

RULE 3. When an unaccented syllable ends in silent *e*, its vowel has the regular long sound ; as, *ded'i-câte, tel'e-scôpe*, etc.

NOTE.—The rule for *i* has so many exceptions that it is well to depend entirely on the dictionary for the pronunciation of this vowel in unaccented syllables.

NOTE.—“The most marked difference between unrefined and refined speech, between boorishness and elegance of pronunciation, consists in the management of the unaccented syllables. Here it is that vocalization and articulation are both liable to be defective, smothered and bungling instead of clear, clean-cut, and ready. Increased elegance and effectiveness of speech will amply repay even protracted and painful self-discipline in this direction.” —ALBERT SALISBURY.

Model for Analysis.

Eun-câ'sian. — This is a word of three syllables, accented on the second syllable.

C, in the first syllable, has its hard sound, and is marked with a bar through it.

RULE. *C* has its soft sound before *e*, *i*, or *y*, and its hard sound in all other cases.

Au is a diphthong and has the sound of long broad *u*.

C, in the second syllable, has its hard sound according to the rule just quoted. *A* has its regular long sound.

In the last syllable, the combination *si* has the sound of *sh*. The *a* has its regular short sound slightly obscured.

RULE 1. When an unaccented syllable ends in a consonant, its vowel, if single, has its regular short sound slightly obscured — indicated by writing the letter in *Italic*.

Look up the following words in the dictionary, mark each word carefully, and analyze fully, according to the model given above:—