

LESSON 56. 127 words.

Grave *a*, as in *fär*.Broad *a*, as in *fall*.

Nouns.	shärk,-s	gäpe,-t, s	Nouns.	squaw,-s	waltz,-t, s
ärch,-es	spärk,-s	Verbs.	quart,-s	straw,-s	brawl,-t, s
bärge,-s	N. & V.	earve,-t	stall,-s	slaw	serawl,-t, s
chärt,-s	seär,-t, s	pärch,-t	swärd,-s	N. & V.	drawl,-t, s
färge,-s	chärm,-t, s	pärse,-t	swäth,-s	chalk,-t, s	spawn,-t
lärch,-es	märch,-t, s	Adj.	wärnth	stalk,-t, s	fawn,-t, s
märsh,-es	stärch,-t	stärk	shawl,-s	seald,-t, s	Verbs.
seärf,-s	stärt,-t, s	härsh	bräwn	squall,-t, s	erawl,-t
seärp,-s	snärl,-t, s	spärse	prawn,-s	swarm,-t, s	sprawl,-t

LESSON 57. 131 words.

Grave *a*, as in *fär*.Broad *a*, as in *fall*, and *o* as in *för*.

Nouns.	chär'eoal	Nouns.	eôr'set,-s
fä'ther,-s	stär board,-s	all'spice	eôrse let,-s
mär ten,-s	stär ling,-s	bäl drie,-s	hôr net,-s
mär tin,-s	mär ket,-s	eal dron,-s	för çeps
vär nish,-es	pärs nip,-s	ward robe,-s	môr sel,-s
här ness,-es	eär cass,-es	eäp eus,-es	för tress,-es
här ware	ba zär',-s	eäp eus,-es	eôr nîçe,-s
härts horn	çï gâr,-s	fäp çet,-s	hôn pipe,-s
eär bîne,-s	pe tärð,-s	fäl chion,-s	môr tar,-s
çär mîne,-s	mus täçhe,-s	säp çer,-s	de fäult',-s
stär light,-s	A. & Ad.	pläud it,-s	N. & V.
stärve ling,-s	fär ther	säp säçe,-s	bôr der,-t, s
fär thing,-s	fär thest	bäw ble,-s	eôr ner,-t, s
eär tridçe,-s	Adj. & N.	läw yer,-s	ac eôrð',-t
pär tridçe,-s	där ling,-s	säw yer,-s	re gôr't,-t, s
cärt äge,-s	seär let,-s	här thorn,-s	re tôr't,-t, s
mär gin,-s	mär ble,-s	eôr teçe',-s	re wärd',-t, s

Note.—The participles in *ing* and *ed* are often used with *am*, *is*, *are*, *was*, *were*, *have been*, *may be*, *shall be*, etc., to form verbs.

EXERCISE 16. I **am eärv'ing** my name on the tree. The good cause **is märch'ing** on. The juggler **was chärm'ing** the serpents. They **were pärs'ing** very well. The bees **have been swär'm'ing**. They **may be wältz'ing** yet. We **shall be stärt'ing** soon. I **am chärmed** with him. The marsh **is bôrd'ered** with willows. The child **was seald'ed**. They **were pärched** with thirst. The BÄR'ÇES **have been stärt'ed**. The collars **may be stärched**. Now the heroes **shall be reward'ed**.

What verb in Lesson 56 doubles the final consonant in forming the participles? What nouns on this page add *es* to form the plural? What nouns add *s* only, but make an additional syllable thereby? What nouns have no plural forms?

LESSON 58. 139 words.

O as in *move*, long *oo*, and *u* as in *rude*. Same sound in all.

Nouns.	slöop,-s	N. & V.	hööp,-t, s	prune,-t, s	söothe,-t
tömb,-s	spööl,-s	möve,-t, s	scööp,-t, s	brüige,-t, s	clöse,-t
böoth,-s	stööl,-s	gröove,-t, s	stööp,-t, s	brüit,-t	tööt,-t
söoth	eröup	blööm,-t, s	swööp,-t, s	erüige,-t, s	Adv.
brööm,-s	röute,-s	swöön,-t, s	whööp,-t, s	Verbs.	söön
grööm,-s	brüte,-s	brööd,-t, s	a shööt,-t, s	pröve,-t	Pron.
spöön,-s	rüse,-s	möör,-t, s	trööp,-t, s	b chööse,-t	whöose
nööse,-s	trüçe,-s	rööst,-t, s	gröup,-t, s	nööge,-t	Adj. & V.
prööf,-s	trüth,-s	sehööl,-t, s	rüle,-t, s	drööp,-t	lööse,-t

LESSON 59. 237 words.

Long and short sounds of the vowels.

Nouns.	Verbs.	twî'n'kle,-t, s	büt'ter,-t
mo räss',-es	de eämp',-t	fîd dle,-t, s	plün der,-t
be hëst,-s	de eänt,-t	bät tle,-t, s	blüb ber,-t
be quëst,-s	un händ,-t	bün dle,-t, s	hün ger,-t
ea dët,-s	un päck,-t	trün dle,-t, s	shël ter,-t, s
ga zëtte,-s	up lift,-t	jüm ble,-t, s	pëp per,-t, s
pre tëxt,-s	tra düçe,-t	tüm ble,-t, s	tînk er,-t, s
as sëtts	e düçe,-t	rûf fle,-t, s	tît ter,-t
e'dict,-s	de nüde,-t	seüf fle,-t, s	whîs per,-t, s
prë çept,-s	N. & V.	shüf fle,-t, s	wîn ter,-t, s
prë çinct,-s	brî'dle,-t, s	seüt tle,-t, s	söl der,-t, s
trë mor,-s	trî fle,-t, s	strüg gle,-t, s	tä per,-t, s
rë bus,-es	erîp ple,-t, s	büb ble,-t, s	çî pher,-t, s
sö fa,-s	düm ple,-t, s	büçk le,-t, s	wä fer,-t, s
hā rem,-s	rîp ple,-t, s	eüdg el,-t, s	üşh er,-t, s
pöst script,-s	serîb ble,-t	blüs ter,-t	böl ster,-t, s
fû el	shî'n gle,-t, s	elüs ter,-t, s	gëst ure,-t, s
stü dent,-s	jî'n gle,-t, s	müs ter,-t, s	mÿr ror,-t, s
	sprî'n kle,-t, s	flüs ter,-t	eöl lar,-t, s

EXERCISE 17. a, He **shot** the tiger. b, I **chöse** the **blööm'ing** **nöçe'gays**. c, I **lost** the **lööse** **rûf'fles**. I **löosed** the **strüg'gling** **tînk'ers**. They **are möv'ing** on. The apples **are badly brüised**. The boys **had been shööt'ing** the doves. They **might be prün'ing** the grapes. The flowers **had drööped**. They **may brî'dle** the horses. They **would have strüg'gled** in vain. The trunks **might be unpäck'ed**. The **stü'dents** **might have been shël'tered** from the storm. His **sehööl'ing** has done him much good. It is his **rîl'ing** passion. Whose **serîb'blings** are these? **brî'dling** his rage, he stopped **gëst'ur'ing**. He **bät'tled** in many **bät'tles**, yet ever **bät'tling** in vain.

What is the difference in pronunciation between the *th* in *booth* and the *th* in the noun *sooth*? Between the *s* in *lose* and the *s* in *loose*? What difference in meaning between the verb *lose* and the verb *loose*?

LESSON 60. 178 words.

Ou and *ow*, as in *thou*, *now*; and *oi*, as in *toil*.

<i>Nouns.</i>	town,-s	rouse,-i	pound,-i	cloud,-i, s	souse,-i
	flour	choiçe	seour,-i	foist,-i	shroud,-i, s
	fount,-s	groin,-s	vouch,-i	hoist,-i	eouch,-i, s
	mound,-s	quoin,-s	slouch,-i	N. & V.	flounce,-i, s
	grouse	quoit,-s	erouch,-i	sound,-i, s	flout,-i, s
	ounce,-s	joist,-s	mouth,-i	gouge,-i, s	seout,-i, s
	poach,-es	<i>Verbs.</i>	drown,-i	ground,-i, s	shout,-i, s
	snout,-s	bounce,-i	browse,-i	hound,-i, s	spout,-i, s
	spouse,-s	pounce,-i	drowse,-i	lounge,-i, s	sprout,-i, s
	trout,-s	douse,-i	prowl,-i	chouse,-i	mount,-i, s
					point,-i, s

LESSON 61. 118 words.

The sound of *ou* and *ow*, as in *thou*, *now*.

<i>Adj.</i>	fount'ain,-s	prow'ess	ex pound',-i
	out'most	mou's er,-s	row el,-s
	thou'gand	vouch er,-s	row en,-s
	out er	out law,-s	tow el,-s
	dough ty	out east,-s	trow el,-s
	frow zy	sour erout	vow el,-s
	blow zy	trou sers	re nown'
	down right	bow el's	<i>Verbs.</i>
	<i>Nouns.</i>	bow er,-s	cow' er,-i
	out fit,-s	chow der	low er,-i
	out lay	cow slip,-s	as tound',-i
	out let,-s	dow er,-s	re dound',-i
	count er,-s	down fall	re sount,-i
	found ling,-s	fowl er,-s	sur round,-i
			a mount',-i, s

LESSON 62. 64 words.

The sound of *o*, as in *love*.

<i>Nouns.</i>	dôz'en,-s	hòv'er,-i	eòm'fort,-i, s	af frònt',-i, s
	bòm'bast	plòv er,-s	smòth er,-i	eòm pass,-i, s
	bròth er,-s	tòn naçe	a be eòm'e,-i	eòv er,-i, s
	eòm fit	stòm ach,-s	eon frònt,-i	pòm mel,-i, s
	lòv er,-s	<i>Verbs.</i>	N. & V.	shòv el,-i, s
	òv en,-s	eòv et,-i	eòl'or,-i, s	wòn der,-i, s

Note.—If a word is both noun and verb, the plural of the noun is the same in form as one form of the verb. (The 3d pers. sing. of the pres. ind. act.)

EXERCISE 18. That noise **sounds** like the **sounds** of the bells. He **loun'ges** upon the **loun'ges** in the parlor. He **shouts** to me. We hear the **shouts** of the men. The dog **growls**. We hear the **growls** of the tigers.

LESSON 63. 93 words.

O as in *move*, long *oo*, and *u* as in *rude*. Same sound in all.

<i>Adj.</i>	bam bôo',-s	si môom',-s	ta bôo',-i
	rûth'less	bas sôon',-s	eon tçur,-s
	rû ral	ea bôose,-s	sur tçut,-s
<i>Nouns.</i>	bq som,-s	ear tçon,-s	be hçof
	eo eçon,-s	re prçof,-s	cçop er,-i, s
	lçs er,-s	doub lçon,-s	a dç
	move ment,-s	mon sçon,-s	erç'et,-s
	mçon beam,-s	pla tçon,-s	drç id,-s
	mçon shìne	pol trçon,-s	rç mor,-s
	schçon er,-s	pon tçon,-s	<i>Verbs.</i>
	bab çon',-s	sa lçon,-s	a out dç',-i
	bal lçon,-s	shal lçon,-s	b un dç,-i
			sçon'er
			a lçof

LESSON 64. 206 words.

