"Deeply rooted and hitherto indisputed opinions are not easily eradicated. We must first prepare the mind to be reasoned with!"

BY—

E. B. WARMAN, A.M.,

AUTHOR OF "PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION" IN WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY. SCHOOL-ROOM FRIEND. PRACTICAL GYMNASTICS, ETC.

CHICAGO, ILL.
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Orthoepically Yours
E. A. Harman.
It gives us great pleasure to present to the public a volume from the pen of one so widely and so favorably known as the author. Mr. Warman has achieved an enviable reputation as an orthoëpist, and a master of phonetization.

His "Principles of Pronunciation" having been adopted by the publishers of Worcester's dictionaries, and issued by them in the School edition — Warman Series — prove him to be acknowledged authority. His "Critical Survey," published herein, is the fruit of nine years' earnest labor. It is a bold, vigorous attack, and is well worthy the perusal and study of every student and scholar throughout the land. We most heartily commend this valuable work for its originality and utility.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHICAGO, ILL.
Words possess three special characteristics:

- Eye-life — Orthography.
- Ear-life — Orthoëpy.
- Soul-life — Significance.

It is our purpose, in these pages, to deal exclusively with the ear-life, or orthoëpy. This little volume is neither speculative nor theoretical, but purely practical. It is a companion alike for the teacher and student.

The author may, here and there, express his opinion considering the pronunciation of certain words, but in no case does he assert his authority. There are many changes which he would hail with delight, but he believes that the standard of pronunciation can never be established unless we abide by the acknowledged authorities — Worcester and Webster. 'Tis true, our dictionaries need revising; but until that is done, or a new one established, we should accept them as they are. We cannot, therefore, agree with the compiler of Worcester's dictionary, that "the standard of pronunciation is not the authority of any dictionary, or of any orthoëpist, but it is the present usage of literary and well-bred men."

Were we to follow very many of our "literary
and well-bred men," we would be obliged to change the orthography as well as the orthoëpy of many words. There would be no standard for the people. Each of "the literary and well-bred men" would have his own. While we have not interfered with the standard, we have been bold enough to attack the standard-bearer. Every assertion, however, that we make in our "Critical Survey," and in our tables and notes, will be found self-evident and self-supporting.

The matter of pronunciation may often be considered a question of taste. Not so with that portion of the work which has been left to our revision; it is wholly a matter of right and wrong. Our mission has been to right the wrong. We especially invite careful perusal of our "Critical Survey."

Sincerely, etc.,

E. B. Warman.

CHICAGO, Ill.,
March 15, 1888
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OUR DICTIONARIES.

A CRITICAL SURVEY THEREOF.

AN Earnest Appeal for the Removal of Erroneous and Superfluous Material for that of a More Practical Nature.

We have two acknowledged authorities, Worcester and Webster. Worcester has a firm hold in the East, and is the authority in Canada. Webster has the field in the West, especially among the masses; yet on the table of nearly every scholar, and in our most progressive schools, will be found a Worcester.

Each party advocates his cause with arguments that are strong and in a measure justifiable. It is not our intention in this critique to state our preference, but to point out errors that exist in both.

By referring to either unabridged dictionary, you will find nine pages of solid matter, beginning with the vowel table and extending through consonants, diphthongs, triphthongs, digraphs, etc., which are intended as a key of information for the student, or for even the casual observer, that he may get a deeper insight to that valuable and indispensable work. It is upon this portion of
the Unabridged that we make our main point of attack.

While the remarks in reference to the one authority will be more or less applicable to the other, as both quote largely from the same authors and orthoëpists, we prefer the reader to go with us through the tables and notes of Worcester's. Improvements have been made from time to time by the addition of words of more modern usage, and the changes of pronunciation to conform to said usage, yet very little change has been made in the tables that are intended to be "A key to pronunciation."

Ever since the first American dictionaries were published, we find, with very little exception, the same old stereotyped tables staring us in the face, with the same arbitrary and meaningless diacritical marks. We do not deem it necessary to change those marks, though we do think it advisable. It is our purpose to show how improvements can be made in this as well as in other directions, and why they should be made.

We have devoted nine years of the most arduous study and toil in the accomplishment of this object, and have completed a comprehensive and practical set of tables and rules, the whole of which would occupy but five pages in place of the nine now in use. The body of the dictionary, in order to apply this system, needs to undergo no change. We merely wish to furnish it with a
OUR DICTIONARIES.

new dress; a plain, simple, neat, every-day dress, suitable alike for the home, the office, the shop, the street, and last but not least, the school-room. It is an old but trite saying that “whatever does not add to the effect will detract therefrom.” This is especially apropos to the many pages of the Unabridged to which we refer. The dictionary, especially Worcester’s, honors the opinions of the various orthoëpists where the definitions are given; hence we do not deem it either necessary or advisable to use valuable space for rules that rule not, and explanations that explain not. It is for this reason that we would suggest the removal of all superfluous notes found in both dictionaries, and place in their stead such matter as will aid in defining and pronouncing, thus preserving in its full sense a purely “pronouncing dictionary.”

Our years of labor have been in this direction, and the results are such that we would occupy no space but that devoted to practical purposes, and of such a nature as would be of inestimable value to those desiring correctness and fluency of expression. Now for the attack.

Open your favorite dictionary at the vowel table. What meets the eye? That which has met it for many a year, viz.: a table of many little marks called, “A Key to Pronunciation,” but which falls far short of the purpose designed by the author. It is more of a combination lock, without the key to the combination. The table is
imperfect and incomplete, as we will readily prove to the satisfaction of any student who will have the patience to go with us as we retrace our steps after these many years of labor.

In the Worcester vowel table, the vowels are represented in no less than thirty-two forms, each with its mark of notation. In the Webster vowel table we find but thirty-one of these forms. This difference in number may be accounted for by referring to our table of comparison between Worcester and Webster notation.

The entire phonetic system rests upon a wrong basis. We should not expect a solid structure on a weak foundation. Phonetic means sound; yet we find acknowledged authorities dealing almost wholly with the name of the letter instead of its sound. Herein lies the main difficulty. In order to learn the system as it now presents itself, we must, in the one case, become familiar with thirty-two representations, and in the other, thirty-one. This might be well enough if, by this number, all the vowels could be marked according to their respective sounds. But, alas! with the entire list of the two dictionaries combined, we are unable to find representatives for vowels occurring in some of the simplest words in our language. What is the result? The words must be respelled in order to receive their proper mark of notation. When this is done for a pupil in school, as it needs must be, it not only places
before him, but forces upon him, the incorrect spelling. Take, for example, the following words: said, been, bury, busy, business, again, quay, and a host of others. There is no mark in either dictionary to designate these sounds as they appear in the word. What is wrong? Must we have more marks, and thus increase the trouble? No. There are already too many, and they need simplifying. But can we do with a less number and still represent every vowel sound? Yes. The system which we advocate will mark any vowel sound in any word with less than one-half the number of characters now employed; and with four additional characters will mark all the diphthongs and triphthongs—so-called.

In the system that we present * there is not a vowel sound in the English language—including diphthongs and so-called triphthongs—that cannot be correctly marked as to its phonetic value, without necessitating the respelling of the word. And this with only eighteen characters. This statement is sufficient of itself to substantiate our assertion in the beginning, that the marks now used by both authorities are, in a measure, meaningless, arbitrary and many of them superfluous.

*This system is based upon Prof. Alex. Melville Bell's "Visible Speech for Deaf-Mutes," and taught to us by Alex. Graham Bell. The foundation is the same but the structure differs materially. For this difference we have received the warmest praise of the inventor, and of his son, as a proof of which a set of charts were ordered by Alex. Graham Bell for his deaf-mute school in Washington, D.C.
On the bottom of every page of the unabridged dictionaries where the definitions are given, you will find a guide (??) to pronunciation, to save time by not obliging one to refer to the table or key in the front of the book.

Let us look at that guide. A child looks in the dictionary for the word merino. In Webster's he finds two dots over the i. In Worcester's he finds an inverted v (the caret).

We will suppose that his teacher has informed him that when either of these characters appears over i it has the sound of long e. The child naturally concludes that the two dots or inverted v gives to the letter over which it is used, the sound of long e. Oh, no! It depends. Depends on what? On the letter it is over. Hence the conclusion to be drawn is, that the character, of itself, signifies nothing, but depends wholly upon the company it is in. Let us leave the pupil a moment to see wherein this new system of notation differs from the one in present use.

We have already demonstrated that no one character can be advantageously used to represent more than one sound.

By this new system the pupil is taught that the character we use over i Designates the sound to be that of long e. But it matters not over what letter it is placed, it is never anything else than long e in sound; consequently the pupil learns that each character has its individual sound. In-
stead of being obliged to learn the significance of over thirty characters, he learns but eighteen, and he also learns that these eighteen are purely significant, and not one of them is duplicated, and none of them are meaningless, but each arranged and classified according to the position of the tongue when forming each vowel. We spoke of the guide at the bottom of the page. Let us examine it. The discouraged child not being positive of the sound of \( i \) in *merino*, and not being able to retain nor apply the teacher’s instruction in reference thereto, refers, as a last resort, to the aforesaid guide. If he is using Worcester’s, he is greatly encouraged on learning that \( i \) in *merino* is the same as \( i \) in *mien*. If he is referring to Webster’s, his encouragement is almost as great, though he does not become enthusiastic over the fact, when informed that \( i \) in *merino* is the same as \( i \) in *pique*. How much enlightenment is this for the searcher after knowledge? What a blind guide to the child! One can scarcely find two more difficult words to serve as a key to pronunciation. It is true, the pupil could refer back to the table and find the needed information, but the object of the space used is to avoid this trouble, and these key-words are intended for ready reference.

The number of marks used, and the impracticability of those marks, will convince any student that there is something wrong. "Simplicity is
the basis of all excellence." Let us have as few marks and as few rules as possible, but have them practical. They will be the longer remembered and the sooner applied.

We will venture the assertion that not more than one person in ten thousand in daily use of the dictionary, ever struggled through the rules, exceptions, diphthongs, triphthongs, digraphs, trigraphs, terminations, etc., that occur therein; and even that one—unless making a specialty of his work—had only his labor for his pains, and ceased his searching more bewildered than ever.

The fact is, that with the rules, or notes, as with the marks, there are too many, for practical purposes. Boil them down and let us have what may be applied to every-day use, and in such a form that we can have them at our tongue's end.

Knowledge amounts to but little if stored away in a book or even in our brain, if we can make no application of it, as its value depends upon its destination and utility. The vowel table, as it now presents itself, is imperfect and impracticable. In order not to dispense with the system now in use, however much we may think it advisable, our system of notation will be found to serve as a key to simplify the present complicated form, and thus put it in a practical shape, that the child of six may readily perceive and comprehend it.

Before leaving the vowel table, however, we desire to pause long enough to point out a serious
error occurring in Worcester's, viz.: it teaches that the diphthong ow or ou has the same initial sound as the diphthong oy or oi. It is simply impossible to retain the position of the organs in the initial part of one diphthong and correctly give the other. The initial sound of ow, as in now, is Italian a. The initial sound of oy, as in boy, is broad a.

It is hard to understand how such an egregious error has been allowed, so many years, to pass uncorrected.

Let us now examine the consonant table. A mere glance will be sufficient to prove its inaccuracy and its inefficiency. Under the vowel table we find all the vowels in the language. Should we not find all the consonants under their head, instead of being obliged to look in the notes for them? Neither dictionary gives them, but both make the mistake of giving only those consonants that require a mark, while in Worcester's we find some thirteen terminations that have strayed in under this heading. These terminations are composed as largely of vowels as consonants, yet they receive no mark to distinguish them. Suppose you send two pupils to the dictionary with a request that one of them copy all the vowels given in the vowel table, the other copy all the consonants given in the consonant table. The former will have a correct list, the latter a very incorrect one. The latest edition of Webster's presents a
more perfect consonant table than Worcester, though both are very faulty indeed. We have said that neither authority gives us all the consonants under their respective heads. In Worcester there is an omission of the following: P, T, K, B, D, J, V, F, R, L, M, N, Ng, W, Y, Z. These sixteen consonants would look much more at home under the consonant table than the thirteen terminations. Out of the whole list given, the only consonants appearing are: C, Ch, G, X, S, Th, Wh, and Q. There should be one table giving a complete list of consonants, and another giving those having more than one sound and requiring a mark to distinguish them. What information do we find concerning the consonants? We are informed that "c is soft like s in acid and that s is soft like z in muse." How can a letter be soft like two distinct sounds? We would suggest the omission of the terms "hard" and "soft" as also the terms "aspirate" and "sub-vocal." The use of hard and soft, in connection with sound, is arbitrary, and tends only to confuse; for what to the French ear may be soft, to the German ear may be hard. The definition given for "aspirate" is "rough breathing." This is not very definite. P, t and k are generally taught as aspirates, the term being generally understood to mean merely breath or whisper. The dictionary teaches us that "t aspirated is sh." The term seems to signify most anything. As for sub-vocal, we understand it to mean under-voice,
though no such word appears in either Unabridged. We would suggest that all consonants be termed vocal and non-vocal, i.e. simply voice or no voice. We wish to say a word more in reference to the terminations used by Worcester. Inasmuch as they do not receive any diacritical mark, why place them under the "key to the sounds of the marked letters?" If marked there would be no need of the respelling that we find in parenthesis following all such words as partial, social, etc. If terminations such as geous in gorgeous, tial in partial, and tion in portion, are consonants, then terminations such as teous in righteous, dial in cordial, dious in tedious, are consonants. It is plainly visible that they are composed as much of vowels as consonants, and should appear under no head unless that of terminations; and if these are to be given, where will be the limit? These endings are so numerous and so complicated that we do not object to the respelling, but can perceive no benefit being derived by placing them under consonants, and thus crowding out genuine consonants. We also learn that "qu (unmarked) is kwo," if unmarked, why place them under the "key to the sounds of the marked letters?" The same may be said of wh, and ph. None of these are marked. If "wh (unmarked) has the sound of hw," why respell the word whistle, and similar ones? If "wh (unmarked) has the sound of hw," why not mark it when it has only the sound of h, as in the word
who, and many similar words? If these were marked, no respelling would be necessary; if un-marked, they should not appear in the table of marked consonants. We are told that “ph (un-marked) is f,” yet we find that ph, in the word diphthong, by Worcester, is not f but p; and by Webster, it is either f or p. In the word nephew, we are informed by both authorities that it is either f or v, but in the word Stephen it is only v. As these elements qu and ph now appear under the “key to the sounds of the marked letters,” they furnish no key whatever. Of course we understand that the word “unmarked,” as it is used in the consonant table after ph, wh, etc., is intended to convey to us the idea that, throughout the Unabridged, the words containing these elements are not marked. But this is not the general understanding of the term; hence many are misled.

It is surprising how many people do not know how to pronounce a word even when consulting the dictionary. Not long since we knew quite an eminent gentleman, a scholar, who tried to convince us that, according to the dictionary, it is as correct to say diphtheria as it is to say diftheria, as the word is neither marked nor respelled. Our answer was ph (unmarked) is f; if it is anything else it is respelled;—for example, take the word diphthong. We take exceptions to the statement that “qu is kw, and wh is hw,” but we will explain more fully under these special head-
ings in the notes. Every consonant in the
language has its duplicate, while to three of the
consonants we find triplicates. This is a fact
never before stated in print outside of the “Visible
Speech” system as taught to deaf-mutes. By this
statement we mean that every breath consonant
has its correspondence in voice, and to three of
these breath consonants (having their represent-
ative voice elements) there is added a nasal element.
This is fully illustrated in our table of consonants.
We have, then, twenty-five consonants, there be-
ing none other but that are combinations formed
from some of these. Hence we draw the follow-
ing inference: If from three positions nine con-
onants may be formed, and from eight positions
sixteen consonants may be formed, the whole
number of twenty-five consonants may be given
from eleven positions. All the consonants are
formed at four distinct points, viz.: lips, point of
tongue, center of tongue, and back of tongue.

The question may be asked as to what improve-
ment would we suggest in regard to the present
vowel and consonant table.

We have endeavored to show that the present
vowel table deals with entirely too many dia-
critical marks, besides being otherwise very faulty;
and the present consonant table is not purely a
consonant table. In our system of notation we
have given under the vowel table the eighteen
vowel sounds and their eighteen characters to,
represent them. In connection with this table we give explicit instruction how to make each vowel, *i. e.* its location, the position of the organs, its exact phonetic value, and a monosyllabic key word as a standard representative sound. All this, the table and the instruction, need occupy but one page of the Unabridged. Under the consonant table we place our twenty-five consonants and follow this with all the instruction necessary in teaching the same. This would also occupy but one page of the Unabridged. Under the consonant table proper we would give all the consonants, but would give no mark of notation. We give a separate table which we designate marked consonants and their respective sounds; *i. e.* a table showing consonants of one form but two or more sounds, that require marks necessary to distinguish those sounds. On another page we would give what we term a comparative table, presenting the present system of notation with its thirty odd characters, and directly opposite, on the same page, give our eighteen characters, showing, thereby, wherein the marks now in use are erroneous or superfluous. This would enable us to retain, if necessary, the present system of notation in the dictionary, readers and spellers, but furnishes through the medium of these eighteen characters a stepping-stone, as it were, to a more thorough knowledge and practical application of the present notation.
There is not a child of ordinary intelligence who cannot learn this new vowel and consonant table, marked consonants, and all the diacritical marks, during his first term in school. Can this be said of the present system, or of any system yet introduced? Time and again we have proven that in many of the leading schools of our leading cities, from first to eighth grades inclusive, there is not a child who can give the exact phonetic value of every vowel sound, when presented in its isolated form. We have practically tested our system by teaching every vowel sound and its accompanying diacritical mark on time, and have never failed to do so inside of thirty-five minutes, thus accomplishing what the teachers had failed to do in eight years. We challenge the world to produce a system so simple, so labor-saving and so efficacious.*

This system is not alone for beginners, but is made with especial view of being used in every grade, even for high-schools and colleges. We have stepped aside a moment from our critical survey for the purpose of comparing the systems and showing the suggested improvements.

* We have arranged a set of school charts giving this system, and the entire plan is so simple in its structure that the child's first day in school can be made pleasant, entertaining, practical and profitable, and will have a tendency to create a spirit of rivalry among the little ones that will prove highly beneficial to both mental and bodily vigor, especially increasing the activity and usefulness of the organs of observation and causality. To the teacher this work needs be a task no longer, but a pleasure.
Having carefully examined and commented upon the present vowel and consonant table, we will now take a hasty glance at the one hundred and four notes as found in Worcester's—the same errors pretty generally occurring in Webster's, though not wholly so in the same form. We have carefully, critically and without prejudice connd every note occupying pages eleven to nineteen inclusive, and find very few indeed that it is necessary or advisable to retain. In our dissection of this entire number we find but few that do not possess some objectionable feature. To answer all practical purposes we will dwell chiefly upon those deserving special criticism. Beginning with "Remarks on the Key," we pause a moment at note one to say that the words in the Key do not "exhibit accurately the respective sounds of the different letters." The e in the words brier, fuel, college, and celery are given as exhibiting the same sound of e in each, i. e. "slight or obscured."

"When pronounced by correct speakers" there will be heard three distinct sounds of e in the examples given. 'Tis true, they are all obscure, but only so in a degree, as they are different elements obscured. The same criticism applies to the "obscure" y as given in the examples truly, envy and martyr.

In note two we learn that "when the marks of pronunciation are affixed to words in their proper
orthography, without respelling them, the vowels which are not marked are silent." We then are given such exceptions as ocean, nation, etc. Is not e in ocean and i in nation just as silent as i in heifer or o in famous?

In note three we take exceptions to the statement that "the present system is better than one where numbers are used." Possibly better than the system where numbers were used, as said system was imperfect. Numbers representing but one sound are more easily remembered than meaningless marks intended to represent many sounds. In the same note we read of "space being saved by not respelling words when properly marked." Then why not save the space and omit the respelling of many hundred words that occur throughout the dictionary, such as disease, disoblige, flaccid, etc., etc.? If they are "properly marked" the respelling is unnecessary, or if they are respelled the note is superfluous.

In note four, in reference to the "unaccented vowels only having a dot placed beneath them," we think instead of its being an "advantage" it is often the cause of much slovenly pronunciation. The word given as an example in the note is indivisibility. To pronounce this according to the general understanding of the dot placed beneath the unaccented syllables, would at once jar upon any sensitive ear. We would give as a rule for the pronunciation of every word, that every
vowel should have its distinct mark, but place the stress or accent only upon the syllable or syllables bearing the mark of accentuation. If in the following, and all similar words, *indivisibility, atonement, peril, darkness, vowel*, etc., we would give to every element its due quantity and quality, we would secure a clear, clean, neat and distinct pronunciation, in marked contrast with the one generally heard. Note *seven* informs us, in substance, that "the long vowel sound is generally indicated in such and such words, except quite a number that have other sounds." This is not definite. In the same note we read that "the vowels have regularly the long sound if final in an accented syllable." This is given us as a positive rule, yet the dictionary informs us that "the word legend has either the long or the short sound of e." Of what use the rule? Many of the notes, like this note seven, are entirely useless. When pupils are old enough to use the dictionary, they are credited with being possessed of some degree of common sense; hence are old enough to know how to pronounce such words as *mete, mate, met, mat*, etc.; and even did they not, the so-called rules as found in notes seven and eight would be no guide to them. Rules and their exceptions are intended as guides, yet are not needed in the face of self-evident facts. We have carefully selected and placed elsewhere the rules of special value.

Note *nine* is very long, but gives us no practical
information concerning the short vowels. Very much has been said in this note and elsewhere concerning the effect of $r$ upon the vowels. We suggest the following simple rule, which will serve every practical purpose:

The $r$ immediately following and in the same syllable with the vowel (as in the word carving) becomes a glide $r$, i.e. merely glides toward the position of, but does not complete, the $r$. The effect produced upon the preceding vowel is to prolong it. The distinction spoken of in the note is simply that prolongation of the vowel, but in no case does it affect its location, i.e. changing it to another vowel. Every letter immediately following a short vowel will, in a greater or less degree, modify the vowel sound.

Note ten is as useless as it is long. We have already dwelt at sufficient length with regard to the dot underneath the unaccented syllables, but will stop long enough with this note to prove our assertion of the utter impossibility of making a practical application of the rule. What light is to be gained from such instruction as this: “The dot underneath the vowels in some cases calls for a slight stress of the voice, in the majority of cases an indistinct short sound, while in many cases it is a slight or unaccented short sound.” Thus this apparently insignificant dot has as many as three sounds, but the note merely acquaints us with the fact, but gives no rule as a guide.
We also read in the same note that "the vowel u in some words marked with a dot underneath is pronounced like yu, slightly articulated." When and how are we to make the distinction?

When the u is marked merely obscure, by what means are we to ascertain whether it is long u obscure, or the u as heard in rule? Take, for instance, the word sinew. We are shown in the vowel table that ew, when marked, is equivalent to the long u, and at the same time furnishes us a mark for both, "to save space in respelling words that are properly marked." This quotation is from note three, which same they again fail to apply. Where is the advantage to be gained by not marking the unaccented syllable, as stated in note four? The word sinew, was really in better shape unmarked than in its present form, whereas, if the dash were placed over the w, as the vowel table indicates, no one would be at a loss to pronounce it. The respelling of the word, as it is in the dictionary, sinnu, and placing the dot under the u, leads to confusion, for there is now nothing definite as to whether it is long u obscured, or the u as in rule. It is for this reason we hear the two pronunciations sinyu, and sinnoo; the marking is so indefinite as to sanction either. The same remarks are apropos to the word deputy. Usage gives us two pronunciations, dep-ū-ty and dep-ū-ty, one of which is heard as much as the other. The dictionary leaves us entirely in the
dark as to which is correct, for again there is nothing to designate which sound of u is obscured.

In the same note much is said of a, unaccented, and added to this a long note from the eminent orthoepists, Walker and Smart; yet even from them nothing positive is to be gleaned.

It has always been our custom in teaching, to apply the simple rule previously stated in reference to every vowel having its due quantity and quality, and each its distinct mark, but not to be given with such stress as to detract from the accented vowel. This rule applies not only to a, but to all vowels. The words element and American furnish good illustrations. By applying this method we meet with no exceptions in pronunciation, secure neatness without pedantry, and such a clearness that puts beauty in the utterance of any and every word in the language. We have watched its practical application with most gratifying results wherever it has been our pleasure to teach it.

In note eleven, "a before r," there has been much endeavor to throw light upon this misunderstood vowel. Why misunderstood? Because, as we said at the very outset, these rules are dealing with the name of the letter instead of its sound. Go to any teachers' institute in this country where are gathered those who should be positive of all the vowel sounds, and we venture the assertion that those whose minds are fully at rest on this
one, are not so numerous but they may be fully represented by the fingers of one hand. The note informs us that "it is the long sound of a qualified." Here is the stumbling-block. With as much or more truth and consistency, might we say that i in police is the long sound of i qualified. If we could put this in mathematical form, by saying that the long sound of i is to the i in police what the long sound of a is to the a in care, we could better illustrate the error, as the value is in this proportion. The fact is, we should recognize in a word a particular vowel sound, irrespective of the name. In the word care, we see the a, but we hear no sound, nor qualification, nor modification of that letter. In the word there, we see the e, and we hear the sound of e. In all these words, care, there, fair, fare, ere, air, etc., the vowel sound is exactly the same, but in no case does it bear the slightest relation to long a; not even to any sound of a. The vowel sound in all these words is short e, and in every case it is followed by the glide r, which gives to it the peculiarity spoken of by Smart; as the effect of the r is such as to blend itself with the vowel, thus producing the apparent prolongation. The distinction spoken of in the note, between the sound heard in prayer and preyer, is so evident as to admit of no argument; for no one would think of giving them the same sound.

It will be observed that the change is one of sound as well as of sight; it is not simply
“long a, qualified,” or the difference would not exist. The a takes the sound of short e, followed by voice and glide r, while the e takes the sound of long a.

Again we say, deal with the sound, not with the name, and the smallest child will not be confused.

Some time since the publishers of Webster’s issued a little circular devoted wholly to diacritical marking, which same received free distribution at various county and state institutes. One of these was handed to us by a superintendent of schools, who commented upon it as follows: “Here is the very latest thing on diacritical marking. I at first hailed it with delight, feeling assured that so late a work would furnish the much-needed information. After many hours of study I am more bewildered than ever, and would have been much more satisfied had I never seen it. Why cannot this diacritical marking be more simplified instead of making it more complicated?” This superintendent but spoke the minds of tens of thousands who are battling with these arbitrary marks. We surely should expect to find some light in such a late effort, but we will leave the reader to be the judge. We will quote but one remark, which will serve to show the progress made in this direction, and which is pat to the subject we were just touching upon, i.e. “the long sound of a, qualified.”

The quotation is as follows: “Not wishing to
add to the number of diacritical marks already given, the a, as heard in any, so seldom occurs that we will not give it any special mark."

"So seldom occurs," do they say. How brilliant! Again and again, in our language; yes, right here in the words we have just used (again and again) we have this letter by name in the same form in which it presents itself in the word any, but by sound it is merely short e.

Any one will readily see the difficulty in trying to give a mark to every element as it appears to the eye, instead of as it appears to the ear. If, as by our system, the dictionary had a character for the sound of short e, that always represented that sound and that sound only, the difficulty would at once be removed. We place our character over a in any, the second a in again, and over any vowel, or so-called diphthong, having the sound of short e, so that the pupil, or teacher, or student, would readily distinguish it and would never mistake it, inasmuch as the one character represents but one sound. 'Tis true both dictionaries have a mark of notation for short e. When the letter itself appears, but neither of them have a mark when its sound appears in any other form. Again we say, go back to the first principle established by us, deal only with the sound of the letter, leaving the name to care for itself. When the teachers read that little circular of which we spoke, how their hearts must have rejoiced to find that troublesome
element left out in the cold with no mark to distinguish it, not even the mark of favor. With the table as we have arranged in our system of notation, every vowel sound is so plainly given, and its phonetic value so visible in each word, that any child of ordinary intelligence can see and readily comprehend the same. We will cite a practical illustration of the superiority of this system we present, over that of any other now in use. Some years ago, ere we had perfected it, we were very desirous of testing its merits, even in its crude state; consequently we labored one whole scholastic year, confining ourselves to the first, second, third and fourth grades of some twenty-eight city schools. Owing to the number of schools, and the territory to cover, our visits occurred in each room only once in twelve days, and the length of each visit only twenty minutes.

In the lowest grade of one of these schools where were gathered the children for their initiatory work, we furnished the teacher with a homemade chart of our vowel and consonant table, which was placed in a conspicuous position in the school-room. The scholastic year began the first Monday in September. We made our usual visits every twelve days, and with the aid of the teacher in the meantime closely following our instructions, the pupils made very rapid progress. During the month of November, the city superintendent called at this school and in this room.
He printed on the board the word *pentagonal*, marking it with our notation, and syllabifying it, at the same time saying to the teacher, with the intention of having the little ones hear him, that in the course of two or three weeks he would call again to see if any of the children could pronounce that word, without giving them any direct aid upon it. He did not even have an opportunity to leave the room till one of the little ones raised his hand, saying, "I can speak it now." So he did, and that correctly. By the present system of notation in its present form, it were impossible to accomplish such results. Right here allow us to say that we do not want the idea to go forth that our system of notation, if adopted, must supplant the other, but that through it the present system is quickly understood, readily applied and easily retained; besides, it is mastered in an almost incredible space of time. Our system serves as does the picture to the reading-lesson: it photographs it on the mind of the child, and forms a connecting link.

With this somewhat of a digression we pass to note *twelve*, which is exceedingly long, yet we fail to see any use in its retention unless it be to show what various orthoepists say. We do not think this necessary, especially in Worcester's, as all authorities are quoted therein where the definition of each word of disputed pronunciation is given; besides, we are each of us governed in our choice...
of pronunciation by our preference in authority, Worcester or Webster, and we seldom go back of these two authorities. Notes thirteen and fourteen are of no special value save the portion which we have gleaned concerning clerk and sergeant. Note fifteen, concerning such words as blessed, beloved, etc., is sufficiently definite to be of value. Note sixteen merely states a fact, but gives no rule to guide us. Note seventeen concerning words derived from the French and the Latin is of sufficient value to be retained. Note nineteen is a repetition of many others, merely showing that orthoëpists disagree, hence, of no value. In note twenty we again find controversy among acknowledged authorities. In such words as dilate, diverge, divine, etc., we fail to see why the i should not have its proper short sound instead of hunting around after other vowels when the proper sound and the proper vowel is already given in the word. In note twenty-one we cannot for a moment countenance the various opinions regarding the sounds of long o and short o. Why add to the difficulties with which we are contending, when palpable errors are allowed to pass unheeded and uncorrected? In other words, why try to draw a distinction between the sound of o in coat and o in goat? If we acknowledge a difference in the vowel sound of these words, where will our language drift? How will we ever effect a standard?
Notes twenty-two and twenty-three, like all other notes of the same character, should be more definite to be of any value. Note twenty-four deals with the vowel $u$. The main part of this long note is devoted to opinions of orthoëpists, without giving anything definite as a guide. Walker states that "some critics claim that nature should be pronounced as if written nateyure." Herein we agree with said critic. But Walker further states that "this comes so near the one adopted by me, nachur, as scarcely to be distinguished from it." It seems to us that the ear must be sadly deficient that cannot readily distinguish between nateyure and nachur.

Smart dwells quite at length upon the sound of $u$, when preceded by $l$, and $j$, though we think him in error in not recognizing the correct sound and location of $y$, when thus blended with $oo$. He calls it "a slight semi-consonant sound between $e$ and $y." In our system of notation we have arranged, what would occupy but two pages in the Unabridged, a set of tables whereby a complete mastery can be had in a very short time over any and all words in the English language containing long $u$. We will briefly state a portion of our work to show something of its nature. Everyone will naturally give the correct sound of long $u$, when preceded by $p$ as in pure, $c$ as in cure, $b$ as in bureau, $f$ as in fury, etc., but when preceded by $d$ as in due, $t$ as in tutor, $l$ as in lunatic, $n$ as in news,
s as in suit, and also as occurring in such words as educate, graduate, institute, situation, literature, congratulate, etc., we readily perceive a distinction in the sound of this vowel, as they are generally spoken. There is no distinction in the long u, when these words are correctly pronounced; hence the distinction frequently and generally heard must be the error. Of what does this error consist? First, let us ascertain of what long u consists, i.e. the u with the dash or macron over it, as marked by both Worcester and Webster.

Long u is always the combination of y and oo. Yes, always; there not being a single exception in the language. There are several little works on orthoepy that cite the following as an exception: "When long u is preceded by r, sh, or ch, it drops the initial sound y and becomes only oo." It is only long u that has the initial y, and as the u, when preceded by r, sh, or ch, is never long u, nor never marked as such, it has no initial y to drop; hence is no exception. There is but one slight modification of the sound of long u, and that is so slight as to be scarcely discernible, except to a close student of phonetics; but inasmuch as it does occur we give a rule to cover it. When r, y, l, and w, immediately follow and are in the same syllable with a non-vocal consonant (p, t, k, f, s,) they become non-voiced, i.e. only breath elements. For example, take the word tune; we do not hear the initial y of the long u, as in due; nevertheless
the y is there and retains its position, but loses its voice, because it is preceded by the non-voiced consonant t, whereas in due, the y of the long u retains its voice because it is preceded by the voiced consonant d. Now for the error that exists in words containing long u. We will first endeavor to prove that the fault does really exist, as "the recognition of a fault is half way toward cure." The error is the result of one of three causes depending on the situation of the u. The errors may be classified as follows: first, in wholly omitting the y in the long u, as in due, dupe, tune, tutor. These words are generally pronounced doo, doop, toon, tooter, instead of dyoo, dyoop, tyoon, tyooter. Second, the error consists in substituting ch for the initial y in the long u, as in situation, nature, statue, etc. These words are generally pronounced sit choo ation, nacher, stat-choo, instead of sit yoo ation, nat yure, stat yoo. Third, the error is caused by substituting j for the initial y in the long u, as in educate, individual, graduate, thus causing them to be pronounced ed joo cate, individ joo ul, grad joo ate, instead of ed yoo cate, individ yoo all, grad yoo ate. Then we have the errors summed up as follows:

1st, the omission of the y.
2d, substituting ch for y.
3d, substituting j for y.

We should speak such words as educate and situation as we would, or rather as we should, the
sentences would you do it, and sit you there. There need be no affectation or pedantry in the utterance of these words. Compare, then mark the contrast in the correct and incorrect expression of the following sentence:

Did you get your century I sent you? Not once in ten thousand times is this sentence correctly spoken, even by scholars, “the literary and well-bred men” who aim to give us the standard of pronunciation. What do we hear?

Did joo get choor cent choory I sent choo? Our language is so Jewed and chewed that it ought to make us ashamed of the manner in which it is spoken. Get choor slate, fold joo arms, sit choo there, stand joo there, add joo figures, I will aid joo. These are common faults heard in almost every school-room in our land to-day, and such is the conversation that passes current in our social life.

In our work on the vowels we give a table or key of exercises for training the vocal organs with a special reference to the sound of long u. By the assiduous and judicious practice of these tables, the vocal organs will become as active, accurate, and pliable in the performance of their work as do the fingers of a skillful pianist in his. Before leaving this subject of the long u, we will speak of an error, and almost a decided vulgarism, indulged in by many of our “well-bred and literary men,” and it arises somewhat from having been
taught by some orthoëpists that y is equivalent to long e, having the same sound and made by the same organs. This is a gross error. These elements, one a consonant and the other a vowel, are as distinctively different as any other two. Y takes the center of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, forming a complete arch; while long e draws the front half of the tongue (midway between the point and the center) up and forward. Through such teaching as aforesaid, we hear the affected pronunciation of *deoo* for *due*, *teoon* for *tune*. This also tends to such pronunciation as *ske i*, for *sky*, and *ge ide*, for *guide*.

Note twenty-five, the last of the notes on the vowels, is of no value.

The next in order that presents itself is that of the

"**Sounds of the Diphthongs and Triphthongs.**"

This subject, occupying two whole pages in the Unabridged, will require but little time and space for the disposition thereof. There are thirty of these combinations given, yet we will make the assertion that only two of the thirty, rightfully belong to this classification; while there are two that should appear, but do not. If we are to be governed by letters that meet the eye as they are grouped together, it were indeed a vain endeavor to formulate rules, or find marks for their proper significance. The dictionary informs us that "a
diphthong is the union of two vowels pronounced by a single impulse of the voice.” We also learn from the same source that “a triphthong is the union of three vowels pronounced by a single impulse of the voice.” The union as here given is only in form, not in sound. When we hear the union of two sounds, then, and then only, is it a diphthong. Such a thing as a triphthong does not in reality exist. There is not a word in the English language containing a triphthong, i.e. “the coalition of three vowels in one sound.” The words buoy, beauty, view, etc., are cited as examples, but they fail to “coalite” in one sound. In the word buoy the u becomes a consonant w, or is wholly dropped, and the diphthong oy, remains. In beauty, the e and the a do not coalesce with the u, but remain silent, leaving the sound of long u. In view the i is silent, leaving ew, the equivalent of long u. The only two proper diphthongs given in the dictionary (“union of two sounds”) are ow or ou, and oi or oy. The two omitted are long i, and long u. Long i and long u are pure diphthongs, for they are each the coalescence—by sound—of two other sounds, just as distinctly as ou and oi. They are erroneously classed with long a, and long o. These last named vowels cannot be said to combine two other sounds to form the one, for the name of each is the initial part of each. But in case of long i and long u an entirely different element is required for the initial sound of
each. These are fully explained in our vowel tables. We are told that "a proper diphthong is one in which both vowels are sounded." Then the four quoted above are the only ones in the language which may be termed proper diphthongs. Yet we are informed that "ea in ocean, io in notion," and many similar ones are "proper diphthongs," i.e. in which "both vowels are sounded." Who can catch the sound of the two vowels in either of these? It is also stated that "an improper diphthong has only one of the vowels sounded." Hence no diphthong at all, but a digraph, i.e. twice written, instead of twice sounded. Admitting that the definition of proper and improper diphthongs is correct, out of the entire thirty there are twenty-eight of them improper. Herein we agree; improper indeed.

Think of calling ay in pay, aw in paw, ai in pain, eo in leopard, etc., diphthongs. In the words just quoted, and hundreds of similar words, there is not one but that contains a vowel which, with its proper mark of notation, would give us the correct sound for pronunciation, and also save respelling. The letter having no sound should have no attention. In the word pay, the a is long and the y is silent. In the word paw, the a is broad and the w is silent. In the word leopard, the e is short and the o is silent. These letters that are silent because they are in company with another vowel need not be affected by them,
but should be treated the same as silent e in heaven, listen, etc. If such combinations as we have named are called diphthongs and triphthongs, why not conjure up some name and occupy several pages for words ending in en, ine, ique, etc.?

In order to have the name consistent with the present complicated, voluminous, meaningless and arbitrary terms now in use, we would kindly and gratuitously suggest the name semi-diphthongal consonantal vowel terminations. We think the name would cover the point—at least a good portion of the page.

One word more before leaving the diphthongs. We are informed that "the proper diphthong ea, as heard in ocean, seldom occurs." Bear in mind that a "proper diphthong is one having both vowels sounded." We pause a moment for the reader to get his breath. In another place we learn that "cean as heard in ocean, is a termination having the sound of shun." Here we have the same sound in the same word, represented first as "a diphthong," then that it "seldom occurs," then as "a termination." Out of all the notes under the heading we have just considered, which same embraces notes twenty-six to fifty-nine inclusive, we find but part of one note (fifty-eight, concerning words ending in ogue) that is of any value whatsoever.

Our weary steps at last bring us to two and a
half pages more of almost useless and in a great
degree erroneous matter, viz.: "Consonants."

We are informed that "these are divided into
mutes and semi-vowels." Mute signifies no voice.
How then can b, d and g be mutes? Semi-
vowels signify half-vowels. A consonant cannot
of itself be any part of a vowel except as you
name it. Here again is the error of dealing with
the name of the letter instead of the sound. The
note further states that "a mute cannot be
sounded without the aid of a vowel." Then why
call them mutes? Why not call them semi-vowels
also? The fact is that neither a so-called mute,
nor a so-called semi-vowel, depends in the least
upon a vowel for its utterance. We admit this
is a strong contradiction, but is self-supporting.
They may depend upon a vowel for their name,
but never for their sound. It is also stated that
"the semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of
themselves." Again we are forced to contradict.
The only perfect sound they have can be readily
given in every case without the aid of any other
element. They need another element only when
naming them.

Another error is in quoting j as a dental ele-
ment, and at the same time classing it and other
dentals with palatals. No element can be prop-
erly produced at the teeth at one time, and at the
palate at another. J has but one sound. It is
equivalent to what is called soft g, as in the word
George, and in the word judge. Its component parts are dzh, and the sound is produced by the point of the tongue coming in contact with the upper gum and so closely approximating the teeth as to properly bear the name of dental; hence it is impossible for it to be a palatal. In this same note we find some of the same elements appearing under palatals and gutturals. Again we say, impossible to correctly classify these in this manner. We are next introduced to the term digraph. "A digraph is the union of two consonants or two vowels, representing a single sound of the voice." One of the examples given is gh, in ghost. There is no union, except as in the vowels given as diphthongs, i.e. a union of letters, but not of sound. Digraph signifies two written; trigraph signifies three written. But this has reference only to sight, not sound. If we call gh a digraph, why not call ght, in right, a trigraph? It is the union of three consonants, and only one has sound, and is just as consistent as calling the union of three vowels a triphthong. We are also informed that in some cases these letters are silent, in others they are not, yet we are given no rule as a guide. How can gh be called a digraph when we are told that "a digraph is the union of two letters, one having sound," when in many cases the g and the h are both silent? "At the end of words both letters are commonly silent." This quotation is from note seventy-six. The
exceptions given completely destroy the value of the rule. Why not throw away all useless diphthongs; triphthongs, digraphs, trigraphs, tetragraphs, etc., and deal with facts, with sound, and let the silent letters rest in silence, and thus dispense with many pages of unnecessary and unsatisfactory talks about nothing? Anything that can be definitely given as a rule for pronunciation, without endless exceptions, may be of some value. Note sixty-eight may be of some importance, as there are but three exceptions given in it. The latter part of the note is especially valuable. The latter part of note seventy may be of some advantage when taken in connection with note fifteen. Part of note seventy-two, giving but one exception, is worthy of retention. The latter part of note seventy-eight may also be of some service. In note eighty-two we find much controversy over the consonant n. It states that "n has two sounds: one simple and pure, the other compound, i.e. n as in not, and its nasal sound as heard in king." This implies that one is nasal, the other is not. Both are nasal elements. Any element is nasal whose entire current of air naturally passes through the nostrils. There are only three, viz. m, n and ng, and one of these is as purely nasal as is the other. Any element may be made nasal by simply dropping the soft palate and allowing it to pass through the nostrils. N and ng are widely different sounds. N is made with the point of the tongue coming in con-
tact with the upper gum, the current of air passing through the nostrils. *Ng* is made with the back of the tongue coming in contact with the soft palate, the current of air passing through the nostrils. It should be observed that the *n*, as heard in *ng*, bears not the slightest relation to the *n* proper, but that *ng* is a peculiar combination of its own, and not compounded of *n* and *g*, as made with the back of the tongue. There is just the same difference between *n* in *no* and *ng* in *sing*, as there is between *d* in *do* and *g* in *dog*. In the same note concerning *n* we find "a list of words in which *n* has its mixed or ringing sound." This list is only partial, consequently of little value; besides, one will naturally expect to find the correct sound where each word appears in its proper place in the dictionary. We give a practical rule* wherein *n* loses its individual sound and becomes *ng*, as in *uncle, banquet, tranquil, conquest*, etc., etc. Under this note of *n* we also read that "it may be hardly necessary to respell most of the words of this class, *tank, thank*, etc., in order to give their pronunciations, as in their common orthography they are naturally pronounced correctly," etc. This is the most sensible note of all. Why not, with the same good judgment, assume that those who use the dictionary will use their mental faculties in such a way as to render all such notes superfluous? The words just quoted, in refer-

* See "angular" in list of words.
ence to which this note speaks, are all included in the rule we have given concerning the sound of n becoming ng. We are now brought to confront another digraph, qu. There is not a word in the English language where q and u are so associated as to be grouped and coupled under one term, any more than any other two letters, where the one immediately follows the other. If qu in queen is a digraph, then gu in guelph is a digraph, and so on with an endless list of combinations. The u is no more united to q than to any other element that precedes it. What is the relation existing between q and u in the word mosque? The note informs us that “qu is kw.” In the word mosque the u does not become w. Again we formulate a practical rule, which commends itself. If the q is separated from the u in pronunciation, as in the word liquidate, the q becomes k, and the u becomes w, but bearing no relation whatever to each other. If the q is not separated from the u in pronunciation, as in queen, the q becomes k, and the u becomes the breath of w (wh), i.e. having no voice. This last example comes under our rule heretofore stated, viz: when r, y, l and w immediately follow and are in the same syllable with a non-vocal consonant (p, t, k, f and s), they become non-voiced. One more illustration of the q and u:

In the word antique, the u has no more relation to the q than has the e; the u is silent, and
again the q becomes k. We have cited the only three forms in which the q and the u appear together, hence out of the foregoing illustrations we formulate the following, viz.: q is always k, by sound, while the u becomes w, or breath of w, or silent. This rule admits of no exception. The word in which the qu occurs will plainly indicate to which class it belongs. Our attention is called a moment to note eighty-seven, concerning r, though we have previously spoken of it in its connection with the vowels. Walker is good enough as far as he goes, but does not go far enough in merely designating it as "rough and smooth r." We think it better to make more of a distinction, or, at least, be more explicit in the distinction. What Walker terms as "rough r" is the full consonant r, and will be found only at the beginning of a word or syllable. The "smooth r" is a glide r, i.e. gliding toward but not completing the sound of r. The word roar furnishes us an example of both. It begins with the full consonant r, or "rough r," and ends with the glide r, or "smooth r." Smart aims at the key-note but does not strike it fairly when he states that "r is a consonant when, if it should be so circumstanced, that, ending one syllable it also begins the next, as in arid, tarry," etc. In the examples given the r does not end the first syllable; the vowel ends it, and consonant r begins the next. We suggest another of our rules to
meet this case. When the vowel occurring in the first syllable is *prolonged*, it is followed by a *glide r*, and the next syllable begins with a consonant *r*; but if the vowel occurring in the first syllable is *short*, the glide *r* does not occur, as the vowel ends the syllable. This is well illustrated in the following words, viz.: *merry, marry, Mary*. The first two are without the glide *r*, the last one receives it.

After a long article on *s* (note ninety-one) and its various combinations, we read: "It is impossible to give rules which will enable one in all cases to determine how *s* is to be pronounced," etc. We would stop right here and ask, why occupy so much space when nothing definite can be accomplished? In the word *sugar* the *s* takes the sound of *sh*, but there is no mark to indicate it, neither is there any required. It were, indeed, a useless and an endless task to give a distinct mark to every variety of sound into which the consonants are transformed. If we begin by saying that *s* has sometimes the sound of *sh*, as in *sugar*; *zh*, as in *measure*; *sh* as in *passion*; *zh*, as in *vision*, etc., etc., where and when will we cease? Who would be likely to give these words any other sound? There is, however, a part of the rule so definite concerning the *sh* and *zh* that we deem it worthy of retention. The next to which our attention is especially called is in note ninety-four concerning *t*. It states that "*t* is aspi-
rated," etc., i. e. becomes sh. It were better to say that t becomes sh, and omit the term "aspirated," as the general acceptation of that term is merely breath, not a complete change of the consonant. The note in reference to th is wholly unsatisfactory as any guide to pronunciation. Wh has been previously spoken of as the breath of w, but not hw, i. e. h and w, as is often taught. There is a part of note one hundred and one, which may be utilized as a rule, yet the note is somewhat at fault concerning x. It is given as being ks and gz. We find many words in which x is only k. If x is ks in excel, what becomes of the c? If it were silent, it should be so marked. The fact is x is k and the c becomes s. In the word extricate the x becomes ks, while in the word examine the x becomes gz. In glancing through the dictionaries, many words may be found where x is given as the sound of gz; but we find it to be g and z. We cannot see the consistency in dividing g and z in exist, and not in example. In short we cannot see how a letter can be correctly given as a combination of two sounds, and then have those sounds divided. Instead of adding to the notes that "x has also the sound of ksh," why not say that x is ks, and k, and gz, as the case may be, and have the sh placed where it belongs, i. e. with the vowel; it is so divided in the dictionary, where the definition is given. The word luxury is not pronounced luksh-
ury, but luk-shu-ry. Complexion is not pronounced compleksh-un, but complek-shun. X having the sound of z should appear in the table, and so stated. In the last note (one hundred and four) we are informed that "z has the same sound as flat or soft s." Immediately after we are furnished a list of words where it has the sound of zh. As a note, this last one will rank well with many of the preceding useless ones.

Thus we end the one hundred and four notes, retaining only those previously spoken of, all of which might be placed on one page in the Unabridged. These would become useful because they are practical, and thus singled out from the useless ones would be of still greater value. In order not to change the body of the dictionary we would conform to the present system of marking the consonants; but were it changed, or a new dictionary to be established, we would suggest a system that would be much more uniform. Throughout the dictionary we would omit the respelling of all the words that could be properly marked, or else respell all of them.

We will now sum up the result of our critical examination of the nine pages of tables and notes. If the explanations given under their various headings are an aid to pronunciation, retain them; if not, of what use are they? What intelligence is to be gained as to pronunciation in the mere statement that "there
are as many as seven pronunciations given to words ending in "ough"? Each correct pronunciation is found where the definition is given. What more is essential unless a rule can be given us as a guide? We have clearly shown that the present diacritical system is very faulty. What is the meaning of the word diacritical? "To distinguish by a mark." Then let us distinguish. What is the object of diacritical marks? To enable us to distinguish. Ever since the dictionary was first published people have been traveling in the same old beaten paths, staring at those diacritical marks as at so many ghosts, and at last, tread-mill fashion, have brought up just where they started. A cloud has been hanging over the entire work. Now and then a single new idea has been advanced, but like some lone star visible in the edge of a cloud, its little light shone so faintly in contrast with the great darkness. The cloud is still there to the mass of humanity struggling for light in this direction. At this very hour, thousands and tens of thousands of earnest men and women are watching with anxious eyes to see that cloud disappear, and will bless as a benefactor him who dispels it. The silver lining of that great dark cloud is already visible; the entire cloud can be dispelled, as the means are at hand. **Shall it be?**

Note.—Since writing the foregoing critique Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have published the Warman School Charts, and have issued a set of school dictionaries, known as the Warman Series.
A WORD TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.

When we thought to revise the systems of pronunciation usually adopted by orthoepists, and introduce therein, for the convenience of learners, our new practical system, we were fully conscious of the arduous task we were about to undertake, and that many obstacles would beset us in our pathway.

With all due deference to the labor and thoughts of those who have preceded us, and to those great and grand monuments of their industry, the Unabridged Dictionaries, upon which so many useful lives have been spent, and whose bright intellects wrought many years at the mental forge ere we made our début in the busy whirl of life, we took up the pen where they laid it down, as others will take it up when we shall have fulfilled our mission, and they, having gleaned from the thoughts that we all shall have left, will create new images out of the crumbled dust of our old ones.

After nine years of research, study and toil we are able to look upon our efforts with most gratifying results, and to present a simplified system for representing the sounds of the letters of the alphabet, which will be found to be of inesti-
mable value to those desiring correctness and flu-
ency of expression. It will enable teachers to
thoroughly master phonetics, and will furnish the
key that will unlock the door that has so long
barred them from the advantages to be gained by
a perfect acquaintance with the diacritical marks.

It places in their hands new and practical
tables for daily use in the school-room, and will
furnish a fund of information and useful exer-
cises, such as can nowhere else be found.

Having introduced the new work to your
worthy notice, we leave it in your hands, with a
certain degree of confidence that it will receive
the patronage and hearty support of earnest, in-
telligent and progressive people. In conclusion,
we desire to say, that, to many authors, to many
helpful friends, to hard, earnest toil, to much ex-
perience, and especially to our friend and teacher,
the inventor and scholar, Mr. Alex. Graham Bell,
are we indebted for light in dark places. And to
Him who rules the universe, do we most thank-
fully and heartily acknowledge our indebtedness
for health, strength, and a clear understanding.

E. B. WARMAN.

CHICAGO, ILL.
GENERAL REFERENCE TABLE COMBINING AND COMPARING ALL THE DIACRITICAL MARKS OF WORCESTER AND WEBSTER.—THE OLD AND THE NEW.

THIRTY-TWO + THIRTY-ONE VS. EIGHTEEN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORCESTER.</th>
<th>WEBSTER.</th>
<th>WARMAN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E I</td>
<td>E I</td>
<td>1 or E in Me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Y</td>
<td>I Y</td>
<td>2 or I in Miss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3 &gt; 1 or A in Mate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E A E</td>
<td>E E Â</td>
<td>4 or E in Met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Â</td>
<td>Â</td>
<td>5 or A in Mat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ÕO Ü</td>
<td>ÔO Ò Ù</td>
<td>6 or OO in Boon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ô</td>
<td>Ô</td>
<td>7 or U in Bull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>À Õ</td>
<td>À Õ</td>
<td>8 &gt; 6 or O in Bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ô</td>
<td>Ô</td>
<td>9 or A in Ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E I Õ Ü</td>
<td>Ô I Ü</td>
<td>10 or O in Box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>À</td>
<td>À</td>
<td>11 or U in Urn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>À</td>
<td>À</td>
<td>12 or A in Ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ü Õ</td>
<td>Ü Ô</td>
<td>13 or A in Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Y</td>
<td>I Y</td>
<td>14 or U in Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ÖÜ ÖW</td>
<td>These diphthongs unmarked</td>
<td>13 &gt; 1 or I in Ice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ÖI ÖY</td>
<td>These diphthongs unmarked</td>
<td>9 &gt; 1 or Oi in Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ü EŴ</td>
<td>Ü</td>
<td>Y + 6 or U in Used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—It will be observed that no number is duplicated. Not so with either the Worcester or Webster notation. Each number represents one sound and only one. Each diacritical mark represents from one to six sounds, if placed over or under a letter. Place a "macron," "breve," "caret," etc., by themselves, and what do they signify? Nothing. A macron has as many as five sounds; a breve has as many as six sounds; a number has but one sound.
VOWELS, DIPHTHONGAL-VOWELS, CONSONANTS, ETC.

VOWELS.

The fourteen vowels and four diphthongal vowels, derive their numbers from the positions of the tongue; hence the numbers used are neither arbitrary nor meaningless.

There are five vowels made by the front half of the tongue, as indicated by the little marks drawn on the diagram accompanying the chapter on visible speech. These vowels are e, i, a, ë, á, as they occur in the words “me,” “miss,” “mate,” “met,” “mat.”

There are five vowels made by the back half of the tongue, as indicated in the same diagram. These vowels are o, u, ö, å, ø, as they occur in the words “boon,” “bull,” “bone,” “ball,” “box.”

There are two other vowels made with the back half of the tongue, but are not placed with them in that scale, as they would destroy the uniformity which now exists, i.e. those already mentioned as appearing in the back half, are all made with the lips round or rounded, while the two that are omitted — a, as in “arm,” and u as in “áp” — are made with the lips flat. We still have two vowels remaining to complete the list. These vowels — u, as in “urge,” and a as in “ask” — are
made with the center of the tongue. Thus we have the fourteen vowel sounds, there being none other in the English language except the four diphthongal sounds. There is a harmony existing between the vowels made with the front half of the tongue and those made with the back half of the tongue, viz.:—the third sound ā glides toward the highest position in that scale, which is ē. So the third sound ō glides toward the highest position in that scale, which is ō. We do not teach either of these as compound elements, else we would place them with the diphthongal sounds. The ā does not join the ē, but glides toward its position without completing it. In the same manner, the ō does not join the ō, but glides toward its position without completing it.

The most difficult vowels with which we have to contend are short o and intermediate a. These can be thoroughly mastered by following the instruction as given in the tables of the dictionary to which we referred. Some orthoëpis speak of a in ask as “short Italian.” We cannot see the need of seeking any better name than that by which it has so long been known, i.e. intermediate. Being made with the center of the tongue, it lies between short ā, made by the front half of the tongue, and Italian ā, made by the back half of the tongue, hence “intermediate.” We call special attention to the vowel ū, which we treat as a diphthong.
Wherever you find a ŭ with a macron over it, rest assured that it should have the sound of \( y + \infty \). If in pronouncing the word "dût" you say "dœty," then you drop the \( y \). If you say "jœty," you also drop \( y \) and substitute \( j \) for \( d \). If you say "dœøty," you substitute \( e \) for \( y \). If you say "dyœty" you will speak it correctly, giving the same sound that you naturally give and will readily recognize in the word "beauty." By carefully repeating, "bœ—dœe," "bœ—dœe," "bœ—dœe," many times in succession (and many times for many days) you will unconsciously give the correct sound in all similar words during your general conversation.

If in pronouncing the word "literature" you say "literachœr," you substitute \( ch \) for \( y \). If you say "literatoor" you omit the \( y \). If you say "literatœr," you substitute \( e \) for \( y \). To pronounce it correctly you must give the breath of \( y \), i.e. \( yh \), just as \( wh \) is the breath of \( w \), which is always the case when immediately preceded by, and in the same syllable with, a non-vocal consonant. The correct pronunciation is perfectly smooth, and unless the ear is quite acute you will not notice the breath of \( y \), yet you would quickly discern its absence. The ŭ should be the same as heard in the word pure. Train the organs for this class of words by repeating carefully in quick succession the words, "pœre-tœre," "pœre-tœre," "pœre-tœre," until you can recognize the same vowel sound in
each word, just as it occurs in the proper pronunciation of the words *impure literature*.

If when you speak the word *educator*, you say *ed-joo-ca-tor*, you substitute *j* for *y*. The word should be spoken as *should* the words *did you cater*, *i.e.* *ed u cator* and *did you cater*, not *ed joo cator* and *did joo cater*.

To overcome the difficulty arising in this and similar words, repeat the words, *"would you,"* "could you," "did you," — not *"would joo,"* "could joo," "did joo," — until you entirely *eliminate* the *j*.

If, when speaking the word *situation*, you say *sit-choo-ation*, you substitute *ch* for *y*. The vowel *u* in this word should be spoken just the same as the word *you* in the following sentence: *Sit you there*. You should not say *Sit choo there* nor *sit-choo-ation*, but *Sit you there* and *"sit-u-ation."* We suggest, as an exercise to train the organs to speak fluently this class of words, that you carefully repeat *won’t you, can’t you, don’t you*; and continue in this practice till you avoid saying *won’t choo, can’t choo, don’t choo*. By careful practice on the four styles of errors, as they appear in *du* and *tu*, there will be no difficulty in the remaining combinations, *lu*, *nu* and *su*. We will give a sentence including all the combinations, which should be read without *jew-

**Note.**—We give, herewith, an outline of our work as spoken of in our Critique. Those who require a complete analysis thereof, together with explicit instructions for teaching the same, will find it in the *Worcester’s School Dictionary* —*Watman Series*. 
ing, chewing, tooting, or even without use of noose or soot:

A TEST FOR PRONUNCIATION OF LONG U.

The newspaper said the lunatic was well suited with his situation, and congratulated himself on being so highly educated as to constitute one of a number who were favored with such beautiful furniture, handsome statues, and such pure literature as the Century.

Let us again impress you with the thought that long u is y and œ, and in no case should the y be dropped or any other element substituted for it. If the syllable containing the ů is accented, it should be spoken quite clearly, otherwise slightly obscured. The pronunciation here spoken of need not in the least smack of pedantry. True, it will invite attention to the result as in marked contrast with even many of our "well-bred and literary men," but the attention should never be invited to the mechanism.

DIPHTHONGAL VOWELS.

As we state in our Critique, there are only four "proper diphthongs," viz.:

1. OU or OW. OI or OY. Ū.

There are no improper diphthongs. It is improper to say that any others exist. Neither are there any triphthongs, proper or improper. All other combinations than the four mentioned are
either digraphs or trigraphs. Diphthong and triphthong imply sound. The terms are indiscriminately used. The four diphthongs noted by us are unlike the vowels a and o, with which two of the diphthongs, i and u, are often classed. A and o each begins with its name sound. Not so with the diphthongs. i has for its initial sound Italian a, and vanishes toward long e; ou or ow also has the initial sound of Italian a, but vanishes toward o; oi or oy has broad a for its initial sound, and vanishes toward long e. û is composed of a consonant and a vowel, and unlike the others, its greatest force is on the last element, y + ð.

**DIGRAPHS.**

In our Critique we fully express ourselves concerning this term, given to a combination of letters which are represented by one sound. It is properly treated by us by placing it where it properly belongs, i.e. in the consonant table, where every consonantal digraph is represented by one consonant, as "every improper diphthong" is represented by one vowel.

**CONSONANTS.**

There are twenty-five consonants. These require but four shut positions. Seven of them are made with the lips, thirteen with the point of the tongue, two with the center of the tongue and three with the back of the tongue. The entire twenty-five may be made with only eleven adjust-
ments. The consonants require more study and are more essential toward acquiring correctness in pronunciation and fluency of expression than are the vowels. The *articulation* depends wholly upon the **consonants**. If the public **reader** or the **actor** were as deficient in his articulation as is the public **singer**, he would not be tolerated even for one evening. There is as much need for a *libretto* to interpret the *English* tongue as for the interpretation of a *foreign* tongue. There should be no distinction in this regard between the lyric and the dramatic stage. As we give an outline of the visible speech vowel table, so we will give a similar outline of the visible speech consonant table.
ORTHOEPICAL HINTS.

What is Orthoëpy?
What is Articulation?
What is Enunciation?
What is Pronunciation?

Time and again have we propounded the foregoing questions at many of our State, County and Normal Institutes. We have yet to receive a correct answer to them all. The terms are used indiscriminately. Seldom do we hear an answer to articulation that does not include the words "distinct utterance." We utter vowels. We articulate consonants. One may articulate very indistinctly. Enunciation is generally given as "a pleasing utterance." We may enunciate in a very unpleasant manner. Pronunciation is quite as frequently given as "correct utterance." We may articulate distinctly, enunciate pleasantly, yet pronounce incorrectly. The best definition we have ever seen or heard of articulation is given in Worcester's Unabridged, "an appulse, or close contact of two organs of speech represented by a consonant."

From our experience of many years as an orthoëpist, we formulate the following definitions: Articulation is the function of the organs of speech in the formation of a consonant.
Enunciation is the audible result in the production of a vowel.

 Pronunciation is the utterance of a word; the combined act of articulation and enunciation.

 Orthoëpy treats of correct pronunciation, i.e. how the word should be spoken.

 We articulate consonants.
 We enunciate vowels.
 We pronounce words.
 We express thoughts.
 The consonants are the bones.
 The vowels are the flesh and blood.
 The word is the body.
 Breathe into it your spirit and it “becomes a living soul.”

 What the skeleton is to the body, the consonant is to the word. As Richard Grant White expresses it, “Bone the words.”

 Illustration of the value of consonants. Some geologists, on an exploring expedition, found in the rocks the Prince of Wales (prints of whales). They must have excavated him and placed him upon a throne.

 Consonants \( \begin{align*}
 \text{have a shut position.} \\
 \text{are non-syllabic.} \\
 \text{are obstructive.} \\
 \text{have an open position.}
\end{align*} \)

 Vowels \( \begin{align*}
 \text{are syllabic.} \\
 \text{are non-obstructive.}
\end{align*} \)
There are some consonants, however, that serve in the place of vowels, and in this way become syllabic, i.e. when they form the only sound given to the syllable.

Examples. Eaten—final e being silent, the n takes the place of a vowel and becomes a syllable.

Battle—the e being silent, the l takes the place of a vowel and becomes a syllable.

If you desire good articulation, enunciation, and pronunciation, give to every element its due quantity and quality.
PRACTICAL LESSONS IN ORTHOËPY.

Test No. 1.

Geoffrey, surnamed Winthrop, sat in the depot at Chicago waiting for his train, and reading the Tribune, when a squadron of street arabs (incomparable for squalor) thronged from a neighboring alley, uttering hideous cries, accompanied by inimitable gestures of heinous exultation, as they tortured a humble black-and-tan dog.

"You little blackguards?" cried Winthrop, stepping outside and confronting them, adding the inquiry, "Whose dog is that?"

"That audacious Caucasian has the bravado to interfere with our clique," tauntingly shrieked the indisputable little ruffian, exhibiting combativeness.

"What will you take for him?" asked the lenient Geoffrey, ignoring the venial tirade.

"Twenty-seven cents," piquantly answered the ribald urchin, grabbing the crouching dog by the nape.

"You can buy licorice and share with the indecorous coadjutors of your condemnable cruelty," said Winthrop, paying the price and taking the dog from the child. Then catching up his valise and umbrella he hastened to his train. Winthrop satisfied himself that his sleek protege
was not wounded, and then cleaned the cement from the pretty collar and read these words:

"Leicester, Licensed, No. 1880."

Hearing the pronunciation of his name, the docile canine expressed gratitude and pleasure, and then sank exhausted at his new patron's feet and slept.

Among the other passengers was a magazine contributor, writing vagaries of Indian literature; also, two physicians, a somber, irrevocable, irrefragable allopathist, and a genial homeopathist, who made a specialty of bronchitis. Two peremptory attorneys from the legislature of Iowa were discussing the politics of the epoch and the details of national finance, while a wan, dolorous person wearing concave glasses alternately ate troches and almonds for a sedative, and sought condolence in a high, lamentable treble from a lethargic and somewhat deaf and enervate comrade not yet acclimated. Near three exemplary brethren (probably sinecurists) sat a group of humorous youths; and a jocose sailor, lately from Asia, in a blouse waist and tarpaulin hat, was amusing his patriotic juvenile listeners by relating a series of the most extraordinary legends extant, suggested by the contents of his knapsack, which he was calmly and leisurely arranging in a pyramidal form on a three-legged stool. Above swung figured placards with museum and lyceum advertisements, too verbose to be misconstrued.
A mature matron of medium height and her comely daughter soon entered the car and took seats in front of Winthrop (who recalled having seen them on Tuesday in February, in the parquet of a theater). The young lady had recently made her début into society at a musical soirée at her aunt's. She had an exquisite bouquet of flowers that exhaled sweet perfume. She said to her parent, "Mamma, shall we ever find my lost Leicester?"

Geoffrey immediately addressed her, saying, as he presented his card:

"Pardon my apparent intrusiveness, but prithee have you lost a pet dog?"

The explanation that he had been stolen was scarcely necessary, for Leicester on awakening vehemently expressed his inexplicable joy by buoyantly vibrating between the two like the sounding lever used in telegraphy (for to neither of them would he show partiality) till, succumbing to ennui, he purported to take a recess, and sat on his haunches, complaisantly contemplating his friends. It was truly an interesting picture.

They reached their destination ere the sun was beneath the horizon. Often during the summer Winthrop gallantly rowed from the quay with the naive and blithe Beatrice in her jaunty yachting suit; but no coquetry shone from the depths of her azure eyes. Little Less, their jocund confidante and courier (and who was as sagacious as a
spaniel) always attended them on these occasions, and whenever they rambled through the woodland paths. While the band played strains from Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Bach and others, they promenaded the long corridors of the hotel. And one evening, as Beatrice lighted the gas by the etagère in her charming boudoir in their suite of rooms, there glistened brilliantly a valuable solitaire diamond on her finger.

Let us look into the future for the sequel to perfect this romance, and round a cheerful hearth we again see Geoffrey and Beatrice, who are paying due homage to their tiny friend Leicester.

**Test No. 2.**

"The menagerie opened with music from the calliope. Two Bedouin Arabs, a picture of Belial by Angelo, and a tiny chameleon, were first exhibited. My faithful coadjutor, a great connoisseur, stood for some time wrapt in the empyrean beauty of Angelo's brush. Next, we saw a man with swollen jugulars suffering from asthma and bronchitis, who lived mostly on morphine and cayenne pepper, which seemed a great luxury to him. In the afternoon we attended a matinee. The hero, full of the vagaries of youth, being financially embarrassed, took for his ally a docile young lady, whose white garments clung to her person like cerement; they were married with the customary eclat of the country. Even the great viscount
was present, in his gray sutchout. Everything sacrificial was provided for the occasion and burned on the hymeneal altar, making it the greatest fête of the season. The marriage certificate was in the most unexceptionable caligraphy extant. The second act was a duel scene: the combatants, so well matched, fought for hours, when a powerful blow in the abdomen of his adversary left the hero victor; surely such extraordinary chastisement was wrong, there being no provocation. In an isolated corner of the stage, among the general debris, we noticed a pyramidal heap of cannon balls. The death of the wounded duellist has since been announced; the victor not only assisted at the obsequies, but ornamented the grave of his victim with a beautiful fuchsia.”

**Test No. 3.**

The cement failed to cement the apparatus, but the damage is still reparable.

The allopathist in full dress, riding in his carriage, was awarded precedence over the hydropathist, who, dressed in a blue blouse, was compelled to walk.

The truths of science, like all other truths, are indisputable.

The youths of the village propose to get up an excursion to the woods, and then go into camp, with one of their number as commandant.
The contestants showed their usual combative
ness, engaging in unseemly altercations.

The *literati* seem to be long-lived and to enjoy
themselves the live-long day, but have no sympa
thy with the blustering bravo who is continually
brawling out bravo.

It was a scene worth being seen, to see the boys
catching fish with their seine.

A laundry has been started by a man of cleanly
habit, who may be expected to do cleanly what
ever he does. It is strange he should permit his
family to live in squalor.

Some who think themselves orthoëpists deem it
obligatory on them to indulge in labored pronun
ciation.

This statement of the equation won't satisfy
the conditions.

*Test No. 4.*

A sacrilegious son of Belial who had suffered
from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances,
resolved, in order to make good the deficit, to
ally himself to a comely, lenient and docile young
lady of the Malay or Caucasian race. He accord
ingly purchased a calliope and a coral necklace of
a chameleon hue, and having engaged a suite of
rooms at a leading hotel near the depot, he se
cured the head waiter as his coadjutor. He then
dispatched a letter of the most unexceptionable
caligraphy extant, inviting her to attend a matri-
nee. She revolted at the idea, refused to consider herself sacrificial to his designs, and sent a polite note of refusal, on receiving which he said that he would not now forge letters hymeneal with the queen. He then procured a carbine and a bowie knife, went to an isolated spot behind the abode of squalor, severed his jugular vein, and discharged the contents of the carbine into his abdomen.

The debris was reviewed by the coroner, who, from leading a life of belles-lettres and literature, had become the sergeant-at-arms in the legislature of Arkansas.

The following tests were prepared by Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D.:

A PRONUNCIATION PUZZLE.

An old dominie spied, across a bayou, a tortoise fetid with slime. With buoyant spirit he forthwith began to harass and exacerbate the concourse assembled to hear his tirade against shellfish. Whether for his own delectation or for the molestation of others, a harlequin and conjuror near by attempted a series of tricks, to the utter detestation of the dominie. Repeating a hemistich, which he read from a palimpsest, he began to construe it like an imbecile, though he wore a tiara of diamonds and onyx and the sobriquet of a philosopher. He went into details. He did not desire or design to desert his purpose to des-
ignite who shall desist from magic, which has now gone into desuetude. But in a kind of peremptory, though dolorous, way, he ordered every-thing concave changed to convex, denied that a psalmist is a conservator of psalmody, declared a viscount equal to a marquess, said there was more bombast than bomb in this talk about dynamite, and claimed, as a pharmaceutist, that he could cure asthma with thyme.

AN AREA FOR PRONOUNCING EXPLOITS.

No tenet of diocesan bishop in his sacristy would suffice to demonstrate that truths, and oaths, and cloths, and moths, and myths, and wreaths, were alike worthy of presentation in the abode of squalor. With a misanthrope this would be nauseous to the point of nausea; and no protest of exquisite, comely and decorous discourse, in its progress and process, could be an offset to the sombre contents of this obligatory, yet sacrilegious, vagary of sacerdotal celibacy. Inquiry would show that amid the chameleon hues of prophecy there is no presage or placard in Isaiah, Daniel or Habakkuk, in booth of wandering Israel or temple alcove, pointing to this usage as a prelude precedent to Christianity.

A LESSON IN ORTHOŒPY.

He who finds leisure to examine this example in pronunciation will not disrelish the task, though it lasts from Ash Wednesday to Whitsunday; nor
will he indulge in languor or grimace, unless he
exhaust himself and become enervated with sub-
tile distinctions, or burst his nephew's jugular
vein with piquant and jocund raillery. He then
would be either a comrade, a coadjutor, or an ac-
cessory in the heinous crime; and he would dis-
cern to his dismay, that he could neither disarm,
discourage, dislodge nor disband the sergeant's
force sent to isolate him in gaol, and place him at
last beneath the gallows. Whatever deficit of
irony there is in this suggestion is neither refer-
able nor inferable.

A CRUCIAL TEST FOR ORTHOEPISTS.

The best cement extant often fails. How can
you unite telegraphy and hydropathy, or gunwale
and granary, or bellows and finance? A courtesy
may go with a quadrille, but not duty with dyna-
mite. However humble the homage you pay to
the warrior, the commandant, the poetaster, the
Epicurean or the pedant, to Caucasian or Malay;
whatever the apparatus of sacrifice wherewith
you sacrifice to them; however exemplary and
docile the approach, the result will give rise not
to thoughts hymeneal, but to thoughts of Belial.
You may exhort to lenient judgment, but tiny
discrepancy will be no name for the difference
between them. Nothing sacrificable will meet
this need. The warrior will remain immobile, the
commandant crustaceous, the poetaster scalloped,
the pedant glacial, though not a real glacier, and the Epicurean splenetic and a victim of sloth. To cement these, to make them allies in common paths, is impossible. You might as well hough horses with a stereoscope, or cure an invalid with chamomile and quinine, or locate bronchitis in the abdomen, or call a gladiolus a calliope, or the number five at dice sice, or confound Bethany with Bethpage, or bedizen an ancient mamma, parent of the past, with withes from the Philistines and a chrysoprase from Colosse, or with pomegranates and a queue.
ORTHOEPICAL NUTS TO CRACK.

What is the difference between a bell fast in Chicago, a Belfast in Maine, or a Belfast in Ireland?

If a man in court, or at time of courting, were to make a courtesy, for the sake of courtesy, would he be so courteous as to be called a courtier?

If a cow sticks in the mud, or a coo sticks in the throat of a dove, it would be correct to say a cow sticks, or a coo sticks, but not so when speaking of the acoustics of a room.

If there were a deficit with a deaf man, should he defer with deference to a deafer one, or to a de-ferrer?

If a student is elated because he is so late, and exclaims: "I so late!" should he, therefore, isolate himself?

If I refer to a transfer, am I to infer that it is referable, or transferable, or inferable?

Would you tell a graphist that a telegraphist cannot tell a graphic description by telegraphy?

Will a low me-ni-al or a high me-ni-al have the better hymeneal prospects?

If I orate till I become an orator, I may be famous for my oratory. Or a Tory, knowing nothing of oratory, may become famous in history when his story is related.
If a man is known by the path he chooses, the result is, he will manifest his homeopathic principles by choosing a homeopathist instead of an allopathist; or his prejudice may be so strong against homeopathy and allopathy that he will show his preference for hydropathy by using hydropathic remedies.

It was not Anna's forte to play the piano-forte, for she said that the strains of Bach, the composer, did not harmonize with the strains of a back that did not compose her.

Sitting near the alley, on the bank wet, he talked to his ally of the banquet, telling him that he should have been more chary when he was so cheery, and not taken that cherry-cobbler.

Very conservative was the conservator with the curator as they went up the elevator, and heard the irrefragable statements concerning the incomparable and irreparable loss caused by the oleomargarine.

Would a sane man be sanable if he were seen using a seine in the river Seine?

Though I have seen your pleasant home, Seignior, and have seen you real happy, yet these lands are not seigneurial.
ACCENT.

From Worcester's Unabridged.

The following dissyllables, when used as nouns or adjectives, have the accent on the first syllable, and when used as verbs, on the second:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns or adjectives</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Nouns or adjectives</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ab’j ect</td>
<td>Ab-j ect’</td>
<td>Con’ sort</td>
<td>Con-sort’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ab’s ent</td>
<td>Ab-s ent’</td>
<td>Con’t est</td>
<td>Con-test’</td>
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<td>Ab’str act</td>
<td>Ab-str act’</td>
<td>Con’t ract</td>
<td>Con-tract’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ac’ cent</td>
<td>Ac-cent’</td>
<td>Con’t rast</td>
<td>Con-trast’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Af’ fix</td>
<td>Af-fix’</td>
<td>Con‘ vent</td>
<td>Con-vent’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug’m ent</td>
<td>Aug-m ent’</td>
<td>Con’ verse</td>
<td>Con-verse’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bom’ bard</td>
<td>Bom-b ard’</td>
<td>Con’ vert</td>
<td>Con-vert’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cem’ ent</td>
<td>Ce-ment’</td>
<td>Con’ vict</td>
<td>Con-vict’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Col’league</td>
<td>Col-league’</td>
<td>Con’ voy</td>
<td>Con-voy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col’ lect</td>
<td>Col-lect’</td>
<td>Des’ ert</td>
<td>De-sert’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Com’ pact</td>
<td>Com-p act’</td>
<td>Des’ cant</td>
<td>Des-cant’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Com’ plot</td>
<td>Com-plot’</td>
<td>Di’gest</td>
<td>Di-gest’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Com’ pound</td>
<td>Com-pound’</td>
<td>Dis’count</td>
<td>Dis-count’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Com’ press</td>
<td>Com-press’</td>
<td>Es’ cort</td>
<td>Es-cort’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Con’ cert</td>
<td>Con-cert’</td>
<td>Es’s ay</td>
<td>Es-say’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Con’ crete</td>
<td>Con-crete’</td>
<td>Ex’ port</td>
<td>Ex-port’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Con’ duct</td>
<td>Con-duct’</td>
<td>Ex’tract</td>
<td>Ex-tract’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Con’fect</td>
<td>Con-f ect’</td>
<td>Ex’ile</td>
<td>Ex-ile’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Con’ fine</td>
<td>Con-f ine’</td>
<td>Fer’ ment</td>
<td>Fer-ment’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conf’lict</td>
<td>Con-flict’</td>
<td>Fore’cast</td>
<td>Fore-cast’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Con’serve</td>
<td>Con-serve’</td>
<td>Fore’taste</td>
<td>Fore-taste’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nouns or adjectives</td>
<td>Verbs</td>
<td>Nouns or adjectives</td>
<td>Verbs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequent</td>
<td>Produce</td>
<td>Pro'ject</td>
<td>Pro'ject'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Im'port</td>
<td>Proj'ect</td>
<td>Pro'gress</td>
<td>Pro'gress'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Im'press</td>
<td>Pro'test</td>
<td>Pro'test'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In'cense</td>
<td>Reb'el</td>
<td>Rec'ord</td>
<td>Re-cord'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In'crease</td>
<td>Re-bel'</td>
<td>Rec'ord</td>
<td>Re-cord'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In'lay</td>
<td>Ref'use</td>
<td>Ref'use</td>
<td>Re-fuse'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In'sult</td>
<td>Re-tail</td>
<td>Re-tail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ob'ject</td>
<td>Sub'ject</td>
<td>Sub'ject'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out'law</td>
<td>Tor'ment</td>
<td>Tra-ject</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per'fume</td>
<td>Tor'ment</td>
<td>Tor'ment'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per'mit</td>
<td>Su'f-fer</td>
<td>Su'f-fer'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per'vert</td>
<td>Trans'fer</td>
<td>Trans-fer'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre'fix</td>
<td>Trans'port</td>
<td>Trans-port'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prel'ude</td>
<td>Un'dress</td>
<td>Un-dress'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prem'ise</td>
<td>Up'start</td>
<td>Up'start'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the words in the preceding table cement, complot, essay, increase, perfume, permit, retail, survey and undress, when used as nouns are often pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. The words consult, contents and detail, as nouns, are often pronounced in accordance with this analogy, with the accent on the first syllable.

