

ELEMENTS
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR:
WITH
PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES
IN
PARSING.

BY JOHN FROST,

Principal of the Mayhew Grammar School, Boston. *JK*

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RIC...
The lessons are so arranged
difficulties of parsing and the
different parts of speech or
es, one form of construction

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BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1828, in the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, Richardson and Lord, of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit:

"Elements of English Grammar: with Progressive Exercises in Parsing. By John Frost, Principal of the Mayhew Grammar School, Boston."

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The design of the present publication is to present the principles of English Grammar, to the young pupil in a simple and intelligible form, and enable him to understand the structure of the language, by applying those principles, in a series of progressive exercises in parsing.

In preparing that portion of the work which is intended to be committed to memory, it has been the author's aim to adapt his expression to the capacities of children; since custom has determined that grammar shall be studied before the mind is furnished with the means of testing for itself the truth of any grammatical theory by extensive reading. The style of most treatises of English Grammar is suited to mature minds and supposes a considerable acquaintance with good authors; that of the present work has been simplified, so far as appeared consistent with the nature of the subject and the conciseness required in a manual.

Great care and attention have been bestowed on the exercises, with a view to remove the difficulty which a child is apt to feel, when first required to analyze sentences. The lessons are so arranged that the necessary difficulties of parsing are presented singly. The different parts of speech are treated in successive exercises, the former containing

is introduced after another; the various rules and principles are severally illustrated; and the elliptical and inverted forms of expression are reserved till the last. References to the grammar are placed over each lesson in parsing, and a series of exercises in false grammar are introduced towards the end.

The work has already been submitted to several eminent instructors in this city, who have been pleased to express their approbation of the manner in which it is executed; and it is believed that the course of instruction, prescribed in it, will greatly facilitate the labours of the teacher, at the same time that it will relieve the pupil of many difficulties, and make him thoroughly acquainted with the general principles of English Grammar.

Boston, August 29th, 1828.

ELEMENTS

OF THE

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English language correctly.
2. It is divided into four parts, Orthography, Etymology, Syntax and Prosody.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

3. Orthography treats of letters, syllables, and the method of spelling words.
4. The letters of the English language are twenty-six in number, viz. *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.*
5. Each of these letters either by itself, or in connexion with others, stands for a sound of the voice.
6. Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.
7. The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u,* and sometimes *w* and *y.* The other letters are consonants.
8. *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.
9. Of the consonants *b, p, t, d, c,* and *g* are called mutes.

10. *F, l, m, n, r, v, s, z, x,* and *c* and *g* soft are called semivowels.
11. Four of the semivowels, namely, *l, m, n, r,* are called liquids.
12. Two vowels; united in one sound, form a diphthong.
13. Three vowels, united in one sound, form a triphthong.
14. Words are the signs or expressions of our thoughts or ideas, either written or spoken.
15. So much of a word as is spoken at once, that is, with one motion of the voice, is called a syllable.
16. Sometimes a whole word contains but one syllable.
17. A word of one syllable is called a monosyllable; as *man*.
18. A word of two syllables is called a dissyllable; as *manly*.
19. A word of three syllables is called a trisyllable; as *manliness*.
20. A word of more than three syllables is called a polysyllable; as *universal*.

ETYMOLOGY.

21. Etymology treats of the different sorts of words, their changes and their derivation.
22. The words of the English language are divided into nine sorts, called parts of speech, viz: the SUBSTANTIVE or NOUN, the ARTICLE, the ADJECTIVE, the PRONOUN, the VERB, the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION, and the INTERJECTION.

NOUN.

23. A substantive or noun is the name of any person, place, or thing that exists, or of which we have an idea; as *man, Boston, goodness, honour*.

24. The names of particular persons or places, as *George, New-York, London,* are called proper nouns.
25. Those names which may be applied to many different things of the same kind, as *man, house, tree,* are called common nouns. These are the names of whole classes of things.

PERSONS OF NOUNS.

26. When a person or thing is addressed or spoken to, it is in the second person.
27. When a person or thing is spoken of, it is in the third person.
28. In the sentence "Come hither, Charles," the noun, *Charles,* is in the second person, because *Charles* is spoken to.
29. In the sentence "I have called Charles," the noun, *Charles,* is in the third person, because *Charles* is spoken of.

GENDER OF NOUNS.

30. Gender is a distinction of nouns with regard to sex.
31. There are four genders of nouns, the masculine gender, the feminine gender, the neuter gender, and the common gender.
32. Those nouns which signify animals of the male kind are of the masculine gender; as *man, bull*.
33. Those nouns which signify animals of the female kind are of the feminine gender; as *woman, cow*.
34. Those which signify things which are neither males nor females are of the neuter gender; as *pen, book*.

35. The common gender is when the noun may be either masculine or feminine; as, *bird, friend, parent.*

NUMBERS OF NOUNS.

36. Number is the consideration of an object, as one or more.

37. Nouns are of two numbers, the singular and the plural.

38. The singular number expresses but one object; as, *boy, hat, book.*

39. The plural number expresses more objects than one; as, *boys, books.*

40. Some nouns are used in the singular number only; as, *wheat, gold, pride, patience, &c.* Other nouns are used in the plural number only; as, *ashes, scissors, &c.* Others are the same in both numbers; as, *deer, swine, &c.*

41. The regular plural of nouns is formed by adding *s* to the singular; as,

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
dove,	doves;	thought,	thoughts.

42. The irregular modes of forming the plural number are as follows: When the noun in the singular number ends in *x, ch, sh, or ss*, the plural is formed by adding *es*; as,

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
fox,	foxes;	flash,	flashes;
church,	churches;	mass,	masses.

43. When the noun in the singular ends in *f* or *fe*, the plural is formed by changing *f* or *fe* at the end of the word into *ves*; as,

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
loaf,	loaves;	wife,	wives.

44. When the noun in the singular number ends in *y* with a consonant before the *y*, the plural is formed by changing *y* into *ies*; as,

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
fly,	flies;	beauty,	beauties.

45. But if *y* have a vowel before it, the plural is regular; as,*

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
key,	keys;	delay,	delays.

46. Some nouns are still more irregular; as,

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
man,	men;	foot,	feet;
woman,	women;	tooth,	teeth;
child,	children;	die,	dice;
mouse,	mice;	penny,	pence.

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

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
Cherub.	Cherubim.	Datum.	Data.
Seraph.	Seraphim.	Effluvia.	Effluvia.
Antithesis.	Antitheses.	Encomium.	Encomiums.
Automaton.	Automata.	Erratum.	Errata.
Basis.	Bases.	Genus.	Genii.
Crisis.	Crises.	Genus.	Genera.
Criterion.	Criteria.	Index.	Indices or Indexes.
Diæresis.	Diæreses.	Lamina.	Laminae.
Ellipsis.	Ellipses.	Medium.	Media.
Emphasis.	Emphases.	Magus.	Magi.
Hypothesis.	Hypotheses.	Memo- randum.	Memoranda or Memorandums.
Metamorphosis.	Metamorphoses.	Radius.	Radii.
Phænomenon.	Phænomena.	Stamen.	Stamina.
Appendix.	Appendices.	Stratum.	Strata.
Arcanum.	Arcaena.	Vortex.	Vortices.
Axis.	Axes.		
Calx.	Calces.		

* Some exceptions to this rule are justified by the authority of good writers, as *attorney, attorneyes.*

† *Genii*, when denoting evil spirits: *Geniuses*, when signifying persons of genius.

CASES OF NOUNS.

48. Case, in English Grammar, is a name given to the relation which a noun has to other words in the same sentence.

49. There are three cases, the Nominative case, the Possessive case, and the Objective case.

50. The nominative case usually expresses the relation of an *agent* or *actor*.

51. When the person or thing expressed by a noun is spoken of as acting, the noun is said to be nominative case to that verb which expresses the action. As in the sentence, *John writes*, the noun *John* is nominative case to the verb *writes*.

52. The possessive case expresses the relation of a possessor or owner.

53. The noun which signifies the owner is in the possessive case. It is easily known by the apostrophe, and generally, the letter *s*; as, *John's hat*.

54. Plural nouns, ending in *s*, form the possessive by adding an apostrophe only; as, "The Mechanics' Bank."

55. Sometimes also, the possessive singular of nouns ending in *ss* is formed by adding an apostrophe only; as, "For goodness' sake."

56. The possessive singular of nouns ending in a single *s* follows the general rule; as, "Mr. Williams's store."

57. The objective case usually expresses the relation of an object acted upon: * as, "*John strikes Charles*." Here *Charles* is in the objective case.

Naming the cases and numbers of a noun in their order is called declining it.

* There are various other relations of nouns expressed by the objective case in connection with the prepositions.

English nouns are thus declined.

58. Nominative Case.	Singular.	Plural.
Possessive Case.	Boy.	Boys.
Objective Case.	Boy's.	Boys'.
59. Nominative Case.	Singular.	Plural.
Possessive Case.	Man.	Men.
Objective Case.	Man's.	Men's.
	Man.	Men.

ARTICLE.

60. The noun is generally attended by another part of speech called the article, which is used to point it out.

61. The articles are *a*, or *an* and *the*. The article *a* or *an* is called the indefinite article. It has nearly the same meaning as the word *one*; and, of course, is placed only before nouns in the singular number.

62. The article *the* is called the definite article. It is used to point out some particular thing or things, which have been mentioned before, or are well known.

63. It is placed before nouns either in the singular or plural number.

ADJECTIVE.

64. Those words which express the qualities of things; as, *good*, *great*, *handsome*, are called adjectives: or,

65. An adjective is a word, added to a noun, to express its quality.

66. As most of the qualities of things are capable of being increased or lessened, the adjective has three degrees of comparison: the positive degree, the comparative degree, and the superlative degree:

as, positive *brave*, comparative *braver*, superlative *bravest*.

67. In monosyllables the comparative degree is generally formed by adding *r* or *er* to the positive.

68. The superlative degree is formed by adding *st* or *est* to the positive.

69. In words of more than one syllable the comparative degree is generally formed by prefixing the word *more* or *less*; and the superlative degree by prefixing the word *most* or *least* to the positive.

70. The regular comparisons are as follows:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Great,	Greater,	Greatest.
Wise,	Wiser,	Wisest.
Frugal,	More frugal,	Most frugal.
Fortunate,	More fortunate,	Most fortunate.

71. Dissyllables ending in *y*, *e* mute, or accented on the last syllable, may be sometimes compared like monosyllables; as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Happy,	Happier,	Happiest.
Noble,	Nobler,	Noblest.
Polite,	Politer,	Politest.

72. Some adjectives of very common use are irregularly compared; thus,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Good,	Better,	Best.
Bad, ill, or evil,	Worse,	Worst.
Little,	Less,	Least.
Much or many,	More,	Most.
Near,	Nearer,	Nearest or next.
Late,	Later,	Latest or last.
Old,	Older or elder,	Oldest or eldest.

73. Some adjectives do not admit of comparison as, *infinite*, *eternal*.

74. Those adjectives which express number, as, *two*, *three*, *five*, &c. are called numeral adjectives, and are not compared.

PRONOUN.

75. A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun to avoid repeating the noun too often: as, "George rises, *he* walks, *he* runs, *he* escapes." In this sentence we avoid repeating the noun, *George*, four times, by using the pronoun, *he*.

76. There are three kinds of pronouns, namely, Personal, Relative and Adjective Pronouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

77. There are five personal pronouns, namely, I, THOU, HE, SHE, and IT.

78. Personal Pronouns have three persons, and have gender, number, and case, like the nouns.

79. I, is the first person, or person speaking.

80. THOU is the second person, or person spoken to.

81. HE is the third person masculine, or male person spoken of.

82. SHE is the third person feminine, or female person spoken of.

83. IT is the third person neuter, and represents a noun of the neuter or common gender, spoken of.

84. The Personal Pronouns are thus declined:

Person.	Case.	Singular.	Plural.
First.	Nom.	I.	We.
	Possess.	Mine.	Ours.
	Obj.	Me.	Us.
Second.	Nom.	Thou or you.	Ye or you.
	Possess.	Thine or yours.	Yours.
	Obj.	Thee or you.	You.

	Case.	Singular.	Plural.
<i>Third Mas.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	He.	They.
	<i>Possess.</i>	His.	Theirs.
	<i>Obj.</i>	Him.	Them.
<i>Third Fem.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	She.	They.
	<i>Possess.</i>	Hers.	Theirs.
	<i>Obj.</i>	Her.	Them.
<i>Third Neuter.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	It.	They.
	<i>Possess.</i>	Its.	Theirs.
	<i>Obj.</i>	It.	Them.

85. The compound Personal Pronouns are formed by adding *self* in the singular, and *selves* in the plural, to the personal or possessive adjective pronouns; and are thus declined:

Person.	Case.	Singular.	Plural.
<i>First.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Myself.	Ourselves.
	<i>Possess.</i>	—wanting	—
	<i>Obj.</i>	Myself.	Ourselves.
<i>Second.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	{ Thyself or Yourself. }	Yourselves.
	<i>Possess.</i>	—	—
	<i>Obj.</i>	{ Thyself or Yourself. }	Yourselves.
<i>Third Mas.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Himself.	Themselves.
	<i>Possess.</i>	—	—
	<i>Obj.</i>	Himself.	Themselves.
<i>Third Fem.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Herself.	Themselves.
	<i>Possess.</i>	—	—
	<i>Obj.</i>	Herself.	Themselves.
<i>Third.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Itself.	Themselves.
	<i>Possess.</i>	—	—
	<i>Obj.</i>	Itself.	Themselves.

RELATIVE PRONOUN.

86. The Relative Pronoun is generally used instead of a noun, which occurs before it, in the sentence, and is called its antecedent.

87. There are three simple relative pronouns, namely, *who*, *which*, and *that*.

88. *Who* is applied to persons; *which* to animals, and inanimate things; *that*, both to persons and things; as, "The man *who* writes;" "The bird *which* sings;" "The tree *which* grows." In each of these examples, *that* may be substituted for *who* or *which*.

89. The word *what* includes both the antecedent and the relative. The sentence, "Give me *what* I want," has the same meaning as, "Give me *that which* I want." *What* is therefore called the compound relative pronoun.

90. *Who* is thus declined:

	Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i>	Who.	Who.
<i>Poss.</i>	Whose.	Whose.
<i>Obj.</i>	Whom.	Whom.

91. *Who*, *which* and *what* are called Interrogative Pronouns, when used in asking questions; as "Who is he?" "Which will you take?" "What do you see?"

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

92. Adjective Pronouns have the nature both of the adjective and the pronoun. There are four sorts of adjective pronouns.

93. (1.) The Possessive; MY, THY, HIS, HER, OUR, YOUR, THEIR.

94. (2.) The Distributive; EACH, EVERY, EITHER.

95. (3.) The Demonstrative; *sing.* THIS, *plur.* THESE, *sing.* THAT, *plur.* THOSE.

96. (4.) The Indefinite; SOME, OTHER, ANY, ONE, ALL, SUCH, NO, NONE.

VERB.

97. A verb is a word which signifies TO BE, TO ACT, OR TO BE ACTED UPON; as, I AM, IS TRIKE, I AM STRUCK.

98. With respect to their signification, verbs are divided into ACTIVE, PASSIVE and NEUTER.

99. With respect to their form they are divided into REGULAR, IRREGULAR and DEFECTIVE.

100. An ACTIVE, or TRANSITIVE VERB, expresses an action, which passes from an agent to an object; as, "John strikes Charles."