Long and short sounds of the vowels.

<i>N. & V.</i>	hçs'band,-i, s	de sçre',-i, s	un shìp',-i
	bål'ance,-i, s	påt ent,-i, s	eon trçl,-i
	hånd euff,-i, s	lā bel,-i, s	pa trçl,-i, s
	vål ũe,-i, s	at tåck',-i, s	re pçge,-i
	dçl ũçe,-i, s	dis påtch,-i, s	sup pçrt,-i, s
	mål dew,-i	re lāpse,-i, s	re bũke,-i, s
	pål low,-i, s	ad drçss,-i, s	ma nũre,-i, s
	vçs it,-i, s	dis trçss,-i, s	<i>Verbs.</i>
	elçs et,-i, s	re drçss,-i	rån'sack,-i
	fçr açe,-i	eon sçnt,-i	dån gle,-i
	gçs sip,-i, s	effçct,-i, s	tåt tle,-i
	pçck et,-i, s	neg lçct,-i, s	fām ish,-i
	pçl ish,-i	re quçst,-i, s	bçck on,-i
	prçm ise,-i, s	re spçct,-i, s	lĩn ger,-i
	sçl açe,-i	re vçnge,-i	sũf fer,-i
	vçm it,-i	re vçlt,-i, s	spũt ter,-i
	bũt ton,-i, s	at tũre,-i	sũm mon,-i

EXERCISE 19. (Verbs in the Infinitive.) He tries **to out dç' us**. He tried **to un dç' his work**. He will be compelled **to un mçor' the boat**. He goes out **to har pçon' the whale**. He is trying **to bål'ance the pole** in his hand. The rain was sent **to dçl'ũçe the earth**. I do not wish him **to be gçs'sip ing** about us. He is supposed **to be ad drçss'ing the people**. He is believed **to have un mçored' the boat**. They are supposed **to have been lĩn'ger ing near**. I believe him **to be rçp'ined**. The sick men ought **to have been vçs'it ed**.

What nouns on this page have no plural forms? What verbs drop the final letter when they add *ing* and *ed* to form the participles? What verbs double the final consonant in forming the participles?

LESSON 65. 184 words.

The sound of *e*, as in *hēr*; of *i*, as in *bird*; of *o*, as in *word*; and of *u*, as in *būr*. The same sound in all.

Verbs.	Nouns.	dirge,-s	vérge,-s	spūr,-s	nūrse,-s
hūrl,-s	fērn,-s	quirk,-s	dirk,-s	tūrn,-s	pūrge,-s
fūrl,-s	gērm,-s	eūrd,-s	stīr,-s	būrn,-s	sūrge,-s
spūrn,-s	tērm,-s	fūrze	chīrp,-s	eūrb,-s	spūrt,-s
ūрге,-s	vērb,-s	pūrse,-s	flirt,-s	a hūrt,-s	work,-s
mēрге,-s	elērk,-s	chūrch,-s	skīrt,-s	pūrr,-s	Adj. & N.
sērve,-s	vērse,-s	ēarl,-s	smīrk,-s	būrst,-s	birch,-s
swērve,-s	sēрге	N. & V.	twīrl,-s	chūrn,-s	thīrd,-s
squirm,-s	gīrl,-s	hērd,-s	whīrl,-s	eūrse,-s	Adj. & Ad.
gīrd,-s	bīrth,-s	jērk,-s	blūr,-s	eūrve,-s	worse
ēarn,-s	gīrth,-s	pērch,-s	slūr,-s	lūrch,-s	es

LESSON 66. 167 words.

The same sounds as in the above Lesson.

Adj.	vērdict,-s	sūrface,-s	in eūr,-s
stēr'ling	vērd ure	sūr name,-s	un eūrl,-s
ēar'nest	vēr min	sūr geon,-s	un fūrl,-s
thīr'ty	ēarl dom,-s	fūr long,-s	N. & V.
thīr teen	chīr eus,-s	tūr moil,-s	chīr'ele,-s
fūr'ry	fīr kin,-s	tūrn er,-s	skīr'mish,-s
un hūrt'	fīr man,-s	tūr nip,-s	wor ship,-s
Nouns.	sīr loin,-s	Verbs.	būr nish,-s
ēr'got	squīr rel,-s	eūr dle,-s	eūr tain,-s
fēr ment	stīr rup,-s	gūr gle,-s	fūr row,-s
hērb age	vīr gin,-s	fūr nish,-s	mūr mur,-s
hēr mit,-s	būr dock,-s	pēr jure,-s	pūr pose,-s
kēr nel,-s	būr gess,-s	a mērcē,-s	sūr feit,-s
mēr cer,-s	būr glar,-s	sub sērve,-s	eon cēr'n,-s
mēr chant,-s	eūr few,-s	a vērt,-s	re vērse,-s
mēr mād,-s	eūr lew,-s	eon cērt,-s	re tūrn,-s
sēr mon,-s	nūrs ling,-s	de fēr,-s	Adj., Ad., & V.
sēr v ant,-s	būr sar,-s	in tēr,-s	fūr ther,-s
sēr v ice,-s	pūrs er,-s	de mur,-s	fūr ther

Exercise 20. a. Last week those boots **hūrt** my feet; and they **hūrt** me now. b. Last night the **gērm** **būrst** forth from the **kēr'nels**. **Hūrl** not the stone. **Ūрге** me not to **swērve** from my duty. **Gīrd** on your armor, and **sērve** the king. **Fūrl** the sails, and **un fūrl'** the flag. **Do** not **stīr**, or you **will hūrt** me. **Be** not **tūrn**ed from your **pūr'pose**. Though he **eūrse** me, yet I **will sērve** him. **Re vērse'** the wheels of the engine, and **re tūrn'**. He **swērved** not from the **pōr'posed** route. I saw William **Ūrg'ing** John, and **Fōrnish** ing him with a **pūrse**. I heard their **mūr'mur** ings.

LESSON 67. 133 words.

Adj.	Nouns.	dēl'ta,-s	gāl'lows,-es	eūlt'ūre
a kīn'	āl'cōve,-s	dī'graph,-s	(gāl'lus)	dā'is
a līke'	bān'ian,-s	drūg get,-s	fīr ar,-s	dān'druff
a mīss'	bīs'eūlt,-s	dūe at,-s	gāi ter,-s	ēr mīne
ef fete'	bōr'ough,-s	ēm ber,-s	gāl lon,-s	fār o
in tāct'	bōw'line,-s	ē mir,-s	gām bit,-s	fī'nis
i rāte'	brā'gier,-s	ēph od,-s	gām brel,-s	fīr eas
dāp'per	eāsh'mēre,-s	ē ra,-s	gen der,-s	gā lā
fē'line	elois'ter,-s	ēx it,-s	bēn'zīne	gār bage
fīs sīle	eōm'rade,-s	fāç et,-s	bēn'zōle	ēn trailg
bō'vīne	eon'eōurse,-s	fāç ot,-s	bē'gom	N. & V.
ō'vīne	eush'at,-s	fā'kir,-s	blār'ney	chīg'el,-s
hēe'tie	eūt'lass,-es	fīl let,-s	eām'phor	eush'ion,-s
lā'tent	çy'elōne,-s	fīg on,-s	chīt'chat	dēb'it,-s
mūn'dāne	çy'g'net,-s	fīr in,-s	chōw'chow	ēl'bow,-s
maud'lin	çym'bal,-s	fō rum,-s	eō'pal	hām'mer,-s

LESSON 68. Miscellaneous. 134 words.

Nouns.	hōō'sier,-s	mās'tiff,-s	pēr'ūke,-s	hys'sop
gēw'gaw,-s	hōs tler,-s	mat tress,-es	pēs tle,-s	jār gon
gēy ser,-s	hū son,-s	māx im,-s	phān tom,-s	jīf fy
gīm let,-s	īn eōme,-s	mīd rib,-s	phē nix,-es	lār yux
gīng ham,-s	īn gle,-s	mīn im,-s	phōs phate,-s	līm bo
gīz zard,-s	īn rōad,-s	mīs tress,-es	pī broch,-s	mām mon
glā çier,-s	jāve lin,-s	mūs tang,-s	pīe nie,-s	mān nā
gō pher,-s	jōn quil,-s	nā bob,-s	pīg eon,-s	mūt ton
gōg ling,-s	knāp sack,-s	nōg gin,-s	pīm ple,-s	nā dir
gūs set,-s	lān guage,-s	nōs trum,-s	pēr feet,-s	nōn age
hāl yard,-s	lān tern,-s	ō gee,-s	gen try	ōak um
hām let,-s	lān yard,-s	ō gier,-s	glā çis	ō krā
hās let,-s	līn tel,-s	pās tīme,-s	glōt tis	ō zōne
hās sock,-s	lō tīon,-s	pēd dler,-s	grū el	hūst ingg
hā ven,-s	māg nāte,-s	pēn non,-s	gūs to	mēa sles
hōm mock,-s	mās tie,-s	pē on,-s	hōm age	nīp perg

Exercise 21. The stone, badly **chīg'eled**, must be **chīg'eled** again. **Chīg'eling** the stone with a new **chīg'el**, he did his work well. His **chīg'eling** is good. That finely **chīg'eled** stone is much admired. If he **eush'ions** the seats with new **eush'ions**, I hope he **will eush'ion** them well. Let him **hām'mer** the **eūt'lass** es with a heavy **hām'mer**. Using his **ēl'bows**, he **ēl'bows** his way through the crowd. A **gāl'lows** stood by the roadside. Three men were hung on three **gāl'lows** es.

What nouns in Lesson 67 have no plural forms? In Lesson 68? What nouns on this page are used in the plural only? What nouns add *es* to form the plural?

LESSON 69. Miscellaneous. 136 words.

