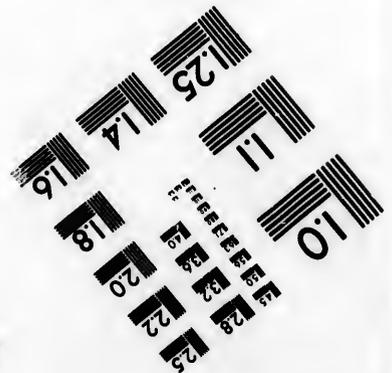
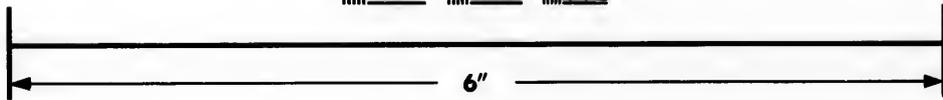
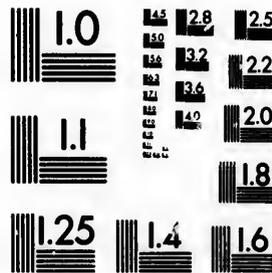


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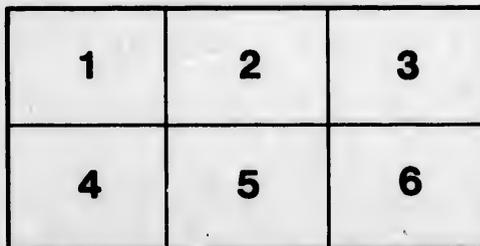
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A
PRACTICAL GUIDE
TO A
RIGHT UNDERSTANDING
OF THE
PREFIXES AND AFFIXES
IN THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN TWO PARTS.

(FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.)

BY R. C. GEGGIE.

QUEBEC:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM NELSON, NO. 19, MOUNTAIN STREET.

1841.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. }

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,

The 24th day of November, 1841.

BE it remembered that on the twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, ROBERT C. GEGGIE, of the City of Quebec, Teacher, hath deposited the Title of a Work, which Title is in the words following, that is to say: "A practical Guide to a right understanding of the Prefixes and Affixes in the English Language. In two parts—(for the use of Schools.) By R. C. GEGGIE."

Entered according to the Act of the Provincial Legislature, intituled, "An Act for the protection of Copy Rights"

By

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS,
*Prothonotary of Her Majesty's Court of King's
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PREFACE.

In bringing before the Public a work on the Prefixes and Affixes of the English Language, the Compiler considers it proper to state for the information of those into whose hands it may come, that he utterly disclaims all pretensions to originality in its composition; at the same time, however, he is convinced that the general reader will find upon examination something in its pages that is new to him.

For a very long period it was thought both by Instructors of the young and others, that the study of Etymology was altogether unnecessary for those who only received an English education—and it is not yet twenty years since public attention was first directed to it: but its vast importance is becoming more and more apparent every day. Experience has proved “that without any parade of Latin, it is quite easy to teach a pupil in any rank of life, that the syllable *con*, in his own language, very frequently signifies *together*; that *re*, signifies *again* or *back*; *ex*, *out*; *pre*, *before*: and that *omni*, in such words as *omnipotent*, *omniscient*, *omnipresent*, *omnivorous*, signifies all; though the pupil all the while may remain ignorant of the original form of the word or its inflexion *omnis*, *omnis*, *omne*.”

It is also well known to those acquainted with the dead languages that a great number of our English words are derived from roots in those languages, and also that great and various changes in the meanings of those words are produced by the placing of certain particles which have been called PREFIXES, AFFIXES, or SUFFIXES, either before or after them.

The Compiler has confined himself solely to these, as he is of opinion, that a correct knowledge of them, is of infinite moment to the English Scholar; especially, when it is taken into account, that there are between sixty and and seventy thousand

words in the English Language either formed, changed or modified by them.

The work is chiefly intended for children, and may be used in Schools as a Spelling Book; but though it is designed for such the Compiler flatters himself that it may be also found of considerable service to some of riper years who have finished, as it is commonly termed, their education: for it must be confessed that there are many, who, though they may have received a tolerably good English Education are entirely ignorant of this part of English Grammar.

The Compiler in conclusion would observe—"that he has omitted nothing to render this work as complete as all the helps he could come at, and other circumstances would admit of"—He has endeavoured to make it as accurate as possible, but with all his care he doubts not many defects and inaccuracies will be found in it; and should such be the case, he earnestly requests those who are engaged in the laborious, but honorable work of teaching, to point them out to him, in order that they may be supplied and rectified.

The authorities he has consulted are the Dictionaries of Ainsworth, Bailey, Johnson and Webster; Wood's Etymological Guide; Booth's English Grammar, and Town's Analysis; and in no instance has he given his own definition of any of the words adduced as illustrations, as he considers "their authority superior to his own."

QUEBEC, 29th November, 1841.

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PART FIRST.

OF PREFIXES.

SECTION I.

Question—What is a *Prefix*?

Answer—A *Prefix* is a letter, syllable, or syllables, placed at the beginning of words, which varies or modifies their signification, as *A* in *a-bed in bed*.

Question.—What does *a*, at the beginning of words mean?

Answer.—It means *at, on* or *in* and *from*.

A also takes the form of *ab* and *abs*.

EXAMPLES.

<p>A-HUNTING, A-BOARD, A-FIELD, A-VERT, AB-ERRATION, ABS-TAIN,</p>	<p>At hunting On board In the field To turn <i>from</i> The act of wandering <i>from</i> To hold <i>from</i></p>
<p>A-foot, on foot A-bed, in bed A-move, to take away from A-void, to escape from A-bove, higher <i>in</i> place A-volution, the act of flying <i>from</i> A-bide, to stay in a place A-hound, to have in great plenty A-bridge, to restrain from Ab-errance, a wandering from</p>	<p>Ab-breviate, to take from or cut short Ab-alienate, to transfer to another person Ab-gregate, to send out from the flock Ab-intestate, Inheriting from a person who died without a will Abs-cind, to cut away from Abs-cond, to flee from a place Abs-terse, to cleanse from Abs-tract, to take from A-shore, on shore</p>

Q. What does *ad* mean?

A. *Ad* means *to*.

Ad, also takes the following forms *a*, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as* and *at*.

EXAMPLES.

A-GREE,	To consent to
AD-VERT,	To turn to
AC-CEDE,	To come near to
AF-FLICT,	To put to pain
AG-GRAVATE,	To give weight to
AL-LURE,	To draw to
AN-NEX,	To join to
AP-PERTAIN,	To belong to
AR-ROGATE,	To lay claim to
AS-CRIBE,	To attribute to, properly to write <i>to</i>
AT-TAIN,	To hold to
A-stringent, binding to	Ac-quire, to attain to
A-gainst, contrary to	Ac-quaint, to give notice to
Ad-dict, to give to, or apply to	Ac-quiesce, to consent to
Ad-dress, to speak or write to	Af-fix, to add to or subjoin
Ad-here, to stick to	Af-fect, to aspire to
Ad-duce, to draw to	Af-front, to provoke to
Ad-join, to join to	Af-firm, to assert confidently
Ad-jacent, lying close to	Af-ford, to yield to or grant
Ac-cess, a passage to a place or person	Af-franchise, to give freedom to
Ac-celerate, to add swiftness to	Ag-glomerate, to gather together
Ac-cept, to take to	Ag-glutinate, to join or unite to
Ac-cumulate, to add to	Ag-grandize, to prefer or advance to
	Ag-gregate,

Ac-curse, to devote to misery	to join together
Ag-grieve, to cause grief to, or to do hurt to	Ar-rive, to come to
Al-low, to pay to	Ar-rest, to put a stop to
Al-ly, to unite to	As-sent, to agree to
Al-ienate, to transfer to	As-pire, to pretend to
Al-location, the act of placing to	As-semble, to call together
An-nounce, to publish to	As-sign, to make over to
An-nihilate, to reduce to nothing	As-stipulate, to agree to
Ap-peal, to transfer to	At-tend, to listen to, or wait on
Ap-pear, to be visible to	At-tribute, to impute to
Ap-pend, to hang to	At-test, to certify to
Ap-plaud, to give praise to	At-tinge, to touch softly
Ap-point, to ordain to	At-tempt, to endeavour, or to e lure to
Ap-pose, to put questions to	At-tach, to lay hold on
Ap-proach, to draw near to	At-tack, to fall to
Ap-proximate, to come near to	At-tract, to draw to

Q. What do *am*, *ambi*, and *amphi* mean?

A. *Round* and *both*.

Am before a vowel, takes the letter *b*.

EXAMPLES.

AMBI-ENT,	Going round
AMBI-DEXTER,	One who uses both hands alike
AMPHI-THEATRE,	A round Theatre

Am-plicate, to spread round	Amphi-bology, an obscure speech that has a double meaning
Am-bition, a love of power—literally to go about	Am-bulator, that which has the power of walking round
Am-bitude, encompassing round	Amphi-logy, equivocation or ambiguity
Am-biguous, having a doubtful meaning	Amphi-scii, those people who dwell in places where their sha- dows fall both ways at different times of the year
Am-bifarious, having a double meaning	
Am-putate, to cut off a limb	
Amphi-bious, applied to animals that can live both on land and in water	

Q. What does *ante* mean ?

A. It means *before*. Sometimes it takes the form of *anti*.

Q. What does *anti* mean ?

A. *Anti* means *opposite* or *against*.

EXAMPLES.

ANTE-CEDE, ANTI-CIPATE, ANTI-CIPATION, ANTI-CHRIST,	To go <i>before</i> To take <i>before</i> The act of taking before Opposite to Christ
Ante-ambulate, to walk before	Anti-contagious against contagion
Ante-cessor a goer before	Anti-monarchical Against kingly govern- ment
Ante-diluvian, before the flood	Anti-ministerial, against the administration
Ante-rior, before the former	Anti-podes, those inhabitants of the earth who have their feet directly opposite to ours
Ante-meridian, before noon or mid-day	
Ante-mundane, before the world	
This Prefix also drops its final letter when it comes before a vowel.	
Ant-agonist, one who struggles against	Ant-arctic, south as being opposite to arctic or north

Ant-agonize,
to oppose

Ant-apoplectic,
good against apoplexy

Q. What does *apo*, at the beginning of words mean ?

A. *Apo* means *from*.

EXAMPLES.

APOSTLE,
Apo-gee,
that part, either of the sun
or any of the planets
which is farthest from the
earth

One sent from God

Apo-strophe,
literally to turn away
from—a digression

Apo-graphon,
a copy written from ano-
ther

Apo-stacy,
a falling away *from* the
true religion

Apo-stolical,
deriving authority from
the Apostles

Apo-statize,
to depart from the true
religion,

Apo-theary,
one that prepares and sells
all manner of medicines

Apo-state,
one who departs from the
true faith

Q. What does *be* mean ?

A. It means *all over, entirely, make, about, before, excessively*
or *redundant*.

Be has sometimes the effect of changing nouns into verbs,
and it also converts neuter verbs into active ones.

EXAMPLES.

SMEAR,
BE-SMEAR,
FRIEND,
BE-FRIEND,
SPEAK,
BE-SPEAK,

To daub
To daub all over
A familiar companion
To be kind to
To talk
To order beforehand

Be-sprinkle,
to sprinkle all over

Be-saint,
to make excessively holy

Be-spatter,
to cover all over with dirt

Be-hold,
to look upon

Be-paint,
to paint all over

Be-girt,
to gird about

Be-powder,
to cover all over with pow-
der

Be-guile,
to deceive

Be-praise,
to praise excessively

Be-token,
to signify

Be-stride, to step over	Be-lay, to way lay
Be-troth, to give or receive a promise of marriage,	Be-moan, to make moan or lament
Be-fall, to come to pass	Be-grime, to make excessively dirty
Be-grudge, to envy	Be-foul, to make excessively foul

SECTION II.

- Q. What does *bene* mean?
 A. *Good, well.*
 Q. What does *male* or *mal* mean.
 A. *Bad, evil.*

EXAMPLES.

BENE-DICTION,	Blessing, (literally, speaking well)
MALE-DICTION,	Cursing (literally, speaking evil)
Bene-factor, a person who does a kind deed	Male-factor, a criminal, literally an evil doer
Bene-faction, a charitable gift	Mal-e-volent, bearing ill will
Bene-fit, to do good, or receive profit	Mal-treat, to abuse
Bene-fice, a church living	Mal-apert, impudently forward
Bene-ficial, that yields benefit	Mal-apropos, little to the purpose
Bene-volence, kind wishing	Mal-versation, a misdemeanor
Bene-volent, wishing well	Mal-administration, bad management
Be-nign, or be-nignant. kind, courteous	Mal-content, discontented
Mali-son, a curse	Mal-practice misbehaviour
	Mal-ice, ill will

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Q.

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Mal-icious,
full of ill will

Mal-ign,
to wish ill

Mal-ignant,
bearing ill will, or hurtful

Q. What do *bi*, *bis* and *binus* mean?

A. *Twice* and *by Twos*.

EXAMPLES.

BI-SECT,
BI-ENNIAL,

Bi-cornous,
having two horns

Bi-corporal,
having two bodies

Bi-dental,
having two teeth

Bi-farious,
two fold

Bi-furcated,
two forked

Bi-gamy,
the crime of having two
wives

Bi-valve,
having two valves or shut-
ters

To divide into two equal parts
Belonging to two years

Bi-nary,
double

Bi-nocular,
having two eyes

Bi-partite,
divided into two parts

Bi-ped,
an animal having two feet

Bis-cuit,
bread made to be carried
to sea; literally, bread
twice baked

Bil-lion,
a million of millions

Bi-cipitous,
having two heads

Q. What does *circum* mean?

A. It means *round*. Sometimes *m* is omitted.

EXAMPLES.

NAVIGATE,
NAVIGATION,
CIRCUM-NAVIGATE,
CIRCUM-NAVIGATION,
CIRCUIT,

Circum-ambulate,
to walk round

Circum-duct,
to nullify, (literally, to lead
round)

Circum-flex,
bended round

To sail
The act of sailing
To sail round
The act of sailing round
Going round

Circum-fluent,
flowing round

Circum-scribe,
to enclose in certain limits,
(literally, to write round)

Circum-fus-ion, the act of spreading round	Circum-spect-ion, cautious (literally, the act of looking round)
Circum-gyrat-ion, the act of turning round	Circum-vent, to come round or deceive
Circum-jacent, lying round about	Circum-volve, to roll round
Circum-mured, walled round	Circu-lar, round
Circum-locution, a circuit or compass of words	Circu-late, to carry round
Circum-polar, round the pole	Circum-vagrant, wandering round
	Circu-itous, round about

Q. What does *cis* mean?

A. It means *on this side*.

Q. What does *trans* mean?

A. It means *beyond, across, over, through* and sometimes *change of place*.

This prefix sometimes drops the final letter, and at other times it drops the two last letters.

Q. What does *ultra, ulterior* and *ultimus* mean?

A. *Beyond, further* and *last*.

EXAMPLES.

CIS-ALPINE,	On this side the Alps
TRANS-ALPINE,	Situated beyond the Alps
TRANS-MIGRATE,	To pass from one country or body to another
TRANS-MIGRATION,	The act of passing from one body to another
ULTRA-MUNDANE,	Beyond the World
TRAN-SCEND,	To surpass or go beyond
TRA-DUCE,	To calumniate,
Trans-act, to manage	Trans-plant, to remove and plant in a new place
Trans-cribe, to write out or copy	Tra-verse, to cross
Tran-scendent, excellent	Tra-jec-tion, the act of conveying over
Trans-fer, to move from one place to another	Ultra-marine, beyond the sea

Trans-marine, over the sea	Ultra-montane, beyond the mountains
Trans-form, to change from one shape to another	Ultra-ary, vehement tory
Trans-atlantic, across the atlantic ocean	Ultra-radical, a vehement radical
Trans-port, to carry over to another place	Ul-terior, on the farther side, or lying beyond
Trans-late, to convey or interpret in another language	Ul-timate, final or last
Trans-mute, to change one substance into another	Ul-timatum, a last proposal
Trans-pose, to put out of place	Ul-timately, finally
	Ul-timity, the last stage

Q. What does *extra* mean ?

A. *Without, beyond.*

EXAMPLES.

EXTRA-VASATED,	Forced out of the proper vessels
Extra-ordinary, beyond the common me- thod or order	Extra-regular, not comprehended within a rule
Extra-vagant, going beyond just limits, wasteful	Extra-mundane, beyond the bounds of the world
Extra-vagate, to wander beyond proper bounds	Extra-mission, the act of emitting, or sending outwards
Extra-parochial, without the limits of a parish	Extra-judicial, done out of the course of law

Q. What does *con* signify ?

A. It means *together, with, joined with, in connexion with.*

Con also takes the form of *cog, col, com, cor,* and it also drops the final letter in a number of words.

EXAMPLES.

PARTNER,	A sharer or partaker
CO-PARTNER,	One who is joined in partner- ship
MINGLE,	To mix

COM-MINGLE,
COL-LECT,
COL-LECTION,
CON-CUR,
COR-RADE,

To mix *together*
To gather *together*
The act of gathering *together*
To agree *with*
To scrape or hoard *together*

Com-press,
to squeeze *together*
Com-mune
to discourse *together*
Com-compact,
to clap close *together*
Com-pare,
to examine one thing with
another
Com-pose,
to put *together*
Con-cord,
to agree *together*
Col-lapse,
to fall *together*
Col-ligate,
to bind *together*
Col-locate,
to place *together* in order
Col-lision,
the act of striking two
bodies *together*
Cor-rect,
to punish or amend
Cor-respond,
to answer to one another
Cor-roborate,
to confirm
Cor-relate,
to have a reciprocal rela-
tion
Cor-rode,
to wear away gradually
Cor-rupt,
to deprave
Co-alesce,
to grow *together*
Co-agulate,
to run *together* or thicken

Con-corporate,
to mingle *together* in one
body
Con-dole,
to lament with others
Con-flict,
to fight with
Con-found,
to huddle *together*
Con-gregate,
to assemble *together*
Con-join,
to unite with the same
thing
Co-habit,
to live *together* as man
and wife
Co-here,
to stick *together*
Co-incide,
to concur
Co-exist,
to exist *together*
Co-extend,
to extend to the same time
Co-eternal,
equally eternal with ano-
ther
Co-eval,
of the same age with ano-
ther
Co-erce,
to restrain by force
Cog-nate,
born *together*
Cog-nominal,
having the same name
Co-agitate,
to move *together*

SECTION III.

Q. What does *de* mean ?

A. *Down, from or off, negation, privation or opposition* and sometimes *augmentation*, and also by figure it signifies *about, concerning, after*.

EXAMPLES.

	DE-SCEND,	To come down (literally climb down)
De-cline,	to bend or bow down	De-flect,
De-clivity,	inclination downwards	to deviate from, or turn aside
De-grade,	to put out of office	De-sultory,
De-jection,	to cast down	roving from one thing to another or inconsistent
De-pend,	to hang from	De-tach,
De-press,	to let down	to disengage or separate
De-spise,	to scorn or contemn,	De-ter,
De-bar,	to keep from	to terrify from acting
De-bark,	to land from	De-bility,
De-capitate,	to cut off the head	feebleness
De-cease,	to depart from life or to die	De-fame,
De-corticate,	to take off the bark	to slander
De-duce,	to draw one thing from another	De-form,
De-fend,	to stand in defence of or protect	to spoil the form of
De-bilitate,	to make feeble	De-molish,
		to pull down any thing
		De-merit,
		to do a thing worthy of punishment
		De-range,
		to put out of order
		De-pose,
		to lay down, or degrade from the throne
		De-claim,
		to cry loudly
		De-compound,
		to compound a second time
		De-floration,
		the selection of that which is most valuable

Q. What do *di* and *dis* mean?

A. They mean *asunder* or *apart*, *abroad*, *not* or *denial of*, *out*, *privation* or *opposition*.

This prefix sometimes takes the form of *dif*.

