PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES
IN
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

PART I.

CONTAINING

THE PRINCIPLES OF ANALYSIS,

OR

ENGLISH PARSONG.

BY

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"Exeget est iter per exempla."


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PREFACE.

The object of Grammar is to furnish rules for the proper use of language. The authors of this treatise, keeping this object in mind, have rejected every thing which, in their view, is not strictly subservient to it. The formidable array of definitions and "fine print," which encumbers the pages of many of the treatises on the subject, perplexing the pupil, and arresting his progress in the acquisition of knowledge, forms no part of their plan. They have purposely neglected the elegances of diction, the ornaments of style, and other graces of writing, in order that, by descending to the level of the pupil, they may obtain an easy access to his understanding. For this reason, abbreviations of all kinds have been studiously avoided, repetitions have been purposely made, the colloquial style adopted, and those expressions selected which are most readily intelligible.

It will be seen, that the authors have widely departed from the usual arrangement of the different parts of the subject. The pupil is first taught to analyze words and phrases, dependent on those principles of Syntax which are most easily understood; while the Etymology, as well as the Syntax, of the more difficult parts of speech are reserved for his attention when he shall have become familiar with the construction of the simpler parts of a sentence. The difficulties in the syntax of most languages, arise from Ellipsis. This is peculiarly the case with the English language. In furnishing a system of rules for the construction of the language, some writers have thought proper to introduce a variety of rules that will meet the apparent anomalies
occasionsed by this figure. This has caused much unnecessary expenditure of time and labour, in committing the rules to memory, and practising their application. The authors of this work have been convinced by experience, that a knowledge of the fundamental principles of construction, together with some practice in supplying the ellipses in sentences, is all that is needed to enable the pupil to analyze the most complicated and elliptical expressions. They have therefore rejected every thing unnecessary, and reduced the principles of analysis and construction to a few short rules.

In the several parts of the work, it is intended to present a comprehensive treatise on English Grammar, progressively adapted to the wants of teachers and pupils of every grade. The plan and the details of the work are based upon an experience of the wants of pupils, pursuing the study of this important branch of education; an experience gained by the authors during several years, in their connection with two of the large institutions of this city. The course which they recommend in teaching the subject, may be plainly stated in the words of Mr. Locke:—"In learning any thing, as little should be proposed to the mind at once as is possible; and that being understood and fully mastered, to proceed to the next adjoining part."

*Boston, August, 1834.*

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR.**

1. Grammar teaches us to speak properly, and to write correctly.
2. Grammar is divided into four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

**FIRST PART.**

3. Orthography teaches the use of letters, and the proper method of spelling words.

**SECOND PART.**

4. Etymology teaches the origin of words, the different kinds, or *Parts of Speech*, into which they are divided, and the changes made in them to express our ideas correctly.

**THIRD PART.**

5. Syntax teaches the agreement, government, and proper arrangement of words in a sentence.

**FOURTH PART.**

6. Prosody teaches the right pronunciation of words, and the rules of poetry.

7. Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

8. The letters a, e, i, o, u, are vowels. All other letters are consonants, except w and y; which are sometimes vowels, and sometimes consonants.

**PARTS OF SPEECH.**

9. There are nine kinds of words; Articles, Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections. These are called the *Parts of Speech.*
NOUNS.

11. The word Noun means a name. All words which signify anything which we can see, hear, feel, smell, or talk about, are called Nouns; as, a top, a song, pride, honour, John, America.

12. Nouns have Person, Number, Gender, and Case.

PERSON.

13. Nouns have three persons; the first, the second, and the third. The first person is the speaker; as, I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, &c.

The second person is the one spoken to; as, Boys, give your attention.

The third person is the one spoken of; as, Washington was the first President of the United States.

Tell the person of the nouns in the following sentences.
O virtue! how amiable thou art! John is an attentive scholar. Harriet, bring me your book. I, James Madison. We, the people of these United States. Lovely art thou, O peace! These are thy gifts, O sickness! Lo! these are what God has set before thee, child of reason, son of woman: unto which does thy heart incline?

NUMBER.

14. Nouns have two numbers; the Singular, and the Plural.

15. The singular number expresses but one object; as, a boy, a girl, an hour, the book.

16. The plural number expresses more than one object; as, boys, girls, hours, the books.

17. The plural number of nouns is generally formed by adding s to the singular; as,

Singular, Boy; Plural, Boys.

Singular, Girl; Plural, Girls.

Singular, Hour; Plural, Hours.

Singular, Book; Plural, Books.

Tell the number of the following nouns.
Books, hours, paper, pen, ink, boy, girl, table, house, cart, horse, cow, dogs, cats, sea, rivers, mountains, chair, pencil, coat, eye, nose, mouth, chin, hairs, wood, desk, school, fathers, mothers, brother, sister.

GENDER.

18. Gender means the kind, or sex. There are four genders; the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, and the Common Gender.

19. The masculine gender denotes animals of the male kind; as, man, brother, father, son.

20. The feminine gender denotes animals of the female kind; as, a woman, a sister, a mother, a daughter.

21. The word neuter means neither. The neuter gender denotes objects which are neither males nor females; as, a field, a house, a garden.

22. The common gender is applied to those words which signify both males and females; as, parent, child, friend, person.

Tell the gender, number, and person, of the following nouns.
Father, sister, brother, mother, boy, girl, book, loaf, arms, wife, hats, sisters, bottles, brush, goose, wings, echo, mouse, goose, queens, bread, rings, shoe, candle, tongs, chair, house, boots, pens, ink, paper, table, tumbler, uncle, aunt, cousin, parent, relation, neighbour, person, cat, kitten, squirrel, rabbit, deer. John, tell Mary to bring her book to me.

* For the various irregularities in the formation of the plural number of nouns, and, in general, for other irregularities, See the Appendix.
23. Nouns have three Cases; the Nominative, the Possessive, and the Objective.
24. The nominative and objective cases of a noun are always spelt alike; as, nominative, boy; objective, boy.
25. The possessive case of a noun is formed by adding an apostrophe, and the letter s, to the nominative; as,
   Nominative Case, Boy.
   Possessive Case, Boy's.
26. To decline a noun, means to tell its cases and numbers. Thus:
   Singular Number. Plural Number.
   Nominative Case, Man; Nominative Case, Men.
   Possessive Case, Man's; Possessive Case, Men's.
   Objective Case, Man; Objective Case, Men.
27. When the plural ends in s, the possessive is formed by adding only an apostrophe; as,
   Singular.
   Poss. Boy's; Poss. Boys'
   Obj. Boy; Obj. Boys.
28. An Article A, or AN, agrees with nouns of the singular number only.
29. The article THE agrees with nouns of the singular or plural number.
30. Adjectives have three degrees of comparison; the Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.
31. The comparative degree is formed by adding er or e to the positive; and the superlative degree is formed by adding est to the positive; as,
   Positive, Great.
   Comparative, Greater.
   Superlative, Greatest.
32. If the adjective ends in e, the comparative is formed by adding r only; and the superlative is formed by adding est; as,
   Positive, Wise.
   Comparative, Wiser.
   Superlative, Wisest.
33. Adjectives of one syllable are thus compared:
   Positive, Comparative, Superlative.
   Great, Greater, Greatest.
   Long, Longer, Longest.
   Short, Shorter, Shortest.
   Tall, Taller, Tallest.
   Thick, Thicker, Thickest.
   Fine, Finer, Finest.
   Wise, Wiser, Wisest.
34. Adjectives of more than one syllable are generally compared by placing the adverbs more and most before the adjective. Thus,
   Positive, Comparative, Superlative.
   Famous, More famous, Most famous.
   Favourable, More favourable, Most favourable.
   Prudent, More prudent, Most prudent.
   Cruel, More cruel, Most cruel.
35. Compare the following adjectives.
   Fair, grave, tall, bright, long, short, white, deep, sweet, strong, poor, rich, great, amiable, moderate, disinterested,
favourable, grateful, studious, attentive, negligent, industrious, perplexing.

Tell the comparative degree of the following.
Low, indifferent, ardent, cold, feeble, worthy, convenient, cold, bare, strong, contented, diligent, insufferable.

Tell the superlative degree of the following.
Beautiful, sensible, hot, intelliginet, precise, particular, attentive, desirable, warm, clean, near, sweet, nice.

Adjectives are sometimes used as nouns; as, The good are happy. The learned are respected. The virtuous will be rewarded. Good comes out of evil.

Nouns are often used as adjectives; as, a gold ring, a silver cup.

SECOND RULE OF SYNTAX.

37. Every adjective belongs to some noun or pronoun, expressed or understood.

To parse an adjective, is to compare it, to tell what degree it is in, to what noun it belongs, and to give the rule of syntax.

Parse the following adjectives.

Irregular Comparison.

38. The following adjectives are compared in an irregular manner, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>Worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evil</td>
<td>Less</td>
<td>Least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill</td>
<td>More</td>
<td>Most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

39. A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun; as, John is a good boy; he obeys his parents.

40. There are three kinds of pronouns; Personal, Relative, and Adjective Pronouns.

41. The personal pronouns are, I, Thou, He, She, It.

42. Personal pronouns have person, number, gender, and case.

43. The pronoun I is of the first person, and is thus declined:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>We</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possess.</td>
<td>Mine</td>
<td>Ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obj.</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>Us</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

44. The pronoun Thou is of the second person, and is thus declined:

| Nom.     | Thou           | Ye, or You    |
| Possess. | Thine          | Yours         |
| Obj.     | Thee           | You           |

45. The pronoun He is of the third person, masculine gender, and is thus declined:

| Nom.     | He             | They          |
| Possess. | His            | Theirs        |
| Obj.     | Him            | Them          |
46. The pronoun *She* is of the third person, feminine gender, and is thus declined:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>They</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poss.</td>
<td>Hers.</td>
<td>Theirs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obj.</td>
<td>Her</td>
<td>Them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

47. The pronoun *It* is of the third person, neuter gender, and is thus declined:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>They</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poss.</td>
<td>Its</td>
<td>Theirs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obj.</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>Them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tell the person, number, gender, and case, of the following pronouns.

I, thou, we, me, us, thine; he, him, she, hers, they, thee, them, its, theirs, you, her, ours, yours, mine, his, I, me, them, us, it, we.

48. The words *myself, thyself, himself, herself, and itself* are called compound personal pronouns. They are used only in the nominative and objective cases, and are thus declined:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>Myself</td>
<td>Ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obj.</td>
<td>Myself</td>
<td>Ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>Thyself, or Yourself</td>
<td>Ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obj.</td>
<td>Thyself, or Yourself</td>
<td>Ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>Himself</td>
<td>Ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obj.</td>
<td>Himself</td>
<td>Ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>Herself</td>
<td>Ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obj.</td>
<td>Herself</td>
<td>Ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>Itself</td>
<td>Ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obj.</td>
<td>Itself</td>
<td>Ourselves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

49. The Relative Pronouns are, *Who, Which,* and *That.*

50. The relative *Who* is thus declined:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>Who</td>
<td>Who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poss.</td>
<td>Whose</td>
<td>Whose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obj.</td>
<td>Whom</td>
<td>Whom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

51. The relative pronouns *Which* and *That* are used in the nominative and objective cases only; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>Which</td>
<td>Which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obj.</td>
<td>Which</td>
<td>Which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>That</td>
<td>That</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obj.</td>
<td>That</td>
<td>That</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

52. The word *what* is called a compound relative pronoun, when it means *that which,* or *those which;* as, Let me see *what* you have in your hand; that is, Let me see *that which* you have in your hand.

53. The pronouns *who, which,* and *what,* are frequently joined to ever, and soever; as, Whoever, whichever, whatever, whosoever, whichever, whatsoever. These are called compound relative pronouns.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

54. The following words are Adjective Pronouns: *My, thy, his, her, our, your, their, each, every, either, this, that, those, those, former, latter, some, other, another, any, one, all, such."

Tell what kind of pronouns the following are.

Myself, whoever, which, that, himself, themselves, whom ourselves, whose, those, former, such, what, every, each, this, other, itself, yourselves, thyself, another, my, his, whatever, whichever, whatsoever.

SECOND RULE OF SYNTAX.

55. Every Adjective, and every Adjective Pronoun, belongs to some Noun or Pronoun, expressed or understood.

Exercise in parsing Adjective Pronouns.

(To parse an adjective pronoun, is to tell to what noun it belongs, and to give the rule of syntax.)

Parse the following adjective pronouns.

PREPOSITIONS.

56. The following words are Prepositions, and are always followed by a noun or pronoun, in the objective case:
   Of, to, for, by, with, in, into, within, without, over, under, through, above, below, between, beneath, from, beyond, at, near, up, down, before, behind, off, on, upon, among, after, about, against, athwart, save, along, around, except, across.

THIRD RULE OF SYNTAX.

57. Prepositions govern the objective case.

[Parse the following words; that is, tell what part of speech each is; mention the person, number, gender, case, of the nouns; compare the adjectives, and tell what degree of comparison they are in; decline the pronouns. Recollect that the noun or pronoun which follows a preposition is in the objective case, and is governed by the preposition according to the above rule.]

