

LESSON 294. 141 words.

Geographical Names continued.

Nouns.	Nouns & Adj.	Nouns.	Nouns & Adj.
Äth' eng.	A thē' ni an, -g.	Ėph' e sus.	E phē' gian, -g.
Chil' i.	Chil' i an, -g.	Ėr' rope.	Eu ro pē' an, -g.
Bur' mah.	Bur' man, -g.	Nor' way.	Nor wē' ġi an, -g.
Bēn' gal.	Bur' mēge'.	Hän' o ver.	Han o vē' ri an, -g.
Öör' inth.	Ben gal ēge'.	Čär' thaġe.	Čar tha ġē' ni an, -g.
Vēn' ipe.	Čo rīn' thi an, -g.	Hūp' ga ry.	Hup ġā' ri an, -g.
Čy' prus.	Ve nē' ti an, -g.	Bur' gun dy.	Bur ġūn' di an, -g.
Par' is.	Čyp' ri an, -g.	Čän' a dā.	Ča nā' di an, -g.
Čän' o ā.	Pa riġ' ian, -g.	VI ěn' nā.	VI en nēge'.
Tyr' ol.	Čēn o ēge'.	Pōrt' u gal.	Por' tu ġuġe.
Mil' an, or Mil' ān.	Tyr o lēge'.	Flor' enġe.	Flor' en tīne, -g.
Si' am.	Mil an ēge'.	Swit' zer land.	Swiss.
Ja pān'.	Si am ēge'.	Tār' ta ry.	Tār' tar, -g.
Chi' nā.	Jāp a nēge'.	Bel oo chis tan'.	Bel oo' chee, -g.
Al ġiġrg'.	Chi nēge'.	Wāsh' ing ton.	Wash ing tō' ni an, -g.
Nā' pleg.	Al ġe rīne, -g.	Lāġe dāe' mon.	Lāġ e dāe mō' ni an, -g.
Tri' p' o li.	Ne a pōl' i tan, -g.	Nouns & Adj.	Nouns.
Tūs' ea ny.	Tri pōl' i tan, -g.	Bōs' ton.	Bos tō' ni an, -g.
Tēx' as.	Tūs' can, -g.	Or' e gon.	Or e ġō' ni an, -g.
Čēr' ma ny.	Tēx' an, -g.	Bāl' ti more.	Bāl ti mō' rē an, -g.
Thēbeġ.	Čēr' man, -g.	Čharlēġ' ton.	Čharlēġ tō' ni an, -g.
Sāx' o ny.	Thē' ban, -g.	Ken tūck' y.	Ken tūck' i an, -g.
Si' ġ' i ly.	Sāx' on, -g.	Al a bām' ā.	Al a bām' i an, -g.
E pī' rus.	Si ġil' i an, -g.	Lqū i si ān' ā.	Lqū i si ān' i an, -g.
Thāb' et.	E pī' rōte, -s.	Čar o li' nā.	Čar o li' ni an, -g.
	Thāb' e tan, -g.	Äl' bā ny.	*Äl bā' ni an, -g.

Note. It will be observed, from the three preceding Lessons, that while the names of foreign countries and cities are used as *nouns* only, and the adjective forms derived from them as both nouns and adjectives, our own geographical names are generally used both as nouns and adjectives; and that the adjective forms of such names, where any have become established, are used as *nouns* only.

EXERCISE 116. Mil ti' a dēg was an A THĖ' NI AN, who commanded the A THĖ' NI-AN army at the battle of Marathon. The BŪR' MAN dominions, forming the BUR-MĖGE' empire, are inhabited by the BUR MĖGE'. The SI AM ĖGE' territory is less in extent than the CHI NĖGE'. The alphabet of the SI AM ĖGE' consists of 36 consonants and 12 vowels. We say, "He is a BOS TO' NI AN;" "a BĀL TI Mō' RE AN;" "a KEN TŪCK' I AN," etc.; but we speak of "The BŪS' TON schools;" "the BĀL TI-MORE ladies;" "the KEN TŪCK' Y legislature," etc.

* Not well established. It is the adjective proper of the TŪRE' ISH province of AL BĀ' NI A.

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

LESSON 295. 93 words.

Modern Biographical Names.

The foreign pronunciation of foreign names is here given, with the exception of those names which have acquired an established English pronunciation.