The following trisyllables, and a few others, when nouns, are accented on the first syllable, and when verbs, on the third:
A similar analogy has influence in changing the accent of many other words which are used as verbs and also as nouns or adjectives. Thus *counterbalance* and *overbalance*, when nouns, have the accent on the first syllable, and when verbs, on the third; *attribute* as a noun is accented on the first syllable, and as a verb on the second; and *misconduct* as a noun is accented on the second syllable, and as a verb on the third. A class of words with the termination *ate*, have the distinct sound of long *a* when used as verbs, and the indistinct or obscure sound of *a* when used as...
nouns or adjectives; of this class are deliberate, intimate, mediate, moderate, etc.

The words interest and compliment, when used as verbs, are pronounced with a more distinct sound of short *e* in the last syllable, than when used as nouns. The verb *prophecy* has the full sound of long *y*; and the noun *prophecy* the obscure sound of *y* or *e*. So the whole class of verbs ending in *fy* are pronounced with the distinct sound of long *y*.

The pronunciation of the following words when used as nouns or adjectives, is different from what it is when used as verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abuse</td>
<td>Abuse</td>
<td>Grease</td>
<td>Grease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advice</td>
<td>Advise</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close</td>
<td>Close</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devise</td>
<td>Devise</td>
<td>Prophecy</td>
<td>Prophecy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diffuse</td>
<td>Diffuse</td>
<td>Rise</td>
<td>Rise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excuse</td>
<td>Excuse</td>
<td>Use</td>
<td>Ușe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following words when used as nouns have an accent different from their accent as adjectives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Au'gust</td>
<td>August'</td>
<td>Gallant'</td>
<td>Gal'rant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champaign'</td>
<td>Cham'paign</td>
<td>In'stinct</td>
<td>Instinct'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Com'pact</td>
<td>Compact'</td>
<td>Min'ute</td>
<td>Minute'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex'ile</td>
<td>Exile'</td>
<td>Su'pine</td>
<td>Supine'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a class of words ending in *or*, when
used in law language, in connection with their correlative terms, have the accent on the last syllable. The following words with their correlative are of this class:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appellant</th>
<th>Appellee</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assignor</td>
<td>Assignee</td>
<td>Guarantor</td>
<td>Guarantee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bargainor</td>
<td>Bargainee</td>
<td>Legator</td>
<td>Legatee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consignor</td>
<td>Consignee</td>
<td>Mortgageor</td>
<td>Mortgagee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devisor</td>
<td>Devisee</td>
<td>Obligor</td>
<td>Obligee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>Donee</td>
<td>Recognizor</td>
<td>Recognizee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of these words when not used in immediate connection with the correlative word, do not have the accent on the last syllable, as *devisor*, *donor*.

The reference of one word to another in a sentence sometimes changes the usual seat of the accent. Thus we say, To *give* and *for'give*. We compare *prob'ability* with *plaus'ibility*. "He must in'crease, but I must de'crease."

Poets sometimes take the liberty to place the accent on a syllable on which it is not placed by common usage.

*Last the bright consummate flower*  
*Spirits ad'rous breathes.*  
*Milton.*

*Our nation reads the written word,*  
*That book of life, that sure record.*  
*Watts.*
VISIBLE SPEECH SYMBOLS

WHEREBY

DEAF-MUTES

ARE TAUGHT TO TALK.
Visible Speech Vowel Diagram.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Back half of tongue</th>
<th>Front half of tongue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. ꞑ ꞑ</td>
<td>1. ꞑ ꞑ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ꞑ ꞑ</td>
<td>2. ꞑ ꞑ</td>
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<td>ꞑ ꞑ</td>
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<td>ꞑ ꞑ</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Visible Speech Vowel Symbols.**
VOWEL SYMBOLS.

The five vowels made by the front half of the tongue are indicated by the five characters which appear under that heading.

In placing the diagram before the deaf-mute it is always drawn to face to the right, else the elements made with the front of the tongue would often be confounded with those made with the back of the tongue, and *vice versa*. This is why our numbers begin at the right and read to the left, instead of the usual manner of left to right.

In presenting the vowel system to the deaf mute, a line is drawn perpendicularly through the tongue of the diagram placed before them, indicating thereby the two sets of vowels. The line is known as the vowel stem. A round dot or ball placed at the upper front part of this line designates that as the highest *front* position of the front half of the tongue. This character is long *e* (No. 1) as *e* is the highest position of the front half of the tongue. Were the ball placed on the *other* side of the line, *i.e.* the *left* side, and at the highest point, it would indicate that it was the vowel that required the highest position of the *back* half of the tongue. What *is* that vowel? It is *o*. Is there any other difference between *e*
and ∞? Look at the characters representing them. You readily perceive that the vowel stem of the character representing ∞ is intersected by a small line which does not occur on any of the five characters from one to five inclusive, but does occur on all the characters from six to ten inclusive.

You will find that line drawn on the lower lip of the vowel diagram. But what does it signify? That the lips are to be rounded in forming all vowels having the little mark drawn across the character representing said vowel. In lowering the front half of the tongue but very slightly below the "highest front" position, we have what is known as "high front wide." For this character we omit the ball, and place in its stead a hook — the ball flattened. The vowel which this character represents is short i. It has its correspondence in the back half of the tongue, and is there known as "high back wide." The first vowel below the position of ∞ is u, as heard in the word bull. As we descend the vowel scale of the front half of the tongue, we come to the third position which is represented by two characters. Why two? And why is one of the characters smaller than the other?

The large character — a ball above and below — is called "mid front" (made by the middle of the front half of the tongue), and the little arrowhead used between the characters is called a
"glide," because the tongue does not remain stationary when giving this third vowel (a), but it glides upward. Glides toward what? Toward long e. O yes! Then ā is made of ā and ē? No. Were it so the second character would be as large as the first. The tongue only glides toward the position of ē but does not complete it; hence we call it three glide one (3>1), not three and one. Observe the uniformity of the characters representing the relative positions of the front and back half of the tongue. We have the same character which is termed "mid back" (made by the middle of the back of the tongue), only that it faces left instead of right. As in the ā, so in the ō, the arrow-head between the characters indicates that the tongue does not remain stationary, but also glides upward. Glides toward what? Toward ō, and as in the case of ā, it does not complete the element toward which it glides; hence the ō character in this case is made smaller. No. 4, or short ē (mēt), is known as low front, the ball being placed at the bottom of the vowel stem. No. 9, or broad ā (ball), has the corresponding position in the back scale, and is represented by the character known as "low back."

Returning once more to the front group, we allow the front half of the tongue to descend a trifle below No. 4, and we have the position of No. 5, short ā (māt). Here again the ball is flattened and we have "low front wide." In the
same way, with the same degree of descension, with the back half of the tongue, we have "low back wide," or No. 10, short o (bōx). This completes ten vowel sounds. There are only four more simple vowel sounds. What! only fourteen vowel sounds in the English language, and yet it requires over thirty diacritical marks to represent them? Yes. If you will take the trouble to refer to our critical survey and comparative table published elsewhere in this volume, you will learn the cause of this inconsistency. Why are not the four remaining vowels placed with either of the other groups? 'Tis true, two of them, Italian a (ärm) and short u (üp), are made with the back half of the tongue; but as they are formed with the lips unrounded, they would destroy the uniformity which otherwise exists; hence they are not placed in their relative positions. The other two vowels, intermediate a (ask) and u as in urn, are made with the center of the tongue. No. 11, u in urn, is what Prof. Bell calls "the lazy element," or simply "voice," because it requires no effort to make it. When you are sick, tired or lazy, if you are able to give a sound with your mouth open, you will have no difficulty in giving No. 11.

The character representing this element is the hook on both sides of the vowel stem, indicating thereby that the vowel is made with the lowest position of the center of the tongue. No. 12, or
intermediate a (ask), is one position higher than No. 11, and is also made with the center of the tongue. See how well the character given by Prof. Bell illustrates the relative position of this vowel. It points equally toward the back and front. It is intermediate, not "short Italian," as many orthoepists desire to call it. It is no more "short Italian" a than it is short broad a, if such a thing can be imagined. It is intermediate, lying directly between short a, which is made by the front half of the tongue, and Italian a, made by the back half of the tongue.

Observe the character representing Italian a No. 13. It is the same as the initial part of o, except that instead of the balls placed at the upper and lower end of the vowel stem we have the hooks, indicating thereby that the position is widened. The absence of the little line across the stem shows that the lips are unrounded. Follow the direction indicated by this pictorial symbol representing No. 13 and you will have no difficulty in producing the correct vowel sound. No. 14, short u (üp), is the vanishing part of o with lips unrounded.

By again referring to our critical survey you will understand why we teach but four diphthongs and no triphthongs. Yes, only four diphthongs versus thirty diphthongs (?) represented in the Unabridged.

You have been shown that No. 13 is Italian a,
which, if you prolong (for the sake of analysis), and glide it toward No. 1 (long e), as the characters (13 > 1) indicate, you will produce long i (ice). This is a pure diphthong, as it is made by the combination of two sounds, neither of which is the name sound (as is the case with a and o) of the element produced. Start again with Italian a (No. 13), and glide it toward the highest back position, ∞ (No. 6), and you will produce ow (our) or ow (owl). In order to produce the diphthong oi (oil) or oy (oyster) it will be necessary that the initial sound be No. 9, broad a, not Italian a (as appears in every edition of Worcester’s). Glide broad a (No. 9) toward long e (No. 1) as the characters designate, and you will then have the diphthong to which we have just referred. The most regular, the most perfect diphthong (instead of “the most irregular”) is long u. It is a complete coalition of two separate sounds, not two separate letters merely. It is consonant y plus ∞, not glide ∞. True, it is a consonant and a vowel, but that does not make it any the less a diphthong. Here, then, is a complete vowel table, covering every vowel sound or combination of sounds in the language. We will next give you a bird’s-eye view of the consonant symbols.
Visible Speech Consonant Diagram.
Visible Speech Consonant Symbols.
CONSONANT SYMBOLS.

We can give only this panoramic view of the consonant scheme as taught to deaf-mutes. Complicated as the symbols may appear at first sight, they are indeed very simple.

While we give in this chapter all the consonant symbols, we have not the space, nor is it necessary or desirable in a treatise of the nature of our present volume, to go into the details. We trust we may at least create a thirst, though we satisfy it not.

All articulation depends upon the two organs used and their relation to each other, i.e., lip to lip (p, etc.), lip to teeth (f, etc.), point of tongue to teeth (t, etc.), center of tongue to center of roof of mouth (y, etc.), and back of tongue to soft palate (k, etc.).

There are but three relations in which the two organic parts are adjusted, viz.: contracted (w, etc.), shut (p, etc.), and divided (f, etc.).

The deaf-mute soon learns the significance of the following characters, viz.:

\[\text{\textbf{U}}\] signifies that the **lips** are chiefly used.

\[\text{\textbf{D}}\] signifies that the **point** of the **tongue** is chiefly used.

\[\text{\textbf{U}}\] signifies that the **top** of the **tongue** is chiefly used.
CONSONANT SYMBOLS.

signifies that the back of the tongue is chiefly used.

signifies a puff of breath.

signifies that the voice passes through the nose.

signifies voice.

The line drawn across the lip sign signifies lips shut.

The line drawn across the point sign signifies point of tongue shut.

The line drawn across the back sign signifies back of tongue shut.

With these three positions we can readily form nine consonants, viz. :

Lips shut D Lips shut and puff of breath D > is P.

Lips shut D Lips shut and voice (without opening) is B.

Lips shut D Lips shut send voice through nose is M.

Point of tongue shut D Point shut and puff of breath D > is T.
WARMAU's PRACTICAL ORTHOEPY.

Point of tongue shut is D.

Point shut, and voice (without opening) is D.

Point of tongue shut is D.

Point shut, and voice through nose is N.

Back of tongue shut is K.

Back shut, and puff of breath is K.

Back of tongue shut is G.

Back shut, and voice (without opening) is G.

Back of tongue shut is Ng.

Back shut, and voice through nose is Ng.

Thus with the position of P, we make P. B. M.

With the position of T, we make T. D. N.

With the position of K, we make K. G. Ng.

This will suffice to show the simplicity and utility of a system that has become world-wide famous through the untiring efforts of Prof. Alex. Melville Bell, and his son, Prof. Alex. Graham Bell. These two self-sacrificing and most ardent
and enthusiastic men have shown themselves as true humanitarians.

Thousands of deaf-mutes will call them blessed for having broken the seals that closed the portals of speech.

This system, of which we have but given the faintest shadow, is the only one extant whereby every spoken language, in fact every audible sound, can be represented in symbols which are pictorial of the positions of the vocal organs required in the production of those sounds.

It is not audible speech to the deaf-mute as he cannot hear it, but it is visible speech for he can see it, and it is so visible that he is enabled thereby to make it audible to others. Not only is this valuable system used in teaching deaf-mutes to talk, but in many other ways can it be utilized. We will mention but one. It is of incalculable benefit in teaching foreign languages and the pronunciation of foreign names or words. In our list of mispronounced words we found it very difficult to express, through any medium now in general use, many such words. Take for instance the name of the German poet, Goethe. It is not Geh ta nor Gur ta. The difficulty is with the first vowel. There is no character in English to represent it. The nearest representative is the um-laut o. This is the o appearing in the words Goethe and Froebel. We have no difficulty whatever in presenting the correct pronunciation of
Goethe (or any word) by the visible speech symbols. We give the consonant symbol for what is termed hard ğ and in the same syllable we place No. 4 symbol (short ē) and the little line intersecting the vowel stem, showing that the lips are rounded. This, of course, makes the vowel un-English. The second syllable is represented by consonant symbol t and vowel symbol No. 12.

May this hasty sketch be the means of kindling anew the latent fire of many an educator; and may many a teacher be inspired to go beneath the surface of pronunciation and get hold of the very roots that form the a, b, c of our language.
A LIST OF
6399 WORDS
USUALLY MISPRONOUNCED,
GIVING THE
CORRECT PRONUNCIATION.
N. B.

Every word of the following list (6,399) is marked in accordance with the pronunciation given in the latest revised editions of Webster's and Worcester's unabridged dictionaries.

When neither authority is quoted, they agree in the pronunciation; when they disagree, it is so stated.

The Webster diacritical marks have been used, the author not deeming it wisdom to take from both authorities; besides, the Webster notation is more universally known.

In respelling the words for pronunciation, we have avoided, as much as possible, the incorrect, or phonetic, spelling.
A

A—as a word—when emphasized, should have its long sound. In all other cases it should be given the long sound slightly obscured. It should never be so much obscured as to drop to the lazy position of u in urge. The article should always be connected with the noun and pronounced as though it were a part of the word. Speak a boy as you should above, about, around, etc.

Aaron, är'on, not a'ron.
Abaft, a-baft', not a-baft'.
Abdomen, ab-do'men, not āb'-do-men.
Abecedarian, ā-be-če-dā'ri-an, not ā-be-če-dā'ri-an.
Abeyance, ā-bey'ance, not ā-bey'ance.
Abhor, ab-hōr', not ab-hōr'.
Abject, āb'ject, not ab-jēct'.
Abjectly, āb'ject-ly, not ab-jēct'ly.
Ablative, āb-la-tive, not āb'-la-tive.
Ablution, ab-lu'tion, not ab-lu'tion.
Absentee, āb-sen-tee', not āb'-sen-tee.
Absinthe, āb-sinthe', not āb'-sinthe.
Absolute, āb-so-lute, not āb'-so-lute.
Absolutory, ab-sōl'u-to-ry, not ab-so-lu'to-ry.
Absolve, ab-sōlve' (Worc.); ab-sōlve' (Web.)
Absorb, ab-sōrb', not ab-soorb'.
Abstemious, ab-stē'mi-ous, not ab-stēm'i-ous.
Abstractly, āb-strāet-ly, not ab-strāet'ly.
Abstruse, ab-strūse', not ab-strūse'.
Acacia, a-ēa'she-a, not a-ēa'sha.
Academian, āe-a-dē'mi-an, not āe-a-dēm'i-an.
Accent (noun), āe'čent.
Accent (verb), āe-čēnt'.
Accented, āe-čēnt'ed, not āe'cent-ed.
Accentuate, āe-čēnt'u-ate, not āe-čēn'chu-ate. See a
Access, āe-čēss', or āe'čess.
Accessorial, āe-čēs-so'ri-al.
Accessory, āe'čes-so-ry (Worc.); āe-čēs'so-ry (Web.).
There are eleven authorities in favor of the
former, and only two for the latter.
Acclimate, āe-ēl'mate, not āe'éli-mate.
Acclimated, āe-ēl'mat-ed, not āe'éli-mat-ed.
Acclimatize, āe-ēl'ma-tize, not āe-ēlim'a-tize.
Accost, āe-ēöst', not āe-ēöst'.
Accoutrements, āe-ēon'tre-ments, not āe-en'tre-
ments.
Accrue, āe-ēr'ye', not āe-erue'.
Accurate, āe'ēu-rate, not āe'er-ate.
Acme, āe'me, not āe'mē.
Aconite, āe'on-nite, not āe'o-nite.
Acorn, ā'corn, not ā'eōrn.
Acoustics, a-eow'stics, not a-ēō'stics.
The former agrees with all printed authority,
the latter with almost universal spoken authority.
It is a case of orthoëpists vs. usage.
Acquiesce, æ-we-ES', not æ'-we-ES.
Across, a-er-OSS', not a-er-OSS', nor a-er-OSt'.
Acrostic, a-er-OSt'-ie, not a-er-OSt'-ie.
Actor, æ'-tor, not æ'-tór.
Acts, acts, not aes.

It were better to say the acts of the Apostles than the ax of the Apostles.

Acumen, a-en'-men, not æ'u'-men.
Adamantean, äd-a-man-te'ain, not ad-a-män'te-an.

See European.

Adaptation, äd-ap-ta'tion, not a-dap-ta'tion.
Address, (noun and verb) ad-dress', not ad'dress.
The latter pronunciation is an affected one, and is not authorized by any orthoëpist, or by the best usage.

Adduce, ad-duce' not ad-duçe'. See æ.
Adelphi, a-del'phi, not a-dél'phi.
Adept, a-dept', not ä'dept.
Adieu, a-dien', not a-dieu'. See æ.
Adhesion, ad-he'sion, not ad-he'sion.

"S has the sound of zh in the termination sion when preceded by a vowel, and the sound of sh when preceded by a consonant. (Excursion)"

Worc. 92 and 93.

Adhesive, ad-he'sive, not ad-he'§ive. See effusive.
Adipose, ad-i-pose' (Worc.), äd'-i-pöse (Web.), not ad-i-pöse'.
Adirondack, äd-i-rön'dack, not a-di-rön'dack.
Adjunct, äd'jünêt, not ad-jünêt'.

son, ör, dö, wolf, wööl, möön, bull, örn, ruđe, řent, ean, gem, gö, iš, exist, thy, ü-ng.
Adjure, ad-jure', not ad'jure.
Admirable, äd’mi-ra-ble, not ad-mi’ra-ble.
Admiralty, äd’mi-ral-ty, not ad-mi-ral’ty.
Adobe, a-dö’be (Worc.); a-dö’be (Web.).
Adonis, a-dö’nis, not a-dön’is.
Adria, ä’dre-a (Web.); ä’dri-a (Worc.).
Adriatic, äd-ri-at’ic (Web.); äd-ri-at’ic (Worc.).
Adult, a-dült’, not äd’ult.
Advance, ad-vanç’e’, not ad-vänç’e’ nor ad-vänç’e.
Advantage, ad-vän’tage, not ad-vän’tage.
Adventure, ad-vên’ture, not ad-vên’chur. See n.
Adversary, äd’ver-sa-ry, not äd’ver-sa’-ry.
Adverse (adj.), äd’ver-se.
Adverse (verb), ad-ver-se.
Advertise, ad-ver-ti’se’, or äd’ver-ti’se (Worc.); äd-ver-ti’se’ (Web.).
Advertiser, äd-ver-ti’ser, not äd-ver-ti’ser.
Advertisement, ad-ver-ti’se-ment, or ad-ver-ti’se’ment.

We would like to see a distinction made between the verb and noun, we äd’vertise and it becomes an ad-ver’-tise-ment.
Æneid, e-ne’id (Web.); same, or e’ni-id (Worc.).
Aerated, a’er-a-ted, not a’re-a-ted.
Aerie, e’re or a’e-re (Worc.), e’ry or a’ry (Web.).
Aerolite, a’e-ro-lite, not är’o-lite.
Aerology, a-e-röl’o-gy (Worc.); a-er-öl’o-gy (Web.).
Aeronaut, a’e-ro-naut, not är’o-naut.
Æsthetics, es-thët’ics, not es-thët’ics.
Affluence, af’flu-enç, not af-flu’enç.
Afghanistan, āf-ghān-ist-tān’ (Worc.); āf-ghān-ist-tān’ (Web.).

Aforesaid, a-fore’said, not a-fore-said’.

Aft, aft, not åft.

After, åf’ter, not åf’ter.

Again, a-gēn’, not a-gān’.

Against, a-gēnst’, not a-gānst’.

Agape, a-gāpe’, not a-gāpe’.

Agassiz, āg’a-se, or a-gās’siz.

Aged, áged, not ágd, except in compounds.

Aggrandize, āg’gran-dize, not āg grān’dize.

Aggrandizement, āg-grān’dize-mēnt, or āg-grān-dize-ment (Web.); same reversed (Worc.).

Aghast, a-ghāst’ (Worc.); a-ghāst’ (Web.).

Agile, āg’ile, not āg’ile.

Agnes, āg’nēs.

Agnostic, ag-nōst’ic not ag-nōst’ic.

Agrarian, a-grā’ri-an, not a-grā’ri-an.


Ague, a’gne, not a’ger.

Aha, ā-hā’, not ḥa-hā’.

Air, āir, not air.

Aix, aks (Web.) aks, or as (Worc.).

Alabama, al-a-bā’ma.

Alabaster, āl’a-bās-ter (Worc.); āl’a-bās-ter (Web.).

Alarum, a-lā’rum, not a-lā’rum.

Alas, a-lās’, not a-lās’.

Albino, al-br’no, or al-br’nō (Worc.); al-br’no (Web.).
Albumen, al-bu'men, not al'bu-men.
Alcoran, al'eo-ran, not al-eo'-ran.
   "Orientalists, in general, pronounce this word, al-eo-ran'." — Smart.
Alcott, al'eott, not al'eott.
Alcove, al-eove' (Worc.), al'eove, or al-eove' (Web.).
   Webster stands alone in placing the accent on the first syllable.
   There are twelve authorities in favor of the pronunciation given by Worcester.
Alden, al'den, not al'den.
Alder, al'der, not al'der.
Alderman, al'der-män, not al'der-män.
Aldermanic, al-der-män'ie, not al-der-män'ie.
Aldine, al'dine, not al'dine.
Aldrich, al'drich or al'drij.
Alexandrine, al-ex-an'drin (Worc.); al-ex-an'drin (Web.); not al-ex-an'drin-ian.
Algebra, al'ge-bra (Worc.), al'ge-bra (Web.).
Alias, a'li-as, not a-li'as.
Alibi, a'l'i-bi', not a-li-bi'.
Alien, al'yen, not a'li-en.
Alienate, al'yen-ate, not a'li-en-ate.
Aliment, al'i-ment, not al'i-ment.
Alimony, al'i-mo-ny, not al'i-mo-ny.
Alkali, al'ka-li, or al'ka-ly.
Alkaline, al'ka-line, or al'ka-line.
Allegiance, al-le'giançe, not al-le'gi-ançe.
Allegorist, al'le-go-rist, not al-le-go'rist.
Allegory, ál'le-go-ry, not ál'le-gö-ry.
Allegro, ál-le'gro (Worc.), ál-le'gro (Web.).
Allopathic, ál-lo-páth'íe, not ál-lóp'a-thie.
Allopathist, ál-lóp'a-thist, not ál-lo-páth'ist.
Allopathy, ál-lóp'a-thy, not ál-lo-páth'y.
In the words allopathy, chromopathy, homeopathy, hydropathy, etc., the accent invariably falls upon the antepenult (lop, möp, öp, dröp).
This is the case in all forms of the word except when the termination includes the syllable ic (ic, ic-al, ic-al-ly), in which form the accent is always placed on the syllable path.
Allude, ál-lúd', not ál-lúde'.
Ally (noun and verb), ál-ly', not ál'ly.
Alma mater, ál'ma má'ter, not ál'ma má'ter.
Almanac, ál'ma-ná'c, not ál'ma-náe.
Almond, á'mìnd, not á'mond, nor ál'mond.
Alms, áms, not ámsg.
Aloft, a-lóft', not a-lóft'.
Alpaca, ál-pá'c'a, not ál-a-pá'c'a.
Alpine, ál'píne, or ál'pine.
Also, ál'só, not ól'só.
Altaï, ál-tá' (Worc.), ál-tá' (Web.).
Altaïc, ál-tá'íe.
Altercation, ál-ter-ea'ëë, not ál-ter-eëëion.
Alternate (adj.), ál-ter'ëëate.
Alternate (verb), ál-ter-nátë, or ál-ter'ëëate.
Alternately, ál-ter'ëëate-ëë, not ál-ter'ëëate-ëë.
Alternative, ál-ter'ëëate-ëëve, not ál-ter'ëëate-ëëve.
Although, al-though', not ol-though'.
Altitude, al-ti-tude, not al-ti-tude. See n.
Aluminum, a-lu’mi-nüm, not a-ly’mi-nüm. See n.
Alveolar, al-vē’o-lar, or al’ve-o-lar (Worc.); al’ve-o-lar (Web.).
Always, al’way§, not ol’way§.
Amanuensis, a-măn-u-ēn’sis, not a-măn-u-ēn’sis.
Amaranth, ām’a-rânth, not ām-a-rânth’.
Amass, a-māss', not a-māss'.
Amateur, ām-a-teūr’, or ām-a-teūr' (Worc.), ām-a-teūr’ (Web.).
Avoid placing the accent on the first syllable.
The word being but semi-Anglicized we would sug-
gest the first pronunciation as coming nearest to
that of the French u.
Amaurosis, ām-ō-ru’ō-sis, not ām-ō-ru’ō-sis.
Ambergris, ām’ber-gris, not ām’ber-gris.
See Brazil.
Ambrosia, am-brō’-she-a (Worc.), am-brō’žha (Web.).
Ambrosial, am-brō’-she-al (Worc.), am-brō’žhal
(Web.).
Ameliorate, a-mel’y-o-râte, not a-mē’li-o-râte.
Amen, a-mēn', not a-mēn' (except in singing).
“This is the only word in the language — except
compounds — that has necessarily two consecutive
accents.” — Walker.
Amenable, a-mē’na-ble, not a-mēn’a-ble.
Amenity, a-mēn’i-ty, not a-mē’ni-ty.
America, A-mēr’i-ea, not ā-mēr’ō-eu.
Amiable, ō'mi-ā-ble, not ōm'ya-ble.
Ammonia, ām-mō'ni-a, not ām-mōn'ya.
Amour, ā-mōr', not ām'gur.
Amphitheater, ām-fe-thē'a-ter, not ām-pi-thē'a-ter.
Anaesthetize, a-naēs'the-tize.
Anarchism, ān'ar-eh'ism, not ān'āreh-ism.
Anarchist, ān'ar-eh'ist, not ān-āreh'ist.
Anarchy, ān'ar-eh'y, not an-āreh'y. See orchestra.
Ancestral, ān'ces-tral (Worc.); ān-čēs'tral, or ān'čes-tral (Web.).
Anchor, ān'e-hor, not ān'e-hor. See angular.
And, ānd, not ān.
Andes, ān'dēs, not an-dēs'.
Andean, an-de'an, not ān'de-an.
Andiron, ān'di-urn, not ān'di-ron.
Andre, ān'dre, or ān'dri.
Anemone, ā-nēm'o-ne, not ān-e-mō'ne.
Anew, a-nu', not a-nu'.
Angel, ān'gēl, not ān'gēl.
Angelo (Michael), me-kēl-ān'geh-lo (Italian).
Angelo (Michael), mē'ka-el ān'geh-lo (Anglicized).
Anger, ān'gēr, not ān'gēr.
Anguish, ān'guish, not ān'guish.
Angular, ān'gu-lar, not ān'gu-lar.

N ending an accented syllable, if immediately followed by hard g or k, or any equivalent of k, (e, q or x), has the sound of ng, and is marked n.
Banquet, bang-kwet; tran-quil, trang-kwil; san-
sōn, ār, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, ārn, rude, cent, ān, gem, ĝo, īs, ēxist, thy, n-ng.
guine, sang-gwin; pan-era, pang-era; anx-iou, angk-shus.

This is the sum and substance of the remarks in Webster's Unabridged concerning n before g or k. It is a good note, and one we would gladly see formulated in a rule, and then strictly adhered to throughout the dictionary, with the exception of derivatives such as hanger, singer, and wronger; also the word longer as a noun. As a derivative in the comparative and superlative degrees the n in longer changes to ng. The words quoted, however, are such that any one would expect, but there are nearly a score of words in the Unabridged that are unreasonably excepted; hence the tendency to destroy or weaken what would otherwise be an excellent rule.

Anile, än'le, not än'le.
Aniline, än'i-line, or än'i-line (Worc.); än'i-line (Web.).
Animadversion, än-i-mad-ver'sion, not än-i-mad-ver'sion. See adhesion.
Animadvert, än-i-mad-ver't, not än-i-mäd'vert.
Animalcule, än-i-mäl'cule, not än-i-mäl'eu-le.
Annex (noun and verb), an-nëx', not än'nxex.
Annunciate, an-nün'she-ate, not an-nän'shat, nor an-nün'ci-ate. See enunciate.
Anodyne, än'o-dyne, not än'o-dyne.
Another, an-oth'ær, not a-nóth'ær.
Answer, än'swer, (Web.); än'swer (Worc.).

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ä, é, í, ö, ü, ý, short; ær, ærm, æsk, æll, what, ēre, ērr, prey, mién, sir,
WARMAN'S PRACTICAL ORTHOEPY.

Ant, ànt, not ânt.
Antarctic, an-te-ar'tie, not ant-ar'tie.
Antediluvian, an-te-di-li'vi-an, not an-te-di-lu'vi-an.
Antepenult, an-te-pen'ult, not an-te-pe'nnult.
Anthracite, an'thra-chîte, not an'tra-chîte.
Anti, ânti, not ânti.
Antietam, An-tie'tam, not An-tie'tam.
Antifebrile, an-ti-feb'riile, or an-ti-fe'brile (Web.);
an-ti-feb'riile (Worc.).
Antimony, an'ti-mo-ny, not ânti-mo-ny.
Antimony, ânti-no-my, or an-tîn'o-ny.
Antiochus, an-ti'o-eus, not an-tî-e'us.
Antipodes, an-tip'o-de§ (Worc.), an'ti-pôdes, or an-tip'o-de§ (Web.).

There are ten orthoëpists in favor of first marking.

Antique', an-tique', not an'tique. See Brazil.
Anxiety, an-gz'l-e-ty, not ank-zl'e-ty.
Anywhere, ân'-y-where, not ân'-y-whère.
Aorist, a'o-rlst, not a-o'rlst.
Aperture, âp'er-ture, not âp'er-ture, nor âp'e-ture.
Apex, âp'èx, not âp'èx.
Aphrodisiacal, âph-ro-di-å'rlae-al, not âph-ro-di-
Aphrodisiacal, âph-ro-di-å'rlae-al.
Aphrodite, âph'ro-di-te, not âph'ro-di-te.
Aphthong, âp'thông (Worc.), âf'thông, or âp'thông
Aphthong, âp'thông (Worc.), âf'thông, or âp'thông (Web.).
Apices, âp'i-çês, not â'-pi-çês.
Apocalypse, a-pöe'ô-ypse, not a-pöe'ô-yp-se.
Apodosis, a-pød’o-sis, not a-pød’o-siš.

Apollo Belvidere, a-pöl’lo bël’vi-dere (Worc.);
   a-pöl’lo bël-vi-dere’ (Web.).

Apologetic, a-pöl-o-gët’ie, not áp-o-lo-gët’ie.

Apologue, áp’o-lögue, not áp’o-lögue.

"In the termination ögue the o is short when
preceded by g or l, as demagögue, dialogüe, except
collögue; but when any other consonant precedes o
it is long, as "brögue,” rögue, vögue, etc."—
Worc., 58.

Apostle, a-pös’sl, not a-pös’tl, nor a-pös’sl.

Apostolic, áp-os-töl’ie, not a-pos-töl’ie.

Apotheosis, áp-o-the’o-sis, not áp-o-the-ësis.

Appalachian, áp-pä-la’chi-an, not áp-pa-la’she-an.

Apparatus, áp-pä-ra’ tus, not áp-pä-rät’us.

Apparel, áp-pär’el, not ap-pär’el.

Apparent, ap-pär’ent, not ap-pär’ent, nor ap-pär’ent.

Appreciate, áp-prë’she-ëte, not ap-prë’shate, nor
ap-prë’ci-ëte.

Appreciation, ap-prë-she-a’tion, not ap-prë-çë-a’tion.

See enunciate.

Apprentice, ap-prën’tiçe, not ap-prën’tiçe.

Approbative, áp’pro-bä-tive, not áp-pro-bä’tive.

Apricot, ápri-cöt, not áp’ri-cöt.

Apron, áp’urn, or a’prön.

Apropos, áp-ro-pö’, not áp’ro-pö.

Aptitude, áp’ti-tüde, not áp’ti-tüde. See a.

Aqueduct, ák’we-dät, not ák’we-däk.

Aquiline, ák’we-lë’n, or ák’we-lëne.

a, é, i, ö, u, y, long; æ, ö, ë, ø, å, y, short;
air, ärm, åsk, åll, what, êre, êrr, prey, mien, air,
Aqueous, à’kwe-ús, not àk’we-us.
Arab, är’ab, or àrab (Worc.); är’ab (Web.).
Arabic, är’a-bie, not a-rä’bie.
Arbutus, ar-bu’tus (Worc.); ar’bu-tus (Web.).
Arcanum, är-ea’núm, not ar-eän’um.
Archangel, äréh an’gel, not èreh’an-gel, nor èrch-an’gel.

“When arch, signifying chief, begins a word from the Greek, and is followed by a vowel, it is pronounced ark, as in archangel, architect, archipelago, etc.; but when arch is prefixed to an English word, it is pronounced so as to rhyme with march, as archbishop, archduke, etc.”—Worc., 69.

Archbishop, ärch-bish’op, not èreh-bish’op.
Archetype, är’ehe-type, not àrché’type.
Archimedean, är-éhi-mé-de’an (Worc.); èrhéi-me-de’an (Web.).
Archimedes, är-éhi-mé’déj, noi är-éhime’déj.
Archipelago, är-chi-pé’l’a-go, not ärch-i-pél’a-go.
Architect, är’éhi-téét, not ärch’i-téét.
Architecture, är’éhi-téét-nè, not är’éhi-téét-chur.
Architrave, är’éhi-trávé, not ärch’i-trávé.
Archives, är’éhíves, not àrchéíves.
Arctic, är’tie, not är’tie.
Arduous, är’dú-oú’s, not är’dú-oú’s, nor är’jú’s. See n.
Are, är, not àre.
Area, är’e-a, not a-ré’a.
Areola, a-ré’o-la, not a-re-o’la.
Argand, är’gánd, not är’gánd.

son, œr, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, œrn, rude, cent, œan, gem, œo, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Argentine, är'gen-tine, not är'gen-tine.
Arid, är'rid, not a'rid.
Arion, a-r'ion, not a'ri-on.
Arisen, a-rig'n, not a-rig'en.
Aristocrat, a-ris'to-er-at, or a'ris-to-er-at.
Arkansas, är'kan saw. So pronounced in accordance with an act of the State Legislature and in the latest edition of Webster. Worcester, however, has not yet adopted it, but gives the pronunciation är-kans-as.
Armada, ar-ma'da, not ar-ma'da.
Armistice, är'mis-ti-ce, not ar-mis'ti-ce.
Aroma, a-ro'ma, not är'o-ma.
Aromatize, är'o-ma-ti-ce, or a-ro'ma-ti-ce.
Arquebuse, är'kwe-büs, not är'kwe-bug.
Arrogant, är'ro-gant, not är'ro-gant.
Arrow, är'rōw, not är'row.
Arsenic, är'se-nie (Web.); är'se-nie, or är'snie (Worc.).
Artemis, är'te-mis, not ar-tē'mis.
Artery, är'te-ry, not är'try.
Artificer, är-tif'i-cher, not är'ti-fi-cher.
Artisan, är'ti-šan (Web.); är'ti-šän, or är-ti-šän' (Worc.).
Arytenoid, a-rýt'e-noid, not a-rē't'e-noid.
Ash-Wednesday, äsh-wenz'da(Worc.); äsh-wēnz'dy (Web.).
Asia, a'shē-a, not a'zha.
Asian, ash'yan, not a'she-an.
Asiatic, a-she-ät’ie, not a-zhät’ie.
Ask, ask, not a-sk.
Askance, a-skänće (Web.); a-skänće (Worc.).
Asked, a-skût, not a-st.
Aslant, a-slánt’ (Web.); a-slánt’ (Worc.).
Asp, a-sp, not a-sp.
Asparagus, a-spär’-ä-güs, not a-spär’-ä-grüs.
Aspen, a-sp’-en, not a-sp’-en.
Asphalt, a-phält’ (Worc.); a-phält’ (Web.).
Asphodel, a-sp-ho-döl, not a-sp-ho-döl.
Asphyxiated, a-sp-hëk-x’-i-a-ted, not a-sp-hëk-x’-i-a’ted.
Aspirant, a-sp’-î-rant (Web.); a-sp’-î-rant, or a-sp’-î-rant (Worc.).
Ass, a-s, not a-s, nor a-s.
Assafetida, a-s-a-fët’-i-da.
Assets, a-sëts, not a-sëts’.
Assiduity, a-si-du’-i-ty, not a-si-du’-i-ty, nor a-si-du’-u-i-ty.
Assiduous, a-si-du-ous, not a-si-du’-ous.
Associate, a-so’she-ät’-e, not a-so’-çì-äte. See enun-
  ciate.
Association, a-so’she-a’-tion, not a-so’-çì-a’-tion, nor a-
  so’-shä’-tion.
Associative, a-so’-she-a’-tive, not a-so’-she-a’-tive.
Assume, a-sum’e’, not a-sum’e’. See a.
Assumption, a-süm’-tion, not a-süm’-tion.
Asthma, a-st’-mä (Worc.); a-st’-mä, a-st’-mä, or a-st’-mä (Web.).
Astrogeny, a-strö-gë’-ny, not a-strö-gë’-ny.

son, or, dø, wolf, wökl, moon, bull, thrn, ryde,
cent, can, gem, go, iš, exist, thy, u-ng.
Astrography, as-tröґ'ra-phy, not as'tro-graf'h-phy.
Astrologic, as-tro-loґ'ic, not as-trö'l'o-gie.
Astute, as-tü'te', not as-tute'.
Asylum, a-sy' lum, not a'sy'- lum.
Asymptote, a-sym-töte, not a-sym'töte.
Ate, ate (Web.); äte, or öt (Worc.).
Ate, a'tö, not äte, nor a-tö'.
Atheneum, äth-e-ne' um, not a-thë' ne-um.
Athlete, äth' letë, not äth' letë.
Atlantean, at-lan-te'an, not at-län'te-an.
Attaché, åt-a-shä' (Worc.); åt-ta-shä' (Web.).
Attar, ät' tar (of roses), not öt' ter (of roses).
Attitude, åt'ti-tëde, not åt'ti-tëde. See ü.
Attorney, at-tur' ney, not at-tör' ney.
Attune, at-töne', not at-töne'. See ü.
Aubert, o-bër'.
Auction, åue' tion, not öe'tion.
Audacious, åu-dä' cious, not åu-dä' cious.
Audience, åu'di-ënce, not åu' jence.
Auerbach, ow'er-bäch, not ow' er-bäch.
Au fait, o-fa'.
Augean, åu-ge'an.
Aught, aught, not åught.
Augment (noun), åug'ment.
Augment (verb), åug-mënt'.
Augustine, St., (city), åu'gus-tëne (Web.); åu-gus-tëne' (Worc.).
Aunt, äunt, not äunt.
Aureola, åu-re'o-la, not åu-re'-o'la.

a, e, i, o, y, long; å, è, î, ö, ü, y, short;
air, arm, ask, all, what, ère, èrr, prey, mien, sir,
Au revoir, ɔˈʁɔv-wʌr.
Aurist, ɔˈrst, not ɔˈrst.
Aurora Borealis, ɔuˈɾərə bɔrəˈlis.
Auscultation, ɔusˈəltəˈʃən, not əusˈəltəˈʃən.
Author, ɔˈθɔr, not ɔˈθɔr.
Authoritative, ɔˈθɔrəˈtɪv, not ɔˈθɔrəˈtɪv.
Autobiography, ɔutəˈbaɪərəˈfɪəri (Worc.); ɔutəˈbaɪərəˈfɪəri (Web.).
Autocrat, ɔˈtroʊrət( Worc.); ɔˈtroʊrət( Web.).
Autopsy, ɔtəˈpɒsɪ (Worc.); ɔtəˈpɒsɪ (Web.).
Autumn, ɔˈtumn, not əˈtumn.
Auxiliary, ɔgˈzilərɪ.
Avalanche, əvəˈlænʃə (Worc.); əvəˈlænʃə (Web.).
Avaunt, əˈvɒnt, not aˈvaunt.
So say our dictionaries, though the author favors Haldeman’s marking of this word (aˈvaunt), as it is more in accordance with euphony, usage and analogy.

Ave Maria, əˈve maˈrɪə (Web.); əˈve maˈrɪə (Worc. Un.); or əˈva məˈrɪə (Worc. School).
Avenue, əˈvɛnə, not əˈvɛnə. See a.
Aversion, əˈvɜrəˈʃən, not əˈvɜrəˈzhən. See adhesion.
Avoir du pois, əˈvœr duˈpwaɪz, not əˈvœr duˈpəz.
Avon, əˈvɒn, not aˈvɒn, nor əvˈɒn.
Awaken, əˈwɔkn, not aˈwɔkn.
Awakening, əˈwɔkˈnɪŋ, not aˈwɔkˈnɪŋ.
Awful, əˈwʊfl, not əˈwʊfl.
Awkward, əˈwɔrkərd, not əˈwɔrkərd.
Axiom, əkˈsɪəm (Worc.); əkˈsɪəm (Web.).

son, ɔr, do, wolf, wʊl, mʊn, bull, ɔrn, rʊd, ʃət, ean, əm, go, ɪg, exist, ɔθ, ənɡ.
Axiomatic, äk-she-o-mät’ie (Worc.); äx-i-o-mät’ie (Web.).
Axis (singular), ax’is.
Axes (plural), ax’es.
Ay, or Aye (yes), ì.
Aye (always), à.
Azote, äz’ote (Worc.); a-zote’ (Web.).
Azure, äzh’ur, or a’zhur (Web.); Worc. same transposed.

B.
B final should be given without opening the lips, thereby avoiding the disagreeable sound usually heard. Endeavor to throw the sound beyond the lips, still retaining them in position, and the result will be distinctness without pedantry. See d and g.

Baccalaureate, bae-ea-lâu’re-ate, not bae-ea-lâu’-re-ate.
Bach, bäch (Web.); bäch, or bäch (Worc.).
Bachelor, bäch’e-lor, not bäch’el-der.
Backgammon, báck-gám’mon, not báck’gám-mon.
Bade, báde, not bade.
Baden-Baden, bá’den bá’den (Web.); same, or bad’en (Worc.).
Badinage, bád-e-mázh’ (Worc.); bád’in-ázh (Web.).
Bagdad, bág-dád’, or bág’dád’ (Worc.); bag-dád’ (Web.).
Bagnio, bān’yō (Worc.); bān’yo (Web.).
Balcony, bāl’e-o-ny, or bāl-e-o’ny (Worc.); bāl’e-o-ny (Web.).
Balderdash, bāl’der-dash, not bāl’der-dash.
Ballet, bāl-la’ or bāl’let (Worc.); bāl’let, or bāl’la (Web.).
Balm, bālm, not bālm.
Balmoral, bāl-mō’r-al (Web.); bāl-mō’r-al, or bāl-mō’ral (Worc.).
Balsamic, bāl-sām’ie, not bāl’sa-mie.
Balzac, bāl-zāc’ (French); bāl’zāc (English).
Bambino, bām-br’nō (Worc.); bām-br’no (Web.).
Banana, bā-nā’nā (Web.); bā-nā’na, or bā-nā’na (Worc.); not bā-nā’na.
Bancroft, bān’erof t, not bān’eroft. See angular.
Banditti, bān-dit’ti (Worc.); ban-dit’ti (Web.).
Bandoline, bān’d-o-line, not bān’do-line.
Banian, bān-yān’ (Worc.); bān’yān, or bān-yān’ (Web.).
Banquet, bān’kwet, not bān’kwet. See angular.
Banquo, bān’kwo, not bān’kwo. See angular.
Baptism, bāp’ti-sm, not bāp’ti-um.
Barabbas, bā-rāb’bas, not bār’ra-bas.
Barbarian, bār-bā’ri-an (Worc.); bār-bā’ri-an (Web.).
Barbarous, bār’ba-roös, not bār-bā’ri-ous.
Barbecue, bār’be-eue, not bār-be-eue’.
Barouche, bā-roo’sh.’
Barrel, bār’rel, not bār’ril, nor bār.l.
Barren, bār’ren, not bārn.

son, ďr, ďo, wōlf, wōl, mōn, bull, ūrn, rufđe, ďεnt, ean, gem, ţo, ďg, ďi, ďxist, thy, ţ-ŋ.
Basalt, ba-salt', not ba-salt'.
Basbleu, bā-bleu' (Worc.); bā-bley' (Web.).
Baseburner, base-burn-er, not base-burn' er.
Bashaw, ba-shaw', not bash' aw.
Basic, ba'sie, not ba'sie.
Basilic, ba-sil'ie, not bas'i-lie.
Basilisk, bās'i-līsk, not bas'i-līsk.
Basin, ba'sin, not ba'sin.

There are only six words in which ï is silent before terminal l or n. We will arrange them in such form as will aid the mind to retain them:
The evil in the Devil puts a weevil and a raisin in the basin for your cousin.
Bask, bāsk, not bāsk.
Basket, bās'ket, not bās'ket.
Bass (a fish), bāss, not bāss.
Bassanio, bās-san'i-o, not bas-san'i-o.
Bass-relief, bās-re-lef' (Worc.); bās're-leef (Web.).
Bastile, bas-tile' (Worc.); bas'tile', or bas'tile (Web.).
Bastinado, bāst-i-na'do, not bāst-i-na'do.
Bath, bāth, not bāth.
Baths, bāths, not bāths, nor bāths. See truths.
Baton, bā-tōng' (Web.); bā-tōng', or bāt'on (Worc.).
Baton Rouge, bā-tōn rōzh' (Worc.); bāt'ōn rōzh (Web.).
Bayard (French warrior), bā'ard.
Bayard (American statesman), bā'ard.
Bayou, bā-yōu (Web.); bā-yōu, or bā'yōu (Worc.).
Beacon, bē'en, not bē'eon.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ā, ē, ĩ, ō, ā, ŋ, short; ār, ārm, āsk, āll, what, ēre, ērr, prey, mēn, sīr,
Beaconsfield, bəeˈə̆ns-field, not bəeˈə̆ns-field.
Beard, beard, not beard, nor bərd.
Beaten, bəˈtn, not bəˈten.
Beatitude, be-ətˈi-tude, not bə-ətˈi-tude. See n.
Beatrice ("Much Ado About Nothing"), bəˈə̆-trəs.
Beatrice (name of a city), bəˈə̆-trəs.
Beatrice Portinari, bəˈə̆-trəs pər-tə-nəˈrē.
Beatrice Cenci, bəˈə̆-trəs ˈtʃɛnˈtʃɛ.
Beattie, bəˈə̆-tē (American), bəˈə̆-tē (Scotch).
Beaufort, buˈfurt (Am.), boˈfurt (Eng.), boʊˈfɔrˈ(Fr.).
Beau ideal, bo iˈdəl (Web.); boˈe-dəl, or boʊˈi-
ˈdəl (Worc.).
Beau monde, bəˈmənd, or bəˈmənd (Worc.); bo-
ˈmənd (Web.).
Beautiful, boəˈti-fəl, not boəˈti-fəl. See faithful.
Because, beˈə̆-soʊə, not beˈə̆-soʊə.
Beckon, beckˈn, not buckˈn. See n.
Bedclothes, bədˈə̆loʊs (Web.); bədˈə̆loʊs, or eloʊ
ˈ (Worc.).
Bedew, beˈdə̆, not beˈdu. See n.
Bedizen, beˈdəzən (Worc.); beˈdəzən, or beˈdəzən
ˈ (Web.).
Bedouin, bədˈə̆n-iˈn (Worc.); bədˈə̆n-iˈn (Web.).
Bedstead, bədˈə̆stəd, not bədˈə̆stəd.
Beelzebub, beˈə̆lˈzu-bəb, not bəˈə̆lˈzu-bəb.
Been, bən, not bən, nor bən.
Beethoven, beˈə̆-thə-ˈvən (Web.); beetˈhoʊˈvən (Worc.).
Before, beˈfərə, not beˈfərə.
Begone, beˈgənə, not beˈgənə.

son, ər, əl, wolf, wool, mən, bull, ərn, rude,
ənt, ən, əm, ə, əs, exist, thy, n-ng.
Begonia, be-ˈɡoʊˌni-a, not be-ˈɡoʊnˌya.
Begrease, be-ˈɡreɪsˌeɪ (Worc.); be-ˈɡreɪsˌeɪ, or grease' (Web.).
Begrime, be-ˈɡrɪmˈi, not be-ˈɡrɪmˈi.
Behalf, be-ˈhɑlf, not be-ˈhɑlf.
Behemoth, beˈhe-moθ, not be-heˈmoθ.
Behoove, beˈhövˌɪ, not be-ˈhövˌɪ.

The pronunciation of this word is the same in either form of its orthography: be-ˈhövˌɪ—be-ˈhövˌɪ.

Belch, bɛlch, not bɛlch.
Bellesprit, bɛl-sprɛt.
Belfast, bɛlˈfæst (Maine); bɛl-ˈfæst' (Ireland).
Belial, bɛli-əl, not bɛli-əl.
Believe, beˈliːvˌɪ, not blieve.
Belladonna, bɛl-laˈdɔnˈnæ, not bɛl-laˈdɔnˈnæ.
Bellatrix, bɛl-ləˈtrɪks, not bɛlˈla-trɪks.
Belles-lettres, bɛl-ˈletrə, not bɛlˈlet-ter.
Bellows, bɛlˈlus, not bɛlˈlɔz.

The New Imperial marks this word bɛlˈlɔz.
"The last syllable of this word, like that of gal-
lows, is corrupted beyond recovery into lɔs."—
Walker.

Belluine, bɛlˈlu-ɪnˌe, not bɛlˈlu-ɪnˌe.
Beloved, beˈlɔvˌɛd (adj.); be-ˈlɔvˌd' (part.). See blessed.
Beneath, beˈnɛθˌ (Worc.); be-ˈnɛθˌ, or be-ˈnɛθˌ (Web.).
Beneficiary, bɛn-ˈe-fishˈɪ-ə-ri (Worc.); bɛn-ˈe-fishˈɪ-

- a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ə, ɛ, ɪ, ɔ, ʊ, ʏ, short; ɑr, ɑrm, ɑsk, ɔɪl, what, ɛr, ɛr, prey, mien, str,
Bengal, bën-gal', not bën'gal.
Benignant, be-nig'nant, not be-nign'ant.
Benison, bën'i-son, not bën'i-son.
Benzine, bën'zine, not ben-zine'.
Benzoin, ben-zoin', not ben-zine'.
Bequeath, be-queæth', not be-queath'.
Beranger, bâ-rông-zha' (Web.); râng'zha, or zha' (Worc.).
Bergander, bör'gan-der, not ber-gän'der.
Berlin, bër'lin, or ber-lin' (Web.); ber-lin', or bër'lin (Worc.); bër-lin' (Ger.).
Bernard (saint), bër'nard, not ber-nârd'; French, sän-bër-nâr'.
Bernard-de-Menthon, bër-när'deh-môn-tôn'.
Bernardine, bër'nar-dine, not ber-när'dine.
Bestial, best'yal, not best'yal.
Bestrew, be-stru', or be-strö'.
Betel, be'tel, not bëtel.
Bethany, bëth a-ny, not bëth'ny.
Bethphage, bëth'fa-geh, not bëth'fage.
Betoken, be-tö'kn, not be-tö'ken.
Betroth, be-tröth', not be-tröth'.
Betrothal, be-tröth'al, not be-tröth'al.
Betrothment, be-tröth'ment, not be-tröth'ment.
Bevel, bëv'el, not bëv'l.
Beyond, be-yönd', not be-yönd', nor be-yënd'.
Bezant, be-zânt', not be-zânt'.
Bezoar, bë'zoar, not bë-zoar'.
Biaxal, bi-áx'al; not bi-áx'al.
Bibacious, bi-ba'cious, not bi-ba'cious.
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Bibliography, bib-li-ō'g'ra-phy, not bib-li-ō'g'ra-phy.
Bibliomaniacal, bib-li-o-ma-n'i-ae-al, not bib-li-o-ma'-ni-ae-al.
Bibliothecal, bib-li-o-thē'cal (Web.); bib-li-ōth'e-ral, or bib-li-o-thē'ral (Worc.).
Bicarbonate, bi-ēr'bo-nate, not bi-ēr'bo-nate.
Bicycle, bi'cye-l, not bi'cye-l.
Bidden, bid'dn, not bid'den.
Biennial, bi-ēn'ni-al, not bi-ēn'ni-al.
Bifurcate, bi-fūr'eate.
Bifurcated, bi-fūr'ea-ted (Web.); bi-fūr'eat-ed (Worc.).
Bindery, bind'er-y, not bind'ry.
Bingen, biug'en,
Binomial, bi-nō'mi-al, not bi-nō'mi-al.
Binominal, bi-nōm'i-nal, not bi-nōm'i-nal.
Binoxide, bi-nōx'id, not bi-nōx'id.
Biogenesis, bi-o-ğ'ne-sis, not bi-o-ğ'e-sis.
Biography, bi-ō'g'ra-phy, not bi-ō'g'ra-phy.
Biology, bi-ōl'o-ğy, not bi-ōl'o-ğy.
Biometry, bi-ōm'e-try, not bi-ōm'e-try.
Bioplasm, bi'o-plās-um, not bi'o-plās-um.
Biparous, bi-pa'rous (Worc.); bi-pa'rous, or bi'pa'-rous (Web.).
Bipartite, bi-part'ite (Worc.); bi-pār'tite, or bi'pār-tite (Web.).
Bipyramidal, bi-py'-rām'i-dal, not bi-py'rā-mid-al.
Biquadrate, bi-quad'rate, not bi-quad'rate.
Birchen, birch'n, not birch'en.

a, ę, i, ő, ā, y, long; å, ę, i, ő, ā, y, short; āir, ārm, āsk, āll, what, āre, ārr, ārey, āren, ār,
Biscuit, bis‘euit, not bi§‘euit.
Bismuth, bi§‘muth, not bis‘muth.
Bismarck, bi§‘märck (Web.). See Wagner.

The German pronunciation of this name is Bis‘-märck. S, in German, at the end of a syllable, has its sharp or hissing sound. The name does not occur in Worcester’s list of “distinguished men of modern times.”

Bison, bi’son (Web.); bi’son, or bi§’on (Worc.).
Bissextile, bis-sëx’tile, not bis-sëxtile.
Bisulphate, bi-sul’phate, not bi-sül’phate.
Bitumen, bi-tû’men, not br-tû’men. See a.
Bivious, bi‘vi-oüs (Worc.); bi‘vi-oüs, or bi‘vi-oä (Web.).
Bivouac (noun), bi‘v-wäk.
Bivouac (verb), bi‘v-wâk (Web.); bi‘v-wäk, or bi‘v-o-äk.
Bizantine, biz’än-tine, not biz’an-tine.
Blacken, bläck’n, not bläck’en.
Blackguard, bläg’grad, not bläck’guärd.
Blanch, bläanch, not bläanch, nor bläanch.
Blanc-mange, blä-mönj‘ (Worc.); blo-mönj‘ (Web.).
Blase, blä-zä’.
Blaspheme, blas-phém‘, not bläs’phém’e.
Blasphemer, blas-phè’mer, not bläs’phe-mer.
Blasphemous, bläs’phee-müs, not blas-phë’moüs.
Blast, bläst, not bläst.
Blatant, blä’tant, not blä’tant.
Blazon, blä’zn, not blä’zon.
Blazonry, blä’zn-ry, not blä’zon-ry.

sön, ðr, ð, wölf, wóol, mœn, bûll, ðrn, ryde, çent, ean, gem, ðo, ðs, exist, ðk, ðn-g.
bleat, bléat, not blât.

Blessed (adj.), bless'ed, (part.), blést.

“In the following words, beloved, blessed, cursed, learned, picked and winged, the sound 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 belov'd; he bless'd the occasion, he curs'd the day; he learn'd to read; he pick'd his men; he wing'd 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.”—Worc., 15.

Blithe, blithe, not blithe.

Blithesome, blithe'some, not blithe'some.

Blouse, blouse, not blouse.

Blue, blue, not blue. See ñ.

Blumenthal, blu'men-tal, not blu'men-thal.

Boaconstrictor, bo'a-eon-strie'tor.

Boatswain, boat'swtiin, or bo'sn.

Boccaccio, bok-kät'cho. Web. and Worc. agree; others differ.

Boileau, bwä-lö' (Web.); bör'lö (Worc.).

Boisterous, bois'ter-oüs, not bois'trus.

Boldest, bold'est, not bold'ust.

Bolero, bo-le'ro.

Bolney, Anne, böln'ín.

Bologna, bo-lon'yä (Worc.); bo-lon'ya (Web.).
Bolingbroke, bol’ing-bröök (Web.); bol’ing-bröök (Worc.).
Bomb, büm, not bomb.
Bombard, böm’bard (noun); böm-bär’d’ (verb).
Bombast, böm’bást (Web.); böm-bast’, or böm’bást (Worc.).
Bombastic, böm-bást’ie (Web.); böm-bást’ie (Worc.).
Bombasine, böm-ba-şne’. See Brazil.
Bomb-shell, böm’shell, not böm shell.
Bombycinous, bom-bý’ç-i-noûs.
Bona fide, b’n’a fî’dé, not b’n’a fî’dé’.
Bonanza, bo-nän za (Worc.); bo-nän’za (Web.).
Bonnet, bön net, not bön’net.
Bonny-clabber, bön’ny-clâb’ber, not bön’ny-clâb’ber.
Bookmonger, bök’mông-ger, not bök’mông-ger.
Booth (Edwin), boôth, not boôth.
Booth (a house), boôth, not boôth.
Borax, bo’rax (Worc.); bo’rax (Web.).
Bosom, bo’söm (Web.); bo’söm, or bo’söm (Worc.).
Boston, bös’ton, not bös’ton.
Boucicault, boo-se-kô’ (Web.); not given by Worc.
Boulevard, bou’le-var (Web.); bou-le-vard’ (Worc.).
Bounden, boun’den (Worc.); bound’n (Web.).
Bounteous, boun’të-oûs, not boun’chus.
Bouquet, bo-kä’, or bo’kä.
Bourbon, bôur’bon, not bôur’bon.
Bourbon, (Ky.), bôur’bon (Web.); bôur’bon (Worc.).
Bourn, Bourne, bôurn (Web.); bôurn, or bôurn (Worc.).
BOVINE, bō'vine, not bō'vine'.  
Bowie-knife, bow'ie-knife, not bow'ie-knife.  
Bowsprit, bow'sprit (Worc.); bō'sprit, or bou'sprit  
(Web.).  
Brachial, brāch'yal, or brā'ehi-al (Worc.); brāch'i-al,  
or brā'ehi-al (Web.).  
Braggadocio, brāg-ga-dō'she-o, not brāg-ga-dō'sha.  
Brahmin, brāh'min, not brā'h'min.  
Bramin, brā'min, not brā'min.  
Branch, brānch, not brānch.  
Brand, brānd, not brand.  
Brasier, brā'zher, not brā'zi-er.  
Brass, brās, not brāss.  
Bravado, bra-vā'dō, not bra-vā'dō.  
Bravo (n.), brā'vo (Web.); brā'vo, or bra'vō (Worc.).  
Bravo (int.), brā'vo (Web.); brā'vo, or bra'vō (Worc.).  
Brazen, brā'zēn, not brā'zen.  
Brazil, bra-zil' (Worc.); bra-zil' (Web.).  

“There is a class of words, mostly derived from  
the French and Italian languages, in which i re-  
tains the sound of long e, as ambergris, antique,  
bombazine, Brazil, capuchin, caprice, chagrin, crit-  
ique, invalid, verdigris, etc.”—Note 17 (Worc.).  

Breech, břēch, not brich.  
Breeches, břich'ēs, not břich'ēs.  
Breeching, břich'ing, not břečh'ing.  
Brethren, břēth'ren, not břēth'er-en.  
Brevet, břēvē't (Web.); bře-vē't, or břēvē't (Worc.).  
Breviary, bře-vyā-ry (Worc.); bře'vi-a-ry (Web.).
Breviature, brëv′ya-ture (Worc.); brë′vi-a-ture (Web.); not chure. See u.

Brew, bru′, not bru′.

Bric-a-brac, brie′a-brac (Worc.); brie′a-brac (Web.).

Brigand, brig′and, not brig′and′.

Brigantine, brig′an-tine, not brig′an-tine.

Brighten, bright′en, not bright′en.

Bristle, bris′le, not bris′le.

Britannia, bri-tān′ni-a, not bri-tān′ya.

Broach, bro′ach.

Brocade, bro-eade′, not bro′eade.

Brochure, bro-çhure′.

Brogan, bro′gan (Worc.); bro′gan, or bro-gān′ (Web.).

Broken, bro′kn, not bro′ken.

Bromide, brō′mide, not brō′mide.

All orthoëpists, except Smart and Cull, are unanimous in regard to giving the sound of short i to the list of chemical words ending in ide, as bro′mide, chloride, iodide, oxide, hydride, etc.

Bromine, brō′mine, not brō′mine.

All chemical terms ending in ine have usually the short sound of i. Worcester gives obscure i.

Bronchia, brō′n′ehi-a (Web.); brō′n′ehia (Worc.). See angular.

Bronchial, brō′n′ehi-al (Web.); brō′n′ehi-al (Worc.).

See angular.

Bronchitis, brōn′ehi′tis, not brōn′ehi′tis.

All these medical terms ending in i-tis have the long sound of i on the penult. See meningitis.
Bronco, brōn’ēo (Web.); brōn’ēō (Worc.). See angular.

Webster is much more consistent than Worcester in his marking the n as ng before the sound of k.

Bronte, brōn’tē (Web.); brōn’tē (Worc.).

Bronze, brōn’zē, or brō’nζe.

Brooch, brōch, not brōch.

Brook, brōk, not brōk.

Broth, brōth (Web.); brōth, or brōth (Worc.).

Brothel, brōth’ēl, not brōth’ēl.

Brought, brōught, not brōught.

Bruise, bruīse, not bruīse.

Brunette, bru-nette’, not bru’nStte.

Brustle, bru-stl, not bru’stle.

Brute, bruite, not brute.

Buddha, bō’då (Worc.); bō’då (Web.).

Buddhism, bō’d’ism (Worc.); bō’d’ism (Web.).

Buddhist, bō’d’ist.

Bulletin, bul’le-tin (Web.); bul’le-tın, or bul’le-tın (Worc.).

Bumptious, bām’tiouis (Web.); bāmp’tious (Worc.).

Buncombe, bōn’kum, not bōn’kum. See angular.

Buoy, bwō’y, or bō’y (Worc.); bwō’y, or bwō’y (Web.).

Buoyage, bwō’y’age, or bō’y’age (Worc.); bwō’y’age, or bwō’y’age (Web.).

Buoyancy, bwō’y’an-çy, or bō’y’an-çy (Worc.); bwō’y’an-çy, or bwō’y’an-çy (Web.).

Buoyant, bō’y’ant (Web.); bō’y’ant (Worc.).
Burden, bûr'dn, not bûr'den.
Bureau, bû'ro (Web.); bu-rô', or bu'rô (Worc.).
Burgess, bûr'gess, not bûr'gess.
Burgundy, bûr'gun-dy, not bûr-gun'dy.
Burlesque, bur'-lêsk', not bûr'lês.k.
Burst, bûrst, not bûst.
Bushel, bûsh'el, not bûsh'l, nor bûsh'el.
Business, biz'ness, not biz'zi-ness.
Bustle, bûs'el, not bûs'tle.
Butcher, bytch'er, not bytch'er.
Butterine, bût'ter-ine, not bût'ter-ine.
Button, bût'tn, not bût'ton.
Byzantine (noun), byz'ân-tîne.
Byzantine (adj.), byz'ân-tîne (Worc.); by-zân'tîne, or byz'ân-tîne (Web.).

Phonetically speaking there is no C. It has three representatives, s, k and z; hence, is c only by sight. There is no such combination as hard ch, the k in every case being silent, and the c takes the sound of k, hence no combination exists, only to the eye: ehôrus (eô'rus), ehâsm (eâsm), ehrist (erîst). In such words as chaise, chagrin, chicanery, etc., the c has its s sound, and the h remains unaffected. In the words charm, choose, charge, etc., a silent t, i.e., t position, precedes the utterance of the ch, and as c has its representative s, this has

| sôn, ôr, dô, wôlf, wôol, môn, bull, ârn, rude, ònt, ean, gem, ão, îg, exist, thy, u-ng. |
been termed tsh, though the s in this case is apt to
mislead. Theoretically it is tsh, practically it is
tch. In discern, suffice, sacrifice, sice, and their
derivatives, c has the sound of z.

Caaba, ea'a-ba (Worc.); ea-a'ba (Web.).
Cabal, ea-bal', not ea'bal.
Cabalist, eáb'al-ist, not ea-bál'ist.
Cabiri, ea-bí'ri.
Cachou, ea-chhou'.
Cadi, ea'di, not ea'di,
Caesura, ce-su'ra (Worc.); ce-su'ra, or ce-su'ra (Web.).
Cafe, eaf'a.
Cairo, ea'ro (U. S.); ea'ro (Egypt).
Caisson, eais'son (Web.); eais-sqn' (Worc.).
Cajolery, ea-jól'er-y, not ea-jól'ery.
Calaboose, eal-a-boose', not eal'a-boose
Calash, ea-lash', not ea'lash.
Calcimine, eal'ci-míne (Worc.); eal'ci-míne (Web).
Calcinable, eal-čn'a-ble (Web.); eal-čn'na-ble, or eal'-
či-na-ble (Worc.).
Calcine, eal-čn'e (Worc.); eal-čn'e, or eal'čn'e (Web.).
Caldron, eal'dron, not eal'dron.
Calf, ealf, not ealf.
Calves, ealves, not ealves.
Caliph, eal'iph, not eal'iph.
Calisthenics, eal-is-thén'i-es, not eal-is-tén'i-es.
Calk, eák, not eörk.
Calligraphy, eal-lig'ra-phy, not eal'li-graph-y.
Calliope, eal-lí-o-pe, not eal'li-ope.
Calm, eālm, not eālm.
Caloric, ea-lōr’ie, not ea-lōr’ie. See heroine.
Calyx, eā’lyx, not eā’lyx.
Calyxes, ea’lyx-es (Web.); eāl’yx-es (Worc.).
Camelopard, ea-měl’o-părd, or eām’el-o-părd.
Camelshair, eām’el-s-hāir, not eām-ełs-hāir.
Cameo, eā’me-o, not ea’me-o.
Camomile, eām’o-mile, not eām’o-mile.
Campaign (noun and verb), eam-paign’.
Campbellite, eām’el-ite, or eām’bel-ite (Web.); eam’-bel-ite (Worc.).
Camphor, eām’phor, not eām’phre.
Can, eān, not eān, nor eēn.
Canaanite, ea’naan-it’e, not ea-naan-it’e.
Canard, ea-när’ (Worc.); ea-nár’, or ea-nărd’ (Web.).
Canary, ea-năr’ry, not ea-năry.
Cancel, eān’cél, not eān’cł.
Canine, eān-nine’, not eān-nine’.
Canker, eān’ker, not eān’ker. See angular.
Cannon, eān’non
Canon (a law), eān’on.
Canon (a gorge), eān-yūn’ (Web.); eān’yōn (Worc.).
Canorous, ea-nō’rous, not eān’o-rous. See decorous.
Can’t, eān’t, not eānt.
Cantata, eān-tā’tā, or eān-tā’tā (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).
Cantatrice, eān-tā-трe’che, not eān’ta-triche.
Canteen, eān-tēen’, not eān-tēen’.
Canton, eān-tōn’ (China); eān’ton (U. S.).
Canyon, eăn'yôn (Worc.); eăn-yôn' (Web.).
Caoutchouc, eoo'chök (Web.); eoo'chök (Worc.).
Cap-a-pie, eap-a-pie', not eap'a-pie.
Capillary, eap'il-la-ry, or ca-pil'la-ry.
Capitoline, eap'i-tol-îne, not eap'i-tol-îne.
Capitulate, ea-pit'û-late, not ea-pit'chu-late. See n.
Caprice, ea-prîs'e', not ea-prîs'e'. See Brazil.
Capricious, ea-prîsh'us, not ea-prîsh'us.
Capsule, eap'snle, not eap'sul.
Capture, eap'tûre, not eap'chur. See n.

Smother pronunciation will be had by separating the non-vocalized consonants p and t — eap'tûre.

Capua, eap'n-a, not ea'pu-a.
Capuchin, eap-n-chîn'. See Brazil.
Caramel, ear'a-mël, not cár'a-mel.
Caravan, eär'a-vân, or eär-a-vân' (Web.); eär-a-vân' (Worc.).
Carbine, eär'bîne (Web.); eär'bîne, or eär-bîne' (Worc.).
Carbuncle, eär'bîn-ele, not eär'bûn-ele.
Carcanet, eär'ca-nêt, not eär'ça-nêt.
Care, eâre, not eare.
Caret, eâ'ret, not eär'et.
Caribbean, eär-ib-be'an, not car-rib'be-an.
Caricature (noun), eär'i-ea-tûre, not eär'i-ea-chur. See n.
Caricature (verb), eär'i-ea-tûre (Web.); eär-i-ca-tûre' (Worc.).

a, e, ɪ, o, ʊ, y, long; ə, ð, ɨ, ʊ, ʊ, ɨ, short; əɪr, ərm, əsk, əl, what, əre, ərr, prey, mien, ər,
Carlyle, ear-lyle' (Worc.); ear-lyle' (Web.).
Carmine, ear'mine (Web.); ear'mine, or eär-mine' (Worc.); not ear'mine.
Carnelian, ear-nēl'yan, not ear-nē'li-an.
Carriage, ear'riage, not ear'rūg.
Carte-blanche, eär't-blānche' (Web.); eär't-blānche' (Worc.).
   This word is so represented by Worcester and Webster, as they have not had, until the issue of the supplement (in which the word does not ap-
pear), any mark for a French n.
   The effect produced by the French n is to nasal-
ize the vowel preceding it.
Carte-de-visite, eär't-de-vi-§i-te'.
Cartesian, ear-te'zhan, not ear-te'shan.
Carthaginian, eär-tha-gin'i-an, not eär-tha-gin'i-an.
Cartridge, eär'tridge, not eär'tridge.
Carve, earve, not ēve.
   Those who drop out the r in such words as carve,
   water, etc., make up for the omission by placing the r in words where it should not occur — idear,
   operar, Jehovahr, etc.
Casement, eās'ment (Web.); case'ment (Worc.).
Caseous, ea'se-o-us (Web.); ea'se-ous, or ea'she-ās (Worc.).
Cashmere, eāsh'mērē (Web.); eāsh'mērē, or eāsh-
   mērē' (Worc.).
Casino, ea-st'nō.
Cask, ea'sk, not ēsk.

son, or, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, urn, rude, ēnt, ean, ēm, go, īs, exist, thy, u-ng.
Casket, eask'et, not eask'et.
Cassia, eash'ah-a (Worc.); eash'a (Web).
Cassidony, eas'si-do-ny, not eas-si-do'ny.
Cassimere, eas'si-mere, not caš'i-mere.
Cassino, eas-st'no, not ea-st'no.
Cassiopea, so spelled in Worcester, and pronounced eās-si-o-pē'a.
Cassiopeia, so spelled in Webster, and pronounced eās-si-o-pē'ya.

Cassius (coloring), eash't-ūs.

This is the marking by Webster and Worcester, but is incorrect, as it does not conform with the pronunciation of the name of the German chemist who made the discovery — eās'e-dūs.

Cassius (Caius), eash'i-us, not eash'yus.
Cast, east, not east.
Castanet, eās'ta-nēt, not eās-ta-nēt'.
Caste, easte, not easte.
Cast-iron, eāst'urn, not eāst'-urn, nor eāst'-iron.
Castle, eās'sl, not eās'tle.
Casual, eāsh'yū-al, not eāg'u-al.
Casualty, eāsh'yū-al-ty, not eāsh-yu-āl'i-ty.
Casuist, eāsh'yū-ist, not eāz'yū-ist.
Catacomb, eāt'a-cōm, not cāt'a-cōmb.
Catafalque, eāt-a-falk', not eāt-a-fāk'.
Catalogue, eāt'a-lōgue, not cāt'a-lōgue.
Catamaran, eāt-a-ma-rān'.
Cataract, eāt'a-rāet, not eāt'a-rāe.
Catāwba, ea-tāw'ba, not ea-tāw'ba.

a, ē, ɪ, ɔ, ʊ, ų, long; a, ɛ, ɪ, ɔ, ʊ, ų, short; ār, ärn, ɑsk, ɐl, what, ər, ər, pray, mën, ər,
Catch, eətʃ, not eətʃ.
Catchup, eətʃ'ʌp, not eətʃ'ʌp.
Catsup, eət'sup.
Catechism, eət'e-əhɪsm, not eət'e-əhɪsm.
Catechumen, eət'e-əhʊ'men.
Caterpillar, eət'er-pɪl-lər, not eət'a-pɪl-lər.
Cattle, eət'tl, not eət'tl.
Caucasian, əu-əs'ʃən, not əu-əs'ʃən, nor əu-əs'ʃən.
Caucasus, əu'-əsəs, not əu'-əsəs.
Cauliflower, əu'li-fləw-ə (Web.); əə'lə-fləw-ə (Worc.).
Cause, ə'z, not ə'z.
Cavalero, əv-a-lərə, not əv-e-lərə.
Caveat, əve-ət, not əv'e-ət.
Cayenne, əv-ən', not əv-ən'.
Cecil, əs'il (Worc.); əs'il, or əs'il (Web.).
Cedilla, ə-dilə, not ə-dilə.
Celestial, ə-le-st'əl, not ə-le-st'əl.
Celibacy, əl'ə-bə-çə (Worc.); əl'ə-bə-çə, or əl'ə-bə-çə (Web.).

Webster stands alone in placing the accent on the second syllable.

Cellar, əl'ər, not əl'ər.
Celluloid, əl'ə-ləɪd, not əl'ə-ləɪd.

The u in this word is long u, slightly obscured,
just as long u always is when not immediately under
the accent.

Cement (verb), çëm'ont'.
Cement (noun), çëm'ent (Worc.); çëm'ent, or çë-
mënt' (Web.).

There are eight authorities in favor of the first
marking, two in favor of çëment, while Smart
agrees with Webster in second marking.

Cemetry, çëm'e-tër-y, not çëm'e-try.
Censorian, çën-so'ri-an, not çën-so-ri'an.
Centenary, çën'te-na-ry, not çën-te-na'ry.
Centennial, çën-tën'ni-al, not çën-tën'yal.
Centimeter, çën-tëm'e-ter (Worc.); çën-tëm'e-ter, or
çën'ti-me-ter (Web.).

Centrifugal, çen-trï-f'gal, not çën-tri-f'gal.
Centripetal, çen-trï-p'etal, not çën-tri-p'etal.
Centurion, çen-tú'ri-on, not çën-tu'ri-on. See n.
Century, çën'tu-ry, not çën'chu-ry. See n.