In the green-house. To the meeting-house in Roxbury. With his excellent pen. By a good hot fire, in the great stove, on the hearth, in our school-house. On their blue coats in the entry. For her bonnet of Italian silk. Within the desk, over the bureau. Under the seat. Behind the most distant house. Behind the green curtains, about the windows. Through the deep and dark Gothick archway. Between the upper and lower seats. With Cimmerian darkness on the parting soul. With each light rod in the stirring breeze. In the spacious cavern of some virgin mine.

FOURTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

58. The possessive case of a noun, or pronoun, is always governed by the next noun that follows it, expressed or understood.

Parse the following words.

In John's brother's book. To the man on whose hoary head. In a glass inkstand, on the master's desk. With Mr. Brown's compliments to his fair cousin. Beneath a mountain's brow. To every pupil's seat. Through this fleeting life's short various day. To Bethlehem's shepherds in the lonely vale. At the vessel's sudden roll. From Pyrrho's maze and Epicurus' sty.

CONJUNCTIONS.

59. The following words are Conjunctions; they are used to join words and sentences together: And, that, both, for, therefore, if, then, since, because, wherefore, but, than, though, either, or, as, unless, neither, nor, lest, yet, notwithstanding.

FIFTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

60. Conjunctions connect similar parts of speech, and members of sentences.

Tell what words the conjunctions in the following sentences connect.

For the younger brother of John and Charles. To a tall tree in the green garden, and a high post in the middle of the street. In the car on the rail-road, between Boston and Worcester. Through the crooked streets of Boston, and over the bridge to Charlestown. What stronger breastplate than a heart untainted! On bickering wheels and adamantine car. In March, December, and in July. At night, at morning, and at noon. Or autumn, with his many fruits and woods.

Thy steps,
And the broad, arching portals of the grove.
The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame.

A wiser man than Socrates. In neither John's nor George's desk. A straight and tall tree.

INTERJECTIONS.

61. The following words are Interjections. O! oh! pish! heigh! lo! ah! tush! fie! hush! hail! ha! huzza! hurrah! pugh! humph! pshaw! hey! eh! foh! ho! holla! sha! ha, ha, ha! hizt! mum!

SIXTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

62. The pronoun, which follows an Interjection, must be in the nominative case if it be of the second person, and in the objective case if it be of the first person.
SEVENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

63. The noun or pronoun addressed or spoken to, is the second person, and is called the nominative case independent.

EIGHTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

64. When two or more nouns, or a noun and pronoun, come together, and mean the same person or thing, they are said to be in apposition, and agree in case.

Parse the following sentences, and apply the three preceding rules.

Hush! boys, in that seat. Holla! master, with your cart full of apples. Hail, to your lordship. Alas! poor country! All hail! thou lovely queen of night! Bright empress of the starry sky! Before thy glory, harvest moon.

Tell the verbs in the following sentences.


VERBS.

65. A Verb is a word which expresses what is said or affirmed of persons or things; as, He sleeps. John loves Charles. Charles is loved by John.

Tell the verbs in the following sentences.


66. The noun or pronoun, which is the subject of the verb, is the nominative case to the verb, and may be generally known by asking the question, Who? or What? or, The child cries. By asking the question, Who cries? the answer is, The child. Therefore the word child is the nominative case to the verb cries.

Tell the nominative case and the verbs in the following sentences.

The child cries. John spoke. The fire burns. We should be industrious. I love. Thou art improved. The birds sing. Horses neigh. The dog barks in the street. Trees grow in the garden. The boys play in the field. The girls laughed in the school-room. The master frowned. A liar will be punished. The traitor will not escape. Sharp scissors will cut. Mischief boys will be whipped. Idle girls will be reproved by their teacher. The master's desk has been painted. Mary's advice was followed by her younger brother.

67. The noun or pronoun, which is the object of the verb, is in the objective case, and governed by the verb. It may generally be known by asking the question, Whom? or What? as, John struck Charles. By asking the question, Whom did John strike? the answer is, Charles. Therefore Charles is the objective case, and governed by the verb struck.
Tell the nominative and objective cases in the following sentences.

We love him. James loves me. It amuses him. We shall conduct them. They will divide the spoil. Soldiers should defend their country. Friends invite friends. She can read her lesson. Enemies pursue enemies. She may play a tune. You might please her. Thou mayest ask him. He may have betrayed us. We might have seen the children. John can deliver the message. Charlotte recited her lesson. Thou hast obeyed my voice. I honour my father. He supports me. My mother took care of me.

63. There are three kinds of verbs; Active Verbs, Passive Verbs, and Neuter Verbs.

69. Active verbs are those which are followed by a noun or pronoun in the objective case; as, William called me; I obeyed William. John struck a ball.

70. Passive verbs express the receiving of an action, and generally have a nominative case which receives the action, and are followed by an objective case expressed or understood, by which the action is performed; as, A ball was struck by John.

71. The word neuter means neither. All verbs which are neither active nor passive, are called neuter verbs.

72. Verbs have moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

73. There are five moods; the Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative, and Infinitive.

74. There are six tenses; the Present, the Imperfect, the Perfect, the Pluperfect, the Future, and the Future Perfect tenses.

75. The indicative and subjunctive moods have all the six tenses. The potential has four; namely, the present, the imperfect, the perfect, and the pluperfect. The infinitive has two; namely, the present, and the perfect; and the imperative has none.

76. Verbs have three participles; the Present Participle, the Perfect Participle, and the Compound Perfect Participle.

77. There are two forms of verbs, called Regular and Irregular. The imperfect tense and perfect participle of regular verbs are formed by adding ed to the present tense; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Imperfect</th>
<th>Perfect Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Favour</td>
<td>Favoured</td>
<td>Favoured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blesse</td>
<td>Blessed</td>
<td>Blessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esteem</td>
<td>Esteemed</td>
<td>Esteemed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

78. When the present tense ends in e, the imperfect tense and perfect participle are formed by adding d only; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Imperfect</th>
<th>Perfect Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Love</td>
<td>Loved</td>
<td>Loved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>Approved</td>
<td>Approved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move</td>
<td>Moved</td>
<td>Moved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

79. To conjugate a verb, is to name its present tense, imperfect tense, and perfect participle.

Conjugate the following regular verbs.

Love, approve, move, esteem, favour, admire, roll, walk, dress, cease, seize, engage, dine, pass, bless, pray, remove, inquire, crack, join, jump, believe, close, strengthen, continue, augment, enhance, look, espouse, resign, present, watch, punish, thrash, suggest, repose, toll, receive, share, roar, pour.

80. The imperfect tense and perfect participle of irregular verbs, are not formed by adding d or ed to the present tense; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Imperfect</th>
<th>Perfect Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See</td>
<td>Saw</td>
<td>Seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Ran</td>
<td>Run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go</td>
<td>Went</td>
<td>Gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Know</td>
<td>Knew</td>
<td>Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write</td>
<td>Wrote</td>
<td>Written</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

81. LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

The verbs marked r admit also the regular form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Imperfect</th>
<th>Perfect Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abide</td>
<td>Abode</td>
<td>Abode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am</td>
<td>Was</td>
<td>Been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arise</td>
<td>Arose</td>
<td>A risen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awake</td>
<td>Awoke r</td>
<td>Awaked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear, to bring forth</td>
<td>Bare</td>
<td>Born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear, to carry</td>
<td>Bore</td>
<td>Borne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beat</td>
<td>Beat</td>
<td>Beaten, or Beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begin</td>
<td>Began</td>
<td>Begun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bend</td>
<td>Bint</td>
<td>Bint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bereave</td>
<td>Bereft, r</td>
<td>Bereft, r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beseech</td>
<td>Besought</td>
<td>Besought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bid</td>
<td>Bid, or Bade</td>
<td>Bid, or Bade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bind</td>
<td>Bound</td>
<td>Bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>Perfect Participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bite</td>
<td>Bit</td>
<td>Bitten, or Bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleed</td>
<td>Bleed</td>
<td>Blown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blow</td>
<td>Blown</td>
<td>Broken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break</td>
<td>Broke</td>
<td>Bred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breed</td>
<td>Bred</td>
<td>Brought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bring</td>
<td>Brought</td>
<td>Built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build</td>
<td>Built</td>
<td>Burst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burst</td>
<td>Burst</td>
<td>Bought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy</td>
<td>Bought</td>
<td>Cast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast</td>
<td>Cast</td>
<td>Caught, or Cleft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catch</td>
<td>Caught</td>
<td>Chided, or Child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chide</td>
<td>Chide</td>
<td>Chosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choose</td>
<td>Choose</td>
<td>Cleft, or Cloven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleave</td>
<td>Cleave, or Cleft</td>
<td>Chided, or Child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleave, to stick, or adhere.</td>
<td>Cleft, or Cloven</td>
<td>Chosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleave, to split,</td>
<td>Cleave, or Cleft</td>
<td>Chided, or Child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cling</td>
<td>Clung</td>
<td>Clad, r.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth</td>
<td>Clothed</td>
<td>Come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Come</td>
<td>Come</td>
<td>Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Crowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow</td>
<td>Crow, r.</td>
<td>Crept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creep</td>
<td>Crept, r.</td>
<td>Cut, or Cleft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Dared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dare, to venture,</td>
<td>Dare, r.</td>
<td>Deal, r.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dare, r. to challenge</td>
<td>Dare, r.</td>
<td>Deal, r.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deal</td>
<td>Deal, r.</td>
<td>Dag, r.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Did</td>
<td>Done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draw</td>
<td>Drew</td>
<td>Drawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive</td>
<td>Drove</td>
<td>Driven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drink</td>
<td>Drank</td>
<td>Drunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwell</td>
<td>Dwelt, r.</td>
<td>Dwelt, r.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eat</td>
<td>Eat, or Ate,</td>
<td>Eaten, or Eaten,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Fell</td>
<td>Fallen</td>
</tr>
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<td>Feed</td>
<td>Fed</td>
<td>Fed</td>
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<td>Feel</td>
<td>Felt</td>
<td>Felt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fight</td>
<td>Fought</td>
<td>Fought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find</td>
<td>Found</td>
<td>Found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flee</td>
<td>Fled</td>
<td>Fled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Flung</td>
<td>Flung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fly</td>
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<td>Flown</td>
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<td>Forget</td>
<td>Forgot</td>
<td>Forgotten, Forgot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsake</td>
<td>Forsook</td>
<td>Forsaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresee</td>
<td>Froze</td>
<td>Frozen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>Perfect Participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get</td>
<td>Got</td>
<td>Got</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gild</td>
<td>Gilt, r.</td>
<td>Gilt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gird</td>
<td>Girt</td>
<td>Girt, r.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Give</td>
<td>Gave</td>
<td>Given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go</td>
<td>Went</td>
<td>Gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grave</td>
<td>Graved</td>
<td>Graven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grow</td>
<td>Grew</td>
<td>Grown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had</td>
<td>Had</td>
<td>Had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hang</td>
<td>Hung, r.</td>
<td>Hung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hear</td>
<td>Heard</td>
<td>Heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hew</td>
<td>Hewed</td>
<td>Hewn, r.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hide</td>
<td>Hidden</td>
<td>Hidden, or Hid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hit</td>
<td>Hit</td>
<td>Hit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold</td>
<td>Held</td>
<td>Held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurt</td>
<td>Hurt</td>
<td>Hurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep</td>
<td>Kept</td>
<td>Kept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knit</td>
<td>Knit, r.</td>
<td>Knit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Know</td>
<td>Known</td>
<td>Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lade</td>
<td>Laded</td>
<td>Laden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay</td>
<td>Laid</td>
<td>Laid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Led</td>
<td>Led</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lent</td>
<td>Lent</td>
<td>Lent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let</td>
<td>Let</td>
<td>Let</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lie, to lie down,</td>
<td>Lodge,</td>
<td>Load, Lose, Made,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Load</td>
<td>Made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lose</td>
<td>Lost</td>
<td>Met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make</td>
<td>Made</td>
<td>Mown, r.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meet</td>
<td>Met</td>
<td>Paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mow</td>
<td>Mowed</td>
<td>Paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay</td>
<td>Paid</td>
<td>Paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put</td>
<td>Put</td>
<td>Put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>Rent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rend</td>
<td>Rent, r.</td>
<td>Rode, or Ridden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rid</td>
<td>Rode</td>
<td>Rode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ride</td>
<td>Rode</td>
<td>Rode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring</td>
<td>Rang</td>
<td>Ranged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rise</td>
<td>Risen</td>
<td>Risen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Rived</td>
<td>Riven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run,</td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start, or Sawn, r.</td>
<td>Sawn, r</td>
<td>Sawn, r.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Say,</td>
<td>Said</td>
<td>Said</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>Perfect Participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To decline a verb, is to mention its moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

Regular verbs are conjugated and declined in the following manner:

**TO LOVE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Imperfect</th>
<th>Perfect Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Love.</td>
<td>Loved.</td>
<td>Loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

**PRESENT TENSE.**

**Singular.**

**FIRST PERSON.** I love.

**SECOND PERSON.** Thou lovest.

**THIRD PERSON.** He loves, or loveth.
PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN

Plural.

First Person. We love.
Second Person. Ye or you love.
Third Person. They love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

First Person. I loved.
Second Person. Thou lovedst.
Third Person. He loved.