101. A NEUTER or INTRANSITIVE VERB expresses an action which does not pass to any object but is confined to the agent; as, "John walks."

102. A neuter verb may be known from an active verb by placing the pronoun *it* after the verb. If it make sense, the verb is active; if not, it is neuter.

103. A passive verb expresses the receiving of an action or the being acted upon; as, "John is beaten."

104. Verbs are varied by MOODS, TENSES, NUMBERS and PERSONS.

105. In order to form these variations, certain verbs are used, which are called AUXILIARY or HELPING VERBS.

106. Those verbs which are always auxiliaries are CAN and its imperfect tense, COULD; MAY, and its imperfect tense, MIGHT; SHALL, and its imperfect tense, SHOULD and MUST.

107. Those verbs which are sometimes auxiliaries and at other times principal verbs are WILL, BE, DO and HAVE.

MOODS.

108. Mood or mode is a particular form of the verb, showing the manner in which the action is represented.

109. There are five moods of verbs, the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Potential*, the *Subjunctive*, and the *Infinitive*.

110. The Indicative Mood is used for simply asserting, indicating or declaring a thing, or asking a question; as, "I walk." "Do I love?"

111. The Imperative Mood is used for commanding, exhorting, entreating or permitting; as, "Walk thou;" "Love ye;" "Forgive me;" "Go in peace."

112. The Potential Mood is used for expressing the possibility, power, will or obligation of performing an action, either in the affirmative or interrogative form; as, "I may love;" "He can write;" "He would play;" "We should study;" "Should I love?"

113. The Subjunctive Mood is generally used for expressing doubt or uncertainty concerning an action; as, "If he retires;" "Unless I go."

114. The Infinitive Mood expresses the action without the agent, and has no person or number; as, "To run."

PARTICIPLES.

115. The Participle is so called because it participates the nature both of the verb and of the adjective. Like a verb it has the signification of action and is varied by tenses, and like an adjective it is added to the substantive to express its quality.

116. There are three Participles, the Present or Active, the Perfect or Passive, and the Compound Perfect; as *Present*, LOVING, *Perfect*, LOVED, *Compound Perfect*, HAVING LOVED.

117. When a participle loses the signification of time and expresses a permanent quality, it becomes a participial adjective; as, "*running* streams, *blooming* orchards." Some adjectives are originally participial adjectives; as, *unhonoured*, *unwept*."

118. When a participle has no substantive in the sentence to which it may be referred, it becomes a participial noun, as "*Walking* is good exercise." "Great estates are often made by *saving* small sums."

TENSES.

119. Tense is the distinction of time. There is one tense relating to present time, called the Present Tense; there are three relating to past time, called Imperfect, Perfect and Pluperfect tenses; and two relating to future time, called First Future and Second Future Tenses.

DEFINITIONS OF THE TENSES.

120. The Present Tense is used to express what is now existing or taking place; as, "*The bell rings*;" "*Charles is* a good boy."

121. The Imperfect Tense expresses what took place within some period of time fully past; as, "*I rose* at six o'clock;" "*William obtained* a medal."

122. The Perfect Tense expresses what has taken place, within some period of time not yet fully past; as, "*I have finished* my letter."

123. The Pluperfect Tense expresses what had taken place, at some past time mentioned; as, "*I had finished* my letter, when you came in."

124. The First Future Tense expresses what will take place hereafter; as, "*The spring will return*;" "*George shall be rewarded*."

125. The Second Future Tense expresses what

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will have taken place at some future time mentioned; as, "*I shall have read* the book, by to-morrow night."

126. The Conjugation of a verb is its variation through all its moods, tenses, numbers and persons.

127. The Conjugation of an active verb is styled the ACTIVE VOICE; and that of a passive verb the PASSIVE VOICE.

Conjugation of the irregular active verb HAVE.

TO HAVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

1. Pers. I have.

2. Pers. Thou hast, or you

have.*

3. Pers. He, she, or it, hath

or has.

1. We have.

2. Ye or you have.

3. They have.

129. Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

1. I had.

2. Thou hadst.

3. He, &c. had.

Plural.

1. We had

2. Ye or you had.

3. They had.

130. Perfect Tense.

Singular.

1. I have had.

2. Thou hast had.

3. He has had.

Plural.

1. We have had.

2. Ye or you have had.

3. They have had.

131. Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

1. I had had.

2. Thou hadst had.

3. He had had.

Plural.

1. We had had.

2. Ye or you had had.

3. They had had.

* The second person singular may have a similar variation in every personal tense of this and all other verbs.

132. *First Future Tense.*

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. I shall or will have. | 1. We shall or will have. |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt have. | 2. Ye or you shall or will have. |
| 3. He shall or will have. | 3. They shall or will have. |

133. *Second Future Tense.*

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. I shall have had. | 1. We shall have had. |
| 2. Thou wilt have had. | 2. Ye or you will have had. |
| 3. He will have had. | 3. They will have had. |

When a question is asked, which occurs only in the Indicative and Potential moods, the pronoun or substantive is placed after the verb, or its first auxiliary; as,

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| Have I? | Have we? |
| Hast thou? | Have ye? |
| Has he? | Have they? |
- In like manner, we say, "Have I had?" "Shall I have had?" "May I have?" "Do I love?" "Am I loved?" &c.

134. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. _____ wanting. | 1. _____ wanting. |
| 2. Have thou, or do thou have. | 2. Have ye, or do ye or you have. |
| 3. _____ wanting. | 3. _____ wanting. |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

135. *Present Tense.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. I may, can or must have. | 1. We may, can or must have. |
| 2. Thou mayst, canst or must have. | 2. Ye or you may, can or must have. |
| 3. He may, can or must have. | 3. They may, can or must have. |

136. *Imperfect Tense.*

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

137. *Perfect Tense.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. I may, can or must have had. | 1. We may, can or must have had. |
| 2. Thou mayst, canst or must have had. | 2. Ye or you may, can or must have had. |
| 3. He may, can or must have had. | 3. They may, can or must have had. |

138. *Pluperfect Tense.*

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

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

139. *Present Tense.*

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. If I have. | 1. If we have. |
| 2. If thou have. | 2. If ye or you have. |
| 3. If he have. | 3. If they have. |

140. *Imperfect Tense.*

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. If I had. | 1. If we had. |
| 2. If thou hadst. | 2. If ye or you had. |
| 3. If he, &c. had. | 3. If they had. |

141. *Perfect Tense.*

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. If I have had. | 1. If we have had. |
| 2. If thou hadst had. | 2. If ye or you have had. |
| 3. If he has had. | 3. If they have had. |

142. *Pluperfect Tense.*

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. If I had had. | 1. If we had had. |
| 2. If thou hadst had. | 2. If ye or you had had. |
| 3. If he had had. | 3. If they had had. |

143. *First Future Tense.*

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|--|
| Singular. | | Plural. | |
| 1. If I shall or will have. | 1. If we shall or will have. | | |
| 2. If thou shalt or wilt have. | 2. If ye or you shall or will have. | | |
| 3. If he shall or will have. | 3. If they shall or will have. | | |

144. *Second Future Tense.*

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|--|
| Singular. | | Plural. | |
| 1. If I shall have had. | 1. If we shall have had. | | |
| 2. If thou shalt have had. | 2. If ye or you shall have had. | | |
| 3. If he shall have had. | 3. If they shall have had. | | |

145. INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. To have. *Perfect.* To have had.

146. Participles.

Present or Active. Having.
Perfect or Passive. Had.
Compound Perfect. Having had.

Conjugation of the irregular neuter verb BE.

TO BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

147. *Present Tense.*

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I am. | 1. We are. |
| 2. Thou art. | 2. Ye or you are. |
| 3. He, she, or it, is. | 3. They are. |

148. *Imperfect Tense.*

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---------|--|
| Singular. | | Plural. | |
| 1. I was. | 1. We were. | | |
| 2. Thou wast. | 2. Ye or you were. | | |
| 3. He was. | 3. They were. | | |

149. *Perfect Tense.*

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------|--|
| Singular. | | Plural. | |
| 1. I have been. | 1. We have been. | | |
| 2. Thou hast been. | 2. Ye or you have been. | | |
| 3. He hath or has been. | 3. They have been. | | |

150. *Pluperfect Tense.*

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------|--|
| Singular. | | Plural. | |
| 1. I had been. | 1. We had been. | | |
| 2. Thou hadst been. | 2. Ye or you had been. | | |
| 3. He had been. | 3. They had been. | | |

151. *First Future Tense.*

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|--|
| Singular. | | Plural. | |
| 1. I shall or will be. | 1. We shall or will be. | | |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt be. | 2. Ye or you shall or will be. | | |
| 3. He shall or will be. | 3. They shall or will be. | | |

152. *Second Future Tense.*

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|--|
| Singular. | | Plural. | |
| 1. I shall have been. | 1. We shall have been. | | |
| 2. Thou wilt have been. | 2. Ye or you shall have been. | | |
| 3. He will have been. | 3. They will have been. | | |

153. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|--|
| Singular. | | Plural. | |
| 1. Be thou, or do thou be. | 1. Be ye or you, or do ye be. | | |
| 2. Be thou, or do thou be. | 2. Be ye or you, or do ye be. | | |
| 3. Be thou, or do thou be. | 3. Be ye or you, or do ye be. | | |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

154. *Present Tense.*

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|--|
| Singular. | | Plural. | |
| 1. I may, can or must be. | 1. We may, can or must be. | | |
| 2. Thou mayst, canst or must be. | 2. Ye or you may, can or must be. | | |
| 3. He may, can or must be. | 3. They may, can or must be. | | |

155. *Imperfect Tense.*

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

156. *Perfect Tense.*

- | | | | |
|---|--|---------|--|
| Singular. | | Plural. | |
| 1. I may, can or must have been. | 1. We may, can or must have been. | | |
| 2. Thou mayst, canst or must have been. | 2. Ye or you may, can or must have been. | | |
| 3. He may, can or must have been. | 3. They may, can or must have been. | | |

157. *Pluperfect Tense.*

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

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

158. *Present Tense.*

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

159. *Imperfect Tense.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Singular.</p> <p>1. If I were.</p> <p>2. If thou wert.</p> <p>3. If he were.</p> | <p>Plural.</p> <p>1. If we were.</p> <p>2. If ye or you were.</p> <p>3. If they were.</p> |
|---|---|

160. *Perfect Tense.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Singular.</p> <p>1. If I have been.</p> <p>2. If thou hast been.</p> <p>3. If he hath or has been.</p> | <p>Plural.</p> <p>1. If we have been.</p> <p>2. If ye or you have been.</p> <p>3. If they have been.</p> |
|---|--|

161. *Pluperfect Tense.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Singular.</p> <p>1. If I had been.</p> <p>2. If thou hadst been.</p> <p>3. If he had been.</p> | <p>Plural.</p> <p>1. If we had been.</p> <p>2. If ye or you had been.</p> <p>3. If they had been.</p> |
|---|---|

162. *First Future Tense.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Singular.</p> <p>1. If I shall or will be.</p> <p>2. If thou shalt or wilt be.</p> <p>3. If he shall or will be.</p> | <p>Plural.</p> <p>1. If we shall or will be.</p> <p>2. If ye or you shall or will be.</p> <p>3. If they shall or will be.</p> |
|---|---|

163. *Second Future Tense.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Singular.</p> <p>1. If I shall have been.</p> <p>2. If thou shalt have been.</p> <p>3. If he shall have been.</p> | <p>Plural.</p> <p>1. If we shall have been.</p> <p>2. If ye or you shall have been.</p> <p>3. If they shall have been.</p> |
|--|--|

164. INFINITIVE MOOD.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <p><i>Present Tense.</i> To be.</p> | <p><i>Perfect.</i> To have been.</p> |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

165. PARTICIPLES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p><i>Present.</i> Being.</p> <p><i>Compound Perfect.</i></p> | <p><i>Perfect.</i> Been.</p> <p>Having been.</p> |
|---|--|
- Conjugation of the Regular Active Verb LOVE.

TO LOVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

166. *Present Tense.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Singular.</p> <p>1. I love.</p> <p>2. Thou lovest.</p> <p>3. He, she, or it, loveth, or loves.</p> | <p>Plural.</p> <p>1. We love.</p> <p>2. Ye or you love.</p> <p>3. They love.</p> |
|---|--|

167. *Imperfect Tense.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Singular.</p> <p>1. I loved.</p> <p>2. Thou lovedst.</p> <p>3. He loved.</p> | <p>Plural.</p> <p>1. We loved.</p> <p>2. Ye or you loved.</p> <p>3. They loved.</p> |
|---|---|

168. *Perfect Tense.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Singular.</p> <p>1. I have loved.</p> <p>2. Thou hast loved.</p> <p>3. He hath or has loved.</p> | <p>Plural.</p> <p>1. We have loved.</p> <p>2. Ye or you have loved.</p> <p>3. They have loved.</p> |
|---|--|

169. *Pluperfect Tense.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Singular.</p> <p>1. I had loved.</p> <p>2. Thou hadst loved.</p> <p>3. He had loved.</p> | <p>Plural.</p> <p>1. We had loved.</p> <p>2. Ye or you had loved.</p> <p>3. They had loved.</p> |
|---|---|

170. *First Future Tense.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. I shall or will love. | 1. We shall or will love. |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt love. | 2. Ye or you shall or will love. |
| 3. He shall or will love. | 3. They shall or will love. |

171. *Second Future Tense.*

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. I shall have loved. | 1. We shall have loved. |
| 2. Thou wilt have loved. | 2. Ye or you will have loved. |
| 3. He will have loved. | 3. They will have loved. |

USE OF THE AUXILIARY DO.

