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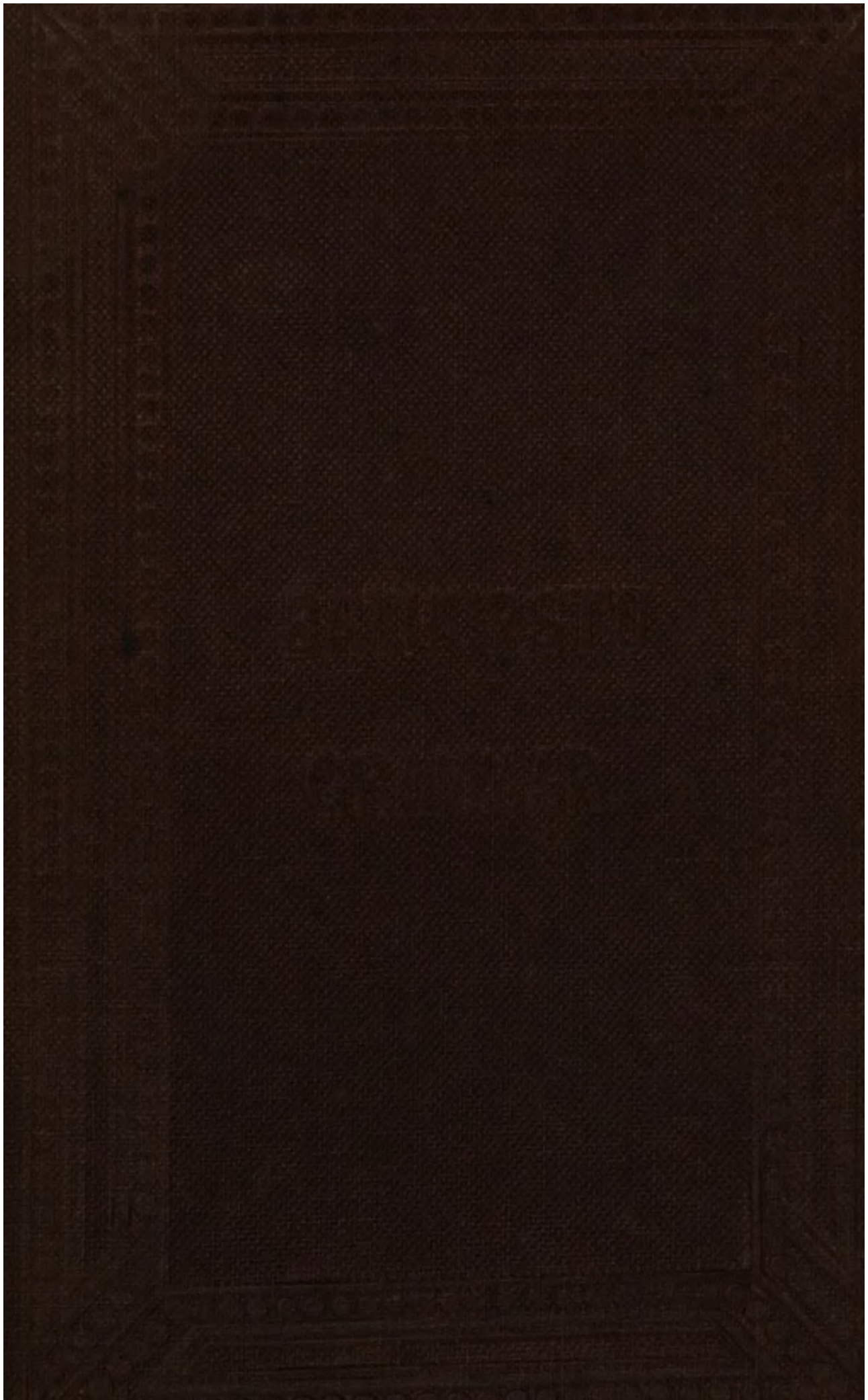
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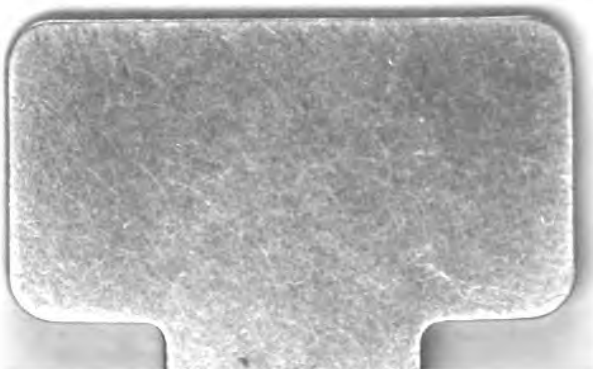


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OUTLINES
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

FOR
THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR is that branch of science which teaches us to write and speak the English language according to certain definite rules.

Grammar means the art of correctly expressing thoughts by words.

LETTERS.

A *letter* is a written sign or symbol, thus: *a, b, c, &c.*; to each of which symbols general use has attached a particular sound.

The English language has *twenty-six* letters, arranged in the following order: *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.*

When these letters are written thus: *A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z*—they are called *capital* letters.

Capital means *head, or chief.*

These twenty-six letters compose the English Alphabet, and are divided into *vowels* and *consonants.*

Consonant means *sounding with*.

A *vowel* is a letter which makes by itself a perfect sound : as, *a, e*.

The *vowels* are *five* in number ; *a, e, i, o, u*.

A *consonant*, as its name signifies, requires a *vowel* to render it articulate : as, *b (be), c (ce), &c.*

An articulate sound is formed by the organs of speech.

The organs of speech are, the *tongue, lips, teeth, throat, and palate*.

Y, at the beginning of a word or syllable, is a consonant ; in all other situations, a vowel.

A *diphthong* is the union of *two* vowels ; as, *ea* in 'teach.'

Diphthong means *double sound*.

A *triphthong* is the union of *three* vowels ; as, *eau* in 'beauty.'

Triphthong meanings *triple sound*.

WORDS.

Words are combinations of letters, to which certain fixed meanings are attached.

Words are composed of a *syllable* or *syllables*.

Syllable means a *taking together*.

A *syllable* is an *elementary* portion of a word : as, *boy, cat, dog, nut*.

Elementary means *uncompounded*.

A *monosyllable* is a word of *one* syllable : as, *sin*.

A *dissyllable* is a word of *two* syllables : as, *sin-gle*.

A *trissyllable* is a word of *three* syllables : as, *sin-gu-lar*.

A *polysyllable* is a word of *many* syllables : as, *sin-gu-la-ri-ty*.

Every word is some part of speech.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

There are *nine* parts of speech ; namely, the ARTICLE, the SUBSTANTIVE OR NOUN, the ADJECTIVE, the PRONOUN, the VERB, the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION, and the INTERJECTION.

THE ARTICLE.

An *article* is a word used to point out nouns.

There are *two* articles ; *a, the*.

A is changed into *an* before words beginning with a vowel or silent *h* : as, *an* apricot, *an* hour.

A *silent h* is an *h* not sounded.

A or *an* is called the *indefinite* article, because it *does not* point out any particular object.

Indefinite means *unlimited, uncertain*.

Example : Give me *a* pear. Give me *an* apple.

Here *any* pear or *any* apple whatever is required to be given.

The is called the *definite* article, because it *does* point out some particular object.

Definite means *limited, certain*.

Ex.: Give me *the* pear. Give me *the* apple.

Here some *particular* pear or apple is required to be given.

THE SUBSTANTIVE OR NOUN.

A *substantive* or *noun* is the *name* of whatsoever thing or being we can *see* or *discourse of*.

Noun means *name*.

Ex.: *Horses* draw *waggons, carts, coaches,* and other *carriages*.

Here *horses, waggons, carts, coaches, carriages,* are all *nouns*. We can *see* them.

Idleness produces *want, vice, and misery*.

Here *idleness, want, vice, misery,* are all *nouns*. We can *talk of* them.

A *noun* declares its own meaning, and does not require another word to be joined with it to shew its signification, and has commonly an article before it : as, *a book, an apple, the pen*.

Nouns are of *two* kinds, *proper* and *common*.

A *proper* noun is the name of a *person, place, mountain, island, kingdom, river, lake, or sea* : as, *John, London, Vesuvius, Britain, France, Thames, Windermere, Baltic*.

All *proper* nouns are written with a *capital* letter.

A *common* noun is the name of any other animal or object : as, *horse, sheep, cow, table, chair, industry*.

Nouns vary in gender, number, and case.

GENDER.

Gender is the distinction of nouns with regard to sex.

Nouns have *three* genders; the *masculine*, the *feminine*, and the *neuter*.

Neuter means *neither of the two*.

The *masculine* gender denotes *animals* of the *male* sex : as, *man, boy, drake, bull*.

The *feminine* gender denotes *animals* of the *female* sex : as, *woman, girl, duck, cow*.

The *neuter* gender denotes *objects* : as, *chair, cart, plum*.

There are *three* methods of distinguishing sex.

The first, by different words : as,

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
bachelor.	maid.	horse.	mare.
boar.	sow.	husband.	wife.
boy.	girl.	king.	queen.
brother.	sister.	lad.	lass.
buck.	doe.	lord.	lady.
bull.	cow.	man.	woman.
bullock.	heifer.	master.	mistress.
cock.	hen.	milter.	spawner.
dog.	bitch.	nephew.	niece.
drake.	duck.	ram.	ewe.
earl.	countess.	sloven.	slut.
father.	mother.	son.	daughter.
friar.	nun.	stag.	hind.
gander.	goose.	uncle.	aunt.
hart.	roe.	wizard.	witch.

