

A

PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

OR, AN

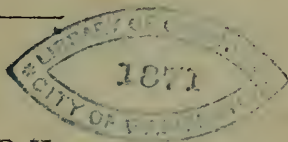
INTRODUCTION TO COMPOSITION;

IN WHICH

SENTENCES ARE CLASSIFIED INTO VERBAL
FORMS AND PHRASES.

BY EDWARD HAZEN, A. M.

AUTHOR OF "THE SYMBOLICAL SPELLING-BOOK," "THE SPELLER AND DEFINER,"
AND "THE PANORAMA OF PROFESSIONS AND TRADES,
OR POPULAR TECHNOLOGY."



NEW YORK:

HUNTINGTON AND SAVAGE, 174 PEARL STREET.

1842.

PE 1109
H 42
1842

ENTERED, according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1842,
By EDWARD HAZEN,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Maryland.

5426

STEREOTYPED BY REDFIELD & SAVAGE,
13 Chambers Street, New York.

E.W.F. 2.14-10.

P R E F A C E .

It appears to be the prevailing sentiment, that English Grammar is not capable of further improvement, either in the science itself, or in the manner of presenting it. Had the author been of this opinion, he would not have tasked his energies and patience to prepare another work on this subject. On the contrary, he believed that no branch of learning so much needed improvement as that of English Grammar. He is sustained in this belief not only by a careful examination of the subject, but by the facts that pupils acquire but little knowledge of this science by a long and laborious study, and that what they do acquire, commonly remains an inefficient theory.

The difficulties which have attended this study, are attributed to various causes. Some contend that they are inherent in the subject itself, while others insist that they are the result of a bad nomenclature and inaccurate definitions. It is evident, however, to the author of this work, that they result chiefly from a failure to exhibit the construction of the language in a distinct and systematic manner, and from a want of practical exercise on the part of learners. It has, therefore, been his principal aim to supply this deficiency, and to afford the means for effecting a change in the method of instruction.

To exhibit the construction of the language in a distinct and systematic manner, sentences have been classified into *verbal forms* and *phrases*. *The author has discovered* that there are, in the language, but *five verbal forms*, and *five phrases*, which, in their various combinations, constitute its whole frame-work. The verbal forms are first presented, then the phrases in com-

bination with them, and, lastly, the phrases and the verbal forms are severally connected by the conjunctions. The frame-work of the language being thus presented in distinct portions, learners can direct their whole attention to a single part at a time.

Every verbal form and every phrase, as well as every part of speech, has been fully illustrated by examples, which of themselves constitute a complete synopsis of the language, and which render the subject so plain, that persons possessed of ordinary capacity, can understand the principles, as they occur.

These examples supply the means by which the whole theory of Grammar may be carried into practice; for, when pupils have become familiar with the etymology and syntax of any verbal form or phrase, they may use it as a model for the construction of others. This exercise will so impress on the mind both the rules and the construction, that they can never be effaced from the memory. It will also induce intellectual effort, by affording adequate motives for exertion.

The exercise of constructing verbal forms and phrases after models, will likewise be attended with the incidental advantage of learning the meaning and application of words. If the design of the author be fully carried out, pupils will acquire a knowledge of six or eight thousand words.

Having thus obtained a definite knowledge of the construction of sentences, together with the meaning and application of a sufficient vocabulary of words, pupils will experience but little difficulty in expressing their thoughts with propriety and elegance, on any subject which they may understand.

The claims of this Grammar rest chiefly on the peculiarities which have just been explained; nevertheless the author has taken unwearied pains to supply correct definitions and appropriate rules, as well as to afford correct formulas of parsing; and, although he may have occasionally failed in accomplishing his object, pupils cannot suffer materially from such failure, inasmuch as they will be guided to the correct construction by

the examples for parsing and imitation. When the classification of sentences, or the model system, is fully appreciated, slight deviations from accuracy in other respects will be regarded as unimportant.

No essential changes, either in the nomenclature, or in the general theory of Grammar, have been made, as both have been deemed, in nearly all respects, sufficiently accurate. A few new terms, however, have been introduced, which relate chiefly to the classification of sentences.

Especial attention has been bestowed on the conjunction. This part of speech has never before been sufficiently explained and illustrated; and writers who have learned to use words of this class with accuracy, have been guided almost exclusively by usage. The same remarks are also applicable to the gerundive, (participial noun.) The gerundive is often imperfectly understood by teachers of Grammar; but here it has been so fully explained, that no student need mistake its character.

False syntax, which occupies so prominent a position in the prevailing system of Grammar, has been entirely discarded, because the practice of writing correct examples after models renders it unnecessary, and even futile. Teachers will meet with more false syntax in the sentences constructed by their pupils than would be necessary for any grammar.

Prosody, being an extensive branch of Grammar, cannot be treated with success in the same volume with etymology and syntax, without enlarging the book beyond proper bounds. It has, therefore, been postponed, to constitute a part of a work, which the author may hereafter prepare for publication.

Some teachers may be deterred from adopting this Grammar as a text-book, from a fear of encountering insurmountable difficulties; but they are assured, that they will find the system easy and practicable throughout, and that they will discover, in the construction of the language, beauties which they had never before seen.

In constructing verbal forms and phrases after models, learners may not be able to call to mind a sufficient number of words to answer their purposes. To supply this deficiency in their vocabulary, "THE SPELLER AND DEFINER" is proposed as a book of reference. It is peculiarly adapted to this purpose, because the words are there classified according to the parts of speech.

To foreigners who wish to learn the English Language, this Grammar affords peculiar facilities, as it conducts the student directly to a knowledge of its construction. It also supplies the means of acquiring the meaning of a great number of words in common use. Having studied the work according to the directions, they will be able to read, by occasional reference to a dictionary, any well-written production in the language.

With these explanations and remarks, the author submits his work to the public, confidently anticipating for it a cordial reception, especially by the instructors of youth, who have long experienced the difficulties of communicating a competent knowledge of this useful, but difficult branch of learning.

New York, February, 22, 1842.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Orthography	10
Etymology	13
The Noun, or Substantive	14
Syntax	18
The Article	19
The Noun and the Article	20
The Adjective	28
Numeral Adjectives	34
The Pronoun	35
The Personal Pronouns	38
The Adjective Pronouns	41
The Verb	46
The Participle	49
Classification of Sentences	51
The Intransitive Form	54
The Intransitive Post-adjective Form	63
The Intransitive Post-substantive Form	63
The Transitive Form	74
The Passive Form	84
Irregular Verbs	89
Impersonal Verbs	95
The Adverb	97
The Interjection	105
Apposition	106
The Independent Case	108, 137

	PAGE.
The Preposition	110
The Phrases	111
Classification of Phrases	111
Prepositive Phrases	111
Participial Phrases	126
Gerundive Phrases	139
Prepositive Gerundive Phrases	146
Infinitive Phrases	151
Punctuation	165
The Conjunction	171
Additional Conjunctions	175
Alternative Conjunctions	175
Correspondive Conjunctions	175
Adversative Conjunctions	205
Causative Conjunctions	208
Inferential Conjunctions	209
Adverbial Conjunctions	210
Comparative Adverbial Conjunctions	215
Conditional Conjunctions	216
Pronouns resumed from page 44	225
The Personal Pronouns	225
The Possessive Personal Pronouns	226
The Relative Pronouns	227
The Interrogative Pronouns	234
The Interrogative Adjective Pronouns	235
The Compound Relative Pronouns	236
The Adjective Pronouns	239
Appendix	240

HAZEN'S
PRACTICAL GRAMMAR
AND
INTRODUCTION TO COMPOSITION.

PART I.

LANGUAGE.

LANGUAGE is composed of sounds and words, the import of which has been established by usage.

Language is either oral or written. It is said to be oral when spoken; and written when expressed by letters or artificial signs.

The various languages are usually designated by the name of the people who have used them; as the Greek language, the French language, or the English language.

GRAMMAR.

Grammar is the science of language, and the art of speaking and writing with accuracy.

It is denominated UNIVERSAL GRAMMAR, when the principles explained are applicable to all languages; and PARTICULAR GRAMMAR, when they are applicable to a particular language.

DIVISIONS OF GRAMMAR.

Grammar is divided into four parts ; namely,

ORTHOGRAPHY,

SYNTAX,

ETYMOLOGY,

PROSODY.

 O R T H O G R A P H Y .

Orthography relates to the nature and power of letters, and to their combination in words.

L E T T E R S .

Letters are characters used in writing and printing, to represent articulate sounds.

In the English alphabet there are twenty-six letters, some of which have several different sounds.

The alphabet is divided into vowels and consonants.

A vowel is a letter, the name of which constitutes a full, open sound.

The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*; and *w* and *y*, when they do not begin a syllable.

A consonant is a letter which cannot be distinctly uttered without combining with it the sound of a vowel.

W and *y* are consonants when they begin a syllable.

Consonants are divided into mutes and semi-vowels.

The mutes are *b, d, k, p, q, t*, and *c* and *g* hard.

The semi-vowels are *f, j, l, m, n, r, s, v, x, z*, and *c* and *g* soft.

L, m, n, r, are also denominated liquids.

THE ALPHABET MAY ALSO BE CLASSED AS IN
THE FOLLOWING TABLE.

<p>A a } E e } I* i } VOWELS. O o } U† u }</p>	<p>B b } P p } LABIALS. F f } V v } HISSING LABIALS. M m } N n } NASALS.</p>
<p>D d } G g } DENTALS. J j } L l } T t } PALATALS.</p>	<p>C c } H h } S s } HISSING DENTALS. X x } Z z }</p>
<p>K k } Q q } GUTTURALS. R r }</p>	<p>W w } Y y } VOWELS OR CONSONANTS.</p>

* *I* is a consonant, when it has the sound of *y* before another vowel; as in *union*, *minion*.

† *U* is both a vowel and a consonant, when it has the sound of *yu*, as in *useful*.

SYLLABLES.

A syllable is a distinct sound uttered by a single impulse of the voice; as *ba*, *be*, *bat*.

A diphthong is a union of two vowels in one syllable; as *ou* in *mouse*.

A triphthong is a union of three vowels in one syllable; as *ieu* in *adieu*.

WORDS.

A word is a sound, or combination of sounds, which is used in the expression of thought.

A monosyllable is a word of one syllable.

A dissyllable is a word of two syllables.

A trissyllable is a word of three syllables.

A polysyllable is a word of four or more syllables.

DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES.

Words have as many syllables as distinct sounds: and they should generally be divided as the sounds are heard in pronunciation.

In writing or printing, a syllable should never be divided at the end of a line; nor should a vowel beginning a word ever end a line.

NOTE.—The limited treatise on Orthography here given is deemed sufficient, since this branch of Grammar is commonly learned from spelling books, and by practice in writing words, without much regard to special rules for spelling.

E T Y M O L O G Y .

Etymology relates to the classification, the modifications, and the derivation of words.

Words, in regard to form, are either primitive or derivative, simple or compound.

A primitive word is one that cannot be reduced or traced to a more simple word in the language; as, *man, good, cure.*

A derivative word is one that has been formed from a primitive word by adding one syllable or more; as, *man-ly, good-ness, cu-rable.*

A simple word is one that is not combined with any other word; as, *man, good, cure.*

A compound word is one that has been formed by a union of two or more entire words; as, *peace-maker.*

C L A S S I F I C A T I O N O F W O R D S .

The words in the English language may be divided into ten classes, called parts of speech; namely,

NOUN.

PARTICIPLE.

ARTICLE.

ADVERB.

ADJECTIVE.

PREPOSITION.

PRONOUN.

INTERJECTION.

VERB.

CONJUNCTION.

NOTE.—The classification of the parts of speech here adopted, is the one generally proposed. Perhaps a more philosophical one might have been chosen; but to induce the teachers to consent to any considerable change in this particular, might require more argument than it would be worth, either to the author or to the public.

THE NOUN, OR SUBSTANTIVE.

A noun is the name of any thing that can be separately considered.

Examples.

Animal	Virtue	Motion
Hero	Patience	Solitude
Vessel	Goodness	Admittance
Philip	Gravity	Concealment

Nouns are divided into common, proper, and collective.

COMMON NOUN.

A common noun is a name applicable to a class of things.

Examples.

Man	Field	Paper	Purity
Child	Town	Carpet	Magnitude
Fowl	River	Music	Removal
Horse	Mountain	Farmer	Investment

PROPER NOUN.

A proper noun is a particular name of a thing, applied to distinguish it from others of the same class.

Examples.

Charles	Hannah More	Europe
Mary	Robert Fulton	Ohio
July	John Marshall	Hudson
Sunday	Peter Little	Andes

COLLECTIVE NOUN.

A collective noun is the name of a collection of objects taken as a whole.

Examples.

Mob	School	Library
Clan	Army	Company
Crew	Party	Multitude
Flock	Family	Legislature
Gang	Faction	Committee

VARIATIONS IN NOUNS.

Nouns are varied in form or application by gender, number, person, and case.

GENDER.

Gender is a distinction in nouns with regard to sex.

There are three genders; the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter.

The masculine gender denotes the male sex.

The feminine gender denotes the female sex.

The neuter gender denotes that the object is not distinguished by sex.

Examples.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
Man	Woman	Book
King	Queen	Lamp
Lord	Lady	House
Stag	Hind	Motion
Actor	Actress	Lesson

METHODS OF EXPRESSING THE GENDER OF NOUNS.

There are three methods of expressing the gender of nouns.

1. By a change in the entire word.

Examples.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
Lad	Lass	Bull	Cow
Boy	Girl	Bullock	Heifer
Son	Daughter	Horse	Mare
Beau	Belle	Cock	Hen
King	Queen	Drake	Duck
Lord	Lady	Gander	Goose
Earl	Countess	Husband	Wife
Buck	Doe	Father	Mother
Uncle	Aunt	Brother	Sister
Nephew	Niece	Master	Mistress
Monk	Nun	Sloven	Slut
Hart	Roe	Wizard	Witch
Stag	Hind	Bachelor	Maid

2. By prefixing another word.

Examples.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
A he-goat	A she-goat
A he-bear	A she-bear
A cock-sparrow	A hen-sparrow
A man-servant	A maid-servant
A male-child	A female-child
Male relations	Female relations
Male descendants	Female descendants

3. By a difference of termination

Examples.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
Heir	Heiress	Poet	Poetess
Host	Hostess	Prophet	Prophetess
Count	Countess	Tiger	Tigress
Jew	Jewess	Hunter	Huntress
Peer	Peeress	Songster	Songstress
Prince	Princess	Seamster	Seamstress
Shepherd	Shepherdess	Arbiter	Arbitress
Baron	Baroness	Enchanter	Enchantress
Deacon	Deaconess	Tailor	Tailoress
Lion	Lioness	Director	Directress
Patron	Patroness	Votary	Votaress
Actor	Actress	Viscount	Viscountess
Author	Authoress	Hero	Heroine
Tutor	Tutoress	Landgrave	Landgravine
Traitor	Traitoress	Widower	Widow
Conductor	Conductress	Sultan	Sultana
Emperor	Emperess	Czar	Czarina
Elector	Electress	Bridegroom	Bride
Governor	Governess	Testator	Textatrix
Protector	Protectress	Executor	Executrix
Ambassador	Ambadressess	Administrator	Administratrix

Many words are applicable to objects which are either male or female; such as *parent, child, teacher, friend, cousin, &c.* The sex of the individuals to which such words refer can often be determined by the context; but when this cannot be done, the epithets *masculine* or *feminine*, or *masculine* alone, may be used in grammatic solution. When two persons of different sexes are expressed by one word, the terms *masculine* and *feminine* should be used. The words *common* and *doubtful* as applied to gender are exceptionable.

NUMBER.

Number is the individual or collective estimate of objects.

There are two numbers; the singular and the plural.

The singular number denotes but one object.

The plural number denotes more than one object.

E x a m p l e s .

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Man	Men	Lash	Lashes
Foot	Feet	Brush	Brushes
Hat	Hats	Knife	Knives
Book	Books	Child	Children

Person and case will be explained where the pupil will be more likely to understand their nature.

 S Y N T A X .

Syntax relates to the agreement and government of words, and to their appropriate arrangement in sentences.

This part of grammar consists chiefly of rules deduced from the customary forms of speech.

A rule, in its general application, is a definite direction.

An exception to a rule is a deviation from it in some particular case or cases.

ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX.

THE ARTICLE.

The article is a word placed before the noun to modify its application.

There are two articles, namely, *a* and *the*.

A is called the indefinite article. It is used to bring the noun from its widest application to denote a single object of a class or kind. *A* becomes *an* before a vowel sound.

The is called the definite article. It is used to bring the noun from its widest application to distinguish one object or more from all others of the same class.

Examples.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
A wolf	The king	The kings
A beaver	The camel	The camels
An hour	The farmer	The farmers
An author	The pyramid	The pyramids
A unit	The example	The examples
A eulogy	The christian	The christians

RULES OF SYNTAX.

The article *a* or *an* belongs to nouns in the singular number.

The article *the* belongs to nouns in the singular or plural number.

THE NOUN AND THE ARTICLE.

METHODS OF FORMING THE PLURAL OF NOUNS.

The regular method of forming the plural of nouns, is by adding *s*, or *es* to the singular.

When the singular ends in *x*, *s*, *ss*, *sh*, or *ch* soft, the plural is formed by adding *es*.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
A tax	The taxes	A brush	The brushes
A box	The boxes	A branch	The branches
A gas	The gases	A batch	The batches
A kiss	The kisses	A crutch	The crutches
A lash	The lashes	A dish	The dishes

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

A Tax—The Taxes.

A is the indefinite article and belongs to *tax*.

RULE. The article *a* or *an* belongs to nouns in the singular number.

Tax is a common noun, neuter gender, and singular number.

The is the definite article and belongs to *taxes*.

RULE. The article *the* belongs to nouns in the singular or plural number.

Taxes is a common noun, neuter gender, and plural number.

NOTE.—Parsing is an exercise in which sentences and phrases are analyzed. Imitation, as applied in this work, is the construction of sentences, or parts of sentences, in conformity with the examples adduced as models.

Words ending in other consonants form their plural by adding *s* to the singular.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
The slab	The slabs	The critic	The critics
The sled	The sleds	The sandal	The sandals
The stag	The stags	The chicken	The chickens
The chin	The chins	The winter	The winters
The scrap	The scraps	The goblet	The goblets

Nouns ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel in the same syllable, form the plural by adding *s* to the singular.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
The clay	The clays	The volley	The volleys
The dray	The drays	The monkey	The monkeys
The key	The keys	The chimney	The chimneys
The valley	The valleys	The attorney	The attorneys

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

The practice of defining the part of speech, and of every other property of each word while parsing, is tedious as well as unnecessary. A few questions and explanations in relation to the definitions, during the exercise, or before it, will be found sufficient.

After the pupil has parsed the examples, the teacher is requested to require him to write others exactly like them in grammatical construction. The examples should be first written on a slate, and then copied on paper to be preserved as specimens of original con-

Nouns ending in *y*, not preceded by a vowel in the same syllable, form their plural by changing the *y* to *ies*.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
A fly	The flies	A piracy	The piracies
A cry	The cries	A lady	The ladies
A berry	The berries	A prodigy	The prodigies
A city	The cities	A destiny	The destinies
A proxy	The proxies	A liberty	The liberties

Nouns ending in *o* pronounced like *oo* as in *too*, or in *o* preceded by a vowel, form their plural by adding *s* to the singular.

Examples for Parsing.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
A bamboo	The bamboos
A tattoo	The tattoos
A nuncio	The nuncios
Scipio	The Scipios

struction. This exercise should be continued throughout the work, wherever examples for parsing and imitation may be found.

The pupil having been thus carried through a course of phraseology, will very readily learn to combine sentences on any subject which he may understand. Composition will, by this means, be changed from a difficult and irksome task, to a comparatively easy and pleasant exercise.

The author would also remark, that the pupil should

Nouns ending in *o*, neither pronounced like *oo* in *too*, nor preceded by a vowel, form their plural by adding *es* to the singular.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
A hero	The heroes	A veto	The vetoes
A tyro	The tyroes	A motto	The mottoes
A negro	The negroes	A portico	The porticoes
An echo	The echoes	A manifesto	The manifestoes

Nouns ending with *a*, *e*, *u*, or *w*, form their plural by adding *s* to the singular.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
An era	The eras	A formula	The formulas
A zebra	The zebras	A diploma	The diplomas
A spade	The spades	A medicine	The medicines
A hive	The hives	A signature	The signatures
A pie	The pies	A swallow	The swallows
A hue	The hues	A gnu	The gnus
A saddle	The saddles	A landau	The landaus

learn the meaning of all the words in the various examples. To do this, he should always have a dictionary at hand to which he may refer while preparing his lessons; and the teacher should render their meaning still more distinct by explanations and illustrations.

To determine the part of speech, regard should be had to the etymological definitions only, as a reference to the dictionary for this purpose should never be encouraged by the teacher.

Some nouns ending with the sound of *f*, change *f* into *v* in the plural.

Examples for Parsing.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
The elf	The elves	The knife	The knives
The shelf	The shelves	The life	The lives
The wolf	The wolves	The wife	The wives
The leaf	The leaves	The thief	The thieves
The loaf	The loaves	The wharf	The wharves
The sheaf	The sheaves	The half	The halves
The beef	The beeves	The calf	The calves

Staff, a walking-stick, makes *staves* in the plural; but when *staff* is applied as a military term, it has the regular plural; as *staff*, *staffs*, *flagstaff*, *flagstaffs*.

Exceptions to the preceding rules for the formation of the plural.

Examples for Parsing.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
The man	The men	The tooth	The teeth
The woman	The women	The goose	The geese
The child	The children	The louse	The lice
The brother	The brethren	The mouse	The mice
The ox	The oxen	The die	The dice
The foot	The feet	The penny	The pence

Pennies denote real coin; *pence*, their value in computation. The plural of *die*, a cube used in games, is *dice*; but *die*, a stamp, has *dies* in the plural. *Brother*, a member of the same family, in common discourse has the regular plural; but *brother* in the Scriptures and in church phraseology, has *brethren*. The plural of *pea* is *peas* and *pease*; the former denotes the seeds as distinct objects; the latter, the seeds in a mass.

DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

Defective nouns are of several classes.

1. Those which are used only in the singular form and sense.

Examples.

Gold	Cotton	Honesty	Odium
Love	Silver	Violence	Heroism
Pride	Pity	Innocence	Canvass
Pitch	Hatred	Temperance	Eucharist
Wheat	Contempt	Affluence	Goodness
Sloth	Disdain	Confinement	Blackness
Sugar	Humility	Unconcern	Laziness

The names of things which are weighed or measured, belong to this class; but they admit of a plural, when several kinds of the same sort are referred to; as, *wheats, teas, sugars, cottons, coffees, &c.*

2. Those which are used in the plural form and sense.

Examples.

Ides	Hatches	Pleiads	Nippers
Lees	Riches	Calends	Vespers
Lungs	Ashes	Filings	Betters
Goods	Breeches	Tidings	Fetters
Dregs	Bowels	Matins	Bitters
Tongs	Entrails	Customs	Scissors
Shears	Vitals	Drawers	Mallows
Clothes	Victuals	Embers	Orgies
Thanks	Shambles	Pincers	Archives
Downs	Annals	Snuffers	Compasses

3. Those which have the plural form, and yet are to be used in the singular sense.

Examples.

News	Optics	Mechanics
Billiards	Physics	Mathematics
Ethics	Politics	Pneumatics
Conics	Hysterics	Metaphysics

4. Those which have the singular form, and yet may be used in the singular or plural sense.

Examples.

Deer	Fish	Salmon
Sheep	Trout	Cannon
Kine	Shad	Cattle
Swine	Herring	Hiatus
Hose	Haddock	Apparatus

5. Those which have the plural form, and yet may be used either in the singular or plural sense.

Examples.

Alms	Amends	Species
Means	Wages	Gallows
Odds	Series	Bellows

When a title is prefixed to a proper noun to designate a class of persons of the same name, the name is varied to form the plural; as, *The Miss Hamlins*, *The two Mr. Smiths*. But when the persons are referred to individually, the title is varied and sometimes also the name or names to express the plural; as, *Misses Ann and Julia Clifton*, *Messrs. Cushing and Sons*.

When the principal word in a compound noun is placed first, it is varied to express the plural.

Examples.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Father-in-law	Fathers-in-law
Court-martial	Courts-martial
Commander-in-chief	Commanders-in-chief

Words adopted into our language, sometimes retain their original plural, as in the following list.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Datum	Data	Axis	Axes
Stratum	Strata	Basis	Bases
Erratum	Errata	Crisis	Crises
Arcanum	Arcana	Diæresis	Diæreses
Effluvium	Effluvia	Ellipsis	Ellipses
Desideratum	Desiderata	Emphasis	Emphases
Animalculum	Animalcula	Hypothesis	Hypotheses
Automaton	Automata	Antithesis	Antitheses
Phenomenon	Phenomena	Metamorphosis	Metamorphoses
Criterion	Criteria	Apex	Apices
Genus	Genera	Calx	Calces
Stamen	Stamina	Index	Indices
Focus	Foci	Vertex	Vertices
Magus	Magi	Vortex	Vortices
Stimulus	Stimuli	Virtuoso	Virtuosi
Genius	Genii	Ignis fatuus	Ignes fatui
Cherub	{ Cherubs Cherubim	Encomium	{ Encomia Encomiums
Seraph	{ Seraphs Seraphim	Memorandum	{ Memoranda Memorandums
Appendix	{ Appendices Appendixes		

THE ADJECTIVE.

An adjective is a word added to a noun to express some quality, circumstance, or kind.

Examples.

A good man	The latent cause
A timid animal	The brazen vessel
A lonely place	The circular theatre
An indigent woman	The French fashion
A long sermon	The conceited fop
A wooden vessel	The prominent politician

RULE OF SYNTAX.

Adjectives belong to nouns.

THE ARTICLE, THE ADJECTIVE, AND THE NOUN.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

A hungry wolf	A connubial tie
A ravenous appetite	A nuptial day
A luxurious liver	A hymeneal altar

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

A hungry wolf.

A is the indefinite article, and belongs to *wolf*.

RULE. The article *a* or *an* belongs to nouns in the singular number.

Hungry is an adjective, and belongs to *wolf*.

RULE. Adjectives belong to nouns.

Wolf is a common noun, masculine gender, and singular number.

An abstemious student	A conjugal relation
An insatiable thirst	An uxorious husband
A voracious desire	A matrimonial engagement
The fond parent	The ardent friend
The tender mother	The filial conduct
The affectionate father	The fraternal act
The maternal regard	The amicable agreement
The parental care	The friendly neighbor
The fatherly love	The mutual friend
A local attachment	A hostile army
A travelling agent	A militant nation
A domestic life	A spiteful serpent
A permanent abode	A petulant landlady
An erratic tribe	A vindictive temper
An errant knight	A pugnacious captain
A ferocious beast	A sly fox
A clamorous mob	A crafty jockey
A ruthless tyrant	A cunning lawyer
A destructive animal	An insidious foe
A murderous robber	A deceptive enemy
A malicious critic	A designing politician
The thievish propensity	The handy workman
The courteous dealer	The dexterous mechanic
The avaricious landlord	The ingenious machinist
The selfish merchant	The operative mason
The stingy farmer	The mechanical skill
The sordid miser	The constructive beaver

NOTE.—After the pupil has learned the nature of comparison, it would be well for him to parse the preceding examples again, with a view to comparing the adjectives.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Comparison is the variation of an adjective to express a quality or circumstance in different degrees.

There are three degrees of comparison ; namely, the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

The positive degree is the simple state of the adjective.

The comparative denotes a greater or less degree.

The superlative denotes the greatest or least degree.

Adjectives of one syllable are usually compared by adding to the positive *r* or *er* to form the comparative, and *st* or *est* to form the superlative.

Examples.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Light	Lighter	Lightest
Large	Larger	Largest
Small	Smaller	Smallest
Hoarse	Hoarser	Hoarsest

Adjectives of two syllables or more are usually compared by prefixing to the positive, *more* or *less* to form the comparative, and *most* or *least* to form the superlative.

Examples.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Stupid	More stupid	Most stupid
Civil	More civil	Most civil
Slender	More slender	Most slender
Clever	More clever	Most clever

Stupid	Less stupid	Least stupid
Civil	Less civil	Least civil
Slender	Less slender	Least slender
Clever	Less clever	Least clever
Elegant	More elegant	Most elegant
Eloquent	More eloquent	Most eloquent
Laudable	More laudable	Most laudable
Ponderous	More ponderous	Most ponderous
Elegant	Less elegant	Least elegant
Eloquent	Less eloquent	Least eloquent
Laudable	Less laudable	Least laudable
Ponderous	Less ponderous	Least ponderous

Many adjectives of two syllables ending in *y* or *e* mute, may be compared by *r*, *er*, *st*, *est*, and by *more* and *most*, and *less* and *least*.

Examples.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Handy	Handier	Handiest
Jolly	Jollier	Jolliest
Lofty	Loftier	Loftiest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Handy	More handy	Most handy
Jolly	More jolly	Most jolly
Lofty	More lofty	Most lofty
Heavy	More heavy	Most heavy
Handy	Less handy	Least handy
Jolly	Less jolly	Least jolly

Lofty	Less lofty	Least lofty
Heavy	Less heavy	Least heavy
Able	Abler	Ablest
Nimble	Nimblor	Nimblest
Ample	Ampler	Amplest
Simple	Simpler	Simplest
Able	More able	Most able
Nimble	More nimble	Most nimble
Ample	More ample	Most ample
Simple	More simple	Most simple
Able	Less able	Least able
Nimble	Less nimble	Least nimble
Ample	Less ample	Least ample
Simple	Less simple	Least simple

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Good, well	Better	Best
Bad, evil, or ill	Worse	Worst
Little	Less	Least
Equal	Superior	Supreme or chief
Equal	Inferior	Least

Near has *nearest* and *next*, and *late* has *latest* and *last*, in the superlative.

Those adjectives expressing qualities which cannot be increased or diminished, cannot be compared.

Examples of Incomparable Adjectives.

Brazen	Present	Infinite
Golden	Absent	Eternal

Wooden	All-wise	Omniscient
Circular	Ceaseless	Omnipotent
Conical	Endless	Omnipresent
Perpendicular	Boundless	Pecuniary

A few adjectives will admit *ish* to express diminution in the quality. This is called the diminutive form of the adjective.

Examples.

<i>Diminutive.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Whitish	White	Whiter	Whitest
Bluish	Blue	Bluer	Bluest
Sweetish	Sweet	Sweeter	Sweetest
Saltish	Salt	Salter	Saltest

Under this part of speech are also included certain words which merely modify or define the application of nouns. These words are called numeral adjectives.

NOTE.—Objects which admit of admeasurement or numeration, and quantities which can be weighed or measured, may be definitely compared; but, as objects of this description are not numerous, the precise amount of a quality or attribute can seldom be determined; and, since language corresponds with the weakness of our conceptions, it furnishes us with few definite means of comparison. In expressing degrees of qualities and attributes, however, we are not exclusively confined to the means described in the regular comparison of adjectives. There are other words of similar import which are frequently used for this purpose.

EXAMPLES.

A <i>very</i> good man	An <i>infinitely</i> wise Being
A <i>much</i> wiser man	A <i>truly</i> eloquent speaker
A <i>far</i> greater distance	An <i>exceedingly</i> happy couple
A <i>great deal</i> whiter paper	An <i>incomparably</i> splendid object

The words in italics are adverbs, see page .

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Numeral adjectives are of three kinds; namely, the cardinal, the ordinal, and the multiplicative.

The cardinal are, *one, two, three, four, &c.*

The ordinal are, *first, second, third, fourth, &c.*

The multiplicative are, *single or alone, double or twofold, triple or threefold, quadruple or fourfold, &c.*

RULE OF SYNTAX.

Numeral adjectives agree with their nouns in number.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Five ladies, 5 ladies	The 25th instant
Ten horses, 10 horses	The 7th ultimo
The first man	January 5, 1841
The seventh year	The single instance
The VI. Chapter	The triple alliance
The 10th verse	The threefold cord

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

Five Ladies—The 25th Instant—The single Instance.

Five is a numeral adjective of the cardinal kind, plural number, and agrees with *ladies*.

RULE. Numeral adjectives agree with their nouns in number.

25th is a numeral adjective of the ordinal kind, singular number, and agrees with *instant*.

RULE. Numeral adjectives agree with their nouns in number.

Single is an adjective of the multiplicative kind, singular number, and agrees with *instance*.

RULE. Numeral adjectives agree with their nouns, &c.

THE PRONOUN.

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

There are seven kinds of pronouns ; namely, the personal, the possessive personal, the adjective, the relative, the interrogative, the interrogative adjective, and the compound relative.

RULE OF SYNTAX.

Pronouns must agree with their antecedents or the nouns for which they stand, in gender, number, and person.

VARIATIONS OF THE NOUN AND THE PRONOUN.

Nouns and some of the pronouns are varied by gender, number, person, and case.

PERSON.