Q. What does *dia* mean?

A. *Through*, *in* or *between*,

EXAMPLES.

DI-LATE,	Carry asunder or widen
DIS-HONEST,	Not honest
DIS-ARM,	To deprive of arms
DIF-FER,	To disagree
DI-AGONAL,	A line drawn from angle to angle
DIS-CONCERT,	To separate those who had concerted together
Di-lute,	Dis-prove,
to make thin	not to approve
Di-late,	Dis-avow,
to spread out	to deny
Di-gress,	Dis-bark,
to go out of the right way	to land from a ship
Di-vulge,	Dif-fuse,
to publish abroad or spread apart	to spread asunder,
Di-voice,	Dif-ficult,
to force asunder	not easy
Di-vide,	Dif-ferm,
to part asunder	contrary to uniform
Dis-burse,	Dif-fluent,
to lay out money	flowing every way
Dis-compose,	Di-iameter,
to put out of humour	the line which, passing through the centre of a circle divides it into equal parts
Dis-join,	Dia-caustic,
to separate	to burn through
Dis-grace,	
to put or turn out of favor	
Dis-branch,	
to cut off the branches	

Q. What does *dis* (Gr) mean?

A. *Twice*. In composition it sometimes takes the form of *di*.

EXAMPLES.

DIS-SYLLABLE,	A word of two syllables
DI-LEMMA,	An argument appearing to lead to two opposite conclusions

- Di-lacerate,
to tear in two
- Di-alogue,
a conference between two
or more parties
- Di-judicate,
to judge between two par-
ties
- Dis-part,
to divide in two
- Di-graph,
a combination of two let-
ters of which one only is
pronounced
- Dis-siltion,
the act of bursting in two
ways
- Dis-tribute,
to divide amongst more
than two
- Di-varicate,
to be parted into two
- Di-ploma,
a writing conferring a pri-
vilege, so called from its
being double

Q. What do *e*, *ex* and *ec* (Gr) mean ?

A. *Out, from, out of, beyond.*

This prefix sometimes takes the form of *ef*.

EXAMPLES.

- E-RADICATE,
E-RADICATION,
EX-PEL,
EC-CENTRIC,
EF-FECT,
- To root out
The act of rooting out,
To drive out,
Going from the centre
To bring to pass
- E-duce,
to draw out
- Ex-tirpate,
to root out
- E-ject,
to cast out
- Ex-travagate,
to ramble beyond,
- E-rase,
to rub out
- Ex-orcise,
to draw out evil spirits
- E-gress,
the act of going out,
- Ef-face,
to erase or blot out
- E-lect,
to choose out of
- Ef-fluxion,
a flowing out or from,
- E-licit,
to strike out
- Ef-fulgent,
a shining out
- Ex-empt,
to free from
- Ef-fund,
to pour out
- E-longate,
to draw out
- Ec-lectic,
selecting from
- E-lope,
to go away from by stealth
- Ec-stacy,
excessive joy,
- Ex-cel,
to outdo
- Ec-logue,
a pastoral poem
- E-clipse,
to put out

Ex-claim,	to cry out	Ec-type,	a copy
Ex-clude,	to shut out	Ec-clesiastical,	relating to the Church
Ex-communicate,	to put out of the visible Church		

Q. What does *en* mean ?

A. *En* generally means *in* or *on*, but when it is used to turn nouns and adjectives into verbs it signifies to *make*.

It sometimes takes the form of *em*.

EXAMPLES.

EN-CLOSE,	To shut in between other things
EN-ABLE,	To make able
EM-BALM,	To dress a dead body with spices to preserve it from putrefaction
En-rol,	En-rich,
to record	to make rich
En-shrine	En-courage,
to enclose in a cabinet	to make courageous
En-snare,	En-noble,
to catch in a trap	to make noble
En-tomb,	En-toil,
to lay in a tomb	to insnare
En-velope,	En-dear,
to cover	to make beloved
En-throne,	En-croach,
to place on a throne	to make invasion on the rights of another
En-danger,	Em-bark,
to bring into danger	to go on board ship
En-circle,	Em-broil,
to inclose in a circle	to set together by the ears or disturb
En-charnt,	Em-brace,
to bewitch	to lay hold on
En-slave,	Em-pale,
to deprive of liberty	to shut in, or fence; to put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright
Em-bellish,	
to make beautiful	

Q. What do *entre* and *inter* mean ?

A. They mean *between* and *among*.

EXAMPLES.

Church	ENTER-PRIZE, INTER-VEINE,	To undertake, To come between
	Enter-tain, to talk with	Inter-cede, to come between
used to turn	Enter-tissued, interwoven with various colours	Inter-change, exchange between parties
	Enter-ing, a passage between houses	Inter-clude, to shut from a place by something coming be- tween
	Inter-lace, to lace between	Inter-columniation, the space between pillars
en other things	Inter-join, to join together	Inter-current, that which comes between
and body with serve it from	Inter-course, freedom of discourse be- tween one and another	Inter-dict, to forbid
	Inter-line, to write between the lines	Inter-jacent, lying between,
	Inter-meddle, to interpose	Inter-pose, to come between
h rageous	Inter-rupt, to break in between	Inter-mingle, to put somethings amongst others
ble	Inter-spere, to scatter between	Inter-scribe, to write between
loved	Inter-lude, something performed or sung between a play and a farce	Inter-val, space between places
vasion on the another	Inter-lapse, the time between any two events	Inter-vert, to turn to another course

Q. What does *for* or *fore* signify?

A. *For* or *fore* is used to mark priority of time, and means *before*, or *beforehand*, and sometimes *first*.

EXAMPLES.

on	FORE-SEE,	To see beforehand
or fence; to put by spitting on a d upright	Fore-bode, to know beforehand,	Fore-warn, to warn before, to admo- nish
	Fore-close, to shut up beforehand	Fore-think, to think beforehand

Fore-doom, to determine beforehand	Fore-cast, contrivance beforehand
Fore-go, to go before,	Fore-judge, to judge beforehand,
Fore-know, to know beforehand	Fore-foot, one of the feet before
Fore-run, to run before	Fore-notice, information given before-
Fore-stall, to buy up or before	Fore-hand
Fore-rank, the first or leading rank	Fore-think, to think or contrive be-
Fore-say, to say beforehand	Fore-taste, tasting beforehand
Fore-most, first in place	Fore-show, to show beforehand, to
Fore-tell, to tell beforehand, to pro-	foretell
phesy,	For-mer, mentioned before another.

SECTION IV.

Q. What does *in* mean at the beginning of words.

A. When prefixed to an adjective or an adverb, it signifies *not*. Prefixed to a verb it signifies *in, into, to* and *on*. It also denotes *intensity*; and it converts nouns into verbs.

In also takes the following forms in composition: *il, im, ir* and *ig*.

EXAMPLES.

IN-DECENT,	Not becoming
IN-CLUDE,	To shut in
IN-CREASE,	To grow more and more
IN-FLAME,	To put into a passion or enrage
IL-LITERATE,	Not learned
IM-PROPER,	Not proper
IR-RATIONAL,	Not reasonable
IG-NORANT,	Not skilled
In-fold, to fold in	In-stigate, to urge on
In-hale, to breathe in	In-duce, to draw in

beforehand	Ir-active, not active	Ir-reclaimable, not to be reclaimed
rehand,	Ir-docile, not capable of being in- structed	Ir-regular, not regular, or disorderly
et before	Im-mortal, not subject to death	Ir-removeable, not to be changed
given before-	Im-pure, not clean,	Ir-reversible, that cannot be repealed
contrive be-	Im-proper, not fit or not proper	Ir-ritate, to provoke to anger
rehand	Im-plant, to plant in	Ir-ruption, the act of breaking into by force
eforehand, to	Im-pose, to lay on as a burden or penalty	Ig-noble, not deserving honor, or worthless
efore another.	Im-port, to carry into	Ig-nipotent, powerful in fire,
	Il-luminate, to throw light upon	Ig-nite, to set on fire
	Il-legal, not according to law	Ig-nominy, a lessening of one's repu- tation, or disgrace,
	Il-legible that cannot be read	Ig-noramus, a vain un instructed fellow
ords.	Il-lude, to play upon or jeer	Ig-noscible, that may be pardoned, or capable of pardon
erb, it signifies	In-secure, not safe	
nd on. It also	Il-lustrate, to make clear and evident	
os.		
tion : <i>il, im, ir</i>		

Q. What does *intro* mean ?

A. It means *within* or *in*.

EXAMPLES.

and more	INTRO-DUCE,	To lead within,
assion or enrage	Intro-gression, the act of going within	Intro-version, the act of turning inwards
	Intro-mit, to send within, or allow to enter	Intro-suction, the act of sucking in
	Intro-spect, to look narrowly into	Intro-venient, coming within
	Intro-sumption, the act of taking in nou- rishment	Intro-vert, to turn inwards
		Intro-susception, a receiving internally

Q. What does *mis* signify ?

A. *Bad, wrong or ill.*

EXAMPLES.

MIS-FORTUNE,	Ill luck or calamity
Mis-behave, to behave ill	Mis-cite, to quote wrong
Mis-carry, to carry wrong	Mis-lay, to lay in a wrong place
Mis-calculate, to reckon wrong	Mis-name, to call by a wrong name
Mis-construe, to put an ill meaning upon	Mis-order, to conduct ill
Mis-chief, to injure or hurt	Mis-spend, to spend ill, or to waste
Mis-apply, to apply to wrong purposes,	Mis-proportion, to join without due proportion
Mis-time, not to time right	Mis-rule, bad government, or confusion
Mis-trust, to suspect or to doubt	Mis-say, to say ill or wrong
Mis-understand, to misconceive	Mis-state, to state wrong
Mis-use, to treat improperly	Mis-take, to conceive wrong, not to judge right

Q. What does *ne* mean at the beginning of words ?

A. It means *not*.

EXAMPLES.

NE-FANDOUS,	Not to be spoken of or mentioned
NE-GLECT,	Not to take care of, to disregard
Ne-cessitate, not to leave free, to make necessary or compel	Ne-farious, not worthy to live, wicked
Ne-cessary, not free, needful	Ne-gative, not to grant or reject

Q. What does *non* mean ?

A. *not*.

This word is employed as a negative prefix, as in the following :

EXAMPLES.

	NON-SENSE,	Words without connected meaning
	Non-compliance, neglect of compliance	Non-pareil, that has no equal, an apple, a printer's letter of a small size
	Non-contagious, not contagious, or infecting	Non-plus, to puzzle
	Non-conformist, a person who does not conform to the worship of an established Church	Non-residence, an absence from some charge, or an estate
	Non-descript, that has not yet been described	Non-resistance, passive obedience
	Non-entity, a want of being, or not having being	Non-solution, a failure in or want of solution
	Non-juror, one who refuses to swear allegiance	Non-sparing, cruel, unfeeling

Q. What does *multus* or *multi* mean ?

A. *Much* or *many*.

EXAMPLES.

	MULTI-TUDE,	The being many; a great number
	Multi-farious, of many sorts	Multi-tudinous, manifold
	Multi-form, of many shapes or forms	Multi-valve, an animal with a shell of many valves
	Multi-florous, bearing many flowers	Multi-ocular, having many eyes, or full of eyes
	Multi-generous, having many kinds	Multi-loquous, having much talk
	Multi-angular, having many angles	Multi-nominal, having many names
	Multi-lateral, having many sides	

Multi-partite,
divided into many parts
Multi-pede,
an insect having many
feet
Multi-ple,
containing several times

Multi-ply,
to increase or grow in
number
Multi-plicity,
much variety
Multi-potent,
able to do much

Q. What does *ob* mean?

A. It means *over, against, opposite, before, in or on, in the way, out.*

This prefix also takes the form of *oc, of, op, os*, it also sometimes drops the final letter.

EXAMPLES.

OB-VIOUS,	Clear, (literally meeting one <i>in the way</i>)
OC-CUR,	To come into mind, or happen
OF-FEND,	To displease (literally to strike <i>against</i>)
OP-POSE,	To place, or to take a stand <i>against</i>
OS-TENTATION,	Outward or vain show brag- ging
C-MIT,	To pass <i>by</i> or <i>over</i>
Ob-ligation, something binding on a person	Oc-cupy, to fill or take up a space
Ob-duce, to draw over	Oc-clude, to shut up or against
Ob-errate, to wander up and down	Oc-cupant, one who takes possession
Ob-ject, to urge against, or make an objection	Of-fer, to present, or tender, (li- terally to bring before)
Ob-locate, to let out, to hire	Of-fensive, displeasing, also fit to at- tack an enemy
Ob-scure, hard to be understood	Of-fusate, to make dark or cloudy
Ob-struct, literally to build up against, to stop up, or hinder	Op-posite, that is over against
Ob-vert, to turn back or against	Op-press, to lie heavy upon, to over- burden

Op-pugn,
to fight against

Op-pugner,
the person who fights
against

SECTION V.

Q. What do *omnis* and *omni* mean?

A. *all, every.*

EXAMPLES.

OMNI-SCIENT, OMNI-POTENT,	Knowing all things All-powerful, almighty
Omni-present, everywhere	Omni-fic, all-creating, doing all things
Omni-vorous, devouring all things	Omni-genous, consisting of all kinds
Omni-farious, of all varieties of kinds	Omni-ferous, all-bearing
Omnium, the aggregate of a certain proportion of stocks in the funds	Omni-sciens, all-knowing
	Omni-bus, a carriage for the convey- ance of passengers

Q. What does *out* mean?

A. *Out* generally signifies *beyond*, or *more than another*, but
it sometimes betokens *exclusion*, or *something external*.

OUT-ACT,	To do beyond
Out-balance, to overweigh	Out-cry, a cry of distress
Out-bid, to bid beyond or more than any other	Out-give, to give beyond, or to sur- pass in giving
Out-breathe, to breathe beyond or the longer	Out-live, to live beyond, or to live longest
Out-dare, to venture beyond	Out-sell, to sell beyond, or to sel. for more
Out-do, to excel or go beyond	Out-stand, to stand beyond proper time

Q. What does *over* mean?

A. *Over, above, or too much.*

EXAMPLES.

OVER-HANG, OVER-DO,	To jut out or over, to project To do too much
Over-charge, to rate too high	Over-glance, to look very soon over
Over-cast, to sew over	Over-grow, to grow beyond the natural size
Over-come, to vanquish	Over-power, to oppress by power
Over-drive, to drive too fast	Over-set, to overturn
Over-feed, to feed too much	Over-shadow, to cover
Over-worn, worn quite out	Over-turn, to throw down

SECTION VI.

Q. What do *pan* and *panto*, mean?

A. They mean *all*.

What do *mono* and *poly*, mean?

A. *mono* means *one*, and *poly*, *many*.

EXAMPLES.

PANA-CEA,	A remedy for all diseases
PANTO-METER,	An instrument for measuring all sorts of angles
MONO-CHORD,	An instrument of one string
POLY-SYLLABLE,	A word of many syllables,
Pan-dect, a digest of civil law, any digest	Pan-demonium, the council chamber of all the devils
Pan-egyric, an eulogium, (literally be- longing to an assembly of all the people)	Pan-demic, incident to a whole people
	Pan-omphean, hearing all voices

Pan-opy,	a whole suit of armour	Mono-syllable,	a word of one syllable
Pan-orama,	a kind of picture	Mono-tony,	the having but one tone
Pan-theon,	a temple of all the heathen gods	Poly-anthus,	a plant bearing many flowers
Panto-mime,	a universal mimic, or a representation by dumb show	Poly-hedron,	a solid figure with many sides
Panto-graph,	an instrument to copy all sorts of drawing	Poly-glot,	having many languages
Pan-theist,	a believer in all the gods	Poly-gamy,	the having many wives or husbands at one and the same time
Mono-chroma,	a picture all of one color	Poly-gon,	a figure of many angles
Mono-dy,	a funeral poem sung by one person	Poly-petalous,	having many petals
Mono-gamy,	marriage of one wife	Poly-pus,	a fish, or any animal that has a great many feet
Mono-petalous,	having but one leaf	Poly-theism,	the doctrine of a plurality of Gods

Q. What does *para* mean?

A. *Para* means *beside, beyond, near*, but like many other prefixes derived from the Greek, it has many apparently different significations; the final letter is also sometimes omitted.

Q. What does *peri* mean?

A. It means *round about*; and in a figurative sense it means *for or concerning*.

EXAMPLES.

PARA-DOX,

A strange sentiment, contrary to the common opinion, but yet true

PERI-PHERY,

Circumference

Para-graph,

a division of a writing

Para-ble,

a continued similitude or comparison

Par-cathesis,

an inadvertent part of a sentence

Para-clete,

an advocate or comforter

Para-gium, the equal condition be- tween two parties to be married	Para-mount, above all, a chief,
Peri-patetics, the disciples of Aristotle who used to dispute walking about, (literally walkers about)	Peri-anthia, the green leaves that en- compass the bottom of a flower
Peri-phrasis, to express one word by many, or a circumlocu- tion	Peri-cardium, a double membrane which surrounds the whole com- pass of the heart
Para-phrase, an interpretation in many words	Peri-cranium, the membrane that covers the skull

Q. What does *per* mean?

A. *Through, by, thoroughly, out and over.*

Sometimes this prefix takes the form of *pel*.

EXAMPLES.

PER-VADE, PEL-LUCID,	To pass through, or over Transparent, (shining through)
Per-force, by violence	Per-colate, to strain or pass through a sieve
Per-forate, to pierce or run through,	Per-fricate, to rub thoroughly, or all over
Per-chance, by chance	Per-flate, to blow through, or blow very hard
Per-spire, to breathe or sweat through the pores	Per-secute, to injure, or pursue with enmity
Per-ambulate, to walk through or about	Per-spective, of or relating to the sci- ence of vision, optical
Per-adventure, perhaps or by chance	
Per-agrate, to travel; or wander about	

Q. What does *pre* mean?

A. *Pre* means *fore, before, or befo. ehand, also over and out.*

DES-TINE, DES-TINATION,	To appoint or decree The act of appointing, &c.
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	PRE-DESTINE,	To appoint beforehand
		The act of appointing beforehand
	PRE-DESTINATION,	
Pre-cede,	to go before	Pre-contract,
		to bargain beforehand
Pre-judge,	to pass sentence beforehand	Pre-caution,
		to warn beforehand
Pre-elect,	to choose before	Pre-cession,
		the act of going before
Pre-engage,	to employ beforehand	Pre-sage,
		to foreknow,
Pre-establish,	to settle before	Pre-sension,
		perception beforehand
Pre-monish,	to warn before	Pre-occupy,
		to occupy before
Pre-nominate,	to appoint, or name before	Pre-meditate,
		to think beforehand

Q. What do *preter* and *pro* mean, when prefixed to words?

A. *Preter* signifies *beyond, past, more, before.*

Pro signifies *for, fore, forth, forward and out.*

EXAMPLES.

	NATURAL,	Belonging to nature
	PRETER-NATURAL,	Beyond the order of nature, extraordinary
	PRO-NOUN,	A word used for a noun
	PRO-JECT,	To throw out
	PRO-JECTION,	The act of throwing out
	PRO-GRESS,	To go forward
	PRO-GRESSION,	The act of going forward
	PRO-VOKE,	To call forth anger
Preter-imperfect,	the tense not perfectly past	Preter-legal,
		contrary to law
Preter-ite,	passed over	Pro-tract,
		to draw out
Preter-mission,	letting a thing pass	Pro-ruption,
		the act of bursting out
Preter-mit,	to leave undone	Pro-ceed,
		to go forward,
Preter-lapsed,	passed and gone	Pro-pel,
		to push forward

Pro-tuberant, standing out	Pro-mote, to advance (literally to move forward)
Pro-trude, to thrust forward	Pro-tend, to hold out
Preter-perfect, that is absolutely past	Pro-turberate, to swell before
Preter-pluperfect, more than perfectly past	Pro-spec-tive, a looking forward,
Pro-long, to lengthen out	Pro-logue, spoken before
Pro-duce, to bring forth,	

Q. What does *post* mean?

A. *Post* signifies *after*.

EXAMPLES.