<i>Nouns.</i>	rīb'bon,-s	sūt'ler,-s	vāl'ance,-s	shām'rock
pīn'ion,-s	sān dal,-s	swīv el,-s	vāl et,-s	shēr bet
pīn nace,-s	sāch el,-s	tād pole,-s	vīce roy,-s	shōd dy
pīp pin,-s	serīm mage,-s	tānk ard,-s	vīs count,-s	sīr rah
pīt tance,-s	sēl vāge,-s	tēxt ūre,-s	wāl let,-s	sōr ghum
pīv ot,-s	sē ton,-s	thrēsh ōld,-s	wāl nut,-s	sōr rel
plūm met,-s	sēx ton,-s	tīs sūe,-s	wīg wām,-s	squā lor
pōl ka,-s	skīl let,-s	tōn sil,-s	wīn dōw,-s	tāf fy
pōō dle,-s	spēnd thrift,-s	trēb le,-s	wōrst ed,-s	ūne tion
pōp lin,-s	spīn ster,-s	trīnk et,-s	yān kee,-s	stāg gers
prāī rie,-s	stān za,-s	tūr ban,-s	zēph yr,-s	vīct uals
pūnch con,-s	steel yard,-s	twī light,-s	pōr ridge	<i>N. & V.</i>
quō rum,-s	stōk er,-s	ūn ele,-s	pōt tage	pōul'tice,-i, s
quō tient,-s	sīr loin,-s	ūn guent,-s	rhū barb	punct ūre,-i, s
rēp tle,-s	sūr plice,-s	ūr chin,-s	sā go	stue eo,-i

LESSON 70. Miscellaneous. 136 words.

<i>Nouns.</i>	quād rōōn',-s	van dīke',-s	pe cān'	swēl'ter,-i
al cāid',-s	quar tētte,-s	ve dētte,-s	pōu drētte	tōd dle,-i
ba rōuche,-s	ra vīne,-s	vo lūte,-s	sha green	whee dle,-i
brū nētte,-s	ra dōubt,-s	zōu āve,-s	<i>Verbs.</i>	wīn now,-i
car tōuch,-es	ro gētte,-s	po māde	fūm'ble,-i	wrīg gle,-i
ere vāsse,-s	rōu tīne,-s	ben zoin	gūz zle,-i	ex pūgn',-i
dī vān,-s	rū pee,-s	boūr gēois	hāg gle,-i	im mūre,-i
es quīre,-s	sa lām,-s	bre viēr	hūs tle,-i	im pūgn,-i
gal lōōn,-s	sar dīne,-s	cam phēne	jōs tle,-i	in twīne,-i
hūş sār,-s	stock āde,-s	eo lōgne	mīs le,-i	re fūnd,-i
la gōōn,-s	tī rāde,-s	e nough	rūs tle,-i	re jōice,-i
la pēl,-s	ū kāsē,-s	fī nēsse	shrīv el,-i	sham pōō,-i
mam mā,-s	va līse,-s	mīs rīle	wēl ter,-i	sub jōin,-i

EXERCISE 22. Their little fleet consisted of three PĪN'NA ÇEŞ. They boasted of the little PĪT'TAN ÇEŞ they gave. Such SERĪM'MA ÇEŞ are disgraceful. The SĒL'VA ÇEŞ will not unravel. The priests wore their SŪR'PLI ÇEŞ. They hung VĀL'AN ÇEŞ around the bedsteads. Let them pōul'tice the pūnet'ūres with fresh pōul'ti çes. Let him stūe'eo the walls with the best stūe'eo. I hear the leaves rūs'tle. I hear the sound of the RŪST'LING leaves. The RŪST'LING of the SHRĪV'ELED leaves is heard. He is in Venice, IM MŪRED' in a dungeon. We hear the RE JŌIC'INGS of the people. We hear the people RE JŌIC'ING. We re jōiced' with the RE JŌIC'ING crowd.

What nouns in Lesson 69 require an additional syllable on adding *s*? In Lesson 70? By what Rule? What one noun in Lesson 70 requires *es* to form the plural? What nouns on this page have no plural forms? What verbs on this page drop their final letter in forming the participles?

LESSON 71. Miscellaneous. 155 words.

<i>Adj.</i>	mīz'zen,-s	māg'got,-s	tīm'brel,-s	kēn'nel,-i, s
eū'rule	mōn'grel,-s	mār'line,-s	tōc sin,-s	kñuck le,-i, s
gāe lie	nōr mal,-s	mēr lon,-s	trī pod,-s	mān tle,-i, s
gāir ish	tēr tian,-s	nā iad,-s	wīz ard,-s	nīb ble,-i, s
pōr çīne	vēs tal,-s	nōn suit,-s	īn gress	pīck le,-i, s
thēr mal	zīg zag,-s	nōō dle,-s	lei sure	pūz zle,-i, s
trī ūne	a dūlt',-s	pōt shērd,-s	rīck ets	quīb ble,-i, s
tī phoid	<i>Nouns.</i>	sāck but,-s	<i>N. & V.</i>	rāb bet,-i, s
de mēsne'	fūs'tian,-s	sād dler,-s	fīl'lip,-i, s	rīv et,-i, s
de mī'	gūd gēon,-s	sānd wich,-es	floūr ish,-i, es	rūpt ūre,-i, s
pre pēnce'	īm pōst,-s	sē cant,-s	hām mer,-i, s	fōd der,-i
<i>Adj. & N.</i>	īn cā,-s	sē poy,-s	hār bor,-i, s	gām mon,-i
erā'ven,-s	īsth mus,-es	skīp per,-s	gār gle,-i, s	lāc quer,-i
mīs sīle,-s	jū lep,-s	skī ver,-s	gār land,-i, s	lēav en,-i

LESSON 72. Miscellaneous. 189 words.

<i>N. & V.</i>	wat'tle,-i, s	tre pān',-i	mēt'o pe,-s	brō ea tēl',-s
sād'dle,-i, s	whīs tle,-i, s	tre phīne,-i	mīn a ret,-s	ōe to rōōn',-s
şerām ble,-i, s	wīt ness,-i, es	<i>Nouns.</i>	ō re ad,-s	pī ea dōr',-s
sīm per,-i, s	wrīnk le,-i, s	āe'ro bat,-s	rā pi er,-s	pīe a rōōn',-s
snāf fle,-i, s	gar rōte',-i, s	ā'li as,-es	rēt i nā,-s	pīe a yūne',-s
snīck er,-i, s	re būff,-i, s	ān ti dōte,-s	rēt i nūe,-s	pīr ou ētte',-s
stīp ple,-i, s	re priēve',-i, s	ān ti pōde,-s	tēr ri er,-s	rēp e tēnd',-s
strād dle,-i, s	slaugh'ter,-i	ār se nal,-s	bu eōl'ie,-s	āl'i bī
thrōt tle,-i, s	sōl der,-i	bāl us ter,-s	ef fēn'di,-s	broe'eo lī
thūn der,-i, s	spūt ter,-i	eōr ne ā,-s	pī ā'nist,-s	ōr'mo lū
tīck et,-i, s	wrān gle,-i	eōr ri dōr,-s	so nā'tā,-s	i ō'tā
trām mel,-i, s	wrēs tle,-i	eō te rīc,-s	sī es'tā,-s	va nī'lā
tūn nel,-i, s	de crease',-i	gā'bi on,-s	tī ā'rá,-s	ēt i quētte'
wāb ble,-i, s	fa tīgue',-i	gāl le on,-s	um brēl lā,-s	<i>Adj. & N.</i>
wād dle,-i, s	tat tōō',-i	lār i at,-s	āv a lānche',-s	dēb o nār'

EXERCISE 23. He fīl'piped me back again for the fīl'lip I gave him. A tree thrives and floūr'ish es. His writing is full of floūr'ish es. He hār'borş no deceit. The island has many hār'borş. They close the rīv'ets with busy hām'mers. He hām'mers and rīv'ets the boiler, and rāb'bets the edges of the boards. He fits the boards by rāb'beting them. The vēs'talş were trām'meled with māt'tles of satin. His cheek māt'tles with shame. "He gave the māt'tling vine to grow." I left when the şerām'blings and wrāng'lings began. The pī ā'nists, wearing tī ā'rās, played their so nā'tas. The wīt'NESS ES went away whīst'ling.

What nouns in Lesson 71 add *es* to form the plural? In Lesson 72? What nouns on this page have no plural forms? What verbs on this page drop their final letter in forming the participles?

RULE VII.—Words ending in *y*, preceded by a *consonant*, generally change the *y* into *i* when an affix which does not begin with *i* is added; as, la'dy, la'dies; fan'cy, fan'cies; hill'y, hill'i'ness. (For exceptions, see p. 150.)

Note 1.—Nouns ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, become plural by changing the *y* into *i*, and adding *es*; as, dai'ry, dai'ries; la'dy, la'dies.

Note 2.—When the *y* is to be changed to *i* before any or all of the affixes which follow it, it has a dot over it in this book, as in the lesson below.

LESSON 73. Final *y* preceded by a consonant. 293 words.

Nouns.	chěr'ry,-es	boun'ty,-es	es pý,-i	wór'ry,-i
dai'ry,-es	běr'ry,-es	coun'ty,-es	com'ply,-i	glō'ry,-i, es
dai'ry,-es	měr'cy,-es	coun'try,-es	vā'ry,-i	flūr'ry,-i, es
lā'dy,-es	elěr'gy	bōō'by,-es	cār'ry,-i	pūt'ty,-i, es
bā'by,-es	ī'vy,-es	bōō'ty	tār'ry,-i	stūd'y,-i, es
nā'vy,-es	çýt'y,-es	row'dy,-es	pār'ry,-i	bul'ly,-i, es
grā'vy,-es	dýt'ty,-es	fū'ry,-es	mār'ry,-i	pāl'sy,-i
pāst'ry,-es	ll'y,-es	ru'by,-es	eūr'ry,-i	quar'ry,-i, es
brān'dy,-es	pīg'my,-es	dū'ty,-es	*bur'y,-i	que'ry,-i, es
cān'dy,-es	quīn'sy,-es	jū'ry,-es	sūl'ly,-i	tāl'ly,-i, es
pān'sy,-es	erō'ny,-es	dūch'y,-es	N. & V.	fān'cy,-i, es
pān'try,-es	pō'ny,-es	gūl'ly,-es	erý,-i, es	rāl'ly,-i, es
shān'ty,-es	pō'sy,-es	sūl'ky,-es	frý,-i, es	sāl'ly,-i, es
cād'dy,-es	stō'ry,-es	būg'gy,-es	prý,-i, es	Adj. & N.
pār'ty,-es	tō'ry,-es	pūp'py,-es	spý,-i, es	dāin'ty,-es
ār'my,-es	trō'phý,-es	pīg'my,-es	al'ly,-i, es	sūn'dry,-es
trēa'ty,-es	hōb'by,-es	gýp'sy,-es	re'ply,-i, es	wór'thy,-es
gēn'try	pōp'py,-es	Verbs.	sup'ply,-i, es	fōr'ty,-es
gēn'try,-es	bōd'y,-es	trý,-i	fēr'ry,-i, es	fif'ty,-es
sēn'try,-es	drōs'ky,-es	plý,-i	pýt'y,-i	six'ty,-es
vēs'try,-es	fōl'ly,-es	de'fý,-i	eōp'y,-i, es	eigh'ty,-es
bēv'y,-es	drōp'sy,-es	de'ný,-i	hūr'ry,-i	Adj. & V.
bēl'frý,-es	prōx'y,-es	de'erý,-i	lēv'y,-i, es	dry,-i
jēl'ly,-es	ōr'gy,-es	de'serý,-i	ēd'dy,-i, es	ēmp'ty,-i

EXERCISE 24. The DAI'RIES of Vermont. The DAI'SIES by the road-side. The LA'DIES made the CÁN'DIES for the PĀR'TIES. The SĒN'TRIES had not heard of the TRĒA'TIES between the ĀR'MIES. He TRIED to ride the PŌ'NIES. He de'fied' the AL'LIES, and re'plied' to their QUĒ'RIES. He cār'ried the PĒN'NIES by FĒR'TIES. The CRÝ'ING child is trý'ing to write his eōp'IES. His erles wŏr'ried me. He bur'ried *(bēr'id) the RŪ'BIES under the SHĀN'TIES. He re'plies' to me that I have given no RE'PLIES' to him.

