

*gone* and *am come* refer to the result of the action. The use of the verb *to be* as the auxiliary in the formation of compound tenses is the one sanctioned by history. In A. S. the participle with *to be* agreed with the subject and when "have" was used, with the object. (See article on Verb in the February number). *Have come* in the sentence *I have come* shows the action that brought about the present state of being come.

*A good glass of ale* means a glass well-filled with ale; and in "a glass of good ale", the reference is made to the quality of the ale. This is an example of the different meanings the same adjective may have by being placed in different parts of the sentence. General Rule: The adjective should be placed as near as possible to the substantive it immediately qualifies.

The frequent ellipsis after *than* is a fruitful source of ambiguity. The supplying of the ellipsis in such sentences as the following will usually clear up the meaning: *A man may be a better soldier than a logician*, supplying the ellipsis, "a man may be a better soldier than a logician may be a soldier", makes the meaning clear.

*A man may be a better soldier than* (he is a) *logician*.

In *it was hanged* and *it was hung*, the first refers to death by hanging. The participle *hanged* is never now used in the sense of mere suspension.

3. "The English of the Anglo-Saxon period was an unmixed language and it was what is called a synthetic language."

Explain the grammatical changes referred to.

1st. The Anglo-Saxon period in English extends from the time of the first settlement of the Saxons down to 1050 A. D. It was unmixed because the grammar and the vocabulary came from the same source—the Maeso-Gothic division of the Teutonic branch of language. It was called synthetic,

that is, having its inflections placed after the root-word (*postpositional*), instead of having the inflections placed before the root-word (*prepositional*) as in modern English. Anglo-Saxon changed from a synthetic language to an analytic, first, by confusion being introduced into the inflections by the invasion of the Danes; second, the copious introduction of Latin and French words; and third, by the gradual substitution of prepositions and case-endings for terminations showing the inflection.

4. Can a sentence be formed without a verb?

Parse.—Every one to his taste; Great wealth, little weal; That greatest of rareties, a really wise man.

A grammatical sentence cannot be formed without a verb, though in some condensed sentences the verb may be understood.

The parsing of these sentences will be obvious when the ellipsis is filled out; as, (Let) every one (act) to (or, according to) his taste; (He who possesses) great wealth (has) little weal; The greatest of rareties (is) a really wise man.

5. Show by what process, modern English expresses complex past and future tenses, and discuss the gain or losses thereby produced.

We use *have* and *been* in the formation of compound tenses. When an action is completed we speak as if we possessed it, hence we use *have*, and *be* denotes continued action, and *be* is past. The two methods, synthetic and analytic, of forming the past tenses are really the same; we have not adopted *have*, but have shifted it from the back to the front of the word; as, *am abam*, *am*, the root, meaning to love; *m*, the personal ending; and *ab-habeo*, the same as the English *have*. This loss of inflection has made our sentences less involved, but has restricted the variety of meaning. By the use of auxiliary verbs, we can express our