POST-DILUVIAN,	After the flood
Pos-terior, that comes after, or latter	Post-meridian, after mid day
Pos-terity, those that shall be born in after ages, offspring	Post-pone, to place after, to put off
Post-date, to date later than the just time	Post-script, written after
Pos-tern, a small back gate	Post-liminy, the return of one from exile
Post-existence, future or after existence	Post-riduan, done the next day after
Post-humous, works published after a person's death	Post-ventional, that is to come after
	Pos-teriority, the state of being after, or behind

Q. What does *pur* mean?

A. It means *for, in order to*. It also retains its original *pour*
in some words.

EXAMPLES.

PUR-PORT,	To intend, (literally to carry for)
POUR-TRAY,	To describe by painting

(literally to d)	Pur-pose, to design, (literally to place for)	Pur-suant, according to
	Pur-suit, the act of following in order to catch one	Pur-sue, to run after
re	Pur-suivant, a state messenger who fol- lows for, &c.	Pur-vey, to provide for
ward,		Pur-lieus, the fore places; environs or outskirts of any en- closure

SECTION VI.

Q. What does *re* mean ?

A. *Re* means *back, again, return,*

Sometimes *d* is added to it for the sake of sound.

EXAMPLES.

	RE-VERT, RE-DOLENT,	To return back Smelling again
y	Re-vive, to live again	Re-suscitate, to raise again
er, to put off	Re-inspect, to look into again	Re-verberate, to strike back
r	Re-plant, to plant again	Re-vert, to return again
of one from	Re-pel, to drive back	Re-volution, a change of government, or a rolling back
ext day after	Re-people, to stock with people again	Re-vise, to look over again
ome after	Re-polish, to polish again	Re-commence, to begin again
being after, or	Re-press, to keep back	Re-deem, to purchase back
s original <i>pour</i>	Re-print, to print again	Red-dition, the act of giving again
	Re-produce, to produce again	Red-integrate, to restore back, or make new again
	Re-store, to bring back	Re-donation, the act of giving back that which was taken away
erally to carry	Re-strain, to keep back	
painting	Re-surrection, a return from the grave	

Q. What does *retro* mean?

A. With respect to place it means *back, from, or backward*, and with regard to time, it denotes a *period that is past*.

EXAMPLES.

RETRO-GRADE,	To go backward
Retro-spect, a view of things past	Retro-duction, the act of leading back
Retro-cede, to go backward	Retro-pulsive, driving back
Retro-gression, the act of going backward	Retro-cession, the act of going, or ceding back
Retro-verted, turned backward	Retro-spective, looking backwards
Retro-action, action backward	

Q. What does *se* mean?

A. *Se* means *apart, away, from, aside, off*.

EXAMPLES.

SE-CEDE,	To go apart, or withdraw from fellowship
Se-clude, to shut apart from others	Se-position, the act of setting aside, or apart
Se-duce, to mislead or deprave	Se-posite, to put apart
Se-gregate, to put apart	Se-quester, to set apart
Se-junction, the act of putting apart	Se-quel, a succeeding part
Se-dition, the act of going away from lawful authority; insur- rection	Se-ver, to part by violence
Se-parate, to set apart	Se-crete, to hide, or separate
	Se-cern, to separate finer from grosser matter

Q. What do *semi* and *demi* mean?

A. They mean *a half*.

EXAMPLES.

	SEMI-CIRCLE,	Half a circle
	DEMI-GOD,	Half human, half divine
	Semi-circumference,	Semi-lunar,
	half the circumference	resembling in form a half moon
	Semi-colon,	Semi-marine,
	a stop or point in a sentence, half a colon	half marine
	Semi-combust,	Semi-vowel,
	half burned	a consonant with an imperfect sound, having only half the sound of a vowel
	Semi-conspicuous,	Semi-pellucid,
	half, or partly visible	half clean
	Semi-form,	Demi-brigade,
	half formed, imperfect	a half brigade
	Semi-globular,	Demi-lance,
	of the form of half a globe	a light or small lance
	Demi-culverin,	Demi-man,
	a small cannon	half a man
	Demi-quaver,	
	a note in music, half a quaver	

Q. What does *sub* signify ?

A. *Sub* signifies *below, under, after, from under, or upward, in a moderate degree.*

Sub takes also the forms of *suc, suf, sug, sum, sup, sus.*

EXAMPLES.

	SUB-TERRANEAN,	Under the earth
	Sub-acid,	Sub-limate,
	sour in a moderate degree	to raise by the force of chemical fire
	Sub-altern,	Sub-lime,
	subordinate, one acting under another	to raise on high
	Sub-celestial,	Sub-lunar,
	placed under the heavens	situated under the moon
	Sub-jacent,	Sub-merge,
	lying under	to put under water
	Sub-ject,	Suc-cernate,
	to put under	to sift as meal (literally to sift under)
	Sub-jugate,	Suc-cour,
	to bring under dominion by force	to help (literally to run up)

Suc-cumb, to fall down, or under	Sum-mit, the top of any thing
Suc-ceed, to follow after	Sup-plant, to undermine
Suc-cedaneous, coming after or in the room of another	Sup-plicate, to make humble request, (literally to bend down wards)
Suc-cessive, that succeeds or follows after another	Sup-port, to bear up
Suf-fer, to undergo	Sup-ply, to make up what is want- ing
Suf-flate, to blow up	Sup-press, to keep under
Suf-fricate, to rub off or under	Sup-purate, to run with matter
Suf-fumigate, to smoke underneath	Sup-putation, a casting up
Suf-fice, to be enough (literally to make up)	Su-preme, the highest or chief
Sus-citate, to raise up, or quicken	Sus-pend, to hang up or under
Sus-surate, to speak low	Sus-cipient, capable of receiving, un- dertaking
Sum-mon, to cite, (literally to give one private notice)	Sus-tain, to uphold

Q. What does *syn* mean?

A. *Syn* means *with, together with*.

This prefix assumes the following forms *sy, syl, sym*.

EXAMPLES.

SYN-TAX,	A number of things or words classed together
SYS-TEM,	An orderly collection of things together; method
SYL-LABLE,	Several letters taken together to make one sound
SYM-PATHY,	Feeling together, compassion
Syn-agogue,	Syn-axis, a gathering together
a place set apart for the Jewish worship, (literally to gather together)	Syn-od, an ecclesiastical assembly

thing	Syn-onymous, of the same name or sig- nification	Syl-labus, an abstract, the heads of a discourse
ble request, bend down	Syn-opsis, a short view of things to- gether, abridgment	Syl-logism, an argument of three pro- positions
hat is want-	Syn-thesis, a joining together	Syl-logize, to reason by syllogism
matter	Sys-tematical, methodical, in form of a system	Sym-bol, an emblem of something
r chief	Sys-tematize, to reduce to a regular system	Sym-metry, adaptation of parts to each other
r under		Sym-pathise, to agree or be affected with

Q. What do *super* and *supra* mean?

A. *Above, beyond, up, upon or over and above.*

Super sometimes takes the form of *sur*.

EXAMPLES.

ceiving, un-	SUPER-SCRIBE, SUPER-SCRIPTION,	To write above The act, or state of writing above
sym.	SUR-MOUNT, SUPRA-MUNDANE,	To overcome Above the world
ngs or words ether ction of things ethod aken together e sound , compassion	Super-human, above what is human	Super-struct, to build upon any thing
together	Sur-charge, to over load	Super-vise, to over see
tical assembly	Super-add, to add over and above	Super-natural, being above the powers of nature
	Super-abound, to be over and above	Supra-vulgar, above the vulgar
	Super-erogate, to do more than is re- quired	Supra-lapsary, antecedent to the fall of man
	Super-induce, to bring in over and above	Supra-foliaceous, growing above a leaf
	Super-intend, to over see	Sur-name, to name over and above
	Super-lunar, placed above the moon	

Sur-plus, that which is over and above	Sur-vey, to look about on all sides; to measure land
Sur-render, to deliver up	Super-lative, implying the highest de- gree
Sur-tout, a coat worn over all the rest of the dress	

Q. What does *un* mean?

A. *Un* denotes *negation* or *privation*.

EXAMPLES.

UN-ABLE,	Not able
Un-curable, that may not be healed	Un-deceive, to set free from the in- fluence of a fallacy
Un-cured, was not cured	Un-deck, to deprive of ornaments
Un-consolable that may not be comforted	Un-delighted, not pleased
Un-cloudy, free from clouds	Un-discernible, invisible, not to be dis- cerned
Un-close, to open	Un-dress to divest of clothes
Un-comely, not comely	Un-fix, to loosen
Un-common, not frequent	Un-foreseen, not known before it hap- pened
Un-compelled, free from compulsion	Un-frequent to cease to frequent; to leave
Un-concern, freedom from anxiety	Un-glue, to loose any thing glued together
Un-crown, to deprive of a crown	Un-tangle, to loose from intricacy
Un-throne, to fall down from the throne	

☞ Before a word already negative, such as *unloose*, this pre-
fix has very little effect.

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LETTERS, SYLLABLES AND WORDS.

Question. What is a *letter*?

Answer. A *letter* is a mark, or more properly speaking a character presented to the eye, to be spoken, or sounded with the voice.

Q. How many *letters* are there in the English Alphabet?

A. Twenty-six.

Q. Into how many classes have letters been divided?

A. Into two, namely: *vowels* and *consonants*.

Q. What is a *vowel*?

A. A *vowel* is a letter that makes a simple, full and perfect sound of itself, as *a, o*.

Q. How many *vowels* are there?

A. *Five*, namely—*a, e, i, o, u*—*w* and *y* are also used as *vowels*; but they are *consonants* when they begin words or syllables.

Q. What is a *consonant*?

A. A *consonant* is a letter which requires to be joined to a *vowel* to produce a complete sound.

Q. Repeat the *consonants*?

A. *B, c, d, f, g, h, k, j, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z*.

Q. What is a *syllable*?

A. A *syllable* is a *letter* or *letters* pronounced by a single impulse of the voice.

Q. What do *letters* form?

A. *Syllables*.

Q. What do *syllables* form?

A. *Words*.

Q. What do *words* form?

A. *Sentences*.

Q. Into how many classes have words been divided?

A. Into *two*: namely, primitive and derivative.

Q. When is a word said to be in its *primitive* state?

A. When it is used in its original form, and cannot be reduced to a simple word in the language, as *life, gold, grace*.

Q. When is a word said to be in its *derivative* state?

A. When it is formed, taken or drawn from an original or primitive word—as *lifeless, golden, graceful*.

Q. How many kinds of words are there in the English language?

A. Nine: namely, the ARTICLE, the NOUN, the PRONOUN, the ADJECTIVE, the VERB, the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION and the INTERJECTION.

Q. What is a *noun* ?

A. A *noun* is the name of any *person, place or thing*. Whatever can be *seen, heard, felt or understood*, is a *noun*; as *James, Quebec, paper*.

Q. What is an *adjective* ?

A. An *adjective* is a word joined to a *noun* to express its *quality*; as a *good* man, or a *bad* horse; *good* expresses the quality of man; and *bad* expresses the quality of horse.

Q. What is a *verb* ?

A. A *verb* is merely the name of an *action or state of being*; or a *verb* is a word that expresses all the *actions or movements* performed by animate or inanimate things; as, I *love*, he *hates*, men *dance*, horses *run*.

Q. What is an *adverb* ?

A. An *adverb* is a word which expresses some quality or circumstance of a verb, an adjective, or of another adverb; as, the boy reads *correctly*. Anne is a *very good* girl. James writes *very neatly*. *Correctly, very good, and very neatly* are adverbs.

GENERAL RULES FOR SPELLING PRIMITIVE AND DERIVATIVE WORDS.

Rule, I. Words ending with *e* silent, on assuming an additional syllable beginning with a vowel, omit the *e*; as *force, forces, forcing, forc-eth, forc-ible*—*deceive, deceiv-er, deceiv-eth, deceiv-ing, deceiv-able*.

Exceptions—*Al.e* added to words ending in *ce* or *ge*, retains the *e*, as *peace, peace-able, change, change-able*.

II. Words ending in silent *e*, assuming an additional syllable beginning with a consonant, retain the *e*; as *use, use-ful, use-less; advance, advance-ing, advance-ment*—*profane, profan-er, profane-ing, profane-ness, profane-ly*.

Exceptions—*Due, du-ly, argue, argu-ment, awe, aw-ful, true, tru-ly*

III. Words ending with *l* generally drop one *l*, before *ness, less, ly, full*; as *full, ful-ness; skill, skil-ful, &c.*

IV. Words ending with any double letter, with the exception of *l*, on assuming an additional syllable retain the letter double; as *stiff, stiff-ly, stiff-ness; still, still-ness, success, success-ful*.

V. Monosyllables ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, or with two vowels, if the first is *u*, or *w*, or assuming an additional syllable beginning with a vowel, double

the final consonant—as *big*, *big-ger*, *big-gest*, *ship*, *ship-per*, *ship-ping*, *ship-ped*.

VI. Monosyllables ending in a single consonant, and preceded by more than one vowel, except the vowel before the last one is *u*, or *w*, do not double the final consonant on assuming an additional syllable beginning with a vowel; as *broad*, *broad-er*, *broad-est*; *read*, *read-er*, *read-ing*; *sleep-er*, *sleep-ing*, *sleep-y*.

VII. Words of more than one syllable ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, or by two vowels, if the first is *u*, or *w*, and having the accent on the last syllable, double the final consonant on assuming an additional syllable, beginning with a vowel; as *defer*, *defer-ring*, *defer-reth*, *defer-red*; *begin*, *begin-ner*, *begin-ning*, *begin-neth*.

VIII. Words of more than one syllable, ending in a single consonant, preceded by more than one vowel, except the vowel before the last is *u*, or *w*, on assuming an additional syllable beginning with a vowel, do not double the final consonant; as *reveal*, *reveal-ing*, *reveal-eth*, &c.

IX. Words of more than one syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, and not accented on the last syllable do not double the final consonant on assuming an additional syllable beginning with a vowel; as, *differ*, *differ-ing*, *differ-ed*, *differ-ence*; *deliver*, *deliver-eth*, *deliver-ing*, *deliver-ance*, &c.

Words in *l* and *p*, are generally formed with the last *l* and *p* doubled; as, *travel*, *travel-ler*, *travel-ling*; *worship*, *worship-per*, *worship-ped*.

X. When the letter *y* terminates a primitive word, or occurs in any of the derivative forms, and in either case, another letter or affix is added, *y* is commonly changed into *i*, except before *ing*; as, *study*, *studies*, *studied*, *studieth*, *studying*, *studious*.

In some cases *y* is changed into *e*, as *duty*, *dute-ous*.

XI. Words ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel, on assuming an additional syllable, do not change the *y*; as *joy*, *joy-ful*, *joy-less*.

Lay, *pay*, *say*, and some others are exceptions to this Rule.

XII. When *d*, *t* or *s* precedes *e* final in such words as *admission*, or *sion*, *e* is dropped and the affix is *ion*, as *invade*, *invasion*; or *s* final, take *ion*.

XIII. Words ending in *fy* changing *y* into *i* take *cation*; as *specify*, *specifi-cation*, *gratify*, *gratifi-cation*—there are, however, exceptions to this rule, such as *stupify*, *stupe-faction*; *putrefy*, *putre-faction*, &c., &c.

XIV. Many words in *ate*, drop *te* before *ble*; as, estimate, estima-*ble*; agitate, agita-*ble*.

The same class of words, not admitting *ble* commonly take *cy*; as accurate, accura-*cy*, adequate, adequa-*cy*.

XV. Words which take *ize* or *ise*, as an affix, commonly add *ation*; as civil, civil-*ize* or civil-*ise*; civiliz-*ation* or civilisa-*ation*.

Some words take *ation* without *ize* or *ise*; such as, sense, sens-*ation*; exalt, exalt-*ation*.

XVI. Words ending in *er* or *re*, preceded by a consonant, on assuming an additional syllable beginning with *a* or *o*, omit the *e*; as centre, central; neuter, neutral.

XVII. Compound words generally retain all the simple words of which they are composed; as Fore-tell, under-sell, mill-dam, &c., &c.

Exceptions—Al-mighty, hand-ful, ful-fil, al-ways, al-so.

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PART SECOND.

OF AFFIXES.

Question. What is an *Affix*?

Answer. An *Affix* is a letter, syllable, or word, appended or annexed to the end of a primitive word, which not only adds force to, but also changes or modifies its signification; as, *faith*, then *faithful*.

SECTION I.

Q. What does *able* mean when affixed to a word?

A. *Able* means *that may or can be, fit or worthy to be, capable of being, liable to be, or capacity.*

This affix also takes the form of *ible* and *ble*.

All the Primitive words to which this affix is appended are converted by it into adjectives.

EXAMPLES.

VITRIFY,	To convert into glass
VITRIFI-ABLE,	That may or can be converted into glass
Eat-able,	Punish-able,
that can be eaten	worthy or capable of punishment
Attain-able,	Avail-able,
that may be attained	that may or can be turned to profit
Lament-able,	Vulner-able,
that may or can be sorrowed or mourned for	that may be wounded
Censur-able,	Warrant-able,
fit or worthy to be censured	that can be justified
Desir-able,	Determin-able,
that may be desired	that may be determined, or ordered
Credit-able,	Explica-ble,
that may be believed	that may be explained
Assail-able,	
that may be attacked or set upon	

Repair-able,
that may or can be re-
paired

Laud-able,
that may be praised

Forci-ble,
that may be compelled

Audi-ble,
that may or can be heard

Legi-ble,
that may be read

Refrangi-ble,
that may or can be re-
fracted

Visi-ble,
that may be seen

Percepti-ble,
that may be perceived

Reversi-ble,
that may be repealed

Fusi-ble,
capable of being melted

Fundi-ble,
capable of being poured out

Q. What does *ac* at the end of words mean?

A. *Ac* means *belonging to, affected with, or possessed with.*

Q. What does *ic* mean?

A. *Ic* means *belonging to, pertaining to, relating to, or like.*

EXAMPLES.

ELEGI-AC,
ACADEM-IC,

Belonging to an elegy,
Belonging to an academy.

Ammoni-ac,
belonging to Ammony
Hypochondri-ac,
affected with the spleen, or
melancholy

Magnet-ic,
belonging to the magnet,
or affected with the power
of attraction

Mani-ac,
affected with madness

Prophet-ic,
belonging to a prophet

Demoni-ac,
possessed with a demon

Dogmat-ic,
positive; imposing his own
opinion

Ili-ac,
belonging to the lower
bowels

Pedant-ic,
like a paltry schoolmaster

Allegor-ic,
pertaining to an allegory

Alphabet-ic,
belonging to the alphabet

Apologet-ic,
belonging to an apology,
or excuse

Panegy-ic,
belonging to an eulogy,
or praise

Angel-ic,
belonging to an angel

Diabol-ic,
possessed with the quali-
ties of the devil

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sed with.

to, or like.

elegy,
academy.

the magnet,
with the power

a prophet

posing his own

schoolmaster

to the alphabet

to an eulogy,

with the quali-
devil

Jesuit-ic,
belonging to the Jesuits
Polem-ic,
belonging to controversy
Algebra-ic,
pertaining to Algebra
Metal-lic,
pertaining to, or consist-
ing of metal
Frigorif-ic,
causing, or producing cold
Gas-tric,
belonging to the stomach
Galvan-ic,
pertaining to galvanism
Iceland-ic,
pertaining to Iceland

Elec-tric,
that attracts like Amber ;
or any substance in which
electricity can be excited
by rubbing, and which
will not transmit the fluid
Paralyt-ic,
affected with or having the
palsy
Domes-tic,
belonging to the house
Mechan-ic,
belonging to the mechan-
ics
Patholo-gic,
pertaining to the nature of
diseases

Q. What does *aceous* signify when applied to words ?

A. *Aceous* means, *of the nature of, possessing, resembling, pertaining to.*

Q. What do *ous* and *ose* mean ?

A. *Full of, possessing, addicted to, of the nature of, composed of, like, pertaining to.*

EXAMPLES.

