

When the mark of accent follows a consonant, the preceding vowel, if single and not pointed, is short; as in absence, defend, predict, construct, alledge, convulse.

When the mark of accent occurs after a syllable that contains a pointed vowel or a diphthong, that vowel or diphthong has its proper sound; as in *debat*, *remov'e*, *adjoin*, *annoy*, *avow*, *abound*, *rejoic'e*.

The vowel *e* at the end of words forms no syllable in any word of English origin; but when it follows a consonant with a single vowel preceding, that vowel except the dotted *i*, is long as in *fate*, *metre*, *rite*, *note*, *tune*, *gyve*. When it follows two or more consonants, the vowel of that syllable is usually short as in *abridg'e*, *lodg'e*.

A double accent before *ci* or *ti*, indicates that these letters are pronounced like *sh* and close the syllable, as *viscious*, *factitious*, which are pronounced *vish'ous*, *factish'ous*.

A figure or mark of accent placed over the first word in a column or any division of it, designates the accent and vowel sound of the accented syllable in all the words which follow, till it is contradicted by another; but pointed vowels, wherever they occur, are to have their proper sound.

Letters form syllables, syllables form words, and words form sentences.

A syllable is a letter, or a union of letters which can be uttered by one impulse of the voice.

A monosyllable is a word of one syllable.

A dissyllable is a word of two syllables.

A trissyllable is a word of three syllables.

A polysyllable is a word of many syllables or more than three.