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De Graff's
Practical
Phonics





Demond V. DeGraff,

PRACTICAL PHONICS,
A Comprehensive Study of
PRONUNCIATION,

Forming a Complete Guide to the Study of the

Elementary Sounds of the English Language,

AND CONTAINING

THREE THOUSAND WORDS OF DIFFICULT PRONUN-
CIATION, WITH DIACRITICAL MARKS ACCORD-
ING TO WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

BY

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"School Room Guide," "School Room Song Budget,"
"School Room Chorus," etc.

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PREFACE.

It gives me peculiar pleasure to think that I shall be able to add a few thoughts on the important subject of Phonics. The idea of contributing a few pages to those who wish to improve in speech at a time when it is beginning to assume such general importance is especially interesting to me; and I greatly enjoy the thought, that many of those who have studied the "School-Room Guide" will study this subject and find in it the development of those thoughts which I have suggested to them at Teachers' Institutes.

This book cannot be mastered by reading it through; *it must be studied*. It should be used as other text-books in school; lessons should be assigned and recited. Pupils who read in the fourth reader, pupils in grammar schools, high schools, teachers' classes, academies, normal schools, colleges and universities, may use this book with profit.

As the best teachers, in teaching beginners to read, combine the word, *phonic*, and sentence methods,—primary teachers should know what is in this book. Teachers can well afford to dispense with oral spelling almost entirely; it is only important to assist pupils in syllabication and pronunciation, and this should be a part of the preparatory work in reading. If teachers,

during the past fifteen years, had given *less* time to oral, and more to *written* spelling and *phonics*, we should not see so many misspelled, nor hear so many mispronounced words.

I have followed closely the orthoepy of Webster's Dictionary, and I am under special obligation to Dr. J. H. Hoose, author of "Studies in Articulation." To all who have aided in the work, I extend my grateful acknowledgment for encouragement and valuable suggestions; particularly to Mr. A. S. Morse, who has read the proof with especial care,

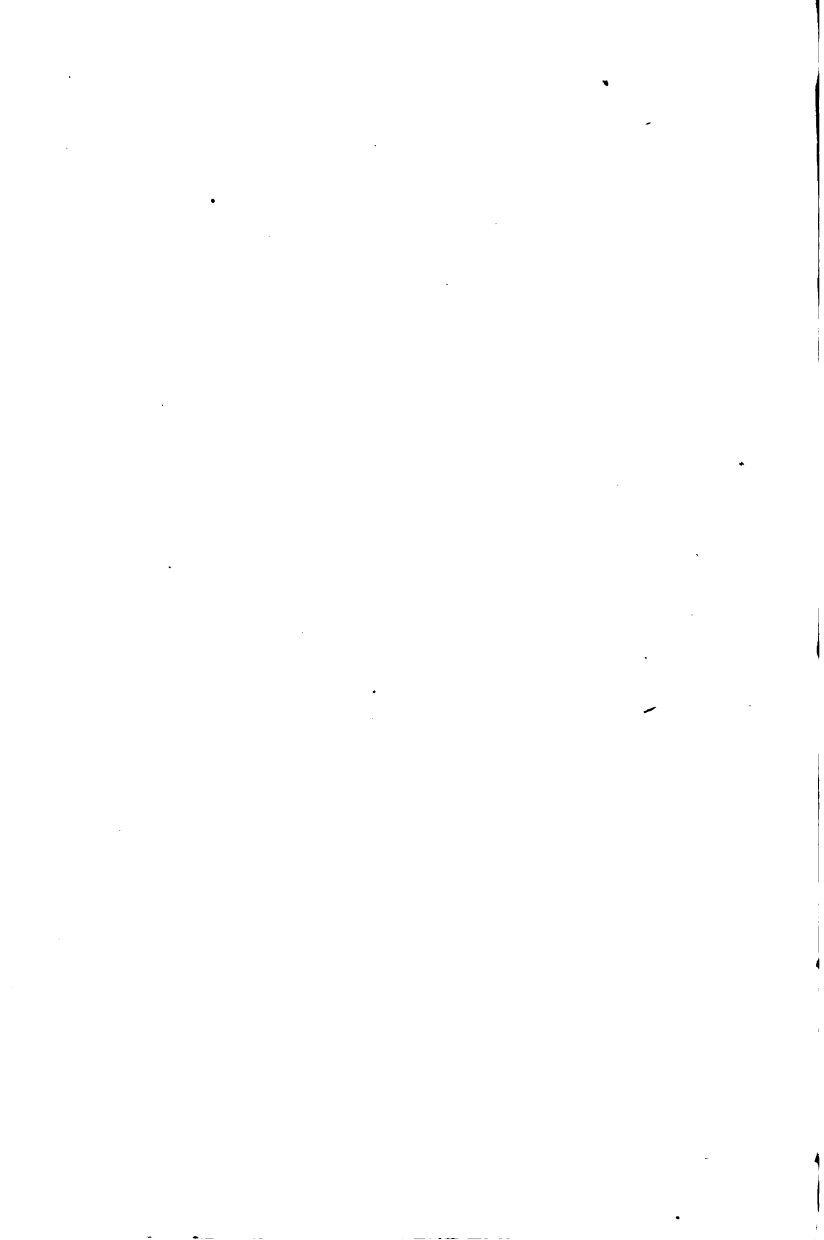
Hoping that the student and teacher will give to these pages the study necessary to their mastery, I tender to them my best wishes for their prosperity in every interest that can promote the advancement of the cause of education.

ESMOND V. DE GRAFF.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 1, 1880.

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No.

DE GRAFF'S

PRACTICAL PHONICS.

REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS.

Spoken language consists of a series of elementary sounds, combined into words to express thought.

These sounds are produced by the organs of voice and of speech.

The organs of speech are the larynx and its appendages, by which simple voice is produced. The organs of speech are the tongue, palate, teeth, lips, etc., by which voice is articulated.

In the English language which has 114,000 words, there are *forty-three elementary sounds*.

The perfect utterance of these sounds, both separate and combined is essential to good *reading* and *speaking*.

These elements are divided into three classes,

viz: *nineteen* vocals, *fifteen* sub-vocals and *nine* aspirates.

It is the object of the following pages to represent and explain the forty-three elementary sounds of the English Language.

When any other letters are found to represent the same sound in any instance, they are properly called *equivalents*.

The letters which represent the "*vocals*" are called "*vowels*," and those which represent the "*sub-vocals*," are called "*consonants*;" but let it be remembered that these names are applied to the characters simply, and not to the sounds.

The *letter a* is a vowel; but the elementary sound it stands for is a *vocal*.

The *letter b* is a *consonant*, its element is a *sub-vocal*. The *letter f* is also a consonant; its element is an aspirate.

"The *vocals* are inarticulate sounds produced by the organs of voice, with but slight use of the organs of speech.

"The *sub-vocals* are sounds produced by the the organs of voice, articulated or modified by the organs of speech.

“The *aspirates* are mere whispering sounds or breathings; they are all articulated by the organs of speech, except one, which is represented by the letter *h*.”

Written language consists of a series of characters by which the elementary sounds are represented to the eye.

A letter is not a sound, but the sign of a sound. A perfect alphabet should contain as many letters as sounds.

In the English language there are but twenty-six letters, while there are forty-three elementary sounds.

HOW TO TEACH THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

Directions to Teachers.

1. Request the pupils to name a word that contains a letter which is the sign of the sound to be developed.

Note.—The teacher wishes to develop the long sound of *a*, and asks the pupils to name short words containing the letter *a*. The pupils will name a number of words, as, arm, hat, ball, ale, etc. The teacher will announce that the word *ale*, is the word that she wishes. All words named by the pupils should be written on the board and erased, except the word *ale*.

2. Require the pupils to pronounce the word

accurately ; if the pupils cannot do it, let the teacher pronounce it.

To learn the the sound of the letter, let the pupils pronounce the word in concert ; then leave off the sound of *one* letter at a time, until the sound of the required letter is reached : sometimes it is well to arrest the voice on the very element ; then its sound will be easily distinguished.

3. If the pupils cannot give the required sound, the teacher should give instruction in regard to the position of the organs of speech.

4. Supplement the concert drill by *close individual* drill. Do not depend upon concert exercises ; for thoroughness, the test is in *individual* drill and *individual* reproduction.

5. Require pupils to name words containing the sounds developed, and also require them to bring to the recitation a list of words containing the sounds developed.

6. Require the pupils to pass to the board and write a list of words, using the *diacritical marks* properly, naming them, and giving the sound which they indicate.

7. Write a list of words difficult of pronunciation on the board, and require pupils to pronounce them. Let the pupils correct mistakes.

8. Take up one letter at a time, and drill upon it until the sound is impressed on the mind ; do not continue the exercise longer than ten or fifteen minutes, at one time.

9. Write words difficult of pronunciation on the board without the diacritical marks, or marks of accent, and request pupils to pronounce them accurately, as *inquiry*, *acclimate*, *aspirant*, etc. ; if pronounced incorrectly, call for criticisms.

10. Make provision for an exercise, *daily*, in Phonics, and continue the work until the pupils are familiar with *all* of the sounds of the English language, the diacritical marks, and the pronunciation of the different words.

11. Each pupil should be required to copy all the work in a book prepared specially for this subject, (as found on page , Phonic Chart, Blackboard Exercise, and also to reproduce it.)

REMARKS.—Let the sounds be given *exactly right* ; *discriminate closely*, *analyze carefully*, and give *thorough drill*.

Let the sound be *full* and *smooth*. Avoid the fault of beginning with a *weak* sound, and then swelling it into one more loud; let the sound *burst out* with full force at once.

The ingenious teacher will find that he can make abundant use of the elements when acquainted with them.

The author has applied *technical* names to the diacritical marks; in his judgment these *marks* as *marks* may perform different offices. Other terms than those used may be employed, as the *dot*, *two dots*, *compound curve*, and the *angle*.

It is the sincere wish of the author that the elementary sounds of the English language may be made a study,—for it is only through study that ignorance, vulgarity and affectation in the use of the English language can be rooted out. Only by severe application can the end be secured; but, once secured, it will prove a valuable accomplishment to the possessor.

ELEMENTARY SOUNDS
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. *ā, long*:—Pronounce the word *ale*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *l*, and this intonation is the sound of *ā, long*: *e* is silent.

Note. It should be considered an elementary sound. Webster says, "This sound of *a* is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight 'vanish' in *ē*, annexed to its radical or initial sound."

The "radical or initial" sound is heard in *āle*, and the vanish in *ēve*.

How to give the sound: Place the tip of the tongue at the base of the front teeth, and emit vocality.

2. *ă, short*:—Pronounce the word *at*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *t*, and the intonation is the sound of *ă, short*.

Note. This sound of *ă*, is exceedingly *short, abrupt*, and has a certain explosive character.

How to give the sound: Place the tongue in the same position as in *ā long*, open the mouth a little wider, and emit vocality.

- 3, *ä*, *Italian*.—Pronounce the word *arm*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *m*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *r*, and the intonation is the sound of *ä*, *Italian*.

Note. This sound of *a* is the most open of all the vowel sounds. "It is one of the extremes of the vowel scale." It is one of the most melodious sounds in the English language, and its use should be cultivated.

How to give the sound.—Open the mouth wide, and let the tongue be in its natural position of rest. It is one of the extreme sounds.

- 4, *a*, *broad*.—Pronounce the word *all*; pronounce, omitting the sound *l*, and the intonation is the sound of *a*, *broad*.

Note. "This has sometimes been called the German *a*, but it is a broader and more guttural sound."

How to give the sound.—"This sound is formed by a depression of the larynx, and a consequent retraction of the tongue, which enlarges the cavity of the mouth."

- 5, *â*, *intermediate*.—Pronounce the word *ask*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *k*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *s*, and the intonation is the sound of *â*, *intermediate*.

Note. The sound is the same in quality as that of short *â*, and simply differs in quantity, being a prolongation thereof. The intermediate sound of *a*, is

one of the most *delicate, soft* and *effective* tones in the language.

How to give the sound:—Place the tongue in the same position as for short *ä*, and then draw the tongue backward and upward; then attempt to utter short *ä*, not changing the position of the organs.

6. *â*, *before r*:—Pronounce the word *âir*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *r*; pronounce omitting the sound of *i*, and this intonation is the sound of *â* *before r*.

Note. It is a distinct sound, and not modified by *r*; it is a firm and pleasant intonation.

How to give the sound:—Open the mouth slightly, and partially depress the tongue. Place the vocal organ in the same position as for *short ë*; the sound is the same in quality as that of *short ë*, and simply differs in quantity, being a prolongation thereof. “The sound is very similar to *short ë*, but of a slightly less open quality.”

a, equivalent to *ö* short (which see) as in *what*.

a, equivalent to *ë* short, (which see) as in *any*.

7. *b*.—Pronounce the word *be*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*, and this intonation is the sound of *b*.

How to give the sound:—It is formed by the compression of vocalized breath within the mouth. Do not explode the sound by opening the lips too suddenly.

e (*hard*) equivalent to *k*—which see, as in *eat*.

- ç (*soft*) equivalent to *s*—which see, as in çent.
 c—equivalent to *z* (which see), as in suffice.
 c—equivalent to *sh* (which see), as in sociality.

8. *d*—Pronounce the word *do*; pronounce, omitting *o*, and the intonation is the sound of *d*.

How to give the sound :—Press the end of the tongue against the upper gums, then force vocalized breath into the mouth.

- d*—equivalent to *t* (which see), as in kissed.
d—equivalent to *j* (which see), as in soldier.

9. *e*, *long*. Pronounce the word *eve*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *v*, and the intonation is the sound of *e* long; *e* final is silent.

How to give the sound :—In the formation of this sound, the tongue is raised convexly within the dome of the palate, pressing against its sides, and leaving only the smallest possible passage through which the sound can be uttered. It is one of the extreme sounds.

10. *ë*, *short* :—Pronounce the word *end*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *d*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *n*, and the intonation is the short sound of *ë*.

How to give the sound :—Open the mouth slightly, and place the tongue at the tip of the lower teeth.

11. *ê*, *intermediate* :—Pronounce the word *her*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *h*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *r*, and the intonation is the sound of *ê*, intermediate.

How to give the sound.—Place the organs in the same position as for short ě, and draw the tongue back, and depress it in the centre.

Note. It is a distinct sound, and not modified by *r*.
e and *ee* equivalent to ā, long (which see), as in *they, meleé*.
ê equivalent to â, before *r* (which see), as in *whêre*.
e and *ee*, equivalent to ě, short (which see), as in *pretty, been*.
e, equivalent to Italian ä (which see), as in *sergeant*.

12. *f*.—Pronounce the word *fan* ; pronounce, omitting the sound of *n* ; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and the intonation is the sound of *f*.

How to give the sound :—Place the upper teeth upon the lower lip and then emit breath, without vocality.
f, equivalent to *v* (which see), as in *of*.

13. *ġ*, (*hard*) :—Pronounce the word *go* ; pronounce, and omit the sound of *o*, and the intonation is the sound of *g*.

How to give the sound :—“ This sound is formed by opening the mouth slightly and by a contact of the root of the tongue with the posterior part of the palate, and then allowing intonated breath to escape.”
ġ, (*soft*) equivalent to *j* (which see), as in—*gem*.
g, equivalent to *zh* (which see), as in *mīrāge*.

14. *h*.—Pronounce the word *hät* ; pronounce, omitting the sound of *t* ; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and this intonation is the sound of *h*.

How to give the sound :—Place the tongue on the tip of the lower front teeth and emit unvocalized

breath through the mouth. "This sound represents no fixed configuration of the vocal organs."

15. *I*, *long*:—Pronounce the word *ice*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *c*, and this intonation is the sound of *I long*; final *e* is silent.

How to give this sound:—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for intermediate *á*, (which see.)

Note. Dr Webster says: "This sound, like *á* long, is diphthongal, whose radical is in *á*—*sk*, and vanish in *ē*—*ve*; the 'radical' tone is longer than the 'vanish.' It is better to consider it—the same as *á* long—as an elementary sound."

16. *I*, *short*—Pronounce the word *in*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *n*, and the intonation is the sound of *I short*.

How to give the sound:—Place the organs of voice in the same position as for long *ē*, and slightly relax the-tongue.

i, equivalent to *ē* intermediate (which see), as in *sír*.

í, equivalent to *ē* long (which see), as in *pólice*.

ï, equivalent to *y* (which see), as in *millíon*, *soldíer*.

17. *j*—Pronounce the word *jay*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and this intonation is the sound of *j*; final *y* is silent.

j equivalent to *y* (which see), as in *hallelujah*,

18. *k*—Pronounce the word *kid*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *d*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *i*, and this intonation is the sound of *k*.

How to give the sound:—Open the mouth and let

compressed breath escape suddenly, but without vocality.

19. *l*—Pronounce the word *let*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *t*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*; and this intonation is the sound of *l*.

How to give the sound :—Place the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, then emit vocalized breath.

20. *m*—Pronounce the word *me*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*; and the intonation is the sound of *m*.

How to give the sound :—Close the lips firmly and let voice issue through the nostrils.

21. *n*—Pronounce the word *no*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *o*, and this intonation will be the sound of *n*.

How to give the sound :—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for *l*, and emit vocalized breath outward through the nostrils.

u, equivalent to *ng* (which see) as in *linger*.

22. *ō* long.—Pronounce the word *old*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *d*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *l*, and this intonation is the sound of *ō* long.

How to give the sound :—Open the lips and bring the mouth toward a circle, and draw the tip of the tongue slightly backward.

Note: Give the full open sound to *ō*. Webster, "This sound of *o*, is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight 'vanish' in *ōō*, annexed to its 'radical'

or initial element." The radical or initial sound is found in *old*, and the vanish is *oōze*.

23. *ɔ*, *short*.—Pronounce the word *on*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *n*, and this intonation is the sound of *ɔ*, *short*.

How to give the sound.—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for broad *a*; the aperture of the lips and the internal cavity of the mouth, though in the same shape in both cases, are somewhat larger for *ɔ*, than *a*, while the tongue remains unaltered throughout.

Note. "This is the extreme short sound of broad *a*, and coincides with the sound of *a*, in *what*."

It differs in quality as well as quantity from broad *a*, being *a* more open sound.

"This sound is one of the most decided and pointed in its character, that is found in our language." In Webster's dictionary, the *o* in words like *dog*, *cost*, *song*, are marked with the same diacritical mark as the word *not*; and yet we are told by the same authority, that to give them the extreme *short* sound is *affectation*; and that to give them the full broad sound of *a*, is *vulgar*.

The sound of *o* in such words as *dog*, *log*, *God*, is more full and open than in the words, *lot*, *cot*, *not* *hot*.

Yet it is not thought best to give *o* a special sound in such words as, *dog*, *log*, *office*, *coffin*, but to give to

short *o* one sound, using the sound of *o* in *on*, as the representative of the correct sound.

It is insisted by some that such words as *forty*, *form*, *order*, etc., should be pronounced as if written *fō rty*, *fō rm*, *ō rder*; but it is undoubtedly, a more excellent way to place them all under broad *ā*, and pronounce them as if written *ô rder*, *f ô rty*, *f ô rm*, etc.

24. *q*, *intermediate*:—Pronounce the word *do*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *d*, and the intonation is the sound of *q*, *intermediate*. It is one of the extreme sounds.

How to give the sound:—In forming this sound the lips are more nearly closed than for any other vowel sound, the sides being brought into contact with each other, so as to leave only a small aperture for the escape of the voice.

ô, equivalent to *ā* broad, (which see) as in *fôrm*.

ó, equivalent to *ü* short, (which see) as in *són*.

o, equivalent to *ö* short, (which see) as in *wolf*.

o, equivalent to *Y* short, (which see) as in *women*.

ōō, equivalent to *q* intermediate, (which see) as in *mōōn*.

ōō, equivalent to *u* intermediate, (which see) as in *gōōd*.

o, equivalent to *ě*, *ī*, *ÿ*, *û*, before *r*, (which see) as in *work*.

25. *p*.—Pronounce the word *pet*; pronounce, omitting the

sound of *t*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*, and the intonation is the sound of *p*.

p, equivalent to *b*, (which see) as cupboard, clapboard.

How to give the sound:—Place the organs in the same position as for *b* (which see); but the sound differs from that of *b*, in being an utterance of the breath, instead of vocality.

q, equivalent to *k* + *w* (which see), as in *queen*.

qu, equivalent to *k*, as in *coquette*.

26. *r*.—Pronounce the word *rap*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *p*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and the intonation is the sound of *r*.

How to give the sound:—Press the end of the tongue against the upper gums; the voice, instead of being confined, within the mouth, is permitted to flow freely over the tip of the tongue, producing a very slight and peculiarly liquid sound.

Note. The letter *r* is never silent; there is a trilled sound to this letter as heard in the words *oar*, *hero*.

