

## PART FOURTH.—PROSODY.

### LESSON 82.—Prosody.

**610.** **Prosody** consists of two parts; *Elocution* and *Versification*.

#### *I. Elocution.*

**611.** **Elocution** is correct **pronunciation**, and the proper **management of the voice** in reading or speaking.

**612.** In order to read or speak with grace and effect, attention must be paid to correct *enunciation*, the proper *pitch* of the voice, the *accent* and *quantity* of syllables, and to *emphasis*, *pause*, and *tone*.

**613.** *Accent* is a stress of the voice placed upon a particular syllable in pronouncing a word of two or more syllables. Thus, in the word *harmony*, the stress is on the first syllable. In "undertake," it is on the last.

**614.** When expressed at all, this stress of voice is indicated by the mark ( ' ) placed on the accented syllable.

**615.** Words of more than two syllables generally have a *primary* and a *secondary* accent; as, *commúnícation*, *dóminéer*.

**616.** To know the place of the primary accent is indispensable to correct pronunciation. A good dictionary is the best guide to the proper accent of a word.

**617.** Words from English roots commonly keep the accent throughout on the root; as, *lóve*, *lóveliness*, *lóvelily*, *belóved*, *lóvesick*. This is not so, however, with words from foreign roots; as, *hármony*, *harmónious*.

**618.** In dissyllables which are at once nouns or adjectives, and verbs; the noun or adjective generally has the accent on the first and the verb on the last syllable; as,