

was often used for the future, but, shall and will were also made use of, shall being the usual, future auxiliary. The future tenses are now formed by means of these verbs, shall being used for the first person, will for the second and third. In affirmative principal sentences but in subordinate clauses after a relative or such words as *if, when, as though, unless, etc.*, the verb shall is used for all three persons.

The subjunctive mood is represented in modern English by a distinct form of the verb or by auxiliaries. When the forms of the first person singular and of the plural are the same as in the indicative, the second and third persons drop the personal inflections with the exception of *were*. When auxiliary verbs are used it is only by their endings or by the context that we can distinguish the subjunctive from the indicative. In Anglo-saxon the ending of the subjunctive singular was "*e*," and in the plural "*an*" "*on*" or "*en*," having no terminations in the second and third singular to denote person.

In modern English the subjunctive mood is used:—

1. In clauses denoting a supposition, concession or wish contrary to fact.

2. The subjunctive is used in hypothetical or concessive clauses relating to the future, which express a mere conception of the mind not contemplated as something that will be put to the test of actual fact.

3. Suppositions regarding what actually will be the case in the future may be expressed by the subjunctive.

4. The simple subjunctive present is employed when a concession is expressed without the use of the verb "*let*."

5. The present subjunctive is used to express a wish.

6. In poetry, the simple present subjunctive is used after "*that*" or "*lest*" to express purpose.

XIII. A word which is in its sim-

plest form, and can not be traced further, is called a "*root*."

If the crude form be regarded as a root, as it sometimes is, then the word as it appears in actual use in its simplest form, is the stem. When a root undergoes an alteration of form, either by the modification of the letters or by an addition, the new form is called a primary derivative, or with reference to other words to be formed from it, a stem.

If from the stem-word other words are formed by prefixes or affixes, they are called secondary derivatives.

A compound word is one that is made up, of two or more parts, each of which is a significant word by itself.

Song, bait, batch, thicket, hemlock, eyrie, along, are primary derivatives.

Suds, farthing, landscape, knowledge, are secondary derivatives.

Wedlock, gossip, waylay, are compound words.

(a.) *They were both fond of one another* should be *they were fond of each other*; each other refers to two, one another to more than two.

(b.) *Thersites' body is as good as Ajax, when neither is alive* should be *Thersites' body is as good as Ajax's, when neither is alive*. The apostrophe should be used after Ajax because the possessive case in the singular number of nouns ending in *s*, *x*, or *ce*, is marked by placing an apostrophe only after the word, however, it is quite correct to use the *s* as well as the apostrophe, but it causes a hissing sound sometimes. The verb must be in the singular because its subject body is singular.

(c.) *How much more elder art thou than thy looks*. It is incorrect to have a double comparative, and elder is only used in speaking of members of the same family to denote priority of birth, hence we must use older which refers to age, &c., therefore this should be *how much older art thou than thy looks*.