Plural.

First Person. We loved.
Second Person. Ye or you loved.
Third Person. They loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are have, hast, has, or hath.

Singular.

First Person. I have loved.
Second Person. Thou hast loved.
Third Person. He hath or has loved.

Plural.

First Person. We have loved.
Second Person. Ye or you have loved.
Third Person. They have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are had, hadst.

Singular.

First Person. I had loved.
Second Person. Thou hadst loved.
Third Person. He had loved.

Plural.

First Person. We had loved.
Second Person. Ye or you had loved.
Third Person. They had loved.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

FUTURE TENSE.

Its signs are shall or will.

Singular.

First Person. I shall or will love.
Second Person. Thou shalt or wilt love.
Third Person. He shall or will love.

Plural.

First Person. We shall or will love.
Second Person. Ye or you shall or will love.
Third Person. They shall or will love.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are shall have or will have.*

Singular.

First Person. I shall or will have loved.
Second Person. Thou shalt or wilt have loved.
Third Person. He shall or will have loved.

Plural.

First Person. We shall or will have loved.
Second Person. Ye or you shall or will have loved.
Third Person. They shall or will have loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

All the tenses of this mood have the conjunction if, that, though, unless, or except, &c., before them, expressed or understood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

First Person. If I love.
Second Person. If thou love.
Third Person. If he love.

Plural.

First Person. If we love.
Second Person. If ye or you love.
Third Person. If they love.

* For authority in the use of shall and will, as represented in this tense, see 1 Corinthians, 15th chap. 24th verse; Luke, 17th chap. 10th verse.
PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN

IMPERFECT TENSE.

First Person. If I loved.
Second Person. If thou lovedst.
Third Person. If he loved.

Plural.
First Person. If we loved.
Second Person. If ye or you loved.
Third Person. If they loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are have, hast, has, or hath, with a conjunction.

Singular.
First Person. If I have loved.
Second Person. If thou hast loved.
Third Person. If he hath or has loved.

Plural.
First Person. If we have loved.
Second Person. If ye or you have loved.
Third Person. If they have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are had and haist, with a conjunction.

Singular.
First Person. If I had loved.
Second Person. If thou hast loved.
Third Person. If he had loved.

Plural.
First Person. If we had loved.
Second Person. If ye or you had loved.
Third Person. If they had loved.

FUTURE TENSE.

Its signs are shall or will, with a conjunction.

Singular.
First Person. If I shall or will love.
Second Person. If thou shalt or will love.
Third Person. If he shall or will love.

Plural.
First Person. If we shall or will have loved.
Second Person. If ye or you shall or will have loved.
Third Person. If they shall or will have loved.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are shall have and will have, shall have and will have, with a conjunction.

Singular.
First Person. If I shall or will have loved.
Second Person. If thou shalt or will have loved.
Third Person. If he shall or will have loved.

Plural.
First Person. If we shall or will have loved.
Second Person. If ye or you shall or will have loved.
Third Person. If they shall or will have loved.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

This mood has but four tenses, and it is known by the signs may, can, must, might, could, would, and should.

PRESENT TENSE.

Its signs are may, can, or must.

Singular.
First Person. I may, can, or must love.
Second Person. Thou mayst, canst, or must love.
Third Person. He may, can, or must love.

Plural.
First Person. We may, can, or must love.
Second Person. Ye or you may, can, or must love.
Third Person. They may, can, or must love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are might, could, would, and should.

Singular.
First Person. I might, could, would, or should love.
Second Person. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst love.
Third Person. He might, could, would, or should love.
### Progressive Exercises in English Grammar

#### Plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>Second Person</th>
<th>Third Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>We might, could, would, or should love.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ye or you might, could, would, or should love.</strong></td>
<td><strong>They might, could, would, or should love.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PERFECT TENSE.**

Its signs are **may have, can have, or must have.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Person.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Second Person.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I may, can, or must have loved.</td>
<td>Thou mayst, canst, or must have loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third Person.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Second Person.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He may, can, or must have loved.</td>
<td>Ye or you may, can, or must have loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLUPERFECT TENSE.**

Its signs are **might have, could have, would have, or should have.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Person.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Second Person.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I might, could, would, or should have loved.</td>
<td>Thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third Person.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Second Person.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He might, could, would, or should have loved.</td>
<td>Ye or you might, could, would, or should have loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PARTICIPLES.**

Present Participle, Loving.  
Perfect Participle, Loved.  
Compound Perfect Participle, Having loved.

### 83. Synopsis of the Verb *To Love.*

The word *synopsis* means a general view.

#### Indicative Mood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Imperfect</th>
<th>Perfect</th>
<th>Pluperfect</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Future Perfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I love.</td>
<td>I loved.</td>
<td>I have loved.</td>
<td>I had loved.</td>
<td>I shall or will love.</td>
<td>I shall or will have loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, If I love.
Imperfect, If I loved.
Perfect, If I have loved.
Pluperfect, If I had loved.
Future, If I shall or will love.
Future Perfect, If I shall or will have loved.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present, I may, can, or must love.
Imperfect, I might, could, would, or should love.
Perfect, I may, can, or must have loved.
Pluperfect, I might, could, would, or should have loved.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Love thou.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, To love.
Perfect, To have loved.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Loving.
Perfect, Loved.
Compound Perfect, Having loved.

84. The Irregular Neuter Verb TO BE, sometimes called the Auxiliary Verb, is thus conjugated and declined:

Am. Was. Been.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

This mood has all the six tenses.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.
First Person. I am.
Second Person. Thou art.
Third Person. He is.

Plural.
First Person. We are.
Second Person. Ye or you are.
Third Person. They are.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.
First Person. I was.
Second Person. Thou wast.
Third Person. He was.

Plural.
First Person. We were.
Second Person. Ye or you were.
Third Person. They were.

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are have, hast, or has.

Singular.
First Person. I have been.
Second Person. Thou hast been.
Third Person. He hath or has been.

Plural.
First Person. We have been.
Second Person. Ye or you have been.
Third Person. They have been.
PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN
PLUPERFECT TENSE.
Its signs are had and hadst.

Singular.
- **First Person.** I had been.
- **Second Person.** Thou hadst been.
- **Third Person.** He had been.

Plural.
- **First Person.** We had been.
- **Second Person.** Ye or you had been.
- **Third Person.** They had been.

FUTURE TENSE.
Its signs are shall, shalt; will, wilt.

Singular.
- **First Person.** I shall or will be.
- **Second Person.** Thou shalt or wilt be.
- **Third Person.** He shall or will be.

Plural.
- **First Person.** We shall or will be.
- **Second Person.** Ye or you shall or will be.
- **Third Person.** They shall or will be.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.
Its signs are shall have, shalt have, and will have, will have.

Singular.
- **First Person.** I shall or will have been.
- **Second Person.** Thou shalt or wilt have been.
- **Third Person.** He shall or will have been.

Plural.
- **First Person.** We shall or will have been.
- **Second Person.** Ye or you shall or will have been.
- **Third Person.** They shall or will have been.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.
All the six tenses of this mood have the conjunctions if; that, though, unless, or except, &c., before them, expressed or understood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.
- **First Person.** If I be.
- **Second Person.** If thou be.
- **Third Person.** If he be.

Plural.
- **First Person.** If we be.
- **Second Person.** If ye or you be.
- **Third Person.** If they be.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.
- **First Person.** If I were.
- **Second Person.** If thou wert.
- **Third Person.** If he were.

Plural.
- **First Person.** If we were.
- **Second Person.** If ye or you were.
- **Third Person.** If they were.

PERFECT TENSE.
Its signs are have, hast, has, with a conjunction.

Singular.
- **First Person.** If I have been.
- **Second Person.** If thou hast been.
- **Third Person.** If he has been.

Plural.
- **First Person.** If we have been.
- **Second Person.** If ye or you have been.
- **Third Person.** If they have been.
PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are had, hadst, with a conjunction.

Singular.
- **First Person.** If I had been.
- **Second Person.** If thou hadst been.
- **Third Person.** If he had been.

Plural.
- **First Person.** If we had been.
- **Second Person.** If ye or you had been.
- **Third Person.** If they had been.

FUTURE TENSE.

Its signs are shall, shalt, will, wilt, with a conjunction.

Singular.
- **First Person.** If I shall or will be.
- **Second Person.** If thou shalt or will be.
- **Third Person.** If he shall or will be.

Plural.
- **First Person.** If we shall or will be.
- **Second Person.** If ye or you shall or will be.
- **Third Person.** If they shall or will be.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are shall have, shalt have, will have, or wilt have, with a conjunction.

Singular.
- **First Person.** If I shall or will have been.
- **Second Person.** If thou shalt or will have been.
- **Third Person.** If he shall or will have been.

Plural.
- **First Person.** If we shall or will have been.
- **Second Person.** If ye or you shall or will have been.
- **Third Person.** If they shall or will have been.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

This mood has but four tenses. Its signs are may, can, must, might, could, would, or should.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.
- **First Person.** I may, can, or must be.
- **Second Person.** Thou mayst, canst, or must be.
- **Third Person.** He may, can, or must be.

Plural.
- **First Person.** We may, can, or must be.
- **Second Person.** Ye or you may, can, or must be.
- **Third Person.** They may, can, or must be.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are might, could, would, or should.

Singular.
- **First Person.** I might, could, would, or should be.
- **Second Person.** Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be.
- **Third Person.** He might, could, would, or should be.

Plural.
- **First Person.** We might, could, would, or should be.
- **Second Person.** Ye or you might, could, would, or should be.
- **Third Person.** They might, could, would or should be.

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are may have, can have, or must have.

Singular.
- **First Person.** I may, can, or must have been.
- **Second Person.** Thou mayst, canst, or must have been.
- **Third Person.** He may, can, or must have been.
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Being.
Perfect, Been.
Compound Perfect, Having been.

SYNOPSIS OF THE VERB TO BE.

The word synopsis means a general view.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, I am.
Imperfect, I was.
Perfect, I have been.
Pluperfect, I had been.
Future, I shall or will be.
Future Perfect, I shall or will have been.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, If I be.
Imperfect, If I were.
Perfect, If I have been.
Pluperfect, If I had been.
Future, If I shall or will be.
Future Perfect, If I shall or will have been.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present, I may or can be.
Imperfect, I might, could, would, or should be.
Perfect, I may or can have been.
Pluperfect, I might, could, would, or should have been.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Be thou.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

To be.
To have been.
EXERCISE ON THE VERBS TO LOVE AND TO BE.
Tell the mood, tense, number, and person, of the following verbs.

I love him. He loved John. Mary will love her book. They had loved. You have loved. We might love. Thou mightst have loved. He may have loved. If George love his book, I shall love him. If you had loved them, they would have loved you. He would love. To love.

I am. He has been. They shall be. You might have been. Thou shouldst be. We could have been. I loved to be. Love thou. Be ye. We should have been. He must have been.

PASSIVE VERBS.
85. A Passive Verb is composed of the perfect participle of an active verb, and some mood or tense of the verb to be. Thus: To be loved. I was loved. I have been loved.
86. Passive verbs are conjugated and declined in the following manner:

Am loved. Was loved. Loved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.
PRESENT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.
Its signs are am, art, is, and are, with the perfect participle.

Singular.
First Person. I am loved.
Second Person. Thou art loved.
Third Person. He is loved.

Plural.
First Person. We are loved.
Second Person. Ye or you are loved.
Third Person. They are loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.
Its signs are was, wast, were, with the perfect participle.

Singular.
First Person. I was loved.
Second Person. Thou wast loved.
Third Person. He was loved.

Plural.
First Person. We were loved.
Second Person. Ye or you were loved.
Third Person. They were loved.

PERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.
Its signs are have been, hast been, hath or has been, with the perfect participle.

Singular.
First Person. I have been loved.
Second Person. Thou hast been loved.
Third Person. He hath or has been loved.

Plural.
First Person. We have been loved.
Second Person. Ye or you have been loved.
Third Person. They have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.
Its signs are had been, hadst been, with the perfect participle.

Singular.
First Person. I had been loved.
Second Person. Thou hadst been loved.
Third Person. He had been loved.

Plural.
First Person. We had been loved.
Second Person. Ye or you had been loved.
Third Person. They had been loved.
FUTURE TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are shall be, shalt be, will be, wilt be, with the perfect participle.

Singular.
- First Person. I shall or will be loved.
- Second Person. Thou shalt or wilt be loved.
- Third Person. He shall or will be loved.

Plural.
- First Person. We shall or will be loved.
- Second Person. Ye or you shall or will be loved.
- Third Person. They shall or will be loved.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are shall have been, shalt have been, will have been, wilt have been, with the perfect participle.

Singular.
- First Person. I shall or will have been loved.
- Second Person. Thou shalt or wilt have been loved.
- Third Person. He shall or will have been loved.

Plural.
- First Person. We shall or will have been loved.
- Second Person. Ye or you shall or will have been loved.
- Third Person. They shall or will have been loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its sign is be, with a conjunction.

Singular.
- First Person. If I be loved.
- Second Person. If thou be loved.
- Third Person. If he be loved.