Pupils may be required to write an exercise with the *possessives* of the singular number of the above nouns (see Rule VII., § 2, p. 150); thus: The BĀ'BY's hand; the DAI'SY's bloom; the PŌ'NY's mane.

Words ending with *quy* (in which *u*, being pronounced like *o*, is strictly a consonant) follow the rule; as, col'lo quy, col'lo quies.

RULE VIII. Words ending in *y*, preceded by a *vowel*, generally retain the *y* when a suffix is added; as, play, play'ing, played; val'ley, val'leys; joy, joys. Hence Nouns ending with *y*, preceded by a vowel, become plural by the addition of *s*. (For exceptions, see page 151.)

LESSON 74. Final *y* preceded by a vowel. 200 words.

Nouns.	gāl'ley,-s	for'ray,-s	nōge'gay,-s	sur'vey,-i	prey,-i
elāy,-s	vāl'ley,-s	kīd'ney,-s	at'tōr'ney,-s	eloy,-i	ar'rāy,-i, s
day,-s	āb'bey,-s	pul'ley,-s	Verbs.	an'noy,-i	as'sāy,-i, s
dray,-s	lāck'ey,-s	chīm'ney,-s	flay,-i	de'ploy,-i	de'cay,-i, s
jay,-s	dōn'key,-s	re'lāy,-s	pray,-i	de'stroy,-i	dis'māy,-i
ray,-s	mōnk'ey,-s	af'frāy,-s	sway,-i	en'joy,-i	dis'play,-i, s
tray,-s	mōn'ey,-s	Sūn'day,-s	al'lāy,-i	N. & V.	de'lāy,-i, s
spray,-s	hōn'ey,-s	Mōn'day,-s	de'frāy,-i	bāy,-i, s	es'sāy,-i, s
way,-s	eōv'ey,-s	Tūes'day,-s	be'trāy,-i	bray,-i, s	al'loy,-i, s
joy,-s	lām'prey,-s	Wēdnes'day,-s	por'trāy,-i	play,-i, s	de'coy,-i, s
toy,-s	mēd'ley,-s	Thūrs'day,-s	eon'vey,-i	stay,-i, s	em'ploy,-i
boy,-s	jōck'ey,-s	Fri'day,-s	o'bey,-i	fray,-i, s	joūr'ney,-i, s
al'ley,-s	vōl'ley,-s	Sāt'ur'day,-s	pur'vey,-i	stray,-i, s	buoy,-i, s

LESSON 75. Final *y* preceded by a consonant. 140 words.

Nouns.	cāv'i'ty,-es	gāl'lant'ry,-es	nī'ce'ty,-es
āg'o'ny,-es	dēp'ity,-es	gāl'ler'y,-es	nūn'ner'y,-es
ām'nes'ty,-es	dý'nas'ty,-es	grān'a'ry,-es	nūrs'er'y,-es
ān'çes'try,-es	dī'a'ry,-es	hār'mo'ny,-es	nūl'li'ty,-es
ām'i'ty	dēns'ity,-es	hēr'e'sy,-es	lū'na'cy,-es
āp'a'thy	ēn'ti'ty,-es	hōm'ily,-es	pēr'fi'dy
ār'te'ry,-es	ēf'fi'gy,-es	I'ron'y	pēr'ju'ry,-es
ārm'o'ry,-es	ēm'bas'sy,-es	I'vo'ry,-es	pī'o'ny,-es
bāl'eō'ny,-es	ēl'e'gy,-es	lēp'rosy,-es	pī'ra'cy,-es
bāt'ter'y,-es	fāc'ul'ty,-es	lēg'a'cy,-es	pī'r'va'cy,-es
bā'ker'y,-es	fāc'to'ry,-es	lī'bra'ry,-es	rār'ity,-es
bār'o'ny,-es	fāl'la'cy,-es	māl'a'dy,-es	sāne'ti'ty,-es
cān'o'py,-es	fāl'o'ny,-es	māj'es'ty,-es	sūm'ma'ry,-es
chār'ity,-es	fīsh'er'y,-es	mōn'ar'chy,-es	sūb'si'dy,-es
cav'al'ry	fōōl'er'y,-es	mūm'mer'y,-es	sým'pa'thy,-es
erān'ber'ry,-es	fām'ily,-es	mēl'o'dy,-es	tāp'es'try,-es
cāl'um'ny,-es	gāl'ax'y,-es	mīn'stel'sy,-es	trāg'e'dy,-es
va'gā'ry,-es	trāv'es'ty,-es	dīm'ity,-es	vīl'lān'y,-es

EXERCISE 25. The BOYS played many DĀYS. They made long JOŪR'NEYS through the VĀL'LEYS. They em'ployed' their AT'TŌR'NEYS for MŌN'DAYS and SĀT'UR'DAYS. The two MŌNK'EYS were in the Āg'O'NIES of death. The FĀM'ILIES of their MĀJ'ES'TIES stāyed at the ĀB'BEYS on SŪN'DAYS. They eon'veyed their DĪA'RIES to the CĀV'ITYES of the CHĪM'NEYS. PĒR'JU'RIES are VĪL'LĀN'IES that lead to many TRĀG'E'DIES. The JŌCK'EYS led the DĒP'UTIES to the GĀL'LE'RIES.

The Lessons on this page may be omitted until the review.

RULE IX. Nouns ending in *o*, preceded by a *vowel*, form their plurals regularly by the addition of *s*.

LESSON 76. 24 words.

Nouns ending in *o*, preceded by a vowel.

bam bōō,-s	rā'tio,-s	ēm'bry o,-s	se rāgl'io,-s
cuck'ōō,-s	cām'e o,-s	a nūn'ci o,-s	eur eū'li o,-s
trī'o,-s	fō'li o,-s	im brōgl'io,-s	b brag ga dō'ci o,-s

RULE X. Some nouns ending in *o*, preceded by a *consonant*, form their plurals by the addition of *s*, and others by the addition of *es*.

LESSON 77. 128 words.

Nouns ending in *o*, preceded by a consonant.

1st. Nouns becoming plural by the addition of *s*:

cān'to,-s	tī'ro,-s	pro vī'so,-s	si roc'eo,-s
hā'lo,-s	quar'to,-s	me rī'no,-s	ran chē'ro,-s
sō'lo,-s	sāl'vo,-s	pī'ā'no,-s	dōm'i no,-s
sām'bo,-s	jūn'to,-s	hi dāl'go,-s	ar ma dīl'lo,-s
lās'so,-s	zē'ro,-s	me mēn'to,-s	vīr tu ō'so,-s (sī)
līm'bo,-s	al bī'no,-s	oe tā'vo,-s	in am o rā'to,-s
çen'to,-s	mes tī'zo,-s	sti lēt'to,-s	dū o dēc'i mo,-s

2d. Nouns becoming plural by the addition of *es*:

brā'vo,-es	bū'bo,-es	tor pē'do,-es	eāl'i eo,-es
cār'go,-es	vē'to,-es	em bār'go,-es	pōr'ti eo,-es
ēeh'o,-es	bra vā'do,-es	mu lāt'to,-es	ren e gā'do,-es
frēs'eo,-es	vi rā'go,-es	pal mēt'to,-es	des pe rā'do,-es
grōt'to,-es	vol eā'no,-es	prū nēl'lo,-es	laz a rēt'to,-es
hē'ro,-es	to mā'to,-es	prū nēl'la,-s	man i fēs'to,-es
mān'go,-es	tor nā'do,-es	mōs quī'to,-es	pee ca dīl'lo,-es
mōt'to,-es	po tā'to,-es	būf'fa lo,-es	in nu ēn'do,-es
nē'gro,-es	lum bā'go,-es	dōm'i no,-es	ar chī pē'l'a go,-es

EXERCISE 26. The NŪN'CI ŌS wore CĀM'E ŌS. Three TRĪŌS of CUCK'ŌS were singing SŌ'LŌS for the NĒ'GRŌES. The HI DĀL'GŌS wrote OE TĀ'VŌS full of CĀN'TŌS. We heard the ECH'ŌES of the PĪ'Ā'NŌS from the GRŌT'TŌES. The HĒ'RŌES, who were all AL BĪ'NŌS, dined on TO MĀ'TŌES and PO TĀ'TŌES. The RAN CHĒ'RŌES are the worst of DES PE RĀ'DŌES. The JŪN'TŌS sent for TOR PĒ'DŌES to blow up the ships and EĀR'GŌES.

a, Nun'shī o.

b, Brag ga dō'shī o.

The Lessons on this page also may be omitted until the review.

LESSON 78. Nouns ending in *f* and *fe*. 70 words.

1st. The following form their plurals regularly.

brīef,-s	rōof,-s	tūrf,-s	sāfe,-s	dwarf,-s
chīef,-s	hōof,-s	sūrf,-s	fīfe,-s	seārf,-s
fīef,-s	prōof,-s	sērf,-s	strīfe,-s	be līef,-s
grīef,-s	wōof,-s	wāif,-s	gūlf,-s	ker chīef,-s

2d. The following change *f* or *fe* into *v*, and add *es*.

Formula. Beef, *beevs*; sheaf, *sheaves*; loaf, *loaves*.

bēef,-ves	thīef,-ves	ēlf,-ves	knīfe,-ves	lōaf,-ves
shēaf,-ves	eālf,-ves	sēlf,-ves	līfe,-ves	wōlf,-ves
leāf,-ves	hālf,-ves	shēlf,-ves	wīfe,-ves	whārf,-s, ves

LESSON 79. Irregularly formed plurals. 94 words.

mān	mēn	gōose	geese	chīld	chīl'dren
fōot	feet	mouse	mīce	brōth'er,-s	brēth'ren
tōoth	teeth	louse	lice	pēn'ny,-es	pēnce
ōx	ox'en	dīe,-s	dīce		

mouth, mouths: wrēath, wrēaths: wōm'an, wōm'en (wīm'en).

