

necessary to exhibit in corresponding modes. With the exception of such words, the manner of writing derivatives having the prefix *re* is governed by the rule.

Terms or epithets with prefixes of unusual occurrence, particularly if the compounds thus formed have two accents, should be excepted from the operation of the first branch of the rule; as, *astro-theology, concavo-convex, deutero-canonical, electro-magnetism.*

The prefixes of proper names, or words used as such, substantively or adjectively, follow both sections of the rule; as, *Antenicene, Antichrist, etc., Antitrinitarian, Pedobaptist, Cisalpine, Transatlantic; Anti-American, Pre-Adamic.*

Extra is sometimes used as an adjective, and separated from the noun which it qualifies; as, *extra pay, extra work.* As a prefix in *extraordinary*, it is not followed by a hyphen, because its last letter (*a*), though coming before a vowel, is silent in pronunciation.

The letter *a*, when by a colloquialism it represents one of the propositions *on, in, at, to*, should be united, without a hyphen, to the following words, if consisting of only one syllable; as, *aboard, abed, afield, apiece.*

Bi and *Tri* are usually consolidated with the words, or parts of words, to which they are prefixed; as, *biennial, triunity, triune.*

Vicerogency, vicerogent, viceroyal, and vicerogality are, in accordance with the rule, written each as one word. The other words, of which *vice* is a prefix, are, by almost universal custom, hyphenated; as, *vice-president, vice-chancellor, etc.*

Bi, ante, anti, counter, contra, super, supra, semi, demi, preter, and other common prefixes, are sometimes printed with a hyphen after them; but there seems to be no just grounds for this division, except when two vowels would otherwise come together, or when a dissyllable prefix ends with the same consonant with which the next portion of a long word begins; as, *antievangelical, counter-revolution.* To make any exceptions besides these, and a few others such as those noticed above, would lead to inextricable confusion.

THE DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES, ACCORDING TO THEIR PRONUNCIATION.

RULE.—The hyphen is used between the syllables of a word, to exhibit, as accurately as possible, its true pronunciation; no regard being paid to the mode in which it has been formed or

derived, viz.:—*hab-it, pref-er-ence, trib-ute, proph-et, ap-a-ty, pref-er-ence, trin-i-ty, po-ly-g-a-my, as-tro-n-o-my, an-ti-p-o-des, bi-og-ra-pher, re-vo-lu-tion.*

By this rule a syllable is a combination of letters uttered by one impulse of the voice; as *hab* or *ha* in the word *habit*, according to the specific principle of syllabication which may be adopted. A single letter of a word, pronounced by itself, is also termed a syllable; as *i* or *o* in the exclamation *io!*

The mode of syllabication laid down in the rule is fitted for conveying the true sounds of words, or rather for making some approach to an accurate pronunciation. It must, however, be acknowledged, that many words are divided in the same manner, whether regard be had to their pronunciation, or to the mode in which they have been formed; as, *horse-man, sa-cra-ment, be-ing, na-tion, a-mend-ment*; and that there are others, the true sounds of which cannot be correctly shown by any kind of syllabication, without a change in the letters; such as the words *acid, docile, ancient, specify, digit, register.*

The rule given above is adopted by many American printers in the division of such words as cannot be entirely brought into one and the same line; but the rule which follows is generally preferred by British typographers.

THE DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES, ACCORDING TO THEIR FORM, DERIVATION, OR MEANING.

The hyphen is employed in words in such a manner as is best calculated to show their original composition, or import, and to exhibit the syllables in their neatest form, viz.:—*ha-bit, pref-er-ence, tri-bute, pro-phet, a-pa-ty, pre-fer-ence, tri-ni-ty, po-ly-ga-my, as-tro-no-my, an-ti-p-o-des, bi-og-ra-pher, re-ve-la-tion.*

Agreeably to this rule, and partially in accordance with that which precedes it,—compound and derivative words are resolved into their primitives; as, *school-master, hand-writing, pen-knife, snuff-box, looking-glass; arch-angel, genealogy, theo-crazy, ortho-graphy.* Prefixes, affixes, and grammatical terminations, are separated; as, *dis-continue, en-able, trans-port; sham-ber-load-ed, print-ing; king-dom, false-hood, difference, command-ment.* Two vowels, not being a diphthong, are divided; as, *la-ity, a-eri-al, real, stere-o-type, vi-al, pi-ety, li-on, tri-umph, co-ales-cent, po-et, medi-um, zo-ology, vow-el, cru-city, sun-um.* One consonant between two vowels is so