

10.—For instance, if one wants to find the radical of the word “Chilguenénzin” (I cover you with blankets), he must take off “Chil,” the prefixed preposition; then “ilgu” would represent the radical; yet wanting the accented vowel, because in composition the accented vowel is suppressed, and there is no rule for restoring it, or to know which vowel must be inserted, or where it should be placed. Here the vowel is *e*, and the radical is *ielgu*, under which heading the word is to be found in the first part of the Dictionary.

11.—This second part of the Dictionary continually refers to the first. Usually only the radical is given, which must be sought for in the first part, in which all the family of such radical may be found. This plan was adopted both for the sake of brevity and because, by referring constantly to the first part and seeing the way one word is manipulated, the reader would be more apt to seize the genius of this language, and so to learn how to make by himself similar compositions or derivations, it being impossible to write down all the endless forms which a word can assume.



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