Ä bqu'.	Bel li' nŷ.	Čäġl iōs' tro (-yōs-).	Cousin (koo zan').
Äd' ler.	Ben ti vōġl io	Čam' o eng.	D'Alembert
Agassiz (ġġ' ā see,	(ben te vōl' yō).	Čä si' nŷ.	(dā löġ bēr').
or a ġās' siz).	Beranger	Čar not' (kar no').	Dän' te.
Ä ġui lar'.	(bā ron zhā').	Čäs täġl iō' nġ. (-yō).	Dän' tōn.
Äl' drich.	Bēr nā dotte'.	Čäs tle reāġh'.	Dau bignē'
Äl fi e' ri.	Berryer (bēr e ā').	Cavaignac	(dō bēn yā').
Älls' ton.	Berthier (bēr te ā').	(kū vġen' yāk).	Davoust (dā voo').
Äl mon' tē.	Bianchi (be ān' kee).	Čä vġur'.	Descartes
Äl' sūp.	Blŷ' cher.	Changarnier	(dā kār't).
Äl' thōrp.	Boccaccio	(shōp ġār ne ā').	Dessaix (dā sē').
Än' drē.	(bok kāt' cho).	Chateaubriand	Diderot (dēd rō').
Än' ġe lo.	Bōer' häve.	(shā tō bre öp').	Drŷu e'.
Änneġ' ley.	Böl' ing brŷke.	Coligny (ko lēn' ye).	Du Guesclin
Ärg' heim.	Bossuet (bōs swā').	Colquhoun.	(dū ġā klap').
Auber (ō' ber).	Bŷu' de nōt.	(ko hōn').	Du mas (dū mā').
Augereau	Boulanger	Čŷmbe.	Duyckinck
(ōzh rō').	(boo lap zhā').	Co mines	(dŷ kīnk).
Äy rault (ā rō').	Bourcicault	(ko mēn').	Ėh' ren bērg.
Bāġ' a zēt.	(boor se kō').	Comte (kont).	Ėil' ġin.
Bā' li ol.	Bŷur dā lŷue'.	Čon dor ġet'.	Encke (ēnk' hēh).
Bāl' zac.	Brissot (bre sō').	Conybeare	Euler (yoo' ler).
Bār re'.	Bro' dē rick.	(kūn' i bēr).	Ewart (yoo' art).
Bēat' tiē, or	Brŷugh' am.	Čōr' do vā.	Ewing (yoo' ing).
Beāt' tiē.	Brŷ yēre'.	Čor neille'.	Fā' ber.
Beauchamp	Bŷl' wer.	Čorreggio	Fāhr' en heit.
(Eng. Bee' cham).	Bŷin' sen.	(kor rēd' jo).	Faneuil (fūn' il).
Beauvais (bō vā').	Čäġl iā' ri (-yā).	Čŷi vŷ'.	Faust (fowst).

EXERCISE 117. To be read aloud, and also to be written from dictation. Be careful to give the correct pronunciation to the names Aldrich, Alsop, Allston, Althorp, Combe, Colquhoun, Forsyth, Macleod, Mainwaring, Marlborough, Taliaferro, Wellesley, and Worcester. Ask Mr. Ewart to send Mr. Ewing a dozen of Faber's pencils; and tell him the thermometer now stands at 96° Fahrenheit at Faneuil Hall. A Captain Minié was the inventor of the min'ie ball.

Among the many Frenchmen noted in History, may be found the names of Balzac, the restorer of the French language; Richelieu, the statesman; those elegant early writers Bruyère, Rochefoucauld, and Rousseau; La Fontaine the Fabulist; that famous trio of dramatists, Molière, Corneille, and Racine; those eloquent and world-renowned preachers, Bourdaloue, Massillon, and Bossuet; and those famous philosophers, Voltaire, Condorcet, and D'Alembert, whose writings heralded the Revolution. In the bloody drama which followed, we read the names of Brissot, Carnot, Danton, Marat, Mirabeau, Fouché,

sōn, ōr, dŷ, wōlf, tōo, tōök, ūrn, rŷide, pull; ġ, ġ, soft; e, ġ, hard; ā, ġure, anger, thŷa.

LESSON 296. 89 words.

Modern Biographical Names continued.