Many foreign words retain their original plurals; as,

āx'is	āx'es	chēr'ub,-s	cher'ū bim	{ au tōm'a ton
bā'sis	bā'ses	sēr'aph,-s	ser'a phim	{ au tōm'a tā
eāl'x	eāl'ces	gē'ni us	gē'ni i	{ eri te'ri on
er'sis	er'ses	stā'men,-s	stām'i nā	{ eri te'ri ā
thē'sis	thē'ses	mā'gus	mā'gi	{ phe nōm'e non
īn'dex,-es	īn'di ces	rā'di us,-es	rā'di i	{ phe nōm'e nā
vōr'tex,-es	vōr'ti ces	mē'di um,-s	mē'di ā	{ el līp'sis
vēr'tex,-es	vēr'ti ces	stā'di um	stā'di ā	{ el līp'ses
dā'tum	dā'tā	ar eā'num	ar eā'nā	{ ap pēn'dix,-es
strā'tum,-s	strā'tā	er rā'tum	er rā'tā	{ ap pēn'di ces
gē'nus	gē'n'e rā	mī nū'ti a	mī nū'ti ā	{ met a mōr'pho sis
bān'dit,-s	ban dīt'ti	ef flū'vi um	ef flū'vi a	{ met a mōr'pho ses

Note.—Compounds ending in *ful* form the plural by adding *s*: as, hand'ful,-s; spoon'ful,-s; pen'ful,-s; pan'ful,-s; jug'ful,-s.

EXERCISE 27. The CHIEF tied the SHEAF with his SEARF, and placed it on the ROOF where the THIEF could not reach it. The CHIEFS tied the SHEAVES with their SEARFS, and placed them on the ROOFS where the THIEVES could not reach them. The DWARFS and their WIVES put their KNIVES on the SHELVES.

What are the plurals of *proof*, *life*, *gulf*, and *be lief*? Of *beef*, *leaf*, *life*, and *wolf*? Of *man*, *ox*, *broth'er*, and *pen'ny*? Of *ax'is*, *vōr'tex*, *vēr'tex*, and *rā'di us*? Of *strā'tum*, *el līp'sis*, and *ap pēn'dix*?

SECOND SERIES OF AFFIXES.

Lessons to be written out by the pupils.

Rule XI. THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE AFFIXES. In the following Lessons each affix is to be joined to the word or syllable that immediately precedes the first dash (-) that is before the affix. Thus, in the first example below (*ARCH*,- *ly*, *NESS*), both the *ly* and *ness* are joined to *arch*; and the three words, *arch*, *arch'ly*, and *arch'ness*, are thus formed.

Rule XII. Words which end in silent *e* generally retain this letter when a syllable beginning with a consonant is added; as, *base*, *base'ly*; *blue*, *blue'ly*, *blue'ness*. (See Rule IV., p. 12. For exceptions, see p. 151.)

LESSON 80. 153 words.

ADJECTIVES, with the Adverbs * and Nouns derived from them.

Signification. The adverbial affix *ly* generally means *manner*; as, He did it *neat'ly*; that is, in a neat manner. The noun affix *NESS* means *state, condition, or quality*; as, *neat'ness*, the state or condition of being neat; *hard'ness*, the quality of being hard. (But few nouns in *ness* have plural forms.) For Directions, see page 11.

Formula. *Arch*, *arch'ly*, *arch'ness*: *base'*, *base'ly*, *base'ness*.

Adj.	Adv. Nouns.	Adj.	Adv. Nouns.	Adj.	Adv. Nouns.
<i>ARCH</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>GRÜM</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>RAW</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .
<i>BASE</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>HÄRSH</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>RICH</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .
<i>BLÄND</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>HÜGE</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>RUDE</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .
<i>BLÄAK</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>KIND</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>SHREWD</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .
<i>BLIND</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>LÄME</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>SHRILL</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .
<i>BLUNT</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>LÄNK</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>SLEEK</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .
<i>BRISK</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>LÄRGE</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>SLIM</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .
<i>BOLD</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>LÄAN</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>SLOW</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .
<i>CÄLM</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>LOUD</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>SMART</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .
<i>CÖLD</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>MÄD</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>SMOOTH</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .
<i>CÖARSE</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>MÄAN</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>SNÜG</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .
<i>CÖY</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>MEEK</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>SÖRE</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .
<i>CRÖSS</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>MILD</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>SOUND</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .
<i>DÄAR</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>MÜTE</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>SPÄRSE</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .
<i>DYM</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>NÄAR</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>SPRÜGE</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .
<i>FÄIR</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>NÄAT</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>STERN</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .
<i>FINE</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>NEW</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .	<i>STOUT</i> ,-	<i>ly</i> , <i>NESS</i> .

* An *Adverb* is a word which qualifies a verb, adjective, participle, or another adverb, and generally expresses (1) Time, (2) Place, (3) Degree, or (4) Manner. Thus — We are *now* *here*, *where* we wish to be, *fully* prepared: but it is *entirely* probable that *very* *soon* we shall *suddenly* depart *together*.

What are the adverbs in the above Lesson derived from? What do they express? (The meaning of *manner* attached to the adjectives from which they are derived.)

EXERCISE 28. A *BÄSE* man is one who acts *bäse'ly*, and who is known by the *BÄSE'*-*NESS* of his acts. We say, He smiled *bländ'ly*; He was led *blünd'ly*; He spoke *blünt'ly*; They ran *brisk'ly*; He went *böld'ly* forward; She loved her sister *däar'ly*.

KEY, see p. 2. ~ long, ~ short; cäre, fär, äsk, äll, whät, thäre, vcil, tfern, firm, pique.

LESSON 81. 121 words.

NOUNS, with Adjectives derived from them.

Signification. The adjective affixes *Y* or *LY*, *ISH*, and *OUS*, mean *like, resembling, or partaking of*; *EN*, *made of or like*; *FULL*, *full of*; *LESS*, *without, or destitute of*.

Note. Observe that *e* at the end of a word is dropped, according to Rule IV., before a suffix beginning with a vowel only: and hence it is dropped before *y*; as *fleece*, *flee'cy*; *wire*, *wir'y*; *brine*, *brin'y*. The final *e* is put in *Italic* when it is to be dropped before any one, or all, of its affixes. A figure or number attached to a word, or to an affix, refers to the number of the Rule that is applicable in that particular instance.

Formula. *Bälm*, *bälm'y*; *fleece*, *flee'ces*, *flee'cy*; *spine*, *spine's*, *spín'y*.

Nouns. Adj.	Nouns. Adj.	Nouns. Adj.	Nouns. Adj.	Nouns. Adj.
BÄLM,- Y.	SÖÖT,- Y.	FLÖSS,-ES, Y.	ÖAK,-S, EN.	BÜLB,-S, OÖS.
BRÄSS,- Y.	FLÄX,- EN.	HÜMP,-S, Y.	CÖLT,-S, ISH.	FLEECE ⁴ -S, Y.
CHÄFF,- Y.	WÄX,- EN.	WOOD,-S, Y.	MÖNK,-S, ISH.	WIRE ⁴ -S, Y.
CRÄAM,- Y.	BRINE ⁴ - Y.	WÖRM,-S, Y.	WOLF,- ISH.	SPINE ⁴ -S, Y.
MIGHT,- F.	WÄRT,-S, Y.	PÉARL,-S, Y.	PRÍCE,-S, LESS.	BÖNE ⁴ -S, Y.
MÜSK,- Y.	FLIGHT,-S, Y.	PEAT,-S, Y.	LÍMB,-S, LESS.	RÖPE ⁴ -S, Y.
FÜSS,- Y.	FÍLM,-S, Y.	THÖRN,-S, Y.	LÄMB,-S, LIKE.	STÄR ³ -S, FY.
DOWN,- Y.	LÖAM,-S, Y.	QUEEN,-S, LY.	DÖVE,-S, LIKE.	CLÄY,-S, FY.
SPÜNK,- Y.	MÖTH,-S, Y.	MÖNTH,-S, LY.	SÝLPH,-S, LIKE.	TEAR,-S, FYL.

LESSON 82. 62 words.

NOUNS, with Adjectives derived from them, and then nouns in *ness* derived from the Adjectives. [Observe the application of Rule XI.]

Note. In all cases of words that end in *y*, and take an affix, pay particular attention to Rules VII. and VIII.

Formula. *Bäast*, *bäasts*; *bäast'ly*, *bäast'li ness*: *häre*, *hä'zy*, *hä'zi ness*. See Rule XI.

Nouns.	Adj.	Nouns.	Nouns.	Adj.	Nouns.	Nouns.	Adj.	Nouns.			
BLOOD,-	Y,-	NESS.	GOUT,-	Y,-	NESS.	GRASS,-	ES,	Y,-	NESS.		
BÜLK,-	Y,-	NESS.	GRIT, ³	TY,-	NESS.	GHÖST,-	S,	LY,-	NESS.		
CÖST,-	LY,-	NESS.	HÄZE, ⁴	Y,-	NESS.	HÄIR,-	S,	Y,-	NESS.		
DRÖSS,-	Y,-	NESS.	BÄAST,-	S,	LY,-	NESS.	LÖRD,-	S,	LY,-	NESS.	
FLÄSH,-	Y,-	NESS.	FLINT,-	S,	Y,-	NESS.	JÜICE, ⁴	S,	Y,-	NESS.	
"	-	LY,-	NESS.	HÖME,-	S,	LY,-	NESS.	KNÖB ³ -	S,	BY,-	NESS.

What do the figures 3 and 4 in Lesson 81 refer to? Figure 7 in Lesson 82? What is the object of the *dot*, over the *y*'s, in Lesson 82? What does the figure 4, attached to the word *juice*, show? What are the adjectives in Lesson 81 derived from? In Lesson 82? What are the nouns in *NESS*, in Lesson 82, derived from? What do the adjective affixes on this page signify? Then what is the meaning of *bälm'y*? *Queen'ly*? *Flax'en*? *Wolf-ish*? *Prie'less*? What does the affix *ness* mean? Then what is the meaning of *blood'ness*? Of *cost'li ness*? Of *flesh'i ness*? Of *hä'zi ness*? Of *juic'i ness*?

EXERCISE 29. We speak of a *MÜSK'Y* odor; a *DOWN'Y* peach; a *WÖRM'Y* apple; *FLÄX'EN* hair; a *THÖRN'Y* tree; and an *ÖAK'EN* bucket. We read of the *CÖST'-LINESS* of the buildings; the *HÄ'ZI NESS* of the sky; and the *JÜIC'I NESS* of the apple.

són, ör, dñ, wölf, töök, ärn, rjide, püll; c, g, soft; e, g, hard; ag, sure, anger, this.

LESSON 83. 64 words.

Formula. Mēal, mēal'y, mēal'i ness: mōss, mōss'es, mōss'y, mōss'i ness.

