FIRST LESSONS IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
WITH A NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE ARRANGEMENT OF THE VERB.

BY CHARLES W. BRADBURY.
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ARRANGEMENT OF THE VERB.

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LARGEST is a development of smallness, and yet so great that in the law of language, it is not sufficient to develop the idea of growth.

The three classes of adjectives are specified in the theory of the verb; the Progressive Tenses are adopted, and the other forms are treated as if the word meant to be committed to memory. The questions and exercises are arranged to fix the principle clearly in the mind, and to show its application. Proper answers are given, and young learners. The answer is acceptable only if the manner of treatment of the properties of nouns, and the exception to the rule of the voice, is not sufficient to show the nature of the verb.

The Progressive Tenses are adopted without question in the grammar, but are often met with in the law of language, is not sufficient to fix the principle. The answer is acceptable only if the manner of treatment of the properties of nouns, and the exception to the rule of the voice, is not sufficient to show the nature of the verb.

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CHAPTER I.

THE NOUN.


Art. 3. There are two classes of nouns: proper nouns and common nouns. A proper noun is a name belonging particularly to a person, place, or thing. It specifies an individual, or a class regarded as one. It is a specific or particular name.

THE NOUN.

What is a common noun? Give examples. What is a proper noun? Give examples.

Art. 9. What is a noun? How many and what kinds of nouns are there? What is a proper noun? Give examples. What is a common noun? Give examples.

Art. 10. (1) Can a proper noun become a common noun? How? Ans. Yes; by applying the name to several individuals in common: as, the three Charlesees; the twelve Caesars; there are many John Smiths; there are several Charlestons. (2) Can a common noun become a proper noun? How? Ans. Yes; by its being appropriated specially to an individual: as, the Hill; the Ferry; Congress; Mr. Carpenter.

THE SUBJECT OF A NOUN.

Art. 11. The subject of a noun is the person, place, or thing of which the noun is the name; as, (1) The subject of the noun George Washington is the person, of whom the noun George Washington is the name. (2) The subject of the noun Boston is the place of which the noun Boston is the name. (3) The subject of the noun thought is that act of the mind of which the noun thought is the name. (4) The subject of the noun goodness is that quality of which the noun goodness is the name.

What is the subject of a noun? Explain example (1).

THE NOUN.

love. Pride is the never-failing vice of fools. A Deity believed is joy begun.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF COMMON NOUNS.

Art. 12. (a) When two or more words are united and form a descriptive name, this is a compound noun.

What is a compound noun? Is the word milk-pail a compound noun? Why? Ans. Milk-pail is a compound noun because it is composed of two words, milk and pail, and it is descriptive of its subject. Can you form other compounds with the word pail? With the word milk? Is the word rocking-chair a compound noun? Why? Can you form other compounds with the word chair? With the word water? Is the word horse-cart a compound noun? Why? Can you form other compound nouns with the word horse? With the word cart?

Analyze, that is, separate into their component parts, the following compound nouns; and then form other compound nouns of their several parts:

Farm-house; bread-stuff; book-case; hand-sled; head-ache; penny-weight; watch-word; mouth-piece; limestone; school-boy; Lockport; Rockland; Valley Forge; Newtown; Springvales.

(b) An abstract noun is the name of a quality distinct from its substance as, extension, increase, greatness, whiteness; or it is the name of a generalization, and is the opposite of the concrete: as, membership, for members.

(c) Many adjectives become descriptive nouns and at the same time abstract nouns.

(d) Verbal nouns are those derived from or constituting parts of a verb, retaining the verbal form, or in part the verbal character: as, (1) To speak is to act. Here to speak and to act are both verbs in the Infinitive Mood, yet are used as nouns. (2) Lying is speaking, or acting, with the intention to deceive. Here the three participles, lying, speaking, and acting, are verbal nouns.

(e) Mass noun. The peculiarity of mass noun is, that they have no number, but relate to the substance or material. (See Art. 33.)

(f) Collective nouns. The peculiarity of collective nouns is, that they may have either number. (See Art. 38.)