Plural.
- First Person. If we be loved.
- Second Person. If ye or you be loved.
- Third Person. If they be loved.

PERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are have been, hast been, hath been, or has been, with a conjugation.

Singular.
- First Person. If I have been loved.
- Second Person. If thou hast been loved.
- Third Person. If he has or has been loved.

Plural.
- First Person. If we have been loved.
- Second Person. If ye or you have been loved.
- Third Person. If they have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are had been, hast been, hath been, or has been, with a conjugation.

Singular.
- First Person. If I had been loved.
- Second Person. If thou hadst been loved.
- Third Person. If he had been loved.

Plural.
- First Person. If we had been loved.
- Second Person. If ye or you had been loved.
- Third Person. If they had been loved.
PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN

FUTURE TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are shall be, shalt be, will be, wilt be, with a conjunction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>If I shall or will be loved.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>If thou shalt or will be loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>If he shall or will be loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>If we shall or will be loved.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>If ye or you shall or will be loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>If they shall or will be loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are shall have been, shalt have been, will have been, wilt have been, with a conjunction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>If I shall have been loved.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>If thou shalt have been loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>If he shall have been loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>If we shall have been loved.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>If ye or you shall have been loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>If they shall have been loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are may be, can be, must be, mayst be, canst be.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>I may, can, or must be loved.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>Thou mayst, canst, or must be loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>He may, can, or must be loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

IMPERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are might be, could be, would be, should be, mightst be, couldst be, wouldst be, shouldst be.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>I might, could, would, or should be loved.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>He might, could, would, or should be loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>We might, could, would, or should be loved.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>Ye or you might, could, would, or should be loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>They might, could, would, or should be loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are may have been, can have been, must have been, mayst have been, canst have been.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>I may, can, or must have been loved.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>Thou mayst, canst, or must have been loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>He may, can, or must have been loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>We may, can, or must have been loved.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>Ye or you may, can, or must have been loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>They may, can, or must have been loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN

PLUPERFECT TENSE OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Its signs are might have been, could have been, would have been, should have been, mightest have been, couldst have been, wouldst have been, shouldst have been.

FIRST PERSON. I might, could, would, or should have been loved.
SECOND PERSON. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been loved.
THIRD PERSON. He might, could, would, or should have been loved.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. We might, could, would, or should have been loved.
SECOND PERSON. Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been loved.
THIRD PERSON. They might, could, would, or should have been loved.

IMPERATIVE MOOD OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. Be thou loved, or do thou be loved.
SECOND PERSON. Be ye or you loved, or do ye or you be loved.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. We write.
SECOND PERSON. Ye or you write.
THIRD PERSON. They write.

INFINITIVE MOOD OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Present, To be loved.
Perfect, To have been loved.

PARTICIPLES OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Present, Being loved.
Perfect, Loved.
Compound Perfect, Having been loved.

EXERCISE ON THE VERB PASSIVE.

Tell the mood and tense of the following verbs.

John was loved. Mary would have been loved. Thou shalt be loved. To have been loved. Thou art loved. I might have been loved. If thou wert loved. If the boys had been loved. George may be loved. Henry has been loved. They are loved.

87. Irregular Verbs are thus conjugated and declined:

TO WRITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. I write.
SECOND PERSON. Thou writest.
THIRD PERSON. He writes.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. We write.
SECOND PERSON. Ye or you write.
THIRD PERSON. They write.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON. I wrote.
SECOND PERSON. Thou wrotest.
THIRD PERSON. He wrote.

Plural.

FIRST PERSON. We wrote.
SECOND PERSON. Ye or you wrote.
THIRD PERSON. They wrote.
### Progressive Exercises

#### Perfect Tense

Its signs are *have, hast, has.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>I have written</td>
<td>We have written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Thou hast written</td>
<td>Ye or you have written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>He has written</td>
<td>They have written</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Pluperfect Tense

Its signs are *had, hadst.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>I had written</td>
<td>We had written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Thou hadst written</td>
<td>Ye or you had written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>He had written</td>
<td>They had written</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Future Tense

Its signs are *shall or will.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>I shall or will write</td>
<td>We shall or will write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Thou shalt or will write</td>
<td>Ye or you shall or will write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>He shall or will write</td>
<td>They shall or will write</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### English Grammar

#### Future Perfect Tense

Its signs are *shall have or will have.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>I shall or will have written</td>
<td>We shall or will have written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Thou shalt or will have written</td>
<td>Ye or you shall or will have written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>He shall or will have written</td>
<td>They shall or will have written</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Subjunctive Mood

All the tenses of this mood have the conjunctions *if, that, though, unless, or except, &c.,* before them, expressed or understood.

#### Present Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>If I write</td>
<td>If we write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>If thou write</td>
<td>If ye or you write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>If he write</td>
<td>If they write</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Imperfect Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>If I wrote</td>
<td>If we wrote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>If thou wrotest</td>
<td>If ye or you wrote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>If he wrote</td>
<td>If they wrote</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are have, hast, has, with a conjunction.

Singular.
First Person. If I have written.
Second Person. If thou hast written.
Third Person. If he has written.

Plural.
First Person. If we have written.
Second Person. If ye or you have written.
Third Person. If they have written.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are had, hadst, with a conjunction.

Singular.
First Person. If I had written.
Second Person. If thou hadst written.
Third Person. If he had written.

Plural.
First Person. If we had written.
Second Person. If ye or you had written.
Third Person. If they had written.

FUTURE TENSE.

Its signs are shall or will, with a conjunction.

Singular.
First Person. If I shall or will write.
Second Person. If thou shalt or will write.
Third Person. If he shall or will write.

Plural.
First Person. If we shall or will write.
Second Person. If ye or you shall or will write.
Third Person. If they shall or will write.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are shall have, or will have, with a conjunction.

Singular.
First Person. If I shall or will have written.
Second Person. If thou shall or will have written.
Third Person. If he shall or will have written.

Plural.
First Person. If we shall or will have written.
Second Person. If ye or you shall or will have written.
Third Person. If they shall or will have written.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

This mood is known by the signs may, can, must, might, could, would, or should.

PRESENT TENSE.

Its signs are may, can, or must.

Singular.
First Person. I may, can, or must write.
Second Person. Thou mayest, canst, or must write.
Third Person. He may, can, or must write.

Plural.
First Person. We may, can, or must write.
Second Person. Ye or you may, can, or must write.
Third Person. They may, can, or must write.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are might, could, would, or should.

Singular.
First Person. I might, could, would, or should write.
Second Person. Thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst write.
Third Person. He might, could, would, or should write.
50

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN

Flural.

First Person. We might, could, would, or should write.
Second Person. Ye or you might, could, would, or should write.
Third Person. They might, could, would, or should write.

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are may have, can have, or must have.

Singular.

First Person. I may, can, or must have written.
Second Person. Thou mayst, canst, or must have written.
Third Person. He may, can, or must have written.

Plural.

First Person. We may, can, or must have written.
Second Person. Ye or you may, can, or must have written.
Third Person. They may, can, or must have written.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are might have, could have, would have, or should have.

Singular.

First Person. I might, could, would, or should have written.
Second Person. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have written.
Third Person. He might, could, would, or should have written.

Plural.

First Person. We might, could, would, or should have written.
Second Person. Ye or you might, could, would, or should have written.
Third Person. They might, could, would, or should have written.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

This mood has no tense, and only one person, namely, the second.

Singular.

Second Person. Write thou, or do thou write.

Plural.

Second Person. Write ye or you, or do ye or you write.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

This mood is known by the sign to. It has only two tenses, namely, the present and the perfect, and neither number nor person.

Present, To write.
Perfect, To have written.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Writing.
Perfect, Written.
Compound Perfect, Having written.

68. SYNOPSIS OF THE IRREGULAR ACTIVE VERB TO WRITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present, I write.
Imperfect, I wrote.
Perfect, I have written.
Pluperfect, I had written.
Future, I shall or will write.
Future Perfect, I shall or will have written.
Progressive Exercises in English Grammar.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present, If I write.
Imperfect, If I wrote.
Perfect, If I have written.
Pluperfect, If I had written.
Future, If I shall or will write.
Future Perfect, If I shall or will have written.

Potential Mood.

Present, I may, can, or must write.
Imperfect, I might, could, would, or should write.
Perfect, I may, can, or must have written.
Pluperfect, I might, could, would, or should have written.

Imperative Mood.

Write thou, or do thou write.

Infinitive Mood.

Present, To write.
Perfect, To have written.

Participles.

Present, Writing.
Perfect, Written.
Compound Perfect, Having written.

Irregular Passive Verbs are thus conjugated and declined:

To be Written.

Present, Am written.
Imperfect, Was written.
Perfect Participle, Written.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Its signs are am, art, is, or are.

Singular.

First Person. I am written.
Second Person. Thou art written.
Third Person. He is written.

Plural.

First Person. We are written.
Second Person. Ye or you are written.
Third Person. They are written.

Imperfect Tense.

Its signs are was, wast, or were.

Singular.

First Person. I was written.
Second Person. Thou wast written.
Third Person. He was written.

Plural.

First Person. We were written.
Second Person. Ye or you were written.
Third Person. They were written.

Perfect Tense.

Its signs are have been, hast been, has been.

Singular.

First Person. I have been written.
Second Person. Thou hast been written.
Third Person. He has or hath been written.

Plural.

First Person. We have been written.
Second Person. Ye or you have been written.
Third Person. They have been written.
### Progressive Exercises in English Grammar

#### Subjunctive Mood

All the tenses of this mood have the conjunctions if, that, though, unless, or except, &c., before them, expressed or understood.

#### Present Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>If I be written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>If thou be written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>If he be written.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Imperfect Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>If I were written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>If ye or you were written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>If they were written.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Future Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>If I shall or will be written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>Thou shalt or will be written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>He shall or will be written.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Future Perfect Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>If I shall have been, or will have been.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>Thou shall or will have been written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>He shall or will have been written.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Perfect Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>If I have been written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>If thou hast been written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>If he has been written.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Its signs are had been, hadst been.

Its signs are been, been, been, with a conjunction.
## Progressive Exercises in English Grammar

### Future Tense

**Its signs are shall or will be, with a conjunction.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
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<td>If he shall or will be written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>If we shall or will be written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>If ye or you shall or will be written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>If they shall or will be written.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Future Perfect Tense

**Its signs are shall or will have been, with a conjunction.**

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Third Person</td>
<td>If he shall or will have been written.</td>
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<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
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<td>First Person</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>If they shall or will have been written.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Present Tense

**Its signs are may be, can be, or must be.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>I may, can, or must be written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>Thou mayst, canst, or must be written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>He may, can, or must be written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>We may, can, or must be written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>Ye or you may, can, or must be written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>They may, can, or must be written.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Potential Mood

**This mood is known by the signs may be, can be, must be, might be, could be, would be, or should be.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>I might, could, would, or should be written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>Thou mightst, couldst, wouldest, or shouldst be written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>He might, could, would, or should be written.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plural.

**First Person.** We might, could, would, or should be written.

**Second Person.** Ye or you might, could, would, or should be written.

**Third Person.** They might, could, would or should be written.

**Perfect Tense.**

Its signs are may have been, can have been, or must have been.

**Singular.**

- **First Person.** I may, can, or must have been written.
- **Second Person.** Thou mayst, canst, or must have been written.
- **Third Person.** He may, can, or must have been written.

**Plural.**

- **First Person.** We may, can, or must have been written.
- **Second Person.** Ye or you may, can, or must have been written.
- **Third Person.** They may, can, or must have been written.

**Pluperfect Tense.**

Its signs are might have been, could have been, would have been, or should have been.

**Singular.**

- **First Person.** I might, could, would, or should have been written.
- **Second Person.** Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been written.
- **Third Person.** He might, could, would, or should have been written.

**Plural.**

- **First Person.** We might, could, would, or should have been written.
- **Second Person.** Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been written.
- **Third Person.** They might, could, would, or should have been written.

**Imperative Mood.**

This mood has no tense, and only one person, namely, the second.

Be thou written, or do thou be written.

**Infinitive Mood.**

**Present Tense.**

To be written.

**Perfect Tense.**

To have been written.

**Participles.**

- Present, Being written.
- Perfect, Written.
- Compound Perfect, Having been written.

**Synopsis of the Irregular Passive Verb**

**To Be Written.**

**Indicative Mood.**

- Present, I am written.
- Imperfect, I was written.
- Perfect, I have been written.
- Pluperfect, I had been written.
- Future, I shall or will be written.
- Future Perfect, I shall or will have been written.
PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present,  
If I be written.
Imperfect,  
If I were written.
Perfect,  
If I have been written.
Pluperfect,  
If I had been written.
Future,  
If I shall or will be written.
Future Perfect,  
If I shall or will have been written.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present,  
I may, can, or must be written.
Imperfect,  
I might, could, would, or should be written.
Perfect,  
I may, can, or must have been written.
Pluperfect,  
I might, could, would, or should have been written.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Be thou written, or do thou be written.

INFinitive MOOD.

Present, 
To be written.
Perfect, 
To have been written.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, 
Being written.
Perfect, 
Written.
Compound Perfect, 
Having been written.

NINTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

The verb and its nominative must be of the same person and number.

Parse the following sentences, and apply the above rule, both to the verb and the nominative.


TENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

When two or more nominatives, in the singular number, are joined together by the conjunction and, the verbs, nouns, and pronouns, agreeing with them, must be in the plural number.

Parse the following sentences, and apply the above rule.

John, James, and Joseph, have arrived. Ignorance and negligence are not commendable. Wisdom, virtue, and happiness, dwell with the golden mediocrity. The learned and the ignorant may be exposed to misfortunes. The time and place for the conference were determined. Precept and discipline are important to youth. Diligence, industry, and proper improvement of time, are imperative on all. The boy and the girl were present. His father, mother, brother, sister, and cousin, went into the country with him. Air and exercise were found useful.

ELEVENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

Neuter and passive verbs may have the same case after them as before them, when both words represent the same thing.

Parse the following sentences, and apply the above rule.

John is an industrious scholar. Washington was the first president of the United States. Thomas Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence. Geography is a description of the earth. Grammar is the art of speaking and writing correctly. The man shall be called the protector of innocence. She was named Mary. Homer is styled the prince of poets. James was created a duke. He died.
a martyr to the cause. He shall return the ornament of his company. George appears the best scholar in his class. He was called Cesar. Physiologists are the students of nature's laws. Youth is the season of improvement. Diligence, industry, and proper improvement of time, are material duties of the young.

TWELFTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

ACTIVE VERBS GOVERN THE OBJECTIVE CASE.

Parse the following sentences, and apply the above rule.

John struck Charles. George followed Mary. Caroline has called John. A robber had killed the traveler. The lamp-lighter will light the lamps. The carriage shall pass the school-house. The children had deserted the mall. John will have gathered the apples. The clock marks the hours. The artist has finished his painting. Earth completes her yearly course. We descrie Jupiter's orb. Mars makes his revolution. Jupiter takes greater limits. Twelve long years declare his bounds.

Fair star of eve, thy lucid ray
Directs my thoughts to realms on high.

The sun, vicegerent of his power,
Shall rend the veil of parting night.

PARTICIPLES.

69. Participles are words derived from verbs. They have no number nor person; but, like verbs, they have tenses, and, like adjectives, they belong to some noun, or pronoun.

90. There are three Participles; the Present Participle, the Perfect Participle, and the Compound Perfect Participle; as.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Present Active,

Present Passive,

Present Perfect,

Present Perfect Passive,

Perfect Active,

Perfect Passive,

Perfect Perfect,

Perfect Perfect Passive,

Loving.

Loved.

Having loved.

Being loved.

Tired.

Having been loved.

91. The participle is distinguished from the adjective by expressing the idea of time, and generally signifying an action, while the adjective expresses only a quality; as, A wheel moving rapidly. Here the word moving is a participle, because it signifies an action. But in the expression, A moving wheel, the word moving is an adjective, because it tells the kind of wheel.

THIRTEENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

PARTICIPLES BELONG TO NOUS OR PRONOUNS, EXPRESSED OR UNDERSTOOD.

Tell the participles in the following sentences, and which of them are used as adjectives.


FOURTEENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

THE PRESENT AND COMPOUND PERFECT PARTICIPLES OF ACTIVE VERBS GOVERN THE OBJECTIVE CASE.

Parse the following sentences, and apply the above rule.

John, having finished the book, returned it to George. Mary was writing a letter. The water was wearing the
stones. The master was hearing the lesson. The boys, having recited their lessons, were dismissed. The soldiers were forming a line. The commander was watching their motions. The girls were reading useful books.

92. Participles are frequently used as nouns. They are then called Verbal, or Participial Nouns: as, Reading is useful.

FIFTEENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

A PARTICIPIAL NOUN, DERIVED FROM AN ACTIVE VERB, MAY GOVERN THE OBJECTIVE CASE.

Parse the following sentences, and apply the above rule.

John was sent to prepare the way, by preaching repentance. He is employed in writing letters. Good pupils take delight in studying their lessons. The master is pleased with teaching such pupils. Writing composition is not so difficult as many are fond of representing it. Playing ball is a healthy and agreeable exercise. The commander was watching their motions. The boys were employed in reciting their declamations. The girls were occupied in dressing their dolls. The cars on the railroad were used for transporting merchandise. It is not on account of having killed the Lernean serpent, that Cadmus boasted of having benefited Greece. You should honour them for presenting so noble a recreation to heroes.

ADVERBS.

93. Adverbs are words joined to verbs, and sometimes to other words, to express some quality or circumstance of time, place, or manner, respecting them; as, Ann speaks distinctly. John came quickly. Whence comest thou? 94. Some adverbs, like adjectives, have three degrees of comparison, namely, the Positive, Comparative, and Superlative; as,
THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

97. The Infinitive Mood of a verb has the sign to before it, expressed or understood.

SEVENTEENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, a participle, a noun, or an adjective.

Parse the following words in the infinitive mood, and apply the above rule.

They have a desire to learn. She had the wisdom to perform her duty. He has no wish to contend. Children have many opportunities to learn. It is a story easy to be told. He was ready to perform his duty. I am now ready to be offered up, and the time to depart is at hand. The benevolent Howard loved to relieve the afflicted. He might have struggled to regain the shore. I expected to share his fate. You say that there is but one way to worship and serve the Great Spirit. How do we know this to be true? Pope was not content to satisfy; he desired to excel; and therefore always endeavoured to do his best. He directed his course to the city of Pekin, impatient to enjoy the caresses of his wife, his children, and his friends. He was preparing to go. They were striving to excel. He was attempting to persuade them. John was learning to declaim. We should be prepared to render an account of all our actions.

EIGHTEENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

The infinitive mood is used without its sign to, after the verbs bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feel, let, and a few others.

Parse the words in the infinitive mood in the following sentences, and apply the above rule.

I bid him do it. He dares not venture out alone. You need not trouble yourself. He made me turn my attention to the subject. You shall see him return. John heard his brother tell the story. I felt the building tremble, by the violence of the gale. Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

NINTEENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

The infinitive mood is sometimes used as the nominative to a verb, and may have an adjective agreeing with it.

Parse the following words, and apply the rule.

To see is pleasant. To live soberly, righteously, and temperately, is the duty of all. To obey our parents is a solemn duty. To be ashamed of the practice of virtue marks a feeble and imperfect character. To steal is to break the eighth commandment. To promote the purity of our minds and bodies is enjoined by every moral law. To do good constitutes the great principle of virtue. To will is present with me. To tell falsehood is wicked. To endeavour to promote the happiness of others is very commendable.

TWENTIETH RULE OF SYNTAX.

The infinitive mood is sometimes used as the objective case, governed by an active verb, or a preposition.

Parse the following words, and apply the rule.

Boys love to play. To perform that which is good I find not. Mary dislikes to read. John does not desire to improve. The ship was about to sail. He was about to spring. He was able to do little, excepting to talk. She sought nothing, save to free herself from reproach.

TWENTY-FIRST RULE OF SYNTAX.

The infinitive mood is made absolute when it supplies the place of the conjunction that, with the potential mood.

Parse the following sentences.

To confess the truth, I was in fault. To conclude, I will make the following remark. Earth shall claim thy growth, to be resolved to earth again. Thou shalt go to mix forever with the elements, to be a brother to the insensible rock and
to the sluggish clod. To speak of nothing else, the arrival of
the English appeared portentous. To be plain, I cannot
prevent it. To show you the way, I will proceed you. To
convince you of my sincerity, I will repeat the assertion. To
be correct in our conclusions, we must carefully examine
both sides of the question. To appear well in company, we
must study the happiness of others as well as our own.

TWENTY-SECOND RULE OF SYNTAX.
The infinitive mood sometimes follows an objective

case.

Parse the following words, in the infinitive mood.

A Mussulman believes Mahomet to be a true prophet. We
think him to be an impostor. They requested him to come.
He directed me to go home. The teacher requested him to
take his seat. The commander ordered the soldiers to march.
The officer commanded the troops to lay down their arms.
We wish his instructions to be obeyed. He sent his son, to
receive the papers.

TWENTY-THIRD RULE OF SYNTAX.
The infinitive mood sometimes follows the conjunctions
than or as.

Parse the following sentences.

They desired nothing more than to receive their wages. They
desired nothing so much as to know the truth. It was
so high as to be invisible. His explanation was so clear as
to astonish his hearers. The remark was so singular as to
surprise us. It was a lesson so difficult as to perplex most
pupils. Nothing is more delightful than to see youth in the
discharge of their duty.

* In sentences of this kind, the infinitive is properly governed by
some word understood. By supplying the ellipsis, it can easily be un-
certain what the governing word is. Thus, the sentence. "They
desired nothing more than to receive their wages," becomes, with the
ellipsis supplied, *They desired nothing more than they desired to receive
their wages;* in which case the infinitive is manifestly governed by the
verb *desired,* according to the seventeenth rule.

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 69

PHRASES.

98. A phrase consists of two or more words.
99. Phrases which perform the office of adjectives, are called
Adverbial Phrases; as, In fine, meaning finally; In general,
meaning generally; Every where; No where, &c.
100. Phrases which perform the office of prepositions, are
called Prepositional Phrases, or compound prepositions; as,
Out of, From before, From behind.
101. Phrases which perform the office of interjections, are
called Interjectional Phrases; as, Good heaven! Mercy
on us!
102. Phrases which perform the office of nouns, are called
Substantive Phrases; as, His having been unfortunate is no
disgrace.
103. Adverbial phrases are parsed like adverbs. Prepo-
sitional-phrases are parsed like prepositions. Interjectional
phrases are parsed like interjections. Substantive phrases
are parsed like nouns.

Parse the following sentences, in which the above phrases
occur.

Mercy on us! the sun has burst from behind the clouds.
He placed the trees too far apart. His having studied his
lesson is the reason of his appearing so well. Good heaven!
how eventful was her life! Go to! you are not, Cassius.
Out upon him! it was a great hindrance to his being useful.
He was here a few days ago. His task was performed in the
best manner possible. Their voluntarily contributing their
most precious jewels, saved the city from being burnt. And
from before the lustre of her face the white clouds break
away. By and by, the moon will appear from above those
clouds.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

104. The words Who, Which, What, and That, are called
Relative Pronouns, when they relate to some word or phrase
before or after them.
105. The word or phrase to which a relative pronoun rel-
ates, is called the antecedent, when it is placed before the
relative.
Tell the antecedents of the relatives in the following sentences.

The man is happy who lives virtuously. The boy who loves learning, will study. The thing which you have in your hand, is the same (thing) that the master took from the girl that sat in the seat which stood near the window. Give me one of the peaches which you bought of the retailer who sits in the market. He is the person that told me the story. This is the hat that I bought. There is the pen which has just been mended. He that acts wisely deserves praise. Kindness is a quality that highly adorns a woman. The ship which brought my brother home, likewise brought the melons which I sent you. Honour thy father and mother, which is the first commandment with promise.

106. When relative pronouns are used in asking questions, they are called *Interrogative Pronouns*, and the word or phrase to which they relate is contained in the answer, and is called the *subsequent*.

Tell the subsequent in the following sentences.

Who is that? It is John. What have you in your hand? A top. Whose books are these? They are Harriet's. Of whom did you buy them? Of a bookseller. Which of the two was guilty? The younger son. What was his answer? My father sent me.

**TWENTY-FOURTH RULE OF SYNTAX.**

Relative pronouns must be of the same person, number, and gender, as their antecedents or subsequent.

*To parse a relative pronoun, is to tell its antecedent or subsequent, its person, number, gender, case, and the rule or rules of syntax which apply to it.*

Parse the relative pronouns in the following sentences.*

A mother, who regards her offspring, will endeavour to correct the faults which she discovers in them. The father, who sincerely studies the interest of his children, will see they are instructed in those things which will be useful to them. Parents, whose children are too much indulged, are seldom happy in them. We should do good not only to those who do good to us, but also to those who injure us. The unfeeling care not (who the persons are) whom they offend. This is the man that brought the message which was sent.

*When the relative pronoun is in the objective case, it comes before the verb that governs it.

I have been to see the wild animals that were imported in the ship which has just arrived. Good children will not associate with those whose conduct is wicked. The boy whose leisure is well employed, is happier than he is who indulges vicious inclinations which lead him astray. The pupil that studies this lesson attentively, will understand the construction of those words which grammarians call *relative pronouns*. Much will be expected from them to whom much is given. Fear God and keep his commandments, which is the whole duty of man. I, who speak from experience, caution you, whom I esteem as (I esteem) my friend, to avoid the example of him who takes not wisdom for his guide. To whom shall I send the book? To my brother. The hours in which we take active exercise are not to be considered as those (are considered) which are lost. She that would be happy should be virtuous. Avoid those things which are injurious. They who seek wisdom will certainly find it. This is the friend whom I love. That is the vice which I hate. The moon which rose last night was round as my shield (was round). Those, who were a witness of the fact, cannot give an account of it. The child that was lost is found. The tiger is a beast of prey that destroys without pity. We, who are here, were present yesterday.

