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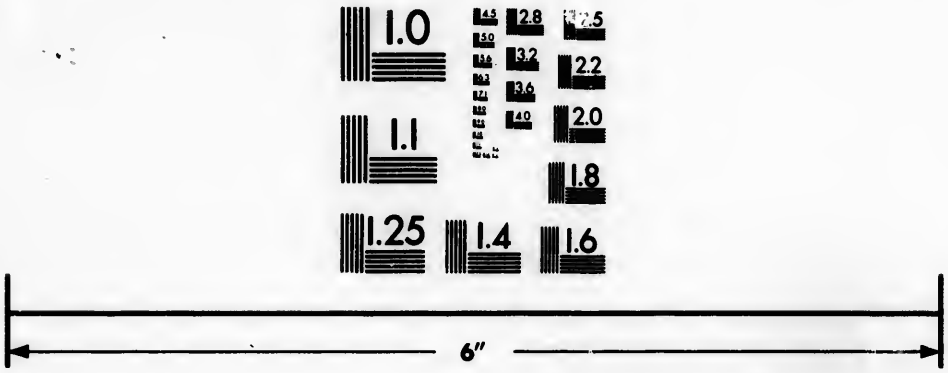

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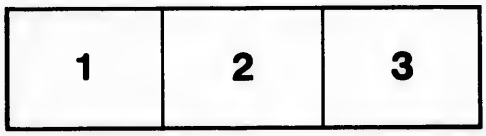

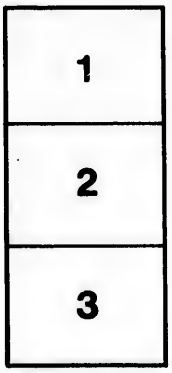

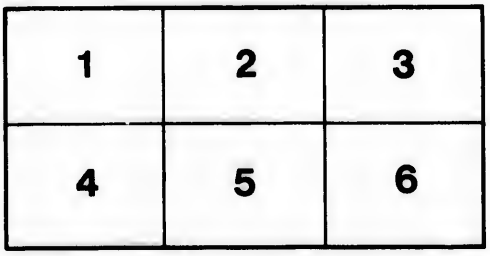

THE

ORTHOËPIST:

A PRONOUNCING MANUAL,

CONTAINING

ABOUT THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED WORDS

INCLUDING

A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF THE NAMES OF FOREIGN AUTHORS, ARTISTS, ETC., THAT ARE OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

SEVENTEENTH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

BY

ALFRED AYRES.

TORONTO:
W. J. GAGE & COMPANY,
54 FRONT STREET WEST.
1884.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THIS little book has been made for the use of those who aim to have their practice in speaking English conform to the most approved orthoëpical usage.

This aim has always been esteemed a worthy ambition, and will continue to be so esteemed as long as the manner in which one speaks his mother-tongue is looked upon as showing more clearly than any other one thing what his culture is, and what his associations are and have been.

There are very many cultured people who would be amazed if their mispronunciations were to be pointed out to them. Not long since the writer met at the dinner-table of a friend a liberally educated member of one of the learned professions, who descanted at con-

siderable length on the importance of speaking one's vernacular according to the best usage, maintaining that correctness in this particular is worth all the other polite accomplishments, that it is the surest criterion by which to judge a stranger's social status, etc. And yet the gentleman, much as he seemed to pride himself on his critical knowledge of English, mispronounced several words in daily use.

It is not expected that any one who has given special attention to the subject of English orthoëpy will agree with the author in every particular; but those who look at all carefully at what he has done, will see that he has taken some pains, and, further, that on a few points he hazards an impression of his own. Instance what he says about the slurring of the pronouns, and about the sound of the vowels, especially *o*, when standing under a rhythmical accent.

The object in view has been as much to awaken an interest in the subject-matter as to teach.

The pronunciation of the foreign names that will be found in their alphabetical places, and which are frequently mispronounced, will not, it is thought, make the book less acceptable to any, while it will, perhaps, make it more acceptable to some.

Those who discover that the same things are said in a plurality of places, will kindly remember that repetition is the only sure road to mental acquirement.

Suggestions and criticisms are solicited with the view of profiting by them in future additions.

A. A.

NEW YORK, *October, 1880.*

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

ā, *long*	as in	hāle, grāy, fāte.
ă, *short*	"	păd, făt, hăve, răn.
â, *long before r*	"	fâre, pâir, beâr.
ä, *Italian*	"	fär, fäther, cälm.
å, *intermediate*	"	fåst, gråsp, brånch.
ą, *broad*	"	fąll, wąlk, hąul.
ạ, *obscure*	"	liạr, hesitancẹ.
ē, *long*	"	mēte, sēal, ēve.
ĕ, *short*	"	mĕn, mĕt, sĕll, fĕrry.
ê, like *â*	"	hêir, thêre, whêre.
ę, like *ā*	"	obęy, pręy, ęight.
ē	"	hēr, hērd, fērn, vērge.
ẹ, *obscure*	"	briẹr, fuẹl, celẹry.
ī, *long*	"	pīne, īce, fīre, fīle.
ĭ, *short*	"	mĭss, pĭn, fĭll, mĭrror.
ı, like long *e*	"	mıen, machıne, polıce.
ı, *short* and *obtuse*	"	sır, fır, thırsty, bırd.
ị, *obscure*	"	ruịn, elixịr, abilıty.
ō, *long*	"	nōte, fōal, ōld.
ŏ, *short*	"	nŏt, ŏdd, resŏlve.
ȯ, like short *u*	"	sȯn, dȯne, ȯther, wȯn.
ọ, like long *oo*	"	mọve, prọve, dọ.

ŏ, like short *oo*.....	as in	bŏsom, wŏlf, wŏman.
ȯ, *broad*, like *a*.....	"	nȯr, fȯrm, sȯrt, stȯrk.
ọ, *obscure*.....	"	majọr, cọnfess, felọny.
ōō, *long*.....	"	mōōn, fōōd, bōōty.
ŏŏ, *short*.....	"	wŏŏl, fŏŏt, gŏŏd.
ū, *long*.....	"	tūbe, tūne, ūse, lūre.
ŭ, *short*.....	"	tŭb, hŭt, ŭs, hŭrry.
ụ, like long *oo*...	"	rụle, trụe, rụmor.
ŭ, like short *oo*..... . .	"	bŭll, pŭsh, pŭt.
û, *short* and *obtuse*.....	"	fûr, ûrge, concûr.
ụ, *obscure*....	"	sulphụr, dẹpụty.
ȳ, *long*.....	"	stȳle, lȳre, flȳ.
ў, *short*.....	"	sўlvan, cўst, lўric
ŷ, *short* and *obtuse*.....	"	mŷrrh, mŷrtle.
oi *or* oy (unmarked)...	"	oil, join, moist, oyster
ou *or* ow (unmarked)....	"	out, hound owl.
ç, *soft*, like *s sharp*.....	"	çede, çite, merçy.
c, *hard*, like *k*.....	"	call, concur, success.
çh, *soft*, like *sh*.....	"	çhaise, marçhioness.
ch, *hard*, like *k*.....	"	chorus, echo, distich.
ğ, *hard*.....	"	ğet, tiğer, beğin.
ġ, *soft*, like *j*....	"	ġem, enġine, eleġy.
ş, *soft*, like *z*.	"	haş, amuşe, roşeate.
th, *soft*, *flat*, or *vocal*.....	"	this, the, smooth.
x, like *gz*.	"	exist, exert, auxiliary.

The letter *g*, when used in representing the pronunciation of French words, simply indicates that the preceding consonant has a nasal utterance.

VOWELS ALIKE IN SOUND.

ā in fāte, like ę in thę̣y.
â in fâir, like ê in thêre.
ą in fą̣ll, like ô in fôrm.
ą̣ in liąr, like ę in brię̣r, ị in ruịn, ọ in majọr, and ụ in sulphụr.

ē in mēte, like ī in machīne.
ē̆ in hē̆r, like ĭ in sĭr, ō̆ in wō̆rm, û in fûr, and ŷ in mŷrrh.

ī in pīne, like ȳ in stȳle.
ĭ in pĭn, like y̆ in sy̆lvan.

ŏ in nŏt, like ą in what.
ọ in mọve, like o͞o in mo͞on, and ụ in rụle.
ŏ̆ in wŏ̆lf, like o͞o in wo͞ol, and ŭ in pŭsh.

ŭ in tŭb, like ȯ in sȯn.

THE ORTHOËPIST

A.

THIS vowel is pronounced *ā* as a letter, but *ạ* as a word. In the languages of Continental Europe it usually has a sound like *a* in *far* or *father*, or—especially in French—like *a* in *ant*, *branch*, *grass*, etc.

Aaron—âr′un.

ạb-dō′mẹn; ạb-dŏm′ị-nạl.

ăb′jẹct; ăb′jẹct-nĕss.

ăb′sọ-lūte, *not* -lụt.

ạb-sŏl′u-to-ry.

The dictionaries say that the penultimate *o* in such words as *declamatory*, *migratory*, *inventory*, *matrimony*, *dedicatory*, *derogatory*, *natatory*, *category*, *parsimony*, *piscatory*, *postulatory*, *prefatory*, *preservatory*, *territory*, etc., etc., is or should be pronounced like short (*ŭ*) or obscure (*ụ*) *u*; that is, like *o* in *major*, *actor*, *factor*, etc. Is this true? The penultimate *o* of

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See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

these words falls, without an exception, under a *rhythmical* accent, which naturally does and should bring out, in no small degree, the quality of the vowel, though not in the *same* degree that it is brought out when standing under a primary accent. And yet it would be as much in harmony with the spirit of the language to say *preservatōry*, making the *o* as long as the penultimate *o* in *protozoic*, as it is to slur it to the extent we naturally do in syllables where it has no accent whatever, as, for example, in *protector*, *protectorship*, *rector*, *rectorship*, *rectory*, etc. It is safe to assert that it is only those specially schooled to slur this *o* who pronounce it according to the dictionary marking. There are many who say *matrimọny*, and a few who say *inventọry*; but there are probably none, in this country at least, who are consistent and uniformly suppress this *o* in the whole long list of words in which it is found. To do so is to take something from whatever of sonorousness the language naturally has, as all languages are sonorous in proportion to their wealth in vowel-sounds. See *antinomy*.

ạb-sŏlve′, *or* ạb-ṣŏlve′.

ạb-sôrb′, *not* -zôrb′.

ạb-stē′mị-oŭs.

ăb′stract-ly.

ạb-strụse′, *not* -strūs′.

ăc-ạ-dē′mị-ạn.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ăc′cĕnt, *noun.*

ạc-cĕnt′, *verb;* ạc-cĕnt′ẹd.

ăc′cĕss, *or* ạc-cĕss′.

The first marking is preferred by the later orthoëpists, and is sanctioned by our most careful speakers.

ạc-cĕs′sọ-ry, *or* ăc′ces-so-ry.

Ease of utterance has shifted the accent from the first to the second syllable, where it will remain.

ạc-clī′māte; ạc-clī′mạ-tīze.

ạc-cŏst′, *not* -kawst′.

The *o* of this word, though so marked, is not really as short as the *o* in *not.* Short *o* is slightly prolonged when followed by *ff*, *ft*, *ss*, *st*, or *th*, as in *ŏff*, *sŏft*, *crŏss*, *cŏst*, *brŏth;* also, in many words where it is followed by *n* or final *ng*, as in *gŏne*, *begŏne*, *lŏng*, *prŏng*, *sŏng*, *strŏng*, *thŏng*, *thrŏng*, *wrŏng.* The *extreme* short sound, in these words, is as much to be avoided as the full broad sound of *a*, as in *haul*, which in this country is so frequently heard.

ạc-cọu′tre, *not* -cow′-.

ạc-crụe′, *not* -crū′.

U preceded by *r* or the sound of *sh* in the same syllable often becomes ōō, as in *rude*, *rumor*, *rule*, *ruby*, *sure*, *issue.*

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ăc'ẹ-tāte.
ăc'mẹ, *or* ăc'mē.
ā'cọrn, *not* ā'côrn.
acoustics. See Supplement.
acquiesce—ăk-wẹ-ĕs'.
ạ-crŏss', *not* ạ-krawst'.
ạ-crŏs'tịc, *not* ạ-kraws'tịc. See accost.
ăc'tọr, *not* ăc'tô.
ăd-ạ-măn-tē'ạn.
ăd-ạp-tā'tiọn.
ạd-drĕss', *both the noun and the verb.*
ạd-dūce'.

When, in the same syllable, long *u* is preceded by one of the consonants *d*, *t*, *l*, *n*, *s*, or *th*, it is not easy to introduce the sound of *y*; hence careless speakers omit it, pronouncing *duty*, dooty; *tune*, toon; *lute*, loot; *nuisance*, noosance, etc. And yet to make the *u* in these words as clear and perfect as in *mute*, *cube*, etc., is over-nice, and consequently smacks of pedantry. The two extremes should be avoided with equal care.

ạ-dĕpt', *not* ăd'ẹpt.
ạd-hē'sịve, *not* -zịve.
ăd'ị-pōse, *or* ăd-ị-pōse', *not* -pōz.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ăd′mi-ra-ble; ăd′mi-ra-bly.

ăd′mi-ral-ty, *not* ad-mi-răl′ty.

A-dō′nis.

a-dŭlt′, *not* ăd′ŭlt.

ad-vance′, *not* ad-vänce′, *nor* ad-vănce′.

The fifth sound of *a*, called the *intermediate*, is found chiefly in monosyllables and dissyllables. At the beginning of this century these words were generally pronounced with the full Italian *a*, which by the exquisites was not unfrequently exaggerated. This Walker undertook to change, and to that end marked the *a* of words of this class like the *a* in *măn*, *făt*, *ăt*, etc. The innovation, however, met with only partial success. Webster and Worcester both opposed it. Now there is a general disposition to unite in some intermediate sound between the broad *ä* in *father*, which is rarely, and the short *ă* in *at*, which is frequently. heard in this country. Some of the words in which *a* now receives this intermediate sound are: *advantage*, *after*, *aghast*, *alas*, *amass*, *alabaster*, *Alexander*, *answer*, *ant*, *asp*, *ass*, *bask*, *basket*, *blanch*, *blast*, *branch*, *brass*, *cask*, *casket*, *cast*, *castle*, *chaff*, *chance*, *chant*, *clasp*, *class*, *contrast*, *craft*, *dance*, *draft*, *draught*, *enchant*, *enhance*, *example*, *fast*, *flask*, *gantlet*, *gasp*, *ghastly*, *glance*, *glass*, *graft*, *grant*, *grasp*, *grass*, *hasp*, *lance*, *lass*, *last*, *mask*, *mass*, *mast*, *mastiff*, *nasty*, *pant*, *pass*, *past*, *pastor*, *pasture*, *plaster*, *prance*, *quaff*, *raft*, *rafter*, *rasp*, *sample*, *shaft*, *slander*, *slant*, *staff*, *task*, *trance*, *vast*, *waft*.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

adventure—ạd-vĕnt'yụr.

ăd'vẽrse, *not* ăd-vẽrse', *nor* ăd-vûrse'.

ăd'vẹr-tīse, *or* ăd-vẹr-tīse'.

ạd-vẽr'tịse-mĕnt.

The vowel *e* before *r* in a monosyllable or an accented syllable in which the *r* is not followed by a vowel or by another *r*, and in derivatives of such words—especially when the syllable retains its accent, as in *herd*, *defer*, *deferring*, *err*, *concern*, *maternal*—has an intermediate sound between *u* in *surge* and *e* in *ferry*. The uncultured are wont to give the *e* in such words the full sound of *u* in surge, as murcy for *mercy*, furn for *fern*, etc. This intermediate sound is quite distinct from both *u* and *ĕ*. It is less guttural than the former and less palatal than the latter. It is heard in *ermine*, *verge*, *prefer*, *earnest*, *birth*, *mirth*, *bird*, *myrtle*, *virgin*, *thirsty*, *learn*, *discern*, *fertile*, *fervent*, *fervid*, *perch*, *perfect*, *perfidy*, *perfume*, *perjure*, *permeate*, *serpent*, *service*, *terse*, *verb*, *verdant*, *verdict*, *vermin*, *vernal*, *verse*, *versify*, *her*, *herb*, *hermit*, *hoarse*, *certain*, *dervis*, *germ*, *merchant*, *mercury*, *merge*, *mermaid*, *nerve*, *adversity*, etc. Also heard in some unaccented syllables, as in *adverb*, *adverse*, etc.

Æ-nē'id.

ā'ẹr-āte; ā'ẹr-āt-ed.

aerie—ē'rẹ, *or* ā'rẹ.

ā'ẹr-o-līte.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ā'ẹr-o-nạut.

affaire d'amour (Fr.)—ȧf'fār' dȧ'mọr'.

affluxion—ạf-flŭk'shụn

aforesaid—ạ-fōr'sĕd.

again—ạ-ḡĕn' ; against—ạ-ḡĕnst'.

The usual sound of the diphthong *ai* is that of long *a*. The principal exceptions are in *said*, *saith*, *again*, and *against*, where it has the sound of short *e*; in *plaid* and *raillery*, where it has the sound of short *a*; in *aisle*, where it has the sound of long *i*; and in final unaccented syllables, as in *fountain*, *curtain*, etc., where it has the sound of short or obscure *i*.

ạ-găpe', *or* ạ-gāpe'.

ā'ḡẹd, *not* ājd, except in compound words.

ạg-grăn'dize-mĕnt, *or* ăg'grạn-dīze-mẹnt.

agile—ăj'ịl, *not* ăj'īl, *nor* ā'jīl.

ăg-rị-cŭlt'u-rĭst, *not* -u-ral-ist.

āil'mẹnt, *not* -munt.

In pronouncing such terminal, unaccented syllables as *ment*, *cent*, *ance*, *ence*, *stant*, *ent*, *al*, *less*, *ness*, etc., it is as important to avoid making the quality of the vowel too apparent as it is to avoid saying *munt*, *sunt*, *unce*, *stunt*, *unt*, *ul*, *luss*, *nuss*, etc. If the one is slovenly and vulgar, the other is pedantic and affected.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ăl′ạ-bȧs-tẹr, *not* al-a-băs′ter.

ạl-bī′no.

ạl-bū′mẹn, *not* ăl′bu-men.

ăl′cọ-răn, *not* al-cō′ran.

ăl′cōve, *or* ạl-cōve′.

Ăl-ex-ăn′drịne.

ăl′ġẹ-brȧ, *not* -brā.

ăl′ġẹ-brā-ịst, *or* ăl-gẹ-brā′ịst.

The second is the marking both of Webster and Worcester in all except their later unabridged editions, which accent the first syllable.

ā′lị-ăs, *not* a-lī′as.

alien—āl′yen, *not* ā′li-en.

ạl-lē′ġiạnce, *or* ạl-lē′ġị-ạnce.

Webster's dictionary always has made this a word of four syllables, the later unabridged editions excepted.

ăl′lẹ-go-rĭst.

allegro—ạl-lē′grō, *or* ạl-lā′grō.

ạl-lŏp′ạ-thy; ạl-lŏp′ạ-thĭst.

ạl-lūde′, *not* -lụd. See adduce.

ạl-lȳ′; *pl.*, ạl-līes′.

This noun is frequently pronounced *ăl′ly*, in accordance with the general custom of changing

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

the accent of words used both as nouns and verbs. But Walker shows that this is a violation of a stronger analogy, since "it is a universal rule to pronounce *y* like *e* in a final unaccented syllable." Therefore this accentuation is erroneous, and it is altogether unauthorized.

almond—ä′mụnd.

alms—ämz, *not* älmz, *nor* amz.

ạl-păc′ȧ, *not* ăl-ȧ-păk′ȧ.

alpine—ăl′pĭn, *or* (better ?) -pīn.

ạl′sō, *not* ŏl′sō.

ăl-tẹr-cā′tiọn, *not* ạl-, *but* al- *as in* alum.

ạl-tẽr′nạte, *noun and adj.*, *not* ạl-.

ăl′tẹr-nāte, *or* ạl-tẽr′nāte, *verb*

ạl-tẽr′nạ-tĭve, *not* ạl-.

ạ-lū′mị-nŭm, *not* ạ-lụ′-.

ạl-vē′ọ-lạr, *or* ăl′vẹ-ọ-lạr.

ạl-vē′ọ-lāte, *or* ăl′vẹ-ọ-lāte.

ạl′wāys, *not* ạl′wuz, *nor* ŏl′wuz.

amateur—ȧ mȧ-tûr′.

There have been as many ways set down for pronouncing this word in English as there have been English dictionary-makers. The fact is, the exact sound of the last syllable can not be represented by any characters we have at command. This word is semi-Anglicized.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

In pronouncing French, it is of the first importance to bear in mind that it is a comparatively *unaccented language;* that the difference in the quantity of the syllables is due rather to a prolongation of the vowel-sounds of the long syllables than to their receiving a greater stress of voice.

ăm′bẹr-grīs.

There is a class of words, mostly of French and Italian origin, in which *i* retains the long sound of *e;* as, *ambergris, antique, bombazine, capuchin, caprice, critique, gabardine, haberdine, quarantine, ravine, routine, fascine, fatigue, intrigue, machine, magazine, marine, palanquin, pique, police, tambourine, tontine, oblique,* etc. *Brazil, chagrin,* and *invalid* formerly belonged in this list; now, however, they are generally, if not universally, pronounced with the *i* short.

ambrosia—ạm-brō′zhe-a, *or* ạm-brō′zhȧ.
ameliorate—ạ-mēl′yọ-rāte.
ạ-mē′nạ-ble, *not* a-mĕn′-.
amende honorable (French)—ȧ′mŏngd′ ŏn′ȯ′rȧ-bl′.
ạ-mĕn′ị-ty, *not* ạ-mē′nị-.
amour (Anglicized French)—ạ-mọr′.
amour propre (Fr.)—ȧ′mọr′ prŭpr′.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ạn-cĕs'trạl.

Ease of utterance has transferred this accent from the first to the second syllable.

anchor—ăng'kụr.

ạn-chō'vy.

ancient—ān'shent, *not* ăn'-.

andiron—ānd'ī-ụrn.

anew—ạ-nū', *not* ạ-nụ'.

angel—ān'jel, *not* ān'jl, *nor* ăn'jŭl.

angular—ăng'gu-lạr.

ạn-nī'hị-lāte, *not* ạn-nī'lāte.

annunciate—ạn-nŭn'shẹ-āt.

ạn-ȯth'ẹr, *not* ạ-nŭth'-.

ȧn'swẹr. See advance.

ăn-tẹ-pẹ-nŭlt'.

There is no authority for saying *ăn-tẹ-pē'nŭlt*; still, that is what the recognized pronunciation of this word will be sooner or later, probably. We already have authority for saying *pē'nŭlt*, instead of *pẹ-nŭlt'*.

ăn'tị, *not* ăn'tī.

ăn'tị-mọ-ny.

ạn-tĭn'ọ-my.

The penultimate *o* of these two words, it will be seen, is marked in both cases alike. i. e.,

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See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

according to the dictionaries. Who will contend that the sound of the vowel is, or should be, the same in both words? In the first word it is the vowel of a long syllable; in the second, of a short one. See *absolutory*.

ạn-tĭp'ọ-dēs, *not* ăn'tị-pōdz.
anxiety—ạng-zī'ẹ-ty.
anxious—ăngk'shụs.
ā'pĕx, *not* ăp'ex.
Ăph-rọ-dī'tẹ.
ạ-pŏd'ọ-sĭs.
apologue—ăp'ọ-lŏg.
apostle—ạ-pŏs'sl.
ăp-ọ-thē'o-sĭs, *not* ăp-ọ-thẹ-ō'sĭs.
ăp-pạ-rā'tụs, *or* ăp-pạ-rà'tụs.
ạp-pâr'ẹnt, *not* ap-pār'ent.
appreciation—ạp-prē-she-ā'shụn.
ạp-prĕn'tịce, *not* ap-prĭn'tis.
ăp'prọ-bā-tịve.
ā'prị-cŏt, *not* ăp'rị-cŏt.
apron—ā'purn, *or* ā'prun.
à propos (Fr.)—à prō pō'.
ăp'tị-tūde, *not* -tụd.

The *u* of *altitude*, *amplitude*, *assiduity*,

See Key to Pronunciation, p 6.

assume, *attitude*, *astute*, *attribute* (the noun), etc., has its long sound slightly abridged. The careless generally pronounce it ụ. See *adduce*.

aquiline—äk′wẹ-lĭn, *or* -līn.

aqueduct—äk′wẹ-dŭkt.

Ar′ạb, *not* Ā′răb.

Ăr′ạ-bĭc, *not* Ạ-rā′bĭc.

archangel—ärk-ān′jel.

When *arch*, signifying *chief*, begins a word from the Greek and is followed by a vowel, it is pronounced *ark*; as in *archangel*, *architect*, *archive*, *archipelago*, *archiepiscopal*, *archæology*, etc.; but when *arch* is prefixed to an English word, it is pronounced so as to rhyme with *march*; as, *archbishop*, *archduke*, *archfiend*.

ăr-ebị-dị-ăc′ọ-nạl.

arctic—ärk′tik, *not* är′tik.

ärd′u-oŭs, *not* är′doŭs.

are—ăr, *not* âr.

ā′rẹ-å, *not* ạ-rē′å.

ạ-rē′ọ-lå, *not* ă-rẹ-ō′lå.

är′gạnd.

är′ġẹn-tīne.

Ā-rị-ăd′nẹ.

Ạ-rī′ọn.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 3.

ạ-rĭs'tọ-crăt, *or* ăr'ịs-tọ-crăt.
Arkansas. See Supplement.
är-mä'dȧ, *or* är-mä'dȧ
är'mis-tĭce.
ạ-rō'mạ-tīze.
arquebuse—är'kwẹ-bŭs, *not* -būs.
ạr-rēar'; *pl.*, ạr-rēarz'.
är'sẹ-nĭc.
Ar'te-mĭs.
Asia—ā'shẹ-ȧ, *not* ā'zhȧ, *nor* ā'zhẹ-ȧ.
Asiatic—ā-shẹ-ăt'ic, *not* -zhẹ-.
as-pir'ạnt.
ăs'sĕts, *not* ạs-sĕts'.
associate—ạs-sō'shẹ-āt, *not* ạs-sō'shăt.
association—ạs-sō-shẹ-ā'shun, *not* -sẹ-.
assure—ạ-shụr', *not* -shūr'.
ạs-sụr'ạnce.
ạs-trŏg'rạ-phy; ăs-trọ-lŏg'ịc.
ăth-ẹ-nē'ụm.
ăs-trọ-nŏm'ịc.
āte, *not* ĕt; *imp.* of to eat.
à toute force (Fr.)—ȧ' tọt' fôrs'.
à tout prix (Fr.)—ȧ' tọ' prē'.

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attaché (Fr.)—ȧ'tă'shā'.
Aubert—ō'băr'.
ạu-dā'cious, *not* -dăsh'us.
au fait (Fr.)—ō fā.
Ạu-ġē'ạn.
äunt, *not* ănt.
ạu-rē'ọ-lȧ, *not* ạu-rẹ-ō'lȧ.
au revoir (Fr.)—ō' rŭv'wär'.
ạu'rịst.
ạu-rō'rȧ bō-re-ā'lịs.
ạus-cụl-tā'tion.
auxiliary—ạwg-zĭl'yạ-rẹ.
ạ-vạunt', *or* ạ-väunt'.
ăv'ẹ-nūe, *not* -nụ.
ạw'fūl, *not* ạw'fl.
ạwk'wạrd, *not* ạwk'ạrd.
ạ-wrȳ', *not* ạw-rȳ'.
axiom—ăx'ẹ-ŭm, *or* ăks'yụm.
axle—ăk'sl.
ay, *or* aye (meaning *yes*)—ī.
aye (meaning *always*)—ā.
ăz'ōte, *or* ạ-zōte'.
azure—ā'zhụr, *or* ăzh'ụr.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

B.

THIS consonant, preceded by *m* or followed by *t* in the same syllable, is generally silent; as, *lamb*, *limb*, *comb*, *dumb*, *climb*, *bomb*, *tomb*, *doubt*, *debt*, *subtle*, etc. *Succumb* is said to be one of the exceptions; in this country, however, it is generally pronounced without the *b*.

bade—băd, *not* băd.

bagatelle (Fr.)—bȧ′gȧ′tĕl′.

badinage—bȧ′dĭ′nȧzh′.

balm—băm, *not* băm.

Balmoral—băl-mŏr′ạl.

Balzac—băl′zăk′, *not* băl′-.

banquet—băng′kwĕt.

Bạ-răb′bạs, *not* băr′ạ-bạs.

barouche—bạ-rọsh′, *not* -rọch′.

băr′rel, *not* -rĭl.

bạ-sạlt′, *not* -zạlt′.

bas-bleu—bȧ′-blŭh′.

Those who do not know the French pronunciation well are advised to use the English word *blue-stocking*, as good English is always better than bad French.

bạ-shạw′.

băss′ rẹ-liĕf′, *not* bä-.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Băs′tīle′.

băth, *not* băth; *pl.*, băths.

Beatrice Cenci (Italian)—bā-ā-trē′chā chĕn′chē.

beau monde (Fr.)—bō′ mạund′.

beaux-esprits (Fr.)—bō′-zās′prē′.

bẹ-cạuse′, *not* bẹ-cŏz′.

bedizen—bẹ-dī′zn, *or* bẹ-dĭz′n.

Bẹ-ĕl′zẹ-bŭb, *not* bĕl′zẹ-bŭb.

bedstead—bĕd′stĕd, *not* -stĭd.