Art. 13. (g) Some nouns have corresponding diminutives; that is, they have forms indicating smaller subjects of the same kind, and often the young of the same kind of animals: thus, goose, gosling; eagle, eaglets; animal, animalcule; young, youngling; stream, streamlet; hill, hillock; circle, cirlet; flower, flowret; village, hamlet; and perhaps ball, bullet; cataract, cascade.

Though diminution is generally expressed by little, or small, yet a distinction of form in the noun is evidently agreeable to the genius of the language: thus, a lamb, a little lamb, or a lambkin.

What is an abstract noun? Give examples. What of many adjectives? Give examples. What are verbal nouns? Give and explain examples (d), (g). What of
H A P T E R I I.

THE PRONOUN.

What you a pronoun? Why? Is the word they a pronoun? Why? Ans. Because it denotes the persons or things without giving their names. Is the word who a pronoun? Why?

Which are the pronouns in the following examples? and why?

I have studied my lessons. Give me your book. We will recite our lessons. Will you hear us? Thou hast thy book with thee. He has not his slate before him. She may go, and her sister may go with her. They have with them all their toys. I know who it is. Who is it? Where is the book which I use? Which is it? I know what I shall do. What is it? It is I that spoke. Shall I do it myself? Do this work thyself. I use my own book.

CLASSES OF PRONOUNS.

Art. 16. There are two classes of pronouns, the relative pronouns, and the personal pronouns.

1. THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Art. 17. A relative pronoun is a word which refers to the subject of a noun or pronoun in a preceding sentence, so as to connect the two sentences without any other connecting word: as, (1) I saw the man who spoke; often has the nature of a relative. (See Art. 91, 7.) What is called a compound relative pronoun, because it includes in itself both the antecedent and the relative, and is equivalent to that which, or those which, the thing or things which.

Who is also sometimes used as a compound pronoun, and is equivalent to the person who, or the persons who: as, I know whom I have believed; here whom stands for him whom, or the person whom.

Example (1). The man is happy who lives virtuously; here are two simple sentences connected by the relative who; who refers to man, and man is called the antecedent of who. (2) The construction would be essentially the same, even if the words were differently arranged: thus, the man who lives virtuously is happy; who here refers to man for its antecedent, and man belongs to another sentence, although the parts of this sentence are separated by the sentence, Who lives virtuously.

In like manner analyze the following: (3) That house which you see is my father's. (4) It was the grammar which I desired. (a) To such as are of an honest heart; that is, to persons who are of an honest heart. (5) I know not what I shall do; here, what is equivalent to that which, or the thing which. I know not the thing which I shall do. I know not the thing, is one sentence; Which I shall do, is another sentence; which, by referring to several antecedents in the following examples:

It was John who wrote the letter. The house which you see is ours. It was on the day that followed. I know what I said, and what I did.

Who, which, and what, when used in asking questions, are called interrogatives, and are said to refer to the subject contained in the answer; and the word denoting this subject is called the subsequent, rather than the antecedent: thus, (1) Who was there? Ans. John was there; here, who is said to refer to the subsequent, John. (2) What have you? Ans. I have a book; here, what is said to refer to book as its subsequent.

Interrogatives, however, may be used as adjectives, or hypothetically: as, (1) What book is that? (2) Which way did he go? (3) Who is wise? (See Art. 25.) Here what is an interrogative adjective belonging to book; which is an adjective belonging to way; and who is used hypothetically.

To what are interrogatives said to refer? Explain examples (1), (2). What of their use? Give and explain examples (1), (2), (3).

2. THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Art. 20. The personal pronouns are so called because they show in themselves of what person they are. (See Art. 48.) They include all the pronouns except the relative
and of whom we declare, He is happy. (2) Who is there? here who is equivalent to what person, and though it assumes the existence of a real person, it designates none. Pronouns are often thus used hypothetically.

How are pronouns often used? Explain. Give and explain examples (1), (2).

Which of the pronouns in the following examples are used hypothetically?

