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## APPENDIX I.

The sum-total of the inflexions of a verb is called its Conjugation.

**Voice** is the form of a verb which shows whether the subject of the sentence stands for the doer or for the object of the action expressed by the verb.

The **Active Voice** is that form of the verb which shows that the subject of the sentence stands for the doer of the action expressed by the verb.

The **Passive Voice** is that form of the verb which shows that the subject of the sentence stands for the object of the action expressed by the verb.

**Mood** is the form of a verb which shows the mode or manner in which the action is represented.

The **Indicative Mood** contains the forms used (1) to make statements of fact, (2) to ask questions, and (3) to express suppositions in which the events are treated as if they were facts.

The Imperative Mood contains the form used to give commands.

The **Subjunctive Mood** contains the forms used to represent actions or states conceived as possible or contingent, but not asserted as facts.

The Infinitive Mood is the form which denotes actions or states without reference to person, number, or time.

A **Gerund** is a verbal noun in *ing* which, when formed from a transitive verb, can take after it an object.

A **Participle** is a verbal adjective. The active participle of a transitive verb differs from an ordinary adjective in taking an object.

**Tense** is the form of a verb which shows the time at which the action is represented as occurring and the completeness or incompleteness of the action.

A Simple Tense is one which is expressed by a single word.

A **Compound Tense** is one which is expressed by the help of an auxiliary verb.

**Perfect** and **Imperfect** are terms applied respectively to tenses denoting actions which are completed or in progress.

A Weak Verb is one which forms its past tense by adding -ed, -d, or -t, to the present.

A **Strong Verb** is one which forms its past tense by change of vowel without the addition of any suffix.