

Rule VI. — *No Doubling.*

A final consonant, when it is not preceded by a single vowel, or when the accent is not on the last syllable, should remain single before an additional syllable: as, toil+ing=toiling; cheat+ed=cheated; murmur+ing=murmuring.

PART II. — THE LATIN ELEMENT.

I. — LATIN PREFIXES.

Prefix.	Signification.	Example.	Definition.
a-	} = <i>from</i>	a-vert	to turn <i>from</i> .
ab-		ab-solve	to release <i>from</i> .
abs-		abs-tain	to hold <i>from</i> .
ad-	} = <i>to</i>	ad-here	to stick <i>to</i> .
a-		a-gree	to be pleasing <i>to</i> .
ac-		ac-cede	to yield <i>to</i> .
af-		af-fix	to fix <i>to</i> .
ag-		ag-grieve	to give pain <i>to</i> .
al-		al-ly	to bind <i>to</i> .
an-		an-nex	to tie <i>to</i> .
ap-		ap-pend	to hang <i>to</i> .
ar-		ar-rive	to reach <i>to</i> .
as-		as-sent	to yield <i>to</i> .

NOTE. — The forms *ac-*, *af-*, etc., are euphonic variations of *ad-*, and follow generally the rule that the final consonant of the prefix assimilates to the initial letter of the root.

am-	} = <i>around</i>	am-putate	to cut <i>around</i> .
amb-		amb-ient	going <i>around</i> .
ante-	} = <i>before</i>	ante-cedent	going <i>before</i> .
anti-		anti-cipate	to take <i>before</i> .
bi-	} = <i>two or twice</i>	bi-ped	a <i>two-footed</i> animal.
bis-		bis-cuit	<i>twice</i> cooked.
circum-	} = <i>around</i>	circum-navigate	to sail <i>around</i> .
circu-		circu-it	journey <i>around</i> .
con-	} = <i>with or together</i>	con-vene	to come <i>together</i> .
co-		co-equal	equal <i>with</i> .
cog-		cog-nate	born <i>together</i> .
col-		col-loquy	a speaking <i>with</i> another.
com-		com-pose	to put <i>together</i> .
cor-		cor-relative	relative <i>with</i> .

NOTE. — The forms **co-**, **cog-**, **col-**, **com-**, and **cor-**, are euphonic variations of **con-**.

contra-	} = <i>against</i>	contra-dict	to speak <i>against</i> .
contro-		contro-vert	to turn <i>against</i> .
counter-		counter-mand	to order <i>against</i> .
de-	= <i>down or off</i>	de-pose; de-fend	to put <i>down</i> ; fend <i>off</i> .
dis-	} = { <i>asunder</i> <i>apart; op-</i> <i>posite of</i>	dis-pel	to drive <i>asunder</i> .
di-		di-vert	to turn <i>apart</i> .
dif-		dif-fer	to bear <i>apart</i> ; disagree.

NOTE. — The forms **di-** and **dif-** are euphonic forms of **dis-**; **dif-** is used before a root beginning with a vowel.

ex-	} = <i>out or from</i>	ex-clude	to shut <i>out</i> .
e-		e-ject	to cast <i>out</i> .
ec-		ec-centric	<i>from</i> the center.
ef-		ef-flux	a flowing <i>out</i> .

NOTE. — **e-**, **ec-**, and **ef-** are euphonic variations of **ex-**. When prefixed to the name of an office, **ex-** denotes that the person formerly held the office named: as, *ex-mayor*, the former mayor.

extra-	= <i>beyond</i>	extra-ordinary	<i>beyond</i> ordinary.
in-	} (in nouns and verbs.) = <i>in, into, on</i>	in-clude	to shut <i>in</i> .
il-		il-luminate	to throw light <i>on</i> .
im-		im-port	to carry <i>in</i> .
ir-		ir-rigate	to pour water <i>on</i> .
en-, em-		en-force	to force <i>on</i> .

NOTE. — The forms **il-**, **im-**, and **ir-** are euphonic variations of **in-**. The forms **en-** and **em-** are of Greek origin.

in-	} (in adjectives and nouns.) = <i>not</i>	in-sane	<i>not</i> sane.
ig-		ig-noble	<i>not</i> noble.
il-		il-legal	<i>not</i> legal.
im-		im-mature	<i>not</i> mature.
ir-		ir-regular	<i>not</i> regular.

inter-	} = <i>between or among</i>	inter-cede	to go <i>between</i> .
intel-		intel-ligent	choosing <i>between</i> .
intra-	= <i>inside of</i>	intra-mural	<i>inside of</i> the walls.
intro-	= <i>within, into</i>	intro-duce	to lead <i>into</i> .
juxta-	= <i>near</i>	juxta-position	a placing <i>near</i> .
non-	= <i>not</i>	non-combatant	<i>not</i> fighting.