Cephalic, çë-phä'l'ic, not çëph'al-ie.
Cephalopod, çë-phä-lo-pöd (Worc.); çëphä-lo-pöd,
or çë-phä-lo-pöd (Web.).
Ceramic, çë-räm'ic, not çër'a-mie.
Cerebral, çë-rë-bral, not çë-re'bral.
Cerement, çëre'ment, not çër'e-ment.
Ceremonial, çër-e-mö'ni-al, not çër-e-mö'ni-al.
Ceremony, çë-rë-mö-ny, not çër'e-mö-ny.

Cereus (night blooming), çë'ru-us, not çëre'us.

Certain, çërt'am, not çërt'n.

Cervantes, çër-vän'tës (Web.); çër-vän'tës (Worc.).

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ä, é, i, ö, ü, y, short;
ai, ärm, ask, äll, what, äre, ärr, prey, mien, sir,
Ceylon, ɛ-sə-lən, *or* ɛ-sə-lən (Worc.); ɛ-sə-lən, *or* ɛ-sə-lən (Web.).
Chaff (husk), chaff, *not* chaff.
Chaff (idle talk), chaff (Web.); chaff (Worc.), *not* chaff.
Chagrin, ɛ-gʁɛ-ən (Worc.); ɛ-gʁɛ-ən (Web.). See Brazil.

The former is the marking of all the orthoëpists, except Webster, who is consistent in his marking of these words of French and Italian origin, with the exception of the three following: Brazil, chagrin, and invalid.

Chaise, ɛ-sə-ə. *not* chaise.

In words from the French ch has the sound of sh.

Chaldean, e-həl-de-ən.
Chaldron, chəl-drən (Web.); chəl-drən, *or* chəl-drən (Worc.).

Chalk, chək, *not* chək.
Cham, e-həm, *not* chəm.
Chamber, e-chəm-ər, *not* chəm-ər.

Chamois, ɛ-hə-məs, *or* ɛ-hə-məz.

The first marking is preferred by Worcester, Webster, Haldeman, Perry and Enfield.

The second marking is endorsed by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton and Jameson, while Smart and the New Imperial favor shəm-wə.

son, ɔr, də, wəlф, wʊəl, məun, bull, ərn, ɾiɾdə, ɛnt, eən, ɡem, ɡo, ɪʃ, əxɪst, əθɪ, nʊŋ.
Chamomile, chām’o-mile, not chām’o-mile.

There can be no definite rule given for the sound of i in this class of words. The i is generally short when the accent is on the antepenult; as juvenile, puerile, etc., but it is not so in the words reconcile, eolipile, etc.

Champ, chāmp, not chāmp.
Champaign, chām-paign’, not chām’paign.
Chance, chānce, not chance.
Chancel, chān’cel, not chān’cel.
Chancellor, chān’cel-lor, not chān’cel-lor.
Chancery, chān’cer-y, not chān’cer-y.
Chandelier, chān-de-li’er, not chān-de-li’er.
Chandler, chānd’ler, not chānd’ler.
Channel, chān’nel, not chān’l.
Chant, chānt, not chānt.
Chaos, chā’os, not cha’ās.
Chap, chāp, or chāp.
Chapeau, chāp’o.
Chapel, chāp’el, not chāp’l.
Chaperon, chāp’er-ōn.
Charade, cha’re-dé’, not cha’rād’e.
Charge d’affaires, shār-zhā’daf-fār’.
Charlatan, chār’la-tān, not chār’la-tān.
Charlotte Russe, chār’lotte russe.

The Worcester Unabridged does not mark the c to have the sound of s, but we think it an error of omission instead of commission.

Charta, chār’ta, not chār’ta.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ŭ, y, short; ār, ārm, āsk, āll, āt, ēre, ērr, ēry, mēn, sēr,
Chary, châr’y (Web.); châr’y, or châ’ry (Worc.).
Chasm, ehâsm, not ehâs’um.
Chasten, châs’en, not châs’sn.

"For whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth."

"This word is sometimes falsely pronounced with the a short, so as to rhyme with fasten; but it is exactly under the same predicament as the verb to haste, which, when formed into what is called an inchoative verb, becomes hasten, and with which chasten is a perfect rhyme."—Walker.

Chastening, châs’sn-ing, not châs’sn-ing.
Chastise, châs-tîse’, not châs’tîse.
Chastisement, châs’tîse-mênt, not châs-tîse’ment.

When you châs-tîse’, it becomes a châs’tîse-mênt, not a châs-tîse’ment.

Chatelain, chât’e-lain, not chât-e-lain’.
Chattel, chât’tl (Web.); chât’tl, or chât’el (Worc.).
Cheapen, cheap’n, not cheap’en.
Chemic, ehêm’ie (Web.); ehêm’ie, or ehêm’ie (Worc.).
Chemical, ehêm’ie-al (Web.); ehêm’ie-al, or ehêm’ie-al (Worc.).

It is with great reluctance that we record authority for such pronunciation as “Im’ic” and “Im’ic-al.” The same holds good to chemist and chemistry. Webster giving ehêm’ist, and ehêm’ist-ry; Worcester gives us the choice between ehêm’ist and ehêm’ist, ehêm’is-try and ehêm’is-try. We trust that in the next supplement of Worcester the publishers

sôn, ôr, dô, wolf, wôl, môn, bull, ôrn, rude, cent, ean, gem, gö, û, exist, thy, u-ng.
will see to it that the printer accidentally (?) drops out the latter objectionable pronunciation. Since the orthography is changed, let it affect the ortho-
epy.

Chemise, ˌchem-i-zə, not shimˈmy.
Chemisette, ˌchɛm-ə-sɛtˈ.
Chenille, ˌchen-ə-lə.
Cherubic, ˌchɛr-əˈbik, not ˈcher-ə-bik.
Cherup, ˌcher-up, not chɪˈrp.
Chest, ˈchɛst, not chɪst
Chestnut, ˌchɛst-nʌt, not chɛstˈnʌt.
Cheviot, ˈchɛv-i-ət (Web.); chɪvˈi-ət, or chɛvˈi-ət (Worc.).
Chew, ˈchu, not chn.
Chicago, ˌchɪ-ə-gə, not chi-əˈgo, nor ˈchi-ə-gə, nor chi-əˈgo.
Chicanery, ˌchi-ə-nər-ə, not chi-ə-nər-ə.
Chicken, ˈchɪk-ən, not chickˈn.
Chidden, ˈchɪd-dən, not chɪdˈdən.
Chieftain, ˌchɪf-tən, not ˈchɪf-tən.
Chignon, ˌshen-yən. Nasalize the ə, without giving the n.
Childe (Harold), child in U.S.; chld, or chld, in Eng. (Web.); chlde, or childe (Worc.).

"Childe, pronounced child, is contrary to all analogy, and the modern way of pronouncing it seems to have been determined solely by the indistinct notion that some difference ought to be made be-
as, ə, ɪ, ɔ, ʌ, ʏ, long; æ, ɛ, ɪ, ɔ, ʊ, ʏ, short; ňɪə, ʌr, æm, ɑsk, əl, what, ɛre, ɛr, prey, mən, sɪr,
tween it and child.” — Phi. Nus., Cam., Eng. Smart favors childe, and gives as his reason for so doing: “Childe * * * we may suppose to have once been childe.”

Children, chldren, not chldurn.
Chimera, eht-mé‘rə, not eht-mé‘rə.
Chimney, chim‘ney, not chim‘bly.
Chimpanzee, chim-pán‘zee, not chim-pan-zoe‘.

Smart favors the pronunciation, chim-pan-zoe‘.

Chinese, chi-nése‘, not chi-nése‘.
Chirography, eht-ro‘g-ra-phy, not eht-ro-graph-y. See orchestra.
Chiromancy, eht‘ro-män-çy (Web.); eht‘ro-män-çy, or eht‘ro-män-çy (Worc.).
Chiromanist, eht‘ro-män-ist (Web.); eht‘ro-man-ist, or eht‘ro-man-ist (Worc.).
Chiropodist, eht‘r-op‘o-dist, not chi-rôp‘o-dist.
Chirurgeon, eht-rûr‘gôn (Web.); eht-rûr‘ge-on (Worc.).
Chisel, chi§‘el, not chi§‘l.
Chivalric, chi‘v-al-rie (Web.); chi‘v-al-rie (Worc.).
Chivalrous, chi‘v-al-roüs (Web.); chi‘v-al-roüs, or chi‘v-al-roüs (Worc.).
Chivalry, chi‘v-al-ry (Web.); chi‘v-al-ry, or chi‘v-al-ry (Worc.).

With regard to the pronunciation of these words, the preponderance of authorities is in favor of the
Warman's Practical Orthoepy.

First syllable being accented and pronounced shiv instead of chiv. Analogy seems to require that ch in chevalier and chivalry should be pronounced alike.

Chlorate, ehlo'rate, not ehlo'rate.
Chloride, ehlo'ride, not ehlo'ride. See bromide.
Chlorine, ehlo'rine, not ehlo'rine.
Chlorite, ehlo'rite, not ehlo'rite.
Chock-full, chock'full, not chuck'full.
Chocolate, choe'o-late, not choe'late.
Choler, ehöl'er, not chöl'er.
Cholerie, ehöl'er-ie, not ehöl'er-ie.
Choose, choo'ze, not chüs'e.
Chore, chöre, not chöre.
Chorist, ehö'rist, not ehör'ist.
Chorister, ehör'is-ter, not ehör'is-ter.
Chorus, ehö'rus, not chör'us.
Christen, ehris'n, not chris'ten.
Christian, ehrist'yan, not ehris'chan, nor ehris'ti-an.
Christianity, ehrist-yan'i-ty (Web.); ehris-ye-ăn'i-ty (Worc.).
Christmas, ehris'mas, not ehrist'mas.
Chromopathic, ehrō-mo-páth'ic, not ehrō-möp'a-thie.
Chromopathist, ehrō-möp'a-thist, not ehrō-möp'a-thist.
Chromopathy, ehrō-möp'a-thy, not ehrō-möp'a-thy.

This word does not occur either in Worcester's

\[ a, e, i, o, u, y, \text{ long}; \hat{a}, \hat{e}, \hat{i}, \hat{o}, \hat{u}, \hat{y}, \text{ short; } \hat{a}r, \hat{a}rm, \hat{a}sk, \hat{a}ll, \text{ what, ère, èrr, prey, mfen, sir, } \]
or Webster’s. By analogy its accent is governed by
the same rule as applies to all words of this class.
See allopathy.

**Chronogram**, ehrōn’o-grām, not ehrō’no-grām.
**Chrysalis**, ehrīs’a-lis, not ehrīs’a-lis.
**Chrysoprase**, ehrīs’o-prāz (Web.); ehrīs’o-prāz
(Worc.).

**Cicatrix**, qi-ea’trix; plural, qi-ea-tr’ōs.
**Cicerone**, che-che-ro’ne, or sis’e-ro’ne.
**Cinchona**, cin-e-hō’na, not čin’e-ho-na.
**Cincinnati**, čin-čin-nā’ti, not čin-čin-nā’ty.
**Cincture**, činet’ūre, not čing’chur.
**Circassian**, ci-eas’sian (Web.); ci-eash’e-an (Worc.)
**Circuit**, ci-eit, not či’eit.
**Circuitous**, ci-eit’ous, not či’eit-us.
**Circumscribe**, ci-eum-seribe’, not či’eum-seribe.
**Circumstance**, ci-eum-stānce (Web.); ci-eum-
stānce (Worc.).

**Citizen**, ci-ti-zn, not ci-ti-zen.
**Citrate**, ci-trate, not ci-trate.
**Civil**, ci-vil, not čiv’il. See basin.
**Clabber**, elab’ber, not ēlob’ber.
**Clamber**, elam’ber, not ēlam’er.

The sound of the ō distinguishes it from clamor.
They clambered the rocks, while they clamored the
gods.

**Clandestine**, elan-dēs’tine, not elan-dēs’tine.
Clangor, elañ'gor, not eläng'or. See angular.
Clapboard (noun), eláb'board, not eläp'board.
Clapboard (verb), eläp'board.
Clarinet, elär'i-nêt, not elar-i-nêt'.
Clarion, elär'i-on, not elâ'ri-on.
Clash, elâsh, not elâsh.
Clasp, elâsp, not elâsp.
Class, elass, not elass, nor elâss.
Classic, eläs'sie, not eläs'sie.
Classify, eläs'si-fy, not eläs'si-fy,
Classmate, elass'mate, not elass'mate.
Cleanly (adj.), eléan'ly, not eléan'ly.
Cleanly (ad.), eléan'ly, not eléan'ly.
Clef, elëf (Web.); elèf, or elf (Worc.).
Clematis, elëm'a-tis, not ele-mät'is.
Clementine, elëm'en-tine, not elëm'en-tine.
Cleopatra, elë-o-pâ'tra, not ele-o-pâ'tra.
Clerk, elërk (Web.); elârk, or elârk (Worc.).

The e in clerk and sergeant has, according to all English orthoepists, the sound of a in dark; yet in this country we pronounce the former in accordance with its orthography (elérk), while the latter is more in conformity with the English (sär'géant).

Clew, elu, not elu. See u.
Climacteric, eli-mæ'eter-ic, or elîm-ae-tër'ie.

The former is the preference given in Webster's, the latter in Worcester's.

a, ɛ, ɪ, ə, ʊ, ſ, y, long; ə, ɛ, ɪ, ʊ, ſ, y, short; air, arm, ask, all, what, ère, err, prey, mien, sir,
Climature, el'ima-ture, not el'ima-chur, nor tyre.

See n.

Climber, elim'er, not elimb'er.

Clinch, elinch, not elench.

Clique, elök, not elik.

Clod, elód, not elôd.

Clog, elôg, not elôg.

Cloth, elôth (Web.); elôth, or elôth (Worc.).

The plural takes the sonant th. See truths.

Clothes (noun), elôths, or elôs.

We regret that the standard of authority has adopted the colloquial, instead of the colloquial conforming with the standard. It is “colloquial” to mispronounce very many words, from sheer laziness, if those words are at all difficult of pronunciation. It is “colloquial” with at least ninety-nine hundredths of even our best scholars to erroneously pronounce long u when preceded by d, t, n, s and t, yet we have a standard that swerves not from the right on any of these words.

Close the door as you bring in the elôz.—Selah.

Clough, elûf, or elôf (Worc.); elûf (Web.).

Coadjument, eo-ād’ju-mënt.

Coadjutant, eo-ād’ju-tënt (Worc.); eo-ād’ju-tant, or eo-ad-ju’tant (Web.).

There is only one other authority than Webster that permits the second marking.

sôn, ôr, dô, wôlf, wôol, mûn, bull, ûrn, ryde, çent, ean, gem, go, iṣ, exist, thy, u-ng.
Coadjutor, eo-ad-ju-tor.
Coadjuvancy, eo-ád'ju-van-cy (Worc.); eo-ád'ju-van-
cy, or eo-ad-ju'van-cy (Web.).
Coadjuvant, eo-ád'ju-vant (Worc.); eo-ád'ju-vant,
or eo-ad-ju'vant (Web.).
Coagulate, eo-ag'ú-late, not eo-ag'ú-late.
Cochineal, eoch'i-néal, not eoch-i-néal'.
Cockatrice, eock'a-triçe, not eök'a-triçe.
Cockburn (Lord), eo'burn.
Cockswain, eök'swain, or eöck'an.
Cocoa, eo'eö, not eo'eö-a.
Coexist, eo-ex-ist', not eo'ex-zist.
Coffee, eöf'fee, not eöf'fee.
Coffin, eöf'fin, not eöf'fin, nor eöf'n.
Cognac, eön-yák' (Worc.); eön'yak (Web.).
Cognizable, eög'ni-za-ble, or eön'e-za-ble.
Cognizance, eög'ni-zân-ce, or eön'i-zân-ce.
Cognizant, eög'ni-zant, or eön'i-zant.
Cognizor, eög-ni-zör', or eön-i-zör'.
Cognomen, eog-nö'men, not eög'no-men.
Cohesion, eo-he'sion, not eo-he'shun. See adhesion.
Cohesive, eo-he'zive, not eo-he'zive. See effusive.
Coleridge, eöl'er-idge.
Coliseum, eöl-i-se'um.
Collier, eöl'yer, not eöl'yer.
Colleague, eöl-lögue', not eöl-lögue'. See apalogue.
Collude, eol-lü'de', not eöl-lü'de'. See ü.
Collusive, eöl-lü'sive, not eöl-ly'zive. See effusive.
Colon, eöl'lon, not eöl'ln.

a, æ, ı, ą, ſ, y, long; å, ę, ı, ę, ſ, y, short;
är, ąrm, ąsk, ąll, what, ēre, ěrr, prey, mien, str,
ColoneI, eûr'nel, not eû'nel. See carve.
Colorado, eôl-o-râ'dô, not eôl-o- râ'dô, nor eôl-o-râ'dô.
Colorific, eôl-or-if'ie (Worc.); eôl-or-if'ie (Web.).
Colosse, eô-lôs'se', not eô-lôs'se.
Colporteur, } eôl'pôr-ter, not eôl-pôr'ter.
Colporter, C  Comm.
Columbary, eôl'um-ba-ry (Web.); eôl'um-ba-ry, or eô-lûm'ba-ry (Worc.).
Column, eôl'um, not eôl'yum.
Comatose, eô'ma-tôse (Web.); eôm-a-tôse' (Worc.).
Combat, eôm'bat (Web.); eôm'bat, or eôm'bat (Worc.).
Combatable, eôm-bat'a-ble (Web.); eôm'ba-ta-ble, or eôm'ba-ta-blc (Worc.).
Combatant, eôm'bat-ant (Web.); eôm'bat-ânt, or eôm'bat-ânt (Worc.).
Combative, eôm'bat-Îve (Web.); eôm'ba-tîve, or eôm'-ba-tîve (Worc.).
Combativeness, eôm'bat-Îve-ness (Web.); eôm'ba-tîve-ness, or eôm'ba-tîve-ness (Worc.).
Combustion, eôm-bûst'yun, not eôm-bûs'chun.
Comedian, eô-mè'di-an, not eôm-me'di-an, nor eôm-me'jan.
Comeliness, eôme'li-ness, not eôme'li-ness.
Comely, eôme'ly, not eôme'ly.
Command, eôm-mând', not eôm-mând'.
Commandant, eôm-man-dant', not eôm-mân'dant.
Commandment, eôm-mând'ment, not eôm-mând'ment.

sôn, òr, dô, wolf, wôl, mân, bull, ûrn, ryde, gent, ean, gem, go, ïs, exist, thy, n-ng.
Commendable, eom-mənd'a-ble, not eom-mənd'a-ble.
Commensurate, eom-mən'shə-rate, not eom-mən'-shə-rate.
Comment (verb), eəm'mənt (Web.); eəm'mənt, or eom-mənt' (Worc.).
Comment (noun), eəm'mənt.
Commiserate, eom-məs'er-ət, not eom-məs'er-ət.
Commodious, eom-mə'di-us, not eom-mə'jus.
Commodore, eəm'mər-dər (Web.); eəm'mər-dər, or eom-mər-dər' (Worc.).
Commonwealth, eəm-mon-wəlth' (Web.); eəm'- mon-wəlth, or eəm-mon-wəlth' (Worc.).
Communism, eəm'mu-nəm.
Communist, eəm'mu-nəst, not eom-mə'nəst.
Comose, eo-məsə' (Worc.); eə'məsə, or eo-məsə' (Web.).
Compact (noun), eəm'pæk.t.
Compact (a. and verb), eom-pəkt'.
Comparable, eəm-pər-a-bəl, not eom-pər'a-bəl.
Comparative, eom-pər'a-təv, not eom-pər'a-təv.
Compare, eom-pərə', not eom-pərə'.
Comparison, eom-pər'ən, or eom-pər'ən.
Compatriot, eom-pə'trə-ət, not eom-pə'trə-ət.
Compeer (noun and verb), eom-pər, not eom'pər.
Compendious, eom-pən'di-oəs, not eom-pən'jus.
Compensate, eom-pən'sət (Worc.); eəm'pən-sət, or eom-pən'sət (Web.). See concentrate.

The weight of authority favors the first marking.

a, ə, ı, o, u, y, long;ä, ɛ, ı, ɔ, ü, y, short;
ær, ɛrm, əsk, əll, əwat, ɛrə, ɛrr, əprə, miən, sər,
Compensative, eom-pěn'sa-tive.
Compilation, eom-pi-la'tion, not eom-pi-la'tion.
Complaisance, eom-plai-sänče' (Worc.); eom' (Web.).
Complaisant, eom-plai-sänt' (Worc.); eom'plai-sänt (Web.).
Complaisantly, eom-plai-sänt'ly (Worc.); eom'plai-sänt-ly (Web.).
Complex (noun and adj.), eom'plex, not eom-plēx'.
Complexioned, eom-plēz' shund, not eom-plēz'ed.

It is a very common expression to speak of such an one as being light or dark eom-plēz'ed.

Comport (verb), com-pōrt'.
Compartment (noun), cōm'part.
Composite (adj.), eom-pō'site.
Composite (noun), eom'po-site (Worc.); eom-pō'site (Web.).
Compromise, eom'pro-mīse, not eom-prōm'ise.
Compartment, eon-trōl'ler, not eomp-trōl'ler.
Computist, eom'pu-tist, or eom-pō'tist.
Comrade, eom'rāde (Web.); eom'rāde, or eom'rāde (Worc.).

There is a tendency to give the second syllable with the a short, eom'rāde. The majority of ortho-
epists give the second marking given by Worcester.

Concave, eon'eave, not eon'eave, nor eon'eave'.

Webster does not so mark the n where the word is given, but his note (82) sanctions it. See angu-
lar.

son, ơr, ơ, wolf, wōl, moon, bull, ˈɜrn, ˈrīdə, ˈcɛnt, ˈeɪn, ˈgəm, ˈɡo, ɨz, ˈɪks, ˈɪz-təs, ˈɪz-tr, ɱ-ŋ.
Concentrate, eon-čën’trate (Worc.); eon’čen-trate, or eon-čën’trate (Web.).

The following note on contemplate applies with equal force on concentrate, and the entire list of similar verbs: "There is a very prevailing propensity to pronounce this word contemplate with the accent on the first syllable—a propensity which ought to be checked by every lover of the harmony of language."—Walker.

"A similar 'propensity' extends also in the following verbs, viz.: compensate, confiscate, constellate, consummate, demonstrate, despumate, expurgate, and extirpate. With respect to all these words, Dr. Webster places the accent on the first syllable; the English orthoëpists, with little variation, place it on the second syllable."—Worcester.

Concept, eon’cept (Web.); eon-čëpt’ (Worc.).
Conclave, eon’clæve, not eon’clæve. See concave.
Conclusive, eon-člu’sive, not eon-elü’stice. See effusive.
Concord, eon’čord, not eon’côrd. See angular.
Concord (town), eon’čourd, not eon’čôrd.
Concordance, eon-čôrd’ance, not eon-čôrd’ance. See angular.
Concourse, eon’čourse, not eon’čour’se. See angular.
Concrete (verb), eon-čréte’, not eon’črete.
Concrete (noun), eon’črete (Worc.); eon’črete (Web.).
See concave.
Concrete (adj.), eon'erëte (Web.); eon'erëte, or eon'erëte' (Worc.).

Concubinage, eon-en'bi-nage, not eon'en-bi-nage.

Concubine, eon'eu-bine, not eon'eu-bine. See an-gu lar.

Concupiscence, eon-en'pis-çênçe.

Condemned, eon-dëmd', not eon-dëm'ned.

Condemner, eon-dëm'ner, not eon-dëm'er.

Condemning, eon-dëm'ning, not eon-dëm'ing.

Condolatory, eon-dö'la-to-ry, not eon'do-la-tö-ry.

Condolence, eon-dö'lence, not eon'do-lence.

Conduce, eon-duce', not eon-duce'.

Conduit, eon'dit (Worc.); eon'dit, or eon'dit (Web.).

The weight of authority is in favor of Worces ter's marking.

Confessary, eon'fes-sa-ry (Worc.); eon'fess'a-ry (Web.).

The difference between Worcester and Webster in the marking of this word, accords with their marking of accessary and accessory.

Confessor, eon-fëss'or (Web.); eon'fess-or, or eon-fëss'or (Worc.).

Through ease of utterance Webster has shifted the accent to the second syllable, though the ma jority of orthoëpists prefer the accent on the first.


son, or, do, wolf, wool, moön, bull, ùrn, rylde, sent, evan, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
We prefer the change of accent in the use of the noun and adjective; but as the noun is given in Webster’s and Worcester’s with same orthography (confident) as is the adjective, we cannot see the force of Walker’s remark—“A greater mark of rusticity cannot be given than to place the accent on the first syllable, and to pronounce the last dent instead of dant.”

Confine (noun and adj.), eon’fine.
Confine (verb), eon’fine, or eon-fine’.
Confiscate, eon-fis’cate (Worc.); eon’fis-cate, or eon-fis’cate (Web.). See concentrate.
Confluence, eon’flu-ence, not eon-flu’ence.
Confront, eon-front’ (Web.); eon-front’, or eon-front’ (Worc.).

The orthoëpists are about equally divided on this change of the vowel sound.

Congenial, eon-ge’nial, or eon-gen’yal.
Congeniality, eon-ge-nil’i-ty, not eon-gen-yal’i-ty.
Congenious, eon-ge’nious (Web.); eon-ge’nious, or eon-gen’ious (Worc.).
Congestion, eon-ge’s’t’yun, not eon-gë’s’chun.
Congratulate, eon-grat’u-late, not eon-grat’chu-late.
See u.

Congregate, eon’gre-gate, not eon’gre-grate.
Congregation, eon’gre-ga’tion, not eon’gre-ga’tion.
See angular.
Congress, eon’gress, not eon’gres. See angular.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; å, ë, ı, ö, ü, ý, short;
är, ärm, åsk, åll, what, åre, årr, pray, mien, sir,
Congressional, eon-grēsh'ún-al, not eon-grēsh'ún-al.

See angular.

Congruence, eon'gru'en-se (Web.); eon'gru'en-se (Worc.). See angular.

Congruency, eon'gru'en-cy (Worc.), eon'gru'en-cy, or eon'gru'en-cy (Web.).

Conical, eon'ie-al, not eō'ni-eal.

Conjecture, eon-jēet'yur, not eon'jēe'chur. See n.

Conjuncture, eon-jūnet'yur, not eon-jūne'chur. See n.

Conjurator, eon-ju-ra'tor, not eōn'ju-ra-tor.

Conjure (to solemnise), eon-jūre'.

"I conjure you, let him know
What'er was done against him, Cato did it."

Conjure (to charm), eōn'jūre.

"What black magician conjures up this fiend?"

Conjuror (one who entreats solemnly), eōn-jūr'er.

Conjuror (one who practices magic), eōn'jur'er.

Conjuror, eōn-ju'rōr (Worc.); eōn-ju'rōr (Web.).

Connoisseur, eōn-nis-seur', or eōn-nis-seur' (Web.), eōn-nois-seur', or eōn-nois-seur' (Worc.).

Unless one is well versed in French, it is not advisable to use it when conversing in English. Good English is preferable to poor French; there are times, however, when the use of a French word will convey just the meaning that we would hesitate to express in English. "The connoisseur is one who knows, as opposed to the dilettante, who only thinks that he knows."
Conquer, eón’ker, not eón’ker, nor eón’ker. See angular.
Conquest, eón’kwést, not eón’kwëst. See angular.
Conscientious, eón-she-en’shus, not eon-se-ën’shus.
Consecutive, eón-sëe’u-tive, not eon-sée’u-tive.
Conservative, eón-sër’v’a-tive, not eon-sër’v’a-tive.
Conservator, eón’ser-vä’tor (Worc.), eon-ser-vä’tor, or eón’ser-vä-tor (Web.).
Considerable, eón-sid’er-a-ble, not eon-sid’ra-ble.
Consignor, eón-se-nôr’ (Worc.), eon-sign’or (Web.). See list of law words ending in or, page!
Consistory, eón-sis’to-ry (Web.), eon’sis-to-ry, or eon-sis’to-ry (Worc.).
Consolatory, eón-sól’a-to-ry, not eon-sól’a-to-ry.
Consols, eón-sôls’, or eón’sôls (Worc.).

Webster agrees with Worcester on change of accent, but does not mark the unaccented vowel.

Conspiracy, eón-spir’a-ry, not eon-spi’ra-ry.
Constable, eón’sta-ble, not eón’sta-ble.
Constellate, eón-stël’late (Worc.), eon’stël-lâte, or eon-stël’late (Web.). See concentrate.
Constituent, eón-stit’n-ent, not eon-stët’chu-ent. See n.
Constitute, eón’sti-tëte, not eón’sti-tëte. See n.
Construe, eón’strëe, not eon-strëe’.
Consume, eon-süm’e, not eon-süm’e. See n.
Consummate (verb), eon-süm’mate (Worc.), eón’-sum’mate, or eon-süm’mate (Web.).
We would like to see this word excepted from the list previously quoted (see concentrate), as we think it would be well to make a distinction between the verb and the adjective in the pronunciation, i.e., eōn'sum-mate, as a verb, and eon-săm'-mate, as an adjective. Worcester makes no change.

Contemn, eon-tēm', not eon-tēmn'.

Contemning, eon-tēm'ning, not eon-tēm'ing.

Contemplate, eon-tēm'plate (Worc.), eōn'tem'-plate.

or eon-tēm'plate (Web.). See concentrate.

Contemplative, eon-tēm'pla-tive.

Contemplator, eōn'tem-pla-tor (Web.), eon-tēm'pla-tor, or eon'tem-pla-tor (Worc.).

Contemporary, eon-tēm'po-ra-ry, not eo-tēm'po-ra-ry.

"Contemporary is a downright barbarism. For the Latins never use co for con, except before a vowel, as co-equal, co-eternal; but before a consonant they either retain the n, as in contemporary, constitution, or melt it into another letter, as collection, comprehension; so that the word cotemporary is a word of his (Boyle's) own composition, for which the learned world will congratulate him."—Dr. Bentley.

The word co-partner, its derivatives and a few others, co-regent, co-defendent, etc., are exceptions to the rule quoted above.

Contemptuous, eon-tēmpt'ū-ous, not eon-tēmp'chus.

See u.
Contentious, eon-těn'shus, not eon-těnt'yus.
Contents, eŏn'těnts, or eon-těnts'.

The first is the preference given by Webster, the second is that of Worcester, and the majority of orthoëpists.
Contestant, eon-těst'ant, not eŏn'test-ant.
Contiguity, eon-ti-gů'i-ty, not eon-tig'u-i-ty.
Contiguous, eon-tig-u-oŏs, not eon-tig'ŏ-ŏs.
Continuity, eon-ti-nů'i-ty, not eon-ti-nŭ'i-ty. See u.
Contour, eon-tŏur', not eŏn'tŏur.
Contralto, eon-trăl'to, not eon-trăl'to.
Contrary, eŏn'tra-ry, not eon-tra'rey.
Contrast (noun), eŏn'trăst.
Contrast (verb), eon-trăst'.
Contribute, eon-trĭb'nte, not eŏn'tri-bute.
Contrite, eŏn'trĭte, not eon-trite'.

"This word is accented both ways, more commonly on the first syllable, more consistently on the second."—Smart.

Contumacy, eŏn'tu-ma-şy.
Contumely, eŏn'tu-mĕ-ly, not eon-tu'me-ly.

Webster does not give a secondary accent, but otherwise agrees with the marking of Worcester.

Contusion, eon-tŭ'shion, not eon-tŭsh'un. See adhesion.
Convenient, eon-vĕn'yent, not eon-ve'ni-ent.
Conventual, eon-vŏnt'u-al, not eon-vŏn'chu-al. See u.
Conversant, eōn'ver-sant (Web.); eōn'ver-sant, or eon-ve-r'sant (Worc.).

Orthoëpists are about equally divided on the placing of the accent of this word.

"Since authorities are so equal, and analogy so precarious, usage must be the umpire; but my observation fails me, if that which may be called the best usage does not decide in favor of the accent on the first syllable."—Walker.

Conversazione, eōn'ver-sāt'ze-o'nā.

Converse (verb), eōn-verse'.

Converse (noun and adj.), eōn'verse.

Conversely, eōn'verse-ly (Web.), eōn'verse-ly, or eon-verse'ly (Worc.).

Conversion, eōn-vēr'shun, not eon-vēr'zhun. See adhesion.

Convex, eōn'vex, not eon-vēx'.

Convexly, eōn'vex-ly, not eon-vēx'ly.

Convivial, eōn-vīv'i-al (Web.), eon-viv'i-al, or eon-viv'yal (Worc.).

Convulsion, eōn-vūl'shun, not eon-vūl'zhun.

Cooper, eōp'er (Web.), eōp'er, or eōp'er (Worc.).

Co-operative, eō-ōp'er-a-tive, not eō-ōp'er-a'tive.

Copious, eō'pi-oūs, not eōp'yus.

Coquet, eō-kē't', not eō'kēt.

Coquettish, eō-kē't'ish, not eō-kwē't'ish.

Coquetry, eō-kē't'ry, not eō-kwē't'ry, nor eō'kēt-ry.

Webster does not respell the last word; but as he
does not sound the u in the other two, we take the benefit of the doubt, and conclude he desires the same pronunciation for the last two.

Coral, eōr'āl, not eō'ral.
Coralline, eōr'āl-līn, not eōr'āl-līn.
Cordial (noun), eōrd'yal, or eōrd'i-al (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).
Cordial (adj.), eōrd'yal, or eōrd'i-al (Worc.), same transposed (Web.).
Cordiality, eōrd-di-āl'i-ty, or eōrd-yāl'i-ty (Web.), eōrd-ye-āl'i-ty (Worc.).
Cornet, eōr'net, not eōr-nēt'.
Cornucopia, eōr-nu-eō'pi-a, not eōrn-eō'pi-a.
Coronal, eōr'o-nal (Web.), eōr'o-nal, or eōr'o-nal (Worc.).

Accenting the second syllable is more in accordance with the analogy (eōr'o-na, a crown), though not so euphonious.

Cornoner, eōr'o-ner, not eōr'o-ner.
Coronet, eōr'o-net, not eōr-o-nēt'.
Corporeal, eōr-po're-al, not eōr-po-rel'.
Corps, eōr; plural, eōrš.
Corral, eōr'ral (Worc.); eōr-rāl' (Web.); not eōr-rel'.

The latter was a very general pronunciation among "the boys in blue." It was not uncommon to hear them speak of "correlling the mules."

Correspond, eōr-re-spōnd', not eōr-res-pōnd'.
Corridor, eər’ri-dor, not eər’ri-dor.
Corrosive, eər-ro’sive, not eər-ro’sive. See effusive.
Corrugate, eər’ru-gate, not eər’u-gate.
Corsage, eər’sage (Web.), eər-sage’ (Worc.).
Cortege, eər’tazh.
Coruscate, eo-rə’sət (Worc.), eər’us-eət, or eo-rə’sət (Web.). See concentrate.
Cosmogony, eo-s-məg’ə-ny, not eo-s-məg’ə-ny.
Cosmopolite, eo-s-məp’ə-lite, not eo-s-məp’ə-lite.
Cosmorama, eo-s-mər’ə-mə (Worc.), eo-s-mər’ə-mə, or eo-s-mər’ə-mə (Web.).
Cost, eəst (Web.), eəst, or eəst (Worc.).
Costly, eəst’ly (Web.), eəst’ly, or eəst’ly (Worc.).

In such words as cost, cross, brok, gone, cough, etc., it is considered, by some orthoepists, to be vulgar to give the sound of broad a, and shows affection in giving the extreme short o, hence they endeavor to establish a medium.

Costume, eo-s-təm’ (Worc.), eo-s-təm’, or eo-s’təm. (Web.).
Coterie, eo-te-ri’.
Cotton, eət’tən, not eət’tən.
Cotyledon, eət-y-lə’dən, not eo-təl’e-dən.
Cough, eəugh (Web.), eəugh, or eəugh. See cost.
Council, eəun’cil, not eəun’cil.
Counsel, eəun’səl, not eəun’səl.
Coup de grace, eo-o-de-grəs.’
Coup d’é tat, eo-o-da-tət’.

son, or, də, wolf, wəl, moon, bull, ərn, rude, ənt, ean, gem, go, ə, exist, thy, n-ng.
Coupe, *equ-pe', not *eou-pe', nor *eop.
Coupon, *equ-pông' (Worc.), *equ-pông (Web.).
Courier, *equ’ri-er (Web.), *equ’riér (Worc.).

We think the former far more preferable, for it has euphony, analogy and usage in its favor.

Courteous, *eourd-te-ous (Web.), *eourd-te-ous, or *eourt’-yus (Worc.).
Courtesan, *eourt’e-san (Web.), *eourt-te-san’ (Worc.).

The former is more common, the latter more strongly endorsed by the orthoepists.

 Courtesy (depression of body), *eurt’sy.

 Courtesy (civility), *eourt’-sy.

“*A eourt’-sy is the external manifestation of *eourt’-sy.”

Courtier, *eourt’yer, not *equrt’yer.
Cousin, *eou’s’n, not *eou’s’in. See basin.
Coventry, *eov’en-try, not *eov’-en-try.
Coverlet, *eov’er-lêt, not *eov’er-lid (unless so spelled).
Covetous, *eov’et-oûs, not *eov’e-chûs.
Covey, *eov’ey, not *eov’ey.
Cowardice, *eow’ard-lçe, not *eow’ard-lce.
Coxcomb, *eox’eôm, not *eox’eomb.
Coyote, *eôy-ôte’ (Worc.); *eôy-ô’të (Web.).
Cozen, *eôz’n, not *eôz’en.
Craft, *eraft, not *erâft.
Cranberry, *erân’bër-ry, not *erân’ber-ry.
Craunch, *erâunch, not *erâunch.
Craven, *era’vn, not *erâ’ven.

* * *
a, e, i, o, u, y, long; * a, e, i, o, u, y, short;
är, ärn, ask, all, what, ére, err, prey, mien, är,
Creature, ereā'tuə, not erē'chər. See n.
Credence, ereɨ'dənəs, not erē'dənəs.
Credit Mobilier, ərə-də' mə-bə-le-ə.'
Credulity, erē-du'li-tə, not erē-du'li-tə. See n.
Credulous, erēd'ə-loʊsə, not erēd'ju-loʊs.
Creek, erēk, not erik.
Crematory, erēm'ə-to-ry (our own), erēm'ə-to-ry (New Imp.).

Neither Unabridged gives this word. The New Imperial gives the sound of long e, but from analogy, and to distinguish it from its suggestiveness of a eream'er-y, we think the correct pronunciation to be established is that of erēm'ə-to-ry.

Creosote, ereō'sōtə, not erēō'sōt.
Crescendo, ərēs-ən'dō, not erē-ən'dō.
Crescent, erēs'ənt, not erēs'ənt.
Crew, erə, not ērn.
Crimson, erīm'ən, not erīm'ən.
Crinoline, erīn'ə-lən, not erīn'ə-lən.
Crisis, erī'sis, not erī'sis.
Criterion, erī-tə'ri-on, not erī-tə'ri-on.
Criticism, erī-tə'səm, not erī-tə'səm.
Critique, erī-tek', not erī'ti-kə. See Brazil.
Crochet (verb), erō-shə'
Crochet (noun), erō'shə (Worc.), erō-shə' (Web.).

Webster makes no distinction between the noun and verb.

Crockery, erōck'er-y, not erōck'ry.

son, ər, do, wolf, wōl, moon, bull, ūrn, rydə, ənt, ean, ēm, gō, is, exist, thy, ənɡ.
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Crocodile, erō'–o–dile (Web.); same, or dile (Worc.).
Cromwell, erōm᾽well, or erōm᾽well (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).
Croquet, erō–ka, not erō′–ka.
Cross, erōss (Web.); erōss, or erōss (Worc.). See cost.
Crouch, erouch, not erouch.
Crucial, eruṣ′shal (Web.), eruṣ′she-al (Worc.).

We give the preference to Webster in this case, because we think such words as crucial, cordial, genious, etc., invite less attention to the pronunciation — a point worthy of consideration — when given in two syllables, than when given in three. We make an exception of courier, inasmuch as the division of this word in two syllables calls for a secondary accent on second syllable, which makes it laborious.

Crucifix, eruṣ′–i–fix, not eruṣ′–i–fi–x.
Crude, eruđe, not eruđe.
Cruel, eru′el, not eru′ul.
Cruise (a small bottle), erúise.
Cruise (to sail), erúise.
Crupper, eru$p′per (Worc.), eru$p′per, U. S., eru$p′per, Eng. (Web.).
Crusader, eruṣ′–a–d′er, not eruṣ′–a–d′er.
Crustaceous, eruṣ–ta′shus, not eruṣ–ta′she–us.
Crystalline, eruṣ′–tal–line (Web.), eruṣ′–tal–line, or eruṣ′–tal–line (Worc.).
Cucumber, en’eum–ber, not eow’eum–ber.

ā, ē, ı, ơ, ʊ, ỹ, long; ā, ę, i, ɔ, ū, ỹ, short; ār, ārm, āsk, ăll, ăwat, ĕre, ĕrr, ĕpray, mien, ār,
Cuddle, eūd’de, not eūd’del.

In order to secure ease and accuracy in the pronunciation of such words as cud-dle, pad-dle, bat-tle, our rule has been to keep the point of the tongue closed in its position for d or t until after the utterance of the l, in order to prevent the forming of a vocule between the two consonants.

Cuirass, ewē-ras’, or ewē’ras
Cuisine, ewē-gine’.
Culinary, eū’li-na-ry, not eūl’i-na-ry.
Culture, eūlt’ure, not eūl’chur. See n.
Culverine, eūl’ver-in, not eūl’ve-rēn.
Culvert, eūl’vert, not eūl’burt.
Cumulative, eū’mu-la-tive, not eū’mu-la-tive.
Cupboard, eū’b’urd (Web.), eūb’burd (Worc.).
Cupola, eū’po-la, not eū’pa-lo.
Curator, eū-ra’tor, not eū’ra-tor.
Current, eūr’rent, not eūrnt.
Curry, eūr’ry, not eūr’ry.
Cursed (adj.), eūrs’ed, not eūrsd. See blessed.
Cursed (verb), eūrsd, not eūrs’ed.
Curssory, eūr’so-ry, not eūr’so-ry.
Curtail, eūr-tail’, not eūr’tail.
Curtain, eūr’tin, not eūr’tn.
Curvature, eūr’va-ture, not eūr’va-chur. See n.
Customary, eūs’tom-a-ry, not eūs’tom-à-ry.
Cyclopean, ċy-elo-pē’an (Web.), ċy-elo-pē’an, or ċy-elo-pē’an (Worc.).
Cyclopedia, cy-lo-pe'di-a, not cy-lo-pe'ja.
Cylindric, cy-lin'drie, not cyl'in-drie.
Cynosure, cyan'o-shure, or cyan'no-shure (Web.); cyan'no-
sure, or cyan'o-sure (Worc.).

The Worcester marking is quite labored.

Cyrenian, cyan-re'ni-an (Worc.), cyan-re'ni-an (Web.).

D.

D final should be given without removing the
point of the tongue after placing it in position for
D. This will obviate the explosive sound so fre-
quently heard following the utterance of this con-
sonant. In order to secure distinctness without
pedantry, endeavor to throw the sound beyond the
shut position, yet retain the position. See b and g.

Dado, da'do, not da'do.
Daguerreotype, da-guer'o-type, not da-guer're-o-type.
Dahlia, dal'ya, or dal'ya (Web.), dah'li-a (Worc.).

Again we give the preference to the division in
two syllables. See crucial.

Dairy, da'ry, not da'ry.
Damned, damd, or dam'ned.

"In serious discourse it ought always, like cursed,
to be pronounced in two syllables."—Walker.

True, if used as an adjective, but if used as a
verb, it should be given in one syllable.

ä, æ, i, ō, u, y, long; a, e, i, o, ü, y, short;
air, ärn, ask, all, what, êre, err, pray, mien, sir,
WARMAN'S PRACTICAL ORTHOEPY.

"But O, what dam'ned minutes tells he o'er
Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves."

"He that believeth not shall be damned."

**Damning**, däm'ing (Web.); not specified by Worc.
**Dance**, dänç, not dänç.
**Dandelion**, dän'del'ion (Web.), dan-de-l'lon (Worc.).
**Daniel**, dän'i-el, or dän'yel (Web.), dän'i-el (Worc.).
**Danish**, dän'ish, not dän'ish.
**Dante**, dän'te (Eng.), dän'ta (Italian).
**Danubian**, dän'ü-bi-an, not dän-u-br'an.
**Darken**, däk'n, not däk'en.
**Darwinian**, där-win'i-an, not dar-win'yan.
**Dash**, däsh, not dash.
**Dastard**, däst'ard (Worc.), däst'ard (Web.).
**Data**, dä'ta, not dä'ta.

In the majority of unaccented syllables ending in *a*, Webster marks the *a* with a slight sound as intermediate unaccented, while Worcester merely marks it obscure. The former has a tendency to make the pronunciation clear, and a trifle more decided. We invariably decide in favor of the trifle.

**Daub**, däub, not däub.
**Daughter**, däug'h'ter, not däug'h'ter.
**Daunt**, däunt, not däunt.
**Dauntless**, däunt'less, not däunt'less.
**Deacon**, dëa'en, not dëa'eon.
**Deaden**, dëad'n, not dëad'en.

son, or, o, wolf, wool, moon, bull, turn, rude, cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Deaf, dēaf (Worc.), dēaf, or deaf (Web.).

It pains us to acknowledge that there is even one authority that sanctions the pronunciation of deaf. There are fifteen authorities against Webster on this marking, he standing wholly alone. The same applies to the words deaf'en, deaf'ly, deaf'-mute and deaf'ness. Worcester gives the short e, while Webster allows either.

Debauch, de-bāuch', not de-bāuch'.
Debauche, da-bo-shā'.
Debauchee, déb-o-shē'.
Debauchery, de-bāuch'er-y, not de-bāuch'er-y.

Debenture, de-bēnt'ure, not de-bēn'chur. See n.
Debris, da-brē', not dé'bris.
Debut, da-bū' or da-by' (Web.); da-by' (Worc.).
Debutant, da-bū-tōng' (Web.); da-by-tang' (Worc.).
Debutante, da-bū-tōnt (Worc.); da-by-tōnt' (Web.).

Decade, dē'e-ade, not dē-eade'.
Decadence, de-ëa'dence.
Decalogue, dē-ea-lōgue, not dē-ea-lōgue. See apo-
logue.
Decametre, dē-ea-me-tre (Worc.); de-eam'e-tre, or dē-ea-mē-tre (Web.).
Decantation, dē-ean-tā' tion (Worc.); de-ean-ta'tion (Web.).

Decastich, dē-ea-stēch, not dē-ea-stitch.
Deceased, de-čēst', not de-čēased'.
Decidence, dē-ei-dēnse (Worc.); de-ei'dence, or dē-ei'-
den'ce (Web.).

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; a, ě, ĭ, ĵ, a, ĵ, short; āir, ārm, āsk, āll, what, ěre, ěrr, ěpray, mēn, ūr,
Deciduous, de-ćid'uv-ous, not de-ćid'ju-ous.
Decisive, de-ćis'iv, not de-ćis'iv.
Declarative, de-eklar'a-tiv, not de-eklar'i-tiv.
Declare, de-el', not de-el'.
Declination, de-ēli-nā'īōn, not de'el-nā-īōn.
Declivous, de-ēlv'ōus, not de-ēlv'ōus.
Decollate, de'ék'ōlate, not de'ék'ōlate.
Decollation, de-ēkol'ā-ān (Worc.), de-ēkol'ā-ān (Web.).
Decorous, de-'o'rus, or de'o-rēs

The weight of authority is in favor of the first marking. "An uneducated English speaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, according to the analogy of his own language, but a learned ear would be as much shocked at such a departure from classical propriety, as in the words sonorous and canorous."—Walker.

Decrepit, de-ērēp'it, not de-ērēp'id.
Decrepitude, de-ērēp'i-tūd, not de-ērēp'i-tūd.
Decursive, de-ērū'siv, not de-ērū'siv.
Dedicatory, ded'i-i-ēa-tō-ry, not ded'i-i-ēa-tō-ry.
Deduce, de-duce', not de-duce'.
Deepen, deep'n, not deep'en.

In many words ending in en, such as deepen, chasten, stricken, often, risen, etc., Worcester doubles the consonant sound ending the first syllable—deep'ēn, chas'sēn, strick'ēn, of'ēn, riz'ēn, sōn, ḏō, wolf, wōl, moon, bull, ērn, rude, cent, ean, gem, ēgo, ēs, exist, thō, u-ng.
etc. It has not been thought necessary to draw this distinction in each case as it would take an acute ear to note the addition or omission in general conversation.

**Defalcate**, de-fal'eate, *not* de-fal'eate.

**Defalcation**, déf-al-ca'tion (Worc.), de-fal-ca'tion (Web.).

**Deferrer**, de-fér'er, *not* déf'er-er.

**Deficit**, déf'i-tit, not de-fiq'it.

**Defile** (noun), de-file' (Worc.), de-file', or de'file (Web.).

**Definitive**, de-fin'i-tive, *not* déf'i-ni-tive.

**Definitude**, de-fin'i-tude, *not* de-fin'i-tude. See n.


**Deflection**, dèl-eek-ta'sion (Worc.), de-lee-ta'sion (Web.).

**Delhi**, dél'hí (U. S.), dél'le (Hindostan).

**Delinquent**, de-lin'kwent, *not* de-lin'kwent.

**Delirium tremens**, de-lir'i-fim tre'menj.

**Delivery**, de-liv'er-y, *not* de-liv'ry.

**Delude**, de-lüd', *not* de-lude'. See n.

**Delusive**, de-lüv'sive, *not* de-lu'sive. See n.

**Delusion**, de-lü'sion, *not* de-lu'sion. See adhesion.

**Demand**, de-mand', *not* de-mand'.

**Demijohn**, dem'i-john, *not* dém'i-john.

**Demise**, de-miz', *not* de-miz'.

**Demonical**, dém-o-ni'al, *not* dém'o-ni-al.

**Demonstrable**, de-mön'stra-ble, *not* dém'on-stra-ble.

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\( a, æ, i, ə, y, \text{long}; \quad å, ç, ı, ö, ü, ý, \text{short}; \quad \text{airport, arm, ask, all, what, ère, err, pray, mien, sir,} \)
Demonstrate, de-mōnˈstrət (Worc.), dēmˈən-strət, or de-mōnˈstrət (Web.). See concentrate.

Webster is alone in placing the accent on the first syllable.

Demonstration, dēm onˈstrətʃən, not dē monˈstrətʃən.

Demonstrative, de-mōnˈstrətiv, not dēmˈən-strətiv.

Demonstrator, dēmˈən-strətər (Web.), dēmˈən-strə-tər, or de-mōnˈstrə-tər (Worc.).

Demosthenic, dēməsˈθē-nət̬ək, not dēməsˈθē-nət̬ək.

Denationalize, de-nəˈtən-əlˌiz, not de-nəˈtən-əlˌiz.

Denizen, dēnˈəzn, not dēnˈəzn.

Denouement, de-nōˈmənt (Web.); dēnəˈmənt (Worc.).

Denude, de-nūd, not de-nūd. See n.

Denunciate, de-nənˈskiiət, not de-nənˈskiiət, nor de-nənˈkət. See enunciate.

Departure, de-pərˈtər, not de-pərˈchər.

Deplume, de-pləm, not de-pləm.

Depot, deˈpō (Worc.), deˈpō, or deˈpō (Web.).

Usage is authority, when adopted by the dictionaries. Usage makes this word deˈpō, and Webster (not Worcester) allows it, though does not prefer it, hence it may not be considered incorrect to so pronounce it. Webster also allows déaf, but it is considered very inelegant, to say the least. Usage gives us bronchitis and squalor, but the standards
say bron-chi'tis and squa'lor. We should support the standards. When we Anglicize a word, we should Anglicize the whole of it. We should either say da-po', or de'pot. Consistency is the aim of the writer.

**Depreciate.** de-pre'she-ate, *not* de-pre'qi-ate. See enunciate.

**Deprivation.** děp-ri-va'tion, *not* děp-pri-va'tion.

**Depths.** děp'ths, *not* děps, nor děbths.

**Deputy.** děp'-ty, *not* děp'-ty. See n.

**DeQuincey.** de-kwĭn'sy, *not* de-kwĭn'zy.

**Derby.** dăr'by (U. S.), dăr'by (Eng.).

**Derisive.** de-rĭ'sive, *not* de-rĭ'sive. See effusive.

**Derive.** de-rĭ've', *not* dăr-rĭ've'.

**Desecrate.** dĕs'e-erate, *not* dĕs'e-erate.

**Desdemona.** dĕs-de-mō'na, *not* dĕs-de-mō'na.

**Deshabile.** dĕs-ha-bil' (Anglicized), da-ză-be'ya (French).

As the word *depot*, Anglicize it all, or Frenchify it all.

**Desiccate.** dĕs'ie-eate, *or* de-sie'eate (Web.), de-sie'-cate (Worc.).

**Desideratum.** de-sĭd-er-a'tum, *not* de-sĭd-er-a'tum.

**Design.** de-sign', *or* de-sign'.

**Designate.** de-sĭg-nate, *not* de-sĭg-nate.

**Desist.** de-sĭst', *not* de-sĭst'.

**Des Moines.** de-mō'n', *not* dĕs-mō'n', *nor* de-mô'n'es'.

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a, ă, o, ă, y, long; ă, ă, i, ă, ü, y, short; ăir, ărm, ăsk, ăll, what, ĕre, ĕrr, pray, mĭn, ĕr,
Desolate, dēs’o-late, not dēs’o-late.
Desolation, dēs-o-la’tion, not dēs-o-la’tion.
Desperado, dēs-per-a’dō, not dēs-per-a’dō.
Despicable, dēs’pi-ea-ble, not dēs’pie’a-ble.
Despumate, dē-spu’mate (Worc.), dēs’pu-mate, or de-spǔ’mate (Web.). See concentrate.
Dessert, de§-sērt’, not dēs’ert.
Destine, dēs’tīne, not dēs’tīne.
Destitute, dēs’ti-tute, not dēs’ti-tute.
Desuetude, dēs’we-tūde, not dēs’we-tūde. See n.
Desultory, dēs’ul-to-ry, not dēs’ul-to-ry.
Detail (noun), de-tail’, or dē’tail (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).

Webster gives preference to the second marking. Smart and Clarke are the only English orthoepists who give the accent on the first syllable.

Detestation, dēt-es-ta’tion (Worc.), dēt-es-ta’tion, or de-tes-ta’tion (Web.).
Deuce, dēnçe, not dēnçe.
Deuteronomy, den-ter-ōn’o-my, not deu-ter-ōn’o-my.
Devastate, dēv’as-tate, or de-vas’tate (Web.); same transposed (Worc.). See concentrate.
Devil, dēv’l, not dēv’il. See basin.
Dew, dū, not dù. See n.
Dexterous, dēk’ter-ōs, not dēk’troōs.
Diabetes (sing. and plural), dī-a-bē’tēz.
Diabolism, dī-ab’o-līzm, not dī’a-bo-līzm.

son, ðr, dō, wolf, wōl, mōn, bull, ūrn, rude, āent, ean, gem, șo, īs, exist, ĭthy, ņ-ng.
Diaeresis, di-ër'e-sis, not di-ër'e-sis.
Dialogue, di-a-lógue, not dí-a-lógue. See apologue.
Diamond, dí-a-mond, or dia'mond.
Diana, dí-an'á (Worc's Unabridged); di-a'na (Worc's School Ed.); di-an'a, or di-an'a (Web.).
Diapason, di-a-pa'son, not di-a-pa'son.
Diaphragmatic, di-a-phra-gmá'tie, not di-a-phra-mát'ie.
Diatribe, di-a-tríbe (Web.); same, or di-at'ri-be (Worc.).
Dictionary, dic'tion-a-ry, not dic'tion-a-ry.
Didactic, di-da'tie, not di-da'tie.

There are many words of this order where Webster gives the short sound, and Worcester obscures the unaccented syllable. Inasmuch as they are unaccented syllables we do not give both markings, but always take the one marked short, as the result will be a clearer pronunciation.

Dietary, di'et-a-ry, not di-e-tá'ry.
Dietetist, di-et'é-tist, not di-ét'e-tist.
Different, dif'er-ent, not dif'rent.
Differentiate, dif-fer-en'she-ate, not dif-frén'shate.
Diffuse (verb), dif-füse'.
Diffuse (adj.), dif-füse'.
Diffusive, dif-fü'sive, not dif-fü'sive. See effusive.
Digest (verb), di-gëst', not di-gëst'.
Digest (noun), di'gëst.
Digestion, di-gëst'yun, not di-gës'chun. See equation.
Digitalis, dig-i-tā'lis, not dig'i-ta-lis.
Digitress, di-grēss', not di-grēss'.
Digression, di-grēsh'un, not di-grēsh'un.
Dilapidate, di-lāp'i-date, not di-lāp'i-date.
Dilate, di-lātē', or di-lātē'
  Dilated, dilater, dilation, dilative, dilator, are all
given by Worcester with the i obscure and long;
but with the i short and long by Webster, same as
in the word dilate.
Dilemma, di-lēm'ma (Worc.), di-lēm'ma, or di-lēm'-
  ma (Web.).
Dilettante, dil-et-tān'te (Web.), dil-et-tān'te (Worc.).
Diligence, dil'i-gēn'se, not dil'i-gēn'se.
Dilute, di-lūtē', not di-lūtē'. See a.
Diluvian, di-lūv'ı-an, not di-lūv'ı-an. See a.
Dimensive, di-men'siv'e, not di-men'siv'e.
Dimeter, dim'e-ter, not di-mē'ter.
Diminution, dim-i-nū'tion, not dim-i-nū'tion. See a.
Dinarchy, din'ar-i-hy, not din'ar-i-hy.
Diocesan, di-oś'e-san, or di-o-ś'e-san (Worc.); di-oś'-
e-san, or di-o-ś'e-san (Web.).
Diocese, di-o-śe-se, not di-o-śe-se.
Diorama, di-o-rā'ma (Worc.); di-o-rā'ma, or di-o-rā'-
  ma (Web.).
Diphtheria, dif-thē'ri-a, not dip-thē'ri-a.
Diphthong, dip'thōng (Worc.), dip'thōng, or dip'-
  thong (Web.).
The New Imperial favors dif in both of these
words; Haldeman favors dip. See triphthong.
Diploma, di-ploˈmə, not di-plóˈmə.
Diplomacy, di-ploˈma-sə, not dipˈlo-ma-sə.
Diplomate (verb), dipˈlo-mət (Web.); di-plóˈmate (Worc.).
or dipˈlo-mət (Worc.).
Diplomate (noun), dipˈlo-mət.
Diplomatic, dip-lo-mətˈik, not di-plo-mətˈik.
Diplomatist, di-ploˈma-tist, not dipˈlo-ma-tist.
Directly, di-rektˈli, not di-rektˈli.
Disable, disˈāˈbl (Worc.), dis-ˈāˈbl (Web.).

Dis (in Worcester’s) is always dis when immediately followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel or a vocalized consonant (except y and w). In all other cases it has its hissing sound. It is never dis when followed by p, t, k, f, s. Dis (in Webster’s) is pronounced dis in the following ten words and their derivatives: Disarm, disaster, discern, disdain, disease, dishonest, dishonor, dismal, disown and dissolve. Why in these only?

Disarm, diˈsərm, not dis.
Disaster, diˈsəstər (Worc.); diˈsəstər (Web.).
Disauthorize, diˈsərˈthər-iz (Worc.), dis (Web.).
Disband, diˈsənd (Worc.), dis (Web.).
Disbar, diˈsərˈberk (Worc.), dis (Web.).
Disbelieve disˈbe-lēvə, not disˈbe-lēvə.
Disburse, diˈsərˈbərs (Worc.); dis (Web.).
Discern, diˈsər-nənˌt, not disˈzernˌ. See sacrifice.
Discernment, diˈsər-nənˌment, not disˈzernˌment.
Discipline, disˈplənˌ, not diˈsəlˌplənˌ.
Discount (verb); dis-eount’ (Worc.), dis’eount, or

dis-eount’ (Web.).

Webster is the only orthoepist who acccents the
verb on the first syllable.

Discourage, dis-eour’age, not di§.

Discourse (noun and verb), dis-eourse’, not dis’eourse.

Discourteous, dis-eour’t-e-ous (Web.), dis-eour’t-e-
ous, or dis-eourt’yus (Worc.),

Discrepancy, dis’ere-pańçe (Worc.), dis-erēp’ança

(Web.).

Discrepancy, dis’ere-pan-çy (Worc.), dis-erēp’an-çy

(Web.).

Discrepant, dis’ere-pańt (Worc.), dis-erēp’añt

(Web.).

Discretion, dis-erēsh’un, not di§-erēsh’un.

Discursive, dis-eur’sive, not dis-eur’sive.

Disdain, di§-dain’, not dis-dain’.

Disease, di§-ease’.

Disembogue, dis-em-bōgue’, not dis-em-bōgue’. See

apologue.

Disfranchise, dis-frän’chize, not dis-frän’chize.

Disgorge, di§-gorge’ (Worc.), dis-görge’ (Web.).

Disgrace, di§-grace’ (Worc.), dis (Web.).

Disguise, di§-guize’ (Worc.), dis (Web.).

Dishabille, dis-a-bil’, not di§-a-bil’.

Dishelvel, di-shēv’l (Web.), di-shēv’l (Worc.).

Dishonest, di§-ôn’est, not dis.

son, or, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, urn, rude,

cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Dishonor, dis-ōn'ur, not dis.
Dishumor, dis-yu'mor (Worc.), dis-ha'mor (Web.).

Worcester and other orthoepists often give the combination yn. It is impossible to make this sound; a is y+u; then yn would be y+y+u.


Disjoin, dis-jōm' (Worc.), dis (Web.).
Dislike, dis-like' (Worc.), dis (Web.).

Dislodge, dis-lōd'ge (Worc.), dis (Web.).
Disloyal, dis-lōy'al (Worc.), dis (Web.).

Dismantle, dis-mān'tle (Worc.), dis (Web.).
Dismay, dis-māy' (Worc.), dis (Web.).

Dismember, dis-mēm'ber (Worc.), dis (Web.).
Dismiss, dis-miss' (Worc.), dis (Web.).

Dismount, dis-mount' (Worc.), dis (Web.).
Disoblige, dis-o-blīge', not dis-o-blīge'.

Disorder, dis-ōr'der (Worc.), dis (Web.).
Disorganize, dis-ōr'gan-īze (Worc.), dis (Web.).

Disown, dis-ōwn', not dis-ōwn'.

Dispersion, dis-ōr'shun, not dis-ōr'zhun. See adhesion.

Dispossess, dis-poś-gēss' (Worc.), dis-pos-sēss' (Web.).

Dispossession, dis-poś-gēsh'un (Worc.), dis-pos-sēsh'un (Web.).

The Webster marking of these words is very difficult to pronounce; hence, we give Worcester the preference.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; å, ø, å, ä, y, short; är, ärm, åsk, åll, what, êre, êrr, prey, mien, är,
Disputable, dis'pu-ta-ble, not dis-pu'ta-ble.  
Disputant, dis'pu-tant, not dis-pu'tant.  
Disputative, dis-pu'ta-tive, not dis'pu-ta-tive.  
Disqualify, dis-kwōl'i-fy, not dis-kwōl'i-fy.  
Disrelish, dis-re'lish (Worc.), dis (Web.).  
Disreputable, dis-rēp'u-ta-ble.  

This is the only word in the entire list given by Worcester (having the prefix dis) that does not conform to the rule we gave concerning this prefix. It is followed by a voiced consonant and an accented syllable; hence, should be no exception. We think it an oversight, as he is so consistent throughout.

Disrobe, dis-ro'be' (Worc.), dis (Web.).  
Disruption, dis-rūp'tion (Worc.), dis (Web.).  

The word disreputable comes in the same category with disruption, i. e., the dis followed by an accented syllable beginning with r; hence, should receive the same marking.

Dissemble, dis-sem'ble, not dis-sem'ble.  
Disseminate, dis-sem'i-nate, not dis-sem'i-nate.  
Dissoluble, dis-so-lū-ble, not dis-sō'l-u-ble.  
Dissolute, dis-so-lū-te, not dis-so-lū-te. See u.  
Dissolve, dis-sōl've, not dis-sōl've.  

Remember that when dis is followed by p, t, k, f and s the prefix becomes dis not di§. Is this word dissolve an exception? No; we speak pho-

sōn, dr, dq, wolf, wōl, mōn, bull, ūrn, ryde, gent, ean, gem, go, iə, exist, thy, u-ng.
netically. In this case it is not followed by s (only by sight) but by z.

Dissyllable, dis-syl'la-ble, or dis'syl-la-ble.
Distasteful, dis-taste'ful, not di§.
Distemper, dis-têm'per, not di§.
Distention, dis-tên'shun, not di§.
Distich, dis'tieh, not dis'tich.
Distingue, des'tang'ga'.
Distinguish, dis-tin'gwish, not dis-tin'gwish. See angular.
District, dis'triét, not dis'triet.
Divagation, di-va-ga'tion, not div-a-ga'tion.
Divaricate, di-var'i-ate, not di-var'i-ate.
Diverge, di-verge', not di-verge'.

It is correct in this, as in many other words, to change not only the vowel quality but the accent, when using words in contrast. Here it di'verg-es, there it eön'verg-es.

Diverse (adverb), di'verse (Worc.), di-verse' (Web.).
Diverse (adj.), di'verse.
Diverse (verb), di-verse'.
Diversely, di-verse-ly, not di-verse'ly.

"On life's vast ocean di'versely we sail."

Diversion, di-ver'shun, not di-ver'zhun. See adhe-
sion.
Divert, di-ver't', not di-ver't'.
Divorce, di-vôrce', not di-vôrce'.
Divulge, di-völge', not di-völge'.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; æ, ə, ɪ, ʊ, ɻ, short;
aɪ, ɐ, ɐː, ʊː, what, ēre, ɜr, prey, mën, ər,
WARMAN’S PRACTICAL ORTHOEPY.

Do, dō, not dō.

Docible, dōc’i-ble, not dō’ci-ble.

Docile, dōc’i-le, not dō’cīle.

Doctor, dōc’tor, not dōc’tor.

Document, dōc’u-ment, not dōc’u-ment.

Great care should be observed in the pronunciation of all unaccented syllables. Avoid either extreme.

Does, dōs, not dōs.

Doff, dōff, not dōff.

Dog, dōg, not dag, nor dag.

Short o is the “happy medium” between broad a and Italian a.

Doggerel, dōg’ger-el (Web.); dōg’ger-el, or dōg’gerel (Worc.).

Dogma, dōg’ma, not dāg’ma.

Dolman, dōl’man, not dol’man.

Dolor, dōl’or.

Dolorific, dōl-or-if’ie, not dōl-or-if’ie.

Doloroso, dōl-o-rō’sō, not dōl-o-rō’sō.

Dolorous, dōl’or-oūs, not dōl’or-oūs.

Domain, do-māin’, not do’main.

Domicile, dōm’i-çile, not dōm’i-çile.

Domino, dōm’i-no, not dōm’u-no.

Donative, dōn’a-tive, not dō-nā’tive.

Don Juan, don Ju’an, not Don Ju-an’.

Donkey, dōn’key, not dōn’key, nor dōn’key.

son, ðr, dō, wolf, wōl, mōn, bull, ūrn, ryde, cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Don Quixote, don kwix'ote (English), dön ke-hô'tâ (Spanish).

Doric, dôr'ic, not dôr'ic.

Dormitory, dôr'mi-to-ry, not dôr'mi-to-ry.

Dost, döst, not dost.

Doth, dôth, not dôth.

The early editions of Webster show the latter marking, but it has been eliminated from the later editions. We hope the same may soon be said of deaf, sloth and a few others, in which Webster stands alone. See deaf and sloth.

Douche, doosh, not doush, nor dôsh.

Doxology, dox-o'l'o-gy, not dok-sôl'o-gy.

Dozen, dôz'n, not dôz'en.

Drachm, dräm.

Drachma, drâch'mâ.

Draft, draft, not draft.

Dragoon, dra-goon', not drâg-oon'.

Drain, drâin, not drën.

Drama, dra'mâ, or drâ'mâ (Web.), dra'ma, or dram'a (Worc.).

Dramatis Personæ, drâm'a-tis per-so'næ.

Dramatist, drâm'a-tist, not dra'ma-tist.

Draught, draft, not draft nor draut.

Droll, droll.

Drollery, drôl'ler-y, not drôl'ler-y.

Dromedary, drôm'e-da-ry, not drôm'e-da-ry.

Dross, drôss, not drôss.

a, Æ, i, o, u, y, long; ā, ē, i, ĕ, ō, ū, y, short; āir, ārm, āsk, āll, wāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sir,
Drought, drout not drouth.
Drown, drown, not drownd.
Drowned, drownd, not drown' ded.
Druid, dru'id, not dra'id.
Drunken, drun' kn, not drun' ken. See angular.
Dual, du'al, not du'al. See n.
Dubious, du'bi-ous, not du'bi-ous, nor ju-bi-oas. See angular.
Ducat, da'at, not du'eat.
Ductile, du'tile, not du' tile.
Due, due, not du're. See n.
Duel, du'el, not du'el. See n.
Duet, du-et' not du- et'. Long u obscured.
Duke, duke, not du'ke. See n.
Dulia, du'li-a, not du-la.
Duly, du'ly, not du'ly. See n.
Dumas, du-ma', not du, but as nearly French u as possible.
Duncan, dun'e an, not dun' ean.
Dupe, dupe, not dupe. See n.
Duplicate, du'pli-cate (noun and adj.), du'pli-cate (verb).

Words ending in at e when used as verbs have a secondary accent.

Durable, da'ra-ble, not du'ra-ble. See n.
Duteous, du'te-ous, not du'te-ous. See n.
Dutiful, du'ti-ful, not du'ti-ful, nor du'ti-fl.
Duty, du-ty, not du'ty. See n.

son, or, o, wolf, woöl, moon, bull, urn, ryde, cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, ng.
Dwarf, dwarf.
Dwarfs (pl. noun), dwarfs, not dwarves.
Dynamics, dy-nām'ies (Worc.), dy-nām'ies (Web.).
Dynamite, dy'nām-ite (Worc.); dy'na-mite (Web.).

Formerly dy, by Webster; then in some editions it was discarded for dŷn; latest edition, back to dy.

Dynasty, dy'nās-ty, or ēn'as-ty (Worc.), dy'nas-ty (Web.).
Dysentery, dŷs'ēn-tēr-y, not dŷs'ēn-tēr-y.
Dyspepsia, dys-pēp'sē-ā, not dys-pēp'sha.
Dyspepsy, dys-pēp'sēy (Web.), dys'pep-sy, or dys-pēp'sy (Worc.).

There are quite a number of orthoëpists who favor placing the accent on the first syllable.

Dubuque, du-bûk' (Worc.); du'bâk' (Web.).

E.

When E forms an unaccented initial syllable of a word, it should have its long sound slightly obscured — evoke, event, evolve, etc.

Early, ēarl'y, not ēar'ly.
Earth, ēarth, not ēarth.
Earthen, ēarth'n, not ēarth'en.
Easel, ēa'sēl, not ēa'sēl.
Eastward, ēast'ward, not ēast'ard.
Eaten, ēat'n, not ēat'en.
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Eau de Cologne, o de eo-lon'.
Ecce homo, èe'ce ho'mo.
Economic, è-co-nöm'ie (Web.); èe-o-nöm'ie, or è-eo-

nöm'ie (Worc.).
Economical, è-co-nöm'ie-al (Web.), èe-o-nöm'ie-al,
or è-eo-nöm'ie-al (Worc.).
Eczema, èe'ze-ma, not èe-zè'ma.
Edel Weiss, è'del vis.
Edel Weisse, è'del vis'sa.
Eden, è'den (Web.), è'den (Worc.).
Edinburgh, èd'in-bür-ro (Web.); èd'in-bür-ro, or
èd'in-bürg (Worc.).
Edict, è'diet, not e-diet'.
Edile, è'dile, not è'dile.
Educate, èa'nu-eate, not èd'ju-eate. See n.

In all these words, the long u, when not accented,
should not be made so prominent as to be dis-
tasteful.

E'er, èr, not èr, nor èr.
Effectual, ef-fèet'è- al, not ef-fèe'chun-al. See a.
Effeminacy, ef-fèm'i-na-cy, not ef-fèm'i-nan-çy.
Effeminate, ef-fèm'i-néate, not ef-fèm'i-nant.

The orthography, as well as the pronunciation of
these last two words, is frequently incorrect.

Effort, èf'fort (Worc.), èf'fur (Web.).
Effusion, ef-fu'zhun, not ef-fu'chun. See adhesion.
Effusive, ef-fu'sive, not ef-fu'sive.

Words ending in sive invariably retain the pure
son, ôr, ðo, wolf, wÔl, moon, bull, ûrn, ryde,
cent, ean, gem, ûo, ûs, exist, ûh, û-ng.
sound of s. It is quite common, however, to hear the error.

**Egg**, ēĝ, not ēĝ.

**Eggnog**, ēĝ-nōg’ (Web.), ēĝ’nōg (Worc.).

**Eglantine**, ēĝ’län-tine, or ēĝ’län-tine

**Egoism**, ē’gō-ism, or ēĝ’o-ism (Worc.); ē’gō-ism (Web.).

**Egotism**, ē’gō-tĭsm, or ēĝ’o-tĭsm (Worc.); ē’gō-tĭsm (Web.).

The New Imperial gives the second marking to each, ēĝ’o-tĭsm and ēĝ’o-tĭst.

**Egregious**, e-gre’gus, not e-gre’gi-ous.

**Eh**, a, not ē nasalized.

**Either**, ē’ither.

This is the marking of Worcester and nearly all orthoëpists, except Webster, who gives the preference to either, but allows either.

"Usage, as well as regularity, favors the sound of e in the words either and neither."—Smart.

"Without hesitation analogy gives the sound of long open e to the words either and neither."—Walker.

"For the pronunciation of e’ither and ne’ither there is no authority, either of analogy or of the best speakers. It is an affectation, and in this country, a copy of a second-rate British affectation."—Richard Grant White.

**Eldorado**, ēl-do-ra’dō (Worc.), ēl-do-ra’dō, or ēl-do-ra’dō (Web.).

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short; āir, ārm, āsk, āll, what, ēre, ērr, prey, mīcn, str,
Eleemosynary, ēl-ee-mōs′y-na-ry (Worc.), ēl-ee-mōs′y-na-ry (Web.).
Elegiac, ēl-e-gri′ae (Worc.), e-le′gi-ae, or ēl-e-gri′ae (Web.).
Elephantiasis, ēl-e-phan-ti′a-sis.
Elephantine, ēl-e-phan′tine, not ēl-e-phan′tine.
Eleven, e-lēv′n, not e-lēv′en.
Elgin, ēl′gin, not ēl′gin.

The latter is almost the universal pronunciation, though it is incorrect.

Eligible, ēl′i-gible, not e-llg′i-ble.
Elite, e-līt′e, not ē-līt′e.
Elizabethan, e-līz′a-bēth-an, not e-līz-a-bēth′an.
Ellen, ēl′en, not ēl′n nor ēl′un.
Elm, elm, not ēl′um.
Elocution, ēl-o-ek′tion, not ēl-e-ek′tion.
Elongate, e-lōn′gate, not e-lōn′gate.
Eloquence, ēl′o-kwēn′ce, not ēl′o-kwun′ce.
Elucidate, e-lū′ç-i-date, not e-lu′ç-i-date. See n.
Elusive, e-lū′sive, not e-lu′sive. See effusive.
Elysian, e-līz′a-an (Worc.), e-līz′i-an (Web.).
Elysium, e-līz′i-əm
Emaciate, e-ma′she-ate, not e-ma′çi-ate. See enunciate.

Emancipate, e-män′çi-pate, not e-män′she-pate. See enunciate.
Embalm, em-balm′, not em-balm′; l is silent.
Emblazon, em-blä′zn, not em-blä′zon.

son, or, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, ūrn, rude, cent, can, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Embolden, em-bold’n, not em-bold’en.

Emboss, em-boss’, not em-boss’.

Embrasure, em-brâ’zhur (Web.); ēm-brâ’zhur’, or em-brâ’zhur (Worc.).

( Worc.).

Embronce, em-brônze’, or em-brônze’ (Web.), em-brônze’, or em-brônze’(Worc.).

Embryo, ēm’bry-o, not em-bry’o.


Emersion, e-mêr’shun, not e-mêr’zhun. See adhe-
sion.

Eminence, ēm’i-nënçe, not ēm’i-nunçe.

Emissary, ēm’is-sa-ry, not ēm’is-sâ-ry.

Emolliate, e-möl’ye-ate (Worc.), e-möl’li-ate (Web.).

Emollient, e-möl’yent, not e-möl’li-ênt.

Emphasis, ēm’pha-sîs, not ēm’pha-sús.

Empiric, em’pir’îc, or ēm’pi-rite.

Employe, ēm-ploy-e’, or ēng-plwa-a’ (Web.); ēng-
plwa-a’, or ēm-ploy-a’ (Worc.).

Employee, em-ploy-ee’, not em-ploy-e’.

Webster’s Unabridged does not contain this word in this orthography, but notes it thus: “The Eng-
lish form of this word, viz., employe, though per-
factly conformable to analogy, and, therefore, per-
factly legitimate, is not sanctioned by the usage of
good writers.”

Empress, ēm’press, not ēm’pri3.

Empyema, em-py-e’ma, not em-py’e-ma.

Empyrean, em-py-re’an (Web.), em-py-re’an, or em-
pýr’e-an (Worc.).

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short; air, ārm, āsk, āll, what, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sir,
Empyreumatic, ém-py-reu-mḥ’ie, not em-pyr-en-mḥ’ie.

Emulsion, e-m ál’shun, not e-mul’zhun. See adhesion.

Emulsive, e-m ál’sive, not e-m ál’šive. See effusion.

Encephalic, en-če-phál’ie, not en-çëph’a-lie.

Enchant, en-chánt’, not en-chánt’.

Enclasp, en-elasp’, not en-elasp’.

Encomium, en-eóm’i-üm, not en-eóm’yum.

Encore, üng-eör’e (Worc.), ongaír’e (Web.).

We have endeavored to use only such French words as are in quite general use.