Beethoven—bā′tō-fẹn.

been—bĭn.

Pronounced *bēn* in England by many careful speakers; their highest authority, however, marks it *bĭn*.

bẹ-gọne′, *not* -gawn. See accost.

bẹ-hälf′, *not* -häf.

bē′hẹ-mŏth.

behọove

Whether written with one *o* or with two, this word is pronounced *be-hōōve′*, and not *be-hŏve′*.

bel-esprit (Fr.)—bĕl′-ās′prē′.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

bellows—bĕl′lus.

Smart says: "Though generally considered as a plural, some authors join *bellows* to a verb singular; and this will justify the pronunciation *bel′lus*." Walker remarks: "The last syllable of this word, like that of *gallows*, is corrupted beyond recovery into *lus*."

be-nēath′, *not* -nēath′.

be-quēath′, *not* -quēath′.

Béranger—bā′rŏng′zhā′.

Bẽr′lin, *not* bẽr-lĭn′.

The latter pronunciation is neither English nor German, since the Germans say *bār-lẽn′*.

bestial—bĕst′yal.

bestrew—be-stru′, *or* -strō′. See strew.

be-trŏth′, *not* -trōth′.

be-trŏth′al, *not* -trōth′-.

be-trŏth′ment, *not* -trōth′-.

bĕv′el, *not* bĕv′l.

bĭb-li-ŏg′ra-phy.

bī-fûr′cāte.

bī-fûr′cāt-ed, *not* -ĭd, *nor* -ŭd.

Making *id* or *ud* out of terminal *ed* is one of the most objectionable, as well as one of the most common, of faults. The mangling of the terminal

See Key to Pronunciation — 6.

vowels is more offensive to a cultured ear than the misplacing of an accent.

billet-doux (Fr.)—bē′yā′dọ′.

The plural (*billets-doux*) is pronounced, in French, precisely like the singular

bī-ĕn′nị-ạl, *not* bị-.

Bingen—bĭng′ẹn, *not* bĭn′jẹn.

bī-nō′mị-ạl, *not* bị-.

bī-ŏg′rạ-phy, *not* bị-.

bĭs′mụth.

Bĭs′märck, *not* bĭz′-.

At the end of a syllable, *s*, in German, has invariably its sharp, hissing sound.

bị-tū′mĕn, *not* bĭt′ụ-mẹn.

blackguard—blăg′gärd.

blăs′phẹ-moŭs, *not* blăs-phē′moŭs.

blā′tạnt, *not* blä′-.

blasé (Fr.)—blä′zā′.

bleat—blēt.

blĕss′ĕd, *adj.*

There are some participial adjectives, and some adjectives not derived from verbs, in which the *e* of the last syllable is commonly sounded; as, *aged*, *beloved*, *blessed*, *cursed*, *doomed*, *wicked*, *winged*, etc. The pulpit affectation that sounds

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the *ed* of the imperfect tense and the participles, when reading the Bible, is going out of fashion.

blīthe.

Blumenthal—ḅlu̧'mẹn-täl.

blūe, *or* blu̧e.

Smart is the only orthoëpist who gives the *u* of this word the sound of long *oo*.

Boccaccio—bo-kä'cho.

bōld'est, *not* -ist, *nor* -ust.

bombast—bŭm'băst.

This is the accentuation of Walker, Webster, Cull, and Richardson; it is permitted by Worcester, and is the general pronunciation in this country.

Boileau—bwä'lō'.

bombazine—bŭm-ba̧-zīne', *not* bŏm-.

Boleyn—bo͝ol'in.

Bolingbroke—bŏl'ing-bro͝ok.

bọm-bŷç'i̧-no͝us.

Bonnat—bŭn'nȧ'.

bŏn'nẹt, *not* bŭn'-.

bo͝oth, *not* bo͝oth.

Borghese—bôr-gā'zā.

Bouguereau—bọ'ḡẹr'ō'.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Boulanger—bo̤'lŏng'zhā'.
bouquet (Fr.)—bo̤'kā'.
bourn, *or* bourne—bōrn.

The authority for pronouncing this word *boorn* is very slight.

bowsprit—bō'sprĭt, *not* bow'-.
Brä'mịn, *not* brā'-.
brạ-vä'dō, *or* brạ-vä'dō.
brä'vō, *not* brā'-.
breeches—brĭch'ẹz.
breeching—brĭch'ing.
brĕth'ren, *not* brĕth'er-ĕn.
breviary—brēv'yạ-rẹ, *or* brē'vị-a-rẹ.
brew—brṳ, *not* brū.
brewer—brṳ'ẹr.
brĭg'ạnd, *not* brị-gand'.
brĭg'ạn-tīne, *not* -tĭn, *nor* -tēn.
bristle—brĭs'sl.
brō'gạn, *or* brọ-găn'.
brō'mĭne, *or* -mīn.
brō'mĭde, *or* -mrīd.
brŏn-chī'tịs.
brŏth'el.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Brougham—broō'ạm.
bruit—brụt.
brụiṣe.
Buddha—bụd'ȧ, *or* büd'ȧ.
buoy—bwọy̆, *or* bwôy̆.
bureau—bū'rō.
Bûr'gụn-dy.
bụr-lĕsque'.
büsh'el, *not* büsh'l.
business—bĭz'nes, *not* -nŭs. See ailment.

C.

THIS letter is hard, and sounds like *k*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*; soft, and sounds like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, except in *sceptic* and *scirrhus*, and their derivatives, in which it is hard, like *k*.

When *ce* or *ci* are preceded by the accent, and are followed by a vowel in the next syllable, the *c* combines with the *e* or *i* to form the sound *sh*, as in *ocean*, *social*, *tenacious*, etc. Sometimes the *c* alone has this sound, or rather the *e* or *i* is used twice. First it combines with the *c* to make the sound *sh*, then it takes on its usual sound, as in *sociology—so-she-ol'o-gy*.

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In *discern*, *suffice*, *sice*, and *sacrifice*, and their derivatives, *c* has the sound of *z*. It is silent in *czar*, *victuals*, *indict*, and their derivatives, and also in terminal *scle*, as in *muscle*, etc.

cabaret—kȧ'bȧ'rā'. See amateur.
cabriolet—kȧ'brē'ȯ'lā'.
cachet—kȧ'shā'.
Cadi—kā'di.
café (Fr.)—kȧ'fā'.
Cairo—in Egypt, kī'rō; in the United States, kā'rō.
caisson—kā'sȯn.

This word is generally marked by orthoëpists *kā-sōōn'* or *kā'sōōn;* but it has become thoroughly Anglicized, and should be pronounced according to English analogy. The above marking is believed to conform to good usage.

ca-lăsh', *not* lāsh.
cal-cīn'a-ble.
cal-cīne', *or* căl'cīne.

The dictionary authority for the second marking is very slight. The preference shown for it in this country is due to its having been so marked in the earlier editions of Webster. The last edition only permits it.

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2 See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

cạl′drọn, *not* cȧl′-.
calf—căf, *not* cȧf.
cȧ′liph, *not* cȧ′-.
căl-ịs-thĕn′ics.
calk—kawk, *not* kawlk.
cạl-lĭg′rạ-phy.
Cạl-lĭ′ọ-pẹ.
cälm, pälm, psälm, älmṣ.
cȧ′lyx, *or* căl′yx.
cạ-mĕl′ọ-pärd.
căm′phọr, *not* -fĭr.
Canaanite—cā′nạn-īte.
canaille—kȧ′nīē′.

The last syllable is very like a running-together of long *i* and long *e*.

căn′çel, *not* căn′sl.
cạ-nīne′, *not* cȧ′nīne.
caoutchouc—kōō′chōōk.
Căp-u-çhĭn′.
căr′bīne.
carbonaceous—kär-bọ-nā′shụs.
cȧ′ret, *not* căr′-.
carême (Fr.)—kȧ′rām′.

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căr'ị-cạt-ure, *not* -cạ-tūre, *nor* -cạ-chụr.
căr'ị-cạt-ū-rĭst.

Worcester's and Webster's marking of these words is *-ca-tūr-*.

căr'mīne.
carte de visite (Fr.)—kärt de vē'zēt'.
căr'tĕl' (Fr.), *not* cär'tĕl, *nor* căr-tĕl'.
carte blanche (Fr.)—kärt blŏngsh.
căr'trıdge, *not* kăt-.
Căr-thạ-ǧĭn ı-ạn.
căse'ment, *not* -mŭnt.
caseous—kā'se-ŭs, kā'she-ŭs, *or* kā'shŭs.
căs'sị-mēre, *not* kăz'-.
cassino (game)—kȧs-sē'nō.
castle—kȧs'l, *not* kȧs'tl.
casual—kăzh'u-ạl.
casuıstry—kăzh'u-ĭs-try.
catalogue—kăt'ạ-lŏg, *not* -lōg.
cätch, *not* kĕtch.
catechumen—kăt-ẹ-kū'men.
caviar (Fr.)—kȧ'vē'ăr.'
Cāy-ĕnne', *not* kī-ĕn'.
Cecil—sĕs'il.

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cĕl'i-ba-cy.

This is the marking of all the orthoëpists except Webster, who gives the preference to *se-lib'a-se.*

cĕl'lar, *not* sŭl'ler.

cellular—cĕl'yu-lar.

cĕm'ent, *or* ce-mĕnt' (*noun*).

Smart says *ce-mĕnt'*, and thinks this accentuation will finally prevail.

cĕm'e-tĕr-y, *not* cĕm'e-try.

cĕn-trĭf'u-gal, *not* cĕn-tri-fū'gal.

cĕn-trĭp'e-tal, *not* cĕn-tri-pē'tal.

ce-phăl'ic, *not* cĕph'al-ic.

cē'rate, *not* cĕr'-.

cēre'ment, *not* cē're-.

"But tell
Why thy canonizéd bones, hears'd in death,
Have burst their cerements!"—*Hamlet.*

Not "canoniz'd bones, hearséd in death," as it is generally read.

cēr'tain, *not* cērt'n.

ce-ru'le-an, *not* ce-rū'-.

cha-grĭn'. See ambergris.

chal'dron, *or* chăl'dron.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

chăl-cĕd′o-ny.
Cham—kăm.
cham′ber, *not* chăm′-.
chamois—shăm′wä′.
chan′cer-y, *not* chăn′-, *nor* chăn′-. See advance.
chā′ŏs, *not* -ŭs.
chapeau—shȧ′pō′.
cha-rāde′.
chargé d'affaires—shär′zhā′ dȧf′fär′.
chasten—chās′sn, *not* chăs′n.
chăs′tise-mĕnt, *not* chăs-tīz′-.
château en Espagne—shä′tō′ ŏn′ās′păñ′.
Cherubini—kā-ru-bē′nē.
chestnut—chĕs′nut.
chew—chu, *not* chū.
chi-cā′ner-y, *not* chī-.
chĭck′en, *not* chĭck′n.
chĭl′dren, *not* chĭl′durn.
chimpanzee—chĭm-păn′ze, *or* -păn-zē′.
Smart accents the last syllable.
Chī-nēse′, *not* -nēse′.
chī-rŏp′o-dĭst.

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chĭg'el, *not* chĭz'l.
çhĭv'ạl-rĭc, *or* çhị-văl'ric.
çhĭv'ạl-roŭs, *not* chị-väl'roŭs.
çhĭv'ạl-ry, *not* chĭv'- (antiquated).
ehlŏ'rĭde, *or* rīde.

According to Smart and Cull, chemical terms ending in *ide* should have the *i* long; all other authorities, however, mark it short.

Chopin—shō'păng', *not* cho'pin.
ehŏl'ẹr-ĭc.
ehō'rịst, *not* ehŏr'- (antiquated).
ehŏr'ịs-tẹr.
christen—krĭs'sn.
christening—krĭs'sn-ĭng.
Christianity—krĭst-yăn'ẹ-ty, *or* krĭs-tẹ ăn'ẹ-ty.
Christmas—krĭs'mạs, *not* krĭst'-.
ehrŏn'ọ-lŏg-ịc.
cĭc'ạ-trĭce, *not* -trīce.
cicerone—sĭs-ẹ-rō'nẹ (Anglicized).

The maker of this little book would take occasion to say here that, in his judgment, it is always well to make one's pronunciation, when speaking English, as English as permissible.

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choose—chu̧z, *not* chūz.
ciliary—sĭl′ya̧-ry.
Cĭr′cȩ.
Cincinnati—sĭn-si̧n-nă′ti̧, *not* -năt′tȧ.
cĭr′cu̧m-sta̧nce—ance *as in* instance.
cĭs-ăl′pĭne, *or* (better?) -pīn.
cĭt′ȩ-dĕl, *not* -dŭl.
cĭt′ra̧te, *not* cī′tra̧te.
cĭv′il, *not* cĭv′l, *nor* cĭv′ŭl.
clăn-dĕs′ti̧ne.
clapboard—klăb′bōrd.
clăr′i-o̧n.
clĕm′en-cy, *not* -ŭn-.
clew—klū, *not* klu̧.
clerk.

In England pronounced *klärk;* in America, except on the stage, *klĕrk.*

clŏth.

Before *th*, *st*, and *ss*, the letter *o* is frequently sounded *aw* in this country, as in *cloth*, *broth*, *lost*, *cost*, *moss*, *dross*, etc., which is accounted inelegant; it is not more objectionable, however, than a *palpable* effort to make the vowel short. See *accost*.

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cō-ạd-jū′tọr.

cō-ăd′jụ-tạnt.

cŏch′ị-nēal, *or* (according to Smart) cŏch-ị-nēal′, *not* kōch′-.

cŏck′ạ-trīce, *not* -trĭs.

coffee—kŏf′fẹ, *not* kạuf′fẹ. See accost.

cocoa—kō′kō.

cŏf′fin, *not* kạuf′n. See accost.

coëxist—kō-ẹgz-ĭst′.

cŏg′nị-zănce.

There is good authority for pronouncing this word *cŏn′i-zănce;* but this pronunciation finds little favor in America.

cognac—kōn′yăk′, *not* kō′nị-ăk.

cŏg-nō′men.

Colbert (Fr.)—kŭl′bār′.

Coleridge—kōl′rĭj.

cŏl-ọs-sē′ụm.

cŏl′ụm-ba-ry.

column—kŏl′ụm, *not* -yụm, *nor* -yŭm.

cọl-lā′tiọn, *not* kō-lā′tiọn.

cŏm′bạt, *or* cŏm′bạt.

The question here is whether the *o* shall have the sound of *o* in *come* or of *o* in *from*. Walker,

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See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Worcester, Smart, and others prefer the *o* in *come;* Webster and others, and popular usage, the *o* in *from.* The stage has always followed Walker, making the *o* very short; but, though this may perhaps be considered the more *elegant* mode of pronouncing the word at present, the longer *o* will doubtless eventually prevail.

cȯm'bạt-ạnt, *or* cŏm'-.

cȯm'bạt-ĭve-nĕss, *or* cọm-băt'-.

Ease of utterance has put the accent on the second syllable of this word, where, despite the dictionaries, it is pretty sure to remain.

Comédie Française—kȯm'ā'dē' frŏng'-sāz'.

comely—kŭm'ly, *not* kōm'-.

comme il faut (Fr.)—kŭm ēl fō.

cọm-mĕnd'ạ-ble; *in verse, often* cŏm'-.

"'Tis sweet and *com*mendable in thy nature, Hamlet."

"Silence is only com*mend*able
In a neat's foot dried and a maid not vendable."

commensurable—kọm-mĕn'shụ-ra-ble.

cŏm'ment, *verb and noun.*

cọm-mĭṣ'ẹr-āte.

cŏm'mọn-wĕalth, *or* cŏm-mọn-wĕalth'.

cŏm'mu-nĭṣm; cŏm'mu-nĭst.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

cŏm′pa-ra-ble.

cọm-păr′a-tĭve.

cọm-pa′tri-ọt, *not* -păt′.

cọm-peer′.

cọm-pĕll′ĕd, *participial adjective.*

"Finding ourselves too slow of sail, we put on a *compellĕd* valor."—*Hamlet.*

cọm-pĕn′sāte, *or* cŏm′pẹn-sāte. See consummate.

complaisance—kŏm′plā-zānce′.

Worcester accents the last syllable of this semi-Anglicized French word; Webster the first, placing a secondary accent on the last. In French, whatever difference there is in the quantity of the three syllables is due to the vowel-sound of the last syllable being somewhat drawn out.

cŏm′plāi-sant′.

cŏm′plĕx, *not* cọm-plĕx′.

cŏm′prọ-mise.

comptroller—kọn-trōl′ẹr.

cŏm′rāde, *or* cŏm′rāde, *or* -rād.

The authorities are divided on this word somewhat as they are on *combat*, which see. The last marking of the second syllable, though not sanctioned by the dictionaries, certainly is by etymology and good use.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

con amore (It.)—kŏn ä-mō′rā.

concave—kŏng′kāv, *not* -kăv.

cọn-cĕn′trāte, *or* cŏn′cẹn-trāte. See consummate.

conch—kŏngk.

cọn-cīse′, *not* -cize′.

cọn-clūde′, *not* -clụd′. See aptitude.

cọn-clū′sive, *not* -ziv.

concord—kŏng′kôrd.

Concord (town)—kŏng′kụrd.

concourse—kŏng′kōrs.

cọn-cū′bi-nage.

cọn-dō′lẹnce, *not* cŏn′dọ-.

conduit—kŏn′dit, *or* kŭn′dit.

cọn-fĕss′ọr, *or* cŏn′fẹss-ọr.

The latter accentuation is becoming antiquated.

cŏn′fi-dănt′.

cọn-fĭs′cāte. See consummate.

cŏn′flu-ent, *not* cọn-flū′-.

congenial—kọn-jēn′yạl.

There is abundant authority for making this a word of four syllables; but, fortunately, few people follow it.

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congeniality—kọn-jēn-yăl'ị-ty, *or* -nị-ăl'-

Congo—kŏng'gō.

congregate—kŏn'grẹ-gāte, *or* kŏng'-.

congress—kŏng'grĕs.

congressional—kọn-grĕsh'ụn-ạl.

cọn-jūre', *to solemnly enjoin, to adjure.*

cȯn'jụre, *to influence by magic.*

"What is he whose grief
Bears such an emphasis? whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures—the wand'ring stars, and makes them stand
Like wonder-wounded hearers?"

Which word does Hamlet use here? From time immemorial the stage has said that he uses the second. In other words, according to the stage, Hamlet accuses Laertes of playing hocus-pocus with the stars.

connaisseur (Fr.)—cȯn'ā'sûr'.

The orthography of this word is made to conform to that of the modern French, because *ai* represents the sound of the syllable, and *oi* does not. The sound of the last syllable can only be approximated with English characters. The *ur* of *fur*, however, somewhat prolonged, is very near it.

conquer—kŏng'kẹr.

conquest—kŏng'kwĕst.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

conscientious—kŏn-shẹ-ĕn′shŭs.

cŏn-sẹr-vā′tọr, *or* cŏn′sẹr-vā-tọr.

cọn-sĭd′ẹr-ạ-ble, *not* -sĭd′rạ-ble.

cọn-sīgn′ọr, *or* cŏn-sịgn-ôr′.

cọn-sĭs′tọ-ry, *or* cŏn′sịs-to-ry.

cŏn-sŏls.

The important point in pronouncing this word is to make the *o* of both syllables short. As for the accent, it seems to be quite immaterial where it is placed.

cọn-spĭr′ạ-cy, *not* -spī′-.

cŏn′strụe.

cọn-sūme′.

cŏn′sụm-māte, *or* cọn-sŭm′māte, *verb.*

Those who prefer, in common with nearly all the orthoëpists, to accent the second syllable of such three-syllabled verbs as *contemplate, compensate, confiscate, constellate, demonstrate, despumate, expurgate,* and *extirpate,* will perhaps think it well to except *consummate* in order to distinguish it from the adjective.

cọn-tĕm′plāte, *or* cŏn′tẹm-plāte.

cŏn′tĕnts, *or* cọn-tĕnts′.

The penultimate accent of this word is not only well-nigh universal in this country, but is sanctioned by Webster, Worcester, Clarke, and others.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

contour—kŏn′tōor′.
cŏn′trȧst, *noun.*
cọn-trȧst′, *verb.*
cọn-trĭb′ụte, *not* cŏn′trị-būte.
cŏn′trọ-vẽrt, *not* cŏn-trọ-vẽrt′.
cŏn′tụ-mē-ly, *not* cọn-tū′mẹ-ly.
conversant. See Supplement.
cŏn-vẹr-sā′tion, *not* -zā′-.
cọn-vẽrse′, *verb;* cŏn′vẽrse, *noun.*
cŏn′vĕx, *not* cọn-vĕx′.
cọn-voy′, *verb;* cŏn′voy, *noun.*
cōop′ẹr, *or* cŏop′ẹr.

Smart says: "*Cooper* and its compounds are doubtful (with respect to the sound of *oo*) except in common speech, which, in London at least, invariably shortens them."

Common speech means uncultured, non-painstaking speech, which certainly is not a desirable model to copy after. The lower orders, the world over, are slipshod in their articulation. The most sonorous vowel-sounds in the German language are never, by any chance, made by the common people, simply because they require a little greater effort than approximate sounds that suffice. *Cŏoper* for cōoper—like *hŏop* for hōop, *rọŏt* for rōot, *sŏon* for sōon, *sŏot* for sōot, *rŏof* for rōof, *hŏof* for hōof, *wŭnt* for wōn't, *hŭm* for

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

hŏme, *hŭl* for whole, etc. is probably one of those corruptions which it is wisdom to avoid.

cŏr'al, *not* cō ral.

cordial—kôrd yal, *or* kôr de-al.

côrd·iăl i·ty, *or* côr·di·ăl i·ty.

corkscrew kôrk'skrū.

Corot—kō rō'.

co-rō nal, *or* cŏr'o·nal.

Preference is given here to the first marking, because it more fully brings out the vowel-sounds and conforms to the primitive *coro'na*.

corps d'armée (Fr.)—kôr dăr'mā'.

corps diplomatique (Fr.)—kōr dē'plō'-mā'teek'.

cŏr'ri-dōr.

cor-rō sive, *not* ·zĭv.

cortège (Fr.)—kôr'tăzh'.

corvette (Fr.)—kôr'vĕt'.

cos-mŏg'ra-phy.

cŏs'tūme, *or* cos-tūme'.

coterie (Fr.)—kō'te-rē'.

coun'sel, *not* coun'sl.

coup d'état (Fr.)—ko dā'tā'

coupé (Fr.)—ko'pā'

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

courier—kọ̣′rẹ-er.
courrier (Fr.)—kọ̣′rē′ä′.
Courbet—kọ̣r′bä′.
courteous—kûr′tẹ-ŭs.
courtier—kort′yẹr.
cȯv′ẹr-lĕt, *not* -lĭd.
cȯv′ẹt-oŭs, *not* -ẹ-chŭs (antiquated)
cow′ạrd-ĭce, *not* -īce.
crăn′bẹr-ry, *not* crăm′-.
creature—krēt′yụr.
creek, *not* krĭk.
crē′ōle.
crē′ọ-sōte.
crĕm′ạ-to-ry.
crew—krụ̣.
Cromwell—krŭm′well. *or* krŏm′-.
crụ̣′cị-fix.
crụ̣de.

The vowel *u* preceded by *r* in the same syllable has the sound of *oo*.

crụ̣′el, *not* -il, *nor* -ŭl.
cū′cŭm-bẹr, *not* kow′- (antiquated).
cuirass—kwē′răs′.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

cuirassier—kwē′ras-sēr′.
cuisine (Fr.)—kwē′zēn′.
cū′li-na-ry, *not* kŭl′i-.
cū′po-lȧ, *not* cū′pa-lō.
Curaçoa—ku-ra-sō′.
cu-rā′tor.
cûr′so-ry, *not* -zo-.
cur-tāil′.
curtain- -kûr′tĭn, *not* kûr′tn.
cy-clo-pē′an.
cy-lĭn′dric.
cynosure—sī′no-shūr, *or* -shur.
czarowitz—zär′o-vĭtz, *not* -wĭtz.
Czerny—chär′nē.

D.

THIS consonant is silent only in the words *Wednesday, handkerchief,* and *handsome.*

daguerreotype—da-gĕr′o-tīp.
dahlia—däl′yȧ, *or* dȧl′yȧ.
dăn′de-lī-on, *not* dăn′de-līn.

Worcester accents the penult of this word.

Dā'nish, *not* Dăn'ish.
dā'tȧ, *or* dȧ'-.
dā'tum, *or* dȧ'-.
dạub, *not* dŏb.
däunt, *not* dạwnt.
deaf—dĕf.

Webster alone of all the orthoëpists pronounced this word *dēf*—a pronunciation which now is considered very inelegant.

debenture—dẹ-bĕnt'yụr.
de bonne grâce (Fr.)—dẹ bȯn gräs.
débris (Fr.)—dā'brē'.
début (Fr.)—dā'bū'.

As the sound of the French *u* can not be represented in English, even approximately, or made by English organs of speech without much practice, the safer plan is to Anglicize both syllables of this word, and call it simply *de-bū'*, or to avoid using it at all.

débutant, débutante (Fr.)—dā'bū'tŏng', dā'bū'tŏngt'.

As in the case of *début*, we would recommend that these words be Anglicized in sound, and both pronounced *dĕb-u-tănt'*.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

dĕc′ạde, *not* dẹ-kăd′.
dẹ-cā′dence.
decalogue—dĕk′ạ-lŏg, *not* -lōg.
dē′cent, *not* dē′sŭnt.
dẹ-cī′sĭve, *not* -zĭv.
dĕc-lị-nā′tion.
dẹ-clī′voŭs.
dẹ-çō′roŭs.

The authority is small, and is becoming less, for saying *dĕc′o-roŭs*, which is really as incorrect as it would be to say *sŏn′o-roŭs*.

dẹ-crĕp′ịt, *not* -id.
dẹ-dĕc′ọ-roŭs.
dẹ-dūce′, *not* -dụs′.
dẹ-făl′cāte.
dĕf-ạl-cā′tion, *or* dē-făl-cā′tion.
dĕf′ị-cĭt, *not* dẹ-fĭç′it.
dē-file′.

Sheridan said *dĕf′i-lē*.

dẹ-fin′ị-tĭve.
dégagé (Fr.)—dā′gȧ′zhā′.
deglutition—dĕg-lụ-tĭsh′ụn.
dégoût (Fr.)—dā′gọ̄′.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Delaroche—dẹ'lȧ'rŭsh'.
dẹ-lūde', *not* -lụd'.
dẹ-lū'sion, *not* -lụ'-.
dĕm-ọ-nī'ạ-cạl.
dẹ-mŏn'strạ-ble.
dẹ-mŏn'strāte, *or* dĕm'ọn-strāte. See consummate.
dẹ-mŏn'strạ-tĭve.
dénouement (Fr.)—dā'nọ'mŏng'.
denunciate—dẹ-nŭn'shẹ-āt.
depot—dē'pō.

This word is so thoroughly Anglicized that it is in doubtful taste to pronounce it *à la française*; but, Anglicized, if we give the vowels their long sound, the syllables still have nearly the same quantity.

dĕp-rị-vā'tiọn.
dĕr'ẹ-lĭct.
dernier (Fr.)—dārn'yā'.
dẹ-rī'sĭve, *not* -zĭv.
Descartes—dā'kärt'.
déshabillé (Fr.)—dā'zȧ'bē'yā.
dẹ-sĭc'cāte, *or* dĕs'ic-cāte.
Desgoffe—dā'gŭf'.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

de-sīgn', *or* de-sīgn'.

The second pronunciation is seldom heard, and is certainly not euphonious, though the weight of authority is in its favor.

dĕs'ig-nāte, *not* dĕz'-.
de-sĭst', *not* -zĭst'.
dĕs'o-lāte, *not* dĕz'-.
dĕs-pe-rā'dō, *or* -rā'-.
dĕs'pi-ca-ble, *not* des-pĭc'a-ble.
des-sērt'.
dĕs'tĭne, *not* -tīn.
desuetude—dĕs'we-tūd.
dĕs'ul-to-ry.
de-tāil', *verb.*
dē'tāil, *or* de-tāil', *noun.*

Preference is given to the first marking by the later English authorities, and in the last edition of Webster.

dĕt-es-tā'tion.
détour (Fr.)—dā'tor.'
de trop (Fr.)—de trō.
de-vas'tāte, *or* dĕv'as-tāte.
dĕv-as-tā'tion.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

devoir (Fr.)—dŭv-wär′.
dew—dū, *not* dụ.
diæresis—dī-ĕr′ẹ-sĭs.
dialogue—dī′ạ-lŏg, *not* -lǽwg.
dī′ạ-mọnd.
ḍi-ăs′tọ-lẹ.
dī′ạ-trĭbe.

This word is pronounced *dī′a-trī-be* by Smart, and *dī-ŭt′re-be* by several orthoëpists.

dī′ẹt-a-ry.
dịf-fū′sĭve, *not* -zĭv.
dĭg-ị-tā′lịs.
digression—dẹ-grĕsh′ụn.
dị-lāte′, *not* dī-lāte′.
dị-lĕm′mȧ, *not* dī-.
dị-lū′tiọn, *not* -lụ′-.
dĭn′ạr-ehy.
dī-ŏç′ẹ-ṣăn, *or* dī-ọ-çē′ṣạn.
dī-o-rā′mȧ, *or* -rä′-.
dĭph-thē′rị-ạ—dĭp- *or* dĭf-.
dĭph′thŏng—dĭp′- *or* dĭf′-.