HERB-ACEOUS,
FI-BROUS,
VER-BOSE,

Belonging to herbs
Composed of fibres
Full of words

Test-aceous,
consisting of shells, having
hard entire shells, as an
oyster
Crust-aceous,
possessing or having soft
shells in several pieces,
as a lobster
Cori-aceous,
like leather
Viol-aceous,
resembling, or like violets

Tuf-aceous,
pertaining to, or like tufa
Foli-aceous,
possessing leaves
Cucurbit-aceous,
pertaining to, or like a
gourd
Cret-aceous,
of the nature of chalk, or
abounding with cha.
Cylindra-aceous,
like a cylinder

Scori-aceous, pertaining to, or like dross	Abstemi-ous, addicted to temperance, sober
Faba-ceous, having the nature of a bean	Ambiti-ous, full of ambition, greedy of honor
Ceta-ceous, of, or belonging to the whale kind,	Assidu-ous, full of diligence
Witi-cose, full of nettles	Compendi-ous, pertaining to shortness, very brief
Schis-tose, of the nature of slate	Contagi-ous, of the nature of infection, or apt to infect
Venen-ose, full of poison	Delici-ous, pertaining to sweetness, or pleasant to the taste
Vepre-cose, full of brambles	Errone-ous, full of errors
Ven-tose, full of wind, or addicted to bragging	Precari-ous, full of uncertainty,
Verru-cose, full of warts	Rapaci-ous, seizing by violence, full of greediness
Rigor-ous, full of severity	Spontane-ous, acting of its own accord, free
Murder-ous, addicted to murder	Voluptu-ous, addicted to carnal pleasure
Danger-ous, full of danger	Fallaci-ous, full of deceit, or producing a mistake
Slander-ous, addicted to slander, or full of evil speaking	Harmoni-ous, full of harmony
Hazard-ous, full of hazard, dangerous	Impetu-ous, full of fierceness or fury
Ruin-ous, composed of ruins	Ingeni-ous, possessed of genius
Scrupu-lous, full of scruples, cautious	Licenti-ous, addicted to lewdness
Timor-ous, full of fear, bashful	Notori-ous, publicly known, manifest
Traitor-ous, belonging to a traitor, like a traitor	Opprobri-ous, full of disgrace, or re- proachful
Virtu-ous, endowed with, or inclined to virtue	
Unctu-ous, of the nature of oil	

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Terraque-ous,
consisting of land and wa-
ter

Vexati-ous,
that which causes trouble
or grief

Venom-ous,
full of poison

Q. What does *acy* or *cy* mean at the end of words?

A. *Acy*, or *cy* signifies a *quality*, *power*, or *tendency*. It is very often the termination of nouns which correspond to adjectives in *ate*, and in this case it signifies a *quality*. Sometimes it has the same effect with *ation*; and it also denotes an *office*, *state*, or *condition*.

EXAMPLES.

OBSTI-NACY,

The quality of being contuma-
cious, or stubborn

CONSPIR-ACY,

An agreement of men to do
any thing unlawful; or a
general *tendency* of many
causes to one event

MAGISTRA-CY,

The office, or state of a Magis-
trate

LUNA-CY,

A kind or state of madness that
is influenced by the moon

Adequa-cy,

the state of being ade-
quate, fit, or proper

Advoca-cy,

The act of introducing, or
pleading

Accura-cy,

the state of being exact, or
accurate

Aristocra-cy,

that form of government
where the supreme power
is lodged in the Nobles
and Peers

Delica-cy,

the quality of being dainty
or pleasant to the taste

Democra-cy,

a form of government, in
which the supreme power
is lodged in the body of
the people

Degener-acy,

the being in a degenerate
state or condition

Confeder-acy,

the act or state of being
united or combined to-
gether for mutual sup-
port

Cur-acy,

the office or employment
of a curate

Contuma-cy,

the quality of being stub-
born or perverse

Celibacy, the state of persons un- married	Illegitimacy, the state of being basely born
Ecstasy, a state of excessive joy or rapture	Obduracy, the quality or state of being hard in heart, or wicked
Effeminity, admission of the qualities of a woman; softness	Profligacy, the state or quality of be- ing profligate
Efficacy, ability or power to effect	Papacy, the office or dignity of a Pope
Intimacy, a state of close familiarity or friendship	Privacy, the state of being secret
Intricacy, the state of being entan- gled, or perplexed	Legacy, a bequest, or thing left by will
Inaccuracy, the state of being defec- tive; want of exactness	Supremacy, the state of being highest in power or place
Inveteracy, the state of any thing bad continuing long	

SECTION II.

Q. What is the meaning of *age* when appended to words?

A. *Age* generally expresses things, not persons; and denotes *a state or condition: that by which an object is attained; hire, price, or payment; also an art, practice or act: it also gives a collective signification to nouns.*

EXAMPLES.

VASSAL,	A slave or mean servant
VASSAL-AGE,	The state of a vassal
CAR-RIAGE,	That in which any thing is carried
POUND-AGE,	Payment rated by the weight of the commodity
PARSON,	The Priest of a Parish, or Mi- nister
PARSON-AGE,	The mansion or dwelling-house of a Parson

- being basely
- or state of
in heart, or
- quality of be-
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odity
- Parish, or Mi-
- welling-house
- TIL-LAGE,
The act or practice of plough-
ing
- FOLI-AGE,
Leaves of trees; or tufts of
leaves
- Lug-gage,
a heavy weight or bur-
den
- Pack-age,
a large pack or bale;
charge made for packing
- Pas-sage,
a journey by water; the
place through which one
goes; a clause or sen-
tence in a book
- Plu-mage,
the feathers of a bird, or a
bunch of feathers
- Post-age,
money paid for the carri-
age of letters
- Rum-mage,
a close active search for
things
- Sal-vage,
a reward for saving wreck-
ed goods
- Steer-age,
the act of steering; part of
a ship
- Voy-age,
the act of travelling by sea
- Heri-tage,
an inheritance
- Hermit-age,
the cell or habitation of a
hermit
- Patron-age,
the state or condition of
one who receives sup-
port or protection
- Vil-lage,
a small collection of houses
- Vin-tage,
the produce of vines, or
the time of gathering
grapes
- Pilot-age,
money paid to a pilot for
his services
- Pil-lage,
spoil gotten in war, or by
violence
- Embas-sage,
a public message, or the
person entrusted with
any solemn message
- Pastur-age,
land kept to be grazed
- Bond-age,
the state or condition of a
slave
- Vicin-age,
people in a neighbour-
hood, or a place adjoining
- Dot-age,
stupidness through age;
imbecility of mind
- Fruit-age,
all manner of fruit
- Broker-age,
the hire or reward of a
broker; also the business
or trade of a broker
- Pont-age,
a toll or tax for repairing
bridges
- Port-age,
the price paid for carrying
any thing
- Villain-age,
the state of a villain; base
servitude

Q. What does *al* mean ?

A. *Al* at the end of words means *pertaining to, resembling, or like, relating to, belonging to, partaking of.*

The primitives are *nouns*, and *al* converts them into *adjectives*.

EXAMPLES.

ANGEL,	A celestial spirit, or a messenger
ANGELIC-AL,	Belonging to or partaking of the nature of Angels
Parent-al,	Grammati-cal,
pertaining to a father	belonging or relating to
Dent-al,	grammar
belonging to the teeth	Harmoni-cal,
Re-gal,	belonging to harmony ;
belonging to royalty	musical
Roy-al,	Tyranni-cal
belonging to a king	resembling, or like a ty-
Methodic-al,	rant
belonging to, or agreeable	Sacerdo-tal,
to method	pertaining to a priest
Men-tal,	Flo-ral,
of or belonging to the	pertaining to, or belong-
mind	ing to a flower
Spi-ral,	Celesti-al,
resembling a screw	pertaining to heaven
Cubi-cal,	Magisteri-al,
resembling or like a cube	relating to, or belonging
Sensu-al,	to a master
pleasing to the senses, or	Mater-nal,
belonging to the senses	resembling a mother
Rhethori-cal,	Frater-nal,
pertaining to rhetoric	relating to a brother
Corpor-al,	Metri-cal,
relating to the body	pertaining to a measure
	Ration-al,
	partaking of reason

Q. What does *an* mean ?

A. *An* being a termination both of *adjectives* and of *nouns*, signifies in the former, *pertaining to, resembling or alike, belonging to, relating to* : and in the latter (*nouns*) *one who has some connexion with* ; as in the following :

EXAMPLES.

sembling, or	ARMINI-AN,	A follower or disciple of Armi- nius
adjectives.	SYL-VAN,	Belonging to the woods
a messen-	Antiquari-an,	Hymene-an,
rtaking of	relating to antiquity,	pertaining or belonging to
angels	Arithmetici-an,	marriage
relating to	one who is skilled in arith- metic	Metropoli-tan,
harmony ;	Antitrinitari-an,	belonging to a metropolis
like a ty-	one who denies the doc- trine of the Trinity	Barbari-an,
priest	Arti-san,	belonging to a savage state ; a man uncivilized
or belong-	one who is a professor of an art	Suffra-gan,
r	Aureli-an,	a bishop under some me- tropolitan,
heaven	like or belonging to the aurelia	Colosse-an,
belonging	Burglari-an,	resembling, or like a giant
other	one who is guilty of bur- glary	Comedi-an,
other	Caledoni-an,	a player or actor of comic parts
measure	a native of Scotland,	Christi-an,
ason	Collegi-an,	one who is a follower, or disciple of Christ
d of nouns,	one who is a member of a college	Academici-an,
r alike, be-	Politi-ci-an,	a student at, or member of an academy
ne who has	one who is versed in po- litics	Cyclopi-an,
	Hyperbore-an,	relating to the Cyclops
	coming from the north	Censori-an,
	Suburb-an,	belonging to a censor
	belonging to the suburbs, or an inhabitant of the suburbs	Elysi-an,
	Adamante-an,	exceedingly delightful
	belonging to adamant; ex- tremely hard	Europe-an,
	Predestinari-an,	belonging to Europe
	one who holds the doc- trine of predestination	Geometri-ci-an,
	Guardi-an,	one who is skilled in geo- metry
	one that has the care of an orphan	Grammari-an,
		one who teaches grammar
		Antediluvi-an,
		one who lived before the flood
		Quar-tan,
		happening every fourth day

Quotidi-an, happening every day	Millenari-an, one who expects the mil- lennium
Latitudinari-an, one who allows himself great liberties in religi- ous matters	Ruffi-an, a desperate villain, a rob- ber
Valetudinari-an, one of a sickly constitu- tion	Nectare-an, belonging to nectar, sweet
Histori-an, one who writes history	Musici-an, one skilled in music
Antemeridi-an, relating to the forenoon	Optici-an, one skilled in the science of optics

Q. What do *ance* or *ence*; *ancy* or *ency*; *nce*, or *ncy*, mean?

A. *The being, or doing; that which; the act of or state.*

The primitives are adjectives and verbs, and are converted into nouns by the addition of *ance* or *ence*; *ancy*, or *ency*, as in the following:

EXAMPLES.

DISTURB, DISTURB-ANCE,	To disquiet or hinder The being hindered or inter- rupted
Purvey-ance, the act of procuring pro- visions	Dependen-cy, the state of being subject; that which is not princi- pal
Putres-cence, the state of rotting	Desis-tance, the act of desisting
Allow-ance, the act of allowing or per- mitting, maintenance	Extravagan-cy, the act of going beyond prescribed limits
Toler-ance, the act or power of endu- ring	Hinder-ance, that which stops, hinders or obstructs
Excel-lence, the state of excelling in any thing; or that in which one excels	Importu-nacy, the act of importuning
Transpar-ency, the power of transmitting light	Lactes-cence, a tendency to produce milk or juice
Contriv-ance, the act of contriving; a scheme	Latitan-cy, the state of lying con- cealed

Miscre-ancy,	the state of adhering to a false religion; wickedness	Evi-dence,	the state of being evident
Multipres-ence,	the power of being present in more places than one at the same time	Feculen-cy,	the quality or state of abounding with lees or sediment
Nesci-ency,	the state of not knowing	Ferven-cy,	the state of being hot, ardent, warm in zeal
Occupan-cy,	the act of taking possession	Imperti-nency,	in an impudent or intrusive manner
Precipi-tance,	the being in great haste, or hurry	Insignifi-cancy,	in an unmeaning or unimportant manner
Conniv-ance,	the act of passing by the faults of others without punishment; a winking at	Tend-ance,	the act of waiting upon
Transcend-ency,	that which surpasses or excels	Corpu-lence,	the state of being bulky or fleshy
Consider-ance,	the act of considering or deliberating	Vigil-ancy,	the state of being watchful, or forbearance of sleep
Deliver-ance,	the act of delivering a thing to another	Vicegeren-cy,	the office or state of one possessed of deputed power
Depen-dance,	the state of hanging down from a supporter	Preponder-ance,	being of greater importance, or an outweighing

Q. What do *ant* and *ent*, or *nt* mean?

A. When *ant* and *ent* or *nt*, are the terminations of nouns, they mean *the person who* or *thing which*; but when they terminate adjectives, they have generally the same effect as the participle *ing*.

The first column is nouns, and the second adjectives.

EXAMPLES.

DISPUTE,
DISPU-TANT,

A contest or controversy,
One engaged in controversy

Nouns.

- Combat-ant,
one that fights with another
- Inhabit-ant,
one that lives or resides in a place
- Presi-dent,
a person who is placed over others
- Attend-ant,
one that attends; one that is present at any thing
- Mendi-cant,
one of some begging fraternity
- Visi-tant,
a person who goes to see another
- Insur-gent,
a person who rises up in rebellion
- Insol-vent,
one who has not estate to pay his debts
- Peas-ant,
one who lives by rural labour
- Terma-gant,
a brawling turbulent woman
- Stu-dent,
a person who is much given to books
- Oppo-nent,
a person who opposes another in disputation
- Conso-nant,
a letter which cannot be sounded by itself
- Escu-lent,
something fit for food
- Va-grant,
a person who has no settled habitation

- Ten-ant,
one who holds of another
- Adju-tant,
an officer whose duty is to assist the major

Adjectives.

- Differ-ent,
not the same; of many contrary qualities
- Inte-grant,
making a part of a whole
- Corru-gant,
having the power of contracting into wrinkles
- Transpa-rent,
that which may be seen through
- Turbu-lent,
producing commotion; raising agitation
- Extrava-gant,
going beyond just limits; wasteful
- Contin-gent,
falling out by chance
- Subse-quent,
immediately following, or coming after
- Sol-vent,
having the power to cause dissolution
- Immi-nent,
at hand: hanging over our heads: ready to come upon us
- Exorbi-tant,
beyond due proportion
- Flatu-lent,
engendering wind, or windy
- Impor-tant,
of great consequence, or moment

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Appar-ent, that plainly appears	Petu-lant, the being saucy, or per- verse,
Arro-gant, that arrogates, or assumes too much, proud	Deter-gent, having the power of cleans- ing
Inso-lent, contemptuous of others, haughty, bold	Efful-gent, possessing the power of shining

SECTION III.

Q. What does *ar* mean at the end of words?

A. When *ar* is the termination of adjectives, it means *be-
longing or pertaining to, having or possessing*: but when it is
the termination of nouns it means *the person who, or thing
which*.

The words in the first column are *adjectives*, and those in the
second are *nouns*.

EXAMPLES.

ANGLE,	A corner, or point where two lines meet.
ANGU-LAR,	Belonging to, or having angles or corners
<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>
Nodu-lar, pertaining to or in the form of a nodule or irre- gular lump	Ped-lar, one who travels to sell goods
Multilocu-lar, having many cells for seeds	Beg-gar, a person who lives by beg- ging
Monocu-lar, having but one eye	Mul-lar, a stone or stick for grind- ing colours
Popu-lar, belonging to, or suitable to the common people	Li-ar, a person who utters false- hoods
Jocu-lar, given to jesting, merry, or used in jest	Mor-tar, a vessel, or that in which things are pounded; a cement used in building
Lu-nar, belonging or pertaining to the moon	Schol-ar, one who learns of a master

Adjectives.

- Muscu-lar,
belonging or like to mus-
cles
- Tubu-lar,
resembling a pipe or trunk
- Regu-lar,
according to rule
- Tabu-lar,
formed in tables, squares,
or plates
- Simi-lar,
having one part like ano-
ther, resembling
- Auricu-lar,
of, or spoken in the ear
- Articu-lar,
of, or belonging to articles
or joints
- Secu-lar,
belonging to this world,
or life
- Ocu-lar,
known by, or depending
on the eye
- Oracu-lar,
belonging to, or uttering
oracles

Q. What does *ard* mean?

A. *Ard* means, *addicted to*.

EXAMPLES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| DAST-ARD, | Literally, one timorous by na-
ture; a faint hearted fellow |
| Drunk-ard,
one addicted to drinking | Buz-zard,
one that hath no sense, an
ignorant fool; also a spe-
cies of hawk |
| Slug-gard,
one addicted to sloth, lazy-
ness or idleness | Nig-gard,
one addicted to covetous-
ness, a griping person,
or miser |
| Cow-ard,
one that hath no courage | Dot-ard,
one foolishly fond |

Nouns.

- Bur-glar,
one guilty of house-break-
ing by night
- Bur-sar,
the treasurer of a college
- Gram-mar,
the art or science of speak-
ing and writing any lan-
guage correctly, also a
book containing the rules
of that art
- Calen-dar,
an almanack, a register of
the year
- Famil-iar,
one who is intimately ac-
quainted with another
- Exem-plar,
an example to be imitated
- Col-lar,
a ring of metal put round
the neck

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Q. What does *ary* mean ?

A. *Ary* is a termination both of adjectives and nouns, and denotes in the former case, *pertaining to, according to, after the manner of, resembling or like*; in the latter case *a person or thing in some way connected with; or the place where*. In some verbal nouns it means *the person who is the object of an action*.

EXAMPLES.

PARLIAMENT,	The chief or highest assembly of all others, and of the greatest authority in England
PARLIAMEN-TARY,	Pertaining or belonging to Parliament
VISION,	A supernatural appearance, sight
VISION-ARY,	One whose imagination is disturbed by pretended visions and revelations
CONFECTION,	A sweetmeat, a mixture
CONFECTION-ARY,	The place where sweetmeats are made or sold

The first column is *adjectives*, and the second *nouns*.

Culi-nary, pertaining to the kitchen	Merce-nary, a person retained or serving for pay
Ordi-nary, after the usual or common manner	Mission-ary, one sent to propagate religion
Sanguin-ary, pertaining to blood, cruel	Secreta-ry, one who writes for another in business
Custom-ary, after a common or ordinary manner	Statu-ary, one who carves images, or the art of carving images
Plane-tary, pertaining to planets	Pension-ary, one who has or lives on a pension
Mili-tary, pertaining to a soldier, soldierly	Nota-ry, one who protests bills, or draws contracts
Subsidi-ary, any thing given in the manner of assistance, or aid	

Adjectives.

- Prelimi-nary,**
after the manner of an
introduction, previous
- Elemen-tary,**
having only one principle,
or belonging to elements
- Imagin-ary,**
belonging to, or existing
in the imagination
- Pecuni-ary,**
pertaining to money
- Pulmon-ary,**
pertaining to the lungs
- Discretion-ary,**
in an unlimited manner,
unrestrained
- Eleemosy-nary,**
belonging to, or living
upon alms; depending
upon charity
- Neces-sary,**
in an unavoidable manner,
needful
- Alimen-tary,**
of or belonging to nour-
ishment
- Capilla-ry,**
resembling or like hair
- Num-mary,**
belonging to, or contain-
ing money
- Numer-ary,**
belonging to a certain
number
- Mille-nary,**
consisting of a thousand
- Legend-ary,**
pertaining to a legend
- Precaution-ary,**
consisting in previous cau-
tion
- Volun-tary,**
acting by choice, or in a
free manner

Nouns.