He that hatest suretyship is sure. Who is a wise man? They who seek wisdom shall find it. Whosoever will, let him come. I know whom I have chosen. They who seek me early shall find me. I know what I said. For who goes up your winding stairs will never go down again.

THE PROPERTIES OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS.

Art. 26. Nouns and pronouns have number, gender, person, and case.

§ 1. Number.

Art. 27. Number relates to the question whether one, or more than one, is meant. There are two numbers, the singular and the plural.

(1) Those nouns and pronouns are of the singular number which indicate that but one person, place, or thing is meant: as, a man, a town, an animal, the iron.

(2) Those nouns and pronouns are of the plural number which indicate that more than


Art. 31. (1) The plural number of nouns is generally formed by adding s to the singular: as, singular, boy; plural, boys; so, house, houses; hoe, hoes; cuff, cuffs.

(2) If the singular ends with a, ch, soft, ch, or ss, we add es to form the plural: as, box, boxes; church, churches; lash, lashes; kindness, kindnesses; and to some words which end with o we add es; as, echo, echoes; but not to all; as, folio, folios.

What is the general rule for forming the plural of nouns? Give example. When do we add es? Give an example of each. What of words ending with y? Give examples of each.


(3) If the noun in the singular ends with y, without a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) before the y, the y is changed in the plural into i-es: as, fly, flies; beauty, beauties; but if the y has a vowel before it, the general rule of adding s to

Nouns ending in double s (ss) have generally the regular plural by adding s. But staff formerly bad for its plural, staves. (Art. 63: Ex. 15, 16, 17.)

(5) There are nouns whose plural is formed irregularly: as, man, men; woman, women; goose, geese; foot, feet; mouse, mice; die, dice or dices; penny, pence or pennies; cupful, cupfuls; court-martial, courts-martial.

If the singular ends with y, how is the plural formed? Give examples. With a vowel before the y, how? Give examples. If the singular ends with / or /s, how? Examples. What exceptions? Are there nouns whose plural is formed irregularly? What is the plural of man? woman? goose? foot? mouse? die? penny? cupful? court-martial?

Art. 32. In the following examples tell the number of each noun and pronoun, and how the plural of the nouns is formed:

I love my father. Your book has lost its cover. Give me her bonnet. We will obey our teacher. Come with us, Susan. How do you do, Jane? Thou art a happy boy. Thy checks are red. I love thee. Are these apples thin? We can make ourselves happy by doing good to others. Did you see that mouse? How many feet has a dog? Geese are web-footed. He was tried by a court-martial. Here comes the instructress. What is a church? The tree is ash.

Art. 33. Massive nouns are those which do not refer to number at all, but to the substance, matter, or mass which constitutes their subject, and are of neither number, or neuter in regard to number: as, money, granite, pride,
THE PRONOUN.

§ 5. Declension.

Art. 55. (a) Objective means belonging to the object. A noun or pronoun may be known to be in the objective case by its following and depending upon a transitive verb or a preposition; and generally, if it be a pronoun, by the form of the pronoun: thus, (1) I saw John; here, John, placed after the transitive verb saw, is in the objective case. (2) I saw him; here him placed after saw is in the objective case; but (3) him showed by its form also that it is in the objective case, for by its form it is distinct from he and his. (4) They go to school; here school is in the objective, placed after the preposition to.

(b) The noun or pronoun which denotes that in which a state or an action ends, or in which the relation denoted by a preposition is complete, is in the objective case: as, (1) You need a book; here book is in the objective case after need, because the state denoted by need ends, or is complete, by the word book. (2) He sold the house; here house is in the objective, because it shows the object in which the action sold ends. (3) They are at home; here home completes the relation denoted by at.

What is the meaning of objective? How may the objective case of a noun be known? And how besides, of a pronoun? Explain examples (1), (2), (3), (4). What is in the objective case? Give and explain examples (1), to be in apposition with the preceding, and is in the same case: as, Webster the statesman; The River Ohio; I saw Mr. Jones the speaker; I call the good the wise.

When are nouns, pronouns, or phrases in apposition? What of their case? Give examples.