27. *s*. (*sharp*):—Pronounce the word *sit*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *t*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *i*, and this intonation is the sound of *s*.

How to give the sound:—The teeth are separated slightly, the lips are open and the tongue is drawn back; then utter on unvocalized breath.

ſ, (*flat*) equivalent to *z* (which see), as in *haſ*.

ſ, equivalent to *zh* (which see), as in *treasure*.

s, equivalent to *sh* (which see), as in *mansion*.

s, equivalent to zh (which see), as in *magnesia*.

28. t:—Pronounce the word *tar*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *r*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and the intonation is the sound of *t*.

How to give the sound:—Press the tip of the tongue somewhat hard against the gum of the upper front teeth, then force aspirated breath. When the contact is broken, the sound will be heard.

t, equivalent to sh (which see), as in *patient*.

29. ū, long:—Pronounce the word *use*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *s*, and the intonation is the sound of ū long; final *e* is silent.

How to give the sound:—Place the organs of the voice in the same position as for *ōō long*; when the letter *u* begins a word or a syllable, it has a slight sound of the consonant *y* before it, as in *use*.

Note. Dr. Webster says: “This sound of *u* is in most cases diphthongal, having the ‘radical’ or ‘initial,’ in *ē long*, and the ‘vanish’ in *ōō—ze*; the practice of good society is to let the *y* sink into a *very brief* sound of *ē long*, which has very close organic relation to the consonant *y*. Special pains must be taken to make this sound of *e* as brief as possible, and to pronounce it in the same syllable with ū.”

Note 2. “When the sound of *sh* or *zh* precedes the *u*, the *y* sound is dropped, as in *sure*, sounded *shoor*.

Note 3. "Negligent speakers pronounce *dūty*, *dōōty*; *tūne*, *tōōn*; *suit*, *sōōt*."

30. *ū*, *short*:—Pronounce the word *up*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *p*, and the intonation is the sound of *ū*, *short*.

How to give the sound:—Open the mouth slightly, and depress the tongue partially.

31. *u*, *intermediate*:—Pronounce the word *put*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *t*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *p*, and the intonation is the sound of *u*, *intermediate*.

How to give the sound:—Close the lips nearly, leaving a small aperture for the vocality to escape; in character it is like *o*, *intermediate*, but the quantity is shortened.

- û*, equivalent to *ē*, *ī*, *ÿ* *intermediate* (which see) as in *ûrge*.

Note. "This sound differs from short *ū*, in length and in a somewhat greater degree of closeness." It is found in the words *cûr*, *hûrt*, *cûrfew*, etc. Although it is followed by *r*, it is a distinct sound, and not modified by it. It has not been thought best to give to *û*, in *ûrge*, a different sound from *ē* in *merge*, *ī* in *virgin*, *ÿ* in *sÿrt*; it is undoubtedly a more excellent way to place *û* as an equivalent to *ē* *ī*, and *ÿ* *intermediate*, and pronounce *û* in *ûrge*, as if spelled "êrge." Except in *hûrry*, *cûrry*, where it takes the short sound.

u, equivalent to ě short (which see), as in bury.

u, equivalent to Ț short (which see), as in busy.

u, equivalent to w (which see), as in assuage.

u, equivalent to o *intermediate* (which see), as in rule.

Note. Dr. Webster says that all English orthoepists agree that the *u* in this case drops the *y* or *i* which is an element of its compound sound, when preceded in the same syllable by any other consonant than *r*, and becomes simply \bar{o} *long*, so that *ruē*, is pronounced $r\bar{o}$; *ruby*, $r\bar{o}by$; *ruŕal*, $r\bar{o}ŕal$, etc. Dr. Webster did not favor the introduction of the sound of *y*, between the *r* and the vowel in such words as *ruby*, *ruĎe*, etc.

Note 2. "In a few words, as in *nature*, *picture*, the *t* retains its pure sound, and the letter *u* takes both its initial and vanish sounds, as *nat-ure*, pronounced $n\bar{a}t' y\bar{o}\bar{r}$; *pict-ure*, $pikt' y\bar{o}\bar{r}$. In other cases when *u* is preceded by *r*, it simply drops the *y* sound, and is pronounced \bar{o} , as in *er-ŕ-di-tion*. In a few cases as in *lit-er-a-ture*, *in-stĭ-tute*, *grat-i-tude*, it is not changed into mere \bar{o} ; the *t* retains its regular sound, and the *u*: not *institoōt*, but *in-sti-tute*; not *litera-choor*, but *lit-er-a-ture*; not *nāchoorally*, but *nāt-ŕ-ral-ly*."

32. v.—Pronounce the word *vat*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *t*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and the intonation is the sound of *v*.

How to give the sound :—Place the vocal organs in

the same position as for *f* (which see), only it is an utterance of the voice, instead of breath.

33. *w*.—Pronounce the word *we*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*, and this intonation is the sound of *w*.

How to give the sound :—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for \bar{o} , *long*. Continue the sound of \bar{o} , *long*, and observe the vanish. In forming it contract the lips slightly, and this compression of the lips changes the quality of the sound, giving it a buzzing and articulate character, rather than soft vocality.

x, equivalent to *k* + *s* (which see), as in *box*.

\bar{x} , equivalent to *g* + *z* (which see), as in *exist*.

x, equivalent to *z* (which see), as in *xebec*.

x, equivalent to *k* + *sh* (which see), as in *noxious*.

34. *y*.—Pronounce the word *ye*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*, and the intonation is the sound of *y*.

How to give the sound :—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for \bar{e} , *long*; continue the sound of \bar{e} , *long*, and closely observe the vanish. In forming it, the tongue is slightly depressed, which destroys the pure vocality in \bar{e} .

\bar{y} , *long*, equivalent to *ī*, *long*, (which see), as in *bȳ*.

\check{y} , *short*, equivalent to *ȳ*, *short*, (which see), as in *sȳbol*.

\bar{y} , *intermediate*, equivalent to $\bar{ī}$, *int.*, (which see), as in *sȳrt*.

35. *z*.—Pronounce the word *buzz*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *b*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *u*, and the intonation is the sound of *z*.

How to give the sound :—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for *s* (which see), but force voice through instead of breath.

z, equivalent to *d* or *t* (which see), as in *mezzo*.

z, equivalent to *s* (which see), as in *quartz*.

36. *oi*, *oy*.—Pronounce the words *oil* or *toy*; pronounce the word *oil*, and omit the sound of *l*, and the intonation is the sound of *oi* or *oy*.

How to give the sound :—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for *ö*, *short*, (which see).

Note. The elements of this diphthong are *ö short*, *aï short*, *ö + i*.

Dr. Webster says: “Until near the beginning of the present century, *oi* was extensively pronounced like long *i*, as *join* for *joine*, *soil* for *soile*, etc., but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to the lowest classes.”

37. *ou*, *ow*.—Pronounce the words *out* or *cow*; pronounce the word *out*, omitting the sound of *t*, and the intonation is the sound of *ou* or *ow*.

How to give the sound :—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for *ö*, *short*.

Note 1. The elements of this diphthong are *ö short*, and *oo long*.

The “radical” or “initial” is found in *ö—dd*, and the “vanish” in *d—o*, the former having the accent, and it is very short.

Dr. Webster says: “This diphthong ‘*ou*’ has two leading sounds: 1, that of *ow* in words derived

from the Anglo-Saxon, as in *out*, *hound*, etc.; 2, that of *ō* in words derived from the French, as in *soup*, *group*, etc.

“The word *route* being derived from the French, is perhaps more commonly pronounced by careful speakers with the French sound (rōōt), while *rout* has the Anglo-Saxon sound of *ow*.

“The word *wound*, which from the Anglo-Saxon origin ought to have the sound of *ow*, has, to a great extent, taken the French sound (wōōnd).”

Note 2. In the diphthongs *oi*, *oy*, *ou*, *ow*, the two elements are so closely blended in pronunciation that they have the effect of only a single sound, or beat upon the ear.

38. *ch*.—Pronounce the word *chin*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *n*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *i*, and the intonation is the sound of *ch*.

How to give the sound :—“This sound is composed of two elements, *t* + *sh* (nearly). Place the upper flat surface of the tongue, near the tip, higher up than for *t*. The two elements are so closely blended in pronunciation, that, like a diphthong or compound vowel, they have the effect of only a single sound or beat upon the ear.”

çh (*soft*), equivalent to *sh* (which see), as in *çhair*.

eh (*hard*), equivalent to *k* (which see), as in *ehord*.

gh, equivalent to *p* (which see), as in *hiccough*.

gh, equivalent to *f* (which see), as in *draught*.

gh, equivalent to *k* (which see), as in *hough*.

ph, equivalent to f (which see), as in phantom.

ph, equivalent to v (which see), as in Stephen.

39. sh.—Pronounce the word *she*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*, and the intonation is the sound of *sh*.

How to give the sound :—This sound is formed by opening the lips and separating the teeth slightly, the lid of the tongue being turned upward, then emit unvocalized breath through the narrow aperture left for its escape.

40. th (*sharp-aspirated*).—Pronounce the word *thin*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *n*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *i*, and the intonation is the sound of *th*.

How to give the sound :—This sound is produced by putting the point of the tongue between the teeth and forcing out aspirated breath.

41. th (*flat-subvocal*).—Pronounce the word *thy*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *y*, and the intonation is the sound of th.

How to give the sound :—To give this sound, place the vocal organs in the same position as for *thin*; only utter voice instead of simple breath.

42. zh.—Pronounce the word *azure*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *r*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *u*, and the intonation is the sound of *zh*.

How to give the sound :—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for *sh*; and utter vocalized

breath. It differs from *z* in *zone*, being interval breath instead of aspirated.

Note. "This sound has arisen, in all English words, from an attempt to pronounce the sound of *z* in *maze*, and that of consonant *y* in immediate succession. On account of the vicinity of the contacts represented by *zh* and *y*, the effort to do so causes the tongue to assume the position requisite for sounding *zh*, or nearly so; and hence, *zh* was naturally substituted as being a very similar sound of easier utterance. Thus, fusion may be supposed to have been originally pronounced *fūz'yun*, and then *fu'zhun*; *grazier*, originally *grāz'yer*, and then *grāzh'er*.

"The combination of *zh* is used in works on pronunciation to indicate the sound here described, on account of the relationship of this sound to that commonly expressed by the digraph *sh*. But the two letters *zh*, never come together in the proper orthography of any English word. The sound for which they stand is represented by *zi* (when the *z* occurs in, or is immediately preceded by, an accented syllable, and the *i* is followed by another vowel, and occurs in an unaccented syllable, as in *glazier*), by the *zy* implied in *zu*(=*zyoo*), as in *azure*; by *s* in *symposium*, etc.; by *si* in certain situations, by *ti* in the single word *transition*, as sometimes pronounced; and by *g* in one or two words adopted from the French, as *rouge*."—*Webster*.

43. *ng*.—Pronounce the word *song*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *s*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *o*, and the intonation is the sound of *ng*.

How to give the sound:—This sound is produced by opening the mouth slightly and placing the tongue at the bottom of the mouth, with its tip somewhat drawn back, and the voice directed outward, mostly through the nostrils.

44. *wh*.—Equivalent to *h + w*.—Pronounce the word *what*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *t*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and this intonation is the sound of *wh*.

How to give the sound:—Place the vocal organs in the same position, first, as for *h*; second, as for *w*. “The true sound of these letters is in inverse order, viz, *h + w*, as they were written by the Anglo-Saxons; e. g. the words *what*, *whet*, were spelled by the Anglo-Saxons, *hwat* and *hwet*.”

DIACRITICAL MARKS.

Macron,	thus —
Breve,	thus ˘
Period,	thus .
Dieresis,	thus ..
Caret,	thus ^
Tilde,	thus ~
Cedilla,	thus ç
Suspended Macron,	thus §

Explanation of the Diacritical Marks.

These marks (— ^ ~ ..) over the vowels, as *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ō*, *ū*, *ý*; *â*, *ê*, *ô*, *û*; *ë*, *ï*, *ÿ*; *ö*, *ï*, denote their long sounds.

These marks (\cdot $\bar{\cdot}$) under the vowels, as \bar{a} , \bar{o} , \bar{u} , \bar{e} , denote their long sounds.

These marks (\cdot $\check{\cdot}$) over the vowels, as \check{a} , \check{o} , \check{o} , \check{a} , \check{e} , \check{y} , $\check{ö}$, $\check{ü}$, \check{y} , denote their short sounds.

This mark (\cdot) under the vowels, as \dot{a} , \dot{o} , \dot{u} , denotes their short sound.

Y.

This mark ($\bar{\cdot}$) over y (\bar{y}) denotes the sound of I, long.

This mark ($\check{\cdot}$) over y (\check{y}) denotes the sound of Y, short.

This mark (\sim) over y (\tilde{y}) denotes the sound of \tilde{e} , intermediate, \bar{i} , intermediate, or \hat{u} before r.

C.

This mark (\cdot) under c (\dot{c}) denotes the sound of s.

This mark ($\bar{\cdot}$) through c (\bar{c}) denotes the sound of k.

G.

This mark ($\bar{\cdot}$) over g (\bar{g}) denotes the hard sound.

This mark (\cdot) over g (\dot{g}) denotes the soft sound.

N.

This mark ($\bar{\cdot}$) under n (\bar{n}) denotes the sound of ng.

S.

This mark (\cdot) under s (\dot{s}) denotes the sound of z.

X.

This mark (\cdot) under x (\dot{x}) denotes the sound of g + z.

TH.

This mark ($\bar{\cdot}$) connecting t with h (\bar{th}) denotes the vocalized sound of th.

CH.

This mark (\cdot) under c in ch (\dot{ch}) denotes the soft sound.

This mark ($\bar{\cdot}$) through c in ch (\bar{ch}) denotes the hard sound.

Note 1. The remaining individual letters are the sole representatives of the sounds for which they stand; hence, they are unmarked.

Note 2. In diphthongs and triphthongs the diacritical mark is placed over the vowel to be vocalized.

COMPLETE TABLE OF THE VOCALS.

Long sounds—ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, â, ê, ô, û, æ, œ, ȳ, ē, î, ŷ, ȳ, œ̄,
oi, ou, oy, **ow**.

Short sounds—ă, ě, ĩ, ð, ŭ, ȳ, á, ó, æ, o, ȳ, œ̄.

Equivalent long sounds — (ā = ē) (â = ê) (æ = ô) (ē = ĩ)
(ě = î = ŷ) (œ = ȳ = œ̄) (ī = ŷ) (oi = oy) (ou = ow).

Equivalent short sounds—(ă = ä) (ĩ = ȳ) (o = ȳ = œ̄).

PHONIC CHART.

For Phonic Chart containing the Elementary Sounds of the English Language, with the Diacritical Marks, according to Webster's Dictionary, see next page.

PHONIC CHART.

CONTAINING THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, WITH DIACRITICAL MARKS ACCORDING TO WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

VOCALS.	SUB-VOCALS.	ASPIRATES.
1..ā, long, as in <i>āle</i> , ā=e.	1..b, as in <i>bāt</i> .	1..f, as in <i>fān</i> ; f=v.
2..ă, short, as in <i>ăt</i> .	2..d, as in <i>dō</i> .	2..h, as in <i>hăt</i> .
3..ā, Italian, as in <i>ārm</i> .	3..g, hard, as in <i>gō</i> .	3..k, as in <i>kŭd</i> .
4..ā, broad, as in <i>āll</i> ; ā=ō.	4..j, as in <i>jay</i> ; j=g.	4..p, as in <i>pēt</i> ; p=b.
5..ā, intermediate, as in <i>āsk</i> .	5..l, as in <i>lēt</i> .	5..s, as in <i>sŭn</i> ; s=z=zh.
6..ā, before r, as in <i>āir</i> ; ā=e.	6..m, as in <i>mān</i> .	6..t, as in <i>tar</i> ; t=sh.
7..ē, long, as in <i>ēve</i> ; ē=i.	7..n, as in <i>nō</i> .	7..th, soft, as in <i>thŭn</i> .
8..ē, short, as in <i>ēnd</i> .	8..ng, as in <i>sōng</i> .	8..sh, as in <i>shē</i> .
9..ē, intermediate, as in <i>her</i> ; ē=i=ŷ=ū.	9..r, as in <i>rāp</i> .	9..ch, as in <i>chŭ</i> .
10..ī, long, as in <i>Ice</i> ; I=y.	10..th, hard, as in <i>this</i> .	
11..ī, short, as in <i>it</i> ; I=y.	11..v, as in <i>văt</i> .	
12..ō, long, as in <i>ōld</i> .	12..w, as in <i>wē</i> .	
13..ō, short, as in <i>ōn</i> ; ô=ā.	13..y, as in <i>ye</i> .	
14..ô, intermediate, as in <i>dō</i> ; ô=oo=ū.	14..z, as in <i>zōne</i> .	
15..ū, long, as in <i>ūse</i> .	15..z, as in <i>āzŭre</i> .	
16..ū, short, as in <i>ūp</i> ; ū=ō.		
17..ū, intermediate, as in <i>put</i> ; ū=q=oo.		
18..oi, oy, as in <i>oil</i> ; toy,		
19..ou, ow, as in <i>out</i> ; owl.		

CORRELATIVES.

Aspirates.	Sub-Vocals.
f.....	v.....
k.....	g.....
p.....	b.....
s.....	z.....
t.....	d.....
th.....	th.....
sh.....	zh.....
ch.....	j.....
wh.....	w.....

BLACKBOARD EXERCISES.

A.

1. \bar{a} , long—marked with macron over—as in $\bar{a}le$; \bar{a} in $\bar{a}le = e$ in they, $\hat{a} = e$.
2. \breve{a} , short—marked with breve over—as in $\breve{a}t$.
3. \ddot{a} , Italian—marked with dieresis over—as in $\ddot{a}rm$.
4. $\underset{\cdot}{a}$, broad—marked with dieresis under—as in $\underset{\cdot}{a}ll$; $\underset{\cdot}{a}$ in $\underset{\cdot}{a}ll = \hat{o}$ in $\hat{o}rb$, $\underset{\cdot}{a} = \hat{o}$.
5. $\overset{\cdot}{a}$, intermediate—marked with period over—as in $\overset{\cdot}{a}sk$.
6. \hat{a} , before r—marked with caret over—as in $\hat{a}ir$; \hat{a} in $\hat{a}ir = \hat{e}$ in $\hat{e}re$, $\hat{a} = \hat{e}$.
 $\underset{\cdot}{a}$, equivalent to \breve{o} , short—marked with period under—as in $w\underset{\cdot}{a}t$; $\underset{\cdot}{a}$ in $w\underset{\cdot}{a}t = \breve{o}$ in $n\breve{o}t$, $\underset{\cdot}{a} = \breve{o}$.
 a , equivalent to e , short—unmarked—as in any ($\hat{e}n'ny$);
 $a = \hat{e}$.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the long sound of \bar{a} .
2. Give the short sound of \breve{a} .
3. Name three words that contain the long sound of \bar{a} .
4. Give the Italian sound of \ddot{a} .
5. Name four words that contain the Italian sound of \ddot{a} .
6. What diacritical mark indicates the long sound of \bar{a} ?
Short sound? Italian sound?
7. Give the broad sound of $\underset{\cdot}{a}$.
8. Name three words that contain the broad sound of $\underset{\cdot}{a}$.
9. What diacritical mark indicates the broad sound of $\underset{\cdot}{a}$?
10. Give the intermediate sound of $\overset{\cdot}{a}$.
11. Give the sound of \hat{a} before r .

12. What diacritical mark indicates the intermediate sound of a?
13. Where is it placed?
14. How many elementary sounds has a?
15. Has it any equivalent sounds? If so, how many?
16. Give all of the elementary sounds of a.
17. What diacritical mark indicates the sound of a before r?
18. Name words that contain the different sounds of a.
19. Give the names of the different sounds.
20. What diacritical mark indicates the sound of a, in the word what?

B.

7. b—unmarked—as in bid.

C.

e (hard), equivalent to k—marked with macron through the center—as in eät; e in eät=k in kind, eh in ehord=e=k=eh.

ç (soft), equivalent to s—marked with cedilla—as in çent; ç in çent=s in sit, ç=s.

c, equivalent to z—unmarked—as in suffice; c in suffice=z in zone, c=z.

c, equivalent to sh—unmarked—as in social; c in social=sh in she, c=sh.

D.

8. d—unmarked—as in do.

d, equivalent to t—unmarked—as in kissed; d=t.

d, equivalent to j—unmarked—as in soldier; d=j.

QUESTIONS.