Person is the relation which nouns and pronouns sustain to sentences.

Nouns are of the second or third person.

Pronouns are of the first, second, or third person.

The first person denotes the author of the sentence. The second person denotes the person addressed. The third person denotes the person or thing spoken of.

CASE.

Case is the relation which nouns and pronouns sustain to other words in a sentence.

There are four cases ; namely, the nominative, the possessive, the objective, and the independent.

The nominative case denotes the agency which introduces the verb into the sentence.

The possessive case denotes possession or ownership.

The objective case denotes the passive relation of the noun or pronoun in which it is governed by a verb or preposition.

The independent case denotes that the noun or pronoun is free from any constructive dependance on any other word.

DECLENSION.

Declension is a regular arrangement of nouns and pronouns by cases and numbers.

Examples of Declension.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Man	<i>Nom.</i> Men
<i>Poss.</i> Man's	<i>Poss.</i> Men's
<i>Obj.</i> Man	<i>Obj.</i> Men
<i>Ind.</i> Man	<i>Ind.</i> Men

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Pen	<i>Nom.</i> Pens
<i>Poss.</i> Pen's	<i>Poss.</i> Pens'
<i>Obj.</i> Pen	<i>Obj.</i> Pens
<i>Ind.</i> Pen	<i>Ind.</i> Pens

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Senator	<i>Nom.</i> Senators
<i>Poss.</i> Senator's	<i>Poss.</i> Senators'
<i>Obj.</i> Senator	<i>Obj.</i> Senators
<i>Ind.</i> Senator	<i>Ind.</i> Senators

NOTE.—The independent case has been introduced to avoid inaccuracy and confusion in the definition and application of the nominative case.

The possessive case of nouns is formed—

1. By adding an apostrophe (') and *s*, when the noun does not terminate in *s*.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Susan's doll	Peter's vision
Alfred's top	Paul's defence
Edward's form	Isaiah's prophecies
Frederick's store	Stephen's martyrdom

2. By adding an apostrophe only, when the noun terminates in *s*.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Boys' hats	Mechanics' institute
Girls' bonnets	Merchants' exchange
Eagles' wings	Goodness' sake
Objectors' reasons	Righteousness' sake

There are few exceptions to the preceding rules, and these are found chiefly in words ending in *ncc*, when the following word begins with *s*; as, *conscience' sake*, *appearance' sake*.

RULE OF SYNTAX.

One noun governs another noun or pronoun that depends upon it in the possessive case.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

Susan's doll.

Susan's is a proper noun, feminine gender, singular number, third person, possessive case, and is governed by *doll*.

RULE. One noun governs another noun or pronoun that depends upon it in the possessive case.

THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The personal pronouns are simple substitutes. There are five of them ; namely, *I, thou, he, she, and it.*

Declension of the Personal Pronouns.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	
First Person	<i>Nom.</i> I	<i>Nom.</i> We	} Mas. or Fem. Gender.
	<i>Poss.</i> My	<i>Poss.</i> Our	
	<i>Obj.</i> Me	<i>Obj.</i> Us	
	<i>Ind.</i> I	<i>Ind.</i> We	

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	
Second Person	<i>Nom.</i> Thou	<i>Nom.</i> Ye or you	} Mas. or Fem. Gender.
	<i>Poss.</i> Thy	<i>Poss.</i> Your	
	<i>Obj.</i> Thee	<i>Obj.</i> You	
	<i>Ind.</i> Thou	<i>Ind.</i> Ye or you	

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	
Third Person	<i>Nom.</i> He	<i>Nom.</i> They	} Mas. Gender.
	<i>Poss.</i> His	<i>Poss.</i> Their	
	<i>Obj.</i> Him	<i>Obj.</i> Them	
	<i>Ind.</i> He	<i>Ind.</i> They	

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	
Third Person	<i>Nom.</i> She	<i>Nom.</i> They	} Fem. Gender.
	<i>Poss.</i> Her	<i>Poss.</i> Their	
	<i>Obj.</i> Her	<i>Obj.</i> Them	
	<i>Ind.</i> She	<i>Ind.</i> They	

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	
Third Person	<i>Nom.</i> It	<i>Nom.</i> They	} Neu. Gender.
	<i>Poss.</i> Its	<i>Poss.</i> Their	
	<i>Obj.</i> It	<i>Obj.</i> Them	
	<i>Ind.</i> It	<i>Ind.</i> They	

THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

My hat	Our house
My gun	Our friends
My top	Our cattle
My ship	Our carriage
Thy home	Your office
Thy cottage	Your company
Thy dwelling	Your society
Thy residence	Your association
His duty	Their sickness
His interest	Their diseases
His concern	Their misfortunes
His litigation	Their disasters
Her beauty	Its population
Her conduct	Its productions
Her deportment	Its commerce
Her acquirements	Its magnitude

COMPOUND PERSONAL PRONOUN.

The compound personal pronouns are formed by adding *self* or *selves*, to *my*, *our*, *thy*, *your*, *him*, *her*, *it*, and *them*.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

My hat.

My is a personal pronoun, first person, singular number, possessive case, and is governed by *hat*.

RULE. One noun governs another noun or pronoun that depends upon it in the possessive case.

Declension of the Compound Personal Pronouns.

		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>		
First Person	{	<i>Nom.</i> Myself	<i>Nom.</i> Ourselves	}	Mas. or Fem. Gender.
		<i>Poss.</i> ———	<i>Poss.</i> ———		
		<i>Obj.</i> Myself	<i>Obj.</i> Ourselves		
		<i>Ind.</i> Myself	<i>Ind.</i> Ourselves		

		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>		
Second Person	{	<i>Nom.</i> Thyself	<i>Nom.</i> Yourselves	}	Mas. or Fem. Gender.
		<i>Poss.</i> ———	<i>Poss.</i> ———		
		<i>Obj.</i> Thyself	<i>Obj.</i> Yourselves		
		<i>Ind.</i> Thyself	<i>Ind.</i> Yourselves		

		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>		
Third Person	{	<i>Nom.</i> Himself	<i>Nom.</i> Themselves	}	Mas. Gender.
		<i>Poss.</i> ———	<i>Poss.</i> ———		
		<i>Obj.</i> Himself	<i>Obj.</i> Themselves		
		<i>Ind.</i> Himself	<i>Ind.</i> Themselves		

		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>		
Third Person	{	<i>Nom.</i> Herself	<i>Nom.</i> Themselves	}	Fem. Gender.
		<i>Poss.</i> ———	<i>Poss.</i> ———		
		<i>Obj.</i> Herself	<i>Obj.</i> Themselves		
		<i>Ind.</i> Herself	<i>Ind.</i> Themselves		

		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>		
Third Person	{	<i>Nom.</i> Itself	<i>Nom.</i> Themselves	}	Neu. Gender.
		<i>Poss.</i> ———	<i>Poss.</i> ———		
		<i>Obj.</i> Itself	<i>Obj.</i> Themselves		
		<i>Ind.</i> Itself	<i>Ind.</i> Themselves		

The pronouns on this page are also denominated reciprocal pronouns. Pupils need not learn to decline them, until they have advanced to that part of the grammar, where their application is illustrated.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective pronouns are definitive words placed before nouns, to modify their application.

They are divided into three classes; namely, the distributive, the definite, and the indefinite.

RULE OF SYNTAX.

Adjective pronouns belong to nouns.

DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

The distributive adjective pronouns limit the noun to separate objects. They are, *each, every, either, and neither.*

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Each visitor	Either way
Each person	Either book
Each animal	Either dilemma
Every pupil	Neither competitor
Every example	Neither conclusion
Every object	Neither candidate

DEFINITIVE ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

The definitive adjective pronouns point out the noun in a definite manner. They are, *this, that*, with their plurals, *these and those*; *former, latter, same, said, afore-said, aforementioned, which, and what.*

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

Each visitor.

Each is a distributive adjective pronoun, and belongs to *visitor*.

RULE. Adjective pronouns belong to nouns.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

This lion	The former letter
These lions	The latter end
That servant	The said John Doe
Those servants	The aforesaid James Carter
The same tiger	The aforementioned Peter Wilson

INDEFINITE ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

The indefinite adjective pronouns point out the noun in an indefinite manner. The principal words of this class are, *one, no, some, other, another, all, such, any, many, much, several, few, whole, little, whatever, whatsoever, whichever, and whichsoever.*

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

One evening	Such nonsense
No person	Any officers
Some news	Many voters
Other matters	Few lemons
Another speculation	Whole numbers
All nations	Little reason

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Some, little, several, few, much, and many are compared ; thus,

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Some		
Little		
Several	More	Most
Much	Less	Least
Many		
Few		
Few has also	Fewer	Fewest

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

One and *other* are sometimes declined by cases.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i> One		<i>Nom.</i> Ones	
<i>Poss.</i> One's		<i>Poss.</i> Ones'	
<i>Obj.</i> One		<i>Obj.</i> Ones	
<i>Ind.</i> One		<i>Ind.</i> Ones	
<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i> Other		<i>Nom.</i> Others	
<i>Poss.</i> Other's		<i>Poss.</i> Others'	
<i>Obj.</i> Other		<i>Obj.</i> Others	
<i>Ind.</i> Other		<i>Ind.</i> Others	

Another is declined like *other*, as it is the same word, with the article *an* prefixed. It is used only in the singular number.

THE POSSESSIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Mine	His	Ours	Theirs
Thine	Hers	Yours	

These words represent not only the possessor, but also the thing or things possessed. They are used only in the nominative and objective cases.

THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Who	Which	That
-----	-------	------

A relative pronoun is a word that represents a preceding word, and introduces a verbal form without the aid of a conjunction.

DECLENSION OF THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

<i>Singular and Plural.</i>	<i>Singular and Plural.</i>	<i>Singular and Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Who	<i>Nom.</i> Which	<i>Nom.</i> That
<i>Poss.</i> Whose	<i>Poss.</i> Whose	<i>Poss.</i> —
<i>Obj.</i> Whom	<i>Obj.</i> Which	<i>Obj.</i> That

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Who Which What

These words are denominated interrogative pronouns, when they are used for interrogation without a following noun to which they may belong.

THE INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Which What

These words are denominated interrogative adjective pronouns, when they are used for interrogation before nouns to which they belong.

THE COMPOUND RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

What Whoever
 Whatever Whosoever
 Whatsoever Whoso

These words are thus denominated, when they include in themselves the force of an antecedent and a relative. They sustain the relations of the words which they represent.

The words *ever* and *soever* are frequently added to *who*, *which*, and *what*; and the words thus formed are classed according to their application. *What*, *whatever*, and *whatsoever*, when compound relative pronouns, are used either in the nominative or objective case. *Who*, when combined with *ever* or *soever*, is declined by cases, as in the preceding page. *Ever* and *soever* are the same in every case. *Whoso* is a contraction of *whosoever*.

NOTE.—Examples illustrating the application of the several kinds of pronouns have not been given, because pupils cannot understand this difficult part of grammar at this stage of advancement. The illustrations will be introduced hereafter.

A SENTENCE.

A sentence is two or more words which express an affirmation, an interrogation, a command, an exhortation, a petition, or an intimation.

Examples of Sentences.

AFFIRMATION.

I reflect.

I am studious.

He is the man.

John wrote a letter.

The lad was punished.

INTERROGATION.

Do you reflect ?

Art thou studious ?

Is he the man ?

Did John write a letter ?

Was the lad punished ?

COMMAND, EXHORTATION, AND PETITION.

Reflect thou.

Be studious.

Be a good man.

Write a letter.

Be thou punished.

Be of good cheer.

Hear our cry.

Forgive our sins.

We beseech thee.

May we find thy favor.

INTIMATION.

When he has agreed to the measure, I will advise you.

Should he pay promptly, I will trust him again.

If he will go immediately, he may arrive in time.

Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.

Watch the door of thy lips, lest thou utter folly.

The noun or its substitute is the foundation of sentences. But no assemblage of words can constitute a sentence without a verb, introduced by the direct influence of a nominative case.

THE VERB.

A verb is a word which commonly expresses action or being.

The verb is usually introduced into sentences by the direct agency of a noun or pronoun in the nominative case ; and it may be distinguished from other classes of words by this peculiarity.

Examples for Imitation.

I am.	The cradle rocks.
James is.	The horses run.
Animals live.	The ladies chat.
The lady sleeps.	The tree falls.
The servants wait.	The people vote.
Farmers raise grain.	Tanners tan hides.
Millers grind corn.	Tailors make clothes.
Bakers bake bread.	Barbers cut hair.
Brewers brew beer.	Merchants sell goods.
Butchers sell meat.	Authors write books.

CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS.

Verbs are divided into transitive, intransitive, and passive.

NOTE.—The old terms, *active* and *neuter*, have been rejected in the classification of the verb, because they do not well express the distinctions proposed. But they can be easily retained, should the teacher prefer them. It is presumed, however, that the change will be generally approved, as it has long been sanctioned by the best writers on the subject of English Grammar.

THE TRANSITIVE VERB.

The transitive verb expresses an action which terminates on an object.

Examples for Imitation.

Fishermen catch fish.	Lawyers plead law.
Shipwrights build vessels.	Physicians cure diseases.
Mariners traverse oceans.	Dentists repair teeth.
Clergymen exhort sinners.	Teachers instruct pupils.

THE INTRANSITIVE VERB.

The intransitive verb expresses being or action which does not terminate on an object.

Examples for Imitation.

He is.	The snail crawls.
The horses stand.	The oxen walk.
The girls blush.	The lamb skips.
The faces burn.	The child cries.
The interests clash.	The serpents hiss.

THE PASSIVE VERB.

The passive verb expresses action received by the nominative noun or pronoun which introduces it into the sentence.

Examples for Imitation.

Grain is raised.	Hides are tanned.
Corn is ground.	Clothes are made.
Bread is baked.	Hair is cut.
Beer is brewed.	Goods are sold.
Meat is sold.	Books are written.

VARIATIONS OF VERBS.

Verbs are varied by mode and tense, number and person.

MODE.

Mode is the manner of expressing action or being. There are five modes; namely, the indicative, the subjunctive, the potential, the imperative, and the infinitive.

A verb in the indicative mode, simply indicates or declares a thing.

A verb in the subjunctive mode, by the aid of a conjunction, expresses action or being in a doubtful or conditional manner.

A verb in the potential mode expresses action or being under a possibility, permission, necessity, ability, determination, or obligation; or it asks a question in the same form.

A verb in the imperative mode, expresses authority, exhortation, or entreaty.

A verb in the infinitive mode expresses action or being unlimited by person or number.

TENSE.

Tense is the time in which the verb expresses action or being.

There are six tenses; namely, the present, the indefinite past, the present perfect, the prior perfect, the indefinite future, and the prior future.

NOTE.—Pupils need not commit to memory the definitions of the several modes and tenses, until they again meet them in the conjugation of the verb *to go*.

The present tense denotes present action or being.

The indefinite past tense denotes action or being as indefinitely past.

The present perfect tense denotes action or being as past at some period of time including the present.

The prior perfect tense denotes action or being as past at or before some other time specified.

The indefinite future tense denotes action or existence as indefinitely future.

The prior future tense denotes action or being which will take place at or before some other future time.

THE PARTICIPLE.

A participle is a word that partakes of the nature of a verb and an adjective.

Participles are derived from verbs. Each complete verb supplies three participles ; namely, the present, the perfect, and the prior perfect.

NOTE.—The names of five of the tenses have been varied to express their meaning with greater precision ; but, to prevent all inconveniences which might arise from these changes, the old terms are placed on the right of the new in the regular conjugation of the verb. Should the teacher prefer the old terms, he can use them in grammatic solution without inconvenience.

The names of the tenses here presented have been before proposed by authors of considerable note, and it is believed that many more will adopt them as soon as it can be done with safety to their works.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

The conjugation of a verb is a regular arrangement of its several parts in its modes, tenses, and participles.

In every complete verb, there are three principal parts; namely, the present tense, the indefinite past tense, and the perfect participle.

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS.

A verb is regular, when it forms the indefinite past tense and the perfect participle by adding *d* or *ed* to the present tense.

A verb is irregular, when it does not form the indefinite past tense and the perfect participle by adding *d* or *ed* to the present tense.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

An auxiliary verb is a word used in the conjugation of other verbs.

LIST OF AUXILIARY VERBS.

May	Might
Can	Could
Shall	Should
Will	Would
Must	Do
Be	Have

Do, *be*, and *have* are also principal verbs, being complete in all the tenses and participles. Explanations of the meaning and application of the auxiliary verbs are unnecessary, as both can be learned from the examples proposed for parsing and imitation.

CLASSIFICATION OF SENTENCES.

In the English language there are five distinct verbal forms of construction, to which phrases are prefixed and appended ; namely, the intransitive, the intransitive post-adjective, the intransitive post-substantive, the transitive, and the passive.

THE INTRANSITIVE FORM.

The essential elements of the intransitive form are a nominative case, and an intransitive verb, introduced by it into the sentence.

Examples of the Intransitive form.

I am.	Doctors differ.
It was.	The horses pranced.
He went.	The wolf howled.
She absconded.	The passengers embarked.

THE INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE FORM.

The essential elements of the intransitive post-adjective form are a nominative case, and an intransitive verb, commonly the verb *to be*, introduced by it into the sentence, together with an adjective, belonging to that nominative case.

Examples of the Intransitive post-adjective form.

I am cautious.	The boys are obedient.
She was fashionable.	The servants were honest.
He has been indignant.	Our farmers have been rich.
The lady will be humane.	Kings will be despotic.

THE INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE FORM.

The essential elements of the intransitive post-substantive form, are a nominative case, and an intransitive verb, commonly the verb *to be*, introduced by it into the sentence, together with another nominative case having reference to the same thing.

Examples of the Intransitive post-substantive form.

I am he.	We are gardeners.
He was the person.	You were teachers.
The man has been a miller.	They have been butchers.
This girl will be a beauty.	His brothers will be tailors.

THE TRANSITIVE FORM.

The essential elements of the transitive form are a nominative case, and a transitive verb introduced by it into the sentence, together with an objective case governed by the verb.

Examples of the Transitive form.

I read history.	Charles struck William.
He studies grammar.	Architects plan buildings.
Farmers plough the soil.	The sheep yields wool.
Hunters kill wild animals.	The orchard affords fruit.

THE PASSIVE FORM.

The essential elements of the passive form are a nominative case, and a passive verb introduced by it into the sentence.

Examples of the Passive form.

I was accosted.	The note may be paid.
He was accused.	The bill should be allowed.
She was applauded.	Children must be taught.
I shall be delighted.	Sinners will be confounded.

NUMBER AND PERSON OF THE VERB.

The number and person of the verb are modifications in which it agrees with its nominative case. The verb, in every tense of the indicative, subjunctive, and potential modes, has two numbers and three persons. In the imperative, it has two numbers and one person. In the infinitive, it is not distinguished by either number or person.

The English verb, unlike that of many other languages, is but little varied to express either number or person. No ambiguity, however, arises from this deficiency, as both are easily determined by the nominative case, when the form of the verb fails to furnish the indications.

RULES OF SYNTAX.

The agent which introduces the verb into the sentence must be in the nominative case.

The verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

Transitive verbs govern the objective case.

Any verb may have the same case after it as before it, when both words refer to the same thing.

THE INTRANSITIVE FORM.

The essential elements of the intransitive form are a nominative case, and an intransitive verb introduced by it into the sentence.

THE INTRANSITIVE VERB.

The intransitive verb expresses action or being which does not terminate on an object.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB TO GO.

*Present Tense.**Indefinite Past Tense.**Perfect Participle.*

Go

Went

Gone

INDICATIVE MÔDE.

A verb in the indicative mode simply indicates or declares a thing ; or it asks a question in the same form.

PRESENT TENSE.

The present tense denotes present action or being.

*Singular.**Plural.*1 *Person.* I go1 *Person.* We go2 *Person.* Thou goest2 *Person.* You go3 *Person.* He goes3 *Person.* They go

NOTE.—*Ye*, being seldom used, is commonly omitted in the conjugation of the verb. But pupils can be made to understand its use just as well as if it were introduced into every tense. *Ye* is employed chiefly in the solemn and burlesque styles. General usage sanctions the application of the pronoun *you* to a single individual, but, in all cases, the verb to which it is nominative case, must have the plural form. *Thou* is but little used for ordinary inter-communication ; but, as it is always used in the Sacred Scriptures, and generally in the solemn style, it has been retained in the conjugation of the verb throughout.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I err.

We fail.

Thou comest.

You grow.

The seal dives.

The birds flit.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

I err.

I is a personal pronoun, singular number, first person, and nominative case to *err*.

RULE. The agent which introduces the verb into the sentence, must be in the nominative case.

Err is an irregular, intransitive verb, indicative mode, present tense, singular number, first person, and agrees with *I*.

RULE. The verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

NOTE.—The tenses which are formed by the principal verb alone, are called simple tenses, and those which are formed by the help of one auxiliary or more, are called compound tenses.

NOTE.—Before proceeding to analyze the sentences for parsing and imitation according to the above formula, the teacher is requested to see that the pupils understand the meaning of each word, and the class to which it belongs. They should also be required to decline the nouns and pronouns, and conjugate the verbs in their principal parts, to determine whether they are regular or irregular. At this stage of advancement, pupils should begin to learn to conjugate the irregular verbs, a complete list of which is given a few pages in advance of this. A whole class might be made to repeat them together. In this way, they may be all committed to memory in a few hours. A great number of regular verbs should also be conjugated in the same manner.

NOTE.—The pronoun being a mere substitute for the noun, the adjective belongs to it by the same rule. The word pronoun, however, may be introduced into the rule, when it would be applicable.

In earnest and positive expressions, *do* often precedes the principal verb in the present tense, and *did*, in the indefinite past tense, both in the indicative and subjunctive modes. *Do* is also used in the same manner in the imperative.

(*Do* is the auxiliary of this tense.)

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. I do go | 1. We do go |
| 2. Thou dost go | 2. You do go |
| 3. He does go | 3. They do go |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I do live.	We do swim.
Thou dost rove.	You do wade.
She does roam.	The eagles do soar.

INTERROGATIVE FORM.

Do I live?	Do we swim?
Dost thou rove?	Do you wade?
Does she roam?	Do the eagles soar?

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE. (IMPERFECT.)

The indefinite past tense denotes action or being as indefinitely past.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. I went | 1. We went |
| 2. Thou wentest | 2. You went |
| 3. He went | 3. They went |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I kneeled.	We strolled.
Thou agreedst.	You strove.
The door creaked.	The horses pranced.

(*Did* is the auxiliary of this tense.)

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. I did go | 1. We did go |
| 2. Thou didst go | 2. You did go |
| 3. He did go | 3. They did go |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I did abscond.	We did desist.
Thou didst flinch.	You did disagree.
My friend did arrive.	They did embark.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Did I abscond ?	Did we desist ?
Didst thou flinch ?	Did you disagree ?
Did my friend arrive ?	Did they embark ?

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE. (PERFECT.)

The present perfect tense denotes action or being, as past at some period of time including the present.

(*Have* is the auxiliary of this tense.)

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I have gone | 1. We have gone |
| 2. Thou hast gone | 2. You have gone |
| 3. He has gone | 3. They have gone |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I have faded.	We have abounded.
Thou hast succeeded.	You have appeared.
Thy heart has throbbled.	Our enemies have decamped.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Have I faded ?	Have we abounded ?
Hast thou succeeded ?	Have you appeared ?
Has thy heart throbbled ?	Have our enemies decamped ?

PRIOR PERFECT TENSE. (PLUPERFECT.)

The prior perfect tense denotes action or being as past at or before some other time specified.

(*Had* is the auxiliary of this tense.)

Singular.

1. I had gone
2. Thou hadst gone
3. He had gone

Plural.

1. We had gone
2. You had gone
3. They had gone

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I had alighted.

We had dismounted.

Thou hadst arisen.

You had languished.

The water had congealed.

The audience had listened.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Had I alighted?

Had we dismounted?

Hadst thou arisen?

Had you languished?

Had the water congealed?

Had the audience listened?

INDEFINITE FUTURE TENSE. (FIRST FUTURE.)

The indefinite future tense denotes action or being as indefinitely future.

(*Shall* and *will* are the auxiliaries of this tense.)

Singular.

1. I shall go
2. Thou shalt go
3. He shall go

Plural.

1. We shall go
2. You shall go
3. They shall go

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I shall digress.

We will repent.

Thou wilt elope.

You will repine.

Time will elapse.

Events will occur.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Shall I digress ?	Shall we repent ?
Will time elapse ?	Will you repine ?
Wilt thou elope ?	Will events occur ?

PRIOR FUTURE TENSE. (SECOND FUTURE.)

The prior future tense denotes action or being, which will take place at or before some other future time.

(*Shall have* and *will have* are the auxiliaries of this tense.)

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I shall have gone | 1. We shall have gone |
| 2. Thou wilt have gone | 2. You will have gone |
| 3. He will have gone | 3. They will have gone |

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

A verb in the subjunctive mode, by the aid of a conjunction, expresses action or being in a doubtful or conditional manner.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. If I go | 1. If we go |
| 2. If thou go | 2. If you go |
| 3. If he go | 3. If they go |
| 1. If I do go | 1. If we do go |
| 2. If thou do go | 2. If you do go |
| 3. If he do go | 3. If they do go |

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE. (IMPERFECT.)

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. If I went | 1. If we went |
| 2. If thou went | 2. If you went |
| 3. If he went | 3. If they went |

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. If I did go	1. If we did go
2. If thou did go	2. If you did go
3. If he did go	3. If they did go

POTENTIAL MODE.

A verb in the potential mode expresses action or being under a possibility, permission, necessity, ability, determination, or obligation; or it asks a question in the same form.

PRESENT TENSE.

(*May, can, and must*, are the auxiliaries of this tense.)

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I may go	1. We may go
2. Thou mayst go	2. You may go
3. He may go	3. They may go

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I may commune.	We can exist.
Thou canst depart.	You must expire.
The mule can amble.	Drunkards may stagger.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

May I commune?	Can we exist?
Canst thou depart?	Must you expire?
Can the mule amble?	May drunkards stagger?

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE. (IMPERFECT.)

(*Might, could, should, and would*, are the auxiliaries of this tense.)

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I might go	1. We might go
2. Thou mightst go	2. You might go
3. He might go	3. They might go

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I might perish. We should proceed.
 Thou couldst persist. You could rejoice.
 The dog would snarl. The waters might subside.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Might I perish? Should we proceed?
 Couldst thou persist? Could you rejoice?
 Would the dog snarl? Might the waters subside?

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE. (PERFECT.)

(*May have, can have, and must have, are the auxiliaries of this tense.*)

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I may have gone | 1. We may have gone |
| 2. Thou mayst have gone | 2. You may have gone |
| 3. He may have gone | 3. They may have gone |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I can have retired. We can have subsisted.
 Thou mayst have wondered. You may have wandered.
 The event may have happened. Your ears must have tingled.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Can I have retired? Can we have subsisted?
 Canst thou have wondered? Can you have wandered?
 May the event have happened? Must your ears have tingled?

PRIOR PERFECT TENSE. (PLUPERFECT.)

(*Might have, could have, would have, and should have, are the auxiliaries of this tense.*)

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I might have gone | 1. We might have gone |
| 2. Thou mightst have gone | 2. You might have gone |
| 3. He might have gone | 3. They might have gone |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I might have exulted. We should have rejoined.
 Thou couldst have responded. You could have presided.
 She would have lingered. The bees would have swarmed.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Might I have exulted? Should we have rejoined?
 Couldst thou have responded? Could you have presided?
 Would she have lingered? Would the bees have swarmed?

IMPERATIVE MODE.

A verb in the imperative mode expresses authority, exhortation, or entreaty.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

2. Go, go thou, *or* do thou go. 2. Go, go you, *or* do you go.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Persevere. Secede.
 Recline thou. Recede you.
 Do thou aspire. Do ye hesitate.

Persevere agrees with *thou*, and *secede*, with *ye* or *you* understood.

INFINITIVE MODE.

A verb in the infinitive mode expresses action or being unlimited by number or person.

PRESENT TENSE.

PRESENT PERFECT. (PERFECT.)

To go

To have gone

NOTE.—Examples of illustration have not been given under all the modes and tenses, because pupils are presumed to be unprepared to understand them. They will be met with hereafter.

PARTICIPLES.

A participle is a word that partakes of the nature of a verb and an adjective.

Participles are derived from verbs. Each complete verb supplies three participles; namely, the imperfect, the perfect, and the prior perfect.

IMPERFECT.

Going

PERFECT.

Gone

PRIOR PERFECT. (COMPOUND PERFECT.)

Having gone.

THE INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE FORM.

The essential elements of the intransitive post-adjective form are a nominative case, and an intransitive verb, commonly the verb *to be*, introduced by it into the sentence, together with an adjective belonging to that nominative case.

THE INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE FORM.

The essential elements of the intransitive post-substantive form, are a nominative case, and an intransitive verb, commonly the verb *to be*, introduced by it into the sentence, together with another nominative case having reference to the same thing.

NOTE.—The intransitive post-adjective, and the intransitive post-substantive forms, being formed chiefly by the help of the verb *to be*, have been introduced together; but the examples of each form will be distinguished by a separate heading.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB TO BE.

*Present Tense.**Indefinite Past Tense.**Perfect Participle.*

Am

Was

Been

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

1. I am

1. We are

2. Thou art

2. You are

3. He is

3. They are

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE FORM.

I am cautious.

We are shy.

Thou art anxious.

You are wary.

He is cowardly.

They are circumspect.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Am I cautious ?

Are we shy ?

Art thou anxious ?

Are you wary ?

Is he cowardly ?

Are they circumspect ?

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

I am cautious.

I is a personal pronoun, singular number, first person, and nominative case to *am*.

RULE. The agent which introduces the verb into the sentence, must be in the nominative case.

Am is an irregular, intransitive verb, indicative mode, present tense, singular number, first person, and agrees with *I*.

RULE. The verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE FORM.

I am he.	We are they.
Thou art she.	You are the boys.
He is the man.	They are the horses.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Am I he?	Are we they?
Art thou she?	Are you the boys?
Is he the man?	Are they the horses?

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE. (IMPERFECT.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

1. I was	1. We were
2. Thou wast	2. You were
3. He was	3. They were

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE FORM.

I was gay.	We were emulous.
Thou wast vain.	You were ambitious.
He was fashionable.	They were commendable.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Was I gay?	Were we emulous?
Wast thou vain?	Were you ambitious?
Was he fashionable?	Were they commendable?

Cautious is an adjective and belongs to *I*.

RULE. Adjectives belong to nouns.

I am he.

I and *am* are parsed as in the preceding example.

He is a personal pronoun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, and nominative case after *am*.

RULE. Any verb may have the same case after it as before it, when both words refer to the same thing.

INTRANSITIVE POSTSUBSTANTIVE FORM.

I was the person.	We were the planters.
Thou wast the dupe.	Ye were the sinners.
She was the seamstress.	They were the writers.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Was I the person ?	Were we the planters ?
Wast thou the dupe ?	Were ye the sinners ?
Was she the seamstress ?	Were they the writers ?

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE. (PERFECT.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

1. I have been	1. We have been
2. Thou hast been	2. You have been
3. He has been	3. They have been

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE FORM.

I have been indignant.	We have been absolute.
Thou hast been austere.	You have been supercilious.
He has been haughty.	They have been proud.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Have I been indignant ?	Have we been absolute ?
Hast thou been austere ?	Have you been supercilious ?
Has he been haughty ?	Have they been proud ?

INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE FORM.

I have been a student.	We have been teachers.
Thou hast been a heretic.	You have been preachers.
He has been a butcher.	They have been farmers.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Have I been a student ?	Have we been teachers ?
Hast thou been a heretic ?	Have you been preachers ?
Has he been a butcher ?	Have they been farmers ?

PRIOR PERFECT TENSE. (PLUPERFECT.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. I had been | 1. We had been |
| 2. Thou hadst been | 2. You had been |
| 3. He had been | 3. They had been |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE FORM.

I had been humane.	We had been generous.
Thou hadst been kind.	You had been merciful.
He had been benevolent.	They had been charitable.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Had I been humane?	Had we been generous?
Hadst thou been kind?	Had you been merciful?
Had he been benevolent?	Had they been charitable?

INTRANSITIVE POSTSUBSTANTIVE FORM.

I had been a gardener.	We had been hatters.
Thou hadst been a miller.	You had been rope-makers.
He had been a baker.	They had been tailors.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Had I been a gardener?	Had we been hatters?
Hadst thou been a miller?	Had you been rope-makers?
Had he been a baker?	Had they been tailors?

INDEFINITE FUTURE TENSE. (FIRST FUTURE.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. I shall be | 1. We shall be |
| 2. Thou shalt be | 2. You shall be |
| 3. He shall be | 3. They shall be |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE FORM.

I shall be obedient.	We shall be modest.
Thou shalt be devout.	You shall be respectful.
He shall be venerable.	They shall be respectable.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Shall I be obedient ?	Shall we be modest ?
Wilt thou be devout ?	Will you be respectful ?
Will he be venerable ?	Will they be respectable ?

INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE FORM.

I will be a brewer.	We will be milliners.
Thou wilt be a tobacconist.	You will be barbers.
He will be a dyer.	They will be tanners.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Shall I be a brewer ?	Shall we be milliners ?
Wilt thou be a tobacconist ?	Will you be barbers ?
Will he be a dyer ?	Will they be tanners ?

PRIOR FUTURE TENSE. (SECOND FUTURE.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I shall have been | 1. We shall have been |
| 2. Thou wilt have been | 2. You will have been |
| 3. He will have been | 3. They will have been |

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. If I be | 1. If we be |
| 2. If thou be | 2. If you be |
| 3. If he be | 3. If they be |

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE. (IMPERFECT.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. If I were | 1. If we were |
| 2. If thou wert | 2. If you were |
| 3. If he were | 3. If they were |

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. I may be | 1. We may be |
| 2. Thou mayst be | 2. You may be |
| 3. He may be | 3. They may be |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE FORM.

I can be firm.	We can be contumacious.
Thou canst be stubborn.	Ye can be indefatigable.
He can be pertinacious.	They can be disobedient.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Can I be firm ?	Can we be contumacious ?
Canst thou be stubborn ?	Can ye be indefatigable ?
Can he be pertinacious ?	Can they be disobedient ?

INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE FORM.

I may be a shoemaker.	We may be comb-makers.
Thou mayst be a saddler.	You may be tavern-keepers.
He may be a soap-boiler.	They may be hunters.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

May I be a shoemaker ?	May we be comb-makers ?
Mayst thou be a saddler ?	May you be tavern-keepers ?
May he be a soap-boiler ?	Must they be hunters ?

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE. (IMPERFECT.)

Singular.

1. I might be
2. Thou mightst be
3. He might be

Plural.

1. We might be
2. You might be
3. They might be

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE FORM.

I might be candid.

Thou mightst be honest.

He might be righteous.

We could be impartial.

You could be sincere.

They could be conscientious.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Might I be candid?

Mightst thou be honest?

Might he be righteous?

Could we be impartial?

Could you be sincere?

Could they be conscientious?

INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE FORM.

I would be a fisherman.

Thou wouldst be a shipwright.

He would be a mariner.

We should be auctioneers.

You should be clergymen.

They should be attorneys.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Would I be a fisherman?

Wouldst thou be a shipwright?

Would he be a mariner?

Should we be auctioneers?

Should you be clergymen?

Should they be attorneys?

PRIOR PRESENT TENSE. (PERFECT.)

Singular.

1. I may have been
2. Thou mayst have been
3. He may have been

Plural.

1. We may have been
2. You may have been
3. They may have been

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE FORM.

I may have been desperate. We must have been buoyant.
 Thou mayst have been hopeful. Ye must have been cheerful.
 He may have been despondent. They must have been sanguine.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

May I have been desperate? Must we have been buoyant?
 Mayst thou have been hopeful? Must ye have been cheerful?
 May he have been despondent? Must they have been sanguine?

INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE FORM.

I can have been a physician. We can have been teachers.
 Thou canst have been a chemist. You can have been musicians.
 He can have been a dentist. They can have been sculptors.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Can I have been a physician? Can we have been teachers?
 Canst thou have been a chemist? Can you have been musicians?
 Can he have been a dentist? Can they have been sculptors?

PRIOR PERFECT TENSE. (PLUPERFECT.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I might have been | 1. We might have been |
| 2. Thou mightst have been | 2. You might have been |
| 3. He might have been | 3. They might have been |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE FORM.

I might have been credulous. We could have been marvellous.
 Thou mightst have been orthodox. You could have been superstitious.
 It might have been wonderful. They could have been mystic.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Might I have been credulous? Could we have been marvellous?
 Mightst thou have been orthodox? Could you have been superstitious?
 Might it have been wonderful? Could they have been mystic?

INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE FORM.

I should have been a painter. We would have been engravers.
 Thou shouldst have been an author. You would have been lithographers.
 He should have been a printer. They would have been founders.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION.

Should I have been a painter? Would we have been engravers?
 Shouldst thou have been an author? Would you have been lithographers?
 Should he have been a printer? Would they have been founders?

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

2. Be, be thou, *or* do thou be. 2. Be, be you, *or* do you be.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE FORM.

Be poetical. Be sublime.
 Be thou sentimental. Be ye noble.
 Do thou be imaginary. Do you be vivid.

INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE FORM.

Be a paper-maker. Be architects.
 Be thou a bookbinder. Be ye carpenters.
 Do thou be a bookseller. Be you cabinet-makers.

INFINITIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. PRIOR PRESENT TENSE. (PERFECT.)

To be

To have been

PARTICIPLES.

IMPERFECT. Being PERFECT. Been

PRIOR PERFECT. (COMPOUND PERFECT.)

Having been

There are several other verbs, besides the verb *to be*, that can be used in constructing the intransitive post-adjective, and the intransitive post-substantive verbal forms.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE FORM.

I may become pious. We must become studious.
 Thou hast become playful. You might become popular.
 He will become learned They may have become healthy.

INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE FORM.

This youth may become a great man.
 These pupils might become good grammarians
 This speaker will become an eminent orator.
 Our old friend has become a bishop.

INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE FORM.

Glass feels smooth. The syrup has boiled thick.
 This apple tastes sour. The sun shines bright.
 The eggs will boil hard. My uncle died rich.

INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE FORM.

Trim struts a soldier. She lived a christian
 She walks a queen. Stephen died a martyr.
 The calf grows an ox. He goes a captain.

Passive verbs of naming, calling, choosing, appointing, and the like, may be also used in forming the post-substantive verbal form, and some of them may be used in forming the post-adjective form.

INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE FORM.

This wheat is called good.
 This student was considered talented.

These cloths have been denominated superfine.
 The land will be thought steril.
 My people shall be made willing.

INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE FORM.

Those mechanics are called good workmen.
 My father was chosen a representative.
 Your favorite author has been made a bishop.
 These people are denominated Presbyterians.
 These lawyers are considered talented men.

Pupils need not study the above examples, until they have become better acquainted with the passive verb.

THE TRANSITIVE FORM.

The essential elements of the transitive form are a nominative case, and a transitive verb introduced by it into the sentence, together with an objective case governed by the verb.

THE TRANSITIVE VERB.

The transitive verb expresses an action which terminates on an object.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB TO LOVE.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Indefinite Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Love	Loved	Loved

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I love	1. We love
2. Thou lovest	2. You love
3. He loves	3. They love

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I admire an observing pupil.
 Thou beholdest the identical person.
 He hears a distinguished preacher.
 We employ an eminent lawyer.
 You venerate the prominent politician.
 They hang the notorious pirate.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. I do love | 1. We do love |
| 2. Thou dost love | 2. You do love |
| 3. He does love | 3. They do love |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

We do ascend the crooked river.
 You do descend the narrow stream.
 They do grade the uneven road.
 I do visit lofty mountains.
 Thou dost climb the slim mast.
 She does cross the broad street.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

Thou beholdest the identical person.

Beholdest is an irregular, transitive verb, indicative mode, present tense, singular number, second person, and agrees with *thou*.

RULE. The verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

Person is a common noun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, objective case, and governed by *beholdest*.

RULE. Transitive verbs govern the objective case.

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE. (IMPERFECT.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. I loved | 1. We loved |
| 2. Thou lovedst | 2. You loved |
| 3. He loved | 3. They loved |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I killed a diminutive snake.
 Thou viewedst a huge mountain.
 Charles crossed a prodigious river.
 We saw an enormous elephant.
 You purchased a large schooner.
 The peddlers carried a bulky pack.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. I did love | 1. We did love |
| 2. Thou didst love | 2. You did love |
| 3. He did love | 3. They did love |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I did wield a heavy sledge.
 Thou didst carry a ponderous weight.
 John did balance a long pole.
 We did preserve a proper equilibrium.
 You did convey a light parcel.
 The laws did require an equal balance.

PRIOR PRESENT TENSE. (PERFECT.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. I have loved | 1. We have loved |
| 2. Thou hast loved | 2. You have loved |
| 3. He has loved | 3. They have loved |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I have chosen violet hue.
 Thou hast preferred indigo color.
 Jane has purchased a blue riband.
 We have mown the green grass.
 You have bought a yellow peach.
 The ladies have procured orange dresses.
 The commissioners have sold the red house.

PRIOR PERFECT TENSE. (PLUPERFECT.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I had loved | 1. We had loved |
| 2. Thou hadst loved | 2. You had loved |
| 3. He had loved | 3. They had loved |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I had taken the wrong road.
 Thou hadst missed the right way.
 My mule had known the difficult passes.
 We had visited distant lands.
 You had crossed the vast ocean.
 Our children had learned geography.

INDEFINITE FUTURE TENSE. (FIRST FUTURE.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. I shall love | 1. We shall love |
| 2. Thou shalt love | 2. You shall love |
| 3. He shall love | 3. They shall love |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I shall study an accurate arithmetic.
 Thou wilt solve difficult questions.
 Thy son will make the long calculations.
 We shall compute the small items.
 You will meet the whole payment.
 The merchants will make heavy bills.

PRIOR FUTURE TENSE. (SECOND FUTURE.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I shall have loved | 1. We shall have loved |
| 2. Thou wilt have loved | 2. You will have loved |
| 3. He will have loved | 3. They will have loved |

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. If I love | 1. If we love |
| 2. If thou love | 2. If you love |
| 3. If he love | 3. If they love |

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE. (IMPERFECT.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. If I loved | 1. If we loved |
| 2. If thou loved | 2. If you loved |
| 3. If he loved | 3. If they loved |

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. I may love | 1. We may love |
| 2. Thou mayst love | 2. You may love |
| 3. He may love | 3. They may love |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I may have system.

Thou canst preserve strict order.

He must keep an orderly house.

We may arrange our affairs.

You can make systematic arrangements.

The children may create confusion.

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE. (IMPERFECT.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. I might love | 1. We might love |
| 2. Thou mightst love | 2. You might love |
| 3. He might love | 3. They might love |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I might remember historical facts.

Thou couldst improve thy memory.

Charles should read sacred history.

We would relate curious incidents.

You might forget the most interesting details.

Creditors would remember tardy debtors.

PRIOR PRESENT TENSE. (PERFECT.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I may have loved | 1. We may have loved |
| 2. Thou mayst have loved | 2. You may have loved |
| 3. He may have loved | 3. They may have loved |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I may have known the time.

Thou canst have kept the step.

His father must have recollected the date.

We may have observed the exact hour.

You can have counted the passing moments.

The students must have studied systematic divinity.

PRIOR PERFECT TENSE. (PLUPERFECT.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I might have loved | 1. We might have loved |
| 2. Thou mightst have loved | 2. You might have loved |
| 3. He might have loved | 3. They might have loved |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I might have heard the delightful music.
 Thou couldst have caught the brilliant symphony.
 The musician would have perceived the least discord.
 We should have observed the pleasing harmony.
 You should have improved your excellent voice.
 Musicians should have honored Guido Aretine.

INTERROGATIVE POSITION IN SEVERAL TENSES.

Does he love metaphorical illustration?
 Did he admire critical discussions?
 Has he heard analogical speakers?
 Had they written severe criticisms?
 Will they regard parabolical writers?
 May I propose a few reasons?
 Could you understand the metaphysical distinctions?
 Can they have believed the absurd allegories?
 Should they have rejected conclusive reasoning?
 Could they have preferred forensic argumentations?

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

2. Love, love thou, *or* do thou love. 2. Love, love you, *or* do you love.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Observe verbal accuracy.
 Avoid thou a verbose style.
 Do thou learn English grammar.
 Improve your diction.
 Acquire an appropriate phraseology.
 Imitate the most accurate writers.

INFINITIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. PRIOR PRESENT TENSE. (PERFECT.)

To love

To have loved

PARTICIPLES.

IMPERFECT. Loving PERFECT. Loved

PRIOR PERFECT. (COMPOUND PERFECT.)

Having loved

Transitive and intransitive verbs may be formed by adding their imperfect participle to the verb *to be* through all its variations.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. I am loving | 1. We are loving |
| 2. Thou art loving | 2. You are loving |
| 3. He is loving | 3. They are loving |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

INTRANSITIVE FORM.

I am sitting.	We are wandering.
Thou art failing.	You are sneezing.
The water is rising.	The serpents are creeping.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

I am sitting.

I is a personal pronoun, singular number, first person, and nominative case to *am sitting*.

RULE. The agent which introduces the verb into the sentence, must be in the nominative case.

Am sitting is an irregular, intransitive verb, indicative mode, present tense, singular number, first person, and agrees with *I*.

RULE. The verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

TRANSITIVE FORM.

The farmer is driving his tardy cattle.

The chemist is preparing some powerful medicines.

The sculptors are carving some beautiful figures.

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE. (IMPERFECT.)

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I was loving | 1. We were loving |
| 2. Thou wast loving | 2. You were loving |
| 3. He was loving | 3. They were loving |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

INTRANSITIVE FORM.

I was leaning.

We were hesitating.

Thou wast jumping.

You were fattening.

The boy was hopping.

The monsters were floundering.

TRANSITIVE FORM.

The type-founders were casting large types.

The architect was planning an elegant building.

Some carpenters were erecting a spacious barn.

PRIOR PRESENT TENSE. (PERFECT.)

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I have been loving | 1. We have been loving |
| 2. Thou hast been loving | 2. You have been loving |
| 3. He has been loving | 3. They have been loving |

The farmer is driving his tardy cattle.

Cattle is a common noun, masculine gender, plural number, third person, objective case, and governed by *is driving*.

RULE. Transitive verbs govern the objective case.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

INTRANSITIVE FORM.

I have been fishing. We have been whooping.
 Thou hast been chattering. You have been laughing.
 The bird has been flying. The horses have been neighing.

TRANSITIVE FORM.

These hatters have been felting hat bodies.
 These fishermen have been catching salmon.
 These glaziers have been glazing our windows.

PRIOR PERFECT TENSE. (PLUPERFECT.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I had been loving | 1. We had been loving |
| 2. Thou hadst been loving | 2. You had been loving |
| 3. He had been loving | 3. They had been loving |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

INTRANSITIVE FORM.

I had been coughing. We had been quaking.
 Thou hadst been laboring. You had been dreaming.
 The wind had been blowing. The foxes had been barking.

TRANSITIVE FORM.

The surgeon had been amputating a broken limb.
 The teacher had been admonishing his refractory pupils.
 The ingenuous youth had been acknowledging his fault.

INDEFINITE FUTURE TENSE. (FIRST FUTURE.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I shall be loving | 1. We shall be loving |
| 2. Thou shalt be loving | 2. You shall be loving |
| 3. He shall be loving | 3. They shall be loving |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

INTRANSITIVE FORM.

I shall be emigrating. We shall be murmuring.
 Thou wilt be rambling. You will be reasoning.
 The seed will be vegetating. The novices will be blundering.

TRANSITIVE FORM.

I shall be embellishing my apartments.
 Intelligent parents will be educating their children.
 Envious persons will be slandering their neighbors.

PRIOR FUTURE TENSE. (SECOND FUTURE.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I shall have been loving | 1. We shall have been loving |
| 2. Thou wilt have been loving | 2. You will have been loving |
| 3. He will have been loving | 3. They will have been loving |

It appears to be unnecessary to exemplify this form of the verb any further, as teachers can easily carry pupils through all the modes and tenses without further aid.

THE PASSIVE FORM.

The essential elements of the passive form are a nominative case, and a passive verb, introduced by it into the sentence.

THE PASSIVE VERB.

The passive verb expresses action received by the nominative case which introduces it into the sentence.

The passive verb is formed by adding the perfect participle of the transitive verb to the verb *to be* through all its variations.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB TO BE LOVED.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

1. I am loved
2. Thou art loved
3. He is loved

Plural.

1. We are loved
2. You are loved
3. They are loved

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I am absolved.

We are admitted.

Thou art accosted.

You are advanced.

He is accused.

They are abhorred.

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE. (IMPERFECT.)

Singular.

1. I was loved
2. Thou wast loved
3. He was loved

Plural.

1. We were loved
2. You were loved
3. They were loved

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I was adopted.

We were amazed.

Thou wast adorned.

You were amused.

The book was abridged.

Dangers were averted.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

I am absolved.

Am absolved is a regular, passive verb, indicative mode, present tense, singular number, first person, and agrees with *I*.

RULE. The verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

PRIOR PRESENT TENSE. (PERFECT.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I have been loved | 1. We have been loved |
| 2. Thou hast been loved | 2. You have been loved |
| 3. He has been loved | 3. They have been loved |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I have been answered.	We have been missed.
Thou hadst been applauded.	You have been approved.
It has been asserted.	Friends have been rewarded.

PRIOR PERFECT TENSE. (PLUPERFECT.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I had been loved | 1. We had been loved |
| 2. Thou hadst been loved | 2. You had been loved |
| 3. He had been loved | 3. They had been loved |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I had been assailed.	We had been attended.
Thou hadst been assisted.	You had been attracted.
He had been aroused.	They had been reformed.

INDEFINITE FUTURE TENSE. (FIRST FUTURE.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I shall be loved | 1. We shall be loved |
| 2. Thou shalt be loved | 2. You shall be loved |
| 3. He shall be loved | 3. They shall be loved |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I shall be regarded.	We shall be undone.
Thou wilt be animated.	You shall be sustained.
He shall be apprehended.	They will be astonished.

PRIOR FUTURE TENSE. (SECOND FUTURE.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I shall have been loved | 1. We shall have been loved |
| 2. Thou wilt have been loved | 2. You will have been loved |
| 3. He will have been loved | 3. They will have been loved |

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. If I be loved | 1. If we be loved |
| 2. If thou be loved | 2. If you be loved |
| 3. If he be loved | 3. If they be loved |

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE. (IMPERFECT.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. If I were loved | 1. If we were loved |
| 2. If thou wert loved | 2. If you were loved |
| 3. If he were loved | 3. If they were loved |

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. I may be loved | 1. We may be loved |
| 2. Thou mayst be loved | 2. You may be loved |
| 3. He may be loved | 3. They may be loved |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I may be appointed.

We can be assured.

Thou mayst be baffled.

You can be cajoled.

It must be allowed.

The apples must be assorted.

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE. (IMPERFECT.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I might be loved | 1. We might be loved |
| 2. Thou mightst be loved | 2. You might be loved |
| 3. He might be loved | 3. They might be loved |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I might be coerced. We would be defended.
 Thou mightst be commended. We should be confounded.
 The book might be compiled. Our enemies could be conquered.

PRIOR PRESENT TENSE. (PERFECT.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. I may have been loved | 1. We may have been loved |
| 2. Thou mayst have been loved | 2. You may have been loved |
| 3. He may have been loved | 3. They may have been loved |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I may have been constrained. We must have been dazzled.
 Thou must have been convinced. You may have been deceived.
 It can have been coveted. They can have been defamed.

PRIOR PERFECT TENSE. (PLUPERFECT.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I might have been loved | 1. We might have been loved |
| 2. Thou mightst have been loved | 2. You might have been loved |
| 3. He might have been loved | 3. They might have been loved |

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I might have been vexed. We would have been taken.
 Thou couldst have been wooed. You might have been sought.
 The egg should have been boiled. They could have been blessed.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. Be loved, be thou loved,
or do thou be loved. | 2. Be loved, be you loved,
or do you be loved. |
|---|---|

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Be colonized. Be fortified.
 Be thou compensated. Be ye gratified.
 Do thou be enfranchised. Do you be inspirited.

INFINITIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. PRIOR PRESENT TENSE. (PERFECT.)

To be loved

To have been loved

PARTICIPLES.

IMPERFECT. Being loved PERFECT. Loved

PRIOR PERFECT. (COMPOUND PERFECT.)

Having been loved

IRREGULAR VERBS.

A verb is irregular, when it does not form the indefinite past tense and the perfect participle by adding *d* or *ed* to the present tense.

Some of the verbs in the following list are also regular, either in the indefinite past tense, or in the perfect participle, or both. In such cases its regularity will be indicated by an R.

Irregular verbs are of various sorts.

1. Such as have the present tense, the indefinite past tense, and the perfect participle alike.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Indefinite Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Shed	Shed	Shed
Shred	Shred	Shred
Spread	Spread	Spread
Rid	Rid	Rid
Let	Let	Let
Set	Set	Set
Wet	Wet	Wet, R.
Sweat	Sweat, R.	Sweat, R.
Hit	Hit	Hit

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Indefinite Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Knit	Knit, R.	Knit, R.
Slit	Slit, R.	Slit, R.
Spit	Spit <i>or</i> spat	Spit <i>or</i> Spitten
Split	Split	Split
Quit	Quit, R.	Quit, R.
Wont	Wont, R.	Wont, R.
Cut	Cut	Cut
Put	Put	Put
Shut	Shut	Shut
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt
Cast	Cast	Cast
Cost	Cost	Cost
Burst	Burst	Burst
Thrust	Thrust	Thrust

2. Such as have the indefinite past tense and the perfect participle the same, but different from the present tense.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Indefinite Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Lay	Laid	Laid
Pay	Paid	Paid
Say	Said	Said
Make	Made	Made
Have	Had	Had
Stand	Stood	Stood
Flee	Fled	Fled
Lead	Led	Led
Read	Read	Read
Feed	Fed	Fed
Bleed	Bled	Bled
Breed	Bred	Bred
Speed	Sped	Sped
Sell	Sold	Sold

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Indefinite Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Tell	Told	Told
Dwell	Dwelt, R.	Dwelt, R.
Deal	Dealt, R.	Dealt, R.
Feel	Felt	Felt
Keep	Kept	Kept
Weep	Wept	Wept
Sleep	Slept	Slept
Creep	Crept	Crept
Sweep	Swept	Swept
Mean	Meant	Meant
Hear	Heard	Heard
Get	Got	Got
Meet	Met	Met
Leave	Left	Left
Reave	Reft, R.	Reft, R.
Bereave	Bereft, R.	Bereft, R.
Bend	Bent, R.	Bent, R.
Lend	Lent	Lent
Rend	Rent	Rent
Send	Sent	Sent
Spend	Spent	Spent
Bind	Bound	Bound
Find	Found	Found
Wind	Wound, R.	Wound
Grind	Ground	Ground
Gild	Gilt, R.	Gilt, R.
Build	Built, R.	Built, R.
Gird	Girt, R.	Girt, R.
Spill	Spilt, R.	Spilt, R.
Light	Lit, R.	Lit, R.
Ride	Rode	Rode <i>or</i> ridden
Abide	Abode	Abode
Shine	Shone, R.	Shone, R.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Indefinite Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Dig	Dug, R.	Dug, R.
Stick	Stuck	Stuck
Strike	Struck	Struck, Stricken
Swim	Swum <i>or</i> swam	Swum
Win	Won	Won
Spin	Spun	Spun
Sit	Sat	Sat
Hang	Hung, R.	Hung, R.
Ring	Rung <i>or</i> rang	Rung
Wring	Wrung, R.	Wrung
Sing	Sung <i>or</i> sang	Sung
Cling	Clung	Clung
Fling	Flung	Flung
Sling	Slung <i>or</i> slang	Slung
Sting	Stung	Stung
Spring	Sprung <i>or</i> sprang	Sprung
String	Strung, R.	Strung, R.
Swing	Swung <i>or</i> swang	Swung
Sink	Sunk <i>or</i> sank	Sunk
Shrink	Shrunk <i>or</i> shrank	Shrunk
Slink	Slunk <i>or</i> slank	Slunk
Stink	Stunk	Stunk
Hold	Held	Held
Shoe	Shod	Shod
Lose	Lost	Lost
Shoot	Shot	Shot
Catch	Caught, R.	Caught, R.
Seek	Sought	Sought
Teach	Taught	Taught
Beseech	Besought	Besought
Bring	Brought	Brought
Think	Thought	Thought
Fight	Fought	Fought

3. Such as have the indefinite past tense and the perfect participle different.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Indefinite Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Am	Was	Been
Wax	Waxed	Waxen, R.
Slay	Slew	Slain
Lade	Laded	Laden, R.
Bake	Baked	Baken, R.
Take	Took	Taken
Shake	Shook	Shaken
Forsake	Forsook	Forsaken
Break	Broke <i>or</i> brake	Broken
Awake	Awoke, R.	Awaked
Shape	Shaped	Shapen, R.
Shave	Shaved	Shaven, R.
Dare	Durst	Dared
Dare	Dared, <i>Auxiliary</i>	
Bear, to bring forth	Bare <i>or</i> bore	Born
Bear, to carry	Bore <i>or</i> bare	Borne
Tear	Tore <i>or</i> tare	Torn
Wear	Wore	Worn
Swear	Swore <i>or</i> sware	Sworn
Forbear	Forbore	Forborn
Saw	Sawed	Sawn, R.
Draw	Drew	Drawn
Fall	Fell	Fallen
Swell	Swelled	Swollen, R.
Tread	Trod	Trodden
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten <i>or</i> forgot
See	Saw	Seen
Speak	Spoke <i>or</i> Spake	Spoken
Steal	Stole	Stolen
Shear	Sheared	Shorn, R.
Eat	Eat <i>or</i> ate	Eaten

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Indefinite Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Beat	Beat	Beaten <i>or</i> beat
Heave	Hove, R.	Hoven, R.
Weave	Wove	Woven
Cleave, to split	Clove, cleft	Cloven <i>or</i> Cleft
Cleave, to adhere	Clave, R.	Cleaved
Freeze	Froze	Frozen
Bid	Bid <i>or</i> bade	Bidden <i>or</i> bid
Drink	Drank	Drunk
Give	Gave	Given
Rive	Rived	Riven, R.
Begin	Began	Begun
Lie, to lie down	Lay	Lain
Hide	Hid	Hidden <i>or</i> hid
Chide	Chid	Chidden <i>or</i> chid
Slide	Slid	Slidden
Stride	Strode <i>or</i> strid	Stridden
Rise	Rose	Risen
Arise	Arose	Arisen
Bite	Bit	Bitten <i>or</i> bit
Smite	Smote	Smitten
Write	Wrote	Written
Drive	Drove	Driven
Strive	Strove	Striven
Go	Went	Gone
Mow	Mowed	Mown, R.
Sow	Sowed	Sown, R.
Show	Showed	Shown
Blow	Blew	Blown
Know	Knew	Known
Crow	Crew, R.	Crowed
Grow	Grew	Grown
Strow	Strowed	Strown, R.
Throw	Threw, R.	Thrown, R.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Indefinite Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Load	Loaded	Laden, R.
Clothe	Clothed	Clad, R.
Rot	Rotted	Rotten, R.
Do	Did	Done
Choose	Chose	Chosen
Come	Came	Come
Hew	Hewed	Hewn, R.
Run	Ran	Run
Fly	Flew	Flown

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

A defective verb is deficient in some of the principal parts common to other verbs.

All the auxiliary verbs are defective, except *do*, *be*, *have*, and *will*, which are also used as principal verbs.

LIST OF DEFECTIVE VERBS.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Indefinite Past Tense.</i>	<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Indefinite Past Tense.</i>
May	Might	Quoth	Quoth
Can	Could	Wis	Wist
Must	———	Wit or wot	Wot
Shall	Should	Ought	———
Will	Would	Beware	———

Beware is used only in the imperative mode. *Wis*, *Wist*, which signifies to think, or to imagine, is obsolete, although it is sometimes met with in the Scriptures. *Wot* is also used in the Scriptures, and *to wit*, the infinitive present, is frequently employed to introduce an enumeration of particulars; as, I bought six animals; *to wit*, one horse, two cows, and three sheep. *Quoth* is obsolete except in poetry and burlesque. It does not vary its form, and is chiefly used in the third person with the nominative following it; as, *quoth he*.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Some verbs are used with the pronoun *it*, to express some action or state, without reference to any particular agent. Verbs used in this manner are called impersonal verbs.

Me is sometimes prefixed to the verb. In such case *me* is the agent of the verb, notwithstanding its objective form.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

It rains.	It behoveth.	Methinks.
It snowed.	It will become.	Methought.
It will thunder.	It irketh.	Meseemed.

THE ADVERB.

An adverb is a word added to a verb, participle, adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to modify the import of the verbal form or phrase.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

Some adverbs are varied to express comparison. Such have three degrees of comparison; namely, the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

Adverbs are compared by adding to the positive *er* for the comparative, and *est* for the superlative; or by prefixing *more* or *less* to form the comparative, and *most* or *least* to form the superlative.

HAZEN'S
PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

AND
INTRODUCTION TO COMPOSITION.

PART II.

THE ADVERB.

An adverb is a word added to a verb, participle, adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to modify the import of the verbal form or phrase.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

Some adverbs are varied to express comparison. Such have three degrees of comparison; namely, the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

Adverbs are compared by adding to the positive *er* for the comparative, and *est* for the superlative; or by prefixing *more* or *less*, to form the comparative, and *most* or *least*, to form the superlative.

COMPARISON BY *ER* AND *EST*.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Near	Nearer	Nearest
Soon	Sooner	Soonest
Late	Later	Latest
Fast	Faster	Fastest

BY *MORE* AND *MOST*, *LESS* AND *LEAST*.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Bravely	More bravely	Most bravely
Swiftly	More swiftly	Most swiftly
Carefully	Less carefully	Least carefully
Fervently	Less fervently	Least fervently

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Well	Better	Best
Badly <i>or</i> ill	Worse	Worst
Little	Less	Least
Much	More	Most

RULES OF SYNTAX.

- Adverbs qualify verbs.
- Adverbs qualify participles.
- Adverbs qualify adjectives.
- Adverbs qualify adverbs.

CLASSIFICATION OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs may be divided into eight classes ; namely,

1. Of manner or quality.
2. Of degree or quantity.
3. Of place.
4. Of time.
5. Of doubt.
6. Of affirmation.
7. Of negation.
8. Of means or cause.

1. ADVERBS OF MANNER OR QUALITY.

Nearly all of the adverbs of this class are formed by affixing *ly* to adjectives.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I sleep soundly.	We hear attentively.
You sit patiently.	You stay obligingly.
The horse stands quietly.	Interests clash vexatiously.

The exiles were repining miserably.

The workmen were laboring industriously.

The class have been studying diligently.

The lady had been weeping bitterly.

Your barber cuts hair fashionably.

Mariners have safely traversed vast oceans.

Some clergymen exhort sinners zealously.

The physician had treated his patient skilfully.

Those lawyers are earnestly defending their clients.

The lecturer is treating the subject scientifically.

That fisherman has been catching fish adroitly.

The young people are spending the evening agreeably.

The careless servant was severely chastised.

The surgical operation was dexterously performed.

The painting will be tastefully executed.

The offence was given undesignedly

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

I sleep soundly.

I sleep soundly is an example of the intransitive form.

Soundly is an adverb of manner, and qualifies *sleep*.

RULE. Adverbs qualify verbs.

The addition of an adverb to a sentence has no influence in changing the form of construction.

2. ADVERBS OF DEGREE.

Adverbs of degree may be subdivided as follows,

1. Into those of abundance or excess; as, much, too, very, greatly, far, besides; chiefly, principally, mainly, generally; entirely, full, fully, completely, perfectly; wholly, totally, altogether, all, quite, clear, stark; exceedingly, excessively, intolerably, immeasurably, inconceivably, infinitely; enough, sufficiently, equally, remarkably; how, however, howsoever, so.

2. Into those of deficiency or abatement; as, little, scarcely, hardly, merely, barely, only, but, partly, particularly, nearly, almost, somewhat.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The officers arrived rather too late.

The army should proceed more cautiously.

The company have assembled much too early.

The cars are moving remarkably fast.

The lads have been working very steadily.

The work was progressing most prosperously.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

The officers arrived rather too late.

The officers arrived rather too late, is an example of the intransitive form.

Rather is an adverb of degree and qualifies *too*.

RULE. Adverbs qualify adverbs.

Too is an adverb, and qualifies *late*.

RULE. Adverbs qualify adverbs.

Late is an adverb of time, and qualifies *arrived*.

RULE. Adverbs qualify verbs.

The army should proceed more cautiously.

The army should proceed more cautiously, is an example of the intransitive form.

The poor beast is exceedingly thirsty.
The old man was excessively penurious.
The young man has been stark mad.
Our prospects will become decidedly better.
The dealer had been sufficiently cautious.
The young ladies have been singularly prudish.

A truly good man worships God.
My father owns much well improved land.
My pupils have learned their lessons decidedly better.
These divines are advocating sentiments totally different.
My mother was expecting a likeness critically correct.
A hideously ugly man has been watching our movements.

Nearly every man was slain.
A surprisingly huge bear has been taken.
The atrociously wicked man should be apprehended.
An eminently successful preacher has been engaged.

3. ADVERBS OF PLACE.

Adverbs of place may be subdivided as follows,

1. Into those of the place in which ; as, where, here, there, yonder, above, below, about, around ; somewhere, anywhere, elsewhere, everywhere, nowhere, within, without, whereabout, hereabout, thereabout.