- Noctu-ary,**
an account of what passes
by night
- Mortu-ary,**
a gift left by a person at his
death, to a church, &c.
- Emis-sary,**
one sent out on private
messages, a secret agent
- Lega-tary,**
one who has a legacy left
- Deposi-tary,**
one with whom any thing
is lodged in trust
- Incendi-ary,**
one who sets any thing on
fire for malice or rob-
bery; one who inflames
faction
- Libra-ry,**
the place where a large
collection of books is
kept, or a large collec-
tion of books
- Infir-mary,**
a place where infirm or
sick people are lodged
- Penitentia-ry,**
the place where penance
is enjoined, or one who
does penance
- Diction-ary,**
a book wherein all the
words of any language
is contained and ex-
plained
- Glos-sary,**
a dictionary for explaining
old and obscure words
- Vocabu-lary,**
a little dictionary or col-
lection of words

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Tutela-ry, having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing	Api-ary, a place where bees are kept
Stan-nary, relating to a tin work	Avi-ary, a place for keeping birds in
Asi-nary, belonging to an ass	Sanctu-ary, a holy place, a refuge for criminals

Q. What does *ate* signify?

A. *Ate* being a common termination of verbs, signifies in active verbs, to *make*, and in neuter verbs to *become*. *Ate* is also a termination of adjectives and signifies *possessing the quality of, having*.

EXAMPLES.

AGGRA-VATE,	To make heavy, to make any thing worse
ACCU-RATE,	Possessing the quality of correctness

The first column is verbs and the second adjectives.

Abbrevi-ate, to make short, to cut short	Collegi-ate, possessing the qualities of or having a college, in or like a college
Acidu-late, to make sour, to tinge with acids in a slight degree	Consider-ate, possessing the quality of thoughtfulness, or prudent
Acceler-ate, to make quick, to hasten	Legiti-mate, possessing the quality of lawfulness
Annihl-late, to make into nothing	Lacini-ate, having irregular incisions, or notched round the edges
Appropri-ate, to make over, or consign to some particular use, or person	Medi-ate, acting as a mean, or that which is in the middle
Capaci-tate, to make able, to qualify	Moder-ate, possessing the quality of soberness
Centupli-cate, to make a hundred fold	
Coagu-late, to make what was thin thick	

- Consoli-date,**
 to make hard, to become
 one body
- Facili-tate,**
 to make easy,
- Regener-ate,**
 to make anew, to renew
- Degener-ate,**
 to become of a lower or
 baser kind
- Inveter-ate,**
 to become obstinate
- Invigor-ate,**
 to make strong, or ani-
 mate
- Lacer-ate,**
 to tear in pieces
- Legis-late,**
 to make or pass laws, to
 enact
- Modu-late,**
 to make or form sounds to
 a key or note
- Necessi-tate,**
 to make necessary, not to
 leave free
- Nobili-tate,**
 to make noble
- Obvi-ate,**
 to meet in the way, to pre-
 vent
- Obfus-cate,**
 to make dark or cloudy
- Partici-pate,**
 to become a partaker with
 another, or have a share
- Perfo-rate,**
 to make or pierce into
 holes
- Varie-gate,**
 to make of different co-
 lours, to diversify
- Multipli-cate,**
 consisting of more than
 one
- Odo-rate,**
 having a strong scent
- Opi-ate,**
 possessing the quality of
 causing sleep
- Ordi-nate,**
 possessing the quality of
 order, or regularity, me-
 thodical
- Peduncu-late,**
 possessing the quality of
 growing on footstalks
- Perfoli-ate,**
 having the base of the leaf
 surrounding the stem
- Undu-late,**
 possessing the quality or
 property of rising and
 falling like a wave
- Fortu-nate,**
 the being successful, or
 lucky
- Proxi-mate,**
 possessing the quality of
 nearness
- Temper-ate,**
 possessing the quality of
 sobriety or moderation
- Conju-gate,**
 possessing the quality of
 springing from one ori-
 ginal, having leaflets in
 pairs
- Expatri-ate,**
 withdrawn from one's
 country
- Obsti-nate,**
 possessing the quality of
 stubbornness or firmness
- Umbel-late,**
 possessing the quality, or
 containing an umbel

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Q. What is the meaning of *cule* or *cle*?

A. *Cule* or *cle*, is a diminutive affix, and has several meanings, such as *small, little, short, thin, &c.*

EXAMPLES.

ANIMAL-CULE,	A small or little animal scarcely discoverable by the naked eye
PARTI-CLE,	Any small part of a greater substance; a word
Canti-cle, a short spiritual song	Mac-ule, a small spot or stain
Recepta-cle, any place whether large or small, to receive things in	Ossi-cle, a small bone
Ventri-cle, any small cavity in an animal's body, particularly those of the heart	Pus-tule, a small swelling, a pimple
Cicatri-cle, a little mark, as in vegetable seed	Ridi-cule, low wit of that species which provokes laughter
Chroni-cle, a short register or history of events in order of time	Sched-ule, a small scroll; a little inventory
Arti-cle, a small part of a discourse; part of speech, a single clause or item	Vehi-cle, that in which any thing is carried
Binna-cle, a small box on the deck of a vessel to cover the compasses and lights	Mana-cles, small chains or fetters for the hands
Pinna-cle, a high spiring point, a turret or elevation above the rest of the building; <i>figuratively</i> , eminence or height	Mus-cle, a thin fleshy fibre, as well known shell fish
Shac-kle, a small chain, fetter or ring, for putting on the hands and legs of malefactors in prison	Arbus-cle, any little shrub
	Auri-cle, the external ear, a part of the heart
	Barna-cle, a small shell fish that grows upon ships otinber that lies in the ea
	Pelli-cle, a little skin, film or fragment of a membran

Obsta-cle, any small obstruction or hindrance	Pric-kle, a small sharp pointed thing like a brier or thorn
Panni-cle, a loose spike of grass, or small beard on which seeds hang; a little cloth or rag	Radi-cle, that small part of the seed of a plant which becomes its root
Isi-cle, or Ici-cle, a drop of water frozen, or a shoot of ice hanging down	Reti-cle, a small net
Nod-tle, a small lump, or a little bag	Taberna-cle, a small temporary place of worship, or place to dwell in

Q. What does *dom* signify?

A. *Dom* signifies *power, dominion, title, or quality; state, condition or possession* of any kind.

EXAMPLES.

DUKE,	The highest title of honor in England, or one of the highest order of nobility
DUKE-DOM,	The possessions or title of a Duke
Free-dom,	Pope-dom,
the state or condition of being free	the dominions or power of the pope
King-dom,	Earl-dom,
a country under the do- minion of a king	the possessions or title of an Earl
Wis-om,	Martyr-dom,
the power of judg- ing right-ly, or the know- ledge of high things	the death, honor, &c., of one who suffers as a martyr
Christm-dom,	Thral-dom,
the collective body of Christians; or all the na- tions of the world where the Christian religion is prevalent	a state of servitude or bondage; a state of trou- ble
	Prince-dom,
	the possessions or title of a prince

SECTION IV.

Q. What does *ee* mean?

A. *ee* denotes the person who is the object of an action, and hence is opposed to *er* or *or*, which denotes the agent. This *affix*, however, may be explained by, *the person on whom, to whom.*

EXAMPLES.

MORTGAGE,	A pledge of real estate put into the hands of a creditor
MORTGA-GEE,	The person to whom any thing is pledged, or mortgaged, or one who takes a mortgage
Appel-lee,	Les-see,
the defendant in appeal ;	the person to whom a lease is granted
he which appealed	
Endor-see,	Debt-ee,
the person to whom a note is assigned by endorsement	one to whom a debt is due ; a creditor
Draw-ee,	Covenan-tee,
one on whom a bill is drawn	one who enters into a covenant
Consign-ee,	Vouch-ee,
one to whom any thing is consigned	a person vouched for
Nomin-ee,	Don-ee,
one named, appointed or designated by another person to fill some office, or place	a person to whom lands, or any other property is given
Cogni-see, or conni-see,	Assign-ee,
a person to whom a fine is acknowledged	he to whom any thing is assigned or appointed
Absen-tee,	Paten-tee,
one who is absent from his station, country or employment	one to whom the king has granted his letters patent
	Refu-gee,
	a person who flies or is driven from his home or country

Refer-ee,
one to whom any thing is
referred

Lega-tee,
a person who has a legacy
left him in a will

Debau-chee,
one who gives himself up
to drunkenness and all
manner of lewdness

Feof-fee,
one who is vested with the
fee of land

Q. What does *er* mean at the end of words?

A. *Er* when affixed to verbs means *he that*, or *one that*; *one who*, or *the person who*. In this application it is opposed to *ee*. *Er* is often affixed to nouns in which case it generally denotes one that has connexion of some kind with the thing signified by the name. When *er* is affixed to adjectives it denotes the comparative degree.

EXAMPLES.

BUY,
BUY-ER,
COTTAGE,
COTTA-GER,
GREAT,
GREAT-ER,

From verbs.

Destroy-er,
he that, or one that de-
stroys or lays waste

Build-er,
he that builds or erects
houses

Covenant-er,
one that makes a covenant
or agreement

Accu-ser,
he that brings a charge
against another

Achie-ver,
he who performs what he
endeavours

To purchase
He that, or one that purchases
A little house in the country
One who lives in a cottage
Large in number, mighty, no-
ble
More large in number, more
mighty, more noble

From verbs.

Adverti-ser,
one that gives intelligence
or information

Advi-ser,
one who gives advice or
counsel; a counsellor

Sel-ler,
one who sells or deals in
any thing

Assi-zer,
he that fixes weights or
measures

Bemoan-er,
one who bemoans or la-
ments

From verbs.

- Bid-der,
one who offers a price, or bids
- Canvas-ser,
one who solicits votes
- Catechi-ser,
one who catechises or instructs by, or asks questions
- Cheat-er,
one who cheats, or practises fraud
- Comfort-er,
he that comforts or supports
- Consent-er,
one who gives his consent
- Consol-er,
one who gives comfort, or cheers
- Divid-er,
one who distributes or divides
- Dread-er,
one who lives in continual fear
- Embroider-er,
a person who makes all sorts of variegated needlework
- Enslav-er,
one who enslaves other persons, or one who deprives others of their liberty
- Fasten-er,
one who makes fast or secure
- Flinch-er
one who shrinks, or draws back, or fails
- Glean-er,
one who gleans, or picks up

From verbs.

- Help-er,
one who helps or assists
- Improv-er,
one who improves or makes better
- Lament-er,
one who laments or moans
- Lurk-er,
one who lies in wait for prey; a thief
- Marshal-ler,
one who arranges or puts in order
- Number-er,
one who numbers or reckons
- Offend-er,
one who offends or transgresses
- Patch-er,
one who patches or mends
- From nouns.*
- Gaol-er,
the keeper or master of a prison
- Prison-er,
one who is under arrest or confinement
- Plumb-er,
a person who works upon lead
- Hat-ter,
one who makes hats
- Glov-er,
one who makes gloves
- Law-yer,
a person who practises law
- Lim-ner,
a person who takes a likeness
- Hydrograph-er,
one who draws maps of the sea

From nouns.

Geogra-pher,	one who is skilled or con- versant in geography
Geom-an- cer,	one skilled in geomancy, or a diviner by lines on the ground
Geome-ter,	one versed or skilled in geometry
Pot-ter,	a person who makes earth- en vessels
Qua-ker,	one of the sect of friends

Adjectives.

Lat-er,	more out of due time
Clear-er,	more explicit or plain
Brav-er,	more intrepid or bolder
Near-er,	more near or nigher
Fit-ter,	better qualified, more meet or proper
Les-ser,	in a smaller or lower de- gree

Q. What do *eer*, and *ier*, mean?

A. *Eer* and *ier* have the same meaning as *er*, and may be explained by *the person who, or one who,—he that*. Those words that end in *ier*, are derived from the French.

EXAMPLES.

CHARIOT,	A light sort of coach used for pleasure; an ancient car- riage in which men of arms were placed
CHARIO-TEER,	He that drives the chariot
FINANCE,	A revenue, income
FINANC-IER,	One who is skilled in matters of revenue, or an officer who has the care of re- venues
Garret- eer,	Auction- eer,
one who inhabits or dwells in a garret	one that sells, or he that manages a sale by auc- tion
Gazet- teer,	Engi- neer,
a writer or publisher of gazettes; a book contain- ing the names of cities and countries	one who directs or man- ages engines or artil- lery

Volun-teer, one who serves voluntarily in a war	Halber-dier, one who is armed with a halberd
Mountain-eer, one who dwells on the mountains, a Highlander	Briga-dier, one who commands a bri- gade
Buca-neer, a pirate in the West In- dies, a rover	Cheva-lier, one who has the dignity of knighthood
Muti-neer, one engaged in a mutiny, a seditious person,	Cloth-ier, one who fulls and scours cloth, a maker of cloth
Muske-teer, a soldier whose weapon is his musket	Gla-zier, an artificer who glazes windows and works in glass
Cou-rier, a messenger who rides post to bring expresses	Far-rier, one who professes to cure the diseases of horses; a smith who shoes horses
Cur-rier, one who dresses and pares leather after it is tanned for those who make shoes	Col-lier, a digger of, or dealer in coals
Bombar-dier, one whose employment is to shoot bombs	Cava-lier, a gentleman; knight or soldier on horseback

Q. What does *ster*, when appended to words, mean?

A. *Ster* means *one who*, or *the person who*, *that which*, or *the thing which*.

Mr. Wood says, that in one instance, at least, this affix turns an adjective into a substantive, viz: *youngster*.

EXAMPLES.

BAR,	The place where lawyers stand to plead causes in courts of judicature
BARRI-STER,	One who speaks, or pleads at the bar
Palmi-ster, one who pretends to tell fortunes by certain lines or marks on the palms of one's hands	Game-ster, one addicted to and skilled in gaming

Spin-ter, a woman that spins; a general title or name, given to all unmarried women	Song-ster, one who sings songs; a poor singer
Pun-ster, one who quibbles, or endeavours to draw a double meaning from words to cause laughter	Bol-ster, that which, or the thing which is used for laying a person's head on; a cushion
Mini-ster, one who acts under another, a clergyman whose office it is to attend the worship of God	Chorist-er, one who sings in a choir
Tap-ster, one whose business it is to draw beer in an ale-house	Team-ster, the person who has charge of the oxen or horses attached to a cart or wagon
Web-ster, one who weaves cloth, a weaver	Drug-ster, the person who deals in drugs
Malt-ster, one who makes or deals in malt	Throw-ster, one who twists silk, thread, &c.
	Brew-ster, one who brews beer

Q. What does *en* mean?

A. *En* is the termination both of adjectives and verbs. When it terminates adjectives it signifies *of, made of, or composed of*. When it terminates verbs, it is generally used to turn nouns or adjectives into verbs, and signifies in active verbs, *to make*—in neuter verbs, *to become*. *En* is also the termination of adjectives formed by adding the past participle of verbs that end in *en*, to adjectives and nouns.

EXAMPLES.

GOLD,	The most precious of all metals
GOLD-EN,	Made of gold
DARK,	Without light
DARK-EN,	To make dark
<i>a.</i>	<i>a.</i>
Flax-en, composed or made of flax	Wool-len, made of wool

- Silk-en,
made of, or composed of
silk
- Earth-en,
made of earth
- Wood-en,
composed or made of wood
- Lead-en,
made of lead
- Leath-ern,
made of, or resembling
leather
- Oak-en,
composed or made of oak
- Oat-en,
made of oats, bearing oats
- Birch-en,
made or composed of birch
- Wax-en,
made or composed of wax
- Hemp-en,
made of hemp
- Bra-zen,
made of brass, or proceed-
ing from brass
- Beech-en,
made or consisting of the
wood of beech
- Wheat-en,
made or composed of wheat
- Lin-en,
cloth made of hemp or flax
- Al-dern,
made of alder
- Thread-en,
made of, or resembling
thread

Past parti.

- Forecho-sen,
chosen beforehand, or pre-
elected
- Full-la-den,
laden till there can be no
more
- Frostbit-ten,
nipped or withered by the
frost
- Freespo-ken,
accustomed to speak with-
out reserve
- Unforsa-ken,
not deserted
- Unfro-zen,
not congealed to ice
- Untrod-den,
not trodden, not marked
by the foot
- Whit-en,
to make or become white
- Black-en,
to make of a black color,
to become black

Past parti.

- Fresh-en,
to make fresh, or grow
fresh
- Fas-ten,
to make fast or firm
- Sad-den,
to make sad
- Length-en,
to make longer, to draw
out
- Bright-en,
to make bright, to grow
bright, or to make to
shine
- Fat-ten,
to make, or grow fat,
plump
- Enlight-en,
to make clear, to give
light, to instruct,
- Enli-ven,
to make quick or alive

Imbold-en,
to make bold, to raise to
confidence

V.

Stif-fen,
to make, to grow, or be-
come stiff

Red-den,
to make or grow red

Strait-en,
to make narrow, to make
tight

Tight-en,
to make close, to straiten

Unfas-ten,
to make loose, to unfix

Glis-ten,
to become bright, or spark-
ling

Hap-pen,
to fall out by chance

Hard-en,
to make hard, to confirm
in wickedness

Has-ten,
to make haste

Height-en,
to make higher, to im-
prove

Glad-den,
to make glad or joyful

Q. What does *ify*, or *fy* mean ?

A. *Ify*, or *fy* signifies, in active verbs, *to make* ; in neuter
verbs, *to become*.

EXAMPLES.

FALSE,
FALSI-FY,

Sancti-fy,
to make holy, also to sep-
arate

Flat-ten,
to make flat, or break
down

V.

Sharp-en,
to make keen, or sharp

Moist-en,
to make damp, or wet to
a small degree

Short-en,
to make short, to lop or
cut off

Lik-en,
to become like, to repre-
sent as having resem-
blance

Less-en,
to become, or grow less, to
make less

Chris-ten,
to baptize, to name

Weak-en,
to make weak, to deprive
of strength

Wid-en,
to become, or grow wide,
to extend itself

Rip-en,
to make ripe, or be ma-
tured

Untrue, deceitful
To make false, or prove a thing
to be untrue, to forge, or
to counterfeit

Beauti-ify,
to make beautiful, or
graceful

- or break
- Signi-fy,
to make known, to mean
- Justi-fy,
to make just or free; to maintain
- Fructi-fy,
to make fruitful, or to fertilize
- Vili-fy,
to make contemptible, to defame or debase
- Putri-fy,
to make or become rotten, to corrupt with rottenness
- Quali-fy,
to make fit for any thing, to give one a qualification
- Veri-fy,
to justify against the charge of falsehood, to prove true
- Rati-fy,
to confirm or establish
- Bruti-fy,
to make a man a brute
- Cruci-fy,
to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross
- Lique-fy,
to make, or become liquid
- Ampli-fy,
to make large, to exaggerate anything
- Puri-fy,
to make clear or become pure
- Glori-fy,
to make glorious, praise, extol
- Speci-fy,
to make known by some particular mark of distinction, to mention
- Moli-fy,
to make soft, to assuage or appease
- Classi-fy,
to make or put into ranks, or classes
- Clari-fy,
to make pure or brighten
- Beati-fy,
to make happy, or blessed
- Cale-fy,
to become hot, to be heated
- Damni-fy,
to make hurtful, to do damage to
- Versi-fy,
to make verse, or describe in verses
- Lapidi-fy,
to make or turn into stone
- Ligni-fy,
to become wood, or convert into wood
- Modi-fy,
to become changed in form
- Noti-fy,
to make known, to give to understand
- Ossi-fy,
to change or harden into bone, to become bone
- Paci-fy,
to make easy, to still resentment
- Mundi-fy,
to make clean
- Personi-fy,
to change from a thing to a person
- Forti-fy,
to make strong, to secure after a regular manner

Rare-fy, to make thin, contrary to condense	Recti-fy, to set to rights again, to correct or mend
Scari-fy, to make an incision with a lancet, to cut the skin	Satis-fy, to make payment, to make amends; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired
Simpli-fy, to make simple, to free from complexness	Typi-fy, to make known by an em- blem, to figure or point out
Torre-fy, to make dry by the fire, to scorch	Solidi-fy, to make or become solid
Vitri-fy, to change into glass, or to become glass	Stulti-fy, to become or render fool- ish
Magni-fy, to make great, to extol highly	Stupi-fy, to make stupid or dull
Morti-fy, to make or become dead; to destroy vital qualities, or become corrupt	Tabe-fy, to waste, or pine away
Nulli-fy, to make null, void, or of no effect	Tume-fy, to make to swell, to be- come swollen
Rami-fy, to separate into branches	Vivi-fy, to make alive, to endue with life

Q. What does *ful* mean, when appended to words?

A. *Ful* means *full of, full, abundance or much*. *Ful* is op-
posed to *less*. *Ful* is also the termination of nouns, and when
so, it means *as much as will fill*.