1. How many sounds has b?

2. What diacritical mark indicates the hard sound of c?
The soft sound of c?
3. Give the hard sound of c.
4. Give the soft sound of c.
5. What mark indicates the soft sound?
6. In the word suffice, to what sound is c equivalent?
7. In the word social, to what sound is c equivalent?
8. How many sounds has c, of its own?
9. How many equivalent sounds?
10. Name two words containing the hard sound of c. The soft sound. C, equivalent to k. C, equivalent to z.
11. What mark indicates the sound of c in cent?
12. In the word accent, give the equivalent sounds of c.
13. Give the intermediate sound of a.
14. What mark indicates the short sound of a?
15. Give the sound of d.
16. Has d a mark to indicate its sound?
17. Is d equivalent to any other sound?
18. Is b ever silent? Name a word in which it is.
19. Is d ever silent? Name a word in which it is.
20. How many equivalent sounds has d?
21. How many equivalent sounds has a?
22. How many equivalent sounds has c?
23. How many sounds, not including the equivalent sounds, have been given?
24. Give the sounds of a, b and d.
25. Give all of the equivalent sounds to d.
26. Name words containing the equivalent sounds to d.
27. Give the names of the diacritical marks used in a and c.

28. What sound of a in arm? cant? can't? fast? father?
air? what? acclimate? abdomen? area? alias?
France? hair? almond? alternate? advance?

E.

9. ē, long—marked with macron over—as in ēve; ē in
ēve=ī in pīque, ē=ī.
10. ě, short —marked with breve over—as in ěnd.
11. ě, intermediate—marked with tilde over—as in hěr; ě
in hěr=ī in sīr=ŷ in mŷrrh=ŭ in ŭrge, ě=ī=ŷ=ŭ.
e, equivalent to ā long—marked with macron under—
as in they; e=ā.
- e, equivalent to ĩ short—unmarked—as in pretty,
(prĭt'ty); e=ĭ.
- ê, equivalent to â before r—marked with caret over—
as in whêre; ê in whêre=â in âir.
- e, equivalent to Italian ä—unmarked—as in sergeant;
e in sergeant=ä in ärm, e=ä.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give long sound of e. Short sound.
2. What mark indicates the long sound of e?
3. Name three words containing the long sound of e.
The short sounds?
4. What mark indicates the short sound?
5. Give the intermediate sound of e.
6. What mark indicates the intermediate sound of e?
7. What mark indicates the sound of e in eve?
8. What is e equivalent to in the word, they?
9. What diacritical mark is used on e in they?
10. Is e equivalent to i? If so, when?

11. How many regular sounds has e? Give them.
12. How many equivalent sounds has e? Give them.
13. Is b ever silent?
14. What sound of a in bade? balm? balsam?
15. What sound of a in banana? barrel? basket? bath?
16. What sound of a in baths? bayou? half? blast?
17. What sound of e in bezoar? behalf?
18. What sound of c in cayenne? cemetery?
19. What sound of a in dance? decadence? demand?
20. What sound of e in eclat? e'er? eleven? elm? employe?
encore? enervate? enquiry? envelope? err? every?
exhale? exhaust?
21. How many sounds has e?
22. How many sounds has a?
23. How many sounds has b?
24. How many sounds has d?
25. How many equivalent sounds has a? has d? has c?
has e?
26. Name all the diacritical marks used to indicate the
sounds of a, and e.
27. Give the sounds of a and e.
28. Is e ever silent? Is a ever silent?

F.

12. f—unmarked—as in fän.
f, equivalent to v—unmarked—as in of; f in of=v in
vice, f=v.

G.

13. ġ (hard)—marked with macron over—as in ġo.
ġ (soft), equivalent to j—marked with period over—as
in ġem; ġ in ġem=j in jar, ġ=j.

g, equivalent to zh—unmarked—as in miräge; g=zh.
 g, equivalent to d + j—unmarked—as in prodigious,
 (prodidjus).

H.

14. h—unmarked—as in häť.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sound of f.
2. How many sounds has f?
3. Has f an equivalent sound?
4. Name words containing the sound of f.
5. Give the hard sound of g.
6. Name three words that contain the hard sound of g.
7. Give the soft sound of g.
8. What diacritical mark indicates the hard sound of g?
9. What diacritical mark indicates the soft sound of c?
10. How many equivalent sounds has g?
11. Are the equivalent sounds marked?
12. Give the sound of h.
13. Has h an equivalent sound?
14. Give the twelve sounds learned, including f.
15. What sound of g in go? gas? get? gem? genial? glad?
16. What sound of e in heinous? heroine?
17. What sound of a in hurrah?
18. Name three words containing the Italian sound of a.
 Three words with the short sound of e. Three words
 with the broad sound of a.
19. How many different diacritical marks have thus far
 been used? Name them.

I.

15. **I**, long—marked with the macron over—as in Ice; **I** in Ice= \bar{y} in $m\bar{y}$, **I**= \bar{y} .
15. **I**, short—marked with the breve over—as in It; **I** in It= \breve{y} in h \breve{y} mn, **I**= \breve{y} .
- i**, equivalent to \hat{u} and int. \tilde{e} and \tilde{y} —tilde over—as in s \tilde{i} r; **i** in s \tilde{i} r= \tilde{y} in m \tilde{y} rrh, \tilde{e} in h \tilde{e} r= \hat{u} in \hat{u} rge, **i**= \tilde{e} \tilde{y} = \hat{u} .
- i**, equivalent to \bar{e} , long—dieresis over—as in p \bar{i} que; **i** in p \bar{i} que= \bar{e} in \bar{e} ve, **i**= \bar{e} .
- i**, equivalent to **y**—unmarked—as in million; **i**=**y**.

J.

17. **j**—unmarked—as in j \bar{a} r.
j, equivalent to **y**—unmarked—as in h \bar{a} ll \bar{e} l \bar{o} jah; **j**=**y**.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the long sound of **i**.
2. Give the short sound of **i**.
3. Give the intermediate sound of **i**.
4. What diacritical mark indicates the long sound of **i**?
The short sound? The intermediate sound?
5. Give the sound of **i** in ice; in; inquiry; illustrate; acclimate; incisor; industry; inertia; irascible; irksome; iron; isolate; itch; Italian.
6. What sound of **a** in jaunt? jasmine?
7. What mark indicates the equivalent sound of **i** in shin?
in pique?

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8. How many sounds have a, b, d, e, f, g, h and i?
9. Give the sound of j.
10. What diacritical mark indicates the sound of j?
- K.
18. k—unmarked—as in kīd.
- L.
19. l—unmarked—as in lēt.
- M.
20. m—unmarked—as in mē.
- N.
21. n—unmarked—as in nō.
 ŋ, equivalent to n+g—marked with macron under—as
 in linger; ŋ in linger=ng in sōng, ŋ=ng.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sound of k.
2. Give the sound of l.
3. Give the sound of m.
4. Give the sound of n.
5. How many sounds has k? has l? has m?
6. When n is equivalent to n+g, what mark indicates it?
7. What diacritical mark indicates the intermediate sound of a? of e? of i?
8. What diacritical mark indicates the short sound of a? of e? of i?
9. How many different sounds, not including the equivalents, have thus far been given?
10. How many letters in the alphabet?

O.

22. \bar{o} , long—marked with the macron over—as in $\bar{o}ld$.
23. \acute{o} , short—marked with breve over—as in $\acute{o}n$; \acute{o} in $\acute{u}n=$
 a in $wh\acute{a}t$, $\acute{o}=\text{a}$.
24. \circ , intermediate—marked with dieresis under—as in $d\circ$;
 \circ in $d\circ=\text{u}$ in $r\acute{y}de=\bar{o}\bar{o}$ in $m\bar{o}\bar{o}n$, $\circ=\text{u}=\bar{o}\bar{o}$.
- \hat{o} , equivalent to a , broad—marked with caret over—as
 in $\hat{o}rb$; \hat{o} in $\hat{o}rb=\text{a}$ in $g\hat{a}ll$, $\hat{o}=\text{a}$.
- \acute{o} , equivalent to \acute{u} , short—marked with period over—
 as in $s\acute{o}n$; \acute{o} in $s\acute{o}n=\acute{u}$ in $\acute{u}p$, $\acute{o}=\acute{u}$.
- \circ , equivalent to $\bar{o}\bar{o}$, short, and u , intermediate—marked
 with period under—as in $w\acute{o}lf$; \circ in $w\acute{o}lf=\bar{o}\bar{o}$ in
 $g\bar{o}\bar{o}d=\text{u}$ in put , $\circ=\bar{o}\bar{o}=\text{u}$.
- o , equivalent to \acute{I} , short—unmarked—as in $women$,
 $(w\acute{I}m'\acute{e}n)$; $o=\acute{I}$.
- $\bar{o}\bar{o}$, equivalent to \circ and u —marked with macron over—
 as in $m\bar{o}\bar{o}n$; $\bar{o}\bar{o}$ in $m\bar{o}\bar{o}n=\circ$ in $d\circ=\text{u}$ in $r\acute{y}de$,
 $\bar{o}\bar{o}=\circ=\text{u}$.
- $\acute{o}\acute{o}$, equivalent to u and \circ —marked with breve over—
 as in $f\acute{o}\acute{o}t$; $\acute{o}\acute{o}$ in $f\acute{o}\acute{o}t=\text{u}$ in $put=\circ$ in $w\acute{o}lf$, $\acute{o}\acute{o}=\text{u}=\circ$.
- o , equivalent to \acute{e} , \acute{I} , \acute{y} , and \acute{u} —unmarked—as in $worm$:
 $o=\acute{e}=\acute{I}=\acute{y}=\acute{u}$.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the long sound of o ; short sound; intermediate sound.
2. What diacritical mark indicates the long sound of o ? short sound? intermediate sound?
3. How many sounds has o ?

4. How many equivalent sounds has o?
5. What diacritical mark indicates the equivalent sound of o in orb? in son? in wolf? in women? in noun?
6. What sound of oo in moon? in book? foot? food?
7. Give the sound of o in old; in on; in lot; in not; in dog; in God; in often; in office; in torrid; in rotund; in abdomen; in condolence.
8. Name three words containing the short sound of o; of long o; of intermediate o.
9. What sound of e in kettle?
10. What sound of i in kiln?
11. What sound of e in east? Give it.
12. What sound of e in leisure? Give it.
13. What sound of e in lyceum? Give it.
14. What sound of a in ma? ma'am? mamma? madam? malefactor? marque? master? matron? patron? parent?
15. What sound of e in melee? memoir?
16. Give the sound of m; of n; of l.
17. What sound of a in muscovado? in mustache?

P.

25. p—unmarked—as in pēt.
p, equivalent to b—unmarked—as in cupboard; p=b.

Q.

- qu, equivalent to k+w—unmarked—as in queen.
qu, equivalent to k—unmarked—as in coquette; qu=k.

R.

26. r—unmarked—as in rāp.

S.

27. s, (sharp)—unmarked—as in sīt.
 ſ, (flat), equivalent to z—marked with suspended macron under—as in hās; ſ̄ in hās=z in zone, ſ̄=z.
 s, equivalent to zh—unmarked—as in magnesia; s=zh.
 ſ, equivalent to zh—marked with suspended macron under—as in treasure; ſ̄=zh.
 s, equivalent to sh—unmarked—as in sure; s in sure=sh in she, s=sh.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sound of p.
2. P is equivalent to what sound?
3. To what is the sound of qu equivalent?
4. In the word coquette, to what is qu equivalent?
5. Give the sound of r.
6. Give the sound of s.
7. Give the sound, when s is equivalent to z.
8. Name three words containing s with the sound of z.
9. Give the sound of s in sit.
10. What equivalent sound of s in has?
11. What is s equivalent to in the word magnesia? in treasure? in sure?

T.

28. t—unmarked—as in tār.
 t, equivalent to sh—unmarked—as in patient; t=sh.

U.

29. ū, long—marked with macron over—as in ūse; ū=e+oo.

30. ũ, short—marked with breve over—as in ũp; ũ in ũp =ó in sòn, ũ=ó.
31. ȳ, intermediate—marked with period under—as in ȳt; ȳ in ȳt=ȳ in wɔlf=œ in gœd, ȳ+ȳ=œ.
- û before r, equivalent to ě, ĩ, and ŷ—marked with caret over—as in ûrge; û in ûrge=ě in hĕr=ĩ in sĭr=ŷ in mŷrrh, û=ě=ĩ=ŷ.
- ȳ, equivalent to ȳ, intermediate, and œ—marked with dieresis under—as in rȳle; ȳ in rȳle=ȳ in dȳ=œ in œze, ȳ=ȳ=œ.
- u, equivalent to ě, short—unmarked—as in bury; u in bury=ě in mĕrry, u=ě.
- u, equivalent to ĩ, short—unmarked—as in busy; u in busy=ĩ in dizzy, u=ĩ.
- u, equivalent to w—unmarked—as in assuage; u in assuage=w in wage, u=w.

V.

32. v—unmarked—as in văt.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sound of t.
2. Has t an equivalent sound?
3. Give the long sound of u; short sound; intermediate sound.
4. What diacritical mark indicates the long sound of o? short sound? intermediate sound?
5. How many equivalent sounds has u? Give them.
6. Name words that contain the equivalent sounds of u.

7. To what is u, in urge, equivalent? in bury? in busy? in assuage?
8. What sound of u in tube? rude? rumor? institute? use?
9. What sound of a in national?
10. What sound of o in million?

W.

33. w—unmarked—as in we.

X.

- x, equivalent to k+s—unmarked—as in box, (boks).
- ḡ, equivalent to g+s—marked with suspended macron under—as in ex̄ist, (ěgsist).
- x, equivalent to z—unmarked—as in xebec, (zěbek);
x=z.
- x, equivalent to k+sh—unmarked—as anxious, (ănk-shus).

Y.

34. y—unmarked—as in ye.
 - ȳ, long, equivalent to I, long—marked with macron over—as in mȳ; I in Ice=ȳ in mȳ, ȳ=I.
 - ÿ, short, equivalent to I, short—marked with breve over—as in hÿmn; ÿ in hÿmn=I in hÿm, ÿ=I.
 - ÿ, intermediate, equivalent to ě, I, and û—marked with tilde over—as in mÿrrh; ÿ in mÿrrh=ě in hěr=I in sÿr=û in ũrge, ÿ=ě=I=û.

QUESTIONS.

1. How many sounds has w?
2. Has x any sound of its own?
3. How many equivalent sounds has x?

4. To what sound is x equivalent?
5. What diacritical mark is used on x to indicate the sound of g+z in exist?
6. Give the sound of y in ye.
7. What mark indicates the sound of y in my?
8. What mark indicates the sound of y in hymn? in myrrh?

Z.

35. z—unmarked—as in zone.
36. z, equivalent to zh—unmarked—as in azure; z=zh.
z, equivalent to d or t—unmarked—as in mezzo,
(medzo or metzo).

OI, OY.

37. oi, oy—unmarked—as in oil, toy; oi=oy.

OU, OW.

38. ou, ow—unmarked—as in out, cow; ou=ow.

CH.

39. ch—unmarked—as in chĭn.
çh (soft), equivalent to sh—marked with the cedilla under—as in çhaise; çh in çhaise=sh in show,
çh=sh.
eh (hard), equivalent to k—marked with macron through the center—as in ehorus; eh in ehorus=k in kind, eh=k.

GH.

- gh, equivalent to p—unmarked—as in hÿccoūgh; gh=p.
gh, equivalent to f—unmarked—as in draught; gh=f.
gh, equivalent to k—unmarked—as in hōugh; gh=k.

PH.

ph, equivalent to f—unmarked—as in phantom; ph=f.

ph, equivalent to v—unmarked—as in Stephen; ph=v.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sound of z.
2. Is z equivalent to other sounds? If so, what?
3. Name three words containing the sound of z.
4. Give the sound of oi in oil.
5. Give the sound of oy in toy.
6. Give the sound of ou in out.
7. Give the sound of ow in cow.
8. What sound of ch in chaise? Give it.
9. What sound of ch in chorus? Give it.
10. To what is ch, in chaise, equivalent?
11. To what is ch, in chorus, equivalent?
12. To what is gh, in hiccough, equivalent?
13. To what is gh, in draught, equivalent?
14. To what is gh, in hough, equivalent?
15. To what is ph, in phantom, equivalent?
16. To what is ph, in Stephen, equivalent?

SH.

40. sh—unmarked—as in she.

TH.

41. th, (soft)—unmarked—as in thin.
42. th, (sharp)—marked with macron through the center--
as in thine.

WH.

wh, equivalent to h+w—unmarked—as in what; wh
=h+w.

NG.

48, ng—unmarked—as in sŏng.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sound of sh in she.
2. Give the sound of th in thin.
3. Give the sound of th in thine.
4. Give the sound of wh in what.
5. Give the sound of ng in song.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sounds of a.
2. How many sounds has a?
3. Write six words containing the different sounds of a.
4. Name all the different diacritical marks used with a.
5. How many equivalent sounds has a?
6. Give the sound of b.
7. How many equivalent sounds has b?
8. How many equivalent sounds has c?
9. How many equivalent sounds has d?
10. How many sounds has e?
11. Has e any equivalent sounds?
12. Has b any equivalent sounds? If so, give them.
13. Has f any sound of its own?
14. How many sounds has a? has b? has c? has d? has e?
has f? has g?
15. Give the long sound of i.
16. What diacritical mark indicates the short sound of i?
17. How many sounds has i?
18. How many sounds has o?

19. How many equivalent sounds has o?
20. Give all the sounds of a, e, i, o and u.
21. Write words containing the different sounds of a, e, i, o, u and y.
22. How many different diacritical marks does Webster use? Name them.
23. Give the sounds of all the letter in the alphabet.
24. Name the vowels, consonants, and the aspirates.

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS.

EQUIVALENTS OF A.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| ä in late=ë in they. | ą in what=ö in nôt. |
| ą in all=ô in ôrb. | a in any=ë in ënd. |
| â in âir=ê in thêre. | |

EQUIVALENTS OF E.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ë in ève=ÿ in pique. | ê in thêre=â in câre. |
| ê in vêrge=l in dîrge=ÿ in
mÿrrh=û in ûrge. | e in pretty=ÿ in dÿtty.
e in sergeant=â mârgin. |
| e in they=â in lâte. | |

EQUIVALENTS OF I.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ÿ in pique=ë in ève. | I in Ice=ÿ in mÿ. |
| i in dîrge=ê in vêrge=ÿ in
mÿrrh=û in ûrge. | ÿ in hÿm=ÿ in hÿmn.
i in million=y in ye. |

EQUIVALENTS OF O.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| ö in nôt=ą in what. | ô in sôn=û in dûn. |
| o in dō=ų in rûde=oo in
moo. | o in women=ÿ in hÿm.
o in worm=ê vêrge=i in
dîrge=ÿ in mÿrrh=û in
ûrge. |
| o in wof=ų in full=oo in
foot. | |
| ô in ôrb=ą in all. | |

EQUIVALENTS OF U.

û in bûn=ó in sôn.	u in full=ø in wølf=öø in
u in rûde=ø in dø=öø in	fööt.
öøze.	u in bury=ë in mërry.
û in ûrge=ë in vërge=î in	u in busy=ÿ in dÿzzy.
dîrge=ÿ in mÿrrh.	u in assuage=w in wage.

EQUIVALENTS OF Y.

ÿ in mÿ=î in Ice.	ÿ in mÿrrh=ë in vërge=î in
ÿ in hÿmn=ÿ in hÿm.	dîrge=û in ûrge.

EQUIVALENTS OF OO.

öø in öøze=ø in dø=û in	öø in fööt=ø in wølf=û in
rûle.	full.

EQUIVALENTS OF DIPHTHONGS.

oi in boil=oy in boy.	ou in out=ow in cow.
äi in äil, äy in bãy, ey in they, ei in veil, eã in breãk, äo in gãol, uã in persuãde, äu in gãuge, ue in bouquet, æ in mælstrom,	} =ã, long.
âi in fãir, eã in peãr, ây in prãyer, êi in thêir,	
äi in plãid, uã in guãrantee, ia=ya in Christian, ea in pageant,	} =ä, short.