More cautiously is an adverb of manner, in the comparative degree, and qualifies *should proceed*.

RULE. Adverbs qualify verbs.

More is the adverb of degree in the above example, and it might be parsed separately as such, qualifying *cautiously*. But *more* and *most*, *less* and *least* are established means of regular comparison both of the adjective and adverb, and are therefore generally parsed with the words which they qualify, as in the above formula.

2. Into those of the place to which ; as, whither, hither, thither ; in, up, down, back, forth, inward, upward, downward, backward, forward.

Where, here, and there are used for whither, hither, and thither in conversation and familiar writing.

3. Into those of the place from which ; as, hence, whence, thence, away, off, out.

4. Into those of the order of place ; as first, secondly, &c.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I am here.

Where am I ?

Thou art there.

Art thou here ?

The youth is yonder.

Must I go first ?

The doctor is within.

Can your son run about ?

God is everywhere present.

Clouds are nowhere visible.

Thence the prospect was sublime.

Here the landscape was beautiful.

Turn back our nature's rapid tide.

Hither will I direct my steps.

The huckster is bringing in some vegetables.

The carman has been carrying down furniture.

The kite was wafted upward.

These goods have been secreted somewhere.

The young man may be enticed away.

The ship has been driven ashore.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

Where am I ?

Where am I ? is an example of the intransitive form, and interrogative position.

Where is an adverb of place, and qualifies *am*.

RULE. Adverbs qualify verbs.

4. ADVERBS OF TIME.

Adverbs of time may be subdivided as follows,

1. Into those of time present ; as, now, to-day, yet.
2. Into those of time past ; as, already, lately, recently, anciently, before, yesterday, hitherto, heretofore, long since, long ago.
3. Into those of time to come ; as, to-morrow, not yet, hereafter, henceforth, by and by, soon, ere long, presently, instantly, immediately, straightway.
4. Into those of time absolute ; as always, ever, never, eternally, perpetually.
5. Into those of time repeated ; oft, often, again, occasionally, frequently, sometimes, seldom, rarely, now and then, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, once, twice, &c.
6. Into those of order of time ; as, first, secondly, thirdly, &c.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Has my son yet returned ?

That high functionary has long been popular.

This good man has long since been dead.

Can a spendthrift ever become wealthy ?

This way is never a tedious route.

By and by this man will be president.

That gentleman has once been a judge.

Will this politician finally be our chief magistrate ?

We sometimes apprehend danger.

Hitherto the Lord hath helped us.

I have repeatedly seen the menagerie.

The professor will soon have finished his lecture.

Will the sale be held to-morrow ?

Will the journal be published monthly ?

The case has not yet been settled.

A suspicious character has been frequently seen.

5. ADVERBS OF DOUBT.

Haply, perhaps, peradventure, possibly, perchance.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Perhaps he will admit my plea.

He may, perchance, obtain the ascendancy.

The old man may possibly survive his children.

Peradventure the hunter may hit the deer.

6. ADVERBS OF AFFIRMATION.

Yes, yea, ay, verily, truly, indeed, surely, certainly, really, undoubtedly, doubtless, doubtlessly, assuredly.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Yes, the author did really succeed.

The workmen are certainly diligent.

The letters are undoubtedly genuine.

Verily, thou art an unjust man.

Truly, Solomon was a wise man.

7. ADVERBS OF NEGATION.

No, nay, not, nowise, not at all.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The bill will not pass.

No, I cannot become a vagabond.

I will nowise admit disorderly conduct.

The passengers were not at all injured.

8. ADVERBS OF MEANS OR CAUSE.

Why, hereby, thereby, wherefore, therefore, consequently.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I will therefore call again.

Why is your daughter so diffident?

Hereby ye shall know them.

The note was consequently protested.

THE INTERJECTION.

An interjection is a word, or a combination of a few words, employed to express sudden passion or emotion, without having any constructive dependance on other words.

LIST OF THE INTERJECTIONS.

1. Of joy ; eigh ! hey ! io !
2. Of sorrow ; oh ! ah ! alas ! alack ! welladay !
3. Of wonder ; heigh ! ha ! strange !
4. Of wishing or earnestness ; O !
5. Of pain ; oh ! ah ! eh !
6. Of contempt ; fudge ! poh ! pshaw ! pish ! tush !
7. Of aversion ; foh ! fie ! off ! begone ! avaunt !
8. Of calling aloud ; ho ! soho ! hollo !
9. Of exultation ; aha ! huzza ! hurrah ! heydey !
10. Of laughter ; ha ! ha ! ha !
11. Of salutation ; welcome ! hail ! all hail !
12. Of calling attention to ; lo ! behold ! look ! see ! bark !
13. Of commanding silence ; hush ! hist ! mum !
14. Of surprise ; oh ! ha ! hah ! what !
15. Of languor ; heigh-ho !
16. Of stopping ; avast ! whoh !

NOTE.—Interjections being used to express sudden feeling rather than thought, seldom have a definable meaning. Their use is also so variable that it is impossible to give them an unexceptionable classification. Some significant words, commonly belonging to other classes of words, become interjections, when uttered with emotion, and in an unconnected manner.

This part of speech should be used sparingly, both in conversation and in writing ; as the frequent use of these undefinable exclamations are indications of thoughtlessness, and weakness of mind.

A P P O S I T I O N .

Apposition is the addition of a noun or pronoun to another noun or pronoun by way of explanation.

R U L E O F S Y N T A X .

A noun or pronoun, added to another noun or pronoun by way of explanation, is in the same case by apposition.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Adam, the first man.	I, Paul.
Eve, the first woman.	St. John, the divine.
Abraham, the patriarch.	Peter, the hermit.
The patriarch, Abraham.	Luther, the reformer.
Moses, the Jewish lawgiver.	Wesley, the methodist.
Aaron, the high priest.	William, the conquerer.
Samson, the Jewish giant.	Cicero, the Roman orator.
David, the psalmist.	Cato, the censor.
Solomon, the king.	Virgil, a Latin poet.
Elijah, the prophet.	Bacon, the philosopher.
John, the baptist.	Hume, the historian.
Paul, the apostle.	Howard, the philanthropist.

E X A M P L E S O F P A R S I N G .

Adam, the first man.

Man is a common noun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, nominative case, and in apposition with *Adam*.

RULE. A noun or pronoun, added to another noun or pronoun by way of explanation, is in the same case by apposition.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Adam, the first man, committed the original sin.
 Moses, the Jewish lawgiver, was a meek man.
 Samson, the Jewish giant, slew many Philistines.
 Solomon, the king, wrote many wise proverbs.
 Elijah, the prophet, was translated.
 John, the baptist, was beheaded.
 Paul, the apostle, wrote many epistles.
 Luther, the reformer, was a fearless man.
 William, the conquerer, subdued England.
 I, Paul, myself beseech you.
 Edward despatched the letter himself.
 They bid in the property themselves.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

I, Paul, myself beseech you.

I, Paul, myself beseech you is an example of the transitive form.

Paul is a proper noun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, nominative case, and in apposition with *I*.

RULE. A noun or pronoun, added to another noun or pronoun by way of explanation, is in the same case by apposition.

Myself is a compound personal pronoun, compounded of *my* and *self*, singular number, first person, nominative case, and in apposition with *I*.

Himself, in the next example, is in apposition with *Edward*.

Themselves, in the last sentence, is in apposition with *they*.

THE INDEPENDENT CASE.

The independent case denotes that the noun or pronoun is free from any constructive dependance on any other word.

RULE OF SYNTAX.

When a noun or pronoun is free from any constructive dependance on any other word, it is in the independent case.

A noun is in the independent case under the four following circumstances,

1. When used in direct address.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Charles, you should retire.

Where are your garden implements, my son?

My daughter, have you been studious to-day?

Will you be a good boy, Henry?

Brother, father has purchased a fine horse.

Mr. Editor, has any fresh news been received?

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

Charles, you should retire.

Charles is a proper noun, singular number, second person, and independent case.

RULE. When a noun or pronoun is free from any constructive dependance on any other word, it is in the independent case.

The words which are here said to be in the independent case, are usually parsed by grammarians as in the nominative case independent. The change is an improvement which must be obvious to every good grammarian.

2. When introduced abruptly for the sake of emphasis, by a figure of speech called pleonasm.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Our fathers, where are they?

The prophets, do they live forever?

My friends, they have deserted me.

Our country, may she be forever free.

The clergy, may they be holy men.

The sword, may it become a ploughshare.

3. When used by mere exclamation, without words, expressed or understood, on which it may depend.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Oh! the intolerably hard times.

Oh! the future judgement.

Ah! the excruciating pain.

Alas! the poor Indian.

Alas! my unfortunate brother.

4. When used independently with a participial phrase.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The officers having fallen, the soldiers gave way.

The axe being dull, the wood-cutter exerted more strength.

The teacher being a surly man, the pupils did not like him.

The old gentleman having finished the kite, the boys were greatly delighted.

The ship having been fully laden, the captain immediately set sail.

The last four examples have been introduced here for the sake of affording an entire view of the independent case: but, as the pupil is not yet prepared to understand them, they should be passed over for the present.

THE PREPOSITION.

Prepositions serve to connect phrases to the verbal forms of construction, and to other phrases.

LIST OF PREPOSITIONS.

Of	In	Towards	Past
From	Into	About	Between
On	At	Round	Betwixt
Upon	By	Around	Up
Over	With	Beside	Down
Above	Within	Besides	Off
Before	Without	Amid	For
Behind	Through	Amidst	Out of
After	Throughout	Among	Instead of
Below	To	Amongst	Since
Under	Unto	Across	Till
Beneath	Against	Athwart	Until
Underneath	Toward	Beyond	But

A few other words which are commonly regarded as prepositions, will be explained hereafter.

RULES OF SYNTAX.

Prepositions connect prepositive phrases to the verbal forms and to other phrases.

Prepositions govern the objective case.

NOTE.—In nearly every grammar, a preposition is said to connect words together, and to show the relation between them. The author of this work has differed considerably in his definition of this part of speech: but he presumes that grammarians will acknowledge its accuracy, after having carefully examined the prepositive phrases in connection with the verbal forms, in the pages which immediately follow.

THE PHRASES.

A phrase is a single participle, or an assemblage of words attached to a verbal form of construction, or to another phrase or independent word.

CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASES.

There are five kinds of phrases; namely, the prepositive, the participial, the gerundive, the prepositive gerundive, and the infinitive.

PREPOSITIVE PHRASES.

Prepositive phrases begin with a preposition, and commonly end with a noun, or a substitute for a noun, governed by the preposition.

NOTE.—Nearly all the prepositive phrases have the nature of adverbs; and had it not been for a few cases where they are not so, they would have been denominated adverbial phrases. Their similarity or identity is exhibited by the following examples;—

The young ladies write *accurately*.

The young ladies write *with accuracy*.

Where does your son reside?

In what place, does your son reside?

Hitherto the Lord has helped us.

To this moment, the Lord hath helped us.

The letters are *undoubtedly* genuine.

The letters are, *without doubt*, genuine.

Prepositive phrases, thus modifying the import of the verbal forms and other phrases like adverbs, might, in most cases, be parsed as qualifying certain words like adverbs; but, because a rule to this effect would not be always applicable, it has been thought preferable to say that the preposition connects the phrase to some word in the verbal form or phrase. When the phrase has adverbial power, it should be connected in parsing to the very word which, as an adverb, it would qualify. In other cases, it should be connected to the word on which it manifestly depends.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *OF* OR *FROM*.

Of my studies	From good wool
Of ancient Rome	From experience
Of consummate prudence	From this audience
Of St. Paul	From these premises

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I am very fond 'of my studies.

Numa was the fourth king 'of ancient Rome.

Washington was a man 'of consummate prudence.

I have carefully read the epistles 'of St. Paul.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

I am very fond 'of my studies.

I am very fond—Intransitive post-adjective form.

Of my studies—Prepositive phrase.

Of is a preposition, and connects the phrase, *of my studies*, to the adjective *fond*.

RULE. Prepositions connect prepositive phrases to the verbal forms and to other phrases.

Studies is a common noun, neuter gender, plural number, third person, objective case, and governed by *of*.

RULE. Prepositions govern the objective case.

NOTE.—To aid in establishing in the minds of learners the distinction between the verbal forms and phrases, they should be required to lay off the sentences or paragraphs by verbal form and phrase, as in the above formula. This can be expeditiously done by pausing while reading it at the end of each division, and telling to what verbal form or phrase it may belong. In each example for illustration, the division is marked by an apostrophe, which is turned towards the phrase that immediately follows or precedes it.

The cloth has been made 'from good wool.
 The teacher has drawn his rules 'from experience.
 From this audience' a candid investigation is expected.
 From these premises' we may draw this conclusion.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH ON.

On the ground	On Saturday last
On the flute	On that occasion
On the eastern bank	On urgent business
On his honor	On her eldest son

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The hardy soldier sometimes sleeps 'on the ground.
 This musician plays skilfully 'on the flute.
 Troy is situated 'on the eastern bank 'of the Hudson.
 He made the declaration 'on his honor.
 On Saturday last' I visited the insane hospital.
 On that occasion' he displayed great presence 'of mind.
 He then left the city 'on urgent business.
 The lady relied implicitly 'on her eldest son.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

The cloth was made 'from good wool.

The cloth was made—Passive form.

From good wool—Prepositive phrase.

From is a preposition, and connects the phrase, *from good wool*, to the verb *was made*.

RULE. Prepositions connect prepositive phrases to the verbal forms, and to other phrases.

From this audience' a candid investigation is expected.

From this audience—Prepositive phrase.

A candid investigation is expected—Passive form.

From is a preposition, and connects the phrase, *from this audience*, to the verb *is expected*.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *UPON*.

Upon one foot	Upon certain conditions
Upon a high mountain	Upon our repentance
Upon a bold enterprise	Upon the settlers
Upon mortgage	Upon his good behavior

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

- The boy stood 'upon one foot.
 The gentlemen sat 'upon a high mountain.
 That officer has gone 'upon a bold enterprise.
 The gentleman can borrow money 'upon mortgage.
 Upon certain conditions' the favor was granted.
 Upon our repentance' we expect forgiveness.
 The savages came suddenly 'upon the settlers.
 The young man was put 'upon his good behavior.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *OVER*.

Over the broad river	Over night
Over many things	Over the way
Over all his works	Over his foes
Over the race ground	Over our difficulties

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

- The gull is flying 'over the broad river.
 I will make thee ruler 'over many things.
 His tender mercies are 'over all his works.
 The horses must be daily rode 'over the race ground.
 The good lady prepared breakfast 'over night.
 The orphan asylum is situated 'over the way.
 That persecuted man has finally triumphed 'over his foes.
 We have at length got 'over our difficulties.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *ABOVE*.

Above his head	Above disguise
Above my reach	Above my comprehension
Above a week	Above meridian brightness
Above twenty feet	Above measure

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

He saw a sword 'above his head.
 This station is 'above my reach.
 My father was sick 'above a week.
 The water rose 'above twenty feet.
 This politician is 'above disguise.
 This phenomenon is 'above my comprehension.
 The light shone 'above meridian brightness.
 St. Paul was in stripes 'above measure.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *BEFORE* OR *BEHIND*.

Before his desk	Behind his desk
Before daylight	Behind the rest
Before the rest	Behind the times
Before the world	Behind their back

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The clerk was standing 'before his desk.
 The stage will start 'before daylight.
 This traveller advanced 'before the rest.
 The man now stands 'before the world' a criminal.
 The clerk was standing 'behind his desk.
 This traveller lagged 'behind the rest.
 That school-book is 'behind the times.
 The pilgrims cast the world 'behind their backs.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *BELOW* OR *AFTER*.

Below par	After sunrise
Below its value	After other gods
Below stairs	After the flesh
Below the stars	After his daughter

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The money of that bank is 'below par.
 The property was sold 'below its value.
 Your old crony is 'below stairs.
 We inhabit a region 'below the stars.

The steam-boat starts soon 'after sunrise.
 Ye shall not go 'after other gods.
 Ye should not walk 'after the flesh.
 The gentleman will soon be here 'after his daughter.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *UNDER*.

Under their umbrellas	Under a false impression
Under foreign governors	Under severe misfortunes
Under clear water	Under severe penalties
Under the regular price	Under consideration

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The people stood 'under their umbrellas.
 The province has been 'under foreign governors.
 We can see objects 'under clear water.
 The goods will be sold 'under the regular price.
 Your mind lies 'under a false impression.
 Your friend has labored 'under severe misfortunes.
 The crime has been forbidden 'under severe penalties.
 The senate has the subject 'under consideration.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *BENEATH* OR *UNDERNEATH*.

Beneath the ice	Underneath this stone
Beneath your station	Underneath the surface
Beneath oppression	Underneath this covering
Beneath a heavy burden	Underneath these blankets

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Beneath the ice' flows a crystal stream.
 Such views are 'beneath your station.
 The people are groaning 'beneath oppression.
 The camel rose 'beneath a heavy burden.
 Underneath this stone' lie his remains.
 The mole makes his way 'underneath the surface.
 There is something mysterious 'underneath this covering.
 We may sleep comfortably 'underneath these blankets.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *IN*.

In this house	In truth
In great trouble	In the winter
In due time	In a thousand
In your coffee	In excellent health

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The governor resides 'in this house.
 I found my friends 'in great trouble.
 Your letter was received 'in due time.
 Will you have more cream 'in your coffee?
 I would make this declaration 'in truth.
 Such studies should be pursued 'in the winter.
 We cannot answer 'for one sin 'in a thousand.
 I left my family 'in excellent health.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *INTO*.

Into this house	Into thy presence
Into great trouble	Into good hands
Into your coffee	Into several farms
Into the post office	Into many explanations

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The governor has just gone 'into this house.
 He plunged his friends 'into great trouble.
 Shall I pour more cream 'into your coffee?
 I have put my letter 'into the post office.
 We will come 'into thy presence.
 The property has fallen 'into good hands.
 The tract may be divided 'into several farms.
 The orator entered 'into many explanations.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *AT*.

At the front door	At a mark
At our first interview	At his ease
At all events	At will
At a great sacrifice	At sight

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

There is a stranger 'at the front door.

This proposition was made 'at our first interview.

At all events' you should be there 'at the proper time.

My neighbor sold his farm 'at a great sacrifice.

The rifle company were shooting 'at a mark.

This gentleman lives 'at his ease 'in the state 'of Ohio.

The estate can be converted 'into cash 'at will.

The banker will pay the draft 'at sight.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *BY*.

By a warm fire

By night

By moon light

By speculation

By the sheep-fold

By the ship-load

By the sleepy watchman

By that fine plantation

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The company were seated 'by a warm fire.

The hunting party could find their way 'by moonlight.

The wild beast passed 'by the sheep-fold 'in the night.

The thief crept slyly 'by the sleepy watchman.

The body was stolen away 'by night.

Many fortunes have been gained 'by speculation.

This merchant sends tobacco 'to Bremen 'by the ship-load.

How came this man 'by that fine plantation?

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *WITH*.

With a steel pen

With good advice

With my rustic cane

With me

With intense pain

With the secret

With severe adversity

With any man

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The lady writes beautifully 'with a steel pen.

I am much pleased 'with my rustic cane.

I have been afflicted 'with intense pain 'in the side.

He has struggled long 'with severe adversity.

The missionary gave 'to me' a bible 'with good advice.
 This gentleman travelled 'with me' 'from New York.
 The lady has entrusted me 'with the secret.
 This gamester can play chess 'with any man.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *WITHIN* OR *WITHOUT*.

Within his park	Without hard labor
Within their means	Without any apparent means
Within a league	Without a book
Within a month	Without our reach

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The noble lord keeps his deer 'within his park.
 Prudent persons live 'within their means.
 The city is 'within a league 'from this place.
 I may be 'in Philadelphia 'within a month.

Some persons can live 'without hard labor.
 Many persons subsist 'without any apparent means.
 This pupil frequently comes here 'without a book.
 Such attainments lie 'without our reach.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *THROUGH* OR *THROUGHOUT*.

Through the air	Throughout Europe
Through fear	Throughout these proceedings
Through thy truth	Throughout the war
Through the empire	Throughout the long winter

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The birds flit beautifully 'through the air.
 The cowardly thief trembled 'through fear.
 Sanctify them 'through thy truth.
 The emperor travelled 'through the empire.
 These principles prevail 'throughout Europe.
 Tyranny has been manifest 'throughout these proceedings.
 This company has served 'throughout the war.
 He was confined to the house 'throughout the long winter.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *TO*.

To the water's edge	To ourselves
To a good trade	To a fault
To a friend	To his ruin
To your faith	To the life

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The line 'of the lot' extends 'to the water's edge.

The widow bound her son 'to a good trade.

These letters were addressed 'to a friend.

Add 'to your faith' virtue.

We may sometimes keep our thoughts 'to ourselves.

The sailor is commonly generous 'to a fault.

The youth has been lured 'to his ruin.

The gentleman has been painted 'to the life.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *UNTO* OR *AGAINST*.

Unto thee	Against the wall
Unto them	Against reason
Unto mount Sion	Against every man
Unto the place	Against winter

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Unto thee' will I direct my prayer.

The Lord Jesus said 'unto them.

Ye are come 'unto Mount Sion.

We are journeying 'unto the place.

The spade stands 'against the wall.

The law is sometimes 'against reason.

His hand is 'against every man.

The bee lays up honey 'against winter.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *TOWARD*, *TOWARDS*, OR *ABOUT*.

Toward the wilderness	About the pasture
Toward his brethren	About a warm stove
Towards fifteen years	About their business
Towards home	About the trunk

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

He set his face 'toward the wilderness.

Joseph had no evil eye 'toward his brethren.

The family remained there 'towards fifteen years.

The horses turned their heads 'towards home.

The colts capered 'about the pasture.

The guests sat 'about a warm stove.

The workmen then went 'about their business.

The tree will measure three feet 'about the trunk.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *ROUND, AROUND, &c.*

Round the district Amid the clouds

Round his adversary Amid the leaves

Around a plentiful table Amidst the wheat

Around the travellers Amidst his people

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The teacher boarded 'round the district.

The lawyer got 'round his adversary.

The family sat 'around a plentiful table.

The villagers gathered 'around the traveller.

The eagle can soar 'amid the clouds.

The apples hang thick 'amid the leaves.

Tares grow 'amidst the wheat.

That clergyman lives happily 'amidst his people.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *BESIDE OR BESIDES.*

Beside his father Besides this farm

Beside the fence Besides these boys

Beside its mother Besides this man

Beside himself Besides these sums

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The young Indian stood 'beside his father.

The drunken man was lying 'beside the fence.

The infant was laid 'in the grave 'beside its mother.

The poor man is 'beside himself.

The widow possesses much property 'besides this farm.
 There were other persons 'in the scrape 'besides these boys.
 No individual was seen there 'besides this man.
 The drover owes the bank much money 'besides this sum.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *AMONG*, *AMONGST*, &c.

Among all his foes	Across the heavens
Among a thousand	Across the street
Amongst the savages	Across the road
Amongst lofty trees	Athwart our course

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Among all his foes' this man was the most inveterate.
 This man is one 'among a thousand.
 This artist spent many years 'amongst the savages.
 Slim saplings grow 'amongst lofty trees.

Across the street' you may find a magistrate.
 A meteor shot 'across the heavens.
 A high fence was made 'across the road.
 A piratical vessel came 'athwart our course.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *BEYOND* OR *PAST*.

Beyond the mark	Past our house
Beyond my reach	Past the old church
Beyond human power	Past all hope
Beyond a doubt	Past twelve 'o'clock

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Your estimate is 'beyond the mark.
 This station is evidently 'beyond my reach.
 This work is certainly 'beyond human power.
 These facts have been established 'beyond a doubt.
 The menagerie went 'past our house.
 You will find his residence 'past the old church.
 The patient is 'past all hope 'of recovery.
 It is now 'past twelve 'o'clock.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *BETWEEN* OR *BETWIXT*.

Between his eyes	Betwixt his eyes
Between those hills	Betwixt those hills
Between the two men	Betwixt the two men
Between these two periods	Betwixt the two periods

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

- His nose is placed 'between his eyes.
 Much good land lies 'between those hills.
 A quarrel took place 'between the two men.
 Few important events occurred 'between these two periods.
 His nose is placed 'betwixt his eyes.
 Much good land lies 'betwixt those hills.
 A quarrel took place 'betwixt the two men.
 Few important events occurred 'betwixt the two periods.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *UP* OR *DOWN*.

Up town	Down town
Up the stream	Down the stream
Up the country	Down the country
Up a tree	Down the prairie

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

- The procession went 'up town.
 The steam-boat is forced 'up the stream.
 The turnpike road extends 'up the country.
 The opossum has gone 'up a tree.
 The procession will go 'down town.
 The raft will float 'down the stream.
 The army has gone 'down the country.
 The buffaloes have fled down 'the prairie.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *FOR*.

For the bronchitis	For every man
For many months	For joy
For a future period	For an education
For a malefactor	For many stockholders

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The medicine is good 'for the bronchitis.
 The whole nation was agitated 'for many months.
 The measure was reserved 'for a future period.
 He was condemned 'for a malefactor.
 He tasted death 'for every man.
 The whole audience wept 'for joy.
 The youth went 'to college 'for an education.
 The president was proxy 'for many stockholders.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *OFF*, *SINCE*, *TILL*, OR *UNTIL*.

Off their guard	Since last year
Off my horse	Till evening
Off this lake	Until the fourth century
Off the premises	Until daylight

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The Indians were caught 'off their guard.
 I have not been 'off my horse 'for several hours.
 This family resides somewhere 'off this lake.
 The landlord warned his tenant 'off the premises.
 That clergyman has not been here 'since last year.
 He shall be unclean 'till evening.
 This opinion prevailed 'until the fourth century.
 We cannot learn our exact position 'until daylight.

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH *OUT OF*, *INSTEAD OF*, OR *BUT*.

Out of cast steel	Instead of friends
Out of the woods	Instead of his son
Out of pure love	Instead of specie
Out of the common fund	But one regiment

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

These knives are made 'out of cast-steel.
 This young man has lately come 'out of the woods.
 Good parents chastise their children 'out of pure love.
 The demand will be paid 'out of the common fund.

Instead of friends' he has found enemies.
The father went 'into the army 'instead of his son.
The government pays bank paper 'instead of specie.
The soldiers have all gone 'but one regiment.

THE ADVERB.—RESUMED.

Many of the words which have been applied as prepositions in the prepositive phrases, are also adverbs, when used without a subsequent word which it may govern.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

This measure has been frequently spoken of.
These benevolent precepts came from above.
The water issues from 'beneath a rock.
The narrator went on 'without interruption.
The company travelled on pleasantly.
The fugitive had on an old blue coat.
The clergyman was called upon early 'in the morning.
The property has been handed over 'to the sheriff.
The author read over the proof-sheets 'with care.
The poor man's troubles are now over.
The hunters will not soon give over the chase.
Why have you not called 'on us' before.
The two lads are walking behind.
The case has been tried 'in a court' below.
I fell in 'with a man 'on the road 'to Baltimore.
The captain has taken in a large cargo.
The joke was most heartily laughed at.
I will attend 'to these matters' by and by.
There was no other person by 'at this time.
Good woman, is the blacksmith within?
I have not yet read the work through.
The coat was woven 'from the top' throughout.

I have often been spoken to 'on the subject.

This way is everywhere spoken against.

The sand was scattered about 'by the wind.

The stranger will look round 'for a short time.

The spy went round 'about the camp.

The carriage will be sent up to-morrow.

For this purpose' have I raised thee up.

That steam-boat went down yesterday.

The mob was put down 'by the military.

Sir, will you take off your boots?

You must not cut off the tops 'of the plants.

The idle boy has gone off 'to his play.

The sheet comes off very clean.

The gun went off unexpectedly.

PARTICIPIAL PHRASES.

A participial phrase is a single participle, or a participle, and some other part or parts of speech intimately associated with it.

RULES OF SYNTAX.

Participles belong to nouns.

Transitive participles govern the objective case.

The participles of those verbs which admit of a case both before and after them, retain the latter, when the word to which the participle belongs refers to the same thing.

CLASSIFICATION OF PARTICIPIAL PHRASES.

Participial phrases are divided into intransitive, intransitive post-adjective, intransitive post-substantive, transitive, and passive.

INTRANSITIVE PHRASES.

The essential element of an intransitive phrase is an intransitive participle.

IMPERFECT PARTICIPLE.

Grazing	Sleeping soundly
Walking	Blossoming beautifully
Advancing	Ruling prudently
Retreating	Blustering pompously

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The lads found the horses 'grazing.

I have often seen the gentleman 'walking.

The militia 'advancing' met the Indians 'retreating.

Here is a workman 'sleeping soundly.

There is a plant 'blossoming beautifully.

A king 'ruling prudently' may be popular.

The landlord 'blustering pompously' entered the room.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

The lads found the horses 'grazing.

The lads found the horses—Transitive form.

Grazing—Participial phrase, (intransitive.)

Grazing is an imperfect participle, from the verb *graze*, and belongs to *horses*.

RULE. Participles belong to nouns.

Here is a workman 'sleeping soundly.

Here is a workman—Intransitive form.

Sleeping—Participial phrase, (intransitive.)

Sleeping is an imperfect participle, from the verb *sleep*, and belongs to *workman*.

RULE. Participles belong to nouns.

Soundly is an adverb, and qualifies *sleeping*.

RULE. Adverbs qualify participles.

PRIOR PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

Having been there	Having spoken too long
Having dined	Having rested well
Having been	Having retreated
Having walked too far	Having voted

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Having been there' he knew the condition 'of things.
 Having dined' the gentleman pursued his journey.
 The lady 'having been 'to church' is very serious.
 The invalid 'having walked too far' retired early.
 Having spoken too long' the orator was much fatigued.
 The patient 'having rested well' felt much better.
 The Indians 'having retreated' to a wood 'awaited our approach.
 The people 'having voted' returned to their homes.

INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE PHRASE.

The essential elements of the intransitive post-adjective phrase, are an intransitive participle, commonly derived from the verb *to be*, and an adjective.

IMPERFECT PARTICIPLE.

Being hungry	Being conceited
Being very poor	Being beautiful
Being angry	Being obnoxious
Being industrious	Being idle

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The traveller 'being hungry' called 'at an inn 'for dinner.
 Being very poor' he lived 'by daily labor.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

The traveller 'being hungry' called 'at an inn 'for dinner.

The traveller called—Intransitive form.

The stranger 'being angry' acted improperly.
 Being industrious' he will soon acquire a competency.
 The young man 'being conceited' overrated his own powers.
 Being beautiful' the lady will be presumptuous.
 Being obnoxious' to the government' he left the country.
 The pupil 'being idle' cannot improve.

PRIOR PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

Having been sick	Having been improvident
Having been idle	Having been cowardly
Having been benevolent	Having been zealous
Having been frugal	Having been faithful

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The contractor 'having been sick 'for some time' did not fulfil his engagements.

The young man 'having been idle 'in college' left it 'with a poor education.

Having been benevolent' in prosperity' the gentleman was pitied 'in adversity.

Having been frugal' he left his family 'in comfortable circumstances.

The parents 'having been improvident' left their children destitute.

Being hungry—Participial phrase, (intransitive post-adjective.)

At an inn—Prepositive phrase.

For dinner—Prepositive phrase.

Being is an imperfect participle, from the verb *to be*; and belongs to *traveller*.

RULE. Participles belong to nouns.

Hungry is an adjective, and belongs to *traveller*.

RULE. Adjectives belong to nouns.

The officer 'having been cowardly 'in battle' was cashiered.

The preacher 'having been zealous' left his station 'in a prosperous condition.

The teacher 'having been faithful 'to his pupils' was unpopular 'with the parents.

INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE PARTICIPIAL PHRASE.

The essential elements of the intransitive post-substantive participial phrase, are a participle, commonly derived from the verb *to be*, and a nominative case following it.

IMPERFECT PARTICIPLE.

Being a correct writer	Being a vicious animal
Being a good mechanic	Being an eloquent speaker
Being a skilful physician	Being a thrifty manager
Being a sensible woman	Being a skilful navigator

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Being a correct writer' he did not fear criticism.

Being a good mechanic' he will acquire a competency.

Being a skilful physician' he understood the disease.

She 'being a sensible woman' was much respected.

The horse 'being a vicious animal' threw his rider.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

Being a correct writer' he did not fear criticism.

Being a correct writer—Participial phrase, (intransitive post-substantive).

He did not fear criticism—Transitive form.

Being is an imperfect participle, and belongs to *he*.

RULE. Participles belong to nouns.

Writer is a common noun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, and nominative case after *being*.

This clergyman 'being an eloquent speaker' always commanded a large audience.

This farmer 'being a thrifty manager' will fill his house 'with the necessaries' of life.

The captain 'being a skilful navigator' knew the exact position 'of his vessel.

PRIOR PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

Having been a good christian Having been a public officer

Having been a congressman Having been an invalid

Having been governor Having been a politician

Having been a successful mis- Having been an obscure individ-
sionary ual

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Having been a good christian' he did not fear death.