172. *Present Tense.*

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. I do love. | 1. We do love. |
| 2. Thou dost love. | 2. Ye or you do love. |
| 3. He does love. | 3. They do love. |

173. *Imperfect Tense.*

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. I did love. | 1. We did love. |
| 2. Thou didst love. | 2. Ye or you did love. |
| 3. He did love. | 3. They did love. |

174. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. _____ | 1. _____ |
| 2. Love thou or do thou love. | 2. Love ye or you, or do ye love. |
| 3. _____ | 3. _____ |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

175. *Present Tense.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. I may, can or must love. | 1. We may, can or must love. |
| 2. Thou mayst, canst or must love. | 2. Ye or you may, can or must love. |
| 3. He may, can or must love. | 3. They may, can or must love. |

176. *Imperfect Tense.*

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

177. *Perfect Tense.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. I may, can or must have loved. | 1. We may, can or must have loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst, canst or must have loved. | 2. Ye or you may, can or must have loved. |
| 3. He may, can or must have loved. | 3. They may, can or must have loved. |

178. *Pluperfect Tense.*

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

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

179. *Present Tense.*

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. If I love. | 1. If we love. |
| 2. If thou love. | 2. If ye or you love. |
| 3. If he love. | 3. If they love. |

180. *Imperfect Tense.*

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. If I loved. | 1. If we loved. |
| 2. If thou lovedst. | 2. If ye or you loved. |
| 3. If he loved. | 3. If they loved. |

181. *Perfect Tense.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. If I have loved. | 1. If we have loved. |
| 2. If thou hast loved. | 2. If ye or you have loved. |
| 3. If he hath or has loved. | 3. If they have loved. |

182. *Pluperfect Tense.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. If I had loved. | 1. If we had loved. |
| 2. If thou hadst loved. | 2. If ye or you had loved. |
| 3. If he had loved. | 3. If they had loved. |

183. *First Future Tense.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. If I shall or will love. | 1. If we shall or will love. |
| 2. If thou shalt or wilt love. | 2. If ye or you shall or will love. |
| 3. If he shall or will love. | 3. If they shall or will love. |

184. *Second Future Tense.*

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. If I shall have loved. | 1. If we shall have loved. |
| 2. If thou shalt have loved. | 2. If ye or you shall have loved. |
| 3. If he shall have loved. | 3. If they shall have loved. |

185. INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. To love. *Perfect.* To have loved.

186. PARTICIPLES.

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

Conjugation of the Regular Passive Verb *Be Loved.*

TO BE LOVED.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

187. *Present Tense.*

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. I am loved. | 1. We are loved. |
| 2. Thou art loved. | 2. Ye or you are loved. |
| 3. He is loved. | 3. They are loved. |

188. *Imperfect Tense.*

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. I was loved. | 1. We were loved. |
| 2. Thou wast loved. | 2. Ye or you were loved. |
| 3. He was loved. | 3. They were loved. |

189. *Perfect Tense.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. I have been loved. | 1. We have been loved. |
| 2. Thou hast been loved. | 2. Ye or you have been loved. |
| 3. He hath or has been loved. | 3. They have been loved. |

190. *Pluperfect Tense.*

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. I had been loved. | 1. We had been loved. |
| 2. Thou hadst been loved. | 2. Ye or you had been loved. |
| 3. He had been loved. | 3. They had been loved. |

191. *First Future Tense.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. I shall or will be loved. | 1. We shall or will be loved. |
| 2. Thou shalt or will be loved. | 2. Ye or you shall or will be loved. |
| 3. He shall or will be loved. | 3. They shall or will be loved. |

192. *Second Future Tense.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. I shall have been loved. | 1. We shall have been loved. |
| 2. Thou wilt have been loved. | 2. Ye or you will have been loved. |
| 3. He will have been loved. | 3. They will have been loved. |

193. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. _____ | 1. _____ |
| 2. Be thou loved, or do thou be loved. | 2. Be ye or you loved, or do ye be loved. |
| 3. _____ | 3. _____ |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

194. *Present Tense.*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. I may or can be loved. | 1. We may or can be loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst be loved. | 2. Ye or you may or can be loved. |
| 3. He may or can be loved. | 3. They may or can be loved. |

195. *Imperfect Tense.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Singular.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I might, could, would, or should be loved. 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be loved. 3. He might, could, would, or should be loved. | <p>Plural.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We might, could, would, or should be loved. 2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should be loved. 3. They might, could, would, or should be loved. |
|--|--|

196. *Perfect Tense.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Singular.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I may or can have been loved. 2. Thou mayst or canst have been loved. 3. He may or can have been loved. | <p>Plural.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We may or can have been loved. 2. Ye or you may or can have been loved. 3. They may or can have been loved. |
|---|---|

197. *Pluperfect Tense.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Singular.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I might, could, would, or should have been loved. 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or should have been loved. 3. He might, could, would, or should have been loved. | <p>Plural.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We might, could, would or should have been loved. 2. Ye or you might, could, would or should have been loved. 3. They might, could, would, or should have been loved. |
|---|---|

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

198. *Present Tense.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Singular.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If I be loved. 2. If thou be loved. 3. If he be loved. | <p>Plural.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If we be loved. 2. If ye or you be loved. 3. If they be loved. |
|--|--|

199. *Imperfect Tense.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Singular.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If I were loved. 2. If thou wert loved. 3. If he were loved. | <p>Plural.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If we were loved. 2. If ye or you were loved. 3. If they were loved. |
|--|--|

200. *Perfect Tense.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Singular.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If I have been loved. 2. If thou hast been loved. 3. If he hath or has been loved. | <p>Plural.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If we have been loved. 2. If ye or you have been loved. 3. If they have been loved. |
|--|---|

201. *Pluperfect Tense.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Singular.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If I had been loved. 2. If thou hadst been loved. 3. If he had been loved. | <p>Plural.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If we had been loved. 2. If ye or you had been loved. 3. If they had been loved. |
|--|--|

202. *First Future Tense.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Singular.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If I shall or will be loved. 2. If thou shalt or wilt be loved. 3. If he shall or will be loved. | <p>Plural.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If we shall or will be loved. 2. If ye or you shall or will be loved. 3. If they shall or will be loved. |
|--|--|

203. *Second Future Tense.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Singular.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If I shall have been loved. 2. If thou shalt have been loved. 3. If he shall have been loved. | <p>Plural.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If we shall have been loved. 2. If ye or you shall have been loved. 3. If they shall have been loved. |
|---|---|

204. *INFINITIVE MOOD.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Present Tense.</p> <p>To be loved.</p> | <p>Perfect.</p> <p>To have been loved.</p> |
|---|--|

205. *PARTICIPLES.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <p>Present.</p> <p>Being loved.</p> | <p>Perfect or Passive.</p> <p>Having been loved.</p> |
|-------------------------------------|--|

* FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

Active Voice.

Tenses of the Indicative Mood.

206. The Present tense is the root from which all the other tenses are derived.

207. The Imperfect Tense of a regular verb is formed from the present by adding *d* or *ed* to the present; as, "I *loved*."

208. The Imperfect tense of an Irregular verb is found by conjugating the verb according to the table of irregular verbs.

209. The Perfect Tense of any verb is formed by prefixing the Present Tense of the verb *have* to the Perfect Participle; as, "I *have loved*."

210. The Pluperfect Tense is formed by prefixing the imperfect tense of the verb *have* to the perfect participle; as, "I *had loved*."

211. The First Future Tense is formed by prefixing *shall* or *will* to the present tense; as, "I *shall love*, or I *will love*."

212. The Second Future Tense is formed by prefixing *shall have* or *will have* to the perfect participle; as, "I *shall have loved*, or *He will have loved*."

Imperative Mood.

213. The Imperative Mood, is formed by placing *thou*, *you* or *ye*, after the verb and sometimes by placing *thou* or *you* between the auxiliary and the verb; as, "*Love thou*, *Do thou love*."

The Potential Mood.

214. The Present Tense of this mood is formed by prefixing *may*, *must* or *can*, to the Indicative Present; as, "I *may love*, I *can love*."

It is recommended to omit this article the first time the pupil goes through the Grammar.

ETYMOLOGY.

215. The Imperfect Tense is formed by prefixing *might*, *could*, *would* or *should* to the Indicative Present; as, "I *might love*."

216. The Perfect Tense is formed by prefixing *may have*, *must have* or *can have*, to the perfect participle; as, "I *may have loved*."

217. The Pluperfect Tense is formed by prefixing *might have*, *could have*, *should have* or *would have*, to the perfect participle; as, "I *might have loved*."

The Subjunctive Mood.

218. The Tenses of this mood are formed by prefixing *though*, *whether*, *unless*, *if*, or any other conjunction implying doubt or uncertainty, to the corresponding Tenses of the Indicative Mood; except that the second and third persons singular of the present tense, are not varied from the first person; as, Present, "*If I love*, *If thou love*, *If he love*; Imperfect, "*If I loved*, *If thou lovedst*, *If he loved*," &c.

The Infinitive Mood.

219. The Present Tense is formed by prefixing the word *to*, to the verb; as, "*To love*."

220. The Perfect Tense is formed by prefixing *to have* to the perfect participle; as, "*To have loved*."

Participles.

221. The Present Participle is formed by adding *ing* to the verb or changing *e* into *ing* when the verb ends in *e*; as, "*Walking*, *Loving*."

222. The Perfect Participle of a regular verb is formed by adding *ed* or *d* to the verb; as, "*Loved*."

223. The Perfect Participle of an irregular verb is found by conjugating the verb, according to the table of irregular verbs.

224. The Compound Perfect Participle is formed by prefixing *having* to the Perfect Participle; as, "*Having loved.*"

Passive Voice.

225. The Passive verb is conjugated by prefixing the verb *be* in all its moods and tenses to the perfect participle, as, "*I am loved, I was loved,*" &c.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS.

226. A verb is *regular* when it forms the imperfect tense of the Indicative Mood and the perfect participle by adding to the verb *ed* or *d*.

227. If the Imperfect Tense and perfect participle be formed in any other way, the verb is *irregular*.

228. As the formation of the other moods and tenses depends upon the present and imperfect tenses of the Indicative Mood and the Perfect Participle, these are called the **PRINCIPAL PARTS**; and as the naming of them correctly furnishes a key to the whole conjugation of the verb, it is usually called *conjugating* the verb.

229. The following is a specimen of the Principal Parts of regular and irregular verbs.

	REGULAR.	Perfect Participle.
<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	
Favour	Favoured	Favoured.
Love	Loved	Loved.

	IRREGULAR.	Perfect Participle.
<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	
Go	Went	Gone.
Put	Put	Put.
Sell	Sold	Sold.
Arise	Arose	Arisen.

LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

The verbs marked *r* admit also the regular form.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
230.		
Abide,	abode,	abode.
Am,	was,	been.
Arise,	arose,	arisen.
Awake,	awoke, <i>r.</i>	awaked.
Bear,	bore,	born.
	<i>to bring forth,</i>	
Bear, <i>to carry,</i>	bore,	borne.
Beat,	beat,	beaten, beat.
Begin,	began,	begun.
Bend,	bent,	bent.
231.		
Bereave,	bereft, <i>r.</i>	bereft, <i>r.</i>
Beseech,	besought,	besought.
Bid,	bid, bade,	bidden, bid.
Bind,	bound,	bound.
Bite,	bit,	bitten, bit.
Bleed,	bled,	bled.
Blow,	blew,	blown.
Break,	broke,	broken.
Breed,	bred,	bred.
Bring,	brought,	brought.
Build,	built,	built.
Burst,	burst,	burst.
Buy,	bought,	bought.
232.		
Cast,	cast,	cast.
Catch,	caught, <i>r.</i>	caught, <i>r.</i>
Chide,	chid.	chidden, chid.
Choose,	chose,	chosen.
Cleave, <i>r.</i> <i>to stick, or adhere.</i>		
Cleave, <i>to split.</i>	clove or cleft,	cleft, cloven.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Participle.
Cling,	clung,	clung.
Clothe,	clothed,	clad, r.
Come,	came,	come.
Cost,	cost,	cost.
Crow,	crew, r.	crowed.
Creep,	crept,	crept.
Cut,	cut,	cut.
Dare, <i>to venture,</i>	durst,	dared.
Dare, <i>r. to challenge.</i>		
Deal,	dealt, r.	dealt, r.
Dig,	dug, r.	dug, r.
Do,	did,	done.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.
Drive,	drove,	driven.
Drink,	drank,	drunk.
Dwell,	dwelt,	dwelt, r.
233.		
Eat,	eat or ate,*	eaten.
Fall,	fell,	fallen.
Feed,	fed,	fed.
Feel,	felt.	felt.
Fight,	fought,	fought.
Find,	found,	found.
Flee,	fled,	fled.
Fling,	flung,	flung.
Fly,	flew,	flown.
Forget,	forgot,	forgotten, forgot.
Forsake,	forsook,	forsaken.
Freeze,	froze,	frozen.
	got,	got.
	gilt, r.	gilt, r.
	girt, r.	girt, r.
	gave,	given.
	went,	gone.

* ate pronounced et.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Participle.
Grave,	graved,	graven.
Grind,	ground,	ground.
Grow,	grew,	grown.
234.		
Have,	had,	had.
Hang,	hung, r.	hung, r.
Hear,	heard,	heard.
Hew,	hewed,	hewn, r.
Hide,	hid,	hidden, hid.
Hit,	hit,	hit.
Hold,	held,	held.
Hurt,	hurt,	hurt.
Keep,	kept,	kept.
Knit,	knit, r.	knit, r.
Know,	knew,	known.
Lade,	laded,	laden.
Lay,	laid,	laid.
Lead,	led,	led.
Leave,	left,	left.
Lend,	lent,	lent.
Let,	let,	let.
Lie, <i>to lie down,</i>	lay,	lain.
Load,	loaded,	laden, r.
Lose,	lost,	lost.
Make,	made,	made.
Meet,	met,	met.
Mow,	mowed,	mown, r.
235.		
Pay,	paid,	paid.
Put,	put,	put.
Read,	read,	read.
Rend,	rent,	rent.
Rid,	rid,	rid.
Ride,	rode,	rode.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Ring,	rung.	rung, rang.
Rise,	rose,	risen.
Rive,	rived,	riven.
Run,	ran,	run.
Saw,	sawed,	sawn, r.
Say,	said,	said.
See,	saw,	seen.
Seek,	sought,	sought.
Sell,	sold,	sold.
Send,	sent,	sent.
Set,	set,	set.
Shake,	shook,	shaken.
Shape,	shaped,	shaped, shapen.
Shave,	shaved,	shaven, r.
Shear,	sheared,	shorn.
Shed,	shed,	shed.
Shine,	shone, r.	shone, r.
Show,	showed,	shown.
Shoe,	shod,	shod.
Shoot,	shot,	shot.
Shrink,	shrunk,	shrunk.
Shred,	shred,	shred.
236.		
Shut,	shut,	shut.
Sing,	sung, sang,	sung.
Sink,	sunk, sank,	sunk.
Sit,	sat,	sat.
Slay,	slew,	slain.
Sleep,	slept,	slept.
	slid,	slidden.
	slung,	slung.
	slunk,	slunk.
	slit, r.	slit, r.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Smite,	smote,	smitten.
Sow,	sowed,	sown, r.
Speak,	spoke,	spoken.
Speed,	sped,	sped.
Spend,	spent,	spent.
Spill,	spilt, r.	spilt, r.
Spin,	spun,	spun.
Spit,	spit, spat,	spit, spitten.
Split,	split,	split.
Spread,	spread,	spread.
Spring,	sprung, sprang,	sprung.
Stand,	stood,	stood.
Steal,	stole,	stolen.
Stick,	stuck,	stuck.
Sting,	stung,	stung.
237.		
Stink,	stunk,	stunk.
Stride,	strode, or strid,	stridden.
Strike,	struck,	struck, or stricken.
String,	strung,	strung.
Strive,	strove,	striven.
Strow,	strowed,	strown, strowed, or strewed.
Swear,	swore,	sworn.
Sweat,	swet, r.	swet, r.
Swell,	swelled,	swollen, r.
Swim,	swum, swam,	swum.
Swing,	swung,	swung.
Take,	took,	taken.
Teach,	taught,	taught.
238.		
Tear,	tore,	torn.
Tell,	told,	told.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Participle.
Think,	thought,	thought.
Thrive,	throve,	thriven.
Throw,	threw,	thrown.
Thrust,	thrust,	thrust.
Tread,	trod,	trodden.
Wax,	waxed,	waxen, r.
Wear,	wore,	worn.
Weave,	wove,	woven.
Weep,	wept,	wept.
Win,	won,	won.
Wind,	wound,	wound.
Work,	wrought,	wrought, or worked.
Wring,	wrung,	wrung.
Write,	wrote,	written.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

239. Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses : as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect. Part.
Can,	could,	(wanting.)
May,	might,	_____
Shall,	should,	_____
Will,	would,	_____
Must,	_____	_____
Ought,	ought,	_____
_____	quoth,	_____

ADVERB.

240. An adverb is a word used to qualify the use of verbs, participles, adjectives and other words.

An adverb may be generally known by its answer to the question How? How much? How long? or Where?

242. Some adverbs are compared :

REGULARLY.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Soon,	sooner,	soonest.
Often,	oftener,	oftenest.
Wisely,	more wisely,	most wisely.