Worcester and Smart prefer the former, Webster the latter.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6

dĭp'lo-măte.
dĭp-lo-măt'ic, *not* dī-plo-.
di-plō'ma-tĭst, *not* dī-plō'-, *nor* dĭp'lo-
di-rect'ly, *not* dī-.
dis—dĭs, *or* dĭz.

"When the accent, either primary or secondary, is on this inseparable preposition, the *s* is always sharp and hissing; but when the accent is on the second syllable, the *s* will be either hissing or buzzing, according to the nature of the consecutive letter. That is, if a sharp mute, as *p*, *t*, *k*, or *c hard*, succeed, the preceding *s* must be pronounced sharp and hissing, as *dispose*, *distaste*, etc.; but if a flat mute, as *b*, *d*, or *g hard*, or a vowel or a liquid, begin the next syllable, the foregoing *s* must be sounded like *z*, as *disburse*, *disdain*, etc.; but if the secondary accent be on this inseparable preposition, as in *disbelief*, etc., the *s* retains its pure hissing sound." — *Walker.*

In accordance with Walker, Smart says: "As to the pronunciation of this prefix, the *s* is unvocal [i. e., sharp or hissing] if the accent, primary or secondary, is on the syllable; but if the next syllable be accented and begin with a real vowel (not *u*) or a vocal consonant [i. e., flat mute], the *s* is sounded *z*, unless the word is connected with a principal word in which the *s* is unvocal; for in such case the derivative follows the primitive."

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

dis-ā'ble, *or* dis-a'ble.
dis-ärm', *not* dis-.
dis-ăs-ter, *not* dis-.
dis-bănd', *or* dis-.
dis-bûrse', *or* dis-.
dis-cärd', *not* dis'cärd.
discern—diz-zẽrn'.
discernment—diz-zẽrn'ment.
dis'ci-plĭne, *not* di-cĭp'lin.
disclosure—dis-klō'zhur.
dis-count', *or* dis'count, *verb*.

Webster stands almost alone in accenting the first syllable of this word.

discourteous—dis-kûr'te-ŭs.
dis-crĕp'an-cy, *or* dis'cre-pan-cy.
dis-dain, *not* dis-.
dis-ease', *not* dis-.
dis-frăn'chise, *not* -chiz.
dis-gôrge', *or* dis-.
dis-grace', *or* dis-.
dis-guise', *or* dis-.
dis-gŭst', *or* dis-.
dishabille—dis-a-bĭl'.

See key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

dishevelled—di-shĕv'ld.
dis-hŏn'est, *not* dis-.
dis-hŏn'or, *not* dis-.
dis-ĭn'ter-est-ed, *or* dis-.
dis-join, *or* dis-.
dis-jŭnc'tive, *or* dis-.
dis-like', *or* dis-.
dis-lŏdge, *or* dis-.
dis-loy'al, *or* dis-.
dis-may', *or* dis-.
dis-mĭss', *or* dis-.
dis-mount', *or* dis-.
dis-ŏr'der, *or* dis-.
dis-ōwn', *not* dis-.
dĭs-pos-sĕss', *or* dĭs-pos-sĕss'.
dispossession—dĭs-poz-zĕsh'un, *or* -sĕsh'.
dĭs'pu-ta-ble, *not* dis-pū'ta-ble.
dĭs'pu-tănt, *not* dis-pū'tant.
Disraeli—diz-rā'el-ē.
dis-rōbe', *or* dis-.
dis-sĕm'ble, *not* diz-zĕm'ble.
dissociate—dĭs-sō'shē-āt.
dĭs'so-lūte, *not* -lut.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

dis-sŏlve', *not* dis-sŏlve'.
dĭs-syl-lăb'ic.
dĭs-sŷl'la-ble, *or* dĭs'sŷl-la-ble.
distich—dĭs'tik.
distingué—dēs'tăng'gā'.
distinguish—dis-tĭng'gwish.
dĭs'trĭct, *not* dēs'-.
di-văn'.
dī'verse-ly.
di-vĕrt', *not* dī-.
di-vĕst', *not* dī-.
docile—dŏs'il, *not* dō'sīl, *nor* dō'sil (antiquated).
dŏc'u-mĕnt.
does—dŭz.
dŏg, *not* daug, *nor the other extreme*, dŭg. See accost.
dolce—dol'chā.
dŏl'o-roŭs.
dŏm'i-ne, *not* dō'mi-ne.
dŏn'a-tĭve.
donkey—dŏng'ke, *not* dŭng'ke.
Dŏr'ic, *not* Dō'ric.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

dost—dŭst, *not* dōst.

doth—dŭth, *not* dōth.

double-entendre—dŏŏ'bl-ŏng'tŏng'dr.

drā'mȧ, *or* drăm'ȧ.

And then there is an abundance of unheeded authority for saying *drā'mȧ.*

draught—drȧft.

dromedary—drŭm'ẹ-da-ry, *not* drŏm'-.

drŏss. See accost.

drought—drowt.

Drụ'id, *not* Drū'id.

dū'bị-oŭs, *not* dụ'-.

dŭc'tịle, *not* -tīl.

dū'el, *not* dụ'l.

dūke, *not* dụk.

dūly. See adduce.

dȳ'nạs-ty.

Smart and some others say *dĭn'as-te;* and this pronunciation is very common, though by many considered vulgar.

dȳs'ẹn-tĕr-y, *not* diz'-.

dys-pĕp'sy.

Worcester and half a dozen other orthoëpists accent the first syllable.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

E.

THIS vowel, the most frequent in the language, has two principal sounds: long as in *eve*, short as in *end*.

In the languages of continental Europe it generally has the sound of *a* in *fate* or *e* in *met*, according to position. In French, when unmarked, it is silent in many positions, and in many others has a peculiar and unrepresentable sound, which when distinct approaches that of short *u* in *sum*, and when slurred that of obscure *e* in *over*.

ēast'wạrd, *not* ēast'ạrd.

eau de vie (Fr.)—ō dẹ vē.

éclat (Fr.)—ā'klȧ'.

ĕc-o-nŏm'ịc, *or* ē-co-nŏm'ịc.

ĕc-o-nŏm'ị-cạl, *or* ē-co-nŏm'ị-cal.

The first is the marking of a large majority of the orthoëpists.

ĕc-u-mĕn'ị-cal.

E'dẹn.

Most words ending in *en* drop the *e* in pronunciation, as *dozen* (doz'n), *soften* (sof'n), *often* (of'n), etc. The *e* in such words is sounded more frequently by unschooled pedants than by the careless. Some of the words in which the *e* should be sounded are *aspen*, *chicken*, *hyphen*, *kitchen*, *lichen*, and *marten*. The *e* is also sound-

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See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ed when preceded by *l*, *m*, *n*, or *r*, as in *woolen*, *omen*, *linen*, *siren*, *barren*; but *fallen*, *stolen*, and *swollen* drop the *e*. As for *Eden*, *sloven*, *sudden*, *heathen*, *bounden*, and *mitten*, some speakers suppress and some sound the *e*.

ē′dīle.

e′en—ēn.

ĕf′fort, *or* ĕf′fōrt.

ĕf-frŏnt′er-y, *not* -frŏnt′

ef-fū′sive, *not* -zĭv.

ē′go-tĭsm, *or* ĕg′o-tĭsm.

egregious—e-grē′jŭs.

either—ē′ther, *or* ī′ther.

Smart says that between *ē′ther* and *ī′ther* there is little in point of good usage to choose. The last edition of Webster's dictionary says that analogy, as well as the best and most general usage, is decidedly in favor of *ē′ther*. See *neither*.

eleemosynary—ĕl-e-mŏz′e-na-re.

e-lē′gi-ăc, *or* ĕl-e-gī′ac.

There is abundant authority for the second marking, but for the most part, in this country, the word is made to conform to the rule that words ending in *ia*, *iac*, *ial*, *ian*, *eous*, and *ious* have the accent on the preceding syllable; as *demoniac*, *regalia*, *melodious*, etc.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ĕl-ẹ-phăn′tịne, *not* -tīn.
élève (Fr.)—ā′lăv′.
eleven—ẹ-lĕv′n.
ĕl′ị-ġị-ble, *not* ẹ-lĭġ′ị-ble.
élite (Fr.)—ā′lēt′.
E-lĭz′ạ-bĕth-ạn.

This is the dictionary pronunciation of this word; ease of utterance, however, generally puts the accent on the penult.

Ellen—ĕll′ĕn, *not* ĕll′n, *nor* ĕll′ŭn.
ĕlm, *not* ĕl′ŭm.
ĕl-o-cū′tiọn, *not* ĕl-ẹ-.
ĕl′o-quĕnce, *not* -kwŭnce.
ẹ-lū′cị-dāte, *not* -lụ′-. See aptitude.
ẹ-lū′sĭve, *not* -zĭv.
elysian—ẹ-lĭzh′ẹ-ạn, *not* ẹ-lĭz′ẹ-ạn.
elysium—ẹ-lĭzh′ẹ-ụm, *not* ẹ-lĭz′ẹ-ŭm.
emaciate—ẹ-mā′shẹ-āt.
ẹm-bälm′, *not* -băm′.
embrasure—ẹm-brā′zhụr.
ĕm-ẹn-dā′tiọn, *not* ē-mĕn-.
ē′mịr.
emollient—ẹ-mŏl′yent.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ẹm-pĭr′ịc, *or* ĕm′pi-rịc.

The time was when the weight of authority was in favor of the second marking; not so now.

ĕm′prĕss, *not* -prĭs. See ailment.

ĕm-py-ē′mȧ.

ĕn-çẹ-phăl′ịc.

en-cȳ-clọ-pĕd′ic.

en-cȳ-clọ-pē′dịst.

ẹ-nẽr′vāte.

The only authority for saying *ĕn′er-vāte* is popular usage; all the orthoëpists say *e-nẽr′vāte.*

enfranchise—en-frän′chịz, *not* -chīz.

ĕn′ġịne, *not* -jīn.

English—ĭng′glịsh.

ẹ-nĭg′mȧ.

ĕn-ig-mat′ic *or* ē-nig-măt′ic.

Though the weight of authority is against us, we nevertheless give the first place to Walker's marking of this word.

ennui (Fr.)—ŏn′wē′.

ensemble (Fr.)—ŏng′sŏng′bl.

ensure—ẹn-shu̱r′, *not* -shūr.

ẹn-thū′si̱-ăs̱m, *not* -thu̱′-.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

entrée (Fr.)—ŏng′trā′.
enunciate—ẹ-nŭn′shẹ-āt.
ẹn-vĕl′ọp, *verb.*
envelope, *noun*—ŏng′vẹ-lōp, *or* (better)
ĕn′vẹ-lōp
enveloppe (Fr.)—ŏng′vẹ-lŭp′.
ẹn-vī′rọnẹ, *or* ĕn′vị-rŏnẹ.

The first accentuation is certainly much to be preferred.

ĕp′ẹu-lĕt.
Ep-ị-cu-rē′ẹn.

Webster alone of all the orthoëpists gave this word the antepenultimate accent; and though in the last edition of his dictionary the preference is given to this accentuation, we are distinctly told in the "Principles of Pronunciation," in the first part of the volume, that *Epicurean* is one of a list of words ending in *an* which accent the penult.

epilogue—ĕp′ị-lŏg, *not* -lōg.
epistle—ẹ-pĭs′l.
ĕp ị-tăph, *not* -tăf.
ĕp′ọeh, *not* ē′pŏeh.

The latter is a Websterian pronunciation, which is not even permitted in the late editions.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

equable—ĕk′wạ-bl, *or* ē′kwạ-bl.

Preference is given here to Smart's marking, though he stands quite alone.

equation—ẹ-quā′shụn, *not* -zhụn.
ē-quạ-tō′rị-ạl.
equerry—ĕk′wẹ-rẹ.
ē′quị-nŏx, *not* ĕk′-.
equipage—ĕk′wẹ-pạj.
equitable—ĕk′wẹ-tạ-bl.
equivoke—ĕk′wẹ-vōk.
ere—âr; ere long—âr lŏng.
err—ẽr.
ĕr′rạnd, *not* ăr′ŭnd, *nor* ăr′ạnt.
erudite—er′yu-dīte, *not* ĕr′ụ-.

The latter pronunciation is neither euphonious nor easy of utterance. See pp. 202, 207.

erudition—ĕr-yu-dĭsh′un, *not* ĕr-ụ-.
erysipelas—ĕr-ẹ-sĭp′ẹ-lạs, *not* ĭr-.
ĕs-cạ-pāde′.
espionage—ĕs′pẹ-ọ-năzh′.
ĕth-nŏg′rạ-phy.
étui (Fr.)—ā′twē′.
Eū-rọ-pē′ạn, *not* Eū-rō′pẹ-ạn.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Eū-tĕr′pẹ.

ėtagère (Fr.)—ā tȧ′zhȧr′.

ĕv-ạn-ġĕl′ị-cal, *or* ē-vạn-.

The first marking is that of Walker and Smart; the second, that of Webster and Worcester. Preference is given here to the first, because it is thought to be more euphonious and more in accordance with good usage.

ẹ-vā′sĭve, *not* -zĭv.

evening—ē′vn-ĭng, *not* ēv′ning.

ĕv′ẹr-y, *not* ĕv′rẹ.

ĕv′ị-dĕnt, *not* -dŭnt.

evil—ē′vl.

ewe—yū, *or* yụ.

The first is the pronunciation set down by nearly all the orthoëpists; the second is that of the last edition of Webster.

ex.

The letter *x* in this prefix, *when followed by an accented vowel*, usually has the sound *gz* (*x*); sometimes, also, in the derivatives of such words, even though *x* stands under the accent, as *exalta′tion*, *ex′emplary*.

When the accented vowel is preceded by *h*, universal custom drops the *h* if the sound of *gz* is given to the *x*. The *h* can be more easily aspirated when the *x* is pronounced as *ks*; but

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

the writer inclines to the opinion that the *h* is nearly always (from necessity) dropped in both cases—a point which the orthoëpists seem to have overlooked.

ẹx-ăct′, ẹx-ăct′ly, ẹx-ăct′ọr.

exaggerate—ẹgz-ăj′ẹr-āt.

ẹx-ăg-gẹr-ā′tiọn.

ẹx-ạlt′, ĕx-ạl-tā′tiọn.

ẹx-ăm′ịne, ẹx-ăm-ị-nā′tiọn.

ẹx-ạm′ple.

ẹx-ăs′pẹr-āte, ẹx-ăs-pẹr-ā′tiọn.

ẹx-cīse′, *noun and verb;* ẹx-cīse′mạn.

ẹx-clū′sĭve, *not* -klụ′ziv.

excruciate—ẹks-krụ′shẹ-āt. See accrue.

ĕx′crẹ-tĭve, *or* ẹx-crē′tĭve, *adj.*

The first marking is Webster's and Worcester's; the second, Smart's.

ẹx-cûr′siọn, *not* -zhŭn.

ẹx-ĕc′ụ-tĭve.

ẹx-ĕc′ụ-tọr, ẹx-ĕc′ụ-trĭx.

exemplary. See Supplement.

exempt—ẹgz-ĕmt′.

The letter *p* is silent or very indistinct when it occurs between *m* and *t* in the same syllable, as in *tempt*, *exempt*, etc.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ẹx-ĕrt′, ẹx-ẽr′tiọn
exhale—ẹks-hāle′.
exhaust—ẹgz-ạust′, *or* ẹks-hạust′.
exhaustible—ẹgz-ạust′ị-bl, *or* ẹks-hạust′-.
exhaustion—ẹgz-ạust′yụn, *or* ẹks-hạust′-.
exhibit—ẹgz-ĭb′ịt, *or* ẹks-hĭb′ịt.
exhibition—ĕks-hẹ-bĭsh′ụn.
exhilarate—ẹgz-ĭl′ạ-rāt, *or* ẹks-hĭl′ạ-rāt.
exhort—ẹgz-ôrt′, *or* ẹks-hôrt′.
ĕx-họr-tā′tiọn, *not* ĕgz-or-.
exhorter—ẹgz-ôr′ter, *or* eks-hôr′tẹr.
ẹx-hūme′, Webster.
ẹx-hūme′, Worcester.
ĕx′ị-ġĕn-cy, *not* ẹx-ĭg′ẹn-cy.
exile, *noun*—ĕks′īl, *not* ẹgz-īl′.
exile, *verb*—ĕks′īl, *or* ẹgz-īl′.

The first marking is Webster's and Smart's; the second, Walker's and Worcester's.

ẹx-ĭst′, ẹx-ĭst′ẹnce.
ĕx′ịt, *not* ĕgz′ịt.
ẹx-ŏn′ẹr-āte, ẹx-ŏn-ẹr-ā′tiọn.
ĕx′ọ-rạ-ble.
ẹx-ôr′bị-tạnt.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ẹx-ôr′dị-ŭm.
ẹx-ŏt′ic.
ẹx-pā′trị-āte, ẹx-pā-trị-ā′tiọn.

Webster said *eks-păt′-*.

ĕx′pẹrt, *or* ẹx-pẽrt′, *noun*.
ĕx′plẹ-tĭve.
ĕx′plị-cạ-ble, *not* ẹx-plĭc′-.
ĕx′plị-cā-tĭve.
ẹx-ploit′.
ẹx-plō′sĭve, *not* -zĭv.
ẹx-pō′nẹnt, *not* -nŭnt.
exposé (Fr.)—ĕks′pō′zā′.
ẹx-pûr′gāte, *or* ĕx′pụr-gāte.
ĕx′quị-sĭte, *adj. and noun, not* eks-quĭz′it.
ĕx′tănt′, *not* ĕx′tạnt.

As the syllables of this word are properly about equal in quantity, it is thought to be misleading to put a mark of accentuation over the first one only.

ẹx-tĕm′pọ-re, *not* -tĕm′pōr.
extinguish—ẹks-tĭng′gwĭsh.
ẹx-tĭr′pāte, *or* ĕx′tịr-pāte.
ĕx′trȧ, *not* ĕks′trẹ.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

extraordinary—ẹx-trôr'dị-na-ry.
exuberant—ẹgz-yū'bẹr-ạnt.
ẹx-ūde'.
ĕx-u-dā'tiọn.
ẹx-ŭlt', ẹx-ŭlt'ạnt.
ĕx-ụl-tā'tiọn.
eyre—âr.
eyry—âr'ẹ, *or* ā'rẹ, *or* ē'rẹ, *or* ī'rẹ.

Good authority for every one of them. Choose!

F.

This letter has always the same sound except in the preposition *of* and its compounds, where it has the sound of *v*. It is never silent.

In German, *v* has the sound of *f*.

façade (Fr.)—fȧ'sȧd'.
facial—fā'shạl.
facile—făs'ịl.
făc-sĭm'ị-lẹ.
failure—fāl'yụr.
fait accompli (Fr.)—fā'tȧ'cŏng'plē
falchion—fạul'chụn, *or* -shụn.
falcon—fạw'kn, *not* fāl'kn.

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fạ-mĭl-ị-ăr'ị-ty, -yẹ-ăr'ẹ-tẹ, *or* -yăr'ẹ-tẹ.
fâr'ō, *not* fä'rō.
fạscia—făsh'ẹ-ȧ.
faubourg (Fr.)—fō'bọr'; Anglicized, fō'bọrg.
fạu'cẹt, *not* fäs'-.
fạult, *not* fŏlt.
Faure—fōr.
fā'vọr-ĭte, *not* -īt.
fĕb'rị-fūge.
fē'brịle, *or* fĕb'rịle.
Fĕb'rụ-a-ry, *not* -rū-.
fĕc'ụnd, *not* fē'cụnd.
fĕc'ụn-dāte, *or* fẹ-cŭn'dāte.
fĕc-ụn-dā'tiọn.
fĕm'ị-nĭne, *not* -nīn.
fĕm'ọ-rạl.
feoff—fĕf.
ferrule, *a metal ring*—fĕr'rịl, *or* fĕr'rụl.
fēr'tịle, *not* -tīl.
ferule—fĕr'ril, *or* fĕr'rụl.
fị-dĕl'ị-ty, *not* fī-.
filet de bœuf (Fr.)—fē'lā' dẹ bĕf'.

figure—fĭg′yụr, *not* fĭg′ẹr.
filial—fĭl′yạl, *not* fĭl′ị-ạl.
film, *not* fĭl′ŭm.
fị-nä′lẹ, *not* fẹ-năl′, *nor* fī-nāl′.
fị-nănce′, *not* fī′nạnce; *pl.*, fị-năn′ceṣ.
fĭn-ạn-ciēr′.

This much-used word is rarely pronounced correctly.

finesse (Fr.)—fē′nĕs′.
fiord (Swedish)—fē-ôrd′.
fĭrst, *not* fûrst.
fissure—fĭsh′yụr.
flaccid—flăk′sịd, *not* flăs′id.
flageolet—flăj′ọ-lĕt.
flambeau—flăm′bō′.
flatiron—flăt′ī-ụrn.
flaunt—flänt, *not* flawnt.
fleur de lis (Fr.)—flāûr dẹ lē.

The sound of the diphthong *eu* in French is very like the sound of *u* in *urge* initiated with the long sound of *a*—i. e., with long *a* barely touched before sounding the *u*.

flew—flū, *not* flụ.
flexion—flĕk′shụn.

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flŏr'ịd, flọ-rĭd'ị-ty.
flŏr'ịn, *not* flō'rĭn.
flō'rịst, *not* flŏr'ịst.
flŭe, *not* flụ. See adduçe.
flū'ịd, *not* flụ'ịd.
flute, *not* flụt.
fō'lị-ō, *or* fōl'iō.
forbade—fọr-băd'.
forecastle—fōr'kȧs-sl.
fōre'fā-ther, *not* fōr-fā'ther (antiquated)
forehead—fŏr'ẹd.

Fōr'hĕd nowadays is hardly permissible.

foresaid—fōre'sĕd, *not* -sād.
fŏr'est, *not* -ist.
fōrġe, *not* fôrj.
fōr'ġer, fōr'ġer-y.
fọr-ḡĕt', *not* -ḡĭt'.
fôr'mị-da-ble, *not* fọr-mĭd'ạ-ble.
fôrt'night

In the early editions of Webster's dictionary this word was marked *fôrt'nĭt*, which possibly accounts for this pronunciation being so common with us. In England it is the universal custom to sound the *i* long.

fôr'tress, *not* fōrt'rĕs.

fortune—fôrt'yun.

frăg'men-ta-ry, *not* frag-mĕnt'a-ry.

franchise—frăn'chiz, *not* -chīz.

frănk-ĭn'cĕnse, *or* frănk'in-cĕnse.

The first marking is Webster's; the second, that of nearly all the other orthoëpists. Ease of utterance, as well as the etymology of the word, will probably make Webster's marking generally preferred.

fra-tĕr'nīze, *or* frā'ter-nīze.

frăt'ri-cīde, *not* frā'-.

fre-quĕnt', *verb*; *not* frē'quent.

The latter was the marking in the early editions of Webster.

Frère—frār.

Freycinet—frā'sē'nā'.

fricandeau (Fr.)—frē'kŏng'dō'.

fricassée (Fr.)—frē'kȧ'sā'.

This word may properly be treated as Anglicized—frĭc-as-see'.

frontier—frŏn'tēr.

Webster marked this word *fron-tēr'*, but this accentuation has been abandoned in the new editions.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

frŏnt'ịs-piēce. *not* frŭnt'-.
frŏst. See accost.
Froude—frōōd.
frụ'gạl. See accrue.
fū'el, *not* fū'l, *nor* fū'ŭl.
fŭl'crụm.
fŭl'sọme, *not* fŏŏl'-.
furniture—fûr'nĭt-yụr.
fū'tịle, *not* -tīl.
future—fūt'yụr.

G.

This consonant has two sounds, one hard and one soft. It is hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*, except in *gaol*, which is usually written as well as pronounced *jail*.

Before *e*, *i*, and *y* it is sometimes hard and sometimes soft. It is generally soft in words from the Latin, Greek, and French, as in *gentle*, *geology*, *giant*, *gymnast*, etc., and hard in words from the Saxon. These last are much in the minority. Some of them are *gear*, *get*, *gewgaw*, *eager*, *gift*, *gig*, *gild*, *gird*, *girl*, *rugged*, *foggy*, *muggy*, *scraggy*, etc.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

The *g* of *ng* is often pronounced as though doubled; as in *England*, *younger* (ing'gland, young'ger). Before the verbal suffixes *ed*, *est*, *ing*, *er*, it loses this double effect; as in *wing'ed*, *bring'est*, *sing'ing*, *hang'er*. See V.

gäb-ạr-dïne'.
Gade, N. W.—gä'dẹ.
Gaelic—gā'lịk.
gāin'sāy'.
'gainst—gĕnst.
gäl'ị-ọt.
găl'lạnt, *brave, daring, fine.*
gạl-lănt', *polite and attentive to ladies.*
gallows—găl'lụs. See bellows.
galsome—gạwl'sụm.
ganglion—găng'glị-ọn.
gangrene—găng'grēn.
Ganz—gänts.
gaol—jail.
gape—gäp, *or* găp.

The latter is the marking of Smart and several others, and is frequently followed in England.

garden—gär'dn, *or* gär'dẹn.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Garibaldi—gȧ-rē-băl'di.
gȧr'ish, *usually written* gȧir'ish.
gȧr'ru-loŭs, *not* găr'yu-, *nor* -yu-.
gȧs, *not* găz.
găs'e-oŭs, *not* găs'-.
gas-ŏm'e-ter.
gȧsp, *not* găsp.
găth'er, *not* gĕth'-.
gaunt—gȧnt, *not* gawnt.
gauntlet—gȧnt'let, *not* gawnt'-.
Gautier, Théophile—tā ō-fēl' gōt'yā'.
ge-ăl'o-gy, *or* ge-ne-ăl'o-gy.
gĕn'er-al-ly, *not* gĕn'rŭl-ly.
genial—jēn'yal, *or* jē'ni-al.
genius—jēn'yus, *or* jē'ne-ŭs.
Genoa—jĕn'o-ȧ, *not* je-nō'ȧ.
gĕn'tle-mĕn, *not* -mŭn.
gents.

Supposed to be an abbreviation of *gentlemen*. Pronounced—except by the very lowest orders—the most nauseating of vulgarisms.

genuine—jĕn'yu-in, *not* -in.
ge-ŏg'ra-phy, *not* jŏg'ra-fe.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ge-ŏm'e-try.

Gérôme—zhā'rōm'.

Gertrude—gĕr'trud, *not* -trūd.

gĕr'und, *not* jĕ'rund.

gesture—jĕst'yur.

gĕt, *not* gīt.

gh ul (Turk.)—gōōl.

In the digraph *gh* at the beginning of a word, the *h* is silent, as in *ghost*, *ghastly*, etc.; at the end of a word both letters are usually silent, as in *high*, *sigh*, *neigh*, *bough*, *through*, *borough*, etc. In some words this digraph has the sound of *f*, as in *enough*, *tough*, *cough*, *laugh*; in some the sound of *k*, as in *hough* and *lough*.

giaour (Turk.)—jowr.

gĭb'bous, *not* jĭb'-

gi-gan-tē'an.

Gil Blas (Sp.)—hēl blās, *not* zhēl blā.

gi-räffe', *not* gī-.

gĭrd, gĭrl, gĭrth.

The sound of *i* before *r*, resembling *u* in *surge*, is precisely like the sound of *e* in *ermine*. See *advertisement*.

glacial—glā'she-al.

glacier—glăs'e-er.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

glance, gland, glass, glad.
Glau'ber, *not* glob'er.
glisten—glis'n.
glue, *not* glu.
God, *not* gaud; god'like, *not* gaud'like.
golden—gōld'n, *not* gōl'dĕn.
gŏn'do-la, *not* gon-dō'la.
gone—gŏn, *not* gaun.
goose'ber-ry, *not* gōōs'-.
gorgeous—gôr'jŭs, *not* gôr'je-ŭs.
gŏs'pel. *not* gaus'-.
Gounod—go'nō'.
gourd—gōrd.
gouvernante (Fr.)—go'vār'naunt'.
gŏv-er-nănte'.
gŏv'ern-mĕnt, *not* gŭv'er-mŭnt.
gŏv'ern-or.
Graefe—grā'fe, *not* grāf.
gramme (Fr.)—gram.
grăn'a-ry, *not* grā'na-re (antiquated).
grā'tis, *or* grăt'is.
grease, *noun*—grēs.
grease, *verb*—grēz, *not* grēs.

grēaş'y.
grew—grụ, *not* grū.
gridiron—grĭd'ī-ụrn.
griēv'oŭs, *not* grēv'ị-ŭs.
grị-māce', *not* grĭm'āce.
grị-măl'kịn, *not* -mạul'-.
grī'my, *not* grĭm'y.
grisette (Fr.)—grē'zĕt'.
groat—grạut.
grovel—grŏv'l.
grụ'ẹl, *not* grū'-. See accrue.
guano (Sp.)—gwä'nō.
guardian—gärd'ẹ-ạn, *or* gärd'yạn.

The second marking is Smart's; the first, Worcester's and Webster's.

gū-bẹr-nạ-tō'rị-al, *not* gŭb-.
guillotine—gĭl-lọ-tēn'.
guipure (Fr.)—gē'pūr'.
Guizot (Fr.)—gē'zō'.

The office of the *u* here is simply to make the *g* hard.

gum-arabic—gŭm-ăr'ạ-bĭk, *not* -ȧ-rā'bịk.
Gumbert—gŏom'bẹrt.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

gŭms̱, *not* gōōmz.
gŭn′stŏck, *not* -stąuk.
gŭt′tȧ-pĕr′chȧ, *not* -kȧ.
ġym-nȧ′s̱i-ŭm.
gypsum—jĭp′sụm.
gyve—jīv, *not* ḡīv.