The second, by a difference of termination :
as,

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
abbot.	abbess.	landgrave.	landgravine.
actor.	actress.	lion.	lioness.
administrator.	administratrix.	margrave.	margravine.
adulterer.	adulteress.	marquess.	marchioness.
ambassador.	ambadress.	master.	mistress.
arbiter.	arbitress.	mayor.	mayoress.
baron.	baroness.	patron.	patroness.
bridegroom.	bride.	peer.	peeress.
benefactor.	benefactress.	poet.	poetess.
caterer.	cateress.	priest.	priestess.
chanter.	chantress.	prince.	princess.
conductor.	conductress.	prior.	prioress.
count.	countess.	prophet.	prophetess.
deacon.	deaconess.	protector.	protectress.
duke.	duchess.	shepherd.	shepherdess.
elector.	electress.	songster.	songstress.
emperor.	empress.	sorcerer.	sorceress.
enchanter.	enchantress.	sultan.	sultana.
executor.	executrix.	tiger.	tigress.
governor.	governess.	traitor.	traitress.
heir.	heiress.	tutor.	tutoress.
hero.	heroine.	viscount.	viscountess.
hunter.	huntress.	votary.	votaress.
host.	hostess.	widower.	widow.
Jew.	Jewess.		

Abbess, actress, &c., are merely abbreviations of *abbotess, actress, &c.*

Abbreviation means a *shortening*.

The third, by prefixing or affixing a noun, pronoun, or adjective, to denote the gender : as,

Nouns, &c. prefixed.

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
cock-sparrow.	hen-sparrow.
he-goat	she-goat.
male-child.	female-child.
man-servant.	maid-servant.

Nouns, &c. affixed.

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
milk-man.	milk-maid.
moor-cock.	moor-hen.
pea-cock.	pea-hen.
turkey-cock.	turkey-hen.

NUMBER.

Number is the distinction of *one* from *more*.

Nouns have *two* numbers, the *singular* and the *plural*.

The *singular* number denotes *one only* : as, *apple, plum, table*.

The *plural* number denotes *more than one* : as, *apples, plums, tables*.

The plural number of nouns is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular : as, *apple, apples* ; *plum, plums*.

Nouns ending in *ch, sh, s, and x*, form their plurals by adding *es* to the singular : as, *church, churches* ; *brush, brushes* ; *class, classes* ; *fox, foxes*.

Some nouns, ending in *f* or *fe*, form their plurals by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves* : as, *calf, calves* ; *knife, knives* ; and others have the regular plural : as, *gulf, gulfs* ; *fife, fifes*.

Nouns ending in *y* without another vowel in the *terminal* syllable form their plurals by changing *y* into *ies* : as, *fly, flies* ; *lady, ladies* ; *enemy, enemies*.

Terminal means *ending, concluding*.

Some few nouns form their plurals with great irregularity : as, *mouse, mice* ; *goose,*

geese ; tooth, *teeth* ; foot, *feet* ; and others take an Anglo-Saxon termination *-en* : as, man, *men* ; ox, *oxen*.

The singular number of some nouns is only distinguishable from the plural by the article *a* : as, *a* sheep, sheep ; *a* deer, deer.

CASE.

Case is the relation which nouns bear to other nouns, to verbs, and to prepositions.

Nouns have *three* cases ; the *nominative*, the *possessive*, and the *objective*.

The *nominative* case goes before a verb, and answers to the question *who?* or *what?* asked with the verb : as, The *master* teaches. Q. Who teaches? A. The *master*.

Here *master* is the nominative case to the verb *teaches*.

The *possessive* case is always connected with another noun, and answers to the question *whose?* asked with that noun : as, *John's* slate is lost. Q. Whose slate? A. *John's*.

Here *John* is the possessor, and *slate* the thing possessed.

The *possessive* case is generally formed from the nominative case by the addition of an apostrophe (') with the letter *s* : as, *Nom.* John, *Poss.* John's ; *Nom.* mother, *Poss.* mother's ; *Nom.* men, *Poss.* men's.

When the nominative case of the singular number ends in *ss* or *x*, the apostrophe only is

added : as, *Nom.* goodness, *Poss.* goodness' ;
Nom. Felix, *Poss.* Felix'.

Also, when the nominative case of the plural number ends in *s*, the apostrophe only is added : as, *Nom.* mothers, *Poss.* mothers'.

The *objective* case follows a verb or preposition, and answers to the question *whom?* or *what?* asked with the nominative and the verb : as, Horses draw *waggon*s. Q. What do horses draw ? A. *Waggon*s.

Here *waggon*s is the objective case after the verb *draw*.

Nouns are thus declined :

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nominative Case.</i>	A father.	Fathers.
<i>Possessive Case.</i>	A father's.	Fathers'.
<i>Objective Case.</i>	A father.	Fathers.
<i>Nominative Case.</i>	The book.	The books.
<i>Possessive Case.</i>	The book's.	The books'.
<i>Objective Case.</i>	The book.	The books.

THE ADJECTIVE.

An *adjective* is a word *added to* a noun to express some *quality* possessed by the noun.

Adjective means *added to*.

Ex. : An *idle* boy. A *ripe* plum.

Here *idle* is an adjective added to the noun *boy*, to express the quality of idleness possessed by the boy ; and *ripe* is an adjective added to the noun *plum*, to express the quality of ripeness possessed by the plum.

Adjectives do *not* vary in number, gender, or case.

Adjectives admit only of a change of form and signification called *comparison*.

When the quality possessed by a noun is stated *without* reference to a *like* quality possessed by another noun, we use the simple form of the adjective, called the *positive state*: as, *wise, long, short, idle*.

When the quality possessed by a noun is compared *with* the *like* quality possessed by *one* other noun, we use that form of the adjective called the *comparative degree*: as, *wiser, longer, shorter, more idle*.

When the quality possessed by a noun is compared *with* the *like* quality possessed by *two* or *more* nouns, we use that form of the adjective called the *superlative degree*: as, *wisest, longest, shortest, most idle*.

The *comparative* and *superlative* degrees are formed from the positive state by adding to the *terminal* syllable *r* and *st*, when the adjective *ends* in *e*; and *er* and *est*, when the adjective does *not end* in *e*:

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
wise	wiser	wisest.
long	longer	longest.
&c.	&c.	&c.

or by prefixing *more* and *most* to the positive state: as,

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
wise	<i>more</i> wise	<i>most</i> wise.
idle	<i>more</i> idle	<i>most</i> idle.
&c.	&c.	&c.

Adjectives of *one* syllable are generally com-

pared by *er* and *est*; and adjectives of *more than one* syllable, by *more* and *most*.

Some few adjectives are compared with great irregularity: as,

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
bad	worse	worst.
good	better	best.
little	less	least.
much	more	most.

Numeral adjectives are either *cardinal* or *ordinal*: the cardinal are, *one, two, three, four, five, &c.*; the ordinal are, *first, second, third, fourth, fifth, &c.*

Numeral means *relating to number*.

Cardinal means *principal, chief*.

Ordinal means *noting order*.

PRONOUNS.

A *pronoun* is a word used *for a noun*, to prevent the too frequent use of that noun.

Pronoun means *for a noun*.

Ex.: William is a careful boy; *he* reads well.

Here the pronoun *he* is used to prevent the repetition of the noun *William*.

Pronouns are divided into *personal, adjective, and relative*.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

There are *five* personal pronouns; *I, thou, he, she, it*.

These pronouns are called *personal* because they vary in *person*.

There are *three* persons ; the *first*, the *second*, and the *third*.

The *first* person denotes the *speaker*, or *person speaking*.

The *second* person denotes the person *spoken to*.

The *third* person denotes the person or thing *spoken of*.

The *personal pronouns* are likewise called *pronouns substantive*, because they *vary* like *nouns* in gender, number, and case.

The personal pronouns are thus declined :

	Case.	Singular.	Plural.
<i>First Person,</i> <i>Mas. or Fem.</i> <i>Gender.</i>	Nom.	I.	We.
	Poss.	Mine.	Our or Ours.
	Obj.	Me.	Us.
<i>Second Person,</i> <i>Mas. or Fem.</i> <i>Gender.</i>	Nom.	Thou.	Ye or You.
	Poss.	Thine.	{ Your, or Yours.
	Obj.	Thee.	You.
<i>Third Person,</i> <i>Mas. Gender.</i>	Nom.	He.	They.
	Poss.	His.	{ Their or Theirs.
	Obj.	Him.	Them.
<i>Third Person,</i> <i>Fem. Gender.</i>	Nom.	She.	They.
	Poss.	{ Her or Hers.	{ Their or Theirs.
	Obj.	Her.	Them.
<i>Third Person,</i> <i>Neuter Gender.</i>	Nom.	It.	They.
	Poss.	Its.	{ Their or Theirs.
	Obj.	It.	Them.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective pronouns are usually divided into *possessive, demonstrative, distributive, and indefinite*. There is, however, one *reflexive* pronoun, *self*; pl. *selves*.

The *possessive* pronouns are, *my, thy, his, her, our, your, their*.

The learner will observe that the possessive pronouns are only the possessive cases of the personal pronouns; *my* and *thy* being equivalent to *mine* and *thine* when placed before nouns beginning with a *consonant*.

The *possessive* pronouns are used when *possession* of a thing is signified.

Ex.: *My* book. *His* slate.

Mine and *thine* are used in Scripture before nouns beginning with a *vowel*.

Ex.: "Open Thou *mine* eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of Thy law."
(Ps. cxix.)

"Lord, hear my voice: let *Thine* ears be attentive to the voice of my supplications."
(Ps. cxxx.)

The reflexive pronoun *self* is frequently joined on to the possessive pronouns: as, *myself, thyself, himself, ourselves*.

The *demonstrative* pronouns are *this* and *that*, together with their plurals, *these* and *those*.