IRREGULARLY.

Well,	better,	best.
Badly, or ill,	worse,	worst.

243. Adverbs are reduced to classes ; as those of Order, Number, &c.

List of the principal Adverbs.

- 244. Of number ; as, "Once, twice, thrice," &c.
- 245. Of order ; as, "First, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, lastly, finally," &c.
- 246. Of place ; "Here, there, where, elsewhere, anywhere, somewhere, nowhere, hereis, whither, hither, thither, upward, downward, forward, backward, whence, hence, thence, whithersoever," &c.
- 247. Of time present ; as, "Now, to-day," &c.
- 248. Of time past ; as, "Already, before, lately, yesterday, heretofore, hitherto, long since, long ago," &c.
- 249. Of time to come ; as, "To-morrow, not yet, hereafter, henceforth, henceforward, by and by, instantly, presently, immediately, straightways," &c.
- 250. Of time indefinite ; as, "Oft, often, oft-times, often-times, some-times, soon, seldom, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, always, when, then, ever, never, again," &c.
- 251. Of quantity ; as, "Much, little, sufficiently, enough, abundantly," &c.
- 252. Of manner or quality ; as, "Wisely, foolishly, justly, unjustly, quickly, slowly," &c.
- 253. Of doubt ; as, "Perhaps, peradventure, perchance," &c.
- 254. Of affirmation ; as, "Verily, truly, doubtless, certainly, yea, yes, surely, indeed," &c.

255. Of *negation*; as, "Nay, no, not, &c."
 256. Of *interrogation*; as, "How, why, wherefore, whither," &c.
 257. Of *comparison*; as, "More, most, better, best, worse, worat, less, least, very, almost, little, alike," &c.
 258. Phrases which do the office of adverbs, are termed *adverbial phrases*; as, "in the best manner possible, in fine, in general, in vain, at most, at least," &c.

PREPOSITION.

259. A *Preposition* is a part of speech which serves to connect words and show the relation between them.

260. *List of the Principal Prepositions.*

Of	into	above	at	off
to	within	below	near	on or upon
for	without	between	up	among
by	over	beneath	down	after
with	under	from	before	about
in	through	beyond	behind	agajust.

CONJUNCTION.

261. A *Conjunction* is a word that is chiefly used to connect sentences; joining two or more simple sentences into a compound one. It sometimes connects only words.

262. Conjunctions are principally divided into sorts, the *Copulative* and the *Disjunctive*.

263. The *Copulative* conjunction connects words and sentences together and continues the sense.

264. The *Disjunctive* conjunction connects words and sentences together, but expresses opposition in the sense.

List of the principal conjunctions.

265. The *Copulative*. And, that, both, for, therefore, if, then, since, because, wherefore.
 266. The *Disjunctive*. But, than, though, either, or, as, unless, neither, nor, lest, yet, notwithstanding.

INTERJECTION.

267. The *Interjection* is a word used to express passion or emotion.

268. *List of the principal Interjections.*

Oh! pish! heigh! lo! behold! ah! tush! fie! hush! hail! soho! alas!

SYNTAX.

269. *Syntax* treats of the agreement, government and proper arrangement of words in a sentence.

270. *Agreement* is when one word is like another in number, case, gender or person.

271. *Government* is when one word causes another to be in some particular number, person or case.

272. No sentence is complete without a verb, expressed or understood.

RULE I.

273. The indefinite Article *a* or *an* nouns in the singular number only *an acorn.*

RULE II.

274. The definite article *the* is prefixed to nouns of the singular or plural number; as, "*The boy, the books.*"

RULE III.

275. Every adjective and participle belongs to some noun or pronoun expressed or understood; as, "*A good man, a blooming rose.*"

RULE IV.

276. Adjective pronouns belong to nouns; as, "*My book, each letter.*"

RULE V.

277. Pronouns must agree with their antecedents, or the nouns which they represent, in gender, number, and person; as, "*The man whom I respect.*" "*The vice which I hate.*" "*Thou, who lovest wisdom.*"

RULE VI.

278. The neuter pronoun *it* sometimes refers to a whole member of a sentence or to something generally understood; as, "*How is it with you?*" "*It was hard to give up all.*"

RULE VII.

279. The nominative case governs the verb in number and person; as, "*John protects William.*" "*Thou art wise.*"

RULE VIII.

280. The noun or pronoun denoting the person or thing addressed or spoken to, is in the nominative case independent; as, "*Come hither, Charles.*"

RULE IX.

281. A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person; as, "*We enter.*" "*He*

RULE X.

282. Two or more nouns or pronouns in the singular number, connected by *and*, require a verb or pronoun in the plural; as, "*John and George are diligent; they will gain approbation.*"

RULE XI.

283. Two or more nouns or pronouns in the singular number, connected by *or* or *nor*, require a verb or pronoun in the singular; as, "*Either Charles or Henry is promoted.*" "*Whether I employ a man or a boy, I must pay him well.*"

RULE XII.

284. A noun of multitude may have a verb or pronoun to agree with it, either in the singular or plural number, according to the sense; as, "*The people call for new rulers.*" "*The assembly is noisy.*"

RULE XIII.

285. Two or more nouns, signifying the same thing, agree in case, and are said to be in apposition; as, "*Franklin, the sage.*" "*Hale, the unfortunate patriot.*"

RULE XIV.

286. The possessive case is governed by the noun which is the name of the thing possessed; as, "*John's book.*" "*William's father's house.*"

RULE XV.

287. The pronouns *his*, *mine* and *thine*, when separated from the nouns to which they belong, are to be considered not as possessive adjectives, but as personal pronouns in the possessive case; as, "*This book is mine.*" "*That knife is his.*"

RULE XVI.

288. Active verbs and active participles require a personal pronoun in the objective case; as, "*I instruct Mary.*" "*Mary is reading a story.*"

RULE XVII.

289. Neuter verbs have the same case after them as before them, when both words refer to the same thing; as, "*He is a good scholar.*" "I believe *it* to have been *them.*"

RULE XVIII.

290. Passive verbs of naming, &c. have the same case before and after them; as, "He was called *Moses.*"

RULE XIX.

291. A verb in the infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, a noun, an adjective or a participle; as, "He *loves to study.*" "It was a *day to be remembered.*" "Charles is *apt to forget.*" "He is *striving to correct* his fault."

RULE XX.

292. The infinitive mood or part of a sentence, is sometimes put as the nominative case to the verb and may have an adjective belonging to it; as, "*To write* was his pleasure." "*That he had always acted honestly* was a great consolation."

RULE XXI.

293. The infinitive mood sometimes follows *as* or *than*; as, "An object so high *as to be* invisible." "He desired no more *than to know* his imperfections."

RULE XXII.

294. The infinitive mood is often made absolute or used independently on the rest of the sentence; as, "*To conclude*, I will offer a few reflections."

RULE XXIII.

295. The infinitive mood is used in the active form without the usual sign *to* before it, when it comes after the verbs *bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feel, let,* and some others; as, "I saw him *do it;*" instead of "I saw him *to do it,*" &c.

RULE XXIV.

296. A noun or pronoun joined with a participle, unconnected with the rest of the sentence, is in the nominative case absolute; as, "*Shame being lost,* all virtue is lost."

RULE XXV.

297. A participial noun is sometimes governed by a preposition and may govern an objective case; as, "George is too fond *of wasting time* in trifles."

RULE XXVI.

298. Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives and other adverbs; as, "Charles writes *well;* he is improving *rapidly;* he will *very* soon acquire an *uncommonly* fine hand."

RULE XXVII.

299. Prepositions govern the objective case; as, "*For him* they sacrificed all." "*To me* this was a sore trial."

RULE XXVIII.

300. A noun signifying time, space, direction or distance, is often governed by a preposition understood; as, "I sat *an hour.*" "He went a *voyage.*" "They went *that way.*" "She rode a *mile.*"

RULE XXIX.

301. Conjunctions connect verbs of the same mood and tense; as, "He *speaks and writes* well." "Henry may *go or stay.*"

302. EXCEPTION. Conjunctions sometimes connect verbs that are of different moods and tenses; as, "He *has come and may stay* if he please."

RULE XXX.

303. Conjunctions connect nouns and pronouns of the same case; as, "George *and William* surpass *you and me,* in speaking."

RULE XXXI.

304. Conjunctions usually connect words of the same sort, as adjectives with adjectives, adverbs with adverbs, &c.; as, "He is *wise* and *good*."
"She conducts *prudently* and *modestly*."

RULE XXXII.

305. Conjunctions are sometimes used to connect different members of the same sentence; as, "You are happy *because* you are good."

RULE XXXIII.

306. The conjunction *as*, used after *such* or *many*, sometimes performs the office of a relative pronoun; as, "*Such as* preferred it, rode on horseback."
"The school contains *as many as* can be received."

RULE XXXIV.

307. The conjunction *than* is sometimes placed before an objective case followed by an adjective of the comparative degree; as, "Cicero, *than whom* no greater orator was produced by Rome herself."

RULE XXXV.

308. Interjections require the objective case of a pronoun of the first person, and the nominative case of the second, as, "*Ah me!*" "*O thou!*"

Rules to be used in correcting false grammar.

RULE XXXVI.

309. Two negatives destroy one another, being equivalent to an affirmative.

RULE XXXVII.

310. The personal pronoun *them* should not be used instead of the demonstrative pronouns *these* or *those*.

RULE XXXVIII.

311. The pronoun *what* should never be used instead of the relatives, *who*, *which* or *that*, or the conjunction *that*.

RULE XXXIX.

312. *This* and *that* agree with nouns in the singular number; *these* and *those*, and the numeral adjectives, require the plural.

RULE XL.

313. An adjective should not be used instead of an adverb.

RULE XLI.

314. An adverb should not be used instead of an adjective.

RULE XLII.

315. Double comparatives and superlatives are improper.

RULE XLIII.

316. Adjectives that have in themselves a superlative signification do not admit of the comparative or superlative form.

RULE XLIV.

317. The possessive case should always be distinguished by the apostrophe.

RULE XLV.

318. The additional *s* of the possessive case is omitted after nouns in the singular number ending in *ss*, and after nouns in the plural number ending in *s*.

RULE XLVI.

319. The imperfect tense should not be joined with an auxiliary verb instead of the perfect participle.

RULE XLVII.

320. The infinitive mood used as a nominative case requires the verb to be in the third person singular.

RULE XLVIII.

321. When a comparison is made between two things, the comparative degree should be used, but

when three or more things are implied, we should have recourse to the superlative.

RULE XLIX.

322. Adverbs should be placed generally before adjectives, and verbs, when single, and between the auxiliary and verb when the auxiliary is used.

 PROSODY.

323. *Prosody* teaches the true *pronunciation* of words, comprising ACCENT, QUANTITY, EMPHASIS, PAUSE, and TONE, and it also teaches the laws of VERSIFICATION.

ACCENT.

324. Accent is the laying of a peculiar stress of the voice on a certain letter or syllable in a word, as in the word *presume*, the stress of the voice must be on the letter *u*, in the second syllable, *sume*, which takes the accent.

QUANTITY.

325. The quantity of a syllable is that time which is occupied in pronouncing it. It is long or short.

326. A vowel or syllable is long, when the accent is on the vowel; which occasions it to be slowly joined in pronunciation, to the following letter: as, "Fall, bale, mood, house, feature."

327. A syllable is short, when the accent is on the consonant; which occasions the vowel to be quickly joined to the succeeding letter: as, "ant', bonnet, hun'ger."

328. A long syllable requires double the time of a short one in pronouncing it: thus, "Mate" and "note" should be pronounced as slowly again as "mat" and "not."

EMPHASIS.

329. By emphasis is meant a stronger sound of voice, by which we distinguish some word or words, on which we design to lay particular stress. Sometimes the emphatic words must be distinguished by a particular tone of voice, as well as by a greater stress.

PAUSES.

330. Pauses or rests, in speaking or reading, are a total cessation of the voice, during a perceptible space of time.

TONES.

331. Tones consist in the modulation of the voice, and in the notes or variations of sound which we employ, in the expression of our sentiments.

VERSIFICATION.

332. Versification is the arrangement of a certain number and variety of syllables, according to certain laws.

333. Rhyme is the correspondence of the last sound of one verse, to the last sound or syllable of another.

 PUNCTUATION.

334. Punctuation is the art of pointing or of dividing a discourse into periods, and clauses, by points expressing the pauses to be made in it.

335. The points used are four, viz. the comma, the semicolon, the colon and the period.

COMMA.

336. The comma is generally used to distinguish nouns from nouns, verbs from verbs, and such other

parts of a period as are not necessarily joined together.

SEMICOLON.

337. The semicolon serves to suspend and sustain the period, when too long.

COLON.

338. The colon is used when the writer wishes to add some new supernumerary reason, or consequence, to what is already said.

PERIOD.

339. The period serves to close the sense and construction, and release the voice or attention of the reader.

OTHER CHARACTERS USED IN WRITING.

340. Besides the four principal points, the following characters are used in writing :

341. The note of Interrogation ? used when a question is asked ; as, "Are you sincere?"

342. The note of Admiration ! used to express admiration or surprise ; as, "What a confusion !"

343. The Apostrophe, shewing the omission of a letter or syllable, or marking the possessive case of the noun ; as, "'Tis," for *it is*. "*John's book*."

344. The Caret ^ used in writing to shew the accidental omission of a word or part of a word.

345. A Hyphen, which is thus marked - ; as, "Lap-dog, to-morrow."

346. The Acute Accent, marked thus ' ; as, "Fan'cy." The Grave Accent, thus ` ; as, "Fa'vour."

347. The proper mark to distinguish a long syllable, is this — ; as, "Rōsy;" and a short one, this ~ ; as, "Fōlly." This last mark is called a Breve. The Broad Accent is marked with a Circumflex ; as, in "Hāll."

348. A Diæresis, thus marked ¨ ; shows that two vowels form separate syllables ; as, "Creātor."

349. A Section is thus marked §.

350. A Paragraph, thus ¶.

351. A Quotation has two inverted commas at the beginning, and two direct ones at the end, of a phrase or passage ; as,

"The proper study of mankind, is man."

352. Crotchets or Brackets () or [] are generally used to enclose some remark or explanation. The part of the sentence thus enclosed is called a Parenthesis, and is usually read quick, and in a low tone ; as,

"Know then this truth, (enough for man to know,) Virtue alone is happiness below."

353. An Index or hand ☞ points out a remarkable passage.

354. A Brace } unites three poetical lines ; or connects a number of words, in prose, with one common term.

355. An Asterisk or little star * directs the reader to some note in the margin.

356. An Ellipsis is thus marked — ; as, "K—g," for King.

357. An Obelisk, which is marked thus †, Double Obelisk thus ††, and Parallels thus ||, together with the letters of the alphabet, and figures, are used as references to the margin.

358. CAPITALS.

The following words should begin with capitals :

1st, The first word of every book, chapter, letter, paragraph, &c.

2d, The first word after a period, and frequently after the notes of interrogation and exclamation.

3d, The names of the Deity ; as, God, Jehovah, the Supreme Being, &c.

4th, Proper names of persons, places, ships, &c.

5th, Adjectives derived from proper names ; as, Grecian, Roman, English, &c.

6th, The first word of an example, and of a quotation in a direct form ; as, "Always remember this ancient maxim: 'Know thyself.'"

7th, The first word of every line in poetry.

8th, The pronoun I, and the interjection O.

9th, Words of particular importance ; as, the Reformation, the Restoration, the Revolution.