H.

THIS letter is merely an aspiration. It is silent in *heir*, *heiress*, *herb*, *herbage*, *honest*, *honor*, *hour*, *hostler*, and their derivatives. It is also marked as silent by most orthoëpists in *hospital*, *humor*, and *humble*, and their derivatives. By some it is thought that there is an increasing tendency to sound the *h* in these words; this is undoubtedly true with regard to *hospital*. *H* is silent after initial *g*, as in *ghost*, *ghastly*, etc.; after *r*, as in *rhetoric*, *rhyme*, etc.; and also when preceded by a vowel in the same syllable, as in *oh*, *Jehovah*, etc.

The French talk about their aspirated *h*'s, but they never aspirate any.

In German the effect of *h* in many cases is simply to prolong the sound of the preceding vowel; and in all the continental languages it has no effect after *t*.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Haeckel—hĕck′ẹl.
halcyon—hăl′sẹ-ŭn, *or* hăl′shẹ-ŭn.
hälf, *not* hälf.
hạlibut—hŏl′ẹ-bŭt.
hälve, *not* hälve.
handkerchief—hăng′kẹr-chĭf; *pl.*, -chĭfs.
handsome—hăn′sụm.
här′ạss, *not* hạ-räs′.
hä′rẹm.
haricot (Fr.)—ȧ′rē′kō′.
harlequin—här′lẹ-kwĭn, *or* -kĭn.

Nearly all the orthoëpists pronounce the last syllable of this word *kĭn*. Why? Because the word comes to us through the French, in which the *u* is silent? Inasmuch as in every other respect the word has been thoroughly Anglicized, it would seem that the pronunciation of this syllable should be Anglicized also.

hạr-mŏn′ị-cȧ.
Här′rị-et, *not* här′-.
hastən—hăs′n, *not* hȧs′tẹn.
haunch—hänch, *not* hạunch.
Hause—how′zẹ.
haunt—hänt, *not* hạwnt.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

he, *pronoun*—hē.

When emphatic, this is pronounced as marked: otherwise the *h* is but slightly aspirated, and the vowel becomes obscure. See *him*.

"A man *hẹ* was to all the country dear."
—*Goldsmith.*

"*Hē* who goes to bed, and goes to bed sober,
Falls as the leaves do, and dies in October;
But *hē* who goes to bed, and goes to bed mellow,
Lives as *hẹ* ought to do, and dies an honest fellow."

heard—hẽrd, *not* hērd (antiquated).

hearth—härth, *not* hẽrth, *except in verse.*

heaven—hĕv'n.

Hebrew—hē'brụ, *not* -brū.

Hē'bẹ.

hẹ-ġī'rȧ, *or* hĕġ'i-rȧ.

height—hīt.

Heī'nẹ, *not* hine.

Final *e* in German is never silent.

heinous—hā'nụs.

Hĕl'en, *not* Hĕl'ŭn.

Hellenic—hẹl-lē'nik, Smart; hẹl-lĕn'ik, Webster; hĕl'lẹ-nịk, Worcester.

hĕlm, *not* hĕl'ŭm.

Hemans—hĕm′anz, *not* hē′mạnz.
her—hẽr.

So pronounced when emphatic; otherwise the *h* is but slightly aspirated and the vowel becomes obscure. See *him*.

hẹ-răl′dịc.
herb—ẽrb.

Smart says *hẽrb*.

herbaceous—hẹr-bā′shụs.
herbage—ẽr′bạj, *or* hẽr′bạj.
hẹr-bĭv′ọr-oŭs.
hereof—hēr-ŏv′, *or* -ŏff′.
herewith—hēr-wĭth′, *or* -wĭth′.
hĕr′ọ-ĭne, *not* hē′rọ-ĭn, *nor* hē′rọ-in.
hĕr′ọ-ĭsm.
hĕt′ẹr-o-dŏx.
hĕt-ẹr-ŏp′ạ-thy.
Heysẹ—hī′zẹ.
hī-ā′tụs.
hī′bẹr-nāte.
hiccọugh—hĭk′kụp.
hī-ẹr-ọ-glŷph′ic, *not* hī-ro-.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

him, *pronoun*—hĭm.

When not emphatic, the *h* is but slightly aspirated, and the vowel becomes very obscure. In ordinary conversation initial *h* is frequently dropped entirely, in the pronouns, by those whose articulation is least faulty. There are not a few, however, who, when they appear in public and are "on their mettle," studiously avoid slurring the pronouns, and consequently are careful to aspirate the *h* distinctly in *his*, *her*, *he*, and *him*, no matter whether the thought demands that the pronoun should be emphasized or not; but in their endeavor to be nicely correct, they simply succeed in being pedantically wrong. This error seriously mars the delivery of many actors and public readers, making their elocution stilted and unnatural. Many of them slur *my*, not unfrequently making it *me*, in fact, when the *y* should retain its long sound; but they seem to think it would be a heinous offence to treat the other pronouns in a like manner. Pronouns in which the letters should have their full value are met with only at considerable intervals.*

Hĭn-dōō', *or* Hĭn'dōō.

hĭp-pọ-pŏt'ạ-mŭs.

hịr-sūte'.

his, *pronoun*—hĭz. See him.

"The bosom of his Father and his God."—*Gray.*

"*His* was a life of toil and penury, while *mine* is a life of ease and plenty."

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* See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

hĭs'tọ·ry, *not* hĭs'try.

hĭth'ẹr-mōst.

The *o* in *most* is always long.

hŏl'ly-hŏck, *not* -hạuk.

hōl'ọ-cạust, *not* hō'lọ-.

hŏm'ạge, *not* ŏm'-.

hōme'ly, *not* hŭm'ly.

homestead—hōme'stĕd, *not* -stĭd.

hō-mœ-ŏp'ạ-thy, *not* hō'mœ-o-păth-.

hō-mọ-ge̅'nẹ-oŭs.

Smart says *hŏm·o-*.

honest—ŏn'est, *not* -ĭst, *nor* -ŭst.

"Hon*est*, hon*est* Iago," is preferable to "hon*ust*, hon*ust* Iago," some of our accidental Othellos to the contrary notwithstanding.

honi soit qui mal y pense (Fr.)—ō-nē swä kē măl ē pŏngss.

hōof. See cooper.

họ-rī'zọn, *not* hŏr'ị-zọn.

hŏr'o-scope, *not* hō'ro-scōpe.

hors de combat (Fr.)—ôr de kạwng'bạ'.

hôrse-räd'ish, *not* -rĕd'ish.

hŏs'pị-tạ-ble, *not* họs-pĭt'ạ-ble.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

hŏs'pi-tal, *not* ŏs'pi-tal (antiquated).

hostler—ŏs'ler.

hound—hownd, *not* hown.

housewife—hous'wīf, *or* hŭz'zif.

As applied to a little workbag used by women, the word has the latter pronunciation; but it seems to be now seldom used in this sense.

hŏv'el, *not* hŏv'l.

hŏv'er, *not* hŏv'-.

humble—ŭm'bl, *or* hŭm'bl.

humor—yū'mur, *or* hū'mur.

Smart pronounces this word *hū'mur* when it means moisture, as in a man's body, and *yū'mur* in the other senses.

humorist—yū'mor-ist.

hŭn'dred, *not* hŭn'durd (antiquated).

hungry—hŭng'gre, *not* hŭng'ger-e.

hȳ-drŏm'e-ter.

hȳ-drŏp'a-thy, *not* hī'dro-păth-e.

hȳ'gi-ēne.

hȳ-me-nē'al.

hȳ-pēr'bo-le, *not* hī'per-bōl.

hȳp-o-chŏn'dri-ăc, *not* hī'po-.

hypocrisy—he-pŏk're-se, *not* hī-pŏk'-.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

hŷp-ọ-crĭt'ị-cal, *not* hī-pọ-.

hŷp-ọ-găs'trịc.

hypothenuse—hī-pŏth'ẹ-nūs, *not* -nūz.

This word is very frequently—perhaps most commonly among mathematicians—pronounced *hĭp-ŏt'e-nūse;* but Smart is the only orthoëpist who sanctions that pronunciation.

hȳ-pọ-thĕt'ic, *not* hĭp-ọ-.

I.

THIS vowel has two principal sounds, a long and a short, as in *dine* and *din*. It also has three secondary sounds, heard in *marine*, *fir*, and *ruin* respectively.

I.

This pronoun, in common with all the other pronouns of the language, and a long list of the particles, is touched more or less lightly when it is not emphatic. Unemphatic, it becomes *ị* instead of *ī*.

ī-dē'ȧ, *not* ī'dẹ-ȧ.

ĭd-ị-ọ-sŷn'crạ-sy, *not* ĭd-ị-ọs-ĭn'crạ-sy.

ī'dọl, *not* ī'dl.

ĭg-nọ-rā'mụs, *or* -rȧ'mụs.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

il-lū'sĭve, *not* -ziv.

il-lŭs'trāte, *not* il'lus-trâte.

il-lŭs'trāt-ed, *not* il'lus-trāt-ed.

ĭm'age-ry, *or* ĭm'a-ger-y.

The latter is preferred by Walker, Smart, Worcester, and others; but usage is decidedly in favor of the former.

imbecile—ĭm'be-cĭl, im-bĕs'il, *or* ĭm-be-sēl'.

The first mode given here of pronouncing this word is the most correct, the second the most unusual, and the third the most fashionable.

im-brue'. See accrue.

im-mē'di-ate, *not* im-mē'jet.

ĭm'mi-nĕnt. See ailment.

impartiality—ĭm-pär-she-ăl'i-te.

im-pĕc'ca-ble.

im-pĕr'fect. See advertisement.

ĭm'pi-oŭs-ly, *not* im-pī'-.

im-plā'ca-ble, *not* ĭm-plăk'-.

ĭm-por-tūne', *not* im-pôr'-.

ĭm-pro-vīse', *not* ĭm'pro-vise

Worcester says *ĭm-pro-vēz'*, but this pronunciation is rarely heard.

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in-au'gu-rāte, *not* in-au'gēr-āte.
in-cī'sĭve, *not* -ziv.
in-cī'sor.
incisure—in-sĭzh'ur.
in-clĕm'en-cy, *not* -ŭn-.
in-clūde', *not* -klud'.
in-clū'sĭve, *not* -ziv.
in-cŏg'ni-tō, *not* in-cŏn'-.
ĭn-com-mĕn'su-ra-ble (-shu-).
in-cŏm'pa-ra-ble, *not* -kom-pâr'-.
incongruent—in-kŏng'gru-ent.
incongruity—ĭn-kon-gru'i-ty.
incongruous—in-kŏng'gru-oŭs.
ĭn-con-vēn'ient.

Walker and Smart say *ĭn-kon-vē'ne-ĕnt.*

in-crease', *verb*; ĭn'crease, *noun.*

For the noun the ultimate accent is becoming antiquated.

incursion—in-kûr'shun, *not* -zhun.
ĭn-dē'cent. See ailment.
ĭn-de-cō'roŭs.

This pronunciation is not only more so*n*orous than *in-dĕc'o-roŭs,* but it now has the balance of authority in its favor. See *decorous.*

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

indenture—ịn-dĕnt′yụr.
Indian.

This word is generally pronounced *ĭn′dĭ-an*, though the orthoëpists, for the most part, would have us say *ĭnd′yan*.

ĭn′dị-cạ-to-ry, *not* ịn-dĭc′-.
indiscernible—ĭn-dịz-zẽrn′ị-ble.
ịn-dĭs′pụ-ta-ble, *not* ĭn-dịs-pū′tạ-ble.
indocile—ịn-dŏs′il.
ĭn′dụs-try, *not* ịn-dŭs′-.
inequitable—ịn-ĕk′wẹ-ta-ble.
inertia—ịn-ẽr′shẹ-ȧ.
inexhaustible—ĭn-egz-ạust′ị-ble.
ịn-ĕx′ọ-ra-ble, *not* ĭn-ẹx-ŏ′-
ịn-ĕx′pị-a-ble.
ịn-ĕx′plị-ca-ble, *not* -ẹx-plĭk′-.
ịn-ĕx′trị-ca-ble.
ĭn′fạn-tīle, *or* ĭn′fạn-tĭle.
ĭn′fạn-tīne, *or* ĭn′fạn-tĭne.
ịn-fĕc′ụnd.
ĭn′fị-dĕl, *not* ĭn′fị-dl.
Ingelow—ĭn′jẹ-lō.
ịn-ġēn′ioŭs, *or* ịn-ġē′nị-oŭs.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ĭn-ġe-nū'i-ty, *not* -nōō'.
in-ġen'u-oŭs.
ingratiate—in-grā'she-āt, *not* in-grā'shāt.
in-hŏs'pi-ta-ble, *not* ĭn-hos-pĭt'a-ble.
in-ĭm'i-cal.

Smart says *ĭn-e-mĭ'cal.*

initiate—in-ĭsh'e-āt.
ĭn'mōst, *not* ĭn'mŭst.
in-nāte'.

This is the marking of nearly all the orthoëpists except Webster, who says *ĭn'nāte.*

ĭn'no-cent, *not* -sŭnt. See ailment.
innoxious—in-nŏk'shus.
inofficial—ĭn-of-fĭsh'al, *not* -o-fĭsh'.
ĭn-ŏp-por-tūne', *not* in-ŏp'por-tūne.
in-quī'ry, *not* ĭn'qui-ry.
insatiable—in-sā'she-a-bl, *not* -sha-bl.
ĭn-sa-ti'e-ty.
in-scru'ta-ble.
ĭn'sĕcts, *not* -seks.
in-sĭd'i-oŭs, *not* -yu-ŭs.
insition—in-sĭsh'un, *or* -sĭzh'.
in-stĕad', *not* -stĭd'.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ĭn′stĕp, *not* -stĭp.

ĭn′stĭnct, *noun;* ịn-stĭnct′, *adj.*

ĭn-stị-tū′tiọn, *not* -tụ′-.

ĭn′strụ-mĕnt, *not* -mŭnt.

insurance—ịn-shụr′ạns.

insure—ịn-shụr′.

ĭn′tẹ-grạl.

ĭn′tẹr-ẹst, *verb*, *not* ĭn-tẹr-ĕst′.

ĭn′tẹr-ẹst, *noun*, *not* ĭn′trẹst.

ĭn′tẹr-ẹst-ẹd, *not* ĭn-tẹr-ĕst′ẹd.

ĭn′tẹr-ẹst-ing, *not* ĭn-tẹr-ĕst′ing.

In the dictionaries some stress on the third syllable, in the verb and its derivatives, is indicated by marking the *e* as distinct—*ĕst;* and that was formerly the prevalent pronunciation. But the most careful speakers now generally make the third syllable as obscure in the verb and participles as they do in the noun.

ĭn′tẹr-ĭm.

ĭn-tẹr-lŏc′u-tọr, *not* ĭn-tẹr-lọ-cū′tọr.

international—ĭn-tẹr-năsh′ụn-ạl.

ịn-tẽr′pọ-lāte.

ĭn′tẹr-stĭce, *or* ịn-tẽr′stịce.

The authorities here are about equally divided. Smart accents the second syllable.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

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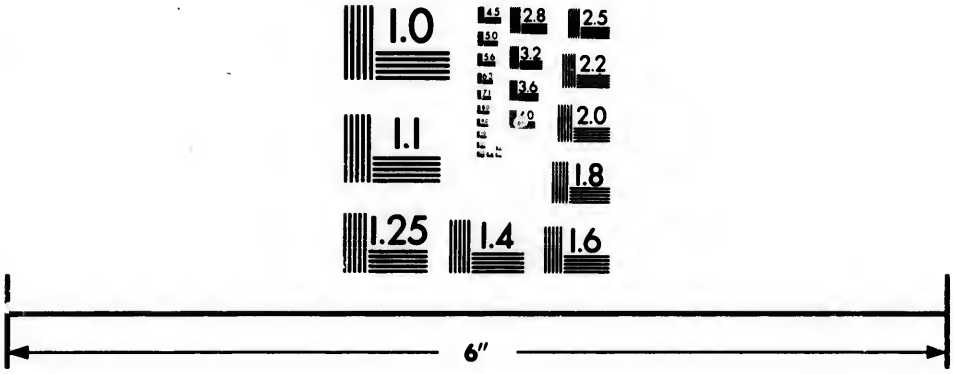

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in-tĕs'tĭne, *not* -tīne.
in-trīgue', *noun and verb*, *not* ĭn'trigue.
in-trọ-dūce', *not* -dụs'. See aptitude
in-trụde'. See accrue.
in-trụ'sion.
in-trụ'sĭve, *not* -ziv.
in-tū'i-tĭve. See adduce.
inure—in-yūr'.
ĭn'va-lĭd. See ambergris.
inveigle—in-vē'gl, *not* -vā'gl.
ĭn'ven-to-ry, *not* in-vĕn'tọ-ry.
Iphigenia—ĭf-i-jẹ-nī'a.
ī-răs'ci-ble.
ī'ọ-dīde, *or* -dīde. See chloride.
ī'ọ-dĭne, *or* -dīne.
Iowa—ī'ọ-wa.
iron—ī'urn.
irony, *adj.*—ī'urn-ẹ.
irony, *noun*—ī'run-e.
irrational—ir-răsh'un-al.
ir-rĕf'ra-ga-ble.

There is authority for saying *ĭr-re-frăg'a-bl*, which certainly is much easier of utterance.

ĭr-rẹ-fūt'ạ-ble, *or* ịr-rĕf'u-ta-ble.

Here, though the first marking is that of the majority of the orthoëpists, and though it has the advantage of being the easier of utterance, the second marking may possibly be considered the more elegant.

ĭr-rẹ-mē'dị-a-ble.
ịr-rĕp'ạ-ra-ble, *not* ĭr-rẹ-pâr'ạ-bl.
ịr-rĕs'pị-ra-ble.
ịr-rĕv'ọ-ca-ble, *not* ĭr-rẹ-vō'kạ-bl.
isinglass—ī'zing-glȧs.
isochronous—ī-sŏk'rọ-nŭs.
ĭs'ọ-lāte, *or* ĭs'ọ-lāte, *not* ī'sọ-lāt.

The first marking is Walker's, Worcester's, and Smart's; the second, Webster's.

ī-sŏm'ẹr-ĭsm.
issue—ĭsh'shụ.
isthmus—ĭs'mụs, *or* ĭst'mụs.
Italian—ị-tăl'yạn, *not* ī-.
ị-tăl'ịc, *not* ī-.
i-tĭn'ẹr-ạnt.
ī'vọ-ry, *not* īv'ry.
Ixion—ịks-i'ọn.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

J.

This consonant has always the same sound, and is never silent.

In words in which *d̄* precedes a letter having or embodying the sound of *y* in an unaccented syllable, the sound of *j* is often substituted for the combined sounds of *d̄* and *y*—as *sōl'jer* instead of *sōld̄'yer*, and *mŏj'u-lāt* instead of *mŏd̄'u-lāt*—just as *ch* is substituted for the combined sounds of *t* and *y* in *question*, *nature*, etc. It is doubtless possible to preserve the pure sounds of *d̄* and *y* where they appear in these connections, but it is well-nigh certain that the most careful speakers generally fail to do it.

Jā'cȯb, *not* jā'cȯp.

jăg-u-ăr', *not* jăg'wär, *nor* jā gạr.

jăl'ạp, *not* jŏl'ụp (antiquated).

jăn'ty, *not* jạun'ty.

Jăn'u-a-ry, *not* jĕn'-.

Jăp-ạn-ēse', *not* -ēse'.

jäs'mịne, *or* jăs'mịne.

jaundice—jăn'dịs.

jaunt—jänt.

javelin—jăv'lịn.

jẹr-ẹ-mī'ạde.

Jẹ-rụ'sạ-lĕm, *not* -zạ-.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Jew—jū, *or* jụ.
jewel—jū'ẹl, *not* jụ'l.
jew'ẹl-lẹr.
jọ-cōse'.
jŏc'ụnd.
join.

Until toward the close of the last century the diphthong *oi* was very generally pronounced like long *i*, as *jīne* instead of *join*, *rīle* instead of *roil*, etc.; but now this pronunciation is confined to persons of the most limited culture.

joist, *not* jīst.
jostle—jŏs'sl.
joust—jŭst.
jō'vị-ạl, *not* jōv'yạl.
jowl—jōl, *not* jowl.
Ju-dā'ịc.
jŭdg'ment, *not* -mŭnt.
jū'gu-lạr, *not* jŭg'-
Jūl'iạ, *not* jụl'-.
Jū'pị-tẹr, *not* jụ'bị-.
jū-rịs-cŏn'sụlt.
jū'rịst, *not* jụ'-.
jū'vẹ-nīle, *not* -nil (antiquated).

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

K.

This letter before all the vowels has one uniform sound. Before *n* in the same syllable it is silent, as in *kneel*, *knit*, *know*, etc.; it is likewise silent after *c*, as in *back*, *crack*, *haddock*, etc.

kangaroo—kăng-ga-rōō'.

keelson—kĕl'sŏn, *or* kĕl'-

kĕt'tle, *not* kĭt'tl.

khan (Turk.)—kawn, *or* kăn.

kiln—kĭl, *not* kĭln.

kind.

When *a*, *i*, or *ĭ* is preceded in the same syllable by the sound of *g* or *k*, many speakers, especially in England and our Southern States, introduce a slight sound of *e*, as in *car*, *card*, *kind*, *garden*, *guard*, *guide*, *girl*, *sky*, etc. If not carried too far, this can hardly be considered objectionable, as it effectually corrects a certain guttural utterance of these words that the best usage is careful to avoid.

kirschwasser (Ger.)—kĕrsh'văs-ser.

kĭtch'en, *not* kĭtch'n.

knout—nowt.

knowledge—nŏl'ej; nō'lej is very antiquated.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

L.

THIS liquid consonant always has the same sound. In many words it is silent, as in *balm*, *calm*, *half*, *calf*, *almond*, *palmer*, *walk*, *could*, *should*, etc.

lā'bel, *not* lā'bl.
lā'bọr-ẹr, *not* lā'brụr.
labyrinth—lăb'ẹ-rĭnth.
lăeh'ry-mōse, *not* -mōz.
lăc'ọ-nĭsm, *not* lā'cọ-.
lăm'ẹnt-a-ble, *not* lạ-mĕnt'ạ-bl.
lăn'dạu (au *as in* haul).
Lange, G.—läng'ẹ.
lang syne—läng sīn, *not* -zīn.
language—läng'gwạj.
languid—läng'gwid.
languor—läng'gwọr.
Lạ-ŏc'o-ŏn.
lạ-pĕl', *not* lăp'ẹl.
lär'ụm.
lạ-rỵn'ġẹ-ạl.
lā'tẹnt, *not* lăt'-.
läth, *or* läth, *not* lăth.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Lăt'in, *not* lăt'n.
lăt'tĭce, *not* lăt'tụs.
lạud'ạ-nŭm, *not* lŏd'-.
laugh—lăf, *not* lăf.
launch—länch, *not* lạunch.
laundress—län'drẹs, *not* lạun'-.
laundry—län'drẹ, *not* lạun'-.
laurel—lạu'rẹl, *or* lŏr'-.
lā'vȧ, *or* lȧ'vȧ.
leaped—lēpt, *or* lĕpt.
lĕarn'ĕd, *adj.* See blessed.
leeward—lē'wạrd, *or* lū'ạrd.
lē'ġẹnd, *or* lĕġ'ẹnd.
lĕġ'ẹn-da-ry.
legislative—lĕj'is-lā-tĭv.
legislator—lĕj'ịs-lā-tụr, *not* -lā'tôr.
legislature—lĕj'ịs-lāt-yụr.

For an obvious reason these three words are much mispronounced. There is small authority for the penultimate accent which ease of utterance generally gives them, and none for the antepenultimate (*le-gis'la-tive*, etc.) which some affect.

Leipsic, *in Saxony*—līp'sĭk.
Leipsic, *in the United States*—lēp'sĭk.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

leisure—lē′zhụr.

This is the only way of pronouncing this word that nowadays is admissible in this country. In England, however, *lĕzh′ur* is common, although not sanctioned by any modern orthoëpist.

lĕngth, *not* lĕnth.
lē′nị-ẹnt, *not* lĕn′-.
lĕn′ị-tĭve, *not* lē′nị-.
lĕp′ẹr, *not* lē′pẹr.
Leroux—lẹ-rōō′.
lĕs′sôr, *or* lẹs-sôr′.
lẹ-thär′gic, *not* lĕth′ạr-.
Lē′thẹ, Lẹ-thē′ạn.
lettuce—lĕt′tịs.
lĕv-ēē′, *a gathering of guests.*
levee—lĕv′ẹ, *a bank along a river.*
lĕv′el, *not* lĕv′l.
lē′vẹr, *not* lĕv′ẹr.
Levẹr, Charles—lē′vẹr, *not* lĕv′ẹr.
lĕv′ẹr-age, *not* lē′vẹr-.
liaison (Fr.)—lē-ā′zạwng′.
lī′bel, *not* lī′bl.
lĭb′ẹr-tĭne, *not* -tīn

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

licentiate—lī-sĕn′shẹ-at.

It will be observed that in this word the last vowel, which is two removes from the accented syllable, is left to take care of itself. This, it may be seen, has been the usual practice in the cases of all vowels similarly situated, especially when they were in the penult. This vowel is marked long (ā) by Smart, and obscure (ạ) by Worcester. Smart says, then, that this *a* is like *a* in *fate*; Worcester, that it is like *a* in *sedative*. Now, it is neither the one nor the other, but something between the two, which something it is safe to leave every one to find out for himself; and whether the speaker brings out the quality of the vowel a little more or a little less than he perhaps should, may be set down as one of the least of sins against good usage.

lichen—lī′kẹn, *or* lĭch′ẹn.

The few English orthoëpists who have given the pronunciation of this word are divided in relation to it; but as a Greek and Latin word, it is pronounced *lī′ken*; the French keep the *ch* hard, pronouncing it *lē′ken*; and the pronunciation of *lī′ken* appears to be supported by the best usage among American botanists.— *Worcester.*

lĭc′ọr-ĭce, *not* -er-ĭsh.

lien—lē′ẹn, *or* lī′ẹn.

In the early editions of Webster's dictionary this word was marked *lēn.*

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

lieutenant—lū-tĕn'ạnt, lĕf-, *or* lĕv-.

It is not easy to see why our orthoëpists should differ so widely in their modes of pronouncing the first syllable of this word, since none of them appear to have made any effort to imitate its pronunciation in French. Preference is given here to the first marking—which is Webster's—because it comes nearest to what the orthography demands.

lī'lạc, *not* lī'lŏk, *nor* lā'lŏk.
lĭn'sẹy-wool'sẹy, *not* -zẹ.
listen—lĭs'n.
lị-thŏg'rạ-pher, lị-thŏg'rạ-phy.
litigious—lị-tĭj'ŭs.
livelong—lĭv'lŏng, *not* līv'lŏng.
lĭv'ẹr-y, *not* līv'-.
loath, *adj.*—lōth, *not* lŏth, *nor* lŏth.
loathe, *verb*—lōth.
loathsome—lōth'sụm.
lọ-cā'tiọn, *not* lō-.
logomachy—lọ-gŏm'ạ-kẹ.
lŏng'-lived, *not* -lĭvd.
lōth, *not* lŏth.
louis d'or (Fr.)—lọ'ẹ dôr, *not* dōr.
low, *verb*—lō.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

lū'cĭd, *not* lu'.
lū'cĭ-fer, *not* lu'.
lū'cre, *not* lu'.
Lū'cy, *not* lu'.
lū'dĭ-croŭs, *not* lu'.
lūke'warm, *not* luk'.
lūte, *not* lut.
Lū'ther-an, *not* lu'.
luxuriance—lŭgz-yu'rĭ-ans. See ex.
luxuriant—lŭgz-yu'rĭ-ant.
luxurious—lŭgz-yu'rĭ-ŭs.
luxury—lŭk'shu-re.
lỹ-cē'ŭm, *not* lī'ce-ŭm.
Lyonnaise (Fr.)—lē'ŭn'nāz'.

M.

This letter has always one sound, except in *accompt*, *accomptant*, and *comptroller*, pronounced and usually written *account*, *accountant*, and *controller*. It is silent when it precedes *n* in the same syllable, as in *mnemonics*.

Machiavelian—măk-e-ä-vĕl'yan.
măc'ro-cŏsm, *or* mā'cro-cŏsm.

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mäd'ạm.

Not unfrequently good taste is offended by the retention of the French word *madame* in translations. This is especially true of translations for the stage. Few things are more unpleasant to a cultured ear than the unnecessary mixing of languages.

madame (Fr.)—mȧ'dȧm.
Madeira—mạ-dē'rȧ, *or* -dā'-.
mademoiselle (Fr.)—mȧdm'wä'zĕl', *not* măd-ŭm-wä-zĕl, *nor* măm-zĕl', which is exceedingly vulgar.

