

Sine, without; as *sincere*, *simple*.

Sub, under; as *sublunary*, *subterranean*, *subscribe*, *subordinate*; also *succeed*, *suggest*, *suppress*, *suspend*.

Subler, under; as *subterfuge*.

Super, above; as *superfluous*, *supernumerary*; *surpass*, *surtout*; the form *sur* from the French.

Trans, over, or across; as *transport*, *transatlantic*, *transit*; also through; as *transparent*.

Ultra, beyond; as *ultramontane*.

III.—THE GREEK PREFIXES.

A, without; as *anomalous*, *apathy*.

Amphi, about, or on both sides; as *amphitheatre*, *amphibious*.

Ana, through or up; as *anatomy*; again, as *anabaptist*.

Anti, against; as *antichrist*, *antidote*, *antipodes*, *antarctic*.

Apo, from, away; as *apostate*, *aphellon*, *apogee*.

Auto, self; as *autobiography*.

Cata, down; as *catastrophe*, *cataract*.

Dia, through; as *diagonal*, *diameter*, *diaphanous*.

Epi, upon, or over; as *episcopacy*, *epidemic*, *epigram*, *epitaph*.

Hyper, overmuch; as *hypercritical*, *hyperbole*.

Hypo, under; as *hypocrite*, *hypothesis*.

Meta, change; as *metamorphosis*, *metaphor*, *metonymy*.

Para, beside, from; as *paradox*, *parable*, *parasol*, *parody*, *parhelion*.

Peri, round about, or near; as *perimeter*, *perihelion*.

Syn, together; as *synod*, *sympathy*, *syllable*, *synthesis*

ORTHOGRAPHY.

ORTHOGRAPHY is the art of correct spelling, and is of essential importance in the study of the English language. It cannot be acquired entirely by means of rules, for the requisite number would be an intolerable burden to the memory; nor is learning the spelling of words by rote a more practicable method. But there are a few general rules, easily remembered, attention to which will undoubtedly prevent any person from writing being much disfigured by bad spelling. To these we have now to direct attention.

The following words ought to commence with capital letters; viz. the first word of every sentence; and also of every line of poetry; names of the Supreme Being, and pronouns referring to Him; proper nouns; adjectives derived from proper nouns; the names of the days of the week, of holidays, and of the months; the pronouns and any leading name in the sentence which the author desires to make emphatic.

When a word ending in silent *e* receives an augment (an increase) beginning with vowel, the *e* is omitted; as, *give*, *giving*; *sense*, *sensible*; *fame*, *famous*; *cure*, *curing*. The *e* is changed into *i* before *fy* and *ty*; as, *pure*, *pur-ty*, *purify*; *active*, *activity*. When the silent *e* is preceded by *v*, *c*, or *g* soft, it is usually retained before *able* and *ous*; as *move*, *moveable*, *peace*, *peaceable*; *courage*, *courageous*. The *e* is also retained before *full*, *less*, *ty*, *ment*, *ness*, *some*, *ty*; as *peaceful*, *nameless*, *wisely*, *excitement*, *whiteness*, *wholesome*.

It is an established rule in the English language, that words which end with the vowel *e*, and lengthen the sound of a preceding vowel (as in *file*, *write*, *endure*), should drop the *e* on receiving a termination and becoming a derivative, if that termination begin with a vowel (as *er*, *ed*, *ing*, *ance*). Thus *file*—*filer*, *sling*, *not fleer*; *endure*, *enduring*, *endurance*, *not endureance*. But in cases where the *e* affects the sound of a preceding consonant, it forms an exception: as in a word with a soft *g*, or where, by juxtaposition with another *e*, it forms one long vowel; thus, *singe*, *singeing*, *seeing*.

Monosyllabic words ending in a single consonant, not preceded by a long vowel, and words of more than one syllable, ending in a single accented consonant, and of course not preceded by a long vowel, double the final consonant in all the derivatives which are formed by a termination beginning with a vowel; as *fit*, *fitted*, *fitted*, *fitting* *bar*, *barred*, *barreth*; *abet*, *abetted*; *compel*, *compelled*. Without the