Having been a congressman' he understands parliamentary usage.

Having been governor 'during a more stormy period' he does not now fear the threats 'of this rebellious faction.

This clergyman 'having been a successful missionary' was received 'with great eclat.

Having been a public officer 'for many years' he will be unfit 'for ordinary business.

Having been an invalid' she cannot expect a speedy recovery.

Having been a politician 'from his youth' he is well versed 'in party chicanery.

Having been an obscure individual' he had not expected such promotion.

RULE. The participles of those verbs which admit of a case both before and after them, retain the latter, when the word to which the participle belongs, refers to the same thing.

TRANSITIVE PARTICIPIAL PHRASE.

The essential elements of the transitive participial phrase, are a transitive participle, and an objective case governed by the participle.

IMPERFECT PARTICIPLE.

Approaching the wharf	Seeing a hawk
Purloining bacon	Viewing a ship
Reproaching his friends	Avoiding evil associates
Prosecuting his studies	While delivering a speech

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The little girl saw a steam-boat 'approaching the wharf.
 The planter caught a servant 'purloining bacon.
 I have heard the youth 'reproaching his friends.
 The gentleman found his son 'prosecuting his studies.
 The hen 'seeing a hawk' apprehends danger.
 Seeing a hawk ' the hen apprehends danger.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

The little girl saw a steam-boat 'approaching the wharf.

The little girl saw a steamboat—Transitive form.

Approaching the wharf--Participial phrase, (transitive).

Approaching is an imperfect participle, and belongs to *steam-boat*.

RULE. Participles belong to nouns.

Wharf is a common noun, neuter gender, singular number, third person, objective case, and governed by *approaching*.

RULE. Transitive participles govern the objective case.

The aged sailor 'viewing a ship' recalls former scenes.

A youth 'avoiding evil associates' will escape the contaminations 'of vice.

This able senator 'while delivering a speech' fell 'to the floor 'in an apoplectic fit.

While delivering a speech' this able senator fell 'to the floor 'in an apoplectic fit.

This able senator fell 'to the floor 'in an apoplectic fit 'while delivering a speech.

PRIOR PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

Having learned his condition	Having caught a salmon
Having stifled his convictions	Having built a log cabin
Having mortgaged his estate	Having preached the gospel
Having made his arrangements	Having learned the condition

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The patient 'having learned his condition' submitted 'to his fate 'with becoming fortitude.

Having learned his condition' he submitted 'to his fate 'with becoming fortitude.

This man 'having stifled his convictions' returned 'to his former vices.

Having stifled his convictions' he returned 'to his former vices.

Charles 'having mortgaged his estate' engaged 'in uncertain speculations.

Having mortgaged his estate' he engaged 'in uncertain speculations.

The young man 'having made his arrangements' left his native country.

Having made his arrangements' he will leave his native country.

The Indian 'having caught a salmon 'from the lake' made 'from it' a sumptuous dinner.

The emigrant 'having built a log cabin 'in the summer' removed his family 'to it 'in the fall.

Having built a log cabin 'in the summer' he removed his family 'to it 'in the fall.

The apostles 'having preached the gospel 'to the Jews' turned 'to the Gentiles.

That merchant 'having learned the condition 'of his finances' made an assignment.

PASSIVE PARTICIPIAL PHRASE.

The essential elements of the passive participial phrase, is a passive participle.

IMPERFECT PARTICIPLE.

Being caught	Being seen
Being fatigued	Being appraised
Being built	Being too much employed
Being reproached	Being engrossed

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

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

The horse 'being fatigued' would not proceed.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

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

A fish may be pulled—Passive form.

Being caught—Participial phrase, (passive).

With a hook—Prepositive phrase.

Out of the water—Prepositive phrase.

Being caught is an imperfect passive participle, and belongs to *fish*.

RULE. Participles belong to nouns.

The house 'being built 'of stone' is somewhat damp.

The officer 'being reproached 'with cowardice' could not brook the insult.

The lads 'being seen 'in bad company' are suspected of badness.

The workmen 'being apprised 'of their danger' immediately left the infected spot.

The student 'being too much employed 'in study' does not take sufficient exercise.

The people 'being engrossed 'by party politics' do not study the science 'of politics.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

Wronged	Deceived
Elated	Proposed
Navigated	Affrighted
Mitigated	Aroused

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The old gentleman 'wronged 'out of his property' was suddenly reduced 'from affluence 'to poverty.

Wronged' out of his property' the old gentleman was suddenly reduced 'from affluence 'to poverty.

Elated' by success' he rushed forward 'to new adventures.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

The old gentleman 'wronged 'out of his property' was suddenly reduced 'from affluence 'to poverty.

The old gentleman was suddenly reduced—Passive form.

Wronged—Participial phrase, (passive).

Wronged is a perfect passive participle and belongs to *gentleman*.

RULE. Participles belong to nouns.

A ship 'navigated 'by skilful seamen' will probably reach her destination.

A crime 'mitigated 'by such circumstances' should be visited 'with a moderate punishment.

The people 'deceived 'by fair promises' voted 'for the candidates 'proposed 'by the party.

The horses 'affrighted 'by the sudden crash 'ran off 'in spite 'of the driver's exertions.

The firemen 'aroused 'from their slumbers 'by a cry 'of fire! fire! immediately repaired 'with their engines 'to the building 'in danger.

PRIOR PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

Having been caressed	Having been executed
Having been discussed	Having been approached
Having been appropriated	Having been engrossed
Having been rescued	Having been allured

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The lady 'having been too much caressed' became vain.

Having been too much caressed' the lady became vain.

The subject, 'having been ably discussed' was decided 'by its merits.

Moneys 'having been appropriated 'by congress' can be drawn 'from the treasury.

The youth 'having been rescued 'from vice 'by this clergyman' ever felt 'towards him' the warmest gratitude.

The deed 'having been executed' was handed 'to its proper owner.

The fort 'having been imperceptibly approached' was surrendered 'without resistance.

Having been too much engrossed 'by business' he has hitherto neglected the concerns 'of eternity.

This regiment 'having been allured 'into an ambush' was suddenly attacked 'by a large body 'of Indians.

THE INDEPENDENT CASE,

RESUMED FROM PAGE 109.

4. When used independently with a participial phrase.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The shepherd played 'for some time 'on his pipe' his flock 'in the meanwhile 'feeding 'about him.

John 'being there 'at the time' his father consulted 'with him.

The gentleman 'having dined' the servants cleared off the table.

The traveller 'being urgent 'for dinner' the landlord hurried the cook.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

The shepherd played 'for some time 'on his pipe' his flock 'in the meanwhile 'feeding 'about him.

The shepherd played—Intransitive form.

For some time—Prepositive phrase.

On his pipe—Prepositive phrase.

Flock is a collective noun, neuter gender, singular number, third person, independent case.

RULE. When a noun or pronoun is free from any constructive dependance on any other word, it is in the independent case.

In the meanwhile—Prepositive phrase.

Feeding—Participial phrase, (intransitive).

Feeding is an imperfect participle, and belongs to *flock*.

RULE. Participles belong to nouns.

About him—Prepositive phrase.

The dog 'being rabid' his master shot him.

The horse 'being exceedingly restiff' the lady would not ride him.

The young man 'having been sick 'for a long time' his friends despair 'of his recovery.

The candidate 'having become unpopular' the people would not vote 'for him.

This clergyman 'being a good preacher' his people paid their subscriptions cheerfully.

Authors 'being generally necessitous persons' publishers frequently obtain their productions 'for a small pittance.

This philanthropist 'having been a warm friend 'to sailors' they regretted his death.

Having become a violent partisan' he has lost the respect 'of good men 'of all parties.

The captain 'anticipating a storm' all hands were ordered 'to their posts.

The farmer's fodder will fail long 'before spring' he 'having too much stock.

The officer was joyfully received, he 'having brought 'with him' the lost child.

The young lady 'having written the letter' her brother put it 'into the postoffice.

The money 'being pledged 'by a man punctual 'in his payments' we expect it 'at the time 'specified.

The letter 'having been intercepted' the whole plot was revealed.

The estate 'having been sold 'by the mortgagee' the family were unexpectedly thrown 'upon their own personal resources.

The mob 'being excessively exasperated' the bank swindler was greatly terrified.

GERUNDIVE PHRASES.

A gerundive phrase is a single gerundive, or a gerundive and some other part or parts of speech intimately associated with it.

GERUNDIVE. (PARTICIPIAL NOUN.)

A gerundive is a participle so applied in composition, as to combine in itself the nature of a participle and a noun.

RULES OF SYNTAX.

Articles belong to gerundives.

Adjectives belong to gerundives.

Adjective pronouns belong to gerundives.

Adverbs qualify gerundives.

Gerundives govern the possessive case.

Transitive gerundives govern the objective case.

The gerundives of those verbs which admit a case both before and after them, retain the latter.

CLASSIFICATION OF GERUNDIVE PHRASES.

Gerundive phrases are divided into intransitive, intransitive post-adjective, intransitive post-substantive, transitive, passive, and prepositive.

INTRANSITIVE GERUNDIVE PHRASE.

The essential element of an intransitive gerundive phrase is an intransitive gerundive.

NOTE.—The word *gerundive* is derived from *gerund*, the name of a class of words in the Latin language, which corresponds with our imperfect participle in *ing*, when so applied in construction, that it combines in itself the nature of both a participle and a noun.

Walking	Blistering
Sleeping too much	Better financiering
Eating	Whispering
Profane swearing	Having been
Lying	His having run away

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Walking ' is a healthful exercise.

Sleeping too much ' is injurious ' to health.

Eating ' is the chief enjoyment ' of the epicure.

Profane swearing ' is an exceedingly vulgar vice.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

Walking ' is a healthful exercise.

Walking—Gerundive phrase, (intransitive).

Walking ' is a healthful exercise—Intransitive post-substantive form.

Walking is an imperfect gerundive, derived from the verb *walk*, singular number, third person, and nominative case to *is*.

RULE. The agent which introduces the verb into the sentence must be in the nominative case.

Sleeping too much ' is injurious ' to health.

Sleeping too much—Gerundive phrase, (intransitive).

Sleeping too much ' is injurious—Intransitive post-adjective form.

Sleeping is an imperfect gerundive, from the verb *sleep*, singular number, third person, and nominative case to *is*.

RULE. The agent which introduces the verb into the sentence must be in the nominative case.

Much is an adverb, and qualifies *sleeping*.

RULE. Adverbs qualify gerundives.

The law 'of God' forbids 'lying.

The physician will recommend 'blistering.

The people will have 'better financiering.

The rules 'of the school' prohibit 'whispering.

The youth denies 'having been 'in bad company.

His having run away' is a strong proof 'of guilt.

INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE GERUNDIVE PHRASE.

The essential elements of the intransitive post-adjective gerundive phrase is an intransitive gerundive, commonly derived from the verb *to be*, and an adjective.

Being rich

Our being humble

Being learned

His having been poor

The being unhappy

Their having been sick

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

'Being rich' is no justification 'for such impudence.

That enterprising student anticipated 'being learned.

The being unhappy 'in confinement' is not extraordinary.

Our being humble 'before the great Creator 'under so great a national calamity' is appropriate.

Injurious is an adjective and belongs to *sleeping*.

RULE. Adjectives belong to gerundives.

The law 'of God' forbids 'lying.

Lying is an imperfect gerundive, derived from the verb *lie*, singular number, third person, objective case, and governed by *forbids*.

RULE. Transitive verbs govern the objective case.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

'*Being rich*' is no justification 'for such impudence.

Being rich—Gerundive phrase, (intransitive post-adjective).

His having been poor 'in early life' is no disparagement 'to his intrinsic merits.

Their having been sick' is a perfect moral justification 'for failure 'in contract.

INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE GERUNDIVE PHRASE.

The essential elements of the intransitive post-substantive gerundive phrase, is an intransitive gerundive, commonly derived from the verb *to be*, and a noun or pronoun following it.

His becoming a member

His having been a soldier

His being a rich man's son

Their having once been freemen

Becoming a wise man

His having been a clergyman

Being rich' is no justification—Intransitive post-substantive form.

Being is an imperfect gerundive, from the verb *to be*, singular number, third person, and nominative case to *is*.

RULE. The agent which introduces the verb into the sentence, must be in the nominative case.

Rich is an adjective, and belongs to *being*.

RULE. Adjectives belong to gerundives.

That enterprising student anticipates 'being learned—Transitive form.

Being learned—Gerundive phrase, (intransitive post-adjective).

Being is an imperfect gerundive, from the verb *to be*, singular number, third person, objective case, and governed by *anticipates*.

RULE. Transitive verbs govern the objective case.

Learned is an adjective, and belongs to *being*.

RULE. Adjectives belong to gerundives.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

His becoming a member 'of that society 'of ranters' excited much surprise.

His being a rich man's son' was the chief cause 'of his unjust acquittal 'by the jury.

That enterprising student anticipates 'becoming a wise man.

His having been a soldier 'in the revolution' is not doubted.

Their having once been freemen' renders their present subjection more insupportable.

His having been a clergyman' will not shield him 'from justice.

TRANSITIVE GERUNDIVE PHRASE.

The essential elements of the transitive gerundive phrase, is a transitive gerundive, and an objective case, governed by the gerundive.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

His becoming a member 'of that society 'of ranters' excited much surprise.

His becoming a member—Gerundive phrase, (intransitive post-substantive.)

Becoming is an imperfect gerundive, from the verb *become*, singular number, third person, and nominative case to *excited*.

RULE. The agent which introduces the verb into the sentence must be in the nominative case.

Member is a common noun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, and nominative case after *becoming*.

RULE. The gerundives of those verbs which admit a case both before and after them, retain the latter.

Catching fish	Losing their best officers
Turning a grindstone	Whipping refractory pupils
Navigating the great deep	His having relieved many
Teaching idle children	persons

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Catching fish ' is the chief employment ' of the inhabitants.
 The chief employment ' of the inhabitants ' is ' catching fish.
 Turning a grindstone ' is wearisome work ' to a lazy boy.
 Navigating the great deep ' is often tedious.
 Teaching idle children ' is irksome business.
 The army regretted ' losing their best officers.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

Catching fish ' is the chief employment ' of the inhabitants.

Catching fish—Gerundive phrase, (transitive).

Catching fish ' is the chief employment—Intransitive post-substantive form.

Catching is an imperfect gerundive, from the verb *catch*, singular number, third person, and nominative case to *is*.

RULE. The agent which introduces the verb into the sentence must be in the nominative case.

Fish is a common noun, neuter gender, singular number, third person, objective case, and governed by *catching*.

RULE. Transitive gerundives govern the objective case.

The army regretted ' losing their best officers.

Losing is an imperfect gerundive, singular number, third person, objective case, and governed by *regretted*.

RULE. Transitive verbs govern the objective case.

The trustees 'of the school' recommended 'whipping refractory pupils.

His having relieved many persons 'in distress' was a source 'of great satisfaction' to him 'in his old age.

PASSIVE GERUNDIVE PHRASE.

The essential element of the passive gerundive phrase is a passive gerundive.

His being suspected	His having been seen there
The work's being finished	Having been caught
Our being punished	The having been accustomed

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The former viciousness 'of that man' caused 'his being suspected' 'of this crime.

The cold weather did not prevent 'the work's being finished' 'at the time' 'specified.

His artful dissimulation did not prevent 'our being punished.

His having been seen there 'at that time' was a suspicious circumstance.

The youth regretted 'having been caught' 'in bad company.

The having been accustomed 'to an abundance' renders poverty more inconvenient.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

The former viciousness 'of that man' caused 'his being suspected' 'of this crime.

The former viciousness caused 'his being suspected—
Transitive form.

His being suspected—Gerundive phrase, (passive).

His being suspected is an imperfect passive gerundive, from the verb *suspect*, singular number, third person, objective case, and governed by *caused*.

RULE. Transitive verbs govern the objective case.

PREPOSITIVE GERUNDIVE PHRASES.

A prepositive gerundive phrase is a gerundive preceded by a preposition ; or it is a preposition and a gerundive followed by an adjective or a noun.

CLASSIFICATION OF PREPOSITIVE GERUNDIVE PHRASES.

Prepositive gerundive phrases are divided into intransitive, intransitive post-adjective, intransitive post-substantive, transitive, and passive.

INTRANSITIVE.

With wandering	At our staying away so long
To dying suddenly	Against complaining
For not having come 'to church' lately	
For not having attended more diligently	
For having gone too far	

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

My brother is delighted 'with wandering' 'in the fields.
 This good man felt a strong repugnance 'to dying suddenly.
 Your mother will be alarmed 'at our staying away so long.
 The audience were cautioned 'against complaining' 'about the dispensations' 'of Providence.

Our minister will chide us 'for not having come' 'to church' 'lately.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

My brother is delighted 'with wandering' 'in the fields.

With wandering—Prepositive gerundive phrase, (intransitive).

Wandering is an imperfect gerundive, singular number, third person, objective case, and governed by *with*.

RULE. Prepositions govern the objective case.

You will repent 'for not having attended more diligently
'to your studies.

The students were admonished 'for having gone too far
'from the academy.

INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE.

In being odd	To being false
For being impudent	From being industrious
Above being dishonorable	To being idle
At having become pious	
For having once been poor	
For having been studious	
For having been contumacious	

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

This individual took great delight 'in being odd.
Being rich is no reason 'for being impudent.
Those merchants are 'above being dishonorable.
Many men would prefer death 'to being false.
From being industrious' he turned 'to being idle.
My father rejoiced 'at having become pious 'in his youth.
Rich men are seldom disregarded 'for having been poor.
The graduates were commended 'for having been studious.
This prelate was expelled 'from the church 'for having
been contumacious.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

This individual took great delight 'in being odd.

In being odd—Prepositive gerundive phrase, (intransitive post-adjective).

Being is an imperfect gerundive, singular number, third person, objective case, and governed by *in*.

RULE. Prepositions govern the objective case.

Odd is an adjective, and belongs to *being*.

RULE. Adjectives belong to gerundives.

INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE.

From becoming a missionary	At being made a judge
With being a young man	For being a coward
With being a Christian	Against being a companion
In having been a coadjutor	
At his having been a decided Christian	
From having been a companion	
At his son's having become the chum	

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The young man recoiled 'from becoming a missionary.

William Pitt was reproached 'with being a young man.

The pagans charged the stranger 'with being a Christian.

The farmer was pleased 'at being made a judge.

The colonel was cashiered 'for being a coward.

I cautioned my young friend 'against being a companion
'of wicked men.

I shall be happy 'in having been a coadjutor 'of such
honorable men.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

The young man recoiled 'from becoming a missionary.

From becoming a missionary—Prepositive gerundive phrase, (intransitive post-substantive).

Becoming is an imperfect gerundive, from the verb *become*, singular number, third person, objective case, and governed by *from*.

RULE. Prepositions govern the objective case.

Missionary is a common noun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, and nominative case after *becoming*.

RULE. The gerundives of those verbs which admit the same case before and after them, retain the latter.

The aged man rejoiced 'at his having been a decided Christian 'from his youth.

This person was suspected 'of being vicious 'from having been a companion 'of vicious persons.

The gentleman will 'at length' be pleased 'at his son's having become the chum 'of this clever rustic.

TRANSITIVE.

In spinning street-yarn	For watching his wagon
In traducing their neighbors	For planing boards
With reviewing former scenes	Towards building a church
Of acquiring a complete edu- cation	On educating the rising gen- eration
	For having fought their battles
	For having performed noble deeds
	For having managed his department

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

There is but little profit 'in spinning street-yarn.

Slandorous persons delight 'in traducing their neighbors.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

There is but little profit 'in spinning street-yarn.

In spinning street-yarn—Prepositive gerundive phrase, (transitive).

Spinning is an imperfect gerundive, from the verb *spin*, singular number, third person, objective case, and governed by *in*.

RULE. Prepositions govern the objective case.

Street-yarn is a common noun, neuter gender, singular number, third person, objective case, and governed by *spinning*.

RULE. Transitive gerundives govern the objective case.

Aged persons are pleased 'with reviewing former scenes.
 Few persons are capable 'of acquiring a complete education.
 A farmer gave a lad some peaches 'for watching his wagon.
 This mechanic invented a machine 'for planing boards.
 The society has done something 'towards building a church.
 Much has been written 'on educating the rising generation.
 The American people venerate the patriots 'of the revolution
 'for having fought their battles.

Men are honored 'for having performed noble deeds 'for
 the benefit 'of their species.

The senator commended the secretary 'for having managed
 his department 'with distinguished ability.

PASSIVE.

Of being flattered	Upon being introduced
With being caressed	Without being recognized
Without being discovered	By his being associated
By being known	Of being found
Without having been delayed	
Without having been especially called	
By his having been known	

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Vain persons are fond 'of being flattered.

Some animals are pleased 'with being caressed.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

Vain persons are fond 'of being flattered.

Of being flattered—Prepositive gerundive phrase,
 (passive).

Being flattered is an imperfect passive gerundive,
 from the verb *flatter*, singular number, third person,
 objective case, and governed by *of*.

RULE. Prepositions govern the objective case.

He gained access 'to the garden 'without being discovered.
By being known ' he will travel pleasantly.

The young man 'upon being introduced' will be cordially received.

The emperor travelled 'through the empire 'without being recognized.

An upright man may be suspected 'of dishonesty 'by his being associated 'with dishonest men.

This generous woman was not ashamed 'of being found 'relieving human woe.

We arrived 'at our place 'of destination 'without having been delayed 'by accident 'on the way.

The people met 'without having been especially called.

My father travelled very pleasantly 'by his having been known 'to many 'of his fellow-passengers.

INFINITIVE PHRASES.

An infinitive phrase is a verb in the infinitive mode; or a verb in the infinitive mode, and some other part or parts of speech, intimately associated with it.

RULES OF SYNTAX.

An adjective may belong to an infinitive phrase.

An infinitive phrase is sometimes nominative case to a verb, in the singular number, and third person.

An infinitive phrase is sometimes independent.

The infinitive mode of those verbs which admit the same case before and after them, retains the latter, when the word to which the infinitive mode belongs, refers to the same thing.

Verbs in the infinitive mode belong to nouns.

A verb in the infinitive mode is introduced—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. After verbs | 7. After <i>about</i> |
| 2. After participles | 8. After <i>so—as</i> commonly combined with an adjective. |
| 3. After gerundives | |
| 4. After adjectives | |
| 5. After nouns or pronouns | 9. After <i>than</i> , combined with an adjective in the comparative degree. |
| 6. After <i>enough</i> , preceded by an adjective. | |

CLASSIFICATION OF INFINITIVE PHRASES.

The infinitive phrases are divided into intransitive, intransitive post-adjective, intransitive post-substantive, transitive, and passive.

INTRANSITIVE INFINITIVE PHRASE.

The essential element of the intransitive infinitive phrase is an intransitive verb in the infinitive mode.

To run	To ride	To submit
To confer	To come	To resort
To escape	To go	To have come before
To fly	To call again	To have lived up

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

These horses are 'to run' in the race.

The citizens have met 'to confer' on political matters.

The prisoner 'having tried in vain' to escape 'from prison' finally yielded peaceably 'to his fate.'

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

These horses are 'to run' in the race.

To run—Infinitive phrase, (intransitive).

To run is an irregular intransitive verb, infinitive mode, and present tense, is introduced after *are*, and belongs to *horses*.

RULE. Verbs in the infinitive mode belong to nouns.

This simpleton broke his leg 'by a fall 'in attempting
'to fly 'with artificial wings.

It is sometimes pleasant 'to ride 'on horseback.

The young man urged his father 'to come 'to the com-
mencement.

The farmer is about 'to go 'to market.

Will you be so good as 'to call again?

It is sometimes better 'to submit 'to injustice than 'to
resort 'to judicial proceedings.

The gentleman ought 'to have come before.

To have lived up 'to the dignity 'of human nature 'during
a long life 'will be a pleasant consideration 'in old age.

In the examples which follow the sentence adduced for parsing, *to confer* is introduced after *met*, and belongs to *citizens*; *to escape*, after *having tried*, and belongs to *prisoner*; *to fly*, after *attempting*, and belongs to *his*, understood before *attempting*; *to ride* after *pleasant*, and belongs to *us*, in the phrase *for us*, understood after *pleasant*; *to come*, after *father*, and belongs to *father*; *to go*, after *about*, and belongs to *farmer*; *to call*, after *so—as* combined with *good*, and belongs to *you*; *to submit*, after *better*, and belongs to *us*, or *persons*, in the phrase *for us*, or *for persons*, understood before *to submit*; *to resort*, after *than*, and belongs to *us*, or to *persons*, in the phrase *for us*, or *for persons*, understood before *to resort*; *to have come*, after *ought*, and belongs to *gentleman*.

To have lived up is an infinitive phrase, (intransitive).

To have lived is a regular intransitive verb, infinitive mode, prior present tense, and together with *up*, a part of the phrase, is nominative case to *will be*, in the singular number, and third person. RULE. An infinitive phrase is sometimes nominative case to a verb, in the singular number, and third person. The several phrases which follow are mere dependancies of the infinitive phrase. It is not necessary, therefore, to make them a part of the nominative case.

INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE INFINITIVE PHRASE.

The essential elements of the intransitive post-adjective infinitive phrase, are an intransitive verb, commonly the verb *to be*, in the infinitive mode, and an adjective.

To be useful	To be silent
To be pathetic	To be studious
To be cheerful	To remain ignorant
To become rich	To have been more diligent
To be obedient	To have been guilty
To be successful	To have been eloquent

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The young man determined 'to be useful.

The preacher is aiming 'to be pathetic.

The physician found his patient trying 'to be cheerful.

This citizen 'having purposed 'to become rich' could not well bear disappointment.

The teacher, at length, induced his pupil 'to be obedient.

This visionary man is always about 'to be successful.

Will you be so good as 'to be silent 'for a while.

It is far better 'to be studious than 'to remain ignorant.

The young ladies ought 'to have been more diligent.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

The young man determined 'to be useful.

To be useful—Infinitive phrase, (intransitive post-adjective).

To be is an irregular intransitive verb, infinitive mode, and present tense, is introduced after *determine*, and belongs to *man*.

RULE. Verbs in the infinitive mode belong to nouns.

Useful is an adjective, and belongs to *man*.

RULE. Adjectives belong to nouns.

This pirate is said 'to have been guilty' of many atrocities.
 To have been eloquent 'before so small an audience' is a
 mark of extraordinary zeal.

INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE INFINITIVE PHRASE.

The essential elements of the intransitive post-substantive infinitive phrase, are an intransitive verb, commonly the verb *to be*, and a noun following it.

To become a useful citizen	To become my security
To become a great nation	To remain an ignoramus
To be the foremost man	To have been a monster
To become a scholar	To have ever been a friend
To become a partner	To have been a federalist
To become a clergyman	To have once been rich land

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The youth is determined 'to become a useful citizen.'
 This republic is destined 'to become a great nation.'

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

The youth is determined 'to become a useful citizen.'

To become a useful citizen—Infinitive phrase, (intransitive post-substantive.)

To become is an irregular intransitive verb, infinitive mode, and present tense, is introduced after *is determined*, and belongs to *youth*.

RULE. Verbs in the infinitive mode belong to nouns.

Citizen is a common noun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, and nominative case after *to become*.

The infinitive mode of those verbs which admit the same case before and after them, retains the latter, when the word to which the infinitive mode belongs, refers to the same thing.

A passenger aiming 'to be the foremost man 'on the wharf' fell 'into the dock.

Having determined 'to become a scholar' he went 'to the university.

This honest clerk was unwilling 'to become a partner 'in such a concern.

The good woman urged her son 'to become a clergyman.

The young man is about 'to become a clergyman.

The gentleman was so kind as 'to become my security 'for one thousand dollars.

It would be much better 'to be studious' than 'to remain an ignoramus.

We know the animal 'to have been a monster 'from his bones.

The president is declared 'to have ever been a friend 'to this measure.

Being known 'to have been a federalist' he failed 'in his application 'for office.

This farm is said 'to have once been rich land.

TRANSITIVE INFINITIVE PHRASE.

The essential elements of the transitive infinitive phrase, are a transitive verb in the infinitive mode, and an objective case governed by the verb.

To worship God	To permit its author
To acquire knowledge	To lack the means
To arrest his horses	To have written such a work
To protect a gallant band	To have preferred peace
To please every body	To have influenced the pres-
To educate their children	ident

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The congregation have met 'to worship God' their creator.
Children are sent 'to school 'to acquire knowledge.

The driver 'hoping 'to arrest his horses' held on tenaciously 'to the reins.

This prince perished 'in endeavoring 'to protect a gallant band 'of loyal friends.

In trying 'to please every body' we please nobody.

All parents should be anxious 'to educate their children.

The publishers 'of the book' were so unfeeling as 'to permit its author 'to lack the means' of living 'during the time 'of writing it.

To have written such a work' will be a great honor.

The nation ought 'to have preferred peace 'to war.

The secretary is presumed 'to have influenced the president.

PASSIVE INFINITIVE PHRASE.

The essential element of the passive infinitive phrase, is a passive verb in the infinitive mode.

To be presented

To be sold

To be heard distinctly

To be finally condemned

To be paid

To have been fed early

To be adorned

To have been slain

To be discounted

To have been influenced

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

The congregation have met 'to worship God' their creator.

To worship God—Infinitive phrase, (transitive).

To worship is a regular transitive verb, infinitive mode, and present tense, is introduced after *met*, and belongs to *congregation*.

RULE. Verbs in the infinitive mode belong to nouns.

God is a proper noun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, objective case, and governed by *to worship*.

RULE. Transitive verbs govern the objective case.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The stranger rose 'to be presented 'to the company.

The clergyman 'wishing 'to be heard distinctly' spoke too loud for his physical ability.

A laborer 'having called 'on his employer 'to be paid 'for past services' was put off 'to another day.

God is worthy 'to be adored 'by all rational intelligences.

The merchant will offer the note 'to be discounted.

That message is about 'to be sold 'at public sale.

It is better 'to be poor 'during life' than to be finally condemned 'for injustice.

The horses ought 'to have been fed early' so as 'to have been ready 'in time.

The soldier was declared 'to have been slain 'in the revolutionary war.

The president is supposed 'to have been influenced 'by the secretary.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

The stranger rose 'to be presented 'to the company.

To be presented—Infinitive phrase, (passive.)

To be presented is a regular passive verb, infinitive mode, and present tense, is introduced after *rose*, and belongs to *stranger*.

RULE. Verbs in the infinitive mode belong to nouns.

To view the works 'of nature' is pleasant.

To view is a regular transitive verb, infinitive mode, present tense, and, with the rest of the phrase, nominative case to *is* in the singular number, and third person.

RULE. An infinitive phrase is sometimes nominative case to a verb in the singular number, and third person.

Pleasant is an adjective, and belongs to *to view the works*.

RULE. An adjective may belong to an infinitive phrase.

RULES FOR THE OMISSION OF *TO* IN INFINITIVE PHRASES.

To is omitted in the infinitive phrases after *make*, *see*, *hear*, *feel*, and *let*, as well as after the participles and gerundives derived from them.

To be, in the intransitive post-adjective, intransitive post-substantive, and passive infinitive phrases is omitted after *make*, *see*, *hear*, *feel*, and *have*, as well as after the participles and gerundives derived from them.

To is generally omitted in the infinitive phrases after *bid*, and sometimes after the participles and gerundives derived from it.

To may sometimes be omitted in some of the infinitive phrases after *help*, as well as after the gerundives derived from it; although it is always safe to insert it.

The preceding rules are not applicable to the verbs to which they relate, in their passive form, except sometimes in the case of *let*.

These rules need not be applied in parsing.

INFINITIVE PHRASES AFTER *make*.

Improve	Execute the job
Conscientious	Perform the duties
A parson	To ask the teacher's pardon
Perform their duties promptly	To pay the note twice

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

This indefatigable teacher is determined 'to make his pupils 'improve.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

This indefatigable teacher is determined 'to make his pupils improve.

Improve—Infinitive phrase, (intransitive.)

Conscientious parents are anxious 'to make their children
'conscientious.

This gentleman has been trying 'to make his son 'a parson.

The people should make their public agents 'perform their
duties promptly.

The contractor 'having made his workmen 'execute the job
'in the very best manner' obtained 'for it an extra price.

The merchant avoids some expense 'by making his son
'perform the duties 'of a clerk.

The boy was made 'to ask the teacher's pardon 'for having
behaved himself indecorously 'towards him.

The poor man was made 'to pay the note twice.

Improve is a regular intransitive verb, infinitive mode,
present tense, is introduced after *pupils*, and belongs
to *pupils*.

RULE. Verbs in the infinitive mode belong to nouns.

*Conscientious parents are anxious 'to make their chil-
dren 'conscientious.*

Conscientious—Infinitive phrase, (intransitive post-ad-
jective,) *to be* being omitted after *to make*.

Conscientious is an adjective and belongs to *children*.

RULE. Adjectives belong to nouns.

This gentleman is trying 'to make his son 'a parson.