In the respelling of French words, throughout both dictionaries, we find the initial syllable — En — represented either as ñng or ŏng, sometimes än. No note of explanation is given; hence, we frequently hear them pronounced as they appear to the eye. The n or ng, used in the respelling, is to signify that the vowel preceding should be nasalized, but in no case should the n or ng be given in the pronunciation.

In the supplement of the latest Worcester we find that when the n bears a certain mark, it is nasalized. When is it not nasalized?

Encyclopedism, en-çyl elo-pë’dism, not en-çy elo-pë’dism.

Encyclopedist, en-çyl elo-pë’dist, not en-çy elo-pë’d’ist.

son, ör, do, wolf, wōl, moan, bull, ürn, rude, çent, ean, gem, go, is, exist. thy, ün-ng.
Endermic, en-der'mie, not ěn'der-mie.
Endue, en-duē', not en-duē'. See u.
Endure, en-dūr'e', not en-dūr'e'. See u.
Eneid, ě-ne'id, or c'ne-id (Worc.), ě-ne'id (Web.).
Enervate, ě-něr'vate, not ěn'er-vate.

It is surprising how harmonious (?) are usage and orthoëpisists on the pronunciation of this word; i. e., the former is harmonious in always speaking it incorrectly — ěn'er-vate — while the latter agree to a man that it should be ěněr'vate.

Enfranchise, ěn-frän'chize, not en-frän'chize.
Engine, ěn'gine, not ěn'gine.
English, ěn'glish, not ěng'lish, nor ěng'lish.
Engorge, ěn-gôr'že', not ěn-gôr'že'.
Engross, ěn-grôs', not ěn-grôs'.
Enhance, ěn-hàn'çe', not ěn-hàn'çe'.
Enigma, ě-nig'ma, not ěn-ig'ma.
Enkindle, ěn-kin'dle, not ěn-kin'dul. See cuddle.
Ennui, ěn-wë' (Worc.), ěng-nwë' (Web.). See encore.
Enrapture, ěn-râp'tûre, not ěn-râp'chur. See u.

'Twere better to separate two non-voiced consonants when pronouncing such words, i. e., en-râp'-tûre. See facture.

Ensuing, ěn-su'îng, not ěn-su'îng. See u.
Ensure, ěn-shûr'e', not ěn-shûr'e'.
Enthrall en-thrâl', not en-thrâl'.
Enthuse, ěn-thûs'e', not ěn-thûs'e'.
Enthusiasm, ěn-thû'zi-âsm, not ěn-thû'zi-âsm.
Entrance (verb), en-trânce', not en-trânce'.

In the body of Worcester's Unabridged we find this word ang-tra'; in the supplement we find on-tra. The little dot over the n informs us it is nasal. It is always nasal and needs no mark; but if they were to use this, or any mark over n to signify that the vowel preceding is nasal, its significance would be of value.

Enumerate, e-nû'mer-ate, not e-nyû'mer-ate. See a.

Enunciate, e-nûn'she-ate, not e-nûn'ci-ate.

"C, s or t, when immediately preceded by an accented syllable and followed by e, i or u, has usually the force of sh."—Webster.

The word emancipate is an exception.

Envelop (noun and verb), en-vêl'op (Web. and Worc.).

No distinction is made between the noun and verb when given with the above orthography.

Envelope, èn'vel-öpe (Web.), âng-ve-lope', or èn'vel-öp (Worc.).

"This word, signifying the outward case of a letter, is always pronounced in the French manner by those who can pronounce French. Sometimes a mere Englishman attempts to give the nasal vowel the French sound, and exposes himself to laughter by pronouncing g after it (see encore in this list of sôn, ôr, dô, wolf, wôl, moon, bull, ûrn, rude, çent, ean, gem, go, igh, exist, thy, n-ng."
words) as if written oun-ve-lope."—Walker. This strikes not only the "mere Englishman" but the mere Yankee and the merest smatterer of French. We like well-spoken French, but we admire plain, unaffected English. The one who uses either and neither, generally uses an ounvelope. Let us say én'-ve-lope.

Environment, en-vi'ron-mént, not én'vir-on-mént.

Environ (noun), en-vi'róns, or én'vi-róns.

Epaulet, ép'au-lét.

When the orthography is changed to epaulette Worcester shifts the accent to the last syllable, while Webster gives it a secondary accent.

Ephemeral, e-phém'e-ral, not e-phé'me-ral.

Ephod, ép'od, not e'phod.

Epicurean, ép-i-en-re'an (Worc.), ép-i-en're-an, or ép-i-eu-re'an (Web.). See European.

Webster is the only orthoepist who places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

Epicureanism, ép-i-eu-re'an-ìsm, or ép-i-eu’re-an-ìsm (Worc.), ép-i-eu’re-an-ìsm (Web.). See European.

Epilepsy, ép'i-lëp’sy, not ép-i-lëp’sy.

Epilogism, e-pi-l'o-gìsm, not ép'i-lo-gìsm.

Epilogue, ép'i-lògìue, not ép'i-lògìue. See apologue.

Episode, ép'i-sòde, not ép'i-gòde.

Epistle, e-pìs'tl, not e-pìs’tle.

Epistolary, e-pìstò-la-ry, not e-pìstò-la-ry.
Epitaph, ēp‘i-tāph, not ēp‘i-tāph.
Epitome, e-pit‘o-me, not ēp‘i-tāme.
Epizootic, ēp-i-zō-ōt’ie, not ēp-i-zōōt’ie.
Epizooty, ep-i-zō‘o-ty, not ep-i-zōōty.
Epoch, ēp‘ōeh (Web.), ēp‘ōeh, or ē‘pōeh (Worc.).
Equable, ē’qua-ble, not ēk‘wa-ble.

Smart gives the second marking.
Equably, ē’qua-bly, not ēk‘wa-bly.
Equality, e-kwōl‘i-ty, not e-kwāl‘i-ty.
Equanimity, ē-qua-nīm‘i-ty, not ēk-wa-nīm‘i-ty.
Equation, e-qua‘shun, not ēqua‘zhun.

The termination tion is always shun, except when it follows the letter s or x, as in question (kwēst‘yun), admixture (ad-mīkst‘yun), suggestion (sug-gēst‘yun).
Equatorial, ē-quā-to‘ri-al, not ēk-wa-to‘ri-al.
Equerry, e-kwēr‘ry (Web.); e-kwēr‘ry, or ēk‘we-ry (Worc.).
Equity, ēk‘we-ry.
Equidistant, ē-kwi-dis‘tant, not ēk-wi-dis‘tant.
Equinoctial, ē-qui-nōk‘shal, not ēk-wi-nōk‘shal.
Equipage, ēk‘wi-page, not e-quip‘age.
Equipoise, ē’qui-pōiše, not ēk‘wi-pōiše.

Smart is the only orthoepist who gives the second marking.
Erasion, e-rā‘zhun, not e-rā‘shun. See adhesion.
Ere, ēre, not ēre, nor ēre.

sōn, õr, dō, wolf, wōl, mōn, bull, tūn, rūde, čant, ean, gem, ĝo, īg, exist, ṭhy, ū-ŋ.
Erin, ē'rin (ē'rin is allowed by many orthoepists).
Ermine, ēr'mine, not ēr'mine.
Err, ērr, not ērr.
Errand, ēr'rand, not ēr'rand, nor ēr'rant.
Errata, ēr-rā'ta, not ēr-rā'ta.
Erratum, ēr-rā'tum, not ēr-rā'tum.
Erring, ērr'ing (Worc.); ērr'ing (Web.).
Error, ēr'or, not ēr'or, nor ēr'or.
Erudite, ēr'y-dite (Web.); ēr'y-dite, or ēr'y-dite; marked in School Ed. long u obscure (Worc.).
Erudition, ēr'y-d'i'tion (Worc.), ēr'y-d'i'tion (Web.).
Erysipelas, ēr'y-sip'e-las, not īr'y-sip'e-las, nor īr'y-sip'las.
Escapade, ēs-ea-pade', not ēs'ea-pade.
Escritoire, ēs-eri-twōr'.
Escutcheon, ēs-euch'un, not ēs-eutch'e-on.
Eskimos, ēs'ki-mōs.
Espionage, ēs'pi-on-age, or ēs'pi-o-nāzh.
Esplanade, ēs-pla-nade'.
Esquire, ēs-qui're', not squire.
Esquimau, ēs'ke-mō.
Essayist, ēs'say-ist, or es-say'ist.
Esthetics, es-thē't'ics, not es-thē't'ics.
Etacist, ē'ta-čist (Web.), ē'ta-čist (Worc.).
Etagere, ē-tā-zhār' (Worc.), ē-tā-zhār' (Web.).
Etesian, ē-tē'shan (Web.), ē-tē'zhe-an (Worc.). See crucial.
Ethnography, eth-nōg'ra-phy, not ēth'no-graph-y.
Etiquette, ēt-i-kēt', not ēt'i-kēt, nor ēt'i-quet.
Eudemonist, e-u-de'mon-ist, not e u-de-môn'ist.
Euphonic, e-u-phon'ie, not e-u-pho'nie.
European, e-u-ro-pé'an, not e-u- rö'pe-an.

"This word, according to the analogy of our own language, ought certainly to have the accent on the second syllable, and this is the pronunciation which unlettered speakers constantly adopt, but the learned, ashamed of the analogies of their own tongue, always place the accent on the third syllable, because Europæus has the penultimate long, and is, therefore, accented in Latin. Epicurean has the accent on the same syllable, by the same rule, while herculean and cerulean submit to English analogy, and have their accent on the second syllable, because their penultimate in Latin is short." — Walker.

In accordance with the best usage, and by the principal orthoëpists, the following words do not conform with English analogy; hence, have the accent on the penultimate, as adamante'an, antipo-de'an, Atlante'an, collosse'an, empyre'an, epicure'-an, Europe'an, hymene'an, pygme'an.

Evangelical, e-van-gel'i-eal, or e-van-gël'i-eal (Worc.), e-van-gêl'ie-al (Web.).

Usage, euphony and some good orthoëpists are in favor of the second marking, though the weight of orthoëpical authority is in favor of the first.

Evasion, e-vâ'zhun, not e-vâ'shun. See adhesion.
Evasive, e-vā’sive, not e-vā’sive. See effusive.
Even, e’vn, not e’ven.
Evening, e’vn-ing.
Eventual, e-vēnt’u-al, not e-vēn’chu-al. See n.
Everlasting, ēv-er-last’ing, not ēv-er-last’ing.
Eversion, e-vēr’shun, not e-vēr’zhun. See adhesion.
Eversive, e-ver’sive, not e-ver’sive. See effusive.
Every, ēv’er-y, not ēv’ry.
Evident, ēv’i-dent, not ēv’i-dunt.

There is no need of being pedantic in the utterance of these words, but care should be observed to avoid the slovenly pronunciation.

Evil, e’vl, not e’vil. See basin.
Evolution, ēv-o-lu’tion, not ēv-o-lu’tion. See n.
Evulsion, e-vul’shun, not e-vul’zhun. See adhesion.
Ewe, yu (Web.), yu (Worc. and almost all orthoëpisists).

Webster is surely correct on this pronunciation, while Worcester and other orthoëpisists are wrong. It is impossible to join a pure consonant y and long u. Long u is of itself just what Webster has marked it, consonant y and u; y is not e, as some orthoëpisists teach. It may be from this error arises the pronunciation given above, yu, i.e. (erroneously) ēn.

Exacerbate, ex-ac’er-bate (Worc.), ex-ac’er-bate, or ex-a-cēr’bate (Web.).

X immediately followed by an accented vowel, or

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; å, æ, i, o, u, y, short; äir, arm, ask, all, what, ère, ërr, prey, mien, sir,
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by an accented vowel preceded by $h$, has the sound of $gz$; also, in some words derived from primitives, as exaltation, exemplary.—Webster, 104.

**Exact**, ex-æt’, not eks.
**Exactly**, ex-æt’ly, not eks.
**Exaggerate**, ex-æg’er-æte, not eks.
**Exalt**, ex-alt’, not eks.
**Exaltation**, ex-al-ta’tion, not eks.
**Examination**, ex-æm-i-na’tion, not eks.
**Examine**, ex-æm’ine, not eks.
**Example**, ex-æm’ple (Worc.), ex-æm’ple (Web.), not eks.
**Exasperate**, ex-æs’per-æte, not eks.
**Exasperation**, ex-æs-per-a’tion, not eks.
**Excel**, ex-æl’, not egz.
**Excellent**, ex’æ-lent, not egz.

Either the $x$ in this case is only $k$ or else the $c$ in second syllable is silent. This will be found to be true in all cases where “soft $c$” follows $x$. The error occurs throughout both unabridged dictionaries. We are nowhere taught that $x$ is $k$, nor is the $c$ marked silent. (See our Critical Survey.)

**Excerpt**, ex-çe’rpt’ (Web.); same, or ex’çrplt (Worc.).
**Excise** (noun and verb), ex-çi’se’, not ex’çi’se.
**Excitant**, ex-çi’tant, or ex’çi-tant (Worc.), ex-çi’tant (Web.).
**Exclusion**, ex-èl’zhun, not ex-èl’zhun. See a.
**Exclusive**, ex-èl’sive, not ex-èl’sive. See effusive.

son, ör, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, ãrn, rye, çon, ean, gem, go, ìs, exist, ìthy, ì-ung.
Excrement, ēx’ere-ment, not ex-erē’ment.
Excretive, ēx’ere-tive (Web.), same, or ex-erē’tive (Worc.).
Excretory, ēx’ere-to-ry (Web.), same, or ex-erē’to-ry (Worc.).
Excruciate, ex-erū’she-ate, not ex-erū’çi-ate. See enunciation.
Excursion, ex-eū’r’shun, not ex-eū’r’zhun. See adhe-
sion.
Execute, ēx’e-ente, not egz.
Execution, ēx-e-en’tion, not egz.
Executive (noun and adj.), ēx-ēc’untive, not eks.
Executive, ex-ēc-unt-i’al, not eks.
Exegesis, ēx-e-gef’esis, not egz.
Exemplar, ēx-em’plar, not eks.
Exemplary, ēx-em-pla’ry, not ēx-em’pla’ry.
Exempt, ēx-em’t’, not ēx-em’pt’, nor eks; p is silent.
Exemption, ēx-em’p’shun (Web.), ēx-em’p’shun (Worc.).
Exequeial, ēx-e’qui-al (Worc.) eks (Web.).

Worcester is the more consistent in this marking.

Exequies, ēx’e-ques, not egs.
Exert, ēx-er’t’, not eks.
Exesion, ēx-e’zhun, not ēx-e’shun, nor eks.
Exeunt, ēx’ee-unt, not ēg’zhunt.
Exhalation, ēx-ha-la’tion, not eks.
Exhale, ēx-hale’, not eks.
Exhaust, ēx-haust’, not eks.

a, ē, i, ɔ, ɑ, y, long; a, ē, i, ɔ, ɑ, y, short; air, arm, ask, all, what, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sir,
Exhaustible, ex-haust’i-ble, not eks.
Exhaustion, ex-haust’yun, not ex-haus’chun. See equation.
Exhaustive, ex-haust’ive, not eks.

We will gladly welcome the day when Worcester and Webster exhaust this h ("to draw out totally"). Exhaust, exhaust-port and exhaust-valve (steam-engine terms) are given in the supplement of Worcester’s as eks, not egz. Also, the word exhale (to draw, as a sword) is given eks, not egz.

"The grave doth gape, and doting death is near, Therefore exhale."

Exhibit (noun and verb), ex-hib’it, not eks.

When the word is used as in a later day — "The Chicago exhibit," etc. — it is given eks-hib’it.

Exhibition, ex-hi-bi’tion, not egz.
Exhibitive, ex-hib’i-tive, not eks.
Exhibitor, ex-hib’i-tor, not eks.
Exhibitory, ex-hib’i-to-ry, not eks.
Exhilarate, ex-hil’a-rate, not eks.
Exhilaration, ex-hil-a-ra’tion, not eks.
Exhort, ex-hört’, not eks.
Exhortation, ex-hor-ta’tion, not egz.
Exhorter, ex-hört’er, not eks.
Exhume, ex-hüm’e (Worc.), ex-hüm’e (Web., though inconsistent).

Exigence, ex’i-gence, not egz.
Exigency, ex’i-gên-çy, not egz.
Exile (noun), ēx’īle, not egz.
Exile (adj.), ex-īle’, not eks.
Exile (verb), ēx’īlo (Web.), ex-īle’, or ēx’īle (Worc.).
Exist, ēx-ist’, not eks.
Existence, ēx-ist’ençe, not eks.
Exit, ēx’it, not egz.
Exode, ēx’ōde, not egz.
Exodus, ēx’o-dūs, not egz.
Exonerate, ēx-ōn’er-āte, not eks.
Exoneration, ēx-on-er-a’tion, not eks.
Exorable, ēx’o-ra’ble, not egz.
Exorbitant, ēx-ōr’bi-tants, not eks.
Exorcise, ēx’or-çīse, not egz.

Knowles is the only orthoëpist who marks this word ex-ōr’cīse. It surely is worthy of consideration; it should at least have a secondary accent. You may exercise a crowd, or you may exorcise a crowd.

"Do all you can to exorcise crowds who are possessed as I am."

Exordium, ex-ōr’dī-ūm, not eks.
Exotic, ex-ōt’īe, not eks.
Expansion, ex-pān’sion, not egz.
Expatriate, ex-pā’she-āte, not egz.
Expatriate, ex-pā’tri-āte, not ex-pā’tri-āte.
Expatriation, ex-pā’tri-a’tion, not ex-pā’tri-a’tion.
Expedient, ex-pē’di-ent, not ex-pē’d’yent, nor ex-pē’d’yent.
Expenditure, ex-pend’i-ture, not ex-pen’di-chur.
   See u.
Expensive, ex-pen’sive, not ex-pen’zive. See effusive.
Experience, ex-pé’ri-ence, not ex-pir’i-ence.
Expert (adj.), ex-pér’t.
Expert (verb), ex-pért’.
Expert (noun), ex-pért’ (Worc.), ex’pert, or ex-pért’ (Web.).
Explicable, ex’pli-ea-ble, not ex-plie’a-ble.
explode, ex-plóde’, not egz.
Exploit (noun and verb), ex-plóit’, not ex’ploit.
Explore, ex-plóre’, not egz.
Explosion, ex-pló’zhun, not ex-pló’shun. See adhesion.
Explosive, ex-pló’sive, not ex-pló’zive. See effusive.
Exponent, ex-po’nen’t, not ex’po-nen’t.
Export (verb), ex-port’.
Export (noun), ex’port.
Expose (verb), ex-póse’.
Expose (noun), ex-pó-ge’.
Expository, ex-pós’i-to-ry, not ex-póst’i-to-ry.
Expostulate, ex-póst’u-late, not ex-póst’u-late, nor ex-pós’chu-late.
Expulsion, ex-púl’shun, not ex-púl’zhun.
Expulsive, ex-púl’sive, not ex-púl’zive.
Expurgate, ex-púr’gaté (Worc.), ex’pur-gaté, or ex-púr’gaté (Web.). See concentrate.
Expurgator, ex-púr’ga-tor, or ex’pur-ga-tor (Worc.);

sôn, ðr, dô, wôlf, wôöl, mûn, bull, ërn, ryde, ñent, cân, gem, ã, ëxist, thy, ñ-ng.
Ex'pur-ga-tor, or ex-pur'ga-tor (Web.).
Exquisite, ëx'qui-sîte, not ex-qui'sît.
Extant, ëx'tant, not ex-tânt.'
Extempore, ex-têm'po-re, not ex-têm'pore.
Extenuate, ex-tên'a-âte, not ex-tên'y-âte. See ñ.
Extinguish, ex-tîn'gwish, not ex-tîn'gwish. See an-
gular.
Extirpate, ex-tîr'pate (Worc.), ëx'tîr-pate, or ex-
tîr'pate (Web.). See concentrate.
Extirpator, ex-tîr'pa-tor, or ex'tîr-pa-tor (Worc.).
ëx'tîr-pa-tor, or ex-tîr'pa-tor (Web.).
Extol, ex-tòl', not ex-tòl'.
Extortion, ex-tôr'tion, not ex-tôr'tion.
Extra, ëx'tra (Web.), ëx'tra (Worc.).
Extraordinary, ex-traôr'di-na-ry, or ex-tra-ôr'di-
na-ry.
Extrinsic, ex-trin'sîe, not ex-trin'sîe.
Extrude, ex-trûde', not ex-trûde'. See ñ.
Extrusion, ex-trû'zhun, not ex-trû'zhun.
Exuberance, ex-ôber-ançê, not eks.
Exuberant, ex-ôber-ant, not eks.
Exudate, ex-ôdât (Web.), eks (Worc.).
Exudation, ex-ô-da'tion (Web.), eks (Worc.).
Exude, ex-ôdê' (Web.), eks (Worc.).
Exult, ex-ult', not eks.
Exultant, ex-ult'ant, not eks.
Exultation, ex-ul-ta'tion, not eks.
Exultingly, ex-ul'ting-ly, not eks.
Exutory, ex-ô-tö-ry, not ex'u-ô-ry.
Eyre, âr.
Eyre (Jane), âr, not ûr.
Eyrie, } ûry (Web.), ûry (Worc.), not ûry.
Eyry, }

There is no authority for ûre, though there is one or more for ûry, and Worcester stands alone for ûry, while there are many for ûry.

F.

F is generally slighted more or less in the matter of pronunciation. It is by no means insignificant, but forms a strong link as an articulative element. It requires a stronger pressure of the lip and teeth than is usually given. Throw the effort beyond the shut position without opening it — often, of 'n.

Fabric, fab'rie, not fa'brie.
Fabulist, fab'u-list, not fa'bu-list.
Facade, fa-çade', or fa-çade' (Web.), fa-çade' (Worc.).
Facial, fa'shal, not fa'çi-al, nor fa'shal.
Facile, faç'le, not faç'le.
Fac-simile, fae-sim'i-le.
Factious, fae'shus, not fae't'yus.
Factory, fae'to-ry, not fae'try.
Facture, fae'tûre, not fae'chur. See n.

For ease of utterance, yet correct, do not put two non-voiced elements in the same syllable when it can be avoided, as in this case — fae'tûre. See enrapture.

sôn, ðr, ðs, wolf, wool, moôn, bull, ûrn, ryde, çent, ean, gem, go, ûs, exist, ûly, û-ng.
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Fahrenheit, fahr'en-heit (Web.), fahr-en-heit' (Worc.).

In Worcester's list of names in the back of the Unabridged, as also in the School Edition, the a is marked short.

Fairy, fair'y, not fa'ry.

Faithful, faith'ful, not faith'ful.

In all similar words make the last syllable fool.

Fakir, fa'kir (Web.), fa-kir', or fa'kir (Worc.).

Falchion, fāl'chun (Web.), fāl'chun, or fāl'shun (Worc.).

Falcon, fāl'en, not fāl'en.

There is very slight authority for the last marking, and it is not sanctioned by either Webster or Worcester.

Falconet, fāl'eo-nēt (Web.), same, or fāl'eo-nēt (Worc.).

Falconry, fāl'en-ry, not fāl'en-ry.

Fallen, fāl'ln (Worc.), fāl'n (Web.).

Falsetto, fāl-sēt'to (Web.), fāl-sēt'to (Worc.).

Familiar, fa-mil'yar, not fa-mil'i-ar.

Familiarity, fa-mil-ye-ar'ty (Web.), fa-mil-ye-ar'e-te (Worc.).

Family, fam'i-ly, not fam'ly.

Fanatic, fa-nāt'ie, not fān'a-tie.

There are many who argue that this should be

a, ə, i, o, u, y, long; ă, ĕ, ı, ö, ő, y, short;
är, ärn, āsk, āll, what, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sir,
fàn’a-tie, if we so accent the word lu’ná-tie, or else (they claim), to be consistent, we should say lu nát’-ic. This objection, however, does not emanate from good authority.

**Fancy**, fàn’çy, not fàn’çy.

**Fandango**, fân-dän’gō (Web.), fân-dän’gō (Worc.).

Webster is correct and is the more consistent in so marking. See angular.

**Faneuil** (Faneuil Hall), fân’e-nil, or fún’el (Worc.), fän’el, or commonly fân’el (Web.).

The writer prefers the preference given by Worcester. It is the one most frequently heard in Boston, and is surely more in keeping with the dignity of the place, the dignity of the scenes enacted there, and the dignity of the men. There is a stately tread heard in the pronunciation of the word of three syllables, which is suggestive of times past; there is a slovenliness about the other two that is also suggestive. Selah.

**Fangled**, fan’gld (Web.); fân’gld (Worc.).

Worcester again inconsistent. See angular.

**Fantasia**, fan-tä’ši-a.

**Faquir**, fä-kär’ (Web.); fa-queer’ (Worc.).

**Far**, fär, not fûr.

**Fardel**, fâr’del, not far-del’.

"Who would far’del’s bear, 
To groan and sweat under a weary life?"

-sôn, ōr, dô, wôlf, wôl’, môon, bûll, ûrn, rûde, çent, ean, gem, gö, i’s, exist, thû, n-ng.
Far-fetched, ṭār-fētcht, not ṭār-fētcht'.

"Whose pains have earned the ṭār-fētched spoil."

Farewell (interj.), ṭār-ⲛⲉⲡ' (Web.); ṭār-ⲛⲉⲡ', or ṭār-ⲛⲉⲡ' (Worc.).
Farewell (noun), ṭār-well, or ṭār-well' (Web.); ṭār-well, or ṭār-well' (Worc.).
Farewell (adj.), ṭār-well (Web.); ṭār-well, or ṭār-well' (Worc.).

Farina, fa-rɪ'na, or fa-rɪ'na (Web.), fa-rɪ'na (Worc.).
Faro, ṭār-o, not ṭār-o.
Farrago, ṭār-ra'go, not ṭār-ra'go.
Farther, ṭār'θer. See further.

The correct and genuine orthography is, undoubtedly, further, but farther is the more common when distance is signified. "Though further passes very well for farther when far is out of sight, we feel the utmost repugnance at saying, 'thus far shalt thou go, and no further.'" — Walker.

Farthest, ṭār'-θest, not ṭār'-θerst.
Fascia, fās'ɪ-a, not fās'ɪ-a.
Fast, fāst, not fāst, nor fāst.
Fasten, fās'n, not fās'n.
Faster, fās'θer, not fās'θer.
Fastidious, fās-tɪ'dɪ-ous, not fās-tɪ'dɪ-yus, nor fās-tɪg'us.
Father, fā'θer, not fā'θer.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ā, ē, ɪ, ō, ū, ʏ, short; ŭr, ūrm, ăsk, ̄ll, what, ēre, ērr, prey, mĭn, sīr,
Father-confessor, fæ'ther-kon'fess-sor, or eon-fëss'-sor.

Fathom, fæth'om, not fæth'om.
Fatigue, fa-tig'ue', not fa-tigue'.
Fatten, fæt'tn, not fæt'ten.
Fatuity, fa-tő'i-ty, not fa-tő'i-ty.
Faucet, fæu'çet, not fæçet, nor faç'et.
Fault, fæult, not fæult.
Faust, foust, or faust (Web.); faust, or foust (Worc.)
Favorite, fæ'vor-ite, not fa'vor-ite.
Fawn, fawn, not fäwn.
Fealty, fɛ'äl-ty, not fel'ty.
Fearful, fear'ful, not fear'ful. See faithful.
Feasible, fɛa'si-ble, not fɛa'ble.
Feature, fɛat'ure, not fɛa'chur. See a.
Febrifugal, fe-brif'u-gal (Worc.), fɛb-rɪ-fʌ'gal, or fe-brif'u-gal. (Web.).
Febrile, fe'brile, or fɛb'ril-e.
February, fɛb'rɪ-a-ry, not fɛb'u-a-ry.
Fecit, fɛ'cit, not fɛç'it.
Fecund, fɛe'und, not fɛe'und.
Fecundate, fɛe'un-date (Web.), fɛe-eun'date, or fɛe'-un-date (Worc.).
Federalist, fɛd'er-al-ist, not fɛd'erl-list.
Fee-simple, fɛe-sɪm-ple, not fɛe-sɪm'ple.
Feigned, fɛign'd, not feign'ed.
Feignedly, fɛign'ed-ly, not feign'dly.
Feline, fe'line, not fɛ'line'.
Feminacy, fɛm'i-na-çy, not fɛm'i-nan-çy.

sön, ör, do, wolf, wōl, moon, bull, ɜrn, ryde, ɔnt, ean, gem, ɡo, ɪs, exist, ɪθy, ʊŋ.
A word rarely used, but when used, rarely used correctly. See effeminacy.

**Feminine, fēm’i-nine, not fēm’i-nine.**
**Femoral, fēm’o-ral, not fēmo-ral.**
**Femur, fēm’ur, not fēm’ur.**
**Fenian, fē’ni-an, not fēn’yan.**
**Feoff, fēoff, not fē’off.**
**Feoffice, fēof’i-cee, or fēof-fee’ (Worc.), fēof-fee’ (Web.).**
**Ferine, fē’ri-ne, not fē-ri-ne’.**
**Ferment (noun), fēr’ment.**
**Ferment (verb), fer-mēnt’.**
**Ferriage, fēr’ri-ge, not fēr’rage.**
**Ferrule, fēr’ril, or fēr’ril (Worc.), fēr’ril, or fēr’rul (Web.).**
**Fertile, fēr’tile, not fēr’tile.**
**Ferule, fēr’ule (Worc.), fēr’ril, or fēr’rule (Worc.).**
**Fete, fete, not fa-ta.**
**Fetid, fēt’id, not fe’tid.**
**Feud, feud, not feud. See n.**
**Fiasco, fi-as’eo (Web.), fi-as’eo (Worc.).**
**Fiat, fi’at, not fi-at’.**
**Fibril, fi’bril, not fib’rile.**
**Fibrillous, fi-brill’lous, orfib’ril-los.**

Worcester gives the same marking with the exception of not marking the first i long but obscure.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ā, ē, ī, Ĩ, ĕ, ū, y, short; āir, ǎrm, ǎsk, ǔll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mīen, ār,
Fico, frēo (Worc.), frēo (Web.).

"A fico for the phrase."

Fidelity, fi-dēl'i-ty, not fi-dēl'i-ty.

Fiduciary, fi-du'she-a-ry, not fi-du'qi-a-ry. See enunciation.

Fierce, fiēr'ce, not fier'ce.

Fiery, fi'er-y, not fī'ry.

Figurative, fig'u-ra-tive, not fig'er-a-tive.

Figure, fig'ure, not fig'er.

Filch, filch, not filch.

Filial, fil'yal, not fil'li-al.

Filibuster, fil'i-büs-ter, not fīl-i-büs'ter.

Film, film, not fil'um.

Finale, fi-nā'le (Worc.), fi-nā'le. (Web.).

Finance, fi-nān'se', not fīnān'se.

Financial, fi-nān'shal, not fī-nān'shal.

Financier, fin-an-či'er, not fī-nan-či'er.

This word is not only "apt to be" but generally is mispronounced.

Finesse, fi-nēs'se'.

Finis, fi'nis, not fīn'is.

Finite, fi'nite, not fī-nite'.

Fiord, fi-ōrd' (Worc.), fyōrd, in one syllable (Web.).

First, first, not fūst.

Fissure, fis'h'yur (Worc.), fis'h'yr (Web.).

Fistula, fis'tū-la, not fis'chu-la.

Fitful, fit'ful, not fīt'ful. See faithful.

Fixture, fīxt'ure, not fix'chur.

son, 6r, do, wolf, wōl, moon, bull, ērn, rude, ōnt, ean, gem, go, īs, exist, thy, ŏ-ng.
Flaccid, flæ'cid, not flæ'cid.
Flageolet, flæ'g-o-læt, not flæg-o-læt.'
Flambeau, flæm'bo, not flæm-bo'.
Flannel, flæ'n nel, not flæ'n l.
Flare, flæ, not flæ.
Flash, flæ, not flæ.
Flask, flæsk, not flæsk.
Flatten, flæ'tn, not flæ'ten.
Flattery, flæ'ter-y, not flæ'try.
Flatulence, flæ't'n-læn'se, not flæ't'chu-læn'se. See n.
Flaunt, flæunt, not flæunt.
Flaw, flæ, not flæ.
Flaxen, flæ'n, not flæ'en.
Fleur de lis, flæur de le' (Web.), flæur de le' (Worc.).
Flew, flæ, not flæ.
Flimsy, flæ'm'sy, not flæ'm'sy.
Flora, flæ'ra, not flæ'ra.
Floral, flæ'ral, not flæ'ral.
Florentine, flæ'ren'tine, or flæ'ren'tine (Web.), flæ'ren'tine, or flæ'ren'tine (Worc.).
Florid, flæ'r id, not flæ'rid.
Florin, flæ'rin, not flæ'rin.
Florist, flæ'rist, not flæ'rist.
Floss, flæss, not flæss.
Flour, flæur, not flæur'er (blend in one syllable).
Flourish, flæur'ish, not flæur'ish.
Flower, flæur'er, not like flour.
Fluctuate, flæ'et'n-ate, not flæ'chu-ate. See n; also facture.

a, ɛ, ɪ, ɔ, ʊ, ʌ, ɨ, long; ə, ɛ, ɪ, ɔ, ʊ, ʌ, ɨ, short;
air, ærm, ɑsk, ɑl, whɑt, ɛr, ɛr, prɑy, mien, ɑr,
Flue, flûe, not flûe. See a.
Fluency, flûˈen-ˈqy, not flûˈen-ˈqy. See a.
Fluid, flûˈid, not flûˈid. See a.
Flume, flûm, not flûm. See a.
Flunky, flûnˈky (Web.), flûnkˈy (Worc.). See angular.
Flurry, flûrˈry, not flûrˈry.
Flute, flût, not flût.
Fob, fôb, not fôb.
Focile, fôˈcil, not fôˈcil.
Foeticide, fêˈti-ˈsid, not fêˈti-ˈsid.
Fog, fôg, not fâg, nor fâg.
Foliage, fôlˈi-ˌège, not fôlˈyage.
Folio, fôˈli-o, or fôˈlio.

Webster does not mark the last o in either.

Fond, fônd, not fônd.
Food, fûd, not fûd.
For, fôr, not fôr.
Forage, fôrˈæj, not fôrˈæj.
Forbade, fôrˈbåd, not fôrˈbåd.
Forbidden, fôrˈbidˈn, not fôrˈbidˈn.
Force, fôrˈs, not fôrˈs.
Forceps, fôrˈsps, not fôrˈsps.
Forecast (noun), fôrˈeəst.
Forecast (verb), fôrˈe-əst′, not fôrˈe-əst′.
Forecastle, fôrˈeəs-sl. (Web.); fôrˈeəs-sl (Worc.).
Forefather, fôrˈfa-ˈðer (Web.), fôrˈfå-ˈðer, or fôrˈfå-ˈðer (Worc.).
Forehead, før'ed (Web.), før'ed, or før'hed (Worc.).
Foreign, før'eign, not før'eign.
Foremast, før'e'mast, not før'e'mast.
Foremost, før'e'möst, not før'e'möst.
Forenoon, før'e'nöon, not før'e-nöon'.
Forensic, før'en'sie, not før'en'sie.
Fore-ordain, før-or-dain', not før-or-dain'.
Forepart, før'e'pört, not før'e-pört'.
Forest, før'est, not før'est.
Forfeit, før'fëit, not før'fëit.
Forfeiture, før'fëit-nëre, not før'fi-chur. See à.
Forge, før'ge, not før'ge.
Forgery, før'ger-y, not før'ger-y.
Forget, før-gët', not før-gët'.
Forgetful, før-gët'fëul, not før-gët'fëul.
Fölrorn, før-lörn', not før-lörn'.
Form, förm (Web.), förm, or förm (Worc.).
Formidable, før'mi-da-bële, not før-mid'a-bële.
Formula, før'mu-la.

The u is unmarked by Webster and Worcester.
The dot placed underneath a vowel in Worcester's signifies that the vowel is obscure, but it does not say what vowel, i. e., û or ü. One may say før'-my-la, or før'-mû-la. The absence of a mark in Webster's, as in this case, designates the same as the dot in Worcester's, and thereby sanctions either pronunciation. See our Critical Survey.

Worcester's school dictionary gives it long u, un-accented.

ä, e, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, e, i, ö, ü, y, short; är, ärm, åsk, åll, what, ère, ërr, prey, mien, år,
Forsooth, for-sōoth’, not for-sōoth’.
Fort, fort, not fōrt.
Fortify, fōrt-i-fy, not fōrt-i-fy.
Fortissimo, for-tis’si-mo.
Fortitude, fōrt-i-tude, not fōrt-i-tude.
Fortnight, fōrt’nigh’t, or fōrt’nit (Worc.), fōrt’nigh’t (Web.).
Fortuitous, for-ti’-toüs, not for-ty’-toüs. See a.
Fortunate, fōrt’n-nate, not fōr’chun-nate. See a.
Fortune, fōrt’-ne, not fōr’chun’-ne. See a.
Forty, fōr’ty, not fōr’ty.
Forum, fo’rum, not fo’rum.
Forward, fōr’-ward, not fōr’-urd, nor for-wārd’.
Fossil, fōs’sil, not fōs’sil.
Foster, fōs’ter, not fōs’ter.
Foundery, found’er-y, not found’ry.
Fountain, foun’tin, not found’n.
Four, fōr, not fōur.

I did so, fōr there were four of them.

Fracas, fra’e’as (Web.), fra’-eas, or fra-ē’ (Worc.).

This is sufficiently Anglicized to say fra’e’as. It is surely not in good taste to use the second marking given by Worcester — fra-ē’.

Fracture, fraet’-ure, not frae’-chur. See a, also facture.

Fragile, fräg’-ile, not fräg’-ile.

Fragmentary, fräg’men-ta-ry (Worc.), fräg’-men-ta-ry (Web.). See note next page.
The syllabification by Webster is even more difficult of pronunciation than that given by Worcester. If there were a secondary accent on the penultimate the difficulty would be removed.

**France**, frán's, not frán's.
**Franchise**, frän'chiz, not frän'chiz.
**Francolin**, frän'ko-lin.
**Frankincense**, fränk'in-çenz (Worc.), fränk-in'-çenz, or fränk'in-çenz (Web.).

The majority of the orthoepists are in favor of first marking (Worcester's), though ease of utterance shifts the accent to the second syllable (Webster's); hence is largely preferred.

**Fraternize**, frä'ter-niz, or fra-tér'niz (Web.), fra-tér'niz (Worc.).

Haldeman favors frät'er-niz.

**Fratricide**, frät'r'i-çid, not frät'r'i-çid.
**Fraudulent**, fráud'ün-lent, not fraud'ju-lent. See **a**.
**Fraught**, fraught, not fraught.
**Free-hearted**, free'heart-ed, not free heart'ed.
**Free-love**, free-lové' (Web.); free'love (Worc.).
**Freemason**, free'ma-sn, not free-ma'sn.
**Free-will** (noun), free-will’ (Web.), free’will (Worc.).
**Free-will** (adj.), free’will.
**Frequent** (adj.), fre’quent.
**Frequent** (verb), fre’quent’, not fre’quent.

This is the correct pronunciation of the word,
when used as a verb, i.e., as far as orthoepists are concerned, but not so when considering usage.

**Freshen**, frēsh’n (Web.), frēsh’shn (Worc.).

Worcester doubles the final consonant or consonants preceding *en*, when *e* is silent. It is not so marked in pronunciation in the other words in this list; hence, we have not made a note of the difference between Webster and Worcester, where such words are given.

**Fretful**, frēt’ful, *not* frēt’ful. See faithful.

**Fricassee**, frie-as-se’, *not* frie-a-se’.

This word has become fully Anglicized.

**Friends**, friends, *not* friens.

**Frighten**, fright’n, *not* fright’en.

**Frightful**, fright’ful, *not* fright’ful. See faithful.

**Froebel**, froe’bel.

When spoken correctly, the *o* thus marked has the sound of ć, given with the lips rounded, as in the position of *o*. See Goethe.

**Frog**, frög, *not* frög, *nor* frög.

**From**, fröm, *not* fröm.

**Frontier**, frön’tiér, *not* frön-tiér’, *nor* frön-tiér’.

**Frontispiece**, frön’tis-piéc, *not* frön’tis-piéc.

**Frost**, fröst (Web.), fröst, *or* fröst (Worc.). See costly.

**Frost-bitten**, fröst’bit tn (Web.), fröst’, *or* fröst’-bit-tn (Worc.).

son, θ or dθ, wolf, wōl, mōn, bull, ūrn, rude, cent, ēan, gem, ĝo, ɪs, ɛxist, th, ɔn-ŋ.
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Froth, froid (Web.), fröth, or frōth (Worc.). See costly.

Froude, froid, (Web.); froude (Worc.).

Frozen, fro'zn, not fro'zen.

Frugal, frug'al, not fra'gal.

Fruit, frit, not fruit.

Fruitful, fruit'ful, not fruit'ful.

Fuchsia, fush'she-a (Worc.); fuh'shə-a (Web.).

Webster marks this word fuch'si-a, thus making the u long and agreeing with Worcester in his marking; but he respells it for pronunciation, and marks it in such a way that it agrees with the pronunciation of the German botanist (Fuchs).

Fuel, fu'el, not fu'al.

Fugue, fugue (only one syllable.)

Fulcrum, ful'erum, not fool'erum.

Fulminate, ful'mi-natc, not fool'mi-nate.

Fulsome, ful'some, not fool'some.

Funereal, fu-nē're-al, not fu-nēr'i-al.

Furniture, fur'nī-ture, not fur'ni-chur. See u.

Furor, fur'rōr (Worc.), fur'ror (Web.).

Furry, fur'ry, not fur'ry.

Further, fur'ther. See farther.

"Upon further consideration I'll go ten miles farther."
"Further, I have to say, you will find him at the farther end of town."

Furthest, fur'thest not fur'therst.

Fusible, fa'si-ble, not fa'si-ble.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; å, ø, å, ë, æ, ar, år, ask, all, what, er, err, pray, mien, str,
Fusillade (noun), fa'sil-lade (Web.), fa-sil-lade (Worc.).
Fusion, fa'zhun, not fa'shun.
Fustian, fust'yan, not fas'chan.
Futile, fa'tile, not fa'tile.
Future, fat'ure, not fa'chur. See a.
Futurity, fa-tu'ri-ty, not fu-chur'i-ty, nor fu-tu'ri-ty.

G.

G has two sounds, arbitrarily called “hard” and “soft.” The “hard” g is made with the back of the tongue, as in the word go; the “soft” g is made with the point of the tongue, as in the word George. As in the case of b and d, there should be no explosive sound following the utterance of this consonant when made with the back of the tongue. Keep the position closed, but send the voice beyond the shut position. See practice exercises given under consonants; also, see b and d.

Gabardine, gab-ar-dine', not gab-ar-dine'.
Gaelic, gae'lie, not gäl'ie.
Gainsay, gain-say', or gain'say.
Gala, ga'la, not gâ'la.
Galiléean, gal-il'e-an, not ga-lil'e-an.
Galileo, gal-i-le'o, not ga-lil'e-o.
Gallant (daring), gâ'línt.
Gallant (polite), gal-lânt' (Worc.), gal-lânt' (Web.).
Gallantly (in a brave manner), gal-lânt-ly.

son, dr, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, urn, rye,
cent, can, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Gallantly (in a polite manner), gal-lant’ly (Worc.), gal-lant’ly (Web.).

Gallery, gâl’ler-y, not gâl’ry.

Galliambic, gal-li-am’bie, not gal-li-am-bie.

Gallie, gâl’lie, not gâl’lie.

Gallows, gâl’lus, not gâl’lows. See bellows.

Galsome, gâl’some, not gâl’some.

Gambetta, gâm-bê’ta; French, göng-bêh-ta’.

Gamin, ga-mâng’, not gâm’in.

So say the authorities. The trouble is, the word is used indiscriminately; hence, the term, as well as the pronunciation, is incorrect. Until it becomes Anglicized to gâm’in, we would hesitate using the word when a plain English word would better serve the purpose. Worcester gives no accent.

Ganglion, gân’gli-on, not gân’gli-on. See angular.

Gangrene, gân’grêne, not gân’grêne. See angular.

Gaol, gâol; same as jail.

The word is now obsolete. It is the only word in the language where g is “soft” before a.

Gape, gâpe (Web.), gâpe, or gape (Worc.), not gâpe.

Garden, gâr’dn (Web.), gâr’dn, or gâr’den (Worc.).

Gargle, gâr’gle, not gâr’gle.

Garibaldi, gâr-i-bâl’di; Italian, gâr-i-bâl’di.

Garish, gâr’ish, not gâr’ish.

Garrison, gâr’ri-sn, not gâr’ri-sn.

Garrot, gâr’rot.

Garrote (noun and verb), gâr-rôte’.
Garrulous, gär′ru-loüs, not gär′n-LOUR.
Gas, gäs, not gäs.

Webster remarks: "Pronounced gäs to some extent." So are very many words pronounced incorrectly "to some extent."

Gaseous, gäs′e-oüs (Web.), gäs′e-oüs, or ga′še-oüs (Worc.).
Gasoline, gäs′o-line, not gäs′o-line.

- This word is also written gasolene, in which case the sound of long e is allowable on the last syllable; hence, in talking, either pronunciation is allowable, but in reading, the orthoepy would depend upon the orthography.

Gasometer, gäs-ōm′e-ter (Web.), ga-šōm′e-ter (Worc.).
Gasp, gąsp, not gąsp.
Gastric, gäs′trie, not gäs′trie.
Gather, găth′er, not găth′er.
Gaudy, gau′dy, not gau′dy.
Gaunt, găunt, not gaunt.
Gauntlet, găunt′let, not gaunt′let.
Gavel, gav′el, not ga′vel.
Gehenna, gē-hen′nā, not ga-hen′nā.
Gelatine, gel′a-tine, not gel′a-tine.
Gemini, gêm′i-ni, not gêm′i-ni.
Gendarme, zhōng-dārm′ (Web.); zhān-dārm′ (Worc.).

See encore.

sōn, òr, do, wolf, wōl, moon, bull, ürn, rude, cent, cān, gem, gō, īz, ēxist, thy, n-ng.
Genealogical, ʒɛn-əl-ə-ˈlɒg-əl, not ʒe-ˈne-a-ˈlɔg-əl.

Some of the orthoepists divide the syllables log-ic in this form, lod-je. This is really giving an extra d, phonetically speaking, as the "soft" g is composed of dʒ. This is not so noticeable, however, in such words as in the word suggest, which is given with both markings.


There is an abundance of authority for the latter marking, but it is not allowed by either Webster or Worcester.

Generally, ʒɛn-ər-əl-ə-ˈli, not ʒe-ˈne-a-ˈrə-ˈli.

Genesis, ʒɛn-əs-əs, not ʒe-ˈne-a-ˈsəs.

Genial, ʒɛn-ə-ˈnial, not ʒe-ˈne-a-ˈnial.

Geniality, ʒɛn-ə-ˈnial-i-ti, not ʒe-ˈne-a-ˈnial-i-ti.

Genius, ʒɛn-ə-ˈnjuːs (Web.), ʒe-ˈnjuːs, or ʒe-ˈnjuːs (Worc.).

Genius (a spirit), ʒe-ˈnjuːs.

Genii, ʒe-ˈnjuː-i, not ʒe-ˈnjuː.

Genoa, ʒe-ˈnoʊ-a, not ʒe-ˈnoʊ-a; Italian, ʒe-noʊ-ˈva.

Gentle, ʒe-ˈnɛl-tel, not ʒe-ˈnɛl-tel.

Gents, a corruption not admissible in good society.

Genuine, ʒe-ˈnjuː-in-e, not ʒe-ˈnjuː-i-ne.

Geoffrey, ʒe-ˈfry.

Geography, ʒe-ˈɡərə-ˈfi, not ʒe-ˈɡərə-ˈfi.

Geometry, ʒe-ˈəmə-ˈtri, not ʒe-ˈɑmə-ˈtri.

Gerome, ʒə-ˈroʊm, not ʒe-ˈroʊm.

Gerund, ʒə-ˈrənd, not ʒe-ˈrənd.

Gesture, ʒə-ˈstər, not ʒə-ˈstər, nor ʒə-ˈstər.

a, ə, i, ɔ, ɑ, ɔ, ʏ, long; ə, ɛ, ɪ, ʊ, ʌ, ʏ, short; ər, ɛr, ɜ, ək, əl, ɔw, ɛr, ɛr, ɒ, ʊ, ɪ, ʌ, ər,

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Get, get, not git.

Geyser, gey'ser, not gey'ser.

Ghastly, ghast'ly, not ghast'ly.

Gherkin, gher'kin, not gher'kin.

Ghoul, ghoul, not ghoul, nor ghoul.

Ghent, gent (Web.); same, or gōng (Worc.).

Giaour, gour, not gōor.

Gibber, gib'ber, not gib'ber.

Gibberish, gib'ber-ish, not gib'ber-ish.

Gibbet, gib'bet, not gib'bet.

Gibbous, gib'boüs, not gib'boüs.

Giblets, gib'lets, not gib'lets.

Gigantean, gi-gan-te'an.

Gigantic, gi-gan'tie, not gi-gan'tie.

Giraffe, gi-raffe', not gi-raffe', nor gi-raffe'.

Girl, girl, not ġērl.

Gives, ġives, not ġives.

Given, ġiven, not ġiven.

Glacial, gla'shal (Web.), gla'she-al (Worc.).

Glacier, gla'cier, or glac'i-er (Web.), glac'i-er (Worc.).

Glacis, gla'cis, or gla'cis (Web.), gla'cis, or gla'cis (Worc.).

Gladden, gläd'dn, not gläd'den.

Gladiator, gläd'i-a-tor, not gläd-i-a'tor.

Gladiolus, gla-di'o-lus, not gläd-i-o'lus.

Glamour, gla'mour, not glăm'our.

Glance, glänçe, not glänçe, nor glänçe.

Gland, ġländ, not ġländ.

Glare, ġlāre.
Glasgow, glás'gô (Web.); same, or glás'gôw (Worc.).
Glass, glâss, not glâss, nor glâss.
Glassy, glâss'y, not glâss'y.
Glib, glîb, not glîb.
Glisten, glis'n, not glis'ten.
Globule, glôb'uле, not glob'uле.
Gloss, glôss, not glôss.
Glossary, glôs'sa-ry, not glôs'sa-ry.
Gloucester, glôs'ter.
Glucose, glu'eose, not glu'cose.
Glue, glûe, not glue. See a.
Gluten, glû'ten, not glû'tn.
Glutton, glû't'n, not glû't'ton.
Glycerine, glyc'er-ine, not glyc'rine.
Gneiss, gneiss, not gneiss.

G before n at the beginning of words is silent.

Gob, göb, not göb.
God, Gôd, not Gâd, nor Gôd.
Goethe, gö' teh, not gûr'ta, nor gà'ta.

The ö thus marked signifies that the vowel has the sound of short e, given with the lips rounded. See Froebel.

Goggles, gög'gles, not gög'gles.
Going, gö'ing, not gö'n, nor görn.
Golden, gold'n, not gold'en.
Gondola, gön'do-la, not gôn-dô'la.
Gone, göne (Web.), göne, or göne (Worc.).
Gong, göng, not göng.

أ, ą, ą, ö, ą, y, long; â, ę, i, ə, ą, y, short;
är, ärn, äsk, all, what, ére, err, prey, mien, sir,
Good-natured, good'nat'ured (Worc.); good-nat'ured (Web.).

Worcester gives these accents very nearly even, while Webster makes a strong distinction. He is not consistent, however, in his marking, for he gives us ill’nat’ured and good-nat’ured.

Gooseberry, goose’bër-ry, not goose’bër-ry.
Gordian, gör’di-an, not gör’dyan, nor gör’jun.
Gorgeous, gör’geois, not gör’ge-oûs.
Gormand, gör’mand, not gör’mand.
Gosling, goслиng, not gos’lin.
Gospel, gös’pel, not gös’pel.
Gossamer, gös’sa-mer, not gös’sa-mer.
Gossip, gös’sip, not gös’sip.
Gothamist, goth’am-ist (Worc.), goth’am-ist, or goth’am-ist (Web.).
Gothamite, goth’am-ite, or goth’am-ite.
Gothic, goth’ic, not goth’ic.
Gouge, gouge (Web.), gouge, or gouge (Worc.).
Gourd, gourd (Web.), gourd, or gourd (Worc.).
Gourmand, gour’mand, not gour’mand.
Government, gov’ern-ment, not gov’er-ment.
Governor, gov’ern-or, not gov’n’er.
Gown, gown, not gownd.
Graceful, grace’ful, not grace’ful. See faithful.
Gradual, gräd’n-al, not gräd’ju-al. See n.
Graduate, gräd’n-ate, not gräd’ju-ate. See n.
Graft, graft, not gräft.
Granary, grán′a-ry, not grán′a-ry.
Grand, gränd, not gränd nor grând.
Grandeur, gränd′eər, not gränd′jur.
Grandmother, gränd′móth-er, not grän′móth-er.
Grant, gránt, not grânt.
Granule, grän′əl, not grän′ule.
Grasp, grāsp, not grâsp.
Grass, grâs, not grâss.
Grass-widow, gráss′wid-əw, not gráss-wid′əw.
Grassy, grâs′y, not grâss′y.
Grateful, grate′ful, not grate′ful. See faithful.
Gratiano, gra-she-a′no, not grá-she-än′o.
Gratist, grât′is, not grât′is.
Gratitude, grât′i-tude, not grât′i-tude. See a.
Gratuitous, gra-tû′i-toʊs, not gra-tû′i-toʊs. See u.
Gratuity, gra-tû′i-ty, not gra-tû′i-ty.
Gravel, grâv′el, not grâv′l.
Graven, grâv′n, not grâv′n.
Grease (noun), grease, not grease.
Grease (verb), grease (Web.), grēa's, or grēa's (Web.).
Greasy, grēa′s (Web.), grēa′s, or grēa′s (Web.).

The latter pronunciation allowed by Webster jars on a sensitive ear, and is almost wholly disregarded.

Gregorian, gre-gō′ri-an, not grēg′o-ri′an.
Gridiron, grīd′i-urn, not grīd′i-ron.
Grievous, griev′oʊs, not griev′yus.
Warman's Practical Orthoëpy.

Grimace, gri-mäce', not grim'äce.
Grimalkin, gri-mä'l'kin, not gri-mä'l'kin.
Grime, grime, not grim.
Grimly, grim'ly, not grime'ly.
Grimy, grî'my, not grim'y.
Gripe, gripe, not gripe.
Grisly, gri§'ly, not gris'ly.
Groat, groät, not groat.
Grocery, gro'cer-y, not groc'ry.
Gross, grôss, not grôss.
Grosvenor, grov'nor.
Grouse, grouse, not grouse.
Grovel, grov'l, not grov'el.
Growse, growse, not growse.
Gruel, grû'el, not grû'ul.
Guano, gwâ'no.
Guarantee (verb or noun), guâr-an-tee'.
Guaranty (noun), guâr'an-ty.

When the orthography of the verb is that of the noun, like the noun it has the accent on the first syllable.

Webster states that “guaranty is the prevalent form of writing the word among legal writers and in law books, in the U. S., both for the verb and the substantive. Guarantee is the form most commonly used in Eng.”

Guardian, guârd’i-an (Web.); guar’di-an, or guar’dy-an (Worc.), not guar’dën’.
Guava, gwa'va, not gwa'va.
Gubernatorial, gu-ber-na-to'ri-al, not gu-ber-na-to'-ri-al.
Guerdon, guer'don, not gwër'don.
Guide, guide, not gyid.
  The u has no influence on the i; it is simply gid.
Guild, guild, not guild.
Guileful, guile'ful, not guile'ful. See faithful.
Guillotine, guil'lo-tine (Web.); guil-lo-tine' (Worc.).
Guillotine, (verb) guil-lo-tine'.
Guipure, gë-përe'.
Guizot, ge-zo', or gwe-zo' (Web.); gwe'zo or ge'zo (Worc.).
Gum, gum, not gum (a very common error).
Gum-arabic, gum-ar'a-bie, not gum-a-řa'bie.
Gumption, gum'p'shun (Web.); gum'p'shun (Worc.).
  "When p is preceded by m in the same syllable, and followed by t or k in the next syllable, it is more properly sounded." — Webster, 84.
Gunstock, gun'stöck, not gun'stöck.
Gustavus, Gus-ta'vus, not Gus-ta'vas.
Gutenberg, gu/ten-berg, (Web.); gu/ten-berg. (Worc.)
Guthrie, gûth'rie, not gûth'rie.
Gutta-percha, gût'ta-për'cha, not gût-ta-për'cha.
  Webster gives a primary accent to the first syllable, and secondary to the penultimate, while Worcester marks them with about equal stress.
Guttural, gût'tur-al, not gût'ral.
Guyon, guy'on or gwe-yong' (Worc.); gy'on (Web.).
Guyot, ge-o'.
Guzman, go-th-man'.
Gybe, gybe, not gybe.
Gymnasium, gym-na'si-um (Web.); gym-na'zhe-um (Worc.).
Gypsum, gyp'sum, not gyp'sum.
Gyration, gy-ra'tion, not gy-ra'tion.
Gyves, gyves, not gyves.

H.

H is generally treated as an "aspirate." The term, like many others, is too indefinite, and too indiscriminately used. The dictionary defines aspirate as "rough breathing." We are informed that "in many words h is silent, and in many it is not." This is not very positive. The only definite rule given is, "H is always silent after r, as in rheum, rhetoric, rhapsody, etc."

Habakkuk, hab'ak-kuk or ha-bak'kuk.
Habeas Corpus, ha'be-as eor'pus, not hâ'be-as eor'pus.
Haberdine, hab'er-dine' (Worc.); same, or hab'er-dine (Web.).
Habergeon, ha-bér'ge-on, not hâb-er-gë'on.
Habitual, ha-bit'n-al, not ha-bit'chu-al. See n.
Habituate, ha-bit'nte, not ha-bit'chu-ate. See n.
Habitude, hab'i-tude, not hâb'i-tude. See n.

son, ər, ə, wolf, wəl, mən, bull, ərn, ruə, ənt, ean, gem, go, əs, exist, ə, n-ə.
Haft, håft, not häft.
Hagiarchy, há'gi-är-ehy.
Ha-ha, hä-ha', not ha-ha'.
Halberd, hál'berd (Web.); hál'berd, or hál'berd (Worc.).
Halcyon, hál'cy-on (Web.); hál'she-un, or hál'cy-on (Worc.).
Hale, hale, or hale.

"This word in familiar language is corrupted beyond recovery into haul; but solemn speaking still requires the regular sound, rhyming with pale; the other sound would, in this case, be gross and vulgar." — Walker.

"Lest he hale thee to the judge."
Half, hålf, not hålf (l is silent).
Halfpenny, há'pen-ny, háp'pen-ny, or háf'pen-ny (Worc.).

Webster allows all of these pronunciations, but reverses the order in the matter of preference.
Halibut, hál'i-but, not hál'i-but.
Halleluiah, hál-le-lu'ya (Web.).
Hallelujah, hál-le-luj'-ya (Worc.).
Halloo, hál-loo', not hel-lo'.
Hallucination, hál-lu-ci-na'tion, not hál-lu-ci-na'tion.
Halo, hál'lo, not hál'lo.
Halves, hál'ves, not hálvz (l is silent).
Hand, händ, not hånd.
Handcuffed, händ'euft, not hän'euft.
Handful, händ'ful, not hän'ful.
Handkerchief, hän'ker-chif.
Handle, hän'dle, not hän'dul. See cuddle.
Handling, händ'ling, not hän'dl-ing.
Handsome, hän'sôme, not händ'sôme,
Happen, háp'pn, not háp'pen.
Harass, hâr'ass, not ha-râss'.
Harbor, hâr'bor, not âr'bor.
Harden, hârd'n, not hârd'en.
Hare, hâre, not häre.
Harem, hâ'rem (Web.); hâ'rem, or hâ'rem (Worc.).
Harlequin, hâr'le-kîn (Worc.); hâr'le-kîn, or hâr'le-
quîn (Web.).

Here is another illustration of inconsistency.
The word is only partly Anglicized when pronouncing the last syllable kin, yet it is the marking of almost all the orthoëpists.

Harmonica, har-mön'i-ea, not har-mô'ni-ea.
Has, hâs, not hës.
Hasp, hâsp, not hâsp.
Hassock, hâs'sock, not hâs'sîk.
Hasten, hâs'n, not hâst'en.
Hateful, hate'ful, not hate'ful. See faithful.
Haughty, haught'ly, not haugh'ty.
Haunch, hâunch, not hâunch.
Haunt, hâunt, not hâunt.
Have, hâve, not hëv.
Haven, hâ'vn, not hâ'ven.

son, or, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, urn, rude, cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Haverill, hā'ver-il (U. S.); hā'ver-il (Eng.).
Hawaii, hā-wi'e (Web.); ha-wi'e (Worc.).
Hawaiian, ha-wi'yan.
Haydn, hāy'dn; German, hāy'dn.
Hayfever, hāy fé-ver, not hāy-fé-ver.
Hazel, hā'zil, not hā'zel.
Healthful, hēalth'ful, not hēalth'ful. See faithful.
Heard, hēard, not hēard.
Hearken, hēark'n, not hēark'en.
Hearth, hēarth, not hēarth, except by poetic license.
Heathen, hēa'thn, not hēa'then.
Heather, hēath'er (Web.); hēath'er (Worc.).
Heathy, hēath'y, not hēath'y.
Heaven, hēav'n, not hēav'en.
Hebe, hē'be, not hēbe.
Hebraism, hē'bra-ism (Web.); same, or hēb'ra-ism (Worc.).
Hebraist, hē'bra-ist (Web.); same, or hēb'ra-ist (Worc.).
Hebraize, hē'bra-ize (Web.); same, or hēb'ra-ize
Hebrew, hē'bru, not hē'bru. [(Worc.).
Hecatomb, hēe'a-tom, not hēe'a-tom.
Heedful, heed'ful, not heed'ful. See faithful.
Hegel, hēg'el, not hēg'el.
Hegira, hēg'ira, or hēg'i-ra.
Heigh, heigh, not heigh.
Height, height, not heighth.
The association of this word height with length,

æ, ɛ, ɪ, ɔ, ɑ, y, long; ɐ, ɔ̃, ɨ, ɒ, ɻ, y, short;
ёр, ɜrm, ǝsk, ɟl, ʍ, ɛ, ħ, ɛr, 经开, ʍiɛn, ǝr,
breadth, depth is probably what causes the additional th which we so often hear.

Heighten, height’n, not height’en.
Heine, lu’nhe, not htne.

The final e in German is never silent.

Heinous, he’n’oüs, not he’in’oüs.
Heir, eir, not eir.
Heiress, eir’ess, not hei’ress.
Helen, hël’en not hël’un.
Heliotrope, hël’i-o-tröpe, not hël’ya-tröpe.
Hellenic, hël’len-ie, or hel-lén’ie (Worc.); hel-lén’ie, or hel-lén’ie (Web.).
Helm, hël’m, not hël’um.
Helot, hël’ot (Worc.); hël’ot, or hël’ot (Web.).
Helpful, hël’p’ful, not hël’p’ful. See faithful.
Hemans (Mrs.), hēm’ans, not hē’manš.
Hemiplegia, hēm-i-o-plí-a, not hēm-i-o-pra.
Hemistich, hēm’is-tich (Web.); hēm’is-tich, or he mis’tich (Worc.).
Hempen, hēmp’n, not hēm’pen.
Henceforth, hēn’ce-fòrth, or hēn’ce-fòrth’; Webster same, transposed.
Hepatitis, hēp-a-ti’tis, not he-pat’i-tis.
Herald, hēr’ald, not hū’rald.
Heraldic, hēr’al’die, not hēr’al-die.
Herb, ĕrb, not ĕrb.
Herbaceous, her-ba’shus, not er-ba’shus.
Herbage, ĕrb’age, or hērb’age.

son, ör, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, urn, rude, gent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, n-ng.
Herbal, hərb-əl, not ērb'əl.
Herby, ērb'y (Worc.); hərb'y (Web.).
Herculean, her-ək'ə-lən, not her-ə-lən. See European.
Hereafter, hər-e-aft'er, not hər-e-aft'er.
Herein, hər-e-in', not hər'e-in.
"Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit."
"Herein is our love made perfect."
Hereinto, hər-e-in'to (Web.); same, or hər-e-in'tə (Worc.).
Hereof, hər-e-ōf', or hər-e-ōv'.
Hereon, hər-e-ōn', not hər-e-ōn'.
Heresiarch, hər-e-si-ər-eh, or he-rə'si-ər-eh (Web.);
he-rə'si-ər-eh (Worc.).
Orthoepists differ on the pronunciation of this word, there being as many as five markings.
Heresy, hər-e-ə-sy, not hər-e-ə-sy.
Heretofore, hər-e-tə-fər', not hər-e-tə-fore.
Hereunto, hər-e-un-tə, not hər-e-un'tə.
Hereupon, hər-e-up-ən', not hər-e-up-ən.
Herewith, hər-e-wit' (Worc.); hər-e-wit', or hər-e-wit' (Web.).
Hernia, hər-'ni-a, not hərn'ya.
Herodian, hər-o-di-an, not hər'o-di-an.
Heroine, hər-o-ən (Web.); same, or hər'o-ən (Worc.);
not ən.
Heroism, hər-o-əs-m (Web.); same, or hər'o-əs-m
(Worc.).
a, ə, ı, ɔ, ʊ, ɣ. long; a, ə, ı, ɔ, ʊ, ɣ. short;
ɑ, ɐ, ɛ, ɛ, j, ə, ɣ. short;
ær, ərm, əsk, əl, what, ɛr, ər, ər, ər, ər.
The marking given by Webster has the weight of authority. Hero-ism may imply either sex, but it is exceedingly distasteful to say hero-ine, as it suggests too much of the masculine element.

**Herring**, hër’ring, *not* hër’rin.

**Hesitancy**, hëg’i-tan-çy, *not* hëg’i-tan-çy.

**Hesitate**, hëg’i-tate, *not* hëg’i-tate.

**Hessian**, hësh’an, *not* hësh’an.

**Heterodox**, hë’ter-o-döxF, *not* hë’ter-ro-döxF.

**Heterogeneous**, hë’tér-o-gë’ne-ous, *not* hë’tér-ro-gë’ne-ous.


See allopathy.

**Hexameter**, hex-ä’m’e-ter, *not* hëx’a-më-ter.

**Hexastich**, hëx’a-stie’h, *not* hëx’a-stie’h.

**Hexateuch**, hëx’a-teu’ch, *not* hëx’a-teu’ch. See ñ.

**Hey**, hey, *not* hey.

**Heyse**, hey’seh, *not* heyse. See Heine.

**Hiatus**, hi-a’tus, *not* hi’a-tus.

**Hibernate**, hi’ber-nate, *not* hi-bë’r-nate.

**Hiccough**, hie’eup, *or* hie’euf (Worc.); hie’eup (Web.).

Though hiccough is the most general orthography, hickup is the most usual pronunciation.

**Hickory**, hick’o-ry, *not* hick’ry.

**Hidden**, hid’d’n, *not* hid’d’en.

**Hideous**, hid’e-oüs, *not* hid’yus.

**Hierarch**, hi’ë-rërh, *not* hi’rërh.

son, ör, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, turn, rude, cent, can, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Hieroglyphic, hi-e-ro-glyph’ie, not hi-ro-glyph’ie.
High-minded, high’-mind-ed.
High-pressure, high’-prēsh-ur.
High-spirited, high’-spir-it-ed.
High-strung, high’-străng.
High-toned, high’-toned.
Highway, high’way (Web.); high-way’ (Worc.).
Highwayman, high’way-man, not high-way’man.

Of all words compounded with high as a prefix, Worcester gives only one that does not have the accent on high (high-way’), while Webster gives only two (high-bound’, high-lift’).

Hilarious, hi-la’ri-ous, or hi-la’ri-ous (Web.); hi-la’-ri-ous (Worc.).
Hilarity, hi-lar’i-ty, or hi-lar’i-ty (Web.); hi-lar’i-ty (Worc.).
Hindmost, hind’most, not hind’most.
Hindoos, hin-dō’ (Worc.); hin’dō (Web.).
Hindoosism, hin-dō’sism (Worc.); hin’dō’sism (Web.).
Hindostan, hin-do-stān’, not hin’dō-stan.
Hirsute, hir-sūte’, not hir’sūte.
Historian, his-tō’ri-an, not his-tō’ri-an.
Historical, his-tō’ri-al, not his-tō’ri-al.
History, his’to-ry, not his’try.

"How large is the number of those who make the distinction between the e and the o in mystery

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; å, æ, i, ö, ə, y, short;
år, ärm, äsk, åll, what, ère, ërr, pray, mien, år,
and history? And yet in that and in like distinction lie the beauty and the elegance of cultivated speech. The slovenly speaker 'lumps' almost all such vowels into the obscure sound of ù, saying mystur-y, histur-y, even if he does not go further and say mystery, history.”—Richard Grant White.

Histrionic, his-tri-ön'ie, not his-trön'ie.
Hog, hóg, not hóg, nor häg.
Hogshead, högs'héd, not högs'héd.
Hoist, höist, not hoist.
Hold, hold, not hól.

It is a very common tendency to drop the final d in such words as hold, sold, etc. How frequently we hear “hól on, there,” and “I sol it yesterday.”

Holinhshed, hól'ing-héd, not hól’in-shed.
Hollo, \{ hól-lo’ (Worc.); hól’lo (Web.); not hél-lo’.
Holloa, (to shout) hól’lów, or hól-lów’ (Worc.); hól’ low (Web.).
Hollyhock, hól’ly-hóck, not hól’ly-hóck.
Holocaust, hól’o-eaust, not hó’lo-eaust.
Homage, hóm’age, not ôm’age.
Homely, hóme’ly, not hóme’ly.
Homestead, hóme’stéd, not hóme’stid.
Homeopathic, hó-me-o-páth’ic. See allopathy.
Homeopathist, hó-me-öp’a-thist, not hó-me-o-páth’ist.
Homeopathy, hó-me-öp’a-thy, not hó-me-o-páth’y.
Homogene, hō′mo-gène (Web.); hōm′o-gène, or hō′-mo-gène (Worc.).
Homogeneous, hō-mo-gène-oüs, or hōm-o-gène′ni-oüs (Worc.); hō-mo-gène′ni-oüs (Web.).
Homogenesis, hōm-o-gên′e-sis (Worc.); hō-mo-gên′e-sis (Web.).
Honest, ōn′est, not ōn′ēst, nor ōn′ist.
Honorable, ōn′or-a-ble, not ōn-or-ble.
Hoop, hōop, not hōof.
Hook, hōok, not hook.
Hoop, hōop, or hōop.
Hopeful, hōpe′ful, not hōpe′ful. See faithful.
Horatio, ho-ra′she-o, not ho-ra′sheo.
Horizon, ho-r′izon, not hōr′i-zon.
Horizontal, hōr-i-zōn′tal, not hōr-i-zōn′tal.
Horologe, hōr-o-loge (Web.); hōr-o-loge (Worc.).
Horoscope, hōr-o-seöpe, not hōr-ro-seöpe.
Horrible, hōr′ri-ble, not hōr′ri-ble.
Horrid, hōr′rid, not hōr′rid.
Horrify, hōr′ri-fy, not hōr′ri-fy.
Horror, hōr′ror, not hōr′ror.
Horseradish, hōrse-rad-ish, not hōrse-rēd-ish.
Horticulture, hōr′ti-eül′t-ure, not hōr′ti-eül′t-ure.
See a.
Horticulturist, hōr′ti-eül′t′u-rist, not hōr′ti-eül′t′u-ral-ist.
Hosanna, ho-šān′na, not ho-šān′na.
Hospital, hōs′pi-ta-ble, not hos-pit′a-ble.
Hospital, hōs′pi-tal, not ōs′pi-tal, nor hōs′pi-tal.
WARMAN'S PRACTICAL ORTHOEPIE.

There are as many as six orthoepists who cling to the antiquated pronunciation ospital, and two who give swspital.

Hospitality, hős-pi-tāl-i-ty, not hōs-pi-tāl-i-ty.
Hostage, hōst'age, not höst'age.
    "Your hostages I have; so have you mine."
Hostess, hōst'ess, not höst'is.
Hostile, hōs'tile, not hös'tile.
    There are scores of words ending in ile and ine which have changed from the antiquated pronunciation ile and ine. The New Imperial, however, holds to the latter pronunciation of almost all the words of this class.
Hostler, os'ler (Worc.); hōs'ler, or os'ler (Web.).
Hotel de Ville, o-tēl'dū-vel.
Hough, hōk, not hūf.
Hound, hound, not houn.
Housewife, house'wife, or hūs'wif (Web.); Worcester, same transposed.
Hovel, hōv'el, not hōv'l nor hōv'el.
Hover, hōv'er not hōv'er.
Hudibras, hu'di-bras, not hu'di-brā.
Huddle, hūd'dle, not hūd'dul. See cuddle.
Humble, hūm'ble (Web.); hūm'ble, or ām'ble (Worc.).
Humor, hu'mor, or yu'mor (Web.); Worcester, same transposed.
    Smart marks this word hu'mor, when it signifies

son, dr, dq, wolf, wōl, moon, bull, ērn, rude, cent, ean, ēm, go, is, exist, thy, n-ng.
moisture, as in one's body, and yu'mor when used in any other sense.

It is impossible to give yu in one sound as Worcester and others mark it. See dishumor.

**Humorist**, hu'mor-ist, or yu'mor-ist (Web.); yu'mor-ist (Worc.). See dishumor.

**Humorous**, hu'mor-oäs, or yu'mor-oäs (Web.); yu'-mor-oäs (Worc.).

**Hundred**, hün'dred, not hun'derd.

**Hunger**, hün'ger, not hun'ger. See angular.

**Hungry**, hün'gry, not hun'ger-y.

**Hurra,** hur-ra' not hur-ra'.

**Hurrah,** hur-ra' not hur-ra'.

**Hurricane**, hur'ri-eane, not hur'ri-eane.

**Hurry**, hur'ry, not hur'ry.

**Hurtful**, hur'tful, not hurt'ful.

**Hussar**, hu§-sar' (Worc.); hu§-§ar' (Web.).

**Hussy**, hüs'sy, not hüs'sy.

**Hustle**, hüs'l, not hüs'tle.

**Huswife**, hüs'zif, or hüs'wif.

**Huzza,** huz-zH' (Worc.); huz-za' (Web.); not hüs-zH'.

**Hybrid**, hy'brid, or hyb'rid.

**Hydatid**, hy'da-tid (Web.); hy da-tid, or hyd'a-tid (Worc.).

**Hydraulic**, hy-drau'lie, not hy-draul'ie.

**Hydrometer**, hy-drom'e-ter, not hy'dro-me-ter.

**Hydropathic**, hy-dro-path'ie. See allopathy.

**Hydropathist**, hy-dröp'a-thist, not hy-dro-påth'ist.

**Hydropathy**, hy-dröp'a-thy, not hy-dro-påth'y.

_a_, e, i, o, u, y, long; ä, ë, i, ö, ü, y, short; äir, ärm, äsk, äll, what, ére, érr, prey, mien, sir,
Hydrophobic, hy-dro-phō'b'ic, not hy-dro-phō'bie.
Hyemal, hy-e'mal (Web.); hy-e-mal, or hy'e-mal (Worc.).
Hygiene, hy'gi-e-ne, or hy'gi-e-ne (Worc.); hy'gi-e-ne (Web.).
Hygienic, hy-gi-e'n'ic.
Hygienist, hy'gi-en-ist.
Hymeneal, hy-me-ne'al, not hy-me'ne-al.

Webster syllabifies the word differently, but does not change the accent — (hy-men-e'al.)

Hyperbaton, hy-per'ba-tōn, not hy-per-ba'ton.
Hyperbole, hy-per'bo-le.
Hypercritical, hy-per-erit'ie-al, not hyp-er-erit'ie-al.
Hyperion, hy-pē'ri-on.
Hypochondriac, hyp-o-ehōn'dri-āe.
Hypocrisy, hy-pō-sir'i-sy, not hy-pō-sir'i-sy.
Hypocritical, hyp-o-erit'ie-al, not hy-p-o-erit'ie-al.
Hypodermic, hyp-o-dēr'mic.
Hypothenuse, hy-pō-thē-nūse (Worc.); same, or hyp-thē-nūse (Worc.).
Hypothesis, hy-pō-thē-sis (Worc.); same, or hy-pō-thē-sis (Web.).
Hypothetical, hy-po-thē-t'ie-al (Worc.); same, or hyp-o-thē-t'ie-al (Web.).
Hypsometer, hyp-sōm'e-ter, not hyp-so-mē'ter.
Hyson, hy'son (Worc.); hy'sn (Web.).
Hyssop, hy's'sop, or hys'sop (Worc.); hys'sop, or hy'-sop (Web.).

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōn, bull, ārn, ryde, cent, ean, ĝem, ĝo, ɨs, exist, thy, u-ng.
Hysteria, hys-tê'r-i-a, not hys-tê'r-i-a.
Hysterical, hys-tê'r-ie-al, not hy-stê'r-ie-al.

I.

Worcester regards this vowel—and correctly so—as a diphthong, while Webster treats it as a long vowel sound, making no distinction between a, i, o, u. I and u should not be classed with a and o. Neither a nor o can be given without the name sound of each forming its initial sound. Not so with i and u. See our Critical Survey.

Iago, i-a'go.

Ice Cream, içe'èream, not içe-èream'.

There is a general tendency, in compound words, to misplace the accent.

Iceland Moss, içe'land-möss, not içe-land-möss'.

Iconoclast, i-eön'o-elást.

Idea, i-de'a, not i'dè, nor i-de'ur.

Those who say i-de-ur, Em-mar, operar, etc., make the mistake of not pulling up at the right time. See carve.

Ideal, i-de'al, not i-de'l'.

Idealism, i-de'al-is'm, not i'de-al-is'm.

Ides, id's, not i'dës.

"A soothsayer bids you beware the i'des of March."

Idiosyncracy, id-i-o-syn'ëra-sy.