NOTE. — A hyphen is generally, though not always, placed between **non-** and the root.

ob-	} = <i>in the way, against, or out</i>	ob-ject	to throw <i>against</i> .
o-		o-mit	to leave <i>out</i> .
oc-		oc-cur	to run <i>against</i> ; hence, to happen.
of-	}	of-fend	to strike <i>against</i> .
op-		op-pose	to put one's self <i>against</i> .
per-	} = <i>through, thoroughly</i>	per-vade; per-fect	to pass <i>through</i> ; <i>thoroughly</i> made.
pel-		pel-lucid	<i>thoroughly</i> clear.

NOTE. — Standing alone, **per-** signifies *by*: as, *per annum*, *by* the year.

post-	= <i>after, behind</i>	post-script	written <i>after</i> .
pre-	= <i>before</i>	pre-cede	to go <i>before</i> .
preter-	= <i>beyond</i>	preter-natural	<i>beyond</i> nature.
pro-	} = <i>for, forth, or forward</i>	pro-noun	<i>for</i> a noun.
		pro-pose	to put <i>forth</i> .

NOTE. — In a few instances **pro-** is changed into **pur-**, as *purpose*; into **por-**, as *portray*; and into **pol-**, as *pollute*.

re-	} = <i>back or anew</i>	re-pel	to drive <i>back</i> .
red-		red-eem	to buy <i>back</i> .
retro-	= <i>backwards</i>	retro-grade	going <i>backwards</i> .
se-	= <i>aside, apart</i>	se-cede	to go <i>apart</i> .

sine- sim-	} = without	sine-cure	without care.
		sim-ple	without fields.
sub- suc- suf- sug- sum- sup- sus-	} = under or after	sub-scribe	to write <i>under</i> .
		suc-ceed	to follow <i>after</i> .
		suf-fer	to undergo. [under.]
		sug-gest	to bring to mind from
		sum-mon	to hint from <i>under</i> .
		sup-port	to bear by being <i>under</i> .
		sus-tain	to <i>under</i> -hold.

NOTE. — The euphonic variations **suc-**, **suf-**, **sug-**, **sum-**, **sup-**, result from assimilating the *o* of **sub-** to the initial letter of the root. In "sustain" **s s-** is a contraction of *subs-* for *sub-*.

subter-	} = under or beneath	subter-fuge	a flying <i>under</i> .
super-	} = above or over	super-natural	above nature.
		super-vice	to <i>over</i> -see.

NOTE. — In derivatives through the French, **super-** takes the form **sur-**, as *sur-vey*, to look over.

trans- tra-	} = through, over, or beyond	trans-gress	to step <i>beyond</i> .
		tra-verse	to pass <i>over</i> .
ultra-	} = beyond, or extremely	ultra-montane	<i>beyond</i> the mountain (the Alps).
		ultra-conservative	<i>extremely</i> conservative.

II. — LATIN SUFFIXES.

Suffix.	Signification.	Example.	Definition.
-able	} = that may be; fit to be	cur-able	that may be cured.
-ible		possi-ble	that may be done.
-ble		solu-ble	that may be dissolved.
-ac	} = relating to or resembling	cardi-ac	relating to the heart.
		demoni-ac	like a demon.

NOTE. — The suffix **-ac** is found only in Latin derivatives of Greek origin.

-aceous -acious	} = of; having the quality of	sapon-aceous	having the quality of soap.
		cap-acious	having the quality of holding much.
-acy	} = condition of being; office of	celib-acy	condition of being single.
		cur-acy	office of a curate.
-age	} = act, condition, or collection of	marri-age	act of marrying.
		vassal-age	condition of a vassal.
		foli-age	collection of leaves.

NOTE. — The suffix **-age** is found only in French-Latin derivatives.

-al	} = adj. relating to or n. the act of; that which	ment-al	relating to the mind.
		remov-al	the act of removing.
		capit-al	that which forms the head of a column.

-an -ane	} = adj. relating to or befitting or n. one who	hum-an	relating to mankind.
		hum-ane	befitting a man.
		artis-an	one who follows a trade.

-ance -ancy	} = state or quality of being	vigil-ance	state of being watchful.
		eleg-ance	quality of being elegant.

-ant	} = adj. being or n. one who	vigil-ant	being watchful.
		assist-ant	one who assists.

-ar	} = relating to; like	lun-ar	relating to the moon.
		circul-ar	like a circle.

-ary	} = adj. relating to or n. one who; place where	epistol-ary	relating to a letter.
		mission-ary	one who is sent out.
		avi-ary	a place where birds are kept.

-ate	} = n. one who is or adj. having the quality of or v. to perform the act of, or cause	deleg-ate	one who is sent by others.
		accur-ate	having the quality of accuracy.
		navig-ate	to perform the act of sailing.