The *demonstrative* pronouns are used to distinguish the position of *two* persons or things; *this* denoting the *nearer*, *that* the *more distant*: as, *This* boy is more idle than *that* boy—*this*

denoting the boy *nearer to*, and *that* the boy *farther from*, the speaker.

When two subjects are mentioned, *this* refers to the *latter*, and *that* to the *former*.

Ex.: Conceit and confidence are both of them cheats;—*that* always imposes on itself, *this* frequently deceives others too.

Conceit, *self-esteem*. Cheat, *a deceiver*.

Confidence, *assurance*. Impose, *to deceive*.

The *distributive* pronouns are, *each*, *every*, *either*. They are used when *number* is signified, and refer to the individual persons or objects *making up* that number.

Individual means *separate from others of the same species, single*.

Either is frequently, though incorrectly, used for *each*; *either* correctly signifying *one of two*.

Ex.: “The snake *each* year fresh skin resumes;
And eagles change their aged plumes;
The faded rose *each* spring receives
A fresh red tincture on her leaves:
But if your beauties once decay,
You never know a second May.”

Carew.

“*Every* one that flatters thee
Is no friend in misery.
Words are easy like the wind;
Faithful friends are hard to find.
Every man will be thy friend
Whilst thou hast wherewith to spend.”

Shakspeare.

“*Every* one must see and feel that bad thoughts quickly ripen into bad actions.”—
Porteus.

Resume, *to take back.*

Plume, *a feather.*

Tincture, *a colour.*

Decay, *to decline.*

Flatter, *to praise falsely.*

Misery, *wretchedness, calamity.*

Whilst, *as long as.*

Ripen, *to grow ripe, to be matured.*

The *indefinite* pronouns are, *all, any, one, such, another, other, whatever, &c.* They are used when speaking of persons or things in *general*, or where the object to which they refer is *not precisely* pointed out.

These demonstrative, distributive, and indefinite pronouns might with greater propriety be called adjectives.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative pronouns are those which *relate* or *have reference* to some *antecedent* word or sentence.

Relative means *relating* or *referring to.*

Antecedent means *going before.*

The *relative pronouns* are *who, which, that,* and *what.*

Who is both masculine and feminine, and refers to persons *only.*

Ex.: "A man *who* tells nothing, or *who* tells all, will equally have nothing told him."—*Chesterfield.*

"Errors like straws upon the surface flow ;

He *who* would search for pearls must dive below."

Dryden.

Equally, *in the same degree.*

Error, *a mistake.*

Surface, *the outside.*

Search, *to look carefully.*

Dive, *to sink voluntarily under water.*

Which is neuter, and refers to *objects* and *brute animals.*

Ex. : “Fashion—a word *which* knaves and fools may use,
Their knavery and folly to excuse.”

Churchill.

“There is nothing *which* we receive with so much reluctance as advice.”—*Addison.*

“Quadrupeds that feed upon fish are amphibious ; such is the otter, *which* by nature is so well formed for diving, that it makes great havoc among the inhabitants of the water.”—*Gilbert White.*

Fashion, *custom, mode.*

Knave, *a scoundrel, a crafty fellow.*

Knavery, *dishonesty, deceit.*

Excuse, *to extenuate, to pardon.*

Reluctance, *unwillingness.*

Quadruped, *a four-footed animal.*

Amphibious, *living upon land and in water.*

Havoc, *devastation.*

That is used instead of *who* and *which*, and refers to *both animals and objects.*

Ex. : “He *that* lives upon hope will die fasting.”—*Franklin.*

“Anger is the most impotent passion *that* accompanies the mind of man.”—*Clarendon.*

“Envy is a weed *that* grows in all soils and climates.”—*Clarendon*.

Fast, *to abstain from food*.

Anger, *rage*.

Impotent, *powerless, weak*.

Passion, *an emotion of the mind*.

Accompany, *to join, to associate with*.

Envy, *vexation at another's good*.

What is in meaning a compound relative, including *both* the relative *and* the antecedent; and is equivalent to *that which*.

Ex.: “The wise man considers *what* he wants, and the fool *what* he abounds in.”—*Addison*.

Consider, *to examine, to think upon*.

Abound, *to have in great plenty*.

Who, which, and what, when used in asking questions, are called *interrogatives*.

Interrogative means *asking questions*.

Ex.: *Who* is that man? *Which* is the road to London? *What* do you want?

Who and *which* are of both numbers, and are thus declined:

	<i>Singular and Plural.</i>	
	Masc. and Fem.	Neuter.
<i>Nominative Case.</i>	Who.	Which.
<i>Possessive Case.</i>	Whose.	Whose.
<i>Objective Case.</i>	Whom.	Which.

THE VERB.

A *verb* is the principal *word* in every sentence, and expresses an *action*, a *passion*, or a *being*.

Verb means *word*.

Action means a *doing*.

Passion means a *suffering* or *enduring*.

Being means a *state of existence*.

Verbs are divided into *active*, *passive*, and *neuter*.

A *verb active* expresses an *action* or *doing*.

A *verb active* must have an *agent* who *acts*, and an *object* that is *acted upon* by the agent.

Verbs active are called *transitive*, because the action *passes over* from the agent to the object.

Transitive means *passing over*.

Ex. : John *strikes* Charles.

Here *strikes* is a verb active : it expresses what John does to Charles. *John* is the agent or doer ; he *strikes* Charles. *Charles* is the object acted upon ; he *is struck* by John.

Verbs active may be known by their taking after them the objective case of a personal pronoun.

Ex. : I love *her*. He advises *us*. We rule *them*.

The agent precedes or goes before, and the object follows, active verbs.

A *verb passive* expresses a *passion* or *suffering*.

A *verb passive* must have an *object* that *suffers*, and an *agent* or doer of the action that is suffered.

Ex. : Charles *is struck* by John.

Here *Charles* is the object that suffers ; he *is struck*. John is the agent or doer ; he *strikes*.

The object precedes, and the agent follows, passive verbs.

A *verb neuter* expresses *being*.

Verbs neuter are called *intransitive*, because the action does *not pass over* from the agent to the object, but is confined to the agent.

Intransitive means *not passing over*.

Ex.: I sleep. They walk.

Verbs neuter may be distinguished from verbs active by their *not* taking after them the objective case of a personal pronoun. We cannot say, I sleep *him*. They walk *us*.

Verbs vary in *mood, tense, number, and person*.

MOOD.

Mood shews the *manner* in which any action or event is represented.

Mood means *manner*.

Verbs have *five* moods; the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Potential*, the *Subjunctive*, and the *Infinitive*.

Indicative means *declaring, pointing out*.

Imperative means *commanding*.

Potential means *powerful*.

Subjunctive means *joined to*.

Infinitive means *unlimited, general*.

The *Indicative* mood either *declares* a thing positively, or asks a question.

Ex.: I love. I have loved. Do I love? Have I loved?

The *Imperative* mood is used to express a *command*, an entreaty, an exhortation, or a permission.

Ex.: *Attend* to your business. *Let me go.*
Remember thy Creator. *Go* home.

The *Potential* mood is used to express a possibility, a liberty, a *power*, a will, or an obligation.

Ex.: I *may read*. You *can swim*. He *would ride*. They *should obey*.

The *Subjunctive* mood is used to express a condition, a supposition, a cause, &c. and is always *joined to* another mood by means of a conjunction expressed or understood.

Ex.: "If we *did not take* great pains, and *were* not at great expense to corrupt nature, our nature would never corrupt us."—*Clarendon*.

Pains, *trouble, labour*.

Corrupt, *to defile*.

The *Infinitive* mood is used to express a thing in a *general* or *unlimited* manner, without any distinction of number or person, and has generally the word *to* before it.

Ex.: *To love. To speak. To be feared.*

TENSE.

Tense is the distinction of *time*, and shews at what particular point of time any action was performed, or any event happened.

Tense means *time*.

The distinction of time is marked by means of *auxiliary verbs* and *participles*.

The *auxiliary verbs* be, do, have, shall, will, &c. are those irregular and defective verbs by *help* of which English verbs are principally conjugated.

Auxiliary means *helping*.

Participles partake of the meaning of adjectives, and convey the idea of the verbs from which they are derived.

Participle means *partaking*.

There are *three* participles: the *present*, the *perfect*, and the *compound perfect*.

The *present* participle *always* ends in *ing*.

Ex.: *walking, selling, buying*.

The *regular* perfect participle ends in *ed*.

Ex.: *loved, walked*.

The *irregular* perfect participle ends in *en, d, t, &c.*

Ex.: *smitten, sold, bought, &c.*

The *compound perfect* participle is formed from the perfect participle, by prefixing the auxiliary participle *having*.

Ex.: *having loved, having sold, having bought*.

There are *seven* tenses: the *present*, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *compound perfect*, the *pluperfect*, the *first future*, and the *second future*.

The *present tense* speaks of an action now doing, or of an event now in the course of happening.

Ex. : I love, or am loving. I am loved. Time flies.

The *imperfect tense* speaks of an action doing, or of an event in the course of happening, at some time past.

Ex. : I was loving. I was loved. He was going to market when I met him.

The *perfect tense* speaks of an action done and fully completed, or of an event that happened, at some time past.

Ex. : I loved. He walked home. They arrived late.

The *compound perfect tense* speaks of an action lately done, or of an event that has just now happened.

Ex. : I have loved. I have finished my copy. He has said his lesson.

The *pluperfect tense* speaks of an action done and fully completed, or of an event that happened, before some other past action or event that is particularly mentioned.

Ex. : I had loved. I had finished my exercise before I went to bed.

The *first future tense* speaks of an action to be done, or of an event that is to happen, at some time yet to come.

Ex. : I shall love. I will love. You will leave school at twelve o'clock. I shall see you again to-morrow.