Idle, i'dle, not i'dul. See cuddle.
Idol, ɪ'dol, not ɪ'dl.
Idyl, ɪ'dɪl (Worc.); ɪ'dɪl, or ɪd'ɪl (Web.).
Ignis-fatuus, ɪɡ'nis-fɑt'ʊ-us, not ɪɡ'nis-fɑt'chu-us.
Ignominious, ɪɡ-no-mɪn'ɪ-oʊs, not ɪɡ-no-mɪn'yʊs.
Ignominy, ɪɡ'no-mɪn-ɪ, not ɪɡ-no-mɪn'ɪ.
Ignoramus, ɪɡ-no-rɑ'mus, not ɪɡ-no-rɑ'mʊs.
Illinois, ɪl-le-nɔr', or ɪl-li-nɔɪs' (Web.); ɪl-li-nɔɪs', or ɪl-li-nɔr' (Worc.).
Ill-natured, ɪl'nət-ərd, not ɪl-nət'ərd, nor ɪl-nət'-churd.
Illuminate, ɪl-ln'mɪn-ət, not ɪl-lu'mɪn-ət. See n.
illusion, ɪl-lən'zhʊn, not ɪl-lən'ʃʊn. See adhesion.
Illusive, ɪl-lu'sɪv, not ɪl-lu'zɪv. See effusive.
Illustrate, ɪl-lu'stræt, not ɪl'lus-træt.
Illustration, ɪl-lu'stræʃn, not ɪl'lus-træʃn.
Illustrative, ɪl-lu'strætɪv, not ɪl'lus-trætɪv.
Illustrious, ɪl-lu'strɪ-oʊs, not ɪl-lu'stroʊs.
Image, ɪmɪ'ɡ; it should be a obscured.

"It is in the delicate but firm utterance of the unaccented vowels with correct sound that the cultured person is most surely distinguished from the uncultured. In such words as purpose, favorable, pliant, lion, the unaccented vowels are made short u by slovens in speech, who pronounce them pur-pus, favoruble (or favruble), pliunt, liu'n. In like manner, such words as damage, ravage, savage, or-age, are pronounced damig, ravig, savig, oring."
—Richard Grant White.

son, ɔr, dɔ, wolf, wɔl, mɔn, bull, ɔrn, rʊd, cent, ean, gem, ɡo, ɪɡ, exist, thv, n-ng.
Imagery, im'age-ry (Web.); im'a-ger-y, or im'age-ry (Worc.).

Imbecile, im'be-çile, or im-be-çile' (Web.); im-bëç'-ile, or im-be-çile'.

The first pronunciation has euphony and usage in its favor, the second is very unusual, while the third is quite fashionable — with a certain class who are imbecile enough to invite attention to their pronunciation.

Imbroglio, im-brôl'yo (Web.); im-brôl'ye-o (Worc.).

It seems to be quite the thing with Worcester to get out of a word all there is in it.

Imbrue, im-brûe' not im-brûe'.

Immature, im-ma-tûre' not im-ma-tûre'. See n.

Immediate, im-më'ë-di-ate, not im-më'ë-jate.

Immersion, im-mër'shun, not im-mër'zhun. See adhesion.

Imminent, im'mi-nent, not im'mi-nunt. See image.

Immobile, im-môb'ilë, not im-môb'ile.

Immoral, im-môr'al, not im-môr-al.

Immortelle, im-môr-telë'.

Imogen, im'o-gên, not im'o-gène.

Impartiality, im-pâr-shîl'i-ty, or im-par-shâl'i-ty (Web.); im-pâr-shë-al'e-te (Worc.).

We invariably give the preference to either Webster or Worcester in the marking of unaccented vowels. In this case Webster marks them, in some
cases Worcester marks them. Our object is clear-
ess. See image.

**Impeccable**, im-pē'ea-ble, not im'pe-ea-ble.

**Impedible**, im-pēd'i-ble (Worc.); im-pēd'i-ble, or im-
pēd'i-ble (Web.).

**Impenitent**, im-pēn'i-tēnt, not im-pēn'i-tunt.

In this case Worcester marks the unaccented syl-
lables, and Webster does not.

**Imperious**, im-pēr'ri-oūs, not im-pēr'i-ous.

**Imperspicuity**, im-pēr-spi-ea'i-ty, not im-per-spe'a-
i-ty.

**Imperturbable**, im-per-tūr'ba-ble.

**Impetuous**, im-pēt'u-oūs, not im-pēt'chu-ūs. See u.

**Impious**, im'pi-oūs, not im-pr'ous.

"Where vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honor is a private station."

**Impiously**, im'pi-oūs-ly, not im-pr'ous-ly.

**Implacable**, im-plā'ea-ble, not im-plā'ea-ble.

**Implacable**, im-plā'ea-ble, not im-plā'ea-ble.

**Importunate**, im-pōrt'u-nate, not im-pōr'chu-nate.

**Importune**, im-pōr-tūn, not im-pōr-tūn, nor chūn'.

**Impostor**, im-pos'tor.

**Impotent**, im'po-tēnt, not im-po'tent.

**Impoison**, im-prō'sin, not im-prō'sin.

**Impromptu**, im-prōmpt'u, not im-prōmp'tu. See u.

**Impress**, im-pros've (Web.); im-pros've (Worc.).

**Impress**, im-pros've (Worc.).

**Impress**, im-pros've, not im-pros've.

**Impudent**, im-prū'dent, not im-prū'dent.

**Impuissance**, im-pū'is-sānсe, not im-pū-sānсe.
Impulsion, im-pul’shun, not im-pul’zhun. See adhesion.

Impulsive, im-pul’sive, not im-pul’zive. See effusive.

Inamorata, in-äm-o-rä’ta.

Inaptitude, in-ap’ti-tude, not in-ap’ti-tüde. See a.

Inaugurate, in-au’gu-rate, not in-au’ger-ate.

Incendiary, in-çën’di-a-ry, not in-çën’dyar-y.

Inchoate, in’éh-o-ate (Worc.); in’éh-o-ate (Web.).

Webster ignores his own rule in this case, which Worcester follows. See angular.

Inchoative, in-ehó’a-tive, not in-ehó’a-tive.

The accent being removed, the first syllable does not change to ng. See angular.

Incisive, in-ç’zive, not in-ç’zive. See effusive.

Incisor, in-ç’zor (Worc.); in-ç’zor (Web.).

Inclémenty, in-elëm’en-cy, not in-elëm’un-cy.

Include, in-el’ude’, not in-el’üde’. See a.

Inclusion, in-el’a’zhun, not in-el’üshun. See adhesion.

Inclusivé, in-él’zive, not in-él’zive. See effusive.

Incognito, in-eög’ni-tö, not in-eög-n’tö.

Incoherent, in-eo-hë’rent, not in-eo-hë’rent.

Incommensurate, in-eom-mën’shu-rate, not in-eom-mën’zhu-rate.

Incommodious, in-eom-mö’di-ous, not in-com-mö’-jus.

Incomparable, in-eom’pa-ra-ble, not in-eom-pår’-able.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ä, ö, ü, ë, å, â, y, short; äir, ärm, äsk, äll, what, ére, érr, préy, mën, sir,
Incomposite, in-com-pō'site, not in-eōm'po-şite.
Incondite, in-eōn-dīte, or in-eōn'dīte (Worc.); in-eōn'dīte, (Web.).
Incongruence, in-eōn'grū-ence, not in-eōn'grū-ence, (Web.). See angular.
Incongruity, in-eōn-grū'i-ty, not in-eōn'grū-i-ty.
Inconsummate, in-eōn-sūm'mate, not in-eōn'sum-mate.
Incontiguous, in-eōn-tig'u-ous, not in-eōn-tig'u-ous.
Incontiguously, in-eōn-tig'u-oūs-ly.

Worcester marks this word in-eōn-tig'u-oūs-ly.

Does he mean it?

Inconvenience, in-eōn-vēn'yence, or in-eōn-vē'n'i-ence (Worc.); in-eōn-vēn'i-ence (Web.).
Incorporeal, in-eōr-pō're-al, not in-eōr-po-rē'al.
Incorrigeble, in-eōr'ri-gi-ble, not in-eōr'ri-gi-ble.
Increase (noun), in'erēase, or in'erēase' (Worc.);
same transposed (Web.).
Incredulity, in-ere-di'li-ty, not in-ere-di'li-ty.
Incredulous, in-ere-dū-lōts, not in-ere-dū-lōus.
See n.
Increment, in'erē-ment (Worc.); in'erē-ment (Web.).

Again Worcester is the more consistent. See angular.

Incubus, in'eōn-bus (Worc.); in'eōn-bus (Web.).
Incursion, in-eūr'shun, not in-eūr'zhun. See adhe-
sion.
Indeciduous, in-de-cid’u-ous, not in-de-cid’ju-ous.
Indecisive, in-de-cis’ive, not in-de-cis’ive.
Indecorus, in-de-cor’us, or in-dee’or-us. See de-
 eorus.
Indecorum, in-de-cor’um, not in-de-eo’rum.
Indefatigable, in-de-fat’i-ga-ble, not in-de-fat’i-ga-
 ble.
Indenture, in-dent’ure, not in-dén’chur.
India, in’di-a (Web.); in’di-a, or in’je-a (Worc.).
Indian, ind’yan, or in’di-an (Web.); ind’yan (Worc.).

It is strange that Worcester does not say injun,
 as a native of in-je-a, for he says in-ja-rub’ber and
in-je-an’a.
Indiana, in-di-an’a (Web.); in-di-a, or in-je-an’a
(Worc.).
Indianapolis, in-di-an’ap’o-lis (Web.); in-dian-ap’o-
 lis (Worc.).
India-rubber, in’dia-rub’ber (Web.); in’ja-rub’ber
(Worc.).
Indicative, in-die’a-tive, not in-di-ea’tive.
Indicatory, in’di-ea-to-ry, not in-die’a-to-ry.
Indict, in-dit’.

"C is silent in the words indict, indicter, indicta-
 ble and indictment."—Worcester, 65.

Indigenous, in-di-g’e-noüs, not in-di-g’e-noüs.
Indigestion, in-di-gest’yun, not in-di-ges’chun.
Indisputable, in-dis’pu-ta-ble, not in-dis-pu’ta-ble.
Indissoluble, in-dis’so-lu-ble, not in-dis-söl’u-ble.
Individual, in-di-vid’u-al, not in-di-vid’ju-al. See n.
Indocible, in-dōc’i-ble, not in-dō’c-i-ble.
Indocile, in-dōc’i-ble, not in-dō’c-i-ble.
Induce, in-duce’, not in-duce’. See n.
Inducement, in-duce’ment, not in-duce’ment.
Indue, in-dué’, not in-dué’. See n.
Industry, in’dus-try, not in-dus’try.
Ineffectual, in-eff’ect’u-al, not in-eff’ec-tu-al.
Inequitable, in-eq’ui-ta-ble, not in-eq’ui-ta-ble.

Worcester spells this word with the prefix in, but
pronounces it with the prefix en.

Inertia, in-e’r-sha, not in-e’r-sha.
Inexhaustible, in-ex-haust’i-ble.

The writer petitions for this h to be dropped
from this word in all its forms, but so long as our
standards recognize it, so should we. See exhaust.

Inexorable, in-e’x-o-ra-ble, not in-ex-o’ra-ble.
Inexpedient, in-ex-pê’di-ent, not in-ex-pê’di-ent.
Inexpiable, in-e’x-pi-a-ble, not in-ex-pi’-a-ble.
Inexplicable, in-e’x-pli-a-ble, not in-ex-pli’able.
Inexpugnable, in-ex-pug’na-ble (Worc.); same, or
in-ex-pugn’a-ble (Web.).
Inexstricable, in-e’x-tri-ea-ble, not in-ex-tri’e-a-ble.
Infamously, in-fa’mous-ly, not in-fa’mous-ly.
Infantine, in-fan-tine, or in-fan-tine.

It is impossible to formulate any rule concerning
words ending in ile and ine. See hostile.

son, dr, do, wolf, wól, moon, bull, urb, ryde,
cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Infatuate, in-fat’u-ate, not in-fat’chu-ate. See a.
Inferrable, in-fër’a-ble, not in-fër’a-ble.
Inferrible, in-fër’ri-ble, not in-fër’ri-ble.
Infidel, in-fi-dël, not in-fi-dul.
Infinite, in-fi-nite, not in-fi-nite.
Infinitesimal, in-fin-i-tës’i-mal, not in-fin-i-tës’i-mal.
Infinitude, in-fin’i-tude, not in-fin’i-tude.
Inflammable, in-flam’ma-ble, not in-flam’ma-ble.
Infusion, in-fu’zhun, not in-fu’shun. See adhesion.
Infusive, in-fu’sive, not in-fu’zive. See effusive.
Ingelow (Jean), jen in’ge-low.
Ingenious, in-gë-n’yus (Web.); same, or in-gë’ni-ous
(Work.).
Ingenuity, in-ge-nu’i-ty, not in-ge-nu’i-ty. See a.
Ingenuous, in-ge’n’u-ous, not in-ge’n’u-ous.
Ingratitude, in-grat’i-tude, not in-grat’i-tude. See a.
Ingredient, in-grë’di-ent, not in-grë’gent.
Inherent, in-her’ent, not in-her’ent.
Inhospitalable, in-hos’pi-ta-ble, not in-hos-pit’a-ble.
Inimical, in-im’i-eal (Web.); same, or in-im’i-eal
(Work.).
Initiate, in-ish’i-ate, not in-ish’ëte.
Innate, in-nat’ë (Work.); in’natë, or in-nat’ë (Web.).
Innocent, in-no’ënt, not in-no’sunt. See image.
Inofficial, in-of-fish’al, not in-of-fish’al.
Inopportune, in-op-por-tüne’, not in-op’por-tüne,
nor in-op-por-tüne’.
Inquiry, in-qui’ry, not in’qui-ry.
Insatiate, in-sâ’she-ate, not in-sâ’sheate.
Insatiety, in-sa-ti’e-ty, not in-sa’she-ty.
Insaturable, in-sat’n-ra-ble, not in-sat’chu-ra-ble.
  See n.
Inscrutable, in-seru/ta-ble, not in-ser’n-ta-ble.
Insects, in’seets, not in’se’es.
Insidious, in-sid’i-ous, not in-sid’yus.
Insignia, in-sig’ni-a, not in-sig’n’ya.
Insition, in-sish’un, or in-sizh’un (Web.); same,
  transposed (Worc.).
Inspiratory, in’spi-ra-to-ry, or in-spi’ra-to-ry (Worc.);
  same, transposed (Web.).
In-stat’u-quo, In-sta’tu-quò (Worc.); not in-stat’u-
  quò.
Instead, in-stéad’ not in-stid’.
Institute, in’sti-tute, not in’sti-tûte. See n.
Institution, in-sti-tu’tion, not in-sti-tû’tion. See n.
Instrument, in’stru-ment, not in’strn-ment.
Insulate, m’su-late. ? ? ?

This is as clear as either Unabridged gives it.
Webster does not mark the u, nor does he respell
the word. Worcester marks the u obscure. This
is very indefinite, as we do not know which u he
obscures. In Worcester’s school dictionary the u is
marked as long u obscure, i.e., as long u always is
when unaccented. This would make the pronunci-
ation in’syu-late.

We find the word having the same root—pen-in-
su-la—marked by both authorities. Webster gives

sôn, ôr, dô, wolf, wôol, mœon, bull, ârn, ryde,
cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
it șn, or shu; Worcester gives it shu in the Unabridged, and șn obscured (syu) in the school edition.

**Integer**, in'te-ger, *not in'te-ger.*
**Integral**, in'te-gral, *not in-té'gral.*
**Intellect**, in'tel-lēct, *not in'tu-lēct.*
See șn.

**Intercalary**, in-tē're-a-la-ry, *not in-ter-eal'ā-ry.*
**Interest** (verb), in'ter-ēst, *not in-ter-ēst'.*
**Interest** (noun), in'ter-ēst, *not in-ter-ēst, nor in'trest.*
**Interesting**, in'ter-ēst-ing, *not in-ter-ēst'ing.*
**Interim**, in'ter-im, *not in'ter-um.*
**Interlocutor**, in-ter-loe'u-tor, *or in-ter-lo-en'tor* (Worc.); in-ter-loe'n-tor (Web.).
**Interlude**, in'ter-lūde, *not in'ter-lūde.* See șn.
**Intermezzo**, in-ter-mēd'zo.

**Interpolate**, in-ter'po-late, *not in'ter-po-late.*
**Interstice**, in'ter-stice, *or in-ter'stice.*
**Intestine**, in-tev'tine, *not in-tes'tine.*
**Intransitive**, in-trān'si-tive, *not in-trān'și-tive.*

**Intrigue** (noun and verb), in-trīg'ue, *not in'trīg'ue,* 
*nor in-trīg'ue.*

**Intrinsic**, in-trīn'sie, *not in-trīn'sie.*
**Introduce**, in-tro-duce', *not in-tro-du'ce.* See șn.
**Intrude**, in-trūd'ē, *not in-trūd'ē.*

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a, e, i, o, u, y, long; a̯, e̯, i̯, o̯, u̯, y̯, short; air, ārm, ask, ăll, what, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sir,
Intrusion, in-try'zhun, not in-try'shun. See adhesion.
Intrusive, in-try'sive, not in-try'zive. See effusive.
Intuition, in-tu-ish'un, not in-tu-ish'un.
Intuitive, in-tu'i-tive, not in-tu'i-tive.
Inure, in-ure', not in-ure'.
Invalid, in'va-lid (Web.); in-va-lid' (Worc.). See Brazil.
Invasion, in-va'zhun, not in-va'shun. See adhesion.
Invasive, in-va'sive, not in-va'sive. See effusive.
Inveigh, in-veigh'.
Inveigle, in-ve'gl, not in-ve'gl.
Inventory, in'ven-to-ry, not in-vên'to-ry.
Inversion, in-ver'shun, not in-ver'zhun. See adhesion.
Invidious, in-vid'i-ous, not in-vid'yus.
Involution, in-vo-la'tion, not in-vo-ly'tion. See a.
Iodide, i'o-dide (Web.); i'o-dide (Worc.). See bromite.
Iodine, i'o-dine, not i'o-dine.
Ionia, i-o'ni-a, not i-on'ya.
Iowa, i'o-wa, not i-o'wa, nor i-o-wa'.
Iphigenia, iph-i-ge-ni'a, not iph-i-ge'ni-a.
Irascible, i-räs'ci-ble, not i-räs'ci-ble.
Irate, i-rate (Worc.); i-rate' (Web.).
Irene, i-re'ne, not i-rene'.
Iridescent, i-r'i-dës'cent, not i-re-dës'cent.
Iridium, i-rid'i-um, not i-rid'i-um.
Irksome, i'rk'some, not i'rk'sm.
Iron, t'urn, not t'ron.
Irony (like iron), t'urn-y.
Irony (satire), t'run-y.
Iroquois, ir-o-kwoi' (Web.); Ir-o-kwois', or ir-o-kwoi' (Worc.).
Irrational, ir-rash'un-al, not ir-rash'un-al.
Irrecognizable, ir-re-eog'ni-za-ble, not ir-reoog-ni-za-ble.
Irrefragable, ir-ref'ra-gha-ble, not ir-re-fragh'able.

We often hear this word correctly syllabified, yet the g given its "soft" sound. Bear in mind that g is always "hard" before a (except gaol).

True, there are many orthoepists who pronounce this word ir-re-fragh'a-ble, but it is not sanctioned by either Worcester or Webster. Walker, in speaking of placing the accent on the second syllable, says: "I am much mistaken if it has not only the best usage on its side, but the best analogy to support it."

Irrefutable, ir-ref'un-ta-ble, or ir-re-fut'a-ble (Web.); ir-re-fut'a-ble, or ir-ref'un-ta-ble (Worc.).

Why this inconsistency in Worcester? It is sometimes argued that having the verb refute is sufficient reason for placing the accent on the third syllable. Then why should not the words irrevocable, indisputable, incomparable, irreparable be similarly influenced?

Irremediable, ir-re-mé'di-a-ble, not ir-re'mé-di-a-ble.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; à, é, i, ô, û, y, short; air, arm, ask, ãl, what, ère, èrr, pray, mien, sir,
Irreparable, Ir-re-pə-ra-ble, not Ir-re-pər′a-ble.
Irresoluble, Ir-re's-o-lu-ble, not Ir-re-sōl′u-ble.
Irrespirable, Ir-re′s-pi-ra-ble, not Ir-re-spi′ra-ble.
Irrevocable, Ir-re′v-o-ea-ble, not Ir-re-vō′ea-ble.
Isaiah, I-ə′ya, not I-zə′a.
Isinglass, I′ən-glass, not I′ən-glass.
Islamism, I′əl-əsm, not I′əl-əsm.
Isobare, I′ə-bər, not I′ə-bər.
Isochronal, I-so′ch-ro-nal, not I′so-eə′ro-nal.
Isolate, I′ə-lət (Worc.); I′ə-lət (Web.), not I′ə-so-
late.
Isolation, I′ə-lə′tion (Worc.); I′ə-lə′tion (Web.).
Isomerism, I′əm′ər-əsm, not I′əm′ər-əsm.
Isotonic, I′ə-tən′iə, not I′ə-tən′iə.
Israel, I′ə-el, not I′ə-el.
Isthmus, I′əm, or I′st′məs (Web.); I′st′məs (Worc.).
Italian, I′tə-l′ya, not I′tə-l′ya.
Italian, I′tə-l′ie, not I′tə-l′ie.

Worcester gives these words I′tə-l′ya and I′tə-l′-
ie. This difference, as almost all other differences
of unaccented or secondary accented syllables, be-
tween Webster and Worcester is scarcely discerni-
ble in general conversation, unless it is that the
Worcester markings cause one to be more careful,
possibly not a little pedantic.

Itch, itch, not Itch.

Ithuriel, I′thu′ri-el.

"Such spirits have nothing to do with the detecting spirit
of Ithuriel."

sən, ər, də, wəlf, wʊəl, məʊn, bəl, ərn, ərdə,
ɡən, ən, ɡəm, ɡo, əg, əxɪst, thə, ən-ŋ.
Ivory, i'vo-ry, not iv'ry.
Ixion, ix'-on, not ix'-on.

J.

The component parts of J are d and zh given with one impulse of the voice (dzh), just as ch in charm is tsh with one impulse of the breath. To give j it is necessary to place the tongue in position of d; to give ch (charm) it is necessary to place the tongue in position of t, which is the unvoiced d, just as sh is the unvoiced zh. J and the so-called soft g are the same in sound. This is well illustrated in the word judge. The d by sight is silent; it is jüg.

Jackal, jåck'ål, not jåck-ål'.
Jackdaw, jåck'dåw, not jåck-dåw'.
Jacob, Ja'êob, not Ja'êup.
Jacquard, jâe-eârd', or zhâk-kâr' (Worc.); zhâ-kâr' (Web.).
Jaguar, jåg-u-âr', not jåg-wâr'.
Jalap, jål'up, not jål'up.
January, jån'-u-â-ry, not jån'-u-â-ry.
Japanese, jåp-a-nëse', not jåp-an-ëse'.

How much one will wander out of the way to pronounce words in some unaccustomed manner that is sure to invite more attention to the man than the matter. It is affectation personified to hear the sound of s instead of z in such words as

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; å, ö, ı, ö, ü, y, short; år, ärm, åsk, åll, what, ère, èrr, pray, mien, sir,
Japanese, Chinese and Portuguese. The latter word is very suggestive of some affinity between the affected speaker and his pronunciation.

*Jaques*, zhāk. Actors and readers say *Ja'kwēz.*
*Jasmine*, jā's'mine, or jā's'mine.

Webster and Worcester agree in this marking, except in the matter of the unaccented syllables. In all cases we give such words a diacritical mark, when given by either authority, but we do not consider it necessary to so state it in every word where such differences occur, as it does not affect the pronunciation, except in its clearness.

*Jaundice*, jān'diĉe, not jaun'diĉe.
*Jaunt*, jāunt, not jaunt.
*Jaunty*, jāun'ty, not jaunt'y.
*Javelin*, jāv'lin, not jāv'e-lin.
*Jean Paul*, jēn paul, or zhōn powl.
*Jehovah*, Je-hō'vah, not Je-hō'ver. See idea.
*Jeremiade*, jēr-e-mē'ade.
*Jerusalem*, je-ru'sa-lēm, not je-ru'sa-lēm.
*Jesuit*, jes'īt, not jes'n-it.
*Jew*, jē, or ju.
*Jewel*, jē'ēl or ju'ēl (Web.); ju'ēl (Worc.).
*Jewelry*, ju'ēl-ry, not jul'ry.
*Jewess*, ju'ēss.
*Jewish*, ju'ēsh, or ju'ēsh (Web.); ju'ēsh (Worc.).
*Jewsharp*, ju ash'harp, or ju ash'harp (Web.); ju ash'harp (Worc.), not jus'harp.

son, ɔr, ɒ, wulf, wōl, moon, bull, ʌrn, r̥yd, ənt, ɛn, ɛm, ɡo, ɪʃ, ɛxɪʃt, θɪ, ʌŋ.
Jocose, jo-ose', not jööse, nor jööse.
Jocund, jööund, not jo-eänd'.
John, jöhn, not jöhn.
Johnson, jöhn'son, not jöhn'son.
Join, jöin, not jöine.
Jointure, jöint'ure, not join'chur.
Joist, jöist, not jöist.
Jostle, jöös'l, not jöös'tle.
Jostling, jöös'ling, not jööst'ling.
Jovial, jö'vi-al, not jöö'yal.
Jowl, jöwl, not jöul.
Joyful, jöö'ful, not jöö'ful. See faithful.
Juan (Don), jö'an, not jö-an'.
Jubilee, jöö'bi-lee, not jöö-bi-lee'.
Judaical, jöö-da'i-eal, not jöö-da-te'al.
Judaism, jöö-da-ism, not jöö-da-ism.
Judgment, jööd'gment, not jööd'munt. See image.
Jugular, jöö'gu-lar, not jöög'lar.

The ü in the second syllable is not marked by Webster, but is marked obscure by Worcester in the Unabridged, while in the school edition it is given as long u obscured. This is definite, and every obscure u in the Unabridged should be so designated, otherwise it is not known whether it is to have the sound of a obscure, or ü obscure. See such words as deputy, sinew and inaugur•ate.

Jujube, jöö'ju-bë, not jöö'ju'dë, nor jöö'dë (paste).
Julian, jöö'lyan, not jöö'li-an.
Juliet, ju'li-et, not jai'yet, nor ju-li-ët'.

Junior, jan'yur (Web.); jen'yur, or jun'i-or (Worc.).

Junius, ja'ni-oös (Worc.); same, or jan'yus (Web.).

Juniper, ja'ni-per, not ju'ni-per.

Juno, ju'no, not jyun'o.

Jupiter, ju'pi-ter, not jy'pi-ter.

Jurist, jen'rist, not ju'rist.

Jury, jai'ry, not jy'ry.

Just, jüst, not jist, nor jëst.

Justificative, jësti-fi-e-a-tive (Web.); jëstif'i-e-a-tive (Worc.).

Justificatory, jësti-fi-e-a-to-ry (Web.); jëstif'i-e-a-to-ry (Worc.).

Juvenile, jëve-nile, not jëve-nile. See hostile.

K.

This non-voiced consonant is made by the back of the tongue coming in contact with the soft palate. There should be no explosive force given to this element when it is final in a syllable or word, as the tongue should be kept in its position with an endeavor to place the result out of the mouth without removing the tongue. When speaking the word lecture, it should have the first syllable (lee) ended by placing the tongue quickly and accurately in position of k, and this being done, the syllable ture can be given easily, at the same time avoiding the disagreeable sound chur. See P and T, as also our instruction on the consonants.

son, dr, dw, wolf, wool, moon, bull, run, rye, gent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Kaleidoscope, ka-le-i-do-se-o-pe, not ka-le-i-do-se-o-pe.
Kangaroo, kän-ga-roo', not kän-ga-roo'.
Karmathian, kar-ma-thi-an.
Katydid, ka-ti-did, not ka-ti-did'.
Kearny (Philip), kear'-ny, not kear'-ny.
Keble (John), kēb'l, (Web.); kēb'bl (Worc.).
Keelson, kēt'son, or kēl'son (Worc.); kēl'son (Web.).
Kellog (Clara Louisa), kēl'og, not kēl'og.
Kemble (Fanny), kēm'b'l, not kēm'būl.
Kennel, kēn'nel, not kēn'l.
Kept, kēpt, not kēp.
Kernel, kērn'el, not kērn'l.
Kettle, kēt'tle, not kīt'tle.
Khan, kān, or kān.
Khedive, kē-di've, or kē'dive (Web.); kē-dī've, or kē-dive' (Worc.).
Kiln, kīn, not kīn.
Kind, kind, not ke-ind, nor kyind. See guide.
Kindergarten, kin'der-gā-ten, not kin'der-gā-den.
Kindle, kin'dle, not kin'dul. See cuddle.
Kindness, kin'dness, not kin'ness, nor kind'nuss.
Kirchmaier, kirch'mai-er.
Kirschwasser, kirsch'vās-ser (Worc.); kirsch'wäs-ser (Web.).

This word being purely German, Webster is surely at fault in his pronunciation of the second syllable.

Kitchen, kitch'en, not kitch'n.
**Kitten**, kit’t’n, not kit’t’en.
**Kleptomania**, klēp-to-mā’ni-a.
**Klick**, klick, not klick.
**Klopemania**, klōp-e-mā’ni-a (Worc); klō-pe-mā’ni-a (Web.).
**Knapsack**, knāp’sack.
**Knavery**, knāv’er-y, not knāv’ry.
**Knowledge**, nōl’edge, not nōl’edge.
**Kossuth**, kōsh’oot (Web.); kōs’shoot (Worc.).
**Kuklux**, ku’klux, not ku’klux.

### L.

The prevailing fault in the formation of this consonant is in placing the point of the tongue too high above the teeth. It should have exactly the position of d, but instead of the tongue pressing its sides upward, as in d, it relaxes them for l.

Speak the words **file down**. If the point of the tongue is correctly placed on ending the first word, it will begin the second with no change of position at the point but an additional pressure. Speak the words slowly, halting a moment between the words.

**Labarum**, lab’a-rūm, not la-ba’rum.
**Label**, la’bel, not la’bl.
**Labial**, la’bi-al, not lab’yal.
**Laboratory**, lab’o-ra-to-ry, not lab’ra-to-ry.
**Laborer**, la’bor-er, not lab’rer.
**Labyrinth**, lab’y-rinth, not lab’rinth.

son, ór, do, wolf, wōl, mōn, bull, ūrn, ryde, gent, ean, gem, go, ị, exist, thy, n-ng.
Laccine, læˈcine, not læˈcine.
Lacerate, læˈær-ət, not læˈær-ət.
Lachrymose, læˈkrɪ-məs (Web.); læˈkrɪ-məs (Worc.), not læˈhrɪ-məs.
Lackadaisical, lack-ə-dāˈsəl, not läk-siˈdə-səl.
Laconism, læˈkən-əm, not læˈkən-əm.
Lacquer, læˈkər, not læˈkwər.
Lacrosse, læˈkrɒsə, not læˈkrɒsə.
Ladle, læˈdəl, not læˈdəl. See cuddle.
Laertes, lærˈtəs.
LaFayette (city), læˈfæt-ət' (Worc.); læˈfæt' (Web.).
LaFayette (General), læˈfæt-ət' (Worc.); læˈfæt' (Web.).
LaFontaine, læˈfɔ̃-tɛnˈtɛn.
Lager, læˈɡər, not læˈɡər.
Lalla Rookh, læˈla rʊk, not læˈla rʊk.
Lamentable, læˈmənt-ə-bəl, not læˈməntə-bəl.
Lancaster, læˈnəstər (Web.); læˈnəstər (Worc.), not læˈnəstər.
Lance, lænˈsə, not lænˈsə.
Lancet, lænˈsɛt, not lænˈsɛt.
Land, lænd, not lænd.
Landau, lænˈdɔ̃ (Web.); lænˈdɔ̃ (Worc.).

When written landau, Worcester places the accent on the first syllable.

Landlord, lænˈlɔrd, not lænˈlɔrd.

Webster does not mark the unaccented syllable.

a, ə, i, ə, u, y, long; ã, æ, ɪ, ɔ, ū, ʏ, short;
ər, ær, əsk, əl, wʌt, ərə, ər, ərə, ərɛ, ərɔ, ərən, ər
Lang Syne, lăng-syne' (Worc.); læng'syne (Web.).
Language, lăn'gwage, not lăn'gwage. See angular.
Languid, lăn'gwid, not lăn'gwid.
Languish, lăn'gwish, not lăn'gwish.
Languor, lăn'gwor, not lăn'gwor.
Laocoön, la-ö'o-ön, not la-ö'oön.
Lapel, la-pël', not lap-ël'.
La Place, lä-pläçe'.
Lapse, läpse, not läpse.
Larum, lär'um, or lär'um (Worc.); lär'um (Web.).
Laryngeal, la-rën'ge-al (Worc.); lär-yn-ge'al, or lär-yn'ge-al (Web.).
Laryngitis, lär-yn-gr'tis, not lär-yn-gr'tis. See meningitis.
Laryngoscope, la-rën'go-seöpe, not la-rën'go-seöpe.
Larynx, læ-ringks (Web.); læ-ringks, or la-ri'ngks (Worc.), not læ-ri'nx.
La Salle, læ-sälle', not la-sälle' nor la-sël'.

Chicagoans haven't time to say La Salle' street.

Lash, læsh, not lásh.
Lass, læss, not læss.
Lassie, læs'sie, not læs'sie.
Lassitude, læs'si-tude, not læs'si-tude.
Lasso, læs'so, not læs'so.
Last, læst, not læst.
Lasting, læst'ing, not læst'ing.
Lastly, læst'ly, not læst'ly.
Latent, læ'tent, not læt'.

sän, ö, do, wolf, wöl, män, bull, ûrn, rude, öent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
The second marking given by Webster is that of Johnson and Ash, of which Walker remarks: "One of these modes of accentuation must be wrong; and my opinion is, that, as these words (latría and dulía) are appellatives, we should adopt that accent which Dr. Johnson did when his Greek was out of his head; that is, the antepenultimate."

Walker here refers to Dr. Johnson forgetting his Greek when he marked the word dulía with the accent on the antepenultimate, du'li-a.

Wright is the only orthoëpist who marks this with short a (la'va).
Lawful, law'ful, not law'ful, nor law'ful.
Lawn, lawn, not lawn.
Leaden, lēad’n, not lēad’en.
Leap, leap, not lēap.
Leaped, leaped’ (Web.); leaped or leapt’ (Worc.).
Learned (adj.), learn’ed, not learned. See blessed.
Leash, lēash, not lēash.
Leatheret, lēath’er-ēt (Worc.); lēath-er-ēt’ (Web.).
Leatherette, lēath-er-et’.
Leaven, lēav’n, not lēav’en, nor lēav-en.
Leclerc (Jean), le-elēr’.
Lecture, lēct’ure, not lēchur. See u; also facture.
Legato, le-gā’to, le-gā’to.
Legged, legd not leg’ged.

Do not say “a two leg’ged animal.”

Legend, lē’gend, or lēg’end.
Legendary, lēg’en-da-ry (Web.); same, or le’gen-da-ry (Worc.).

Worcester respells this word and gives an extra sound of d (lēd’gen-da-ry).

We say an extra sound because j or g is composed of dh. This is really the correct pronunciation, theoretically and practically. It is seldom we hear the word pronounced as syllabified. Were the g entirely finished with the first syllable, it would give a pedantic pronunciation. The d given by Worcester avoids this.

Legislative, lēg’is-la-tive, not lēg-is-la’tive.
Legislator, lég’is-la-tor.
Legislature, léd’gis-lat-yur (Worc.); lég’is-la-ture (Web.), not lég-is-la’ture, nor lég’is-la-chur.

With the exception of the extra _a_ given to the first syllable by Worcester there is no difference in the pronunciation by Worcester and Webster. Wherever an unaccented syllable contains long _u_, as does the last syllable of the last word (tare), it is always the same in both dictionaries. When Webster respells the word, he places the _t_ with the syllable preceding it — as does Worcester — and gives the last syllable _yur._

Leicester, lës’tér, _not_ le’rős-ter.
Leipsic, lep’sie.
Leisure, lé’zhur, _not_ lézh’ur, _nor_ le’zhur.
Leisurely, lé’zhur-ly, _not_ lézh’ur-ly.
Length, _lēng_th, _not_ len’th.
Lengthen, _lēng_then, _not_ len’th’en.
Lenient, lëni-ënt, _not_ len’i-ënt, _nor_ len’yënt.
Lenitive, lëni-tive, _not_ le’ni-tive.
Lenore, le-nöre’, _not_ le-nöre.
Lenten, lënt’en, _not_ lën’ten.
Lentigo, len-ti’go, _not_ len’ti-go.
Lentulus, lën’tu-lüs _not_ len-tül’üs.
Leonine, le’o-nine, _not_ le’o-nine.
Leporine, lep’o-rinë, _or_ lep’o-rinë.
Lessen, lës’n, _not_ less’en.
Lesson, lës’en, _not_ less’on.
Lessor, lës’ sor, _or_ les-sor’ (Worc.); lës’sor (Web.).

a, æ, 1, 0, 0, _y_, long; a, æ, 1, 0, û, _y_, short; _ār_, _ārm_, _āsk_, _āl_, what, _ère_, _err_, _prey_, _mien_, _sir_,
Lethal, le’thal, not leth’al.
Lethargic, le-thar’gie, not leth’ar-gie.
Lethargy, leth’ar-gy, not leth’ar-gy.
Lethe, le’the, not the.
Lethean, le-thé’an, not leth’é-an.
Lettuce, let’tis, not let’tus.
Leuctra, leuc’tra, not leu’tra.
Levant (adj.), le’vant (Web.); le’vant, or le-vant’ (Worc.).
Levant (noun), le-vant’.
Levantine, le-vant’ine, or lev’an-time.
Levee (an embankment), lev’ee.
Levee (an assembly of guests), lev’ee (Eng.); le-vee’ (U. S.).

Used in the latter sense, both Webster and Worcester make a note sanctioning the shifting of the accent to the last syllable. Formerly the term was applied the same as matinee to denote a morning assembly, to distinguish it from a soiree as signifying an evening assembly. Levee is now used same as soiree, for any special assemblage, but generally in the evening; while matinee is universally used only in connection with an afternoon, or day time, performance.

Level, lev’el, not lev’l.
Lever, le’ver (Worc.); le’ver, or lev’er (Web.).
Leverage, lev’er-age, not lev’er-age.
Leyden, ley’dn, or ley’dn. (Worc.); ley’den (Web.).

son, or, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, urn, rude, cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Leydenjar, ley'den-jär (Worc.); ley'dn, or ley'dn-jär, (Web.).

 Liaison, le'a-zōng (Worc.); le-a-zōng' (Web.), not l'a-son.

 Libel, l'bel, not l'bl.

 Liberality, lib'er-al'i-ty, not lib-rāl'i-ty.

 Libertine, lib'er-tine, not lib'er-tine, nor tine.

 Librarian, li-brā'ri-an, not li-brā'r'i-an.

 Library, li'bra-ry, not l'ber-y.

 Licentiate, li-qi'n'she-āte, not li-qi'n'shate.

 The penult in the verb is marked āte, while in the noun it is left obscure. It were better to give the a in the noun as marked in the verb, else it tends to rather a slovenly pronunciation, being two removes from the accented syllable.

 Lichen, l'ehen, or lich'en.

 Licorice, li'e-o-riče, not lie'o-rish.

 Liddell, lid'dell, not lid-dell'.

 Cornell, Bushnell, Parnell, Battell, Bedell, Wid-dell, Weddell, Morrell, Linnell, Brownell, etc., should have the accent on the first syllable. But a name is personal property, and the owner thereof feels that he has the right to do with it as he chooses.

 A man in an ordinary position of life may be known by the name of Da'vies, but should he arise to great prominence he must shift the accent as he shifts his fortune, and he must be known by the name of Da-vies'.

 a, e, i, o, u, y, long; a, e, i, o, u, y, short; air, arm, ask, all, what, ère, ërr, prey, mien, sir,
Alas, for poor Mr. Smith! Yet, he may say Smith' with the same propriety as did our friend Cox, who insisted upon being called st-ōx'.

Lief, lief, not lev.
Lien, lēn, or lēn, not len.
Lieu, lien, not lieu. See a.
Lieutenant, lieu-tēn'ant, or lēf-tēn'ant (Web.); lēv-tēn'ant, or lieu-tēn'ant (Worc.).
Ligature, lig'a-tūre, not lig'a-ture, nor lig'a-chur. See a.
Lighten, light'n, not light'en.
Light-hearted, light'heart-ed, not light-heart'ed.
Lignum-vitæ, lig'num-vī'tē (Worc.); lig-num-vī'tae (Web.).
Ligure, līg'ūre, or līg'ūre (Web.); līg'ūre (Worc.).
Liken, līk'n, not lik'en.
Lilac, līl'āc, not lī'lāc, nor lī'lāc.
Lima, lī'ma (U. S.); lī'ma (Peru).
Limature, lī'ma-tūre, not lim'a-ture.
Limner, līm'nér, not lim'nér.
Lincoln, lin'cōln (Worc.); link'on (Web.). See angular.
Linden, lin'den, not lind'n.
Lineament, lin'e-a-mēnt, not lin'a-ment.
Linen, lin'en, not lin'n.
Linger, lin'ge-r, not lin'ge-r. See angular.
Lingual, lin'gwal (Worc.); lin'gwal (Web.). See angular.
Linguist, lin'gwist. This marking is inconsistent.
. We fail to see why linguist should not have the
same sound of n as lingual. Worcester gives n in
lingual the sound of ng, but does not so mark it in
linguist. Webster does not mark either word in
accordance with his rule. See angular.

Linsey Woolsey, lin'sey wōl'sey, not lin'gey wōl'-
sey.

Lion, li'on, not hi'un. See image.

Liquor, lik'ur, not lik'wor.

Listen, lis'n, not lis'ten.

Liszt, list.

Literati, lit'er-a'ti.

Literature, lit'er-a-ture, not lit'er-a-tyre, nor chur.

It is immaterial whether the word is syllabified
thus: lit'er-a-ture, or lit'er-at-ure. In either case
the u is long u unaccented, which is always yu. In
many words the t coming in the same syllable with
the u will make it easier of utterance, and appear
less labored than when placed with the preceding
syllable. Bear in mind what long u is, and the rest
will take care of itself. See u.

Lithe, lithe, not ltethe.

Lithesome, lit'hē'some, not lith'some.

Lithograph, lith'o-ŏ-graph, not lith'o-ŏ-graph.

Lithographer, lith'o-ŏ-graph'er, not lith'o-ŏ-graph-er.

Lithographic, lith-o-ŏ-graph'ic, not lith-o-ŏ-graph'ic.

Lithography, lith-o-ŏ-graph'y, not lith'o-ŏ-graph'y.
Lithomancy, lith’o-män-cy, not lith’o-män-cy.
Litigious, lit-tid’gus, not lit-tig’i-oös.

Here Webster agrees with Worcester on prefixing soft g with a d. See legendary.

Little, lit’tle, not lit’tul. See cuddle.
Liturgy, lit’ur-gy, not lit’ur-gy.
Livelong, live’long, not live’long.
Livery, liv’er-y, not liv’ry.
Livid, liv’id, not liv’ud. See image.
Llama, la’ma, or la’ma (Web.); la’ma (Worc.).
Loath (adj.), loath, not loath, nor loath.
Loathe (verb), loathe.
Loathsome, loath’some.
Lobelia, lo-be’li-a, not lo-bel’ya.
Location, lo-ea’tion (Worc.); lo-ea’tion (Web.).
Lochinvar, lo’eh-in-vär’, not lo’eh’in-vär.
Locust, lo’eust, not lo’eus.
Lodi, lo’di (U. S.); lo’di (Italy).
Lodovico, lo-do-v’éo.
Lofty, lof’ty, not lóf’ty.
Log, lôg, not lôg, nor lág.
Logarithm, lôg’a-rithm (Web.); lôg’a-rithm (Worc.).
Logomachy, lo-göm’a-ehy, not lôg-a-ma’chy.
Loitering, lô’ter-ing, not lô’tring.
Loll, lôll, not loll.
Lombard, lôm’bard, or lôm’bard (Web.); lôm’bard,
(Worc.).
Long, lông, not lôn.

sôn, õr, dô, wolf, wôol, môon, bull, ûrn, rude,
cent, ean, gem, õ, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
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\textbf{Longitude}, lön'gh-stude, \textit{not} lön'gh-stude. See \textit{a}.
\textbf{Long-lived}, long-lived, \textit{not} long-lived'.
\textbf{Loof, loof, or loof} (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).
\textbf{Look, look, not look}.
\textbf{Loosen, loos'n, not loos'en}.
\textbf{Loquacious, lo-quå'shus, not lo-quå'shus}.
\textbf{Lord, lord, not lord}.
\textbf{Lore, lëre, not lëre}.
\textbf{Los Angeles, los-ân'ge-lës} (Worc.); lös-ân'hél-ës (Web.); \textit{not} lös-ân'ge-lës.

The last syllable of the word is quite frequently incorrectly written, \textit{i.e.}, los instead of les.

\textbf{Loss, lëss, not lëss}.
\textbf{Lost, lost, not lost}.
\textbf{Loth, lëth, not lëth}. See \textit{loath}, which is the more correct and usual orthography.
\textbf{Lottery, lët'er-y, not lët'ry}.
\textbf{Louisiana, lou-i-si'â'na} (Web.); lou-is-i-ä'na (Worc.).
\textbf{Louisville, lou'is-ville, or lou'i-ville}.
\textbf{Lower} (as the clouds), lou'er, \textit{not} lòw'er.

"That no cloud might lower on my young fame."

\textbf{Loyal, lëy'al, not lòy'yal}.
\textbf{Lucid, lu'cid, not lu'cid}. See \textit{a}.
\textbf{Lucifer, lu'ci-fer, not lu'ci-fer}. See \textit{a}.
\textbf{Lucrative, lu'era-tive, not lu'era-tive}. See \textit{a}.
\textbf{Lucre, lu'eer, not lu'eer}. See \textit{a}.
\textbf{Lucretia, lu'erë'shi-a, not lu'erë'sha}.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{a}, \textit{e}, \textit{i}, \textit{o}, \textit{u}, \textit{y}, long; \textit{à}, \textit{è}, \textit{i}, \textit{ó}, \textit{ö}, \textit{ý}, short;
\end{itemize}
Luculent, lu'eu-lent, not lā-e-u-lent.
Lucullite, lu-eul'lite, not lu'ul-lite.
Lucy, lu'cy, not lū'cy. See n.
Ludicrous, lu'di-erous, not ly'di-erous. See n.
Lugubrious, lu-gů'bru-oüs, not lu-gu'-bru-oüs.
Lukewarm, lu'ke'warm, not lyke'warm. See n.
Lullaby, lūl'a-by, not lūll'a-by, nor ləll-a-by'.
Luminous, lu'mi-noüs, not lū'mi-noüs. See n.
Lunacy, lu'na-cy, not lū'na-cy. See n.
Lunatic, lu'na-tie, not lū'na-tie, nor lū-nat'ie.
Luncheon, lūnch'e-on, not lūnch'e-on.
Lupercal, lu-pər'e-al.

In Shakespeare the accent is invariably placed on the first syllable. Webster allows it; Worcester says it is incorrect.

Lure, lure, not lūre. See n.
Lurid, la'rid, not ly'r-id. See a.
Luscious, lūsh'us, not lūsh'i-oüs.
Luther, lu'ther; German lü'ṭer.
Lutheran, lu-ther-an, not lūth'ran.
Luxuriance, lux-ə-ri-ançe (Worc.); same, or lux-ə'-ri-ançe (Web.).
Luxuriant, lux-ə-ri-ant (Worc.); same, or ləx-ə'-ri-ant (Web.).
Luxuriate, lux-ə-ri-ate (Worc.); same, or lux-ə'-ri-ate (Web.).
Luxurious, lux-ə-ri-oüs (Worc.); same, or lux-ə'-ri-oüs (Web.).

son, or, dō, wolf, wool, moon, bull, ūrn, rude, ġent, ean, gem, go, īg, exist, thy, u-ng.
Luxury, lùx'-a-ry, not lùx'-a-ry.

Where the x is marked as having the sound of gz, in the four words just given, Webster and Worcester differ somewhat in the respelling, but, like the word legendary, the division of the component parts of the consonant ending the first syllable, makes so slight a change in the pronunciation, that it would scarcely be noticeable in ordinary conversation. The x in these words (except in luxury) is gz, but by Worcester the g is divorced from the x, while Webster retains them in same syllable. Lugo-yù'-ri-ant (Web.); lug-zù'-re-ant (Worc.).

Lyceum, ly-çe'-um, not ly'-çe-um.
Lyonnaise, le-än-naz'.
Lyrical, lyr'-ie-al, not lyr'-ie-al.
Lyrist, ly'-rist, not lyr'-ist.
Lytton (Bulwer), lyt'-on, not lyt'-ton.

M.

M is a nasal consonant, and is made with the lips in the position of p and b. B is voiced p, and m is the result of p and b position, with the current of air passing through the nostrils. See instruction on consonants.

Ma, mä, not mà.
Ma'am, yes, mä'am, not màm.
Mabel, mä'bel, not mà'bl.
Macadamize, mae-àd'am-ize, not ma-càd'em-ize.
Maccabees, mâ-ea-bēs, *not* mâ-ea-bēs'.
Macerate, māç'er-âte, *not* māç'er-âte.
Machiavelian, mâeh-i-a-vel'yan.
Machinal, mâeh'i-nal (Web.); same, or ma-çh'nal (Worc.).
Mackerel, mâck'er-el, *not* mâck'rel.
Macrocosm, mâ европ-eðm, *or* mâ'cro-eðm (Web.); mâ'cro-eðm (Worc.).
Madam, mād'am.
Madame, mā-dâme' (Web.); ma-dâme' (Worc.).
Madden, mād'dn, *not* mād'den.
Madeira, mā-dē'ra, *or* ma-dē'ra (Web.); ma-dē'ra (Worc.).
Madamoiselle, mād'mwa-zâl' (Web.); mād-em-wâ-zâl' (Worc.).

Webster is incorrect in his marking, as a Frenchman would not say madem nor um. We think Webster's marking is not quite what it should be, as the *d* and *m* should be so closely joined in utterance that no mark of accentuation could be given between them.

Madrid, mād'rid (U. S.); mā-drîd' (Spanish).
Maelstrom, māel'strôm, *not* māel'strôm.
Magazine, māg-a-zîme'.
Magi, mā'gt, *not* māg't.
Magna Charta, māg'na-ehâr'tâ, *not* châr'ta.
Magnesia, māg-nē'zhe-a (Worc.); same, or māg-nē'-zhâ (Web.).

son, ôr, do, wolf, wōl, moon, bull, ūrn, rude, cent, ean, gem, ge, is, exist, thy, n-ŋ.
Magnetism, mæ'net-ism, not mæ'net-ism.
Magnitude, mæ'ni-tude, not mæ'ni-tude. See n.
Magnolia, mæ-nə'li-a, not mæ-nəl'ya.
Mahogany, mæ-hɒ'gə-ny, not mæ-hɒg'a-ny.
Mahomet, mæ-həm'et, or mə'ho-mət, or mə'ho-mət (Web.); mə'hom-et (Worc.).

"Ma-həm'et is not only the prevailing English pronunciation, but it corresponds more nearly with the Arabic."—Dr. Thomas.

Maiden, maid'n, not maid'en.

E before terminal n is almost always silent; but the nearest that definiteness can be approached—owing to so many exceptions to any rule covering all the words—may be put in the following form: 1st, e before terminal n should always be silent in participles. 2d, e before terminal n should always be sounded in any word (not a participle) in which terminal en is immediately preceded by l, m, n or r.

Maintain, main-tain' (Web.); same, or main-tain' (Worc.).
Maintenance, main'ten-ance, not main-tain'ance.
Majolica, mə-jōl'i-ə, not mə-yōl'i-ə.
Malaria, mə-lə'ri-a, not mə-lə'ri-a.

Worcester gives the same vowel mark, but syllabifies the word differently—mal-a'ri-a.

Malay, mə-ləy', not mə-ləy'.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; a, e, i, o, u, y, short; aɪr, ærm, ɑsk, ɑll, what, ɛr, ɛrr, pray, mɪən, str,
Malefactor, māl-e-fā'e'tor (Worc.); māl'e-fā-e-tor (Web.).

Worcester is consistent in his marking of the words bēn-e-fā'e'tor and māl-e-fā'e'tor, but Webster is not, as he does not place the accent on the same syllable in both words, and there is no good reason for the difference as shown by him—bēn-e-fā'e'tor and māl'e-fā-e-tor.

Malefeasance, māl-fē'a'sance.
Malpractice, māl-prā'e-tice, not māl'prā-e-tice.
Malice, māl'īce, not māl'us.
Malignant, ma-līg'nant, not ma-līn'ant.
Maligner, ma-līn'er, not ma-līg'ner.
Mall (a public walk), māl, not māll.
Malvolio, māl-vo'lī-o, not māl-vōl'yo.
Mamma, mam-mā', not mām'ma.

We wish the children were sufficient authority for placing the accent of this word and also that of papa, then we should be authorized in saying what we universally hear—mām'ma and pā'pa. Surely usage has not been considered in the marking of these words.

Mammillary, mām'mil-la-ry, not ma-mīl'la-ry.
Man, mān, not a nasal vowel.

Not one person in ten thousand pronounces this little word correctly, i.e. they do not give the pure sound of short a, but a nasal sound. Listen when you hear it pronounced, and see if the a in man, can, etc., is like a in an.
Manakin, män′a-kin, not män′a-kun.
Mandamus, man-da′mus, not män′da-mus.
Mandarin, män-da-rin′, not män′da-rin.
Mandolin, män′do-lin, not män-do-lin′.
Manege, ma-näzh′.
Manes, män′né.
Maneuver, ma-neu′ver (Web.); ma-neu′ver (Worc.).
Manganese, män-ga-nése′, not män-ga-néš′.
Mangel wurzel, män′gā-wür′zəl.
Mango, män′gō, not män′gō.
Mania, män′i-a, not män′ya.
Maniacal, män′i-æ-al, not ma-ni-š′al.
Manikin, män′i-kin, not män′i-kun.
Mannerism, män′ner-ism, not män′ner-ism.
Manor, män′or, not män′ur, nor mä-nor. See image.
Mansard-roof, män′sard-roof (Web.); män′sard-roof (Worc.).
Mansuetude, män′swē-tūd, not män′swē-tūd. See n.
Mantel, män′təl, not män′tel.
Mantilla, man-til′ə, not man-ti′lly.
Mantle, män′təl, not män′tul. See cuddle.
Mantua, män′tu-ə, or män′tu-
Mantua-maker, män′tu-mak′er, not män′shu-mak′er.
Manufacture, män′n-fae′chur, not män-n-fae′chur.
See n.
Manure, ma-nūr′, not ma-nūr′. See n.
Many, mën′y, not män′y.
Many-legged, mën′y-lēgd, not mën′y-lēgd′ed.
Marabou, mär′a-bou′, not mär′a-bou′.
Marabout, mär-a-bout', not mär-a-bout'.
Maranatha, mär-a-näth'a (Worc.); mär-a-näth'a, or mär-a-nä' thä (Web.).
Marasmus, ma-rä's' mus, not ma-rä's' mus.
Marathon, mär-a-thön.
Marchioness, mär'shun'-ës, not mär'chi-on-ës.
Marian, mä'ri-án, not mär'î-on.
Marigold, mär'î-gold, not mär'î-gold.
Marital, mär'î-tal, not ma-rî'tal.
Market, mär'ket, not mär'kit.
Marmalade, mär'ma-lade, not mär-ma-lade'.
Marquess, mär'kws, not mär'kes.
Marriage, mär'rig, not mär'ug.
Marseilles, mär-säl'z'.
Marseillais, mär-säl-yâ'.
Marseillaise, mär-säl-yâz'.
Marten, mär'ten, not mär'tn.
Marvel, mär'vel, not mär'v'l.
Marvelous, mär'vel-ou's, not märv'lou's.
Mascott, mäs'cott, not mäs'cott, nor mäs'cott.
Masculine, mäs'culine, not mäs'cu-line.
Mask, mäsk, not mäsk.
Mason, mä'sn, not mä'son.
Masque, mäsk, not mäsk.
Mass, mäss, not mäss.
Massacre, mäs'sa-er, not mäs'sa-er.
Massacred, mäs'sa-er'd, not mäs'sa-ered.
Massacrer, mäs'sa-er'er, not mäs'sa-er'er.
Massacring, mäs'sa-er'ing, not mäs'sa-er'ing.
Massage, mās'sāge (Web.); mās-sāzh' (Worc.).
Mast, māst, not māst.
Master, mās'ter, not mās'ter.
Mastiff, mās'tiff, not mās'tiff.
Mastodon, mās'to-dōn, not mās'to-dōn.
Mathesis, ma-thē'sis, not māth'e-sis.
Matin, mā'tin, not mā'tin.
Matinee, māt-i-nā', not māt-i-nē'.
Matrix, mā'trix, not mā'trix.
Matron, mā'tron, not mā'tron.
Matronal, mā'tron-al, or mā'tron-al.
Matronly, mā'tron-ly, not mā'tron-ly.
Matthew, māth'hu. The u is obscure. Which u?.

In all other names than that of the apostle it is marked long u. This, we think, is what it should be. Māth'a, not māth'hu.

Mattress, māt'tress, not ma-trās'.

None but the most affected speakers ever use the latter pronunciation. They belong to the either and neither class, who are such invalids that they could not rest upon a māt'tress. There would surely be a fra-eā' (pure English, fra'ees) if they could not have their mat-trāss'.

Mature, mā-tūre', not ma-tūre'. See n.
Maturity, ma-tū'ri-ty, not ma-tū'ri-ty. See n.
Matutinal, māt-ū-ti'nal, not māt-ū'she-nal.
Mauch Chunk, māuch chúnk'.
Mausoleum, māus-o-lē'um, not māus-so'le-um.
Warman's Practical Orthoëpy.

Mauve, mōv, not mauve.
Maximilian, máx-i-mil'yan, not máx-i-mil'i-an.
Mayor, máy'or, not mår.
Mayoralty, máy'or-al-ty, not mår'al-ty.

Webster gives the two incorrect pronunciations as colloquial. We do not consider "colloquial" as authority, but as a synonym of laziness. Git is colloquial for get, and eëch for eëch.

Mazurka, ma-zur'kä, not ma-zûr'kä.
Measure, mézh'ur (Worc.); mézh'yur (Web.).
Mechanist, méch'an-ist, not me-ehän'ist.
Medal, mēd'al, not mēd'l.
Medallion, me-dāl'yon, not me-dāl'li-on.
Meddle, mēd'dle, not mēd'dul. See cuddle.
Mediæval, mē-di-e'val (Web.); mēd-i-e'val (Worc.).
Medici, mēd'e-chē (Worc.); same, or mēd'a-chē (Web.).
Medicinal, me-di'cî-nal, not med-e-ç'nal.
Medicine, mēd'i-cî-ne, not mēd'sn. See mayoralty.

Again Webster says "colloquially mēd'sin, or med-sn."

Mediocre, mē'di-o-eer, not mē-di-o'er, nor mē-di-o-é'er.
Medium, mē'di-äm, not mēd'yum, nor mējum.
Meerschaum, mēr'schām (Web.); mēr'shōm (Worc.).
Melancholy, mēl'an-ehōl-y, not mēl-an-ehōl'y.
Melee, mā-la', not mē-le'.

son, œr, dq, wolf, wōl, mōn, bull, ērn, rude, çent, ean, ĝem, go, īs, exist, thy, ū-ṅg.
Meliorate, měl'yo-rate, *not* měl'i-o-rate.
Mellow, měl'low, *not* měl'ler.
Melodeon, me-lō'de-on (Web.); same, *or* měl o-de' on (Worc.).
Melodious, měl'o-di-oũs, *not* měl' ju's.
Melodrama, měl-o-drē'ma, *not* měl-o-drē'ma.
Memoir, mě-mō'r', *or* měm'war (Worc.); měm'wor, *or* měm'wor (Web.).
Memorial, mě-mō'ri-al, *not* měm'ōr'i-al.
Memory, měm'o-ry, *not* měm'ry.
Menage, me-nāzh'.
Menagerie, měn-āzh'e-ry (Web.); měn-ā'zhe-re, *or* měn-ā'ge-ry (Worc.).
Mene, mě'ne, *not* měne.
Mendelssohn, měn'dels-sohn.
Menial, mě'ni-al, *not* měn'yal.
Meningitis, měn-in-git'is, *not* měn-in-git'is.

We are surprised *not* to find a note in Webster's Unabridged, saying "colloquially" men-in-git'is. 
*Bronchitis, laryngitis* and *meningitis* are all given with the i long.

Mensurable, měn'shū-ra-ble (Web.); měn'syu-ra-ble (Worc.).
Mercenary, měr'çe-na-ry, *not* měr će-när'y.
Merchandise, měr'chan-dise, *not* měr'chan-dise.

*a, ę, i, ń, ŭ, y, long; ā, ē, i, ŭ, ŭ, y, short; air, ārm, āsk, āll, what, ēre, ērr, prey, mēn, āir,*
Merino, me-ri'no, not me-ri'no.
Merrilies (Meg), me-ğ-mĕr'ri-li̇s̆, not li̇s̆.
Mesmeree, mĕs-mer-ĕ'ı̆, not mĕs-mer-ĕ'ı̆.
Mesmeric, mĕs-mĕr'ı̆, not mes-mĕr'ı̆.
Mesmerism, mĕs'mer-ı̆s̆m̆, not mĕs'mer-ı̆s̆m̆.
Mesmerist, mĕs'mer-ı̆st̆, not mĕs'mer-ı̆st̆.
Mesmerize, mĕs'mer-ı̆z̆, not mĕs'mer-ı̆z̆.
Mesne, mĕn̆.
Messianic, mĕs-si-ăn'ı̆, not mes-ăn'ı̆.
Messieurs, mĕsh'yerz (Web.); mĕsh'urz, or mĕs'yerz (Worc.); not mes'sers.
Metal, mĕt'al, or mĕt'tl (Web.); mĕt'tl, or mĕt'al (Worc.).
Metalline, mĕt'al-lı̆n̆e, not me-tāl'in.

Sheridan, Johnson, Ash and Bailey place the accent on the second syllable, but the majority of orthoepists agree with the marking of Worcester and Webster as herein given.

Metamorphose, mĕt-a-mŏr'phose, not mĕt-a-mŏr'-phose.
Metaphor, mĕt'a-phor, not mĕt'a-phor.
Meteorolite, me-te-ŏr'o-lı̆te, not mĕte-or-o-lı̆te.
Methodism, mĕth'od-ı̆s̆m, not mĕth'od-ı̆s̆m.
Metonymy, me-tŏn'y-my, or mĕt'o-nŏm-y.
Meyerbeer, mey'er-bāer.
Mezza voce, mĕd'-za-vŏ'cha (Worc.); mĕd-za-vŏ'cha,
or mĕt'-za-vŏ'cha (Web.).
Mezzo, mĕd'z̆, or mĕt'z̆.
Mezzo soprano, měd’zo so-pr’nō.
Mezzo tint, měd’zo-tint (Worc.); same, or měz’zo-tint (Web.).
Mi, mī, not mī.
Miasma, mī-as’mā, not mī-ās’mā.
Michael Angelo, mī’ka-el ăng’gē-lo; me-kēl ăng’gē-lo
(Italian).
Michaelmas, mīch’al-mas.
Michigan, mīch’i-gan (Web.); mīch’i-gān (Worc.).
Microscope, mī’ro-se’o-pe.
Microscopic, mī-ero-se’o-p’ie, not mē-ro-se’o-p’ie.
Microscopist, mī’ro-se’o-pist (Worc.); mī-erō’se’o-pist, or mī’ero-se’o-pist (Web.).
Microscopy, mī-erō’se’o-py (Worc.); mī-erō’s’e-o-py (Web.).
Middle, mīd’dle, not mī’d’ul. See cuddle.
Mignonette, mīn-yon-ēt’ (Web.); mīn-yo-nēt’ (Worc.).
Mikado, mī-kā’dō (Web.); mī-kā’dō (Worc.).
Milan, mīl’an, or mī-lān’.

"The usage of the best English poets, as well as of the best speakers, is decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation."—Webster.

Milch, mīch, not mīch, nor mīleh.
Mildew, mīl’dn, not mīl’dy. See ā.
Millinery, mīl’li-nēr-y, not mīl’li-nēr-y, nor mīl’ner-y.
Millionaire, mīl’yun-air (Web.).

See next page (millionaire).
Millionnaire, mɪˈlʌn-ər (Web.); mɪl-yun-ər′ (Worc.).
Mimetic, mɪ-ˈmɛt-ɪk, not mɪnˈe-tɪc.
Mindful, mɪndˈfʊl, not mɪndˈfʌl. See faithful.
Mineralogy, mɪn-ərəlˈə-je, not mɪn-ərəlˈə-je.
Miniature, mɪˈni-tər, or mɪnˈi-tjər (Web.); mɪnˈi-ə-tūr, or mɪnˈi-ə-tūr (Worc.).
Minute (noun), mɪnˈɪt (Web.); mɪnˈʊt, or mɪnˈɪt (Worc.).
Minute (adj.), mɪ-nətˈeɪ (Web.); mɪ-nətˈeɪ, or mɪnˈətˈeɪ (Worc.).
Minutely, mɪnˈɪt-ə-li, not mɪnˈɪt-ə-li.
Minutia, mɪ-ˈnʊt-ʃə, not mɪnˈyə-ʃə.
Miracle, mɪrˈə-kəl.
Miracle, mɪrˈa-əl, not mırˈə-əl.
Mischief, mɪsˈɛf, not mɪsˈɛf.
Mischief, mɪsˈɛf, not mɪsˈɛf.
Miserable, mɪsˈɛrə-ˌbəl.
Miserable, mɪsˈɛrə-ˌbəl.
Miserable, mɪsˈɛrə-ˌbəl.
Miserable, mɪsˈɛrə-ˌbəl.
Miserable, mɪsˈɛrə-ˌbəl.
Miserable, mɪsˈɛrə-ˌbəl.
Miserable, mɪsˈɛrə-ˌbəl.
Miserable, mɪsˈɛrə-ˌbəl.
Miserable, mɪsˈɛrə-ˌbəl.
Miserable, mɪsˈɛrə-ˌbəl.
Miserable, mɪsˈɛrə-ˌbəl.
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Miserable, mɪsˈɛrə-ˌbəl.
Miserable, mɪsˈɛrə-ˌbəl.
Miserable, mɪsˈɛrə-ˌbəl.
Miserable, mɪsˈɛrə-ˌbəl.
Miserable, mɪsˈɛrə-ˌbəl.
Miserable, mɪsˈɛrə-ˌbəl.
Missouri, mis-so̞ri (Worc.); miss-o̞ri (Web.).
Missile, mis′ale, not mis′ale.
Missionary, mish-un-a-ry, not mish-un-a-ry.
Mistletoe, mit′l-toe, not mis′l-toe.
Mitten, mit′ten, not mit′tn.
Mixture, mixt′ure, not mixt′chur. See u.
Mizzen, mit′zn, not mit′zen.
Mnemonic, ne-môn′ies, not ne-môn′ies.
Mobile, mo′bile (Web.); mo-ble′, or mob′ile (Worc.).
Moccasin, môe′ea-sin, not môe′ea-sin.
Mocha, mô′eha, not mōeh′a.
Mock, môck, not mōck.
Mockery, môck′er-y, not mōck′ry.
Model, mōd′el, not môd′l.
Moderato, mōd-e-rā′to, not mōd-e-rā′to.
Modest, mōd′est, not mōd′ist.
Modiste, mō-dist′, not mo-dist′-a′.
Modulate, mōd′u-late, not mōd′ju-late.
Mohammedan, mo-hām′med-an, not mo-hām′me-
dan.
Moiety, mōr′e-ty (Worc.); mōi′e-ty, or maw′e-ty′ (Web.).
Moiré antique, mwōr′ān-tēk′.
Moisten, móir′sn, not môis′ten.
Moisture,毛病′ure, not mois′chur. See u.
Molecular, mo-lē′u-lar.
Molecule, mol′e-enle, not moTe-enle.
Molestation, mōl-es-ta′tion, not mô-les-ta′tion.
Moliere, mo-lir′ēr′e′.

a, ə, i, ɔ, ʊ, ɔ, ʏ, long; ə, ɛ, ɪ, ɔ, ʌ, ʏ, short;
əɪ, ɜrm, əsk, əll, what, ɛrə, ɛrr, pray, mïen, əʃr,
Mollient, mōl'yent, or mōl'le-ent (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).
Moloch, mō'lōeh, not mōl'ōeh.
Molten, mōl'tn, not mōl'ten.
Momentary, mō'men-ta-ry, not mō'men-ta'ry.

"In the terminations a-ny and a-ry, the a has usually the same sound as short e unaccented."—Webster.

Monad, mōn'ad, not mō'nad.
Monadic, mō-nā'd'ic, not mō-nā'die.
Monarchic, mō-nā'reh'ic.
Monarchist, mō'nā'reh-ist, not mō-nā'reh'ist.
Monastery, mōn'as-tēr-y, not mōn'as-tēr'y.
Monetary, mōn'e-ta-ry (Web.); mōn'e-ta-ry, or mōn'-e-ta-ry (Worc.).
Mongolian, mōn-gō'li-an, not mōn-gōl'yan.
Mongrel, mōn'grel, not mōn'grel.
Monk, mōn'k, not mōnk.
Monocotyledon, mōn-o-kō-t'y-lē'don.
Monogamist, mōn-o-gām'-ist, not mōn'-o-gām-ist.
Monogamy, mōn-o-gām'-y, not mōn'-o-gām-y.
Monogram, mōn'-o-grām, not mōn'-o-grām.
Monograph, mōn'-o-graph, not mōn'-o-graph.
Monologue, mōn'-o-logue, not mōn'-o-logue, nor mōn'-o-logue. See apalogue.
Monomania, mōn-o-mā'ni-a, not mōn-o-mān'ya.
Monomaniac, mōn-o-mā'ni-ā, not mōn-i-mā'ni-ac.
Monostich, mōn'-o-stīch, not mōn'-o-stitch.

son, ör, dō, wolf, wōl, mōn, bull, ərn, ṭy, ġe, ṣent, ən, ġe, go, ə, exist, ə, n-əng.
Warman's Practical Orthoepy.

Monosyllabic, món-o-syl-làb'ie, not món-o-syl'la-bie.
Monosyllable, món'o-syl-la-ble, not món-o-syl'la-ble.
Moral, mór'al, not mór'al.
Morale, mò-ral.
Morgue, mòrgue, not mòrgue.
Moribund, mòr'i-bùnd, not mòr'i-bùnd.
Morpheus, mòr'pheüs, or mòr'phe-ús (Web.); mòr'-
phëüs (Worc.).
Morphine, mòr'phine, not mòr'phine.
Morsel, mòr'sel, not mòr'sl.
Mortal, mòr'tal, not mòr'tl.
Mortise, mòr'tìse, not mòr'tìse.
Mortuary, mòr'tù-a-ry, not mòr'chù-a-ry.
Mosaic, mo-sà'ie, not mo-sà'ie.
Moscow, mòs'éow, not mòs'éow.
Moslem, mòs'lem (Web.); mòs'lem (Worc.).
Mosque, mòsque, not mòsque.
Moss, mòss, not mòss.
Mossy, mòs'sy, not mòs'sy.
Moth, mòth, not mòth.
Moths, mòths, not mòths, nor mòths.  See truths.
Mountain, moun'tin, not moun'tn, nor moun'ting.
  See image.
Mountainous, moun'tin-ús, not moun'tain-oûs.
Mouths (noun), mòuths, not mòuths.
Mozart, mo-zàrt'; mòt'sart (German).
Mucilaginous, mú-ci-làg'ì-noûs, not mû'ci-la'gi-noûs.
Muddle, mûd'dle, not mûd'dul.  See cuddle.
Multifarious, múl-tì-fa'ri-oûs, not mûl-ti-fâ'ri-oûs.

A, i, o, u, y, long; a, e, i, o, u, y, short;
air, arm, ask, all, what, ère, èrr, pray, mién, àir,
Multiplicaton, múl-ti-pli-éa’tion, not múl-ti-pi-ea’tion.

Multitude, múl’ti-tude, not múl’ti-tude. See n.

Munich, mú’nieh, not mu’nich.

Municipal, mu-níc’i-pal, not mu-ni-ci’p’al.

Murderer, mûr’der-er, not mûr’drer.

Muriate, mu’ri-ate, not mu’ri-ate.

Murillo, mu-rî’lo; my-rel’yô (Spanish).

Murrain, mûr’rain, not mûr’rain.’

Muscovado, mûs-co-vá’dô.

Museum, mú-se’um, not mú-se-um.

Mushroom, mûsh’rûm, not mûsh’rûn.

Muskallonge, mûs’kal-lông’ge (Web.); lông’e(Worc.).

Muskrat, mûsk’rât, not mûsh’rât.

Mussulman, mûs’sul-mân, not mûs’gul-mân.

Mustache, mus-tâche’ (Web.); same, or mus-tâche’ (Worc.).

The latter pronunciation is very harsh, but fortunately it is seldom heard.

Mutton, mût’tn, not mût’ton.

Mutual, mút’n-al, not mu’chu-al.

My, my (Web.); my, or mé; e obscure (Worc.).

This is a little word, but a very troublesome one. The y has its full long sound when the word my is so circumstanced as to be brought in contradistinction with any other possessive pronoun. This is my book, not yours. In all other cases it should be long y obscured, or may possibly be accepted when
given as short y, inasmuch as Worcester sanctions it; yet the short y sound (mi) tinges a little of affectation. It is quite common upon the stage, but the stage is no longer recognized authority.

By all means do not let the y be turned into long e, as Webster says, "after the Irish fashion, 'I took down mee hat.'" Neither should mi be used in serious or solemn discourse.

Myrtle, měrt'le, not měrt'ul. See cuddle.  
Mythological, my-th-o-log'ie-al, not my-th-o-log'ie-al.  
Mythology, my-thōl'o-gy, not my-thōl'o-gy.

If you place your tongue in the position of t, and while retaining it in that position make the t audible without removing the tongue, you will produce d. Keep the point of the tongue in t and d position, and by changing the vocal current of air from the mouth to the nostrils, the result will be n. As p, b and m can be made with the lips held in the position of the first of the three elements (p), so t, d and n can be made without removing the point of the tongue after placing it in the position of the first element (t).

Bear in mind that we make a distinction between p and t position, and p and t breath. Observe the same rule for p, t and k—as regards keeping the position closed—as we give for b, d and g, under

- a, e, i, o, u, y, long;ä, è, i, ö, ü, ý, short; 
- äir, ärm, äsk, äll, what, åre, årr, pray, mien, sir,
their respective headings. For further information concerning n, see our Critical Survey.

**Nabob**, naˈbɒb (Web.); naˈbōb (Worc.).
**Naive**, nəˈɪv, *not* nəˈɪv.
**Naively**, nəˈɪv-ˈɪli (Web.); nəˈɪv-ˈɪli, *or* nəˈɪvˈɪli (Worc.).
**Naivete**, nəˈɪv-ˈɪtə (Web.); nəˈɪv-ˈɪtə (Worc.).
**Nape**, nəˈpe, *not* nəˈpe.
**Naphtha**, nəˈpθə (Worc.); nəˈpθə, *or* nəˈfθə (Web.).
**Narrate**, nərˈræt, *or* nərˈrætˈ (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).
**Narrator**, nərˈrætər, *not* nərˈrætər.
**Narrow**, nərˈrɔw, *not* nərˈrɔw.
**Nasal**, nəˈsɑl, *not* nəˈsɑl.
**NASALITY** na-səlˈi-ty, *not* na-səlˈi-ty.
**Nascent**, nəsˈsɛnt, *not* nəsˈsɛnt.
**Nastily**, nəstˈɪ-ly (Web.); nəstˈɪ-ly (Worc.).
**Nasty**, nəstˈɪ-ty, *not* nəstˈɪ-ty.
**Natal**, nəˈtɑl, *not* nəˈtɑl.

The orthoepists, with the exception of Knowles, fully agree on this pronunciation.

**Natural**, nətˈɑrəl, *not* nətˈɑrəl.
**Naturalize**, nətˈɑrəlˈi-zə, *not* nətˈɑrəlˈi-zə.

son, or, də, wolf, wʊl, moon, bull, ərn, rude, ɛnt, een, gem, ɡo, ɪɡ, ɛxɪst, ˈθɪ, nʊŋ-
Warman's Practical Orthoep
t.

Nature, nature, not na'chur. See n.

The same with all words of this nature.

Naught, naught, not naught.
Naughty, naugh'ty, not naug'h'ty.
Nausea, nau'she-a, not nau'sha.
Nauseant, nau'she-ant, not nau'se-ant.
Nauseate, nau'she-a-te, not nau'se-a-te.
Nauseous, naw'shus, not naw'she-us, nor naw'se-ous.
Naval, na'val, not na'vl.
Navel, na'vl, not na'vel.
Nazarene, náz-a-re-ne', not náz'a-re-ne.
Nearest, née'est, not née'irst. See image.
Nebraska, ne-brás'ka, not ne-brás'ka.
Necessitate, ne-čě-si-tate, not ne-čě-si-a-te.
Necklace, něck'lace, not něck'lus.
Necrologic, něe-ro-lóg'ie, not ne-eröl'o-gie.
Necrology, ne-eröl'o-ǵy, not něe-eröl'o-ǵy.
Necromancy, něe'ro-măn-ǵy, not něe'ro-man-ǵy.
Necropolis, ne-eröp'o-lıs.
Necroscopic, něe-ro-seöp'ie.
Necroscopy, ne-erös'eo-py, not něe'ros-eöp-y.
Necropsy, něe'rop-sy, not ne-eröp'sy.
Nectarean, něe-ta're-an, not née-ta-ré'an.
Nectarine, něe'tar-ıne, not něe'tar-ıne, nor ıne.
Nee, na, not née.
Needful, need'ful, not need'ful. See faith'ful.
Ne'er, nér, not nér nor ner.
Neglige, něg-li-zha'.

a, ą, ą, o, ą, y, long; ą, ę, Ć, ę, ą, y short; ěır, ěrm, ěsk, ěll, what, ěre, ěrr, pray, mień, str,
Negotiable, ne-gō'shē-a-ble, not ne-gō'shi-ble.
Negotiate, ne-gō'shi-ate, not ne-gō'shate.
Negotiation, ne-gō-shi-a'shun, not ne-gō-sha'shun.
Negro, ne-gro, not nig'ger.
Neighboring, neigh'bor-ing, not neigh'bring.
Neither, nei'ther (Worc.); nei'ther, or ne'i'ther (Web.).

