

HAZEN'S  
COMPOSITION BOOK:

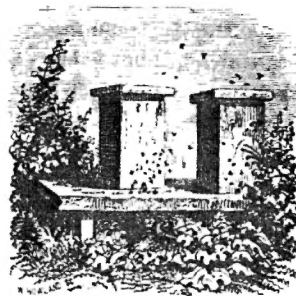
No. I.

DESIGNED TO ACCOMPANY

THE GRAMMATIC READERS,

OR ANY OTHER GRAMMAR.

BY EDWARD HAZEN, A. M.



PRACTICE IS BETTER THAN PRECEPT, AND DILIGENCE IS THE MISTRESS OF SUCCESS.

NEW YORK:  
PUBLISHED BY J. S. REDFIELD, CLINTON HALL.

1847.

# P R E F A C E .

WE study GRAMMAR to learn the structure of language, and to acquire a correct and ready use of words; but neither of these objects can be attained, without much practice on the part of learners. This series of COMPOSITION BOOKS has, therefore, been prepared to enable instructors to turn the theory of grammar to useful account.

The several associations of the language are presented in the order of their arrangement in "Hazen's Practical Grammar," and "Grammatic Readers;" and each example is a model to be imitated on the part of learners. The sentences, or parts of sentences, composed in imitation, should be first written on a slate, or on paper with a lead-pencil; and after the teacher has pronounced them correct, they should be written under the model.

As pupils have but few words at command, they must have a vocabulary, from which selections may be made. In "HAZEN'S SPELLER AND DEFINER," the words are classified according to the parts of speech; and this peculiarity renders it precisely adapted to this purpose.

The principal word of the several associations may be selected, and others which may be needed, can be called up by the pupil, or be suggested by the teacher. Pupils will need but little aid, till they come to the article, adjective, and noun. Here they will be likely to err very frequently. The difficulty will arise in adding the noun to the adjective, or in prefixing the adjective to the noun; and, to prevent a class from committing mistakes, and to suggest the appropriate words, will often require the nicest criticism on the part of the teacher. Pupils should write one or two thousand examples of this association, although the blanks here furnished may not

be sufficient for more than five hundred. Two or three sheets of paper can be easily added.

In constructing examples of the intransitive, transitive, or passive predication, the leading words should be selected from the verbs; and each word, as it occurs in the Speller and Definer, should be tried, to determine whether it is intransitive or transitive. Those only should be selected, which can be made to read well with other words that may arise in the mind, to complete the association.

In constructing the participial and gerundive phrases, the participles and gerundives should be formed from the verbs, and then be thrown into the associations corresponding with the model.

Pupils will need help in writing every association of words in the language; and they should not, therefore, be expected to plod through a single construction, without aid from the teacher; and this aid should always be afforded before they are required to write the examples. In all cases, the etymology and syntax should be first explained.

These practical exercises will require diligence and some ingenuity on the part of both instructors and pupils; but every effort will be richly rewarded by improvement in knowledge and intellectual strength. When the plan proposed is skilfully managed, it cannot fail to secure correct spelling, and a knowledge of the precise meaning and application of a great number of words.

The author has endeavored to produce an efficient system of teaching the English language; and his plan is proposed to the instructors of youth, in the confident expectation that it will meet their approbation.



A sin.



The sins.

A nun.



The nuns.

A man.



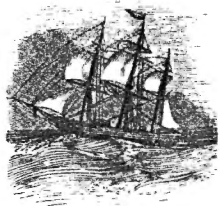
The men.

A hen.



The hens.