EXAMPLES.

CARE, CARE-FUL, HAND, HAND-FUL,	Anxiety Full of care or anxiety A member of the body As much as will fill the hand
Pain-ful, full of pain, or abounding in pain	Need-ful, full of want, or necessary
Spite-ful, full of malice	Scorn-ful, full of insolence or con- tempt

Fruit

Fear-

Grace

Praye

Lust-f

Respe

Neglec

Sloth-f

Thoug

Mirth-

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Fruit-ful, full of fruit	Hope-ful, full of qualities which produce hope
Fear-ful, full of dread or fear, timorous	Power-ful, full of might or power
Grace-ful, full of comeliness, or beauty	Merci-ful, full of compassion, or kindness
Prayer-ful, full of prayer, or abounding in prayer	Joy-ful, full of joy; glad
Lust-ful, full of unlawful desire or lust	Disgrace-ful, full of shame, or reproach
Respect-ful, full of respect or regard	Health-ful, full of health; free from sickness
Neglect-ful, full of inattention, or heedless	Bale-ful, full of misery, or mischief
Sloth-ful, full of laziness, or abounding in idleness	Bash-ful, full of modesty
Thought-ful, full of reflection, or meditation	Art-ful, full of craft, or cunning
Mirth-ful, full of cheerfulness, or merriment	

Nouns.

Mouth-ful, as much as will fill the mouth
Pocket-ful, as much as will fill the pocket
Hat-ful, as much as will fill a hat

Q. What does *hood* mean?

A. *Hood* means *office, condition, quality* or *state*. It is also used in a collective capacity.

EXAMPLES.

MAN, MAN-HOOD,	A human being, The state or condition of man, courage
Child-hood, the state of a child	Knight-hood, the state or dignity of a knight
Widow-hood, the state or condition of a widow	

- Priest-hood,**
the office or dignity of a priest, or the order of men set apart for holy offices
- False-hood,**
want of honesty; a lie or false assertion
- Likeli-hood,**
probability, appearance of truth
- Brother-hood,**
a class of men of the same kind; the state of being a brother
- Sister-hood,**
the office or duty of a sister, or a number of women of the same order
- Woman-hood,**
the character and collective qualities of a woman
- Monk-hood,**
the character of a monk
- Goddess-hood,**
the state or condition of a goddess
- Q.** What does *ship* mean at the end of words?
- A.** *Ship* means *possession, office, condition, employment, state, quality.*
- GUARDIAN,**
One who has the care of any person or thing
- GUARDIAN-SHIP,**
The office of a guardian
- Clerk-ship,**
the office or employment of a clerk of any kind
- Lord-ship,**
the title, rank and condition of a lord
- King-ship,**
the office, state or right of a king, royalty
- Steward-ship,**
the office or employment of a steward
- Head-ship,**
the possession of authority, or legal power
- Wor-ship,**
a character or title of honor, or a religious act of reverence
- Hard-ship,**
the condition of being oppressed
- Master-ship,**
the quality, dignity and state of a master, superiority
- Probationer-ship,**
the state or condition of a probationer, or one put upon his trial
- Primate-ship,**
the dignity or office of a chief bishop, or primate
- Goody-ship,**
the quality of a goody
- God-ship,**
the rank or character of a god
- Lecture-ship,**
the office or employment of a lecturer
- Dictator-ship,**
the office of one invested with absolute authority, or a dictator

- Friend-ship,
the state of minds united
by mutual benevolence
- Scholar-ship,
the possession of learning;
exhibition or maintenance
of a Scholar
- Partner-ship,
the state or condition of
two or more joined in
the same trade
- Lady-ship,
the usual title of address
to a lady
- Ward-ship,
the office or employment
of a guard, or state of
being under ward
- Court-ship,
the act of soliciting favors,
or the making of love to
a woman
- Workman-ship,
the employment of a work-
man, or the skill of a
worker; the art of work-
ing
- Proctor-ship,
the office or dignity of a
proctor
- Prior-ship,
the state or office of a prior
- Prelate-ship,
the state, dignity, or office
of a prelate
- Governor-ship,
the office of a governor
- Gentle-ship,
the carriage of a gentle-
man
- Lieutenant-ship,
the rank or office of a lieu-
tenant
- Censor-ship,
the office of a censor, or
the time in which the
office of censor is borne

Q. What do *tics*, or *ics* ; *tic*, or *ic*, mean at the end of words ?

A. *The science or art which treats of, or the doctrine of.*

EXAMPLES.

MECHAN-ICS,

- Hydraul-ics,
the science which treats
of the motions of fluids
and of vessels to convey
them
- Mathema-tics,
the science of number and
measure
- Hydrostat-ics,
the science of weighing
fluids

The science or laws of force,
or of machinery to apply
force

Pneumat-ics,
the doctrine of the air, or
elastic fluids in general

Harmon-ics,
the science which treats
of the doctrine or laws
of sounds

Tech-nics,
the doctrine of arts and
sciences

Accous-tics, the science or theory of sound	Phys-ics, the doctrine of the specu- lative knowledge of all natural bodies, and of their proper natures, con- stitutions, powers and operations
Arithmet-ic, the art, science or act of computation by numbers	Magnet-ics, the principles or science of magnetism
Pyrotech-nics, the art of making fire works	Metaphys-ics, the doctrine or science which treats of the gen- eral affections of immate- rial beings
Diacous-tics, the science which explains the properties of re- fracted sounds	Sta-tics, the science or art of weigh- ing bodies
Dialec-tics, the art of good reasoning, logic	Gnomon-ics, the art or science of dial- ing
Diop-trics, the science of refracted vision	Pho-nics, the science of sounds
Numismat-ics, the science which treats of coins	Catop-trics, the science of reflected vision
Op-tics, the science, doctrine or laws of vision	Sciop-trics, the science of exhibiting images through a hole in a darkened room
Eth-ics, the doctrine of morals	Tac-tics, the art of ranging in or- der of battle
Poli-tics, the science or art which treats of government	

Q. What does *ile* mean?

A. *Ile* means *apt*, or *easy to be*, or *that may be*; *like* or *resem-
bling*, *relating* or *belonging to*, *capable of*, *made of*, &c.

This affix drops the final *e* in some words.

EXAMPLES.

FRAGILE,	Easily broken, weak
Fu-sile, that may be, or capable of being melted	Duc-tile, easy to be drawn out into length

Indo-cile, not easy to be instructed	Infan-tile, relating to a child; like a child
A-gile, in an active or nimble manner	Fa-cile, easily done with little labour, or easily persuaded
Ser-vile, in a mean or dependent manner	Do-cile, easily instructed
Fu-tile, apt to be talkative, destitute of excellence	Se-nile, relating to old age
Versa-tile, that may be turned round, changeable	Sub-tile, not dense or gross, delicate; apt to be cunning
Ster-il, not fruitful or productive	Mercan-tile, relating to trade and commerce
Ex-ile, not full; not powerful; slender	Hos-tile, like an enemy, or suitable to an enemy
Gen-tile, belonging or relating to a heathen	Projec-tile, easily propelled forward
Compac-tile, that may be easily compacted	Feb-rile, relating or belonging to a fever
Expan-ible, capable of expanding	Contrac-tile, easy to be contracted, or able to contract itself
Fic-tile, made of earth, earthen	Exten-sile, capable of being extended
Puer-ile, boyish, or like a boy	Flex-ile, easily bent, pliant
Fos-sil, that which is or may be dug out of the earth	Text-ile, that may be woven, or plaited

Q. What do *ion*, *sion*, *ssion*, *tion*, *ation*, *cation*, *ition* and *iation* mean at the end of words?

A. These affixes commonly mean, *the act of, or state of being*. Also, they sometimes mean *the result of an act, or that which*.

The primitives are verbs, and are converted into nouns by *ion*, &c.

EXAMPLES.

VINDICATE,

To justify or clear

VINDICA-TION,	The act of justifying, or that which clears
EVADE,	To escape or shift off
EVA-SION,	The act of escaping, or a shifting off
SUBSCRIBE,	To sign or set one's hand to a writing
SUBSCRIP-TION,	The act of signing or setting one's hand to the bottom of a writing
DEGRADE,	To lessen, to disgrace
DEGRADA-TION,	The act or state of being disgraced
DEIFY,	To make a god of
DEIFI-CATION,	The act of deifying or making a god
OPPOSE,	To act against, to resist
OPPOSI-TION,	The act of opposing, or that which hinders or stops
Allevia-tion,	Conver-sion,
the act of making light	the state of being changed
Alimenta-tion,	from one condition to another, or the act of being changed
the quality of nourishing, or that which nourishes	Decussa-tion,
Annumera-tion,	the act of crossing, or the state of being crossed at unequal angles
the act of adding to a former number	Dedecora-tion,
Convul-sion,	the act of disgracing
the state of being in an irregular and violent motion	Disrup-tion,
Allega-tion,	the act of breaking asunder : a breach
the act of tying together	Revoca-tion,
Anima-tion,	the act of repealing or revoking
the act of enlivening, that which animates, or the state of being enlivened	Proclama-tion,
Disper-sion,	the act of making public by authority, or a declaration of a ruler's will openly published among the people
the act of scattering, or spreading; or the state of being scattered	
Contu-sion,	
the act of beating or bruising, or the state of being beaten or bruised	

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- Qualifi-cation,
that which makes any per-
son or thing fit for any
thing
- Pur-gation,
the act of cleansing or pu-
rifying; the act of clear-
ing from imputation of
guilt
- Rui-nation,
the state of being ruined
or destroyed
- Refor-mation,
the act of reforming, or
changing from worse to
better
- Congluti-nation,
the act of uniting wound-
ed bodies together
- Expres-sion,
the act of pressing out;
the act or power of re-
presenting any thing
- Seces-sion,
the act of departing or
withdrawing
- Convic-tion,
the act of convicting, or
the state of being proved
guilty
- Dedica-tion,
the act of dedicating to
any being or purpose
- Deflec-tion,
the act of turning aside
- Devolu-tion,
the act of rolling down
- Inscrip-tion,
that which is written or
engraven over any thing,
such as, titles, name, or
character
- Inflama-tion,
the act of setting on flame,
the state of being in
flame
- Significa-tion,
the act of making known
by signs
- Appli-cation,
the act of applying, close
study
- Confla-tion,
the act of blowing many
instruments together
- Conge-lation,
the state of being con-
gealed or solid
- Transgres-sion,
the act of going beyond
just bounds; the act of
violating or breaking a
law
- Profes-sion,
the act of declaring one's
self of any party or opin-
ion; known employment
- Posses-sion,
the state of owning or
having in one's own
hands or power
- Succes-sion,
that which follows one
another, the power or
right of coming to the
inheritance of ancestors

Q. What does *ish* signify when it terminates words.

A. When *ish* is added to a word which is already an adjective, it signifies, *somewhat, in a slight degree, or like*. When it is added to nouns which it converts into adjectives, it means

belonging to, in some degree like, somewhat like, or like. It is also sometimes the termination of verbs which are derived from Latin supines terminating in *itum*, or French verbs in *ir*.

The first examples of primitives are adjectives, the second nouns, and *ish* converts them all into adjectives, the third are verbs which end in *ish*.

EXAMPLES.

BLACK,	Of the colour of night or want of colour
BLACK-ISH,	Somewhat black
BOY,	A male child, a young lad
BOY-ISH,	Like a boy, or belonging to a young lad
FIN-ISH,	To complete, to perfect
<i>A.</i>	<i>A.</i>
Mild-ish, somewhat mild or gentle	Faint-ish, rather faint or low, ready to faint
Soft-ish, in a slight degree soft	Coarse-ish, somewhat rough or coarse
Hard-ish, in a slight degree hard or solid	Sour-ish, rather sour, or somewhat sour
Wild-ish, in a slight degree wild, or savage	Oblong-ish, somewhat longer than broad
Brown-ish, inclined to a brown colour, redish	Pale-ish, somewhat pale, wanting fresh colour
Red-ish, somewhat red, inclining to redness	Sick-ish, somewhat sick, languid
Gray-ish, somewhat gray	Tick-lish, easily tickled, somewhat critical
Blue-ish, inclined to blueness, rather blue	Tight-ish, somewhat tight or neat
White-ish, somewhat white or tending to white	Up-pish, somewhat proud, lofty or high
Gay-ish, somewhat gay, merry or fine	Yellow-ish, tending or approaching to yellow

N.

- Sot-tish,
like a drunkard, or given
to liquor
- Sheep-ish,
somewhat like a sheep,
bashful
- Dwarf-ish,
somewhat like a dwarf, or
a very little man
- Bear-ish,
resembling a bear, or like
a bear
- Mule-ish,
like a mule, sullen or stub-
born

V.

- Per-ish,
to go to ruin or decay
- Po-ish,
to make smooth
- Van-ish,
to pass or go away, to dis-
appear

N.

- Monk-ish,
pertaining to or reseu-
bling monks
- Pet-tish,
somewhat fretful, pceevish
- Pol-ish,
pertaining to Poland
- Eng-lish,
belonging to England
- Span-ish,
belonging to Spain
- Swed-ish,
pertaining to Sweden
- Scot-tish,
pertaining to Scotland, or
the Scots

V.

- Van-quist,
to conquer, or subdue
- Var-nish,
to cover with something
- Ban-ish,
to drive or force away

Q. What does *ism* signify when placed at the end of primi-
tive words?

A. *Ism* is used to denote any thing peculiarly belonging to a
particular person, thing or class, or it means the *state, doctrine,*
or principles of, the profession or practice of, and peculiar to,

EXAMPLES.

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|--|--|
| <p>PATRIOT,
PATRIOT-ISM,</p> <p>Pedant-ism,
the profession or practice
of a pedant</p> <p>Pelagian-ism,
the doctrines of Pelagius</p> <p>Arminian-ism,</p> | <p>A lover of his country
The principles of a patriot</p> <p>the doctrines or principles
of Arminius</p> <p>Favorit-ism,
the practice or disposition
to aid friends to the pre-
judice of others having
equal claims</p> |
|--|--|

- Fanati-cism,**
the state of religious
frenzy
- Calvin-ism,**
the doctrines or principles
of Calvin
- Hero-ism,**
the qualities of a hero
- Evange-lism,**
the practice of promulga-
ting the Gospel
- Epicu-rism,**
the principles or doctrines
of Epicurus
- Criti-cism,**
the act or art of judging
accurately
- Hebra-ism,**
an ediom of the Hebrew
language
- Angli-cism,**
a mode of speech peculiar
to the English
- Athe-ism,**
the principles of those who
do not believe in a God
- Boy-ism,**
peculiar to a boy
- Christian-ism,**
the profession or princi-
ples of the Christian
religion
- Despo-tism,**
a state of absolute power
- Ventrilo-quism,**
the art or practice of
speaking so that the
voice appears to come
from a distant part of the
room
- Euphem-ism,**
the practice of setting forth
one's own praise
- Galvan-ism,**
the name given to effects
resembling electricity,
produced by metallic
substances and acids
- Idiot-ism,**
state of idiocy; peculiarity
of expression
- Jesuit-ism,**
the principles of the Jes-
uits, artifice, deceit
- Magnet-ism,**
the power of attraction, or
the power of the load-
stone
- Nazarit-ism,**
the doctrines and practice
of the Nazarites
- Petal-ism,**
an ancient practice in Sy-
racuse when any person
was banished his sen-
tence was written by
votes on leaves
- Puritan-ism,**
the opinions or principles
of the Puritans
- Republican-ism,**
attachment to the system
of republican govern-
ment
- Socinian-ism,**
the doctrines held by So-
cinus
- Theosoph-ism,**
the principles of those
who pretend to the doc-
trine of illumination
- Gre-cism,**
a form of speech peculiar
to the Greeks
- Heathen-ism,**
the state of being igno-
rant of a true God

Jacobit-ism,	the principles of a Jacobite	Pharisa-ism,	the principles or practice of the Pharisees
Juda-ism,	the practice and principles of the Jews	Quaker-ism,	the system or manners of quakers
Matérial-ism,	the doctrines of Materialists	Sabbat-ism,	the practice of keeping the Sabbath
Panthe-ism,	the principles of the Pantheists who considered the universe to be God, and its parts as his members	Somnambu-lism,	the act or practice of walking in sleep
		Tantal-ism,	the punishment of Tantalus
		Universal-ism,	the belief in the doctrine that all men will be saved

Q. What does *ise* or *ize* mean at the end of Words?

A. *Ise* or *ize* means *to make, to become, to do.*

The primitives are nouns or adjectives, and *ise* or *ize*, converts them into verbs.

EXAMPLES.

EQUAL,	One who is of the same rank and age
EQUAL-IZE,	To make like another, even, or become equal
Familiar-ize,	Brutal-ize,
to make easy by habitude	to become or grow brutal, or savage
Aggrand-ize,	Christian-ize,
to make great	to make christian
Apolo-gize,	Disautho-rise,
to make an apology, to plead in favor	to make of no credit or authority, or to deprive of authority
Ap-prize,	Astrolo-gize,
to make acquainted	to practice astrology
Legal-ize,	Cauter-ize,
to make lawful	to burn with the cautery
Autho-rize,	Ego-tize,
to make anything legal, to give an authority to any person	to talk much of one's self

Enden-ize, to make free	Solem-nize, to make solemn,
Eter-nize, to make endless, perpetu- ate	Journal-ize, to make or put an entry into a journal
Fertil-ize, to make fruit-ful or plen- teous	Material-ize, to reduce to a state of mat- ter
Idol-ize, to do worship as to a Deity, or to do worship to an image	Gorman-dize, to become a greedy eater, or to feed ravenously
General-ize, to make or render general, common	Herbal-ize, to gather herbs, to study botany
Galvan-ize, to affect with the galvanic fluid	Pulver-ize, to make fine
Harmon-ize, to make musical, to ad- just	Neutral-ize, to make or render neuter
Herbor-ize, to make search for plants	Magna-tize, to become magnetic or communicate magnetism
Signal-ize, to make a sign, or eminent	Sensual-ize, to make sensual or pleas- ing to the senses, to make carnal
Partial-ize, to make partial	

Q. What does *ist* mean?

A. *Ist* means *one skilled in ; a disciple or follower.*

EXAMPLES.