See either, where you will find a note in reference to both words either and neither.

Nemesis, nēm'e-sis, not ne-mis'is.
Nephew, nef'yu (Web.); nēv'yu, or nēf'fu (Worc.).

"This word is uniformly pronounced nēv'yu by the English orthoepists; but in the United States it is often pronounced nēf'fu."—Worcester.

We would like to see a uniformity established in these ph combinations—diphthong, diphtheria, triphthong, naphtha, nephew, etc. See triphthong.

Nepotism, nep'o-tism, not nep'otism.
Neptune, nép'tune, not nēp'chun. See n. 
Nervine, nērv'ine, not nēr'vine, nor vine.
Nescience, nēsh'en-ce (Web.); nēsh'e-ence (Worc.).
Nestle, nēs'l, not nēs'tle.
Nether, nēth'er, not nēth'er.
Nethermost, nēth'er-most, not nēth'er-most.
Neuralgia, neur-rāl'gé-a, not neyr-rāl'i-gy.
Neuter, neut'er not ney'ter. See n.
Neutral, neut'r, not ney'tral.
Nevada, ne-vā'da (Worc.); ne-vā' da (Web.).
Neve, nē've.

son, dr, do, wolf, woot, moon, bull, urn, rude,
gent, can, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
New, na, not ny. See n.
Newfoundland, na'fond-land (Web.); same, or new-
found'land (Worc.).
Newfoundland (adj.), na-found'land.
New Orleans, na-ôr'le-an§, not new-or-lêng'.
News, na§, not nu§. See n.
Newsmonger, na§'môn-ger, not nu§'môn-ger.
Newspaper, na§'pa-per, not nu§'pa-per.
Niagara, ni-ág'ra-ra, not ni-ág'ra.
Nice (city), niçe, not niçe.
Nicety, niçe-ty, not niçe' ty.
Niche, niche, not nihe.
Nicotine, nie'o-tine, not nie'o-tine, nor nie'o-tine.
Night-Blooming Cereus, night-bloom-ing-ç' re-ús,
not ç'rus.
Nihilist, ni'hil-ist, not ni'le'ist.
Nihilistic, ni-hil-is'tie, not nîl-lis'tie.
Niobe, nî'obe, not nî'obe.
Nomad, nöm' ad, not nöm'ad.
Nomadian, no-ma'di-an, not no-mad'i-an.
Nomadic, no-mad'ic, not no-ma'die.
Nom de plume, nöm-de-plume', not nöm'de-plume.
Nomenclature, nöm'en-elat'-ure (Worc.); no-men-
elat'ure (Web.).
Nominative, nöm'i-na-tive, not nöm' na-tive.
Nonchalant, nöm'cha-lâng' (Worc.); nöm'cha-lông'
(Web.).
None, nóne (Worc.); nóne, or nóne (Web.).

Webster is the only orthoëpist who allows the

a, e, 1, o, y, long; ä, ö, å, å, y, short;
air, ärm, ask, all, what, ére, êr, prey, mien, sir,
second marking. It is seldom used by the best speakers.

Nonpareil, non-pa-reil', not non'pa-reil.
Nonplussed, non'plüst, not non-plüst'.
Nonsuit, non'suit, not non-suit', nor non'suit.
Nook, nōok (Web.); nōok, or nōok (Worc.).
Noology, nō-ōl'o-gy.
Noon, nōon, not nōon.
Noose, nōose, or nōose.
Normal, nōr'mal, not nōr'mal.
Norwegian, nor-we'gi-an, not nor-we'gan.
Norwich, nōr'rig (Eng.); nōr'wich (U. S.).
Northern, nōr'th'ern, not nōr'th'en.
Nosology, nō-sōl'o-gy (Web.); same, or nō-sōl'o-gy
(Worc.).
Nostril, nōs'tril, not nōs'tril.
Nostrum, nōs'trum, not nōs'trum.
Notable (remarkable), nōt'a-ble.
Notable (careful), nōt'a-ble.

"When this word signifies remarkable, it ought to be pronounced nōt'a-ble; and when it means careful or bustling, nōt'a-ble. The adverb follows the same analogy; nor ought this distinction (though a blemish in language) to be neglected."—Walker.

Nothing, nōth'ing (Worc.); nōth'ing, or nōth'ing
(Web.).

Webster stands alone in the second marking.
Notice, nō'tiçe, not nō'tus.
Nothwithstanding, not-withstanding, not not-with-standing.

Nought, nought, not naught.

Novel, nōv'el, not nōv'.

Novice, nōv'īçe, not nōv'us.

Novitiate, no-viš'i-âte, not no-viš'âte.

Noxious, nōx'shus, not nōg'shus, nor nōx'i-ous.

Nubia, nū'bi-a, not nū'bi-a, nor nū'by.

Nucleous, nū'le-ous, not nū'le-ous. See n.

Nudity, nū'di-ty, not nū'di-ty. See n.

Nugget, nūg'get, not nūg'get.

Nuisance, nū'isanced, not nū'isanced. See n.

Numb, nūm, not nām.

Numerous, nū'mer-ous, not nū'mer-ous. See n.

Nuncio, nūn'she-o, not nūn'ch-o.

Nuptial, nūp'shal, not nūpt'yal.

Nurture, nūr'ture, not nūr'tchur. See n.

Nutritive, nū'tri-tive, not nū'tri-tive. See n.

O.

Phonetically speaking, o has but two sounds, long and short. Other than these we designate by sounds of other vowels, as broad a, short u, etc. See "Visible Speech Vowel Symbols," page 88, in regard to this vowel.

Oaken, ōak'n, not ōak'en.

Oar, ōar, not ōar.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short; ār, ēr, īr, āsk, āll, āt, ēre, ērr, prēy, miēn, ār,
Oasis, o’a-sis (Worc.); o’a-sis, or o-a’sis (Web.).
Oasis (plural), o’a-sis (Worc.); o’a-sis, or o-a’sis (Web.).
Oaten, oat’n, not oat’en.
Oath, oath, not oath.
Oaths, oath, not oaths. See truths.
Obbligato, ob-bli-ga’to, not ob-bli-ga’to.
Obduracy, ob’dur-a-cy, or ob-du’ra-cy.
Obdurate, ob’dur-ate, or ob-du’rate, not du.
Obedience, o-bé’di-ence, not o-bé’gence.
Obeisance, o-bei’sance, or o-béi’sance (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).
Obelisk, ob’e-lisk, not o’be-lisk.
Oberon, ob’e-ron, not o’be-ron.
Obese, o-bése’, not o-bése’.
Obesity, o-bé-si-ty, not o-bé’si-ty.
Obey, o-bey’, not u-bey’.

This should be long o obscured, not the sound of u in urge. Whenever a long vowel forms an initial, unaccented syllable, approximate its long sound, a-bout, e-vent, i-dea, o-bey, u-nite.

Obit, o’bit, or ob’it.
Obituary, o-bit’a-ry, not o-bit’chu-a-ry. See a.
Objurgate, ob-jur’gate, not ob’jur-gate.
Obligatory, ob’li-ga-to-ry, not ob-li-ga-to-ry.
Oblige, o-blige’, not o-blige’.

“Formerly obleej’, and still so pronounced by some old-fashioned speakers.”—Webster. (See next page.)

son, or, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, urn, rude, cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
"The word *oblige*, which was formerly classed with *marine*, etc., is now pronounced regularly."—*Smart*.

"John Kemble is said to have corrected the Prince of Wales (George IV.) for adhering to the former pronunciation by saying, 'It will become your royal mouth better to say *oblige*. '"—*Worcester*.

"When Lord Chesterfield wrote his letters to his son, the word *oblige* was by many polite speakers pronounced as if written *obleege*, as if to give a hint of their knowledge of the French language; nay, Pope has rhymed it to this sound:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Dreading even fools by flatterers besieged,} \\
\text{And so obliging that he ne'er obliged.}
\end{align*}
\]

But it was so far from having generally obtained, that Lord Chesterfield strictly enjoins his son to avoid this pronunciation as affected. In a few years, however, it became so general that none but the lowest vulgar ever pronounced it in the English manner; but upon the publication of the nobleman's letters, which was about twenty years after he wrote them, his authority had so much influence with the polite world as to bid fair for restoring the *i* in this word to its original rights; and we not unfrequently hear it now pronounced with the broad English *i* in those circles where, a few years ago, it would have been an infallible mark of vulgarity."—*Walker*.
WARMAN'S PRACTICAL ORTHOEFY. 299

Oblique, ob-lique', or ob-lique'.

"When it becomes the custom to write this word in the English form oblique, it will be consistent to give up the French pronunciation; but not till then."—Smart.

Obnoxious, ob-nok'shus, not ob-nōg'shus.
Obscenity, ob-scen'i-ty, not ob-scen'i-ty.
Obsequies, ob-se-quies, not ob-se'quies.
Observation, ob-ser-vā'tion, not ob-ser-vā'tion.'
Obsolete, ob-so-lēte, not ob-so-lēte'.
Obstetrics, ob-stē'tries, not ob-stē'ter-ies.
Obstreperous, ob-strep'er-oūs, not ob-strep'rous.
Obtrude, ob-trūde', not ob-trūde'.
Obtrusion, ob-trū'zhun, not ob-trū'shun. See adhesion.

Obtrusive, ob-trū'sive, not ob-trū'zive. See effusive.

Obtuse, ob-tūse', not obtūse'.
Obtusion, ob-tū'zhun, not ob-tū'shun. See adhesion.

Obverse (adj.), ob-verse'.

Obverse (noun), ob'verse.

Occasion, oe-ea'zhun, not o-ea'shun.
Occiput, oe'či-pūt, not oe'či-pūt.
Occult, oe-cült', not oe'eul't.

Oceanic, o-she-a'nic.
Oceanus, o-čē'a-nus.
Ocher, o'eher, not oeh'er.

Ocmulgee, oe-mul'gee, not oe-mul'gee.
Ocone, o-eo'nee, not o-eo-nē'.

son, dr, dq, wolf, wōl, moon, bull, ūrn, rude, cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, n-ng.
Octagon, òë'ta-gòn, not òë'ta-gòn.
Octavo, òë-tà'vo, not òë-tà'vo.
Octuple, òë'tu-ple, not òë-tu'ple.
Odd, ódd, not ódd.
Odeon, ò-dè'on, not ò'de-on.
Odious, ò'di-ous (Web.); òd'yu8, or ò'di-ous (Worc.); not òj'us.
Odium, ò'di-ùm (Web.); ò'di-ùm, or ò'dy'um (Worc.); not òj'um.
Odorine, ò'dor-ìne, not ò'dor-ìne.
Odysseý, òd'yu8-sy, not ò'dy-sy.
O'er, ó'er, not ó'er.
Of, óv, not óv.
Off, óff (Web.); óff, or óff (Worc.);
Offal, óff'al, not óff'al, nor óff'al.
Offer, óf'fer, not óf'fer.
Office, óf'fiç, not óf'fiç.
Official, óf-fis'h'al, not o-fish'al.
Officiate, óf-fis'h'i-ate, not of-fish'ate.
Officinal, óf-fi'ç'i-nal, or of-fi-ç'i-nal (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).
Officious, óf-fis'h'ous, not o-fish'ous.
Offset (verb), óf'sët (Worc.); off'sët', or off'sët (Web.).
Offspring, óff'sprìng, not óff'spring.
Oft, óft (Web.); óft, or óft (Worc.).
Often, óf'n (Web.); óf'fn, or óf'n (Worc.).
Ogilby, òg'il-by.
Ogilvie, òg'il-vìe.

a, ë, í, ò, ù, y, long; a, ë, í, ò, ú,  LogLevel.INFO, short;
air, arm, ask, all, what, ère, ërr, pray, mien, sir,
Warman's Practical Orthoëpy.

Ogle, o'gl, not ög'l.
Old, old, not ol.
Olden, old'n; not old'en.
Oleander, ö-le-ân'der, not o-le-ân'der.
Oleifant, ö-le-fi-ant (Web.); o-lefi-ant, or o-le-fi-ant (Worc.).
Oleomargarine, ö-le-o-mär'ga-rine, not o-le-o-mär'-ga-rine, nor ö-leo-mär'ga-rine.

G is always hard before a, except in gaol.

Olfactory, ol-fæ'to-ry, not ol-fæ'try.
Olibanum, o-lib'a-num, not o-li-ba'num.
Oligarchy, ol'i-gär-ehy, not ol-i-gär'ehy.
Olio, o'li-o, or ol'yo.
Omega, o-mê'ga (Worc.); o-më'ga, or o-mëg'a (Web.).
Omelet, öm'e-let (Web.); öm'let (Worc.).
Omniscient, om-nish'ent (Web.); om-nish'i-ent (Worc.).
Omniscient, om-nish'ent (Worc.); om-nish'i-ent (Worc.).
Omniscious, om-nish'us, not om-nish'i-ous.
On, ön, not ön.
Once, wönçe, not wünst.
Oneida, o-nei'da, not o-nei'da.
Onerary, ön'er-a-ry, not ön'ry.
Onerous, ön'er-oüs, not o'ner-oüs.
Only, ön'ly, not ön'ly.
Onomatopoeia, ön-o-mät-o-pe'ya.

son, or, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, urn, rude, cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
WARLON’S PRACTICAL ORTHOGRAPHY.

Onset, on’set, not on’set.
Onslaught, on’slaught, not on’slaught.
Onward, on’ward, not on’ward.
Onyx, o’nyx, not on’yx.
Oolong, oo’long (Web.); oo-long’ (Worc.).
Opal, o’pal, not o’pal.
Open, o’pen, not o’pen.
Opening, o’pen-ing, not o’pen-ing.
Operative, o’per-a-tive, not o’per-a-tive.
Ophelia, o-phë’li-a, or o-phël’ya.
Ophthalmic, of-thal’mie, or op-thal’mie (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).
Ophthalmic, o’phthal-my, or op’thal-my (Web.); same transposed (Worc.); not oph-thal’my.
Opinion, o-pin’yun, not u-pin’yun.

Give every element its due quantity and quality; no more, no less. Do not say o-pin’yun, nor u-pin’yun, but strike the happy medium. Avoid pedantry on the one hand, and slovenliness on the other.

Opium, o’pi-üm, not o’p’ium.
Opodeldoc, o-po-dél’dōe (Web.); o-p-o-dél’dōe (Worc.).
Opponent, o-pôn’ent, not o’p’o-nent.
Opportune, o-por-tūn’e, not o’por-tūn’e.
Opportunity, o-por-tūn’i-ty, not o-por-tu’ni-ty.
See u.

Oppugnant, o-pūg’nant, not o-pūgn’ant.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ā, ē, ĭ, ō, ŭ, ĭ, short; ār, ērm, āsk, āll, what, ēre, ērr, prey, mién, ār,
Oppugner, op-pŭgn'er, not op-păg'ner.
Opulence, őp'ŭ-lĕnсe, not őp'ŭ-luçne. See image.
Or, őr, not ŭr.
Oracle, őr'a-ele, not őr'a-ele.
Oral, őr'al, not őr'al.
Orange, őr'ange, not őr'ing'e, nor őr'inge. See image.
Orange (William, Prince of) őr'ange, not őr'ange.
Orangoutang, ő-răng'ou-tăng' (Web.); same, or ő-răng'-ou'tăng (Worc.); not ő-răng-out'tăng.
Orator, őr'a-tor, not őr'a-tor.
Oratorical, őr-a-tŏr'ie-al, not őr-a-tŏr'ieal.
Oratory, őr'a-tŏr-y, not őr'a-tŏ-ry.

The unaccented o should be long o obscured; not enough so to become ŭ, nor should it have such full stress as to become long o. There should be a marked difference between the pronunciation of the word oratory, and the words or a tory.

Orchestra, őr'ehes-tra, or or-ehĕs'tra, not őr'ches-tra.

"In words derived from the ancient languages ch is generally hard like k. The exceptions are charity, chart and charter."—(Worc. 68.)

Orchestric, or-ehĕs'trie, not őr'hes'trie.
Ordeal, őr'de-al, not or-dĕ'al, nor őr'je-al, nor őrd'-yal.
Ordinary, őr'di-na-ry, not őr'di-na-ry, nor őrd'n'ry.
Oregon, őr'e-gŏn, not őr'e-gŏn.
Orgies, őr'gies, not őr'gies.
Orgues, ðɔrgɪs, not ðɔrˈɡuəs.
Orgy, ðɔrˈɡi, not ðɔrˈɡi.
Oriel, ðɔˈri-el, not ðɔrˈi-el.
Orifice, ðɔrˈi-fɪs, not ðɔrˈi-fɪs.
Oriflamme, ðɔrˈi-fləm, not ðɔrˈi-fləm.
Origin, ðɔrˈi-gɪn, not ðɔrˈi-gɪn.
Original, ðo-rɪˈɡəl, not ðo-rɪˈɡəl.
Oriole, ðɔˈri-oʊl, not ðɔrˈi-oʊl.
Orion, ðɔrˈi-ən, not ðɔrˈi-ən.
Orison, ðɔrˈi-sən, not ðɔrˈi-sən, nor ðɔrˈi-sən.
Ornate, ðɔrˈnæt, not ðɔrˈnæt.
Orotund, ðərˈoʊ-tʊnd (Web.); ər-roʊ-tʊnd′ (Worc.); not ðərˈoʊ-tʊnd.
Orphean, ðɔrˈfeɪn (Worc.); same, or ðɔrˈphi-an (Web.).
Orpheus, ðɔrˈfjuəs (Worc.); ðɔrˈfjuəs (Web.).

The former is the more classic, the latter is the more popular.

Orthodox, ðɔrˈθo-dəks, not ðɔrˈθo-dəks.
Orthoepical, ðɔrθo-ˌɛpˈi-kəl.
Orthoepist, ðɔrθo-ˌɛpˈɪst, not orθoˈɛpɪst.
Orthoepy, ðɔrθo-ˌɛpɨ, not orθoˈɛpɨ.

There are a number of orthoepists who favor the second marking. For ease of utterance, and for consistency with the marking of orthography, we would like to see the accent shifted to the second syllable in the future editions of Webster and Wor-
cester. Such a change would be readily accepted by all educators.

Osage, o-sänge', not o'sänge.
Oscillatory, os'cil-la-tory (Web.); same, or os-'cil-la-
to-ry (Worc.).
Osier, o'zher, not o'si-er.
Osseous, os'se-aüs, or os'h'e-oüs (Worc.); os'se-aüs (Web.).
Ossian, osh'an, not os'si-an.
Ostentate, os'ten-tate, or os-tên'tate (Web.); os-tên'-tate (Worc.).
Ostentatious, os-ten-ta'tious, not os-ten-ta'tious.
Ostler, os'ler (Worc.); os'tler (Web.).
Ostracize, os'tra-cize, not os'tra-cize.
Ostrich, os'trich, not os'trich.
Ottiose, o'she-öse (Web.); os-he-os' (Worc.).
Otium, o'she-äm, not o-she-äm'.
Ottar, ot'tar (written also attar and otto).
Ought, ought, not aught.
Outre, ou-tre'.
Outside, out'side, not out-side'.
Oven, öv'n, not öv'en.
Overalls, ö-ver-allå, not ö-ver-hallå.
Overseer, ö-ver-së'er (Worc.); ö-ver-së'er (Web.); not ö-ver-së'er.
Overt, ö'vert, not o-vërt'.
Overture, ö'vert-üre (Web.); ö'ver-türe (Worc.); not ö'ver-chur.
Ovid (a city), öv'ïd.

son, ør, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, ërn, rude, cent, ean, gem, go, ës, exist, thy, u-ng.
Ovid (the poet), ōv’id.
Oxide, ōkˈıd, not ōkˈıd. See bromide.
Oyer, əˈyər, not əˈyər.
Oyez, əˈyēz (Worc.); əˈyēs (Web.).
Ozone, əˈzoun, not əˈzoun.”

P

By referring to the chapter on “Visible Speech Consonant Symbols,” page 96, it will be observed that we make a distinction between this silent element and when it is given with the puff of breath.

Pacific, pa-ˈsifik, not pa-ˈsiv.
Pacification, pa-ˈsifik-əˈʃon, or pa-ˈsifik-əˈʃon (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).
Paddle, pāˈdəl, not pāˈdəl. See cuddle.
Paganini, pə-gəˈnənē.
Pageant, pāˈgənt, or pāˈgənt.
Pageantry, pāˈgənt-əˈrē, or pāˈgənt-əˈrē (Web.); pāˈgənt-əˈrē (Worc.).
Pail mail, pālˈmeıl. See pall mall.
Painful, pānˈfəl, not pānˈfəl. See faithful.
Palace, pālˈəs, not pālˈəs, nor pālˈıs. See image.
Paladin, pālˈa-din, not pā-ləˈdīn.
Palanquin, pālˈən-kən, not pālˈən-kən.
Palatial, pə-ləˈshəl, not pə-ləˈshəl.
Palatine, pə-ləˈtīn, not pə-ləˈtīn, nor tən.

æ, ə, ɪ, ɔ, ʊ, ŋ, long; æ, ɛ, ɪ, ɔ, ʊ, ŋ, short; æə, æɑ, ɑʃ, ɔl, what, ɛə, ɛɅ, preɪ, miən, sər,
Waeman's Practical Orthoëpy.

Palaver, pa-lä'ver, not pa-lä'ver.
Palestine, pål'es-tine, not päl'es-tine, nor tin.
Palette, päl'ette, not päl-lëtte'.
Palfrey, päl'frey (Web.); päl'frey, or päl'frey (Worc.).

The orthoëpists are about equally divided on this word.

Palimpsest, päl'imp-sëst.
Palisade, päl-i-sade', not päl'i-sade.
Pallet, päl'let, not pal-lët'.
Palliative, päl'i-a-tive, not päl-li-a-tive.
Pallid, päl'lid, not päl'lid.
Pall mall, päl-mäl', not päl-mäll', nor päl-mal'.
Palm, päm, not päm.
Palmetto, päl-mët'to, not päl-mët'to.
Palmistry, päl'mis-try.
Palm Sunday, päm-sën-day, not päm-sën'day.
Palmy, päm'y, not päm'y.
Palsy, päl'sied, not päl'sied.
Palsy, päl'gy, not päl'gy, nor päl'gy.
Paltry, päl'try, not päl'try.
Panacea, pân-a-çë'a, not pân'a-çë-a.
Panado, pän'ado, not pän'ado.
Pancreas, pän're-ës (Worc.); pän're-as, or pän'-ere-as (Web.). See angular.
Panegyric, pän-e-gër'ie, not pän-e-gër'ie.

Spirit and miracle were once pronounced spër'it and mër'a-cle, and there are many of the ortho-

çon, ör, dö, wolf, wöl, mön, bull, ürn, rúde, çent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, n-nng.
epistles who still say squēr’rel and pan-e-gēr’ic. Although Smart thus marks the last two words, he says “we may hope in time to hear them reclaimed.” When Smart says “reclaimed,” he means squir’rel as well as pan-e-gyr’ic.

Panel, pān’el, not pān’l.
Pannier, pān’yer, or pān’ni-er.
Panorama, pān-o-rā’ma, or pan-o-rā’ma (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).
Pant, pānt, not pānt.
Pantaloons, pān-ta-loongs’, not pānt-loongs’.
Pantheon, pan-the’on (as an English word); pān’the-on (as a classical word).

Hall, learning’s Pantheon! Hall the sacred ark,
Where all the world of science does embark.—Cowley.

Mark how the dread Pantheon stands
Amid the toys of modern hands.
How simply, how severely, great.—Akinside.

Panting, pānt’ing, not pānt’ing.
Pantomime, pānt’o-mime, not pānt’o-mine.
Pantry, pān’try, not pān’try.
Papa, pa-pā’, not pa’pa. See mamma.
Papaw, pa-pāw’, not pa’paw.
Papier mache, pāp’yā-ma’sha.
Papilla, pa-pil’la, not pāp’il-la.
Papillary, pāp’il-la-ry, not pa-pil’la-ry.
Papoose, pā-pōose’, not pāp’pōose.
Pappoose, pā-pōose, not pāp’pōose.

a, ə, ɪ, ʊ, ʌ, y, long; æ, ɛ, ɪ, ɔ, ʊ, y, short;
ɑr, ɑrm, ɑsk, ɑll, what, ēre, ərr, prey, mēn, ər,
Papyrus, pa-py'rus, not pa-pyr'us.
Parabola, pa-rab'o-la, not pär-a-bo'la.
Parachute, pär-a-chüte (Web.); pär-a-chüte (Worc.).
Parade, pa-rä-de', not p'rade.
Paradise, pär-a-di-se, not pär'a-di-se.
Paradisean, pär-a-dizh'yan (Worc.); pär-a-dis'e-an (Web.).
Paradisian, pär-a-di§'ian (Worc.); pär-a-di§'i-an (Web.).
Paradisiacal, pär-a-di-st'ae-al, not st'.
Paradisical, pär-a-dis'ie-al (Worc.); pär-a-dis'ie-al (Web.).
Paraffine, pär'af-fine, not pär'af-fine.
Paragon, pär'a-gôn, not pär'a-gn.
Parallel, pär'al-lél, not pär'lél.
Paralysis, pa-räl'y-sis, not pa-räl'sis.
Parameter, pa-räm'e-ter, not pär'a-më-ter.
Paramo, pa-ra'mo, not pa-ra'mo, nor pär'a-mo.
Paraphernalia, pär-a-pher-nål'ya, not pär-a-pher-nal'ya.
Parasite, pär'a-site, not pär'a-site.
Parasol, pär'a-söl (Web.); pär'a-söl, or pär'a-söl (Worc.).
Parcel, pär'cél, not pär'cél.

This is another of Webster's "colloquials."

Pardon, pär'dn, not pär'don.
Parergic, pär-e-gör'ie, not pär-e-gör'ie.
There is no reason why this should not conform with words of this class, i.e. "the n ending an accented syllable," etc., becoming ng. This marking of Worcester is inconsistent.

Parent, pár'ent, not pā' rent, nor pā'ent.
Parentage, pár'ent- age (Web.); pā'rent-age (Worc.).
Parhelion, par-hē'li-on, or par-hēl'yon.
Pariah, pā'ri-ah, or pā'ri-ah (Web.); pā'ri-ah (Worc.); not pā-ri'ah.
Parian, pā'ri-an, not pā'ri-an.
Parietal, pā-ri'e- tal, not pār-i-ē'tal.
Paris-green, pā'ris-green, not pā'ris-green'.
Parisian, pā-rizh'yan (Web.); pā-rizh'i-an (Worc.).
Parliament, pār'le-ment not pār'li-a-ment, nor pārl'ya-ment.

The second syllable is not marked in Webster's, but is intended to be either obscure i or obscure a. It is immaterial. Worcester gives the second syllable le, the e marked obscure.

Parmesan, pār-me-sān', not pār'me-sān.
Parnassus, par-nā'ssus, not par-nā'ssus.
Parol, pār'ol (Worc.); pa-rōl' (Web.).
Parole, pā-rōle', not pār'ol.
Parotid, pā-rō'tid, not pa-rō'tid.
Parquet, pār-ka' (Worc.); par-ka' or par-kē't' (Web.).
Parrhasius, par-rā'shi-us.
Parsley, pārs'ley, not pār's'ley.
Parson, pār's'n, not pār's'on.
Parterre, pār-tēr're', not pār-tēr-re'.
Partiality, pār-she-a-l'i-ty, not par-shāl'i-ty.
Participle, pār'ti-ci-ple, not pār'tip-l.
Particular, pār-tic'u-ler, not pār-tic'l.
Partisan, pār'ti-sän, not pār'ti-sän.
Partner, pārt'ner, not pārd'ner.
Partridge, pār'tridge, not pāt'ridge.
Parusia, pā-ru'she-a, not pā-rū'she-a.
Parvenue, pār've-nue (Web.); pār've-nue'(Worc.);
   not par-ve-nue'.
Paschal, pās'chal, not pāsch'āl.
Pasha, pā-sha' (Worc.); pa-sha' or pā'sha (Web.).
Pass, pās, not pāss.
Passable, pās'a-ble, not pās'a-ble.
Passado, pās-sā'dō (Worc.); same, or pās-sā'dō
   (Web.).
Passage, pās'sage, not pās'sage.
Passenger, pās'gen-ger.
Passe-partout, pās-par-tō'.
Passi-flora, pās-si-flō'ra (Worc.); pās'si-flō-rā (Web.).
Passing, pās'ing, not pās'ing.
Passive, pās'sive, not pās'sive.
Pass-key, pās'key, not pās'key.
Passover, pās'o-ver, not pās'o-ver.
Passport, pās'pōrt, not pās'pōrt.

son, dr, do, wolf, wōl, moon, bull, úrn, rūde,
cent, ean, gem, go, ęg, exist, thy, u-ng.
Password, pass'wurd, not pass'wurd.
Past, past, not pâst, nor pâst.
Pastel, pâs'tel, not pas-têl.
Pastil, pâs'til.
Pastille, pas-tîlle.
Pastor, pâs'tor, not pâs'tor, nor pâs'tor.
Pasture, pâst'ure, not pâst'ure, nor pâs'chur.
Patchouly, pa-chou'ly (Web.); patch-qu'ly (Worc.);
not pa-chou'la.

The former marking is surely the more euphoni-
ous.

Patent, pâtent, or pâ'tent (Worc.); pâ'tent, or pât-
ent (Web.).
Patentee, pât-en-téé', or pâ-ten-téé' (Worc.); same
transposed (Web.).

The weight of authority is in favor of short a in
these two words and their derivative.

Paternoster, pâ-ter-nos-ter, not pat'er-nôs ter.
Path, pâth, not pâth, nor pâth.
Paths, pâths, not pâths.  See truths.
Pathos, pâ'thôs, not pâth'os.
Patients, pâ'shents, not pâ'shens.

We often read of "patience on a monument,"
but these patients go under the monument.

Patois, pat-wâ' (Web.); pât-wâ' (Worc.).
Patriarch, pâ'tri-âreh, not pât'ri-âreh.
Patrimony, pâ'tri-mo-ny, not pâ'tri-mo-ny.
Patriot, pà'tri-ot (Web.); same, or pà'tr'i-ot (Worc.).
Patriotic, pà'tri-ot-ie (Web.); same, or pà'tr'i-ot-ie (Worc.).
Patriotism, pà'tri-ot-ism (Web.); same, or pà'tr'i-ot-ism (Worc.).
Patron, pà'tr'on (Web.); same, or pà'tr'on (Worc.).
Patronage, pà'tr'on-age, not pà'tr'on-age.
Patronal, pà'tr'on-al, not pà'tr'on-al.
Patroness, pà'tr'on-ess, not pà'tr'on-ess.
Patronize, pà'tr'on-ize (Web.); pà'tr'on-ize, or pà'tr'on-ize (Worc.).

There is neither uniformity nor consistency in the marking of these words; hence we find it necessary to give the various forms, as no one of them would be a safe guide.

Paunch, pàunch, or pàunch.
Pavement, pàve'ment, not pàve'munt. See image.
Pavilion, pà-vîl'yun, not pà-vîl'i-on.
Pawn, pàwn, not pàwn.
Peaceful, pàçeful, not pàçeful. See faithful.
Peaked, pèak'ed (Worc.); pèak'ed, or pèekt (Web.).
Peart, pèart, not pèart.
Pecan, pe-eà'n' (Worc.); pe-eà'n', or pe-eà'n' (Web.).
Peccable, pèe'ea-ble, not pèe'ea-ple.
Peculiar, pe-eul'yar (Web.); pe-eul'yar, or pe-eul'li-ar (Worc.).
Peculiarity, pe-eul-yàr'i-ty (Web.); pe-eul-ye-ar'i-ty (Worc.).
Pecuniary, pe-ɛnˈni-ə-ry (Web.); same, or pe-ɛnˈni-a-ry (Worc.).

Pedagogic, pɛ-də-gəˈɡɪk, not pɛdəˈɡɪk.

Pedagogism, pɛdəˈɡɪzəm (Web.); pɛdəˈɡɪzəm (Worc.).

Pedagogue, pɛdəˈɡɔɡ, not pɛdəˈɡɔɡ.

Pedagogy, pɛdəˈɡɔg-ɪ (Worc.); pɛdəˈɡɔg-ɪ (Web.).

Pedal (adj.), pɛˈdal.

Pedal (noun), pɛˈdal.

Pedalian, pɛdəˈli-an, not pɛdəˈli-yan.

Pedestal, pɛdəˈstɛl, not pɛdəˈstɛl.

Pedobaptist, pɛdəˈboʊpˈtɪst, not pɛdəˈboʊpˈtɪst.

Pegasus, pɛɡəˈsəs, not pɛɡəˈsəs.

Pellucid, pelˈluːsɪd, not pelˈluːsɪd. See n.

Pencil, pɛnˈsɪl, not pɛnˈsɪl.

Pendulum, pɛndəˈləm, not pɛndəˈləm.

Penelope, pɛnˈɛloʊp, not pɛnˈɛloʊp.

Penguin, pɛnˈɡwɪn, not pɛnˈɡwɪn.

This is one of the words purposely excepted from being affected by the ng rule. See angular.

Peninsula, pɛnˈɪn.suˈla (Worc.); pɛnˈɪn.suˈla, or pɛnˈɪnʃəˈla (Web.). See insulate.

Penitentiary, pɛnˈɪtənˈsha.rɪ, not pɛnˈɪtənˈʃərɪ.

Pennsylvania, pɛnˈsɪl.vəˈni.ə, not pɛnˈsɪl.vəˈni.ə.

Pennroyal, pɛnˈnɪrəˈjal, not pɛnˈnɪrəˈjal.

Pensive, pɛnˈsɪv, not pɛnˈsɪv.

Pentarchy, pɛntəˈtɛrəˌhɪ, not pɛntəˈtɛrəˌhɪ.

Pentastich, pɛntəˈstɪtʃ, not pɛntəˈstɪtʃ.
Pentateuch, pěn’ta-teuch, not pěn’ta-teuch. See a.
Pentecost, pěn’te-eöst, not pěn’te-eöst.
Penult, pě’nult, or pe-nült’.
Penurious, pe-nů’rī-oûs, not pe-nů’rī-ous.
Peony, pě’o-ny, not pě’ny. Sometimes written piony.

It is correct to say pľ-o-ny, when the word is so written, but it is never pľ’ny.

Peradventure, pěr-ad-vẽnt’ûre not pěr-ad-vẽnt’ûre, nor pěr-ad-vẽn’chure.
Percolate, pěr’eo-late, not pěr’eo-late.
Perdue, } per-due’, or păr’due (Web.); per-due’
Perdue, (Worc.).
Peregrination, pěr-i-ɡri-nat’ion.
Peremptory, pěr’emp-to-ry, not pěr’emp’-tory, nor per-emp’t0-ry.
Perfect (adj.), pěr’fect.
Perfect (verb), pěr’fect, or pər’fect’ (Web.); pər’fect (Worc.).

We should like to see a uniformity throughout the dictionary in which the accent would be shifted from the first to the second syllable, as distinguishing the verb from the noun and adjective. Such words as detail, increase, retail, permit, perfume, survey, etc., should be so distinguished.

sôn, or, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, ūrn, rude, ćent, can, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Perfidious, per-fid’i-oüs (Web.) ; per-fid’i-oüs, or per-fid’yus (Worc.).
Perfume (verb), per-fum’e.
Perfume (noun), per’fum’e, or per-fum’e. See perfect.
Perfunctory, per-fun’cto-ry (Web.); same, or per’func-to-ry (Worc.).
Perhaps, per-haps’ not p’r-haps’.
Peri (prefix), per’i.
Peri (fairy), pe’rl, not pe’rl.
Pericope, pe-rē’o-pe, not pe-rē’o-pe, nor pē’rē-eope.
Peril, pē’rēl, not pē’rl.
Peripatetic, pēr-i-pa’-tēt’ie, not pēr-i-pa-tēt’ie.
Periphrasis, pe-rēp’hrā-sis, not pēr-i-phrā’sis.
Peritonitis, pēr-i-to-nī’tis, not pēr-i-ty’o-nī’tis. See meningitis.
Permit (verb), per-mit’.
Permit (noun), per’mit, or per-mit’. See perfect.
Peroration, pēr-o-ra’tion, not pēr-o-ra’tion.
Perpetual, per-pē’tu-al, not per-pē’chu-al. See u.
Perpetuity, pēr-pe-tu’-i-ty, not pēr-pe-tu’-i-ty. See u.
Perquisite, pēr’kwē-ite, not per-kwiz’ite.
Persia, pēr’shi-a, not pēr’zha, nor pēr’zhi-a.
Persian, pēr’shān, not pēr’zhan.
Persist, per-sist’, not persist’.
Persistency, per-sist’en-qi, not per-sist’en-qi.
Person, pēr’son, not pēr’son.
Personnel, pēr’son-nēl’, not pēr’son-nēl’.
Perspicuity, pēr-spi-en’i-ty, not per-spie’u-i-ty.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ä, ê, i, ö, ü, y, short; äir, ärm, äsk, äll, what, êre, èrr, prey, miën, är,
Perspiration, per-spi-ra'tion, not prēs-pi-ra'tion.
Persuasion, per-swā'zhun, not per-swā'shun. See adhesion.
Persuasive, per-swā'sive, not per-swā'sive. See effusive.
Pert, pērt, not pērt.
Perturbate, per-tūrb'ate (Worc.); per-tūrb-ate, or per-tūrb'ate (Web.).
Pertusion, per-tū'zhun, not per-tū'zhun, nor per-tūsh'un.
Perusal, pe-rū'sal, not pe-rū'gal, nor pe-rū'sal.
Peruvian, pe-rū'vi-an, not pe-rūv'yan.
Pervasion, per-vā'zhun, not per-vā'shun. See adhesion.
Pervasive, per-vā'sive, not per-vā'sive. See effusive.
Perversion, per-vēr'zhun, not per-vēr'zhun. See adhesion.
Pestiferous, pes-tif'er-ous, not pes-tiv'er-ous.
Pestle, pēsl (Web.); pē'sl, or pē'sle (Worc.).
Petal, pē'tal, or pē'tal.
Petit, pē'ty (Web.); pē'te, or pē'tit (Worc.); pē (French).
Petroleum, pe-trō'le-um, not pe-trol'yum.
Petruchio, pe-trū'chi-o.
Petulancy, pēt'ū-lan-çy, not pēt'chu-lan-çy. See n. Phæbe, phē'be, not phēbe.
Phaeton, phā'e-ton, not fa'ton, nor fe'ton.

son, or, dw, wolf, wōl, moon, bull, ārn, rude, çent, ean, āem, go, is, exist, thy, n-ng.
Phalanx, pha'lanx, or phal'anx.

The New Imperial, Haldeman and others are in favor of the second marking. Though the first is the preference of Webster and Worcester, yet the second accords more with general usage, and is more euphonious.

Phantasm, phan'tasm, not phan-tasm', nor phan-tas'um.

Phantasma, phan-ta§'ma, not phan-tas'ma.

Phariseeism, phar-i-see-ism, not phár-i-see'ism.

Pharmaceutic, phár-ma-çen'tie, not phár-ma-çen-tie.

Pharmaceutist, phár-ma-çen'tist, not phár-ma-ceu-tist.

Pharmacist, phar'ma-clst.

Pharmacopoeia, phár-ma-co-pe'ya.

Pharo, phar'ro, not phár'ro.

Pharyngeal, pha-ryn'ge-al (Wor.); same, or phar-yn-ge'al (Web.).

Pharyngitis, phar-yn-gi'tis, not phar-yn-gi'tis. See meningitis.

Pharynx, phar'ynx, not pha'rynx.

Pheasant, phëa§'ant, not péas'ant.

Phial, phl'al, not vl'al.

Philanthropic, phil-an-throp'ie, not phi-lan-throp'ie.

Philanthropist, phi-lân-thro-pist, not phi-län-thro-pist, nor phi-lan-thró-pist.

Philanthropy, phi-lân-thro-py, not phi-län'tho-py.

Philippic, phi-lip'pie, not phil'ip-pie.
Philippine, phi-lip-píne', not phi-lip-píne.
Philistine, phi-lís'tine, not phi-lís'tine.
Philologic, phi-ló-lg'íe, not phi-lo-lóg'íe.
Philologist, phi-lôl'o-gîst, not phi-lôl'o-gîst.
Philology, phi-lôl'o-gy, not phi-lôl'o-gy.
Philopæna, phi-lô-pé'na, not phi-lô-pé-na.
Philosopher, phi-lôs'o-pher, not phi-lôs'o-pher.
Philosophic, phi-lô-sôf'íe (Web.); phi-lô-sôf'íe
or phi-lô-sôf'íe (Worc.).
Philosophy, phi-lôs'o-phy, not phi-lôs'o-phy.
Phlegmatic, phleg-mâ'tíe (Web.); same, or phleg'-
ma-tíe (Worc.).
Phonetist, phôn'e-tist, not phôn-e-tist.
Phonetization, phô-nèt-i-zá'shon, not phôn-e-ti-zá'shon.
Phonics, phôn'íes, not phôn'íes.
Phosphatic, phos-phât'íe, not phos-phât'íe.
Phosphatic, phos-phât'íe, not phos-phât'íe.
Phosphorous, phos-phô'rous, not phos-phô'rous.
Photographer, pho-tôg'ra-pher, not pho-to-graph'er.
Photographist, pho-tôg'ra-físt, not pho-to-graph'-
ist.
Photography, pho-tôg'ra-phy, not pho-to-graph'y.
Phraseology, phra-se-ôl'ógy, not phra-sôl'o-gy.
Phrenitis, phre-nî'tís, not phre-nî'tís. See laryn-
gitis.
Phrenologic, phrên-o-lóg'íe, not pher-no-lóg'íe.
Phrenologist, phre-nôl'o-gîst, not phre-nôl'o-gîst.
Phrenology, phre-nôl'o-gy, not pher-nôl'o-gy.
Phthisis, thî'sís (Web.); same, or ti'sís (Worc.).

son, òr, ò, wolf, wôl, moon, bull, ûrn, ryde, 
gent, ean, gem, ão, ìg, exist, thy, u-ng.
Physiognomical, phys-i-og-nöm’ie-al, not phys-i-og’no-mie-al.
Physiognomics, phys-i-og-nöm’ies, not phys-i-og’no-mics.
Physiognomist, phys-i-og’no-mist.
Physique, phè-zek’, not phys’ik.
Pianissimo, pi-a-niss’i-mö.
Pianist, pi-än’ist, not prän’ist, nor pi-än’ist.
Piano, pi-ä’no (Web.); pi-ä’no, or pi-än’ö (Worc.).
Pianoforte, pi-än’o-för’té (Web.); pi-än’o-för’té, or pi-än’o-för’té (Worc.).
Piaster, pi-äs’ter, not präs’ter.
Piazza, pi-az’za, not pi-az’za.
Pibroch, pi’broeh, not pi’broeh.
Picture, pi’türe, not pi’türe. See n.

See facture, in reference to ease of utterance.

Picturesque, pi-tü-a-rësque’, not pi-tü-a-rësque.
Piebald, pi-e’bald, not pi’e’bald.
Pierce, piérse (Web.); same, or piérse (Worc.).

We are surprised that Worcester allows the antiquated pronunciation.

Pilgrim, pil’grim, not pil’grum. See image.
Pincers, pin’cers, not pin’chers.
Pinchbeck, pinch’bëck, not pinch’bëck.
Piony, pr’o-ny, not pr’ny.
Piquant, pik’ant, not pik’want.

a, Æ, i, 0, u, y, long; æ, ɛ, ɪ, ɔ, ʊ, ɻ, short;
air, arm, ask, all, what, ère, ërr, prey, mien, sir,
Piquantly, pik'ant-ly, not pik'want-ly.
Pique, piq'ue.
Pique (dry goods), pe-ka'.
Pisces, pis'ces, not pis'e-es.
Pismire, pis'mire (Web.); pis'mire, or pis'mire (Worc.).
Piste, pi'ste (Web.); pi'ste (Worc.).
Pistole, pis-tole', not pis'tole.
Piston, pis'ton, not pis'tn.
Pitapat (adv.), pit'a-pat (Web.); pit-a-pat' (Worc.).

"The fox's heart went pitapat."

Pitapat (noun), pit'a-pat, not pit-a-pat', nor pit-y-pat'.

"Tis but the pitapat of two young hearts.
Now I hear the pitapat of a pretty foot."

Piteous, pit'e-ous, not pit'yus, nor pit'chus.
Pith, pith, not peth, nor pth.
Pithy, pith'y, not pith'y.

Pitiable, pit'i-a-ble, not pit'a-ble.

Pitiful, pit'i-ful, not pit'i-ful. See faithful.
Pittance, pit'tance, not pit'tance.

Placable, pla'ca-ble, not plac'a-ble.

Placard (noun and verb), pla'erd', not pla'er'd.

The New Imperial boldly sets forth pla'er'd as the correct pronunciation.

Placate, pla'ate, not pla-eate'.

Plagiarism, pla'gia-rism (Web.); pla'gi-a-rism, or pla'gia-rism (Worc.).
Plagiarist, pla'gi-ar-ist (Web.); pla'gi-a-rist, or pla'gi-ar-ist (Worc.).

Plagiary, pla'gi-ar-ry (Web.); pla'gi-a-ry, or pla'gi-ar-ry (Worc.).

See crucial, in reference to the syllabification of words for ease of utterance.

Plague, plague, not plege.

Plaid, plaid; plaid (Scotch).

"My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid,
As daily I strove through the pine-covered glade."

Plaintiff, plain'tiff, not plen'tiff.

Plait, plait, not plete, nor plat.

"Will she on Sunday morn thy neck-cloth plait?
I'll weave her garlands and I'll plait her hair."

It is almost the universal custom for ladies to say, "I'll plete these goods," and "I'll plat her hair."

Planchette, plan-chet-te' (Worc.); plong-chet-te' (Web.).

Plant, plant, not plant.

Plaque (noun), plaque (Web.); plaque (Worc.).

Plaque (verb), plaque (Web.); plaque (Worc.).

Plaster, plas'ter, not plaster.

Plastic, plas'tic, not plas'tic.

Plateau, pla-to', not plat'to.

Platina, plat'i-na (Worc.); same, or pla-ti'na (Web.).
Platinum, plât'i-nûm (Worc.); same, or plât'înum (Web.).

Platitude, plat'i-tûde, not plat'i-tûde.
Plausible, plâu'sive, not plâu'sive. See effusive.
Playful, play'fül, not play'fül. See faithful.
Pleasure, plêzh'ûr, not plazh ur.
Plebian, ple-bê'yan, not plê'bi-an.
Plebianism, ple-bê'yan-îs, not pleb'yan-îs.
Pleiad, plê'yad.
Pleiades, plê'ya-dês.
Plenary, plên'a-ry, or plê'na-ry (Worc.); plê'na-ry (Web.).

"Some very respectable speakers make the vowel e in the first syllable of this word long; but analogy and the best usage seem to shorten the e, as they do the a in granary. Nor do I see any reason that the e should not be short in this word as well as in plenitude."—Walker.

Plenipotentiary, plên-i-po-tên'shi-a-ry, not plên-i-po-tênsh'ry.
Plenitude; plên'i-tûde, not plên'i-tûde, nor plên'ti-tûde.
Plenteous, plên'te-oûs, not plên'ty-us, nor plên'chus.
Plentiful, plên'ti-ful, not plên'ti-fûl. See faithful.
Plethora, plêth'o-ra, not plêth'o-ra.
Plethoric, ple-thôr'îe, or plêth'o-rie.
Pleurisy, pleû'ri-sî, not pleû'ri-sî. See û.

sûn, õr, dô, wolf, wûl, mûn, bull, ûrn, rûde, çent, ean, gêm, go, ig, exist, thy, n-ng.
Pleuro-pneumonia, pleu-ro-neu-mō'ni-a, not pleu-ro-neu-mōn'ya.

Plume, plume, not plôme. See a.

Plural, plu'ral, not plū'ral. See a.

Pluto, plu'to, not plū'to. See a.

Pneumatic, pneu-mā'tie, not pneu-mā'tie.

Pneumonia, pneu-mō'ni-a, not pneu-mōn'ya.

Poem, po'ém, not po'm.

Poesy, po'e-sy, not po-sy.

Poet, po'et, not po'ut. See image.

Poetaster, po'et-ās-ter, not pō-et-ās'tēr.

"Horace hath exposed those trifling poetasters."

Poet laureate, po'et lāu're-ate, not po'et lāu're-ate.

Poignancy, pōm'ān-çy, not pōm'yan-çy.

Poignant, pōr'nant, not pōr'yant.

Poison, pōr'sn, not pōr'son.

Polarchy, pōl'ār-ehy, not po-lār'ehy.

Polaris, po-lā'ris, not po-lā'ris.

Polemic, po-lēm'ie.

Polemist, pōl'e-mist, not po-lēm'ist.

Police, po-līç', not pō-līç', nor p'līç'.

Polite, po-līt', not p'līt'.

Politic, pōl'i-tic, not po-līt'ic.

Polka, pōl'ka, not pō'ka.

Pollute, po-lūt', not pol-lūt'. See a.

Polo, pō'lo, not pō'lo.

Polonaise, pō-lo-nāiș'; not pōl-o-nāiș'.

Poltroon, po-l troon', not pōl-troon'.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; a, e, i, o, u, y, short; air, arm, ask, all, what, ēre, ērr, pray, mien, air,
Warman's Practical Orthoëpy.

Polygamist, po-lyg'a-mist.
Polygamy, po-lyg'a-my.
Polygenous, po-lyg'e-nous, not po-lyg'e-nous.
Polynesian, pöl-y-ne'zhe-a, not pöl-y-ne'zha.
Polysyllabic, pöl-y-syl-lab'ie, not pöl-y-syl'la-bie.
Pomade, po-mā-de', not po'made.
Pomegranate, pōme-grān'ate, not pōme'grān-ate.
Pommel, pōm'mel, not pōm'mel.
Pompeii, pom-pā'e.
Pompeia, pom-pē'ya.
Pompeii, pōm-pā'yee (Web.); same, or pom-pē'yi (Worc.).
Poniard, pōn'yard, not pōn'yard.
Pontoon, pon-toon', not pōn-toon'.
Porcelain, pōr'ce-lain (Web.); same, or por'ce-lain (Worc.).
Porch, pōrch, not pōrch.
Porcupine, pōr'ku-pin, not pōr'ku-pin.
Theū in the second syllable is long u unaccented.

Porpoise, pōr'pus, not pōr'pōse.
Porridge, pōr'ridge, not pōr'ridge.
Portmonnaie, pōrt'mun-nā'.
Portent, por-tēnt', not pōr'tent.
Portentous, por-tēnt'ōus, not pōr-tēnt'yus.
Portfolio, pōrt-fōl'yō, or pōrt-fō'lī-ō (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).
Portia, pōr'shi-a, or pōr'shi-a, not pōr'sha.
Portico, pōr'ti-eō, not pōr'ti-eō.

son, or, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, urn, rude, cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ang.
Portiere, pör-te-ér' (Worc.); pör-ti-ér' (Web.).
Portmanteau, port-mán’to.
Portrait, pör’traít (Web.); pör’trait (Worc.).
Portugese, pört’na-gëse, not pört’na-gëse.
Position, po-së’tion, not pò-së’tion.
Posse, pós’sé, not pòs’sé.
Possess, pos-sëss' (Worc.); pos-sës', or pos-sëss' (Web.).
Possum, pós’sum, not pòs’sum.
Posterior, post-te’ri-or, not pòs-te’ri-or, nor pòs-te’-ri-or.
Posthume, pòst’hume, not pòst’hume.
Posthumous, pòst’hu-mous, not pòst’hu-mous.
Posthumously, pòst’hu-moüs-ly, not pòst-hu’moüs-ly.
Postilion, pòst-ti’l’yon, not pòs-ti’l’yon.
Postmortem, pòst-mór’tem, not pòst’môr-tem.
Postoffice, pòst’ôf-fïç, not pòst’ôf-fïç.
Postscript, pòst’script, not pòs’script.
Posture, pòst’år, not pòst’chur. See n.
Potable, pò’ta-ble, not pòt’a-ble.
Potpourri, pòt-pòur’ri’ (Worc.); pò-pòur-ri’ (Web.).
Pottery, pòt’ter-y, not pòt’ry.
Poultice, pòul’tiçe, not pòul’tus.
Poughkeepsie, pò-këp’se (Worc.); po-këp’si (Web.).
Powerful, pow’er-fül, not pow’er-fül. See faithful.
Powhattan, pow-hat-tăn’, not pow-hât’tan.
Practice, prä’tiçe, not prä’tius.
Prætor, pre’tor, not prä’tor.
Prairie, prai'rie, not prair'ie, nor pura'rie.

Here is an illustration of an rh instead of the consonant r. The r in the first syllable of this word is a non-voiced r. Our rule is, when either r, y, l or w immediately follows, and is in the same syllable with a non-voiced consonant (p, t, k, f, s,), it (r, y, l, or w) also becomes non-voiced, i.e. it becomes a breath consonant. In the word twine the w becomes wh; in the word sleep the l becomes lh; in the word tune the y (long u is yand ∞) becomes yh.

Prance, prance, not prânçe.
Prattle, prât'tle, not prât'tul. See cuddle.
Prayer, prây'er, or prâr (Worc.); prär (Web.).
Prayer (a petitioner), prây'er.
Prebend, prëb'end, not pre'bend.
Precarious, pre-eâ'ri-oûs, not pre-eâ'ri-oûs.
Precedence, pre-cëd'ençé, not preç'i-dençé.
Precedency, pre-ce'den-cy, not preç'i-den-cy.

None sure will claim in hell precedence.—Milton.

"These words are sometimes erroneously pronounced with the accent on the first syllable—a mode not countenanced by any of the orthoëpisists."
—Worcester.

Precedent (noun), prëc'e-dent, not preç'e'dent.

"God in his administration is not tied to precedents."

"No power in Venice
Can alter a decree established;
'Twill be recorded for a precedent."

sôn, òr, dô, wôlf, wôol, mûn, bull, ûrn, rude,
cênt, ean, gem, go, ìs, exist, ìthy, u-ng.
Precedent (adj.), pre-čę’dent, not preč’e-dent.

"A murderer and a villain:
A slave, that's not the twentieth part the tythe
Of your previous lord."

Preceptory, pre-čęp’-to-ry (Web.); preč‘ep-to-ry (Worc.).

In any word of four syllables, having but one accent, ease of utterance will always give preference to that authority placing the accent on the second syllable.

Precinct, preč’in-ct, not preč’int.
Precipice, pręč’i-pće, not pręş’-pus.
Precise, pre-čís’e’, not pre-čiš’e’.
Precisely, pre-čis’e-ly, not pre-čiše’-ly, nor pre-čiše’-ly.
Precisive, pre-čis’ive, not pre-čiš’ive. See effusive.
Preclude, pre-člú’d, not pre-člú’d. See a.
Preclusion, pre-člú’zhun, not pre-člú’shun. See adhesion.
Preclusive, pre-člú’sive, not pre-člú’sive. See effusive.
Precocious, pre-eč’i-ous, not pre-eč’i-ous.
Predatory, pręd’a-to-ry, not pręd’a-to-ry.
Predecessor, pręd-e-čés’sor, not pręd’e-čęs’sor, nor prę-de-čęs’sor.
Predestination, prę-dé-ti-ná’tion, not prę-dé-ti-ná’tion.
Predestined, prę-dést’ined, not prę-dést’ined.
Predicament, pre-die’a-ment, not pre-die’ment.
Predigestion, pré-di-gěst'yun, not pré-di-gěst'chun.
Predilection, pré-di-lē'chion, not pré-di-lē'chion.
Preface (noun and verb), pré'fā'cē, not pré'fā'cē.
Prefect, pré'fēkt, not pré'fēkt.
Prefecture, pré-fē'chūr (Worc.); pré'fēkt-ūr (Web.).
Preferable, préf'er-a-ble, not pre-fěr'a-ble.
Preferment, pré-fěr'ment, not préf'er-ment.
Preferer, pré-fěr'er, not préf'er-rer.
Prefigure, pré-fig'ūr, not pré-fig'-ūr.
Prefix (noun), pré'fīk-s.
Prefix (verb), pré-fix'.

When I pré-fix' it, then it becomes a pré-fix.

Prelacy, pré-lā'-cē, not pré-la'-cē.
Prelate, pré-lā'tē, not pré-lā'tē.
Prelude (noun), pré-lā'dē (Worc.); pré-lā'dē, or pré-lā'-dē (Web.).

Webster stands alone in his preference. As a noun it is not so marked by any other orthoëpist.
Prelude (verb), pré-lā'dē', or pré-lā'dē (Worc.); pré-lā'dē' (Web.).

Smart and Jameson are the only ones who support Worcester in his second marking of this word as a verb.

Scan the following couplet, and you will at once perceive where the accent will naturally fall:

"So Love, pré-lū'ding, plays at first with hearts,
And after wounds with deeper piercing darts."

son, ǒr, dō, wolf, wōōl, moon, bull, ūrn, rūde,
cent, ęan, gem, ęo, ęg, exist, thy, n-ęng.
Premature, prē-ma-tūre', not prē-ma-tūre, nor prē-ma-tūre, nor prē-ma-chūr. See a.
Prematurely, prē-ma-tūre-lī, not prē-ma-tūre-lī.
Premier (adj.), prē′mī-er (Web.); same, or prēm′ier (Worc.).
Premier (noun), prē′mī-er, or prēm′ier (Web.); prēm′ier, or prē′mī-er (Worc.).

Here are three pronunciations given, yet not one of them is the French. (prē′mē-ya').

Premise (verb), pre-mīs′e, not prēm′ise.

" We must premise this as a certain and fundamental truth."

Premise (noun), prē′mīs′e, not pre-mīs′e.

" From premises erroneously brought,
And therefore the deduction's nought."

Preparative, pre-pār′a-tīv, not pre-pār′a-tīv.
Preparatory, pre-pār′a-to-ry, not pre-pār′a-to-ry.
Prepare, pre-pār′e, not pre-pār′e.
Preponderance, pre-pōn′der-ānṣe, not pre-pōn′der-ānṣe.
Preposterous, pre-pōs′tə-rous, not pre-pōs′tə-rous, nor pre-pōs′trus.
Prerequisite, pre-rēk′wi-ṣīt, not pre-rēk′wi-ṣīt.
Presage (noun), prē′sāg, or prē′sāg (Web.); prē′sāg, or prē′sāg (Web.).
Presage (verb), pre-sāg′e, not prē′sāg.

" If I may trust the flattering eye of sleep,
My dreams presage some joyful news at hand."

a, ǣ, i, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ǣ, i, ō, ū, y, short; ār, ārm, āsk, āl, what, ēr, ērr, pray, mīn, sēr,
Presbyopia, prēs'-by-o'pi-a, not prēs'-by-o'pi-a.
Presbyter, prēs'-by-ter, not prēs'-by-ter.
Presbyterian, prēs'-by-te'-ri-an, not prēs'-by-te'-ri-an.
Presbytery, prēs'-by-tēr-y, not prēs'-by-try.

Webster does not mark the penultimate of this word, but leaves it obscure; Worcester makes it short e, which gives us a much clearer pronunciation.

Prescience, prēsh'-en-sē, not pre-sēn'-sē.

"Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, God's prescience is certain."

Presentation, prēs'-en-ta'shun, not pre-šen-ta'shun.
Presentiment, pre-sēnt'i-mēnt, not pre-šēnt'i-mēnt, nor pre-sent'ment.

Presentiment and presentment are often erroneously used to convey the same meaning.

"A presentiment of what is to be."
"The counterfeit presentment of two brothers."

There are, it is true, counterfeit presentiments, as well as counterfeit presentments, and so we can correctly say with Shakespeare:

"Upon the heels of my presentment."

Or we could as correctly say, "upon the heels of my presentiment," but they should convey very different meanings.

Preservative, (noun), pre-sēr've-a-tive.
Preservative (adj.), pre-şër'v-a-tive (Worc.); pre-şër'v-a-tive (Web.).
Preserve, pre-şër've', not pre-sër've.
President, prêś'i-dent, not prês'i-dent.
Pretezza, prêś-tê'ts'sâ (Worc.); prêś-têts'sâ (Web.).
Prestidigitator, prêś-ti-di'g-i-ta-tor, not prêś-tid'i-gi-ta-tor.

Worcester gives the word in this orthography, and also the same as Webster, pres-tîg'î-a-tor.

Prestige, prêś-tîg'e', or, prêś'tîg'e (Worc.); prêś'tîg'e (Web.).

"Prestige manifestly supplies a want in our tongue; it expresses something which no single word in English could express, which could only be expressed by a circumlocution, being that moral influence which past successes, as the pledge of and promise of future ones, breed. The word has thus naturally come to be of very frequent use by good English writers. It will only need that the accent should be shifted, in obedience to the tendencies of the English language, from the second syllable to the first, and that instead of pres-tîg'e it should be pronounced prêstîg'e, and its naturalization will be complete. I have little doubt that in twenty years it will be so pronounced by the great body of well-educated Englishmen."—Trench, 1855.

Prestissimo, pres-tîs'sî-mô, not preş-tîs'î-mô.
Presume, pre-ṣame', not pre-ṣume'. See n.

Presumption, pre-ṣum'ṣhen, not pre-ṣämp'ṣhen.

Presumptuous, pre-ṣamt'yu-us, not pre-ṣämp'-shus.

Pretense, } pre-tência', not pre'tence.
Pretense, } pre-tência', not pre'tence.

Preterite, prē'ter-ite, or prē'ter-ite, not prē'ter-ite.

Pretext, pre-tēxt', or pre'text.

Preter, prē'tor.

Pretty, prit'ty, not prē'ty, nor pär'ty.

Prevalence, prē'və-lənč, not prēv'lenč, nor prēv'-a-lunč.

Prevaricate, prē-vər'i-ət, not prē-vər'i-ət.

Preventative, "incorrectly used for preventive."—Webster and Worcester.

Preventive, pre-vənt'iv, not pre-vēnt'a-tiv.

Both words are given in both dictionaries, and both of them as a noun having the same meaning; then, why say "incorrectly used?"

Previous, prē'vi-ous, not prēv'yus.

Prima donna, prī-ma-dōn'na.

Prima facie, prī-ma-fa'shi-e.

Webster gives a secondary accent to the third syllable, while Worcester places equal stress upon the first and third.

Primary, prī'ma-ry, not prī'ma-ry.

Primeval, prī-mē'val, not prī'mē-val.
Princess, prin’cess, not prin-cess’.

To accent this word on the last syllable Walker declares “a glaring absurdity.”

Princesse, prin-cess’. Referring to a particular style of ladies’ costume.

Principally, prin’ci-pal-ly, not prin’qi-ply.

Priority, pri-ór’i-ty, not pri-ór’i-ty.

Prism, prǐsm, not pri’um.

Prismatic, prǐs-mǎt’ie, not pris-mǎt’ie.

Prison, pris’n, not pris’on.

Pristine, pris’tine, not pris’tine, nor tine.

Prithee, pri’thee, not prith’ee.

Privacy, pri’va-qi, not priv’a-qi.

Privily, priv’i-ly, not pri’vi-ly.

Probatory, pro’ba-to-ry, not prob’a-to-ry.

Probity, prob’i-ty, not prob’i-ty.

Procedure, pro-cě’d’ure, not pro-qě’jure. See n.

Proceeds, pro’ceed’ (Web.); same, or pro-ceed’
(Worc.).

Process, prōc’ess, not pro’cess.

Prodigious, pro-did’gus (Web.); pro-dig’us (Worc.).

Prodigy, prōd’i-gy, not prōg’i-dy.

Produce (verb), pro-duce’, not pro-duce’.

Produce (noun), prōd’uče (Web.); prōd’uče
(Worc.).

Product, prōd’uet, not prō-duet.

Proemptosis, pro-emp’tō-sis, not pro-emptō-sis.

Proffer, prōf’fer, not prōf’fer.
Profile, pro’file, pro-file’, or pro’file (Worc.); pro’file, or pro’file (Web.).

The authority is very much divided on this word. The majority are in favor of pro-file’, while there are almost as many in favor of pro’file; but it is the small minority that favors pro’file, or pro’file. Everyone has his choice from four pronunciations, any one of which is correct.

Profuse (adj.) pro-fuse’, not pro-fuse’.

“A green, shady bank, profuse of flowers.”

“His gestures were too profuse.”

Profuse (verb), pro-fuse’, not pro-fuse’.

“Thy help hath been profused
Ever with most grace, etc.”

Profusely, pro-fuse’ly, not pro-fuse’ly.

Profusion, pro-fu’zhun, not pro-fu’shun. See adhe-sion.

Profusive, pro-fu’sive, not pro-fu’sive. See effusive.

Progeny, pro-gè-ny, not pro’ge-ny.

Prognostic, pro-gnös’tie, not pro-gnös’tie.

Program, Programme, } pro’g ream (Worc.); pro’gram (Web.).

The first orthography of the word is the English form, long since introduced, though many good writers still hold to the French — programme.

Progress (noun), pro-g ress, not pro-g ress.

Prohibition, pro-hi-bish’un, not pro-ù-bish’un.
Prohibitory, pro-hi-b’i-to-ry, not pro-hi-b’i-to-ry.
Project (noun), pro-j’eeet, not pro’jeet.
Project (verb), pro-j’eeet’, not pro’jeet.
Projectile, pro-jee’t’le, not pro-jee’t’le.
Prolix, pro-lix’, not pro’lix.

“Should I at large repeat
The bead-role of her vicious tricks,
My poem would be too prolix.”

Prolocutor, pro-lo’-e-ntor, or pro-loe’-ntor (Worc.);
pro-lo’-e-ntor, or pro-loe’-ntor (Web.).
Prologue, pro-lo’-gnue (Worc.); pro-lo’-gnue (Web.).

The weight of authority is with Worcester.

Prolongation, pro-lon-’ga’tion, not pro-lon-’ga’tion.
Promenade, pröm-e-nâce’, or pröm-e-nâce’ (Web.);
same transposed (Worc.).
Prometheus, pro-mè-the-us, or pro-mè-thus (Web.);
pro-mè-thus (Worc.).
Promissory, pröm’-is-so-ry, not pröm’-is-sa-ry.
Promptitude, pröm’-ti-tude, not pröm’-ti-tude.
Promulgation, pro-mul-’ga’tion (Web.); pro-mul-
’ga’tion (Worc.).
Promulgator, pro-mul-’ga-tor (Web.); pro-mul-’ga-
tor, or pro-mul-’ga-tor (Worc.).
Pronunciation, pro-nún-shi-a’tion, not pro-nún-’shí-a’tion, nor pro-noun-shi-a’tion. See enunciation.

Inasmuch as this word is not related to any such verb as pronounce, in the same way as associate and enunciation are related to associate and
enunciate, Smart says of it: "In the absence of any such related verb, most speakers say pro-nūn-qi-a-tion, and so avoid the double occurrence of sh in the same word."

Almost all authorities now agree to the marking as found in Webster's and Worcester's.

**Prophecy** (noun), prōph'e-cy.
**Prophesy** (verb), prōph'e-sy, *not* prōph'e-sy.

The whole class of verbs ending in *fy* are also pronounced with the distinct sound of long *y*.

**Propitiate**, pro-pīsh'i-ate, *not* pro-pīsh'shate.
**Propitiation**, pro-pīsh-i-a'shun, *not* pro-pīsh-sha'-shun.
**Propitiatory**, pro-pīsh'i-a-to-ry, *not* pro-pīsh'a-to-ry.
**Proportion**, pro-pōr'tion, *not* pro-pōr'tion.
**Propulsion**, pro-pūl'shun, *not* pro-pūl'zhun. See adhesion.
**Propulsive**, pro-pūl'sive, *not* pro-pūl'sive. See effusive.

**Prorogue**, prō-rōg'ue', *not* prō-rōg'ue, *or* prō-rōg'.

See apologue.

**Prosaic**, pro-sā'ie, *not* pro-sā'ie.
**Proscenium**, pro-scēn'i-ūm, *not* pro-scēn'i-ūm.
**Proselyte**, prōs'e-lyte, *not* prōs'e-lyte.
**Prosody**, prōs'o-dy, *not* prōs'o-dy.
**Prosperous**, prōs'per-oūs, *not* prōs'prus, *nor* prōs'-per-oūs.

 són, òr, ò, wol, wūl, mōn, bully, ұrн, ðūde, çent, ean, gem, go, ɪs, exist, thy, n-ng.
Prostitute, prōstĭ-tute, not prōsti-tute. See a.
Prosy, prōs'y, not prōs'y.
Protasis, prōt'a-sis, not prōta-sis.
Protean, prōte-an, not pro-te'an.
Protege, prō-ta-zha'.
Protompor, prō-tēm'po-re, not prō-tēm'pore.
Protest (verb), pro-tēst', not pro'test.
Protest (noun), prō'test (Web.); same, or prōt'est (Worc.).
Protestation, prōt-es-tā'tion, not prōtes-tā'tion.
Prothomotary, pro-thōn'o-ta-ry, not pro-thō-no'ta-ry.
Protoplasm, prōto-plāsm, not prōto-plāsm'.
Protractile, pro-trāk'tile, not pro-trāk'tile.
Protrude, prōtrūde', not pro-trūde'.
Protrusion, prō-trū'zhun, not pro-trū'shun. See adhesion.
Protrusive, prō-trū'sive, not prōtrū'sive. See effusive.
Protuberance, prōtū'ber-ānce, not prōtū'ber-ānce.
Proven, prōv'n, not prōv'en.
This word, incorrectly used for proved, is said to be a Scotticism.
Proverbial, pro-vērb'i-al, not pro-vērb'al.
Provincial, pro-vīn'shal, not pro-vīn'shun-al, nor pro-vīn'shi-al.
Proviso, pro-vīsō, not pro-vīsō.
Provocative, pro-vō'ea-tīve, not pro-vōea-tīve.
Smart and Cull are the only orthoepists who allow the second marking.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; á, é, í, ó, ú, ý, short; àr, árm, ásk, áll, what, ére, érr, préy, mien, áir,
Provost (chief), prōv'úst.
Provost (executioner), pro-vō, or prōv'úst (Worc.); prōv'úst (Web.).

Webster makes no special distinction in the terms, except to say, "sometimes pronounced pro-vō.'"

Prow, prou (Web.); prou, or prō (Worc.).
Prude, prúde, not prude.
Prudence, pry'dence, not prn'dence.
Prune, prūne, not prūne.
Prunel, prū'nél, not prūnēl'.
Prussian, prūsh'an, or prūsh'an.
Prussic, prūs'sie, or prūs'sie.
Psalms, sām, not sām.
Psalms, sām'ist (Web.); sālmist, or sām'ist (Worc.).
Psalms, sām'ist-ry (Web.); sālmist-ry (Worc.).
Psalmodic, sāl-mōd'ie.
Psalmist, sāl'mist.
Psalmist, sāl'mist-ry (Web.); sāl'mist-ry (Worc.).
Psalmody, sāl'mo-dy.
Psalm-singing, sām'sing-ing.
Psalter, sāl'ter.
Pseudo, sā'do, not sū'do.
Pshaw, shāw, not p'shāw'.
Psyche, sy'ēhē.
Psychologist, sy-ehōl'o-gist, not sy-ehōl'o-gist
Puddle, pūd'dle, not pūd'dul. See cuddle.
Puerile, pū'er-ile, not pūer'ile.
Pugh, pū, not pū.

son, ər, do, wolf, wōl, mōn, bull, ūrn, ryde, ġent, ən, ġem, ġo, īs, ėxist, thy, n-ŋ.
Puissance, pù’is-sànсe, not pu-is’sànсe.
Puissant, pù’is-sànt (Worc.) ; same, or pu-is’sànt (Web.).
Pullman (car), pull’man, not pàll’man.
Pulmonary, pùl’mo-na-ry, not pùl’mo-na-ry.
Pulpit, pul’pit, not pùl’pit.
Pumice, pùm’ìçe (Web.); pù’mìçe, or pùm’ìçe (Worc.).

The mechanic seldom uses either term. Indeed, it is very rare that he speaks of his pùm’ìçe stone, and still less does he say pù’mìçe stone. He even cuts it down to pùm’y stone. See solder.

Pumpkin, pùmp’kin, not pànk’ìn.
Punctilio, pùn-te-tîl’yo, not pùn-te-tîl’i-o.
Punctilious, pùn-te-tîl’yo-s, not pùn-te-tîl’i-o-s.
Punctual, pùn-t’u-al, not pùn’chu-al. See ã and angular.
Punctuate, pùn-t’u-at, not pùn’chu-at.
Punctuation, pùn-t’u-a’tion, not pùn-chu-a’tion.
Puncture, pùn-t’u-cre, not pùn’chure.
Pupil, pu’pil, not pu’pl.
Pupillarity, pu pîl-làr’i-ty.
Pupillary, pu’pîl-la-ry, not pu-pîl’la-ry.

Purana, pùn-rà’na, not pùn-rà’na.
Purgatory, pùr’gà-to-ry, not pùr’gà-to-ry.
Purlieu, pûr’lîen.
Purport (noun and verb), pûr’pôrt, not pûr-pôrt’.
Purported, pûr’pôrt-ed, not pûr-pôrt’ed.
Purpose (noun and verb), pûr’pôse, not pur-pôse’.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; å, ì, ò, ù, ü, ý, short; är, ärm, äsk, äll, what, åre, årr, prey, mien, str,
Warman's Practical Orthoëpy.

**Purposed**, pur'-posé, *not* pur'-posé'.

"I have purposed it, and will not repent."

"I purposed to build a house to the Lord."

The word *propose* is often erroneously used in place of *purpose*.


**Pursue**, pur-su', *not* pur-su'.

**Pursuit**, pur-su't, *not* pur-su't.

**Pursuivant**, pur'-swa-vänt.

**Purulent**, pur'-lu-lent, *not* pur'-lu-lent.

**Purvey**, pur'-vey, *not* pur'-vey.

**Pursuance**, pur-su'ance, *not* pur-su'ance.

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**Pursuance**, pur-su'ance, *not* pur-su'ance.

**Pursuit**, pur-su't, *not* pur-su't.

**Pursuivant**, pur'-swa-vänt.

**Purulent**, pur'-lu-lent, *not* pur'-lu-lent.

**Purvey**, pur'-vey, *not* pur'-vey.

The latter marking of Worcester is impossible of utterance in one syllable. As we have noted elsewhere, long *u* is of itself *y* and *u*; hence *yu* is *yyu*.


**Pygmean**, pyg-më-an, *not* pyg-me-an.

**Pyramidal**, py-räm'i-dal, *not* pyr-a-mid'al.

**Pyrites**, py-rët's, *not* pyr'i-tës.

**Pyrometer**, py-röm'e-ter (Worc.); py-röm'e-ter (Web.).

**Pyrotechnic**, pyr-o-tëeh'nie, *not* py-ro-tëeh'nie.

**Pythagorean**, pyth-a-go're-an, or py-thä-go're-an (Web.); py-thä-go-re-an (Worc.).

**Pythian**, pyth'i-an, *not* pyth'yan.

**Pythoness**, pyth'o-ness, *not* pyth'o-ness.

son, dr, d, wolf, wdd, moon, bull, ınr, rye, ęnt, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, unng.
Q.

Qu is always quoted as kw.

Q is always k.

The u, immediately following the q, is either w or wh, or is silent.

In the word liq-ui-date, the u becomes w, as it begins the next syllable.

In the word an-ti-quate, the u becomes wh, as it immediately follows a non-vocal in the same syllable.

In the words quay, mosque, unique, bouquet, the u is silent. It will thus be seen that in every case the q is k; and the silent u, which occurs in so many words, is proof that, phonetically speaking, the u is not of necessity a companion to the q, unless as a silent partner. See our Critical Survey.

Quadrangle, quad'rān-gle, not quad-rān'gle.

Quadrille, qua-drille', or ka-drille' (Web.); ka-drille' (Worc.).

This is the only word of over eighty beginning with quad that is pronounced with the u silent. We think nothing of saying ka-dril for quadrille, but consider one very antiquated in his pronunciation when he says ka-nine for quinine. We like the one as well as the other, or the other as well as the one.
Quadrillion, quad-riFF’yun, not ka-drill’yun.
Quadruple, quad’ru-ple, not quad-ru’ple.
Quaff, quaFF, not quaFF, nor quaFF.
Quaggy, quaG’gy, not quaG’gy.
Quagmire, quaG’mire, not quaG’mire.
Qualified, qual’i-fied, not qual’i-fied.
Qualify, qual’i-fy, not qual’i-fy.
Quality, qual’i-ty, not qual’i-ty.
Qualm, quaM, or quaM.
Qualmish, quaM’ish.
Quamash, quam’ash, not quam-ash.
Quandary, quan’da-ry, or quan-da’ry (Web.); quan-da’ry, or quan’da-ry (Worc.).

The first marking is supported by but few orthoëpis, among whom is Haldeman; but it is well supported by usage.

Quantity, quan’ti-ty, not quan’të-ty.
Quarantine (noun), quar’an-tine (Web.); quar-an-tine’ (Worc.).
Quarantine (verb), quar-an-tine’.
Quarrel, quar’rel, not quar’l.

_E before terminal l is almost always sounded.
No definite rule can be given, but there are only about thirty words in the language that are excepted.

Quarry, quar’ry, not quar’ry.
Quartermaster, quar’ter-mas-ter, not quar’ter-mas-ter.
Quartet, \( \text{quar'-tēt, not quər'-tēt} \).
Quartette, \( \text{quar'-tēt, not quər'-tēt} \).
Quash, \( \text{quash, not quəsh} \).
Quasi, \( \text{qua'-stī, not quə-stī} \).
Quassia, \( \text{quash'-ī-ə (Worc.); same, or quəsh'-ī-ə (Web.)} \).
Quaternary, \( \text{qua'-tər'-nə-ry, not quət'-er'-nə-ry} \).
Quatrain, \( \text{qua'-trāin (Worc.); quə-trāin, or quət'-re'n} \) \( \text{(Web.)} \).
Quay, \( \text{kē, not kə, nor quay} \).