In this word an Englishman encounters his greatest difficulty in the proper utterance of the last syllable, to which the Frenchman gives a very clear dental utterance, while the Englishman is wont to let the sound come from his throat.

ma foi (Fr.)—mȧ fwä.
mā'ġī, *not* mäġ'i.
magnesia—mạg-nē'zhẹ-ȧ.
mạg-nĭf'ị-cent, *not* -sŭnt. See ailment.
mạg-nō'lị-ȧ, *not* -nōl'yȧ.
māin'tẹn-ạnce, *not* mān-tān'ạns.
mal à propos (Fr.)—mȧl ȧ prō'pō'.
mạ-lā'rị-ȧ, *not* mạ-lä'-.

măl-ẹ-făc'tọr.
mall, *a public walk*—măl.
măm'mịl-la-ry, *not* mạm-mĭl'ạ-rẹ.
măn-dạ-rĭn', *not* măn'dạ-rĭn.
mā'nēs, *not* mānz.
mango—măng'gō.
mạ-nī'ạ-cạl.
manœuvre—mạ-nụ'vẹr, *not* mạ-nū'-.
măn'ọr, *not* mā'nor.
măn'ọr-house, *not* mā'nọr-.
măn'sărd' rōof.
mansuetude—măn'swẹ-tūd.
mantua-maker—măn'tụ-māk'ẹr.
mạ-rās'mụs, *not* -räs'-.
marchande de modes (Fr.)—mär'-shängd' dẹ mȯd'.

The letter *o* in French generally has the sound of *o* in *son*, *won*, *done*, or of *o* in *or*, *nor*, *for*, except when under the circumflex accent (ô). Hence we should say, for example, *bĕf à là mŭd*, not *mōd*.

marchioness—mär'shụn-ĕs.
mär'ị-gōld, *not* mā'rẹ-.
mär'ị-tạl, *not* mär'-.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

măr'ị-tĭme.
mär'ket, *not* -kĭt.
mär'vel, *not* mär'vl.
măs'cu-lĭne, *not* -lĭn.
mȧsk, *not* măsk.
massacre—măs'sạ-kẹr.
mȧs'tẹr, *not* măs'-.
măt'in, *not* mā'tĭn.
mā'trix, *not* măt'-.
mā'trọn, *not* măt'-.
măt'rọn-al, *or* mā'trọn-al.
mā'trọn-ly, *not* măt'-.
mät'tress, *not* măt-träss'.
mạu-sọ-lē'ụm.
mauvais goût (Fr.)—mō'vā' gōō.
mauvaise honte (Fr.)—mō'vā' zạungt.
māy'ọr-ạl-ty.
mayonnaise (Fr.)—mȧ'yȯn'āz'.
measure—mĕzh'ụr, *not* māzh'-.
mechanist—mĕk'ạn-ĭst.
mẹ-dĭc'ị-nạl.
medicine—mĕd'ẹ-sĭn, *not* mĕd'sn.
mediocre—mē'dẹ-ō-kẹr.

meerschaum (Ger.)—mär'showm.

The *au* has the sound of *ow* in *owl*, and there is little if any difference in the quantity of the syllables, as is generally the case with compound words.

Meissonier—mā'sȯn'yā'.
meliorate—mēl'yọr-āt.
mĕl'ọ-drăm-ȧ, *or* -drā-mȧ.

The second marking is supported by abundant authority, but few, if any, seem to heed it.

Mẹl-pŏm'ẹ-nē.
memoir—mĕm'wôr, *or* mē'mwôr.
mĕm'ọ-ry, *not* mĕm'ry.
ménagerie (Fr.)—mā'nȧzh'ẹ-rē'.
menagery—mẹ-năzh'ẹ-rẹ.
mĕn-ịn-ġi'tịs, *not* mẹ-nĭn'ġi-tĭs.
mĕr'cạn-tĭle, *not* -til, *nor* -tēl.

The second, however, is sanctioned by Smart. See *advertisement*.

mesmerism—mĕs'mẹr-ĭzm, *or* mĕz'-.

The dictionaries tell us to sound the first *s* of this word and of its derivatives like *z*, which is contrary to the prevailing custom, etymologically incorrect, and not euphonious.

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messieurs—mās′yûr′.

The English orthoëpists have marked this word in no less than ten different ways, agreeing in only one thing—that the final *s* should be sounded. Now, this *s* is absolutely silent; so is one of the other *eses*. The first syllable is perfectly represented by *mās*, and the second syllable is *very nearly* represented by *yûr*. If, in pronouncing this syllable, the speaker *imagines* a long *e* between the *y* and the *û*, and then, having prepared the organs of speech to sound it, goes directly to the *û*, he will perhaps get the sound of the syllable somewhat more perfectly. The sound of the *r* is very short and obscure. See *monsieur*.

mĕt-ạ-môr′phose, *not* -phoze.
mē-tẹ-ŏr′ọ-lite.
mĕt-rọ-pŏl′ị-tạn.
mī-ăs′mȧ.
mī′crọ-scōpe, *not* mĭc′rọ-.
mī-crọ-scŏp′ic, *not* -scōp′ic.
mĭd′wife-ry, *or* mĭd′wife-ry.
Mī′lạn.

We Anglicize the orthography of this proper name: why should we not do likewise with the orthoëpy? Bryce, Earnshaw, and Thomas say *Mĭl′an*, while Wright says *Mị-lăn′*.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

mĭlch, *adj.*, *not* mĭlks.
millionaire—mĭl-yụn-âr′.
mĭn-ẹr-ăl′ọ-gy, *not* -ŏl′ọ-gy.
Millet, E.—mēl′lā′.
miniature—mĭn′ị-ạt-yụr.
Mĭn′ọ-tạur.
mī′nŭs, *not* mĭn′ụs.
mị-nūte′, *or* mī-nūte′, *adj.*
minute, *noun*—mĭn′ịt.
mĭr′ạ-cle, *not* mĕr′-.
mị-răc′u-loŭs, *not* mī-.
mirage (Fr.)—mē′rȧzh′.
mĭs′ạn-thrōpe, *not* mĭz′-.
mischievous—mĭs′chẹ-vŭs, *not* mịs-chē′-.
mĭs′chịev-oụs-nĕss.
mĭs-cŏn′strụe, *not* mĭs-cọn-strụe′.
"Do not, great sir, misconstrue his intent."
—*Dryden.*

misfortune—mĭs-fôrt′yụn.
misogyny—mọ-sŏj′ẹ-nẹ.
mistletoe—mĭz′zl-tō.
mĭt′ten, *not* mĭt′n.
mnemonics—ne-mŏn′ịks.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

mobile—mo-bēl′, *or* mō′bil.

The first is the pronunciation of Walker and Worcester, and is always heard in the name Mobile; the second, that of Webster. Smart says *mŏb′il.*

mŏck, *not* mạuk. See accost.
mŏd′el, *not* mŏd′l.
mŏd′est, *not* -ĭst, *nor* -ŭst.
moistẹn—mois′n, *not* -tẹn.
mọ-lĕc′u-lar.
mŏl′ẹ-cūle.
Molière—mȯl′yār′.
Mŏn′ạ-cō, *not* Mọ-nā′cō.
mŏn′ạd, *or* mō′nạd; mọ-näd′ic.
mŏn′ạs-tĕr-y, *not* -tē-ry.
mongrel—mŭng′grẹl.
mŏn-ọ-cŏt-y-lē′dọn.
mọ-nŏg′ạ-my.
mŏn′ọ-grăm, *not* mō′no-.
mŏn′ọ-grăph, *not* mō′no-.
mŏn′ọ-lŏgue, *not* mō′no-lŏg.
mŏn-ọ-mā′nị-ȧ.
mŏn-ọ-mā′nị-ăc.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

mŏn-ọ-syl-lăb'ic.

monsieur (Fr.)—mŭs'yûr'.

This marking perfectly represents the pronunciation of the first syllable of this word, the *o* being like the *o* in *son*. The second syllable is like the second syllable of the plural. The *r* in both cases is *really* a silent letter, but with its aid the pronunciation of the syllable is better represented to the English eye than it could be without it. It is marked obscure in order that it may be merely *hit* and not dwelt upon. Care should be taken to give the syllables the same quantity. See *messieurs*.

morale (Fr.)—mȯ'răl'.

morceau; *pl.*, morceaux (Fr.)—môr'sō'.

mŏr'ị-bŭnd, *not* mō'rị-.

Morpheus—môr'fūs, *or* môr'fẹ-ŭs.

morphine—môr'fĭn, *not* môr-fēn'.

môr'sel, *not* môr'sl.

môr'tal, *not* môr'tl.

Mosenthal, J.—mō'zẹn-täl.

Mŏs'lẹm, *not* Mŏs'-.

mō'tiọn-lĕss, *not* -lŭs. See ailment.

mountain—moun'tĭn, *not* -tĭng, *nor* -tn.

mountainous—moun'tĭn-ŭs.

mŭl-tị-plị-cā'tion, *not* -pị-.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

mŭl′tị-tūde, *not* -tụd. See adduce
mụ-nĭç′ị-pạl, *not* mū-nị-cĭp′ạl.
mûr′dẹr-ẹr, *not* mûr′drẹr.
mŭs-cọ-vä′dō.
mụ-ṣē′ụm, *not* mū′ṣẹ-ụm.
mŭsh′rōōm, *not* -rōōn.
mŭs-tăçhe′, *or* -täsh′.
my—mī, *or* mị, *never* mē.

When, from being used in contradistinction to another personal pronoun, *my* is emphatic, the *y* has its full, open, long-*i* sound. Thus we would say, "Is this *mȳ* ink or *yours?*" But when there is no such emphasis—and there is but rarely—the *y* has the sound of obscure *i*, as in *mi-nūte′* and *miraculous*, which is very nearly the sound of *y* in *many*, *only*, etc. "My [*mị*] *ink* is as bad as my [*mị*] *pen*." These rules, however, are and should be departed from in certain cases where we would express respect or emotion. "My [*mī*] brother shall know of this." "Sir, this lady is my [*mī*] wife." "Ay, madam, she was my [*mī*] mother!" Say *mị* in these sentences, and they become commonplace; you take all the *soul* out of them.

myself—mị-sĕlf′.
myrmidon—mûr′mẹ-dŏn, *not* mĭr′-.
mythology—mẹ-thŏl′ọ-jẹ, *not* mī-thŏl′-.

 See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

N.

THIS letter has two sounds: one simple, as in *man, ten, not;* the other compound, as in *thank, banquet, anxious,* pronounced *thangk, bang'quet, angk'shus.* The sound of *ng* is really a distinct and simple alphabetical element, unlike that of either constituent of the digraph. When final after *l* or *m, n* is silent, as in *kiln, condemn, solemn, hymn, limn, autumn,* etc.

naiad—nā'yạd.

naïve (Fr.)—nȧ'ēv'.

naïveté (Fr.)—nȧ'ēv'tā'.

naïvely—nȧ-ēv'lẹ.

nāpe, *not* năp.

năs'cent, *not* nā'sent.

national—năsh'ụn-ạl, *not* nā'shụn-ạl.

The first marking is that of all the orthoëpists except Webster, and his mode of pronouncing the word is not even permitted in the new editions of his dictionary.

nationality—năsh-ụn-ăl'ẹ-tẹ.

nature—nāt'yụr.

nausea—nạw'shẹ-ȧ, *not* nạw'sẹ-ȧ.

nauseous—nạw'shụs, *not* nạw'sẹ-ŭs.

nạ-vĭc'u-lar.

See Key to Pronunciation. p. 6.

nēar'est, *not* -ist.

nĕc-rọ-lŏg'ic.

ne-crŏl'ọ-gy.

nĕc'tạr-ĭne, *not* -īne, *nor* -ēn.

ne'er—nâr, *not* nēr.

négligé (Fr.)—nā'glē'zhā'.

neither—nē'ther, *or* nī'ther.

There is very little dictionary authority for saying *nī'ther*, but of late years this mode of pronouncing the word seems to be preferred by some of our most careful speakers. See *either*.

Nĕm'ẹ-sĭs.

nephew—nĕv'yu, *or* nĕf'yu.

"This word is uniformly pronounced *nĕv'vū* by the English orthoëpists; but in the United States it is often pronounced *nĕf'fu*. Smart remarks that '*p* with *h*, in almost all cases, is pronounced *f*. In *Stephen*, this sound is vocalized, that is, converted into *v*; and likewise in *nephew*, almost the only word in which the combination occurs that is not immediately referable to a Greek origin.'"— *Worcester*.

The latest editions of Webster give *nĕf'yu*, remarking that the English dictionaries uniformly mark it *nĕv'yu*. The latter, in our estimation, is the most euphonious pronunciation of the word.

nĕp'ọ-tĭsm.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

nestle—nĕs'l.
nĕth'er-mōst.
neū-răl'gi-ȧ.
neū'ter, neū'tral, *not* nu'-.
new—nū, *not* nu.
New Orleans—nū or-lēnz'.

This, in the opinion of the writer, is the better mode of pronouncing the name of the American city. Besides harmonizing with the spirit of the English language, it is easier of utterance and more euphonious than *ôr'le-anz*, which is a mongrel pronunciation at the best.

news—nūz, *not* nuz.
newspaper—nūz'pā-per, *not* nuz'-.
niaiserie (Fr.)—nē-ā'ze-rē'.
nī'ce-ty, *not* nīs'te.
nĭche, *not* nĭsh.
nĭck'el, *not* nĭck'l.
nĭc'o-tĭne, *not* -tēn.
noblesse oblige (Fr.)—nȯ'blĕs' ȯ'blēzh'.
nŏm'ad, *not* nō'măd.
no-măd'ic.
nō'men-clāt-ure, *or* nō-men-clāt'ure.
nŏm'i-na-tĭve, *not* nŏm'na-tĭve.

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none—nŭn, *not* nŏn.
nŏŏk, *or* nōōk.
nŏt'ạ-ble, *industrious, careful, bustling.*
nōt'ạ-ble, *remarkable, memorable.*
nothing—nŭth'ing, *not* nŏth'-.
Notre Dame (Fr.)—nō'trẹ dȧm.
nŏv'el, *not* nŏv'l.
nŏv'el-ty, *not* nŏv'l-ty.
novitiate—nọ-vĭsh'ẹ-ȧt.
noxious—nŏk'shụs.
nū'dị-ty, *not* nụ'-.
nuisance—nū'sạns. See adduce.
nuncio—nŭn'shẹ-ō.
nuptial—nŭp'shạl, *not* -chạl.
nu'trị-mĕnt. *not* nụ'trị-mŭnt.

O

THIS vowel has seven sounds, as in *note, not, son, move, wolf, nor,* and *major.*

ō'ạ-sĭs ; *pl.*, ō'ạ-sēs.

Webster permits *o-ā'sĭs.*

oath—ōth ; *pl.*, ōaths.

ŏb'du-rate, *or* ọb-dū'rate.

obeisance—ọ-bā'sance, *or* ọ-bē'-.

The weight of authority is in favor of the first marking; usage—in this country at least—would seem to favor the second. Walker emphatically preferred the first, for the reason that *ei* when under the accent is most frequently pronounced like long *a*, and the corresponding *ey* always, except in *key*.

ŏb'e-lĭsk, *not* ō'be-.

ọ-bēse', *not* -bēz'.

ō'bit, *or* ŏb'it.

obligatory. See Supplement.

oblige—ọ-blij'.

"When Lord Chesterfield wrote his Letters to his son, the word *oblige* was, by many polite speakers, pronounced as if written *obleege*—as if to give a hint of their knowledge of the French language; nay, Pope has rhymed it to this sound:

'Dreading even fools, by flatterers besieged,
And so *obliging* that he ne'er *obliged*.'

But it was so far from having generally obtained, that Lord Chesterfield strictly enjoins his son to avoid this pronunciation as affected. In a few years, however, it became so general that none but the lowest vulgar ever pronounced it in the English manner; but upon the publication of this nobleman's Letters, which was about twenty years after he wrote them, his authority had so

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much influence with the polite world as to bid fair for restoring the *i* in this word to its original rights; and we not unfrequently hear it now pronounced with the broad English *i* in those circles where, a few years ago, it would have been an infallible mark of vulgarity."—*Walker.*

"Smart says: 'The word *oblige*, which was formerly classed with *marine*, etc., is now pronounced regularly.' John Kemble is said to have corrected the Prince of Wales (George IV) for adhering to the former pronunciation, by saying, 'It will become your royal mouth better to say *oblīge*.'"—*Worcester.*

ọb-līque', *or* ọb-lique'.
obnoxious—ọb-nŏk'shụs.
ọb-scĕn'ị-ty, *not* ọb-scē'nị-ty.
ŏb'sẹ-quĭes, *not* ọb-sē'quĭes.
ŏb'sọ-lēte, *not* ŏb-sọ-lēte'.
ọb-trụde', *not* -trūde'. See accrue.
ọb-tūse', *not* -tụse'.
ọb-trụ'sĭve, *not* -ziv.
ŏb'vẽrse, *noun.*
ọb-vẽrse', *adj.*
ọc-cā'sịọn, *not* ō-cā'sion.
ọc-cŭlt', *not* ŏc'cụlt.
oceanic—ō-shẹ-ăn'ịc.

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ọc-tā'vō, *or* ọc-tă'vō.

There is no dictionary authority for the second marking, and yet that is the pronunciation that seems to be preferred by our most careful speakers—for the reason, doubtless, that they think it the more euphonious.

ọc-tŏg'ẹ-na-ry.

ŏc'tū-ple, *not* ọc-tū'ple.

ọ-dē'ọn.

ō'dị-oŭs.

The best usage now makes this a word of three syllables.

ŏf'fịce, *not* ạu'fŭs.

official—ọf-fĭsh'ạl, *not* ō-fĭsh'ạl.

officious—ọf-fĭsh'ụs, *not* ō-fĭsh'ụs.

ŏften—ŏf'n, *not* ŏf'tẹn.

ō'gle, *not* ŏg'le.

olden—ōld'n, *not* ōld'ẹn.

ō-lẹ-ō-mär'gạ-rĭne, *not* -jạ-.

The letter *g* is always hard before *a*, except in *gaol*, now disused in this country.

ọ-lĭb'ạ-nŭm.

ombre (Fr.)—ạwng'br, *not* ōm'br.

ŏm'ị-noŭs, *not* ō'mị-noŭs.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

omniscience—ọm-nĭsh′ẹns.

ŏn′ẹr-oŭs, *not* ō′nẹr-oŭs.

ōn′ly, *not* ŭn′ly.

ō′nỹx, *not* ŏn′yx.

ō′pạl, *not* ō′păl.

ophthalmy—ŏf′thạl-my, *or* ŏp′thạl-my, *not* ọph-thăl′my.

opinion—o-pĭn′yụn.

Some of the orthoëpists caution us not to let unaccented *o* in such words as *opinion*, *observe*, *oppose*, *command*, *conceal*, *condition*, *contain*, *content*, *possess*, *police*, etc., degenerate into short or obscure *u*. While it is well to heed their advice, it is also well to remember that to make these *o*'s too long is, perhaps, more objectionable than to make them too short. How unpleasant, for example, to hear pedantic ignorance say *pō-lice* and *pō-sess!* An endeavor to avoid sounding the *o* like short or obscure *u* should be made with nice discrimination, as by making it too long one's utterance becomes pedantic, which of all elocutionary faults is the worst.

ŏp-ọ-dĕl′doc, *or* ō-pọ-dĕl′doc, *not* -dĭl′-

ọp-pō′nent, *not* ŏp′pọ-nent.

The latter, though often heard from tolerably correct speakers, is unauthorized.

ŏp-pọr-tūne′, *not* ŏp′pọr-tūne.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

orange—ŏr′ĕnj, *not* ŏr′ĭnj.

ō-räng′-o̤u-täng′.

ôr′ehe̤s-trȧ, *or* o̤r-ehĕs′trȧ.

Among the orthoëpists who accent the second syllable of this word are Walker and Smart; but that pronunciation is rarely used by careful speakers.

ôr′ehe̤s-tra̤l, *or* o̤r-ehĕs′tra̤l.

ôr′de̤-a̤l, *not* o̤r-dē′a̤l.

The latter is not even permitted by any of the orthoëpists.

ôr′di̤-na-ry, *not* ôrd′na̤-ry.

orgies—ôr′jĭz, *not* -jēz.

ôr′i̤-fĭce, *not* ō′ri̤-.

oriflamme—ôr′i̤-flăm, *not* ō′ri-.

o̤-rĭg′i̤-na̤l, *not* -o-na̤l.

Orion—o̤-rī′ṳn.

orison—ŏr′e̤-zṳn.

ôr′nāte, *not* o̤r-nāte′.

ō′ro̤-tŭnd, *not* ŏr′o̤-.

The ultimate accentuation, *ō-ro-tŭnd′*, is becoming antiquated.

Orphean—o̤r-fē′a̤n, *or* ôr′fe̤-an.

Orpheus—ôr′fūs, *or* ôr′fe-ŭs.

The first is the classic. the second the popular pronunciation.

ôr′thọ-ẹ-pĭst, *or* ọr-thō′ẹ-pĭst.

ôr′thọ-ẹ-py, *or* ọr-thō′ẹ-py.

One may say *or-thō′e-py* on the authority of Wright, Clarke, and Knowles, and of Fulton and Knight; and this is the pronunciation the writer would recommend, on account of its being so much the easier of utterance, if he had the courage to do so in the face of such weighty authorities as Walker, Worcester, Webster, and Smart.

ostler—ŏs′ler.

otium—ō′shẹ-ŭm.

outre (Fr.)—ọ′trā′.

ō-vẹr-sē′ẹr, *or* -seer′.

ō′vẹrt, *not* ọ-vẽrt′.

ŏx′ĭde.

ō′yẹr, *not* oi′er.

THIS letter has but one sound. It is silent when initial before *n*, *s*, or *t*, as in *pneumatics*, *psalm*, *ptarmigan*. It is also silent or very indistinct when between *m* and *t* in the same syl-

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lable, as in *tempt*, *exempt*, etc.; but when preceded by *m* in the same syllable and followed by *t* or *k* in the next syllable, it is more properly sounded, as in *temptation*, *exemption*, *sumptuous*, *bumpkin*, *pumpkin*, etc. In *raspberry*, *receipt*, *semptress*, and *corps* it is also mute.

pạ-cĭf-ị-cā'tion, *or* päç-ị-fị-cā'tion.

pạ-cĭf'ị-cā-tọr, *or* päç-ị-fi-cā'tọr.

The first marking is Webster's and Smart's; the second, Walker's and Worcester's.

pageant—păj'ẹnt.

Pā'jent is growing obsolete.

pageantry—păj'ẹnt-rẹ.

păl'ạce, *not* păl'ās.

The latter smacks of pedantry.

pạ-lä'vẹr, *not* pạ-läv'ẹr.

Păl'ẹs-tīne, *not* -tēn.

pạl'frẹy, *or* päl'frẹy (Smart).

palm—pām, *not* păm.

panegyric—păn-ẹ-jĭr'ịk.

Smart, Walker, Sheridan, and others pronounce this word *păn-e-jĕr'ik*. Worcester remarks: "Though Smart pronounces *squirrel* and *panegyric*, *squĕr'rel* and *păn-e-jĕr'ik*, yet he says, 'The irregular sound of *i* and *y* in *squirrel* and

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panegyric we may hope in time to hear reclaimed; a correspondent reformation having taken place in *spirit* and *miracle*, which were once pronounced *spĕr'it* and *mĕr'a-cle.*'"

păn'el, *not* păn'l.

panorama—pan-o-rä'mȧ, *or* -rä'mȧ.

Păn-thē'ọn, *or* Păn'thẹ-ọn.

"Hail, learning's *Pantheon!* Hail, the sacred ark
Where all the world of science does embark."
—*Cowley.*

"Mark how the dread *Pantheon* stands,
Amid the toys of modern hands,
How simply, how severely great!"
—*Akenside.*

păn tọ-mime, *not* -mīne.

papier mâché (Fr.)—pȧp'yā' mä'shā'.

pạ-răb'ọ-lȧ, *not* păr-ạ-bō'lȧ.

pär'cel, *not* -sŭl.

parenchyma—pạ-rĕn'kẹ-mȧ.

păr-ẹ-gŏr'ic, *not* -gạur'ic.

pȧr'ẹnt.

pâr'ẹnt-age.

Smart says *pā'rent-age.*

pạr-hē'lị-ọn.

Pä'rị-äh, *not* pā'-.

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pạ-rĭ'ẹ-tạl.
Parisian—pạ-rĭzh'yạn, *not* pạ-rĭz'ẹ-ạn.
Pär-mẹ-şän'.
pär'ọl (legal word).
pạ-rōle' (military word).
partiality—pär-shẹ-ăl'ẹ-ty, *not* pär-shăl'-.
pär'tị-cĭ-ple, *not* pärt'sị-pl.
pärt'nẹr, *not* pärd'-.
pär'tridge, *not* pät'-
pät'ẹnt, *or* pā'-.
pät-ẹn-tēē', *or* pā-tẹn-.

According to nearly all the authorities, the *a* of these two words should have its short sound.

pȧth, *not* päth.
pā'thŏs, *not* päth'ọs.
pät'rị-mo-ny, *not* pā'trị
pā'trị-ọt, *not* pät'rị-.
pā'trị-ọt-ĭşm.
pā'trọn, *not* pät'-.
pät'rọn-ạge.
pät'rọn-ạl.

Smart says *pā'tron-al*, but the balance of authority is decidedly in favor of making the *a* short.

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pă trọn-ĕss, *not* păt′rọn-.
păt′rọn-īze.
peculiar—pẹ-kūl′yạr.
Smart says *pe-kū′le-ar.*

peculiarity—pẹ-kŭl-yăr′ị-ty.
There is abundant authority for saying *pe-kūl-ye-ăr′e-ty.*

pecuniary—pẹ-kūn′yạ-rẹ.
pedagogue—pĕd′ạ-gŏg, *not* -gōg.
pē′dạl, *adj.*; pĕd′ạl, *noun.*
pĕd′ẹs-tạl, *not* pẹ-dĕs′-.
Pĕg′ạ-sŭs, *not* Pẹ-găs′ụs.
pẹl-lū′cid, *not* -lụ′-.
pẹ-nā′tēs (Lat.).
pĕn′cil, *not* pĕn′sl.
Pẹ-nĕl′ọ-pē.
penitentiary—pĕn-ị-tĕn′shạ-ry.
pē′nŭlt, *or* pẹ-nŭlt′.
pẹ-nū′rị-oŭs, *not* -nụ′-. See adduce.
pē′ọ-ny, *not* pī′ny.
peremptory. See Supplement.
Walker, Perry, and Jameson permitted *pe-rĕm′tọ-ry.*

pēr′fect, *adj.* See advertisement.

pēr′fect, *or* per-fĕct′, *verb.*

The latter pronunciation is probably the more common, being in accordance with the general rule of change of accent in a word used both as a noun or adjective and a verb, as *con′duct, con-duct′;* but the weight of authority is in favor of the former.

pēr′fūme, *or* per-fūme′, *noun.*

The ultimate accentuation of this noun, although there is good authority for it, is little used in this country by careful speakers.

per-fūme′, *verb.*

pĕr′il, *not* -ŭl.

pē-ri-ŏd′ic, *not* pĕr-i-.

pēr′mit, *or* per-mĭt′, *noun.*

Persia—pēr′she-ȧ. *not* -zhe-.

Persian—pēr′shan, *not* -zhan.

per-sĭst′, *not* -zĭst′.

pēr-spi-rā′tion. *not* prĕs-pi-.

per-suā′sive, *not* -zĭv.

pe-ruse′. See accrue.

pestle—pĕs′l.

Petruchio—pē-tru′ke-ō.

pĕt'ạl, *or* pē'tạl.

phaëton—fā'ẹ-tọn, *not* fā'tọn, *nor* fē'tọn.

phăl'ạnx, *or* phā'lănx.

"The pronunciation *phăl'anx* is the more general; but *phā'lanx* is the more analogical." —*Walker.*

Is Walker correct in saying that it is more analogical to make the *a* long? *Pha*, followed by a consonant, and under an accent—primary or secondary—is almost always, if not always, short. This marking is supported by Smart and by Wright, and by well-nigh universal usage.

pharmaceutic—fär-mạ-sū'tịk, *not* -kū'-.

pharmacopœia—fär-mạ-kọ-pē'yȧ.

phĭl-ạn-thrŏp'ịc, *not* phī-lạn-.

phĭl-ọ-lŏg'ịc.

phĭl-ọ-sŏph'ịc, *or* -sŏph'-.

phŏn'ịcs, *not* phō'nịcs.

phŏs'phọ-rŭs.

phrĕn-ọ-lŏg'ịc.

phȳs-ị-ŏg'nọ-my, *not* -ŏn'ọ-my.

"There is a prevailing mispronunciation of this word, by leaving out the *g*, as if the word were French. If this arises from ignorance of the common rules of spelling, it may be observed that *g* is always pronounced before *n* when it is

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not in the same syllable; as, *sig-nify, indig-nity*, etc.; but if affectation be the cause of this error, Dr. Young's 'Love of Fame' will be the best cure for it."— *Walker.*

pianoforte (It.)—pē-ä'nọ-fōr'tä.

pï-ä'nịst.

picture—pĭkt'yụr.

piebald—pī'bạld.

pied, *adj.*—pīd.

"Meadows trim with daisies pied,
Shallow brooks, and rivers wide."
—*Milton.*

pī'ẹt-ĭsm.

pigeon—pĭdj'ọn, *not* -in.

pĭn'cẹrs, *not* pĭn'cherz.

pĭnch'bĕck, *not* -băck.

pī'ọ-ny, *or* pē'ọ-ny, *not* pī'nẹ.

piquant—pĭk'ạnt.

pĭs'mīre, *or* pĭs'mīre.

plā'cạ-ble, *not* plăk'ạ-ble.

plä'cärd.