359. PARSING TABLE,

To be used in *Etymological Parsing*.

AN ARTICLE. Tell what part of speech it is. Tell why. Tell whether it is *definite* or *indefinite*. Tell what it is prefixed to. Give the rule.*

A NOUN. Tell what part of speech it is. Why. Its kind. Why. Its person. Why. Its number. Its gender. Why.

AN ADJECTIVE. Tell what part of speech it is. Why. Compare it. Tell the degree of comparison. Tell what it belongs to. Give the rule.

AN ADJECTIVE PRONOUN. Tell what it is. What kind. To what it belongs. Give the rule.

360. *Application of the foregoing Parsing Table.*

A good man.

Q. What is *a*? A. An article.

Q. Why? A. Because it is used to point out a noun.

Q. Is it *definite* or *indefinite*? A. Indefinite.

Q. To what is it prefixed? A. To *MAN*.

Q. What is the rule? A. "The indefinite article *a* or *an* is prefixed to nouns in the singular number only."

Q. What is *good*? A. An adjective.

Q. Why? A. Because it is added to a noun to express its quality.

Q. How is it compared? A. Positive *GOOD*, comparative *BETTER*, superlative *BEST*.

Q. What degree of comparison? A. Positive.

Q. To what does it belong? A. To *MAN*.

*Although it may not be strictly methodical to require a rule of Syntax in Etymological Parsing, it will be found more convenient to do so in these instances; as the pupil will then acquire the habit.

Q. What is the rule? A. "Every adjective and participle belongs to a noun or pronoun."

Q. What is *man*? A. A noun.

Q. Why? A. Because it is the name of a thing.

Q. What kind? A. Common.

Q. Why? Because it is the name of a whole class.

Q. What person? A. Third.

Q. Why? Because it is spoken of.

Q. What number? A. Singular.

Q. Why? A. Because it signifies but one thing.

Q. What gender? A. Masculine.

Q. Why? A. Because it signifies an animal of the male kind.

THEIR MAN.

Q. What is *THEIR*? A. An adjective pronoun.

Q. What kind? A. Possessive.

Q. To what does it belong? A. *MAN*.

Q. Give the rule? A. Adjective pronouns belong to nouns.

Q. What is *MAN*? A. A noun.

Q. Why? A. Because it is the name of a thing, &c.

361. *Examples of Parsing without the use of the foregoing interrogatories.*

A GOOD MAN.

A is an indefinite article, prefixed to *man*. "The indefinite article *a* or *an* is prefixed to nouns in the singular number only." *Good* is an adjective. Positive *good*, comparative *better*, superlative *best*.

It belongs to man. "Every adjective and participle belongs to a noun or pronoun." MAN is a common noun, of the third person, singular number and masculine gender.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

I. ETYMOLOGICAL PARSING.

N. B. The pupil should first be required to parse these Exercises with the questions in the Etymological Parsing Table; and afterwards should go over the whole fluently without questions before proceeding to the Syntactical Exercises.

NOTE TO INSTRUCTORS.

The figures prefixed to each of the Exercises in Parsing refer to paragraphs in the Grammar to be recited at the same recitation with the Parsing lesson. The portion of the Grammar intended for a single lesson is included in brackets: thus, (60—63) includes what relates to the Article.

Articles and Nouns.

(273, 274) (23—29) (30—35) (36—46) (48—59) (60—63)

A boy.	The man.
A girl.	Men.
A tree.	Life.
An apple.	Lives.
An orange.	A union.
The wind.	Washington.
The fields.	Jefferson.
The Hudson.	A unicorn.
An island.	A title.
A horse.	The truth.
An hour.	A workman.
The oranges.	An alderman.

A ride.	The keys.
Virtue.	A mayor.
The virtues.	The school.
A city.	Charlestown.
The cities.	George.
Beauty.	Sarah.
Beauties.	A goat.
A key.	An ox.

Articles, Adjectives and Nouns.

(275) (64—74)

A good man.	A fertile country.
A better man.	A clear spring.
The best man.	The green trees.
A wise father.	Delicious honey.
A wiser father.	Twenty soldiers.
The wisest father.	Fifty ships.
An honest farmer.	Perfect goodness.
An old house.	Eternal happiness.
Great virtues.	A final reward.
Greater virtues.	Infinite wisdom.
The industrious bees.	A boundless prospect.
A dutiful child.	Unceasing application.
Happy children.	Young birds.
A happier parent.	The rude tempest.
Men unfortunate.	Patience untried.
An undutiful son.	Excellent behaviour.
A diligent scholar.	Two yellow birds.
The United States.	Open windows.
The six presidents.	Uncommon prudence.
Sound statesmen.	Genuine repentance.

Articles, Adjectives, Participial Adjectives, Adjective Pronouns, and Nouns.

(276) (92--96) (117)

True stories.
 Bad quills.
 Worse paper.
 The worst ink.
 My books.
 Your hat.
 His gloves.
 A decayed building.
 A furnished house.
 Your loose coat.
 Their desks.
 Her composition.
 Thy prayers.
 Thine offering.
 Mine honour.
 Our stores.
 This pleasing tale.
 Fifty-nine rooms.
 That far country.
 These two volumes.
 My three brothers.
 Those bright stars.
 Each true patriot.
 Animating resolution.
 A running brook.
 Every other person.
 Any rich merchant.
 All free citizens.
 Either party.
 Some bolder sailors.
 One bright example.
 Another interesting fact.

Our own countrymen.
 Your life.
 An unpleasant walk.
 Rainy weather.
 A cloudy day.
 Those dark clouds.
 His excellent rules.
 Their humanity.
 Our garden.
 An oaken table.
 Another severe winter.
 Those ripe grapes.
 These sweet raisins.
 Happy America.
 Every woman.
 Such excellent wine.
 A little dog.
 Less caution.
 The least delay.
 My nice penknife.
 Mine own honour.
 A genuine bill.
 An unusual time.
 The least integrity.
 A splendid reward.
 Either side.
 The other girl.
 A corrupt monitor.
 A fair account.
 Their torn books.
 A coloured map.
 Her late attempt.

His last lesson.
 Their strange conduct.
 All the people.
 A courage undaunted.
 St. Domingo.
 A Boston merchant.
 A delightful spot.
 This fertile island.

West Indian scenery.
 American manners.
 The English king.
 A French baron.
 The longest voyage.
 Our agreeable ride.
 Your pleasant visit.
 My favourite haunt.

362. SYNTACTICAL PARSING TABLE.

It is desirable that the pupil should be required to conform exactly to the following table, naming each particular, in the order prescribed. A compliance with this direction will prevent many errors, and soon enable the learner to parse not only with fluency, but with a clear understanding of the exercises.

- AN ARTICLE.** 1. Tell what kind. 2. What noun it is prefixed to. 3. Give the rule.
- A NOUN.** 1. Tell what kind. 2. Person. 3. Number. 4. Gender. 5. Case.
- If nominative 6. What it governs. and 7. Give the rule.
- If possessive 6. What governs it. and 7. Give the rule.
- If objective 6. What governs it. and 7. Give the rule.
- If nominative independent, 6. Give the rule.
- A personal pronoun** the same except 1. Decline it.
- A VERB.** 1. Conjugate it. 2. Tell what kind. 3. Mood. 4. Tense. 5. Decline it in that mode and tense. 6. Person. 7. Number. 8. Tell what it agrees with. 9. Give the rule.
- If infinitive mood. 5. Tell what governs it. 6. Give the rule.
- If infinitive used as nominative case. 5. Give the rule.
- If infinitive absolute. 5. Give the rule.

A PARTICIPLE. 1. Tell what kind. 2. From what verb. 3. Conjugate the verb. 4. Name its participles, active or passive. 5. Tell what it belongs to. 6. Give the rule.

A RELATIVE PRONOUN. 1. Tell the antecedent. 2. give rule for Pronoun agreeing with antecedent. 3. Person. 4. Number. 5. Case. If nominative. 5. What it governs. If objective. 5. What governs it. 6. Give the rule.

AN ADJECTIVE PRONOUN. 1. Tell what kind. 2. What it belongs to. 3. Give the rule.

AN ADJECTIVE. 1. Name its three degrees of comparison. 2. Tell which degree it is of. 3. What it belongs to. 4. Give the rule.

An adjective or adjective Pronoun used as a noun is parsed as a noun.

AN ADVERB. 1. What does it qualify. 2. Give the rule.

A PREPOSITION. 1. Tell what it governs.

A CONJUNCTION. 1. Tell what it connects.

AN INTERJECTION. 1. Tell what it is.

363. EXAMPLE OF SYNTACTICAL PARSING BY THE FOREGOING TABLE.

“The wisest princes need not think it any diminution of their greatness or derogation from their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel.”

THE is the definite article, prefixed to **PRINCES**. Rule.

WISEST is an adjective; positive *wise*, comparative *wiser*, superlative *wisest*; it is of the superlative degree and belongs to **PRINCES**. Rule.

PRINCES is a common noun, of the third person, plural number, masculine gender and nominative case to **NEED**. Rule.

NEED is a verb. Present, *need*, Imperfect, *needed*, Perfect Participle, *needed*. It is regular and neuter; of the Indicative Mood, present tense. Singular, *I need, thou needest, he needs*, Plural, *we need, ye or you need, they need*. It is found in the third person plural number and agrees with **PRINCES**. Rule.

NOT is an adverb, and qualifies **NEED**. Rule.

THINK is a verb. Present *think*, Imperfect *thought*, Perfect Participle *thought*. It is irregular and active; of the Infinitive Mood, Present Tense and is governed by **NEED**. Rule.

IT is a personal pronoun. Singular, Nominative *It*, Possessive *Its*, Objective *It*. Plural, Nominative *They*, Possessive *Theirs*, Objective *Them*. It is of the third person, singular number, neuter gender, objective case, and is governed by **THINK**. Rule.

ANY is an indefinite adjective pronoun and belongs to **DIMINUTION**. Rule.

DIMINUTION is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, neuter gender, objective case, and is put in apposition with **IT**. Rule.

OF is a preposition and governs greatness. Rule.

THEIR is a possessive adjective pronoun and belongs to **GREATNESS**. Rule.

GREATNESS is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, neuter gender, objective case and is governed by **OF**. Rule.

OR is a disjunctive conjunction and connects **DEROGATION** with **DIMINUTION**.

DEROGATION is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, neuter gender and is connected

ed with DIMINUTION by the conjunction OR. Rule, &c. &c.

II. SYNTACTICAL PARSING.

I. EASY SENTENCES ILLUSTRATING THE RULES OF SYNTAX:

Articles, Substantives, and Regular Neuter Verbs.

(279—281) (166—171.)

Henry enters.	A man walks.
Charles entered.	Bonaparte had arrived.
Samuel studies.	The enemy appear.
The boy studied.	William has played.
A girl has studied.	The carriage will pass.
William had studied.	The fire will advance.
Stephen shall study.	Time passes.
George will have studied.	The hour had expired.
Men have died.	The birds have escaped.
Boys play.	The trumpet sounded.
Gustavus conquered.	Gertrude will have walk-
Cæsar triumphed.	ed.
Pompey has departed.	The trees have blossom-
The Romans excelled.	ed.
The tyrant had suffered.	The roses will bloom.
The Americans will flourish.	The diamond sparkles.

INTERROGATIVE FORM.

In asking a question it is usual to place the nominative case between the auxiliary and the verb.

(279—281) (166—171) (133—note.)

Will John return?	Shall Frederick retire?
Has Cyrus arrived?	Has the man died?
Had William retired?	Shall John return?

Will Henry enter?	Shall Sarah study?
Had the enemy retreated?	Has the boy played?

Auxiliary verb do. Articles, Substantives, &c.

(279—281) (172—173.)

George does study.	Charles does play.
William did reply.	The boys do quarrel.
The men do walk.	The horses did escape.
The multitude do shout.	A man did enter.
The enemy did retreat.	A child did depart.

Auxiliary verb do. Interrogative form.

(172—173) (133—note.)

Does George study?	Does James play?
Did William walk?	Did the horse enter?
Do the men call?	Do birds migrate?
Did the boys retire?	Did Thomas travel?
Did the children differ?	Did Charles return?

Articles, Substantives, Regular Neuter Verbs, Adverbs and Conjunctions.

(279—281—298) (175—178) (179—184) (240—258) (261—266.)

The accident may happen.	John could not have escaped.
John talks fast.	The master would instruct well.
The sun beams brightly.	The child might have offended.
The wind may rage.	James may improve.
Charles may have removed.	James can return.
Susan might amend.	Charlotte cannot have returned.
The men should consider.	Caroline might have laboured diligently.
The President could resign.	

Could Francis live here?	If Joseph return.
Should Patrick remove hence?	Judah may rejoice.
Might misfortunes follow?	If Cæsar had hesitated the enemy would have conquered.
May Peter watch these?	If the people assembled, John would return.
The mice could have gnawed.	Unless James declined, the election would not follow.
The game should have ended.	

Articles, Nouns, Regular Neuter Verbs, &c.

(166—171) (174—186) (279—281—298.)

The bell did not sound.	Though the water subside, the rocks remain.
The soldiers marched slowly.	The tree could not have flourished.
Though Jane return, William will stay.	The fruit may have ripened.
May the provisions last?	If the weather had permitted, our friends would have returned.
May not the provisions last?	The fire still glows brightly.
Johnson could complain.	The lyre may sound.
Swift would rhyme.	The wine might sparkle.
The enemy would not yield.	Mirth would prevail.
The swords gleamed fearfully.	Justice may delay.
The waterfall would still roar.	Philosophy may flourish.
The rivulet could not tar-	Peace will endure.
ry.	War may have ceased.
The river would flow on.	The arts must now revive.

Interrogative Form of the Potential Mood.

(175—178)

May John enter?	Might not Charles have obeyed?
Can William play?	Could not William have studied?
Could Charles return?	Should the man retire?
Should the man retire?	May Sarah pass?
May not the fire have burned?	Might the boys return?

Personal Pronouns, Regular neuter Verbs, Adverbs, &c.

(77—84) (166—171) (279—281—298.)

I play.	May I return?
He played.	If you play, we will play.
You have played.	Unless I study, I shall fail.
Thou hast played.	Though we enter, you will remain.
We may not play.	If we enter, they will also enter.
Ye had excelled.	If ye repent, ye shall live.
You could have improved.	If I return, he will return.
They will walk.	I may have tried vainly.
Ye will have walked.	You should consider.
Thou mayst walk.	We have turned.
We could have walked.	They have not turned.
He would not walk.	We will retire.
She would walk.	Ye shall retire.
May they return?	Shall we retire?
They may return.	May he enter?
We may not return.	
She may have returned.	

Auxiliary verb do. Pronouns, &c.

(172—173) (77—84.)

I do promise.	He does interfere.
Thou dost perform.	We do commend.

Ye do obey.	He does bow.
You do observe.	She does blunder.
They do apologize.	The dog does bite.
The lions do rage.	I did return.
The horse did limp.	Thou didst return.
The friends did lament.	Ye did declare.
Men do mistake.	An enemy did mourn.
The king did hesitate.	He does comply.
Ye do evil.	The court did deliberate.
I do care.	The courtiers did complain.
Ye do breathe.	
Thou dost boast.	

Interrogative forms. Verbs, Pronouns, &c.
(172—173) (133 note) (77—84) (240—258.)