æu in tǣunt, eǣ in heǣrt, uǣ in guǣrd, ia=ya in billiards,	} —ǣ, Italian.
---	----------------

ǣw in ǣwl, ǣu in frǣud, ôu in bôught, ôa in brôad, aô in extraôrdinary, eô in Geôrge,	} —ǣ, broad.
--	--------------

iâ in militiâ, âu in draught,	} —â, intermediate.
----------------------------------	---------------------

ēa in hēat, iē in chīef, ēi in decēive, ey in kēy, æ in Cæsar, ēo in pēople, uay in quay, uē in Portuguēse, oē in Phoēbus,	} =ē, long.
--	-------------

ěa in brěad, ai in said, ěi in hěifer, ěo in lěopard, iě in friěnd, uě in guěst, ay in says, iě=yě in aliěn,	} —ě, short.
---	--------------

ie in die,	}	—i, long.
ui in guide,		
ei in height,		
uy in buy,		
ai in aisle,		
ye in rye,		
oi=wi in choir,		
eý in eye,		
aý in bayou,	}	—í, short.
ie in duties,		
uí in build,		
aí in certain,		
ei in foreign,		
ia in carriage,		
oi in tortoise,		
uy=wi in colloquy,		
ow in knowledge,	}	—ö, short.
ōa in boat,		
ōw in blow,		
ōu in four,		
ōe in foe,		
au in hautboy,		
ew in sew,		
eau in beau,		
eō in yeōman,	}	—ō, long.
wō in sword,		
io=yo in imbroglio,		
ew in few,		
ŕie in hŕie,		
ŕi in jŕice,		
eŕ in neŕter,		
iew in view,		
eaŕ in beauty,	}	—ū, long.
ua in mantau-maker,		

oû in jôurney,	}	=û before r.
ëa in ëarth,		
oa in cupboard,		
uë in guërdon,		

qe in shqe,	}	=ü.
aqu in caqutouch,		
qu in group,		
ew in grew,		
qe in true,		
qi in fruit,		
eu in rheum,		
wq in twq,		

oû in toûch,	}	=Û, short.
ôe in dôes,		
oi in porpoise,		
io in cushion,		
eo in dungeon,		
ioû in capricioûs,		
eoû in farineoûs,		
ow in gallows,		

EXERCISES IN ORTHÖEPY

DIRECTIONS TO TEACHERS.

1. Require from five to ten words to be written on the board, without syllabication, mark of accent, or diacritical marks, and request the pupils to pronounce them.
2. Let those who pronounce them correctly, pass to the board and write the words, using the proper diacritical marks, and the mark of accent.

8. Re-write the words, without syllabication, the mark of accent, or diacritical marks, and require the pupils to re-pronounce them.

4. Make it a daily exercise, and give thorough drill.

A.

Aaron, (âr'un),	ą erös'tie, not (a kraws'tie),
ąb dō'men,	ăe'tor, not ăe'tôr,
ab hôr',	ăd ą măn tē'an,
ăb'jeet,	ăd a măn'tine,
ăb'sen tee',	ăd ąp tã'tiön,
ăb'so lute,	ad drëss',
ąb söl'u to ry,	ąd dūçe',
ąb söl've', or ąb şöl've',	a dėpt', not (ăd'ept),
ąb sôrb', not ąb şorb',	ąd hē'sive, not (şive),
ąb stē'mi oūs,	ăd'i pōse', or ăd'i pōse, not
ąb strūse', not (strūs'),	(pōse),
ăb'straet ly,	Ad'i ron'dack,
ab sūrd',	ăd'juet,
ăe ą dē'mi ąn,	ăd'mi rą ble,
ăe'çent (<i>noun</i>),	ăd'mi rąl ty,
ăe'çent' (<i>verb</i>)	A dō nis,
ae'cess, or access',	A'dri a, (ă'dre a),
ąe çēs'so ry, or ăe'çes sọ ry,	Ad'ri at'ic,
ae eöm'plīçe,	ą dūlt', not ăd'ūlt,
ąe eöst', not (kawst'),	ad vānce', not (vānce', nor
ąe equ'tre, not (cow'),	vānce'),
ąe erųe',	ąd vēnt'ūre, not (ture),
ăç'c tâte,	ad'vērse, not (ăd vērse', nor
ăe'me,	ăd vārse'),
ă'eorn, not ă'eörn,	ăd'ver tīşe, or ăd ver tīşe',
a eous'ties, (kow'—not kōō),	ąd vēr'tīşe mēnt, or ăd'ver-
ăe'quī šçe',	tīşe'mēnt,
ą eröss', not (a-krawst'),	ad vīçe',

Aē nē'id,	Al'be marle, (Eng.)
aē'rie, (ē'rÿ, or ā'rÿ),	Al'be marle', (U. S.)
ā'er ɔ lite,	əl bī'no,
ā'er ɔ naut',	əl bū'men,
Āf ghān'is tān',	āl'eɔ rān,
affluxion, (af flūk'shun),	āl'eōve,
afosaaid, (af fōr'sēd),	əl'der,
āft,	əl'der man,
āft'er,	ə lērt',
again, (ə ġēn'),	Al ex ān'drine,
ə gāpe', or ə gāpe',	āl'ġe brā,
āg'ate,	āl'ġe brā ist, or āl'ġe brā'ist,
ā'ġed, not (ājd), except in	ā'li ās, or āl'i ās, not a l'as,
compound words.	āl'i bi,
āg'grān dize,	alien, (āl'yen, not ā'li en),
əg grān'dize mēnt, or āg'-	əl lē'ġiaŋce,
grān diŋe' ment,	āl'le go rĭst,
a ghāst',	allegro, (al lā'grō),
āġ'le,	al'lo path'ic,
Agincourt, or (ā'zhan'koor')	əl lōp'ə thĭst,
ə grā'ri an,	əl lōp'ə thy,
āg ri eūlt'ū rĭst, not (u ral ist)	əl lūde', not (lud'),
ā hā',	əl lÿ'
āid'-de-camp (-kōng),	āl'mā mā'ter,
āil'ment, not (munt),	əl'ma nāe,
air,	āl'mond, (ā'mund),
aisle (il),	əl'mōst,
Aix-la-Chapelle, (ā k s l ā-	ālmz, (āmz, not ālmz nor
shā'pel'),	āmz),
Ajaccio, (ā yāt'cho),	ə lōft',
a kĭm'bo,	əl pāc'ā, not (āl ā pāk'ā),
Al ə bā'ma, or Al a bā'ma,	alpine, (āl'pĭn, or -pĭn),
a lās',	əl'sō, not āl'sō,
Al'ba ny, (awl'-ba-ny),	Altai, (āl'tī'),

ăl'ter eâte,	andiron, (ănd'ı ırn),
ăl ter eă'tiön, not (əl),	anew, (ə nü')
ăl tēr'näte, (<i>noun</i> or <i>adj.</i> , not əl),	angel, (ăn'ğel, not ăn'jl, nor ăn'jül),
ăl'ter näte, or əl tēr'näte, (<i>verb</i>),	ăq'ğer,
əl tēr'nə tıve, not (əl),	angular, (ăng'gu lar),
əl thōugh',	ăn'ı lıne,
ə lū'mi nūm, not (ə lı'),	ăn'ı mad vërt',
ăl've ọ lar,	ăn'ı mäl'ëtle,
ăl've ọ late,	ăn'ı mūs,
əl'ways,	ən nı'hi late, not (ən nı'läte),
ăm,	ən nūn'ci äte, (shı ät),
ə măn'tı ên'sıs,	ən oth'er, not (ə nūth')
ăm'ə rănth,	ăn'swer, (ăn'ser)
ăm'ə teur', (ăm'ə tur'),	ánt,
ăm'ə tıve,	ánt äre'tie,
ăm'ău rō'sıs,	ăn te pe nūlt',
Am'ə zon,	ăn tē'ri or,
ăm'ber grıs,	ăn'thrə çite,
ambrosia, (əm brō'zhe ä, or əm brō'zhä),	ăn'tı,
ameliorate, (ə mël'yọ räte),	An tië'tam,
ə mē'na ble, not (ə mēn'),	Antigua, (ăn tē'gä),
Amherst, (ăm'erst),	Antilles, (ăn teel', or ın teel'),
amour, (ə mör'),	ăn tıp'a thy,
Am'ster dam',	ăn'tı pōdeş, or ən tıp'ọ deş,
ăn'çës tọr,	ăn'tı qua ry,
ən çës'tral,	an tıque', (an teek'),
anchor, (ăng'kır),	ánt'lı on,
ən chō'vy,	ăux'ı'e ty, (ăng zı'e tı)
ăn'cient, not (ăn'shent),	anxious, (ăngk'shış),
ănd,	any, (ên'nı),
An'des, (an'dış),	ăp'ëx, not (ăp'ex),
	ăph rọ dı'te,
	ăp'ı çëş,

ą pöd'q sıs,	är'mis tıçe,
ăp'q lögue, (-lög),	är mō'ri al,
ą pös'tle, (a pös'sl),	ą rō'má,
ăp q the'q sıs, not ăp q the-	ą rō'mą tize,
ō'sıs,	arquebuse, (är'kwe būs, not
Ap'pa lă'chi an,	būs),
ăp'pą rā'tus, or ăp pą rá'tus,	ąr rēar'; <i>pl.</i> , ąr rēarq',
ăp pâr'ent, not (-pâr'-)	ăr'ro gant,
ap prăis'er,	ăr'rōw,
appreciation, (ăp prē she ā'-	ăr'sē nıe, (<i>noun</i>)
shun),	Ar'te mıs,
ăp'prq bā'tıve,	ar tē'şian, (-zhan),
ă'pri eöt, not ăp'ri eöt,	ăr'ti şan,
apron, (ă'purn, or ă'prun),	ăr tıf'i çer,
ăp'ti tude, not (-tud),	ăs çend'
aqueduct, (ăk'we dükt),	Asia, (ă'she á, not ă'zhá nor
aquiline, (ăk'we lın, or -lin),	ă'zhe á),
Ar'ąb, not (ă'răb),	Asiatie, (ă she ăt'ic, not zhe),
Ar'ą bıe, not (ă ră'bıe),	ăsk,
ăr'ą ble,	ăsp,
ăreh ăn'gel,	as pâr'a gūs, *
ăr'ehi tēet,	ăsp'en,
aretie, (ărk'tik, not ăr'tik),	as pır'ant,
ărd'ų oūs, not (ăr'doūs),	ăs'sēts, not (ăs sēts'),
are, (ăr, not ăr),	associate, (ąs sō'she ăt, not
ă're á, not ą rē'á,	ąs sō'shăt),
ăr'gand,	assure, (ą şur', not şür'),
ăr'gen tıne,	asthma, (ăst'má, ăs'má, or
A ri ăd'ne,	ăz'má),
ăr'id,	ąs trög'ra phy,
A ri'on,	ıs trq lög'ie,
ą rıs'tq erăt, or ăr'is tq erăt,	ăs trq nôm'ie,
Ar kăn'saş,	ăth e nē'um,
ăr mă'dá,	ăth'lete,

attaché, (ăt ta shă'),
 at tăck'ed,
 Aubert, (ô'bă),
 auct'ion,
 au dă'cious, not (-dăsh'us),
 Au gē'an,
 äunt, not (änt),
 au rē'q lá, not (au re ô'lá),
 au'ríst,
 au rō'rà,
 Au rō'rà Bō re ā'lis,
 aus eul tă'tion,

auxiliary, (awg zíl'yə re),
 äv'a länche',
 a vaunt',
 äv'e nŭe,
 aw'fŭl, not (aw'fl),
 awk'ward, not (awk'ard),
 äx'i om,
 axle, (äk'sl),
 äye, (ä, always),
 äz'öte, or a zöte',
 azure, (ä'zhur, or äzh'ur),

B.

bäde,
 Bä den, or Bäd en,
 *badinage, (bäd'in äzh),
 Bäg däd', or Bäg' däd,
 Bäl kän',
 bäl'm, (bäm, not bäm),
 Bäl mör' al,
 bal löön',
 bal' sam,
 Balzæ, (bäl'zäk),
 bà nă' ná,
 banquet, (bäng' kwët),
 Bə räb' bäs, not bür' a bäs,
 bär bā' ri an,
 bär' ba roüs,
 bär' be eŭe,
 barouche, (barqsh', not rōch)
 bär' rel, not (rĭl),
 bə sält', not (zält'),
 bas bleu, (bä blöō'),

bə shaw',
 bäs' i lĭsk,
 bás' ket,
 bäs, (a fish)
 Bas tĭle', (bas teel', or bas'-
 teel).
 bāth, not (bäth),
 bāthş,
 baton, (bä tōng'),
 Bät'ōn Rouge, (roozh),
 bayou, (bi' ōō).
 ba zār'
 Beatrice Cenci, (bä ä trē' chä
 chēn' chē),
 beau' fet, (bō' fet),
 be eąşę, not (be eőz'),
 bedizen, (be dĭ' zn or be-
 dĭ'zn).
 Be ěl' ze bŭb, (not běl' ze-
 bŭb),

běd' stěad, (stěd not stĭd)	bĭ tŭ' mĕn, not (bĭt' ŭ men),
been, (bĭn),	bläck' guärd, (bläg' gärd),
Beethoven, (bä' tō ven),	blānch,
be gōne, not (gawn),	bläs' phe moūs, not (bläs-
be hälf', not (häf),	phē' moūs),
bē' he mōth.	blást,
Bel fäst', (Ireland),	blā' tant, not (blā),
Bel' fast, (Maine)	blēat, (blēt),
bellows, (bĕl' lus)	blĕss' ěd,
be nĕath', or be nĕath',	blĭthe,
Ben gäl'	Blumenthal, (blŭ'men täl),
bĕn' i ŝon (ŝn)	blŭe,
be quĕath' not (be quĕth),	bob bin ět', or bōb' bin ět',
Béranger, (bā rōng' zhā'),	Boecaccio, (bo kät' cho),
Bēr'lĭn, (Ger. Bēr leen'),	bōld' ěst, not (ist nor ūst).
bestial, (bĕst' yal),	bo lōgn' á, (bo lōn' yá),
bestrew, (be strŭ, or trō)	bóm bārd', (verb),
be trōth', not (trōth'),	bóm' bard, (noun),
be trōth' al, not (trōth),	bóm bāst', (verb),
be trōth' ment, not (trōth),	bóm' bāst, (noun),
bĕv' el, not (bĕv' l),	Boileau, (bwä' lō'),
bĕ'zōar,	Boleyn, (bōōl' in),
bĭb li ōg' rā phy,	Bolingbroke (bōl' ing brōōk),
bi ěn' ni ál,	bóm bā zĭne', not (bōm),
bi fur' eāte,	bom býç'i noūs,
bi fur'eāt ed, not (id nor ud),	Bonnat, (bŭn' na),
Bingen, (bĭng' en, not bĭn'-	bōn' net,
gen),	bōōth, not (bōōth),
bi nō' mi āl, not (bi),	bō' rax,
bi ōg' rā phy, not (bi),	Borghese, (bōr gā' zā),
bi ōl' o gy,	bq' ŝom,
bĭs' euit, (bĭs' kit),	bqŭ' doir, (bōō' dwōr),
biŝ' mŭth,	Bouguereau, (bq' gēr' ō'),
Bĭs' mārĕ, not (bĭz),	Boulanger, (bq' lōng' zhā'),

bou' le vārd', (bōō' le vār')	brī'gan tīne not (tīn nor tēn),
bou quet', (bōō kǎ' or bōō'- kǎ),	bristle, (brīs' sl),
bourn, or bourne, (bōrn),	brō' gān, or (brō gǎn'),
bowsprit, (bō' sprit not bow),	brō' mīne, not (mīn),
Brā min, not (brā),	brō' mīde, not (mīd),
branch,	brōū'-ehi al,
brānd,	brōu ehī' tis,
brāss,	brōth,
brā vǎ' dō, or (brā vǎ' dō),	brōth' el,
brā' vo, (noun),	brougham, (brōō ām),
brā' vo, (interj.),	brūise,
Brajos, (brā' zos or brā'- soss),	brūit, (brūt),
breeches, (brīch' es),	Bud' dhā, (bōōd' dā),
breeching, (brīch' ing),	Buenos Ayres, (bo' nus ā'- riz),
brēth' ren, not (brēth er ēn),	buqǎ, (bwōy or bwōy'),
breviary (brēv'yā re, or brē'- vi a re),	Bûr' gūn dy,
brew, (brū, not brēū),	būr lēsque',
brewer, (brū' er),	būsh' el, not būsh' l),
brīg' and, not (bri gǎnd')	busines, (bīz' nes)
	By zǎn' tīne, or bīz' an tīne,

C.

ea bǎl',	eā lǎsh', not (-lǎsh'),
eǎb' a ret,	eā l çīn'ā ble,
cabriolet, (kǎ' brē ó lǎ'),	eā l çīne', or eāl'çīne,
cachet, (kǎ'shā),	eā l'drōn,
Cadi, (kǎ'dī),	eālf, (cǎf, not cǎf),
cafe', <i>Fr.</i> , (kǎ'fā),	eāl'i perş, (-perz),
Cairo, (kī'rō), <i>Egypt</i> ; (kǎ'rō),	eā'liph, not (eā-),
U. S.	eāl is thēn'ies,
caisson, (kǎ'sōn),	eālk, (kawk, not kawlk),
ea jōl'er y,	eā līg'rā phy,

Çal l'ò pe,
 eålm,
 eå'lyx, or eål'yx,
 ea mël'o pård, or eåm'el o-
 pård,
 eåm'e o,
 eåm'e rá,
 ea nåille', (kå nål'),
 ea nål',
 ea nå'ry,
 eån'çel, not (eån'sl),
 eån'died, (-did),
 eå nine', not (eån'nine),
 canon, (kån'yun), eån yõn',
 or eån'yon,
 eån't,
 Can ton', (*China*),
 Can'ton, (*U. S.*),
 caoutchouc, (kõõ'chõõk),
 eåp a p'le',
 eåp'il la ry, or eå p'il'la ry,
 eåp'i tol,
 ea p'riçç', (ka p'rees'),
 ea p'riçç'ious,
 eåpt'üre, (kåpt'yur),
 eåp' ü çl'în',
 eår' a mël,
 eår' bine,
 earbonaceous, (kår bõ nå'-
 shuş),
 eåre,
 eål' ret,
 Cår İb bç' an,

eår' i çå türe, not (eå türe
 nor eå çur),
 eår' mine,
 earte blançhe', (kårt blånsh),
 carte' de visite', (kårt' de vè-
 zet'),
 Cår thå g'în' i an,
 eår' tridge, not (kåt),
 eåşe' ment, not (münt),
 eåsh,
 eås' si mære, not (kåz),
 eas s' no,
 eåst,
 eåste,
 castle, (kås' l, not kås' tl),
 eåş'u al ty, not (çåus'al ty),
 eåt'a lögue,
 eåtch, not (kětch),
 Çåu eå'sian,
 Çåu'ea sus,
 eåu li flow'er,
 eåy enne', (kå ĩn'),
 Ççç' il, (ses'),
 çe İb'a çy, or çel'i ba çy,
 çel'lar, not (sül'ler),
 çel'lu lar, (çel'yü lar),
 çe mçnt', *verb*,
 çem'ent, or çe mçnt', *noun*,
 çem'e tçr'y, not (ççm'e try),
 ççn trİf'u gal,
 ççn trİp'e tal,
 ççre'ments,
 Çç'rçş,
 ççr'tain,