The *second future tense* speaks of an action that will be completed at or before the time of some other future action or event.

Ex.: I *shall have loved*. I *will have loved*.
The bricklayers *will have finished* their work by three o'clock.

The *conjugation* of a verb is the *joining together* of its several moods, tenses, &c. according to a general given form.

Conjugation means a *yoking* or *joining together*.

The conjugation of an active verb is called the Active Voice, and the conjugation of a passive verb is called the Passive Voice.

Verbs are subdivided into *regular*, *irregular*, and *defective*.

Regular means *conjugated after a given general rule or form*.

Irregular means *not conjugated after a given general rule or form*.

Defective means *deficient in, or wanting, some of its moods and tenses*.

Regular verbs are those which form their perfect tense and perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the simple form of the verb, according as the verb *does*, or *does not*, end in *e*: as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
I love.	I loved.	loved.
I walk.	I walked.	walked.

Irregular verbs are those which do *not* form their perfect tense and perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the simple form of the verb: as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
I begin.	I began.	begun.
I sell.	I sold.	sold.

Defective verbs are those which are *deficient* in some of their moods and tenses: they are, *may, can, will, shall, ought, let, must.*

Before other verbs are conjugated, it is necessary to conjugate the auxiliary verbs.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

MAY.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I may.	1. We may.
2. Thou mayst.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you may.
3. He, she, <i>or</i> it may.	3. They may.

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I might.	1. We might.
2. Thou mightst.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you might.
3. He, she, <i>or</i> it might.	3. They might.

CAN.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I can.	1. We can.
2. Thou canst.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you can.
3. He, she, <i>or</i> it can.	3. They can.

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I could.	1. We could.
2. Thou couldst.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you could.
3. He, she, <i>or</i> it could.	3. They could.

WILL.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I will. | 1. We will. |
| 2. Thou wilt. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you will. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it will. | 3. They will. |

PERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. I would. | 1. We would. |
| 2. Thou wouldst. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you would. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it would. | 3. They would. |

SHALL.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. I shall. | 1. We shall. |
| 2. Thou shalt. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you shall. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it shall. | 3. They shall. |

PERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. I should. | 1. We should. |
| 2. Thou shouldst. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you should. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it should. | 3. They should. |

OUGHT.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. I ought. | 1. We ought. |
| 2. Thou oughtest. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you ought. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it ought. | 3. They ought. |

LET and MUST are wholly defective.

TO BE.**INDICATIVE MOOD.****PRESENT TENSE.**

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I am.	1. We are.
2. Thou art.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you are.
3. He, she, <i>or</i> it is.	3. They are.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I was being.	1. We were being.
2. Thou wast being.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you were being.
3. He, she, <i>or</i> it was being.	3. They were being.

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I was.	1. We were.
2. Thou wast.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you were.
3. He, she, <i>or</i> it was.	3. They were.

COMPOUND PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I have been.	1. We have been.
2. Thou hast been.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you have been.
3. He, she, <i>or</i> it has been.	3. They have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I had been.	1. We had been.
2. Thou hadst been.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you had been.
3. He, she, <i>or</i> it had been.	3. They had been.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I shall <i>or</i> will be.	1. We shall <i>or</i> will be.
2. Thou wilt <i>or</i> shalt be.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you will <i>or</i> shall be.
3. He, she, <i>or</i> it will <i>or</i> shall be.	3. They will <i>or</i> shall be.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--|---|
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will have been. | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will have been. |
| 2. Thou wilt <i>or</i> shalt have been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you will <i>or</i> shall have been. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it will <i>or</i> shall have been. | 3. They will <i>or</i> shall have been. |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Let me be. | 1. Let us be. |
| 2. Be thou <i>or</i> do thou be. | 2. Be ye <i>or</i> you, <i>or</i> do you be. |
| 3. Let him be. | 3. Let them be. |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--|---|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can be. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can be. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst be. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can be. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it may <i>or</i> can be. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can be. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--|---|
| 1. I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be. | 1. We might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst be. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be. | 3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be. |

COMPOUND PERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--|--|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can have been. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can have been. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst have been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can have been. |
| 3. He, she <i>or</i> it may <i>or</i> can have been. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can have been. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|---|--|
| 1. I might, could, would,
<i>or</i> should have been. | 1. We might, could, would,
<i>or</i> should have been. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst
have been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might,
could, would, <i>or</i>
should have been. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it might,
could, would, <i>or</i>
should have been. | 3. They might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should have
been. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. If I be. | 1. If we be. |
| 2. If thou be. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you be. |
| 3. If he, she, <i>or</i> it be. | 3. If they be. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. If I were being. | 1. If we were being. |
| 2. If thou wert being. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you were being. |
| 3. If he, she, <i>or</i> it were
being. | 3. If they were being. |

The remaining tenses of this mood are similar to the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood, a conjunction expressing a condition, &c. being prefixed to each person.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- PRESENT TENSE. To be.
COMPOUND PERFECT. To have been.

PARTICIPLES.

- PRESENT. Being. PERFECT. Been
COMPOUND PERFECT. Having been.

TO DO.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--|--|
| 1. I do, <i>or</i> am doing. | 1. We do, <i>or</i> are doing. |
| 2. Thou dost, <i>or</i> art doing. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you do, <i>or</i> are doing. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it doe , <i>or</i> is doing. | 3. They do, <i>or</i> are doing. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. I was doing. | 1. We were doing. |
| 2. Thou wast doing. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you were doing. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it was doing. | 3. They were doing. |

PERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I did. | 1. We did. |
| 2. Thou didst. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you did. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it did. | 3. They did. |

COMPOUND PERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I have done. | 1. We have done. |
| 2. Thou hast done. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you have done. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it has done. | 3. They have done. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I had done. | 1. We have done. |
| 2. Thou hadst done. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you have done. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it had done. | 3. They have done. |

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|---|--|
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will do. | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will do. |
| 2. Thou wilt <i>or</i> shalt do. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you will <i>or</i> shall do. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it will <i>or</i> shall do. | 3. They will <i>or</i> shall do. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will have done. | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will have done. |
| 2. Thou wilt <i>or</i> shalt have done. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you will <i>or</i> shall have done. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it will <i>or</i> shall have done. | 3. They will <i>or</i> shall have done. |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. Let me do. | 1. Let us do. |
| 2. Do thou. | 2. Do ye <i>or</i> you. |
| 3. Let him do. | 3. Let them do. |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can do. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can do. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst do. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can do. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it may <i>or</i> can do. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can do. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should do. | 1. We might, could, would, <i>or</i> should do. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst do. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, would, <i>or</i> should do. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it might, could, would, <i>or</i> should do. | 3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should do. |

COMPOUND PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can have done. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can have done. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst have done. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can have done. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it may <i>or</i> can have done. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can have done. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|---|--|
| 1. I might, could, would,
or should have done. | 1. We might, could, would,
or should have done. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, or shouldst
have done. | 2. Ye or you might, could,
would, or should have
done. |
| 3. He, she, or it might,
could, would, or should
have done. | 3. They might, could,
would, or should have
done. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. If I do. | 1. If we do. |
| 2. If thou do. | 2. If ye or you do. |
| 3. If he, she, or it do. | 3. If they do. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. If I were doing. | 1. If we were doing. |
| 2. If thou wert doing. | 2. If ye or you were doing. |
| 3. If he, she, or it were
doing. | 3. If they were doing. |

The remaining tenses of this mood are similar to the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood, a conjunction expressing a condition, &c., being prefixed to each person.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- PRESENT TENSE. To do.
COMPOUND PERFECT TENSE. To have done.

PARTICIPLES.

- PRESENT. Doing. PERFECT. Done.
COMPOUND PERFECT. Having done.

TO HAVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|---|--|
| 1. I have, am having, or do have. | 1. We have, are having, or do have. |
| 2. Thou hast, art having, or dost have. | 2. Ye or you have, are having, or do have. |
| 3. He, she, or it has or hath, is having, or does have. | 3. They have, are having, or do have. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I was having. | 1. We were having. |
| 2. Thou wast having. | 2. Ye or you were having. |
| 3. He, she, or it was having. | 3. They were having. |

PERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I had. | 1. We had. |
| 2. Thou hadst. | 2. Ye or you had. |
| 3. He, she, or it had. | 3. They had. |

COMPOUND PERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I have had. | 1. We have had. |
| 2. Thou hast had. | 2. Ye or you have had. |
| 3. He, she, or it has had. | 3. They have had. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I had had. | 1. We had had. |
| 2. Thou hadst had. | 2. Ye or you had had. |
| 3. He, she, or it had had. | 3. They had had. |

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. I shall or will have. | 1. We shall or will have. |
| 2. Thou wilt or shalt have. | 2. Ye or you will or shall have. |
| 3. He, she, or it will or shall have. | 3. They will or shall have. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will have had. | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will have had. |
| 2. Thou wilt <i>or</i> shalt have had. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you will <i>or</i> shall have had. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it will <i>or</i> shall have had. | 3. They will <i>or</i> shall have had. |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. Let me have. | 1. Let us have. |
| 2. Have thou, <i>or</i> do thou have. | 2. Have ye <i>or</i> you, <i>or</i> do ye have. |
| 3. Let him have. | 3. Let them have. |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can have. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can have. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst have. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can have. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it may <i>or</i> can have. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can have. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have. | 1. We might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst have. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have. | 3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have. |

COMPOUND PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can have had. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can have had. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst have had. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can have had. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it may <i>or</i> can have had. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can have had. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--|---|
| 1. I might, could, would,
or should have had. | 1. We might, could, would,
or should have had. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, or shouldst
have had. | 2. Ye or you might, could,
would, or should have
had. |
| 3. He, she, or it might,
could, would, or should
have had. | 3. They might, could,
would, or should have
had. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. If I have. | 1. If we have. |
| 2. If thou have. | 2. If ye or you have. |
| 3. If he, she, or it have. | 3. If they have. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. If I were having. | 1. If we were having. |
| 2. If thou wert having. | 2. If ye or you were hav-
ing. |
| 3. If he, she, or it were
having. | 3. If they were having. |

The remaining tenses of this mood are similar to the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood, a conjunction expressing a condition, &c., being prefixed to each person.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE. To have.