A parson—Infinitive phrase, (intransitive post-substan-
tive,) *to be* being omitted after *to make*.

Parson is a common noun, &c., and objective case
after *to be*, understood.

RULE. The infinitive mode of those verbs which admit
the same case before and after them, retains the latter,
when the word to which the infinitive mode belongs,
refers to the same thing.

INFINITIVE PHRASES AFTER *see*.

Come	Cruelly treated
Vanish	Converted
Comfortable	Run
A thriving people	Ruined

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The astonished Indians saw a ship 'come' into the harbor.
Students have ever seen difficulties 'vanish' before close application.

The youth determined 'to see his parents' comfortable.

We were pleased 'to see this community' a thriving people.

The bystanders were sorry 'to see the beast' cruelly treated.

The preacher 'seeing sinners' converted 'from the error' of their ways 'by his ministry' is exceedingly happy.

Having repeatedly seen the horses 'run together' he knows their relative speed.

We know the deleterious effects 'of alcohol' on man 'by having seen many persons' ruined 'by it.

INFINITIVE PHRASES AFTER *hear*.

Crow	Read
Called a knave	Preach
Call the hogs	Read prayers
Pronounced	To reproach niggardly men

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Peter heard the cock 'crow.

I have heard this merchant 'called a knave.

Did you hear the servant 'call the hogs?

I heard the oration 'pronounced.

Having heard the letter 'read' I approved its contents.

Your taste 'in speaking' will be improved 'by hearing this clergyman' preach.

I have frequently heard this gentleman 'read prayers.

This miser has often been heard 'to reproach niggardly men.

INFINITIVE PHRASES AFTER *feel*.

Creep	A burden
Nibble his bait	Oppressive
Severe	So great a burden

The lad felt a cold snake 'creep' over his foot.
 Andrew felt a fish 'nibble his bait.'
 I felt the remark 'severe.'
 The guardian felt the responsibility 'a burden.'
 Feeling the weather 'oppressive' in the city 'we must rusticate' for a while.
 I am sorry 'for having felt this duty' so great a burden.

INFINITIVE PHRASES AFTER *let*.

Ride	Have their own way
Be consistent	Leave home so early
Be consistent politicians	Go immediately
Enjoy their own opinions	To be cultivated
Be sold	Go too soon

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

- Father, let me 'ride' in the carriage.
 Let us always 'be consistent' in our conduct.
 Let us 'ever be consistent politicians.'
 Candid men are willing 'to let others' enjoy their own opinions.
 The owner 'of this plantation' is obliged 'to let it' be sold 'under a mortgage.'
 The teacher 'having let the pupils' have their own way at first' finds difficulty 'in maintaining wholesome discipline.'
 I have regretted 'letting my son' leave home so early.
 This benevolent planter has determined 'on letting his slaves' go 'to Liberia' immediately.
 The plantation was let out 'to be cultivated.'
 The rope was let 'go too soon.'

INFINITIVE PHRASES AFTER *have*.

Full	Cut
Obedient children	Called
Enlarged	Done

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

This farmer will have his barns ' full ' of grain.

I would have you ' obedient children.

We must have our house ' enlarged.

You must have your hair ' cut ' by a barber.

The committee having had the meeting ' called ' to order ' presented their report.

This gentleman has done but little business ' for several days ' he having had his house ' full of fox-hunters.

In having this job ' done ' at the time ' agreed upon ' I have made many sacrifices.

INFINITIVE PHRASES AFTER *bid*.

Come	To learn their tasks
Chase the fowls	To bring a pail
To study their lessons	To go

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

His mercy bids me ' come.

Edward, bid your dog ' chase the fowls ' from the garden.

The teacher ' having bidden his pupils ' to study their lessons ' took a tranquil nap ' in his easy chair.

The lady in bidding her daughter to learn her task ' was actuated ' by the kindest feelings.

The servant was bidden ' to bring a pail ' of water.

The little boy was bidden ' to go ' to sleep.

Dare and *need* are commonly classed among those verbs which require the omission of *to* in the infinitive phrases which follow them. But this classification is evidently erroneous.

Dare and *need* are used, both as principal, and as auxiliary verbs. When auxiliary, they admit of no variation on account of number or person. When principal verbs, they are subject to all the accidents of other verbs.

Need, as an auxiliary, is used only in the present tense of the indicative mode. *Dare* is used in the same mode and tense, and likewise in the indefinite past tense in the form of *durst*.

Dare, AS AN AUXILIARY VERB.

PRESENT TENSE.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I dare say.
 The horse dare not proceed.
 The little girl dare not cry.
 This servant dare not be impudent.
 I dare become a soldier.
 The little boy dare ride the horse.
 The young lady dare not be electrified.

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I durst not refuse.
 The laborers durst not be idle.
 The youth durst become a sailor.
 These obedient children durst not disobey their parents.
 The applicant 'for the school' durst not be examined.

Dare, AS A PRINCIPAL VERB.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

This young divine dares 'to preach' before the university.
 In a good cause 'I dare' to be singular.
 We dare 'to become soldiers.'
 I shall dare 'to become a candidate' for congress.

We should ever dare 'to perform our duty.

A fiery coxcomb dared me 'to fight a duel.

A pugnacious boy 'living 'in a village' dared a peaceable lad 'living 'in the country 'to knock a chip 'from his shoulder.

The young lady dares 'to be electrified.

Needs is used as an adverb, when associated with *must*; as, He must needs pass through Samaria. The woman must needs tell a friend the secret. *Needs* is also placed before *must*, although this location of it is not often the best.

PUNCTUATION.

PUNCTUATION is the art of dividing, subdividing, and marking a written composition by characters, which have been invented for the purpose.

CHARACTERS DENOTING THE LARGER DIVISIONS AND SUB-DIVISIONS.

The chapter	The period
The section	The interrogation
The paragraph	The exclamation

THE CHAPTER; AS, [CHAP. IV.].

The chapter is used to divide a book into distinct portions, according to the particular subjects treated.

THE SECTION, [§].

The section is used to divide chapters or discourses into smaller portions.

THE PARAGRAPH, [¶].

The paragraph is employed to apprise the reader of the commencement of a new subject. For this purpose

NOTE.—No part of the explanations or rules pertaining to punctuation need be committed to memory by the pupil.

it is frequently used in the Old and New Testaments. The portions of a discourse, chapter, or section, denoted by an indentation of the line at the beginning, and by a break of the line at the end, are also called paragraphs.

THE PERIOD, [.].

Every complete sentence, not interrogatory or exclamatory, is closed with a period.

The period is used after all abbreviations; as, A. D. for Anno Domini; Fol. for folio.

THE INTERROGATION, [?].

Every independent sentence in which a question is proposed, unaccompanied with the expression of surprise, is closed with the interrogative sign.

THE EXCLAMATION, [!].

The exclamatory sign is used after interjections, and other detached words, expressing strong emotion.

Two or three exclamations are sometimes used after sentences, expressing great wonder or admiration.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS DENOTING DIVISIONS IN SENTENCES.

The colon	The còmma
The semicolon	The dash

THE DASH, [—].

The dash is used to denote an abrupt or unexpected turn of sentiment, as well as to indicate an emphatic pause.

OTHER CHARACTERS APPLICABLE TO SENTENCES.

The brackets	The hyphen
The parentheses	The apostrophe
The guillemets	The index
The caret	The brace

THE BRACKETS [[]].

The brackets, crotchets, or hooks, are used to include words, sentences, or paragraphs, to be explained in a note; or they are used to include words or sentences, intended to supply some deficiency, or to rectify some mistake.

THE PARENTHESES, [()].

The parentheses are used to enclose a word or clause, hastily thrown into a sentence for the purpose of explanation. The comma is now often used for the same purpose. The parentheses do not supersede the other points.

THE GUILLEMETS, OR QUOTATION POINTS [“ ”].

The guillemets are used to distinguish passages, taken from an author or speaker in his own words. A quotation within a quotation is marked with single points, which, when used with the others, are placed within them.

THE CARET. [^].

The caret is used to indicate the place, where one word or more, which had been omitted, and which have been interlined, should be taken into the sentence.

THE HYPHEN [-].

The hyphen is used to indicate, that one syllable or more of a word is carried forward to the next line. It is also used to connect the parts of a compound word.

NOTE.—The hyphen is used by some inconsiderate authors of spelling-books, and elementary reading-books, to divide words into syllables with the view to render them more easy to young pupils.

THE APOSTROPHE, ['].

The apostrophe is used to indicate the possessive case, or the omission of one letter or more in a word.

THE INDEX, [↗].

The index is used to direct the attention to something remarkable.

THE BRACE, [~].

The brace is used to connect words which have one common relation. It is also used to connect three lines of poetry having the same rhyme.

CHARACTERS USED AS REFERENCES.

The asterisk

The double obelisk

The obelisk

The parallel

The asterisk [*], the obelisk [†], the double obelisk [‡], and the parallel [||], refer to marginal notes. When these have been exhausted on a single page or chapter, the section, and the paragraph are used to supply the deficiency. The small letters of the alphabet, and Arabic figures, are also used for the same purpose.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

The following words begin with capital letters; namely,

1. The first word of every complete sentence.
2. Proper names, and appellations of the Deity.
3. Adjectives derived from the names of places.
4. The pronoun I, and the interjection O.
5. The first word of every line in poetry.
6. The first word of every sentence introduced as a quotation.

7. Common nouns, when used as proper nouns by a figure of speech called personification.

8. Every noun, and every principal word in the title of a book.

9. Titles, when used with proper names.

THE COMMA.

RULES APPLICABLE TO SIMPLE SENTENCES.

The words first, second, formerly, lastly, in fact, and others of a similar kind, are separated from the rest of the sentence by the comma, when their importance seems to require a pause after them; as, Lastly, strive to preserve a conscience void of offence.

Words in apposition, together with those which may depend upon them, are separated from the rest of the sentence by the comma; As, Adam, the first man, committed the original sin.

EXCEPTIONS.—The reciprocal pronouns, and a single noun in apposition not accompanied by any other word depending upon it, are not separated from the rest of the sentence; as, I shall transact this business myself. I admire the character of the patriarch Joseph.

Words in the independent case, together with those which may depend upon them, are separated from the rest of the sentence by the comma; as, Charles, you should retire. Our fathers, where are they? The officers having fallen, the soldiers gave way.

EXCEPTION.—Words, when used in mere exclamation, are followed by the exclamatory sign; as, O! the intolerably hard times!

NOTE.—The rules of punctuation relating to the comma which occur here, are applicable to the verbal forms and phrases which have preceded, beginning with the adverb. Teachers are therefore requested to cause their pupils to review the examples for parsing and imitation from that part of speech, and apply to them the rules thus far laid down.

When a prepositive phrase precedes a verbal form, or is thrown into the midst of a verbal form, it, together with its appendage, if any, is separated from the rest of the sentence by the comma ; as, In all these circumstances, he was found equal to every emergency. You might, without injustice, compel him to come up to his contract.

EXCEPTION. When the phrase preceding the verbal form is short, the comma is not necessary ; as, Unto thee will I direct my prayer.

Prepositive gerundive phrases are subject to the same rule and to the same exception.

When a participial phrase precedes a verbal form, it, together with its appendage, if any, is separated from the rest of the sentence by the comma ; as, Having acquired a competent fortune, he retired from the busy world. United, we stand ; divided, we fall.

When a participial phrase follows a noun to which the participle belongs, a comma may, or may not, be employed at the beginning of it, according as it may be intimately or loosely associated with the verbal form to which it is appended. When the phrase occurs before the verb, a comma is generally necessary before the latter ; as, A crime, mitigated by such circumstances, should be visited with a moderate punishment. The young man having been idle in college, left it with a superficial education. We met the inhabitants fleeing before the savage foe.

When an infinitive phrase is separated by a prepositive phrase, or by a prepositive gerundive phrase, from the verbal form to which it is appended, it, together with its appendage, if any, is separated from the rest of the sentence by the comma.

SENTENCES.

A sentence is two or more words, which express an affirmation, an interrogation, a command, an exhortation, a petition, or an intimation.

Sentences are divided into simple and compound.

A simple sentence is a verbal form, or a verbal form and one phrase or more.

A compound sentence is two or more simple sentences united.

 THE CONJUNCTION.

Conjunctions connect verbal forms, phrases, and verbal forms and phrases, as well as words, which bear the same relation to other words, or association of words.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions may be divided into nine classes; namely,

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Additional. | 6. Inferential. |
| 2. Alternative. | 7. Adverbial |
| 3. Corroborative. | 8. Comparative ad- |
| 4. Adversative. | verbial. |
| 5. Causative. | 9. Conditional. |

RULES OF SYNTAX.

And, or, nor, and as well as, connect similar parts of speech.

And, or, nor, and as well as, connect similar phrases.

And, or, nor, and as well as, sometimes connect adverbs and prepositive phrases.

And, or, nor, and as well as, connect prepositive gerundive phrases.

And, or, nor, and as well as, connect adverbs and prepositive phrases.

That, and the adverbial conjunctions, as well as the comparative adverbial conjunctions, connect the verbal forms, and the phrases formed by the help of the verb, participle, and gerundive.

All the conjunctions, except the correspondive, and *also, likewise, and too,* connect the verbal forms.

When two or more nouns in the singular number are connected by *and,* they require the verb to which they are nominative, to be in the plural number.

When two or more nouns in the singular number are connected by *and,* they require the noun which refers to the same things, and the pronoun which stands for them, to be in the plural number.

EXCEPTION 1. When two or more nouns in the singular number, connected by *and,* have reference to the same thing, they require the verbs, nouns, and pronouns, which refer to them, to be in the singular number.

EXCEPTION 2. When two or more nouns in the singular number, connected by *and,* are preceded by *each, every, or no,* they require the verbs, nouns, and pronouns, which refer to them in the same sentence, to be in the singular number. But they commonly admit a pronoun in the plural number to represent them in the following sentence.

EXCEPTION 3. When one noun, connected to another by *and,* is negatively distinguished, it belongs to a different verbal form, a part of which is understood. It does not, therefore, affect the verbal form to which it is connected.

EXCEPTION 4. When one noun, connected to another by *and,* is emphatically distinguished by *also, likewise, or too,* it belongs to a different verbal form, a part of which is understood. It does not, therefore, affect the words in the verbal form to which it is connected.

With and *together with* are often equivalent to *and* in connecting nouns; but a noun so connected to another, does not affect the verb, unless it is an essential part of the agent, as in the following example; The king, with the lords and commons, constitute the supreme government in England.

When one noun is connected to another by *as well as*, it belongs to a different verbal form, a part of which is understood. It does not, therefore, affect the verbal form to which it is connected.

When two or more nouns, in the singular number, are connected by *or* or *nor*, they require the verb to which they are nominative, to be in the singular number.

When two or more nouns, in the singular number, are connected by *or* or *nor*, they require the noun which refers to the same thing, and the pronoun which stands for them individually, to be in the singular number

When the nominatives, connected by *or* or *nor*, are of different numbers, and of the third person, the plural nominative should be placed next to the verb, which should agree with it in the plural number.

When two or more pronouns, or nouns and pronouns, are connected by *and*, they require the verb to which they are nominative, to be in the plural number; but, when they are of different persons, the verb must agree in person with the first person in preference to the second, and with the second in preference to the third.

When two or more pronouns, or nouns and pronouns, are connected by *and*, the pronoun which stands for them, should be in the plural number, to agree with them; but, when they are of different persons, the pronoun should agree in person with the first person in preference to the second, and with the second in preference to the third.

When two or more nominatives of different persons

are connected by *or* or *nor*, the verb must agree with that placed next to it.

When the nominatives require different forms of the verb, it is often more elegant to express the verb or its auxiliary in connexion with each of them.

In arranging nouns connected by *and*, *or*, or *nor*, they should be placed in the order in which they are to be regarded or honored, the most worthy being placed first. In arranging nouns and pronouns of different persons, the second person should commonly be placed before the third, and the first should be placed last, except sometimes in confessing a fault.

When a collective noun is so combined with other words, that the objects composing the collection, are referred to individually, the verb to which it is nominative, should be in the plural number.

When a collective noun is so combined with other words, that the objects composing the collection, are referred to individually, the pronoun which stands for it, should be in the plural number.

When a collective noun, in the singular number, is so combined with other words, that the objects composing the collection, are referred to collectively, the verb to which it is nominative, should be in the singular number.

When a collective noun, in the singular number, is so combined with other words, that the objects composing the collection, are referred to collectively, the pronoun which stands for it, should be in the singular number.

Adverbial conjunctions connect verbal forms, and qualify the verbs in the verbal forms so connected.

Adverbial conjunctions connect phrases and verbal forms, and qualify the verbs, participles, or gerundives in the phrases, and the verbs in the verbal forms.

1. ADDITIONAL CONJUNCTIONS.

And	Too	Furthermore
As well as	That	Besides
Also	Farther	Nay
Likewise	Further	Moreover

These conjunctions imply an addition to what may have preceded.

2. ALTERNATIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

Or	Nor	Else	Otherwise
----	-----	------	-----------

These conjunctions express an alternative of what precedes, and of what follows.

3. CORRESPONDIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

Both	Whether	Not only	As
Either	Neither	Though	So

These conjunctions are so placed in sentences, that they require another conjunction to be placed in another part of them.

THE CORRESPONDIVE CONJUNCTIONS TOGETHER WITH THE
CONJUNCTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THEM.

Both	And	As	As
Either	} Or	As	So
Whether		So	As
Neither	Nor	So	That
Not only	But	If	Then
Though	Yet		

GENERAL RULE FOR PUNCTUATION.

The part of speech or phrase which has an equal bearing upon two or more words connected by *and*, *or*,

or *nor*, is preceded by a comma, when the comma is inserted between the words so connected.

EXCEPTION.—A noun, preceded by two or more adjectives belonging to it, should not be preceded by a comma.

NOUNS CONNECTED BY *and*, *or*, *nor*, OR *as well as*.

RULES FOR PUNCTUATION.

When three or more nouns are connected by *and*, *or*, or *nor*, a comma is inserted between them.

When two words, connected by *or*, have reference to the same thing, the latter is a mere alternative in word, not in idea. It is, therefore, separated from the rest of the sentence by the comma.

When one noun is connected to another by *as well as*, it, together with its appendage, if any, is separated from the rest of the sentence by the comma.

When one noun is connected to another by *with* or *together with*, it is separated from the rest of the sentence by the comma.

When nouns follow each other in pairs, a comma is inserted between the pairs.

When the conjunction *and* is suppressed between two nouns, a comma is inserted between them.

When one noun, connected to another noun by *and*, is negatively or emphatically distinguished, it, together with its appendage, if any, is separated from the rest of the sentence by the comma.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

John and Henry have gone to school.

John or Henry has gone to school.

Frances and Elizabeth are diligent in study.

Frances or Elizabeth should become a teacher.

Frances, as well as Elizabeth, should become a teacher.

A few neighbors and several strangers have assembled to hear preaching.

The learned parson and his pious deacon are harmonious in their religious opinions.

My son or my grandson is to go to the city to-day.

My father or my brother is about to mortgage his farm.

My father, as well as my brother, is about to mortgage his farm.

Some apples or some peaches should be sent to our city cousins.

The settler, apprehending a famine or some other disaster, left the country in great haste.

My son and my daughter, having been carefully educated, may be left with confidence to their personal resources.

No man or woman of spirit will submit to such indignities.

Wheat, coal, and iron, are staple commodities of Pennsylvania.

The world has often been scourged by war, pestilence, and famine.

The world may be soon scourged by war, pestilence, or famine.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

John and Henry have gone to school.

And is an additional conjunction, and connects *John* and *Henry*.

RULE. *And, or, nor, and as well as,* connect similar parts of speech.

Have gone is an irregular, intransitive verb, indicative mode, present perfect tense, plural number, third person, and agrees with *John* and *Henry*.

RULE. When two or more nouns in the singular number are connected by *and*, they require the verb to which they are nominative, to be in the plural number.

My brother has just purchased one horse, two cows, twelve hogs, and twenty sheep of this man and his son.

This neighbor, having determined to remove to Indiana or Illinois, is about to sell houses, lands, goods, and chattels at public sale.

There is a natural difference between merit and demerit, virtue and vice, wisdom and folly.

Learning and ignorance, wisdom and folly, are strangely combined in this celebrated man.

Honor, virtue, every consideration, demand our submission to just authority.

In prohibiting profane language, as well as obscene expressions, the professors have a special regard to the morals and the dignity of the students.

This philosopher and poet was banished from his country.

Your friend and patron has been very generous.

Why is dust and ashes proud?

Each man and each woman carries in the hand an evergreen branch.

Every man and woman in the town is a zealous advocate for temperance.

John or Henry has gone to school.

Or is an alternative conjunction, and connects *John* and *Henry*.

RULE. *And, or, nor, and as well as,* connect similar parts of speech.

Has gone is an irregular, intransitive verb, indicative mode, present perfect tense, singular number, third person, and agrees with *John or Henry*.

RULE. When two or more nouns in the singular number are connected by *or* or *nor*, they require the verb to which they are nominative, to be in the singular number.

Every limb and every feature has been portrayed with surprising accuracy.

Every man, woman, and child, in the settlement, was slain by the savage foe.

John, and not Henry, has gone to school.

Benevolence, and not ostentation, has prompted these charities.

"Love, and love only, is the loan for love."

"Ay, and no too, was no good divinity."

My son, and also my daughter, has gone to France. They went together in the last packet.

My son, and likewise my daughter, has gone to France.

The house, with its furniture, was consumed.

The farmer's horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, together with his household goods, were sold by the sheriff.

The captain, having disposed of the ship, together with the cargo, returned to his own country in another vessel.

The king, with the lords and commons, constitute the supreme government in England.

In the sentence, *A few neighbors and several strangers have assembled to hear preaching*, and connects *a few neighbors* and *several strangers*; and the verb *have assembled* is in the plural number, third person, and agrees with *neighbors* and *strangers*. Rule. The verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

In the sentence, *Frances, as well as Elizabeth, should become a teacher*, *Elizabeth* is nominative case to *should become* understood.

In the sentence, *This philosopher and poet was banished from his country*, *was* is in the singular number, and third person, and agrees with *philosopher* and *poet*. Rule. When two or more nouns in the singular number, connected by *and*, have reference to the same thing, they require the verbs, nouns, and pronouns, which refer to them, to be in the singular number.

NOUNS CONNECTED BY *and*, *or*, OR *nor*, ACCOMPANIED
BY A CORRESPONDIVE CONJUNCTION.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

My son and my daughter have both gone to France.

Both my son and my daughter have gone to France.

Either my son or my daughter will go to France.

Neither my son nor my daughter will go to France.

Both Peter and Paul were eminent apostles.

Saints Peter and Paul were both eminent apostles.

This doctrine cannot be supported by the writings of either Saint Peter or Saint Paul.

This doctrine can be supported by the writings of neither St. Peter nor St. Paul.

Some physicians love both the study and the practice of medicine.

Some physicians love neither the study nor the practice of medicine.

Both the culprit and the witness were confined in prison to the day of trial.

Neither the culprit nor the witness was confined in prison to the day of trial.

This was not the opinion of either the judge or the jury.

This was the opinion of neither the judge nor the jury.

Knowing both the author and the publisher of the book, I may be prejudiced in its favor through personal friendship.

Knowing neither the author nor the publisher of the book, I cannot be prejudiced in its favor through personal friendship.

This temperate youth could be persuaded to drink neither wine nor ale.

NOTE.—In parsing *also*, *likewise*, and *too*, as well as the correspondve conjunctions, it is only necessary to name the class to which the word belongs, and the conjunction with which it is used.

NOUNS CONNECTED BY *and, or, nor,* OR *as well as,*
ACCOMPANIED BY SOME PHRASE.

RULES FOR PUNCTUATION.

When two or more nouns, connected by *and, or,* or *nor,* are followed each by a phrase, or by an adjective accompanied by a phrase, a comma is inserted between them.

When two nouns are connected by *and, or,* or *nor,* and one of them has a phrase depending upon it, which does not bear equally on the other, a comma is inserted between them.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

A merchant from Virginia, and a lawyer from Massachusetts, falling in company, began a conversation on politics.

A yoke of oxen, or a pair of horses, is indispensable in cultivating even a small farm.

A gentleman on horseback, and a lady and several children in a carriage, have just rode up to the hotel.

You must procure for dinner either a round of beef, or a leg of mutton.

I could procure for dinner neither a round of beef, nor a leg of mutton.

Caution in buying goods, and promptitude in paying for them, are commendable traits in a country merchant.

A politician without popularity, a lawyer without clients, a physician without patients, and an author without patronage, are each in a deplorable condition.

God created the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, and the fishes of the sea, as well as every creeping thing.

Take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the spirit.

Apply thy heart unto instructions, and thine ears to the words of knowledge.

God made the sun to shine by day, and the moon to give light by night.

This good man has a mind conscious of rectitude, as well as a heart full of compassion.

The governor, and several members of the legislature, are said to be in secret conclave in the council chamber.

We saw, at the party, some beautiful ladies, and many gentlemen of fine appearance.

In our excursion, we shall need fishing tackle, and a bag to hold the fish.

NOUNS, OR NOUNS AND PRONOUNS, OF DIFFERENT NUMBERS,
CONNECTED BY *or* OR *nor*.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Neither the captain nor the sailors were lost in this disastrous shipwreck.

Were the passengers or driver injured by this accident?

Neither the driver nor the passengers have tasted food during the day.

Neither the clergyman nor his people were spared in this merciless persecution.

Were the clerks, or the merchant himself, guilty of cheating this simple countryman.

The governor, or the friends of the unfortunate man, have offered a generous reward for the apprehension of the villains.

The general himself or two subordinate officers are to inspect the army in a few days.

Neither the president nor his supporters can adduce sufficient reasons for so many removals from office.

Neither their destination nor numbers were known.

Neither was their destination, nor were their numbers, known.

Neither was her wealth nor personal charms great.

Neither was her wealth, nor were her personal charms, great.

PRONOUNS, AND NOUNS AND PRONOUNS, OF DIFFERENT PERSONS,
CONNECTED BY *and* AND *as well as*.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

You, and your brother, and I, are nearly equal in our attainments.

You and my uncle appear to agree in your political opinions.

My father and I have just returned from our pleasant excursion into the country.

My brother and I, assisted by our dog Rover, caught an old opossum and seven young ones.

You and your sister, as well as several other pupils, have made great progress in your studies at the academy.

I and my brother turned over the inkstand.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

*You, and your brother, and I, are nearly equal
in our attainments.*

Are is an irregular, intransitive verb, indicative mode, present tense, plural number, and agrees with *you, brother, and I*, in number, and with *I* in person.

RULE. When two or more pronouns, or nouns and pronouns, are connected by *and*, they require the verb to which they are nominative, to be in the plural number; but, when they are of different persons, the verb must agree in person with the first person in preference to the second, and with the second in preference to the third.

Our is a personal pronoun, and agrees with *you, brother, and I*, in number, and with *I* in person.

RULE. When two or more pronouns, or nouns and pronouns, are connected by *and*, the pronoun which stands for them, should be in the plural number to agree

I and the dog caught a gray squirrel in the cornfield.

You and I, as well as my brother James, ought to finish our professional studies in one year.

The governor, the secretary of state, and many subordinate officers of the government, reside in this city.

NOMINATIVES OF DIFFERENT PERSONS AND NUMBERS,
CONNECTED BY *or* OR *nor*.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Either I or the clerk has committed a great blunder.

Either I or my son is in fault in this matter.

Either I am in fault in this matter, or my son is.

Thou or he is the author of this mischief.

Either thou or he is to be the representative from this county.

John, Mary, or I, am to spend the winter in Baltimore.

Neither he nor you were justly treated by these traders.

Were they, or was I, expected to pay the reckoning?

with them; but, when they are of different persons, the pronoun should agree in person with the first person in preference to the second, and with the second in preference to the third.

Our is in the possessive case, and is governed by *attainments*.

RULE. One noun governs another noun or pronoun that depends upon it in the possessive case.

Either I or the clerk has committed a great blunder.

Has committed is a regular, transitive verb, indicative mode, present perfect tense, singular number, third person, and agrees with *clerk*.

RULE. When two or more nominatives of different persons are connected by *or* or *nor*, the verb must agree with that placed next to it.

Thou, Horace or I, am soon to leave home to learn a trade.
 John, Harriet, or you, are to go to the academy in a few days.
 You, John, or Harriet, is to go to the academy in a few days.
 My cousin or I shall obtain the premium at our examination.
 My father or I shall go to Washington to obtain a patent for
 his new machine.

They invited neither my sister nor me to the party. We
 were not anxious for an invitation.

I saw you or your brother yesterday. You look much alike.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS APPLIED IN SENTENCES.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Some people have no opinion of their own.

The mob is composed of fellows of the baser sort.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

Some people have no opinion of their own.

Have is an irregular transitive verb, indicative mode, present tense, plural number, third person, and agrees with *people*.

RULE. When a collective noun is so combined with other words, that the objects composing the collection, are referred to individually, the verb to which it is nominative, should be in the plural number.

Their is a personal pronoun, plural number, third person, and agrees with *people*.

RULE. When a collective noun is so combined with other words, that the objects composing the collection, are referred to individually, the pronoun which stands for it, should be in the plural number.

Their is in the possessive case, and is governed by *opinion* understood. **Rule.** One noun governs another noun or pronoun that depends upon it in the possessive case.

The mob were alarmed at the assault of the soldiers.

The crew of the vessel was a very good one.

The crew were invited into the cabin to hear preaching.

The multitude is very large, indeed.

The multitude are in want of food. Send them away to their homes.

In France, as well as in nearly every other country, the peasantry constitutes the majority of the population.

In France, the peasantry commonly go barefooted.

Never was any nation so infatuated.

Never was any nation so much divided into factions.

Part of the ship's cargo was preserved by another vessel.

A great number of strangers was present.

The public have been warned against taking these notes.

The committee were divided in their opinions on this subject.

The cabinet cannot agree in their opinions.

The noble army of martyrs praise thee, O God.

The church has no power to inflict corporal punishments.

There is a flock of wild geese.

The army has been defeated with great slaughter.

All the world are spectators of your conduct.

The regiment consists of a thousand men.

ADJECTIVES CONNECTED BY *and*, *or*, *nor*, AND *as well as*.

RULES FOR PUNCTUATION.

When three or more adjectives are connected by *and* or, or *nor*, a comma is inserted between them.

When one adjective is connected to another by *as well as*, the latter, with its appendages, if any, is separated from the rest of the sentence by the comma.

When adjectives follow each other in pairs, a comma is inserted between the pairs.

When the conjunction *and* is suppressed between two adjectives, a comma is inserted between them.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Industrious and economical persons are likely to obtain a competency.

A being, infinitely wise and good, will not unnecessarily afflict his creatures.

A person, querulous, censorious, or quarrelsome, will ever be disagreeable and contemptible.

This loafer is idle and miserably poor.

Our parson is very learned and very pious.

The lady was reserved and modest, as well as beautiful.

David was a brave, wise, and virtuous prince.

This clergyman is a good and a faithful preacher.

We should venerate wise and good men.

We may, with justice, shun idle or vicious persons.

The butcher has some good and some indifferent beef.

This farmer owns two good and three very poor farms.

We will sing the first and second verses of the ninth psalm.

The twelfth or thirteenth hymn will be appropriate.

We arrived at our homes, wet, weary, and hungry.

We must buy five or six apples for the children.

Kind and generous men will be esteemed.

Boys should endeavor to become good, as well as wise men.

Having become old and infirm, he determined to reside with a son or a daughter.

The servant, being ignorant, as well as unfaithful, was sent home to his master.

The youth escaped many snares by avoiding dissipated and vicious company.

The young Indian determined to become a pious, as well as a civilized man.

Truth is fair and artless, simple and sincere, uniform and consistent.

I am a plain, blunt man.

ADJECTIVES CONNECTED BY *and*, *or*, OR *nor*, ACCOMPANIED
BY ANOTHER CONJUNCTION.

RULE FOR PUNCTUATION.

When one adjective, connected to another by *and*, is negatively or emphatically distinguished, a comma is inserted between them.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The horse is both lame and blind.

The horse is lame and blind both.

The horse is lame, and also blind.

The horse is lame, and likewise blind.

The horse is lame, and blind too.

The horse is either lame or blind.

The horse is neither lame nor blind.

He is both a friendly and a civil man.

A man, either drunk or foolish, or both, has just gone down the road.

A man, neither lame nor blind, old nor decrepit, sits begging by the wayside.

A man, both lame and blind, old and decrepit, sits begging by the wayside.

The pleurisy is a severe, and also a dangerous disease.

The pleurisy is both a severe and a dangerous disease.

The dealer is censured for being neither honest nor frugal.

The drayman was respected for being both honest and temperate.

The preacher, being sincere, and likewise earnest in his manner, succeeded in making an impression on the audience.

The preacher, being neither sincere nor earnest in his manner, failed to make an impression on the audience.

“Liberal, not lavish, is kind nature’s hand.”

The laborer is fatigued, and not lazy.

