

(i) The SIMPLE INFINITIVE is a Noun, and can be subject or object; it is at the same time a verb, and can, when Transitive, govern an object.

e. g., Teach a boy *to play* fairly.
To err is human.
 I like *to read* poetry.

(ii) The VERBAL NOUN or GERUND in *-ing* is in like manner both Noun and Verb, and can also, when Transitive, govern an object :—

e. g., The *hunting* of the Snark.
Skating is fine exercise.
 I like *reading* novels.
 He died from *eating* lampreys.

(iii) The PRESENT PARTICIPLE in *-ing* is an Adjective and can qualify a Noun, and is also a Verb and can govern an object :—

e. g., Gin a body meet a body
Coming thro' the rye.
 The *sparkling* sea.
Seeing the multitudes.

Note.—Do not confound this with the Gerund in *-ing*; there is no resemblance except in form, as the Participle is an Adjective while the Gerund is a Noun.

(iv) The PAST PARTICIPLE in *-en, -n, -ed, -d* or *t*, which is of the same nature as the preceding, and is sometimes Active and sometimes Passive, *e. g.*

e. eg. A little *faded* flower (Active).
Burnt almonds (Passive).
 Dora lived *unmarried* till her death.
 A damask napkin *wrought* with horse and hound

(v) The ADJECTIVAL INFINITIVE or GERUNDIVE, which is entirely an Adjective, with the form of a Passive Infinitive,

e. g. This is a circumstance *to be regretted* (=regrettable).
 He is a man *to be feared* (=formidable).

(vi) The ADVERBIAL or GERUNDIAL INFINITIVE with "to," which implies a purpose or performs some other Adverbial function, and so is extension of Predicate :—

e. g. He that hath ears *to hear*, let him hear.
 A sower went forth *to sow*.
 Ready *to die*.
 The shell divides threefold *to show* the fruit within.