För sýth'.	Lä mar tîne'.	Mirabeau	Rîch' ter.
Fouché (foo shā').	Lannes (län).	(mîr a bō').	Rôs sî' nî.
Gavazzi	Lecomte	Mō li gre'.	Robespierre
(gā vāt' see).	(lêh kōt').	Molyneux	(rō bes peer').
Genlis (zhon' le).	Leib' nitz.	(mōl' i nooks).	Rousseau (roo sō').
Geraud (zhā rō').	Lêh' ten stein.	Moreau (mo rō').	Savigny
Œs' ner.	Lê' ber.	Mortier (mor te ā').	(sā vên ye').
Œ sō' nî ūs.	Liē' big.	Mōs' by.	Sî' gél.
Giovanni	MacCulloch	Mosheim	Sgu le'.
(jo vān' nee).	(mā kûl' lûh).	(mōs hîm').	Suchet (sū shā').
Goethe (gē' tēh).	Mac leān'.	Ney (nā).	Taglioni (tal yo' nee).
Green' ōugh.	Macleod	Oates (ōats).	Talia'ferro
Grî' sî.	(mā klōwd').	Ō' gîl vie.	(tāl' i vēr).
Grouchy	Mainwaring	Pām' er ston.	Tā' ney.
(groo shē').	(mān' nēr ing).	Pestalozzi	Tās' so.
Guicciardini	Marat (mā rā').	(pēs tā lōt' see).	Tāl' bērg.
(gwet char dee' nee).	Marlborough	Pichegru (pēsh grū').	Thiers (tē ēr').
Guizot (gē ō').	(mawl' b'ro).	Polignac (po lēn yak').	Thorwaldsen
Guizot (gē zo').	Mās sg' nā.	Poniatowski	(tōr' wāld sēn).
Hāh' ne mānn.	Mās' sîl lon.	(po ne ā tov' ske).	Titian (tîsh' an).
Haynau (hî' now).	Mendelssohn	Rā' pha el. Rāph' a el.	Tocqueville
Hāz' litt.	(men' del sōn).	Ratazzi (rā tāt' see).	(tōk' vîl).
Hý' der Ā II.	Mēt' ter nich.	Rā çine'.	Vauban (vō' bōng).
Jōan of Arc.	Mezzofanti	Richelieu	Vaux (vawks).
Keble (kēb'l).	(mēd zo fān' tee).	(rēsh' le ūh, or	Vōl tāire'.
Kossuth	Michaud (me shō').	rēsh' ēh loo).	Wāll' en stein.
(kos shoot').	Michelet (mēsh lā').	Rochefoucauld	Wellesley (wēlz' lî).
Lā Fon tāine'.	Mî'n' i ē.	(rōsh foo kō').	Worcester (wōōs' ter).

and Robespierre; and then comes that brilliant galaxy of military heroes, Napoleon, and his marshals Angereau, Berthier, Davoust, Mortier, Grouchy, Massena, Moreau, Ney, Suchet, Lannes, Bernadotte, and the Polish Poniatowski.

Later still, in French History, we meet with the names of the writers De Tocqueville, Guizot, Chateaubriand, and Lamartine, and of Dumas the novelist, and Thiers the historian.

Among the Germans and Prussians we find the names of the generals Wallenstein and Blücher, who lived nearly two centuries apart;—of Boerhave the physician; Mosheim the historian; and Goethe, the writer of that famous drama of which Faust is the hero and title.

Among the Italians we may mention the names of those famous painters of the sixteenth century, Michael Angelo, Titian, Raphael, Corregio, and Cagliari—the latter generally known by the name of Paul Veronese;—and the poets Dante, Tasso, Benvoglio, and Alfieri.

We close the list with Camoens, the most celebrated of the Portuguese poets; Pestalozzi, the famous Swiss educator; the English statesmen Brougham and Palmerston, and Agassiz the great American naturalist.

KEY, see p. 2. ~ long ~ short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt, thēre, vāll, tērm, fîrm, pîque

RULES AND EXPLANATIONS

Governing the Affixes and Prefixes; and Rules for the Spelling, Syllabication, Accentuation, and Pronunciation of Words.

See the pages referred to, in the body of the work, for more full illustrations.

The small superior figures connected with the words in the Spelling Lessons refer to the corresponding numbers of these Rules.

Pupils should spell, or write out, all the exceptions found under these Rules.