ADJECTIVES CONNECTED BY *and*, *or*, *nor*, OR *as well as*,
FOLLOWED BY SOME PHRASE.

When two or more adjectives, are connected by *and*, *or*, *nor*, or *as well as*, and one or each of them has a phrase depending upon it, which does not bear equally upon the rest, such adjective with its phrase is separated from the rest of the sentence by the comma.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Men are wicked by nature, and corrupt in practice.

Your horse is beautiful in form and color, as well as fast and easy in his gaits.

Our physician is skilful in his profession, as well as easy in his manners.

The professor is indefatigable in teaching, and likewise strict in discipline.

This officer was wise and prudent in council, as well as brave and skilful in action.

This officer was neither wise and prudent in council, nor brave and skilful in action.

A stranger, ugly in aspect, and uncouth in manner, was at the party lest evening.

To censorious persons, strangers are always ugly or insignificant in aspect, or uncouth or haughty in manner.

This speculator was prudent in buying property, and lucky in selling it.

My agent is diligent in collecting moneys, and prompt in paying them over.

Civilized persons are apt to be pleasant at home, and affable in company.

The preacher, being deficient in literature, and dull in his manner of preaching, was not acceptable to the people.

A preacher sometimes deserves censure for being deficient in literature, or dull in his manner of preaching.

VERBS CONNECTED BY *and*, *or*, *nor*, OR *as well as*.

RULES FOR PUNCTUATION.

When three or more verbs are connected by *and*, *or*, or *nor*, a comma is inserted between them.

When verbs follow each other in pairs, a comma is inserted between the pairs.

When one verb is connected to another by *as well as*, it is separated from the rest of the sentence by the comma.

When one verb, connected to another by *and*, is negatively or emphatically distinguished, a comma is inserted between them.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

William can hop, skip, jump, and run.

William can hop, skip, jump, or run.

William can read, write, and cipher.

William can both read and write.

William can read and write both.

William can read, and also write.

William can read, and likewise write.

William can either read or write.

William can neither read nor write.

William can read and write, as well as cipher.

William could write, and cipher too.

Jesse caught and saddled the pony.

Jesse caught, and also saddled, the pony.

Jesse caught, and likewise saddled, the pony.

Will you read and spell your lessons.

Will you read, as well as spell, your lessons.

I can spell and read, write and cipher.

Charles reads well, and also writes legibly.

Charles reads well, and likewise writes legibly.

VERBS CONNECTED BY *and*, *or*, *nor*, OR *as well as*, ACCOMPANIED
BY SOME DEPENDENT WORD OR PHRASE.

RULE FOR PUNCTUATION.

When two or more verbs are connected by *and*, *or*, or *nor*, and one or each of them has a word or phrase depending upon it, which does not bear equally upon both or all of them, such verb should be preceded by a comma.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Charles reads well, and writes legibly.

Charles does not read well, or write legibly.

Charles neither reads well, nor writes legibly.

Charles reads well, and writes a good hand.

Andrew ploughed the field, as well as sowed the grain.

I ploughed the field yesterday, and will sow the grain to-day.

We should do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God.

We will either ride to the city, or walk to the village.

The farmer ploughs his ground, and plants his corn in the spring, and harvests the crop in the fall.

This gentleman sold his farm, and purchased real estate in the city.

This merchant resides in New Jersey, and carries on business in New York.

This professor loves learning himself, and infuses the same spirit into the minds of his pupils.

I will write a letter, and dispatch it to my friend immediately.

I saw one farmer driving his cattle, and heard another calling his hogs.

We may sympathize with persons in distress, and rejoice with them in prosperity.

The poor fellow could neither pay his fine, nor give security for its payment.

My son has gone to the academy, and will remain there for two or three years.

ADVERBS CONNECTED BY *and*, *or*, *nor*, OR *as well as*.

RULES FOR PUNCTUATION.

When three or more adverbs are connected by *and*, *or*, or *nor*, a comma is inserted between them.

When one adverb is connected to another by *as well as*, it is separated from the rest of the sentence by the comma.

When an adverb, connected to another by *and*, is negatively or emphatically distinguished, a comma is inserted between them.

When adverbs follow each other in pairs, a comma is inserted between the pairs.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The horse paces easily, beautifully, and rapidly,

The horse paces easily, as well as gracefully.

The horse paces both easily and gracefully.

The horse does not pace either easily or gracefully.

The horse paces neither easily nor gracefully.

The horse paces easily, and also gracefully.

The horse paces easily, and likewise gracefully.

The horse paces easily, and gracefully too.

Drive the horses slowly and carefully, and not so dashingly.

The work shall be well and expeditiously done.

Will the journal be published weekly or monthly ?

The journal will be published monthly, and not weekly.

Having diligently and carefully examined the subject, my opinion in regard to it will be likely to remain unchanged.

Preachers should aim at speaking correctly, as well as eloquently.

The heat became more and more intense.

My daughter has been long and dangerously sick.

The insects moved up and down, hither and thither.

PREPOSITIONS CONNECTED BY *and*, *or*, *nor*, OR *as well as*.

RULE FOR PUNCTUATION.

When three or more prepositions are connected by *and*, *or*, or *nor*, a comma is inserted between them.

When one preposition is connected to another by *as well as*, a comma is inserted between them.

When a preposition connected to another by *and*, is negatively or emphatically distinguished, a comma is inserted between them.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Many persons both in and out of the church hold these erroneous opinions.

Many persons in, as well as out of the church, hold these erroneous opinions.

Many persons in, and also out of the church, hold these erroneous opinions.

Many persons in, and likewise out of the church, hold these erroneous opinions.

Many persons in, and out of the church too, hold these erroneous opinions.

Few persons, either in or out of the church, hold these erroneous opinions.

This tree was much cultivated in and about Burlington

The goods will be sold at or below the regular price.

Buffaloes have fled down, as well as across, the prairie.

My friend lives neither at nor below Annapolis.

He left this city on or about the fifteenth of August, in the year 1839.

Over and above these claims, I hold a note against him amounting to five hundred dollars.

The senator advanced an argument for, and not against, the measure.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES CONNECTED BY *and*, *or*, *nor*, OR *as well as*.
 RULES FOR PUNCTUATION.

When three or more prepositional phrases are connected by *and*, *or*, or *nor*, a comma is inserted between them.

When one prepositional phrase is connected to another by *as well as*, a comma is inserted between them.

When one prepositional phrase, connected to another by *and*, is negatively or emphatically distinguished, a comma is inserted between them.

When two prepositional phrases are connected by *and*, *or*, or *nor*, and one of them has another phrase or important addition of words appended to it, which does not bear equally on the other, a comma is inserted between them.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I saw this man at the hotel, at the church, and at the theatre.

I saw this man at the hotel, as well as at the theatre.

I saw this man at the hotel and at the theatre.

I saw this man both at the hotel and at the theatre.

I saw this man neither at the hotel nor at the theatre.

I saw this man at the hotel, and not at the theatre.

I saw this man at the hotel, and also at the theatre.

The lad is fond of books, as well as of sport.

This station is above my reach and beyond my deserts.

The goods will be sold under the regular price and at considerable sacrifice.

The young lady will accomplish the journey in company with her brother, or under the protection of a trusty friend.

My son is unwilling to pursue his studies either at this academy, or at any other school so deficient in good government.

We were charmed with the beauty of the country, and with the music of the birds.

ADVERBS AND PREPOSITIVE PHRASES, CONNECTED BY

and, or, nor, OR as well as.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

This author composes beautifully, accurately, and with surprising facility.

This author composes beautifully, as well as with remarkable accuracy.

This author composes neither beautifully nor with accuracy.

The clergyman addressed the congregation earnestly and with considerable effect.

I saw my friend either here or at the springs.

I saw my friend here, and not at the springs.

The workmen are laboring industriously and in great harmony.

The workmen, having executed their contract faithfully and with despatch, received the thanks of the board of the public works.

PARTICIPIAL PHRASES CONNECTED BY *and, or, nor, OR as well as.*

RULES FOR PUNCTUATION.

When three or more participial phrases are connected by *and, or, or nor*, a comma is inserted between them.

When one participial phrase is connected to another by *as well as*, it is separated from the rest of the sentence by the comma.

When a participial phrase, connected to another by *and*, is negatively or emphatically distinguished, a comma is inserted between them.

When two or more participial phrases are connected by *and, or, or nor*, and one or both of them are compo-

NOTE.—The rules for punctuation relating to the participial phrases are also applicable to the gerundive phrases, to the prepositive gerundive phrases, and to the infinitive phrases. They need not, therefore, be repeated.

sed in part of a noun or pronoun or an adjective, a comma is inserted between them.

When two or more participial phrases are connected by *and*, *or*, or *nor*, and one or both of them are accompanied by an adverb, or by another phrase which does not bear equally on each of them, a comma is inserted between them.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The teacher found his pupils hopping, skipping, and jumping.

The mob came down the street, whooping, yelling, and swearing.

I have heard the lady weeping and lamenting on account of her misfortunes.

I have heard the lady weeping, as well as lamenting, on account of her misfortunes.

I have heard the lady both weeping and lamenting on account of her misfortunes.

Being a good mechanic, and being industrious, he can hardly fail to acquire property.

Being a good mechanic and an accurate accountant, and being also industrious and economical, he can hardly fail to acquire property.

This countryman, having a good farm, and being likewise a thrifty manager, fills his house with necessaries for his family, and his barns with provender for his stock.

This gentleman having settled his affairs, and having visited his friends, left his country for a distant clime.

This distinguished individual, having sold his estate, settled his business, and bid adieu to his friends, left his country to reside in America.

A lad walking in a garden, and humming a tune with a merry heart, trod on a serpent concealed in his path.

This young merchant having been often seen inebriated,

and having also been often associated with suspicious characters, was finally discarded by the friends of sobriety and correct morals.

Having either paid the cash, or secured its payment by satisfactory security, he obtained possession of the property.

Having neither paid the cash, nor secured its payment by satisfactory security, he failed to obtain the property.

The young man having been idle at college, and having become dissipated in his habits, lost the confidence of his friends.

GERUNDIVE PHRASES, AND NOUNS AND GERUNDIVE PHRASES, CONNECTED BY *and, or, nor, OR as well as.*

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Eating, drinking, and sleeping, are daily necessary to the animal nature of man.

Walking and riding are healthful exercises.

Walking, as well as riding, is a healthful exercise.

Both riding and walking are healthful exercises.

Walking, and also riding, is a healthful exercise.

Neither riding nor walking is an unhealthy exercise.

Reading, and not spelling, is to be the next exercise.

The law of God forbids lying and profane swearing, as well as bearing false witness, and disobedience to parents.

His being sick, and his being friendless, originated alike from his dissipated habits.

Catching fish, and hunting wild animals, are the chief employment of the inhabitants.

Sleeping too much, and working too little, are faults of persons called indolent.

Exposure to rain, and sleeping in damp clothes, were the causes of his indisposition.

Praying sincerely, and swearing profanely, cannot be continued by the same individual.

The traveller was careful to avoid becoming wet, and sleeping in damp sheets.

PREPOSITIVE GERUNDIVE PHRASES CONNECTED BY *and*, *or*,
nor, OR *as well as*.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The inhabitants live by fishing and hunting.

The inhabitants live by catching fish, as well as by hunting wild animals.

The inhabitants live neither by catching fish, nor by hunting wild animals.

The inhabitants live both by catching fish, and by hunting wild animals.

The inhabitants live by cultivating the soil, and not by fishing and hunting.

The inhabitants live by cutting timber, and likewise by cultivating the soil.

This young man took great delight in being odd, and in teasing his companions.

During our voyage, we whiled away the time in reading good books, in writing a journal, and in studying navigation.

My friend is engaged in cultivating the soil, and in editing a newspaper.

The old gentleman amused the children by recounting his adventures, and by telling stories.

The students were admonished for going so far from the academy, and for making so much noise.

This collegian recoiled from becoming a preacher of the gospel, and especially from becoming a missionary.

He gained access to the garden without being injured, and without being discovered.

NOTE.—By *fishing and hunting* may be parsed as a compound or double prepositive gerundive phrase; or it may be treated as two phrases connected by *and* with *by* understood before *hunting*. Some grammarians parse such words as *fishing* and *hunting* as nouns; but this is evidently erroneous, because they often govern nouns in the objective case, and also because they are frequently qualified by the adverb.

PREPOSITIVE PHRASES AND PREPOSITIVE GERUNDIVE PHRASES
CONNECTED BY *and, or, nor, OR as well as.*

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The pupil was punished for idleness, and for being a truant.

The colonel was cashiered for peculation, and for being a coward.

This gentleman accumulated a large fortune by speculation, and by selling goods.

The culprit was condemned for theft, and for being concerned in a rebellion.

The bishop cautioned the preacher against being slack in government, and against negligence in preparing his sermons.

Our teacher has been censured for being slack in discipline, or for negligence in instructing his pupils.

This landholder was despised both for being severe towards his tenants, and for his knavery in dealing.

INFINITIVE PHRASES CONNECTED BY *and, or, nor, OR as well as.*

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The lad is able to read, write, and cipher.

The lad is able to write, as well as cipher.

The lad is able both to read and to write.

The lad is able to read, and also to write.

The lad is able to write, and cipher too.

The lad is able to read or to write.

The lad is able neither to read nor to write.

The lad is not able to read or to write.

The lad reads badly, and writes carelessly.

The youth has come to work, and not to play.

I have determined to sell my farm, and purchase a steam-boat to run on the Mississippi.

The teacher finally induced his refractory pupil to attend to his studies, and to submit to wholesome discipline.

Will you be so good as to be silent, and hear me read?

This young man is determined to acquire knowledge, and to become a useful citizen.

The Lord Jesus Christ commanded his disciples to tarry at Jerusalem, and wait for the promise of the Father.

For so gross a violation of order, the student ought to be re-proved by the president, and be expelled from the institution.

I saw a poor woman call at a house, and beg for some cold victuals.

This tradesman is about to dispose of his stock in trade, and purchase a farm, in Iowa.

INFINITIVE PHRASES, CONNECTED BY *and*, *or*, OR *as well as*,
USED AS NOMINATIVE CASE TO THE VERB.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

To go and come will occupy two days.

To see the falls, and to partake of a good dinner at the hotel, are the objects of our present visit.

To see the falls, and not to partake of a good dinner at the hotel, is the object of our present visit.

To see the falls, as well as to partake of a good dinner at the hotel, is the object of our present visit.

To love God, and to promote the general happiness of man, should be the leading purposes of every Christian.

To purchase a tolerable farm, or to build a comfortable house, requires a considerable sum of money.

To write a good hand, to spell well, and to construct sentences with accuracy, should be the aim of every student.

NOTE.—It may be well to inform the pupil, that, when infinitive phrases are connected by *and*, *or*, or *as well as*, *to*, the sign of the infinitive mode, is often omitted before the verb or verbs which follow the first, even though no preceding verb should require its omission.

In the last example, good usage sanctions the use of *aim*, in the singular number.

VERBAL FORMS CONNECTED BY *and, or, nor, else, OR otherwise.*

RULE FOR PUNCTUATION.

When two or more verbal forms are connected by *and, or, nor, else, or otherwise*, a comma is inserted between them.

EXCEPTION. When the dependance of the verbal forms upon each other is not intimate, a semicolon should be used.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Mary went to church, and William stayed at home.

Frederick walked across the field, and I went round by the road.

Millers grind corn, and bakers bake bread.

Authors write books, and printers print them.

I will write a letter, and you may take it to the post office.

My mother purchased some goods, and the merchant sent them to our dwelling by an errand-boy.

My father and mother went to the country, and stayed there during the summer; and my father's sister kept house for us in the mean time.

Charles is unwell, and Mary is really sick.

George Washington was a prudent general, and Benjamin Franklin was a shrewd politician.

John was reprimanded by the president, Francis was expelled from the institution, and George retired from it in disgust.

We must rusticate during the hot weather, or we shall suffer in health.

We must study diligently, or we shall disappoint our parents in their reasonable expectations.

The ladies would not drink wine, nor would the gentlemen drink brandy.

I must get my father's consent, else we cannot proceed.

Repeat, else I will come to thee quickly.

I have not the money, otherwise I would accommodate you.

VERBAL FORMS CONNECTED BY *that*.

RULE FOR PUNCTUATION.

When two verbal forms are connected by *that*, a comma is inserted between them.

When *that* is omitted between two verbal forms, or when it precedes both of them, a comma is inserted between them.

EXCEPTION. When *that* is the object of a transitive verb, the comma need not be inserted before it. In such cases, *that* sustains the relation of both a definitive adjective pronoun and a conjunction. In other cases, it might be proved to sustain this twofold relation; but it is hardly worth while to perplex the student with illustrations and explanations to prove it.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I go to school, that I may acquire an education.

My son was so sick, that we could not pursue our journey for several days.

Some of my pupils are so inconsiderate, that they will not study.

This merchant is such a knave, we cannot safely deal with him.

I hate deception so heartily, that I cannot respect a deceptive person.

He has met with such success in several speculations, that he has concluded to risk his whole fortune in a new adventure.

That we may please God, and respect ourselves, we should endeavor to do right.

That we may not want bread in old age, we should be industrious and economical in the prime of life.

We should be industrious and economical in the prime of life, that we may not want bread in old age.

The gentleman said that he was about to leave the city.

My parents hope that I shall soon recover my health.

He fancied that you were greatly displeased.

PHRASES AND VERBAL FORMS CONNECTED BY *that*.

RULES FOR PUNCTUATION.

When a phrase and a verbal form are connected by *that*, a comma is inserted between them.

When *that* is omitted between a phrase and a verbal form, a comma is inserted between them.

EXCEPTION. When *that* is the object of a transitive verb, participle or gerundive, the comma need not be inserted before it. In such cases, *that* sustains the relation of both a definitive adjective pronoun and a conjunction.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

My son being so sick, that we could not pursue our journey, we turned aside to a pleasant farm-house.

The merchant being such a knave, that we cannot safely deal with him, we shall do well to shun his store.

Having made up our minds, that any particular course of conduct is wrong, we should perseveringly refuse to pursue it.

His being obsequious, that he might obtain the favor of his superior officers, excited their contempt.

The preacher cautions his hearers against complaining that the dispensations of Providence are too severe.

The youth was encouraged to read good books, that he might acquire knowledge, and fortify his morals against vicious examples.

The president having declared that he would serve but one term, declined being a candidate for re-election.

This unfortunate man was sustained in his afflictions by believing that happiness awaited him in a better world.

We have reason to fear that some disaster has befallen the travellers.

The Jews were rendered more observant of the rites of hospitality by the circumstance, that Abraham entertained strangers unawares.

VERBAL FORMS IN WHICH ARE APPLIED THE ADDITIONAL CONJUNCTIONS *further, furthermore, moreover, also, likewise, too, besides, again, more, AND nay.*

All these conjunctions, except *may*, are commonly used with *and*.

RULE FOR PUNCTUATION.

When *further, furthermore, moreover, besides, again, or more*, not preceded by *and*, is used to continue a subject, it is followed by a comma, and preceded by a comma, a semicolon, or a period. When used with *and*, it is preceded and followed by the comma.

When *also* or *likewise* is used without *and*, to continue a subject, it is preceded by a semicolon; but a comma is not inserted after it.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I shall proceed, further, to prove that their arguments are founded on false premises.

He agreed positively to purchase my farm; and, furthermore, he bargained for my stock and surplus produce.

He says that the demand is unjust; and, more, he insists that you know it to be so.

Moreover, Job continued his parable, and said.

Nearly all of my early associates have gone to the world of spirits; and I, too, must soon follow.

My brother has gone to the inauguration; and I, also, mean to be there.

Wise men die; likewise the fool and the brutish man perish.

I have not visited my native country for twenty years; besides, I never expect to see it again.

The robber asked me for my purse; nay, he demanded it.

The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether; moreover, by them is thy servant warned.

4. ADVERSATIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

But Nevertheless Still Howbeit
 Yet Notwithstanding However

These conjunctions are used to introduce sentiments or facts differing from others which have preceded them.

But, like *and*, is used to connect nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositive phrases and adverbs, phrases and verbal forms.

SIMILAR PARTS OF SPEECH CONNECTED BY *but*, EITHER ALONE, OR IN CONJUNCTION WITH *not only*, *also*, OR *likewise*.

RULE FOR PUNCTUATION.

When two words are connected by *but*, a comma is inserted between them.

Examples for parsing and Imitation.

My son, but not my daughter, has gone to France.

We need a pair of horses, but not a yoke of oxen.

We need not only a pair horses, but also a yoke of oxen.

Some physicians dislike the study, but not the practice, of medicine.

Some physicians dislike not only the study, but likewise the practice, of medicine.

Learned physicians are right in prohibiting not only quacks, but also females, to interfere in their treatment of patients.

Some diseases are severe, but not dangerous.

Some diseases are not only severe, but also dangerous.

The stranger is ugly in person, but elegant in manners.

The horse paces easily, but not fast.

The lad writes rapidly, but carelessly.

The lad writes beautifully, but not with accuracy.

Many persons not only in, but also out of the church, advocate these opinions.

VERBAL FORMS CONNECTED BY *but, yet, nevertheless, howbeit, notwithstanding, still, AND however.*

When two verbal forms, connected by *but, yet, nevertheless, howbeit, and notwithstanding*, are unaccompanied by another conjunction, a semicolon is inserted between them.

When *however, nevertheless, or notwithstanding*, occurs in the midst of a verbal form, it is separated from the rest of the sentence by the comma.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I will call ; but I cannot stay to dine.

I will call ; yet I cannot stay to dine.

I will call ; nevertheless I cannot stay to dine.

I will call ; howbeit I cannot stay to dine.

I will call ; notwithstanding I cannot stay to dine.

I will call ; I cannot, however, stay to dine.

I am displeased with his treatment ; still I am not willing to renounce his friendship.

He is able to relieve our wants ; but he is unwilling to do so.

The lad is ignorant ; nevertheless he avoids instruction.

I have hoed my garden several times ; notwithstanding it is full of weeds.

He has heard much good preaching ; still he is impenitent.

I have travelled extensively with the view to select a neighborhood for a permanent residence ; I cannot, however, fix on any desirable spot.

You have so high an opinion of your plantation, I fear that you will ask too much for it. I will, nevertheless, call and view it in a few days.

The people were not well pleased with their preacher. They, notwithstanding, paid him the salary agreed upon by the quarterly conference.

PHRASES CONNECTED BY *but*, EITHER ALONE OR ACCOMPANIED
BY *not only*, *also*, OR *likewise*.

RULE FOR PUNCTUATION.

When two phrases, or an adverb and a prepositive phrase, are connected by *but*, a comma is inserted between them.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I saw this man, not at the theatre, but at the church.

I have seen this man not only at the theatre, but also at the church.

We can travel not only in the day, but likewise in the night.

I met my friend not only there, but also in Philadelphia.

This writer composes not only beautifully, but also with great accuracy.

The rules of the society forbid not only drinking alcohol, and the use of tobacco, but also gambling of every description.

The inhabitants are employed not only in catching fish, but also in hunting wild animals.

The preacher was censured not only for being slack in administering the discipline, but also for negligence in preparing for the pulpit.

I have not only determined to sell my farm, but also to remove to Iowa.

VERBAL FORMS CONNECTED BY *but*, ACCOMPANIED BY *not only*,
OR BY *not only* AND *also* OR *likewise*.

RULE FOR PUNCTUATION.

When two verbal forms, are connected by *but*, accompanied by *not only* or by *not only* and *also* or *likewise*, a comma is inserted between them.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The stranger is not only ugly in person, but he is likewise uncouth in manners.

The horse is not only lame, but he is likewise blind.

The pleurisy is not only a severe disease, but it is also a dangerous one.

The principal not only reprimanded his pupils, but he chastised them also.

This man was not only indicted for arson by the grand jury, but the indictment was fully sustained on the subsequent trial.

5. CAUSATIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

As	Since	For
Because	In as much as	

These conjunctions are used to introduce sentences expressing a reason or cause.

RULE FOR PUNCTUATION.

When an inferential conjunction occurs before or between two verbal forms, a comma is inserted between them.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

We regard his opinions, as he is a wise and prudent man.

As he is a wise and prudent man, we regard his opinions.

We regard his opinions, because he is a wise and prudent man.

Because he is a wise and prudent man, we regard his opinions.

We regard his opinions, since he is a wise and prudent man.

Since he is a wise and prudent man, we regard his opinions.

We regard his opinions, inasmuch as he is a wise and prudent man.

Inasmuch as he is a wise and prudent man, we regard his opinions.

We regard his opinions, for he is a wise and prudent man.

As the ten commandments have been ordained by the Supreme Being, we are bound to obey them.

We love him, because he first loved us.

Since you have come, you would do well to remain.

I regret that these wicked proceedings have taken place, for their tendency is to injure a good cause.

6. INFERENTIAL CONJUNCTIONS.

Therefore Then Hence So

These conjunctions are used to introduce sentences expressing an inference or conclusion.

RULE FOR PUNCTUATION.

When two verbal forms are connected by an inferential conjunction, a semicolon is inserted between them; and the conjunction is separated from the rest of the sentence by the comma.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Man is a sinner; hence, he has need of a Savior.

Man is a sinner; he has, therefore, need of a Savior.

You acknowledge that man is a sinner; then, you must admit that he has need of a Savior.

On the whole, I do not think the measure a good one; hence, I cannot give it my approval.

On the whole, I do not think the measure a good one; so, I cannot give it my approval.

The honest lawyer said to his client, You admit that your cause is unjust; then, why do you expect me to undertake it.

I could not sell my tobacco for a good price last summer; so, I concluded to keep it over.

You know that alcohol may undermine your health, ruin your reputation, and beggar your family; why will you not, therefore, abandon its use?

Every human virtue should be cultivated with diligence; prudence is a human virtue; therefore, prudence should be cultivated with diligence.

NOTE.—All the inferential conjunctions may be used to introduce the inference in a regular syllogism, although they are not all equally elegant.

7. ADVERBIAL CONJUNCTIONS.

As	When	Whence
Before	Whenever	Whither
After	While	How
Since	Whilst	Why
Till	Where	Wherefore
Until	Wherever	Whereby

These conjunctions connect the verbal forms. They also connect the verbal forms, and the phrases formed by the aid of the participle or gerundive; and some of them connect prepositive phrases and verbal forms.

RULE FOR PUNCTUATION.

When two verbal forms are connected by an adverbial conjunction, a comma is inserted between them, except the cases in which the conjunction immediately follows a transitive verb.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

We had a fine prospect of the falls, as we were crossing the river below them.

As we were crossing the river below the falls, we had a fine view of them.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

We had a fine prospect of the falls, as we were crossing the river below them.

As is an adverbial conjunction. As a conjunction it connects two verbal forms, as an adverb it qualifies the verb *had* in the first verbal form, and *were crossing* in the second.

RULE. Adverbial conjunctions connect verbal forms, and qualify the verbs in the verbal forms so connected.

As the queen was passing by, we had a fair view of her person. I cannot accommodate you with a loan, until I return from Europe.

Before I left England, I had some intimation of this project. I hope to visit you again, after I have completed my professional studies.

After I have completed my professional studies, I shall commence business in Kentucky.

I have not seen an individual from my native state, since I left it.

Since my son removed to that country, he has prospered beyond expectation.

My father waited, till he could wait no longer.

Till you have answered this argument, you should not proceed to another point in the controversy.

The Indians remained in ambush, until our army had come within gun-shot.

Until all arrearages have been paid on the subscription, the proprietors are not obliged to stop the paper.

Cutting wood is slow work, when the axe is dull.

When I saw my brother last, he was in good health.

Men sink themselves beneath the dignity of their species, whenever they speak a falsehood.

Whenever a man becomes angry, he is apt to lose the power of self-control.

I will read the paper, while you are gone.

While the regiment was passing by, we noticed the peculiarities in the uniform of each company.

Whilst countrymen are in large cities, they should be curious to see every thing remarkable.

When he awoke in the morning, he could not tell where he was, until he recognised the servants.

Where he was he could not tell, until he recognised the servants.

This preacher was beloved, wherever he travelled.

Wherever this epidemic prevailed, it superseded every other acute disease.

Thou canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth.

Whither I go ye know, and the way ye know.

Have you learned whence this measure originated ?

Whence this measure originated we do not know.

How this farmer can pay off his debts, his croaking neighbors cannot imagine.

Revelation informs us how we may please God, and attain to everlasting happiness.

This young lady does not know why she is displeased ; nevertheless she is determined to continue so.

This young lady does not know wherefore she is displeased ; yet she is determined to continue so.

Why this man conducted himself so absurdly, nobody can tell.

A kind friend will supply the means, whereby good counsel can be obtained.

PHRASES AND VERBAL FORMS CONNECTED BY ADVERBIAL
CONJUNCTIONS.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Having had a fine prospect of the falls as we were crossing the river below them, their aspect is still vivid in my recollection.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

Having had a fine prospect of the falls as we were crossing the river below them, their aspect is still vivid in my recollection.

As is an adverbial conjunction. As a conjunction, it connects a phrase and a verbal form, and qualifies *having had* in the participial phrase, and *were crossing* in the verbal form.

Improving the moments as they fly, is called taking time by the forelock.

In discharging all our obligations of duty as they rise, we live up to the dignity of human nature.

We ought to improve the moments as they fly swiftly along.

Having settled every pecuniary concern before I left home, I can be absent for some time without anxiety arising from business.

Calling upon people, without sufficient cause, before they are up in the morning, is often inexpedient.

By eating melons before they are ripe, we incur some hazard.

The practice of going to church after the service has commenced, should be avoided.

We were anxious to see our particular friends once more before we left the country.

My son, having been prospered in business since he come to this state, has acquired a considerable fortune.

My father, having waited for us till he could wait no longer, left us to make the best of our way to the village alone.

The savages, having remained in ambush until our little army had come within gunshot, raised a hideous cry, and made on us a furious attack.

This farmer failed to make a good crop, through being sick until it was too late to prepare the ground as it should be done.

The people, having learned when the president would pass through the village, came in great numbers from the neighboring country, to see him.

Being displeased whenever this subject is mentioned, his friends forbear alluding to it even in the most distant manner.

RULE. Adverbial conjunctions connect phrases and verbal forms, and qualify the verbs, participles, or gerundives in the phrases, and the verbs in the verbal forms.

By attending diligently to business while we are in the prime of life, we may secure a competency for old age.

This gentleman was accustomed to visit the places of public resort, while he remained in the city.

Not knowing where he was, he inquired of a stranger the direction to the main road.

The gentleman, not being able to discover whence this malicious article proceeded, holds the editor responsible for its publication.

Abraham went out, not knowing whither he went.

Not knowing how he should conduct his affairs under these difficult circumstances, he applied to a friend for advice.

We insisted upon his declaring why he entertained so unfavorable an opinion of this measure.

The assembly was confused, the greater part not knowing wherefore they had come together.

This young farmer was aiming to acquire the means whereby he might purchase a tract of land in some of the western states.

Living in a neighborhood where religion was disregarded, they occasionally rode to a distant village, to attend public worship.

To give the reasons why this course should be pursued, would occupy too much time.

Being a proprietor in the office whence this paper is issued, I may be presumed to know the amount of its circulation.

On some occasion before we become particularly acquainted, I heard you say that you had practised medicine.

This work was undertaken at a time when money could be borrowed in Europe.

There is an eminent academy in the village where I reside.

In the village where I reside, there is an eminent academy.

In every country where I travelled, I met with people, willing to relieve strangers in distress.

In all the places where I have spoken upon the subject, I have frankly expressed my opinions.

8. COMPARATIVE ADVERBIAL CONJUNCTIONS.

As As—as As—so So—as Than

These conjunctions are used in the comparison of things, and likewise in the comparison of actions and the condition of things. *As—as* and *than* are used with an adjective or an adverb of comparison.

VERBAL FORMS CONNECTED BY COMPARATIVE ADVERBIAL
CONJUNCTIONS.

RULE FOR PUNCTUATION.

When two verbal forms are connected by *as—so*, a comma is inserted before *so*.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

You must all do as I do.

We will do as well as we can.

Philip is as tall as Henry or Augustus.

John is much taller than either of them.

John is not so tall as his elder brother.

A youth may become as wise as his teacher.

The Psalmist says, I am wiser than my teachers.

I can write as well as you can.

I can cut wood much faster than you can.

The tailor has fitted you far better than me.

As it is with the priest, so is it with the people.

As your day is, so shall your strength be.

I recited my lesson more promptly than you did.

I cannot remain at school more than a year.

New York is better situated for commerce than Philadelphia.

In the second example, *do* is understood after *can*; in the third, *is* after *Augustus*; in the fourth, *is* before *either* or after *them*, &c.; without further help, pupils can supply the ellipsis in each of the other examples, not only on this, but also on the following page.

PHRASES AND VERBAL FORMS CONNECTED BY COMPARATIVE
ADVERBIAL CONJUNCTIONS.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Having done as all others had done under similar circumstances, he felt satisfied with his conduct.

This gentleman satisfied his conscience by doing as well as he could under the circumstances.