Ceylon, (see'lon or si lōn'),	çhi eā'ner y, (she),
çha grīn', or (grēn),	chīld'ren,
ehal çéd'o ny, or ehāl'çe-	ehī mē'rā,
do ny,	Chī nēşe',
Chal dē'an,	ehī rōp'o dīst,
chāl'īçe, or (eāl'īçe),	chīş'el,
çalk,	çhīv'al roūs,
Cham, (kam),	çhīv'al ry,
çhamois, (shām'my, or sha-	ehlō'rīde, not (rīd),
moi'),	ehlō'rīne,
chânçe,	chōe'ō late,
chän'çel,	ehōl'er Ye,
chân'çel lor,	Chopin, (shō päng', not chō'-
chän'çer y, not (chän nor	pin),
çan'),	ehōr'is ter, not (ehō'),
çhän de liēr',	ehō'rus,
chänd'ler,	christen, (krīs'n),
chânt,	christening, (krīs'n İng),
chânt'i cleer,	Christiania, (kris ti ā'ne ā),
ehā'ōs, not (īs),	Christianity, (krīst yān' e-
çhâpeau, (shâ'pō),	ty or krīs te ān'e ty),
çhâp'er ōn,	Christmas, (krīs'mas),
çha rāde',	çYe a trīçe, not (trīçe),
Charlemagne, (shar'le mān'),	çī'ce rō ne, (chē che rō'ne
châr'wom an,	or sīs e rō'ne),
châr'y,	choose, (chūz, not chūz),
chās'ten, (chā'sn),	Çin'çin nā'ti, not (nāt'ta),
chās'tişe mēnt, not (chās-	çir'çe,
tiz'),	çir eū'Y toūs,
çhe mīşe',	çir eum seribē',
che ruy'bie,	çit'a dēl, not (dēl),
chestnut, (chēs'nut),	çīt'rate, not (çī'trate),
chew, (chōō),	çīv'el, not (l nor ul),
Chicago, (she kaw'go),	elān dēs'tīne, not (elan'),

eläp'bõard, (kläb'bõrd),
 elär'i ou,
 eläsh,
 eläsp,
 eläss,
 eläs'sīe,
 eläs'si fy,
 elēan'ly, (klēn'lÿ), *adj.*,
 elēan'ly, (klēn'lÿ), *adv.*,
 elēm'a tīs,
 elēm'en çy,
 Cle o pā'tra,
 elēr̄k, (klär̄k, *Eng.*),
 elew, (klū, not klū),
 elÿque, (kleek),
 elōth,
 eō äd'ju tant,
 eō'ad jū'tor,
 eōch'i nēal, not (kōch'),
 eō'eōa, (kō'kō),
 eō ex'ist',
 eōf'fee,
 eōf'fin,
 cognac, (kōn'yae),
 eōg'ni zañçe, (kōg'nÿ zans
 or kōn'ÿ zans),
 eōg nō'men,
 eōl'an der,
 Coleridge, (kōl'rÿj),
 eōl i sē'um,
 eol lā'tion,
 eolonel, (kūr'nel),
 Col o rä'do,
 eōl'um ba ry,

eōl'umn, (um not yum nor
 yūm),
 eōm'bat ant,
 eōme'ly (kūm', not kōm'),
 eōm mārd'
 eōm mæn dānt',
 eom'ment',
 com miş'er ste,
 eōm'mu nÿsm,
 eōm'mu nÿst,
 eōm'pa ra ble,
 eom pā' tri ot, not (pāt'),
 eom peer',
 eōm'pēn sate, or eom pēn'-
 sāte,
 eōm'plāi şañçe',
 eōm'plēx, not (eom plēx'),
 eōm'pro mişe,
 comptroller, (kon trōl'er),
 eōm'rāde, or (cum'),
 eōn'eāve,
 eoueh, (kongk),
 eon çise',
 eon elñde',
 eōñ'eōrd, (eōng'),
 Concord, (konk'urd),
 eou'course,
 eōn'erete, *noun or adj.*
 eōn erēte', *verb*,
 eon dō'lence,
 eōn'duit, (eōn'dit or eūn'-
 dit),
 eōn'fi dānt',
 eōn'fis eāte, or (fis'),

eõn'flu ent,	eõr'di al, or eõrd'ial, (-yal),
eon gẽ'ni al, or eon gẽn'ial,	eõr di al'i ty, or eõrd iãl'i-
eõn gẽ'ni ãl' i ty,	ty, (-yal),
Cõõ'gõ, (kõng'gõ),	eõr'net,
eou'gre gate, or (eon'),	eõrps, (kõr; pl., kõrz),
Cõõ'gress, (kõng'),	eõrpsẽ,
Con gres'sion al,	eõr'ri dõr,
eõn jũre', (to implore earn-	eõr'tege, (tãzh),
estly),	eõst,
eõn'jũre, (to enchant),	eos tũme', or eõs'tũme,
eõn nois seur', (nis sũr'),	eõ'te riẽ',
eou'quer, (eõng'ker),	equp d' e'-tat', (kõ da'tã'),
eõn' sci ẽn'tioũs, (she),	eoupé, (koo pã'),
eõn'ser vã'tor, or eõn'ser-	equ'pon, (kõõ'põng),
vã'tor, not (ser'),	equ'ri er, (kõõ', not kũr'),
eon sãd'er a ble,	eõũrt'e oũs, (kũrt'e us),
eon spĩr'a çy,	eõũrt'ier, (kõrt'yer),
eõn'strũe,	Cõv'en try,
eon sũme', not (sũme),	eõv'er lõt, not (lĩd),
eon sũm'mate, <i>adj.</i> ,	eõv'et oũs, not (eõv'e chũs),
eõn tõur', (tõõr'),	eow'ard Içe, not (Içe),
eõn'tra ry,	erãft'y,
eõn'trãst, <i>noun</i> ,	erãn'ber ry, not (erãm'),
eon trãst', <i>verb</i> ,	erẽat'ure, (krẽt'yũr),
eon trĩb'ute,	erẽ'dençe,
eõn'tro vẽrt,	ereek, not (krĩk),
eõn'tu me ly,	erẽ'na ted,
eõn'ver sãnt,	erew, (krũ),
eõn'vẽrse, <i>noun</i> ,	Crĩ mẽ'a,
eõn'verse ly,	eri tĩque,' (krĩ teek'),
eõn'vex,	Crõm'well, or (Crum'well),
eon voy', <i>verb</i> ,	erõss,
eõn'voy, <i>noun</i> ,	erũde,
eõr'al, not (eõ'),	erũ'el, not (il nor ul),

eŭ'eŭm ber,
 eŭi răs's', (kwe răs'),
 eŭi ras siēr',
 eŭi ŝine',
 eŭ'li na ry,

eŭ'po lá, not (eŭ'pa lō),
 eŭ'r'so ry,
 eur tãil',
 çy lŭn'drie,

D.

da guërre'o tŷpe, (da gër'o-
 tŷp),
 dăh'lia, (dăl'yá or dāl'yá),
 dăm'ning, not (dăm'ing),
 dănçe,
 dăn'de li on, not (dăn'de lŭn),
 Dă'nish, not Dăn'ish,
 Darien, Isthmus of (dă re-
 ẽn'),
 dăub, not (döb),
 dăunt,
 deaf, (dëf or dëf),
 dëb'au çhee', (deb'o shë'),
 de bënt'ure, (de bënt' yur),
 dé bris, (dă brë'),
 dé but, (dă bŭ' or dă bŷ'),
 débutant, (dă'bu tōng'),
 débutante, (dă'bu tōnt'),
 dëe'ade, not (ăde),
 de eă'dençe,
 de'çent, not (sŭnt),
 de çŷ'sive, not (zŷv),
 de elăr'a tive,
 de elâre',
 dëe li nă'tion,
 de elŷvoŭs,
 de eŷ'roŭs, or dëe'o roŭs,
 de erëp'it, not (id),

de dë'eo roŭs,
 de dŭçe', not (dŷç'),
 de făl'eâte,
 dë făl eă'tion,
 dëf'i çŷt, not de fŷ'çit,
 de file', or dë'file, *noun*,
 de fŷn'i tŷve,
 Delhi, or Dehli, (del'lee,
Hindustan),
 Dël'hŷ, (*U. S.*),
 de lŷŷ'quent, (de lŷŷk'went),
 de lŷde', not (lŷd'),
 de lŷ' sion, not-(lŷ').
 de mând',
 de mŷçe',
 dëm o nŷ' ae al,
 de mŷn' stra ble,
 de mŷn' strate, or dëm'on-
 strate,
 dëm'on stră'tion,
 de mŷn'stra tŷve,
 dëm'os thën'ie,
 de nque' ment, (de' nŷŷ'-
 mŷng),
 de nŷn'ci ate, (-shŷ ät),
 dëp'o ŷŷ'tion,
 de pŷt', (de pŷ' or dë'po),
 dëp ri vă'tion,

Dēr'by, or (dar'bŷ),	dŷ lēm'má, or di lēm'má,
dēr'e llet,	diligence, (dē'le zhōngs),
de rŷ'sŷve, not (ŷiv),	dŷ lŷte', not (lŷ),
deshabille, (dēs á bŷl'),	dŷ'o çese,
de sign', (sŷn' or zin'),	dŷph thē'ri á,
dēs'ig náte, not (dēs),	dŷph'thōng, (dŷp' or dŷf'),
de sŷst',	dŷ plo'ma, not (dŷ),
Des Moines, (de moin),	dŷp lo mat'ie, not (dŷ),
dēs'per á'dō,	di plō'ma tŷst, not (dŷ),
dēs'pi ea ble,	dŷ rēt',
deŷ gērt',	di rēt'ly, not (dŷ).
dēs'tŷne, not (tŷne),	*diŷ árm', not (dis),
dēs'tŷe tŷde, (-we),	diŷ ás'ter, not (dis),
dēs'ul to ry,	diŷ çern', (diz zērn'),
de tŷil', <i>verb</i> ,	dŷs'çi plŷne, not (dis çŷp'lin),
dē'tŷil or de tŷil', <i>noun</i> ,	dis elōŷ ŷre, (zhur),
détour, (dā tŷr'),	dŷs crēp'an çy,
dēv as tŷ'tion,	dis erē' tion,
devoir, (dev wŷr'),	diŷ dāin', not (dis),
deu, (dŷ, not dŷ),	diŷ çaŷe',
di ær'e sis, (ēr'),	dis frān'çiŷe, not (chŷz),
dŷ'a lōgue,	dis guŷŷe',
dŷ'a mond, or (dŷ'mund),	dŷs'ha bŷlle', (dŷs'a bŷl'),
Di á'ná, or Di án'á,	dŷŷ heir',
di ás' to le,	dishevelled, (dŷ shēv'ld),
dŷ'a tribe,	diŷ hōn'est,
dŷ dāe'tie,	dis in'ter est ed,
dŷ'et a ry,	dis juŷe'tive, (juŷk),
dŷ fŷ'sŷve, not (ŷŷv),	dŷŷ'mal,
dŷ gēst',	diŷ ōwn', not (dis),
di grēs'sion, (-grēsh'un),	dŷs pos sēs's',
dŷ lāte', or di lāte',	dŷs'pu ta ble,

*The words in dis having the macroned s (ŷ) are the only ones so marked in Webster.

dīs'pu tānt, not dis pū'tant,
Disraeli, (diz rā'le or ree'le),
dis sēm'ble, not (diz zēm'-
ble),

dis sō'ci āte, (shé at),
dīs'so lute, not (lūt),
diš šolve', not (dis),
dīs syl lab'ie, not (dis sýl'-
la bic),

dīs sýl'la ble, or dīs'sýl la-
ble,

dis'tich, (dīs'tik),
dis tŷ'guish, (ting gwish),

dis trīb'ūte,
dīs'triet, not (dees'trik),

dŷ vān',
dī vērge',

dī'verse, *adj.*,
dŷ vērse', *verb*,

dī'verse ly,
dŷ vērt', not (dī),
dō'çle, not (dō'síl nor dō'-
sil),

dōe'ū mēnt,
does, not (dūz),
dōg, not (dauḡ nor dūg),
dōg'má,

ēast'wārd, not (east'ārd),
e clāt', (e klā'),
ēe o nōm'ie, or ē eo nōm'ie,
E'den, (dn),
ēd'ū eāte, (ēd'yū kāt),
e'en, (ēn),
ē'er, (ār),

dolce, (dōl'chā),
dō'lor,
dōl'or oūs,
dōm'í çfle,
dōm'í nŷe, not (dō'),
dō'nāte,
dōn'a tŷive, not do nā'tive,
dōu'key, not (dūng'ke),
Dōr'ic, not (dō'),
dost, (dūst, not dōst),
doth, (dūth, not dōth),
drāft,
drā'má, or drā'má,
draught, (drāft),
Dres'den, or Dres'den,
drōll'er y,
drōss,
drought, (drout),
Drū'id,
dū'bi oūs,
dūe'at,
dūe'tile, not (tŷile),
dŷs'en tēr'y,
dys pēp'sy,
Dubuque, (du bōōk'),
Dulcigno, (dool cheen'yo),

E.

ēf'fort, (furt),
ēf frōnt'er y, not (frōnt'),
ēg'lan tine, (tŷn, or tŷn),
ē'go tŷm,
e grē'gioūs, (jus),
h, (ā),
ēl e phān'tŷne, not (tŷn),

e lěv'en, (e lěv'n),	en thū'si äşm, not (thū'),
ěl'i ġi ble, not (lġ'),	en trānce', <i>verb</i> ,
élite, (ā leet'),	entrée, (ōng trā'),
E lġz' a bēth an,	e nūn'ci ate, (shġ āt),
ēlm,	en vėl'op, <i>verb</i> ,
ěl o eu'tion, not (ěl ē),	ēn' vel ōpe, (or en vėl' op),
ěl'o quēnce, not (kwūnce),	<i>noun</i> ,
e lū'ci dāte, not (lū'),	en'vi ronş, or ēu'vi rōnş,
elysġan, (e lġz'e an),	ep'au lēt,
e mā'ci āte, (shġ),	ēp'i eū're an, or ēp'i eū rē'an,
em bālm', not (bām'),	e pġs'tle, (e pġs'l),
em bār'rass,	ēp'i tāph, (tāf),
em bōss,	e pġt'o me,
em brā'sure, (zhur),	ēp'oeħ, not ē'pōeh,
ēm en dā'tion, not (ē mēn),	ē'qua ble,
e mōl'lient, (yent),	ē qua tō'ri al,
em pġr'ie, or ēm'pi rie,	ē'qui nōx, not (ēk'),
employé, (ēm' ploy āe', or	ēq'ui page, (ēk'wġ pej),
ōng'plwā yā'),	ē'qui poişe,
Em'prēss, not (prġss),	ēq'ui ta ble, (wġ),
en chānt',	ēq'ui vōke, (wġ),
en eōre', (ōng kōr'),	ē'rā,
en çy'elo pēd'ie,	ēre, (ār),
en çy'elo pē'dist,	Erie, (ē'ree),
e nēr'vāte,	ēr,
en frān'chişe, not (chġz),	ēr' rānd, not (ār ūnd nor
en'ġġne, not (jin),	ār'ant),
English, (Ing'glish),	ēr'ū dġte,
en grōss',	ēr ū dġ'tġon,
en hānce',	ēr y sġp'e las,
e nġg'mā,	ēs ea pāde',
ē nġg māt'ie,	ēs'eri toire', (ēs'kri twōr'),
ennui, (ōng nwe'),	ēs'pi on āġe', (ēs'pe on āj'
en quġry,	or ēs'pe on āzh'),

- ɛs'pla nāde',
 ɛs'sāy ɪst, or es sāy'ist,
 étagère, (ɛt a zhār'),
 eŭ phōn'ie,
 Eŭ ro pē'an, not Eŭ rō'pean,
 ɛv an gəl'i eal, or (ɛ van),
 ɛ'ven, (ɛ'vn),
 evening, (ɛ'vn ɪng not ɛv'-
 ning),
 ɛv'er y, not (ɛv're);
 ɛv'i dɛnt, not (dūnt),
 ɛ'vil, (ɛ'vl),
 ewe, (yū),
 eɣ ɛet',
 eɣ ɛg'ger āte,
 eɣ ɛl tǎ'tion,
 eɣ ɛm'ine,
 eɣ ɛm'ple,
 eɣ ɛs'per āte,
 ex ɛɪʃe', *noun and verb*,
 ɛx'ere tīve, or ex ɛrɛ'tīve,
 ex ɛrɪ'ci āte, (she),
 ex ɛŭr'sion,
 eɣ ɛe'ū tīve,
 eɣ ɛe'ū tor,
 eɣ ɛe'ū trīx.
 eɣ'em pla ry, (ɛgz'em pler y).
 eɣ ɛr'tion,
 eɣ hǎle',
 eɣ hǎust', not (eɣ ɛust'),
 eɣ hǎus'tion,
 eɣ hɪb'it, not (eɣ ɪb'it),
 eɣ'hi bɪ'tion,
 eɣ hil'a rāte,
 eɣ hōrt', (egs),
 ɛx'hōr tǎ'tion, (eks),
 eɣ hōt'er,
 ɛx'igɛn ɔy, not ex ɪg'en ɔy,
 ɛx'ɪle. *noun and verb*,
 eɣ ɪle', *adj.*,
 eɣ ɪst',
 ɛx'it,
 eɣ ɔn'er āte,
 ɛx'o ra ble,
 eɣ ɔr' bi tant, not (eɣ ɔr'-
 baut),
 eɣ ɔr'di ūm,
 eɣ ɔt'ie,
 ex pɛ'ri enɔe,
 ɛx'pert, or ex pɛrt', *noun*,
 ɛx'ple tīve,
 ɛx'pli ea ble, not (ex plie'),
 ex ploɪt', *noun and verb*,
 ex pō'nent, not (nūnt),
 expose', (ɛks pō zǎ'),
 ɛx'kwɪʒ ite, (ɛks'kwɪ zɪt),
 ɛx'tant,
 ex tɛm'po re,
 ex tɪŋ' guish, (eks tɪng'-
 guɪʃh),
 ɛx'tir pate, or ex tɪr'pāte,
 ex tōl',
 ɛx'trǎ,
 ex traōr'di na ry, or ɛx'-
 tra ɔr'dɪ na ry,
 eɣ ņ'ber ant,
 eɣ ūlt',
 eyry, (ɛr'e),

F.

façade, (fa sâde', or fa säd')	fläm'beau, (bo),
fä'cial, (shal),	flâsk,
fäç'le,	flät'i ron, (i urn),
fäe-sîm'i le,	fläunt,
fäe'to ry,	flew, (flü, not flü),
fäil'üre, (fäl yur),	flö'ral,
fä'l'chion, (chun),	flör'in, not flör'in,
fä'l'eon, (faw'kn, not fäl'kn),	flör'ist, not flör'ist,
fa mil iär'i ty, (-yär'ÿ tÿ),	flöss,
fa ri'nâ, or fa ri'nâ,	flue, not (flü),
fâst,	fôr,
fäu'çet,	for bäd'e',
fä'vor îte, not (ite),	före'fä ther, not (fôr fä'ther),
fë'brîle, or (fëb'),	före'head, (fö'ed),
Fëb'ru a ry,	för'est,
fëm'i nîne, not (nîne),	för'ger,
fëm'o ral,	for gët', not (gÿt'),
feoff, (fëf),	fôr'mi da ble, not (for mïd'),
fër'tile, not (tîl),	fôrt'night,
fër'ule, (fër'ril or fër'rül),	fôrt'ress,
fête, (fat),	fôrt'üne, (fôrt'yün),
fî dël'i ty,	fös'ter,
fig'üre, (fig'yur),	frä'eas,
fîl'ial, (fîl'yäl, not fîl'i al),	fräg'men ta ry, not (fräg- mënt'),
fîlm, not (fîl'üm),	Frânçe, (frâns).
fî nâ'le,	frän'chîşe,
fî nânçe', not (fî'nânçe),	franç'ÿn'çense, or franç'in- çense,
fîn'an çîer',	frä'ter nize, or fra tër'nize,
fî nesse'	frät'ri çide,
fî'nis,	free mä'son, (mä'sn),
first, not (fust),	frë'quënt, <i>adj.</i> ,
fläe'çid, (fläk'sid),	
fläg'eo lët', (fläj'o lët'),	

fre quent', *verb*,
 fröm,
 frönt,
 frönt'al,
 frönt'ier,
 fröst,
 fröth,
 früt.

für'ní ture, (nít yür, not ni-
 chöör),
 fū'ri oūs,
 fū'sīl,
 fūs'tian, (füst'yan),
 fū'tyle, not (til),
 füt'üre. (füt'yur),

G.