BOTANY,	The knowledge or description of plants
BOTAN-IST,	One skilled in plants and herbs
Agricultu-rist, one skilled in the art of cultivation	Bap-tist, one who holds to baptism by immersion
Anato-mist, one who studies the struc- ture of animals by means of dissection	Evange-list, a writer or preacher of the gospel

- Athe-ist,**
one who denies the being of a god,
- Ju-rist,**
one who treats of, or skilled in matters of law
- Calvin-ist,**
a disciple of or follower of Calvin the reformer
- Material-ist,**
a person who denies spiritual substances
- Sensual-ist,**
one devoted to sensual pleasures
- Canon-ist,**
a professor or doctor of canon law
- Algebra-ist,**
a person skilled in algebra
- Apolo-gist,**
one who offers an apology
- Satir-ist,**
one who writes or utters satires
- Latin-ist,**
one skilled in latin
- Mamon-ist,**
one who dotes on riches
- Monopo-list,**
one who engrosses a commodity or trade
- Occu-list,**
one who cures distempered eyes
- Panthe-ist,**
one who believes in pantheism
- Plural-ist,**
he who holds more livings than one
- Somnambu-list,**
a person who walks in his sleep
- Symme-trist,**
one very studious or observant of proportion
- Thom-ist,**
a follower and disciple of Thomas Aquinas
- Zooto-mist,**
one who dissects brute beasts
- Machin-ist,**
a constructor of engines or machines, one who plans or contrives
- Manner-ist,**
one who has a particular manner
- Nonconform-ist,**
one who does not conform to the worship of an established Church
- Organ-ist,**
a person who plays on an organ
- Pharmacopo-list,**
one who sells medicines
- Religion-ist,**
a person bigoted to any religion
- Chem-ist,**
one skilled or versed in chemistry
- The-ist,**
one who believes in a God
- Vio-list,**
one who plays on the viol or violin
- Zoolo-gist,**
one skilled in the knowledge of animals

Q. What does *ite* mean?

A. *Ite* signifies *one connected with, attached to, or the object of; an inhabitant of, a follower of, one who.*

EXAMPLES.

BEDLAM,	A place where mad persons are confined
BEDLAM-ITE,	An inhabitant of a mad house, or a person that is mad or distracted
Favor-ite,	Pit-tite,
one who is particularly loved	a follower of Mr. Pitt
Nazar-ite,	Carmel-ite,
one of the sect amongst the Jews who professed an extraordinary purity of life and devotion	an inhabitant of Mount Carmel, or a kind of begging friar
Para-site,	Cosmopo-lite,
one who flatters great men; a plant growing on another	a citizen of the world
Perqui-site,	Satel-ite,
something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages	a small planet revolving about a larger, a follower or dependant
Jaco-bite,	Fox-ite,
a partisan or follower of king James the second	a follower of Mr. Fox
Areopa-gite,	Ancho-rite,
a member of the court of Athens	a hermit or monk, that leads a solitary life in a desert for the sake of devotion
Hypo-crite,	Ace-tite,
one who dissembles in religion or morality	a neutral salt formed by acetous acid with any base not saturated

Q. What does *ine* signify when appended to an original word?

A. *Ine* signifies *of or belonging to, pertaining to, like or resembling, made of.*

EXAMPLES.

	ADAMANT, ADAMAN-TINE,	A very hard stone, a diamond Made of, or like adamant, hard
	Al-pine, pertaining to the Alps, or to high mountains	Mascu-line, male, not female, resem- bling man
	Ma-rine, belonging to the sea	Serpen-tine, resembling a serpent, winding like a serpent
	Ca-nine, having the properties of a dog	Ce-drine, of or belonging to the ce- dar tree
	Pis-cine, belonging to fish	Petal-ine, pertaining to or being on a petal
	Amaran-thine, consisting of amaranths	Amethys-tine, resembling an amethyst
	Coral-line, made of or like coral	Fc-line, pertaining to a cat
	Femi-nine, belonging to the female	Sa-line, consisting of, like or con- stituting salt
	Apal-line, like or pertaining to apal	Aqui-line, resembling an eagle, when applied to the nose, hooked
	Sacchar-ine, like or pertaining to sugar	Salaman-drine, like a salamander, fiery
	Vulp-ine, belonging to a fox, crafty	San-guine, full of or like blood
	Passer-ine, like or belonging to spar- rows	Ursu-line, denoting an order of nuns
	Metal-ine, consisting of metal, im- pregnated with metal	Sibyl-line, pertaining to the sibyls or ancient prophetesses
	Amygdal-ine, pertaining to almonds	Crystal-line, resembling crystal, trans- parent
	Al-vine, belonging to the intestinal canal	Vac-cine, denoting the cow-pox, per- taining to a cow
	Leo-nine, belonging to a lion	Vultur-ine, relating to vultures, very rapacious
	Myr-rhine, belonging to myrrh, made of the myrrhine stone	
	Alka-line, having the qualities of alkali	

Resu-pine,
having the face upwards
Ultra-marine,
that comes or is brought
from beyond the sea
Floren-tine,
belonging to Florence in
Italy

Ur-sine,
pertaining to a bear
Can-crine,
having the qualities of a
crab
Sapphir-inc,
made of or resembling
sapphire

Q. What does *ive* mean?

A. *Ive* is sometimes the termination of adjectives derived from verbs and nouns, and sometimes of nouns derived also from verbs. In the former case it means *having the power or tendency; that has the quality; what*—in the latter it denotes sometimes the *agent*, and at other times the *object*.

EXAMPLES.

OPPRESS,	To injure
OPPRES-SIVE,	Having the power to injure, cruel
Opera-tive,	Offen-sive,
having the power of acting	having the power to of- fend or what offends
Expen-sive,	Explo-sive,
having a tendency to ex- travagance or expense	having the power of driv- ing out with noise and violence
Adhe-sive,	Instruc-tive,
that has the power of sticking	having a tendency to con- vey knowledge
Calefac-tive,	Abster-sive,
that which hath a ten- dency to make any thing hot	that has the quality of cleansing
Decep-tive,	Coke-sive,
having the power of de- ceiving	that has the power of sticking together
Excep-tive	Declara-tive,
including an exception	having the power of making a declaration
Compul-sive,	Estima-tive,
having the power to com- pel	having the power of com- paring and adjusting the preference
Abstrac-tive,	
having the power or qual- ity of abstracting	

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Chylifac-tive,
having the power of mak-
ing chyle

Anima-tive,
that has the power of
giving life

Expres-sive,
having the power of utter-
ance or representation

Substantives.

Incen-tive,
that which kindles or pro-
vokes

Cap-tive,
one taken in war; one
charmed by beauty

Rela-tive,
a person related to ano-
ther, a kinsman, what
contains relation

Representa-tive,
one exercising the vica-
rious power given by an-
other

Interroga-tive,
a pronoun used in asking
questions, as who? what?

Obstruc-tive,
that which hinders or ob-
structs

Persua-sive,
an argument to persuade

Substan-tive,
a noun betokening a thing,
not a quality

Voca-tive,
the case of nouns used in
calling

Cicatri-sive,
having the qualities pro-
per to induce a cicatrice

Defec-tive,
full of faults, faulty

Diffu-sive,
having the quality of scat-
tering any thing every
way

Attrac-tive,
having the power to draw
any thing; inviting

Cogni-tive,
having the power of know-
ing

Demonstra-tive,
having the power of de-
monstration

Emula-tive,
having a tendency or in-
clination to emulation

Figura-tive,
representing something by
a figure or type

Inclu-sive,
having the power of en-
closing

Inci-sive,
having the power of cut-
ting

Repres-sive,
having power to repress

Q. What do *kin* and *gin* mean?

A. *Kin* and *gin* mean *little, small, young*.

EXAMPLES.

LAMB,
LAMB-KIN,

Mani-kin,
a little man

A sheep under a year old
A young or little lamb

Nog-gin,
a small mug

Per-kin, (q. d.) Peter-kin, [that is little Peter] a proper name of men	Pip-kin, a small earthen boiler or pot
Kilder-kin, a liquid measure of 16 or 18 gallons	Panni-kin, a small pan
Mal-kin, a frightful figure of clouts dressed up, a dirty little girl	Nap-kin, a small cloth used at table to wipe the hands
Grimal-kin, a little gray old woman, a cat	Pig-gin, a small wooden vessel with a handle for holding liquids
Fir-kin, a small vessel; a vessel of nine gallons	Mini-kin, a very small pin

Q. What is the meaning of *less* at the end of words?

A. *Less* means *without, destitute of, void of, wanting*.

This affix is opposed to *full*. The primitives are nouns and *less* converts them into adjectives.

EXAMPLES.

MONEY, MONEY-LESS,	Metal coined for public use Without money
Noise-less, without noise or any sound	Friend-less, without a friend
Moon-less, not enlightened by the moon	Mother-less, without a mother
Motion-less, destitute of motion	Rest-less, void of rest
Nerve-less, void of strength	Shame-less, without shame or reproach
Nose-less, having no nose	Rock-less, destitute of or without rocks
Father-less, without a father	Taste-less, without taste; having lit- tle or no relish
Pain-less, void of pain, or labour	Path-less, having no path or road
Brain-less, destitute of thought	Piti-less, devoid of mercy or com- passion
Grace-less, destitute of grace or virtue	

Point-less, without a point or sharp end	Regard-less, void of attention or heed- less
Sense-less, void of understanding	Resist-less, that cannot be resisted or opposed
Cash-less, without money	Form-less, destitute of shape or form
Prayer-less, without using prayer	Sun-less, without the light of the sun
Child-less, having no children	Law-less, without or contrary to law
Profit-less, void of gain or advantage	Use-less, answering no end or pur- pose
Bone-less, void of bones	Value-less, void of value, worthless
Comfort-less, being without comfort or assistance	

Q. What do *et* and *let* mean?

A. *Et* and *let* mean *small* or *little*.

EXAMPLES.

RING, RING-LET,	An ornament, a circle A small ring, a curl
Circ-let, a small circle	Front-let, a small bandage worn upon the forehead
Ril-let, a small stream	Mante-let, a small cloak worn by women
Ham-let, a small village	Pup-pet, a small doll or wooden image
Eye-let, a small perforation	Brace-let, an ornament for the wrists
Flage-let, a small flute	Annu-let, a little ring
Flower-et, a small flower	Baron-et, the lowest degree of honor that is hereditary
Tab-let, a small table	Spin-et, a small harpsichord
Coro-net, a small crown worn by the nobility	
Lin-net, a small singing bird	

Spike-let,
a small spike
Gob-let,
a kind of cup or bowl
Hatch-et,
a small axe
Herbe-let,
a small herb
Jack-et,
a kind of short close coat
Jen-net,
a small Spanish horse

Rund-let,
a small barrel
Lap-pet,
the parts of a head dress
that hang loose
Laner-et,
a small or little hawk
Lever-et,
a small or young hare
Cros-let,
a small cross

Q. What is the meaning of *ling* at the end of words?

A. *Ling* means *young*, *small* or *little*, and *diminution* of any kind. But when it is used in a general sense, it implies *connexion with the thing denoted by the primitive word to which it is affixed*.

EXAMPLES.

DUCK,
DUCK-LING,
WORLD,

WORLD-LING,

A water fowl
A young duck
The earth, or present state of
life, or a secular life
One who hunts after, or is fond
of the profits and pleasures
of this world

Grunt-ling,
a young hog
Gos-ling,
a young goose
Hire-ling,
one who hires for wages
Strip-ling,
a very young man
Suck-ling,
one who is fed by the
breast
Sap-ling,
a young tree, (figurative-
ly) a poor simple person
Lord-ling,
a little lord

Year-ling,
any animal of a year old
Dial-ling,
the art of making dials; or
the knowledge of sha-
dows
Grum-bling,
a murmuring through dis-
content
Ang-ling,
the art of fishing with a
rod
Bant-ling,
a little child

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Found-ling, an infant exposed and left in a place and found there	Young-ling, a child very young; any young creature
Starv-ling, a meagre or very lean person	Yean-ling, the young of sheep; a little lamb
Tender-ling, a fondling; the first horns of a deer	Ground-ling, a fish that keeps at the bottom of the water
Dapper-ling, a man of small stature	Fond-ling, one much fondled or ca- ressed
Dar-ling, a beloved child	Scant-ling, timber cut into a small size
[This word is a contraction of <i>dear-ling</i> or <i>little dear</i>]	

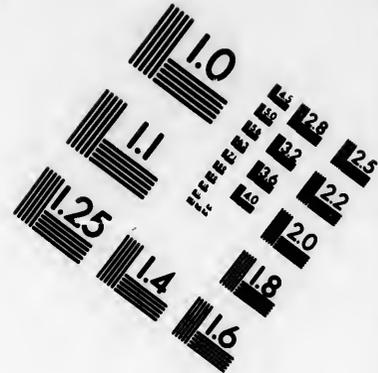
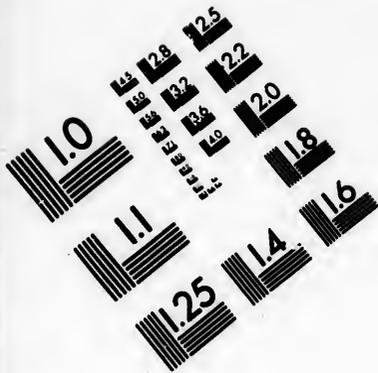
Q. What does *ly* mean?

A. This affix (*ly*) is the termination of adjectives and adverbs, but chiefly of the latter. When it is added to nouns, which it converts into adjectives, it means *like*; but when it is added to adjectives, it converts them into adverbs, and means *in a manner*. *Ly* is also a frequent termination of names of places, in which case it is supposed to denote *a field*, from *leag*. (Sax.) See *Bailey, Johnson* and *Wood*.

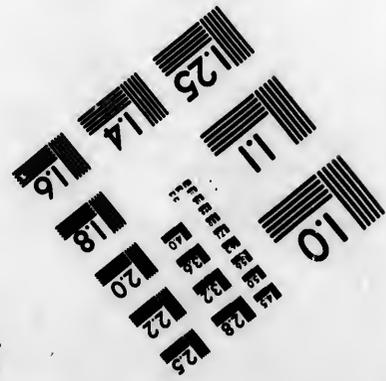
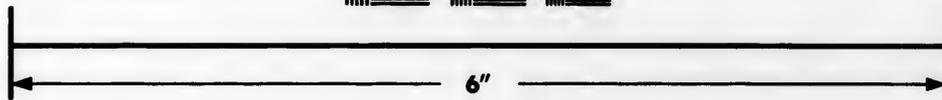
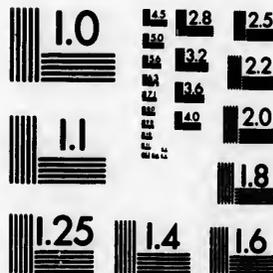
EXAMPLES.

SAINT,	A godly person
SAINT-LY,	Like a saint
Man-ly, like a man	Live-ly, in a lively or brisk man- ner
Ghast-ly, like a ghost, having hor- ror in the countenance	Month-ly, happening once a month
Home-ly, like home, unadorned	King-ly, becoming or like a king
Hil-ly, full of hills, unequal in surface, like hills	Grave-ly, in a serious or solemn manner
Prince-ly, like a prince	Tame-ly, in a tame, or gentle man- ner, without resistance
Love-ly, deserving to be loved, exciting love	Brother-ly, like a brother





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Care-ful-ly, in a careful manner	Sober-ly, in a sober manner
Faithful-ly, in a faithful or honest manner	Knave-ish-ly, in a knavish or dishonest manner
Sweet-ly, in a pleasant manner	Mournful-ly, in a sorrowful manner
Becoming-ly, in a becoming manner, fit	Beast-ly, like a beast
Delightful-ly, in a delightful or charm- ing manner, with delight	Grave-ly, in a sober manner
Smart-ly, after a smart manner	Neighbour-ly, as becomes a neighbour
Proud-ly, in a proud manner	Wise-ly, in a wise or prudent man- ner

Q. What does *like* mean at the end of words?

A. *Like* means *becoming, resembling, having resemblance, or like*. All those words that end with this affix, were formerly separte words. For example, *man like* and *God like*, have become *manlike*, and *Godlike*, these again have been contracted into *manly* and *godly*.

EXAMPLES.

MAN, MAN-LIKE,	A human being Becoming a man, brave
God-like, resembling or becoming a God	Worm-like, like or resembling a worm, spiral
Lamb-like, like a lamb	Soldier-like, becoming or resembling a soldier
Wise-like, in a wise or judicious manner	Star-like, like a star, pointed, bright
Prince-like, like or becoming a prince	Giant-like, like a giant
Gentleman-like becoming a man of birth	War-like, disposed to, or fit for war
Woman-like, becoming a woman, not girlish	Dis-like, want of affection
	Foolish-like, in a foolish or impudent manner

Un-like,
not like, improbable

Workman-like,
like a workman, good,
proper

Goddess-like,
becoming or like a god-
dess, charming, beautiful

Sister-like,
becoming or like a sister

Q. What does *ment* mean?

A. This affix is derived from the French, and is the termination chiefly of verbal nouns, to which it is not easy to give any uniform meaning, but it often signifies *the act of or state of being*. It sometimes also means *the result of an act, or that which*.

EXAMPLES.

INGRAFT,

To insert a cion of one tree in another

INGRAFT-MENT,

The act of ingrafting or that which was ingrafted

Nourish-ment,
that which nourishes

Excite-ment,
the motive by which one is excited or stirred up, or the act of stirring up

Abate-ment,
the state or act of abating, or that which is abated; the sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating

Achieve-ment,
the performance of an action, deed or exploit

Banish-ment,
the act of sending or expelling from one's own country by authority; the being banished

Allure-ment,
that which tempts or allures by some promised good

Advance-ment,
the state of being preferred or exalted to some new honor or rank

Consign-ment,
a deed to make things over; goods or things consigned to any one

Amuse-ment,
that which amuses; also the making of vain promises to gain time

Atone-ment,
the act of making satisfaction, or expiating by sacrifice, or that which produces reconciliation

- Treat-ment,**
the manner of using, good
or bad usage
- Abase-ment,**
the state of being brought
low
- Infringe-ment,**
the act of breaking or vio-
lating laws or contracts;
that which destroys or
hinders
- Commence-ment,**
the act of beginning or
the time when any thing
first began
- Judge-ment,**
the power of discerning
the relation between one
term or one proposition
and another; the right or
power of passing judg-
ment; the act of exer-
cising judicature, &c.
- Disburse-ment,**
the act of disbursing or
laying out money
- Enfranchise-ment,**
the act of enfranchising or
making free
- Extinguish-ment,**
the act of extinguishing,
quenching or putting out
- Impedi-ment,**
that which hinders, s . . .
or obstructs; also an im-
perfection or defect in
one's speech
- Languish-ment,**
the state of growing fee-
ble or pining away under
sorrow; softness of mien
- Measure-ment,**
the act of measuring
- Nutri-ment,**
that which nourishes, such
as food
- Firma-ment,**
that space which is ex-
panded or arched over us
in the Heavens, the sky
- Pave-ment,**
a highway or street laid
with brick or flat stones;
a stone floor
- Prefer-ment,**
the state of being prefer-
red, a place of honor or
profit
- Refine-ment,**
the act of purifying again
or the state of being pu-
rified
- Resign-ment,**
the act of resigning; sub-
mission
- Sacra-ment,**
any ceremony which pro-
duces an obligation such
as an oath, the Lord's
supper, baptism
- Sedi-ment,**
that which settles at the
bottom of liquids
- Settle-ment,**
the act of settling; or the
state of being settled;
the act of giving posses-
sion by legal sanction
- Tene-ment,**
that which is held by a
tenant
- Embellish-ment,**
that which embellishes,
adorns or beautifies
- Command-ment,**
the act of giving orders to,
or directing to be, or the
orders that come, and
directions that are given
- Indorse-ment,**
the act of writing on the
back, or the name written

- Government,**
a general system of polity for regulating a state or society, the state of being directed or controlled
- Lavish-ment,**
the act of spending profusely, or the act of wasting
- Move-ment,**
the act or manner of moving
- Frag-ment,**
a part broken off from the whole, an imperfect piece
- Parlia-ment,**
the chief assembly and council of the English nation met together to make or alter laws
- Punish-ment,**
that correction or pain which is inflicted for a crime
- Prejudg-ment,**
the act of judging beforehand, anything that is a rule or example to future times
- Ravish-ment,**
the act of ravishing, also rapture or transport of joy
- Reinstate-ment,**
the act of restoring to the former state or condition
- Testa-ment,**
the last will of a person concerning the disposal of his estate after his death; a covenant
- Tourna-ment,**
a mock encounter where armed persons on horse-back run against one another with spears or lances
- Vouchsafe-ment,**
that which grants or permits anything to be done, or the act of condescending, or granting
- Vest-ment,**
that which a person wears to cover the body, such as clothing, &c.
- Tranship-ment,**
the act of transferring from one ship to another

Q. What does *mony* signify?

A. *Mony* is a termination of nouns, and has various meanings, which are not easily expressed, but it often *means a quality or state.*

What does *some* mean?