Do I fear?	Will thou enter?
Dost thou tremble?	Will the soldiers have supped then?
Does he triumph?	May we retire?
Does the man hope?	Can we not improve?
Do you offend?	Must you depart?
Didst thou ask?	May John play now?
Did he survive?	Might I not reason?
Lives he here?	Could I not remonstrate?
Does he live here?	Would you yield?
Has he repented?	Should fear prevail?
Had James returned?	May not the men have failed?
Have the men retired?	Might not John have smiled?
Hadst thou revived?	Should we have feared?
Shall I remain?	
Shall thou persevere?	
Will he retract?	

Regular Neuter Verbs, Personal Pronouns and Adverbs.

(166—186) (240—258.)

A verb in the imperative mood always agrees with *thou*, *ye*, or *you*, either expressed or understood.

I shall prepare.	I care not.
Prepare thou.	Never care.
Prepare.	Do not presume too much.
If ye will return.	I will watch.
Return ye.	Fare you well.
It will return.	Looked he frowningly?
They have remained.	They might have followed.
Remain you.	Then die.
I shall remain.	They may perish.
It may remain.	Perish ye.
Thou shouldst remain.	We might perish.
He should not remain.	She might not have perished.
Consider, reflect, meditate.	We will sport here.
We will consider.	Do you sport.
Ye have wandered.	Ye shall not sport.
Do not wander.	Do thou sport.
They had erréd.	They will soon return.
I may have erréd.	Well, they may return.
Thou mayst err.	
Pour on, I will endure.	

Regular, Active and Neuter Verbs, Personal and Adjective Pronouns, and Nouns.

(279—281) (288—276) (77—96.)

I love him.	You will not want guns.
I received my money.	You may need it.
He troubles me.	He will recover his hat.
He feared his antagonist.	You annoy her.
We want our cloaks.	You miss your book.

She passed our house.	You required such treatment.
We passed her carriage.	All the company cannot decide.
Our books remain.	One mother restrains her child.
Their horses will change places.	Another woman neglects her duty.
This boy respects his master.	I pity her.
We respect you.	One child requires encouragement.
She loves her ease.	Other children need reproof.
He reveres them.	You should respect your parents.
She wasted her time.	Ye should love your school-fellows.
Have you wasted your paper.	Never injure your play-mates.
Leave them.	They cannot endure such treatment.
You may want that paper.	We will play our game through.
They banished Catiline.	If this boy play, trouble will ensue.
This measure pleased Cicero.	This boy quarrels.
Those Romans have perished.	Such boys frequently receive reproof.
They bless us.	Any scholar may enter the play-ground.
Help every sufferer.	Either side may have triumphed.
They will help each man.	Nothing pleases him.
Either party may prevail.	Something will attract her attention.
Neither party will yield the ground.	
It relieved her.	
It would relieve me.	
Some people entered.	
Other men retired.	
All persons approved the measures.	
Such measure should prevail.	
This man would vote.	
That man would not vote.	

Regular Active Verbs in the Imperative Mood.

(174—275—276—288—279—281.)

Receive your reward.	Commence your labours.
Enter the house.	Do thou follow wise precepts.
Call the man.	Offer no violence.
Do you obey? doubt not the result.	Use all gently.

Nouns, Verbs, Prepositions, &c.

(279—288—299) (103—107.)

I received a letter from you.	They passed under our window.
He had received a note from me.	We looked over your exercise carefully.
John arrived at Havre.	Unto thee I appeal.
He complained to you.	Before you we appear.
Shall we walk to Boston?	Among other boys, George excels.
They might return to Europe.	They seem beneath your notice.
Charles passes by us.	Pass down that walk.
Walter wished for some apples.	Remain near the desk.
Beyond that tree an opening appears.	About the letter we agreed entirely.
Between the parties a contention ensued concerning their principles.	After dinner, we will play.

Verbs, Nouns, Interjections, &c.

(267—268—308.)

Ah! me, I do but rave.	Oh thou, my parent, restore me to thy favour.
Oh excellent friend! protect me.	Fie! my son, do not be have thus.
Alas! I fear for life.	Lo! I reveal the secret.
Master we perish.	

Hark! the bell tolls.
 Hist! utter not a word.
 Hail! excellent commander,
 triumph in your success.
 William, return to me.
 Philip! call your brother.
 Do not fear, James.
 Soldiers! you have acted
 bravely.

Citizens! you have exceeded
 our hopes.
 I applaud your conduct,
 my friend.
 We admire your firmness,
 James.
 Proceed, my son.
 Retire, my men.
 Fellow soldiers! you have
 deserved our thanks.

The Verb TO BE.

(147—152) (153—165.)

I am happy.
 Thou art content.
 He is worthy.
 She is excellent.
 We are weary.
 Ye are too superstitious.
 You are not active.
 They are bold.
 Charles was proud.
 Thou wast right.
 George has been angry.
 The man will be impatient.
 Be thou patient.
 Be ye careful.
 Be you watchful.
 If I were ready, I would
 accompany you.

If thou wert angry, I
 should retire.
 May I enter if I will be
 quiet?
 May he not have been too
 hasty?
 If we had been careless,
 you would have been
 angry with us.
 If George were here, he
 would be glad.
 Though he were innocent,
 such appearances
 would injure him.
 Unless they were cautious,
 they could not be
 successful.

The Verb TO BE and other Neuter Verbs.

(147—152) (153—165) (289.)

Thou art the man.
 He is an impostor.

He was a strange person.
 We can be conquerors.

He seems an old man.
 We appear culprits before
 you.
 She walks a queen.
 I may be an unfortunate
 man but I am no criminal.
 You are a fine interpreter.
 They should be thorough
 scholars.
 He is an utter stranger.
 He had been king.
 He was afterwards a
 prisoner.

We might be victors.
 They must be slaves.
 In their country they are
 servants.
 Here they would seem
 lords.
 We will be your teachers.
 John may not be monitor.
 Charles should have been
 a guide.
 You seem a young scholar.
 You are a new aspirant.

Regular Verbs passive.

(287 to 206.)

James is praised.
 William is rewarded.
 You are believed.
 Charles has been wanted.
 Has Charles been wanted?
 The letter had been received.
 Five soldiers will be discharged.
 Will they be rewarded?
 Henry can be called.
 Can George be called?
 The vessel would have been expected.
 Your books will have

been ruined, before
 they will be perused.
 If you be punished, you
 have deserved it.
 If you were injured—forgive
 the injury.
 I should have been alarmed.
 If I had been pursued I
 should not have escaped.
 Be you feared.
 Be thou loved.
 Be ye instructed.
 He would have been condemned.
 It was charged.

They may be discovered.	Unless they be restrained
Ye might be convinced.	they will succeed.
If George be flattered he is not deceived.	John was deserted, but he was not discouraged.
Though we be reviled we are not offended.	

Nouns and Pronouns Singular, connected by the Conjunctive AND, requiring a Verb in the plural.

(282.)

John and Charles play.	The horse and chaise
William, George and Samuel do not play.	have passed.
Mark and James love play.	Honour, patriotism and pride forbid us to desert the cause.
Both John and George have returned.	

Nouns and Pronouns Singular, connected by the Conjunction OR or NOR, requiring a Verb in the singular.

(283.)

A good boy or girl loves study.	Either Simon or Gustavus lives in Portland.
Either you or I must return.	An old book or a new book answers his purpose.
Either George or Charles has walked here.	Neither John nor William has expressed an opinion.
Sarah or Mary departs hence.	Neither Mary nor Charlotte expects a present.
Either the man or his son has returned.	
He or his brother resides in Boston.	

Nouns of multitude requiring Verbs in the singular number.

(284—119—121.)

The assembly disperses.	The court was in session.
The mob assembles.	The jury was unanimous.
The Congress adjourns.	An army was raised.
The nation was alarmed.	The regiment was disbanded.
The parliament is prorogued.	

Nouns of multitude requiring Verbs in the plural number.

(284—122—127.)

The people were scattered about.	People do not regard such reports.
The mob were not aware of their strength.	The court were divided in opinion.
The community are not so easily deceived.	The jury have not agreed.

Adjectives used as Nouns.

(279—281—238—299) (64—74.)

The brave deserve honour.	The idle are often supported by the industrious.
The powerful should protect the weak.	Henry attempts the sublime.
No good can result from such proceedings.	He blunders upon ridiculous.
Neglect not the poor.	The proud are unhappy.
He hopes for much, but will be content with little.	The judicious few are pleased.
The hand of the diligent increaseth riches.	The many are satisfied.
	Many expect riches.

Few obtain them.	Are not the righteous approved?
He unites the beautiful with the useful.	Shall not the excellent of the earth be rewarded?
Henry respects the old.	Blessed are the pure in heart.
The young respect him.	The merciful shall receive mercy.
The great are not always happy.	The meek shall inherit the earth.
He looks upon the humble.	
He pities the penitent.	

Adjective Pronouns used as Nouns.

(92-96) (147-16.)

This pleases me.	Another toils for fame.
That displeases you.	These are studious.
I want none.	Those are frugal.
Do you want any?	Some may ask for you.
I shall ask for these.	Others will scarce miss your company.
Shall you seek for any?	All will have been completed.
These are the men.	Such may expect attention.
Some require advice.	None will bestow it.
Others can direct their own course.	This I have desired.
None will return.	That I have avoided.
All need pardon.	Do not require that.
Such are ready to seek it.	He abandons all such to their fate.
Each will ask for something.	
Either will answer.	
One seeks wealth.	

Irregular Verbs, Active and Neuter.

(225-229) (128-146) (206-212) (230-231.)

I go to town.	Shall we go.
He went to Boston.	Forsake not your friends.
They have gone.	He forgets kindness.

Shall we get a passport?	May he speak?
They will bind me.	What said he?
I have run away.	They have won.
George makes haste.	Shall I not write?
He saw a light.	May he not have told the secret?
We have seen it.	Work diligently.
Did you ring?	Tread carefully.
Shall we ride?	Can you swim?
Arise, awake, put on thy strength.	He has hidden.
Do ye sleep?	Leave disputes.
Show yourselves men.	I have no brother.
They are sold.	

Irregular Verbs Passive.

(232-233) (226-229) (187-205) (213-217) (218-225.)

They are forgotten.	The veil was wrought with gold.
I am not heard.	It was kept in a drawer.
We are struck.	James was well known.
His harp was strung.	They were left without friends.
They had been taken.	The money was lent on pledge.
She was overtaken.	I shall be met by my brother.
George will be well taught.	He was paid in gold.
His robes were all torn.	The book might have been read.
They may be thrown aside.	The horse was ridden to death.
They may have been thrust away.	The thief was sought, but he was not found.
It was worn out.	The solid walls were shaken.
The garment was woven without seam.	
Thomas was seen there.	
They were frozen.	

Relative Pronouns.

(86—91—277) (234—236.)

I love the man who practises virtue.	The man, who entered first, had retired.
He is a patriot, who really loves his country.	James, whose father was there, returned.
It was James, who entered the room.	They, that are wise, will think of these things.
I love not the sport, which causes pain.	They, that are foolish, will disregard them.
It was Charles, to whom I applied.	The men, whom we respect, are known.
Obeys your parents, whom you should always respect	That, which I propose, I will support.
It was John whom they feared	I have told you that which you cannot disprove.
Thomas called his brother, to whom they applied	The measures, which we propose, you resist.
William entered the house, which was near.	Those parents, whom he had seen, were satisfied.
	The trees, which he planted, flourished.

Relative Pronouns referring to Personal Pronouns and agreeing with them in person.

(86—91—277) (237—238.)

I, who am your friend, will assist you.	It is wealth that has raised this person.
Thou, who art our protector, canst relieve us.	I, that have received benefits, am mindful of them.
He, who loves virtue, will practise it.	We, who have placed him there, will support him.

Ye, who have once entered, may not return.	those things, remembered them.
You, who are discreet, can direct his way.	Thou, that art the guide of the blind, canst direct us.
They, that observed	

The Conjunction AS used as a Relative Pronoun.

(306—277.)

Such as required aid received it.	Such as offered themselves were received.
Such as were worthy could not be slighted.	To all such as were worthy of the honour, an invitation was sent.
To such as could speak intelligibly, relief was afforded.	Such as were not included expressed their discontent openly.
He used such as pleased him.	Such as claimed a pension obtained it.
They purchased such as would be useful.	I suppose they were such as we would not honour.
Over such as were captured legally, this degree could exert no influence.	I ask not such as have no regard for their country.

The Compound Relative Pronoun.

(89—277) (279) (281.)

I propose that which is good.	They know what is good.
I propose what is good.	I oppose that which you offer.
You see that which I offer.	I oppose what you offer.
You see what I offer.	John asks that which I cannot grant.
They know that which is good.	John asks what I cannot grant.

That which is true, I will defend.	Whatsoever is taught, they will learn.
What is true, I will defend.	I aspire to what is excellent.
That which is excellent, I support.	They seek what is valuable.
What is excellent, I support.	We may attempt what is worthy.
That which we wish, we hope for.	May we never lose what is most valuable.
What we desire, we expect.	What I regret most of all, is his disgrace.
Whatever he attempts, he will accomplish.	

Interrogative Pronouns used as Nouns.

(89-91) (147-165) (288) (279) (281.)

Whom do you seek?	those persons would have.
What seek ye?	
Which is this?	James, see who it is that makes that noise.
Who is that?	What is your name?
Who comes there?	Which was the aggressor?
What can you do?	Who can divine the cause of this change?
Whom do they expect?	Whom would you attach?
What is that?	Which will be the better way?
George, who came with you?	Whose hat is this?
Who brought William here?	Of whom did you inquire?
Walter, whom do those men demand?	To whom did you apply?
Arthur, inquire what	

Interrogative Pronouns used as Adjectives.

(276) (166-186.)

What man can ask such a favour?	They act; but under what authority?
Which person will apply?	We would inquire which man is right?
For what purpose came you hither?	Which boy is this?
To which side do you incline?	Through what perils have we passed?

Compound Personal Pronouns.

(85.)

I will examine myself.	You should not praise yourselves.
Thou shouldst try thyself.	John exalts himself too much.
He loves himself alone.	William and James have provided themselves with books.
She should respect herself.	Know ye not yourselves?
It will not remove itself.	You and Charles have furnished yourselves well.
We call ourselves honest.	James and I will amuse ourselves here.
Ye have proved yourselves brave.	
They guard themselves well.	
You may take yourselves away.	

Possessive Case.

(286) (52-56) (58-59.)

This is John's hat.	Sarah's work advances rapidly.
John's brother has arrived.	This man's time was mispent.
Will Charles's father come?	Shall the country's property be sacrificed?
George's father's house is new.	

The merchant's wares might be sold.	The idler's task is irksome.
The mechanic's time may have been wasted.	That boy is James's brother.
The good man's treasure is incorruptible.	This book belongs to the Apprentices' Library.
The sinner's way is hard.	I have been reading the Ladies' Magazine.
The soldier's life is full of perils.	Charles's father is William's uncle.
The farmer's wealth is in his lands.	

Nouns and Pronouns in Apposition.

(285) (48—59.)

Homer, the poet was blind.	If his name be George, I'll call him Peter.
Howard, the philanthropist was a man of great energy.	Do you call him a patriot?
Buonaparte, the Emperor of France was prompt in decision.	This fruit, the orange is a tropical production.
Our countryman, Franklin was a genuine philosopher.	We met some horsemen, natives on the Pampas of Buenos Ayres.
You have shown yourselves brave soldiers.	My guide called them gauchos.
I addressed him, the President.	Their wild habits render them almost barbarians.
Francis the First, King of France was a distinguished patron of learning.	John considered him an impostor.
	They called you a traitor.