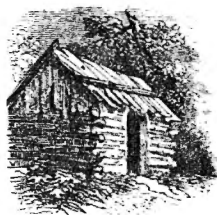
*A ship.*

*The ships.*



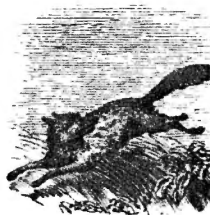
*A pet*

*The pets.*



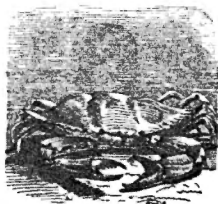
*A hut.*

*The huts.*



*A fox.*

*The foxes.*



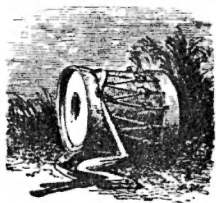
*The crab.*

*The crabs.*



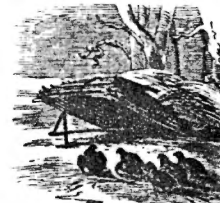
*The stag.*

*The stags.*



*The drum.*

*The drums.*



*The trap.*

*The traps.*



*A cat.*

*The cats.*



*A king.*

*The kings.*



*A camp.*

*The camps.*



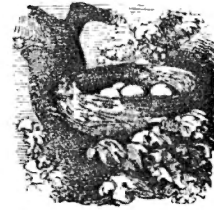
*A fish.*

*The fishes.*



*The mask.*

*The masks.*



*The nest.*

*The nests.*



*The track.*

*The tracks.*



*The rock.*

*The rocks.*



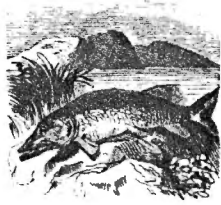






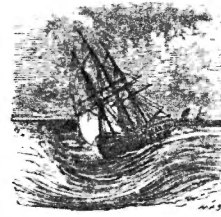






*Another pike.*

*Other pikes.*



*Such a gale.*

*Such gales.*

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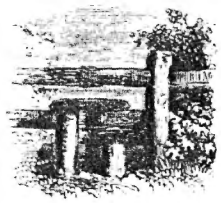
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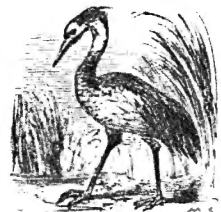
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*Any stile.*

*Any stiles.*



*A crane.*

*No cranes.*

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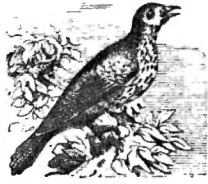
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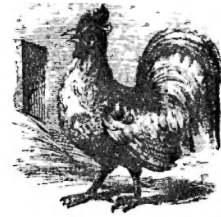
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*The thrush sings.*



*The cock crows.*

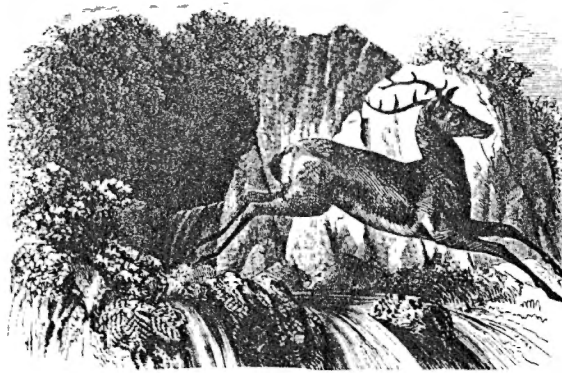


*The rain falls.*



*The boys fish.*





INDICATIVE MODE.  
PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

*I flee.*

*We weep.*

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INDEFINITE PAST TENSE.

*I faded.*

*We scolded.*

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PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

*I have prated.*

*We have rested.*

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PRIOR PERFECT TENSE.

*I had sinned.*

*We had swelled.*

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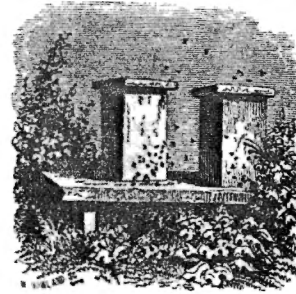
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THE INTRANSITIVE PREDICATION.



INDEFINITE FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

*I shall droop.*

*We shall crawl.*

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-  
-

-  
-  
-

PRIOR FUTURE TENSE.

*I shall have dozed.*

*We shall have mused.*

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-  
-

-  
-  
-

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*I may sink.*

*We may spring.*

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-  
-

-  
-  
-

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE.

*I might hide.*

*We might pray.*

-  
-  
-

-  
-  
-



PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

*I may have hopped.*

*We may have jumped.*

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-	-	-
-	-	-

PRIOR PERFECT TENSE.