The second marking is supported only by Sheridan; the third has no support.

Que, \( \text{kwe (Worc.); kē (Web.)} \).
Queer, \( \text{quēr, not qui'r} \).
Querulous, \( \text{quēr'-yū-loʊs, not quiër'-a-los} \).
Query, \( \text{qui'r'y, not qui'r'y} \).
Question, \( \text{qui'est'yun, not qui'est'chun} \).

Tion is always tyūn after \( s \) or \( x \) (\( ks \)), as question, admixtion, etc.

Queue, \( \text{kū} \).
Quicken, \( \text{quick'n, not quick'en} \).
Quidam, \( \text{quī'dam (Web.); quī'dam (Worc.)} ; \text{not quīd'am} \).
Quidnunc, \( \text{quīd'nūn, not quiid-nūn'} \).
Quiiescent, \( \text{qui'-ēs'-cent, not qui'r'-ēs'-cent} \).
Quietude, \( \text{qui'e'-tūdē, not qui'e'-tydē. See ù} \).
Quietus, \( \text{qui'-ētūs, not qui'e'-tūs} \).
Quinary, \( \text{qui'-nā-ry, not qui'nā-ry} \).
Quinine, qui-nine', or quin'ine (Worc.); quin'ine, or qui-nine' (Web.).

There is no authority whatever for kin-en', i. e. in the books.

Quinsy, quin'gy, not quin'sy.

Quintessence, quin-tës'sence (Web.); same, or quin'tes-sence (Worc.).

Quintet, quin-tët' (Web.); quin'tët (Worc.).

Worcester is inconsistent in saying quart-tët' and quin'tët.

Quintette, quin-tët' (Web.); quin-tëtte' (Worc.).

Quintuple, quin'tu-ple, not quin-ta'ple.

Qui vive, kë-vive'; very nearly equally accented.

Quixotic, quix-ot'ie, not ke-ot'ie.

Quoin, quoin, or k6in.

Quoit, qu6it, not quate.

Quorum, quo'rum, not ko'rum.

Quoth, quoth, or qu6th.

Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

R.

There are but two sounds of r generally taught, the rough and the smooth r. We have always added to these the breath r (rh), as in prairie, pray, tree, creep, free. See the word prairie for our rule concerning r, y, l and w. It is not considered good taste to trill the r. In the word roar we have an

son, ð or ð, wolf, weal, moon, bull, urn, rude, cent, an, gem, go, is, exist, thy, n-ng.
example of what Walker calls the rough and the smooth r. The terms we have taught, in accordance with the deaf-mute system, are consonant r and glide r. The first r in roar is a consonant r; but the second one is a glide r, as the tongue glides only toward the position of r without completing it. See our Critical Survey for more explicit directions.

Rabbi, rāb’bi, or rāb’bi.
Rabbit, rāb’bit, not rāb’ut.
Raccoon, rā-coon’, not ru-coon’.
Rachitis, rā-chit’is, not ra-chit’is. See laryngitis.
Radiant, rā-di-ant, not rād’yant, nor rā’gent.
Radish, rād’ish, not rēd’ish.
Raat, rāft, not rāft.
Rafter, rāft’er, not rāft’er.
Ragout, rā-gō’ (Web.); rā-gō’ (Worc.).
Raillery, rāil’ler-y, not rāi’ler-y.
Raisin, rāi’sn, not rāi’sin. See basin.
Raja, rā-jah, or rā’jah (Web.); same transposed Rajah, rā’jah (Worc.).
Raleigh, rā-leigh, not ral’eigh.
Rampant, rām’pant, not rām’pant.
Ranch (noun), rānch (Worc.); rānch (Web.).
Ranchero, ran-che’ro
Rancho, rān’cho.
Rancer, rān’cer, not rān’cer.
Ransack, rān’sack, not rān’sack.
Ransom, rān’som, not rān’som, nor rān’som.

a, ē, i, o, u, y, long; a, ē, i, o, u, y, short;
āi, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mēn, āir,
Rant, rânt, not rant.
Raphael, râ’fa-el; ra’fa-el in “Paradise Lost.”
Rapier, ra’pi-er, not ra-piër, nor ra’piër.
Rapine, râp’ine, not ra-piñe, nor ra’pîne.
Rapport, rap-pört, not rap’port.
Rapture, râpt’are, not râp’chure. See u.
Rare, râre, not râre.
Rarefy, rar’e-fy, not rar’e-fy.
Rareness, râre’ness, not rare’ness.
Rarity, râr’i-ty (Web.); râr’i-ty (Worc.).
  The weight of authority is in favor of neither of
  these markings, but râ’ri-ty instead. How harsh
  that would sound in the following lines:
  “Alas for the rarity
       Of Christian charity.”
Rase, râse, or râse (Worc.); râse (Web.).
Rasp, râsp, not râsp.
Raspberry, râs’ber-ry (Web.); râs’ber-ry, or râs’ber-
  ry (Worc.); not râs’ber-ry.
Rather, râth’er, not râth’er, nor râther, nor râther.
Ratio, râshi-o, or râsho (Web.); râshe-o (Worc.).
Ration, râtion (Worc.); same, or râsh’un (Web.).
Rational, râsh’un-al, not râshun-al.
Rationale, râsh-un-a’le (Web.); râsh-e-o-nâ’le
  (Worc.).
Rationalist, râsh’un-al-ist, not râshun-al-ist.
  The same with all words of this class.
Rattle, rât’tle, not rât’tul. See cuddle.
Raucity, rau'QUAL-ty, not rau'QUAL-ty.
Raucous, rau'QUAL-oos, not rau'QUAL-oos.
Ravel, ravel, not ravel.
Raveling, ravel-ing, not ravel-ing.
Raven, raven, not raven.
Ravenous, raven-oos, not raven-oos.
Rayah, rayah, or rayah (Web.); rayah (Worc.).
Reading (city), reading, not reading.
Ready-made, read-y-made, not read-y-made.
Real, real, not real.
Realization, real-iz-a'tion, not real-iz-a'tion.
Really, real-ly, not real-ly.
Realm, realm, not real-um.
Reason, rea'QUAL-n, not rea'QUAL-n.
Rebel, rebel, not reb'l.
Rebus, rebus, not re-buss.

A rebus, however, sometimes leads to a re-buss';
but we should not get the terms confused.

"A gallant, in love with a woman named Rose Hill,
painted on the border of his gown a rose, a hill, an eye, a
loaf and a well, which reads, Rose Hill I love well."

He must have been a German.

Recant, re-eant', not re-eant'.
Recapitulate, re-eap-it'oo-late, not re-eap-it'oo-late.
Recapture, re-eap'thre, not re-eap'thur.
Recast, re-east'.
Receptivity, ree-ep-tiv'i-ty, not ree-ep-tiv'i-ty.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ã, ë, i, õ, û, y, short;
âir, ârm, âsk, âll, what, âre, ârr, prey, miên, sir,
Recess (noun and verb), re-cess', not re'-cess.

All orthoëpisists agree in placing the accent on the second syllable, in both forms of the word.

"My recess hath given them confidence."

"This happy place, our sweet Recess, and only consolation left."

Rechabite, re’ehab-ite.
Recherchie, re-cher’chie (Worc.); rüh-shèr-sha’ (Web.).

Reciprocity, rëc-i-pröc’i-ty.
Recitative, rëc-i-ta-tive’.
Recitativo, rëc-i-tä-ti’vo.

Reckon, reck’n, not reck’on.
Reckoning, reck’n-ing, not reck’on-ing.

Reclamation, rëe-la-ma’tion, not rëe-la-ma’tion.
Reclination, rëe-li-na’tion, not rëe-eli-na’tion.
Recluse (adj. and noun), re-elnse’, not rëe’elnse.
Recluse (verb), re-elnse’ (Web.); re-elnse’ (Worc.).
Reclusion, re-eln’zhun, not re-eln’shun. See adhe-
sion.

Reclusive, re-eln’seeve, not re-eln’seeve. See effusive.

Recognizable, rëe og-ni’za-ble, or re-ëög’ni-za-ble.
Recognizance, re-ëög’ni-zänçe (Worc.); same, or re-ëön’i-zänçe (Web.).

Recognition, re-ëög’ni-zä’tion.
Recognize, rëe’og-niz, not re-ëög’niz.

Recollect, rëe-ol-lëet’, not re-ëol-lëet’.
Recondite, rëe’on-dite, or re-ëön’dite.

son, or, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, ërn, rude, gent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Reconnaissance, re-eon'nois-sânce, not rée-on-nôis'-sânce.

Worcester divides the accent equally on the second and fourth syllable.

Reconnoiter, rée-on-nôr'ter, not rée-on-nôr'ter.
Reconnoître, rée-on-noir'ter.
Record (verb), re-eôrd'.
Record (noun), rée'ord.

Poet's license sometimes causes the accent of the noun to shift to the second syllable.

"Our nation reads the written word,
That book of life, that sure record."

Recourse (noun and verb), re-eôurse', not re'eourse.

"Our last recourse is therefore to our art."
"Give me recourse to him."

Recovery, re-eôv'er-y, not re-eôv'ry.
Recreant, rée're-ant, not rée're-ant.
Recreate (to create anew), ré-ere-âte'.

"It was necessary to recreate the army."

Recreate (to refresh), rée're-âte.

"To walk abroad and recreate yourselves."

Recreation (amusement), rée-re-a'tion.
Recreation (a forming anew), rée-re-a'tion.
Recruit, re-er'ruit', not re-er'ruit'.
Rectitude, rée'ti-tûde, not ree'ti-tûde.
Recurrent, re-eûr'rent, not re-eûr'rent.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; å, ë, ĩ, ö, ü, ý, short; åir, ãrm, ãsk, âll, what, ëre, ërr, prey, mien, sir,
Recursion, re-ər′shən, not re-ər′zhən. See adhesion.
Recusant, re-ən′gənt (Web.); same, or rē′n-ənt. (Worc.).
Redden, rěd′dn, not rěd′den.
Redolent, rěd′o-lənt, not rě-dələnt.
Redress (verb and noun), re-drēs′, not rě-drēs.

"Those wrongs, those bitter injuries, . . .
I doubt not but with honor to redress."

"Fair majesty, the refuge and redress
Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress."

Red-tape, rěd′tpe, not rěd′tape′.
Reduce, re-dūs′, not re-dūs′. See n.
Referable, rē′fər-a-ble, not re-fər′-a-ble.
Referrer, re-fər′rer, not rē′fər-rer.
Referrible, re-fər′ri-ble (Web.); re-fər′ri-ble (Worc.).
Reflex (adj.), rē′flex, not re-flēx′.
Reflex (verb), re-flēx′, not rē′flex.
Reflex (noun), rē′flex (Worc.); re-flēx′ (Web).

"Yon gray is not the morning's eye:
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow."

Refluent, rē′fləu-ənt, not re-flu′ent.
Reflex, rē′flək′, not re-flək′.
Refrangible, rē′frə-gə-ble, not rē′frə-gə-ble, nor re-frə-gə-ble.

Bear in mind that g is hard before a (except gaol).

Refulgent, re-fəł′gənt, not re-fəł′gənt.

sōn, ər, də, wolf, wōl, mōn, bull, ūrn, rūde, çent, ən, gem, ə, əs, exist. thy, n-əng.
Refuse (verb), re-fuse'.
Refuse (adj. and noun), réf'́se, not réf'́se.

"Please to bestow on him the refuse letters."

Refutable, re-fú-ta-ble, not réf'ú-ta-ble.
Refutatory, re-fú-ta-to-ry, not réf'ú-ta-tö-ry.
Regalia, re-ga'li-a, not re-gal'ya.
Regatta, re-gat'ta, not re-gat'ta.
Regicide, rég'í-cide, not rég'í-cide.
Regime, ra-zhèem' (Web.); re-zhèm' (Worc.); not rég'í-me.
Regiment, rég'í-mënt, not rég'í-munt.
Regress (noun), re'gress.
Regress (verb), re-gress'.
Regular, rég'ú-lar, not rég'lar.
Regurgitate, re-gur'gi-tate, not re-gur'gi-tate.
Relaxation, ré-lax-a'tion (Web.); rel-ax-a'tion (Worc.).

The weight of authority is in favor of the former.

Relinquish, re-lin'kwish, not re-lin'kwish. See an-gular.
Remand, re-mand', not re-mand'.
Rembrandt, röm'bránt (Web.); rëm'bránt (Worc.).
Remediable, re-me'di-a-ble, not rëm'e-di-a-ble.
Remediless, rëm'e-di-lëss, or re-méd'-i-lëss (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).
Remigrate, rëm'i-grate, or re-mi'grate.

The writer thinks the second marking more con-sistent and in much better taste than the first.
marking. Few people would comprehend the first word if taken in its isolated form. Somehow usage seems to have little regard for consistency.

**Remollient**, re-möl'lient (Worc.); re-möl'lient, or re-möl'lient (Web.).

**Remonstrance**, re-mön'strance, not re-mön'strance.

**Remonstrate**, re-mön'strate, not re-mön'strate.

**Remorse**, re-mörse', not re-mörse'.

**Rendezvous**, rën'de-vo (Web.); same, or rën'de-vous (Worc.) (verb), last syllable accented (Worc.).

**Rendezvous**, re-mön'strance, not re-mon'strance.

**Rendezvous**, re-mon'strate, not re-mon'strate.

**Rendezvous**, re-mörse', not re-mörse'.

**Conference**, re-nëgë', or re-nëgë' (Worc.); re-nëgë' (Web.).

**Renew**, re-nü', not re-nù'. See n.

**Renitent**, re-nit'ent, not re-nit'ent, nor re-nit'ent.

**Renunciation**, re-nün-shi-a'tion, not re-nün-ci-a'tion.

**Renunciation**, re-nün-shi-a'tion, not re-nün-ci-a'tion.

See enunciation.

**Reopen**, re-o'pn, not re-o'pen.

**Reparable**, rép'a-ra-ble, not re-pär'a-ble.

**Repartee**, rép-ar-tee', not rép-ar-tee.

"Cupid was as bad as he:
Hear but the youngster's repartee!"

**Repass**, ré-päss', not ré-päss'.

**Repast**, re-päst', not re-päst'.

**Repatriation**, ré-pä-tri-a'tion, (Worc.); re (Web.).

**Repertoire**, ra-par-twar'.

**Repertory**, re-pér-to-ry, not re-pér-to'ry.

**Reportorial**, re-pör-to-ri-al, not re-pör-to'ri-al.

**Reprimand** (noun), rép'ri-mänd (Worc.); rép'ri-mänd (Web.).
Reprimand (verb), rep’ri-man’d (Worc.); rep’ri-mänd (Web.).

It will be seen that Webster makes no distinction between the noun and the verb.

Reproduce, re-pro-düce’, not re-pro-düce’.
Reptile, rep’tile, not rep’tile.
Repulsion, re-pül’shun, not re-pül’zhun. See adhesion.
Repulsive, re-pül’sive, not re-pül’sive. See effusive.
Reputable, rep’u-ta-ble, not re-pü’ta-ble.
Requicken, re-quick’n, not re-quick’en.
Requiem, re’qui-em (Web.); same, or rēk’we-em (Worc.).
Requin, rē’quin, not rē’quin.
Requittal, re-quin-tal, not re-quit’al.
Rescissory, re-scis’sp-ry.
Rescript, re-ser’ipt, not re-scrip’t.
Research (verb and noun), re-search’, not re’search.
Resentment, re-sênt’ment, not re-sênt’ment.
Reservation, re-ser’va’tion, not re-ser’va’tion.
Reservoir, re-ser’vi-or, not re-ser’vi-or.
Residual, re-sid’n-al, not re-sid’n-al.
Residuary, re-sid’n-a-ry, not re-sid’n-a-ry.
Residue, re-sid’i-due, not re-sid’i-due. See n.
Residuous, re-sid’n-oüs, not re-sid’n-oüs.
Residuum, re-sid’n-àm, not re-sid’n-àm.
Resignation, rē-sign-na’tion, not rē-sign-na’tion.
Resin, rē’sìn, not rē’s’n.
Resoluble, reß’o-lu-ble, not reß’o-lu-ble, nor re-sol’u-ble.

The last marking has but one authority in its favor; we prefer that one.

Resolute, reß’o-lu-te, not reß’o-lu-te. See u.
Resolve, re-sölve’, not re-sölve’.
Resonance, reß’o-nänсe, not reß’o-nänсe.
Resound, re-sound’, not re-sound’.
Resource, re-söurç’ (Worc.); re-söurse’ (Web.).
Respirable, re-spir’a-ble, not reß’pir-a-ble.
Respiration, re-spir’a-tion, not reß’pir-a’tion.
Respirator, reß’pir-rä-tor, not re-spir’a-tor
Respiratory, re-spir’a-to-ry, not reß’pir-a-to-ry.
Respite, reß’pîte, not reß’pîte.
Respond, re-spönd’, not re-spönd’.
Responsible, re-spons’i-ble, not re-spons’i-ble.
Responsive, re-spons’ive, not re-spons’ive. See effusive.

Restaurant, reß-to-räng’, or reß’to-rant (Web.); reß’to-räng’ (Worc.).

This word is sufficiently Anglicized to give the second marking of Webster. It is decidedly affected to say reß-to-räng’, when a pure English word is allowable.

Restful, reßt’ful, not reßt’ful. See faithful.
Restitution, reß-ti-tä’tion, not reß-ti-tä’tion. See u.
Restorative, re-stor’a-tive, not re-stor’a-tive.
Resume, re-sûme’, not re-sûme’. See u.

son, ðор, ðо, wolf, wоlvl, mоon, bull, ūrn, rude, cent, can, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Resume, re-šu-me' (Web.); rē-šu-me' (Worc.).

Worcester marks the u obscure. It is long u un-accented.

Resurrect, rē-šur-reč't, not rē-šur-reč't.
Retail (noun), re'tail, not re'tail'.
Retail (verb), re-tail', not re'tail.
Retardation, re-tar-da'tion (Web.); rē-tar-da'tion (Worc.).
Retch, rētch, or rētch (Worc.); rētch (Web.).

The weight of authority is in favor of the first marking, though the second is the one more commonly heard. The word is derived from the same Saxon original as the verb to reach, and they imply the same thought.

"Beloved Julia, hear me still beseeching.
(Here he grew inarticulate with retching)."

Reticent, rēt'i-čent, not re-tič'ent.
Retinue, rēt'i-nūe, not rēt'i-nūe, nor re-tin'ūe.
Retort (verb and noun), re-tōrt', not re-tōrt'.
Retractile, re-trāct'īle, not re-trāct'īle.
Retributive, re-trīb'ū-tive, not rēt'ri-bu-tive.
Retroact, rē-tro-āct', or rēt-ro-āct'.
Retroaction, rē-tro-ā'action, or rēt-ro-ā'action.
Retrocede, rē'tro-čēde, or rēt'ro-čēde.

There is no consistency in placing the accent on the first syllable of this word, and on the last syllable of the words intercede and supersede.

a, ă, i, ă, ū, y, long; ă, ā, ĩ, ū, ū, short;
air, ārm, āsk, ăll, what, ĕre, ĕrr, ĕpray, miēn, āir,
Retrocession, ré-tro-čēsh’un, or rēt-ro-čēsh’un.
Retroduction, ré-tro-däe’tion, or rēt-ro-däe’tion.
Retrograde, ré’tro-gräd, or rēt’ro-gräd (Web.);
same transposed (Worc.).
Retrospect, ré’tro-spēct, or rēt’ro-spēct (Web.);
same transposed (Worc.).

The writer prefers the second marking of these words, but he has placed them as they appear in Webster, because of the uniformity. It will be seen that, with the exception of the last two, Worcester gives the preference to re’, and then for some unaccountable reason changes the preference to rēt.

Reveille, re-val’ya (Web.); re-val’, or re-val’ya (Worc.).

In the United States service this is commonly pronounced rēv-a-lē’. If usage establishes pronunciation, surely this word is completely Anglicized, and should have its bearing upon the dictionary authorities to so adopt it. During the war the writer never heard an officer, nor one of his comrades, say re-val’ya. Such a pronunciation in those practical times would have stirred up “the boys” more than a bomb-shell.

Revelry, rēv’el-ry, not rēv’l-ry.
Revenue, rēv’e-nüe, not rēv’e-nüe, nor re-vēn’ue.

The latter is allowable only by poetic license.

Reverie, rēv-er-ie’.
Revery, ré'ver-é.
Reversion, re-vér'shun, not re-ver'zhun. See adhesion.
Revocable, ré'v-ó-ca-ble, not re-vó'ca-ble.
Revolt, re-volt', or re-vól't, not re-völ't.
Revolting, re-vól't-ing, or re-vól't-ing.
Revolution, ré-v-o-lú't'on, not rév-o-ly'tion. See n.
Revulsion, re-vul'shun, not re-vul'zhun. See adhesion.
Reulsive, re-vul'sive, not re-vul'sive. See effusive.
Reynard, rey'nard, or reyn'ard (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).
Rhapsodist, rap'so-dist.

In words' beginning with rh there is frequently heard an effort to give the breath r, i. e. rh. Bear in mind that h is always silent after r.

Rheum, rheum, not rheam.
Rheumatic, rheu-mát'ic, not rheu-má'tic.
Rheumatism, rheu'-ma-tísm, not rheu'-ma-tísm.
Rhinoceros, rhi-nóc'e-rós, not rhi-nóc'e-rús.
Rhubarb, rhu'bárb, not rhu'bárb.
Rhythm, rhy'thm, or rythm.
Rhythmic, rhy'tm'ic-al, or ryth'm'ic-al.
Ribald, rib'ald, not ri'bald.
Ribaldry, rib'ald-ry, not ri'bald-ry.
Richelieu, riche'lieu, or résh'e-lu (Worc.); résh'eh-ly
(é less prolonged, Web.).
Ricochet, rie-o-čhe', or ri'eo-čhéh.
Rid, rid, not rēd.
Ridden, rid‘dn, not rid‘den.
Riddle, rid‘dle, not rid‘dul. See cuddle.
Ridicule, rid‘i-enle, not rēd‘i-enle.
Ridotto, ri-dōt‘to (Web.); ri-dōt‘o (Worc.).
Righteous, ri‘chus, or (by Webster‘s notes) rēt‘yus.

The weight of authority is, as it should be, in favor of rēt‘yus. We cannot understand why Webster and Worcester allow this ch sound to come in this word, when they have so studiously avoided it in every word, other than this, throughout the dictionary. Question, christian, celestial, courteous, and all others of like character, are given without this abominable ch.

Righteousness, ri‘chūs-ness (Web.); ri‘chus-nēs (Worc.).
Rightful, right‘ful, not right‘ful.
Rigorous, rig‘or-ous, not rig‘or-ous.
Rind, rind, not rine.
Rinse, rinse, not wrēnch, nor rēnse.
Rio Janeiro, ri‘o-ja-nei‘ro (Web.); ri-o-ja-nei‘ro, or ri‘o-ja-nei‘ro (Worc.).
Ripen, rip‘n, not ri‘pen.
Ripeness, ri-pē-ness, not ri-pē-nus. See image.
Rise (verb), ri-śe.
Rise (noun), rise, not ri-śe.

“All wickedness takes its ri-śe from the heart.”
“This word properly takes its pure sound of s to

son, dr, do, wolf, wōl, mōn, bull, ërn, rude, cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ṅg.”
distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns use, excuse, etc.; for we sometimes hear 'the rise and fall of the Roman empire,' 'the rise and fall of provisions,' etc. The pure s, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases by all correct speakers.”
— Walker.

Risen, ri§'n, not ris'en.
Risible, ri§'i-ble, not ris'i-ble.
Risk, risk, not resk.
Ritual, rit'nal, not rit'chu-al.
Ritualistic, rit'-al-ist'ic, not rit-chu-al-ist'ic.
Riven, riv'n, not riv'en.
Roanoke, ro-a-noke', not ro'a-noke.
Roar, rōar, not rōar.
Robespierre, ro'bes-pi-ère; ro-bēs-pi-érre' (French).
Robbery, rōb'er-y, not rōb'ry.
Robust, ro-būst', not rō'bust.
Robustious, ro-būst'yus, not ro-būst'chu.
Rod, rōd, not rōd.
Roderigo (Othello), rod-er-i'go.
Roil, rōil, not roil.
Romance, ro-mān'sh, not rō'mān'sh.
Romanesque, ro-man-ēsque', not rō'man-ēsque.
Rondeau, rōn-dō', not rōn'dō.
Ronion, rōn'yun, not rōn'yun.
Roof, rōof, not rōof.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; a, e, i, o, u, y, short; air, arm, ask, all, what, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sir,
WARMAN'S PRACTICAL ORTHOEPY.

Rook, rook (Web.); rōk, or rōk (Worc.).

Worcester gives this marking in his school dictionary, while in the unabridged he marks it rōk, and in parentheses rōk, calling attention to his conforming with his note 51, where he gives but the one marking, rōk.

Rookery, rōk'er-y (Web.); same as root (Worc.).

Root, rōt, not rōt.

Rosalind, rōz'a-lind.

Rosaline, rōz'a-line, or rōz'a-line.

Rosamund, rōz'a-mond.

Roseate, rōz'e-ate (Web.); rōzhe-ate, or rōz'e-ate (Worc.).

Rosemary, rōz'e-ma-ry, not rōz'e-ma-ry.

“Dry up your tears and stick your rosemary
On this fair corse.”

Roseola, roz'e-o-la, not rōz'e-o'la.

Rosier, rōz'her (Web.); rōzhe-er (Worc.).

Rosin, rōz'ın, not rōz'n.

Rossini, ros-si'ni (Worc.); ros-si'ni (Web.).

Rostrum, rōz'trum, not rōz'trum.

Rotative, rōt'a-tive, not ro-t'a-tive.

Rotten, rōt'en, not rōt'ten.

Rotund, ro-tund', not rōt'und.

Roue, rou'e' (Web.); rou'e' (Worc.).

Rouge, rōzh.

Roughen, rōagh'n, not rōagh'en.

Roulette, rou-lêtte', not rou'lette.

son, dr, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, urn, rude,
cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, n-ang.
Round, round, not roun.
Route, root, or route.

"Upon a more accurate observation of the best usage, I must give the preference to the first sound of this word, notwithstanding its coincidence in sound with another word of a different meaning." — Walker.

While the second pronunciation is allowable, it would be questionable taste to so pronounce it.

Routine, roy'tine', not roy'tine.
Rowel, rou'el, not row'el.
Rowen, rou'en, not row'en.
Rubeola, ru-be'o-la, not ry-be-o'la.
Rubicon, ry'bi-eon, not ra'bi-eon.
Rubinstein, ry'bin-stein, not ry'bin-stein.
Ruby, ry'by, not ra'by.
Ruche, ruche.
Rude, rude, not rude.
Rudiment, ry'di-ment, not ra'di-munt.
Rue, rue, not rue.
Ruffian, ruf'yan (Worc.) same, or ruf'fi-an (Web.).
Ruin, ru'in, not ru'un. See image.
Ruinous, ru'in-oüs, not ru'un-ous.
Rule, rule, not rule, nor ry'ul.
Ruminate, ry'mi-nate, not ra'mi-nate.
Rumor, ry'mor, not ra'mor.
Runic, ry'nie, not ra'nie.
Rupture, rupt'ure, not rup'chur.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; å, å, i, ö, ü, y, short; äir, ärm, äsk, åll, what, åre, årr, préy, mien, str,
Rural, ru'ral, not rú'ral.
Ruse, rūsē, not rūsē, nor rūse.
Russian, rūsh'an, or rūsh an.
Rustle, rūs'el, not rūs'tle.
Rutabaga, ru-ta-ba'ga, not ru-te-ba'go.
Ruth, rūth, not ruth.

S.

The two regular sounds of this letter are found in the word sees. We have the sounds sh and zh, but they are not the sounds of s any more than th (voice) and th (breath) are the sounds of t.

'Sabaoth, sāb'a-ōth, or sa-bā'ōth (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).
Sabot, sā-bō'.
Saccharine, sä'eha-rine, or säe'eha-rine.
Sacerdotal, säo-er-dō'tal, not sä-er-dō'tal.
Sachet, sā-če' (Web.); säsh-e' (Worc.).
Sack-cloth, sāck'elōth, not sack'clōth.
Sacrament, säe'ra-ment, not sä'era-mént.

"This word, with sacrifice, sacrilege and sacristy, is sometimes pronounced with a in the first syllable long, as in sacred; but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies in the language."—Walker.

"The English orthoepists are unanimous against the practice."—Worcester.

Sacrificant, sa-erif'ë-cënt, not sëe-ri-fi'ënt.
Sacrificator, sëe'ri-fi-e-tor (Web.); sëe-ri-fi-e-tor (Worc.).
Sacrificatory, sa-erif'ë-to-ry.
Sacrifice (noun and verb), sëe'ri-fë, not sëe'ri-fëce.

"In the words discern, sacrifice, suffice, and in several words derived from them, and also in the word sice, c has the sound of z."—Worcester, 66.

Sacrificer, sëe'ri-fë-er.
Sacrificial, sëe-ri-fish'al.
Sacrilege, sëe'ri-lë-gë, not sëe'ri-lë-gë.
Sacrilegious, sëe-ri-le'gë-us, not sëe-ri-lë-gë-us.
Sacrist, së'erist.
Sacristan, së'e-ris-tän, not sa-erist'an.
Sacristy, sëc'ris-ty, not sa-eris'ty.
Sadden, sàd'dn, not sàd'den.
Saddle, sàd'dle, not sàd'dul. See cuddle.
Sadducee, sàd'du-çë, not sàd-du-çë'.
Sadduceeism, sàd-du-çë'ësm, not sàd-du-çë-ësm.
Saffron, sàf'fron (Web.); sàf'run, or sàf'furn (Worc.).
Sagacious, sa-ga'cë-us, not sa-gash'us.
Sahara, sà-hä'ra (Web.); sàh'a-ra, or sa-hä'ra (Worc); not sa-hä'ra.

Said, sàd, not said.
Salaam, } sa-läm'.
Salam, } sa-lám'.
Salamander, sàl'a-män-der, not sàl-a-män'der.
Salary, sàl'a-ry, not sàl'ry.

a, e, 1, 0, 0, y, long; a, 6, 1, 0, u, y, short; air, arm, ask, all, what, ére, err, prey, mien, sër,
Saleratus, sāl-e-ˈrātəs, not sāl-e-ˈrātəs.
Salic, sālˈiık, not sāˈliık.
Salient, sālˈiɛnt, not sālˈyent.
Salifiable, sālˈɪfi-ə-ble, not sālˈɪfˈi-ə-ble.
Salina, sālˈɪnə, not sālˈɪnə.
Saline, sālˈɪnə, or sāˈlɪnə (Web.); sāˈlɪnə (Worc.).
Saline (from the ashes of potato leaves), sālˈɪnə (Web.); sālˈɪnə, or sāˈlɪnə (and so spelled by Worc.).
Saliva, sālˈi-və, not sālˈi-və.
Salmon, sāmˈən, not sālˈmən.
Salon, sālˈɔn (Worc.); sāˈlɔn (Web.).
Salt-cellar, sāltˈsɛlˈlər, not sāltˈsɛtˈtər.
Salt-rheum, sāltˈrhiˈəm, not sāltˈrhiˈəm.
Salubrious, sālˈu-brē-əs, not sāˈlʏ-ˈbrɪ-əs.
Salutary, sālˈu-tər-ər, not sālˈu-tər-ər.
Salutatorian, sālˈu-tərˈi-ən, not sāˈlʏ-tərˈi-ən.
Salutatory, sālˈu-tərər, not sālˈu-tərər, nor sāˈlʏ-tərər.
Salute, sālˈətə, not sālˈətə. See n.
Salvation, sālˈvə-shən, not sālˈvə-shən.
Salve, sāv (Web.); sāv, or sālˌvə (Worc.); not sāv.
Salver, sālˈvər (a plate).
Samaritan, sāmˈərətən, not sāˈmərətən.
Samphire, sāmˈfər (Web.); sāmˈfər (Worc.).
Sample, sāmˈpəl, not sāmˈpəl.
Sanable, sānˈə-ble, not sāˈnə-ble.
Sanctimony, sānˈti-mənˌi, not sānˈti-mənˌi.
Sanctitude, sānˈti-tədˌə, not sānˈti-tədˌə. See n.

son, or, do, wolf, wʊl, moʊn, bull, ɜrn, rʊd, ɛnt, ean, gem, ɡo, ɪʃ, ɛksɪst, θɪ, n-ŋ.
Sanctuary, sān't-a-a-ry, not sān'chə-a-ry.
Sandalphon, san-dāl'phon, not san-dāl'phon.
Sandwich, sānd'wich (Web.); sānd'widg (Worc.).
Sandwort, sānd'wört, not sānd'wört.
San Francisco, sān-fran-či's′ō (Worc.); sān-fran-či's′ō (Web.).
Sang-froid, sāng-frwa′ (Worc.); sōng-frwa′ (Web.).
Sanguinary, sāng'wi-na-ry (Web.); sāng'we-na-re (Worc.); not sāng'wi-na-ry. See angular.
Sanguin, sāng'win, not sāng'win.
Sanhedrim, sān'he-drim, not sān-he'drim.
Sanitary, sān'i-ta-ry, not sān-i-ta'ry.
San Joaquin, sān-hō-a-ken′ (Web.); sān-hō-a-ken′ (Worc.).
San Jose, sān-hō-se′ (Worc.); sān-hō-se′ (Web.).
San Juan, sān-hu-an′(Web.); sān-ju'an, or san-hu-an′ (Worc.).
Sans, sān′g, not sān′g.
"Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything."
Sanskrit, sansk′rit, not sān′skrit.
Sanscrit, sān′skrit, not sān′skrit.
Santa Claus, sān′ta-elūs, not sān′ta-elūs. (Not given in Webster's.)
Santa Klaus, sān′ta-elūs, not sān′ta-elūs.
This is the Dutch name of St. Nicolas, and the Dutch pronunciation of the word is sānt′a-klous.
Sapient, sā′pi-ent, not sāp′yent.
Saporific, sāp-o-rif′ie, not sāp-o-riv′ie.
Saporous, sāp-o-rous, not sāp-o-rous.
Sapphire, sä'f're, or sä'fur (Web.); sä'f'ir (Worc.).
Saracen, sär'a-çen, not sär'a-çen.
Sarcasm, sär'ëasm, not sär'ë-um.

Webster does not mark the unaccented syllable.

Sarcenet, sär'ë-net, not sär'ë-net.
Sarcophagy, sar-côph'a-ëy, not sar-côph'a-ëy.
Sardanapalus, sär-dan-a-pâ'lus, not sar-da-nâp'a-lus.
Sardine, sär'dine (Web.); sär'dine, or sar-dîne' (Worc.).
Sardonic, sar-dôn'ie, not sar-do'nie.
Sardonyx, sär'don-yx, not sar-dôn'yx.
Sarsaparilla, sår-sa-pa-rîl'la, not sâs-sa-prîl'la.
Sat, sât, not sât.
Satan, sâ'tan, not sat'n.
Satiate, sä'she-ate, not sâ'shâte.
Satiety, sa-ti'e-ty, not sâ'she-ty.

This is the only word in the language having the syllable ti under the accent, and immediately followed by a vowel.

Satin, sâ'tin, not sat'n.
Satire, sä'tîre (Web.); sä'tur, sä'tre, or sä'tur (Worc.).

"Though the first mode (sä'tur) of pronouncing this word is the most general and the most agreeable to an English ear, the second (sä'tîre) seems to be that which is most favored by the learned, because, say they, the first syllable in the Latin satyra is short."—Walker.

son, or, do, wolf, wool, moan, bull, urn, rude, gent, can, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Satirical, sa-tir’ie-al, not sa-tir’ie-al.
Satisfactory, sat-i-sæ-fæ’to-ry, not sat-i-sæ-fæ’try.
Satrap, sa’trap (Worc.); same, or sat’rap (Web.).
Saturate, sat’o-rate, not sat’chu-rate. See a.
Satureity, sa-tu’ri-ty, not sa-tu’ri-ty. See a.
Saturnine, sat’ur-nine, not sat’ur-nine.
Satyr, sa’tur (Web.); same, or sat’ir (Worc.).
Saucy, sau’cy, not sän’cy, nor sän’cy.
Sauerkraut, sour’krout; zouer’krout (German).

When s begins a syllable, in German, and is followed by a vowel, it has the sound of z.

Saunter, säun’ter (Web.); same, or säun’ter (Worc.).
Sausage, sau’sage (Web.); sau’sage (Worc.).
Savage, säv’age, not säv’ige. See image.
Savant, sav’ant’ (Worc.); sav-vöng’ (Web.).
Savonarola, sa-vo-nä-rö’la.
Saxon, sax’on (Worc.); same, or sax’n (Web.).
Says, sez, not says.
Scabious, sca’bi-ous, not scab’i-ous.
Scaglia, seal’ya.
Scallop (noun and verb), seal’lop, not seal’lop.
Scalp, seal’p, not sealp.
Scamp, seal’mp, not sealmp.
Scan, seal’n, not scan.
Scandal, seal’nel, not seal’nel.

There is a tendency to nasalize the short a when succeeded by n. See man.

Scant, seal’n, not scant, nor a nasal a.

ä, è, ì, ö, ü, ý, long; ä, è, ì, ö, ü, ý, short;\air, ärm, äsk, äll, what, êre, êrr, prey, mien, str,
Scantily, scant’i-ly.
Scantling, scant’ling.
Scarce, scarce, not sear’ce, nor scarce, nor scærce.

The first marking is that of Worcester and Webster, though the majority of orthoepists give the second.

Scarcity, sear’ci-ty, not sear’qi-ty.
Scarify, sear’i-fy, not sear’i-fy.
Scarlatina, sear-la-tr’na, not sear’la-tr-na.
Scath, seath, not seath.
Scathe, seathe (Web.); seathe (Worc.).
Scathed, seathed, or seathed (Web.); seathed, or seathed (Worc.).
Scathing, seath’ing, or seath’ing (Web.); seath’ing, or seath’ing (Worc.).

Worcester does not give the voiced th to any of these words.

Scathful, seath’ful (Web.); same, or seath’ful (Worc.).
Scathless, seath’less (Web.); same, or seath’less (Worc.).
Scavenger, seav’en-ger, not seav’en-ger.
Scenic, scën’ie, or sce’nie (Web.) scën’ie (Worc.).
Sceptic, seëp’tie, not sqëp’tic.

This last marking is given by Entick.

"In the words sceptic, scirrhous, and their derivatives, c has the sound of k."—Worcester, 65.
Schedule, sehē'd'ale (Web.); sehē'd'ale, sehē'd'ale, or sed'ale (Worc.).

This is a word over which there has been much controversy. Walker gives still two other pronunciations than the foregoing, sed-jul, or sehē'd'jul, while Sheridan gives us sed-jul.

Whatever may have been the prevailing mode, it is now almost universally pronounced as given by Webster, and the preference by Worcester. It was pronounced sehē'd'ale, so says Dr. Jones, in Queen Anne's time. The first mode follows the Latin, the second the French, while the third and the remainder are left to shift for themselves.

Schism, šizm.

"The common pronunciation of this word is contrary to every rule for pronouncing words from the learned languages, and ought to be altered. The ch ought to be pronounced like k. However strange, therefore, skizm may sound, it is the only true and analogical pronunciation; and we might as well pronounce scheme seme, as schism sizm, there being exactly the same reason for both. But, when once a false pronunciation is fixed, as this is, it requires some daring spirit to begin the reformation." — Walker.

Schisma, sehī's'ma, not šis'ma.
Schismatic, šis-mā't'ie.
Schist, šist, not sehīst, nor sist.
Schooner, sehōn'ər, not sehōn'ər.
Schubert, shu'bərt, not shu'bərt.
Schurz, shōrts (Web.); not given by Worcester.
Sciatica, sī-tā'ı-ə, not sī-tā'ı-ə.
Scientific, sī'-en-tī'ı̇-ə, not sī'-en-tī'ı̇-ə.
Scoff, sēôf, not sēôf.
Sconce, sēn̪sə, not sēn̪sə.
Scorbutic, sōr-bō'tĭ̇̆-ə, not sōr-bō'tĭ̇̆-ə.
Score, sōr, not sōr.
Scorn, sōrn, not sōrn.
Scornful, sōrn'fəl, not sōrn'fəl. See faithful.
Scorpion, sōr'pi-ən, not sōr'pi-ən.
Scoundrel, sōn'drəl, not sōn'drə-l.
Scount, sōwght, not sōwght.
Scrub, sērub, not sērub.
Scripture, sər'pitər, not sər'pitər. See a.

See facture for ease of utterance, etc.

Scrivener, səriv'ə-nə, not səriv'ə-nə, nor səriv'en-er.
Scrofula, sərof'ə-la, not sərof'ə-la.
Scrupule, sərup'əl, not sərū'əl.
Scrupulous, sərup'ə-lõs, not sərūp'ə-lõs.
Scrutiny, sərū'tə-nə, not sərū'ti-nə.
Scrutoire, sərū'-twər', not sərū'-tər'.
Sculpture, səulp'tər, not səulp'ər. See a.

See facture in regard to ease of pronunciation.

Scurrilous, săr'ril-õs, not săr'ril-õs.
Scythe, sətθ, not sətθ.
Seamstress, seam'stress, or sēam'stress (Web.); sēam'stress (Worc.).

Seance, se'ance (Worc.); sā-ōngs', or sā-ōns' (Web.).

Season, sēa'sn, not sea'son.

Seckel (a species of pear), sēck'l, not sik'kl.

Seclude, se-elude', not se-elu'de'.

Seclusion, se-elū'zhun, not se-elū'shun. See adhesion.

Seclusive, se-clū'sive, not se-elu'sive. See effusive.

Secretary, sēe're-ta-ry, not sce'ū-ta-ry.

Secretory, se-erē'to-ry, or sē'ere-to-ry (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).

Sects, sēets, not sēes.

Sedative, sēd'a-tive, not se-da'tive.

Sedentary, sēd'en-ta-ry, not sēd'en-ta-ry.

Sedlitz powders, sēd'litz-pow'ders, not sid'litz.

When the orthography is changed, Webster changes the pronunciation (sēd'litz); Worcester does not.

Seduce, se-dunce', not se-duce'. See n.

Sedulity, se-du'li-ty, not se-du'li-ty, nor sēd'u-li-ty.

Seethe, seeethe, not seeethe.

Seigneurial, sēign'en'ri-al (Web.); sei-gneu'-ri-al (Worc.).

The syllabification by Worcester is the easier of utterance.

Seignior, sēign'yur, not sēign'yôr.

Seine (a net), sēine, not sēine.

a, ă, ā, ő, ŏ, y, long; ă, ē, ę, ő, ŏ, y, short; āir, ārm, āsk, āll, what, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, ār,
Seine (river), seine, or sën (Worc.); sâne (Web.).
Selenic, se-lên’ic, not se-lên’ic.
Self-help, sêlf’hêlp, not sêlf-hêlp.
Selvage, sêl’vâge, not sêl’vâge.
Selvedge, sêl’vâge, not sêl’vâge. See image.
Semester, se-mês’ter, not sêm’es-ter.
Semi, sêm’î, not sêm’î.
Seminary, sêm’î-na-ry, not sêm’î-na-ry.
Semiotic, sêm-i-o’t’i-ë (Worc.); sê-mi-o’t’i-ë (Web.).
Semipedal, sêm-i-pê’dal, or sê-mî-pê-dal (Worc.);
se-mîp’e-dal (Web.).
Semiquaver (noun), sêm’î-qua’ver.
Semiquaver (verb), sêm-i-qua’ver.

"With wire and catgut he concludes the day,
Quavering and semiquaver ing care away."

Semitonic, sêm-i-tôn’i-ë, not sêm’î-tôn-ë.
Sempre, sêm’pré, not sêm’per.
Sempstress, sêm’stress (Worc.); sêm’stress (Web.).
Senate, sên’ate, not sên’iät, nor sên’ut. See image.
Senator, sên’a-tor, not sên’a-tôr.
Senile, sê’nile, not sê-nile’, nor sên’ile.
Senior, sên’yur, not sên’yôr.
Seniority, sên-yôr’i-ty, not sên-yôr’i-ty.
Senna, sên’â, not sên’â.
Sentient, sên’shî-ent, not sên’shent.
Sentiment, sên’ti-mënt, not sên’ti-munt.
Sentinel, sên’ti-nël, not sënt’nel.
Separable, sêp’a-ra-ble, not sêp’a-ra-ble.

son, ôr, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, urn, rude, cent, can, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Separate (verb), sēp’ā-rate, not sēp’ā-rate.

"Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them."

"Who shall separate us from the love of Christ?"

Separate (adj.), sēp’ā-rate, not sēp’ā-rate.

"Eve separate he wished."

Separatist, sēp’ā-ra-tist, not sēp’ā-ra’tist.

Septenary, sēp’ten-a-ry, not sep-tēn’a-ry.

Sepulchre, (noun), sēp’ul-eher.

Sepulcher, (noun), sēp’ul-eher.

Milton acccents the noun on the second syllable. Shakespeare does the same very generally, but not always.

Sepulchre, (verb), sē-pūl’eher.

Sepulcher, (verb), sē-pūl’eher.

Sepulchral, sē-pūl’ehral.

Sepulture, sēp’ul-tūre.

Sequel, sē’quel, not sē’quil.

Sequestrate, sē-que-strate.

Sequestration, sēk’wes-tra’tion, not sēk’wes-tra’tion.

Sequestrator, sēk’wes-tra’tor, not sēk’wes-tra’tor.

Seraglio, sē-rāl’yō.

Seraphic, sē-rāph’ic, not sēr’ā-phie.

Serapis, sē-rā’pis, not sē-rā’pis.

Serenade, sēr-e-nāde’, not sūr-e-nāde’.

Sergeant, sēr’geant, or sēr’geant. See clerk.

"The letters er are irregularly sounded ar in

a, ē, ē, o, ɵ, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ē, ō, ū, ū, ū, short;
ä, ä, arm, ask, əl, what, ère, ērr, prey, mien, Sir,

..."
clerk and sergeant; and formerly, but not now, in merchant, derby, and several other words."—Smart.

Series, seˈriːz, or seˈri-əz (Web.); seˈre-əs (Worc.).
Serious, seˈri-ə-səs, not sərˈi-ə-səs.
Serpentine, sərˈpən-tən, not sərˈpən-tən.
Service, sərvˈiːs, not sərvˈus.
Servile, sərvˈɪl, not sərvˈɪl.
Servitude, sərˈvəd-təd, not sərˈvəd-təd. See n.
Sesame, səsˈəm, not səsˈəm.
Sesquipedalian, səsˈkwəp-ə-dəˈli-ən (Worc.); səsˈkwəp-e-dəˈli-ən (Web.); not səsˈkwəp-i-pə-dalˈən.
Sesterces, səsˈtər-əs, not səsˈtər-əs.

It is seldom we hear this pronounced correctly by elocutionists when declaiming "Spartacus to the Gladiators."

Settle, sətˈtəl, not sətˈtul. See cuddle.
Set-to (a conflict), sətˈtə, not sətˈtə.
Seven, səvˈn, not səvˈən.
Seven-night, sənˈnət (Web.) sənˈnət (Worc.).
Seventy, səvˈnət, not səvˈnət, nor səvˈnət.
Several, səvˈərəl, not səvˈərəl.
Severity, səvərˈi-tə, not səvərˈi-tə.
Sew, sə, not su.
Sewer (one who sews), səˈər.
Sewer (a drain), səˈər, or shər (Worc.); səˈər (Web.).

The majority of orthoëpists favor the second marking given by Worcester, but it is seldom heard in

son, or, do, wolf, wəʊl, məʊn, bull, ərn, rəʊdə, ənt, eən, gem, əʊ, əs, exist, əθ, ən-əng.
this country. The writer prefers su'er to su'er, as it is less labored in its pronunciation.

**Sewer** (a servant), su'er, *not* su'er.

"Then the sewer
Poured water from a great and golden ewer."

**Sexagenarian**, sēx-a-ge-nā’ri-an, *not* sēx-a-ge-nār-i-an.

**Sexagenary**, sēx-a-d’gen-a-re (Worc.); sēx-a-g’ē-na-ry, *or* sēx’a-ge-na-ry (Web.).

**Sextile**, sēx’tile, *not* sēx’tile.

**Sexual**, sēk’shū-al.

Webster is wrong in marking this word sēx’n-al, and in parentheses sēk’shū-al. There is no necessity of marking the *u*, if he respells it. These two markings do not coincide in the pronunciation.

**Shaft**, shaft, *not* shaft,
**Shaken**, shak’n, *not* shak’en.
**Shall**, shall, *not* shell.
**Shallow**, shāl’low, *not* shāl’ler.
**Sham**, shām, *not* shām.
**Shameful**, shame’ful, *not* shame’ful. See faithful.
**Shampoo**, shām-poo’, *not* shām-pōn’.
**Sha’n’t**, shān’t, *not* shānt.
**Sharpen**, sharp’n, *not* sharp’en.
**Sheath** (noun), sheath, *not* sheath.
**Sheathe** (verb), shea/th, *not* sheathe.
**Sheathed**, shea/thed, *not* sheathed.

**Sheaths** (plural), shea/ths. See truths.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ĕ, ŭ, ĭ, y, short; āir, ārm, āsk, āll, what, ēre, ērr, pray, mien, ār,
Sheaves, shēaves, not shēafs.
Shechinah, she-eh′nah (Web.); shēh′i-nāh, or she-eh′nāh (Worc.).
Sheer, sheer, not shīr.
Sheik, sheīk.
Shekel, shēkl, not shēk′el.
Shekinah, she-kī′nah (Web.); shēk′i-nāh, or she-kī′nāh (Worc.).
Shenandoah, shēn-an-dō′ah, not shēn′an-dō-ah, nor shēn-an-dō′e.
Shemitic, shem-it′ic (Web.); she-mit′ic (Worc.).
Sheol, she′ol (Worc.); shē′ol (Web).
Shepherd, shēp′erd, not shēp′herd.
Sherbet, shēr′bet (Web.); shēr′bet, or sher-bēt′ (Worc.); not shēr′bert.

The first marking is the more common, the second more authorized.

Sheriff, shēr′iff, not shēr′iff.
Shew, shō, not shū.
Shibboleth, shīb′bo-leth.

The unaccented syllable is not marked by Webster.

“"That sore battle, when so many died
Without reprieve, adjudged to death
For want of well pronouncing shibboleth."

Shire, shīre, or shīre (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).

“In the word shīre the i has commonly the sound
son, or, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, urn, rude,
cent, can, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng."
of long e, and some orthoepists also give it the same in oblige and oblique." — Worcester, 17.

“This word, when unaccented at the end of words, as Nottinghamshire, Wiltshire, etc., is always pronounced with the i like ee. The pronunciation is very irregular, as it is the only pure English word in the language where the final e does not produce the long diphthongal sound of i when the accent is on it; but this irregularity is so fixed as to give the regular sound a pedantic stiffness.” — Walker.

“Whatever may have been the practice of Walker’s own day, it is certain that in present English usage this word, when used as a termination, is invariably pronounced shire, or shur. American usage is not quite uniform, but inclines decidedly to the same pronunciation.” — Webster.

Shoe, shoe, not shn.
Shone, shône, or shône (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).

“This word is frequently pronounced to rhyme with tone; but the short sound of it is by far the most usual among those who may be styled polite speakers.” — Walker.

In the reading of poetry one cannot always consult his taste. The weight of authority favors the first marking, and it is decidedly the writer's
preference; but in the reading of the following lines it is rhyme versus choice:

"'Tis midnight! And on Olive's brow
The star is dimmed, that lately shone.
'Tis midnight! In the garden now
The suffering Saviour prays alone."

"And though its crown of flame
Consumed my brain to ashes as it shone
By all the fiery stars! I'd bind it on."

If you want this to rhyme do not say on for on.

**Shook**, shök, *not* shök.
**Shore**, shôre, *not* shôre.
**Shorn**, shôrn, *not* shôrn.
**Short**, shôt, *not* short.
**Shorten**, shôt'n, *not* shôt'en.
**Short-lived**, shôt'livèd, *not* shôt'livèd, *nor* shôt-livèd.
**Short-sighted**, shôt'sigh'ted, *not* shôt-sigh'ted.
**Short-spoken**, shôt'spôk'n, *not* shôt-spôk'n.
**Short-waisted**, shôt'waist'ed, *not* shôt-waist'ed.

And likewise with all similar words, short-tailed, short-winded, short-witted, etc.

**Shough** (a shaggy dog), shök.
**Shough** (interjec.), shô (Worc.); shô, or shu (Web.).

An exclamation used in driving away fowls. Also written shu and shoo.

**Shovel**, shôv'l, *not* shôv'el.
Shrew, shrı, not shri, nor shrı.
Shrewd, shrıd, not shrıd.
Shriek, shriek, not shriek.
Shrill, shrıll, not shrıll.
Shrimp, shrimp, not srimp.
Shrine, shrine, not srıne.
Shrink, shrink, not srınk.
Shrive, shrıve, not srıve.
Shrivel, shrıv'l, not srıv'l.
Shroud, shroud, not sroud.

It is a prevailing fault to omit the h in these and all similar words.

Shrove-Tuesday, shrıve'tnıęg-day, not shrıve-tnıęg'-day.
Shrub, shrıb, not srıb.
Shrug, shrug, not srug.
Shrunken, shrınk'n, not shrınk’en, nor shrınk’ken.
Shut, shıt, not shıt.
Siam, st-äm’, or st’am (Worc.); st-äm’, or se-äm’ (Web.).
Siamese, st-äm-ıse’, not st-am-ıse’.

The latter pronunciation will do for those who say Chinıse’, Jap-an-ıse’, etc.

Siberian, st-bı’ri-an, not si-bırı-an.
Sibyl, sib’yl, not sı’byl.
Sibylline, sib’yl-lıne, not sıb’il-lıne.
Siccity, sıc’tı, not sıc'tı.
WARMAN’S PRACTICAL ORTHOEPY.

Sice, stz, *not* stçe.
Sicilian, siçl’il’i-an, *not* siçl’yian.
Sicken, stick’n, *not* stick’en.
Sickle, stick’l, *not* stick’el.
Sideral, sid’er-al, *not* si-de’ral.
Sidereal, si-de’re-al (Web.); si-de’re-al (Worc.).
Sierra, si-ër’ra (Web.); si-ër’ra (Worc.).
Sierra Nevada, si-ër’ra-ne-vä’-da (Worc.); si-ër’ra-
   na-vä’da (Web.).

Webster claims that the *d* should have very nearly
the sound of *th* in *this*; i.e. make it as awkwardly
and laboriously as you can. Each *r*, also, is to be
like double *r*.

Siesta, si’es’tä (Web.); si-es’ta (Worc.).
Signature, sig’na-ture, *not* sig’na-chur. See a.
Signior (sir), sign’yur.
Signor (Mr.), sign’yur (Web.); sign’yör (Worc.).
Signora (Mrs.), sign-yö’rä.
Signorina (Miss), sign-yo-re’na.
Silesia, si-le’shi-a, *not* si-le’shâ.
Silhouette, sil’o-et’ (Worc.); sil’db-et (Web.).
Silken, silk’n, *not* silk’en.
Silurian, si-lu’ri-an (Worc.); si-lu’ri-an (Web.).
Silvery, sil’ver-y, *not* sil’vry.
Similar, sim’i-lar, *not* sim’lar.
Simile, sim’i-le (Worc.); sim’i-le (Web.).
Similitude, si-mil’i-tüde, *not* si-mil’i-tüde. See a.
Simoniaca1, sim-o-ni’ae-al, *not* si-mö’ni-äe-al.

son, or, do, wolf, wod, moan, bull, orn, rude,
cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, un-ng.
382 Warman's Practical Orthoëpy.

Simony, sim'o-ny, not si'mo-ny.
Simultaneous, si-mul-tä’ne-oüs, not sim-ul-tä’ne-oüs.
Since, sinçé, not sence.
Sinecure, sin’e-øre, not sin’e-øre.
Sine die, sin’ë-dré.
Sinew, sin’yu, not sin’yu. See n.

Worcester marks this sin’nu, with the u obscure.
In the Unabridged he does not inform us which u
is obscure, but in his school dictionary he agrees
with the marking given by Webster.

Sinful, sin’ful, not sin’ful. See faithful.
Single, sin’gle, not sin’gle. See angular.
Singular, sin’gu-lar, not sin’gu-lar. See angular.

The u in this and its derivatives is long u unac-
cented.

Sinister, sin’is-ter (Web.); sin’is-ter, or si-nis’ter
(Worc.).

Some of the poets (Milton, Shakespeare, Dryden,
etc.), as well as many of the orthoëpists, shift the
accent of this word according to the sense in which it
is used. When signifying left, they place the accent
on the second syllable; but when used in the sense
of evil, they place the accent on the first syllable.

"Here his sin’is’ter cheek."—Shake.

"He scorns to undermine another's interest by any sin’is-
ter or inferior arts."—South.

Walker claims that this distinction is not to be
founded on the best usage.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; à, â, i, ö, ü, y, short;
air, arm, ask, all, what, ère, èrr, prey, mien, sir,
Sinuous, sin’u-oüs, not sin’y-oüs.
Siren, si’ren, not sir’en.
Sirrah, sir’rah (Web.); sär’rah, or sir’rah (Worc.).
Sirup, sir’up (Web.); same, or sår’up (Worc.).
Sise, siše, not sise.
Sisyphus, sis’y-phüs, not si§’y-phüs.
Situated, sit’n-a-ted, not sit’chu-a-ted. See a.
Situation, sit-u-a’tion, not sit-chu-a’tion. See a.
Sky, sky, not skyi, nor ské-i, nor sk’y.

All of the above markings are sanctioned by orthoepists of more or less note. They are those who give the same combination of sounds to the words kind and guide. We are thankful that we have no such combinations—or abominations—to record under the name of either Worcester or Webster.

We hear this affected pronunciation in a great measure upon the stage. Think of saying: a little gyrl, with eyes as blue as the sky, was so kyind as to gyde me here.

William Russell remarks: “The time was when the stage was justly held the model of pronunciation; but that golden age of dramatic literature and dramatic life has long since passed away.”

Shakespeare says: “Thou wert better in thy grave than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the skies.” He was probably speaking to some one of this extreme pronunciation—skies.
Slabber, slābˈber, not slōbˈber.

It is also written slaver and slobber, and colloquially pronounced slobˈber. Walker says: “The second sound of this word (slobˈber) is by much the more usual one; but as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discountenanced and the a restored to its true sound.”

Sland, slākˈn, not slākˈen.
Slander, slānˈder (Worc.); slānˈder (Web.).
Slang, slāng, not slāng.
Slant, slānt, not slānt.
Slash, slāsh, not slash.
Slaughter, slāughtˈter, not slāughtˈter.
Sleek, slēk, not slick.
Slew, slō, not slu.
Slippery, slīpˈper-y, not slīpˈry.
Sliver, slīvˈer, or slīvˈer (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).
Sloth, slōth (Worc.); slōth, or slōth (Web.).
Slothful, slōthˈful (Worc.); slōthˈful, or slōthˈful (Web.).

Webster is wholly alone in the sanctioning of short o in the pronunciation of these words.

Slough (a miry pit), slou, not slō.
Slough (the cast skin of a serpent), slōf.
Sloven, slōvˈen, or slōvˈn (Web.); slōvˈen (Worc.).
Small-pox, smālˈpōx (Web.) smālˈpōx, or smālˈpōx (Worc.).

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ā, ē, i, ō, ū, ıy, short; ār, ārm, āsk, āll, what, ēre, ērr, ēry, mīn, str,
Smilax, smîl'ax (Worc.); smîl'ax (Web.).
Smithy, smith'y, not smith'y.
Smitten, smit'tn, not smit'ten.
Smouch, smouch (Web.); smouch (Worc.).

Worcester gives the diphthong ou as in ouch.

Smutch, smâtch, not smutch.
Snare, snâre, not snare.
Sneer, snêer, not snir.
Snivel, snîv'l, not snîv'el.
Snore, snôre, not snôre.
Snort, snôrt, not snôrt.
Snout, snout, not snoot.
Soave, soâ've (Worc.); so-a've (Web.).
Sob, sôb, not sôb.
Sobriquet, so-bre-ka' (Web.); sôb're-ka' (Worc.).
Sociability, so-sha-bîl'i-ty (Web.); so-she-a-bîl'i-ty (Worc.).
Sociable, so'sha-ble (Web.); so'she-a-ble (Worc.).
Socialism, so'shal-ism, not so'she-al-ism.
Socially, so'shal-ly, not so'she-al-ly.
Sod, sôd, not sôd, nor sud.
Sofa, so'fa, not so'fy.
Soft, sôft (Web.); same, or sôft. See costly.
Soften, sôf'n (Web.); same, or sôf'n (Worc.); not sôf'ten.
Soggy, sôg'gy, not sôg'gy.
Soiree, swâ-ra' (Web.); swâ-ra' (Worc.).
Sojourn (noun and verb), sô'journ, not so-journ'.
Sojourner, sō’jour-ner, not so-jour’ner.

This accentuation holds good in all words derived from sojourn.

Sol (music), sōl, not sōl.
Solace, sōl’a-ce, not sō’lace.
Solano, sō-lä’no, not so-lä’no.
Solder, sōl’dér, or sō’dér (Worc.); sōl’dér (Web.).

Sheridan gives the short sound of o (sō’dér), and leaves out the l. This is the almost universal pronunciation. Smith says that “every workman pronounces it as rhyming with fodder,” and Walker replies that “workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen.” The same might be said of nautical terms; yet we are informed that in the dictionary being published by the Century Company they intend to base their authority for said terms upon the general usage among the sailors. This is a question of no little moment. See pumice.

Soldier, sōl’ger, not sól’d’yer.

It is with great reluctance that we say not sól’d’yer. It is the only word in the dictionary where Webster gives the sound of j or g in place of y. Worcester is inconsistent in allowing it in the words India and india-rubber (in-je-a and in-ga-rubber). See righteous.

Solecism, sōl’e-çism, not sō’le-çism.
Solemn, söl’em, not söl’um.
Solfeggio, söl-fēd’go.
Solicitude, so-lī’ch-i-tude, not so-lī’ch-i-tude. See n.
Solitaire, söl-i-tā’ir’, not söl-i-tāir’e.
Solitary, söl-i-tā-ry, not söl-i-tā-ry.
Splitude, söl’i-tude, not söl’i-tude. See n.
Solstice, söl’stiče, not söl’stiče.
Solution, so-la’č’i-on, not so-ly’i-on. See n.
Somber, sōm’ber (Web.); sōm’ber (Worc.).
Sombre, som’ber (Web.).
Sombreous, sōm’broōs (Web.); same, or sōm’broōs (Worc.).
Somersault, sōm’er-sault.
Somerset, sōm’er-sēt.
Somnambulism, sōm-nām’bu-lĭzm, not sōm-nām’-bu-lĭzm.
Somnambulist, sōm-nām’bu-list, not sōm-nām’bu-list.
Somniferous, sōm-nĭf’er-oūs, not sōm-nĭf’er-oūs.
Somnolence, sōm’no-lĕnz, not sōm-no’lĕnĉ.’
Sonant, sō’nant, not sō’nant.
Sonata, sō-nă’tă, not sō-nă’tă.
Sonorous, sō-nŏ’rŏs, not sōn’o-roŏs. See decorous.
Soon, sōn, not sōn.
Soot, sōt, or sōt (Worc.); same transposed (Web.); not sōt.

"Notwithstanding I have Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and

sōn, őr, dō, wolf, wōl, mōn, bull, ńrn, rūd, qent, ean, gem, ęo, ĭs, exist, thę, ŋ-ńg."
the professors of the black art themselves, against me in the pronunciation of this word, I have ventured to prefer the regular pronunciation to the irregular. The adjective sooty has its regular sound among the correctest speakers, which has induced Mr. Sheridan to mark it so; but nothing can be more absurd than to pronounce the substantive in one manner, and the adjective derived from it by adding y, in another. The other orthoëpists, therefore, who pronounce both these words with the oo like ú, are more consistent than Mr. Sheridan, though, upon the whole, not so right." — Walker.

Sooth, sóoth, not sooth.

"In sooth, I know not why I came."

Soothe, sóoth, not sóoth.

"I've tried the force of every reason on him, soothed and caressed, been angry, soothed again."

Soothsayer, sóoth-sèy-er, not sóoth-sèy-er.
Sooty, sóot'y, or sóot'y (Worc.); same reversed (Web.).
Sophistry, sóph'is-try, not so'ph'is-try.
Sophomore, sóph' o-môre, not sóph'o-mur.
Sopor, só'por.
Soporific, sóp-o-rif'ie, not só-po-rif'ie.
Sopranist, só-prâ'nist, not so-prân'ist.
Soprano, só-prâ'no, not so-prän'o.
Sordid, sór'did, not sør'did.
Sorel, sór'el, not só'rel, nor sør'rel.
Sorrel, sór'el, not só'rel, nor sør'rel.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ã, ë, i, ô, û, y, short; air, arm, ask, all, what, ère, err, prey, mien, str.
Sorry, sör'ry, not sör'ry.
Sort, sôrt, not sôrt.
Sortie, sôr-tie' (Worc.); sôr'tie (Web.).
Sotto voce, sôt-to-vô'cha.
Soubrette, sou-brêtte'.
Sough, süf (Web.); süf, or sou (Worc.); sôgh, rumor (Worc.).

In the last marking the gh is guttural.

"Or listen to the whispering leaves, or the solemn sough of the forest."

Sought, söught, not sâught.
Source, sôurç, not sôurç.
Souse (noun and verb), souse, not souše.
Southerly, sôuth'er-ly, not süth'er-ly.
Southern, sôuth'ern, not süth'ern.
Southward, south'ward, or sôth'ard (Worc.); south'-ward, or sôth'ard (Web.).
Souvenir, souve'nir (Worc.); souve-nir' (Web.).
Sovereign, sôv'er-eign, or söv'er-eign.
Sovereignty, sôv'er-eign-ty, or söv'er-eign-ty.
Spagyric, spa-gy'rie.
Spagyrist, spa-gy'rist.
Span, spân. See scandal.
Spangle, spân'gle, not spân'gle.
Spaniel, spân'yel, not spân'el, nor spân'i-el.
Spare, spâre, not spare.
Spasm, spâsm, not spâs'um.
Speaking, spêak'ing, not spêak'in.

sôn, ôr, do, wolf, wôl, mûon, bull, ûrn, rûde, çent, van, gem, ûo, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Speciality, spēsh-i-āl-ī-ty, not spēsh’al-ty.

Not spēsh’al-ty when given with the above orthography; but in conversation it is much the better taste to use the word according to the orthography given below.

Specialty, spēsh’al-ty, not spēsh-i-āl-i-ty.
Species, spē’shez (Web.); spē’shez (Worc.).
Specific, spe-cif’ie, not spe-civ’ie.
Specious, spē’cious, not spēsh’us.
Spermaceti, spēr-ma-Ćē’tē, not spēr-ma-cē’tē.
Spherical, sphēr’i-e-al, not spēr’i-e-al.
Sphinx, sphīnx.
Spikenard, spike’nard, not spike’nard.

Webster agrees with Worcester in the pronunciation, but says, “colloquially spik’nard.” This means, erroneously spike’nard. See our remarks on clothes.

Spinach, spīn’eg (Web.); spīn’ach, or spīn’age
Spinage, spīn’age (Worc.).
Spinet, spīn’et, or spī-nē’t.

“When miss delights in her spinet,
A fiddler may a fortune get.”

Spiracle, spīr’a-ele, or spī’ra-ele.
Spirit, spīr’it, not spēr’it.
Spiritous, spīr’it-ōōs, not spīr’it-chūs.
Spiritual, spīr’it-ō-al, not spīr’it-chū-al.
Splendid, splēn’did, not splēn’dud.
Splenetic, splēn’e-tie, not sple-nē’tie.

a, ē, ī, ō, ŭ, y, long; a, ē, i, ō, ŭ, y, short;
ār, ārm, āsk, āll, what, ēre, ērr, pray, mēn, sīr,
Spoken, spōk’n, not spōk’en.
Spontaneous, spon-ta’ne-ous, not spon-tan’yus.
Spoon, spōn, not spoōn,
Sport, spōrt, not spōrt.
Spouse, spoussé, not spouse.
Springe, springe, not springē.
Sprinkle, sprin’kle, not sprin’kle.
Spruce, spruće, not spruçe.
Spy-Wednesday, spy-wēn’z-day, not spy’wēn’z-day.
Squadron, squad’ron, not squad’ron.
Squalid, squal’id, not squal’id.
Squalor, squa’lör, not squal’or, nor squa’lør.
The New Imperial declares itself most positively for squal’or.
Squander, squan’der, not squan’der.
Square, square, not square.
Squash, squash, not squa’sh, nor squa’sh.
Squeamish, squeam’ish, not squeam’ish.

In the following couplet poetic license is responsible for incorrect pronunciation. It is just as much an error to say squeam’ish to rhyme with blēm’ish as it is to say ble’mish to rhyme with squeam’ish:

"Quoth he, that honor’s very squeamish
That takes a basting for a blemish."

Squirrel, squir’rel, squēr’ril, or sqūr’rel (Worc.); squir’rel, or squūr’rel (Web.).
The last pronunciation given by Worcester and

son, dr, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, urn, rude, cent, ear, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Webster (squirrel), is the prevailing one in this country, though squirrel is the one most agreed upon by orthoepists. See panegyric.

Stab, stab, not stab.
Staccato, stacc-ē'to (Worc.); stae-ē'to (Web.).
Staff, staff, not staff.
Stair, stair, not stair.
Stalwart, stalwart (Worc.); stalwart (Web.).
Stalworth, stal'wirth (Worc.); stal'wirth (Web.).
Stamp, stamp, not stamp, nor stamp.
Stanch, stanch (Web.); stanch (Worc.).
Stanchion, stän'shun, not stän'chi-on.
Stanchless, stänch'less (Web.); stänch'less (Worc.).
Stanza, stän'za, not stän'za.
Starboard, stär'board, or stär'board (burd).
Stare, stare, not stäre.
Startle, stär'tle, not stär'tul. See cuddle.
Statics, stat'ies, not sta'ties.
Stationary, sta'tion-a-ry, not sta'tion-a-ry.
Stationery, sta'tion-e-r-y (Web.); sta'tion-e-r-y (Worc.).
Statuary, sta'tu-a-ry, not sta't'chu-a-ry.
Statue, sta'tue, not sta't'chu.
Statuette, sta-tū-ette', not sta-t'chu-ett'.
Stature, sta'ture, not sta't'chure.
Status, sta'tus, not sta't'us.
Statu quo, sta'tu-quo, not sta't'n-quo.
Status quo, sta'tus-quo, not sta't'us-quo.
Statute, sta'tute, not sta't'chute.
Staves (plural of staff), stäves, or stäves (Worc.); stäves or stäves (Web.).

Stead, stēad, not std.

Steadfast, stēad'fast (Web.); stēad'fast (Worc.).

Steady, stēad'y, not stid'y.

Steelyard, stēl’yard.

Worcester joins Webster in marking this word "colloquially still’yard." This is true in the United States, while in England, according to Smart, it is stēl’yard.

"This word, in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double e into single i, and is pronounced as if written still’yard. This contraction is so common in compound words of this kind as to become an idiom of pronunciation, which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language." — Walker.

Stenography, ste-nōg’ra-phy, not ste-nōg’ra-phy.

Stentorian, sten-tō’ri-an, not sten-tō’ri-an.

Steppes, stēppes, not stēppes.

Stereopticon, stēr-e-ōp’ti-eōn (Worc.); stē-re-ōp’ti-eōn (Web.).

Stereoscope, stēr’e-o-seōpe (Worc.); stē’re-o-seōpe (Web.).

Stereoscopic, stēr-e-o-seōp’ie (Worc.); stē-re-o-seōp’ie (Web.).
Stereoscopist, stēr'e-o-se'oe-pist, or stēr-e-ös'eo-pist
(Worc.); stē-re-ös'eo-pist (Web.).

Stereoscopy, stēr-e-ös'eo-py (Worc.); stē-re-ös'eo-py
(Web.).

Stereotype, stēr'e-o-type (Worc.); stē'r'e-o-type
(Web.).

Sterile, stē'r'ile, not stē'r'ile.

Stew, stū, not stū. See a.

Steward, stū'ard, not stū'ard. See a.

Stich, stīch, not stīch.

Stiffen, stif'fn, not stif'fen.

Stimulus, stim'ul-ūs, not stim′ul-ūs.

Stint, stint, not stënt.

Stipend, stip'pend, not stip'end.

Stipulate, stip'u-late, not stip′u-late.

Stirrup, stir'rup, or stēr'rup (Web.); stir′rup, or
stēr′rup (Worc.).

St. Louis, st. loo'is, or st. loo′e (Worc.); sānt-loo'is, or
sānt-loo′e (Web.).

Stoicism, sto'i-čism, not sto'ie-ism.

Stolen, stōl'n (Web.); stōl'n (Worc.).

Stolid, stōl'id, not stōl'id.

Stomach, stōm'ach, not stōm′ik, nor stōm′āk.

Stomacher (an ornament), stōm'a-cher.

Stomacher, stōm′a-cher.

Stomachic, stō-maeh′ie.

Stone, stōne, not stōne.

Stony, stōn'y, not stōn'y.

Storage, stōr'age (Worc.); stōr'eg (Web.).
Storm, störm, not störm, nor stóm.
Story, stör'ý, not stör'y.
Straddle, sträd'dle, not sträd'dul. See cuddie.
Straighten, stráight'n, not stráight'en.
Strand, stránd, not stránd.
Strata, strá'ta, not strá'ta.
Stratagem, strá'ta-gém, not strá'ta-gém.
Strategic, stra-tē'gie (Worc.); stra-te'gie (Web.).
Strategical, stra-tē'gie-al (Worc.); stra-te'gie-al (Web.).
Stratum, strá'tum, not strá'tum.
Strauss, strouss, not straus.
Strength, stréngth, not strénth.
Strengthen, stréng'thn, not stréng'then.
Strenuous, strén'ū-oūs, not strén'yūs.
Strew, strū, or strō.
Stricken, strīck'n, not strīck'en.
Stricture, strīct'ūre, not strīe'chur. See n.
Striped (adj.), strīped (Worc.); strīpd (Web.).
Strong, strōng, not strōng.
Structure, strōk'tūre, not strōk'chur.
Strychnine, strēk'nin (Web.); strēk'nin (Worc.).
Student, stn'dent, not stu'dent. See n.
Studio, stn'di-o, not stu'di-o. See n.
Studious, stn'ū-ōūs, not stu'di-oūs. See n.
Supefy, stū'pe-fy, not stu'pe-fy.
Stupendous, stu-pēn'dous, not stu-pēn'jus.
Stupid, stu'pid, not stu'pid. See n.
Stupor, stu'por (Web.); stu'por (Worc.); not stu'por.

son, or, do, wolf, wōl, mōn, bull, ūrn, rude, cent, ēan, ēm, ēn, ēx, ēx, ūn, ūn.
Stygian, styg′i-an (Web.); std′gy-an (Worc.).
Styx, styx, not styx.
Suasible, swa′sī-ble, not swa′sī-ble.
Suasive, swa′sī-ve, not swa′sīve. See effusive.
Suasory, swa′sō-ry, not swa′sō-ry.
Suavity, swā′v-i-tī, not swā′v-i-tī.
Subalpine, sūb′āl′pine (Web.); sūb′āl′pine (Worc.);
Subaltern, sub′āl′tern (Web.); sūb′āl′tern (Worc.).
Subdue, sub′dū′e, not sub′dū′e.
Subject (noun), sūb′jē′t.
Subject (verb), sub′jē′t′.
Subjected, sub′jē′t′ed, not sub′jē′t′ed.

“A very improper accentuation (sub′jē′t′ed) of
the passive participle of the verb to subject has
obtained, which ought to be corrected.” — Walker.

Subjective, sub′jē′tīve, not sub′jē′tīve.
Sublunar, sūb′lū′när, not sūb′lū′när. See n.
Sublunary, sūb′lu′nā′r (Worc.); sūb′lu′nā′r (Web.).
Submitive, su′mis′īve, not su′mis′īve.
Subordination, sub′ōr′di′nā′tion, not sub′ōr′di′nā′tion.
Subpoena, sūb′pō′nā, not sūb′pō′ny.
Subserve, sub′sē′ve′, not sub′sē′ve′.
Subsidence, su′sid′ēn′sē, not su′sid′ēn′sē.
Subsidiary, su′sid′i′a′ry, not su′sid′i′a′ry.
Subsist, sub′sī′st′, not sub′sī′st′.
Substantiate, sub′stā′n′shāt′e, not sub′stā′n′shāt′e.

a, ā, ē, i, ɔ, ɔ, y, long; a, ā, ē, i, ɔ, ɔ, y, short;
ər, ərm, əsk, əl, ət, ər, ər, ər, ər, ər, ər, ər,
Substantively, sūb’stan-tive-ly, not sub-stăn’tive-ly.  
Substitute, sūb’sti-tute, not sūb’sti-tute.  See n.  
Subsultory, sūb’sul-to-ry, or sub-sūl’to-ry (Worc.);  
sub-sūl’to-ry (Web.).  
Subtile, sūb’tile, not sat’tle.  
Subtle, sūt’l, not sūb’tle.  
Suburb, sūb’urb (Worc.); sūb’urb (Web.).  
Suburban, sūb-urb’an, not sūb’urb-an.  
Subversion, sub-ver’shun, not sub-ver’zhun.  See  
adhesion.  
Subversive, sub-ver’sive, not sub-ver’gīve.  See effu- 

cive.  
Succumb, sue-eūm’ (Web.); sue-eūmb’ (Worc.).  
Such, sāch, not sīch, nor sēch.  
Sudden, sūd’den, not sūd’dn.  
Sue, sūe, not su’e.  See n.  
Suer, sū’er, not su’er.  See n.  
Suet, sū’et, not su’et, nor sut.  See n.  
Suez, sū’ez (Worc.); su-ēz’ (Web.).  
Sufferance, sūf’fer-ançe, not sūf’rançe.  
Suffice, sūf-fīce’, not suf-fi-ce’.  See sacrifice.  
Suffix (noun), sūf’fix.  
Suffix (verb), suf-fix’.  
Suffuse, suf-fūse’, not suf-fūse’.  
Suffusion, suf-fū’zhun, not suf-fū’zhun.  See adhe- 
sion.  
Suggest, sug-gēst’, or sud-gēst’.  See suggestive.  
Suggestion, sug-gēst’yun, or sud-gēst’yun.  