The dictionaries tell us to pronounce this word, both the noun and the verb, *plą-kärd'*. Why? Because it comes to us from the French? A very poor reason, since in French it is pronounced *plä'kär'*, which is as unlike *plą-kärd'* as

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it is unlike the pronunciation that harmonizes with the language into which it is adopted, namely, *plä'kärd.* In language, as in everything else, that which is neither "fish, flesh, nor fowl" is distasteful. Mongrel pronunciations are as unpleasant to the ear as orthographical monstrosities are to the eye.

plagiary—plā'jẹ-rẹ, *or* plā'jẹ-a-rẹ.

That pronunciation which makes the smaller number of syllables of such words as *plagiary, genial, cordial, bestial, ameliorate,* etc., is the easier of utterance, and for that reason is generally—and the writer thinks justly—considered the more desirable.

plait—plāt, *not* plēt.

plateau (Fr.)—plä'tō'.

plăt'ị-nä, *or* plạ-tï'nä.

plăt'ị-nŭm, *or* plạ-tī'nụm.

plebeian—plẹ-bē'yạn, *not* plē'bẹ-ạn.

plebeianism—plẹ-bē'yạn-ĭzm.

Pleiades—plē'yạ-dēz.

Pleiads—plē'yạdz.

plĕn'ạ-ry, *or* plē'nạ-ry.

"Some very respectable speakers make the vowel *e* in the first syllable of this word long; but analogy and the best usage seem to shorten the *e*, as they do the *a* in *granary.* Nor do I see

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any reason that the *e* should not be short in this word as well as in *plenitude*."— *Walker*.

We have Walker, Worcester, and seven other orthoëpists for the first marking; Smart, Webster, and three others for the second.

plenipotentiary—plĕn-ị-pọ-tĕn′shị-a-rẹ.
plĕth′ọ-rȧ.
plẹ-thŏr′ịc, *or* plĕth′ọ-rĭc.

The early editions of Webster's dictionary said *plĕth′o-ric*, and the later editions permit this pronunciation. All the English orthoëpists, except Ash and Crabb, accent the second syllable.

plūme, *not* plụm. See adduce.
pō′em, *not* pō′m.
poignant—poi′nạnt.
pọ-lĭce′, *not* pō-. See opinion.
polonaise (Fr.)—pȯl′ọ-nāz′, *not* pō′-.
polyglot—pŏl′ẹ-glŏt.
pŏl-y-syl-lăb′ịc.
Pŏl-y-hŭm′nị-ȧ.

It should be remembered that *y*, except when beginning a word, has the sound of *i*, and that it never has its name-sound when forming a syllable. Here the first *y* is unaccented and sounded like obscure *i* or obscure *e*, which are hardly distinguishable.

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po-mādē'.
Pompeia (Lat.)—pom-pē'yŭ.
Pompeii (Ital.)—pŏm-pā'ye.
Pompeium (Lat.)—pom-pē'yŭm.
pôr'ce-lain.

This is the marking of Worcester, Webster, and Reid. Smart says *pórs'lān;* Knowles, *pōrs'lin;* Walker, *pōr'se-lān.*

porte-monnaie—pōrt'-mon-nā'.
por-tĕnt'.
po-si'tion, *not* pō-. See opinion.
pos-tē'ri-or, *not* pōs-, *nor* pŏs-.
pŏst'hu-moŭs.

Perry and Craig say *pōst'hu-moŭs.*

pō'ta-ble.
pō'ten-tāte, *not* pŏt'-.
prairie—prā're, *not* pĕr-ā're.
prĕb'end, *not* prē'-.
pre-cē'dence, *not* prĕs'e-.
pre-cē'dent, *adj.*

"A murderer and a villain:
A slave, that's not the twentieth part the tythe
Of your precedent lord!"

—*Hamlet.*

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prĕc'e-dĕnt, *noun.*
pre-cīse', *not* -cīze'.
pre-cīse'ly, *not* prē-cīse'-, *nor* -cīze'-.
pre-clūde'. See adduce.
prĕd'a-to-ry.
prĕd-e-cĕs'sor, *not* prē'de-.
prē-di-lĕc'tion, *not* prĕd-i-.
prĕf'ace, *noun and verb, not* prē'fāce.
prē'fect.
prefecture—prĕf'ek-tūr, *or* prē'fek-.
prĕf'er-a-ble, *not* pre-fer'-.
prefigure—pre-fig'yur.
prĕl'ate, *not* prē'lāte.
prĕl'ūde, *noun.*

Webster alone says *prē'lūde*, and the later editions of his dictionary permit *prĕl'ūde.*

pre-lūde', *verb.*

Smart says *prĕl'ūde*, but he is supported by Jameson only.

"So Love, preluding, plays at first with hearts,
And after wounds with deeper-piercing darts."
—*Congreve.*

prē-ma-tūre', *not* prĕm'at-yur.
premier (Fr.)—prĕm'yā'.

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prẹ-pŏs′tẹr-oŭs, *not* -trŭs.
Prĕs-by-tē′rị-an, *not* prĕs-.
prĕs′by-tĕr-y, *not* prẹs-bŷt′ẹ-ry.
prĕs-ẹn-tā′tion, *not* prē-.
prē-sĕn′tị-mĕnt, *not* -zĕn′-.
prẹ-sĕnt′mẹnt.
prĕs′ị-dĕnt, *not* -dŭnt.
prĕs′tĭge.
prestige (Fr.)—prās′tēzh′.
prẹ-sŭmpt′u-oŭs, *not* -zŭmp′shŭs.
prẹ-tĕnce′, *not* prē′tence.
prĕt′ẹr-ĭte, *or* prē′-.
prẹ-tĕxt′.

This is the marking of nearly all the orthoëpists.

"My pretext to strike at him admits
A good construction."
—*Shakespeare.*

pretty—prĭt′tẹ, *not* prĕt′-.
prẹ-vĕnt′ịve, *not* -vĕn′tạ-tive.
prī′ma-ry, *not* -mĕr-ẹ.
prĭn′cẹss, *not* prịn-cĕss′.
prĭs′tịne, *not* -tin.
prī′vạ-cy, *not* prĭv′-.

See Key to Pronunciation, p 6.

prĭv'i-ly.
prō'ba-to-ry.
prŏb'i-ty, *not* prō'-.

The erroneous pronunciation is often used, especially on the stage.

prŏc'ess, *not* prō'-.
procès verbal (Fr.)—prō'sā' vĕr'băl'.
prŏd'ūce, *not* prō'-.
prŏd'uct, *not* prō'-.
profile—prō'fēl, -fīl, *or* -fĭl.

The first pronunciation is Worcester's and Smart's; the second, Walker's and Webster's; the third, Craig's. *Pro-fēl'* is also authorized, and by some speakers may be preferred.

pro-fūse', *not* -fūz'.
prŏg'ress, *not* prō'-.
prŏj'ect, *noun*, *not* prō'-.
pro-jĕct', *verb*.
pro-jĕc'tile, *not* -til.
pro-lĭx'.

In their earlier editions both Webster and Worcester pronounced this word *prō'lix*; which accentuation a few other authorities also recognize.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

prŏl′ŏgue, *or* prō′-.

The first marking is that of Worcester, Smart, and Walker; the second, that of Webster and one or two others.

prŏm-ẹ-nāde′, *or* -nāde′.

prọ-mŭl′gāte, *not* prŏm′ụl-gāte.

prŏm-ụl-gā′tiọn, *or* prō-mŭl-.

pronunciation—prọ-nŭn-shẹ-ā′shụn, *or* -cẹ-ā′shụn, *but not* -cē-ā′shụn.

The majority of the authorities are in favor of the sound of *sh;* Webster was not, but this sound has been adopted by the editors of the later editions of his dictionary.

Wheaton in his "Travels in England" says: "I was not a little mortified at having my Yankee origin detected by my omitting to give the full sound of *sh* in the word *pronunciation.*"

Walker says: "The very same reasons that oblige us to pronounce *partiality*, *propitiation*, *speciality*, etc., as if written *parsheality*, *propisheashun*, *spesheality*, etc., oblige us to pronounce *pronunciation* as if written *pronunsheashun.*"

Smart marks this word *pro-nŭn-ce-ā′shun*, yet he says in his "Principles": "It is regularly pronounced *pro-nŭn-she-ā′shun*, and by all speakers would probably be so sounded if it were related to any such verb as to *pronunciate*, in the same way as *association* and *enunciation* are related to *associate* and *enunciate.* In the absence of

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See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

any such related verb, most speakers say *pro-nŭn-se-ā'shun*, and so avoid the double occurrence of the sound of *sh* in the same word."

"The time was when the stage was justly held the model of pronunciation; but that golden age of dramatic literature and dramatic life has long since passed away."— *William Russell.*

propitiate—prọ-pĭsh'ẹ-āt.

prọ-ṣā'ịc.

prọ-scē'nị-ŭm, *not* -scĕn'-.

prŏs'pẹr-oŭs, *not* prŏs'prŭs.

prŏt'ạ-sĭs, *not* prō'-.

protégé (Fr.)—prō'tā'zhā'.

pro tĕm'pọ-rẹ, *not* tĕm'pōre.

prŏt'ẹs-tā'tiọn, *not* prō'-.

prọ-thŏn'ọ-ta-ry, *not* prō-thọ-nō'tạ-ry.

prọ-trụde'. See accrue.

prọ-trụ'sĭve, *not* -zĭv.

prọ-tū'bẹr-ạnt.

proven—prōōv'n.

This word, incorrectly used for *proved*, is said to be a Scotticism.

prọ-vō'cạ-tĭve, *or* -vŏc'ạ-tĭve.

Smart is the only orthoëpist of note who gives the second marking.

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provost, *the chief of any body, as a college*—prŏv'ụst.

provost, *the executioner of an army*—prọ-vō'.

Smart and some others pronounce the word in the latter signification *prŏv'ust* also.

prow—prou *or* prō.

prowess—prou'ẹs.

Prō'es was once permissible.

prụde, prụ'dence, prụne, prụ'rị-ent. See accrue.

Prussian—prŭsh'ạn, *or* prōō'shạn.

There is little choice here in point of good usage.

prussic—prŭs'ịk, *or* prōō'sịk.

psalmist—säm'ịst.

There is good authority for saying both *säl'mist* and *säl'mist*.

psalmody—säl'mọ-dẹ.

Webster said *säm'o-de*.

psalms—sämz, *not* sämz.

pseudo—sū'dō.

Psyche—sī′kẹ.

In Greek and Latin words which begin with uncombinable consonants, the first letter is silent; thus *P* in *Psyche* and *Ptolemy* is not sounded.

Ptolemaic—tŏl-ẹ-mā′ịk.

pū′ẹr-ĭle, *not* -īl.

puissance (from the French).

All the orthoëpists, with one exception, accent this word on the first syllable. Why this is done it is not easy to see, since that accentuation makes the word most difficult of utterance, and because the last syllable, in French, is made most prominent by being drawn out in the pronunciation somewhat like *au* in *haul* followed by nasal *n* and the sound of *s*. It seems to the writer that the word, in English, should be pronounced *pu-ĭs′-sans* instead of *pū′is-sȧns*.

pŭm′ịce, *or* pū′-.

"This word ought to be pronounced *pewmis*. In nothing is our language more regular than in preserving the *u* open when the accent is on it and followed by a single consonant."—*Walker*.

We have at least three other words which break this regularity—*cum′in*, *duc′at*, and *pun′ish*. *Pum′ice* is as well established as *pun′ish*. We never hear a mechanic talk about his *pewmis-stone*.

pŭmp′kịn. See P.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

pûr′pōrt, *noun and verb, not* pụr-pōrt′.
pụr-sūe′, *not* -sụ′.
pursuit—pụr-sūt′, *not* -sụt′.
pustule—pŭst′yūl.
put—pŏŏt, *not* pŭt (very antiquated).
pyg-mē′ạn, *or* pŷg′mẹ-.

There is very little authority for the second accentuation.

pyramidal—pẹ-răm′ị-dạl.
pyrites—pẹ-rī′tēz.
Pŷth-ạ-gō′rẹ-ạn, *or* Py-thăg-ọ-rē′ạn.
Pŷth′ọ-nĕss.

THIS consonant is always followed by *u*. The digraph *qu* has usually the sound of *kw*, as in *quail*, *quart*, etc.; but in many words from the French it has the sound of *k*, as in *coquette*, *masquerade*, etc. The termination *que* is also pronounced *k*, as in *oblique*, *antique*, etc.

quadrille—kạ-drĭl′, *not* kwŏd-rĭl′.
quaff, *not* quŏff.
quăg′ḡy, *not* quŏg′-.
quăg′mīre, *not* quŏg′-.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

quän'dạ-ry, *or* -dā'ry.

Webster and one or two lesser lights are the only orthoëpists who accent this word on the first syllable; but that is certainly the prevailing pronunciation in this country.

quär'rel, *not* quär'l.

quash—kwŏsh, *not* kwäsh.

quassia—kwŏsh'ẹ-ȧ.

quay—kē.

quelque chose (Fr.)—kĕl'kẹ shōz, *not* kĕk shōz.

quelle sottise (Fr.)—kĕl sȯt'tēz'.

quinine—kwị-nīn', *or* kwī'-, *not* kē-nēn'.

qui vive (Fr.)—kē vēv.

quoit—kwoit, *not* kwāt.

quoth—kwōth, *or* kwŭth.

"Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith pronounce the *o* in this word long, as in *both*; but Buchanan short, as in *moth*. This latter pronunciation is certainly more agreeable to the general sound of *o* before *th*, as in *broth*, *froth*, *cloth*, etc.; but my ear fails me if I have not always heard it pronounced like the *o* in *doth*, as if written *kwŭth*, which is the pronunciation Mr. Elphinstone gives it, and, in my opinion, is the true one."— *Walker.*

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

R.

THIS letter is never silent. It has a peculiar influence on both the long and the short sound of the vowels. Sometimes it changes the short sound of *a* as in *man* into its Italian sound, as in *far*, and the short sound of *o* as in *not* into its broad sound, as in *nor*. It has a corresponding effect on the short sound of the other vowels. When *r* is preceded by a short vowel, it sometimes has the effect of blending the syllables. Thus the dissyllables *higher*, *lower*, *mower*, *rower*, *sower*, and *flower* are pronounced precisely like the monosyllables *hire*, *lore*, *more*, *roar*, *soar*, and *flour*.

răd'ĭsh, *not* rĕd'-.

raillery—răl'ẹr-ẹ.

Webster, in the early editions of his dictionary, said *rāl'ler-e*; and in this some later orthoëpists have concurred.

raisonné (Fr.)—rā'zȯn'nā'.

rā'jạh.

rancor—răng'kụr.

răp'ịne, *not* rạ-pēn'.

raspberry—răz'bẹr-rẹ, *not* rawz'-.

răth'er, *or* räth'-, *not* rŭth'-.

ratio—rā'shẹ-ō.

rā'tiọn, *not* räsh'ụn.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

rational—răsh'ụn-ạl.

Rā'shun-al is no longer permitted by any orthoëpist. The like is true of *nā'shun-al* and other words of similar orthography. Indeed, the making of the *a* in the first syllable of these words long was never countenanced by any of the English orthoëpists. It was one of the many Websterian innovations.

rē-ạl-ị-zā'tiọn, *not* -ī-zā'-.

rē'ạl-ly, *not* rē'ly.

rĕb'el, *not* rĕb'l.

rẹ-cĕss'.

There is no dictionary authority for saying *rē'cess*, though the word is very generally so pronounced, even by good speakers.

rĕç-ẹp-tĭv'ị-ty.

rĕç-ị-prŏç'ị-ty.

rĕç-ị-tạ-tīve'.

rĕc-lạ-mā'tiọn.

rẹ-clūse', *noun and adj.*

"I all the livelong day
Consume in meditation deep, *recluse*
From human converse."
—*Philips.*

Sooner or later the accent of this word, when a substantive, and also of *recess*, will probably, by general consent, be changed to the first syllable.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

rĕc'ọg-nīz-ạ-ble, *or* rẹ-cŏg'nị-za-ble.

There is no lack of authority for the second marking, but in this country it is not heeded.

rĕc'ọg-nīze, *not* rẹ-kŏg'nīz, *nor* rĕk'ŏn-īz.

rĕc-ọl-lĕct', *not* rē-cọl-.

rĕc'ọn-dīte, *or* rẹ-cŏn'dĭte.

reconnaissance (Fr.)—rẹ'kŏn'ä'sängs'.

This is the modern orthography of this word.

reconnoissance—rẹ-kŏn'nị-sänce.

rĕc-ọn-noi'tre, *not* rē'-.

rẹ-côrd', *verb.*

rĕc'ọrd, *noun*, *not* rĕc'ôrd.

Some of the older writers accented this substantive on the second syllable, as we see in the lines of Watts:

"Our nation reads the written word,
That book of life, that sure *record*."

rẹ-cōurse'.

rĕc'rẹ-ạnt, *not* rē'-.

rĕc'rẹ-ăte, *to take recreation*

rē-crẹ-ăte', *to create anew*

rẹ-cruit'. See accrue.

rĕc'tị-tūde. See adduce.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

rĕf'ẹr-ā-blē.

rẹ-fĕr'rị-ble.

"This word," says Worcester, "is given in many of the dictionaries in two forms, *referrible* and *referable*, and both are often met with; but *referrible* is the form that seems to be the more countenanced by the dictionaries. Smart says, '*Referable*, which is to be met with, violates the practice of deduction from the verb.'"

rē'flĕx, *not* rẹ-flĕx'.

rĕf'lụ-ĕnt, *not* rẹ-flū'ẹnt.

rĕf'ūse, *or* rĕf'fūz.

rẹ-fūt'ạ-ble.

régime (Fr.)—rā'zhēm'.

rĕl-ạx-ā'tion, *or* rē-.

Euphony and authority are on the side of the first marking.

relievo—rẹ-lē'vō.

This word, thus given in the dictionaries, is a corruption of the Italian *rilievo*. Inasmuch as our own word *relief* has the same meaning in art, there is no occasion for a corrupt foreign form; and when the Italian word is used, it should have its Italian spelling and pronunciation—*re-lyā'vo*.

rẹ-mē'dị-ạ-ble.

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rẹ-mĕd'ị-lĕss, *or* rĕm'ẹ-dị-lĕss.

Ease of utterance makes the first marking preferable, though the second is that of a majority of the authorities.

rẹ-môrse'lẹss, *not* -lŭss. See ailment.

renaissance (Fr.)—rẹ-nā'sängs'.

rendezvous (Fr.)—röng'dā'vōō'.

renew—rẹ-nū', *not* -nụ'.

renunciation—rẹ-nŭn-shẹ-ā'shụn, *or* -sẹ-.

See pronunciation.

rĕp'ạ-ra-ble.

rĕp-ạr-tēē'.

"A man renowned for *repartee*
Will seldom scruple to make free
With friendship's finest feeling."
—*Cowper.*

répertoire (Fr.)—rā'pār'twär'.

rĕp'ẹr-to-ry.

rĕp'tĭle, *not* -tīle (antiquated).

rĕp'ụ-ta-ble.

rē'quị-em, *or* rĕk'wẹ-em.

Smart says *rĕk'we-em*, and Worcester permits this marking.

rẹ-sēarch', *not* rē'-.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

rĕs̱-ig-nā'tion, *not* rĕs-.

rĕs̱'in, *not* rĕz'n.

rĕs̱'o-lū-ble.

Those who, like the writer, are glad to have an authority for pronouncing this word *re-zŏl'u-ble*, find it in Sheridan.

rĕs̱-o-lū'tion, *not* -lu̱'-. See adduce.

rĕs̱'o-nance, *not* rĕs'-.

re-sōurce', *not* rē'-.

"Pallas viewed
His foes pursuing, and his friends pursued;
Used threatenings mixed with prayers, his last *resource*."
—*Dryden.*

re-spīr'a-ble.

Perry and Knowles say *rĕs'pi-ra-ble.*

re-spīr'a-to-ry.

rĕs'pite, *not* -pīt.

re-splĕn'dent, *not* rĕs-.

restaurant—rĕs'to-rant.

In speaking English, to pronounce this word *à la française* is in questionable taste; it smacks of pedantry.

restaurateur (Fr.)—rās'tō'rà'tûr'.

re-stō'ra-tive, *not* rĕs-tō'-.

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rẹ-sūme′.

résumé (Fr.)—rā′zu′mā′.

The vowel *u* has a sound in French which can not be represented with English characters. The sound is identical with *ü* or *ue* in German.

rẹ-tāil′, *verb*; rē′tāil, *noun*.

rẹ-tāil′ẹr, *or* rē′tāil-ẹr.

rĕtch, *or* rētch.

Though the former is more heard in this country, the latter has the weight of authority in its favor.

rẹ-trĭb′ụ-tĭve.

rē′trọ-cēde, *or* rĕt′rọ-.

All the dictionaries put the accent on the first syllable of this word; but in nearly all other words of similar formation it is on the last, as *intercede′*, *supersede′*, etc. If this were as commonly used as the others, we apprehend it would have been treated in like manner.

rĕt′rọ-grāde, *or* rē′trọ-.

A large majority of the orthoëpists give the first marking. Indeed, Smart is the only one of note who prefers the second.

rĕt′rọ-spĕct, *or* rē′trọ-.

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rĕv'el-ry, *not* -ŭl-ry.

revenue—rĕv'ẹ-nū, *in prose;* rẹ-vĕn'yu, *in verse.*

"Do not think I flatter;
For what advancement may I hope from thee,
That no revenue hath but thy good spirits
To feed and clothe thee?"

—*Hamlet.*

rĕv'ọ-ca-ble.

re-vōlt', *or* -vŏlt'.

"This word has Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Buchanan for that pronunciation which rhymes it with *malt;* but that which rhymes it with *bolt, jolt,* etc., has the authority of Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Smith, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, a clear analogy, and, if I am not mistaken, the best usage, on its side."—*Walker.*

rheum—rụm.

rheumatic—rụ-măt'ịk.

rheumatism—rụ'mạ-tĭzm.

rhubarb—rụ'bärb, *not* rū'-.

Richelieu—rĭsh'ẹl-yū.

It is doubtful taste to pronounce this historic name after the French mode when speaking English. It certainly smacks a bit of pedantry.

rīpe'nẹss, *not* -nŭs. See ailment.

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rīse, *verb.*

rīse, *or* rīse, *noun.*

"This word properly takes the pure sound of *s* to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns *use*, *excuse*, etc.; for we sometimes hear 'the *rise* and fall of the Roman empire,' 'the *rise* and fall of provisions,' etc., with the *s* like *z*. The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases by all correct speakers."— *Walker.*

Walker's recommendation is little heeded nowadays by even the most fastidious.

rĭsk, *not* rĕsk.

rọ-bŭst', *not* rō'bŭst.

"Survey the warlike horse; didst thou invest
With thunder his *robust*, distended chest?"'
—*Young.*

robustious—rọ-bŭst'yụs.

rọ-mănce'.

Though *rō'mance* is often heard in cultured circles, it is not sanctioned by any of the orthoëpists.

"A staple of *romance* and lies,
False tears and real perjuries."
—*Prior.*

rōōf. See cooper.

rŏŏk, *or* rōōk.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

rōōt, *not* rŏŏt. See cooper.

roseate—rō′zẹ-ạt.

rọ-ē′ọ-lȧ, *not* rō-ẹ-ō′lạ.

roué (Fr.)—rọ′ā′.

route—rōōt.

There is abundant authority for pronouncing this word *rowt;* but this pronunciation is now very generally considered inelegant.

"Most of the orthoëpists more recent than Walker give the preference to the pronunciation *rōōt.*"— *Worcester.*

routine (Fr.)—rọ′tēn′.

rụ-bē′ọ-lȧ, *not* rụ-bẹ-ō′lạ.

Rubinstein, A.—rụ′bịn-stīn.

rụ′by, *not* rū′-.

rụde, *not* rūde. See accrue.

ruffian—rŭf′yạn, *not* rŭf′fị-an.

Rụ′fŭs.

rụle, *not* rūle.

rụ′mị-nāte.

rụ′rạl, *not* rū′-.

ruse de guerre (Fr.)—rūz dẹ gär.

Russian. See Prussian.

Ruy Blas (Sp.)—rụ′ẹ blȧs, *not* blä.

S.

The usual or genuine sound of this letter is its sharp, hissing, or sibilant sound, as in *alas*, *sun*, *same*, *caps*, *stuffs*, etc. It has also a soft sound like *z*, as in *does*, *was*, *ribs*, *prices*, *dismal*, etc.

Combined with or from the effect of the succeeding vowel, it has the sound of *sh* in words ending in *sion* preceded by a consonant, as in *dimension*, *expulsion*, etc.; also in *censure*, *sensual*, *fissure*, *pressure*, *sure*, *insure*, *nauseate*, *nauseous*, *sugar*, etc.

It has the sound of *zh* in the termination *sion* preceded by a vowel, as in *contusion*, *explosion*, etc.; also in many words in which it is preceded by an accented vowel and followed by the termination *ure*, as in *treasure*, *exposure*, *leisure*, etc.; also in a number of words ending in *sier*, as in *hosier*, etc.; and finally in *elysium*, *elysian*, and *ambrosia*.

In the German language, *s*, beginning a syllable and followed by a vowel, has the sound of *z*; at the end of a syllable, it has invariably its sharp, hissing sound.

săc-ẹr-dō'tạl, *not* sā-cẹr-.

săc'rạ-mĕnt, *not* sā'crạ-.

"This word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilege*, and *sacristy*, is sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long, as in *sacred*; but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies in the language."— *Walker*.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

sacrifice, *verb*—săk'rẹ-fīz.

In the words *sacrifice*, *suffice*, *discern*, and *sice*, has the sound of *z*.

"They talk of principles, but notions prize,
And all to one loved folly *sacrifice*."
—*Pope.*

sacrifice, *noun*—săk'rẹ-fīz, *or* -fīs.

The second marking is authorized by Smart and by Wright.

săc'rị-lĕġe, *not* sā'crị-.
săc-rị-lē'ġioŭs, *not* -lĭj'ŭs.
săc'rịs-ty.
sạ-gā'cioŭs, *not* -găsh'ŭs.
said—sĕd, *not* sād.
Sainte-Beuve—săngt'-bĕv'.
Săl'ịc, *not* Sā'lịc.
salmon—săm'ụn.
salve—säv, *or* sälv, *not* säv.

"Dr. Johnson tells us that this word is originally and properly *salf;* which having *salves* in the plural, the singular in time was borrowed from it; *sealf*, Saxon, undoubtedly from *salvus*, Latin. There is some diversity among our orthoepists about the *l* in this word and its verb. Mr. Sheridan marks it to be pronounced; Mr. Smith, W. Johnston, and Barclay make it mute; Mr.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Scott and Mr. Perry give it both ways; and Mr. Nares says it is mute in the noun, but sounded in the verb. The mute *l* is certainly countenanced in this word by *calve* and *halve;* but, as they are very irregular, and are the only words where the *l* is silent in this situation (for *valve, delve, solve,* etc., have the *l* pronounced), and as this word is of Latin original, the *l* ought certainly to be preserved in both words; for, to have the same word sounded differently to signify different things is a defect in language that ought, as much as possible, to be avoided."—*Walker.*

säl'vẹr, *not* sä'vẹr.

Sạ-măr'ị-tạn.

sanguine—săng'gwĭn.

sapphire—săf'fĭr, *or* săf'fịr.

The second pronunciation has a great preponderance of authority in its favor; but the first, which is Webster's, is both more analogical and more euphonious.

särce'nĕt, *not* sär'sẹ-.

sär'dọ-nĭx.

sär-sạ-pạ-rĭl'lạ, *not* säs-ạ-.

satiate—sā'shẹ-āt.

sạ-tī'ẹ-ty, *not* sā'shẹ-ty.

The pronunciation of this word seems anomalous, from the fact that it is the only one in the

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language having the syllable *ti* under an accent followed by a vowel; but this syllable regularly takes the accent, in analogy with *society*, *variety*, and all other words of similar formation.

săt'in, *not* săt'n.

săt'īre.

This is the marking of Webster and Craig. Smart says *săt'er;* Worcester, *sā'ter;* Walker, *sā'tīr.*

sā'trạp.

Săt'rap is becoming obsolete.

săt'ụr-nīne, *not* sā'tụr-nịn.

satyr—sā'tụr.

Smart alone prefers *săt'ur.*

sạu'cy, *not* säs'ẹ.

sauer kraut (Ger.)—zow'ẹr krowt.

saunter—sän'tẹr, *or* sạun'-.

"The first mode of pronouncing this word is the most agreeable to analogy, if not in the most general use; but where use has formed so clear a rule as in words of this form, it is wrong not to follow it. Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott are for the first pronunciation; and Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston for the last."—*Walker.*

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sau'sage.

The pronunciation *sŭs'sij*, now exceedingly vulgar, was at one time countenanced by good usage, and was preferred by several orthoëpists of the last century.

savoir faire (Fr.)—săv'wär' fär.

says—sĕz, *not* sāz.

scā'bi-oŭs.

scăld, *or* scald, *a Scandinavian poet.*

scallop, *verb and noun*—skŏl'up.

"This word is irregular; for it ought to have the *a* in the first syllable like that in *tallow;* but the deep sound of *a* is too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith pronounce the *a* in the manner I have given it."—*Walker.*

scârce, *not* skārs, *nor* skĕrs (obsolete).

scăth, *not* skāth (old).

scĕn'ic.

Smart says *scē'nic.*

schedule—skĕd'yūl.

The orthoëpists give us seven or eight different ways to pronounce this word. This is the marking of both Worcester and Webster.

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schism—sĭzm, *not* sĭz′ŭm.