Tell the case of each noun and pronoun in the following examples, and how you know: —

John's book is on his desk. He can read his lesson. I have your pen. Thou art discreet. Give me that slate. This hat is mine.

We 'll attend, every one, to his own, And let other folks' business alone.

Prescott, the author of Ferdinando and Isabella, is also author of Philip II.

REVIEW.

What is case? How is it indicated? How by the form of the pronoun? How by the form of the noun? (2) How besides by the form? Explain (c). Explain (d). Explain (e). How many and what cases are there? What in the nominative case? How may it be known? What of titles, &c.? What of the possessive case? How is the possessive case of nouns generally formed in the singular? In the plural? If the plural does not end with s, how is the possessive plural formed? What of some nouns in the singular? What of a double possessive? Does the form of the noun indicate its case? What if there are several words, &c.? What is the rule for the possessive? (a) What of the latter noun? What of the possessive? (b) What is the meaning of objective? (c) How may the objective case of a noun or pronoun be known? Explain examples (1), (2), (3), (4).

Define the objective case. (b). Illustrate it by examples (1), (2), (3). What is said of apposition? What of the case of words in apposition?

THE PRONOUN.

§ 5. Declension.

Art. 56. Declension is such an arrangement and variation of words as is adapted to show their number, gender, person, and case. Nouns and pronouns are declined, although in regard to nouns these properties are but partially exhibited by their forms.

The declension of verbs shows their number and person.

The Declension of Pronouns.

Art. 57. (a) The relative pronouns who, which, that, and what, are imperfectly declined. The declension of who shows its cases, but does not show its gender, number, or person. Which, that, and what are invariable, except that they have the same possessive as who. They are declined as follows: —

 Singular and Plural are alike.


The compounds of who, which, and what, with so, ever, and also, are declined in the same manner, so far as declined at all: as, whosoever, whosesoever, whatsoever, &c.


The Declension of Personal Pronouns.
THE PRONOUN.

The pronoun is a word that represents a noun, is used in sentences to replace a noun, and indicates the person, number, and case of the noun it replaces.

1. **Third Person.**
   - Singular:
     - Masculine: George
     - Feminine: George's
     - Neuter: George
   - Plural:
     - Self: yourselves
     - Others: yourself, yourselves

   **Art. 59.** (a) It will be observed that to form the Reflex pronouns, the emphatic pronouns own and self are affixed to, or placed after, the possessive cases of the Simple pronouns, except him, them, and perhaps it, which are in the objective.

   (b) We often find the forms ourself and yourself used for the singular, although our and your are properly plural.

   (2) Your'n, her'n, his'n, their'n, though contractions of your own, her own, his own, their own, are considered low and improper.

   (c) Nouns are also rendered emphatic by own and self: as, the boy's own book; the man's self. Nouns and pronouns sometimes have both own and self: as, his own self, the man's own self; thus, self is used as a noun. Self is also used to give emphasis to an adjective: as, selfsame day.

   The declension of common nouns.

   **Art. 62.** (a) Common nouns which have but one numeral form, both for the singular and the plural, and which have but one number in their meaning, are declined like proper nouns; as follows:

   (e) Nouns with only the singular form.

   Nom. (1) Deer (2) People (3) Moose
   Post. Deer's People's Moose's
   Obj. Deer People Moose

   (g) Nouns with only the plural form.

   Nom. (4) Bellows (5) Tongs (6) Means
   Post. Bellows' Tongs' Means'
   Obj. Bellows Tongs Means

   **Like deer, decline also sheep, swine, cattle, wheat, sloth, pride, whiteness, wisdom, iron, vinegar, and all massive nouns, and nouns and pronouns of only the forms of the singular number. In regard to the pronouns who, which, and what, and their compounds, see Art. 57.**

Like bellows, decline also scissors, lights, (meaning the
other words are declined like deer? What like bellows?