COMPOUND PERFECT TENSE. To have had.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. Having.	PERFECT. Had.
COMPOUND PERFECT. Having had.	

CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

TO LOVE.

Active Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I love, am loving, or do love.	1. We love, are loving, or do love.
2. Thou lovest, art loving, or dost love.	2. Ye or you love, are loving, or do love.
3. He, she, or it loves, is loving, or does love.	3. They love, are loving, or do love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I was loving.	1. We were loving.
2. Thou wast loving.	2. Ye or you were loving.
3. He, she, or it was loving.	3. They were loving.

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I loved.	1. We loved.
2. Thou lovedst.	2. Ye or you loved.
3. He, she, or it loved.	3. They loved.

COMPOUND PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I have loved.	1. We have loved.
2. Thou hast loved.	2. Ye or you have loved.
3. He, she, or it has loved.	3. They have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I had loved.	1. We had loved.
2. Thou hadst loved.	2. Ye or you had loved.
3. He, she, or it had loved.	3. They had loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will love. | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will love. |
| 2. Thou wilt <i>or</i> shalt love. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you will <i>or</i> shall love. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it will <i>or</i> shall love. | 3. They will <i>or</i> shall love. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will have loved. | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will have loved. |
| 2. Thou wilt <i>or</i> shalt have loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you will <i>or</i> shall have loved. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it will <i>or</i> shall have loved. | 3. They will <i>or</i> shall have loved. |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. Let me love. | 1. Let us love. |
| 2. Love thou, <i>or</i> do thou love. | 2. Love ye <i>or</i> you, <i>or</i> do ye love. |
| 3. Let him love. | 3. Let them love. |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can love. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can love. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst love. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can love. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it may <i>or</i> can love. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can love. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should love. | 1. We might, could, would, <i>or</i> should love. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst love. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, would, <i>or</i> should love. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it might, could, would, <i>or</i> should love. | 3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should love. |

COMPOUND PERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--|---|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can have loved. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can have loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst have loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can have loved. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it may <i>or</i> can have loved. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can have loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--|---|
| 1. I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have loved. | 1. We might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have loved. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst have loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have loved. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have loved. | 3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have loved. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. If I love. | 1. If we love. |
| 2. If thou love. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you love. |
| 3. If he, she, <i>or</i> it love. | 3. If they love. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. If I were loving. | 1. If we were loving. |
| 2. If thou wert loving. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you were loving. |
| 3. If he, she, <i>or</i> it were loving. | 3. If they were loving. |

The remaining tenses of this mood are similar to the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood, a conjunction expressing a condition, &c., being prefixed to each person.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE. To love.

COMPOUND PERFECT TENSE. To have loved.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. Loving. PERFECT. Loved.

COMPOUND PERFECT. Having loved.

Passive Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I am loved.	1. We are loved.
2. Thou art loved.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you are loved.
3. He, she, <i>or</i> it is loved.	3. They are loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I was being loved.	1. We were being loved.
2. Thou wast being loved.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you were being loved.
3. He, she, <i>or</i> it was being loved.	3. They were being loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I was loved.	1. We were loved.
2. Thou wast loved.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you were loved.
3. He, she, <i>or</i> it was loved.	3. They were loved.

COMPOUND PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I have been loved.	1. We have been loved.
2. Thou hast been loved.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you have been loved.
3. He, she, <i>or</i> it has been loved.	3. They have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I had been loved. | 1. We had been loved. |
| 2. Thou hadst been loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you had been loved. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it had been loved. | 3. They had been loved. |

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|---|--|
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will be loved. | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will be loved. |
| 2. Thou wilt <i>or</i> shalt be loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you will <i>or</i> shall be loved. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it will <i>or</i> shall be loved. | 3. They will <i>or</i> shall be loved. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--|---|
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will have been loved. | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will have been loved. |
| 2. Thou wilt <i>or</i> shalt have been loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you will <i>or</i> shall have been loved. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it will <i>or</i> shall have been loved. | 3. They will <i>or</i> shall have been loved. |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|---|---|
| 1. Let me be loved. | 1. Let us be loved. |
| 2. Be thou loved, <i>or</i> do thou be loved. | 2. Be ye <i>or</i> you loved, <i>or</i> do ye be loved. |
| 3. Let him be loved. | 3. Let them be loved. |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--|---|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can be loved. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can be loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst be loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can be loved. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it may <i>or</i> can be loved. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can be loved. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--|---|
| 1. I might, could, would,
or should be loved. | 1. We might, could, would,
or should be loved. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, or shouldst
be loved. | 2. Ye or you might, could,
would, or should be
loved. |
| 3. He, she, or it might,
could, would, or should
be loved. | 3. They might, could,
would, or should be
loved. |

COMPOUND PERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--|---|
| 1. I may or can have been
loved. | 1. We may or can have
been loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst
have been loved. | 2. Ye or you may or can
have been loved. |
| 3. He, she, or it may or
can have been loved. | 3. They may or can have
been loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|---|--|
| 1. I might, could, would,
or should have been
loved. | 1. We might, could, would,
or should have been
loved. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, or shouldst
have been loved. | 2. Ye or you might, could,
would, or should have
been loved. |
| 3. He, she, or it might,
could, would, or should
have been loved. | 3. They might, could,
would, or should have
been loved. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. If I be loved. | 1. If we be loved. |
| 2. If thou be loved. | 2. If ye or you be loved. |
| 3. If he, she, or it be loved. | 3. If they be loved. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. If I were being loved.	1. If we were being loved.
2. If thou wert being loved.	2. If ye <i>or</i> you were being loved.
3. If he, she, <i>or</i> it were being loved.	3. If they were being loved.

The remaining tenses of this mood are similar to the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood, a conjunction expressing a condition, &c., being prefixed to each person.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE. To be loved.

COMPOUND PERFECT TENSE. To have been loved.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. Being loved.

COMPOUND PERFECT. Having been loved.

The learner will observe, that verbs of the passive voice are conjugated by adding the perfect participle to the verb *to be* through all its variations of mood, tense, number, and person.

THE CONJUGATION OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular verbs are mostly conjugated like regular verbs. Irregular verbs may be divided into *three* classes :

1. Such as have the *present tense*, the *perfect tense*, and the *perfect participle*, the same : as

PRESENT.	PERFECT.	PERF. PARTICIPLE.
cost	cost	cost
put	put	put

2. Such as have the *perfect tense* and *perfect participle* the same : as

PRESENT.	PERFECT.	PERF. PARTICIPLE.
abide	abode	abode
sell	sold	sold

3. Such as have the *perfect tense* and *perfect participle* different : as

PRESENT.	PERFECT.	PERF. PARTICIPLE.
arise	arose	arisen
blow	blew	blown

Some of the irregularities are nothing more than abbreviations : as, *built* for *builded*; *had* for *haved*.

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

PRESENT.	PERFECT.	PERF. PARTICIPLE.
abide	abode	abode
am	was	been
arise	arose	arisen
awake	awoke <i>or</i> awaked	awaked
bear, <i>to bring forth</i>	bare	born
bear, <i>to carry</i>	bore	borne
beat	beat	beaten <i>or</i> beat
begin	began	begun
behold	beheld	beheld <i>or</i> beholden
bend	bent <i>or</i> bended	bent <i>or</i> bended
bereave	bereft <i>or</i> bereaved	bereft <i>or</i> bereaved
beseech	besought	besought
bid	bade <i>or</i> bid	bidden
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten <i>or</i> bit

PRESENT.	PERFECT.	PERF. PARTICIPLE.
bleed	bled	bled
bless	blessed	blessed <i>or</i> blest
blow	blew	blown
break	broke <i>or</i> brake	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
build	built <i>or</i> builded	built <i>or</i> builded
burn	burnt <i>or</i> burned	burnt <i>or</i> burned
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
cast	cast	cast
catch	caught <i>or</i> catched	caught <i>or</i> catched
chide	chid	chidden <i>or</i> chid
choose	chose	chosen
cleave, <i>to adhere</i>	clave <i>or</i> cleaved	cleaved
cleave, <i>to split</i>	cleft <i>or</i> clove	cleft <i>or</i> cloven
cling	clung	clung
clothe	clad <i>or</i> clothed	clad <i>or</i> clothed
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
crow	crew <i>or</i> crowed	crowed
cut	cut	cut
dare, <i>to venture</i>	durst <i>or</i> dared	dared
deal	dealt <i>or</i> dealed	dealt <i>or</i> dealed
dig	dug <i>or</i> digged	dug <i>or</i> digged
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
dwell	dwelt <i>or</i> dwelled	dwelt <i>or</i> dwelled
eat	eat <i>or</i> ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
flee	fled	fled
fling	flung	flung
fly	flew	flown