Rule I. [Page 8.] Singular nouns generally become plural by the addition of *s*, without forming an additional syllable; as, *cap*, *caps*; *book*, *books*. The part thus added is called an *affix*.

Note. The added *s* has its regular sharp or hissing sound after the whispered consonants *p*, *t*, *k*, *c*, and *f*: after the other consonants it has, necessarily, the sound of *z*.

Rule II. [Page 9.] When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that *s* cannot unite with it in pronunciation, *es* is added to form the plural, thereby making an additional syllable; as, *fox*, *fōx'es*; *rush*, *rūsh'es*: but nouns ending in silent *e* add *s* only, and only make an additional syllable when they cannot be pronounced without it; as, *cāge*, *cāg'es*; *vîce*, *vî'ces*.

Note 1. In spelling those plurals which add *s* to silent *e*, divide them as they may be most easily pronounced; as, *vāse*, *vā'ses*; *size*, *sî'zes*.

Note 2. The plurals of nouns are generally given in the first 70 pages of the book: but such nouns as have only *one form*—whether used as singular only or plural only, or both;—as, *deer*, *sheep*, *trout*, *rice*, *mush*, *muck*, *food*, *dust*, *pride*, *anger*, *banter*, *freedom*, etc.; and such, also, as are *seldom* used with a plural form; as, *doom*, *hoot*, *ām'i ty*, etc., are designated by having no plural affixes.

Rule III. [Page 10.] Doubling the final consonant.

A single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, ending either a word of one syllable or any word accented on the last syllable, is *doubled* when an affix, beginning with a vowel, is added to form another word; as, *clāp*, *clāp'ping*; *omî'*, *omî'ting*, *omî'ted*. Here the affixes are *ing* and *ed*.

Exceptions. The only real exceptions to this rule are *gās'es*, *gās'e oûs*, *gās'i fy*, *gās'e'i ty*; a few words ending in *x*, as *fōx'es*, *fix'ing*, *mîx'ing*, *ox'en*, *trans fēr'a ble* from *trans fēr'*, in *fēr'a ble* from *fēr'* (but in *fēr'ible* and *trans fēr'ri ble* follow the rule); and those derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable; as, *ca bāl'*, *cāb'a lism*, *cāb'a list*; *pre fēr'*, *prēf'er enge*; *con fēr'*, *cōn'fer enge*; *re fēr'*, *rēf'er enge*, *rēf'er a ble*; *de fēr'*, *dēf'er enge*: but where the accent is not changed, the words from the same primitives follow the rule; as, *de fēr'ring*, *de fēr'red'*, etc.

Note. In words not embraced in the foregoing Rule, the final consonant is not doubled. **Exceptions:**—*chān'cel lor*, *cōr'al line*, *crîs'tal line*, *crîs'tal lize*, *sîb'yl line*, *me tāl'lic*, *cān'cel lā ted*, *can cel lā'tion*, *me dāl'ion*.

Where the last letter of the verb is to be *doubled*, in accordance with Rule III., a *double dash* is placed before the *g*, as *clāp,=g*, denoting that the *p* is to be doubled, as in *clāp'ping*, *clāpped*. [See page 11.]

Rule IV. [Page 12.] Words which end in silent *e* generally drop this letter when a syllable beginning with a vowel is added; as, *fāde*, *fād'ing*, *fād'ed*; *maze*, *mā'zy*. [See, also, Rule XII., page 83.]

Note. When the final *e* is thus to be dropped before any or all of the affixes which follow it, it is put in *italic* in this book.

Exceptions. 1st. The following words do not drop the *e*: — *dye*, *dye'ing*; *hõe*, *hõe'ing*; *tõe*, *tõe'ing*; *shqe*, *shqe'ing*; *mîle*, *mîle'age*; *sînge*, *sînge'ing*; *swînge*, *swînge'ing*; *tînge*, *tînge'ing*; *môrt'gâge*, *môrt'gâge ôr'*.

2d. The following change *ie* into *y* before *ing*: — *dië*, *dî'ing*; *hîë*, *hî'ing*; *lië*, *lî'ing*; *tië*, *tî'ing*; *vië*, *vî'ing*; *be lië'*, *be lî'ing*; *un tië*, *un tî'ing*: but they make *died*, *tied*, *lied*, etc.

3d. Words ending in *ge* and *ge* retain the *e* before *able*, *ably*, and *ous*, in order to preserve the soft sound of *c* and *g*.