What is said of most common nouns? Decline boy in both numbers. Decline fox. What others are declined like fox? Decline beauty. How is the plural of beauty formed? Ans. By changing y into ies. By what rule? (Art. 31, 3.) What other words are declined like beauty? What others are declined like shepherds? Decline die. What is generally true of the sounds of the possessive singular and the possessive plural? (Art. 63.) Give the examples. What is the first exception mentioned? Explain it. Decline house.

What is the second exception? Explain. Decline truth.

What other words have the same change in the plural? Do all words ending with th have the same change? What words do not? Decline youth. What is the third exception? Decline wife. Decline regular, strife, and cough. What of words ending with ff? What apparent exception? Decline staff. Decline stage. Decline stuff (reg.). Decline goose. Decline az. Decline hero. Decline heroine. Decline brother. Decline cupful. Decline court-martial. Decline with, with the emphatic pronouns, George; The Four Corners; The Boy. Decline also, by the examples already given, man, woman, foot, echo, folio, paiful, spoonful, brother-in-law, cousin-german, knife, elf, dozen, unit, gross, quire, octavo.

**General Review of Nouns and Pronouns.**

Art. 65. (1) Nouns. What is a noun? What are the two general divisions of nouns? What is a proper noun? Are there any proper nouns in the plural number? Has any proper noun both numbers? Has any proper noun a signification in itself? What proper nouns require the Article (the) before them? Ans. Plurals and significant appellations. Do proper nouns generally require or do they generally reject, the descriptive idea? Ans. They generally reject it. What is meant by the subject of a noun? Ans. That of which the noun is the name. What is a common noun? Can you mention any classes of common nouns? What is a compound noun? What is an abstract noun? What is a collective noun?

Properties of Nouns and Pronouns.

Art. 66. What four properties have nouns and pronouns? To what does Number relate? How many and what numbers have nouns and pronouns? What nouns and pronouns are of the singular number? Give examples. What nouns and pronouns are of the plural number? Give examples. Are any nouns and pronouns common in regard to number? Give examples. Are there any nouns whose meaning does not allow the distinction of number? Give examples. What apparent exception? What are common in regard to number? Give examples (36). Mention some nouns which have the form of the plural and yet the meaning of the singular (36 qu.). Others which have the form of the singular and the meaning of the plural (37). What is a collective noun? Give examples.


(2) What is gender? How many and what genders are there? What nouns and pronouns are of the masculine gender? Give examples. What are of the feminine gender? Give examples. What are of either gender or common in regard to gender? Give examples. What are of neither gender or neuter in regard to gender? Give examples.

(3) What is person? How many and what persons have nouns and pronouns? What do words of the first person denote? Give examples. What do words of the second person denote? Give examples. What do words of the third person denote? Give examples. What do words of what person are words which denote the speaker? Of what person are words which denote the one addressed? Of and what cases have nouns and pronouns? What do words in the nominative case denote? How may the nominative case of a noun or pronoun be known? Give examples. What of titles and terms of address? What of exclamations? What do words in the possessive case denote? Give examples. How is the possessive case of nouns generally formed in the singular? Give examples. How in the plural? Give examples. What exceptions in the plural? What of some nouns in the singular? If the name include several words, &c. what? What is the rule for the possessive? (Art. 64, e, aa, bb.) What case of nouns generally has the same sounds in both numbers? What is the meaning of objective? What do words in the objective case denote? Do nouns have different forms for the nominative and objective cases? How then can we know their case? (Art. 53 and 55.) Do pronouns generally indicate their case by their form? What two ways then have we for determining the case of pronouns? (Art. 51.)

Art. 67. In the following examples, of each noun and each pronoun, tell its kind, its number, its gender, its person, its case, and the reasons or rules for each: —