Participles.

(115---118) (119---125.)

I was sleeping.	Japhet, being afraid, retired.
George came running to me.	George, being uncertain, gave no opinion.
William is reposing.	Seth, being informed, was greatly alarmed.
George has been walking.	You, being oppressed, dare not revolt.
The enemy may be retreating.	Having been caressed, he became vain.
James is fond of eating apples and drinking new cider.	Having been left an heir, he was exposed to temptation.
Having retired, we could not return.	Admired and applauded, he still retained his modesty.
Having called the guide, he told his story.	Deserted, forgotten, ruined, he preserved his integrity.
He knew this, having seen the documents.	When lost to all shame, they may not return.
Seeing no chance for escape, they surrendered.	Henry, flattered as he is, may escape ruin.
Benjamin was bringing his book to me.	
Being an old man, he was timorous and cautious.	

It is to be observed that by the use of the verb TO BE and the present participle, the meaning of all the moods and tenses of an active or neuter verb may be expressed with a slight variation which denotes that the action is continued; as, *I am learning, I was learning, I learn, I learned.*

Participial Nouns governing an Objective Case.

(297) (115—118.)

He delights in tormenting others.	We are not fond of raising disputes.
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He is above doing a mean action.	They were fond of telling long stories.
He was far from expecting a reward.	He was afraid of committing himself.
William dislikes attending court.	He never feared losing a friend.
You are proud of having the medal.	George spends too much time in amusing himself.
I am unused to calling names.	William derives pleasure from reading history.

Participial Nouns.

(115—118.)

Reading is useful.	Drawing is taught in that school.
The having been slandered is no fault of Peter.	Being praised was his ruin.
By the observing of these rules he succeeded.	Surveying is a pleasant study.
This was a betraying of the trust.	Do you teach gauging?
It is an overvaluing of ourselves.	Deceiving is not convincing.
Their neglecting this was ruinous.	This is the art of pleasing.
	Excessive drinking is a terrible vice.

Participial Adjectives.

(275) (115—118) (108—114.)

This is an animating reflection.	He acts the distracted player.
That is a running stream.	A torn book was brought.
Hear those singing birds.	Those spoiled children present an afflicting sight.
He has no more glowing hopes.	He was a hurt deer.
Henry is a ruined man.	

James was a forsaken child.	spised author, he retired.
A deserted man, a de-	A conquered enemy, he had no alternative.

The Case Absolute.

(298) (115—118.)

The enemy retreating, we advanced.	These conditions being read, the parties agreed.
The time permitting, we will proceed.	The soldiers being drawn out, the orders were given.
John being informed, I shall write.	The commander being killed, confusion ensued.
Shame being lost, all virtue is lost.	There were none, the French excepted, who escaped.
The lesson having been recited, Charles was dismissed.	All, even the Jews being included, were sent away.
The theme being read, Henry was praised.	
Charles consenting, I will go.	

The Infinitive Mood.

(291) (114) (219—220) (145) (164) (185) (204.)

Do you love to read?	They are teaching John to draw landscapes.
George loves to play.	Is this good to use?
William expects to obtain a medal.	Are you able to wait?
I hope he will continue to recite well.	He is the king to rule them.
We expected to come here before.	He is the tyrant to oppress that people.
I am learning to ride.	Afraid to die, unfit to live, he lingered on.

Unwilling to injure him, I tried to conciliate.	lord lives yet to rule them.
Too obstinate to yield, John persisted to the end.	They are ready to tread in every track of Doug- las.
Be careful to avoid giving offence.	And old Damœtas loved to hear our song.
I long to press the sons and tell them what a	They have a desire to learn.

*The Infinitive Mood governed by Participles,
Adjectives and Nouns.*

(291) (219—220.)

I was learning to fence.	Charles is attempting to scale the wall.
George was apt to make mistakes.	The officer was ready to enlist his recruits.
It was a day to be re- membered.	He was a man worthy to be respected.
It was a sight to gladden the heart.	

Infinitive Mood after BID, DARE, &c.

(295.)

Let us improve.	The enemy durst not disturb them.
We bid him enter.	He would not dare ap- proach the fort.
He makes us study.	I will not let you have it.
I feel his words thrill through me.	Charles cannot make me yield.
Could you hear him de- claim?	Henry heard him speak.
We saw him expire.	
George dares not enter.	

Infinitive Mood used as Nominative Case.

(292.)

To study is pleasant.	To rhyme was his delight.
To labour increases strength.	To begin was one thing, to finish was another.
To act is the way to ac- quire new power.	To improve was his chief desire.
They suppose that to doubt is to disprove.	John believed to act was to free himself entirely.
He thinks that to illus- trate is to prove.	What is this but to rebel?
To declaim is not to rea- son.	To silence is not always to convince.

Part of a sentence used as Nominative Case.

(292.)

To see the sun is pleasant.	His having been a pri- soner was no protec- tion.
They say that to live vir- tuously, and to exer- cise benevolence is their chief aim.	That we are oppressed, insulted and impover- ished, avails nothing with them.
To expect any reform in such circumstances was visionary.	To see how happy it would make George, would gratify me.

*Part of a sentence used as Antecedent to a Relative
Pronoun.*

(277.)

The affair was decided hastily and without consideration, which gave great offence.	He came unprepared, which I could not ap- prove.
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He performs the part badly, which I did not expect.	The enemy were thrice repulsed, which was considered a signal affair.
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Infinitive Mood Absolute.

(294.)

To conclude, I shall make a few practical remarks.	To be sure, there was no great reason to fear.
To be candid, I do not believe this report.	To confess the truth, I was angry.
To make a confession, I was somewhat alarmed.	To come at once to the point, were you there?

The Objective Case after the Conjunction THAN.

(307.)

It was Washington, than whom a more illustrious person never existed in any country.	never known a greater scourge.
I allude to Demosthenes, than whom Greece has produced no greater orator.	In this article he has done justice to the character of Samuel Adams, than whom history knows no sterner republican nor a purer patriot.
I mean Caius Verres, than whom Sicily has	

Adverbial Phrases.

(258) (298.)

In vain did Cicero plead for him.	In fine, we refused to listen to the application.
At length the hour arrived.	The petitioners appeared no more.

At last their money was all spent.	By and by they will return.
In general he was polite and attentive.	He can raise, at most, but fifty dollars.
At least, he will write us a letter.	He was not at all diffident.

Poetical Interrogative form of the Verb, in which the Verb is placed before its Nominative.

(279—281—288.)

Heard ye the tempest's sullen roar?	Come, ye from the fairy land?
What hid'st thou in thy treasure caves and cells?	Where hid they all those brilliant gems?
Whence come ye, silent messengers?	False parasites, where are ye now?

The Pronoun IT referring to a whole member of a sentence, or to something generally understood.

(278.)

It happened, that a soldier was passing.	How is it with you?
It was hard to give up all.	It appears that Cicero was apprized of Anthony's intentions.
It frequently happens, that the accuser is the aggressor.	It is unfortunate that you should be absent at this time.
How fares it, neighbour?	It cannot be forgotten that I was your friend.
It may seem strange that I should address you on this occasion.	

Passive Verbs of Naming, &c. having a Nominative Case after them.

(290.)

He was called Peter.	He was considered a
He was elected governor.	mountebank, a charlatan.
He was commissioned as an ensign.	She is rated a ship of the line.
This book is entitled The Mental Guide.	He is styled Duke of Rovigo.

Contraction of the Auxiliary Verbs HAVE and HAD.
(168—169.)

I've tried you by a lucky hit.	I'd just returned from London.
Ye've had your time.	We'd know your country and your kin.
They've ta'en him from his gory bed.	She'd scarce returned.

Contraction of the Auxiliary Verbs WILL and WOULD.
(170—171—176.)

I'll answer for it.	To baskets oft he'd pliant,
I'll try again if you'll call to-morrow.	osiers turn.
He'll surprize you.	His net well poised with lead, he'd sometimes throw.
I'll not go first.	He'd for their death prepare.
I'll not stir.	They'd meet a fate more generous.
I'll have done it before he'll arrive.	

Contraction of IT, AM, and IS.
(84) (147.)

But so 'tis fortune tries one.	I'm quite ashamed.
	That jelly's rich.

'Twas all expectance.	And so he's returned at last.
And now the blame of this all's laid on you.	It's passing strange.

Contraction of CAN and NOT, and of WILL and NOT.
(170—175—298.)

They can't endure it.	His money can't be found.
We won't be baffled.	His trials won't endure forever.
Can't they return.	

2. ELLIPTICAL SENTENCES.

In parsing the following exercises the principal difficulty arises from the omission of some word in the sentence. The first thing which the pupil should do, therefore, in learning to parse any of these sentences, is to discover what is omitted, or *understood*, as the grammatical phrase is. On supplying it, the sentence is easily parsed.

Omission of the Verb, when a Comparison is made.
(64—74.)

George is stronger than Charles.
That flower is as white as snow.
Patrick is not so rich as you.
You are as active as a deer.
She is fair as the rose.
Bacon flourished earlier than Newton.
James is taller than William.
Charles was not so generous as William.
He is more studious than his brother.
Jane has grown more than you.
His armour was brighter than silver.
A wiser philosopher than Plato, has uttered the same sentiment.

Omission of the Principal Verb after the Auxiliary.

(166—186.)

John will not go, but Charles will.
 James shall ride, but you shall not.
 He did not disobey me, but you did.
 I do not approve such behaviour, if other people do.
 I have not read, have you?
 George had not recited, had Charles?
 The man may believe what I cannot.
 George might return if he would.
 The boy should have accepted the offer when he could.
 The man would not save money when he could.
 He desires to acquire property now but cannot.

A country mouse
 Received a town mouse at his board:
 Just as a farmer might a lord.

Omission of the Verb in the answer to a question.

(91) (299) (291) (288.)

Who will protect you from danger? Your father.
 What can support a man in his last hours?
 Religion.
 What enabled the heroes of the revolution to sustain their hardships? The love of liberty.
 Which man entered the grotto? Robert.
 What vessel lies at the wharf? The Clio.
 What is the name of her commander? George Winter.

Omission of the Verb BE.

(64—74.)

A child of freedom thou,—
 Thy birthright the tall cliff and sky beyond.

Oh had I felt as now I feel,
 How calm my closing day!

Sweet is the summer's evening gale,
 And sweet the autumnal winds that shake
 The many coloured grove.
 And pleasant to the sobered soul
 The silence of the wint'ry scene.

Nor void of beauties now the spring.

Omission of the Auxiliary Verbs SHALL and WILL.

(170—171.)

NOTE.—When several verbs connected by conjunctions, succeed each other in a sentence, the auxiliary is usually omitted except with the first.

I saw, alas! some dread event impend,
 Ere to the main this morning sun descend.

All crimes shall cease, and ancient fraud shall fail!
 Returning justice lift aloft her scale;
 Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,
 And white rob'd Innocence from Heav'n descend.
 He from thick films shall purge the visual ray,
 And on the sightless eye-ball pour the day.

Omission of the Auxiliary Verb MAY.

(154—175.)

She cried, "No peace be thine."
 My contrite heart shall pray
 That he avert the sinner's doom.
 Be it thine to bless with usefulness.
 God reward them. Heaven bless them.
 The task be mine to paint the gloomy horrors of
 the tomb.
 Perish the man whose mind is backward now.

*Omission of the Auxiliary Verbs MIGHT and COULD,
WOULD and SHOULD.*

(155—176.)

He could not speak, nor see, nor hear.

He might not in that solemn hour,
Loose thought indulge, or smile or play.

Would you return and raise the standard,
Call your brave peers and send a flat defiance?

Say, should I bring the splendid gift
And humbly lay it there?

*Omission of the Conjunction before the Subjunctive
Mood.*

(179—184.)

If she inspire, and he approve my lays.

If they return, offer fair terms and promise faithfully,
a pardon will be granted.

Unless this course be abandoned, and a new system
of measures be adopted, ruin will ensue.

Though they deny him, abuse his mercy and despise
his laws, he is still their friend.

It were not right to charge him with it.

It were unjust and uncharitable to suppose the
whole party corrupt.

He were an arrant blockhead to challenge these
clear proofs.

*Omission of the Conjunction before a Verb in the
Subjunctive Mood.*

(158—163.)

NOTE.—This conditional form of the verb is the same
as the interrogative form, the nominative case being placed
between the auxiliary and the verb. The interrogative
is distinguished from the conditional form, in writing, by

the nose of interrogation, and in speaking, by the tone of
voice accompanying the interrogative.

Had James returned, he would have been im-
prisoned.

O had I the wings of a dove I would fly.

Then had you seen him you'd have known.

Were I but half so old, I would return.

Wert thou my friend, I would confess it.

*Omission of the Conjunction before a Verb in the
Subjunctive Mood.*

(139—144.)

This conditional form of the verb corresponds to the
poetical interrogative form, the verb being placed before
its nominative and the conditional conjunction omitted.

Come they from Persia or from Ind, I care not.

Bring they peace or war, 'tis the same.

Were he ten times a hero, I would brave him.

Had I a friend like him I would go on.

Omission of the Conjunction.

(261—266.)

When there is nought in earth, sea, sky,

But hath a voice to memory.

Art, glory, freedom fail, but nature still is fair.

Ah! whither now are fled

Those dreams of greatness? those unsolid hopes

Of happiness? those longings after fame?

Those restless cares? those bustling days?

Those gay spent festive nights?—

I'd serve him with my fortune here at home,

And serve him with my person in his wars.

Watch for him, fight for him, bleed for him.

Omission of the Preposition before Nouns signifying time.

(299—300) (259—260.)

They will stay here three hours.
We were a whole day in crossing the plain.
I could have stayed a week with him.
His story lasted three long hours.
When he had lived there a year he went away.

Omission of the Preposition before Nouns signifying value or price.

(299—300) (259—260.)

This book is worth a dollar.
It was four dollars a yard.
This penknife cost me fifty cents.
The house was appraised a thousand dollars.

Omission of the Preposition before Nouns signifying space.

(299—300) (259—260.)

We rode ten miles.
The floor was ten feet square.
The city was two miles long.
He can run a mile in ten minutes.
The court is fifty yards long.

Omission of the Preposition TO, after Verbs signifying to GIVE, DENY, &c.

(299—259—260.)

Scorn not her tomb, deny not her
The honours of a grave.
Give him the praise which is his due.
Refuse me not this trifling boon.
Pay him the tribute of a tear.
Grant me this one request.

Omission of the Preposition TO or UNTO, after LIKE.
(299—259—260.)

'The whole house' was like a fair.
Like the young spring buds sweet and bright,
And like the lark, and like the light,
And like the wind, and like the wave,
E'en such is Hope.
And like the dew upon the thorn,
And like the blushful break of morn,
And like a vessel harboured well,
And like a song, and like a spell,
E'en such is Man.

Omission of the Preposition FOR, after Verbs signifying TO SERVE, &c.
(299—259—260.)

Heat me this iron.	Call me a servant.
Bring me my hat.	Buy him a book.
Bring me a horse.	Make him a coat.

Omission of the Interjection.

The queenly ship! brave hearts had striven,
And true ones died with her.
Wild river! as it lapsed along
In glory on its winding way,
I little thought that storms would fling
Their shadows o'er so bright a thing.
Sweet blossom! precious to my heart,
When thus I see thee stand,
I fain would keep thee as thou art,
Nor bid the bud expand.
Bird of the broad and sweeping wing!
Thy home is high in heaven.

