

1. Joined directly with a substantive (its subject), to express the receiving of an act ; as, He saw *me ruined*, and helped me.

2. Used as an *attribute* of the subject, after an attributive verb, most commonly the verb *to be* ; as, I am *hurt*.—He was *despised*.

Instead of the commonly received method of parsing the passive voice, in all the moods and tenses, we may separate it into the verb *to be* as a copula, and the past participle used as an attribute.

III. ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, AND CONJUNCTIONS.

Many adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions were originally *nouns* or *verbs*, which have become entirely or almost obsolete, or are abbreviated modes derived from other parts of speech. The following are examples :

Adverbs.

Aghast, from *agaze*, to look with astonishment.

Ago, a contraction of *agone*, from *go*.

Asunder, from participle *asundered*, separated.

Farewell, from an old verb, meaning *to go*, etc., and *well*.

Prepositions.

Beyond, from *be* and *gangan*, to go.

Athwart, from an old verb, meaning *to twist*.

Among, from an old verb, meaning *to mix*.

But, from an old verb, (*be-utan*), *to be out*.

Concerning, participle, used absolutely ; as, "Concerning virtue."

Except, (verb), *to leave out*, etc.

Conjunctions.

Since, from *seon*, to see, (participle.)

Lest, from *lesan*, to dismiss.

And, imperative, from an old verb, meaning *to add*.

Yet, from *getan*, to obtain, etc.

* * For some curious notes on this subject, see *Noah Webster's Grammar* and *Tooke's "Diversions of Purley."*

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ADJECTIVES—CLASSES.