Examine Rules IV. and XII., and XVIII., and apply them in the following words.

These words should be written out in full.

Change, ¹ / ₂ , -a ble, -ness.	Mân' a ¹ / ₂ ge, ¹ / ₂ , -er, ment.
Chârge, ¹ / ₂ , -a ble, -ness.	" -a ble, -y, ness, ¹ / ₂ ty. ¹²
Pîerçe, ¹ / ₂ , -a ble, ¹ / ₂ ing, -ly, ness.	Îm' a ¹ / ₂ ge, ¹ / ₂ , -ry, a ble.
Sêrve, ¹ / ₂ , -i tude, i tor.	NÔ' tîce, ¹ / ₂ , -a ble.
" -île, -ly, ness.	Châl' lenge, ¹ / ₂ , -a ble.
" -îce, -a ble, -y, ness.	Dâm' a ¹ / ₂ ge, ¹ / ₂ , -a ble.
Trâce, ¹ / ₂ , -er y, a ble, -y, ness.	SER' vîce, -a ble, -y.
Peaçe, -ful, -ly, ness.	Ex châng'e, ¹ / ₂ , -a ble, -i ty. ¹²
" -a ble, -y, ness.	Mâr' rî, ¹ / ₂ . Mâr' riage, -a ble.
Êôur' a ¹ / ₂ ge. Êôur' a' gëous, -ly.	Pro nounçe, ¹ / ₂ , -a ble.
Out' rage, ¹ / ₂ . Out' râ' gëous, -ly.	Pro nûn çi â' tion.
Al lège, ¹ / ₂ , -a ble.	Ad vûn' tage. Ad van tã' gëous.
Di vôrçe, ¹ / ₂ , -e ² , a ble, ment.	En fôrçe, ¹ / ₂ , -a ble, ment.

Rule V. [Page 12.] SYLLABICATION. If the final *e* is preceded by, or the primitive word ends in, any consonant except *d* or *t*, the two syllables become one when *ed* is added; as, *bake*, *baked*; *stop*, *stopped*.

Note 1. A better rule for children is this. Where *ed* is added it does not form an additional syllable, if that and the preceding syllable can be pronounced in one. Thus, we can pronounce *paved*, *hoped*, *named*, *convoked*, etc., without forming a separate syllable of the *ed*: but in a *mend'ed*, *con tent'ed*, etc., the *ed* forms a separate syllable.

Exceptions. 1st. In some participial and a few other adjectives, the *e* is commonly sounded; as, *a'god*, *be lów'ed*, *blëss'ed*, *crâb'bed*, *crâg'ged*, *crôök'ed*, *cûr'sed*, *dôg'ged*, *hôök'ed*, *jâg'ged*, *kâr'n'ed*, *nâr'ked*, *rûg'ged*, *rûg'ged*, *stûb'bed*, *wîck'ed*, *wrêch'ed*: but when any of these words are used as *verbs* in the imperfect tense, the *ed* should not form a separate syllable; as, *blessed*, *cursed*, *learned*, etc.

2d. In adverbs formed by adding *ly*, and in nouns formed by adding *ness*, to words ending in *ed*, the *ed* uniformly makes a separate syllable; as, *as sîr'ed ly*, from *as sîr'ed*; *con fûs'ed ly*, from *con fûs'ed*; *a mûz'ed ness*, etc.

Rule VI. [Page 19.] Words ending in *ee* add *d* only to form the past tense or participle; as, *ra zee'*, *ra zeed'* (not *ra zee'ed*); *de cree'*, *de creed'*; *free*, *freed*. See Notes to pages 19, 22, and 28.

Rule VII. [Page 34.] 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, *lâ'dy*, *lâ'dies*; *fân'y*, *fân'cies*; *hîll'y*, *hîll'i ness*; *thîr'ty*, *thîr'ti eth*. The affix makes an additional syllable only when it cannot be pronounced without it.

* When an affix beginning with *i* is added, the *y* is retained to prevent the doubling of *i*; as, *fly*, *fly'ing*, (not *fli'ing*). Words ending in *quy* (in which *u*, being pronounced like *w*, is strictly a consonant), follow the rule; as *côl'lo quy*, *côl'lo quies*.

