

SYLLABLES.

11. In dividing written or printed Latin words into syllables, the rule is to place at the beginning of each syllable all the consonants that could be pronounced at the beginning of a word ; * as, **su-pe-ri-or, su-prē-mus, sē-pa-rā-te, mōn-strum, ser-vō, mīt-tō.** In compounds, however, the several parts are kept distinct ; as **ab-est, dis-turbō, di-stant.**

12. When a consonant is doubled in a Latin word, the sound of the consonant is heard in each syllable ; as, **ap-pel-lō, com-mīt-tō** (contrasted with the English words *appellant, committee*, in which the consonant, though occurring twice, is pronounced but once).†

13. The last syllable of a word is called the *ultimate*, the one next to the last the *penult*, and the last syllable but two the *antepenult*.

ACCENT.

14.

Illustrative Examples.

de'-dit,

va'-dō,

an'-nus,

su'-ō,

dē'-dit,

rī'-pās,

cōn'-sul,

nau'-tae.

These representative words will show on which syllable (penult or ultimate) the accent falls in Latin words of two syllables.

15.

Illustrative Examples.

spē-rā'-mus,

Rō-nā-nō'-rum,

cōn-sēn'-sū,

re-lī'-quī,

sa-lū'-tem,

po-ten'-tis.

ge'-ne-ra,

ex-cel'-si-or,

cōn-sēn'-se-rās,

re'-li-quī,

i-dō'-ne-us,

cī'-vi-tās.

* Some authorities hold that in the case of two or more consonants the division comes before the last consonant, except in the case of a mute followed by a liquid, and would divide thus, **mōns-trum, cas-tra.**

† So in English contrast tattoo with tatter, soulless with solace, penknife with penny, unknown with unowned, missent with missing.