PRESENT.	PERFECT.	PERF. PARTICIPLE.
forbear	forbore <i>or</i> forbare	forborne
forget	forgot <i>or</i> forgat	forgotten <i>or</i> forgot
forsake	forsook	forsaken
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got <i>or</i> gat	gotten <i>or</i> got
gild	gilt <i>or</i> gilded	gilt <i>or</i> gilded
gird	girt <i>or</i> girded	girt <i>or</i> girted
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grave	graved	graven <i>or</i> graded
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung <i>or</i> hanged	hung <i>or</i> hanged
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
heave	heaved <i>or</i> hove	heaved <i>or</i> hoven
help	helped	helped <i>or</i> holpen
hew	hewed	hewn <i>or</i> hewed
hide	hid	hidden <i>or</i> hid
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held <i>or</i> holden
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
knit	knit <i>or</i> knitted	knit <i>or</i> knitted
know	knew	known
lade	laded	laden
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learned <i>or</i> learnt	learned <i>or</i> learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie, <i>to lie down</i>	lay	lain <i>or</i> lien
lift	lifted <i>or</i> lift	lifted <i>or</i> lift
light	lighted <i>or</i> lit	lighted <i>or</i> lit
load	loaded	laden <i>or</i> loaded
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meaned <i>or</i> meant	meaned <i>or</i> meant

PRESENT.	PERFECT.	PERF. PARTICIPLE.
meet	met	met
melt	melted	melted <i>or</i> molten
mow	mowed	mown <i>or</i> mowed
pay	paid	paid
pen, <i>to shut up</i>	pent	pent
put	put	put
read	read	read
rend	rent	rent
rid	rid	rid
ride	rode	rode <i>or</i> ridden
ring	rang <i>or</i> rung	rung
rise	rose	risen
rive	rived	riven
run	ran	run
saw	sawed	sawn <i>or</i> sawed
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shape	shaped	shaped <i>or</i> shapen
shave	shaved	shaved <i>or</i> shaven
shear	sheared	shorn
shed	shed	shed
shew <i>or</i> show	shewed <i>or</i> showed	shewn <i>or</i> shown
shine	shone	shone
shoe	shod	shod
shoot	shot	shot
shred	shred	shred
shrink	shrunk <i>or</i> shrank	shrunk
shrive	shrived <i>or</i> shrove	shrived <i>or</i> shriven
shut	shut	shut
sing	sung <i>or</i> sang	sung
sink	sunk <i>or</i> sank	sunk <i>or</i> sunken
sit	sat	sat
slay	slew	slain
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid

PRESENT.	PERFECT.	PERF. PARTICIPLE.
sling	slung <i>or</i> slang	slung
slink	slunk <i>or</i> slank	slunk
slit	slit <i>or</i> slitted	slit <i>or</i> slitted
smell	smelled <i>or</i> smelt	smelled <i>or</i> smelt
smite	smote	smitten <i>or</i> smit
sow	sowed	sown <i>or</i> sowed
speak	spoke <i>or</i> spake	spoken
speed	sped	sped
spell	spelled <i>or</i> spelt	spelled <i>or</i> spelt
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt <i>or</i> spilled	spilt <i>or</i> spilled
spin	spun <i>or</i> span	spun
spit	spit <i>or</i> spat	spit <i>or</i> spitten
split	split <i>or</i> splitted	split <i>or</i> splitted
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang <i>or</i> sprung	sprung
stand	stood	stood
stave	stove	stove <i>or</i> staved
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stunk <i>or</i> stank	stunk
strew	strewed	strown <i>or</i> strewed
stride	strode <i>or</i> strid	stridden
strike	struck	struck <i>or</i> stricken
string	strung	strung
strive	strove	striven
swear	swore <i>or</i> sware	sworn
sweat	sweated <i>or</i> swet	sweated <i>or</i> swet
sweep	swept	swept
swell	swelled	swelled <i>or</i> swollen
swim	swam <i>or</i> swum	swum
swing	swung <i>or</i> swang	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
thrive	throve <i>or</i> thrived	thriven
throw	threw	thrown

PRESENT.	PERFECT.	PERF. PARTICIPLE.
thrust	thrust	thrust
toss	tossed <i>or</i> tost	tossed <i>or</i> tost
tread	trod <i>or</i> trode	trodden
wax	waxed	waxed <i>or</i> waxen
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
weep	wept	wept
win	won	won
wind	wound <i>or</i> winded	wound [ed
work	wrought <i>or</i> worked	wrought <i>or</i> work-
wrap	wrapped	wrapped <i>or</i> wrapt
wring	wrung	wrung
write	wrote	written

 THE ADVERB.

An *adverb* is a word *added to* another word, to express quality or manner, time, and place.

Adverb means *added to a word*.

Adverbs are added to verbs.

Ex.: He reads *well*. She came *late*. They arrived *here* this morning.

Adverbs may be commonly known by asking the question *how?* *when?* or *where?* with the verb.

He reads *well*. Q. *How* does he read? A. *Well*.

She came *late*. Q. *When* did she come? A. *Late*.

They arrived *here*. Q. *Where* did they arrive? A. *Here*.

Well is an adverb of quality; *late* is an adverb of time; *here* is an adverb of place.

Adverbs are also very frequently placed *before* adjectives to express an increase or decrease of the quality ascribed to the noun to which the adjective belongs.

Ex. : A *very* good man. A *very* small apple.

Some adverbs are compared by *er* and *est*.

Adverbs ending in *ly* are compared by *more* and *most*.

<i>Ex.</i> : Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
soon	sooner	soonest.
secretly	<i>more</i> secretly	<i>most</i> secretly.
wisely	<i>more</i> wisely	<i>most</i> wisely.

Adverbs ending in *ly* are formed from adjectives.

<i>Ex.</i> : Adjective.	Adverb.	Adjective.	Adverb.
acute	acutely.	secret	secretly.
bad	badly.	true	truly.
correct	correctly.	wise	wisely.

THE PREPOSITION.

A *preposition* is a word *placed before* a noun or personal pronoun.

Preposition means a *placing before*.

Prepositions are used to connect nouns and pronouns with some other words.

Ex. : "It is more *from* carelessness *about* truth, than *from* intentional lying, that there is so much falsehood *in* the world."—*Johnson*.

Carelessness, *inattention*.

Intentional, *done by design*.

The particular preposition used depends upon the relation which the noun or pronoun bears to the other word.

Practice alone can determine the right use of

the several prepositions. To shew this, one example may suffice.

Bread is baked *by* ovens *in* bakers; instead of—

Bread is baked *in* ovens *by* bakers.

The preposition *to* is also used before verbs in the infinitive mood.

Ex. : To love. *To* be feared.

The English prepositions are as follow :—

about	below	in	under
above	beneath	into	until
after	beside	of	unto
against	between	on	upon
among	beyond	over	with
at	by	through	within
before	for	to	without
behind	from	towards	

These words when placed *after* verbs, without a noun or pronoun following, are adverbs.

THE CONJUNCTION.

A *conjunction* is a word used to *couple* or *join* words and sentences.

Conjunction means a *joining together*.

Conjunctions are of *two* kinds, *copulative* and *disjunctive*.

Copulative means *coupling*.

Disjunctive means *disjoining* or *separating*.

The *conjunction copulative* is used to express an *addition*, a *cause*, &c.

Ex. : The wind *and* rain did great damage.

The conjunction *and* joins *rain* to *wind*, and signifies an addition.

“An excuse is worse *and* more intolerable than a lie; *for* an excuse is a lie guarded.”—*Pope*.

The conjunction *for* signifies a cause.

Damage, *mischief*, *hurt*.

Excuse, *a plea*, *an apology*.

Intolerable, *not to be endured*.

Guarded, *defended*, *used with cunning*.

The conjunction *disjunctive* is used to express a subtraction or *separation*, a doubt, &c.

Ex.: Virtue ennobles the mind, *but* vice debases it.

The conjunction *but* joins the sentence *vice debases it*, to the sentence *virtue ennobles the mind*, and signifies a separation.

“Guilt, *though* it may attain temporal splendour, can never confer real happiness.”—*Sir W. Scott*.

The conjunction *though* signifies a doubt.

Ennoble, *to make noble*, *to dignify*.

Debase, *to degrade*, *to lower*.

Guilt, *crime*.

Attain, *to gain*, *to arrive at*.

Temporal, *lasting for a time*.

Splendour, *pomp*.

Confer, *to bestow*.

Happiness, *enjoyment*.

Conjunctions Copulative.—Also, and, because, both, for, if, since, that, then, therefore, wherefore.

Conjunctions Disjunctive.—Although, as, as well as, but, except, lest, neither, nor, notwithstanding, or, provided, so, than, though, unless, whether, yet.

THE INTERJECTION.

An *interjection* is a word *thrown into* a sentence, and used to express some sudden passion or emotion of the mind.

Interjection means a *throwing between*.

Ex. : Alas ! if the principles of contentment are not within us, the height of station and worldly grandeur will as soon add a cubit to a man's stature as to his happiness.

Principles, *motives*.

Contentment, *satisfaction*.

Height, *elevation*.

Station, *rank*.

Worldly, *belonging to this world*.

Grandeur, *state, magnificence*.

Cubit, *a measure*.

Stature, *height of any animal*.

Happiness, *felicity*.

The following are a few of the interjections :
Ah ! alas ! hark ! halloo ! hush ! huzza ! oh !
pshaw ! &c.

SENTENCES.

A *sentence* is a collection of words conveying an idea, an *opinion*, &c.

Sentence means *opinion, expression of thoughts by words.*

Sentences are of *two* kinds, *simple* and *complex.*

Simple means containing but *one* element, member, &c.

Complex means *many foldings,* or containing *more than one* element, member, &c.

A *simple sentence* has *one* subject, and *one* verb connected with the subject.

Ex. : Virtue ennobles. Vice debases.

Virtue is the subject, and *ennobles* the verb agreeing with virtue.

Vice is the subject, and *debases* the verb agreeing with vice.

A *simple sentence* may comprehend many other words : as, *one* adjective or pronoun connected with the subject, *one* verb in the infinitive mood, *one* object with its adjective or pronoun, &c.

Ex. : A good conscience fears nothing.

Good is an adjective connected with the subject *conscience.*

Christians ought to forgive injuries.

