

To help—

- 1. A Verb.
- 2. Transitive—Weak Conjugation.
- 3. *Help, helped, helped.*
- 4. Active.
- 5. Infinitive.
- 6. Present.
- 9. Completing the finite verb *strive*.
- 10. A verb in the Infinitive Mood depends upon the finite verb of which it is the complement.

Lying—

- 1. A Verb.
- 2. Intransitive—Strong Conjugation.
- 3. *Lie, lay, lain.*
- 4. Active.
- 5. Participle.
- 6. Present
- 9. Depending on and qualifying *man*
- 10. Participles may be used as adjectives.

ADJECTIVES.

- 1. Class.
- 2. Sub-class.
- 3. (Degree). [Number].
- 4. (Comparison).
- 5. Syntax.
- 6. Rule.

Adjectives of Quality are compared; *much, many, little*, and a few others of Quantity, are also inflected for comparison. The only Adjectives that are inflected for Number are *this* and *that*.

EXAMPLES.—*Real stones. Four men. The fourth man. Many plants. Each word. An apple. The law. This pen. Those papers.*

Red—

- 1. An Adjective.
- 2. Of Quality.
- 3. Positive.
- 4. *Red, redder, reddest.*
- 5. It qualifies *stones*.
- 6. Adjectives qualify nouns and pronouns.

Four—

- 1. An Adjective.
- 2. Of Quantity—Cardinal.
- 5. It qualifies *men*.
- 6. Adjectives qualify nouns and pronouns.

Fourth—

- 1. An Adjective.
- 2. Of Quantity—Ordinal.
- 5. It qualifies *man*.
- 6. Adjectives qualify nouns and pronouns.

Many—

- 1. An Adjective.
- 2. Of Quantity—Indefinite.
- 3. Positive.
- 4. *Many (much), more, most.*
- 5. It qualifies *plants*.
- 6. Adjectives qualify nouns and pronouns.

Each—

- 1. An Adjective.
- 2. Of Quantity—Distributive.
- 5. It qualifies *word*.
- 6. Adjectives qualify nouns and pronouns.

An (or a.)—

- 1. An Adjective.
- 2. Of Distinction.
- 5. It qualifies *apple*.
- 6. Adjectives qualify nouns and pronouns.

The—

- 1. An Adjective.
- 2. Of Distinction.
- 5. It qualifies *law*.
- 6. Adjectives qualify nouns and pronouns.

This—

- 1. An Adjective.
- 2. Of Distinction.
- 3. Singular—of *this, these*.
- 5. Agreeing in number with and qualifying *pen*.
- 6. Adjectives qualify nouns and pronouns.

Those—

- 1. An Adjective.
- 2. Of Distinction.
- 3. Plural—of *that, those*.
- 5. Agreeing in number with and qualifying *papers*.
- 6. Adjectives qualify nouns and pronouns.

ADVERBS.

- 1. Class.
- 2. Sub-class.
- 3. (Degree).
- 4. (Comparison).
- 5. Syntax.
- 6. Rule.

EXAMPLES.—*He often came. Study diligently. Look there. He spoke well.*

Often—

- 1. An Adverb.
- 2. Of Time (how often).
- 3. Positive.
- 4. *Often, oftener, oftenest.*
- 5. It qualifies *came*.
- 6. Adverbs qualify verbs chiefly—more rarely, Adjectives, and other Adverbs.

Diligently—

- 1. An Adverb.
- 2. Of Manner.
- 3. Positive.
- 4. *Diligently, more diligently, most diligently.*
- 5. It qualifies *study*.
- 6. Adverbs qualify verbs, &c.

There—

- 1. An Adverb.
- 2. Of Place (where).
- 5. It qualifies *look*.
- 6. Adverbs qualify verbs, &c.

Well—

- 1. An Adverb.
- 2. Of Manner.
- 5. It qualifies *spoke*.
- 6. Adverbs, qualify verbs, &c.

PREPOSITIONS.

- 1. Class.
- 2. Syntax.
- 3. Rule of Syntax.

EXAMPLES.—*A man of strength. A horse of the duke's. Half of the journey. He was born in 1800, and died at 35. He was born in London and died at Calcutta. He was born in poverty and died with hope. He died of fever. He was born to trouble.*

Of—

- 1. A Preposition.
- 2. It relates *man* and *strength*—the relation of QUALITY.
- 3. Prepositions express the relation between a noun or pronoun and some preceding word.

Of—

- 1. A Preposition.
- 2. It relates *horse* and *duke*—the relation of POSSESSION.
- 3. Prepositions express the relation between a noun or pronoun and some preceding word.

Of—

- 1. A Preposition.
- 2. It relates *half* and *journey*—a partitive relation.
- 3. Prepositions express the relation between a noun or pronoun and some preceding word.

In—

- 1. A Preposition.
- 2. It relates *was born* and *1800*—the relation of TIME.
- 3. Prepositions express the relation between a noun or pronoun and some preceding word.

At—

- 1. A Preposition.
- 2. It relates *died* and *35*—the relation of TIME.
- 3. Rule.

In—

- 1. A Preposition.
- 2. It relates *was born* and *London*—the relation of PLACE.
- 3. Rule.

At—

- 1. A Preposition.
- 2. It relates *died* and *Calcutta*—the relation of PLACE.
- 3. Rule.

In—

- 1. A Preposition.
- 2. It relates *was born* and *poverty*—the relation of MANNER.
- 3. Rule.

With—

- 1. A Preposition.
- 2. It relates *died* and *hope*—the relation of MANNER.
- 3. Rule.

Of—

- 1. A Preposition.
- 2. It relates *died* and *fever*—the relation of CAUSE.
- 3. Rule.

To—

- 1. A Preposition.
- 2. It relates *was born* and *trouble*—the relation of CAUSE (final).
- 3. Rule.

CONJUNCTIONS.

- 1. Class.
- 2. Sub-class.
- 3. Syntax.
- 4. Rule.

EXAMPLES.—*The snow was deep and the wind was high. You may do it or not. I have cut my finger; therefore I cannot write. He speaks so low that he cannot be heard. I shall go when you come. I will take some, if you please.*

And—

- 1. A Conjunction.
- 2. Co-ordinative—Copulative.
- 3. It connects the two assertions, and their meaning.
- 4. Co-ordinative Conjunctions connect clauses of equal value.

Or—

- 1. A Conjunction.
- 2. Co-ordinative—Alternative.
- 3. It connects the two assertions, while expressing separation as to their meaning.
- 4. Co-ordinative Conjunctions connect clauses of equal value.

Therefore—

- 1. A Conjunction.
- 2. Co-ordinative—Causative.
- 3. It connects the two statements in the relation of cause and effect.
- 4. Co-ordinative Conjunctions connect clauses of equal value.

That—

- 1. A Conjunction.
- 2. Subordinative.
- 3. It connects the two statements in the relation of MANNER, (effect).
- 4. Subordinative Conjunctions connect a subordinate with a superior clause.

When—

- 1. A Conjunction.
- 2. Subordinative.
- 3. It connects the two statements in the relation of TIME.
- 4. Subordinative Conjunctions connect a subordinate with a superior clause.

If—

- 1. A Conjunction.
- 2. Subordinative.
- 3. It connects the two assertions, and conditions the former.
- 4. Subordinative Conjunctions connect a subordinate with a superior clause.

INTERJECTIONS.

- 1. Class.
- 2. Sub-class.

EXAMPLES.—*Alas! man was made in vain. Oh! what days are these. Hush! let not a breath escape you.*