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, wōbl, mōn, bull, ūrn, ryde,  
cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, n-ng.
Suggestive, sug-gest’ive, or sud-gest’ive.

"Though the first g in exaggerate is, by a carelessness of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present word. For, though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written sud-gest, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and last g in their distinct and separate sounds." — Walker.

Suit, suit, not suit. See a.
Suitable, suit’a-ble, not suit’a-ble. See a.
Suite, sweēt, not suite.
Suitor, sai’tor, not sii’tor. See a.
Sullen, sūl’len, not sūl’In.
Sulphuric, sul-phū’rie, not sūl’phu-ric.
Sultana, sul-tā’na, or sul-tā’na.
Sumac, sū’mae, or sū’mae (W.); sū’mae, or Sumach, "colloquially" shū’mae (Web.).
Summarily, sūm’ma-ri-ly, not sūm’mar-ly.
Summit, sūm’mit, not sūm’mut.
Summoned, sūm’mond, not sūm’monzd.
Sumptuary, sūmpt’u-a-ry, not sūmp’chu-a-ry.
Sumptuous, sūmpt’u-ōs, not sūmp’chu-ōs.
Sundries, sūn’dries, not sūn’der-ies.
Sunk’en, sunk’n, not sūn’ken.
Super, sn’per, not sū’per. See a.
Superannuate, su-per-ān’na-ate, not su-per-ān’nua-ate.
Supercilious, sū-per-çil’i-oūs (Web.); sū-per-çil’i-ous, or su-per-çil’yus (Worc.).
Supererogate, su-per-ér'o-gate.
Supererogatory, su-per-ér'o-ga-to-ry (Worc.); su-per-e-rō-ga-to-ry (Web).
Superficies, su-per-fish'é (Web.); su-per-fish'é-es, or su-per-fish'é-es (Worc.).
Superfluence, su-pēr'flu-ence, not su-per-flu'ence.
Superfluity, su-per-flu'i-ty, not su-pēr'flu-i-ty, nor su-per-flu'i-ty.
Superfluous, su-pēr'flu-ous, not su-per-flu'ous.
Superfluously, su-pēr'flu-o-sly.
Superintendent, su-per-in-tend'ent, not su-per-in-tend'ent.
Superiority, su-pē-ri-or'i-ty, not su-pē-ri-ör'i-ty.
Superscription, su-per-serip'tion, not su-per-serip'tion.
Superstition, su-per-stish'un, not su-per-stish'un.
Superstructure, su-per-strī'tre, not su-per-strā'e'-chur.
Supine (noun), su'pine.
Supine (adj.), su-pine'.
Supple, sūp'ple, not sup'ple.
Support, sup-pōrt', not sup-pōrt'.
Suppose, sup-pōze', not s pōze.
Supremacy, su-prēm'a-çy, not su-prē'ma-çy.
Surcease (verb and noun), sur-čēase', not sūr'čēase.

"Vainly I had sought to borrow
From my books surcease of sorrow."

Surcharge (verb and noun), sur-chār'ge, not sūr'-charge.

sōn, ēr, dō, wolf, wōl, moon, bull, ērn, rude,
cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thī, n-ng.
Sure, shure, not shure.
Surety, shure'ty, not shur'i-ty.
Surmise (verb and noun), sur-mise', not sūr’miśe.
Surname (noun), sūr’name.
Surname (verb), sur-name'.

"And Simon he *surnamed* Peter."

Surpass, sur-pass', not sur-pass'.
Surprise, sur-prīse', not sup-prīse'.
Surtout, sur-tōt', not sūr’tōt.
Surveillance, sur-val'yānce (Web.); sur-val’yan’s, (Worc.).
Survey (verb), sur-vey'.
Survey (noun), sūr’vey (Web.); sūr’vey, or sur-vey' (Worc.).
Susan, su’san, not su’san.
Suture, su’tūre, not sū’tūr.
Swallow, swal’low, not swal’ler.
Swam, swām, not swām, nor swum.
Swamp, swamp, not swāmp.
Swan, swān, not swān.
Swap, swāp, not swāp.
Sward, swārd, not swārd.
Swarthy, swārth’y, not swārth’y, nor swāth’y.
Swash, swash, not swash.
Swath, swāth (Web.); swāth (Worc.).
Swathe, swāthe, not swath.
Swear, sweār, not swear.
Swedenborgian, swe-dn-bōr’gi-an, not swe-den-bōr’gi-an.

a, ē, i, o, u, y, long; æ, ə, ɪ, ʊ, ʏ, short; áir, ãrm, ask, əll, what, ēre, ərr, prey, mien, sir,
Sweeten, sweet' n, not sweet' en.
Sweet-potatoe, sweet-po-ta' to, not sweet' po-ta-to.
Swept, swëpt, not swëp.
Swindle, swin'dle, not swin'dul.  See cuddle.
Swingel, swin'gel (Web.); swin'gel (Worc.).
Swivel, swiv'l, not swiv'el.
Swollen, swoln, not swoll'en, nor swöln.
Sword, sörd, not swörd.
Sworn, swörn, not swörn.
Sycophant, së' e-o-phant (Worc.); së' e-o-phant (Web.).
Syllabic, syl-läb' ic, not syl'lab-ic.
Syllabify, syl-läb' i-fy, not syl'la-bi-fy.
Syllabist, syl'la-bist, not syl-läb' ist.
Symposium, sym-po' zhe-um (Web.); same, or sym-po'zhe-um (Worc.).
Symptom, sympt'om (Web.); sym'tom (Worc.).
Synagogue, syn'a-gögue, not syn'a-gög.
Synchronal, syn'eh-ro-nal, not syn-ehro'nal.
Synchronous, syn'ehro-nous, not syn-ehro' nus.
Synchrony, syn'eh-ro-ny, not syn'ehro-ny.
Syncope, syn'eo-pe, not syn'eo-pe.
Synkopist, syn'co-pist, not syn'co-pist.
Synecdoche, syn-che'do-ehe, not syn-che'do-che.
Synod, syn'od, not syn'od.
Syracuse, syr'a-euse, not syr'a-euse', nor enë'.
Syren, sy' ren, not sy' ren.
Syringe, syr'inge, not sy-ring'e.
Syrup, sy'rup.  See sirup.
Systole, sys'to-le, not sys'tole.

Son, ör, do, wolf, wöl, mœn, bull, ñrn, rude, qent, ean, gem, go, ìs, exist, thy, u-ng.
$T$ is a non-voiced consonant. It is produced the same as $d$, with the exception of the voice; and the same instruction given for $d$, concerning the retaining of the position, and for $k$, concerning the puff of breath, should be closely adhered to in forming this important consonant. See $p$, $k$, $b$, $d$ and $g$ under their respective headings.

Tabernacle, $\text{tā'b}^\prime\text{er-nāe}-\text{l}$, not $\text{tā'b}^\prime\text{er-nīck}-\text{el}$.

It is impossible to speak this word clearly without a secondary accent, yet neither authority gives it. The majority of orthoepists give it $\text{tā'b}^\prime\text{er-nāe}-\text{l}$, and this the writer would recommend in place of the pronunciation so often heard — $\text{tā'b}^\prime\text{er-nīck}-\text{l}$.

Tablature, $\text{tā'b}^\prime\text{lā-chūr}$, not $\text{tā'b}^\prime\text{lā-chūr}$. See $n$.

Tableau, $\text{tab-lo}^\prime$, not $\text{tā'b}^\prime\text{lō}$.

Tableaux, $\text{tā'b}^\prime\text{lōz}^\prime$, not $\text{tā'b}^\prime\text{lōz}$.

Table-d'hote, $\text{tā'b}^\prime\text{bl-dōt}$, not $\text{tā'ble-d-hō-te}^\prime$.

Tabooed, $\text{ta-bōo-d}$, not $\text{tā'bōo-d}$.

Tacamahac, $\text{tā'e-a-mā-hāe}^\prime$ (Worc.); $\text{tā'e-a-mā-hāe}$ (Web.).

Tacamahaca, $\text{tā'e-a-mā-hāe}^\prime$ (Worc.); $\text{tā'e-a-mā-hāe}^\prime$ (Web.).

Tacet (music), $\text{tā'cet}$, not $\text{tā'cet}$.

\begin{align*}
\text{a, e, i, o, u, y, long;} & \text{ a, e, i, o, u, y, short;} \\
\text{air, arm, ask, all, what, ere, err, prey, mien, sir,}
\end{align*}
Tach, tāch, not tāeh, nor tāch'e.
Tache, tā'ch, not tāch, nor tāch'e.
Taciturn, tāc'i-tūrn, not tāc'i-tūrn'.
Taciturnity, tāc'i-tūrn'i-ty, not tāc'i-tūrn-i-ty.
Tactile, tāc'tile, not tāc'tile.
Tactual, tāc'tu-al, not tāc'tu-chu-al. See a.
Tainture, tānt'ūre, not tānt'chu-re. See a.
Taken, tāk'n, not tāk'en.
Talc, tāl, not tā, nor tāle.
Talcoset, tāl-kō-se', not tāl'kō-se.
Talent, tāl'ent, not tāl'ant.
Talisman, tāl'is-mān, not tāl'is-mān.
Tallyho, tāl'ly-hō, (Web.); tāl'ly-hō' (Worc.).
Talma, tāl'mā, not tāl'mā.
Talmud, tāl'mud, not tāl'mud.
Talmudic, tāl-mūd'ic (Web.); same, or tāl'mud-ic (Worc.).
Tambourine, tām-bōr′-ine' (Web.); tām-bōr′-ine' (Worc.).
Tangle, tān′gle, not tān′gle.
Tannery, tān′ner-y, not tān′ry.
Tapestry, tāp′es-try, not tāp′es-try, nor tāp′es-try.
Tapis, tāp′is, or tā-pē′ (Web.); tāp′e, or tā′pis (Worc.).
Target, tār′get, not tār′get.
Tarpaulin, tār′paul′in, not tār′paul′in.
Tarpeian, tār′pé-yān, not tār′pē′an.
Tartarean, tār-tā-re′an, not tār-tā-re′an.
Tartareous, tār-tā-re′ous, not tār-tā-re′ous.
Tartaric, tar-tär’ie, not tär-tär’ie.
Task, task, not täsk.
Taskmaster, task’mäs-ter, not täsk’mäs-ter.
Tassel, täs’sel, or tas’sl (Worc.); täs’sel (Web.), not täs’sel.
Tasto-solo, täs’to-so’lo (Web.); täs’to-so’lo (Worc.).
Tatterdemalion, tät-ter-de-mål’yun, not tät-ter-de-mål’yun.
Tattle, tät’tle, not tät’tul. See cuddle.
Tattoo (noun and verb), tat-toö, not tät’too.
Taught, taught, not taught.
Taunt, täunt (Web.); same, or taunt (Worc.).
Taunting, täunt’ing (Web.); same, or taunt’ing (Worc.).
Tauntingly, täunt’ing-ly (Web.); same, or taunt’ing-ly (Worc.).
Tavern, tav’ern, not tav’ern.
Taxidermist, tax’i-der-mist, not tax-i-der’mist, nor tax-id’er-mist.
Tea-kettle, tea’ket-tle, not tea’kat-tle.
Teasel, tea’sl.
Teat, teat, not töt.
Te Deum, tē-de’um.
Tedious, tē’dyus (Worc.); tē’di-oäs, or tē’d’yus (Web.); not tē’jus.

When giving the termination yus, it will be observed that the syllabification given by Webster, i. e. tōd-yus, is easier of utterance than tē’d’yus.
Tediously, te’dyus-ly (Worc.); te’di-oüs-ly, or te’di-yus-ly (Web.).
Tediousness, te’dyus-nëss (Worc.); te’di-oüs-ness, or te’di-yus-ness (Web.).
Tedium, te’di-üm, or te’dyum (Worc.); te’di-üm (Web.).
Teething, teeth’ing (Worc.); teeth’ing (Web.).
Teetotaler, tee-to’tal-er, not tee-tot’ler.
Tegument, tég’a-mënt, not tég’a-mënt.
Telegraphic, tel-e-graph’ic.
Telegraphist, te-lëg’ra-phist, not tël-e-graph’ist.
Telegraphy, te-lëg’ra-phy, not tël-e-graph’y.
Telemachus, te-lém’a-ehus.
Telephonic, tel-e-phôn’ic.
Telephony, te-leph’o-ny, not tel-e-phôn’y.
Telescopic, tel-e-seçon’ic.
Telescopist, te-lës’eo-pist, or tël’es-eo-pist (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).
Telescopy, te-lës’eo-py, not tël’es-eo-py.
Telestich, te-lës’tich, not te-lës’tich.
Temperament, têm’per-a-mënt, not têm’per-ment.
Temperance, têm’per-ançe, not têmp’rançe.
Temperate, têm’per-ate, not têmp’rate.
Temperature, têm’per-a-ture, not têm’per-tyre, nor chure.
Tempestuous, tem-pëst’a-oüs, not tem-pëst’chu-ous, nor tem-pëst’yus. See a.
Temporal, têm’po-ral, not têmp’ral.
Temptation, tem-ta’tion (Worc.); temp- (Web.).

son, or, dö, wolf, wöl, mën, bull, årn, rude, çent, van, gem, gö, iš, exist, thy, n-ŋ.
Tenable, tēn’a-ble, not tē’na-ble.
Tenacious, te-na’shūs, not te-nāsh’us
Tenet, tēn’et, not tē’net.
Tenure, tēn’ūre (Web.); same, or tē’nūr (Worc.).
Tepid, tēp’id, not tē’pid.
Tepor, tē’por, not tē’por.
Tergiversation, tēr-gi-ver-sā’tion, not tēr-gi-ver-sā’-tion.
Terpsichore, terp-stēh’o-re, not tērp’si-ehōre.
Terpsichorean, terp-sīch-o-re’ān (Web.); tērp-sīch-o-re’ān (Worc.).
Terrapin, tēr’ra-pin.
Terrestrial, ter-rēs’tri-al, not ter-rēs’tral.
Terrible, tēr’ri-ble, not tēr’ri-ble.
Tertiary, tēr’shi-a-ry, not tēr’shi-a-ry, nor tēr’shi-ry.
Testament, tēs’ta-měnt, not tēs’ta-munt.
Testimony, tēs’ti-mō-ny, not tēs’ti-mō-ny.
Tete-a-tete, tētē-a-tētē’ (Web.); tētē’-a-tētē’
(Worc.).
Tether, tēth’er, not tēth’er.
Tetrarch, tē’trärch, not tē’trärch.
Teuton, tēt’ōn, not tē’tōn.
Teutonic, tēt-ōn’i-e, not tē’-tōn’i-e.
Texture, tēk’tūre, not tēk’chur. See n.
Thaler, tā’lər, a German dollar.
Thalia, thā-li’a, not thā’li-a.
Thames, tēmz, not thames, nor tāmz, except in
United States.
Thankful, thank’ful, not thank’ful. See faithful.
Thanksgiving, thanks'giv-ing, not thanks-giv'ing.

The, the, or the, e obscure (Worc.); the, or thi, or,—well, we are very glad that Webster does not say thū. After he had written “or thū,” he probably read it aloud and it sounded so abominable that he added “or nearly so.” It is impossible for any one to practically apply the rule of the and thi while reading; but if you teach a child that t-h-e spells the, he will readily give the sound of long e slightly touched when the article immediately precedes a vowel; and will as readily and unconsciously give the pronunciation thi, when the article immediately precedes a consonant. But once tell him that the is sometimes thū, and it will positively be thā last time you will hear him say the or thi, and the most prominent part of his reading will be thi. To have him say the angel; the east; the ivy; the oak; the union, thi bat; thi cat; thi dog; thi fox; thi goat, you have but to observe the instructions that t-h-e spells the.

Theater, thē-ā-ter, not the-ā-ter.
Theatre, [thē-a-ter, not the-a-ter.
Their, thei-r, not their, nor their.
Theocracy, the-o-ca-ry.
Theocrasy, the-o-ca-sy.
Theologian, the-o-lo'gi-an, not the-o-lo'gan.
Theologue, the'o-lo-gue, not the'o-logue. See apolo-
logue.
Theory, the'o-ry, not the'o-ry.

son, or, do, wolf, wōl, moon, bull, ərn, rude, cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Theosophist, the-ös'o-phis't, not the-o-soph'is't.
Therapeutic, thér-a-peu'tie, not thér-a-peu'tie.
Therapeutist, thér-a-peu'tist, not thér'a-peu-tist, nor thér-a-peu'tist.
There, thère (Web.); same, or ther, e obscure (Worc.)
Thereafter, thère-aft'er, not thère-aft'er.
Therefor, thère-för'.
Therefore, thère'för, or thère'för (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).
Therefrom, thère-fröm', not thère-fröm.
"Turn not aside therefrom to the right hand or to the left."
Therein, thère-in', not thère'in.
"Therein is my Father glorified."
Thereof, thère-ŏv' (Worc.); thère-ŏff', or thère-ŏv' (Web.).
"In the day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die."
Thereupon, thère-up-ŏn', not thère'up-ŏn.
"He hopes to find you forward, And thereupon he sends you this good news."
Therewith, thère-with' (Worc.); same, or thère-with' (Web.).
"I have learned in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content."
Thewed, thad, not thud.
Thicken, thick'n, not thick'en.
Thiers, te-ĕr', not te-ăr'.
Thyme, time, not thyme.
Thistle, this’al, not this’tle.
Thither, thith’er, not thik’er.
Thong, thöng, not thönɡ.
Thorax, thör’äx, not thör’äx.
Thorn, thörn (Web.); thörn (Worc.).
Thorny, thörn’y, not thörn’y.
Thoroughly, thör’ö-ly, not thör’ö-ly.
Thought, thöught, not thöught.
Thousand, thou’sand, not thou’san.
Thralldom, thröll’döm, not thröll’döm.
Thrash, thrash, not thrésh.
Thrashing, thrash’ing, not thrésh’ing.
Threaten, threat’n, not threat’en.
Three-legged, three’leg’d, not three’leg-ged.

“To comb your noddle with a three-legged stool.”

Threshing, thrésh’ing, not thrésh’ing.

“Thrashing is the proper pronunciation, but the word is written thrash or thresh indifferently.” — Webster.

Threshold, thrésh’hold (Worc.); thrésh’old (Web.).
Throng, thröng, not thröng.
Thyme, tym, not thyme.
Tiara, ti-a’ra (Web.); same, or ti-a’ra (Worc.).
Ticklish, tick’lish, not tick”l-ish.
Tierce, tiër-ce, or tiër-ce, not tiercé.
Tiger, ti’ger, not tag’er.
Tighten, tight’n, not tight’en.
Tilde, til’de (Web.); not given by Worc.

son, ðr, do, wolf, wōl, moon, bull, urlencode, run, rude, urlencode, an,  urlencode, gem, go,  urlencode, exist,  urlencode, thy,  urlencode.
Timpano, tim'pa-no, not tim-păn'o.
Tincture, tinet'ure, not tinet'chur.
Tingle, tin'gle, not tin'gle. See angular.
Tinsel, tin'sel, not tin'sl.
Tiny, t'ny, not tin'y, nor t'ny.

Webster is misquoted by Worcester scores of times in the Unabridged. In the case of this word tiny, Worcester makes it appear that Webster is the only orthoëpist who marks the word tin'y. Webster does not so mark it.

Tirade, ti-rade' (Web.); ti-rade' (Worc.).
Tithe, tithe, not tithe.
Tmesis, me'sis.
To, to, or to.
"To, when emphasized or standing alone, but to, when not emphatic."—Webster.
Token, tok'n, not tok'en.
Tolerable, töl'ær-a-ble, not töl'er-ble.
Tolu, to-lu' (Web.); to-lu' (Worc.); not to'lù.
Tomahawk, töm'a-hawk, not töm'y-hawk.
Tomato, to-mä'to, or to-mä'tö, not to-mä'tö.
Tongo, tö'n'go (Web.); tö'n'go (Worc.). See angular.
Tongs, töng§, not töng$.
Tontine, tön'tine', not tön'tine.
Toothache, tooth'ahe, not tooth'ahe.
Topographer, to-pö'gra-pher.
Topographic, top-o-gra-pher, not to-po-graph'ie.
Topographist, to-pö'gra-phist, not to-po-graph'ist.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ä, ö, ü, ü, y, short;
äir, ärm, äsk, äll, what, äre, ärr, pray, mien, sir,
Topography, to-pōg’ra-phy, not to-po-graph’y.
Torpor, tōr’por (Web.); tōr’pōr (Worc.).

Webster and Worcester vary very much in the marking of unaccented syllables, and throughout this volume we have not marked those differences, unless said differences were very decided. As a general thing Webster is very slack and Worcester is very careful in the marking of these words. For example, in the words tomato, tornado, torpedo, Webster does not mark the final o, while Worcester marks it long. In the word torpor we think, however, that Worcester’s marking of the second syllable is laborious and wholly uncalled for.

Tortoise, tōr’tiz, or tōr’tis (Worc.); tōr’tis (Web.); not tōr’tōge.
Torture, tōrt’ūre, not tōrt’chur. See u.
Tory, tōr’ry, not tōr’y.
Toss, tōss, not tōss.
Tottering, tōt’ter-ing, not tōt’ring.
Toucan, tōw’can (Web.); tōw’čn (Worc.).
Toughen, tōugh’n, not tōugh’en.
Tour (a journey), tōur, not tōur.
Tourist, tōur’ist.
Tournament, tōur’na-měnt, or tōur’na-měnt (Worc.); tōur’na-měnt (Web.).
Toward, tō’ard, not to-ward’.
Towards, tō’ards, not to-wards’.

“Notwithstanding our poets almost universally
accent this word on the first syllable, and the poets are pretty generally followed by good speakers, there are some, and those not of the lowest order, who still place the accent on the second. These should be reminded that as inwards, outwards, backwards, forwards, and every other word of the same form, have the accent on the first syllable, there is not the least reason for pronouncing towards with the accent on the last." — Walker.

There are times, however, that some of our more modern poets have placed the accent on the second syllable. This is the case in the following couplet, which must be so read in order to preserve the metrical accent:

"Who looks toward the beach
But looking sees it not."

Towel, tow’el, not towl.
Trachea, tra’he-a (Web); tra’he-a, or tra-eh’a (Worc.).
Traduce, tra-duçe’, not tra-duçe’.
Trafalgar, tra-fal’gar’, or tra-fal’gar.
Tragedienne, tra-gê-di-ën’ (Worc.); tra-gê’di-ën (Web.).
Trait, trait (Web.); trait, or tra (Worc.).
Tramontane, tra-môn’tane, or trâm’on-tane.
Trance, trânçe, not trânçe.
Tranquil, tran’kwil, not tran’kwil. See angular.
Tranquillity, trân-quill’i-ty, not tran-quill’i-ty.
Transact, trân-sëct’, not trân-sëct’.

a, ą, ã, æ, ɛ, ơ, ô, ʊ, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ő, õ, ū, ỹ, short;
air, ärn, ask, əl, what, ère, ěr, prey, mięn, sır,
Transalpine, trans-əl'pın, not trans-əl'pın.
Transatlantic, træn-sk-at-lən'tic, not træn-sk-at-lən'tic.
Transfer (noun), træn'sfər, not træn'sfər.
Transfer (verb), træn'sfər'.
Transferable, træn'sfər'a-bəl, not trans-fər'a-bəl.
Transferrence, træn'sfər'rens, not trans-fər'rens.
Transferrer, træn'sfər'rer, not trans-fər'rer.
Transferrible, træn'sfər'ri-bəl, not trans-fər'ri-bəl.
Transferring, træn'sfər'riŋ, not trans-fər'riŋ.
Transfiguration, træn-sk-fər-a-rə'shən, not træn-sk-fər-a-rə'shən.
Transfusion, træn-sk-fəz'hən, not træn-sk-fəz'hən. See adhesion.
Transusive, træn-sk-səv, not træn-sk-səv. See effusive.
Transgress, træn-sk-gres', not træn-sk-gres'.

There is a general tendency in all such words to give the s of trans the z sound. Trans is never tranṣ.

Transit, træn'sit, not træn'sit.
Transition, træn-sk-shən, not træn-sk-shən.
Transitive, træn-sk-təv, not træn-sk-təv.
Translate, træn-sk-lət, not træn-sk-lət.
Translucent, træn-sk-lənt, not træn-lənt. See a.
Transmigrate, træn-sk-mi-gət, not træn-sk-mi-gət.
Transparent, træn-spərənt, not træn-spərənt, nor trans-pərənt.
Transpire, træn-sk-pər.

The use of this word in the sense of to happen,
is very common among our newspaper writers, but its use is censured by critics of both countries. Only when speaking of that which has been revealed is it correct to say that it transpired.

"This letter goes to you in that confidence which I always shall, and know that I safely may, place in you; and you will not, therefore, let one word of it transpire."—Ches-terfield.

Transport (verb), trans-pər't.
Transport (noun), trans'port.
Trapeze, trə-pəz', not tra-pəz'.
Travail, trə-vīl (Worc.); trəv'ail (Web.).
Travel, trə-vəl, not trəv'l.
Traveller, trə-vəl-ər, not trəv'ər.

The editors of Worcester's and Webster's have long ago agreed to disagree on the orthography of this word and others of a similar nature.

Traverse (ad., adj., noun and verb), trə-vər's.

"The ridges of the field lay traverse."

"Oak . . . may be better trusted in cross and traverse work."

"At the entrance of the king
The first traverse was drawn."

"My purpose is to traverse the nature, principles and properties of this detestable vice, ingratitude."

Travesty, trəv'es-ty, not trəv'ərs-ty.
Treason, trə'ən, not trə'nən.

a, ə, ɪ, ɔ, ɑ, y, long; æ, e, i, o, u, y, short;
ard, arm, ask, all, what, ere, err, prey, mien, air,
Treatise, trē'a'tiše (Web.); trē'a'tiše, or trē'a'tise (Worc.).

Treble, trē'b'l, not trī'b'l.

Tremendous, tre-men'd'oüs, not tre-mēn'jus.

Tremor, trē'mor (Worc.); same, or trē'mor (Web.).

Trespass, trēs'pass, not trēs'pās.

Triad, tri'ad, not trī'ad.

Triangular, tri-ān'gu-lar, not tri-ān'gu-lar.

Tribunal, tri-bu'nal, not tri'bu-nal.

Tribune, tri'bune, not tri'bune, nor tri-bune'.

Perry is the only orthoëpist who marks this word tri'bune.

Tributary, tri'b-u-ta-ry, not tri'b'ū-ta-ry.

Trichina, tri-eh'i'na, not tri-ch'i'na, nor trieh'i-na.

Tricot, tri-eō', not trie'ō, nor tri'eō.

Tricycle, try'cy-ele, not try'cy-ele.

Triennial, tri-ēn'ni-al, not tri-ēn'yal.

Trinitarian, tri-n-i-tā'ri-an, not tri'n'i-tā-ri-an, nor tri-n-i-tā'ri-an.

Trio, tri'ō, or trī'ō (Web.); tri'ō (Worc.).

Tripartite, trip'ar-tīte (Worc.); same, or tri-part'īte (Web.).

Triphthong, trip'thōng (Worc.); triph'thōng, or trip'-thōng (Web.).

"In the English pronunciation of diphthong, triphthong, aphthong and ophthalmic, dropping the h, which in our language is superfluous as a mark of aspiration with a consonant, we pronounce the

son, ōr, do, wolf, wōl, mōn, bull, ūrn, ryde, cent, ean, gem, go, īg, exist. thy, u-ng."
remaining consonant p in the usual manner."—Smart.

Elsewhere Smart remarks that "p with h, in almost all cases, is pronounced f." He makes an exception, however, of Stephen and nephew, as he marks the ph in these words as having the sound of v. There seems to be a general inconsistency in regard to ph. In the word diphtheria there is no disagreement, but all agree to ph having the sound of f.

**Tripod, tri'pod, not trip'od, nor tri'poid.**
**Triton, tri'ton, not tri'ton.**
**Triumph, tri'umpf, not tri'umpf.**
**Triune, tri'ane, not tri'ane'.**
**Trivial, triv'i-al, or triv'yal (Worc.); triv'i-al (Web.).**
**Tri-weekly, tri'week-ly, not tri-week'ly.**

"This is a convenient word, but is not legitimately formed. It should, according to its formation, mean once in three weeks, as triennial means once in three years."—Webster.

**Troche, trö'he (Worc.); trö'he (Web.); not troche.**
**Trochee, trö'heē.**

The writer prefers the second syllable of troche unmarked as Worcester has given it, that it may be readily distinguished from this word trochee.

**Trodden, trö'ddn, not trö'dden.**
**Troilus, trö'i-līs, not troi'lus.**

a, ɛ, ɪ, ɔ, ɑ, y, long; æ, ɛ, ɪ, ɔ, ɑ, y, short;
air, ɜrm, ask, all, what, ōre, err, prey, mien, sir,
Trombone, trömˈbōn (Web.); trömˈbōn (Worc.).
Trophy, trōˈfē, not trōˈfē.
Troth, trōth, not trōth, nor trōth.
Troubadour, trōˈba-dōr, not trōˈba-dōr.
Trough, trōugh (Web.); trōugh (Worc.).
Trousers, trousˈərs, not trouˈərs.
Trousseau, trōzˈso, not trōzˈso.
Trow, trōw, not trou.
Truant, truˈant, not trnˈant.
Truce, truˈsē, not truce.
Truculent, truˈeə-lənt, not truˈeə-lənt.

The u of the second syllable is long u unaccented, truˈeə-lənt.

True, truˈē, not truˈē.
Truffle, truˈfl, not truˈfl.
Truncheon, truˈnchən, not truˈnchən.
Trundle, trunˈdəl, not trunˈdul. See cuddle.
Truths, truths, not truths.

It is a prevailing fault, especially among the clergy, to say truths and youths, etc.

The nine words which the writer has arranged in the form of a sentence for the purpose of memorizing, are the only ones in the language requiring the sonant th in forming the plural:

If you return the swords to their sheaths without uttering any oaths, you will find wreaths in your paths as you take the cloths that are on the

son, ðr, ðl, wulf, wʊl, mʊn, bull, ūrn, ryde, cent, ean, gem, go, ɪʃ, exist, thy, n-ŋ.
lathes, and place them for the baths, where the
mouths of the moths will not destroy them.

Tube, tube, not tube. See u.
Tuberose, tube’roose, or tå’ber-oose (Web.); tube’roose,
or tå’ber-oose (Worc.).

There is no doubt that Worcester is wrong when,
putting the word in three syllables, he gives the
voice sound to s. The word comes to us from the
Latin adjective tuberosus, and, as such, should have
the sharp sound of s. We have given the prefe-
rence to the word in two syllables, as it is so given
by Worcester and Webster. Were you to ask a
florist for a tå’ber-oose, you would find it necessary
to give him an object lesson.

Tuesday, tå’se’dy (Web.); tå’se’da (Worc.).
Tuileries, twee-le-re’.
Tuition, tu-ish’un, not tu-ish’un. See u.

The u in the first syllable is long u unaccented.

Tulip, ta’lip, not tu’lip. See u.
Tumor, ta’mor, not tu’mor. See u.
Tumult, ta’mült, not tu’mült. See u.
Tumultuous, tu-mült’a-oôs, not tu-mült’chu-us.
Tune, tåne, not tuñe.
Tunic, tå’nie, not tu’nie.
Turgid, tår’gid, not tår’gid.
Turkois, tur-kôô’z’, or tur-kôôz’ (Web.); same trans-
posed (Worc.).

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ä, ö, ư, å, y, short;
är, ärm, äsk, äll, what, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sir,
Turmoil (noun), tūrmōil.
Turmoil (verb), tūrmōil'.
Turpitude, tūrmē-tūde, not tūrmē-tūde.
Turquois, tur-kōis', or tur-kōis' (Web.); tur-quōis', or tur-quōis' (Worc.).
Tutor, tū́tor, not tū́tor.
Twaddle, twād’de, not twād’de, nor twād’de.
Twopence, twāp’ēnse (Web.); same, or tūp’ēnse (Worc.).
Tympanitis, tūm-pā-nē’tis, not tūm-pā-nē’tis. See laryngitis.
Tympanum, tūm-pā-nūm, not tūm-pān’um.
Typhus, tī́phus, not tī́pus.
Typographer, tī́pōg’ra-pher, or tī́pōg’ra-pher (Web.); tī́pōg’ra-pher (Worc.).
Typographic, tī́pō-grā’fic, or tī́p-o-grā’fic (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).
Typographical, tī́p-o-grā’fic-al, or tī́p-o-grā’fic’-al (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).
Typography, tī́p-o-grā’phy, or tī́p-o-grā’phy (Web.); tī́pōg’ra-phy (Worc.).
Tyrannic, tī́r-an’nic, not tī́r-an’nic.
Tyrannical, tī́r-an’nic-al, not tī́r-an’nic-al.
Tyrannize, tī́r-an-izē, not tī́r-an-izē.
Tyranny, tī́r-an-ny, not tī́r-an-ny.
Tyro, tī́rō, not tī́rō.
Tyrol, tī́r’ōl (Web.); same, or tī́r-ōl’ (Worc.).
Tyrolese, tī́r-ōl-ē’sē (Web.); tī́r’ōl-ē’sē (Worc.); not tī́r-ōl-ē’sē’.

son, ðr, dɔ, wolf, wɔl, mɔn, bull, ūrn, rʊde, çent, ean, gem, ɡo, ɪʃ, exist, thʊ, n-ŋ.
U.

We wish to call special attention to this sound of u. In every word throughout the language where long u occurs, it is a combination of the sounds y (consonant) and u. When the u is removed from under the accent, it is not so plainly given, yet does not cease to be y and u. The prevailing fault is to substitute ch for y (the initial sound of n), or j for y, or drop the y altogether. The following examples will illustrate:

Sinate — sit-ν-ate — sit-yu-ate, not sit-chu-ate.
Introduce — in-tro-duce — in-tro-dyuce, not in-tro-duce.

The u immediately after r is never long u. No; nor is it ever long u after sh or ch. There is a general tendency toward making it so, especially in such words as rude, insure, chute, etc. For more explicit directions read our Critical Survey.

Ugh, ∞, (Web.); (not given by Worc.)
Ulema, ᥶-le'nu, or ᥶-le'ma (Worc.); ᥶-le'ma (Web.).
Ultimate, ül'ti-mate, not ül'ti-mut.
Ultimatum, ül-ti-mu'tum, not ül'ti-ma-tum.
Ultimo, ül'ti-mu (Worc.); ül'ti-mo (Web.). See tor-
por.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; a, ę, l, ō, ū, y, short;
ār, ōrm, ăsk, āll, what, ēre, ērr, pray, mīn, ār,
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Ultramontane, ãl-tra-môn’tane, not ãl-tra-montane'.
Ululation, ãl-û-la’tion, not ã-ly-la’tion.
Umbilicus, ãm-brî-l’eus, not ãm-bîl’eus.
Umbrageous, um-brâ’geoûs (Web.); um-brâ’ge-oûs (Worc.).
Umbrella, ãm-brël’la, not ãm-ber-ël’.
Umlaut, ãm’lout (Web.); ãm’laut (Worc.).
Unalienable, un-al’yen-a-ble, not un-a’li-en-a-ble.
Unanimity, ã-nà-nì-mì-ty, not ã-nà-nì-mì-ty.
Unassuming, ãn-as-sùm’ing, not un-as-sùm’ing.
Unbidden, ãn-bìd’dn, not ãn-bìd’den.
Unbroken, ãn-brók’n, not ãn-brók’en.
Unburden, ãn-bûr’dn, not ãn-bûr’den.
Uncertain, ãn-cërt’in, not ãn-cërt’n.
Unchristian, ãn-christ’yan, not ãn-christ’chan.
Uncivil, ãn-cìv’il, not ãn-cìv’il.
Unclasp, ãn-elàsp’, not ãn-elàsp’.
Uncle, ãn’ele, not ãn’ele.
Uncomely, ãn-eöm’e’ly, not ãn-eöm’e’ly.
Uncongenial, ãn-con-gë’ni-al, not ãn-con-gë’ni-al.
Unconquerable, ãn-eôn’ker-a-ble, not ãn-eòn’ker-a-ble.
Unconstitutional, ãn-eôn-sti-tu’tion-al, not ãn-eôn-sti-tu’tion-al.
Uncorrigible, ãn-eôr’ri-gî-ble, not ãn-eôr’ri-gî-ble.
Uncourteous, ãn-eôurt’e-oûs, or ãn-eôurt’yûs (Worc.); ãn-eôurt’e-oûs (Web.).
Uncouth, ān-‘coθh’, not ān-‘coθh’.
Uncutuous, ān‘-tū-oös, not ān‘e-chu-us.
Undaunted, ān-‘daunt’ed, not ān-‘daunt’ed, nor ān-‘daunt’ed.
Undercurrent, ān’-der-eür’-rent (Web.); ān-der-eür’-rent (Worc.); not ān-der-eür’-rent.
Undergraduate, ān-der-grād’-ate, not ān-der-grād jū-ate.
Underhanded, ān’-der-hānd’-ed (Web.); ān-der-hānd’-ed (Worc.).
Underneath, ān-der-neath’ (Worc.); same, or ān-der-neath’ (Web.).
Undersigned, ān’-der-signed’, not ān’-der-signed.
Underwriter, ān’-der-wrīt-er (Web.); ān-der-wrīt’er (Worc.).
Undesigning, ān-de-sīgn’-ing (Web.); ān-de-sīgn’-ing (Worc.).
Undiscerned, ān-dis-zārnd’. See sacrifice.
Undue, ān-dūs’, not ān-dūs’.
Undulate, ān’-dū-lāt (verb); ān’-dū-lāt (adj.).

The u in the second syllable is long u unaccented.

Unduly, ān-‘dū-lī, not ān-’dū-lī. See u.
Unenervated, ān-e-nēr’-va-ted, not ān-ēn’-er-va-ted.
Unequable, ān-ē’-qua-bl, not ān-ēk’-wa-bl.
Unerring, ān-ērr’-ing (Worc.); ān-ērr’-ing (Web.).
Uneven, ān-ē’-vn, not ān-ē’-ven.
Unexampled, ān-eg-zām’-pld (Worc.); ān-ēx-ām’-pld (Web.).

a, é, i, ò, û, y, long; ä, ë, î, ò, ü, y, short;
air, ārm, āsk, āll, what, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, str,
Unexpected, än-ex-pëct'ëd, not än-ex-pëct'ëd.
Unexplosive, än-ex-plö'sive, not än-ex-plö'sive. See effusive.
Unfallen, än-fäll'in, not än-fäll'en.
Unfasten, än-fäs'n, not än-fässten.
Unforbidden, än-for-bid'dën, not än-for-bid'dën.
Unforgiven, än-for-gëv'n, not än-for-gëv'en.
Unforgotten, än-for-göt'tën, not än-for-göt'ten.
Unforsaken, än-for-sak'ën, not än-for-sak'ën.
Unfortunate, än-fort'ë-nate, not än-fört'ë-nate.
Unfrequented, än-frek-wënt'ëd, not än-frek'went-ëd.
Unfruitful, än-früit'ëful, not än-früit'ëful. See faith-
ful.
Ungodly, än-gëd'ëly, not än-gëd'ëly.
Unguent, än'gwënt, not än'gwënt.
Unhandsome, än-hän'some, not än-hän'dësome.
Unheard, än-heard', not än-heard'.
Unhesitating, än-hësz'i-të-tëng, not än-hësz'i-të-tëng.
Unhidden, än-hid'dën, not än-hid'dën.
Uninterested, än-in'tër-est-ed (Web.); än-in'tër-est-
ed (Worc.).

Although Worcester marks the vowel of the pe-
nultimate, yet the mistake should not be made of placing the primary accent on that syllable. The same applies to the word än-in'tër-ëst-ing. It is a very common fault to say un-in-ter-ëst'ëd and un-
in-ter-ëst'ëng.

Unison, än'i-söñ, not än'i-söñ.
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Unitarian, ʊ-ni-tɑ́r-ɪ-an, not ʊ-ni-tɑ́r-ɪ-an.
United, ʊ-nɪt'ed, not ʊ-nɪt'ud.
Unkind, ʊn-kɪnd', not ʊn-kyɪnd'. See sky.

"Rich gifts wax poor when givers are unkind."

Unkindness, ʊn-kɪnd'nes, not ʊn-kɪnd'nuss.
Unlearned (adj.), ʊn-lɪrn'ed, not ʊn-lɪrn'ed'.

"I will prove these verses to be very unlearned."

Unloosen, ʊn-lʊs'n, not ʊn-lʊs'en.

"The words unloose and unloosen are not necessary, the idea being expressed by loose and loosen."
—Webster.

"Unloose is a word perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation."—Johnson.

"The word unloose is derived directly from the A. S. unleasan, as loose is from the A. S. lesan. The prefix un, in this case, is to be regarded as merely intensive."—Worcester.

Unmaidenly, ʊn-mɑ́ɪd'n-ly, not ʊn-mɑ́ɪd'en-ly.
Unmask, ʊn-mɑ́sk', not ʊn-mɑ́sk'.
Unmeasured, ʊn-mɛz'hɜrd, not ʊn-mɑ́ζhɜrd.
Unnatural, ʊn-nɑt'ɑr-al, not ʊn-nɑt'ɑr-al. See n.
Unobtrusive, ʊn-ɑb-trʊs'ɪv, not ʊn-ɑb-trʊs'ɪv. See effusive.
Unostentatious, ʊn-ɒs-tɛnt-tɛʃuəs, not ʊn-ɒs-tɛnt-tɛʃuəs.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; å, ö, û, æ, å, œ, ş, short;
air, ɜrm, ɑsk, əl, ɪɛt, ɛr, ɛrr, ɒrɛ, mɪɛn, ɜr,
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Unprecedented, ūn-prē'ç'e-dēnt-ed, not ūn-prē'ç-e-
dēnt-ed.
Unpresumptuous, ūn-pre-səmt'n-oʊs.
Unqualified, ūn-qual'i-fed, not ūn-qual'i-fed.
Unquestionable, ūn-quet'st'yun-a-ble, not ūn-quet's-
chun-a-ble.
Unravel, ūn-rāv'l, not ūn-rāv'el.
Unreasonable, ūn-rē'a'ʃn-a-ble, not ūn-rē'a'ʃən-a-ble.
Unrecognizable, ūn-rē'e'og-ni-za-ble, not ūn-re-eog'-
ni-za-ble.
Unrelinquished, ūn-re-lin'kwisht, not ūn-re-lin'-kwisht.
Unriven, ūn-rī'd'n, not ūn-rī'd'ən.
Unrighteous, ūn-rī'chus. See righteous.
Unruly, ūn-rū'ly, not ūn-rū'ly.
Unsaturable, ūn-sət'a-ra-ble, not ūn-sət'chə-ra-ble.
Unscathed, ūn-seəthd', or ūn-seəthd'.
Unscrew, ūn-sərə', not ūn-sərn'.
Unscriptural, ūn-sər'ki-pəral, not ūn-sər'pə-ral.
Unscrupulous, ūn-sərə'pə-ləs, not ūn-sərə'pə-loʊs.

The ū in the third syllable is long ū unaccented.

Unseasionalble, ūn-sə'ʃn-a-ble, not ūn-sə'ʃən-a-ble.
Unshaken, ūn-shak'n, not ūn-shak'en.
Unshaven, ūn-shəv'n, not ūn-shəv'en.
Unslackened, ūn-slək'nd, not ūn-slək'end.
Unsmitten, ūn-smət'tn, not ūn-smət'ten.
Unsociable, ūn-so'sha-ble (Web.); ūn-so'she-a-ble
(Worc.).

son, dr, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, ūrn; rude,
cent, can, gem, go, iʃ, exist, thy, ūŋ.
Unspiritual, än-spir’it-äl, not än-spir’it-chy-äl.

Unspoken, än-spök’n, not än-spök’én.

Unsteady, än-stead’y, not än-stid’y.

Unsubdued, än-sub-dued’, not än-sub-duéd’. See n.

Unsuitable, än-suit’a-ble, not än-suít’a-ble.

Unsurpassed, än-sur-pást’, not än-sur-pást’.

Unsworn, än-swörn’, not än-swörn’.

Unthought, än-thought’, not än-thought’.

Unthrashed, än-thrāsht’.

Untimely, än-tim’l, not än-tim’l-

Untrodden, än-trō’d’n, not än-trō’d’en.

Untrue, än-trū’ç, not än-trū’ç. See n.

Untuned, än-tūnd’, not än-tūnd’.

Untutored, än-tū’tor’d, not än-tū’tor’d.

Unused, än-ūs’d’, not än-ūs’d.’

Unvanquished, än-vän’kwisht.

The above is Worcester’s marking, and is incon-
sistent with his marking of vanquished—vän’kwisht. The n still comes under the accent and should have the sound of ng. Webster does not give the word vanquish with the prefix.

Unvaried, än-vā’rid, not än-vē’rid.

Unwarranted, än-war’rant-ed, not än-war’rant-ed.

Unwary, än-wā’ry, not än-wā’ry.

Unwashed, än-wash’t’, not än-wash’t’.

Unworn, än-wörn’, not än-wörn’.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ä, ę, i, ö, ü, y, short; är, ärn, ask, all, what, ĕre, ĕrr, pray, mien, är,
Unwritten, än-writ’tn, not än-writt’en.
Upas, a’pas (Worc.); a’pas (Web.).
Uphill (adj.), ṡp’hill (Web.); same, or ṡp-hill’
(Worc.).
Uphill (noun), ṡp-hill’.
Upmost, ṡp’most, not ṡp’must.
Upon, ṡp-ōn’, not ṡp-ōn’.
Upper-ten, ṡp-per-ten (Worc.); ṡp-per-tén’ (Web.).
Uprightedly, ṡp-ri’chus-ly. See righteous.
Upshot, ṡp’shōt, not ṡp-shōt’.

“...We account it fraiity that three score years and ten
make the upshot of a man’s pleasurable existence.”

Urania, a-rā’ni-a, not a-ra’ni-a.
Uranus, a-ra-nūs, not a-rā’us.
Urbanity, ur-bān’i-ty, not ur-bān’i-ty.
Ureter, a-re-ter (Worc.); a-re’ter (Web.).

Webster has but one authority with him on his
marking.

Usage, a’sage, not a’sage, nor a’sig. See image.
Usance, a’sānce, not a’sānce.
Usurer, a’zhu’-rer (Web.); a’zhu-rer (Worc.).
Usurious, a-zhu’ri-oōs (Web.); a-zhu’ri-oūs (Worc.);
marked by Web. and Worc. šū, respelled zh.
Usurp, a-sūrp’, not a-sūrp’.
Usury, a’zhu’ry, not a’shū’ry.
Utopist, a’tō’pist (Worc.); a-tō’pist (Web.).
Uvula, a’vu-la.
Uxorious, uχ-ō’ri-oōs (Web.); ūg-zō’ri-oūs (Worc.).

son, œr, œ, wolf, wool, moon, bull, urn, ride,
cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
V is the voice of /\. The tendency with nearly every one in the production of consonants is to relax the shut position too quickly, i.e. as soon as the vowel is made. Speak the word give. Keep the lips closed till you feel that the voice has gone beyond the shut position. Endeavor to send every element beyond the position where it is formed, and clearness, distinctness, and lack of throatiness, will be the result.

Vaccina, væ-ç'ı-na, not væ-ç'ı-na.
Vaccinate, væ-ç'ı-nate, not væç'ı-nate.
Vaccination, væ-ç'ı-na'tion, not væç-ç'ı-na'tion.
Vaccine, væç'ı-ne, or væç'ı-ne.
Vacher, vash-a' (Worc.); vash-a' (Web.).
Vacuity, va-eu'i-ty, not væ'ın-i-ty.
Vagabond, væg'a-bönd, not væg'a-bönd.
Vagary, va-ga'ry, not va'ga-ry.

"They changed their minds,
Flew off, and into strange vagaries fell
As they would dance."

Vagrant, va'grant, not væg'rant.
Valaisan, va-lai's'an, not va-lai's'an.
Valedictorian, val-e-die-tö'ri-an, not val-e-die-tör'i-an.
Valencia, va-län'shə-a, not va-län'sha, nor va-län'.
Valentia, vəl-ənt'ı-a.

a, ɛ, i, ʊ, ɒ, ɔ, ʏ, long; ǝ, ɛ, i, ʊ, ɒ, ɔ, ʏ, short;
ør, ðør, æsk, ñll, what, ëre, ërr, prey, mien, ør,
Valenciennes, va-lë̃-si-è̃ (Web.); val-è̃n’ (Worc.).
Valentine, vāl’è̃n-tine, not vāl’è̃n-tine.
Valet, vāl’èt (Worc.), same, or vāl’a (Web.).
Valetudinarian, vāl-e-tū-di-nā’ri-an.
Valiant, vāl’i-yant, not vāl’i-ant, nor vāl’yant.
Valise, vā-lī-sè (Web.); vā-lī-sè, or vāl’i-sè (Worc.).
Valparaiso, vāl-pā-rai’sō (Worc.); vāl-pā-rai’sō (Web.).
Vamos, vā-mō-se’, or vā’mō-se (Worc.); same trans-
Vamose, vā-mō-se’d (Web.); not vā-mō-se’.
Vanquish, vān’kwish, not vān’kwish.
Vantage, vān’tāgè (Web.); vān’tāgè (Worc.).
Vaporize, vāp’or-īzè, not vā’por-īzè.
Vaquero, vā-kā’ro. (Worc.); vā-kā’ro (Web.).

"Behold the vaquero! How dashing and bold
In his broad sombrero."

Variance, vār’i-ance, not vēr’i-ance.
Variation, vār-i-ā’ti-on, not vēr-i-ā’ti-on.
Variegate, vār’i-e-gātè, not vār’i-gātè.
Variegated, vār’i-e-gāt-ed, not vār’i-gāt-ed.
Varioloid, vār’i-o-lōid (Worc.); same, or vār’i-o-lōid
(Web.); not vēr’i-lōid’.
Variorum, vā-rē-ō’rum, not vār’i-o-rum.
Various, vār’i-o-ūs, not vēr’i-ōus.
Vary, vā’ry, not vēr’y.
Vase, vāzè (Web.); vāzè, or vāzè (Worc.); not vāzè,
nor vāzè.

Vase is sensible, vāzè is fashionable, vāzè is
affected, and vāzè is vulgar.

son, ər, də, wolf, wʊl, mʊn, bull, ɔrn, rʊde,
čent, eən, gem, ɡo, iʃ, exist, thy, ən-ŋ.
Vast, vást, not vást.

Vaudeville, vòd’vı́l, not vau’dé-ville.

Vaunt, vaulnt (Web.); vaunt, or vāunt (Worc.).

Veda, vē’dā́, or ve’dā́ (Worc.); ve’dā, or ve’dā́ (Web.).

Vegetarian, vēg-e-tā’ri-an, not vēg-e-tā’ri-an.

Vehemence, vē’he-mēnḍe, not vē-he’mence.

Vehement, vē’he-mēnt, not vē-he’ment.

Velvet, vēl’vet, not vēl’vut, nor vēl’vit.

Vendue, vēn’dū, not vēn’dne, nor vēn-dye’. 

Venerable, vēn’er-a-ble, not vēn’er-ble.

Venereal, vēn-e’re-al, not vēn-e’rē-al.

Venezuela, vēn-e-zwel’a (Web.); vēn-e-zwel’ā (Worc.).

Vengeful, vēng’ful, not vēng’ful. See faithful.

Venial, vē’ni-al, not vēn’yal.

Venison, vēn’i-sn, or vēn’sn (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).

Ventriloquism, ven-tril’o-quiśm, not ven-tril’o-quiśum.

Venture, vēnt’ure, not vēnt’chur. See n.

Venturesome, vēnt’ure-some, not vēn’chur-some.

Venturous, vēnt’ur-oŏs, not vēn’chur-roŏs. See n.

Venue, vēn’uе, not vēn’ue.

Veracious, vē’ra’shūs, not vē-rā’shus.

Vera Cruz, vē-ra’eruṣ’, or vē’ra’eruṣ’ (Worc.); vā’ra’eruṣ’ (Web.).

Veranda, vē-rā’ndā, not ve-rā’ndā, nor ve-rā’ndy.

Verbatim, ver-bā’tim, not ver-bā’tim.

Verbena, ver-bē’na, not ver-bē’na.

\[a, e, i, o, u, y, \text{long}; \; \hat{a}, \hat{e}, \hat{i}, \hat{o}, \hat{u}, \hat{y}, \text{short};\]

\[\text{air, arm, ask, all, what, ere, err, prey, mien, sir,}\]
WARMAN'S PRACTICAL ORTHOEPY.

Verbose, ver-bōse', not ver-bōse'.
Verbosity, ver-bōs'ity, not ver-bōs'i-ty.
Verdigris, vēr'di-grīs, not vēr'di-grīs, nor grīs.
Verdi, vēr'di, not vēr'di.
Verdure, vēr'dūre, not vēr'jūre. See u.
Verily, vēr'i-ly, not vēr'ly.
Vermicelli, vēr-mē-chē'lī, or vēr-mī-chē'lī (Web.);
   vēr-mī-chē'lē (Worc.).
Vermilion, vēr-mīl'′yun, not vēr-mīl'i-on.
Vernet, vēr-ne' (Web.); vēr'nē (Worc.).
Veronica, vēr-ō'nī-eə, not vē-rō'nī-eə.
Versatile, vēr'sa-tīl, not vēr'jā-tīl.
Version, vēr'zhūn, not vēr'zhūn. See adhesion.
Vertigo, vēr'ti-gō (Web.); vēr'ti-gō, vēr-go, or vēr-go (Worc.).
Vesicatory, vēs-ī-a-to-ry (Worc.); vēs′i-ea-to-ry (Web.).
Vespucci Amerigo, a-ma-re′go-vēs-poot′che.
Vespuccius Americus, a-mēr′i-eus-ves-pu′cius.
Vessel, vēs′sel, not vēs′l.
Vesture, vēs′tūre, not vēs′chūr.
Vesuvian, vēs′vi-an, not vēs′vi-an. See u.
Veteran, vēt′er-an, not vēt′r-an.
Veterinary, vēt′er-i-na-ry, not vēt′ri-na-ry.
Vial, vi′al, not vi′al.
Viand, vi′and, not vi′and.
Vibrative, vi′bra-tīv, not vi′bra-tīv.
Vicar, vi′er, not vi′er.

son, or, do, wolf, wōl, mōn, bull, ūrn, rude, cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ŋ.
Vicarious, vi-ear-i-ous, not vi-êar-i-ous.

Worcester marks the i of the first syllable obscure.

Vice-president, viêe-prê§-i-dent, not viêe-prë§-i-dent.

Vice versa, viêe-vêr'sa, not viêe-vêr'sa.

Vicinage, viô'i-nage, not vi-çin'age.

Vicinal, viç'i-nal (Web.); same, or vi-çî'nal (Worc.).

Vicinity, vi-çin'i-ty, not vi-çîn'i-ty.

Vicissitude, vi-çîssi-tude, not vi-çîssi-tude.

Victim, viê'tim, not vie'tum.

Victorious, vie-to'ri-ous, not vie-tô'ri-ous.

Victory, vie'to-ry, not vie'try.

Victuals, vit'lz, not vit'ulz.

Viduity, vi-du'i-ty, not vi'dû-i-ty, nor vi-door'i-ty.

Vienna, vi-ên'na; vi-ên'na (U. S.).

Viennese, vi-en-nêse' (Web.); vi-en-nêse' (Worc.).

Vigil, vi'djîl (Worc.); vig'dil (Web.); not vig'ul.

Vignette, vin-yet', or vin'yêt (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).

Vigoroso, vig-o-ro'so, not vig-o-rô'so.

Vigorous, vig'or-oüs, not vig'rus.

Village, vil'lage, not vil-nilge. See image.

Villain, vil'lain (Worc.); vil'lain (Web.).

Vindicative, vin'di-ea-tive (Web.); same, or vin-die'a-tive (Worc.).

Vindicatory, vin'di-ea-to-ry, not vin-die'a-to-ry.

Vineyard, vine'yârd, not vine'yârd.

Webster does not mark the unaccented syllable.
Viol, vi'ol, not viol.
Viola ("Twelfth Night"), vi'o-la, not vi-o'la.
Viola (music), vi-o'la (Worc.); vi'o-la (Web.).
Violence, vi'o-lence, not vi'o-lunce.
Violent, vi'o-lent, not vi'o-lunt.
Violet, vi'o-lët, not vi'let.
Violin, vi-o-lin', not vi'o-lin.
Violoncello, vi-o-lon-chël'lo, or ve-o-lon-çèl'lo.
Virago, vi-ra'go (Web.); same, or vi-ra'gö (Worc.).
Virent, vi'rent, not vi'rent.
Virginia, vir-gin'i-a, not vir-gin'ya.
Virile, vi'rie, or vi'ri-le.
Virtually, vir'tu-al-ly, not vir'chü-al-ly. See n.
Virtue, vir'tü, not vir'chü. See n.
Virtuoso, vir-tü-o'sö (Web.); vir-tu-o'sö (Worc.).
Virtuous, vir'tü-oüs, not vir'chü-oüs. See n.
Virulence, vir'u-lence, not vir'u-lence.
Virulent, vir'u-lent, not vir'u-lent.
Vis-a-vis, vis-a-vis (Web.); vis'a-vis (Worc.).
Viscount, vis'count, not vis'count.
Visible, vis'i-ble, not vis'u-ble.
Visionary, vis'ion-a-ry, not vis'hun-a-ry.
Visor, vis'or, not vi'sor.
Visual, vis'hü-al, not vis'n-al.

Worcester in the school dictionary shows that the u obscure in the Unabridged is long u, while Webster marks this word vis'n-al, but respells it vis'hü-al.

Vitriol, vit'ri-ol, not vit'rol.

son, or, do, wolf, wööl, moon, bull, ūrn, ryde, qent, ean, gem, gö, ỉs, exist, thy, ū-ng.
VITUPERATE, vi-tu'per-ate (Web.); ve-tu'per-ate, or vi-tu'per-ate (Worc.).

Vivace, ve-vaz'cha.

Vivacious, ve-vazhshus, or vi-vashshus (Worc.); vi-vashshus (Web.); not vi-vash'us.

Vivacity, ve-vazh'i-ty, or vi-vazh'i-ty (Worc.); vi-vazh'i-ty (Web.).

The e in ve is simply short i obscure, and is always so marked by Worcester in respelling unaccented syllables containing that vowel.

Vive, viv (Web.); vi've (Worc.).

Vivificate, vi-vif'i-eate, not viv'i-fi-eate, nor vi-vif'-i-eate.

Vixen, vik'sen, not viks'en.

Vizier, viz'yer, or vi-zier' (Web.); viz'yer, or viz'yer (Worc.).

Vocable, vo'e-able, not vo'e-a-ble.

Vocabulary, vo-eab'n-la-ry, not vo-eab'u-la-ry.

Vocative, vo'e-a-tive, not vo'e-a-tive.

Vociferous, vo-chif'er-ous, not vo-chif'er-ous.

Vocule, vo'e-nle (Web.); vo'enle (Worc.).

Volatile, vol'a-tile, not vol'a-tile.

Volcanic, vol-ean'ic, not vol-ean'ie.

Volcano, vol-ean'o, not vol-ean'o.

Webster does not mark the o of the last syllable.

Volta, vol'ta (Web.); vol'ta (Worc.); plural vol'te.

Volti, vol'tti. Völ'tti sa'bi-tō, turn over quickly.

a, á, é, í, ö, ü, y, long; a, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; air, ärm, äsk, äll, what, ére, err, prey, mien, sir,
Volume, vol-ume (Web.); vôl’yum, u obscure (Worc.).

Voluminous, vo-lû’mi-noûs, not vo-lû’mi-noûs. See u.
Voluntary, vôl’un-ta-ry, not vôl’un-ta-ry.
Voluptuary, vo-lúaptcha-ra-ry, not vo-lúaptcha-ra-ry.

See u.
Voluptuous, vo-lúaptcha-oûs, not vo-lúaptcha-oûs.

Volute, vo-lû-te’, not vo-lû-te’.
Voracious, vo-ra’shûs, not vo-ra’shûs.

Vouchsafe, vouch-safe’, not vouch-safe.

"Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold
What power the charms of beauty had of old."

Vowel, vow’el, not vow’ul, nor vowl.
Voyage, vôy’âge, not vôy’âge. See image.
Vulcanian, vul-ca’ni-an, not vul-ca’ni-an.
Vulture, vult’ûre (Web.); vult’yur, obscure u (Worc.).

W.

W is never a vowel. Neither is it a semi-vowel.
No consonant is a semi-vowel, phonetically speaking. W is not ò. It has a much closer position of the lips than ò. See our Critical Survey in regard to "semi-vowels, mutes," etc.

Wabble, wâb’ble, not wâb’ble.
Wad, wad, not wad.
Waddle, wad’dle, not wad’dle.
Wady, wâ’dy (Worc.); wad’y (Web.).
Waffle, wâf’le, not wâf’le.

son, or, do, wolf, wool, moon, bull, urn, rude, gent, can, gem, go, is, exist, thy, u-ng.
Waft, waft, not waft, nor waft.
Wafture, waft'ure.
Wagner, wâ'g'ner, or wâ'g'ner (Web.). Not given by Worcester.

W in German has the sound of v in English. It will do for a German to say wâ'g'ner, but it is a question whether it is not in better taste for one of our own countrymen to say Wagner.

Wagon, \{ wâ'g'on, not wâ'g''n.
Waggon, \{ wâ'g'on-er, not wâ'g'ner.
Wahabbee, \{ wâ-hâ'bee.
Wahaby, \{ wâ-hâ'bee.
Wainscot, wain'seot, not wên'seot.
Waistcoat, waist'eoat, colloquially wës'kut (Web.); wës'ëot, or wës'ëot (Worc.).

Waken, wa'kn, not wa'ken.
Wallachian, wâl-la'ehi-an, not wâl-la'chi-an.
Wallet, wâl'let, not wâl'let.
Wallop, wâl'lop, not wâl'lop.
Wallow, wâl'low, not wâl'ler.
Walnut, wâl'nût (Worc.); wâl'nut (Web.).

Webster marks the a to be pronounced as short o, but in respelling it gives an unmarked o; old editions say wawl'nut.

Walrus, wâl'rus (Worc.); wâl'rus (Web.).
Wampum, wâm'pum (Web.); wâm'pum (Worc.).
Wan, wân, not wân, nor wân.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; æ, ɛ, ɪ, ə, æ, ɛ́, ɪ́, ə́, ý, short; aɪ́, ærm, ɑsk, ɔll, wɜt, ɛr, ɛrr, pɹe, mɪn, aɪ́,
WAND, wānd, not wand.
Wander, wān'der, not wān'der.
Want, wānt (Web.); wānt, or wānt (Worc.).
Wa'n't, wā'n't, used colloquially for was not. (Web.).
Warden, wārd'n, not wārd'en.
Warily, wā'ri-ly (Web.); wā'ri-ly, or wā'ri-ly (Worc.).
Warrant, wār'rant, not wār'rant.
Warrantee, wār-ran-tē'.
Warranty, wār'ran-ty.
Warrior, wār'yur (Worc.); wār'yur, or wār'rī-ur (Web.).
Wary, wā'ry (Web.); wār' y, or wā'ry (Worc.).
Was, wās, not wās.
Wash, wāsh, not wāsh.
Wasp, wāsp, not wāsp.
Wassail, wās'sil, not wās'sil.
Watch, wātch, not wātch.
Water, wā'ter, not wā'ter.
Waterloo, wā-ter-loo' (Web.); wā'ter-loo' (Worc.).
Watermelon, wā'ter-mel-on, not wā'ter-mel-on.

The same sound of a is given to the whole list of compound words in which the word water occurs.

Waxen, wāk'sn, not wāx'en.
Waylay, way'lay (Web.); same, or way-lay' (Worc.).
Weaken, wēak'n, not wēak'en.
Weapon, wēap'pn (Worc.); wēap'pn (Web.); not wē'pn.
Weary, wēa'ry, not wtr'y.
Weasand, wea'ʃand (Worc.): wea'ʃand (Web.).
Weasel, wea'ʃl, not wea'ʃel.
Weazen, wea'zn, not wea'zen.
Weber von, we'ber, or va'ber (Worc.); fon-va'ber (Web.). In German von is pronounced fän.

The macron over the e is undoubtedly a typographical error, as it should be a breve. The letter v, in German, has the sound of /, unless the word is derived from a foreign language. See Wagner.

Wednesday, wen§'dy (Web.); wen§'da (Worc.).
Weevil, wee'vl, not wee'vil. See basin.
Weird, weïrd, not weird.
Well, well, not wäl. nor we'll.
Well-being, well'be-ing, not well-be'ing.
Well-bred, well'bred, not well-bréd'.
Well-known, well-nown' (Worc.); wëll'nown (Web.).
Well-meaning, well-mean'ing (Worc.); wëll'mean-ing (Web.).
Well-read, well-read' (Worc.); wëll'rëad (Web.).
Well-spoken, well-spo'kn (Worc.); wëll'spok-n (Web.).
Well-wisher, well-wish'er (Worc.); wëll'wish-er (Web.).

We have given but a few of these compound words to show the general difference in marking; the uniformity of the disagreement.

Were, wëre, not wër, nor wåre.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; æ, æ, ɪ, ʊ, ʏ, short; air, ārm, ask, əl, what, ēre, ərr, prey, miën, stə,
WARMAN'S PRACTICAL ORTHOEPY.

Wesleyan, wēs'ley-an, not wēs'ley-an.
Westward, wēst'ward, not wēst'ard.
Whack, whāck, not wāck.
Whale, wħāle, not wāle.
Whapper, wħap'per, not wap'per.
Wharf, wħarf, not wārf.
What, wħat, not wāt.
Wheat, wħēat, not wēat.
When, wħēn, not wēn.
Where, wħēre, not wēre.
Wherefore, wħēre'fōre, not wħēr'fōr, nor wħēre'-fōre.
Whereof, wħēre'-ōf' (Worc.); same, or wħēre-ōv' (Web.).
Whereon, wħēre'-ōn', not wħēre'-ōn'.
Wherewith, wħēre'-with' (Worc.); same, or wħēre-with' (Web.).
Wherewithal (adv.), wħēre-with'-al'.
Wherewithal (noun), wħēre'with-āl (Worc.); wħēre-with'-āl (Web.).

"I would gladly go, but I have not the wherewithal."

Whether, wēth'ēr, not wēth'er.
Whetstone, wēt'stōne, not wēt'stōne.
Whey, wēy, not wēy.
Which, wēch, not wīch.
Whig, wēg, not wīg.
While, wēle, not wīle.
Whilom, wēl'ōm, not wīl'ōm.

sōn, dr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōn, bōll, ērn, rūde,
cēnt, ēan, ēm, ē, ēs, ēxist, thē, n-ēng.
Whimsical, whim’si-eal, not whim’si-eal.
Whip, whip, not wip.
Whisk, whisk, not wisk.
Whisper, wis’per, not wis’per.
Whist, whist, not wist.
Whistler, wis’ler, not whist’ler.
White, white, not witte.
Whiten, whit’n, not whitt’en.
Whither, whith’er, not with’er.
Whitsunday, whit’sun-day (Worc.); whit’an-da (Web.).
Whole, hole, not hül.
Wholesale, hole’sale, not hül’sale.
Wholly, hol’ly (Worc.); hol’y (Web.).
Whoop, hoop, not whoop.
Whooping-cough, hoop’ing-eough (Worc.); hoop’ing-eough (Web.).
Whopper, whop’per. Same as whapper.
Whorl, whûrl (Worc.); same, or whôrl (Web.).
Whortleberry, whurt’l-ber-ry.
Why, why, not wy.
Wicked, wick’ed, not wick’ud, nor wick’id.
Widen, wid’n, not wid’en.
Widow, wid’ow, not wid’er, nor wid’ow-la-dy.

We never hear any one speak of a widower-man.

Wife’s (possessive), wife’s, not wives.
Willammette, wil-ä’met (Web.); wil-läm’mette (Worc.).

a, æ, 觐, ɑ, ɔ, ɑ, y, long; ɑ, ɔ, ɪ, ə, ʊ, ʊ, short;
air, ɑrm, ask, ɔl, what, ɛre, ɛr, ɔr, ɔr, prey, mien, ər,
Wigwam, wig' wam (Web.); wig' wam (Worc.).

Wildoats, wild' oats, not wild-oats'.

Wind, wind (Web.); wind, or wind (Worc.).

"In poetry and among singers this word is often pronounced wind."—Webster.

"These two modes of pronunciation have been long contending for superiority, till at last the former (wind) seems to have gained a complete victory, except in the territories of rhyme. Mr. Nares says it has certainly the short sound in common usage, but that all our best poets rhyme it with mind, kind, etc.; and Mr. Smith observes that it is now the polite pronunciation, though against analogy."—Walker.

"And the landscape sped away behind
Like an ocean flying before the wind."

We leave the reader to take his choice, trusting he will use his judgment in so doing, as in all other allowable pronunciations.

Window, win'dow, not win'der.

This word was formerly spelt windore.

Windpipe, wind' pipe (Web.); same, or wind' pipe (Worc.).

The latter pronunciation is antiquated, and has but slight authority.

Windrow, wind' row (Worc.); win' row (Web.).

Windward, wind' ward, not win' ard.
Winged, wing'ed, or wing'd. See blessed.

The e is suppressed when the word is used as a verb or participle, but is sounded when used as an adjective.

"In the main battle, which on either side
Shall be well winged with our chiefest horse."

"Thy winged messengers."

Webster says that "in all cases, where the e should properly be sounded, its omission is a mark of great vulgarity."

Wiseacre, wise'a-ere (Web.); wise'a-ere (Worc.).
Witchcraft, witch'craft, not witch'craft.
Witchhazel, witch'ha-zl, not witch'ha-zel.
With, with, not with.
Withe, withe, not withe.
Withhold, with-hold', not with-hold'.
Withholden, with-hold'n, not with-hold'en.
Within, with-in', not with-in'.
Without, with-out', not with-out'.
Withstand, with-stànd', not with-stànd'.
Wolsey, wol'sey, not wol'sey.
Women, wim'en, not wim'un.
Wonder, wòn'der, not wòn'der.
Wont (verb and noun), wònt, not wònt.

"'Tis not his wont to be the hindmost man."

Won't, wòn't (Web.); wònt, or wònt (Worc.).
Wooden, wòd'n, not wòd'en.
Woodland, wood'land (Web.); woot'land (Worc.).
Woolen, } woot'en, not woot'n.
Woollen, } woot'en, not woot'n.
Worcester (Joseph Emerson), woot'ster, not woos'ter.
Worcester (city), woot'ster (Worc.); woos'ter (Web.).
World, wurld, not wur'uld.
Worry, wor'ry, not wur'ry.
Worse, woorse, not wus.
Worsted, woot'sted (Worc.); woos'ted (Web.).
Worth, wurth, not wuth.
Wound, wound, or wound.

There has always been much contention among orthoepists on this word. Smart prefers the first marking (wound), considering wound "the old-fashioned pronunciation." Walker, on the other hand, says wound is "a capricious novelty."

Wound is the pronunciation adopted by the stage, but Walker claims that the stage is under the same condemnation as Swift has placed the newspapers, i.e. ever ready to adopt new and fantastical modes of pronunciation, as are the newspapers to seize hold of and make known some new and fantastical word. The writer is strongly in favor of wound as being more euphonious; and yet euphony is largely a matter of education. Found and soud would not seem more euphonious to us than found and sound, because we have never been accustomed to using them. Webster says that wound has rapidly gained ground, and is the more fashionable.
Wounded, wound'ed, or wound'ed.
Woven, wov'n, not wo'ven.
Wrangle, wran'gle, not wran'gle.
Wrath, wrath (Web.); same, or wrâth (Worc.); not wrâth.
Wrathful, wrath'ful (Web.); same, or wrath'ful (Worc.); not wrath'ful.
Wrathy, wrath'y (Web.); same, or wrath'y (Worc.).
Wreath (noun), wreath, not wreath.
Wreathe (verb), wreathe, not wreath.
Wreaths (plural, noun), wreaths, not wreaths. See truths.
Wrestle, wre'stle, not wrâstle, nor ras'tle.
Wristband, wrist'band, not wrist'band.
Written, writ'ten, not writ'ten.
Wrong, wrong, not wrong.
Wroth, wrôth (Web.); same, or wrôth (Worc.).
Wrought, wrôught, not wrôught.

X

X has the sound of k, ks, gz, and z. In the word excel the x is only k — ek-çel; in extra, the x is ks — eks-tra; in exalt the x is gz. See the words com-
plexion and luxurious in our Critical Survey. X
at the beginning of words has the sound of z.

Xanthorhea, zân-tho-rhé'a, not zan-thô'rhe-a.
Xanthoriza, zân-tho-rî'za, not zan-tho-rî'za.
Xavier, zâv'i-er, not zâv'yêr.

a, ə, i, ɔ, ɔ, ɔ, y, long; ə, ə, i, ɔ, ɔ, ɔ, ɔ, short;
æi, æm, æk, əl, əl, ə, ə, ə, ə, ə, ə, ə, ə, ə,
Xenelasia, zên-e-la'zhî-a, not zên-e-la'sha.
Xerasia, ze-râ'že-a, not ze-râ'sha.
Xerodes, ze-ro'dês, not zê'ro-dês.
Xerophagy, ze-rôph'a-gy, not ze-rôph'a-gy.
Xylographer, zy-lôg'ra-fer, not zy'lo-grâph-er.
Xylographic, zy-lo-grâph'ie, not zy-lôg'ra-phie.
Xylography, zy-lôg'ra-phy, not zy'lo-grâph-y.
Xyloidine, zy-loi'dîne (Worc.); zy-loid'in (Web.).
Xylophone, zy'lo-phônê, not zyl'o-phônê.
Xyster, zys'ter, not zyst'er.

Y.

Y as a consonant is not long e, as many of our orthoëpists have endeavored to teach. Those who teach that y consonant is equivalent to e, also teach that w consonant is equivalent to oo. They are wrong in both cases. Read our Critical Survey in regard to these elements.

Yacht, yat, not yât.
Yankee, yan'kee, not yân'kee.
Yarage, yår'âge, not yår'âge.
Yarrish, yår'rîsh, not yår'rîsh.
Yclad, e-elad'.
Yclept, t-elêpt' (Web.); e-elêpt' (Worc.).
Ydrad, e-drâd'.
Yea, ya, or ye.
Yearling, year'ling, not year'ling.
Yeast, yeast, not east.

son, dr, wr, wolf, wool, moon, bull, urn, rude, cent, ean, gem, go, is, exist, thy, n-ng.
Yelk, yēlк. See yolk.
Yellow, yēl'low, not yāl'low, nor yēller.
Yes, yēs, not yēs.
Yesterday, yēs'ter-day (Web.); yēs'ter-day, or yēs'-ter-day (Worc.).
Yew, yēw, not yēw.
Yolk, yolk, or yok (Web.); yok (Worc.).

Yēlк is a better pronunciation of the word than yolk, or yok, as it is more in accordance with the etymology. "Yelk is the proper word; yolk is a corruption." — Web.

Yonder, yōn'der, not yēn'der, nor yān'der.
Yonker, yōnk'er, not yōnk'er.
Yore, yōre, not yōre.
Yosemite, yo-sem'i-te, not yo'se-mite.
You, yē, when emphatic.

When unemphatic the u is merely obscure, or slightly touched; but in no case, nor under any circumstances, does yē become ye.

Your, your, when emphatic; otherwise the u is obscure.
Youthful, youth'ful, not youth'ful. See faithful.
Youths, youth's, not youth's. See truths.
Ypsilanti, yōp-si-lān'ti, not yēp-si-lān'ti.
Yttria, yēt'tri-a, not yēt'tri-a.
Yule-block, yule'blok, not yu'le-bloк.
Yule-log, yule'log, not yu'le-log.
Yule-tide, yule'tide, not yu'le-tide.

a, e, ə, ɒ, ʊ, ʌ, ʊ long; ə, ɛ, ɪ, ɔ, ʊ, ʌ, ʏ short; air, ærm, ɑsk, əl, wɔt, ɛre, ɛr, ɔre, ɪə, ʃɪr,
Z.

Z and s are made with the same position of the tongue, z being the voiced s.

Zany, za’ny, not zän’y.

"Then write that I may follow, and so be Thy echo, thy debtor, thy fool, thy zany."  

Zealot, zéäl’ot, not zé’lot.  
Zealous, zéäl’oüs, not zéal’oüs.  
Zebra, ze’bra (Web.); ze’bra, a obscure (Worc.); not zë’bra.

Throughout the unabridged Webster marks the final unaccented a as intermediate, while Worcester marks it obscure. We have given the preference to Webster, as said marking leads to a clearer pronunciation.

Zenith, ze’nith, not zen’ith.

"I never once called in doubt the pronunciation of this word till I was told that mathematicians generally make the first syllable short."—Walker.

There are four orthoëpists who give the short sound of e, among whom is Smart.

Zeus, zeus, not zë’us.
Zodiacal, zo-di’ac-al, not zo’di-æ-al.

son, or, do, wulf, wööl, moon, bull, ürn, rude, čent, ean, gem, go, ıg, exist, thy, u-ng.
Zonar, zo'nar, not zon'ar.
Zonnar, zon'nar, not zo'nar.
Zoography, zo-og'ra-phy, not zo-og'ra-phy.
Zoological, zo-o-log'ie-al, not zo-o-log'ie-al.
Zoologist, zo-ol'o-gist, not zo-ol'o-gist.
Zoology, zo-o-log'gy, not zo-o-log'gy.
Zoomorphism, zo-o-morph'ism, not zo-o-morph'ism.
Zoonomy, zo-oon'omy, not zo-oon'omy.
Zoophoric, zo-o-phor'ic, not zo-o-phor'ic.
Zootomy, zo-o-tom'ey, not zo-o-tom'ey.
Zoster, zos'ter, not zos'ter.
Zouave, zou-ave' (Worc.); zwav, or zo-ave' (Web.); not zo-ave'.