"The common pronunciation of this word is contrary to every rule for pronouncing words from the learned languages, and ought to be altered. *Ch*, in English words, coming from Greek words with *χ*, ought always to be pronounced like *k*; and I believe the word in question is almost the only exception throughout the language. However strange, therefore, *skizm* may sound, it is the only true and analogical pronunciation; and we might as well pronounce *scheme sceme* as *schism sizm*, there being exactly the same reason for both. But, when once a false pronunciation is fixed, as this is, it requires some daring spirit to begin the reformation; but when once begun, as it has (what seldom happens) truth, novelty, and the appearance of Greek erudition on its side, there is no doubt of its success. Whatever, therefore, may be the fate of its pronunciation, it ought still to retain its spelling. This must be held sacred, or the whole language will be metamorphosed; for the very same reason that induced Dr. Johnson to spell *sceptick skeptick*, ought to have made him spell *schism sizm* and *schedule sedule*. All our orthoëpists pronounce the word as I have marked it."—*Walker.*

schismatic—sĭz-măt′ĭk.

schooner—skōōn′ẹr, *not* skŏŏn′-.

Schubert—shōō′bẹrt, *not* -bär.

Schurz, Carl—shōōrts.

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scŏff, *not* scąuf. See accost.
scọr-bū'ṭic.
screw—skrụ, *not* skrū.
scrŏf'u-lȧ, *not* skrauf'-. See accost.
scrụ'ple See accrue.
scrụp'u-loŭs.
scrụ'ṭi-ny.
sculpture—skŭlpt'yụr.
seamstress—sĕm'stres, *or* sēm'-.

Webster is the only orthoëpist of note who gives the second marking.

séance (Fr.)—sā'ängss'.
seckel, *a small pear*—sĕk'kl, *not* sik'l.
se-clūde', *not* -clụd'. See adduce.
sĕc'rẹ-ta-ry, *not* sĕc'ū-ta-ry.
se-dăn', *a kind of chair.*
sĕd'ạ-tĭve.
se-dūce'. See adduce.
seigneurial—sēn-yū'ri-ạl.
seine, *a net*—sēn, *not* sān.
Seine, *river*—sān.
sĕm'i, *not* sĕm'ī.
sempstress—sĕm'stres.

sē'nīle, *not* sē'nĭl.

sĕn'nȧ, *not* sē'nȧ.

sentient—sĕn'shẹ-ẹnt.

sĕn'tị-mĕnt. See ailment.

sepulchre, *noun*—sĕp'ụl-kẹr.

"I consider this word as having altered its original accent on the second syllable, either by the necessity or caprice of the poets, or by its similitude to the generality of words of this form and number of syllables, which generally have the accent on the first syllable. Dr. Johnson tells us it is accented by Shakespeare and Milton on the second syllable, but by Jonson and Prior, more properly, on the first; and he might have added, as Shakespeare has sometimes done."—*Walker.*

sepulchre, *verb*—sẹ-pŭl'ker.

sē'quel, *not* ·kwĭl.

sẹ-quĕs'trāte.

sequestration—sĕk-wẹs-trā'shụn.

sequestrator—sĕk'wẹs-trā-tụr.

Sẹ-rā'pis.

sergeant—sär'jẹnt, *or* sẽr'-.

There is but little authority for the second marking.

"There is a remarkable exception to the common sound of the letter *e* in the words *clerk*, *ser-*

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geant, and a few others, where we find the *e* pronounced like the *a* in *dark* and *margin*. But this exception, I imagine, was, till within these few years, the general rule of sounding this letter before *r*, followed by another consonant. Thirty years ago every one pronounced the first syllable of *merchant* like the monosyllable *march*, and as it was originally written, *marchant*. *Service* and *servant* are still heard, among the lower orders of speakers, as if written *sarvice* and *sarvant*; and even among the better sort we sometimes hear the salutation, '*Sir, your sarvant*,' though this pronunciation of the word singly would be looked upon as a mark of the lowest vulgarity. The proper names *Derby* and *Berkeley* still retain the old sound; but even these, in polite usage, are getting into the common sound, nearly as if written *Durby* and *Burkeley*. As this modern pronunciation of the *e* has a tendency to simplify the language by lessening the number of exceptions, it ought certainly to be indulged."—*Walker*.

"The letters *er* are irregularly sounded *ar* in *clerk* and *sergeant*, and formerly, but not now, in *merchant*, *Derby*, and several other words."—*Smart*.

"In the United States, the letters *er* are, by good speakers, regularly sounded, as in *her*, in the words *merchant*, *servant*, *Derby*, *Berkeley*, etc. The regular pronunciation of *clerk* (*clurk*) is also a very common, if not the prevailing, mode. Many give the same sound to *e* in *sergeant*."—*Worcester*.

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series—sē'rēz, *or* sē'rị-ēz.

sēr'vịle, *not* -vīl.

sēr'vị-tūde, *not* -tụd.

sĕs'ạ-mẹ.

sew—sō, *not* sū.

sewer, *one who sews*—sō'ẹr.

sewer, *an under-ground drain*—sū'ẹr.

Walker and half a dozen other orthoëpists say *shōr;* Smart says *soor*, and maintains that *shōr* is vulgar; Worcester says *soo'er* or *shōr;* and finally, Webster and Wright say *sū'er*, which is the pronunciation always heard here.

sh.

This digraph represents the simple sound heard in *shelf*, *flesh*, *usher*, etc., and is never silent.

"It is expressed: 1. By *c*, as in oceanic, emaciation; 2. By *s*, as in nauseate, Asiatic; 3. By *t*, as in negotiation; 4. By *ce*, as in ocean; 5. By *ci*, as in social; 6. By *se*, as in nauseous; 7. By *si*, as in tension; 8. By *ti*, as in captious; 9. By the *si* implied in *xi* (=*ksi*), as in noxious; 10. By the *sy* implied in *su* (=*syu*), as in mensuration; 11. By the *sy* implied in *xu* (=*ksyu*), as in luxury; 12. By *ch*, as in *ch*aise, *ch*arlatan, ma*ch*ine; 13. By *chs*, as in fu*chs*ia; 14. By *sc*, as in con*sc*ientious; 15. By *sch*, as in *sch*orl; 16. By *sci*, as in con*sci*ence."—*W. A. Wheeler.*

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shall, *auxiliary*—shăl, *or* sh'l, according to the stress put upon it.

The auxiliaries, like the pronouns and a long list of the particles, are touched but lightly when they are not emphatic and the utterance is natural.

sha'n't (*shall not*)—shänt, *not* shănt

shēath, *noun; pl.*, shēaths.

shē, *or* shę, according to the demands of the emphasis.

"Then, with eyes that saw not, I kissed her;
And she [*shē*], kissing back, could not know
That my [*mī*] kiss was given to her sister."

"Oh, she [*shē*] too died a short time since; she [*shę*] broke a blood-vessel in a fit of passion."

sheik—shēk.

shekel—shĕk'l, *not* shē'kl.

shew—shō.

shewn—shōn.

shïre, *or* shīre.

"The pronunciation of this word is very irregular, as it is the only pure English word in the language where the final *e* does not produce the long diphthongal sound of *i* when the accent is on it; but this irregularity is so fixed as to give the regular sound a pedantic stiffness. Mr.

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Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, however, have adopted this sound, in which they have been followed by Mr. Smith; but Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Lowth, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Barclay are for the irregular sound; W. Johnston gives both, but places the irregular first. It may likewise be observed that this word, when unaccented at the end of words, as *Nottinghamshire*, *Wiltshire*, etc., is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee* "— *Walker.*

shoe—shōō, *not* shū.

shone—shōn, *or* shŏn.

"This word is frequently pronounced so as to rhyme with *tone*; but the short sound of it is by far the most usual among those who may be styled polite speakers."— *Walker.*

Webster and others give the first pronunciation; Smart, Worcester, and others, the second, which violates an almost uniform analogy, and is rarely heard in this country. This and *gone* are the only words of similar formation in which the regular short sound of *o* is ever heard, the only other exceptions to the long sound being a few words in which the *o* has the sound of short *u*, as *done*, *love*, etc.

shôrt-lived, *not* -lĭvd.

shrew—shrṵ, *not* shrū.

shrewd—shrṵd, *not* shrūd.

shriek—shrēk, *not* srēk.

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shrĭll, *not* srĭl.
shrīne, *not* srīn.
shrĭnk, *not* srĭnk.
shrŭb, *not* srŭb.
shrŭg, *not* srŭg.
sibyl—sĭb'ḭl, *not* sī'bĭl.
sice—sīz. See sacrifice.
sigh—sī.

"A very extraordinary pronunciation of this word prevails in London, and, what is more extraordinary, on the stage—so different from every other word of the same form as to make it a perfect oddity in the language. This pronunciation approaches to the word *sithe* [*scythe*]; and the only difference is that *sithe* has the flat aspiration, as in *this*, and *sigh* the sharp one, as in *thin*. It is not easy to conjecture what could be the reason of this departure from analogy, unless it were to give the word a sound which seems an echo to the sense."— *Walker*.

"This 'extraordinary pronunciation' of *sigh* is more or less common in some parts of the United States. It is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."— *Worcester*.

silhouette (Fr.)—sē'lo̤-ĕt'.
sĭm'ḭ-lē, *not* sĭm'il.
sī-mṳl-tā'ne-oŭs, *not* sĭm-ṳl-.

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sĭnce, *not* sĕnce.

sī′nẹ-cūre, *not* sĭn′ẹ-.

sī′nẹ dī′ẹ (Lat.).

sĭn′ĭs-tẹr, *or* sĭ-nĭs′tẹr.

"This word, in the sense of *left*, is accented by the poets Milton, Dryden, etc., on the second syllable, though most lexicographers and orthoëpists accent it on the first syllable, whether it is used in the sense of *left* or *perverse*. Walker says: 'This word, though uniformly accented on the second syllable in the poets quoted by Johnson, is as uniformly accented on the first by all our lexicographers, and is uniformly so pronounced by the best speakers. Mr. Nares tells us that Dr. Johnson seems to think that, when this word is used in its literal sense—as,

"In his *sinister* hand, instead of a ball,
He placed a mighty mug of potent ale,"
(*Dryden*)—

it has the accent on the second syllable; but when in the figurative sense of *corrupt, insidious*, etc., on the first. This distinction seems not to be founded on the best usage.'"— *Worcester*.

sī′rẹn, *not* sĭr′ẹn.

Sĭr′ĭ-ŭs (Lat.).

sirrah—sĭr′ră, sĭr′ră, *or* sĕr′ră.

"This [*săr′ră*] is a corruption of the first magnitude, but too general and inveterate to be

remedied. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry pronounce it as I have done. W. Johnston alone pronounces it as if written *serrah;* and Mr. Elphinston, because it is derived from *sir* and the interjection *ah*, says it ought to have the first syllable like *sir*." — *Walker.*

sĭr'ụp.

Though sanctioned, *sŭr'rup* may be set down as being rather inelegant.

sky—skī, skēī, skyī, *or* sk'ẏ. See kind.

slȧn'dẹr, *or* slăn'dẹr.

slăb'bẹr.

This word is pronounced colloquially *slŏb'ber*, and sometimes so written.

"The second sound of this word is by much the more usual one; but, as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discountenanced, and the *a* restored to its true sound."— *Walker.*

slăng.

slȧnt.

slāte.

slạugh'tẹr.

sleek, *not* slĭck.

slew—slū.

sliv'er, *or* sli'ver.

The first marking, the prevailing pronunciation in this country, is that of Webster and Craig; the second, that of all the other orthoepists.

slōth.

Webster alone marks the *o* of this word and its derivatives short.

slōth'fül.

slough, *the cast skin of a serpent*—slŭf.

slough, *a deep, miry place*—slou.

sloven—slŭv'n, *not* slōv'n.

sobriquet (Fr.)—sō'brē'kā'.

sociability—sō-shē-ą-bĭl'ĭ-tē.

sociable—sō'shē-ą-bl.

sŏft. See accost.

soften—sŏf'n, *not* sŏf'ten.

soirée (Fr.)—swä'rā'.

sō'journ, *noun.*

sō-joûrn', *or* sō'journ, *verb*

"This noun and verb are variously accented by the poets; but our modern orthoëpists have, in general, given the accent to the first syllable of both words."—*Walker.*

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sọ·joûrn'ẹr.

All the authorities, so far as the writer knows, place the accent of this word on the first syllable, thus, *sō'journ-er*. Ease of utterance, euphony, and analogy demand the penultimate accentuation, which is accordingly recommended here.

solder—sŏl'dẹr, sŏd'der, *or* sạw'dẹr.

"Dr. Johnson seems to favor writing this word without the *l*, as it is sometimes pronounced; but the many examples he has brought, where it is spelt with *l*, show sufficiently how much this orthography is established. . . . Though our orthoepists agree in leaving out the *l*, they differ in pronouncing the *o*. Sheridan sounds the *o* as in *sod*; W. Johnston as in *sober*; and Mr. Nares as the dipththong *aw*. Mr. Smith says that Mr. Walker pronounces the *l* in this word, but every workman pronounces it as rhyming with *fodder*; to which it may be answered that workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen."— *Walker*.

sŏl'ẹ·cĭsm, *not* sō'lẹ·.

sŏl'stĭce, *not* sōl'·.

sọ·lū'tiọn, *not* ·lụ'·.

sŏm'bre, *or* sōm'·.

Nearly all the orthoëpists mark the *o* of this word long. It is not easy to see why, especially as it comes to us through the French, in which

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language the *o* is more like our short than our long *o*. True, the long *o* makes the word some what more sonorous.

sŏm′brous, *or* sōm′-.

sŏn′net, *not* sòn′-.

so-nō′rous, *not* sòn′o-.

sōon, *not* sŏon.

sōot, *or* sŏot, *not* sŭt.

"Notwithstanding I have Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and the professors of the black art themselves against me in the pronunciation of this word, I have ventured to prefer the regular pronunciation to the irregular. The adjective *sooty* has its regular sound among the correctest speakers, which has induced Mr. Sheridan to mark it so; but nothing can be more absurd than to pronounce the substantive in one manner, and the adjective, derived from it by adding *y*, in another. The other orthoëpists, therefore, who pronounce both these words with the *oo* like *ŭ*, are more consistent than Mr. Sheridan, though, upon the whole, not so right."— *Walker*.

sōothe.

"*Th*, at the end of words, is sharp, as *death*, *breath*, etc., except in *beneath*, *booth*, *with*, and the verbs *to seeth*, *to smooth*, *to sooth*, *to mouth*, all which ought to be written with *e* final, not only to distinguish some of them from the nouns,

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but to show that *th* is soft; for *th*, when final, is sometimes pronounced soft, as in *to mouth*; yet *the*, at the end of words, is never pronounced hard. There is as obvious an analogy for this sound of *th* in these verbs, as for the *z* sound of *s* in verbs ending in *se*; and why we should write some verbs with *e*, and others without it, is inconceivable. The best way to show the absurdity of our orthography, in this particular, will be to draw out the nouns and verbs as they stand in Johnson's Dictionary:

Nouns, etc.	*Verbs.*	*Nouns, etc.*	*Verbs.*
Bath,	to bathe.	Sheath,	to sheath, sheathe.
Breath,	to breathe.	Smooth,	to smooth.
Cloth,	to clothe, to unclothe.	Sooth,	to sooth
Loath,	to loathe.	Swath,	to swathe.
Mouth,	to mouth.	Wreath,	to wreath, to inwreathe.

"Surely nothing can be more evident than the analogy of the language in this case. Is it not absurd to hesitate a moment at writing all the verbs with *e* final? This is a departure from our great lexicographer which he himself would approve, as nothing but inadvertency could have led him into this unmeaning irregularity."—*Walker.*

"Although Walker speaks so decidedly on this matter, yet he has not accommodated the orthography of all these words to the principle which he inculcates. It could be wished that all the words of this class were conformed in their orthography to this rule. The only ones which are not now actually, by respectable usage, conformed to it, are the verbs *to mouth* and *to*

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smooth, which we hardly ever see written *to mouthe* and *to smoothe*."— *Worcester*.

sōōth'sāy-ẹr, *not* sōōth'-.
sŏp-ọ-rĭf'ịc, *not* sō-pọ-.
sŏr'ry, *not* saw'ry.
sough—sŭf.
souse, *not* souz.
souvenir— sọv'nēr'.
sȯv'ẹr-eign, *or* sŏv'-.

In England the *o* of this word is generally sounded like *o* in *on*, while in the United States it is generally sounded like *o* in *son*.

spaniel—spăn'yẹl.
spăsm, *not* spăz'ŭm.
specialty—spĕsh'ạl-tẹ.
species—spē'shẹz, *or* -shēz.

A tautophonic objection to the second marking will, probably, make the first one generally preferred.

specious—spē'shụs.
spēr-mạ-cē'tị.
sphē'roid.
spinach, *or* spinage—spĭn'ej.

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spĭr′it, *not* spĭr′ŭt.

"The general sound of the first *i*, in this word and all its compounds, was till lately the sound of *e* in *merit;* but a very laudable attention to propriety has nearly restored the *i* to its true sound; and now *spirit* sounded as if written *sperit* begins to grow vulgar."— *Walker.*

spĭr′it-ed, *not* spĭr′et-ŭd.

splĕn′e-tĭc.

spruce, *not* sprūce. See accrue.

squalid—squŏl′id, *not* squăl′-.

squā′lôr.

This is the marking of all the dictionaries; but universal usage makes the word *squā′lôr.*

squirrel—skwŭr′rel, skwĭr′-, *or* skwĕr′-.

"The *i* in this word ought not, according to analogy, to be pronounced like *e;* but custom seems to have fixed it too firmly in that sound to be altered without the appearance of pedantry." — *Walker.*

See *panegyric.* The above note assumes that the word must be pronounced with the sound either of short *i* or of short *e;* but in this country the general pronunciation is that first given.

stal′wart, *or* stŏl′-.

stămp, *not* stŏmp.

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stänch, *not* stănch.
stead—stĕd, *not* stĭd.
stĕad'y, *not* stĭd'y.
stēēl'yạrd.

Colloquially in the United States, *stĭl'yard;* in England, according to Smart, *stēl'yard.*

"This word, in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double *e* into single *i*, and is pronounced as if written *stilyard.* This contraction is so common, in compound words of this kind, as to become an idiom of pronunciation, which can not be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language."— *Walker.*

"It is sometimes written *stillyard.*"—*Crabb.*

stē'rẹ-ọ-scōpe, *or* stĕr'ẹ-.
stē'rẹ-ọ-tȳpe, *or* stĕr'ẹ-.
steward—stū'ạrd, *not* stụ'-.
stĭnt, *not* stĕnt.
stĭr'rup, *or* stŭr'rup.
stŏl'ịd, *not* stō'lịd.
stȯm'ạ-chẹr, *not* -ker.
stōne, *not* stŭn.
stōn'y, *not* stūn'ẹ.
stȯrm, *not* stawm.

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strạ·tĕg'ic, *or* ·tē'gic.

Webster and Cull are the only authorities for the second pronunciation.

strĕngth, *not* strĕnth.

strew—strụ, *or* strō.

The first place is given here to *strụ* because that is the marking of the majority of the orthoepists, and because both Worcester and Webster give it the preference. The writer personally prefers *strō*, thinking it the easier of utterance and the more sonorous; in fact, the sound of long *o* is the most sonorous sound in the language.

strÿeh'nine, *or* ·nine.

stū'dent, *not* stụ'·. See adduce.

stụ·pĕn'dous.

stū'pid, *not* stụ'·.

suavity—swăv'ẹ·tẹ, *not* sū·ăv'·.

sub·al'tern.

The antepenultimate accentuation of this word is becoming obsolete.

sub·due', *not* ·dụ'. See adduce.

sub·jĕct'ed, *not* sub'ject·ed.

"A very improper accentuation (*sub'ject·ed*) of the passive participle of the verb to *subject* has obtained, which ought to be corrected."—*Walker.*

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sŭb-lū′nar.

sŭb′lu-na-ry.

subpœna—sŭb-pē′nȧ, *not* sŭp-.

sub-sī′dence, *not* sŭb′si-.

substantiate—sub-stăn′she-āt.

sŭb′stan-tĭve-ly, *not* sub-stăn′-.

subtile, *thin, rare, fine*—sŭb′til.

subtle, *sly, artful, cunning*—sŭt′l.

These two words are often confounded with each other both in orthography and pronunciation.

sŭb′ûrb, *not* sū′bûrb.

sŭb-ûrb′an.

sŭch, *not* sĕch, *nor* sĭch.

sŭd′den, *not* sŭd′n.

suffice—suf-fīz′, *not* -fīs′. See sacrifice.

sug-ĝĕst′.

Smart marks this word *sud-jĕst*.

"Though the first *g* in *exaggerate* is, by a carelessness of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present word. For, though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *sud-jest*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and last *g* in their distinct and separate sounds."—*Walker.*

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

sū-i-cī'dal, *not* su-ic'i-dal.
suite—swēt, *not* sūt.
sul-tā'nȧ, *or* -tä'-.
sul-phū'ric.
sŭm'ma-ry, *not* -mĕr-e.
summoned—sŭm'mund, *not* -munzd.
sū'per-a-ble.
sū-per-e-rŏg'a-to-ry, *or* sū-per-ĕr'o-ga-.
su-pĕr'flu-ous, *not* sū-per-flū'-.
Suppe, F. von—zōo'pe.
supple—sŭp'pl, *not* sōo'pl.
sup-pōse', *not* spōz.
sure—shur, *not* shūr.
surety—shur'te, *not* shūr'te.
sur-nāmed'.
sur-prīse', *not* sup-.
sur-vey', *verb.*
sûr'vey, *noun.*
Sū'san, *not* su'-.
suture—sūt'yur.
swarth'y, *not* swath'y.
swath—swŏth.
sword—sōrd.

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syl·lăb'ic.
sŷn'od, *not* sī'nŏd.
sŷr'inge, *not* syr·ĭnge.
sŷs'to·lē.

T.

THIS letter is silent in the terminations *ten* and *tle* after *s* and *f*, as in *fasten*, *listen*, *often*, *soften*, *gristle*, *castle*, *throstle*, *bristle*, etc. It is also silent in the words *chestnut*, *Christmas*, *hostler* or *ostler*, *mistletoe*, and *mortgage*.

täb'er·na·cle.
tableau; *pl.*, tableaux (Fr.)—tȧ'blō'.
Tal·mŭd'ic.
tăp'es·try, *not* täps'tre, *nor* tā'pes·tre.
tapis (Fr.)—tȧ'pē'.
tar·pau'lin, *not* tar·pō'lin.
Tarpeian—tär·pē'yan.
Tar·tā're·an, *not* tär·ta·rē'an.
tar·tär'ic, *not* tär·tär'ic.
tăs'sel.

The authority for saying *tŏs'sl* is very slight and antiquated.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

tăt-tẹr-dẹ-măl'ion, *not* -măl'ion.
Taubert (Ger.)—tow'bẹrt.
taunt—tänt.

Several of the older orthoëpists said *tawnt*.

tăv'ẹrn, *not* tā'vẹrn.
Tchaikowsky, P.—chi-kŭvs'kẹ.
teat—tēt, *not* tīt.
tedious—tē'dẹ-us, *or* tēd'yụs.
tẹ-lĕg'rạ-phy, *not* tĕl'ẹ-gräph-y.
Telemachus—tẹ-lĕm'ạ-kŭs.
tĕm'pẹr-ạ-mĕnt, *not* -mŭnt. See ailment.
tĕm'pẹr-ạt-ūre, *or* tĕm'pẹr-ạ-tūre.
tĕn'ạ-ble, *not* tē'nạ-.
tenacious—tẹ-nā'shụs, *not* -năsh'ụs.
tĕn'et, *not* tē'net.

Some of the older orthoëpists said *tē'net*, but now the weight of authority is decidedly in favor of the marking we have given.

tenure—tĕn'yūr.
tĕp'id, *not* tē'pid.
tẽr-ġi-vẹr-sā'tion.
tĕr'rạ-pĭn, *not* tŭr'-.
Terpsichore—tẹrp-sĭk'ọ-rē.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Tĕrp-sị-cho-rē'ạn.

tête-à-tête (Fr.)—tāt'-ȧ'-tāt'.

Thạ-lī'ȧ.

thănks'gĭv-ịng, *or* thạnks-gĭv'ing.

thē, *when emphatic; otherwise*, thẹ.

thē'ạ-tre, *not* thē'ā-tre.

their—thâr, *when emphatic; otherwise*, thẹr.

"Hearing their [*thẹr*] conversation and their [*thẹr*] accounts of the [*thẹ*] approbation their [*thẹr*] papers were received with, I was excited to try my [*mị*] hand among them [*th'm*]."—*Franklin.*

"If their [*thâr*] loss were as great as yours, it would bankrupt them [*th'm*]."

thĕm, *when emphatic; otherwise*, thẹm, *or* th'm.

"If you give me [*mē*] money, what are you going to give them [*thĕm*]?"

"If I had them [*th'm*] now, I should know what to do with them [*th'm*]."

thĕr-ạ-peū'tic.

therefore—thēr'fōr.

Though *thâr'fōr* is permissible, it is generally accounted inelegant.

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thereof—thêr·ŏv′, *or* thêr·ŏff′.
thêre·with′, *or* ·with′.
Theuriet, André—tû′rẹ·ā′.
they—thā, *when emphatic; otherwise,* thạ.

"We'll see our husbands before they [*thạ*] think of us."
"Shall they [*thā*] see us?"
"So she asked him what they [*thạ*] were, whence they [*thạ*] came, and whither they [*thạ*] were bound."

Thiers—tẹ·ār′.
thousand—thou′zạnd, *not* ·zạn.
threw—thrụ.
three-legged—thrēē′·lĕgd, *or* ·lĕg·gĕd
thrĕsh′ōld, *or* ·hōld.
thrŏng. See accost.
thyme—tīm.
ti·ā′rạ, *or* tị·ā′rạ.
tick′lịsh, *not* ·ẹl·ịsh.
tĭd′bĭt.
tiers état (Fr.)—tẹ·ār′ zā′tạ′.
ti′ny, *not* tin′y, *nor* tē′ny.
tị·rāde′.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6

to—tọ̄, *or* tọ, *depending upon the stress it receives.*

"From morn
To [*tọ*] noon he fell, from noon to [*tọ*] dewy eve."

We say, "He is at home," not "to [*tọ*] home."

tọ-mā′tō, *or* -mä′-.
tōōth′āche, *not* teeth′ache.
tọ-pŏg′rạ-phy.
tŏp-ọ-grăph′ic, *not* tō-pọ-.
tortoise—tôr′tiz, *or* -tis, *not* -tois.
Toulmouche—tōōl′mōōsh′.
tout-à-fait (Fr.)—tōō′-tà′-fā′.
tout court (Fr.)—tōō kōōr.
toward—tō′ạrd, *not* tọ-wạrd′.
towards—tō ạrdz, *not* tọ-wạrdz′.

"Notwithstanding our poets almost universally accent this word on the first syllable, and the poets are pretty generally followed by good speakers, there are some, and those not of the lowest order, who still place the accent on the second. These should be reminded that, as *inwards, outwards, backwards, forwards,* and every other word of the same form, have the accent on the first syllable, there is not the least reason for pronouncing *towards* with the accent on the last." — *Walker.*

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

tranquil—trăng'kwil.

trăns-ăct', *not* trănz-.

transition—trăn-sizh'un, *or* -sish'un.

trăns-lū'cent, *not* -lu'-.

trăns'mi-grate.

trăns-pâr'ent, *not* -pâ'-.

trăns-pire'.

This word is frequently misused in the sense of *to happen, to occur*. It is properly used in the sense of *to become known*.

trăv'el, *not* trăv'l.

trăv'el-ler, *not* trăv'ler.

trăv'erse, *not* tra-vĕrse'.

treble—trĕb'l, *not* trĭb'l.

This is one of the long list of words which are differently marked in the later editions of Webster's dictionary from what they were formerly.

tre-mĕn'dous, *not* -mĕnd'yū-us.

trē'mor, *or* trĕm'or.

trī-bū'nal.

trĭb'une, *not* trī'bun.

trī'ō, *or* trĭ'ō.

trĭp'ar-tite.

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triphthong—trĭf'thŏng, *or* trĭp'-.

"Two aspirations in succession, says Mr. Elphinston, seem disagreeable to an English ear, and therefore one of them is generally sunk. Thus *diphthong* and *triphthong* are pronounced *dipthong* and *tripthong*. *P* is lost, as well as *h*, in *apophthegm*; and therefore it is no wonder we hear the first *h* dropped in *ophthalmy* and *ophthalmic*, which is the pronunciation I have adopted, as agreeable to analogy. Nay, such an aversion do we seem to have to a succession of aspirates, that the *h* is sunk in *isthmus*, *Esther*, and *Demosthenes* [?], because the *s*, which is akin to the aspiration, immediately precedes. Mr. Sheridan pronounces the first syllable of *ophthalmic* like *off*, but the first of *diphthong* and *triphthong* like *dip* and *trip*. Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry pronounce *diphthong* and *triphthong* in the same manner as Mr. Sheridan. Dr. Kenrick gives no pronunciation to *diphthong*, but makes the *h* silent in *triphthong*; while Barclay pronounces the *h* in *ophthalmic*, but makes it either way in *diphthong*, and silent in *triphthong*. It may be remarked that Dr. Jones, who wrote a spelling dictionary in Queen Anne's time, makes the *h* in those two words silent."— *Walker*.

trisyllable—trĭs-sĭl'la-bl, *or* trĭs'-.

trĭv'i-al.

