

Definition.
Practical
Exercises.

comparison, thus giving us three degrees or steps, — positive, comparative, and superlative.

} As in former plans.

INFLEXIONS OF THE VERB, — VOICE, MOOD, AND TENSE.

VOICE.

Topic.

With a certain form of the verb, its subject names the *actor*, or doer of the action; with another form, the subject names the object or thing acted upon. This property of the verb (or change in its form) is called *voice*; the first form being called the *active* voice; the second, the *passive* voice.

NOTE. — In the "active voice" the thing named by the subject of the verb is *active*, that is, doing something; in the "passive voice," the thing named by the subject is *passive*, that is, doing nothing, *but having something done to it*. These active and passive states of the things spoken of give the names to the verbs.

Introduc-
tion.

Every transitive verb suggests three things, — an action, an actor, and a thing acted upon; and the *statement* made by the transitive verb includes three things, — a subject, a verb, and an object of the verb.

NOTE. — Care must be taken in this lesson to distinguish carefully between *words* and *things*. For example, do not allow the following: "The subject of the verb is the actor," or, "The object of the verb is acted upon." The subject of the verb names the actor, etc.

Develop-
ment.

1. Sentence on B.B. This sentence will have a transitive verb, with object, — "John broke the window."
2. The class is questioned as to what the action is, and who performs it. The action of *breaking*, and *John* (the *person*, John) performs the action.
3. Attention is called to the verb and its subject. The verb *broke* has for its subject the noun *John*. Bring this from class by questioning.