'gainst, (gēnst),
 gäl'lant, *adj.*,
 gal länt', *noun or verb*,
 Gal'li po līs', *Ohio*,
 gäl'lows, (lūs),
 gäl'some,
 gam böge', or gam böge',
 gamin, (ga mǎng'),
 gǎŭ'gli on (gǎng'gli on),
 gau'grene,
 gǎol, (jǎl),
 gǎpe, *in Eng. pron.* gǎp,
 gār den, (gār'dn),
 Garibaldi, (gǎ rē bǎl'di),
 gǎr' rü lous,
 gās,
 gǎŷ'e oūs, not (gǎs'),
 gaŷ' òm' e ter, not (mē'ter),
 gǎsp,
 gǎth'er, not (gēth),
 gǎunt, (gǎnt),
 gǎunt'let, not (gǎunt'),
 gendarme, (zhǒng dǎrm'),
 gēn'er al ly, not (gēn'rül ly),
 gē'ni al,

gēn'ius, (jēn'yus), *mental
 power*, .
 gē'ní ūs, *a spirit*,
 Genoa, (jēn'ó á, not (je nō'a),
 gēn'ū lne, not (lne),
 ge òg'ra phy, not (jǒg'ra fe),
 Gēr'trūde, not trūde,
 gēr'und, not gē'rund,
 gē'sture, (gēst'yūr),
 gēt, not (gīt),
 Ghent, (gēnt),
 ghoul, (gōōl),
 gīb'ber ish, not (jīb),
 gīb'bet, not (gīb'),
 gīb'boūs, not (gīb'),
 Gil Blas, (ghel bläss),
 gi rǎffé, not (gīt),
 glǎ'cier, (glǎ'seer or glǎ'sī er),
 glǎd'i a'tor,
 glǎ cial, (shal or she al),
 glǎnce,
 gláss,
 glīs ten, (glīs'n),
 glō'ry,
 glōss'y,

Gloucester, (glos'ter),	grēase, <i>noun</i> ,
glȳç'er İne,	grēase, or grēase, <i>verb</i> ,
Gōd, not (gāud),	grēas'y,
gōn'do la, not gon dō' la,	griev'ouš, not (grēv'i ūs),
gōne, not (gāun),	grī māçe',
gooşe'berry,	gri māl'kin, not (maul),
gōr'geoūs, (gōr'jūs, not	grīm'y, not (grīm'y),
gōr'j eus),	groat, (graüt),
Gōs'pel,	grōss,
gōurd, (gōrd),	guā'no, (gwā'),
gōv'ern ment, not (gōv'er-	guār'di an,
ment),	Guatemala, (gaw'te mā la
gōv'ern or,	or g'wä tē mäl'lä),
grād'ū ate, not (grājūate),	gū'ber na tō'ri al, not (güb),
gramme, (grām),	guil'lo tīne, (g'il'lo teen),
grān'a ry,	gum-ār'a bie, not gum a rā'-
grānt,	bie),
grāsp,	gūmş, not (gōomz).
grāss,	gÿp'sum, (jÿp'),
grā'tis,	gÿve, (jiv),

H.

həl'berd, (höl'),	hār'vest-hōme,
hāl'çy on, (se or she),	hāş,
hālf, not (hālf),	hāunch,
həl'i but, (höl'),	hāunt,
hālve, not (hālfe),	Hawaii, (hā wī'ee),
hānd'ker chīf, (hāyk'er-	hēard, not (hērd),
chīf; <i>pl.</i> , chīfs),	Haverhill, (hāv'er il, <i>Eng.</i>)
hānd'sōme,	Haverhill, (hāv'ver il, <i>Mass.</i>)
hār'ass,	hēarse,
hāre,	heärt,
har mōn'i eä,	heärth, (härth, not hērth),

He gr'rá, or Hěg'i rá,	hón'eyed, (hŭn'nid),
height, (hīt),	hōōf,
he' inous, (hā'nus),	hōōp, or hōōp,
Hěl'en, not (un),	ho rí'zon, not (hōr'i zon),
hě'li o trōpe,	hōr'o seōpe, not (hō'),
hělm, not (hě'lum),	hors de com bat, (ōr de-
he rāl'die, .	kəwng bā'),
Herat, (her āt'),	hōs'pi ta ble, not (hos pīt'),
herb, (ěrb),	hōs'pi tal, not (ōs'),
her bā'ceoūs, (shus),	hōs'tīle, not (tīle),
hěrb'āge, (ěrb'ej or hěrb'ej),	hound, not (houn),
her bā'ri ūm,	Houston, (hyoos'tun),
her bŷ'or ous,	hōv'el, not (hōv l),
Her cū'le an,	hōv'er, not (hōv'),
hěre ōf', (ōff' or ōv'),	hŭm'ble,
hěre with', or (with),	hŭ'mor, or (yŭ'mur),
hě'r'o ĩne, not (hě'ro ĩn nor	hŭ'mor ĩst, or (yŭ'),
hě'rō ĩn),	hŭn'dred,
hě'r'o ĩŝm,	hŭ'gry, not (hŭng'ger e),
hĭ ā'tus,	{ hŭr rā',
hĭ'ber nāte,	{ hŭr rāh',
hĭe'ough, (-kup),	Hu'ron,
hĭ er o glŷph'ie, not (hĭ ro),	hŭŷ ŷār', (hōōz zār'),
hĭ lār'i ty, or hĭ lār'i ty,	hŭz zā',
hĭp po pōt'a mŷs, not (tā'),	hŷ drōm'e ter, not (me'ter),
hĭr sŷte',	hŷ drōp'a thy,
hĭs'to ry,	hŷ ġi ēne',
hōm'āge, not (ōm'),	hŷ'men ē'al,
hōme'ly, not (hŭm'ly),	hŷ pěr'bo le, not (hĭ'per-
hō me ōp'a thy,	bōl),
hōme'stēad, not (stĭd),	hŷ'per erĭt'ie al,
hō mo ġē'ne ōūs,	hŷp o chōn'dri ae, not (hĭ')
hōn'est, (ōn'est, not ĩst nor	hŷ pōē'ri sy, not (hŷ),
ŷst),	hŷ pōth'e nŷse, not (nŷz),

hÿ pöth'e sÿs, or hÿ pöth'e-
sÿs),

hÿ po thët'ie, not (hÿp),
hÿs'sop, (hÿs'süp or hÿ'zup),

I.

İçe'erëam,
İ dë'ä,
İd i o sÿn'era sy,
İ'dÿl, or İd'ÿl,
ig no mÿn'i ous, not (mÿn'-
yus),
İg'no rā'mus,
İll'nā'türed,
il lÿs'trāte, not İl'lus trāte,
İm'āge ry, (İm'aj ry),
İm'be çlle, (İm'be sil or İm'-
be seel'),
im brögl'io, (im bröl'yo),
im mē'di ate ly, not (im mē'-
jet ly),
İm'mi nënt, not (nunt),
im mōb'ÿle,
im pār'ti āl'i ty, (shē āl'),
im pēe'ea ble,
İm'pe tÿs,
İm'pi oÿs, not im pÿ'oÿs,
im plā'ea ble,
İm por tÿne', not (im pōr'),
İm'po tençe, not (im pō'),
im prōmp'tÿ,
İm pro vÿse', not (İm'),
in āu'gu rate,
in çÿ'sÿve, not (ziv'),
in çÿ'sor,
in elēm'en çy, not (ÿn çy),

in eog'ni to,
İn eom mēn'su ra ble, (men'-
shÿ),
in eom'pa ra ble,
in eöÿ'grÿ oÿs, (in kõng'
grÿ us),
İn eon vēn'ient, (yent),
in eör'ri ği ble,
in crēase', or İn'crēase, *noun*,
in eür'sion, (shun, not zhun),
İn' de eo' roÿs, or in dēe' o-
roÿs,
İn' de fāt'i ga ble,
in dēnt'üre, (yÿr, not çÿr),
in dÿe'a tive. not (eā'),
İn'dÿ an, (İnd'yan),
İn dÿ an'a, or İn dÿ ā'na,
İn'di ea to ry, not (in dÿc'),
İn' diç cērn' a ble, (İn diz-
zērn'i ble),
in dÿs'pu ta ble,
in dÿs'so lu ble,
İn'dus try, not (in dÿs'),
in èq'ui ta ble, (in èq'wē),
in èr'ti ā, (shē ā),
in èx'o ra ble, not in ex' o-
ra ble,
in èx'pi a ble,
in èx'pli ea ble, not (in ex-
plÿk'),

in ěx'tri ca ble,	Yn'ter ĩm,
in'fa moũs ly, not (in fã'),	Yn ter lõe'u tor,
Yn'fan ttle, or Yn fan ttle,	Yn ter'nã'tion al, (nãsh,' not
in fěr'a ble,	nã'),
Yn'fi děl, not (dl),	in tēs'tĩne, not tĩne,
Yn'fin i tēs'i mal,	in trĩgue',
in ġen'ioũs, (yũs),	Yn tro dũce', not (dũs'),
Yn ġe nũ' i ty, not (ny),	in tũ'i tive,
in ġen'u oũs,	in ũre', (yũ'),
in grã'ti ate, (grã'shĩ at, not	Yn'va lĩd,
grã'shãt),	in vėi'gle, not (vã'),
in grė'di ent, not (grė jent),	Yn'ven tũ ry, not in vėn'to-
Yn'nate, or in nãte',	ry,
Yn'no çent, not (sũnt),	I o dĩde, (dĩd),
in nox'ious, (in nõk'shus,)	I'ũ dine,
Yn õp por tũne', not (in õp'-	I'o wa,
por tũne,)	I rã's'çi ble,
in quĩr'y, not in'qui ry,	i rãte',
Yn sã'ti a ble, (she a bl),	Yrk'sõme,
in serũ'ta ble,	I'ron, (I'urn),
Yn'sěets, not (seks),	I'ron y, (I'urnỹ, <i>adj.</i> ; I'run e,
in sĩd'i oũs, not (yu ũs),	<i>noun</i>),
in stěad, not (stĩd),	ir rãt'ion al, (rãsh'),
Yn'sti tũte, not (tũt nor	Ir're cõġ'ni za ble,
chute),	ir rěf'ra ga ble,
Yn sti tũ'tion, not (tũ nor	ir rěf'ũ ta ble or Ir're fũt'a-
chu),	ble,
Yn'te ġer,	Ir re mė'di a ble, not (ir-
Yn'te ġral,	rėm'),
Yn'ter est, not (Yn'trest),	ir rěp' a ra ble, not (Ir re-
Yn'ter est ed, not Yn ter ěst'-	pãr'a bl),
ed,	ir rěv'o ca ble,
Yn'ter ěst ing, not Yn ter ěst'-	I'şĩũ ġlãss,
ing,	I'sõch'ro noũs, (I sõk'ro nũs),

Ys'ò lāte,	Itās'ca, <i>Lake</i> , not I'
I so thĕrm'al,	Ītch,
Īsth'mus, (Īs mus or Īst'mus),	I tĕn'er ant,
Ī tāl'ics,	I'vo ry,
I tāl'ian, not I tāl',	

J.

Jā'còb, not (cāp),	jĕ'e'und,
jāg ū ār' not (jāg'wār, nor	joist, not (jĭst),
jā'gar),	jōs'tle, (jōs'le),
jāl'ap, not (jōl'ūp),	joūst, (jūst),
Jān'ū a ry, not (jĕn'),	jō'vi al, not (jōv'yal),
jāṣ'mīne, or jāś'mīne,	jōwl,
jāunt,	Jū'bi lā'te, or Jū'bi lā'te,
jāun'ty, not (jāun'),	Jū dā'ie,
jāve'lin, not jāv'e lin,	jūdg'ment, not (mūnt),
Je rŭ'sā lĕm, not (zə),	jū'gu lar, not jūg'u lar,
Jew, (jū, or ju),	Jū'pi ter, not (jū'bi),
jewṣ'-hārp,	jū've nīle, not (nīl),
jo eōse',	

K.

kāŭ'ga rōō, (kāng gā rōō'),	kĭln, (kĭl),
Kan'sas,	kĭtch'en, not (kitch'n),
Ken'ne bee',	knōwl'edĝe, (nōl'ej),
kĕt'tle, not (kĭt'),	krāal, or krāal,
Khān, (kawn or kān),	kŷr'i ē,

L.

lā'bel, not (lā'bl),	lān'cet,
lāb'ò ra to ry,	lān'dāu, not (dō),
lā'bor er, not (lā būr),	lāng'syne, (sĭn, not zĭn),
lāb'y rĭnth,	lāŋ'guage, (lāng'gwaj),
lāe'ò nĭṣm, not (lā'eō),	lāŋ'guid,
lām'ent a ble, not (lā mĕnt'-	lāŋ'guor, (lāng'gwur),
a bl),	La ōc'ò ōn,
lānçe,	la pĕl', not lāp'el,

lär'çe noūs,	le thär'gie, not (lëth'),
läрге,	Lë'the,
lä'r'um,	lët'tuce, (lët'tis),
lä'r'yux,	lë'ver or lëv'er,
läs'so,	ley'den-jär, (lë'dn or lä'dn),
läst,	liaison, (lë a sōng'),
lä'tent,	lī'bel, not (lī'bl),
läth,	līb'er tīne, not (tīn),
läthe,	lī'ehen, (lī'ken or līch'en),
lathş,	lī'e'or İçe, not (er İsh),
Lät'in, not (lät'n),	lī'en, or lë'en,
lajud'a nüm, not (löd'),	lieü tēn'ant, (lū or lëf),
läugh, not (läf),	lī'lae,
läunch, not ļaunch,	Līma, (lee'mä, <i>Peru</i> ; lī'ma,
läun'dress, not (ļaun'),	U. S.)
läun'dry,	līn'sey-wool'sey, not (ze),
ļau're ate,	līt'er ā tī,
ļau'rel,	līt'er a tūre,
lä'vā, or lä'vā,	lī thög'ra pher, not līth o-
ļaw'yer,	grāph'er),
läarn'ed, <i>adj.</i>	lī thö grāph'ie,
lëft'händ'ed,	lī tīg'ioūs, (lī tīd'jūs),
le gä'to,	līve'long, not (līv'long),
lë'gend or lëg'end.	līv'ery, not (līv'ry),
lëg'enda ry,	llä'mä, (lä'mä, or lä'mä),
Leg horn', or Leg'horn,	lōath,
lëg'is lä'tive,	lōathe,
lëg'is la tūre, (lëg'is lä't yur),	lōath'some,
Leipsic, (līp'sīk, <i>Saxony</i> ;	löft'y,
lëp'sīk, U. S.)	lög,
lëi'şure (lë'zhur),	Loire, (lwär),
lëngth,	lōng,
lë'ni ent, not (lën'),	lon gëv'i ty,
lën'i tive, not (lë'ni),	löst,

lõth, not lõth,	lũ'di eroũs,
Louis, St. (sent loo'is, or loo'e),	lũll'a bý,
Louisiana, (loo é zi á'na),	lũ'rid,
Louisville, (loo'is vil),	lũx ũ'ri ançe, (lũgz yũ'),
low'er, (to be clouded),	lũx ũ'ri ant, (lũgz yũ'rĩant, or luks—),
lũ'çĩd, not (lũ'),	lũx'ũ ry, (lũk'shũ rỹ),
lũ'cra tive,	lỹ çẽ'um,
lũ'ere, (ker),	

M.

mã,	man dã'mus,
mã'am,	mãn da rĩn', not (mãn'),
mãd'am,	mã'nẽş, not (mãnz),
madame, (mã dãm'),	mãũ'go, (mãng'gũ),
ma deĩ'rã, (ma de'rã or ma- dã'rã),	mã nĩ'a eal, not mã'ni a eal,
mademoiselle, (mãd' mwã- zẽl'),	ma neũ'ver,
Mad rid', <i>Sp.</i> ,	mãn'or, not mã'nor,
Mad'rid, <i>U. S.</i> ,	Mãn'sãrd-rũof,
mãel'strom, (mãl'strum),	mãn'sue tũde, (mãn'swe),
Mã'gt,	mãn'tu á, or (mãn'tũ),
Mãg'nã ehãr'tã,	mãn'tua-mãk'er, (mãn'tu),
mag ne' si á, (ne' zhĩ á or ne'zhã),	mãn'ũ fáet'ũre,
mag nĩf'i çent, not (sũnt),	ma'nỹ, (mẽn'ỹ),
mag nõ'li á,	mãr'i gãld, not (mã're),
mãin'ten an e, not (mãn- tãn'ãn e),	mãr'i tĩme, not (tĩme),
Mal'aga or mã' læ gã,	mãr'ket, not (kĩt),
ma læ'ri á,	mãr'ma læde,
mãl'e fáe'tor,	mãrque, (mãrk),
mãll, a walk,	mãr'quis. (mãr'kwis),
mãm mã',	mãr'ried, (mãr'rid),
	mãs'eu line,
	mãsk,
	mãss,
	mãs'sa ered, (kerd, not krẽd),

- mäs'ter,
 mäs'tiff,
 matérial, (ma tē're ěl'),
 măt'in, not măt'ín,
 mǎ'trix, not măt'rix,
 mǎ'tron, not (măt'),
 mǎ'tron al or (măt'),
 mǎ'tron ly, not (măt'),
 măt'tress,
 măt'ū tí'nal, not ma tū'ti-
 nal,
 maḡ so lē'um, not (maḡ sō'),
 mauve, (mōv),
 māy' or al ty, not (may o-
 rāl'i ty),
 mēaḡ'ūre,
 meeh'an ĩst, (mēk'),
 mē'di æ'val,
 me dĳ'í nal, not med'í çĳn'-
 al,
 mēd'í çĳne, not (mēd'sin),
 mē'di ō're, (ker),
 meer' sçhaum,
 mēlée, (mǎ lǎ'),
 mēl'ior āte, (mēl'yor āt),
 mēl'o drǎ'mǎ,
 mēm' oir, (m ě m' w o r or
 mēm'wor),
 mēm'ō ry,
 men āḡ'e rie, (men āzh'e rý),
 mēn in ġĳ'tis,
 Mendelssohn, (m ě n' d e l s-
 sōn),
 mēn'su rǎ'tion, (shų),
 mēr'ean tĳle, not (tĳl nor tēl),
 mēr'çe na ry,
 mēr'chan diḡe,
 me rĳ'no,
 mēḡ'mer ĩḡm, not mēs'mer-
 ĩsm,
 mēḡne, (meen),
 mēt'al lūr'gy,
 mēt a mōr'phose, n o t
 (phoze),
 mē te ō'rō lite,
 mēt'rie,
 Meuse, (mūz),
 mēz'zo, (mēd'zo, or mēt'zo),
 mĳ āḡ'mǎ,
 mĳ'eǎ,
 Mĳç'ĳ gan, or (mish'ĳ gu),
 mĳ'ero seḡpe,
 mĳ ero seḡp ie, not (seḡp'ie),
 Mĳl'an, or Mĳ lǎn', not Mĳ'
 mĳn er āl'ō gy, not (ōl'ō gy),
 mĳn'í a ture, (mĳn'ĳ at yųr,
 or mĳn'it yųr),
 mĳ'nus,
 mĳ nūte', *adj.*,
 mĳr'a ele, not (mĳr'),
 mĳ rǎḡe', (rǎzh'),
 mĳs'chief, (mĳs'chif),
 mĳs'chiev oūs, not (mĳs'-
 chēv'),
 mĳs cōn'strue, not mĳs con-
 strue',
 mĳḡ'e rē're,
 mĳs fōrt'ūne,

MĪs sou'rĭ, (soo'),
 mĭŝ'tle tōe, (mĭz'l tō),
 mĭ'ter,
 mō'bĭle,
 mne mōn'ies, (ne mōn),
 mōek, not (mauk),
 mōd'est, not (ĭst, nor ũst),
 mo dĭste',
 Mohammed, (mo hām'ed),
 or Mahomet, (ma hōm'et),
 moi'e ty, or (maw'e tÿ),
 moire antique, (mwor an-
 teek'),
 moist'en, (mois'n, not ten),
 mo lē'e u lar,
 mōl'e eūle, not mōl'e eūle,
 Mōn'æ ē, not Mō nā'eō,
 mōn'ad, not mō'nad,
 mo nād'ie,
 mōn'as tēr'y, (colloq. mōn'-
 as trÿ),
 mōn'eyed, (mun'id),
 mōn'grel, (mūng'grel),
 mōn'o grām, not (mō'no),
 mōn'o mā'ni ā,
 mōn o mā'ni æe, not (mō no-
 mā'),
 mōn o syl lāb'ie, not (mon-
 o syl'),

monsieur, (mo seer' or mōs-
 yūr'),
 Mon tē ne'gro,
 mōr'al,
 mo rāle',
 mōr'i būnd, not (mō'ri),
 mōr'phe ũs, or (mōr fūs),
 mōr'phĭne,
 mōr'tal, not (mōr'tl),
 mōŝ'lem, not (mōs'),
 morgue, (mōrg),
 mōss,
 mōth,
 mount'ain, (ĭn, not ĭng nor
 en),
 mount'ain oŭs, (mount'in-
 us),
 mŭl'ti pli eānd',
 mŭl'ti tūde, not (tŭd),
 mu nĭç'i pal, not mu ni çĭp'-
 al,
 mŭs eo vā'dō,
 mu ŝē'um, not mŭ'ŝe um,
 mŭsh'rōom, not (rōon),
 mus tāche', (mus tāsh'),
 mÿ self', not (mÿ self'),
 myr'mi don, (mēr'),
 myrrh, (mēr),
 mÿ thōl'o gy, not (mf),

N.

nā'bob,
 nā'iad, (nā'yad),
 nāĭve (nā'ēv),
 nā'ĭve ly,

nāĭveté, (nā ēv tē'),
 nāpe, not (nāp),
 nāph'thá, (nāp'thá or nāf'-
 thá).

nar rāte', or nār'rāte,
 nā'tion al, (nāsh'),
 nā tion āl'i ty, (nāsh un āl'-
 a te),
 nāt'ūre. (nāt'yūr),
 nāu'se ā, (naw'she ā),
 nāu'seōūs, (shūs),
 nēar'est, not (ist),
 Ne bras'ka,
 ne erōl'o gý,
 nēe'tar ĩne,
 nēe, (nā),
 ne'er, (nār, not nēr),
 neglegé, (neg lĭ zhā'),
 nēi'ther, (nē'ther),
 Nēm'e sĭs,
 nēph'ew, (nēf'yū or nēv'),
 nēp'o tĭzm,
 nērve,
 nēs'tle, (nēs'l),
 neū rāl'gĭ ā, not (neū rāl'i gā),
 neū'ter, not (nū),
 New Or'le anš,
 Nĭ ag'a ra, or (nĭ),
 Niçe, (nees),
 nĭ'çe ty, not (nĭ's'te),
 nĭche, not (nĭsh),
 nĭe'ō tĭne, (tĭn, not tēn),

ō'a sĭs, or o ā'sis,
 ōath, (ōth; plu. ōathš),
 ōb'du rāte, or ob dū'rate,
 o bēi'sance, or o bēi'sance,
 ōb'e lisk, not (ō'be),

no blēss', or nō'bless,
 nom. (nōng),
 nōm'ad, not nō'mād,
 no mād'ie,
 nō'men clāt'ūre, (clāt'your),
 nōm'i na tĭve,
 non' çha lānce', (nōn' sha-
 lōus'),
 none, (nūn or nōn),
 no nĭll'ion,
 nōn'pa rēil', (rēl'),
 nōn'plus,
 nōn'suit,
 nōōse, (nōōz or nōōs), *noun*,
 Norfolk, (nor'fok),
 nōrth'ern,
 Norwich, (nor'rij), *Eng.*,
 Norwich, (nor'rich, Ct., nor'-
 wich, N. Y.),
 noth'ing, (nūth'ing or nōth'-
 ing),
 nōx'ioūs, (nōk'shus),
 nū'di ty,
 nūi'sance, (nū'sans, not nū'-
 i sans nor nōō'sans),
 nūp'tial, (shal, not chal),
 nū'tri mēnt, not (mūnt),

O.