Let not the sweetest blossom be exposed,
That nature3os, to night's unkindly damp.

The breath of night's (night is) destructive to the hue
Of every flower that blows.

Give to Repose the solemn hour (which) she claims.

Oh! there is a charm
That morning has, that gives (to) the brow of age
A smack of youth, and makes the lip of youth
Breath perfumes exquisite. Expect it not,
Ye, who, till soon, upon a down-bed lie,
Indulging feverish sleep, or, wakeful dream
Of happiness (which) no mortal heart has felt
But in the regions of romance.

The resolution was adopted without much deliberation,
which caused great dissatisfaction.
Were any (persons) present who saw the transaction?
Practice obedience to your parents, to whose affectionate care you owe your support and your education.
O thou, Parnassus, whom I now survey!
Happier in this than mightiest bards have been,
Whose fate to distant homes confined their lot,
Shall I, unmoved, behold the hallowed scene
Which others rave of, though they know it not?
Who bade the sun
Clothe you with rainbows? Who, with lovely flowers
Of living blue, spread garlands at your feet?
God! God! the torrents, like (unto) a shout of nations, Utter.
Ye dreadless flowers, that fringe the eternal frost!
Ye wild goats, bounding by the eagle's nest!
Ye eagles, playmates of the mountain blast!
Utter forth God, and fill the hills with praise.
And thou, O silent form, alone and bare,
Whom, as I lift again my head, bowed low
In silent adoration, I again behold,
Awake! thou mountain form.

[The relative pronoun sometimes has for its antecedent, or subsequent, a substantive phrase, or a part of a sentence, instead of a particular word; as will be seen in the following examples.]

This block of marble rests on two layers of stone, bound together with lead, which, however, has not prevented the Arabs from forcing out several of them.
The boys left their seats without permission, which was highly improper.
I wish to see his book, which may convince me that he has taken pains with his writing.
She rose very early, which gave her time to prepare herself for the duties of the morning.
How often we see virtue in distress! which should convince us that there is another world, in which the virtuous will be rewarded.

The children were very disorderly, which caused the teacher much pain.
Your books are not well arranged, which shows that you are careless in your habits.
Sometimes the antecedent of a relative pronoun is understood, which causes careless or inattentive pupils much perplexity.
Doing to others as we wish them to do to us, (which: we are expressly directed by Scripture to do,) constitutes the fundamental principle of Christian charity, which is the greatest of Christian virtues.
Whose books are these? They are John’s. Of whom did he buy them? Of Smith, the bookseller. To whom was she married? To my friend’s brother.

In the following sentences, the antecedents and subsequent are understood.
Who does the best his circumstance allows,
Does well, acts nobly; angels could (do) no more.
Who would in such a gloomy state remain
Longer than nature craves?
Who lives to heaven, rarely can be poor;
Who lives to fancy, never can be rich.
Who brands me on the forehead, breaks my sword,
Or lays the bloody scourge upon my back,
Wrong me not half so much as he (wrong me) who shuts
The gates of honour on me.
Who’s (who is) here so base that would be a bondman?
Who’s here so rude, that would not be a Roman?
Who’s here so vile, that will not love his country?
The first thought of a Yankee farmer, on coming to the years of manhood, is to settle himself in the world,—which means nothing more than to begin his rambles. His whole family, household furniture, and farming utensils, are hoisted into a covered cart, his own and wife’s wardrobe packed up in a firkin, which (being) done, he shoulders his axe, takes staff in his hand, and trudges off to the woods.
He went to bed quite restless, and even forgot to put out his candle, which, at other times, he never omitted.
Oh, where are they, whose all that earth could give, 
Beneath these senseless marbles disappeared? 
Where (are) even they, who taught these stones to grieve; 
(Where are) The hands that hewed them, and the hearts 
that reared? 
Such (are) the poor bounds of all that's (that is) hoped or feared, 
Within the griefs and smiles of this short day.

107. The word That is sometimes an adjective pronoun, 
sometimes a relative pronoun, and sometimes a conjunction. 
[See the list of the adjective pronouns, the relative pronouns, 
and the conjunctions.]

108. The word That is an adjective pronoun, when it is 
followed immediately by a noun which it points out, and to 
which it belongs; as, See that boy. Give me that book.

109. The word That is a relative pronoun, when it can be 
changed into who or which, without altering the meaning; as, 
He that (or who) acts wisely deserves praise. From every 
thing that (which) you see, derive instruction.

110. The word That is a conjunction, when it joins 
sentences together, and cannot be changed into who or which, 
without destroying the sense; as, I read, that I may learn. 
Take care that every day be well employed.

Tell what the word That is in the following sentences.

He that does well, shall be rewarded. Promise nothing 
that you cannot perform. Study well, that you may recite 
correctly. Take care that you are not late at school. That 
book must be carefully read. That girl is discreet. 
That boy that is in that seat may rise, that I may see him. Modesty 
is a quality that highly adorns a woman. Be careful 
that you offend no one.

The pupil that can understand the sentence that follows, 
is one, that his teacher will commend for diligently studying 
his lesson.—That boy, that boy said that he could parse, 
is not that boy, that that teacher, that sits in that desk, 
selected, that he might understand whether that boy could 
ascertain when that is a relative pronoun, when it is an 
adjunctive pronoun, and when it is a conjunction.
[In the above sentence, the word that in capital letters, is 
a noun.]

111. The words Which and What are adjective pronouns 
when they are immediately followed by a noun, which they 
point out, and to which they belong; as, What cause have 
you to complain? Which book did he bring?

112. The word What is called a compound relative 
pronoun, including both the antecedent and the relative, when 
it can be changed into that which, or those which; and it is 
frequently used in two cases at the same time; one as the 
antecedent, and the other as a relative pronoun; as, I have 
heard what (that which) was said. He forgot some of the 
lines, but repeated what (those which) he remembered.

Parse the following sentences, in which the words Which and 
What are used according to the principles stated in Nos. 
111 and 112.

What floods of splendour, (what) bursts of jocund din, 
startled the slumbering tenants of these shades! What 
war-like pageants have ye seen! Which book will you take? He 
related what was seen. I neither knew what I was, where I 
was, nor from whence I came. I opened my eyes; what 
an increase of sensation! Lo! these are what God has set 
before thee. What his mind could supply at call, was all that 
he sought. I cannot hear what you say. Show (to) me 
what you have in your hand.

Sink, mean memorials of what cannot die.

What stronger breastplate (is there) than a heart un-
tainted?

What is any human being, old or young, without virtue?

What sighs have been wafted after that ship! What 
prayers have been offered up at the deserted fireside of 
home!

What god but enters yon forbidden field——

Look to what the waters produce. These are so happy 
they know not what to do with themselves. Suppose, then, 
what there is no reason to doubt, each individual of this num-
ber to be in a state of positive enjoyment; what a sun, col-
lectively, of gratification and pleasure have we here before 
our eyes!

Amazing! What do I see! I went to pay what I had 
vowed. What makes you come back? To do what is right 
argues superior taste as well as morals.
What warlike pageants have ye seen, what trains of captives, and what heaps of spoil!

What (plural number) make you from Wittenberg, Horatio?

This is what I call having taste and sentiment.

Which of these lessons do you like the best.

How darst thou look on that prophetic sky, And seek to save what all things else condemn?

What is thy affair in Elsinore?

113. A noun of multitude is a noun which expresses one thing consisting of several individuals; as, a school, a fleet, an army.

TWENTY-FIFTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

When a noun of multitude conveys unity of idea, the verbs and pronouns agreeing with it must be of the singular number.

[Unity of idea means that it expresses several things unitedly considered.]

TWENTY-SIXTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

When a noun of multitude conveys plurality of idea, the verbs and pronouns agreeing with it must be in the plural number.

[Plurality of idea means that it expresses several things separately considered.]

Parse the following sentences, and apply the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Rules of Syntax.

The council, which met at the state-house, were not unanimous. The parliament was dissolved. The fleet was seen sailing up the river. The fleet have all arrived. The regiment consists of a thousand men. The regiment did not obey the orders of their officers. The committee met at the room. The committee were divided in their sentiments. The flock was tended by a boy. The flock were all sheared. The church has no power to inflict corporeal punishment. The church refused to receive him. The crowd was so great, that the judges with difficulty made their way through it. The British nation is great and generous. The company is assembled; it is composed of persons possessing very different sentiments. A herd of cattle peacefully grazing, affords a pleasing sight.

A flock of sheep were driven to slaughter. The flock were running in different directions. Liberty should reach every individual of a people, as they all share one common nature. A part of these colonies then felt the fatal calamities of fire and sword. A part of these towns had been incorporated. A people thus enlightened are always careful to secure their rights and privileges. A part, who did not respect the authority of their officers, insulted them on the parade. The Romish church differs much from the Protestant. What party is that which despises the constituted authorities, and pretends to make laws for itself? When all his father's house heard it, they went down to see him. A fire was kindled against Jacob, and anger came up also against Israel, because they believed not in God, though he had rained down manna upon them.

TWENTY-SEVENTH RULE OF SYNTAX.

When a nominative case has no verb to agree with it, but is placed before a participle, it is called the nominative case absolute.

Parse the following sentences.

Shame being lost, all virtue is lost. The lessons having been recited, the pupils were dismissed. The clouds having been dispersed, the moon diffused her mild radiance. The fire having been neglected, the building was consumed. The wind blowing in her favour, the ship soon reached the shore. The tide being favourable, the vessel was enabled to come at once to the pier. The book being lost, the girl neglected her lesson. Order having been restored, the business proceeded. There being no insurance, the loss was great. The guards waiting, he is led out. The master agreeing, the slave was emancipated. Honour and shame rising from no condition, we should not be discontented with our lot. The rain and dew descending alike on all, Providence should be blessed by all mankind. John and William being there, the assertion was made. Hope predominating, fear was overcome.
RECAPITULATION OF THE RULES OF SYNTAX.

Rule 1.
The article a, or an, agrees with nouns of the singular number only. The article the agrees with nouns of the singular or plural number.

Rule 2.
Every adjective, and every adjective pronoun, belongs to some noun or pronoun, expressed or understood.

Rule 3.
Prepositions govern the objective case.

Rule 4.
The possessive case of a noun or pronoun is always governed by the next noun that follows it.

Rule 5.
Conjunctions connect similar parts of speech, and members of sentences.

Rule 6.
The pronoun which follows an interjection must be in the nominative case, if it be of the second person, and in the objective case, if it be of the first person.

Rule 7.
The noun or pronoun addressed or spoken to, is of the second person, and is called the nominative case independent.

Rule 8.
When two or more nouns, or a noun and a pronoun, come together, and mean the same person or thing, they are said to be in apposition, and agree in case.

Rule 9.
The nominative case governs the verb. The verb and its nominative must be of the same person and number.

Rule 10.
When two or more words, in the singular number, are joined together by the conjunction and, the verbs, nouns, and pronouns, agreeing with them, must be in the plural number.

Rule 11.
Neuter and passive verbs have the same case after them as before them, when both words express the same thing.

Rule 12.
Active verbs govern the objective case.

Rule 13.
Participles belong to nouns or pronouns, expressed or understood.

Rule 14.
The present and compound perfect participles of active verbs govern the objective case.

Rule 15.
A participial noun, derived from an active verb, may govern the objective case.

Rule 16.
Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives, adverbs, and sometimes other words.

Rule 17.
The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, a participle, a noun, or an adjective.

Rule 18.
The infinitive mood is used without its sign to, after the verbs bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feel, let, and a few others.

Rule 19.
The infinitive mood is sometimes used as the nominative to a verb, and may have an adjective agreeing with it.

Rule 20.
The infinitive mood is sometimes used as the objective case, governed by an active verb, or a preposition.
ELLIPYSIS.

114. The word Ellipsis means an omission. When it is said there is an ellipsis in a sentence, nothing more is meant than that some word or words, necessary to the grammatical construction, are omitted, or left out.

115. To avoid disagreeable repetitions, and to express our ideas in few words, an ellipsis, or omission of words, is allowable; but when the sentence is analyzed, or parsed, all the words which were omitted must be supplied. Thus, when we say, Give us this day our daily bread, there is an ellipsis, or omission, of the preposition to before us, and of on before this day. When these words are supplied, the sentence is read thus: Give to us on this day our daily bread.

116. Ellipsis occurs very frequently in common conversation, in poetry, and all kinds of writing, and occasions most of the difficulties in English syntax.

Parse the following sentences, in which there is an ellipsis of the preposition.

Give me a rude and stormy shore. Bring me your book. Mary bought Ann a book. You speak like (unto) a boy. Heat me these irons hot. You shall not do mine ear that violence. He rode (by) this way. He said (during) six months. The ship sailed the first of June. The steam-boat went fourteen miles an hour. I sat an hour. He went a voyage. She rode a mile. He laid a floor ten feet square; or, (He laid a floor over or through the distance of a square of ten feet.) The book is (of the) worth (of) a dollar. His horse is worth a hundred dollars. He bought a few (of) yards. [The article a before the word to a noun; because this article is never joined to nouns of the plural number.] This city is two miles long and one mile broad. That plank is three inches thick. Salem lies fifteen miles from Boston. What o'clock is it? It is ten o'clock.