Nouns.	Adj.	Nouns.	Nouns.	Adj.	Nouns.
MĒAL, -ĭ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.	STĀTE, -ĭ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.
PĪCH, -ĭ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.	MŌULD, -ĭ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.
SĀP, -ĭ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.	MŌSS, -ĕs, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.
SHĀG, -ĭ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.	PRĪNCE, -ĕs, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.
SLEET, -ĭ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.	SCĀLE, -ĕs, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.
SLIME, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.	SHŌAL, -ĕs, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.
			WŌRLD, -ĕs, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.

LESSON 84. 105 words.

NOUNS, which are also verbs that convey the same primary meaning. From the nouns are derived adjectives, and from the latter are derived nouns in *ness*.

Formula. Time, tim'ing, timed, times, time'ly, time'ly ness. See Rule XI.

N. & V.	Adj.	Nouns.	N. & V.	Adj.	Nouns.	N. & V.	Adj.	Nouns.
DŌZE, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.	SĀND, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.	SLŌP, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.
MĪRE, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.	STŌRM, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.	LŌVE, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.
MĪLK, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.	CHĀLK, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.	SPŌNGE, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.
RĀIN, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.	ĪNK, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.	CŪRL, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.
TĪME, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.	HĪLL, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.	HŪSK, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.
SPĪCE, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.	KNŌT, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.	TŌRF, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.

LESSON 85. 135 words.

ADJECTIVES, with the adverbs and nouns derived from them.

Formula. Āb'ject, āb'ject ly, āb'ject ness: clūm'sy, clūm'si ly, clūm'si ness.

Adj.	Adv.	N.	Adj.	Adv.	N.	Adj.	Adv.	N.
ĀB'JECT, -ly, NESS.			ĪRK'SŌME, -ly, NESS.			CLŪM'SY, -ly, NESS.		
ĀR'ID, -ly, NESS.			LŪKE WARM, -ly, NESS.			ĒRĀ ZY, -ly, NESS.		
ĀWK'WARD, -ly, NESS.			MĀWKISH, -ly, NESS.			DĀINT Y, -ly, NESS.		
BĀCK'WARD, -ly, NESS.			MĒA GER, -ly, NESS.			DOUGH TY, -ly, NESS.		
BĀRE'FACED, -ly, NESS.			NĀ KED, -ly, NESS.			FLĀB BY, -ly, NESS.		
BĀR'KEN, -ly, NESS.			PĀL LID, -ly, NESS.			FLY M'GY, -ly, NESS.		
BĀSH'FUL, -ly, NESS.			PEE VISH, -ly, NESS.			GĪD DY, -ly, NESS.		
BRŌ'KEN, -ly, NESS.			PĒN SIVE, -ly, NESS.			HĀP PY, -ly, NESS.		
CŪN'ERETE, -ly, NESS.			RĀB ID, -ly, NESS.			HŌ LY, -ly, NESS.		
CŪN'ING, -ly, NESS.			RĒCK LESS, -ly, NESS.			JĀUN TY, -ly, NESS.		
DĪS' MAL, -ly, NESS.			RŪG GED, -ly, NESS.			LĀ ZY, -ly, NESS.		
DŪMP'ISH, -ly, NESS.			SĀ'ERED, -ly, NESS.			NĀS TY, -ly, NESS.		
ĒA GER, -ly, NESS.			SĀV AGE, -ly, NESS.			PĀL TRY, -ly, NESS.		
ĒAR'NEST, -ly, NESS.			SKĪT TISH, -ly, NESS.			PRĒT TY, -ly, NESS.		
ĒYEN, -ly, NESS.			SLĒN DER, -ly, NESS.					

EXERCISE 30. The MĒAL is SLĪM'Y; the SPĪCE is MĒAL'Y; and the MŌSS is SHRŪB'BY. The TĪME'LY RĀIN falls on the BĀR'KEN SANDS. He is lā'zi ly dŏz'ing, while it is rāin'ing. He hangs his head bāsh'ful ly, acts awk'ward ly, speaks brŏ'ken ly, and dresses gaud'i ly.

KEY, see p. 2. ~ long, ~ short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt, thēre, veil, tērm, fīrm, pīque

LESSON 86. 126 words.

ADJECTIVES, from which are derived adverbs, nouns, and verbs.

Signification. The verb termination *en* means to make; as, dark'en, to make dark.

Directions. Observe that, according to Rule XI, each affix—*ly*, *ness*, and *en*—is joined to the word *dark*. Let the teacher pronounce the adjective *dark*, and then let the pupil spell it, and also the words *dārk'ly*, *dārk'ness*, *dārk'en*, *dārk'en ing*, *dārk'ened*.

Adj.	Ad.	Nouns.	V. P.	Adj.	Ad.	Nouns.	V. P.	Adj.	Ad.	Nouns.	V. P.
BRIGHT, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.				LŌSE, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.				SHŌRT, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.			
CHEAP, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.				QUICK, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.				SŌFT, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.			
DĀRK, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.				RĪPE, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.				STIFF, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.			
FĀST, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.				ROUGH, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.				STRĀIT, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.			
FLĀT, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.				SĀD, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.				TĪGHT, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.			
LĪGHT, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.				MĀD, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.				WEAK, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.			
GLĀD, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.				SHĀRP, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.				WĪDE, -ly, NESS, en ĭ.			

LESSON 87. 241 words.

NOUNS, which are also verbs that convey the same primary meaning. From the nouns are derived adjectives; and from the latter are derived adverbs and nouns.

Formula. Cāre, cār'ing, cāred, cāre'ful, cāre'ful ly, cāre'ful ness. See Rule XI.

N. & V.	Adj.	Ad.	N.	N. & V.	Adj.	Ad.	N.	N. & V.	Adj.	Ad.	N.
CĀRE, -ĕ, 2.	ĭ, 2.	NESS.	SHĪELD, -ĕ, 2.	LESS, -ly, NESS.			TRĀCK, -ĕ, 2.	LESS, -ly, NESS.			
CROOK, -ĕ, 2.	ED, -ly, NESS.		SHĪFT, -ĕ, 2.	LESS, -ly, NESS.			DRĒAD, -ĕ, 2.	FUL, -ly, NESS.			
DŌLE, -ĕ, 2.	FUL, -ly, NESS.		SHŌW, -ĕ, 2.	ly, NESS.			GĀIN, -ĕ, 2.	FUL, -ly, NESS.			
DRŌNE, -ĕ, 2.	ISH, -ly, NESS.		SMŌKE, -ĕ, 2.	ly, NESS.			SMŪT, -ĕ, 2.	TY, -ly, NESS.			
DŪST, -ĕ, 2.	ly, NESS.		SNĀP, -ĕ, 2.	PISH, -ly, NESS.			HŌPE, -ĕ, 2.	FUL, -ly, NESS.			
DWARF, -ĕ, 2.	ISH, -ly, NESS.		SPEED, -ĕ, 2.	ly, NESS.			GRĀCE, -ĕ, 2.	FUL, -ly, NESS.			
EĀSE, -ĕ, 2.	ly, NESS.		SPĪTE, -ĕ, 2.	FUL, -ly, NESS.			FRŌST, -ĕ, 2.	ly, NESS.			
ĒND, -ĕ, 2.	LESS, -ly, NESS.		SWĒAT, -ĕ, 2.	ly, NESS.			FRŌTH, -ĕ, 2.	ly, NESS.			
FRŌST, -ĕ, 2.	ly, NESS.		THĪRST, -ĕ, 2.	ly, NESS.			HŌRT, -ĕ, 2.	FUL, -ly, NESS.			
FRŌTH, -ĕ, 2.	ly, NESS.		THRĪLL, -ĕ, 2.	ING, -ly, NESS.			GLŌSS, -ĕ, 2.	ly, NESS.			
HŌRT, -ĕ, 2.	FUL, -ly, NESS.		TOIL, -ĕ, 2.	SŌME, -ly, NESS.			HĀTE, -ĕ, 2.	FUL, -ly, NESS.			
GLŌSS, -ĕ, 2.	ly, NESS.		WĀKE, -ĕ, 2.	FUL, -ly, NESS.			MĀTCH, -ĕ, 2.	LESS, -ly, NESS.			
HĀTE, -ĕ, 2.	FUL, -ly, NESS.		CŪRSE, -ĕ, 2.	ED, -ly, NESS.			MĪND, -ĕ, 2.	FUL, -ly, NESS.			
MĀTCH, -ĕ, 2.	LESS, -ly, NESS.		POINT, -ĕ, 2.	ED, -ly, NESS.			MŌPE, -ĕ, 2.	ISH, -ly, NESS.			
MĪND, -ĕ, 2.	FUL, -ly, NESS.		FĒAR, -ĕ, 2.	FUL, -ly, NESS.			PĒT, -ĕ, 2.	TISH, -ly, NESS.			
MŌPE, -ĕ, 2.	ISH, -ly, NESS.			LESS, -ly, NESS.							

Explain the meaning of the numbers 3, 12, 4, and 7, on this page. What are the adverbs, nouns, and verbs, in Lesson 86 derived from? The participles? What part of speech are all the adjectives in Lesson 87 derived from? All the adverbs? The nouns in *ness*?

EXERCISE 31. The DĀRK cloud dārk'ened the sun; but now the sky is brīght' on ing again. The DĀRK'NESS sād' deng me; the BRIGHT'NESS glād' deng me. Glād' ly and quick' ly he shūr' pened his pen. The shadows dārk'en fēar' fully around me. The SNĀP' PISH dog snāpped at me snāp' pish ly.

sōn, ōn, dr, dō, wolf, tōō, tōōk, ūrn, rjde, pull; c, ġ, soft; c, ġ, hard; as, āure, anger, this

LESSON 88. 72 words.

ADJECTIVES, with the adverbs and nouns derived from them.

Adj.	Ad. N.	Adj.	Ad. N.	Adj.	Ad. N.
AB RÜPT',-ly, NESS.		FOR LÖRN',-ly, NESS.		SUPĒRB',-ly, NESS.	
AB STRÛSE',-ly, NESS.		JE JÛNE',-ly, NESS.		SUPĒNE',-ly, NESS.	
A CÛTE',-ly, NESS.		MINÛTE',-ly, NESS.		STĪN' GÛ',-ly, NESS.	
A DROIT',-ly, NESS.		MO RÖSE',-ly, NESS.		STÖR' DÛ',-ly, NESS.	
AS TÛTE',-ly, NESS.		PO LITE',-ly, NESS.		SÖR' LÛ',-ly, NESS.	
CON CISE',-ly, NESS.		RE MÖTE',-ly, NESS.		SWARTH' Y',-ly, NESS.	
DIF FUSE',-ly, NESS.		RO BÛST',-ly, NESS.		TAW' DRÛ',-ly, NESS.	
EX AET',-ly, NESS.		SUE CINET',-ly, NESS.		TR' DÛ',-ly, NESS.	

LESSON 89. 262 words.