A. *Some* is a termination of adjectives, and means *full, occasioning or causing; somewhat or in a slight degree.*

EXAMPLES.

SANCTI-MONY,

A state of holiness, appearance of holiness

TROUBLE-SOME,

Full of molestation; occasioning or causing trouble or perplexity

- Testi-mony,**
evidence given by a witness
- Parsi-mony,**
the quality of being saving or thrifty
- Acri-mony,**
the quality of being sharp or tart, or that quality in bodies by which they corrode, destroy or dissolve others
- Patri-mony,**
an estate coming by inheritance
- Ali-mony,**
that maintenance that is given to a wife when she is separated from her husband
- Har-mony,**
that quality which has a just adaptation of one part to another; the quality of a just proportion of sound
- Matri-mony,**
the state of wedlock or marriage; the contract of man and wife
- Scam-mony,**
a purging resinous gum brought from the coast of Barbary
- Agri-mony,**
the plant liver-wort
- Game-some,**
full of sport or merriment
- Quarrel-some,**
inclined to brawls, somewhat choleric
- Loath-some,**
causing satiety or fastidiousness
- Tire-some,**
occasioning or causing in a slight degree weariness or fatigue
- Frolic-some,**
full of pranks or tricks
- Toil-some,**
full of toil, occasioning or causing toil or labour
- Venture-some,**
full of daring or boldness, without fear
- Weari-some,**
causing or occasioning weariness or fatigue
- Whole-some,**
causing or conducing to health, happines or virtue
- Burden-some,**
grievous to be born
- Blithe-some,**
full of mirth or joy
- Adventure-some,**
full of hazard or daring
- Delight-some,**
somewhat pleasing
- Irk-some,**
in a slight degree tedious
- Hand-some,**
full of beauty, grace or elegance

Q. What does *ness* mean at the end of words ?

A. *Ness* is a termination generally added to adjectives to convert them into substantives, and signifies *a state of being or quality of.*

EXAMPLES.

	CLEAN, CLEAN-NESS,	Free from dirt or filth The state of being free from dirt
	GOOD, GOOD-NESS,	Having desirable qualities The quality of being good, kind, benevolent, &c., &c.
Dampness,	the state of being wet or moist	Foggi-ness, the state of being dark or misty
Assured-ness,	the state of being assured or made certain	Gloomi-ness, the state of being obscure, melancholy
Attentive-ness,	the state of being careful or attentive	Hoarse-ness, the state of being hoarse, or having the voice rough as with a cold
Bald-ness,	the state of being without hair	Incomplete-ness, the being in a state of imperfection
Beggarli-ness,	the state of being very poor or mean	Natural-ness, the being in a natural state
Blameless-ness,	the state of being innocent or harmless	Old-ness, the being in an old state
Blind-ness,	the state of being destitute of sight	Attractive-ness, the quality of being attractive or alluring
Chalki-ness,	the state of being chalky	Fit-ness, the quality of being suitable or fit
Complete-ness,	the state of being perfect or complete	Awful-ness, the quality of striking with awe or terror
Dry-ness,	the state of being dry or without moisture	Pure-ness, the quality of being clear, pure or genuine
Distracted-ness,	the state of being distracted, madness	Bad-ness, the quality of being corrupt or not good
Even-ness,	the state of being even or uniform	Graceful-ness, the quality of being elegant, or beautiful, with dignity
Floweri-ness,	the state of abounding in flowers	

Bold-ness,
the quality of being brave,
daring or impudent

Mellow-ness,
the quality of being soft,
ripe or mellow

Pert-ness,
the quality of being lively
or brisk

Base-ness,
the quality of being vile
or base

Horrid-ness,
the quality of being hide-
ous or dreadful

NOTE—The same syllable (*ness*;) is also used (from *nese* or *neese*, Sax. a nose, or from the Latin *nasus*;) as the termination of places possessing headlands or promontories, as in *Shear-ness*, *Fife-ness*, *Inver-ness*, *Caith-ness*.

Q. What does *or* or *tor* at the end of primitive words mean?

A. *Or*, or *tor*, always denotes the agent, and may be explained by *one who* or *the person who, that which*.

The primitives are verbs, and *or* converts them into nouns.

Or is also the termination of adjectives in the comparative degree which have been introduced into the English language from the Latin.

EXAMPLES.

COL-LECT,	To gather together, or get
COLLEC-TOR,	One who collects or gathers together
JUNI-OR,	One younger than another
Ac-tor,	Demonstra-tor,
he that acts or performs anything	one who proves; one who teaches
Admoni-tor,	Dicta-tor,
the person who admonishes	one invested with absolute authority
Ambassa-dor,	Crea-tor,
a person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another	the being who bestows existence or creates
Cap-tor,	Ambassa-dor,
he that takes a prisoner	one sent on a public message
Credit-or,	Enac-tor,
he to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit	one that forms decrees or establishes laws

- Fornica-tor**,
one who commits lewd-
ness
- Gladia-tor**,
one who fights for prizes
- Illumina-tor**,
one who gives light
- Interroga-tor**,
one who asks questions
- Malefad-tor**,
one who has offended a-
gainst the law; a criminal
- Negocia-tor**,
one employed to treat
with others
- Numera-tor**,
he that numbers; or that
number which serves as
a common measure to
others
- Benefac-tor**,
one who confers a benefit
or favor
- Calcula-tor**,
one who calculates or com-
putes
- Calumnia-tor**,
one who forges accusa-
tions; a slanderer
- Coagula-tor**,
that which causes coagu-
lation
- Declama-tor**,
one who declaims or makes
speeches with intent to
move the passions
- Denuncia-tor**,
one that proclaims any
threat
- Eleva-tor**,
one that raises or lifts up
- Elucida-tor**,
one who explains or clears
up
- Fac-tor**,
one who acts as an agent
for another; a substitute
- Genera-tor**,
the power which begets,
causes, &c.
- Gover-nor**,
one who is invested with
supreme authority in the
state
- Impropria-tor**,
one who has the posses-
sion of the lands of the
church
- Modera-tor**,
one who restrains, rules or
presides
- Narra-tor**,
one who tells or relates
- Nomemcla-tor**,
one who calls things or
persons by their proper
names
- Observa-tor**,
one who observes or re-
marks
- Opera-tor**,
one that performs any act
of the hand
- Seni-or**,
older than another
- Mi-nor**,
inconsiderable, or of small
account, or small in num-
ber
- Ma-jor**,
greater in number, quan-
tity or extent; greater in
dignity

What do *ory*, *sory*, *tory* and *atory* mean when used as affixes?

A. They mean *having the power of, of the nature of, belonging or relating to, containing, that which and the place where.*

The primitives are verbs and nouns, and *ory*, &c., converts them into nouns and adjectives.

EXAMPLES.

TO ADJUTE,
ADJU-TOR,
ADJU-TORY,
TO DEPOSITE,
DEPOSI-TORY,

To help
A helper, or one who helps
That which helps
To lay in a place
The place where anything is placed

N.

Conserva-tory,
a place where any thing
is kept

Depil-atory,
means used to take away
hair

Dispensa-tory,
the Directory for making
medicines

Interroga-tory,
an interrogation or exami-
nation

Judica-tory,
a court, or distribution of
justice

Labor-atory,
a place for chemical ope-
rations or manufacturing
warlike apparatus, &c.

Observa-tory,
a place where astronomi-
cal observations are taken

Adj.

Cita-tory,
having the form or power
of citing

N.

Offer-tory,
that which is offered, or
the act of offering

Precep-tory,
a place where instruction
is given

Propeti-atory,
the mercy seat in the
temple

Purga-tory,
a place of purgation after
death

Reposi-tory,
a place where anything is
safely laid up

Reserva-tory,
a place where anything
is kept

Supple-tory,
what serves to fill up de-
ficiencies

Fumi-tory,
a genus of plants

Adj.

Confabula-tory,
relating to conversation

Con

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Elu-

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Q.

A.

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Confirm-atory, that which confirms or strengthens	Excusa-tory, pleading or making an ex- cuse
Declam-atory, of or belonging to decla- mation	Expia-tory, capable of expiating or atoning for
Declin-atory, tending to shun, avoiding,	Fulmina-tory, relating to thunder, thun- dering
Depul-sory, that which puts away or removes	Gratula-tory, expressing joy or pleasure
Depura-tory, that which cleanses, puri- fies or frees	Horta-tory, belonging to exhortation
Deroga-tory, that which degrades or lessens the value of	Illu-sory, tending to deceit or fraud
Elu-sory, tending to elude, evade or deceive	Impreca-tory, relating to imprecation, cursing
Exaggera-tory, containing exaggeration	Jura-tory, giving or relating to an oath

Q. What does *ry* mean as an affix ?

A. *Ry* means in general *having connexion with*. It expresses also a *quality* ; a *state or condition* ; an *act or behaviour*, an *act or employment* ; the *articles in which one deals* ; the *place where anything is, or done*. It also sometimes gives the force of a collective noun, and in this case it is applicable to both persons and things.

EXAMPLES.

BIGOT,	A blind zealot, or one unduly devoted to a party
BIGOT-RY,	The quality of a blind zealot ; the practice or tenet of a bigot
SLAVE,	One deprived of freedom
SLAVE-RY,	The state or condition of a slave
OUTLAW,	One excluded the benefit of the law
OUTLAW-RY,	The act of excluding from the benefit or protection of the law

MASON,	One who builds walls of stone, or one who is a member of the society of Free-masons
MASON-RY,	The employment or performance of a mason or the science of Freemasons
GROCER,	One who deals in teas, sugars, spirits, &c.
GROCE-RY,	The articles in which a grocer deals or sells
BREW,	To make liquors
BREW-ERY,	The place where liquors are made
GENTRY,	Persons of a state above the vulgar
Adulte-ry,	Drape-ry,
the act of violating the bed of a married person	the trade of making cloth, the dress of a picture or a statue
Ances-try,	Ey-ry,
a series of ancestors or of those from whom persons are descended	the place where birds of prey build their nests
Archdeacon-ry,	Farrie-ry,
the office or jurisdiction of an Archdeacon	the art of shoeing or curing horses
Arche-ry,	Husband-ry,
the act of shooting with the bow	the art of tilling and improving land
Baptiste-ry	Idola-try,
the place for baptising at	the worship of an idol or creature
Barte-ry,	Joine-ry,
the act or practice of exchanging commodities	the art of joining wood together
Batte-ry,	Knighterrant-ry,
the act of battering or the instruments used with which a town is battered	the acts or behaviour of wandering knights
Buffoone-ry,	Laun-dry,
the practice of a buffoon	the place where clothes are washed or ironed in
Carpen-try,	Millin-ery,
the trade of a carpenter	the articles that are sold by a milliner
Cemets-ry,	
a place where the dead are repositied	

Nurse-ry,
the place where children
are kept

Pedle-ry,
small wares sold by ped-
lars

Penu-ry,
the state of poverty or
great want

Quar-ry,
the place where stones are
dug

Recove-ry,
the state of being restored
from sickness

Refine-ry,
the place and apparatus
of refining

Sculle-ry,
a place to wash and keep
things in

Soldie-ry,
a body of soldiers

Spice-ry,
the commodity or reposi-
tory of spices

Tenant-ry,
tenants in general

Thieve-ry,
the practice or art of steal-
ing

Usu-ry,
money paid for the use of
money; interest; the prac-
tice of taking interest

Vest-ry,
a room adjoining to a
Church, where parish
meetings are held

Vin-try,
the place where wine is
sold

Yeoman-ry,
the collective body of
yeoman

Q. What is the meaning of *th* at the end of words?

A. *Th* is the termination of nouns derived from adjectives or verbs, and denotes *the thing*, and *not the person*, and may be explained by *the act of being*; *the state of being*, or *the being*.

EXAMPLES.

TRUE,

Not false; pure from the crime
of falsehood

TRUTH,

The contrary to falsehood or
the being true

Birth,
the act of being born

Depth,
the state of being deep

Breadth,
the state of being broad

Strength,
the state of being strong
or vigorous; power of
the body

Length,
the state of being long

Girth,
a band by which the sad-
dle is fixed upon the
horse; or the compass
made by a string

Month,
the space of 28 days, be-
ing the time from one
change of the moon to
another

Death, the state of the dead, or the state of being with- out life	Width, the state of being wide
Growth, the act or state of growing	Wrath, the being in a rage or fury
Earth, the globe on which we live, or (derived from <i>ear</i> , to plow,) the act of turning up the ground in tillage	Worth, the being of value, or a quality of excellence or virtue
Warmth, the being warm or a gen- tle or moderate heat	Aftermath, the second crop of grass mown in autumn
Wealth, the state of having great possessions or riches	Mirth, the state of being merry
Youth, the state and condition of young people, or their persons	Dearth, a state of great scarcity or want of provisions
	Health, the state of being sound of body

Q. What does *tude* mean ?

A. *Tude* is a termination by which adjectives, and sometimes verbs are converted into substantives, and may be explained by *the state of being*.

EXAMPLES.

MULTI-TUDE,	The state of being many or more than one
Ampli-tude, the state of being large or great	Servi-tude, the state of being in bon- dage or slavery
Atti-tude, the posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed	Soli-tude, the state of being alone, or a lonely life
Consue-tude, a state acquired by custom or habit	Magni-tude, the state of being great
Simili-tude, the state of being like or a resemblance	Lati-tude, the state of being broad or wide
	Grati-tude, the state of being thankful

Solici-tude, the state of being anxious of mind	Pleni-tude, the state of being full or complete
Sancti-tude, the state of being holy, good or saintly	Alti-tude, the state of being high or height of place
Disue-tude, the state of being out of use	Longi-tude, the length of anything that is measurable
Recti-tude, the state of being upright	Vicissi-tude, the succeeding of one thing after another
Quie-tude, the state of being at rest	

Q. What does *ty* denote when appended to primitive words?

A. *Ty* is a termination by which adjectives are converted into nouns, and means *the state or condition; the quality or capacity; that which—the power, fit or worthy of being.*

EXAMPLES.

SAFE, SAFE-TY,	Free from danger The state of being free from danger
Abili-ty, the power to do anything	Capaci-ty, the power of containing; the force or power of the mind
Abtrusi-ty, that which is hidden, dif- ficult or abstruse	Coequali-ty, the state of being equal
Absurdi-ty, the quality of being ab- surd or that which is absurd	Depu-ty, a person who transacts bu- siness for another
Acceptabili-ty, the quality of being ac- ceptable	Duri-ty, a state of hardness, or be- ing cruel
Bestiali-ty, the quality of beasts	Elastici-ty, the power, spring or force in bodies by which they endeavour to restore themselves
Brutali-ty, the quality of being sa- vage or brutal	Exigui-ty, the state of being small or little
Calami-ty, the state of being in mis- ery or the cause of misery	

Fallibili-ty, the state of being liable to be deceived	Malleabili-ty, the quality of bearing to be hammered out
Garruli-ty, the quality of talking too much	Necessi-ty, the state of thing that needs must be
Humidi-ty, the state or condition of being moist or damp	Optimi-ty, the state of being best
Inseparabili-ty, the quality of being inse- parable	Ponderosi-ty, the quality of being heavy or weighty
Insolubili-ty, the quality of not being dissoluable	Responsibili-ty, the state of being obliged or qualified to answer
Juvenili-ty, the state of being young	Sapidi-ty, the power of stimulating the palate
Legali-ty, the state of being agreea- ble to the law.	Tangibili-ty, the quality of being per- ceived by the touch

Q. What does *ure*, at the end of words mean ?

A. *Ture* or *Ure* is the termination of nouns derived chiefly from verbs, and has various meanings. Sometimes it denotes *the thing made or done* ; sometimes *the act* ; sometimes *that by, through, or with which the thing is done* ; sometimes *quality or condition*.

EXAMPLES.

DISCLOSE, DISCLO-SURE,	To reveal or discover The act of revealing any se- cret or the bringing any secret into view
Crea- <i>ture</i> , a being created, or any thing created	Garni- <i>ture</i> , that with which a person is ornamented
Depar- <i>ture</i> , the act of going away	Ves- <i>ture</i> , that raiment with which a person is clothed
Pos- <i>ture</i> , the position of the body, or the state of affairs	Forfei- <i>ture</i> , the act of forfeiting or the thing forfeited
Pas- <i>ture</i> , the act of feeding, or the ground on which cattle feed	Discomfi- <i>ture</i> , the act of being defeated or overthrown

Agriculture, the art of husbandry, or improvement of land	Furniture, those things which are placed in a house for use or ornament
Manufac-ture, anything that is made by art or by the hand	Tempera-ture, the quality of the air as to heat or cold, or a consti- tution, state or medium
Legisla-ture, the power that makes laws	Expo-sure, the act of laying anything open to public view, or the state of being ex- posed
Lec-ture a discourse pronounced upon any subject, or the act or practice of reading	Horticul-ture, the art of gardening
Ver-dure, the quality, of being green, like the leaves of trees, herbs, &c.	Liga-ture, that by which anything is bound or tied

Q. What does *ward* signify ?

A. *Ward* signifies *towards*, or *in the direction of*.

EXAMPLES.

HAVEN,
HEAVEN-WARD,

The habitation of the blessed
Towards the habitation of the
blessed

Back-ward,
towards the back, (but
metaphorically it points
to the past in respect to
time

Fore-ward,
literally in the direction
of the forepart or face;
metaphorically it points
to the future in respect
to time.

Out-ward,
to the outer parts; or to-
wards the outside

In-ward,
on the inside or towards
the internal parts

Down-wards,
towards the centre or from
a higher distance to a
lower

Up-ward,
towards a higher place;
also—more, spoken of
quantity or time

Q. What does *wise* signify?

A. *Wise* signifies *the manner of being or acting*.

Wise now seldom appears except in composition; but in old writings it was generally used. "The birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise," refers us to the circumstances and *manner*

of his birth. As an AFFIX *wise* forms a number of adverbs, each stating that something is done in the *manner* described by the word to which the termination is joined.

EXAMPLES.

LIKE-WISE,	In a like manner
Other-wise, in another manner	Any-wise, in any manner
Slant-wise, in a sloping manner or direction	Arch-wise, in the manner or form of an arch

In this usage *wise* does not differ from *way*; the *way* in which the thing is done, being all that we understand by the *manner*.

Q. What does *y* signify at the end of words?

A. When *y* is the termination of words that are nouns it signifies *the being, the act or state, the art, &c.* Also *containing*.

EXAMPLES.

ANARCHY,	The being without rule, every one acting in the manner most agreeable to himself
Centu-ry, containing an hundred years	Hypocri-sy, the act or art of dissembling or of counterfeiting goodness, or holiness
Blasphem-y, the act of cursing and swearing	Bastard-y, the being a bastard
Villain-y, a state of wickedness or baseness	Litur-gy, a form of common or public prayers
	Perfi-dy, the quality of being perfidious, or false to trust

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