To forgive is a verb in the infinitive mood.

Virtue ennobles the mind.

Mind is the object, after the verb *ennobles.*

A *complex sentence* has either *more than one* subject, verb, object, &c., connected by conjunctions expressed or understood.

Ex. : Idleness and ignorance are the parents of many vices.

Idleness and *ignorance* are two subjects connected by the copulative conjunction *and*.

Time levels and destroys all things.

Levels and *destroys* are two verbs connected by the copulative conjunction *and*.

Is he accused of murder or robbery?

Murder and *robbery* are two objects connected by the disjunctive conjunction *or*.

He is accused of many heavy crimes.

Many and *heavy* are two adjectives connected by the copulative conjunction *and* understood.

Simple sentences when connected by conjunctions expressed or understood form *complex sentences*.

Ex.: Virtue ennobles the mind, but vice debases it.

Virtue ennobles the mind and *vice debases it* are two simple sentences connected by the disjunctive conjunction *but*.

Every complex sentence may be stated by two or more simple sentences.

Ex.: Many are brought to ruin by extravagance and dissipation.

This complex sentence may be divided into the two simple sentences, *many are brought to ruin by extravagance*, and, *many are brought to ruin by dissipation*.

Complex sentences are divided by means of *stops*.

 STOPS.

The *stops* are *four* in number: the *comma* (,).

the *semicolon* (;), the *colon* (:), and the *period* or *full stop* (.)

The *comma* means *cut off*.

The *semicolon* means a *half limb*.

The *colon* means a *limb* or *member*.

The *period* means a *round*.

The *comma* is used for separating or *cutting off* the simple sentences that form a complex sentence.

The *semicolon* is used for separating the *members* of a complex sentence more dependent on each other than those separated by the colon.

The *colon* is used for dividing a sentence into two or more *members* complete in sense and construction, but not independent enough to form distinct sentences.

The *period* is used when a sentence is distinct and complete in sense and construction.

A *note of interrogation* (?) is used when a question is asked.

Note means *mark*.

A *note of admiration* (!) is used after an interjection or exclamation.

Ex. : " What so foolish as the chase of fame ?
How vain the prize ! how impotent our aim !"
Young.

Foolish, *silly*, *ridiculous*.

Chase, *pursuit*.

Fame, *celebrity*, *renown*.

Vain, *fruitless*.

Prize, *a reward gained*, *booty*.

Impotent, *powerless, weak.*

Aim, *endeavour, design.*

A *hyphen* (-) connects compound words; as, wheel-barrow, pick-axe, tea-pot, to-day, to-morrow.

Hyphen means *under one.*

An *apostrophe* is a comma set over the place of a letter omitted: as, lov'd for loved, ta'en for taken, book's for bookes.

SYNTAX.

Syntax teaches us to *arrange in regular order* the words composing a sentence.

Syntax means an *arranging* or *placing in regular order.*

Regular means *according to rule.*

Syntax consists of *two* general parts, *Concord* and *Government.*

Concord means *agreement.*

Government means *rule, power, authority.*

Concord is the *agreement* which one part of speech has with another part of speech in number, gender, case, or person.

Government is the *power* which one part of speech exercises over another part of speech in directing its mood, tense, or case.

CONCORD.

There are *three* concords or agreements:—

1. Between the nominative case and the verb.

2. Between the noun and the adjective.
3. Between the relative and the antecedent.

THE FIRST CONCORD.

I. *A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.*

Ex. : “²Pleasures are like poppies ¹spread :
²You ¹seize the flower, its ²bloom ¹is shed.”
Burns.

Poppy, *a flower.*
 Seize, *to take by force.*

II. Two or more nominative cases in the singular number, joined together by *copulative* conjunctions expressed or understood, require a verb in the *plural* number.

Ex. : “²Pride, ²ill-nature, and ²want of sense, ¹are the three great sources of ill-manners.”—*Swift.*

“²Inviolable fidelity, ²good humour, and ²complacency of temper, ¹outlive all the charms of a fine face, and ¹make the decays of it invisible.”—*Steele.*

“²Fine sense and ²exalted sense ¹are not half so useful as common sense.”—*Pope.*

Pride, *haughtiness.*
 Source, *that from which anything springs.*
 Inviolable, *not to be broken.*
 Fidelity, *honesty, faithfulness.*
 Complacency, *evenness.*
 Outlive, *to survive, live beyond.*
 Charms, *delights.*
 Decay, *a consuming away.*

Invisible, *not to be seen.*

Fine, *beautiful, refined.*

Exalted, *elevated.*

Useful, *serviceable.*

III. Two or more nominative cases in the singular number, joined together by *disjunctive* conjunctions expressed or understood, require a verb in the *singular* number: the verb in this case referring to each nominative case.

Ex.: “Wealth heaped on wealth, nor ²truth nor ²safety
¹buys,
The dangers gather as the treasures rise.”
Johnson.

“²Pleasure or ²profit there ¹is none in swearing, nor anything in men’s natural tempers to incite them to it.”—*Tillotson.*

“²Custom, ²curiosity, or ²wantonness ¹supplies every art with patrons, and ¹finds purchasers for every manufacture.”—*Adventurer.*

Wealth, *riches, possessions.*

Safety, *freedom from danger.*

Treasure, *hoarded wealth.*

Profit, *advantage, gain.*

Incite, *to urge on, to animate.*

Customs, *fashion, usage.*

Curiosity, *inquisitiveness.*

Wantonness, *thoughtlessness, idle conceit.*

Patron, *a supporter.*

Purchaser, *a buyer.*

Manufacture, *any thing made by hand.*

IV. A noun of multitude requires the verb that agrees with it to be placed in the singular

or plural number according to the idea conveyed by the noun. If the noun convey the idea of *one*, the verb must be in the *singular* number ; but if of *many*, the verb must be in the *plural* number.

Ex. : “ The ²crowd ¹takes them at their word.”—*Goldsmith*.

“ Good sense and good nature are never separated, though the ignorant ²world ¹has thought otherwise.”—*Dryden*.

“ Applause
 Waits on success ; the fickle ²multitude,
 Like the light straw that floats along the stream,
¹Glide with the current still, and ¹follow fortune.”
Franklin.

Separate, *to divide*.

Ignorant, *illiterate, without knowledge*.

Applause, *approbation, praise*.

Success, *prosperity*.

Fickle, *changeable, inconstant*.

Multitude, *the many*.

Float, *to swim on the surface*.

Stream, *running water*.

Glide, *to move smoothly*.

Current, *a stream, flow of the tide*.

Follow, *to go after, to accompany*.

Fortune, *success*.

V. Sometimes a sentence is the nominative case to the verb.

Ex. : “ Spirit is now a very fashionable word : ²to act with spirit, ²to speak with spirit, ¹means only to act rashly, and to talk indiscreetly.”—*Chesterfield*.

²A desire to excel others in virtue and learning ¹is a commendable ambition.

“²To want little ¹is true grandeur.”—*Steele*.

Spirit, *ardour*.

Fashionable, *approved by custom*.

Rashly, *violently, without thought*.

Indiscreetly, *imprudently, foolishly*.

Desire, *a wish*.

Excel, *to surpass*.

Commendable, *laudable, worthy of praise*.

Ambition, *the desire of preferment or honour*.

THE SECOND CONCORD.

I. Adjectives and adjective pronouns must agree in number with some noun expressed or understood :

Ex.: “A ¹contented ²mind is the ¹greatest ²blessing a man can enjoy in ¹this ²world.”—*Addison*.

“There cannot be a more ¹evident, ¹palpable, ¹gross ²manifestation of ¹poor, ¹degenerate ²blood and breeding, than a ¹rude, ¹unpolished, and ¹slovenly ²outside.”—*Massinger*.

“Affectation is ¹certain ²deformity ; by forming themselves after ¹fantastic ²models, the ¹young begin with being ¹ridiculous, and often end in being ¹vicious.”—*Blair*.

(*Young, ridiculous, and vicious* agree with the noun *persons* understood.)

“The ²paths of virtue, though seldom ¹those

of worldly greatness, are always ¹those of pleasantness and peace."—*Sir W. Scott.*

Contented, *satisfied, not repining.*

Evident, *apparent, plain.*

Palpable, *that may be felt, plain.*

Gross, *unrefined, coarse.*

Manifestation, *discovery, publication.*

Degenerate, *base, vile.*

Breeding, *manners, nature.*

Rude, *rough.*

Unpolished, *uncivilised.*

Slovenly, *negligent, dirty.*

Affectation, *silly pride, conceit.*

Deformity, *disfigurement, ugliness.*

Fantastic, *fanciful, capricious.*

Model, *a copy.*

Ridiculous, *exciting laughter.*

Vicious, *wicked.*

Path, *a passage, a way.*

Seldom, *rarely.*

Greatness, *dignity.*

Pleasantness, *cheerfulness.*

Peace, *rest.*

THE THIRD CONCORD.

I. Relative pronouns must agree with their antecedents in gender, number, and person.

Ex.: “²He ¹who has refused to live a villain, and has preferred death to a base action, has been a gainer by the bargain.”—*Shaftesbury.*

“²He seldom lives frugally, ¹who lives by chance. Hope is always liberal, and ²they

¹who trust her promises make little scruple of revelling to-day on the profits of to-morrow."

—*Johnson.*

"²They ¹who are weary of life, and yet are unwilling to die, are such ¹who have lived to no purpose ; ¹who have rather breathed than lived."

—*Clarendon.*

"²She neglects her heart ¹who studies her glass."