The older orthoëpists say *trĭv'yal*.

troche—trō'ke.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

trochee—trō'kē.
trō'phy.
trŏth, *not* trōth.
trou'ṣerṣ, *not* -zĕz.
trousseau (Fr.)—trōō'sō'.
trụ'ạnt. See accrue.
trụe, *not* trū.
trụf'fle.
truncheon—trŭn'shụn.
trụth, *not* trūth.
trụths, *not* trụthṣ.
tūbe, *not* tụb.
tū'bẹr-ōse, tū'bẹr-ōṣe, *or* tūbe'rōṣe.

The first of these markings has the fewest authorities in its favor, but they are among the latest—Smart, Cooley, and Cull; and the Webster "Unabridged" gives it the second place—after *tūbe'rose*, which is a corruption resulting from the accidental resemblance of the word to a compound of *tube* and *rose*. The second marking, in retaining the soft sound of the *s*, goes only half-way in rejecting the vulgarism. The word comes from the Latin adjective *tuberosus*, and should have the sharp sound of *s*, like all other words of similar derivation, as *morose*, *verbose*, etc.; and this, we believe, is the actual pronunciation of the majority of educated speakers.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Tūes'day, *not* tuz'-. See adduce.
Tuileries (Fr.)—twē'le-rē'.
tū'lip, *not* tu'-.
tū'mult, *not* tu'-.
tūne, *not* tun.
tûr'gid.
turkois, *or* turquoise—tur-koiz', *or* -kēz'.
tū'tor, *not* tu'-.
tỹ'phus, *not* ti'pus.
tỹp-o-grăph'ic, *or* tỹ-po-.
tỹ-răn'nic.
tỹr'an-ny, *not* tỹ'ran-.
tzar (for czar)—zär.
tzarina (for czarina)—zä-rē'nä.

This is a remarkable instance of defeat of good intentions. The proper sound of *cz* in these Slavic words is that of *ts*, and some English writers have spelt them with a *t* in order to get them pronounced correctly; but our lexicographers, assuming that this was merely an unmeaning variation of the orthography, have inserted them as above with the same lazy pronunciation given in English to the original forms. It should be remembered that, as a rule, there are few or no entirely ineffective letters in any of the European languages, the English and the French excepted.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

U.

THIS vowel was formerly the same letter as the consonant *v*, and the two forms were interchangeable for both purposes; and, though the consonant and vowel have very different uses, their representation came to be discriminated only at a comparatively recent period.

The sound of this letter in French has no equivalent in English, and therefore can not be represented with English characters. In German it is sounded like double *o* in English; followed by *e*, or with two points over it (*ü*), it is sounded precisely like *u* in French.

Ŭl′ṭi-mȧ Thū′lẹ.

ŭl-ṭi-mā′tụm, *or* -mȧ′tụm.

We frequently hear this word pronounced with the *a* broadened, and this pronunciation can not be said to be really incorrect, although it is not sanctioned by any of the dictionaries. This remark applies with equal force to *apparatus*, *armada*, *bravado*, *datum*, *desperado*, *gratis*, *ignoramus*, *lava*, *octave*, *octavo*, *panorama*, *promenade*, etc. All these words are of foreign origin, even to their form, and to many ears are more euphonious with a broadened *a*.

ŭl-trạ-mŏn′tāne.

ŭl-u-lā′tion.

ŭm-bi-lī′cus.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

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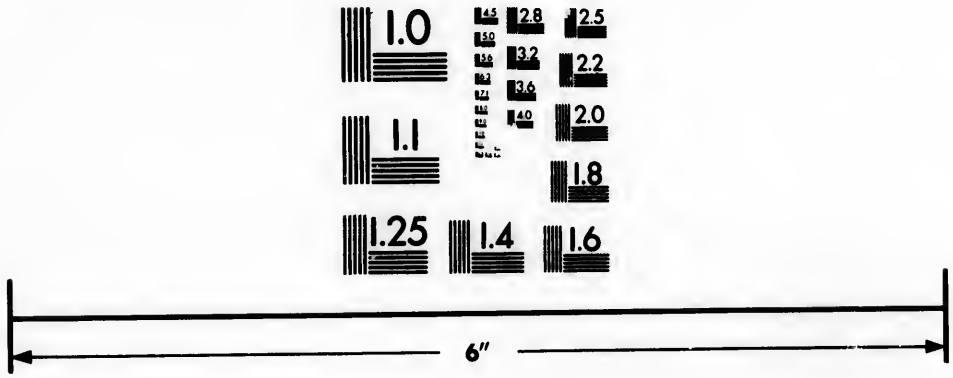

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umbrageous—ŭm-brā′jŭs, *or* -jẹ-ŭs.
ŭm-brĕl′lȧ, *not* ŭm-bẹr-ĕl′ȧ.
ŭn-ạs-sŭm′ing, *not* -sụm′-.
ŭn-bāt′ẹd, *not* bät′-.

"With a little shuffling, you may choose
A sword *unbated*." —*Hamlet.*

ŭn-cĭv′il, *not* -cĭv′l, *nor* cĭv′ŭl.
uncourteous—ŭn-kûr′tẹ-ŭs, *or* -kōrt′yŭs.
ŭn-cọuth′, *not* -cọuth′.
unctuous—ŭngkt′yu-ŭs.
undaunted—ŭn-dänt′ẹd, *not* -dạunt′-.
ŭn-dẹr-neath′, *not* -neath′.
ŭn-dẹr-signed′.
undiscerned—ŭn-dịz-zẽrnd′. See sacrifice.
ŭn-ẹx-pĕct′ed, *not* -ŭd. See ailment.
ŭn-frẹ-quĕnt′ẹd, *not* ụn-frē′quẹnt-ĕd.
ŭn-frụit′fŭl, *not* -frūt′-.
unguent—ŭng′gwẹnt.
unhandsome—ŭn-hăn′sụm.
unheard—ụn-hẽrd′.

Webster said *ŭn-hẽrd′*.

ŭn-ĭn′tẹr-ẹst-ẹd.

ŭn-ĭn′tẹr-ẹst-ịng.

One of the most common of errors is the misplacing of the accent of the verb *interest* and its derivatives. See note on *interesting*.

unison—yū′nẹ-sŭn.

Smart says *yū′ne-zŭn*.

ū-nit′ẹd-ly, *not* -ŭd-.
ŭn-kind′ness, *not* -nŭs. See ailment.
ŭn-lẽarn′ẹd, *adj.*, *not* -lẽrnd.
ŭn-mȧsk′, *not* -măsk′. See advance.
ŭn-prĕç′ẹ-dĕnt-ed, *not* -prē′cẹ-.
ŭn-rụ′ly. See accrue.
unscathed—ŭn-skăth′t, *or* -skȧth′t.
ŭn-tūne′, *not* -tụn′.
ŭn-tū′tọred, *not* -tụ′-.
unvanquished—ŭn-văng′kwịsht.
ŭn-wā′ry.
ŭp′mōst, *not* -mŭst.
Ū′rạ-nŭs
usage—yū′zạj, *not* -sạj.
usurious—yū-zhū′rị-ŭs.
ū-sûrp′, *not* -sûrp′.
uxorious—ŭgz-ō′rị-ŭs.

V.

This character represents a uniform consonant sound, and is never silent. (See U.)

In German the letter *v* invariably has the sound of *f*, except in words derived from foreign languages.

văc'çine, *or* văc'çine.

vạ-gā'ry, *not* vā'gạ-ry.

"They changed their minds,
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell
As they would dance." —*Milton.*

văl'ẹt; in French, vă'lā'.

valet de chambre (French)—vă'lā' dẹ shŏng'br.

vạ-lĭse', *or* -lĭse'.

văl'u-a-ble, *not* văl'u-bl, *nor* văl'ụ-ạ-bl.

vanquish—văng'kwịsh.

vā'rị-ẹ-gāte, *not* vạ-rī'-

vā'rị-e-gāt-ẹd.

vā'rị-o-loid, *not* văr'ị-.

vā-ri-ō'rụm.

vāse, *or* vāse.

For the pronunciation *văz*, in imitation of the French sound—more frequently heard in Eng-

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See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6

land than with us—there is no authority whatever; nor is there authority for *vawz*, which was only *permitted* by Jameson. The pronunciation to which we give the first place is unquestionably the most rational and most euphonious, especially in the plural.

"I have a pretty fancy for bric-à-brac and antique *vases*;
Know how to carve a cabinet and make books on the races."

vạunt, *or* vȧunt.

vē'hẹ-mĕnce, *not* vẹ-hē'mẹnce.

vē'hẹ-mĕnt, *not* vẹ-hē'mẹnt.

vĕl'vet, *not* ·vĭt.

vĕn-dūe', *not* ·dụ'.

Venezuela—vĕn-ẹ-zwē'lȧ, *or* ·zwā'lȧ.

vē'nị-al, *or* vĕn'iạl.

venison—vĕn'zn, *or* vĕn'ẹ-zn.*

This word is rarely pronounced in three syllables.

venue—vĕn'yu, *not* vē'nū.

veracious—vẹ-rā'shụs, *not* ·rȧsh'ụs.

vẹr-bōse', *not* ·bōz'.

vēr'dị-grĭs. *not* ·grĭs.

verdure—vẽrd'yụr, *or* ·yȧr.

vermicelli—vẽr-mẹ-sĕl'ẹ, *or* ·chĕl'ẹ.

vermilion—vẹr-mĭl'yụn, *not* ·mĭl'ẹ-ụn.

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* See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

version—vēr′shụn, *not* -zhụn.
vēr′tị-gō, vẹr-tī′-, *or* vẹr-tĭ′-.
vesture—vĕst′yụr.
vĕs′sel, *not* vĕs′l.
vĕt′ẹr-ị-na-ry, *not* vĕt′rị-na-ry.
Vibert—vē′bār′.
vĭç′ị-nạge.
viç′ị-nạl, *or* vị-cī′nal.
vị-cĭs′sị-tūde. See adduce.
vĭc′tọ-ry, *not* vĭc′try.
victuals—vĭt′tlz.

"This corruption, like most others, has terminated in the generation of a new word; for no solemnity will allow of pronouncing this word as it is written. *Victuals* appeared to Swift so contrary to the real sound, that, in some of his manuscript remarks, he spells the word *vittles*."—*Walker*.

villain—vĭl′lịn, *not* vĭl′lŭn.
vĭn′dị-cā-tĭve, *or* vịn-dĭc′ạ-tĭve.
vĭn′dị-cạ-to-ry.
vī′ọ-lĕnce, *not* -lŭnce.
vī′ọ-lĕnt, *not* -lŭnt. See ailment.
vī-rā′gō, *or* vị-rā′-, *not* -rā′-.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Virchow—fĭr′kō.

virile—vī′rĭl, *or* vĭr′ĭl.

virtue—vĭrt′yū.

"Dr. Hill published, in a pamphlet, a petition from the letters *I* and *U* to David Garrick, Esq., both complaining of terrible grievances imposed upon them by that great actor, who frequently banished them from their proper stations, as in the word *virtue*, which, they said, he converted into *vurtue;* and, in the word *ungrateful*, he displaced the *u*, and made it *ingrateful*, to the great prejudice of the said letters. To this complaint Garrick replied in the following epigram:

'If it is, as you say, that I've injured a letter,
I'll change my note soon, and, I hope, for the better.
May the right use of letters, as well as of men,
Hereafter be fixed by the tongue and the pen.
Most devoutly I wish they may both have their due,
And that *I* may be never mistaken for *U*.'"

— *Walker.*

vĭr′u-lĕnce, *not* vīr′-.

vĭr′u-lĕnt.

It will be observed that *i* in these two words has the sound of *i* in *vista*.

viscount—vī′kount.

vĭs′ọr.

There is but little authority for *vī′zor*. It is only permitted in the later editions of Webster.

visual—vĭzh′u-ạl.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

vivacious—vi·vā'shus, *not* ·vāsh'us.

vizier—vĭz'yer, *or* ·yēr.

vō'ca·ble, *not* vŏc'a·.

vŏl a·tile, *not* ·til.

vŏl·cā'nō, *not* ·cä'nō.

The latter pronunciation, although etymologically correct, is so seldom heard as to sound pedantic.

volume—vŏl'yum.

Webster said *vŏl'um.*

von (Ger.)—fŭn, *not* vŏn.

This German monosyllable is pronounced precisely like the English word *fun*, except that its utterance is somewhat shorter or more abrupt. Hence we should say *fŭn* (not *vŏn*) Arnim, etc.

W

This letter is a consonant (or more correctly a semi-vowel) at the beginning of a word or of a syllable, and when preceded by a consonant in the same syllable. Its combination with a preceding *a* in the same syllable produces the sound of broad *a* in *hall*, as in *lawn*: with *e*, a diphthong sounding like long *u*, as in *new*, or, if preceded by *r* or *y*, like the *u* in *rule*—i. e., like long *oo*—as in *crew*, *yew*; with *o*, the diph-

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See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

thongal sound sometimes also represented by *ou*, as in *town*, or that of long *o* (the *w* having no effect), as in *glow*.

It is always silent before *r* in the same syllable, as in *write*, *wring*, *wren*, *wrong*, etc.; it is likewise silent in the words *sword*, *answer*, *two*, *toward*.

Before another vowel in the same syllable, it is frequently represented by *u*, as in *languor*, *question*, etc.

In German, *w* has the sound of *v* in English.

wȧft, *not* wăft. See advance.

Wagner—văg'nẹr.

Wä-hä'beeg.

waistcoat—wāst'kọt, *or* wĕs'kọt.

wan—wŏn, *not* wän.

"Mr. Sheridan has given the *a*, in this word and its compounds, the same sound as in *man*. Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick have given both the sound I have given and Mr. Sheridan's, but seem to prefer the former by placing it first. I have always heard it pronounced like the first syllable of *wan-ton;* and find Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry have so marked it."—*Walker*.

wȧr'y, *or* wăr'y.

wassail—wŏs'sil.

weapon—wĕp'n, *not* wē'pn.

well, *not* wăl.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 8.

wē, *or* wẹ, according to the stress it should receive.

"We [*wē*] go to Boston; they to Chicago."
"We [*wẹ*] hope to see you when we [*wẹ*] arrive; if we [*wẹ*] do not, we [*wẹ*] shall be disappointed."

Weber—vā'bẹr.
wĕst'wạrd, *not* ·ŭrd.
whạrf, *not* wôrf.
whêre'fōre, *not* whĕr'fōr.

A goodly number of the orthoëpists say *whār'fōr*, and Smart is among them.

whêre·wĭth', *or* ·wĭth'.
whêre·wĭth·ạl'.
whĕth'er, *not* wĕth'·.
whĭch, *not* wĭch.
while, *not* wile.
whĭs'key, *not* wĭs'·.
whole—hōle, *not* hŭl. See cooper.
whōle'sāle, *not* hŭl'·.
Wieland—vē'lạnd.
wife; *possessive*, wīfe's, *not* wives.
Winckelmann—vĭnk'ẹl·mạn.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

wĭnd, *or* wīnd.

"These two modes of pronunciation have been long contending for superiority, till at last the former [*wĭnd*] seems to have gained a complete victory, except in the territories of rhyme. . . . Mr. Sheridan tells us that Swift used to jeer those who pronounced *wīnd* with the *i* short, by saying, 'I have a great *mĭnd* to *fĭnd* why you pronounce it *wĭnd*.' A very illiberal critic retorted this upon Mr. Sheridan by saying, 'If I may be so *boold*, I should be glad to be *toold* why you pronounce it *goold*.' . . . Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott give the same preference to the first sound of this word that I have done. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Barclay give only the short sound. Mr. Perry joins them in this sound, but says in dramatic scenes it has the long one. Mr. Nares says it has certainly the short sound in common usage, but that all our best poets rhyme it with *mind*, *kind*, etc.; and Mr. Smith observes that it is now the polite pronunciation, though against analogy."—*Walker.*

wĭnd′pīpe.

Wĭnd′pīpe is antiquated.

wĭnd′wạrd, *not* -ŭrd.

wīse′ā-cre.

Worcester says *wīse′a-cre.*

wĭth, *preposition*, *not* wĭth.

with, *or* withe, *a twig*—wĭth.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

women—wĭm'en, *not* ·ŭn.
wont, *verb and noun*—wŭnt.
won't—wōnt, *not* wŭnt.
wonted—wŭnt'ed.
word—wẽrd. See advertisement.
work—wẽrk.
world—wẽrld.
worst, *verb and adj.*—wẽrst.
worsted—wŏŏst'ed, *or* wōorst'ed.
worth—wẽrth, *not* wŭth.
wound—wōond, *not* wownd, which is antiquated.
wräth.
Smart says *rath.*
wräth'fŭl.
wreath, *noun*—rēth, *not* rĕth; *plural*, wreaths—rēthz, *not* rĕths.
wreathe, *verb*—rēth.
wrestle—rĕs'sl.
wrestler—rĕs'ler.
wristband—rĭst'band.
wrŏng. See accost.
wroth, *adj.*—rawth, *or* rŏth.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

X.

THE regular sound of this letter is like *ks*, as in *tax*, *excuse*, etc.

It has a soft or flat sound like *gz* when the following syllable begins with an accented vowel, as in *exist*, *example*, etc. It also has the sound of *gz* in some words derived from primitives which have that sound, when not followed by an accented vowel, as in *exemplary*.

When *x* begins a word, it has the sound of *z*, as in *xē'bec* (*zē'bek*).

xăn'thẹ-ịne.

xerophagy—zẹ-rŏf ạ-jẹ.

xȳ-lŏg'rạ-phy.

xȳ-loi'dịne.

Y.

THIS letter at the end of a word, preceded by a consonant, is generally pronounced short and indistinct like obscure *e*, as in *many*, *comely*, *policy*, etc. The exceptions are monosyllables and their compounds, as *dry*, *fly*, *by*, *whereby*, *wry*, *awry*, etc.; verbs ending in *fy*, as *magnify*, *beautify*, and a few others—for example, *supply*, *multiply*, *reply*, etc.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6

The sound of *y* is heard in many positions where it is either unexpressed, or is represented by *i* or *e*; as in *union* (*yūn'yun*), *righteous* (*rīt'-yus*), etc.

yacht—yŏt, *not* yăt.
ycleped—ẹ-klĕpt'.
yĕs

Walker and several other orthoëpists said *yĭs*, but this pronunciation is now obsolete.

yesterday—yĕs'tẹr-dā, *or* -dạ.
yĕt, *not* yĭt.

"The *e* in this word is frequently changed by incorrect speakers into *i*; but, though this change is agreeable to the best and most established usage in the word *yes*, in *yet* it is the mark of incorrectness and vulgarity.

"Dr. Kenrick is the only orthoëpist who gives any countenance to this incorrectness, by admitting it as a second pronunciation; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith give the regular sound only."—*Walker.*

yew—yụ.
yolk—yōk, *or* yōlk.
yŏn'dẹr, *not* yĕn'-, *nor* yŭn'-.
you—yụ, *when emphatic; otherwise*, yẹ, *not* yē.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

your—yur, *when emphatic; otherwise,* yur, *or* yer.

In the latter case the word is pronounced precisely like the last syllable in the word *lawyer.*

"What judgment shall I dread, doing no wrong?
You [*ye*] have among you [*ye*] many a purchased slave,
Which, like your [*yur*] asses and your [*yur*] dogs and mules,
You [*ye*] use in abject and in slavish parts,
Because you [*ye*] bought them [*th'm*]; shall I say to you [*ye*],
Let them [*th'm*] be free, marry them [*th'm*] to your [*yur*] heirs?
Why sweat they [*tha*] under their [*ther*] burdens? let their [*thâr*] beds
Be made as soft as yours [*yurz*], let their [*thâr*] palates
Be seasoned with such viands. You* will answer.
The slaves are ours! So do I answer you [*yu*].
The pound of flesh which I demand of him*
Is dearly bought, is mine, and I will have it!
If you* deny me [*me*], fie upon your [*yur*] law!
There [*ther*] is no force in the decrees of Venice.
I stand for judgment:—answer: shall I have it?"
—*Shylock.*

The writer would take occasion now to say that he is not of opinion that the sound of the pronouns should always either be brought out distinctly and fully, or that it should be touched very lightly, in strict accordance with the markings he has given, which are intended to repre-

* Here the rhythm and not the sense lengthens the vowel somewhat, which accounts for the quantity of the sound being left unindicated.

sent only *the two extremes.* Much must be left to the discretion of the reader, who, it is believed, if he takes the trouble to observe and to give the matter a little thought, will quickly come to the conclusion that nothing tends more to make one's delivery stilted and unnatural than the continual bringing out of the full name-sound of the pronouns, after the fashion of so many of the would-be correct.

Z.

THIS letter has the sound of soft *s*, as in *maze*, *gaze*, *zone*. In some words, combined with a succeeding vowel, it has the sound of *zh*, as in *azure*, *glazier*, etc.

In German, it has the sound of *ts*; in Spanish, that of *th* as in *thin*, or (in Spanish America) of sharp *s* as in *sun*.

Zamacois (Sp.)—thä-mä-kō'is.

zealot—zĕl'ọt, *not* zē'lọt.

"There are few words better confirmed by authority in their departure from the sound of their simples than this and *zealous*. If custom were less decided, I should certainly give my vote for the long sound of the diphthong; but, as propriety of pronunciation may be called a compound ratio of usage and analogy, the short sound must, in this case, be called the proper one."—*Walker.*

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

zē′nith.

"I never once called in doubt the pronunciation of this word till I was told that mathematicians generally make the first syllable short. Upon consulting our orthoëpists, I find all who have the word, and who give the quantity of the vowels, make the *e* long, except Entick. . . . If this majority were not so great and so respectable, the analogy of words of this form ought to decide."— *Walker.*

Smart says *zĕn′ith.*

Zeūs, *not* Zē′us.

zo̤-ŏl′o̤-ġy, *not* zo̤-.

zō-o̤-lŏġ′i̤-cal, *not* zo̤-o̤-.

Zunz (Ger.)—tsŏŏnts.

SUPPLEMENT

One of the objects I have in view in adding to this manual is to make an opportunity to say something about the pronunciation of *conversant*, *exemplary*, *obligatory*, and *peremptory*. All the dictionaries in general use accent these four words on the first syllable, and all the English-speaking world, except the few that chance to know how the modern orthoëpists mark them, accent them on the second. The dictionary ac-

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See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

centuation is as difficult as it is unnatural, the case of *conversant* excepted, and ought, in my judgment, to be abandoned, not only because it is difficult, unnatural, and unpopular, but also because, if we go back to the dictionaries published a hundred years ago, we find that the weight of authority was then decidedly on the side of the second-syllable accent. I have recently consulted *twelve* dictionaries published between the years 1730 and 1799, with the following result: *Conversant* is accented in *ten* of them on the second syllable; *exemplary* in *all* of them on the second; *obligatory* in *eight* on the second; and *peremptory* in *seven* on the second. Walker, whose dictionary appeared in 1791, accented all four words on the first syllable, and the later orthoëpists appear to have been content to follow his example. If Walker's accentuation was ill-advised, as the result, it seems to me, clearly proves, then we shall do well to allow usage, seconded as we see by ample authority, to be the umpire, and say, con-vẽr′sạnt, ẹx-ĕm′plạ-ry (ẹgz-), ob-lĭg′ạ-to-ry, and pẹr-ĕmp′tọ-ry.

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acacia—ạ-kā′shẹ-ȧ.

ăc′cu-rate, *not* ăk′ẹr-ĕt.

Vowels in syllables standing next to accented syllables are generally obscure; there are,

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See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

however, a considerable number of vowels so situated, and that Worcester marks obscure, which properly receive their long sound *somewhat shortened.* Of these, *u* is the one most frequently met with. Giving these vowels their *full* long sound has the same effect that it has to make the pronouns, articles, prepositions, and conjunctions too prominent: it makes the speaker appear pedantic and self-conscious. He speaks best whose manner of speaking is least noticed. A few of the words in which this peculiar vowel appears are acc*u*rate, ad*u*lation, dep*u*tize, em*o*l*u*ment, occ*u*pation, occ*u*py, partic*u*lar, perpendic*u*lar, and s*u*perior. *U* thus situated is sometimes obscure; in disputant and disputable, for example. See *opinion*, also *licentiate.*

acoustics.

All our dictionaries pronounce the *ou* of this word *ow*, while nearly the whole English-speaking world, as far as my observation goes, pronounce it *ōō*. Many persons boldly pronounce it *ŏŏ*, knowing that the authorities are against them. *Squalor* is another word treated in like manner. I am of opinion that this manual has heretofore been in error in condemning, in common with the dictionaries, the wellnigh universal mode of pronouncing this word. If usage and not the orthoëpists make the law, then it is the duty of "The Orthoëpist" to sanction and not to condemn ạ-kōōs'tiks. Ạ-kows'tiks, one of "The Orthoëpist's" critics very justly says, "is a most unlovable pronunciation."

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 8.

Arkansas—ăr′kạn-saw.

This is now, by act of the State Legislature, the legal pronunciation. Usage was long divided between this and ăr-kăn′sas.

ạ-cū′men, *not* ăk′ụ-men.

adobe (Sp.)—ạ-dō′bā.

Ajaccio—ä-yät′chō.

ạr-bū′tụs.

In the last edition of Webster's dictionary the accentuation of this word, to make it accord with the Latin, is changed from that recommended here to ăr′bu-tus. Usage and authority, however, not only in English but also in German, decidedly favor placing the accent on the penult, which is certainly the more euphonious accentuation to the English ear, and the one that undoubtedly will prevail.

Ar-chị-mē′dēẹ.

ạs-phält′, *not* ạs-phält′.

ạu′tŏp-sy.

Beaconsfield—bĕk′ụnz-fēld.

Bē′lị-al.

bicycle—bī′cẹ-kẹl.

Bŏs′ton, *not* baws′tọn.

carrousel (Fr.)—kăr′rōō′zĕl′.

căr-nĭv′ọ-rạ, *not* kär-nị-vō′rạ.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

cā'se-ine.

cā-si'nō (It.)—*a little house.*

casualty—kăzh'u-al-tę. See accurate.

căt-a-ma-răn'.

Incorrectly marked in the old editions of Worcester, ca-tăm'a-răn.

Cau-cā'sian, *not* kau-kä'zhan.

cā've-ăt, *not* kăv'.

ce-răm'ic, *or* ke-răm'ic.

chär'y, *not* chā'ry.

chiaro oscuro (It.)—kē-ä'rō ŏs-ku'rō.

cli-măt'ic.

The vowel *i* is often long in the initial syllables *i*, *bi*, *chi*, *cli*, *pri*, *tri*, though not under the accent, as in *ideal*, *biography*, *chirology*, *climatic*, *primeval*, *tribunal*, etc.

cŏm-măn-dänt' (Fr.).

The pronunciation of this word is a compromise between the French and the English.

cŏm'mon-al-ty.

coquetry—ko-kĕt're.

dy'am-ite, *not* di'năm-ite.

elongate—e-lŏng'gāt.

N, ending an accented syllable before *g*, *k*,

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

hard *c* or *ch*, or *qu*, often has the sound of *ng*; as in anger, ankle, rancor, anchor, banquet, etc.

epizoōtic—ĕp-i-zō-ŏt'ic.

fa-năt'ic, *not* făn'a-tic.

floor—flōr, *not* flō'ā.

Careless speakers often fail to articulate the letter *r* when it follows a vowel in the same syllable.

frŏm, when emphatic; otherwise, from.

Geikie—gī'kē.

gla-di'o-lŭs, *not* glā-di-ō'lus.

Goethe—gŭr'tā.

hĕr'ald—*her* as in *heretic* and *ald* as in Donald, *not* hŭr'rŭld.

He-rŏd'o-tus.

Her-mī'o-ne.

hĕt-er-ŏph'e-my.

hy-gi-ĕn'ic.

hy-pēr'ba-ton.

Jacques (Fr.)—zhăk. Jaques, in "As You Like It," is pronounced jā'quĕz.

Lin-naē'us, Lin-naē'an.

majolica—ma-yŏl'i-kā.

Ma-lay'.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6

mạ-nī'ạ-cal, *not* mā'nị-ạ-cal.

măt-u-tī'nạl.

metonymy—me-tŏn'ẹ-mẹ.

Michaelmas—mĭk'ẹl-mạs.

mī-crŏs'cọ-py, *not* mī-crọ-scŏp'y.

New-found'land.

This accentuation is believed to accord with the best usage.

ôr'ehịd, ôr'ehịs.

o-vĭp'ạ-roŭs, *not* o-vị-pā'roŭs.

parquet (Fr.)—pär'kā'.

pâs'tọr, *not* păs'.

quĕr'u-loŭs, *not* quer'ụ-.

Both Webster (ụ) and Worcester (ụ) mark the *u* of this word, together with the *u* in a few other words, incorrectly. It is properly long, somewhat shortened. Forming a syllable by it self, it is not affected by the *r*. See *accurate*

re-cū'sạnt.

Sär-dăn-ạ-pā'lụs.

sẹ-răph'ịc.

Sĕv'ịlle.

tạ-rănt'u-lạ.

tẹ-lĕg'rạ-phẹr, *not* tĕl'e-grăph-ẹr.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

trichina—trị-kī'nȧ ; *pl.*, trichinaē.

Yō-sĕm'ị-tẹ.

"On that day, my lord, with truth I assure ye (yọ),
My sainted progenitor set up a brewery (ẹ)."

Here we have in *ye*—a perfect rhyme for the last syllable of *brewery*—the exact pronunciation *you* when unemphatic should have, pedantic ignorance to the contrary notwithstanding.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

THE END.

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