Omission of the Prepositions OF, FROM, &c.
(299.)

He asked me my opinion.
He was banished England.
George fled his country.
I envied William his feelings.
Charles asked me forty dollars for an old chaise,
and charged me the storage of it a month.

Omission of the Personal Pronoun.
(75—85.)

Lucius.—Would I could purchase such.
Claudius.—Purchase? Pr'ythee what wouldst give?
Would to Heaven I were your son.
Pr'ythee, let us have no more prattling.
To your protection I commend me, gods,
From fairies, and the tempters of the night,
Guard me, 'beseech thee.

Omission of the Relative Pronoun.
(86—91.)

Was there ever man had such luck?
'Twas he had summon'd to her silent bed
The morning dream that hover'd o'er her head.
I trust that he I mourn is blest.
There where several men came from France.
He had received honours would have made a wise
man giddy.
This is the man did come from Tuscany, with let-
ters to your lordship.

3. INVERTED SENTENCES, PRINCIPALLY OCCURRING
IN POETRY.

The Nominative Case placed after the Verb.

(N. B.—The remaining lessons designated by the figures,
are prescribed without any reference to the parsing lessons.)

(1—20) (21—35.)

In soft bosoms dwells such mighty rage
Thrice rung the bell.
Smooth flow the waves.
While from his shoulder, decent hung
His harp, the sole companion of his way.
When o'er the sky advanced the kindling dawn.
Weak and irresolute is man.
In goodly form comes on the enemy.
How doth the King?
Heard he the good news yet?

*The Objective Case placed between the Nominative
Case and the Verb.*
(36—47) (48—63.)

The shepherd swain of whom I mention made,
On Scotia's mountains fed his little flock.
Nor Fate his calm and humble hope beguil'd.
And, while his tongue the charge denies,
His conscience owns it true.
Therefore, God me hath commission'd.
It me delights in mellow autumn tide
To mark the pleasance that mine eyes surround.

*The Objective Case before the Verb or Preposition
which governs it.*

(64—74) (75—85) (86—96) (97—107.)

Thy own importance know.

When I lean politicians mark,
Me never did ambition seize.

Him who ne'er listen'd to the voice of praise,
The silence of neglect can ne'er appal.

Nor higher aim had he.

The rolls of fame I will not now explore.

No jealousy their dawn of love o'ercast.

Imaginatioin's airy wing repress.

His birth no oracle or seer foretold.

Dainties he heeded not, nor gaude nor toy.

Dim, cheerless is the scene my path around.

*The Relative Pronoun placed after the word to
which it refers.*

(108—118) (119—127.)

Whom God loveth, him he chasteneth.

Whom every friend forsook, him then I sought.

Who noble actions praised and justice did ad-
minister,

Him have we honoured.

Who practice virtue, they are its real friends.

*The Auxiliary removed from the Principal Verb
to which it belongs.*

(206—212) (213—225) (226—229.)

He that shall live this day and see old age,
Will yearly on the vigil feast his friends,
And say, "To-morrow is Saint Crispian."

Then, shall our names,
Familiar in their mouths as household words,
Harry the King, Bedford and Exeter,
Warwick and Talbot, Salisbury and Glo'ster—
Be in their flowing cups freshly remember'd:
This story shall the good man teach his son.

I fear thou'lt once more come again for ransom,

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

These exercises have been so selected as to require the application
of all the rules of Syntax.

(230—231) (232—233) (234—236.)

O thou, the nymph with placid eye!—
Receive my temperate vow.—*Barbauld.*

Ah me! what hand can touch the string so fine?
Thomson.

Oh blest Retirement! friend to life's decline,
Retreat from cares that never must be mine,

How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these,
A youth of labour with an age of ease.—*Goldsmith.*

Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor shall be.

Many such critics you and I have seen,
Heaven be our screen!
Boiling's Spectator.

(237—239.)

Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears.
Shaks.

Two honest tradesmen, meeting in the Strand,
One takes the other briskly by the hand.—*Anon.*

'Well, then, at once to end the doubt,'
Replies the man, 'I'll turn him out;
And when before your eyes I've set him,
If you don't find him black, I'll eat him.'
He said: and full before their sight,
Produced the beast,—and, lo! 'twas white.
Merrick.

Rise with the lark, and with the lark to bed.
The breath of night's destructive to the hue
Of every flower that blows.
Hurdis.

Who does not act, is dead.
Thomson.

(240—258.)

Night, sable goddess! from her ebon throne,
In rayless majesty now stretches forth
Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumbering world.
Silence how dead! and darkness how profound!
Nor eye, nor list'ning ear an object finds;
Creation sleeps. 'Tis as the general pulse
Of life stood still, and Nature made a pause;
An awful pause! prophetick of her end.—*Young.*

Now Morn, her rosy steps in th' eastern clime
Advancing, sowed the earth with orient pearl.
Milton.

(259—260) (261—268.)

But yonder comes the powerful King of Day,
Rejoicing in the east. The lessening cloud,
The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow
Illumed with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken glad. Lo, now, apparent all,
Aslant the dew-bright earth and coloured air,
He looks in boundless majesty abroad,
And sheds the shining day, that, burnished plays
On rocks, and hills, and towers, and wandering streams,
High gleaming from afar.—*Thomson.*

(269—281.)

Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tow'r,
The moping owl does to the moon complain
Of such, as, wandering near her secret bow'r,
Molest her ancient, solitary reign.
Gray.

—— What in me is dark,
Illumine; what is low, raise and support.—*Milton.*

Cassius.—That you have wronged me doth appear in this:
You have condemned and noted Lucius Pella,
For taking bribes here of the Sardians.
Shaks.

Cassius.—When Cæsar lived, he durst not thus have moved
me.

Brutus.—Peace, peace; you durst not so have tempted
him.

Cassius.—I durst not!

Brutus.—No.

Cassius.—What! durst not tempt him?

Brutus.—For your life you durst not.
Id.

(282—295.)

Soldier.—Thy name and purpose, Saxon?—stand!

King James.—A stranger.

Sold.—What dost thou require?

King James.—Rest and a guide, and food and fire.
Scott.

And thou hast walked about (how strange a story!)
In Thebes's streets, three thousand years ago.
Anon.

Had unambitious mortals minded nought,
But in loose joy their time to wear away,
Had they alone the lap of Dalliance sought
Pleased on her pillow their dull heads to lay,
Rude Nature's state had been our state,
No cities e'er their towery fronts had raised,
No arts had made us opulent and gay,
With brother-brutes the human race had grazed;
None e'er had soared to fame, none honoured been,
none praised.
Thomson.

(296---308.)

And soon, straight up the hill there rode
Two horsemen drenched in gore,
And in their arms a helpless load,
A wounded knight they bore.

Scott.

Tell.—Think on my chains?
How came they on me?

Gesler.—Darest thou question me?

Tell.—Darest thou answer?

Gesler.—Beware my vengeance.

Tell.—Can it more than kill?

Knowles.

Tell.—Ferocious monster! make a father
Murder his own child!

Id.

Tell.—Give me my bow. Let me see my quiver.

Gesler.—Give him a single arrow.

Id.

Gesler.—Unequaled archer! why was this concealed?

Tell.—To kill thee, tyrant, had I slain my boy.

Id.

(309---322.)

Which when Beelzebub perceived, than whom,
Satan except, none higher sat,——

Millon.

For, in those days, ——

To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils with infinite
Manslaughter, shall be held the highest pitch
Of human glory.

Id.

The hills

Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun,—the vales
Stretching in pensive quietness between,
The venerable woods,—rivers that move
In majesty, and the complaining brooks
That make the meadows green; and poured round all,
Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste,
Are but the solemn decorations all,
Of the great tomb of man.

Bryant.

(323---333.)

Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,
And while the bubbling and loud hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups,
That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each,
So let us welcome peaceful evening in.
Not such his evening, who with shining face
Sweats in the crowded theatre, and, squeezed
And bored with elbow-points through both his sides,
Outcolds the ranting actor on the stage:
Nor his, who patient stands till his feet throb,
And his head thumps, to feed upon the breath
Of patriots, bursting with heroic rage,
Or placemen, all tranquillity and smiles.—*Cowper.*

(334---350.)

Delightful Wyoming! beneath thy skies,
The happy shepherd swains had nought to do,
But feed their flocks on green declivities,
Or skim perchance thy lake with light canoe,
From morn till evening's sweeter pastime grew,
With timbrel, when beneath the forests brown,
Thy lovely maidens would the dance renew:
And aye those sunny mountains half way down
Would echo flagelet from some romantic town.

Campbell.

Our fathers crossed the ocean's wave
To seek this shore;
They left behind the coward slave
To welter in his living grave;—
With hearts unbent, and spirits brave,
They sternly bore
Such toils, as meaner souls had quell'd
But souls like these, such toils in
To soar.

(351--353.)

He that hath sailed upon the dark blue sea,
 Has viewed at times, I ween, a full fair sight ;
 When the fresh breeze is fair as breeze can be,
 The white sail set, the gallant frigate tight ;
 Masts, spires, and strand retiring to the right,
 The glorious main expanding o'er the bow,
 The convoy spread like wild swans in their flight,
 The dullest sailor wearing bravely now,
 So gaily curl the waves before each dashing prow.

And oh, the little warlike world within !
 The well-reeved guns, the netted canopy,
 The hoarse command, the busy humming din,
 When, at the word, the tops are mann'd on high ;—
 Hark, to the boatswain's call, the cheering cry !
 While through the seaman's hand the tackle glides ;
 Or school-boy mid-shipman that, standing by,
 Strains his shrill pipe, as good or ill betides,
 And well the docile crew that skilful urchin guides.
Byron.

And thou must sail upon this sea, a long
 Eventful voyage The wise *may* suffer wreck,
 The foolish *must*. O ! then, be early wise !
 Learn from the mariner his skilful art
 To ride upon the waves, and catch the breeze,
 And dare the threatening storm, and trace a path
 'Mid countless dangers, to the destined port
 Unerringly secure. O ! learn from him
 To station quick eyed Prudence at the helm,
 To guard thy sail from Passion's sudden blasts,
 And make Religion thy magnetic guide,
 Which, though it trembles as it lowly lies,
 Points to the light that changes not, in Heaven.

That
 Old-oo
 Are but
 Of the gre
Anon.

EXAMPLES OF FALSE GRAMMAR,

EASILY CORRECTED BY REFERRING TO THE RULES OF SYNTAX.

Rule i.—A women have passed this way.
 Wisest and best men sometimes commit errors.
 A boys have come to recite their lessons.
 An old servants deserve encouragement.

Rule vii.—Thou is the man. He am the person we seekest. I is a poor scholar. John art a poor boy. We enters. He retire. They comes. She wilt hear. He wouldst. The man go by. The men returns. He am unworthy. Great pains has been taken. Has the goods been sold? He need not go. His wealth avail him nothing.

Rule x.—John and George comes this way. William and Henry is gone out. Idleness and ignorance is disgraceful. Time and tide waits for no man. Patience and diligence, like faith, removes mountains.

Rule xi.—John or George come this way. Either James or Harry are absent. Money or credit are necessary for this enterprize. Poverty or sorrow follow such conduct. Either his patience or his purse were exhausted. Neither war nor intrigue afford such facilities as he requires. Neither William nor Henry love study.

Rule xiii.—Charles called James and William, they that were playing. I punished John, he that stole the apples. Charles XII him whom Pope calls the madman, was a renowned warrior. He, William, I design for a lawyer.

Rule xiv.—Williams book was found. Johns overboard. Henry sword is bright. For me not go, my brother. A mans manner's oft his fortune. Wisdom's precept's are plain.

Rule xvi.—I love he. He admires thou who you call? Who can we call? Who is the most blest indeed. He promotes no man but favors them more than she, does thou who no character

Who did they entertain? We, who were their friends, they have neglected.

Rule xvii.—This is him. If I were her I would go. These men are them whom you should fear. It is me. If it were them I should not fear. I took it to be he. Can it be them? Who do you think him to be? Whom do men say that I am?

Rule xxiii.—I bid him to do it. George dares not to dispute my orders. He needs not to make such a stir. I will make him to come. Can you not hear the rain to patter on the windows? Did you not feel your spirit to rise against oppression?

Rule xxvii.—Was it for we to oppose him? For she there is not a ray of hope. Who do you come for? Who can we depend upon? He we cannot for a moment rely upon. She no one can trust to. I, they should look to for help. Thou we may not reckon upon.

Rule xxxvi.—Neither riches nor honours nor no such perishing goods can satisfy the desires of an immortal spirit. Be honest, nor take no shape nor semblance of disguise. There cannot be nothing more insignificant than vanity. I am poor; I do not possess no property.

Rule xxxvii.—Bring me them books. Call them boys in. I cannot believe them reports. These books and them pens are yours. Them horses and those mules have escaped.

Rule xxxviii.—I am the man what you seek. I believe none of the tales what he tells. James owns the goods what you claim. Robert could not believe but what the was true. He knew not but what his father had

Rule xxxix.—He will not come this two hours. Charles Thane this three years. Those kind of favours are Old of these sort of actions mark the character. He Are but the desert this forty year. For fifty year I Of the gun. Call that men to me.

is indifferent honest. Charles writes was a miserable poor concern. She

reads proper, writes very neat, and composes accurate. Do this work good. His property is near exhausted. Act agreeable to orders. Behave conformable to the rules.

Rule xli.—I hope for a soon and fortunate issue. His conduct was suitably to his circumstances. His behaviour was not agreeable to orders. The soonest and wisest way is this. His health is indifferently.

Rule xlii.—His conduct is more wiser than yours. The weather grows more warmer. He ventured into the most hottest part of the fight. His valour is his most brightest virtue. His arms are more brighter than yours. His horse is worsen than mine. He runs the faster the lesser weight he carries. This pleasure is more preferable than that.

Rule xliii.—This was the most infinite source of unhappiness. A more eternal source of discord could not have been found. This is most true. That assertion is most untrue. There was a most boundless prospect. This work is perfect; that is more perfect; the other is most perfect of all. It was the truest tale.

Rule xliiv.—He fell at Moses feet. Suffer patiently for righteousness sake. Those are Marcus books. This is Mr. Rhoades house. The boys play ground is convenient. The girls seats are not painted. The enemys cannon was lost. Percys regiment was routed.

Rule xlv.—For righteousness's sake they suffer. For goodness's sake he is good. The boy's lessons are oalled for. The Indians's war whoop rung in his ears.

Rule xlvi.—I have went home often at six o'clock. James has wrote his copy. Could a man have been fortune better. The war is already began. He was to follow. The wind has blew very hard. If he chose, he might have came here. You should have did so. If he has drew a prize, he has ate and drank up beforehand. The bird has flew away from her nest.

Rule xlvii.—To see the sun stand corrupt influence ennobled. He was ashamed of one's principles

live soberly, righteously and piously, are required of all men. To be rich are no mark of divine favour and acceptance. To be unfortunate do not prove us criminal.

Rule XLVIII.---Henry is the wisest of the two. Charles is the richer of the three. James, William and Charles—who is the better boy? Of these two farms which is the most fertile? Is England, France or Spain the more dangerous foe? Which has the greatest population, France or England? Which has the most numerous army, Russia or Turkey?

Rule XLIX.---He was pleasing not often, because he was vain. William nobly acted in this affair. Charles was pleasing very, but he was prepared for discussion never on serious topics. They should be never separated. He will be always discontented. It is impossible continually to be at work. The planets are in motion perpetually.