*I might have danced.*

*We should have worked.*

-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

*Must man think?*

*Can the bees sting?*

-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Guess.*

*Vote.*

-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-



INDICATIVE MODE.  
PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>I am old.</i>	<i>We are kind.</i>
-	-
-	-
-	-

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE.

<i>I was nice.</i>	<i>We were shrewd.</i>
-	-
-	-
-	-

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

<i>I have been pale.</i>	<i>We have been late.</i>
-	-
-	-
-	-

PRIOR PERFECT TENSE.

<i>I had been grave.</i>	<i>We had been right.</i>
-	-
-	-
-	-



INDEFINITE FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

*I will be meek.*

*We shall be near.*

-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

*Is the spring cold?*

*Are these horses wild?*

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-	-	-
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POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*I may be vain.*

*We must be clean.*

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-	-	-
-	-	-

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE

*I might be fond.*

*We might be blunt.*

-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-



PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

<sup>SINGULAR.</sup>  
*I may have been fresh.*

<sup>PLURAL.</sup>  
*We may have been brisk.*

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-	-	-	-
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PRIOR PERFECT TENSE.

*I might have been glad.*

*We should have been calm.*

-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

*Can his mind be sane?*

*Must the goats be lean?*

-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Be good.*

*Be firm.*

-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

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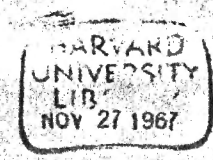
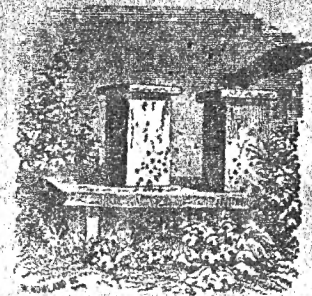
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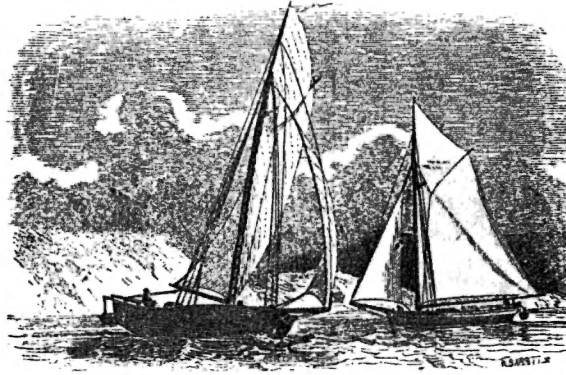


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NEW YORK:  
PUBLISHED BY J. S. REDFIELD, CLINTON HALL.

1847.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1846, by EDWARD HAZEN in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the U. S., for the Southern District of N. York.



INDICATIVE MODE.  
PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>I am he.</i>	<i>We are they.</i>
-	-
-	-
-	-

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE.

<i>I was the cook.</i>	<i>We were the troops.</i>
-	-
-	-
-	-

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

<i>I have been a guide.</i>	<i>We have been scribes.</i>
-	-
-	-
-	-

PRIOR PERFECT TENSE.

<i>I had been a drudge.</i>	<i>We had been clerks.</i>
-	-
-	-
-	-

THE INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE PREDICATION.



SINGULAR.



PLURAL.

INDEFINITE FUTURE TENSE.

*I shall be a man.*

*We shall be the crew.*

PRIOR FUTURE TENSE.

*I shall have been a duke.*

*We shall have been guards.*

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*I may be a guest.*

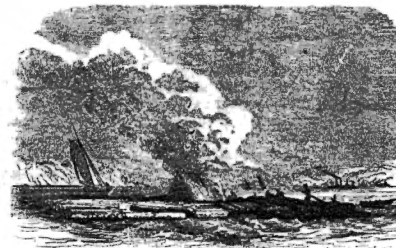
*We must be the gang.*

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE.

*I might be the mate.*

*We might be a prey.*

THE INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE PREDICATION.



PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

*I may have been the one.*

PLURAL.

*We may have been the men.*

PRIOR PERFECT TENSE.