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

Exceptions to the Rule. 1st. Most derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, do not change the *y* into *i*; as, *shy*, *shy'ly*, *shy'ness*, *shy'er*, *shy'est*; *dry*, *dry'ly*, *dry'ness*; *sly*, *sly'ly*, *sly'ness*, *sly'er*, *sly'est*; *wry*, *wry'ness*; *spry*, *spry'ly*, *spry'ness*, *spry'er*, *spry'est*. But we write *drî'er* and *drî'est*, from the adjective *dry*, in accordance with the rule.

2d. Derivatives formed by adding the termination *ship*; as, *sêc're ta ry ship*, *lâ'dy ship*, *sîgre'ty ship*, retain the *y*: also the words *bâ'by hood*, *lâ'dy kin*. The *y* is also retained in the possessive case singular of nouns, when they are formed by adding *s* with the apostrophe; as, *our country's good*; *nobody's*, *everybody's*, etc.

3d. The following change *y* to *e* on taking an affix. *Pît'y*, *pît'e ôus*, *pît'e ôus ly*; *dû'ty*, *dû'te ôus*, *dû'te ôus ly*; *plên'ty*, *plên'te ôus*, *plên'te ôus ly*; *boun'ty*, *boun'te ôus*, *boun'te ôus ly*; *pîg'my* (or *pîg'my*), *pîg m'e'an*. But *pît'i ful*, *ly*, *ness*; *dû'ti ful*, *ly*, *ness*; *plên'ti ful*, *ly*, *ness*; *boun'ti ful*, *ly*, *ness*, etc., follow the rule. See, also, Rule XXI., and page 140.

Rule VIII. [Page 35.] Words ending in *y* preceded by a *vowel* generally retain the *y* when a suffix is added; as, *plây*, *plây'ing*, *plâyed*; *vâl'ley*, *vâl'leys*; *joy*, *joys*. Hence, nouns ending in *y* preceded by a vowel become plural by the addition of *s*.

Exceptions. The words *dâi'ly*, *lâid*, *pâid*, *sâid*, *saith*, *slâin*, and *stâid* (from *day*, *lay*, *pay*, *say*, *slay*, *stay*), with their compounds, change the *y* into *i*. But we write both *stâid* and *stâyed* for the verb and participle, always *stâid* for the adjective.

Rule IX. [Page 36.] Nouns ending in *o* preceded by a *vowel* form their plurals regularly, by the addition of *s*; as, *râ'tio*, *râ'tios*; *fôl'io*, *fôl'ios*.

Rule X. [Page 36.] Some nouns ending in *o* preceded by a *consonant* form their plurals by the addition of *s*, and others by the addition of *es*; as, *cân'to*, *cân'tôs*; *brâ'vo*, *brâ'vôs*.

Irregular plurals, foreign words, and compounds ending in *ful*. See p. 37.

Rule XI. The Arrangement of the Affixes. See page 38.

Rule XII. [Page 38.] Words which end in silent *e* generally retain this letter when a syllable beginning with a *consonant* is added; as, *bâse*, *bâse'ly*; *blûe*, *blûe'ly*, *blûe'ness*. [See, also, Rule IV., page 12.]

Exceptions. When the final *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*), it is often dropped from the derivatives and compounds; as, *âwe*, *âw'ful*; *trîe*, *trî'ly*; *woe*, *wô'ful*; *dûe*, *dû'ly*, *dû'ty*; *âr'gue*, *âr'gu ment*. But *âwe'some* follows the Rule.

The following words also drop the *e* in the derivatives: — *nûrse*, *nûrse'ing*; *wîse*, *wîs'edom*; *lôdqe*, *lôdqe'ment*; *jûdqe*, *jûdqe'ment*; *ad jûdqe'ment*, *mis jûdqe'ment*, *pre jûdqe'ment*, *a brîdqe'ment*, *ae knôw'ledqe ment*. *Lôath'ful* and *lôath'some* are spelled without the *e*, but they are probably derived from *lôath* (instead of *lôathe*), — changing the *th* from sharp to flat or vocal.

Let the pupil write out the following in full. See Rules XI. and XIV.

Âwe, ¹/₂, SÔME, FUL, -ly, NESS.

DÛe, -ly, TÛ, -FUL, -ly, NESS. DÛ' TY, *-ÔÛS, -ly, NESS.

Âr' gue, ¹/₂, MENT, -AL, Â' TION, 'A TIVE, -ly, NESS.

Rule XIII. SYLLABICATION. See page 45.