ō'bēse', not (bēš),
 ō'bit, or ōb'it,
 ōb'li ga to ry, not ob lĭg'a-
 to ry,
 ob lique', (leek' or lĭk'),

ob sçen'i ty,	õm'i noũs, not õ'mi noũs,
õbsẽ'quĩ oũs,	om nĩs'cience, (om nish'ens),
õb'so lẽtc, not õb so letẽ',	O neĩ'da,
ob trũ'sĩve, not (zĩv),	õn'er oũs, not õ'ner oũs,
oe eult',	õn'ly,
O ce ă'ni'a, (she),	õ'nyx,
o ce ăn'ie, (she),	õ'pen, (õ'pn),
oe'çe că'tion,	õp'er a tĩve,
õ'eher,	o pine',
Oe mũl'gẽe,	op põ'nent,
O eõ'nee,	õp'por tũne',
õe'ta gõn,	õr'a ele,
oe tă'võ,	õ'ral,
oe tõg'e na ry, or õe'to gẽ-	õr'angẽ, (õr'enj),
na ry,	o răng'-qu tăng',
õdd,	õr'a tor,
O dẽ'on.	õr'ehes tră, or or ehẽs'tră,
õ'di oũs, not (o'jus),	õr'dẽ al,
õ'er,	õr'di na ry, not (õrd'na ry),
õf, (õv),	õr'gĩẽş, (õr'jĩz, not jẽz),
õff,	õ'ri el,
õf'fer,	õr'i fĩce,
õf'fiçe,	õr'i flămme, not (õ'ri flăm),
of fĩ çial, (of fĩsh'al, not õ-	o rĩg'i nał, not (o rĩg'o nal),
fĩsh'al),	O rĩ'on,
õf'fiçe,	õr'i şon,
off sêt', or õff'sêt,	õr'năte, not (or năte'),
õft'en, (õf'n),	õ'ro tũnd,
õ'gle,	Or phẽ'an, or Or'phe an,
õld'en, (õld'n),	Orpheus, (õr'fũs or õr'fe ũs),
o le o măr'ga rĩne, not (ja-	õr'thõ e pĩst, not (or thõ'),
rĩne),	O săge',
õl'i găreh'y,	õ'şier, (õ'zher),
o mẽ'gă, or o mẽg'ă,	õs'trich,

o'ti um, (o'shě ūm),
 Ot'ta wā, or Ot'ta wā,
 ou'şel, (oo'zl),
 outré, (o trā'),
 out'side,
 o'ver slaugh', (slaw'), *noun*,

o'vert, not o vērt',
 o'ver whēlm',
 ōx'īde, not (īde),
 o'yer, not (oi'er),
 o'zōne,

P.

paġ'eant, (pāj'ant or pā'-
 jant),
 pāġ'ēant ry, (ēnt),
 pāl'açe, not (pāl'ās),
 pāl'a tīne,
 pa lāv'er, not pa lāv'er nor
 pāl'av er,
 Pāl'es tīne, not (tēn),
 pāl'ette,
 pāl'frey,
 pal lā'di um,
 pall-mall'. (pēl-mēl'),
 pālm, (pām),
 pal mēt'to,
 pāl'mis try'
 pāl'şy,
 pāl'try,
 pān'a çe'ā,
 pān'ere as, or pāū'ere as,
 pān'e ġy'r'ie,
 pān'nier, (pān'yer or pān'ni-
 er),
 pān'o rā'má, or pān' orā'má,
 pānt,
 Pan thē'on or Pān'the on,
 pān'to mime, not (mīne),

pān'try,
 pa pā',
 papier machè, (pāp'yā mā'-
 shā),
 pa pý'rus,
 pa rāb'o lá,
 pār'a dīş'ie,
 Paraguay, (pā rā gwā', or
 gwī'),
 pār'a sōl',
 pār'çel, not (sūl),
 pār e ġōr'ie, not (ġā'rie),
 pār'ent,
 pār'ent aġe,
 pa ri'e tal,
 Parisian, (pa rīzh'yan),
 pār'lia ment, (lī ment),
 pa rōle',
 par quet', (par kā' or par-
 kēt'),
 Parrhasius, (par rā' shī ūs),
 pār'ti āl'i ty, (pār'shī āl'i-
 ty),
 pār'ti çī ple,
 pār't'ner, not (pārd'),
 pār'trīdġe, not (pāt'),

pa sha' or pä'shá,
 páss,
 Pas sā'ie,
 passé (pas sā'),
 pä'tent, or pä'tent,
 päth, not (päth),
 pä'thos, not (päth'os),
 pä'tri mo ny,
 pä'tri ot, not (pä't'),
 pä'tri ot išm, not (pat'ri),
 pa tröl',
 pä'tron,
 pä'tron aġe,
 pä'tron al,
 pä'tron èss, not (pä'tron),
 pä'tron ize,
 pëak'ed, (pëk'ed or peekt),
 pe eül'iar, (yar),
 pe cül iär'i ty, (yär'ī tÿ),
 pe cün'ia ry,
 pë'dal, *adj.*,
 pëd'al, *noun*,
 pëd'a gogue, not (gög),
 pëd'a gö'gy,
 pëd'es tal, not pe dës'tal,
 Pëġ'a süs,
 pe düŋ'ele,
 pel lü'cid,
 Pe kin', or Pe king',
 pë'nal,
 pën'al ty,
 pën'cil, not (pën'sl),
 Pe nël'o pë,
 pënd'ü lüm,

pen In'su lä, (sü or shü),
 Penn'syl vän'ia (ya),
 pen täm'e ter,
 pe nür'i oüs, not pën ū'),
 pë'o ny,
 per'dü, or pë'r'du,
 pë'r'emp to ry,
 pë'r'feet, or per fëet', *verb*,
 pë'r'f ū me, or per fūme',
noun,
 pë'r'ī,
 pë ri öd'ie,
 pe rīm'e ter,
 pë'ri od,
 pë'r'jure,
 pë'r'mit, or per mīt', *noun*,
 pë'r'qui ŝite, (pë'r'kwī zit),
 Persia, (pë'r'she á, not zhe),
 per sīst, not (zist),
 pë'r spi rā'tion, not (prës pir-
 ā'tion),
 per suā'sīve,
 pë'r'ti nā'cioüs,
 pës'tle, (pës'l),
 pët'al, or pë'tal,
 pët'it, (pët'y, *Fr. pron. ptë'*),
 pët'rel,
 phä'e ton, not (fä ton nor
 fë'ton),
 phä'laux, or phäl'aux,
 phär'ma çeü'tia, not (kū'),
 phīl an thröp'ie, nöt (phī),
 phī līp'pie,
 phī löl'o ġy,

phl ó sǒph'ie, not (phi),	Plé'iad, (yad),
phón'ies,	Plé'ia dēs, (ya),
phós'pho rūs,	plē'na ry,
pho tǒg'ra pher,	plēth'o rá,
phrèn o lǒg'ie,	ple thǒr'ie or plēth'o rie,,
phÿs i ǒg'no my,	pleū'ri sy,
physique, (fē zēk'),	pǒ'em, not (pǒ'm),
pī ā'no, <i>adj.</i> ,	poign'ant, (poin'ant),
pī ā'no fōr-te,	pǒl'i tie,
pī ā'nist, not pi ān'ist nor	pǒ'lo nāise', <i>noun</i> ,
(pe' ānist),	po lÿg'a my,
pī āz'zā,	pǒl'y syl lāb'ie,
pīct'ūre, (pīkt'yūr),	po māde',
pīet ūr ēsque', (pīet'yūr-	pôme-grān'ate,
esk').	Pom pē'ia, (ya),
pī nē'al, or pīn'e al,	Pom pē'ii, (pom pā'yee),
pī'o ny, or pē'o ny, not (pī'-	Ponce de Leon, (pōn'thā dā-
ne),	lā ōn'),
pis tǒle',	pǒrch,
pīqu'ant, (pīk'ant),	pǒr'poise, (pǒr'pus),
plā'ea ble, not plāe'a ble,	porte monnaie, (pǒrt' mun-
pla eārd',	nā),
plā'gia rišm,	por tēnt', not pǒr'tent,
plā'gīa ry, (plā'je re, or plā'-	pǒr'tu lā'ea,
je a re),	pos sēs's', (poz zēs'),
plāid, (<i>Scot. pron.</i> plād),	pǒst'hu moūs, not (pǒst'),
plāit, not (plēt),	pǒ'tent ate,
plā teau', (plā tǒ'),	Pow hat tǎn',
Plata, Rio de la, (rē' o dā lā	prāi'rie,
plā tā),	prānce,
plā'ti nūm, or pla tī'num,	pre çēd'ençe,
ple bē'ian, (yan), not plē'be-	pre çēd'ent, <i>adj.</i> ,
ian,	prēç'e dent, <i>noun</i> ,
ple bē'ian išm, (yan),	pre çīse', not (cīze'),

- pre ečč'i ty,
 přéd'a to ry,
 přéd'e čës'sor, not (prě'),
 pře di lěe'tion, not (před i-
 lee'),
 přef'ace, not (prě'),
 pre fěr'ment,
 přef'er a ble, not (pre fěr'),
 přel'ate,
 přel'ude, or přel'ūde, *noun*,
 pře ma tūre', (māt yure'),
 přem'i er, or přem'ier, (yer),
noun,
 pre pös'ter oūs, not (pös'-
 trus),
 pře'saġe, or přes'aġe, *noun*,
 pre sāġe', *verb*,
 Přeš'by tē'ri-an, not (přes),
 přeš'by ter y,
 pře'sci ent, (shĭ ent),
 přeš en tā'tion, not (prě),
 pře sēn'ti mēnt, not (pre-
 šēn'ment),
 přeš'i dēnt, not (dūnt),
 pre šūmpt'u oūs, not (zūmp'-
 shūs),
 pre tēnce', not pře'tēnce,
 přet'er it, or pře'ter it,
 pre tēxt', or pře'text,
 pret'ty, (přit'ty),
 pře v'a lence,
 pre vēnt'ive, not (pre vēn'-
 ta tive),
 pří'ma ry, not (měr),
- pri mē'val,
 přís'tine, not (tĭn),
 pří'va cy,
 přív'i ly,
 prō'ba to ry,
 přob'i ty,
 prō'ceeds,
 přoč'ess,
 prōd'ūce, not (prō),
 prōd'uet, *noun*,
 prō'file, (prō'fil or prō'feel),
 pro fūse', not (fūz'),
 prō'grāmme,
 prōg'ress, not (prō'),
 pro ġe'e'tile, not (tĭl),
 prōl'o eū'tor, or pro lōe'ū-
 tor,
 prōm' e nāde', or prōm'e-
 nāde',
 pro mūl'gate, not (prōm'),
 pro nūn' ci ā' tion, (shĭ ā'-
 shun),
 pro rōgue', (pro rōġ'),
 pro šā'ie,
 prōs'per oūs, not (prōs'prus),
 prōt'ā sĭs, not (prō'),
 prō'te an,
 protégé, (prō'tā zhā'),
 pro tēm'po re, not (tēm'pōre),
 prōt'es tā tion, not (prō'),
 pro vērb'i al,
 pro vĭ'go,
 pro vō' ea tĭve,
 prōv'ost,

provost-marshal, sometimes pronounced (pro vŏ'),	pŭm'iee,
prŭde, not prŭide,	pŭmp'kin,
psălm, (săm),	pune tŭl'ioŭs, (tŭl'yus),
psalmist, (săm'ist),	pŭn'gent,
psalms, (sămz, not sămz),	pŭr'lieŭ, (pŭr'liŭ),
pseŭ'do, (sŭ'dŏ),	pŭr'pŏrt, not pŭr pŏrt',
pseŭ'do nym, (sŭ'),	pur sŭit',
Psŷ'ehē, (sŭ'ke),	pŭr'suŭ vant, (swe),
Ptŏl'e mă'ie, (tŏl),	pŭst'ŭle, (pŭst'yul),
pŭ'er ŭle, not (ll),	put,
pug nă'cious, (shus),	py răm'i dal,
pŭ'is sance,	pŷ rŭ'tēs,
	Pŷ thăg'o ras,

Q.

quăff, not (quŏff),	quay, (kē),
quăg'gŷ, not (quŏg'),	quē'ry,
qua drŭlle', (kwa drŭl', or ka drŭl'),	qui ē'tus,
quălm, (kwăm),	quŭ'nŭne, or quŭnŭne',
quăn'dary, or quăndă'ry,	quŭ'n'sŷ,
quăr'an tŭne, <i>noun</i> ,	quin tēs'sençe,
quăr'an tŭne', <i>verb</i> ,	quŭ vŭve, (kē vēv),
quăr'rel, not (quăr'l),	quix ŏt'ie,
quăsh, (kwŏsh, not kwăsh),	quoit, (kwoit, not kwăt).
quăssiă, (kwŏsh'ŷ ä, or kwăsh'ŷ ä),	quŏ'rum,
	quoth, (kwŏth, or kwŭth),
	quŏ'tient, (kwŏ'shent),

R.

răb'bi, (bŭ or bŭ),	ran'eor, (răng' kŭr),
ră'çe moŭs, or ra çē'moŭs,	ra pă'cioŭs,
răd'ish,	Raphael, (răf'a el),
răft,	răp'ŭne, not (ra pēn'),
ra gŏut', (ra gŏŏ'),	răpt'ŭre,
răil'ler y,	răsp,

răsp'ber ry, (răz'ber rÿ, not rawz'),	rëe're ā'tīve,
răth'er, not (ruth),	re eruit',
ră'ti o, (ră'shi o, or ră'sho),	reet'aŋ gle,
ră'tion, (ră'shun or răsh'un),	ree'ti tūde,
ră'tional,	rëe'to ry,
ră'tion ā'le,	re eū'per āte,
răv'en oūs, (răv'n us),	re eū'sant,
Reading, (rëd'ing),	rëd'o lent,
rē al Ī ză'tion, not (Ī ză'),	rëf'er a ble, not (re fër'),
rē'al ly,	rë'flëx, not re flëx',
rēalm,	rëf'ra ga ble,
rëb'el, not (rëb'l),	rëf'lu ënt, not re flū'ent,
re çëss',	re fül'gënt,,
rëç ep tīv'i ty, not (re),	rëf'ūse, <i>adj. or noun</i> ,
recherché, (rūh shër shă'),	re fūt'a ble,
rëç'i pë,	re gā'li ā,
rëç'i pröç'i ty,	re găt'ta,
re çit'al,	régime, (ră'zheem'),
rëç'i ta tīve',	re hëars'al,
re elūse',	re mē'di a ble,
rëc'og niz ā ble, or re cög'ni- za ble, not (niz'),	re mëd'i lëss, or rëm'e di- lëss,
re eög'ni zance, (re eog'nÿ- zans, or re eön'ÿ zans),	re mön'strate,
rëe'og nize,	rën'dez vqus, (rën'de vöö),
rëe on çil'a ble,	re nūn'ci ā'tion, (shĭ),
rëe'on dīte, or re eön'dīte,	rëp'ā ra ble,
{ re eön'naĭs sānce,	rëp'ār tee',
{ re eön'noĭs sānce,	répertoire, (rā pār twă'),
{ rëe'on noi'ter, not rë',	rëp'er to ry,
{ rëe'on noi'tre,	rëp'tīle,
re eöurse',	rëp'ū ta ble,
rëe're ant,	rë'qui em,
rëe re ā'tion,	rëre'dos,
	re sëarch', not (rë'),

- rěš'i dŭe,
 rěš'ig na'tion, not (rěs.)
 rěš'in,
 rěš'o lŭ ble.
 rěš'o nance,
 re sŏurç'e', not (rě'),
 rěs'pite, not (pit),
 restaurant, (rěs'tŏ rāng', or
 rěs'to rant),
 re stŏr' a tŭve, not (rěs tŏ'),
 rėsumė, (rā'zŭ'mā'),
 re tāil', *verb*,
 rė'tail, *noun* or *adj.*,
 re trŭb'u tŭve, not ret ri bŭ'-
 tŭve,
 rė'tro āet', or rėt'ro aet',
 rė'tro çėde, or rėt'ro çėde,
 rė' tro dŭe' tion, or rėt' ro-
 cŭe'tion,
 rė'tro flėx, or rėt'ro flėx,
 rė'tro frāet, or rėt'ro frāet,
 rė'tro grāde, or rėt'ro grāde,
 rė'tro pŭl'sŭve, or rėt'ro pŭl'-
 sŭve,
 rė'tro spėet, or rėt'ro spėet,
 rė'tro vėrt, or rėt'ro vėrt,
 re vėil'le, (re vāl'yā. In U.
 S. service, rev'a le'),
 rėv'el ry, not (ŭl ry),
 rėv'e nŭe,
 rėv'o ea ble,
 re vŏlt', or re vŏlt',
 rėy'nard, or rėyn'ard,
 rheŭm, (room),
- rheŭ māt'ie, (rŭ),
 rheŭ'ma tŭsm,
 rhI nŏç'e rŏs,
 rhI zŏ'mā,
 rhŏmb, (rŏmb),
 rhŭ'bārb, (rŭ'barb),
 Richelieu, (rěsh'e loo; *Fr.*,
 rěsh'le uh'),
 ricochet, (rŭk'o shā' or rŭk'-
 o shėt'),
 rŭd,
 rŭght'eoŭs, (rŭ'chŭs),
 Rio Jeneiro, (rŭ'o ja nee'ro
 or ree o ja nā'ro),
 rŭse, *verb*,
 rise, *noun*,
 rŭsk, not (rěsk),
 Ro'a nŏke',
 rŏ bŭst', not rŏ'bŭst,
 rŏ mānce', not (rŏ'),
 rŏŏf,
 rŏŏm,
 rŏŏt, not rŏŏt,
 rŏš'in,
 roué, (rŏ'ā),
 rouge, (rŏŏzh),
 route, (rŏŏt or rowt),
 rŏu tŭne', (rŏŏ teen'),
 rŭ'bi eŭnd,
 rŭ'by,
 rŭde, not rŭde,
 rŭ'di ment.
 rŭe,
 rŭf' fian, (rŭf'yan or rŭf' fi-
 an),

rųle,
rų'mi nāte,
rų'mor,
rų'ral,

Russian, (rųsh'an or rųo'-
shān),
rų'ta bā'gā,
Rųth,

S.