"²Wealth, ²glory, and ²power, ¹which the ordinary people look up at with admiration, the learned and wise know to be only so many snares laid to enslave them."—*Steele.*

Refuse, *to deny, to reject.*

Villain, *a wicked wretch.*

Prefer, *to choose, to have rather.*

Base, *mean, wicked.*

Bargain, *an agreement.*

Frugally, *sparingly.*

Chance, *fortune, luck.*

Liberal, *bountiful, generous.*

Trust, *to place confidence in.*

Scruple, *doubt, hesitation.*

Revel, *to carouse, to feast.*

Weary, *tired.*

Unwilling, *not willing, loath.*

Purpose, *effect, use.*

Neglect, *to pay no attention to.*

Wealth, *riches.*

Glory, *renown, celebrity.*

Power, *command, authority.*

Ordinary, *common, of low rank.*

Admiration, *the act of admiring.*

Snares, *that by which any animal is entrapped.*
 Enslave, *to reduce to servitude.*

II. When no nominative case comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative case to the verb.

Ex.: “The man ²who ¹builds and ¹wants wherewith to pay,
 Provides a house from which to run away.”—*Young.*

“ A man ²who has been ¹brought up among books, and is ¹able to talk of nothing else, is a very indifferent companion, and what we call a pedant.”—*Spectator.*

Want, *to be without.*

Provide, *to prepare.*

Indifferent, *worthless.*

Companion, *an associate.*

Pedant, *a conceited book-learned man.*

GOVERNMENT.

I. When two nouns signifying *different* things come together, the *former* is placed in the possessive case.

Ex.: “ A ¹courtier’s ²dependant is a ¹beggar’s ²dog.”—*Shenstone.*

“ A ¹man’s ²wisdom is his best friend; folly his worst enemy.”—*Sir W. Temple.*

Courtier, *an attendant on a court.*

Dependant, *a hanger-on.*

Beggar, *one who solicits alms.*

Folly, *foolishness, weakness.*

Enemy, *a foe.*

II. When two nouns signifying the *same* thing come together, they are placed in the *same* case, and are said to be in *apposition*.

Ex. : “The paths of virtue are plain and straight, so that the ¹blind, ²persons of the meanest capacity, shall not err.”—*Sterne*.

¹Man, a social ²animal, is formed to please in society.

Plain, *smooth, simple*.

Straight, *not crooked, right*.

Mean, *vile, of low rank*.

Capacity, *ability, sense*.

Err, *to miss the right way, to mistake*.

Social, *fit for society*.

Society, *company*.

III. Sometimes a noun in the possessive case is placed alone, the other noun being understood.

Ex. : I went to St. Paul's yesterday ; *i.e.* to ¹St. Paul's ²cathedral.

Active verbs govern the objective case.

Ex. : “ Flattery ¹corrupts both the ²receiver and the ²giver.”—*Burke*.

“ Good sense and learning may esteem obtain ;

Humour and wit a ²laugh, if rightly ta'en ;

Fair virtue ²admiration may ¹impart :

But 'tis good nature only ¹wins the ²heart.”

Stillingfleet.

Flattery, *false praise*.

Receiver, *one who receives*.

Giver, *one who gives*.

Obtain, *to gain, to acquire*.

Humour, *whim, jocularly*.

Wit, *quickness of fancy.*

Admiration, *esteem.*

Impart, *to communicate.*

Win, *to gain by conquest.*

IV. The verb *to be* has the same case after it that it had before it.

Ex.: “¹Sin is the fruitful ²parent of distempers.”—*South.*

Fruitful, *prolific, fertile.*

Distemper, *disease, uneasiness.*

V. Participles govern the same case as the verbs from which they are derived.

“Imaginary evils soon become real ones by ¹indulging our ²reflections on them.”—*Swift.*

“You cannot spend money in luxury without ¹doing ²good to the poor; nay, you do more good by ¹spending ²it in luxury — you make them exert industry, whereas, by ¹giving ²it, you keep them idle.”—*Johnson.*

Derive, *to owe its origin to.*

Imaginary, *fancied.*

Real, *true, certain.*

Indulge, *to gratify, to humour.*

Reflection, *attentive consideration.*

Luxury, *delicious fare, profuseness.*

Industry, *diligence.*

VI. When two verbs come together, without any conjunction, the latter is placed in the infinitive mood.

Ex.: “A lie is a breach of promise; for who-

ever seriously addresses his discourse to another, tacitly ¹promises to ²speak the truth, because he knows that the truth is expected."—*Paley*.

"The envious man is in pain upon all occasions which ¹ought to ²give him pleasure."—*Spectator*.

Breach, *a violation of a contract.*

Seriously, *in earnest, without levity.*

Address, *to apply to another by words.*

Discourse, *conversation, talk.*

Tacitly, *silently.*

Promise, *to assure one by a promise.*

Expect, *to look for, to wait for.*

Envious, *pained by the excellence or happiness of another.*

Occasion, *occurrence, incident.*

VII. The preposition *to* is often properly omitted before the latter verb.

Ex. : "If a man makes me ¹keep my distance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time."—*Swift*.

(*Keep for to keep.*)

Distance, *respect, distant behaviour.*

Comfort, *consolation.*

VIII. If a nominative case comes between the relative and the verb, the *relative* is governed by the verb, or by some other word in its own member of the sentence.

Ex. : "He¹, whom the wantonness of abundance has once ²softened, easily sinks into ne-

glect of his affairs ; and he that thinks he can afford to be negligent, is not far from being poor.”—*Johnson*.

He is rich ¹whose ²income is more than his expenses ; and he is poor ²whose ¹expenses exceed his income.

“²To ¹whom shall I complain ? Did I tell this, Who would believe me ?”—*Shakspeare*.

Wantonness, *thoughtlessness*.

Abundance, *great plenty*.

Softened, *to make soft or easy*.

Sink, *to fall gradually, to settle*.

Neglect, *inattention*.

Affairs, *property, business*.

Negligent, *careless, heedless*.

Income, *revenue*.

Expenses, *charges, money paid out*.

Exceed, *to go beyond*.

Complain, *to bewail, to lament*.

IX. Prepositions govern the objective case.

Ex.: “Whatever employment you follow ²with ¹perseverance and ¹assiduity, will be found fit ²for ¹you ; it will be your support ²in ¹youth, and comfort ²in ¹age.”—*Goldsmith*.

“Other things may be seized ²by ¹might, or purchased ²with ¹money ; but knowledge is to be gained only ²by ¹study.”—*Johnson*.

“Troubles spring ²from ¹idleness, and grievous toils ²from needless ¹ease.”—*Franklin*.

Employment, *business, office*.

Perseverance, *firmness, resolution*,

Assiduity, *close application, diligence*.

Support, *a prop, maintenance.*

Might, *power, strength.*

Purchase, *to buy, to acquire.*

Knowledge, *skill, learning.*

Study, *application.*

Trouble, *affliction, calamity.*

Spring, *to grow.*

Idleness, *sloth, laziness.*

Grievous, *painful.*

Toils, *labour, fatigue.*

Needless, *unnecessary.*

Ease, *quiet.*

X. Conjunctions that signify a doubt or contingency govern the subjunctive mood.

Ex. : “²If passion ¹work like a hot-reined horse,
¹’Twill quickly tire itself.”—*Massinger.*

Doubt, *an uncertainty.*

Contingency, *dependence.*

Hot-reined, *impatient of restraint.*

Tire, *to fatigue, to harass.*

XI. Conjunctions join the same moods and tenses of verbs, and the same cases of nouns and pronouns.

Ex. : “Frugality may be termed the ¹daughter of prudence, the ¹sister of temperance, ²and the ¹parent of liberty. He that is extravagant, will quickly become poor; and poverty will ¹enforce dependence ²and ¹invite corruption.”—*Johnson.*

“Trade increases the ¹wealth ²and ¹glory of a country.”—*Lord Chatham.*

“The most affluent may be ¹stripped of all,

²and ¹find his worldly comforts like so many withered leaves dropping from him."—*Sterne*.

"¹Some are unwisely liberal, ²and ¹more delight to give presents than to pay debts."—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Frugality, *economy*.

Term, *to name, to call*.

Prudence, *practical wisdom*.

Temperance, *moderation*.

Liberty, *freedom*.

Extravagant, *wasteful*.

Enforce, *to compel*.

Dependence, *reliance, subjection*.

Invite, *to bid, to entice*.

Corruption, *wickedness*.

Affluent, *wealthy, rich*.

Strip, *to rob, to spoil, to divest*.

Worldly, *belonging to this world*.

Comfort, *support*.

Withered, *faded*.

Unwisely, *foolishly*.

Present, *a gift*.

Debt, *that which one owes to another*.

XII. Two negatives destroy each other.

Ex.: Be ¹not ²unmindful of the shortness of life.

Knowledge is ¹neither ²unprofitable ¹nor ²useless.

Unmindful, *not heedful, inattentive*.

Shortness, *brevity*.

Unprofitable, *without advantage*.

Useless, *answering no purpose*.

XIII. Words are frequently omitted in a sentence by a figure of speech called *ellipsis*.

Ex. : "Vanity makes men ridiculous, pride odious, and ambition terrible."—*Steele*.

"The scholar without good breeding is a pedant; the philosopher a cynic; the soldier a brute; and every man disagreeable."—*Chesterfield*.

Vanity, *petty pride*.

Ridiculous, *worthy of laughter*.

Pride, *inordinate self-esteem*.

Odious, *hateful, detestable*.

Ambition, *the desire of preferment or honour*.

Terrible, *formidable, causing fear*.

Omit, *to leave out*.

Ellipsis, *an omission*.

Scholar, *a man of learning*.

Breeding, *manners*.

Pedant, *a conceited book-learned man*.

Philosopher, *a man of deep knowledge*.

Cynic, *a morose fellow*.

Soldier, *one who bears arms by profession*.

Brute, *a savage*.

Disagreeable, *unpleasing, offensive*.

THE END.

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