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PRINCIPLES

OF

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English Language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts; namely, Orthography, Etymology. Syntax, and Prosody.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

ORTHOGRAPHY teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the just method of spelling words.

A LETTER is the least part of a Word.

There are twenty-six letters in English.

Letters are either Vowels or Consonants.

A Vowe! is a letter, the name of which makes a full open \circ rund The Vowe!s are a, e, i, o, u, w, y.—The Consonants are b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z.

A Consonant is a letter that has a sound less distinct than that of a Vowel; as, l, m, p.

A Diphthong is the union of two vowels; as, ou in out.

A proper Diphthong is one in which both the vowels are sounded as, oy in boy.

An improper Diphthong is one in which only one of the two vowels as sounded; as, o in hoat.

A. Triphthong is the union of three "owels; as, cau in beauty.

A Syllable is a part of a word, or as much as can be sounded at once; as, far in far-mer.

A Monosyllable is a word of one syllable, as, for.

A Dissyllable is a word of two syllables ; as, Pe-ter.

A Trissyllable is a word of three syllables ; as, but-ter-fly.

A Polysyllable is a word of many syllables.

IP Way should judgement. abridgement, &c., be spelled without of How can g be soft like j without it !- See Walker's Dictionary, an der judgement