sāb'a ōth, or sa bā'oth,
sabot, (sā bō'),
sāe'eha rine, (rēn, or rīn),
sāe er dō'tal, ŋot (sā cer),
sae'ra mēnt, not (sā'cre),
sāe'ri fice, (fiz),
sāe'ri lēge, not (sā'eri),
sāe'ri le'gious,
sāe'rist an,
Sād'du ęee,
sāf'ron,
sa gā'cioūs,
Sa hā'ra, or (sah'hā rā),
said, (sed),
Sāl'a dīn,
sāl'a ry,
sā'li ent,
sa line', or sā'line,
sāl'ine, (substance from ash-
es of potato leaves),
sa li'vá,
sālm'on, (sām'on),
salon, (sā'lōng'),
sāl'u ta ry,
sālve, (sāv),
sāl'ver, not (sā'ver),
sā'mite,
sang froid, (sōng frwā'),

sand'wich, or (sand'wij),
sāŋ'guīne, (sāng'gwīn),
San Joaquin, (sān ho ā-
keen'),
Sān'he drīm,
Sān Sāl vā dōr',
sāp'phire, (sāf'īr, or sāf'ur),
sārce'nēt, not (sār'se),
sār'dīne,
sār'sa pā rī'l'lā, not (sās a),
sā'ti āte, (shī),
sa ti'e ty, not (sā'she ty),
sāt'in,
sāt'īre,
sā'trap, or sāt'rap,
sāt'ur nīne, not sāt'tur nin,
sāu'cy,
sāun'ter,
sāu'sāge,
savant, (sā'vōng'),
says, (sēs, not sās),
seal'lop,
seālp,
seāręe,
{ seāth, }
{ seāthe, } verb,
seathed, (skātht, or skāthd),
sehēd'ūle, (yul),

schism, (sīzm, not šīz'ŭm),	sěv'en, (sěv'n),
seōff, not (seəuf),	sew, (sō),
seōff'er,	sěx āġ'e nary, or sěx'a ġe- na ry,
serīpt'ŭre, (yŭr),	shāft,
serōf'u lā, not (skrauf'),	shāh,
seru'ti nŷ,	sha'n't, (shānt, not shānt),
seŭlp'ture, (skŭlpt'yŭr),	shēath; <i>pl.</i> , shēathš,
scŷthe,	she kī'nah,
sēam'stress, or sēam'stress,	shēr'bet,
seance, (sā ōngs'),	shīre, or shīre,
se cā'le,	shōne, or shōne,
sēc'kel, (sěk'kl, not sīkl),	shōrt'-lived, not (līvd),
sēc're tary, not (sēc' ū ta ry),	shrew, (shrŭ, not srōō),
se erēt'īve.	shrewd, (shrŭd),
sē're to ry, or se erēt'o ry,	shriek, (shrĕk, not srĕk),
se dān',	shrīll, not (srīl),
sēd'ā tīve, (se dā'),	shrīne,
sēine,	shrīŭk, not (srīnk),
sēm'ī, not sēm'ī,	shrüb, not (srüb),
sēn'es ċhal, (sēn'e shal),	shrŭġ, not (srŭġ),
sē nīle', not (sē'nīl),	Sī am', or (se am'),
sēn'ti ent, (she),	sīb'yī, not (sī'bīl),
sēn'ti mēnt, not (munt),	sīd'er al,
sēp'a ra ble,	sī ěs'ta,
sēp'ul eher, (ker),	sigh, (sī),
sē'quel, not (kwīl),	sī lē'si a, (lē'shī à),
se quēs'trāte,	sīl'hou ětte, (sīl'ōō et),
ser'geant, (sār'jent or sēr'- jent),	sīl'ique, (sīl'ik or sī lĕk'),
sēr'riēs, (sēr'rēz or sēr'rī ěz),	sīm'ī le,
sēr'ri oūs,	sī'mul tā'ne oūs,
sēr'pen tīne,	sīnçe, not (sēnçe),
sērv'īle,	sī'ne eŭre, not (sīn'),
Sē'ton, colloq., (sē'tn),	sī'ne dī'e,

sí'ren,	sōōth'ss̄y er, not (sōōth),
sír'lain,	sōp ɔ rí'f'ie, not sō pɔ),
sír'up,	so prá'no,
ske dād'dle,	sōr'ry, not (saw'ry),
slánt,	sōr'tiē,
sleek,	sōūth'ern,
slíp'per y,	souvenir. (soov'neer'),
slív'er, or slí'ver,	sóv'er eign, (süv'er in, or
slōth, or slōth,	sōv),
slōth'fūl, not (slōth),	spān'iel, (yel),
slough, (slūf, <i>the cast off skin</i>	spāsm, not (spāš'üm),
<i>of a serpent</i>),	spē'ciēs, (spē'shēz),
slough, (slow, <i>a deep, miry</i>	spē'ciōūs,
<i>place</i>),	spērm'a cē'tī,
slōv'en, (slūv'n, not slōv'n),	sphē'roid,
sobriquet, (sō'bre kã'),	spīn'ach, (spīn'ej),
sō'ele, (sō'kl or sōk'l),	{ spī'nēl, or spī nēl',
sōft,	{ spī nēlle',
sōf'ten, (sōf'n),	spīn'et, or spī nēt',
soirée, (swã rã'),	spir'a ele, (spīr'a ·kl, or
sō'journ er,	spī'ra kl),
sōl'açe.	spīr'it, not (spīr'üt),
sōl'der, or sōd'er,	splīn'e tie,
sōl'dier, (sōl'jer),	spū'ri oūs,
sōl'e çism, not (sō'le),	squāl'id,
sōl'i tãire',	squã'lōr,
Sō'lon,	squir'el, (sqwīr'el, or
sōl'stīçe, not (sōl'),	skwūr'el),
sōm'bre, or (sōm'),	stae eã'to,
so nã'tã,	stãff,
sōng,	stãl'wart,
so nō'roūs,	stãmp, not (stōmp),
sōōn,	stãnch,
soot, sōōt, or sōōt,	stãn'çhion,
	stã'tus,

staveš, (stāvz, or stāvz),	suf fice', (suf fiz'),
stěad'y, not (stíd'y),	sug gěst, (sug jěst', or sud- jěst'),
steel'yard, (colloq. stíl'yard)	sū'i cid'al,
stère, (stēr),	suíte, (sweet),
stě're o seōpe,	sul phū'rie,
stínt, not (stěnt),	sul'tā'ná, or sul tā'ná,
stír'rup, (stūr'rup, or stír'- up),	{ sū'mac, } (coll. shū'mak), { sū'mach, }
stōne, not (stūn),	Sū mā'trā, (soo),
stōrm, not (stawm),	sūm'ma ry, not (mēr e),
stō'ry,	sūm'moned, (mūnd', not munzd),
stra tē'gie,	sūn'drēš,
strā'tá,	sū'per a ble,
Strauss, (strowss),	su pēr'flu oūs,
strēngth,	sū'per in tēnd'ent,
strōng,	sū'pine, noun,
strěh'nine,	su pine', adj.,
stūd'ied, (stūd'id), <i>par. adj.</i> ,	sūp'ple, not (sōō'pl),
stū'di o,	sūp pōše', not (spōz),
stu pěn'doūs,	su prēm'a cy,
suāv'i ty, (swāv', not sū āv),	sūre'ty,
sūb jěct', <i>verb</i> ,	sūr nāmed',
sub jěct'ed, not sūb'jeeted,	sur'prise, not (sūp'),
sūb lū'nar,	sur veil'lançe, (sur vāl'yans),
sūb poē'na, not (sūp pē'ny),	swōrd, (sōrd),
sub sid'ence,	syl lāb'ie,
sūb'stan tīve ly, not (sūb- stān'),	sy lāb'ie eate,
sūb'tīle,	sūmp'tom,
sūb'tīle, (sūt'l),	sūn'eo pe,
sūb'ūrb, not sū'būrb,	sūn'od, not (sī'nōd),
sūch, not (sěch, nor sīch),	Sūr'a cuse,
sūd'den, not (sūd'n),	
Sū'ez, (soo'),	

T.

tableau, (tab lō'),	thère-of, (thēr ðff', or thēr- ðv'),
tăç'i tîrn,	thère-with', or wîth',
tăl'is man,	Thiers, (te êr'),
tăp'es try, not (tăps'tre, nor tă'pes tre),	thôught, (thawt),
tă'pis, (or tă pē'),	thou'sand, (şand, not şan),
tar pəu'lin, not (tər pō'lin),	three'pençe, (thri'pens),
Tăr pē'ian, (yan),	throng,
tar tă're oûs,	thyme, (tim),
tar tă'rie, not tăr tăr',	tī ā'rā,
tăsk,	tic douloureux, (tik'dōō lōō rōō'),
tăs'sel,	tiek'lish, not (el ish),
tăt'ter de māl'ion, not māl'- ion,	tîd'bît not (tî't'bit),
tăunt,	tierçe, (têrs or têrs),
têa,	tî'ny, not tîn'y nor (tē'ny),
teat, (têt, not tît),	tî rāde',
Te Dē'um,	to mǎ'to, or to mǎ'to,
tē'di oûs, (or, tēd'yus),	tōōth'ache, (āk), not (teeth'- ache),
těl'e grām,	tō pōg'ra phy,
te lēg'ra phy,	tōr'toise, (tōr'tis),
tēn'a ble, not (tē'),	tō'ry,
te nǎ'cioûs,	tōss,
te năç'i ty,	tqur, (tōōr),
tēn'der loin,	toûr'na ment,
tēn'et, not (tē'),	tō'ward, (tō'ard), <i>adj.</i> , not tō ward',
tēn'ûre, (yur),	tō'wards, (tō'ards, not tō- wardz'),
tēp'id, not (tē'),	tra mōn'tāne, or trām'on- tāne,
tête à tête, (tăt'ā tăt'),	trăq'quîl, (trăng'kwil),
thē'ā ter, not thē ā'ter,	
thêir,	
therefore, (thēr'fōr, or thār'- fore),	

tránce,
 tráns áet', not (tráanz),
 trans fēr' *verb*,
 tráns'fer, *noun*,
 tráns' mi gráte, not (trans-
 mí'),
 trans pâr'ent,
 trávv'el,
 tre mēn'doūs,
 trē'mor, or trēm'or,
 tre phīne', or tre phīne',
 trī bū'nal,
 trīb'ūne,
 trī lō'bate, or trī'lo bāte,
 trī'lo bite, not (trīl'),
 Trin ĩ dad',
 trī'o, or trī'o,
 trīp'ar tite, or trī pārt'ite,
 trīph'thong, (trīf'thong or
 trīp'thong),
 trī'pod,
 trī'umph,
 trīv'í ał, not (trīv'yal),

trō'ehē, (trō'kē),
 trō'phy, not (trōf'),
 trōth,
 trous de loup, (trū'dū lōō'),
 trou'serș, not (șșș),
 trousseau, (trōō'sō'),
 trūn'cheon, (shun),
 trūth; *pl.*, trūths, not trūthș,
 tūbe' rōșe, or tū'ber ōse,
noun,
 Tūeș'day, not (tūz'),
 tū'fá, or tū'fá,
 Tuileries, (twē'le rē'),
 tūr'bīne,
 tūr'gīd,
 tūr'nip,
 tur quoișe', (koiz' or keiz'),
 twq, (tōō),
 tȳ pōg'ra pher, or tȳ pōg'ra-
 phcr,
 tȳ pōl'o gy, or tȳ pōl'o gy.
 tȳ rān'nie,
 tȳr'an ny,

U

ūl'ti mā'tum,
 ūm brā'geoūs,
 ūm brēl'lá, not (ūm ber ēl'á),
 un ā'mi a ble,
 un eđurt'e oūs, (ūn kūr'te-
 ūs),
 ūn equth', (kōōth),
 ūnet'ū ous, (ūngkt'yū ūs),
 un dāunt'ed, not (dānt'),

ūn'der nēath', or ūn'der-
 nēath'),
 ūn'der tāk'er,
 ūŋ'guent, (ūng' gwent),
 un hēard',
 ūn ĩn'ter est ed, not un ĩn'-
 ter ēst'ed,
 ū'ni sōn,
 ūn mās'k', not (mās'k'),

ůn přeč'e děnt ed, not (prě'),
 un vǎn'quished, (ůn vǎng'-
 kwisht),
 U'ra nůs,
 ur bǎn'i ty,
 Uruguay, (ů'roo gwǎ, or ōo-
 roo gwǐ'),

ůs,
 ůŝ ů'ri oůs, (yů zhů'ri ůs),
 u ŝůrp',
 u tō'pi an,
 ůŝ'ō ri oůs, (ůgz),

V.

vǎ'eǎte,
 vǎe'çine, (vǎk'sin, or vǎk'-
 sĭn),
 va gǎ'ry, not vǎg'ary,
 vǎ'grant,
 va lĕn'çi ěnes',
 vǎl'et, (vǎl'et, or vǎl'ǎ),
 vǎ lĕse',
 vǎl'ŭ a ble, not (vǎl'ǎ bl),
 vǎŭ'quish, (vǎŭk'wish),
 vǎ'ri e gǎte,
 vǎ'ri e gǎt ed,
 vǎ'ri o loid, or vǎr'i o loid,
 vǎ'ri oůs,
 vǎst,
 vǎunt,
 vĕ'he mĕnce, not ve hĕ'.
 mence,
 vĕ'he mĕnt, not ve hĕ'ment,
 vĕl'vet, not (vĕt),
 Venezuela, (vĕn e zwĕ'lá),
 vĕ'ni al,
 vĕn'i ŝon, (vĕn'i zn, or vĕn'-
 zn),
 ve rǎ'cious, (shus),
 Ve'rǎ Cruz, (kroos),

ve rǎn'dǎ,
 ver bŏse', not (bŏz'),
 vĕr'di grĭs, not (grĭs),
 vĕrd'tŭre, not (vĕrd'yŭr),
 vĕr'sa tĕle,
 vĕt'er i na ry, not (vĕt'ri na-
 ry),
 vĭ'and,
 vĭç'e'roy,
 vĭç'i naĝe,
 vĭc'tory, not (vĭc'try),
 vĭct'uals, (vĭt'tlz),
 Vienna, (ve en'na),
 vĭl'laĭn, (lin, not lŭn),
 vĭ'o lĕnce, not (lŭnce),
 vĭ'o let,
 vĭ'o lĭn',
 vĭ rǎ'gŏ,
 vĭ'rĭle, or vĭr'tle,
 vir' tŭe,
 vĭs'eount, (vĭ'),
 vĭŝ'ŝr, not (vĭ'),
 vĭŝ'ual,
 vĭve, (veev),
 vĭz'ier, (yer), or vĭ zĭĕr',

võ'ca ble, not (võc'),

võl'a ttle, not (tll),

võl'ume, (yũm),

voy'age,

W.

wáft,

wáin'seot,

wáist' eõat, (colloq., wës'-
kut),

wáľ'let,

wáľ'nũt,

wám'pum,

wán,

war'rior, (wár'yur or wõr'-
rĩ ur),Warwick, (wor'rik, *Eng.*),Warwick, (wor'wik or wor'-
rik, *U. S.*),

wá'ry,

wáş, (wõz),

wáş'sail, (wõs'sil),

wá'y'lay,

wěap'on, not (wě'pon),

wěa'ry,

Wědnes'day, (wěnz'dỹ).

well, not (wáll),

wěre,

whárf,

whát,

whěat,

whère wĩth', or whère wĩth'

whère-with-ǻľ',

whěth'er, not (wěth'),

whĩch, not (wĩch),

whĩle, not (wĩle),

whĩm'si eal,

whĩs'key, not (wĩs'),

whole, (hõle, not hũl),

whõõp'ing-cough,

Willamette, (wil lá'met),

wĩş'eã cre, not (wĩş'e a'),

wõm'an,

wom'en, (wĩm'en),

Worcester, (wõõs'ter),

wõr'ry, (wõr'rỹ),

wound, (wõõnd or wownd),

wráth,

wráth'fũl,

wrěak,

wrěath; *pl.*, wrěaths,

wrěs'tle, (rěs'sl),

wrĩst'band, (rĩst'),

wrõng,

wrõth,

X.

xán'the ine,

xě'bee, (zě'bee),

xỹs'ter, (zĩs'ter).

Y.

yácht, (yõt).

Yáŋ'kee, (yaŋk'e),

ỹ clěped', (ĩ klěpt'),

yea, (yã or yě),

yělk,	yět, not (yít),
Yeniseĭ, (yen e sǎ'e or yen- e sǎ'),	yǒlk, (yǒlk or yǒk),
yěs'ter daĭ,	yǒn'der,
	youths,

Z.

zěal'ot, not (zě'lǒt),	Zeüs, not Zě'us,
zěal'ous,	zǒ ól'ǒ ġy.
zě'nith,	

 EXAMPLES OF DIFFICULT ARTICULATION.

(Write the examples on the blackboard, and before reading, analyze the difficult words).

- I. The youth hates study.
- II. An ice house. A nice house.
- III. The wild beasts straggled through the vale.
- IV. And oft false sounds sunk near him.
- V. And these the finest streams through tangled forests stray.
- VI. Here sweetly slow the liquid lay in holy hallelujahs rose.
- VII. Round and round the rugged rocks the ragged rascal ran.
- VIII. The heights, depths and breadths of the subject.
- IX. Fifty-three thousand thrifty thistles.
- X. The magistrate ought to prove it.
- XI. Whoso loveth wisdom, rejoiceth his father.

- XII. Get nice set of matched chairs.
 XIII. Thou overwelmeest me with kindness.
 XIV. Six slick, slim saplings.
 XV. The master current of her mind ran permanent and free.

1.

Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
 Have oftimes no connexion. Knowledge dwells
 In replete with thoughts of other men,
 Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.—*Cowper*.

2.

Associate with men of good judgment: for judgment is found in conversation. And we make another man's judgment ours, by frequenting his company.—*Fuller*.

3.

The best rules to form a young man are, to talk little, to hear much, to reflect alone upon what has passed, to distrust one's own opinions, and value others that deserve it.—*Sir William Temple*.

4.

I think the first virtue is to restrain the tongue; he approaches nearest to the Gods, who knows how to be silent, even though he is right.—*Cato*.

5.

True eloquence consists in saying all that is necessary, and nothing but what is necessary.—*La Rochefoucauld*.

6.

If all men were on an equality, the consequence would be that all must perish; for who would till the ground? who would sow it? who would plant? who would press the wine?—*From the Latin.*

7.

So far is it from being true that men are naturally equal, that no two people can be half an hour together but one shall acquire an evident superiority over the other.—*Johnson.*

8.

The body oppressed by excesses, bears down the mind, and depresses to the earth any portion of the Divine Spirit within it.—*Horace.*

9.

A man must first govern himself, ere he be fit to govern a school or a family; ere he be fit to bear the government of the Commonwealth.—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

10.

The greatest truths are the simplest; so are the greatest men; there never was a great man, unless through Divine Inspiration.—*Cicero.*

11.

Oh, it is excellent
To have a Giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a Giant.—*Shakspeare.*

12.

Some are born Great, some acquire Greatness,
And some have Greatness thrust upon them.

—*Shakspeare.*

13.

The happiness of the human race in this world does not consist in our being devoid of passions, but in our learning to command them.—*Tucker.*

14.

There are very few original Thinkers in the world, or ever have been; the greatest part of those who are called philosophers have adopted the opinions of some who went before them.—*Dugald Stewart.*

15.

Thinkers are scarce as God; but he whose thought embraces all his subjects, and who pursues it uninterrupted and fearless of consequences, is a Diamond of enormous size.—*Lavater.*

16.

Do not act as if thou wert going to live ten thousand years. Death hangs over thee. While thou livest, while it is in thy power, be good.—*M. Antonius.*

17.

Look within. Within is the fountain of good, and it will ever bubble up, if thou wilt ever dig.—*M. Antonius.*

18.

Words: Words are women, deeds are men.—*Herbert.*

Words are the daughters of men, but things the sons of God.—*Dr. Johnson.*

19.

O many a shaft, at random sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant;
And many a word at random spoken
May soothe or wound a heart that's broken.

—*Scott's Lord of the Isles*, 5: 18.

20.

I sometimes hold it half a sin,
To put in words the grief I feel;
For words, like nature, half reveal
And half conceal the soul within.

—*In Memoriam.*

21.

Language and thought are inseparable. Words without thought are dead sounds; thoughts without words are nothing. To think is to speak low; to speak is to think aloud. The word is the thought incarnate.—*Max Müller.*

22.

Learn the value of a man's words and expressions, and you know him. He who has a superlative for everything, wants a measure for the great or small.

23.

Be what nature intended you for, and you will succeed; be anything else, and you will be ten thousand times worse than nothing.—*Sydney Smith.* Be not simply good,—be good for something.—*Thoreau.*

24.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, without a thought of fame.—*H. W. Longfellow.*

25.

Soil alone could not have produced the "Paradise Lost" or the "Principia." The born dwarf never grows to the middle size.—*Willmott.*

26.

Let every man be occupied, and occupied in the highest employment of which his nature is capable, and die with the consciousness that he has done his best.—*Sydney Smith.*

27.

Every person has two educations,—one which he receives from others, and one, more important, which he gives himself.—*Gibbon.*

28.

The first years of a man's life are precious, since they lay the foundation of the merit of the rest, Whatever care is used in the education of children it is still too little to answer the end.—*Marchioness de Lambert.*

29.

This above all—to thine ownself be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

—*Shakespeare.*

30.

Might I give counsel to any young man, I would say to him, try to frequent the company of your betters. In books and in life, that is the most wholesome society; learn to admire rightly; the great pleasure of life is that. Note what great men admire; they admire great things.—*W. M. Thackeray.*

31.

The worth of a State, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it.—*I. S. Mill.* We put too much faith in systems, and too little in men.—*B. Disraeli.*

32.

A sacrilegious son of Belial, who suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances, in order to make good the deficit resolved to ally himself to a comely, lenient and docile young lady of the Malay or Caucasian race. He accordingly purchased a calliope and coral necklace of a chameleon hue, and securing a suite of rooms at a principal hotel, he engaged the head waiter as his coadjutor.

He then dispatched a letter of the most unexceptionable calligraphy extant, inviting the young lady to a matinee. She revolted at the idea, refused to consider herself sacrificable to his desire, and sent a polite note of refusal, on receiving which he procured a carbine and a bowie-knife, said that he would not now forge letters hymeneal with the Queen; went to an isolated spot; severed his jugular vein, and discharged the contents of his carbine into his abdomen. The *debris* was removed by the Coroner.

THE

SCHOOL BULLETIN

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