Parse the following sentences, in which there is an ellipsis of the conjunction.

They confess the power, (and) the wisdom, (and) the love of their Creator. Were we (if we were) in Syria, I might say (that) the Naiad of the fount rejoiced in thee. Had he seen our variegated woods, he would much admire
them. Oh, had I the wings of a dove, I would soon fly away, and be at rest. Were you to go up or down, east or west, north or south, you would find the same Almighty Power ruling all things. Would Chaucer give thee a few lessons, he might raise thy voice. Had lions only been destroyed in single combat, men would have had but a bad time of it.

117. The word Auxiliary means assistant, or helping.
118. The words which are the signs of the several tenses (see page 24, &c.) are called auxiliary verbs, because they help or assist in conjugating other verbs. The following is a list of them:—have, hast, has, had, hadst, shall, shalt, will, wilt, may, mayst, can, canst, must, might, mightst, could, couldst, would, wouldst, should, shouldst, be, been, do, did.

119. When several verbs, of the same mood and tense, are connected together by a conjunction, there is generally an ellipsis of the auxiliary verbs belonging to all except the first. Thus, in the sentence, He had been born, bred, and educated on a small moorland farm, &c., there is an ellipsis of the auxiliaries had and been before bred, and before educated, which being supplied, the sentence stands, He had been born, and he had been bred, and he had been educated, &c.

Parse the following sentences, in which there is an ellipsis of the auxiliary verb.

The attention of young persons may be seduced by works of fiction, and their thoughts accustomed to dwell on the past, the distant, or the future. The ocean may roll its waves, the warring winds may join their forces, the lovers shake the skies, and the lightnings pass swiftly from cloud to cloud. He must go and take his books. I shall love, honour, and respect those, who can assert, and prove, that they have been instrumental in the reform which has improved and blessed the present age. If you have feared God, and kept his commandments, and served him faithfully, he will keep his promises to you, and give you that inheritance which is ordained and prepared for the faithful. [Sometimes the auxiliary is expressed and the verb omitted.] Charles can recite his lesson, but John cannot. Mary repeated more than Caroline could. We can travel more rapidly on a railroad than we can on a canal.

Mr. Murray has the following remark under the nineteenth rule of syntax: "Almost all the irregularities in the construction of any language, have arisen from the ellipses of some words, which were originally inserted in the sentence, and made it regular." In the following sentences, many words occur in a construction, for which grammarians have endeavoured to provide, by distinct rules. It has been deemed unnecessary, in this work, to furnish any rules to meet those irregularities that have arisen from the ellipses of words, which were originally inserted in the sentence, and made it regular." Because the pupil who is acquainted with the use and application of the common rules of syntax, will find little difficulty in supplying the words which are omitted in sentences of the most elliptical form. It is on skill and judgment in supplying the ellipses in difficult sentences, that excellence in reading or rhetorical delivery is mainly dependent. It must therefore be confessed to be a useful exercise, to give the pupil practice in the analysis of such sentences, under the guidance of reason, judgment, and common sense, with no other aid than a few plain rules of syntax. In some of the sentences which follow, the ellipsis is supplied within brackets; but this is done in those sentences only where the analysis appears peculiarly difficult.

Supply the ellipses, and parse the words, in the following sentences.

Be ready to succour such persons as [those persons (are) who] need thy assistance. Be favourable to such as deserve favour. As many as [those are, who] were present saw the transaction. He is as good as his brother [is]. We have as many advantages as they. I would rather be a good man than [be] a great one. He gained more than his brother [gained] by the transaction. (If you will) Give me a place to stand on, and I will shake the whole earth. [In this last sentence, the subjunctive mood appears in the form of the imperative.] Drink in the influence of religion, and low-born care will cease to influence you. Take care of the pence, and the shillings will take care of themselves. (From) The more (times) I see him, (in) the better (manner) I like him. [This last sentence could be more easily resolved, if it were consistent with rule to allow the article to be joined with an adverb. But the expressions "the more" and "the better" may be termed adverbial phrases, in which case no ellipsis need be supplied for the analysis of the sentence.] Winter compensates for the want
of attractions (which are) abroad, by fireside delights and homely joys. The effects of foreign travel have been often remarked in arousing the curiosity of the traveller while abroad. He was fined (his fine was) a dollar. [The two following sentences, and all others constructed like them, are bad grammar, and therefore the pupil should not attempt to parse them. Passive verbs never govern an objective case. The corrected sentence is annexed to each in brackets.] She was taught music. [She was taught in music.] He was forgiven the offence. [He was forgiven for the offence.] He was promised a reward. Thou art forgiven thy sins. It is to be expected that you should appear outwardly such as you are inwardly. The task was not a trifling one, nor such as could be speedily executed. I left the parcel at Smith's, (who is) the bookseller. I bought the knives at Johnson's, the cutler. I will not, for David's sake, thy father. The silk was purchased at Brown's, the mercer and haberdasher. This was a discovery of Sir Isaac Newton's (genius). He bought a house of my father's. This was my father's (advice), mother's (advice), and uncle's advice. [See 4th Rule of Syntax.] (You) Granting this to be true, I shall easily convince you. (I) Generally speaking, (say) his conduct was very honourable. Speaking of bodily habits, is it true that your lordship swoons whenever the moon is eclipsed? The laws of God and man require us to be just in our dealings. He went into the abbeys, halls, and public buildings. I requested him to call at the bookstore, and inquire the price of that volume. Yesterday he bounded as the roebuck, was glowing as the summer fruits. It is darker than midnight. We may die; die colonists; die slaves; die, it may be, ignominiously, and on the scaffold. Be it so. We would kill them; challenge twenty more—kill them; twenty more—kill them. Your eye in Scotland would create soldiers, make our women fight to doff their dire distresses. Be it their comfort we are coming thither. Be the combat our own. For I have business (which) would employ an age. Who does the best his circumstance allows, does well, acts nobly; angels could no more. Who steals my purse, steals trash.

For why? There was but one great rule for all; To wit, that each should work his own desire, And eat, drink, study, sleep as it may fall, Or melt the time in love, or wake the lyre, And carol what, unbid, the muses might inspire.
Where now the rill, melodious, pure, and cool,
And meads, with life, and mirth, and beauty crowned?
Ah! see, the unsightly slime and sluggish pool
Have all the solitary vale embrowned;
Fled each fair form, and mute each melting sound.

Where shall I seek thy presence! how, unblamed,
Invoke thy dread perfection!
Me miserable! which way shall I fly
Infinite wrath and infinite despair!

In the one, we must admire the man; in the other, the work.

RULES WHICH APPLY TO ELLIPTICAL SENTENCES.

1. The word as is sometimes used as a relative pronoun.*
2. Nouns signifying time, space, distance, direction, or dimension, are often governed by a preposition understood.
3. The pronouns each, every, and either, agree with nouns and verbs in the singular number only.
4. When a conjunction connects two or more nouns which refer to the same person or thing, the verb should be singular.

Parse the following sentences.

Succour such persons as need thy assistance. As many as attend will understand. Call as many as you want. They staid an hour. He rode six miles. Mary went home. Each bird and each beast is blessed in degree. Every man and every woman suffers the consequences of indiscretion. That able scholar and critic understands the language well. Every garment and every utensil must hang in its proper place.

* See page 33, 53d line. The sentences on that page, in which the word as occurs, may be analyzed without supplying the ellipsis, if as be allowed to be a relative pronoun.

APPENDIX.

ORTHOGRAPHY.*

1. The letters w and y are consonants, when they begin a word or syllable; but when they do not begin a word or syllable, they are vowels. (See page 564, No. 8.)
2. As that part of Grammar called Orthography, is sufficiently explained in most of the Spelling Books in common use, it is deemed unnecessary to repeat it in this work. A very judicious collection of Rules for Spelling, containing, in an abridged form, all the rules of Murray, will be found in the National Spelling Book, pages 107 and 108. Exercises for the correction of false orthography will be given in a subsequent part of this work.

ETYMOLOGY.†

THE ORIGIN OF WORDS.

3. Words, in reference to their origin, are divided into four kinds; namely, Primitive, Derivative, Simple, and Compound.
4. A primitive word is a word which is not derived from any other word; as, man; good; content; Boston.
5. A derivative word is a word which is derived from some other word; as, manful, goodness, contentment, Bostonian.
6. A simple word is that which is composed of only one word; as, plains, sea, water.
7. A compound word is that which is composed of two or more words, or of one word, and some syllable added to it; as, sea-water, impious, doubtful.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

ARTICLES.‡

8. An article is a word placed before a noun, to show whether its meaning is general or particular. Thus, when we say, a man, we mean any man in general; but when we say, the man, we mean some particular man. For this reason the article a or an is called indefinite or general, and the article the, definite.

9. The article a, and not an, is used before the long sound of u, and before w and y; as, a unit, a euphony, a ease, a week, a year, such a one.

* See page 5, No. 3. † See page 3, No. 4. ‡ See page 6, No. 10.
**ENGLISH GRAMMAR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Father-in-law</td>
<td>Father-in-laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot</td>
<td>Feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>Greeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>Mice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22. Many nouns adopted from foreign languages retain their original plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genius</td>
<td>Gentilicss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypothesis</td>
<td>Hypotheses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignis fatuus</td>
<td>Ignes fatuus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Indexes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamina</td>
<td>Laminas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnus</td>
<td>Magna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorandum</td>
<td>Memoranda</td>
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<td>Metamorphos</td>
<td>Metamorphoses</td>
</tr>
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<td>Monsieur</td>
<td>Messieurs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parenthesis</td>
<td>Parenthessas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenomenon</td>
<td>Phenomena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radius</td>
<td>Radii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seraph</td>
<td>Seraphim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulus</td>
<td>Stimal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stratum</td>
<td>Strata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thesis</td>
<td>These</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertex</td>
<td>Vertices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. Some nouns are the same in both numbers; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apparatus</td>
<td>Apparatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>Deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Means</td>
<td>Means</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Series</td>
<td>Series</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. Some nouns are used only in the singular number; as, teapot, pitch, gold, shelf, pride, ambitions, relief, grief, 

25. Some nouns are used only in the plural number; as, bellows, scissors, clocks, lungs, riches, spectacles (meaning glasses), arms (meaning warlike weapons), &c., amends, pains, ethics, optics, &c.

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* The plural of *genius* is *gentilic**, when it means aural spirits — *gentilices*, when signifying persons of genius.

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10. *As* is used before words beginning with *h* not silent, when the accent is on the second syllable; *as, on* heroic action; *an* historical account.

11. Nouns are frequently used without any article. They then stand for all of their kind; *as, "A candid temper is proper for none"* that is, for all mankind.

12. Although the article is generally joined to a noun, some cases occur in which it is joined to adjectives; *as, "The sooner I see him, the better I like him."* (See page 28, 39th line.)

**NOUNS.**

13. Nouns are of two kinds; Proper Nouns and Common Nouns.

14. A proper noun is the name of a person, city, country, lake, river, mountain, people, &c.; *as, John, Boston, England, Champlain, Ohio, Andes, the Americas, the French, &c.*

15. Common nouns are the names of things of which there are various kinds or sorts; *as, animal, man, beast, fish, tree, &c.*

16. Some nouns of the neuter gender are frequently used by (a figure of rhetoric called *perannexation or proapponosion*) as if they were of the masculine or feminine gender. Thus we say, *"The sun diffuses his light; the moon sheds her mild radiance."*

**NUMBER.**

Number is the distinction of one from more.

17. Many nouns form their plurals in an irregular manner.

18. Nouns which end in *x* (except *ox, oxen, &c.*), form the plural number by adding *es*; *as, miss, misses; brush, brushes; watch, watches; fox, foxes; hero, heroes.*

19. Nouns ending in *io* and the words *juno, cauno, tyrce, grotto, portico, solo, quoins, junco, junco, annona, annona, annona,* form the plural regularly, by adding *s* only; *as, folio, folios; canio, canoias.*

20. Nouns ending with a single *f* or *ff* form the plural by changing the *f* into *ves; as, beauty, beauties; fly, flies.*

21. The plural of some nouns is formed in an irregular manner; *as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alde-de-camp</td>
<td>Alders-de-camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandit</td>
<td>Bandits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brethren</td>
<td>Brothers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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* See page 6, No. 11. 1 See page 6, No. 14.
GENDER.*

24. The Gender of Nouns is distinguished in three different ways:—

First, By different words, as,

Masculine, Bachelor; Feminine, Maid;—

Second, By a difference of termination; as,

Masculine, Host; Feminine, Hostess;—

Third, By a noun, pronoun, or adjective, prefixed to the noun; as,

Masculine, Man-servant; Feminine, Maid-servant.