John, being as strong and hardy as his brother, can do as much work as he can.

The youth having become as learned as his old teacher, left his school to obtain the instructions of a better scholar.

Being able to do more and better work than ordinary journeymen, he commands higher wages than they.

The martyr, loving his duty better than life, submitted to be consumed at the stake without hesitation.

Baltimore being more advantageously situated for commerce than Philadelphia, will be likely to compete successfully with her in trade.

9. CONDITIONAL CONJUNCTIONS.

If Though Unless Lest

If, though, and unless, are used in expressing present uncertainty, or a conditional circumstance assumed as a fact, future contingency, and suppositions of indefinite time. *Lest* is used only in expressing future contingency.

If is sometimes combined with *but*.

Except is occasionally used instead of *unless*, although this application of the word is not elegant.

That, in expressing a wish or desire, is used not only with the indicative and potential modes, but also with the indefinite past tense of the subjunctive. It is also used with the subjunctive present, in expressing future contingency.

Provided, or it being provided that, is often used instead of *if*

in all its various applications. In such cases, *provided* may be treated as a participle belonging to *it*, expressed or understood, *it* being in the independent case.

RULE FOR PUNCTUATION.

When a conditional conjunction is used before or between two verbal forms, a comma is inserted between them.

If, though, AND unless, USED IN EXPRESSING PRESENT
UNCERTAINTY, &c.

RULE OF SYNTAX.

When a conditional conjunction is used in expressing present uncertainty, or a conditional circumstance assumed as a fact, the verb should be in the indicative or potential mode.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

If this man is poor, he pays his debts.

If newspapers are sometimes scurrilous, they are, nevertheless, vehicles of much information.

I will aid my friend, if he desires me to do so.

Though our outward man perishes, the inward man is renewed day by day.

Though he was a son, yet learned he obedience.

This politician has supported some injudicious measures, although he is generally prudent.

I shall succeed in raising the necessary funds, unless money is very scarce.

NOTE.—To learn the form of the verb in the subjunctive mode, pupils should refer to the conjugation of the several verbs. This mode has but two tenses; viz. the present and the indefinite past. The indefinite past tense is used in expressing suppositions of indefinite time, and it might, and in fact ought, to be called the indefinite tense. With this explanation however, it may be understood just as well as if it had been so denominated.

Unless I am much mistaken, I saw you at the great political meeting, in Ohio.

You will remember the transaction, unless your memory is unusually treacherous.

If I did not comply with the conditions of the contract, it was, because I could not do it.

If my son has not paid the demand, I will do it myself.

If my son had not paid the demand, I would do it myself.

If my son will not pay the demand, I will do it myself.

If your son will not pay the demand, it would be better for you to pay it yourself.

Unless my son has already paid the demand, I will do it myself.

Though my daughter was very sick, she was not thought to be in danger.

I have never seen this celebrated cataract, although I have often been in its vicinity.

I met with much violent opposition; I carried my point though.

The jury cannot rely upon the testimony of the witness, unless he can be proved to be a man of truth and veracity.

The jury could not rely upon this man's testimony, unless he could be proved to be a man of truth and veracity.

I shall leave home to-day, although I should prefer to remain for a week longer.

If you had but called at the time appointed, you would have saved yourself some perplexity.

The whole difficulty might be settled, if he would but pursue a reasonable course.

O that ye would altogether hold your peace.

O that I had seen my friend, before he died.

I wish I had gone before this event occurred.

I will perform the ceremony, provided your parents or guardians have given their consent to your marriage.

If, though, although, unless, AND lest, EXPRESSING A FUTURE CONTINGENCY.

RULE OF SYNTAX.

When a conditional conjunction is used in the present tense in expressing a future contingency, the subjunctive mode should be used.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

If he contend by legal process, he will fail to establish his claim.

I shall see my friend in a few days, and, if he desire my assistance, I will readily afford it.

This mechanic will maintain his rights, though he suffer loss by so doing.

Though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down.

Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.

Although the fig-tree blossom not, and the labor of the olive fail; yet I will rejoice in the Lord; I will joy in the God of my salvation.

Unless thou give a reasonable excuse, they will fine thee.

Unless he arrive in time for the boat in the morning, he will be obliged to wait there until noon for the cars.

Despise no condition, lest it happen to be thine own lot.

Carry some provisions with thee, lest thou suffer with hunger.

Watch the door of thy lips, lest thou utter folly.

If he do but touch the hills, they shall smoke.

I will not let thee go, except thou bless me.

Take heed that thou speak not to Jacob.

I give my consent that he go, provided he promise to return early in the evening.

It much concerns the public good, that the rising generation be educated.

It is important that thou come as soon as possible.

It is more important that the fortress of the Ligurians be taken than that the cause of Marcus Curius be well defended.

If, though, AND unless, USED IN EXPRESSING SUPPOSITION
WITH INDEFINITE TIME.

RULE OF SYNTAX.

In expressing a supposition with indefinite time, either with or without a conditional conjunction, the subjunctive mode and indefinite past tense should be used.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

If I were to write a letter to this miserly man, he would not take it from the post office.

If it were not so, I would have told you.

If love were never feigned, it would appear scarce.

If thou loved God, thou wouldst keep his commandments.

He would be detected, if he were an impostor.

Were I in his circumstances, I should manage my affairs very differently.

Were death denied, all men would wish to die.

This spendthrift would waste his fortune, though he were as rich as Cresus.

Though thou wert as strong as Samson, thy efforts would be unavailing.

He could not be handsome, even though he wore whiskers.

I would not obey this injunction, unless it were a command of God.

Unless the Lord were merciful, man's condition would be still more woful.

If he were but determined to do right, all would be well.

O that he were wise, that he would consider his latter end.

I wish that I were at home.

I wish that my friend had more capital.

Your system would answer very well, provided man were an upright being.

I told him that I would advance the proposed sum, it being provided, that satisfactory security were afforded.

PHRASES AND VERBAL FORMS CONNECTED BY THE CONDITIONAL
CONJUNCTIONS.

RULE FOR PUNCTUATION.

When a phrase and a verbal form are connected by a conditional conjunction, a comma is inserted between them.

There are a few exceptions to this rule, the nature of which will be exhibited in the examples.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

This young lady, being always displeased if she is not distinguished by particular attentions, has finally become disagreeable even to her best friends.

This laborer lost the good will of his employer, by getting angry if he were desired to hasten the execution of his work.

His being idle, unless the teacher is watching him, is a sure indication of baseness of mind.

Charles sacrificed the good opinion not only of his teacher, but also of all the ingenuous boys of the school, by being idle unless he were constantly urged to attend to his studies.

This woman renders herself ridiculous, by being offended if she is not first helped at table.

I loaded my rifle and pistols, determining to fire on the insurgents, if my personal safety should require the measure.

He ought to be severely punished for this outrage, unless he make ample reparation to the injured party.

This public defaulter, fearing lest he be arrested, and cast into prison, left his country in haste for a distant clime.

The youth handled his gun carefully, fearing lest it go off, and injure himself or some other person.

This gentleman died, earnestly desiring that his son walk through life in the paths of rectitude and peace.

Parents ought not to desire that their children live without labor, or attention to business.

ESPECIAL REMARKS AND EXAMPLES RELATING TO *whether, after, before, when, till, until, as—as AND so—as.*

These conjunctions have been classed by some grammarians with those which may be used with the subjunctive mode; but this is an error which the author of this grammar is unwilling to sanction, although good writers have often thus employed them.

Whether is a correlative conjunction expressing with or a mere alternative without regard to time.

After, before, when, till, or until, carries the mind back or forward to some point indicated by the context. By their aid, future time may be expressed by a verb in the present tense, and prior perfect time, by a verb in the indefinite past tense.

Future time may also be expressed by a verb in the present tense, combined with the comparative adverbial conjunction *as—as* or *so—as*.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I cannot tell whether I shall go or not.

Whether I shall go to the western country, or purchase a farm in this state, I have not yet determined.

I have not decided whether I shall remain here or not.

I do not know whether he has gone to the city or not.

The students have not yet been able to judge whether their new principal is very strict in discipline or not.

After I came to this country, I began to hope that I could once more conduct my business advantageously.

I had formed no adequate conception of the magnificence of these falls, before I visited them.

When he is come, he will tell us all things.

When he came, he made an apology for detaining us so long.

I will mention the subject, when I write to him.

I will wait here, until he writes or comes for me.

The young lady stayed here, until her father wrote or sent for her to return home.

Till man repents, he cannot be forgiven.

He will go as far as the rest go, before he stops.

This clergyman will probably preach to that congregation as long as the people composing it, are satisfied with his ministrations.

I will employ this young man so long as he proves faithful in the discharge of his duty.

CONJUNCTIONS CONNECTED BY *and*, *or*, *nor*, OR *but*.

In the examples under this head, the conjunctions may be parsed as connected by *and*, *or*, *nor*, or *but*; or the verbal form including the conjunction may be so treated.

RULE FOR PUNCTUATION.

When two or more verbal forms preceded by a conjunction, are connected by *and*, *or*, *nor*, or *but*, a comma is inserted between them.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

I go to school, that I may acquire knowledge, and that I may discipline my mind.

We should endeavor to do right, that we may respect ourselves, and that we may please God.

I hope that I shall recover my health, and that I shall once more visit my native country.

My father insists that I should be a farmer, or that I should learn some useful trade.

The mother is fearful, that her daughter be sick, or that she meet with some accident, before she gets to her journey's end.

Having made up our minds, that any particular course of conduct would be wrong, or that it would be inexpedient, we should perseveringly refuse to pursue it.

We are willing to follow his advice, as he is our friend, and as he is acquainted with the whole subject.

We are willing to follow his advice, not only because he is our friend, but because he is well acquainted with the whole subject.

We conversed upon this matter as we were sitting on the piazza, or as we were walking to the village.

And ye shall teach them to your children, speaking of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up.

And they said one to another, Did not our hearts burn within us, while we walked by the way, and while he opened to us the Scriptures ?

Since you have come so early, and since you are appropriately dressed, we may as well walk in the public square for a while.

The child could not tell whence he came, nor whither he was going.

The wind bloweth where it listeth, thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth.

You must not remain here, until I come, nor until I can send for you.

If you will be there at the time appointed, and if James and William will come also, we can make up a good party for the excursion.

I fear lest my son spend his patrimony, and lest he waste his youthful days in frivolous pursuits.

This artist may fail to become eminent in his profession, not because he is not talented, but because he is attempting to embrace in his practice every branch of his art.

THE COLON.

The colon is used after a complete sentence, when something more is added by way of illustration. This point, however, has been nearly superseded by the semi-colon and period.

PRONOUNS RESUMED FROM PAGE 44.

GENERAL RULE OF SYNTAX.

Pronouns must agree with their antecedents, or the nouns for which they stand, in gender, number, and person.

THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The personal pronouns are simple substitutes. There are five of them ; namely, *I, thou, he, she, and it.*

EXCEPTIONS TO GENERAL RULE.

EXCEPTION 1. *It* may be applied to a young child, or to other creatures masculine or feminine, when their sex is not obvious, or when it need not be distinguished.

EXCEPTION 2. *It* often represents a verbal form, or a phrase, or both combined. In such cases it may precede or follow the clause which it represents.

EXCEPTION 3. *It* is sometimes used without especial reference to any antecedent or subsequent. In such cases it is expletive, and in general might be dispensed with.

EXCEPTION 4. A noun in the singular number, when preceded by *many a*, may be represented by a pronoun in the plural number.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

My father will remove to the city, if he can sell his plantation.

A proposition for the sale of our property has been made to my mother ; but she appears to be unwilling to part from it.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

My father will remove to the city, if he can sell his plantation.

He is a personal pronoun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, and agrees with *father*.

RULE. Pronouns must agree with their antecedents, or the nouns for which they stand, in gender, number, and person.

He is nominative case to *can sell*.

RULE. The agent which introduces the verb into the sentence, must be in the nominative case.

The child is very sick, and I am afraid, that it will die.

My brother killed a deer in the morning, and had it dressed in time to have a venison steak for breakfast.

A farmer having caught a wild goose, endeavored to domesticate it; but, when the season for migration came, it flew off.

It is better to be studious than to remain ignorant.

It will be a great honor to have written such a work.

It has been decided, that the culprit be sent to the penitentiary for seven years.

The young lady is very handsome; and she has the misfortune to know it.

The president, it is well known, is opposed to the bill.

How shall I contrive it to go to court?

“Come and trip it as you go

On the light fantastic toe.”

I have seen many an Indian pass along this road. They commonly travel in small parties.

I have caught many a trout in this stream. They used to be very plenty.

THE POSSESSIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Mine	His	Ours	Theirs
Thine	Hers	Yours	

These words represent not only the possessor, but also the thing or things possessed. They are used only in the nominative and objective cases.

Mine, *thine*, and *his*, are used as personal pronouns in the possessive case, when they precede nouns on which they depend.

Mine and *thine* are often used for *my* and *thy* before a vowel.

NOTE.—The author's method of treating the words under the head of Possessive Personal Pronouns, may not be satisfactory to every grammarian; but it must be admitted by those who may differ from him in theory, that the examples for parsing and imitation will guide the pupil to correct practice.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Your goods came yesterday, but mine are yet on their way.

Yours of the 10th instant came to hand in due time.

I sold my tobacco, when my brother sold his.

Is this handkerchief yours, or is it mine ?

My sword and your's are kin.

"We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

This house and lot are mine, and not his.

Thine is all the glory, mine is the boundless bliss.

Have you seen your son lately ? I have not seen mine, since he left home in January.

I own a farm, and so does my sister ; but her's is to be sold.

My cattle have been trying to get into the lot with yours.

A friend of thine mentioned the subject to me.

Your ox has been gored by an unlucky bull of mine.

I shall show my gratitude by befriending you and yours, whenever occasion may offer.

THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Who

Which

That

A relative pronoun is a word that represents a preceding word, and introduces a verbal form without the aid of a conjunction.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

Your goods came yesterday ; but mine are yet on their way.

Mine is a possessive personal pronoun, masculine gender, singular number, first person, and agrees with the person who speaks. As the representative of *goods*, it is also neuter gender, plural number, and third person. Rule in both cases. Pronouns must agree with their antecedents, or the nouns for which they stand, in gender, number, and person. *Mine* is nominative case to *are*. RULE. The agent which introduces the verb into the sentence, must be in the nominative case.

When these pronouns are nominative case to a following verb, or are governed by it, they constitute a part of the verbal form which they introduce. They may also constitute a part of infinitive phrases, as well as of prepositive, and prepositive gerundive phrases.

As a general rule, the relative pronoun should be placed as near to its antecedent as possible.

The relative in the objective case is sometimes omitted before the verb.

RULES FOR THE APPLICATION OF *who*, *which*, AND *that*.

Who is applied only to persons, and to brute animals acting in the capacity of persons.

Which is applied to brute animals, and to inanimate things, as well as to young children. *Which* may also represent a collective noun standing for persons, when the objects comprising the collection, are referred to collectively; but, when they are referred to individually, *who* or *that* should be used.

That is applied to persons, brute animals, and inanimate things.

That is used in preference to *who* or *which*;

1. After adjectives in the superlative degree.
2. After the word *same* or *very*.
3. After *who* when used as the antecedent.
4. After an antecedent introduced by *it*.
5. After antecedents which are limited in their application only by the relative and its verb.
6. After antecedents which include persons as well as brute animals or things.

RULE FOR PUNCTUATION.

Clauses or verbal forms, introduced by relative pronouns, should be separated by the comma from the sentences to which they are connected.

EXCEPTION. When the antecedent is restricted in its application by some preceding word, or by the relative and its verb, or by both, a comma need not be inserted before the relative.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

INTRANSITIVE FORM.

The gentleman who called here on Saturday, has come again.
 I, who speak from positive knowledge, can testify to the fact.
 A horse, which ran in the race, is about to be sold at auction.
 The timber which is now growing on the land, will bring the
 whole purchase money.

The boats that ply on the northern lakes, frequently suffer
 from violent storms.

The committee which acted with so much unanimity, was
 composed of gentlemen from both parties.

Solomon was the wisest man that had lived.

This is the same man that was here before.

This orator speaks in words that burn.

It was I that whispered.

The man and the horse that fell through the bridge, were
 saved from drowning with great difficulty.

INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE FORM.

The lady who was so sick, when you were at my house, is
 convalescent.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

The gentleman who called here on Saturday, has called again.

The gentleman has called again.—Intransitive form.

Who called here.—Intransitive form.

On Saturday.—Prepositive phrase.

Who is a relative pronoun, and relates to the antecedent *gentleman*, is masculine gender, singular number, third person, and agrees with *gentleman*. RULE. Pronouns must agree with their antecedents, or the nouns for which they stand, in gender, number, and person. *Who* is nominative case to *called*. RULE. The agent which introduces the verb into the sentence, must be in the nominative case.

The wolves which were so troublesome, have disappeared.
 I have bought ten bushels of potatoes, which are very good.
 She brought with her a little child, which was exceedingly beautiful.

We fell in with the very stranger that had been so kind to us.
 We should be intimate with no person who is vicious in conduct, or violent in temper.

This man indulges in vices that are destructive of health.

INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE FORM.

I do not know who he is.

I cannot respect such a man, let him be who he may.

This gentleman, who is an excellent financier, has been made president of the bank.

The shepherd's dog, which is a remarkably sagacious animal, has been lately introduced into this country.

The church, which has ever been the foster-mother of learning, must still be relied on for its spread among the people.

It was he that was the originator of this project.

TRANSITIVE FORM.

A person who cultivates a farm, is a farmer.

The stranger whom you admired so much, is a Kentuckian.

The giraffe, which commands such crowds of visitors, was caught in the wilds of Africa.

The paintings which we have been inspecting, are productions of great merit.

We have not learned who committed the blunder.

I do not know whom I shall support for the presidency.

The mob which committed such depredations, was put down by the military.

The clergyman whom the vestry engaged, has arrived.

NOTE.—In the sentence, *I do not know who he is*, and in that which immediately follows it, *who* has properly no antecedent. In the former, *who* is nominative case after *is*, and in the latter, after *may be*.

I reside on the same farm that my father redeemed from the wilderness.

The man and the camel that attract so much attention, both came from Arabia.

Was it thou or the dog that opened the door.

He gained the wife and fortune that he sought.

It is you and I that must bear the brunt of this difficulty.

PASSIVE FORM.

My nephew, who was sent to England to be educated, has returned an accomplished scholar.

The cattle that were sent to market by my neighbor, were sold at high prices.

The engines which are constructed at this manufactory, are remarkably well finished.

The review that is conducted by this gentleman, is well sustained by the public.

We do not know who were nominated for the assembly.

We intend to visit the school that is so well conducted here.

The book which I have mentioned, is the best work that has been written on the subject.

THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF *who* AND *which* APPLIED IN THE
VERBAL FORMS.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The old gentleman whose farm lies beyond those woods, is displeased with the boys, because they rob his orchard.

The lady whose portrait is so beautiful in your estimation, is herself at my house.

A lad, whose father is a man of distinction, has been arrested for arson.

This is the fawn whose dam you shot, when you were here last.
Is there any other doctrine whose followers are punished?

“These are the agonies of love,
Whose miseries delight.”

Who AND *which* APPLIED IN PREPOSITIVE PHRASES.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Such are the politicians against whom we declaim.

A clergyman of whom I have heard much commendation, is to preach for us to-morrow.

I do not know the name of the stranger to whom I am indebted for this favor.

The road on which we are travelling, needs many repairs.

The means through which this political ascendancy has been obtained, are thought, by the opposite party, to be dishonorable.

There lies the steamboat about which there has been so much litigation.

Here is a pit from which coal is obtained.

Whose AND *of which* EXHIBITED IN CONTRAST.

The use of *whose* as the possessive case of *which*, is established by good usage; yet it is generally more elegant to use *which* with the preposition *of*.

I have bought a mill whose owner had become bankrupt.

I have bought a mill the owner of which had become bankrupt.

There has been no other religion whose professors have been so much persecuted.

There has been no other religion the professors of which have been so much persecuted.

This is the fawn whose dam you shot.

This is the fawn the dam of which you shot.

Who, *which*, AND *that*, APPLIED IN INFINITIVE PHRASES.

I called on the gentleman whom my father requested me to invite to dinner.

This merchant has purchased a large stock of goods, which he appears resolved to sell at low prices.

These are the very sentiments that you ought to express.

I own several town lots which I am anxious to exchange for a good farm.

The savages brought out the prisoners that they had determined to torture.

He is not the man that I took him to be.

Who, which, AND that, APPLIED IN PREPOSITIVE GERUNDIVE PHRASES.

The bishop has sent the preacher whom you are so fond of hearing.

The lad has committed a fault which he is incapable of concealing.

My curious friend has heard of a stupendous cave, which he is resolved on visiting.

The farm that I think of buying, lies near Rochester.

The curiosities which we shall have the pleasure of inspecting, are said to be very rare.

VERBAL FORMS INTRODUCED BY RELATIVE PRONOUNS CONNECTED
BY *and*, OR *or*.

Two or more verbal forms introduced by relative pronouns, may be connected by *and*, or *or*. When several relative clauses are thus connected, the same pronoun should be employed in each.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

The lady of whom you spake, and whom you appear to admire, has returned to the country.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

I called on the gentleman whom my father requested me to invite to dinner.

I called.—Intransitive form.

On the gentleman.—Prepositive phrase.

Whom to invite.—Infinitive phrase, transitive.

My father requested me.—Transitive form.

To dinner.—Prepositive phrase.

Whom is a relative pronoun, &c.

The youth whose name you have mentioned, and whom you have commended so cordially, is a son of a neighbor of mine.

Persons who have been well instructed in Christian principles, or who feel deeply conscious of moral responsibility, will not fly into a passion at real or fancied insults.

I have just purchased the little plantation, which I fancied so much, and which you thought to be so valuable.

I am the Lord that maketh all things, that stretcheth forth the heavens alone, and that spreadeth abroad the earth.

The God whose I am, and whom I serve, is eternal.

God is the sovereign of the universe, whose majesty ought to fill us with awe, to whom we owe all possible reverence, and whom we are bound to obey.

The property which you have been inspecting, and which you are resolved on buying, will soon be offered at public sale.

The school which was established here about fifty years ago, and in which a great number of persons have been educated, is still in a flourishing condition.

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Who

Which

What

These words are denominated interrogative pronouns, when they are used for interrogation without a following noun to which they belong. They agree in gender, number, and person with words which are implied or expressed in the answers to the questions which they assist in proposing.

Who is applied to persons only. *Which* and *what* are applied to persons, brute animals, and inanimate things.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS APPLIED IN THE VERBAL FORMS.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Who is there ?

Who is righteous ?

Which comes next ?

Which is preferable ?

What will become of us ?	What will be satisfactory ?
Who art thou ?	Who can be pleased ?
Which is mine ?	Which has been elected ?
What is the matter ?	What can be done ?
Who cuts the wood ?	Whose hat lies there ?
Whom did you see ?	Whose goods are ready ?
Which answers the purpose ?	Whose boy are you ?
Which shall I take ?	Whose farm have you bought ?
What will please you ?	Whose horse won the race ?
What do you prefer ?	Whose house was sold ?

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS APPLIED IN PHRASES.

In whom do you trust in such difficult circumstances ?
 To which of the measures of the party are you opposed ?
 About what are you making such an ado ?
 Whom have the people determined to send to this convention ?
 Which of these two men are you willing to trust ?
 What do you anticipate doing in such an emergency ?
 Whom has the governor resolved on appointing ?
 What are we to do in such cases ?

THE INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Which

What

These words are denominated interrogative adjective pronouns, when they are used for interrogation before nouns to which they belong.

. Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

Which lad ought to be punished ?
 What subject is to be on the tapis next ?
 Which lady is the most intelligent ?
 What book would be most interesting ?
 Which professor is the best linguist ?
 What part of speech is the word table ?
 Which horn of the dilemma shall we take ?

What you want, you may purchase.

He will always say what he may think appropriate.

What he may think appropriate, he will always say.

The author dictates what the amanuensis writes.

What he had gained by diligence, he lost by extravagance.

This instrument is what we want.

What we want, is this instrument.

The arrival of the steam-ship is what he awaits.

What he awaits, is the arrival of the steam-ship.

What cannot be prevented, must be endured.

Whatever purifies, fortifies the heart.

Whatever has been ordained by God, must be right.

Some politicians will advocate whatever appears to be popular.

Whatever appears to be popular, some politicians will advocate.

I will write whatever you may dictate.

Whatever you may dictate, I will write.

We should approve whatever may be excellent even in an enemy.

Whatever he found difficult at first, he overcame by application.

Whatsoever he doeth, shall prosper.

Whoever would be happy, must abstain from vice.

Whatsoever might be applied in all the examples in which *whatever* has been used, though not with equal elegance. As a compound relative, *whatsoever* is but little used.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

The applause of the multitude is what most gratifies his vanity.

What is a compound relative pronoun, and is a substitute for *that which*, or *the thing which*. It is nominative case after *is*.

RULE. Any verb may have the same case after it as before it, when both words refer to the same thing. *What* is also nominative case to *gratifies*. RULE. The agent which introduces the verb into the sentence, must be in the nominative case. In the next sentence, *what* is nominative case to both *gratifies* and *is*.

Whoever drinks ardent spirits, is in danger of becoming a sot.

Whoever hates study, will be an ignoramus.

Whoever indulges in petty slander, is contemptible.

The society will receive whomever the bishop may appoint.

Whosoever loveth instruction, loveth knowledge.

Whosoever mocketh the poor, reproacheth his Maker.

Whosoever keepeth the law, is a wise son.

Whosoever will, may come.

Whoso keepeth his mouth and his tongue, keepeth his soul from trouble.

Whoso walketh uprightly, shall be saved.

I shall select whomsoever I may fancy.

THE COMPOUND RELATIVE PRONOUNS APPLIED IN THE PHRASES.

We will reflect on what should be done.

You will not object to what is reasonable.

There is something overwhelming in whatever inspires us with awe.

I will abide by whatever the arbitrators shall say is just.

Having learned what had displeased him, I was not surprised at what he had said.

What I have paid being indorsed on the note, I shall not be obliged to pay it over again.

The lad, seeing what he had done, was greatly alarmed.

Advocating what we do not believe to be true, is generally improper, as well as injudicious.

His having charged what was right, when he might have been extortionate, is a strong proof of general honesty of purpose.

His buying whatever he pleased on his father's account, tended to make him a spendthrift.

In effecting what I have done, I have taxed my energies to their utmost limit.

It is but fair to hear, what may be said on the other side.

I have determined to do, in this case, whatever may be required by law.

THE ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective pronouns are definitive words placed before nouns, to modify their application.

The classification of the adjective pronouns, and the method of parsing them, may be found on pages 41, 42, and 43.

Examples for Parsing and Imitation.

We cannot determine which plan would be best.

Which ship will sail first, the agent could not tell.

We cannot determine what plan would be best.

What ship would sail first, the agent could not tell.

I know not what impression time may have made upon your person.

What impression time may have made upon your person, I cannot tell.

He will meet with obstructions, let him take whichever road he may.

I will acquiesce in whatever agreement he may make in relation to this matter.

We should endeavor to do what good we can during our earthly pilgrimage.

This youth appears to be bent on doing what mischief he can.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

We cannot determine which plan would be best.

We cannot determine which plan.—Transitive form.

Which plan would be best.—Intransitive post-adjective form.

Which is a definitive adjective pronoun, and belongs to *plan*.

RULE. Adjective pronouns belong to nouns.

Plan is a common noun, neuter gender, singular number, third person, objective case, and is governed by *can determine*.

RULE. Transitive verbs govern the objective case. *Plan* is also nominative case to *would be*. RULE. The agent which introduces the verb into the sentence, must be in the nominative case.

1

270
415223

6851-

78

A P P E N D I X .

As and *than* are said, by many grammarians, to be sometimes relative pronouns; but there appears to be no necessity for diverting these words from the classes to which they properly belong. The sentences in which they are supposed to be relative pronouns, are elliptical, and, in parsing them, the ellipsis should be supplied; as in the following examples.

The people will elect such men as they like.

The people will elect such men as those are whom they like.

She is as handsome a lady as I have seen.

She is as handsome a lady as any lady whom I have seen.

My brother has bought more apples than are needed.

My brother has bought more apples than the apples which are needed.

ELLIPSIS OF THE PREPOSITION.

There is sometimes an ellipsis of the preposition, as in the following examples.

The horse ran a mile.

The horse ran through the space of a mile.

I remained there a year

I remained there through a year.

He went home last September.

He went to his home in last September.

He wrote me a letter.

He wrote to me a letter.

You must buy him a grammar.

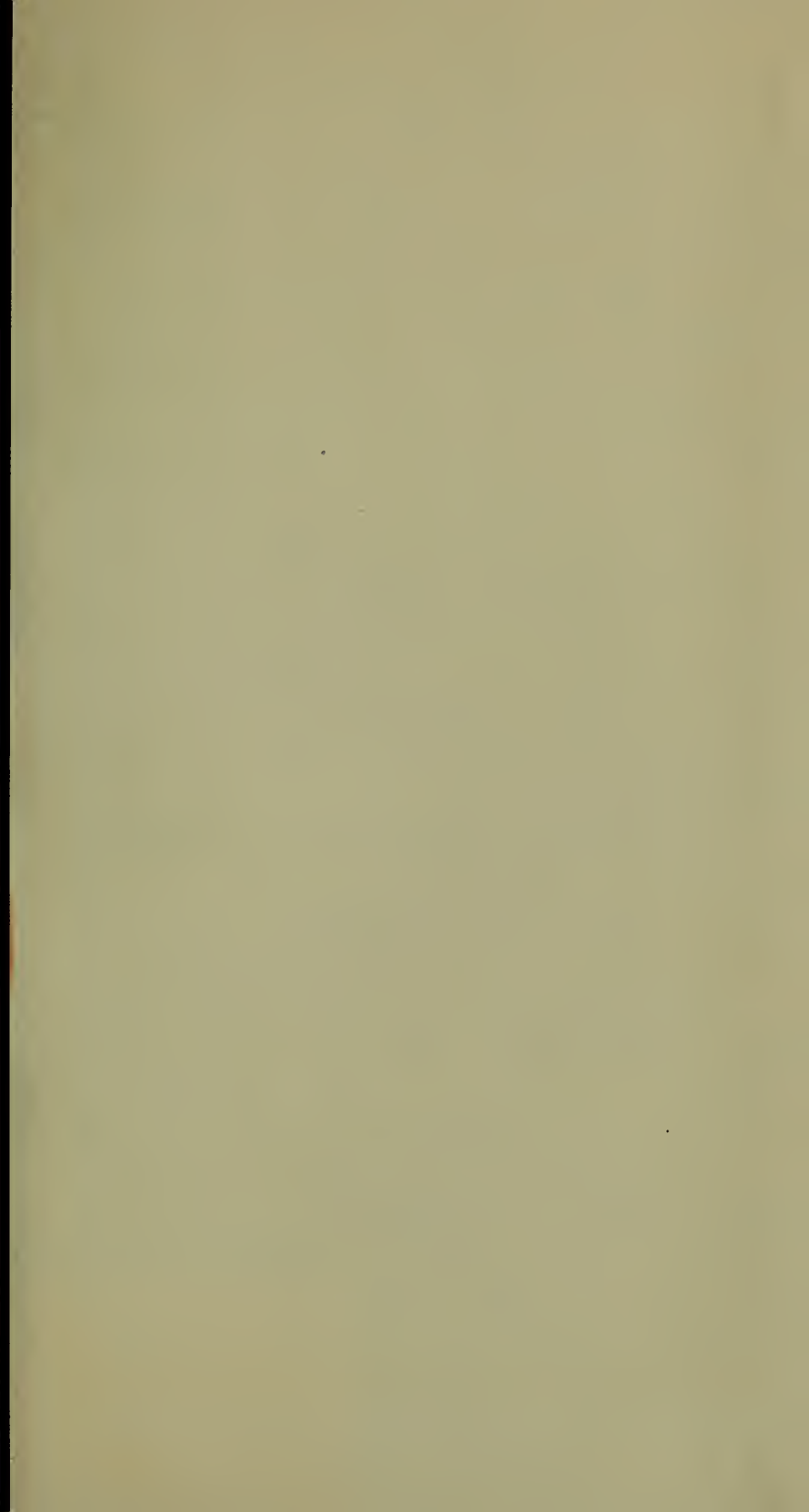
You must buy for him a grammar.

My knife is worth a dollar.

My knife is, in worth, a dollar.

The wall is seven feet high.

The wall is high through seven feet.



Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: Oct. 2006

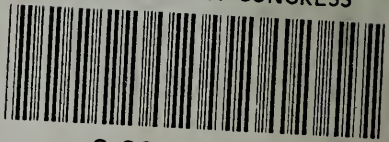
PreservationTechnologies

A WORLD LEADER IN PAPER PRESERVATION

111 Thomson Park Drive
Cranberry Township, PA 16066
(724) 779-2111



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 003 238 363 4