Washington was the father of his country. A rainbow appeared upon the dark cloud. A word filly spoken how good is it? The hand of the diligent maketh rich. A good name is better than wealth. What is a ringlet? For who goes up winding stairs will not come down again. I was there myself. The book is your own. She can choose for herself. Thy own friend and thy father's friend forsake not. Leaves have their time to fall. We speak for ourselves. Gentleness will win, but pride repels. I, Wisdom, dwell with prudence. Mother! Oh what a name! Is your father at home? This house is J. E. Smith, Esq's. I know not what others may think. Every one must act for himself or for herself. He was a member of the United States' senate. The jury were detained four hours hearing the witnesses' testimony. To what
exception in regard to the subject? What besides the simple subject and predicate? How many and what kinds of sentences are there? What is a Simple sentence? Give examples. In the example, John is happy, which is the subject? Which is the predicate? In the example, The boys write, which is the subject, and which the predicate? What one word contains the copulate and the attributive elements of the predicate? In the example, The letter has been written, how many and what words contain the copulative and the attributive? Give the examples of simple sentences in which the simple subject and simple predicate are limited, and show by what words.

Art. 236. A compound sentence consists of one or more simple sentences, connected by one or more connective words: as,

1. John and Charles write; this is a compound sentence, for it has two subjects and two predicates; though but one predicate is expressed, yet another may be supplied after the other subject: thus, John writes: and Charles writes; supplying the verb requires the change of the plural into a singular verb.

2. John reads and writes; this, too, is a compound sentence; though there is but one subject, yet this subject is implied before each predicate: thus, John reads and John writes.

What is a compound sentence? Give and explain the 1st example, Give and explain the 2d example.

Art. 237. When either the subject or the predicate is limited, or qualified by another entire sentence, the whole is a complex sentence: thus, John, when he was young, learned, as all in early life should, to improve his precious time; here, when he was young, though it is itself a simple sentence, is also a descriptive, and limits or qualifies the subject John. So the simple sentence, as all in early life should, and the clause, to improve his precious time, are adverbial phrases, and limit the verb learned; thus making the whole a complex sentence, each simple sentence of which may be analyzed separately.

John is the grammatical, the simple, the leading subject; and John, when he was young, is the logical, the complex, the complete subject; learned is the grammatical, the simple, the leading predicate; and learned as all in early life should, to improve his precious time, is the logical, the complex, the complete predicate; as all in early life should, taken together, is an adverbial phrase, limiting the meaning of learned; but if we supply, after the auxiliary should, the implied principal verb, thus, as all in early life should learn, it becomes itself a simple sentence.

Art. 238. Analyze the following sentences; that is, show each grammatical subject and each logical subject with all its parts; the grammatical predicate and the logical predicate with all its parts; analyze each distinct part, both of the logical subject and the logical mood, tense, and conjugation, and whether they are regular, transitive, active, or predicates; show how the sentences and parts of sentences are connected.

Art. 239. How delightful, how useful, how important is language! It makes our friends dearer; it awakens joy and love; it makes the distant seem near; it records the actions of mankind in all ages, and in all countries; it is the repository of science; science, indeed, could not have a name without language. But language is often misused. By it the false deceive, the wicked profane sacred things, and many talk foolishly, or trifle with the feelings, the character, the rights of others. Words, fifty spoken, are like apples or gold in baskets of silver. Tricks, by which the unguarded are betrayed, tend to produce constant and universal distrust. The soldier who executes his captain's orders does no less than the captain himself who gives him the orders. These are what we termed adventures. Her hair is gold, her forehead the Elysian fields, her eyebrows rainbows, her eyes sun, her cheeks roses, her lips coral, her teeth pearls, her neck alabaster, her bosom marble, her hands ivory, her whiteness snow. Words in their primary or immediate signification stand for nothing but the ideas in the mind of him that useth them. A child having taken notice of nothing in the metal which he hears called gold but the bright shining yellow color, he applies the word gold only to his idea of that color, and not to the real metal; and therefore he calls the same color in any other thing, gold. Another, that hath better observed, adds to shining yellow, great weight; and then the sound gold, when he useth it, stands for a complex idea of a shining yellow and a very weighty substance. Another adds to these qualities fusibility; and then the word gold signifies to him a body, bright, yellow, fusible, and very heavy. Another adds malleability. Each of these uses equally the word gold when he has occasion to express the idea which he has applied to it. But it is evident that each can apply it only to his own idea; nor, can he use it as a sign of such a complex idea as he has not.