NOUNS, with Adjectives derived from them; and then Adverbs and Nouns derived from the Adjectives; as *craft*, *craft'y*, *craft'i ly*, *craft'i ness*. (Add a column of *ness*.)Formula. *Stēalth*, *stēalth'y*, *stēalth'i ly*, *stēalth'i ness*, *stēalth' ful*, *stēalth' ful ly*.

Nouns.	Adj.	Ad. Nouns.	Nouns.	Adj.	Ad. Nouns.	Nouns.	Adj.	Ad.
CRÄFT,-	ÿ',-ly, NESS.	GÜLT,-	ÿ',-ly, NESS.	MÖDE,-s,	ISH,-ly,			
DIRT,-	ÿ,-ly, NESS.	"	LESS,-ly, NESS.	MÜLE,-s,	ISH,-ly,			
FILTH,-	ÿ,-ly, NESS.	WRÄTH,-	FÛL,-ly, NESS.	QUÄLM,-s,	ISH,-ly,			
GLÄSS,-	ÿ,-ly, NESS.	"	ÿ,-ly, NESS.	SLÜT,-s,	TISH,-ly,			
GLÖOM,-	ÿ,-ly, NESS.	FÖG,-s,	GÛ,-ly, NESS.	SÖT,-s,	TISH,-ly,			
GRĒED,-	ÿ,-ly, NESS.	LÖFT,-s,	ÿ,-ly, NESS.	WÄSP,-s,	ISH,-ly,			
LÜCK,-	ÿ,-ly, NESS.	MÄZE,-s,	ÿ,-ly, NESS.	PLÄINT,-s,	ÿVE,-ly,			
MİHT,-	ÿ,-ly, NESS.	MİST,-s,	ÿ,-ly, NESS.	HEALTH,-s,	ÿ,-ly,			
MÜD,-	DÛ,-ly, NESS.	MÖÖD,-s,	ÿ,-ly, NESS.	"	FUL,-ly,			
MÜST,-	ÿ,-ly, NESS.	PITH,-s,	ÿ,-ly, NESS.	HEÄRT,-s,	ÿ,-ly,			
WEALTH,-	ÿ,-ly, NESS.	WEİGH,-s,	ÿ,-ly, NESS.	"	LESS,-ly,			
STĒALTH,-	ÿ,-ly, NESS.	WİLE,-s,	ÿ,-ly, NESS.	THOUGHT,-s,	FUL,-ly,			
"	FUL,-ly, NESS.	CLOWN,-s,	ISH,-ly, NESS.	"	LESS,-ly,			
SĒLF,-	ISH,-ly, NESS.	CÛR,-s,	RISH,-ly, NESS.	ÛSE,-s,	FUL,-ly,			
SHĒEP,-	ISH,-ly, NESS.	DÖLT,-s,	ISH,-ly, NESS.	"	LESS,-ly,			
BLÛSS,-	FÛL,-ly, NESS.	FIEND,-s,	ISH,-ly, NESS.	WÖE,-s,	FUL,-ly,			
SKİLL,-	FÛL,-ly, NESS.	FRĒAK,-s,	ISH,-ly, NESS.	YÖUTH,-s,	FUL,-ly,			
SLÖTH,-	FÛL,-ly, NESS.	GİRL,-s,	ISH,-ly, NESS.	TRÛTH,-s,	FUL,-ly,			
GÜLE,-	FUL,-ly, NESS.	HELL,-s,	ISH,-ly, NESS.	"	LESS,-ly,			
"	LESS,-ly, NESS.	LÜMP,-s,	ISH,-ly, NESS.	WRĒTCH,-s,	ED,-ly,			

Explain the meaning of the figures 7, 4, and 3, on this page. What part of speech is formed by adding *ly* to the adjective *ab rupt*? What is the meaning of *ab rupt' ly*? Of *a droit' ly*? Of *con cise' ly*? What part of speech is formed by adding *y* to the noun *craft*? What does the adjective affix *y* mean? Then what is the meaning of the adjective *craft'y*? What part of speech is formed by adding the affix *ly* to the adjective *craft'y*? What does the adverbial affix *ly* mean? Then what does *craft'i ly* mean?

EXERCISE 32. The *SĒLF' ISH* man spoke *ab rupt' ly*, and *con cise' ly*, but not *mo rōse' ly*; and he bowed *po lite' ly*, as he walked *thought' ful ly* by.

KEY, see p. 2. — long, short; care, fair, ask, all, what, there, veil, term, firm, pique.

LESSON 90. 171 words.

Formula. *Shāme*, *shām'ing*, *shāmed*, *shāme'ful*, *shāme'ful ly*, *shāme'ful ness*, *shāme'less*, *shāme'less ly*, *shāme'less ness*.

N. & V.	Adj.	Ad. N.	N. & V.	Adj.	Ad. N.	Adj.
SHĀME,-s,	ÿ',-ly, NESS.	RÛST,-s,	ÿ',-ly, NESS.	Ä' QUE OUS.		
"	LESS,-ly, NESS.	WİLL,-s,	FÛL,-ly, NESS.	ÄR' A BLE.		
HÛFF,-s,	ISH,-ly, NESS.	"	ING,-ly, NESS.	ÄL' I QUÖT.		
"	ÿ',-ly, NESS.	CHĒER,-s,	FÛL,-ly, NESS.	ÄL' KA LÛNE.		
BLĀME,-s,	ÿ',-ly, NESS.	"	LESS,-ly, NESS.	ÄQ' UI LÛNE.		
"	LESS,-ly, NESS.	JOY,-s,	FÛL,-ly, NESS.	SÄE' CHA RÛNR		
SLEEP,-s,	ÿ,-ly, NESS.	"	LESS,-ly, NESS.	ÄN' NU LAR.		
"	LESS,-ly, NESS.	"	ÛS,-ly, NESS.	MÄN' I FÖLD.		
SPÖRT,-s,	FÛL,-ly, NESS.	SHİELD,-s,	LESS,-ly, NESS.	AD JÄ' ÇENT.		
"	ÿVE,-ly, NESS.	RÖMP,-s,	ISH,-ly, NESS.	IN SÄ' TIATE.		
TÄSTE,-s,	FÛL,-ly, NESS.	WİSH,-s,	FÛL,-ly, NESS.	A QUÄT' IE.		
"	LESS,-ly, NESS.	WATCH,-s,	FÛL,-ly, NESS.	ÇE PHÄL' IE.		
"	ÿ',-ly, NESS.	BOUND,-s,	LESS,-ly, NESS.	CHRO MÄT' IE.		
TRÛST,-s,	FÛL,-ly, NESS.	DOUBT,-s,	FÛL,-ly, NESS.	DI DÄE' TIC.		
"	ÿ',-ly, NESS.	"	LESS,-ly, NESS.	BI ĒN' NI AL.		
"	LESS,-ly, NESS.	DÛ' BI OUS,-ly, NESS.		TRI ĒN' NI AL.		

LESSON 91. 104 words.

Nouns.	Nouns.	Nouns.	Nouns.
LÄ' I TY.	EM BRÄ' ŞURE,-s.	ÄNCH' O RET,-s.	ÇAS' TA NET,-s.
ÇHÄM' O MİLE.	O VÄ' TION,-s.	ÄN' O DÛNE,-s.	ÇÄL' A BASH,-s.
ÄL' CO RAN.	PRI VÄ' TION,-s.	ÄN' TI TÛPE,-s.	ÇÄN' TI ÇLE,-s.
ÄM' BER GRİS.	PO MÄ' TUM,-s.	ÄP' ER TÛRE,-s.	ÇÄST' A WÄY,-s.
ÄP' O ÇEE.	SPEÇ TÄ' TOR,-s.	ÄQ' UE DÛCT,-s.	HÄND' KER ÇHİEF,-s.
PLÄT' I NUM.	ÄD' JEC TİVE,-s.	ÄV' E NÛE,-s.	ÇÄL' Ü MET,-s.
ÇÄR' A WÄY.	ÄS' TER İSK,-s.	BÄCH' E LOR,-s.	GRI MÄL' KIN,-s.
SÄS' SA FRAS.	ÄP' PE TİTE,-s.	BÄL' US TRÄDE,-s.	HO SÄN' NÄ,-s.
Ä' RE Ä,-s.	MÄN' Ü SCRİPT,-s.	ÇÄV' AL ÇÄDE,-s.	Pİ ÄZ' ZÄ,-s.
Ä' PRI ÇÖT,-s.	SÄT' EL LİTE,-s.	PÄR' A BLE,-s.	Pİ LÄS' TER,-s.
BÄY' O NET,-s.	VÄL' EN TİNE,-s.	PÄR' A DİGM,-s.	PÄR' O DÛ',-s.
ARCH ÄN' ÇEL,-s.	ÄL' ÇHE MÛ',-s.	PÄR' A MOUR,-s.	ÇÄR' PEN TER,-s.
ÄR MÄ' DÄ,-s.	ÄM' BUS ÇÄDE,-s.	PÄR' A ÇHÛTE,-s.	HÄR' BİN ÇER,-s.
ÇÄ NÄ' RÛ,-s.	ÄM' Ü LET,-s.	PÄR' OX YŞM,-s.	ÄR' ÇHE TÛPE,-s.

Explain the meaning of the numbers 4 and 12, in Lesson 90. Before what endings is the final *e* dropped, in the derivatives from the word *shame*? Before what endings is it retained? Apply the same principle to the derivatives from the words *taste* and *blame*. Before what affixes is final *y* changed to *i*? (Before all except those which begin with *i*.)

EXERCISE 33. *Trüst* none but a *TRÛST' Y* man. It was a *SHĀME' FUL* act, by a *SHĀME' LESS* man; and it was done *shāme' less ly*, by a man *shāme' less ly* wicked. He *blāmed* me not for *TÄST' ING* the apple. He has my thanks for *SHİELD' ING* me from harm. He lent a *WİLL' ING* ear to my request.

son, or, dog, wolf, too, took, urn, rye, pull, c, g, soft; e, ü, hard; as, sure, anger, this

LESSON 92. 96 words.

ADJECTIVES, from some of which good usage derives adverbs only in *ly*, and from others nouns only in *ness*.