*I might have been the child.*

*We might have been the pair.*

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Be a baker.*

*Be ye printers.*

THE TRANSITIVE PREDICATION.



INDICATIVE MODE.  
PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

*I spin the yarn.*

*We slice the ham.*

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE.

*I added a sum.*

*We graded the road.*

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

*I have lauded thy name.*

*We have threaded our way.*

PRIOR PERFECT TENSE.

*I had welded the steel.*

*We had scalded the swine.*

THE TRANSITIVE PREDICATION.



INDEFINITE FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

*I will plug the tooth.*

*We will ride the mule.*

PRIOR FUTURE TENSE.

*I shall have taken my stand.*

*We shall have bled the horse.*

POTENTIAL MODE.  
PRESENT TENSE.

*I can do the job.*

*We can grind the axe.*

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE.

*I might find the purse.*

*We would take some rest.*

THE TRANSITIVE PREDICATION.



PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

*I may have sanded the floor.*

*We may have mended our ways.*

PRIOR PERFECT TENSE.

*I should have carded the wool.*

*We could have boarded the brig.*

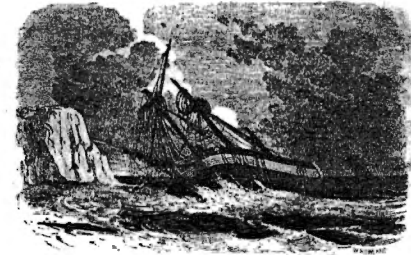
IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Speak the truth.*

*Mark ye the time.*

THE PASSIVE PREDICATION.



INDICATIVE MODE.  
PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

*I am noted.*

*We are greeted.*

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE.

*I was wafted.*

*We are doubted.*

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

*I have been hunted.*

*We have been painted.*

PRIOR PERFECT TENSE.

*I had been trusted.*

*We had been toasted.*

THE PASSIVE PREDICATION.



INDEFINITE FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

*I shall be petted.*

*We shall be stunted.*

PRIOR FUTURE TENSE.

*I shall have been wanted.*

*We shall have been freighted.*

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*I may be wooed.*

*We may be robbed.*

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE.

*I might be urged.*

*We might be charged.*

THE PASSIVE PREDICATION.



PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

*I may have been called.*

*We must have been hailed.*

PRIOR PERFECT TENSE.

*I might have been drowned.*

*We might have been shunned.*

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Be pleased.*

*Be soothed.*



*The poor woman thanked us heartily.*



*This old man is very miserly.*



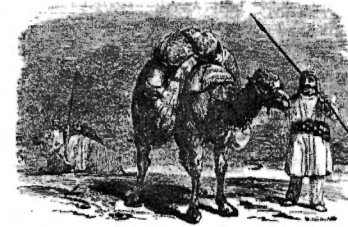
*Must I go first.*



*This demure sage seldom laughed.*



*The servant brought the water from the spring.*



*The camel rose beneath a heavy burden.*



*How came this man by that fine horse.*



*This soldier served throughout the war.*

## PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES.



*Unto Thee will I direct my prayer.*

## PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES.



*She may fall off the log into the stream.*



*We met a family moving westward.*



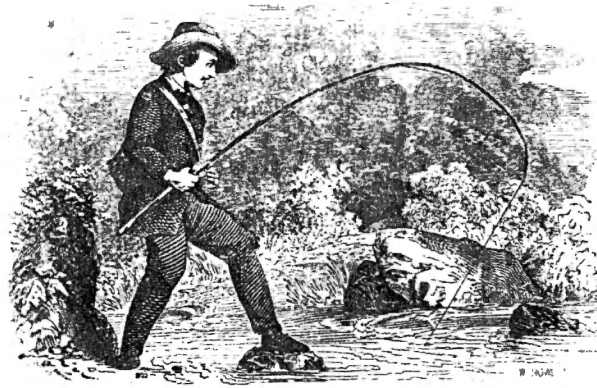
*The traveller being weary, rested by the brook.*



*Being an invalid, she cannot expect a speedy recovery.*



*The old sailor observing a ship, recalls former scenes.*



*A fish being caught with a hook, may be pulled out of the water.*