* the *i* is some-

times short, as in *respite*, *granite*, *favorite*, *infinite*, &c.; and sometimes long, as in *expedite*, *appetite*, *satellite*, &c. In a class of gentile nouns, and appellatives formed from proper names, it is long; as, *Hivite*, *Wickliffite*; also, generally, in names of minerals; as, *angite*, *steatite*, *trenolite*. In verbs which end in *ise*, the *i* is long; as, *advertise*, *exercise*, &c.; but *divertise*, *franchise*, *mortise*, *practise*, and their compounds, are exceptions; also *promise*.

20. When *i* ends an initial syllable without the accent, and the succeeding syllable begins with a consonant, the *i* is generally short or indistinct, as if written *e*; as in *civility*, *divine*, *finance*; but the exceptions to this rule are numerous, among which are *biquadrate*, *chiography*, *biography*, *divaricate*, *librarian*, *primeval*, *tribunal*, *vitality*, and many others, in which the *i* is pronounced long. There is also a considerable number of words with regard to which there is a diversity, in relation to the pronunciation of the *i*, among orthoepists and in usage; as, *dilate*, *diverge*, *virago*, &c.

## O.

21. There is a class of monosyllables ending in *t*, *ft*, *ss*, *st*, and *th* in which *o* is marked with the short sound in most pronouncing dictionaries, though some orthoepists give it the sound of broad *a*, as in *full*. Mr. Nares gives the sound of broad *a* to *o* in the following words (as some others do in a part of them): *off*, *often*, *offer*, *coffee*, *scoff*, *aloft*, *loft*, *soft*, *cross*, *loss*, *toss*, *cost*, *frost*, *lost*, *lost*, *broth*, *cloth*, *froth*, *cough*, and *trough*. To these some others might, with equal propriety, be added; as, *offspring*, *dross*, *gloss*, *moss*, *moth*, *wroth*. Mr. Smart remarks "that before *ss*, *st*, and *th* the letter *o* is frequently sounded as *āw*; as in *moss*, *gloss*, &c., *lost*, *cost*, &c., *broth*, *cloth*, &c. This practice is analogous to the broad utterance which the letter *a* [short] is liable to receive before certain consonants [see A, No. 12]; and the same remarks will apply in the present case, as to the one referred to,—namely, that, though the broad sound is vulgar, there is an affectation in a palpable effort to avoid it in words where its use seems at one time to have been general. In such cases a medium between the extremes is the practice of the best speakers." The sound of *o* is somewhat prolonged also in *gone* and *begone*, and in some words ending in *ng*; as, *long*, *along*, *prong*, *song*, *strong*, *thong*, *wrong*, *wrong*.

There are a few words in which *o* has the mark of the long sound in all the pronouncing dictionaries, although it is in these words by many, if not by most speakers in this country, somewhat shortened. Thus we hear the sound *o* in the words *coat*, *home*, *hope*, *spoke*, *stone*, *wholesale*, *wholly*, and *wholesome* pronounced with a sound a little shorter than its proper long sound, as heard in *good*, *note*, *done*, *hole*, *sole*, *holy*, and *dolesome*.

22. There are some words in which *o* has the same sound as *u* in *bull*, or *oo* in *good*,—namely, *bosom*, *wolf*, *woman*, *Wolsey*, *Wolverhampton*. It has

the sound of short *u* in *done*, *son*, &c., and the sound of *u* as in *hurt* in *word*, *work*, *worth*, &c.

23. In many words ending in *on*, the sound of *o* is suppressed, as in *bacon*, *pardon*, *weapon*, *reason*, *cotton*, &c.

## U.

24. *U*, at the beginning of words, when long, has the sound of *yu*, as in *use*.—With respect to the manner of designating the sound of the vowel *u* when it comes immediately after the accent, as in the words *educate*, *nature*, *natural*, &c., there is much diversity among orthoepists. By Walker, the pronunciation of *EDUCATE* is thus noted—*ēd'jū-kāt*; by Sheridan, Jones, Enfield, Fulton, and Jameson, thus—*ēd'ū-kāt*; and by Perry, Knowles, Smart, and Reid, thus, *ēd'u-kāt*. *NATURE*, by Walker, thus—*nā'chūr*; by Sheridan and Jones, thus—*nā'chūr*; by Perry, Enfield, and Reid, thus—*nā'tūr*; by Jameson and Knowles, thus—*nāt'yūr*; by Smart, thus—*nā'tūr* or *nā'ch'ūr*. *NATURAL*, by Walker and Jones, thus—*nāt'chūrāl*; by Sheridan, thus—*nāt'chūr-āl*; by Fulton, Enfield, and Jameson, thus—*nāt'ū-rāl*; by Perry and Reid, thus—*nāt'u-rāl*; by Knowles, thus—*nāt'yūr-āl*; by Smart, thus—*nāt'chō-rāl*.

There is a pretty large class of words with respect to which there is a similar diversity in the manner in which the pronunciation of *u* and *tu* is noted by the different orthoepists; but the difference is greater in appearance than in reality. The *u* thus situated (in the present work marked *ū*) may properly be regarded as having the slight sound of long *u*; and the sound may be noted by *yu*, slightly articulated.—Walker remarks, with respect to the pronunciation of *nature*, "There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *nat'ur*, which cannot be too carefully avoided. Some critics have contended that it ought to be pronounced as if written *nat'yure*; but this pronunciation comes so near to that here adopted [*nā'chūr*] as scarcely to be distinguishable from it."

When *u* is preceded by *r* in the same syllable it has the sound of *oo* in *fool*, and it is thus marked, as in *rule* *true*. This sound is given to *u* thus situated by Walker, Smart, and all the other principal English orthoepists.

In *busy* and *business* *u* has the sound of short *i*, and in *bury*, the sound of short *e*.

## Y.

25. *Y*, at the end of a word, preceded by a consonant, is commonly pronounced short and indistinct, like indistinct *e*; as, *policy*, *palpably*, *lately*, *colony*, &c. The exceptions are monosyllables, as, *by*, *cry*, *dry*, *fly*, *fry*, *sty*, *ply*, *try*, *wry*, with their compounds, *awry*, *hereby*, *whereby*, &c.; also, verbs ending in *fy*; as, *fortify*, *magnify*, *testify*, &c.; also, *ally*, *apply*, *comply*, *imply*, *supply*, *multiply*, *reply*, *occupy*, and *prophecy*; in all which it has the long sound.