

thoughts with more accuracy, and show the more minute shades of meaning; for example, in the first person of the future, *shall* has quite a different meaning from that which it expresses in the second and third persons, etc.

6. "Strictly speaking there is no mood in English verb."

What is implied by this? In what sense are moods of the English verbs spoken of? Specify them.

It means that the verb does not undergo distinct change in form to express the different moods. The infinitive is a noun, the participle an adjective, the potential mood a mere combination of words, so with the compound subjunctive, while the inflection for the subjunctive consists only in dropping the personal endings.

The moods in English are determined by the meaning of the verb; if the assertion be declared as a fact, the verb is said to be in the indicative mood; if only thought of, in the subjunctive.

The indicative mood makes the simple assertion that something is done, has been, or will be done.

The subjunctive mood denotes uncertainty or dependence on something else expressed.

The imperative conveys the assertion in the form of a command.

The infinitive states what the action is without affirming it of anyone or limiting it in any way.

7 Point out each nominative and determine the best grammatical form here.

I was asked a question by him.

A question was asked me by him.

He asked a question of me.

The verbs that govern two objects in the active may take two forms in the passive. The last is the full form of the active.

Whichever word we wish to make the most prominent, must be placed as the nominative of the verb. In the first sentence *I* is the prominent word, in the second, *question*, etc.

8. Explain use of double negative

here, as distinguished from the positive.

He was not unwelcome.

He was welcome.

The first implies toleration, but does not assert that he was welcome; the second expresses that he was welcome and gives prominence to welcome. There is another variety of this first that did not escape the notice of the Rhetoricians: they gave it the name of Litotes from *λίτος* (litos) slender. It sometimes makes a very strong statement by denying the opposite as: "He was no fool."

10. Are the following sentences (in italics), correct? Point out what is peculiar in each.

*I saw it with my own eyes.* Here the assertion is not made as to how I saw, but to the fact that I saw it, and this fact is made more prominent by the emphatic adjective, *own*.

*He himself did it.* The emphatic pronoun *himself* is a pleonastic appositive used to emphasize the reference of the sentence to *he*.

*He is gone to home,* is the full form but the frequent omission of *to* has now led to *home* being used in an adverbial sense so completely that *to* would be improper.

*He fell ill.* This is not idiomatic, we say he *took* ill, he *fell* sick.

*He regarded her with extremest indifference.* Strictly speaking *extremest* should not be used, for *extreme* is a superlative already, but it was frequently used in Old English for emphasis and is so occasionally yet.

*There was quite a number present.* It would be better to say "there were," since the idea of plurality is prominent in the phrase "quite a number."

*He opinionated that it was so.* The verb *opinionate* is a new-fangled Americanism that happily has never taken root here.

*I concluded to stay:* determined, resolved, decided, made up my mind, would be better. *Conclude* is to infer from reasoning, to terminate, but it is also used to indicate decision.