The following is a list of words, the gender of which is thus determined:

1. By different words; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor</td>
<td>Maid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beau</td>
<td>Belle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boss</td>
<td>Sow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy</td>
<td>Girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buck</td>
<td>Doe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull</td>
<td>Cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullock or Steer</td>
<td>Heifer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cock</td>
<td>Hen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog</td>
<td>Bitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drake</td>
<td>Duck</td>
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<td>Earl</td>
<td>Countess</td>
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<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friar</td>
<td>Nun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gander</td>
<td>Goose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hart</td>
<td>Roe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>Mare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband</td>
<td>Wife</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. By a difference of termination; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>King</td>
<td>Queen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lad</td>
<td>Lass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord</td>
<td>Lady</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>Woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td>Mistress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Spawner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephew</td>
<td>niece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ram</td>
<td>Ewe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singer</td>
<td>Singer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir</td>
<td>Madam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir</td>
<td>Dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slag</td>
<td>Hind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncle</td>
<td>Aunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wizard</td>
<td>Witch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. By a noun, pronoun, or adjective, being prefixed to the noun; as,

A cock-sparrow, A hen-sparrow.
A he-bear, A she-bear.
A he-goat, A she-goat.
A male child, A female child.
A man-servant, A maid-servant.
Male descendants, Female descendants.

CASE.*

27. Case expresses the relation of nouns and pronouns to other words in a sentence.

28. The Nominative Case simply expresses the name of a thing, or the subject of a verb.

29. The Possessive Case expresses the relation of property or possession, or the possessor or owner of a thing.

(For the regular manner of forming the possessive case, see page 89, numbers 23 and 27.)

30. Some nouns, which end in double s, form the possessive case, by adding an apostrophe only; as, “For goodness’ sake,” for righteousness’ sake.”

31. Other nouns, ending with double s, form the possessive regularly; as, “The witness’s testimony.”

32. Some nouns, which end in sence, also, form the possessive, by adding an apostrophe only; as, “For conscience’ sake,” for patience’ sake.”

33. In poetry, the additional s is frequently omitted, but the apostrophe is retained; as,

Oh! who that gallant spirit shall resume.

34. When terms signifying a name and an office are connected, the apostrophe and s should be annexed to the name of the person; as, “I left the volume at Smith’s, the bookseller.”

35. The Objective Case expresses the object of an active verb, a participle, or a preposition.

ADJECTIVES.†

36. The word adjective means joined to. For this reason, those words which are joined to nouns and pronouns, to express their kind, number, or quality, are called Adjectives.

* See page 7, No. 16.
† See page 9, No. 29.
37. Comparison expresses the quantity, or the degree of the quality expressed by the adjective.
38. The Positive Degree expresses the simple quality.
39. The Comparative Degree increases the quality.
40. The Superlative Degree increases the quality to the greatest extent.
41. Adjectives are sometimes compared by decreasing the quality, in the following manner: as,
   Favourable, Less favourable, Least favourable.
42. Some adjectives do not admit of comparison: as, true, right, right, true, immortal, infinite, perfect, universal, &c.
43. Some adjectives are used in only two degrees: namely, the comparative and the superlative; as,
   Comparative.   Superlative.
44. Some adjectives are of the comparative degree: as, anterior, posterior, interior, senior, junior, major, minor.
45. Adjectives of two syllables, ending in y, or silent e, are generally compared by er and est; as,
   Ample, Ampler, Amplest.
   Happy, Happier, Happiest.
   Noble, Nober, Noblest.
   Polite, Politer, Politest.

PRONOUNS.*

46. The word *pronoun means for the noun. For this reason, those words which stand for the noun, are called Pronouns; and they are used to prevent the frequent repetition of the noun. Thus, in the sentences, "Gilbert Ainslie was a poor man and Gilbert Ainslie had been a poor man all the days of Gilbert Ainslie's life; the days were not few, for Gilbert Ainslie's thin hair was now waxing grey. Gilbert Ainslie had been born and bred on the small moorland farm, the farm Gilbert Ainslie now occupied; and Gilbert Ainslie hoped to die there, as Gilbert Ainslie's father and grandfather had done before Gilbert Ainslie."—The use of the pronoun will be seen, by employing it, instead of repeating the noun. The above sentence will then be as follows:—"Gilbert Ainslie was a poor man, and he had been a poor man all the days of his life, which were not few, for his thin hair was now waxing grey. He had been born and bred on the small moorland farm which he now occupied, and he hoped to die there, as his father and grandfather had done before him."
47. Although, in the previous parts of this book, a list of the several kinds of pronouns has been given (see page 11, No. 41; page 12, Nos. 48 and 49; page 13, No. 54), it remains to be observed, that any word may be called a pronoun, which stands instead of a noun, and supplies its place.
48. Personal Pronouns are those which show the person of the nouns for which they stand; and they are never used in the same part of the sentence with the noun which they represent.

* See page 11, No. 39.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

40. Relative Pronouns are those which stand for a noun or phrase, which is expressed in some member of the same sentence. (See page 12, No. 49; page 69, No. 104 and 105; page 70, No. 106; and pages 72 and 74, No. 108.)
41. The relative pronoun which stands for those nouns only which mean persons; as, "He is a friend, who is faithful in adversity."
42. The relative pronoun which stands for animals, and objects of the neuter gender; as, "This is the bird which sings; That is the tree which produces no fruit."
43. The pronoun which is used instead of who, when children are spoken of; as, "The child which I saw: The infant which was born."
44. The pronoun that stands either for persons, animals, or objects of the neuter gender; and it is used to prevent the too frequent repetition of who or which; as, "He that acts wisely, deserves praise; Modesty is a quality that highly adorns a woman; The horse that I bought."
45. Adjective Pronouns are those pronouns which are sometimes joined to nouns, and sometimes stand by themselves; the noun to which they belong being understood; as, "This man is more intelligent than that" (man). (See page 13, No. 54.)
46. The word which is frequently joined to some of the pronouns, for the sake of emphasis. They then become compound adjective pronouns; as, "This is my own book." The following is a list of them: my own, thy own, his own, her own, its own, our own, your own, their own.
47. The adjective pronouns this and that have each a plural number. These is the plural of this; and those is the plural of that. This and that are joined to nouns of the singular number only; these and those, only to plural nouns.
48. When the pronouns this and that are both used in the same sentence, and each refers to some noun before them, this means the latter, or last-mentioned, and that the former, or first-mentioned; as, "Wealth and poverty are both temptations; that (namely, wealth) tends to excite pride; this (namely, poverty) tends to excite discontent."

PREPOSITIONS.†

49. The word *preposition means placed before. Prepositions are those words which are placed before nouns and pronouns, to show the relation between them and other words in the sentence.
50. A preposition must always govern a noun or pronoun in the objective case; and whenever a word usually included among the prepositions has no objective case, it becomes an adverb.
51. Participles, and sometimes other parts of speech, are used as prepositions; as, excepting, respecting, touching, concerning, according, except, save, but, &c.

CONJUNCTIONS.‡

60. The word *conjunction means joining together. Conjunctions are those words which are used to join together the several words and members of a sentence.

* The adjective pronouns may be thus subdivided:—
   The Possessive; my, thy, his, her, our, your, their.
   The Distructive; each, every, either.
   The Demonstrative; this, that, these, those, former, latter.
   The Subordinative; some, other, another, any, one, all, each.
† See page 14, No. 56.
‡ See page 15, No. 59.
62. Those words which are connected or joined together by a conjunction, are usually parsed alike; and it will be seen by the following example, that conjunctions very often unite sentences, when they appear to unite only words. Thus, "I gave the book to John or Charles." this form of expression contains two distinct sentences; namely, "I gave the book to John," or, "I gave the book to Charles". The words John and Charles, which are connected together by the conjunction in the first sentence, it appears, are both governed by the preposition in the two distinct sentences.

63. The conjunction but is improperly used in connection with that, in negative sentences; as, "I cannot deny but that I was unjustly condemned." The word but means except: the meaning of the sentence, therefore, is, "I can deny nothing except that I was unjustly condemned; but I can deny that."

**INTERJECTIONS.**

64. Interjections are words or sounds uttered to express some feeling of the mind.

65. The word interjection means thrown into; and those words which are "thrown into" the different parts of a sentence, to express sudden emotions, are therefore called Interjections. Many of them are more sounds, and cannot be expressed by letters.

**VERBS.**

66. A Passive Verb can never govern an objective case. Such sentences as the following, although sometimes used by good writers, are incorrect, and should be altered: "She was taught music; He was forgiven the offence; He was allowed his demand; He was asked a question." It should be, "Music was taught to her; The offence was forgiven to him; His demand was allowed to him," &c.

67. Defective Verbs are those which are not used in all the moods and tenses; as, ought, should, become, &c.

68. There are a few words which are called Impersonal Verbs, because they have no nominative case, or, if any, a pronoun which merely expresses a state of things; as, nothing, become, as follows, as appears, it rains, it snows, it freezes, it builds, it lightens, it thunders.

**MOODS AND TENSES.**

69. There are two things which are to be particularly noticed in a verb:—first, the manner in which it is used; and, second, the time which it expresses.

70. Mood shows the manner in which the verb is used.

71. Tense shows the time which the verb expresses.

72. The Indicative Modus expresses an assertion, or a question.

73. The Subjunctive Modus expresses a condition, supposition, or doubt, &c., and always has a conjunction before it, expressed or understood.

74. A verb in the subjunctive mood never occurs alone. There must always be another verb in the sentence, expressed or understood, before or after it.

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**TENSES.**

82. Tense shows the time which the verb expresses. (See No. 71.)

83. The Present Tense represents present time.

84. The Imperfect Tense represents past time, indefinitely.

85. The Perfect Tense expresses past time, definitely.

86. The Perfect Tense expresses time which passed before some other past time.

87. The Future Tense expresses future time.

88. The Future Perfect Tense expresses time which will be past at some future time.

89. Those tenses which have an auxiliary verb, in them are called Compound Tenses. The other tenses are called Simple Tenses.

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**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

**PRESENT TENSE.**

Singular.

| FIRST PERSON | I do love. | FIRST PERSON | We do love.
| SECOND PERSON | Thou didst love. | SECOND PERSON | Ye or you do love.
| THIRD PERSON | He does love. | THIRD PERSON | They do love.

Plural.

| FIRST PERSON | We do love. | FIRST PERSON | We do love.
| SECOND PERSON | Ye or you do love. | SECOND PERSON | Ye or you do love.
| THIRD PERSON | They do love. | THIRD PERSON | They do love.

---

**IMPERFECT TENSE.**

Singular.

| FIRST PERSON | I did love. | FIRST PERSON | We did love.
| SECOND PERSON | Thou didst love. | SECOND PERSON | Ye or you did love.
| THIRD PERSON | He did love. | THIRD PERSON | They did love.

Plural.

| FIRST PERSON | We did love. | FIRST PERSON | We did love.
| SECOND PERSON | Ye or you did love. | SECOND PERSON | Ye or you did love.
| THIRD PERSON | They did love. | THIRD PERSON | They did love.

* See page 27. The potential mood is converted into the subjunctive, by placing the conjunctions "if," "though," "unless," &c., before it as: "If I could overcome him, I would not attempt it; Though he should strike, he cannot harm." The indicative mood is also frequently used by good writers for the subjunctive; as, "If he rises," &c.

† See page 68. Nos. 89 and 90; and page 63, No. 91.

‡ See page 68, Nos. 117 and 118.
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

First Person. If I do love.
Second Person. If thou dost love.
Third Person. If he do or does love.

Plural.

First Person. If we do love.
Second Person. If ye or you do love.
Third Person. If they do love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

First Person. If I did love.
Second Person. If thou didst love.
Third Person. If he did love.

Plural.

First Person. If we did love.
Second Person. If ye or you did love.
Third Person. If they did love.

92. When a question is asked, the auxiliary verb precedes the nominative case; thus, "Do I love? Did John write? May he go? Have you learned the lesson?"

93. The auxiliaries of the compound tenses are frequently used alone, to prevent the repetition of the verb; as, "He regards his word, but thou dost not" (that is, dost not regard it).

ADVERBS.

94. Adverbs may be divided into the following classes:

Of number; as, Once, twice, thrice, &c.
Of order; as, First, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, lastly, finally, &c.
Of place; as, Here, there, where, elsewhere, anywhere, somewhere, nowhere, herein, whither, hither, thither, upward, downward, forward, backward, whence, hence, thence, whithersoever, &c.
Of time present; as, Now, to-day, &c.
Of time past; as, Already, before, lately, yesterday, heretofore, hither-to, long since, long ago, &c.
Of time to come; as, To-morrow, not yet, hereafter, henceforth, hence-forward, by and by, instantly, presently, immediately, straight-ways, &c.
Of time indefinite; as, Oft, often, oftimes, oftentimes, sometimes, soon, seldom, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, always, when, then, ever, never, again, &c.
Of quantity; as, Much, little, sufficiently, how much, how great, enough, abundantly, &c.
Of manner or quality; as, Wisely, foolishly, justly, unjustly, quickly, slowly, &c.
Of doubt; as, Perhaps, peradventure, possibly, perchance, &c.
Of affirmation; as, Verily, truly, undoubtedly, doubtless, certainly, yes, yes, surely, indeed, really, &c.
Of negation; as, Nay, no, not, by no means, not at all, in no wise, &c.
Of interrogation; as, How, why, wherefore, whither, &c.
Of comparison; as, More, mead, better, best, worse, worst, less, least, very, almost, little, alike, &c.

There are many adverbs, however, not included in the above list.

END OF PART I.