* See Rule VII., Exception 3d.

Rule XIV. [Page 50.] **ACCENTUATION.** When the mark of accentuation is placed immediately *before* an affix, it denotes that the accent is to be on the last syllable of the word to which that affix is annexed.

Examples. Thus, in fru'gal, -ly, ness, 'i ty, — when *ity* is annexed to fru'gal, the accent is to be on the syllable immediately preceding *ity*; as, fru gal'i ty. So also in such cases as com'pli ment, -'ary, 'al, when *ary* and *al* are annexed to the word com'pliment, the accent is on the syllable immediately preceding *ary* and *al*; as, com pli ment'ary, com pli ment'al.

Note. When a word takes the affix *i ty*, *ion*, *sion*, or *tion*, the accent is always on the syllable immediately preceding such affix. Only a few words in *ity* have plurals.

Rule XV. [Page 52.] Most words ending in *t*, *te*, *d*, *de*, or *ge*, drop those letters on taking an affix beginning with *t*, or the sound of *s*; as, a vērt', a vēr'sion; as cēnd', as cēn'sion; con tēnd', con tēn'tious; con elūde', con elū'sion; de fēnd', de fēnse', de fēn'sive; e mērgē', e mēr'sion; āc'eu rate, āc'eu ra cy; ēl'o quent, ēl'o quence.

Note 1. The addition of *ce* does not form an additional syllable, unless the plural affix *s* be also added.

Note 2. When *t* or *d* is to be dropped before any or all of the affixes which follow it, it is marked with a dot under it in this book. See p. 52.

Exceptions. Plurals formed by adding *s* retain the *t*, *te*, *de*, etc.; as, per mīt', per mīts'; prēl'ude, prēl'udez; dēl'ūge, dēl'ū gēs; also, a few words ending in *t*, preceded by a vowel, retain the *t* on taking the affix *cy*; as, cor'net cy, bar'o net cy, bre vēt'cy.

Rule XVI. [Page 54.] *Scribe* becomes *scrip*, and *sūme* becomes *sūmp*, before *t*; as, as cribe', as crip'tion; as sūme', as sūmp'tion.

Rule XVII. [Page 54.] Verbs ending in *it* change the *t* into *s*, and those ending in *pel* change that syllable into *pul*, on taking an affix beginning with *s*; as, ad mīt', ad mīs'sion; sub mīt', sub mīs'sive; com pēl', com pūl'sive, com pūl'sion.

Rule XVIII. [Page 57.] When the ending *ble* takes the affix *y*, the two form one syllable in *bly*, without changing the accent of the original word; but when the ending *ble* takes the affix *ity*, the *ble* becomes *bil*, with the accent on the syllable *bil*. Thus, cūl'pa ble-y becomes cūl'pa bly; and cūl'pa ble-i ty becomes cūl pa-bil'i ty. In like manner the ending *ple* changes to *ply*; as, ām'ple-y, ām'ply.

Rule XIX. [Page 63.] In verbs of more than one syllable, ending in *ate*, the *a* has the distinct long sound; but when the same words are used as nouns, or adjectives, the *a* has generally the same sound slightly indistinct or obscure.

Note 1. Some of the botanical adjectives in *ate* (see page 138) seem to have the *a* long, contrary to the general rule. But even those which on p. 138 have the *a* long according to Webster, have the *a* obscure in Worcester, with the single exception of ēp'i tāte.

Note 2. The Italics *a. n. v.*, etc., after a word or affix, denote the several parts of speech to which it belongs.

Rule XX. Verbs ending in *ic* add *k* before *ing* and *ed*; as, frōl'ic, frōl'ick ing, frōl'ick ed; trāf'ic, trāf'ick ing, trāf'ick ed; bīv'ouac (-wāk), bīv'ouack ing, bīv'ouack ed.

Rule XXI. [Page 140.] Most scientific terms ending in *y* drop the *y* on taking the affix *er*, *ist*, *ism*, or *ize*, without forming an additional syllable, or changing the accent. Thus, from a nāl'o gy we have a nāl'o gist, instead of a nāl'o gy-ist; from gē ōg'ra phy we have gē ōg'ra pher; from a pōl'o gy, a pōl'o gize.

Note. When the *y* is to be dropped, in accordance with this Rule, it is put in Italic. See pp. 140 to 143 inclusive.

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