Adj.	Nouns.	Adj.	Adv.	Adj.	Nouns.	Adj.	Nouns.
SĀME,-	NESS.	ĀR' RANT,-	<i>ly</i> .	BRĀCK' ISH,-	NESS.	BŪR' LŶ,-	NESS.
STĀLE,-	NESS.	FŪR' TIVE,-	<i>ly</i> .	BRĪT' TLE,-	NESS.	CLĀM' MŶ,-	NESS.
STĀUNCH,-	NESS.	HĀP' LESS,-	<i>ly</i> .	FĒT' ID,-	NESS.	ĈOME' LŶ,-	NESS.
SMĀLL,-	NESS.	LĀT' TER,-	<i>ly</i> .	LĪM' BER,-	NESS.	DŶN' ĈŶ,-	NESS.
TĀLL,-	NESS.	MĀR' TIAL,-	<i>ly</i> .	LĪT' TLE,-	NESS.	DŶZ' ZŶ,-	NESS.
WĒT,-	NESS.	MŪMP' ISH,-	<i>ly</i> .	LĪV' ID,-	NESS.	ĒAR' LŶ,-	NESS.
NĪGH,-	NESS.	Ō' RAL,-	<i>ly</i> .	MŪ' CĪD,-	NESS.	HŌAR' Ŷ,-	NESS.
BĪG,-	NESS.	Ō' VAL,-	<i>ly</i> .	SĀL' LŌW,-	NESS.	RĀ' CŶ,-	NESS.
ĪLL,-	NESS.	MĒN' TAL,-	<i>ly</i> .	SĒL' DŌM,-	NESS.	SŪL' TRŶ,-	NESS.
ŌLD,-	NESS.	SĒN' TIENT,-	<i>ly</i> .	SŪP' PLE,-	NESS.	TĀW' NŶ,-	NESS.
FEW,-	NESS.	OB VĒRSE',- <i>ly</i> .	<i>ly</i> .	TŌR' RID,-	NESS.	ŪG' LŶ,-	NESS.
NŪMB,-	NESS.	TRANS VĒRSE',- <i>ly</i> .	<i>ly</i> .	BRĀIN' SICK,-	NESS.	OB LĀ TE',-	NESS.

LESSON 93. 180 words.

VERBS, with the Noun affix, *ment*.

Signification. The noun affixes MENT, URE, AL, ADE, and ION, TION, or A' TION, usually mean the act of, condition of being, or that which; as, *con ceal' ment*, the act of concealing, or condition of being concealed; *e rec' tion*, the act of erecting.

Formula. A bāsh', a bāsh'ing, a bāshed', a bāsh' ment; a bāse', a būs'ing, a būs'ed'.

Verbs. P.	Nouns.	Verbs. P.	Nouns.	Verbs. P.	Nouns.
A bāsh',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	Con fine',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	En trānce',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.
A dōrn',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	De bāse',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	Es trānge',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.
Al lāy',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	De fāce',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	Al lūre',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT,-S.
A māss',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	De file',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	An nounçe',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT,-S.
An nūl',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	De fōrçe',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	Ar rānge',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT,-S.
A noint',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	Em pāle',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	Be rēave',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT,-S.
Be trōth',- ⁴ , ₁	AL, MENT.	En cāse',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	Com mēnce',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT,-S.
Be wāll',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	En fōrçe',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	Dis gōrçe',- ⁴ , ₁	¹² MENT,-S.
Con cēal',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	En hānce',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	Dis plāçe',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT,-S.
Com pōrt',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	En lāçe',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	E lōpe',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT,-S.
A bāse',- ⁴ , ₁	¹² MENT.	En lārgē',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	Al lōt',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT,-S.
A bāte',- ⁴ , ₁	¹² MENT.	En slāve',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	A mēnd',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT,-S.
A mērcē',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	En thrōne',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	As sōrt',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT,-S.
A tōne',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	En tīçe',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT.	A vēr',- ⁴ , ₁	MENT,-S.

What is the Rule for changing the y's to i's, in the 4th column of Lesson 92? What is the Rule for doubling the final consonant? What sign indicates this doubling? What words in Lesson 93 double it? What is the Rule for dropping the final e?

EXERCISE 34. The TĀLL ŌLD man stood A BĀSHED' at the A BĀSE' MENT of his son. He made an AR RĀNGE' MENT for the ĒAR' LY AN NOUNCE' MENT of the A MĒND' MENT. In A MĒND' ING the law, he an nūlled' it. He a vērred that he had heard of the E LŌPE' MENT. He fūr' tīve ly con cēaled' it.

KEY, see p. 2. — long, ˘ short; cāre, fūr, āsk, āll, whāt, thēre, vāll, tērm, fīrm, pīque,

LESSON 94. 64 words.

Nouns.	Adj.	Nouns.	Adj.	Nouns.	Adj.
CHŌL' ER,-	IC.	BRĪS' TLE,- ⁴ , ₁	Ŷ.	ĈĀN' KER,- ⁴ , ₁	ŌŶS.
BŪT TER,-	Ŷ.	ĈĀR ROT,- ⁴ , ₁	Ŷ.	ĈĀV ERN,- ⁴ , ₁	ŌŶS.
SHĒL TER,- ⁴ , ₁	LESS.	ĈRŌTCH ET,- ⁴ , ₁	Ŷ.	HĒAV EN,- ⁴ , ₁	LŶ.
ĈŌ MA,-	TŌSE.	BŪT TOM,- ⁴ , ₁	LESS.	MĪSER,- ⁴ , ₁	LŶ.
GRĀV EL,- ⁴ , ₁	LŶ.	DOW ER,- ⁴ , ₁	LESS.	QUĀR TER,- ⁴ , ₁	LŶ.
BŪL LŌW,- ⁴ , ₁	Ŷ.	ĒF FORT,- ⁴ , ₁	LESS.	PĪS TIL,- ⁴ , ₁	LATE.
BLĀD DER,- ⁴ , ₁	Ŷ.	FĒAT ŪRE,- ⁴ , ₁	LESS.	SĪB YL,- ⁴ , ₁	LĪNE.

LESSON 95. 122 words.

Signification. The noun affixes Y, RY, CY, ARY, ERY, AGE, SHIP, ATE, generally denote state, rank, office of, jurisdiction of, action of, or that which is peculiar to: ER and IST denote a person.

Formula. Grō' çer, grō' çers, grō' çer y, grō' çer ieç. See Rule XI.

Nouns.	Nouns.	Nouns.	Nouns.	Nouns.	Nouns.
GRŌ' ÇER,- ⁴ , ₁	Ŷ,- ⁴ , ₁ ES.	BAL LŌON',- ⁴ , ₁	IST,- ⁴ , ₁ S.	BRĪG' AND,- ⁴ , ₁	AGE.
CHĀND' LER,- ⁴ , ₁	Ŷ,- ⁴ , ₁ ES.	BAS SŌON',- ⁴ , ₁	IST,- ⁴ , ₁ S.	LĒV ER',- ⁴ , ₁	AGE,- ⁴ , ₁ S.
PŌT TER,- ⁴ , ₁	Ŷ,- ⁴ , ₁ ES.	ĈŌCK' NEY,- ⁴ , ₁	ISM,- ⁴ , ₁ S.	ŌR PHAN,- ⁴ , ₁	AGE,- ⁴ , ₁ S.
HĒR ON,- ⁴ , ₁	RŶ,- ⁴ , ₁ ES.	JŌCK EY,- ⁴ , ₁	ISM.	PĀR SON,- ⁴ , ₁	AGE,- ⁴ , ₁ S.
MĀ SON,- ⁴ , ₁	RŶ.	TŌ RŶ,- ⁴ , ₁ ES.	ISM.	PĀST ŪRE',- ⁴ , ₁	AGE,- ⁴ , ₁ S.
OUT LAW,- ⁴ , ₁	RŶ,- ⁴ , ₁ ES.	VĀN DAL,- ⁴ , ₁	ISM.	PĪL GRIM,- ⁴ , ₁	AGE,- ⁴ , ₁ S.
PĀ GEANT,- ⁴ , ₁	RŶ,- ⁴ , ₁ ES.	ScĀF FOLD,- ⁴ , ₁	ING,- ⁴ , ₁ S.	PĪ LOT,- ⁴ , ₁	AGE,- ⁴ , ₁ S.
PRĒB END,- ⁴ , ₁	A RŶ,- ⁴ , ₁ ES.	BĀNK RŪPT,- ⁴ , ₁	Ŷ,- ⁴ , ₁ ES.	PŌR TER,- ⁴ , ₁	AGE.
BUF FOŌN',- ⁴ , ₁	ER Ŷ,- ⁴ , ₁ ES.	MĪN STREL,- ⁴ , ₁	SŶ,- ⁴ , ₁ ES.	PŪ PIL,- ⁴ , ₁	AGE.
POL TRŌON',- ⁴ , ₁	ER Ŷ,- ⁴ , ₁ ES.	PRĒ FECT,- ⁴ , ₁	ŪRE,- ⁴ , ₁ S.	SŪR PLUS,-	AGE.
CHĀM' BER,- ⁴ , ₁	LĀIN,- ⁴ , ₁ S.	MĀY OR,- ⁴ , ₁	AL TŶ,- ⁴ , ₁ ES.	VĀS SAL,- ⁴ , ₁	AGE.

LESSON 96. 83 words.

Verbs. P.	Nouns.	Verbs. P.	Nouns.	Verbs. P.	Nouns.
A dōpt',- ⁴ , ₁	ION.	Çe mēnt',- ⁴ , ₁	Ā' TION.	De flēet',- ⁴ , ₁	ION,- ⁴ , ₁ S.
Con cōct',- ⁴ , ₁	ION.	Ab strāct',- ⁴ , ₁	ION,- ⁴ , ₁ S.	De prēss',- ⁴ , ₁	ION,- ⁴ , ₁ S.
Con strūct',- ⁴ , ₁	ION.	Bi sēct',- ⁴ , ₁	ION,- ⁴ , ₁ S.	An nēx',- ⁴ , ₁	Ā' TION,- ⁴ , ₁ S.
De jēct',- ⁴ , ₁	ION.	Con tōrt',- ⁴ , ₁	ION,- ⁴ , ₁ S.	At tēst',- ⁴ , ₁	Ā' TION,- ⁴ , ₁ S.
De tēct',- ⁴ , ₁	ION.	Con vīct',- ⁴ , ₁	ION,- ⁴ , ₁ S.	Con sūlt',- ⁴ , ₁	Ā' TION,- ⁴ , ₁ S.
Af fēct',- ⁴ , ₁	Ā' TION.	De cōct',- ⁴ , ₁	ION,- ⁴ , ₁ S.	De cānt',- ⁴ , ₁	Ā' TION,- ⁴ , ₁ S.

Rule XIII. Syllabication. In all cases of affixes, the consonants should be joined, in spelling and pronunciation, to those syllables with which they can be most conveniently pronounced. Thus, instead of *ab stract' ion*, *depress' ion*, in *flāt' ion*, *ab ne gāt' ion*, etc., spell and pronounce *ab strac' tion*, *de pres' sion*, in *flā' tion*, *ab ne gā' tion*, etc.

EXERCISE 35. We speak of the BŪL' LOW Y ocean, the BŪT' TOM LESS pit, the ĈĀV' ERN ŌUS realms, the SĪB' YL LĪNE leaves, and the STĀT' U TO RY provisions of the law. The thief *ab strāct' ed* money from the letter. Some men fight for mere *AB STRĀC' TIONS*.

* More commonly *lē' ver*, but always *lēv' er* age.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk, ūrn, rjde, pull; ç, è, soft; e, ē, hard; aē, ūre, aŷger, this.