The state of the s

the letter a, nis mark (a), when it preis the sound hear in the re, differing lender sound

thus (a) has between the at, man, and and of a, as in

f the vowels are indicated us (ö, Y, ü, y), vowels are by r followed nt, as in the d, cur, curd. as short as ated, readily et it differs sound in met, hurry, lyric, to the difund of a and the proper owels in fat.

rest tone

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w 's 10,18

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. The English language, with respect to its orthography, has been subject to more or less change ever since its first formation. The spelling of a considerable number of words is still unsettled; and there are some in regard to which it is difficult to determine what orthography is most to be approved.

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2. There is a class of words ending in the syllable or or our, as favor, honor, or favour, honour, respecting the orthography of which there is a diversity in usage. It is the prevailing, though by no means the uniform usage, in this country, to spell almost the whole of this class of words without the u; as, favor, honor. Yet the words enamour and tambour retain the u; also the word saviour very often, if not commonly. In England about thirty words of this class are written almost always with the u; and this is the most considerable difference, with respect to orthography, between the general usage in England and the best usage in this country. The second of the second

3. A class of words of two or more syllables, which formerly ended in ick, as musick, publick, are now written, beth in England and in

America, without the k; as, music, public. But although the verbs to frolic, to mimic, to physic, and to traffic, are written without the final k, yet on assuming another syllable beginning with e or i, the k is used in order to keep the c hard; as, trafficked, trafficking, trafficker.

bery Higgs and Add. 1

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4. Verbs of one syllable, ending with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel (as plan), and verbs of two or more syllables, ending in the same manner, and having the accent on the last syllable (as regret), double the final consonant of the verb, on assuming an additional syllable; as, plan, planned; regret, regretted;—but, if a diphthong precedes the last consonant (as join), or the accent is not on the last syllable (as suffer), the consonant is not doubled; as, join, joined; suffer, suffered.

5. There is an exception to the last clause of the preceding rule, with respect to most of the verbs ending in the letter l, which, on assuming an additional syllable, are allowed, by general usage, to double the l, though the accent is not on the last syllable; as, travel, travelling, travelled, traveller; libel, tibel-