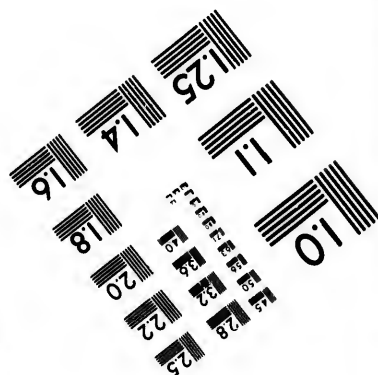
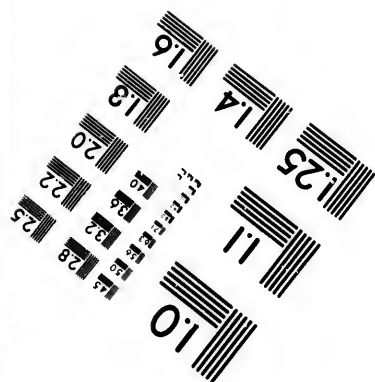
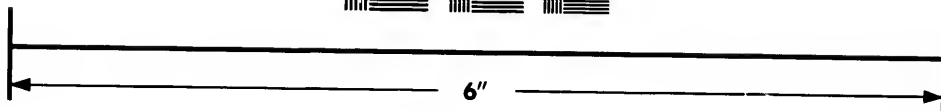
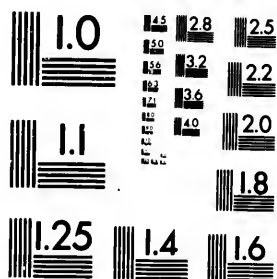


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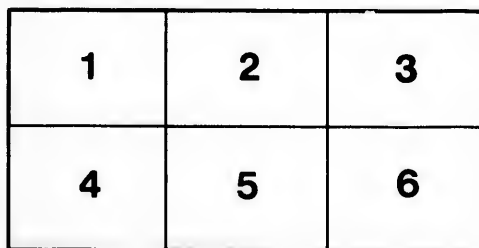
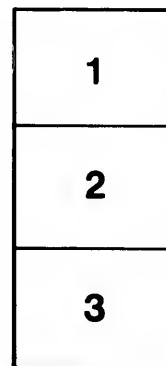
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MURRAY'S  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR;  
WITH  
AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING  
AN EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH,  
AND EXERCISES IN SYNTAX.

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF THE YOUNGER CLASS OF  
LEARNERS.

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BY LINDLEY MURRAY.

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A NEW EDITION.



MONTREAL:  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY A. BOWMAN,  
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## ENGLISH GRAMMAR.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts, viz :—*Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.*

### ORTHOGRAPHY.

#### LETTERS.

Orthography teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the just method of spelling words.

A letter is the first principle, or least part of a word.

The letters of the English language, called the English Alphabet, are twenty-six in number.

These letters are the representatives of certain articulate sounds, the elements of the language. An articulate sound, is the sound of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech.

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

A vowel is an articulate sound, that can be perfectly uttered by itself : as *a, e, o* ; which are formed without the help of any other sound.

A consonant is an articulate sound, which cannot be perfectly uttered without the help of a vowel : as, *b, d, f, l* ; which require vowels to express them fully.

The vowels are, *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *v* and *y*.

*W* and *y* are consonants when they begin a word or syllable ; but in every other situation they are vowels.



Consonants are divided into mutes and semi-vowels.

The mutes cannot be sounded *at all* without the aid of a vowel. They are *b, p, t, d, k,* and *c* and *g* hard.

The semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of themselves. They are *f, l, m, n, r, v, s, z,* and *x* and *c* and *g* soft. \*

Four of the semi-vowels, namely, *l, m, n, r* are also distinguished by the name of *liquids* from their readily uniting with other consonants and flowing as it were into their sounds.

A diphthong is the union of two vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice ; as *ea* in *beat, ou* in *sound*.

A triphthong, the union of three vowels, pronounced in like manner ; as *eau* in *beau, ieu* in *view*.

A proper diphthong is that in which both the vowels are sounded ; as, *oi* in *voice, ou* in *ounce*.

An improper diphthong has but one of the vowels sounded ; as, *ea* in *eagle, oa* in *boat*.

#### SYLLABLES.

A syllable is a sound either simple or compounded, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a word, or part of a word, as, *a, an, ant*.

Spelling is the art of rightly dividing words to their syllables ; or of expressing a word by proper letters. †

\*For the distinction between the *nature* and the *number* of a consonant, see the larger Grammar, 15th edit. p.

† Dr. Johnson's Dictionary is the best standard English orthography.

## WORDS.

Words are articulate sounds, used, by common consent, as signs of our ideas.

A word of one syllable is termed a monosyllable; a word of two syllables, a dissyllable; a word of three syllables, a trisyllable; and a word of four or more syllables, a polysyllable.

All words are either primitive or derivative.

A primitive word is that which cannot be reduced to any simpler word in the language; as, man, good, content.

A derivative word is that which may be reduced to another word in *English* of greater simplicity; as, manful, goodness, contentment, Yorkshire.



## ETYMOLOGY.

The second part of Grammar is Etymology; which treats of the different sorts of words, their various modifications, and their derivation.

There are in English nine sorts of words, or, as they are commonly called, *parts of speech*; namely, the Article, the Substantive or Noun, the Adjective, the Pronoun, the Verb, the Adverb, the Preposition, the Conjunction, and the Interjection.

1. An Article is a word prefixed to substantives, to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

2. A Substantive or noun is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion; as, *London*, *man*, *virtue*.

A substantive may, in general, be distinguished by its taking an article before it, or by its making sense of itself; as, a *book*, the *sun*, an *apple*, *temperance*, *industry*, *chastity*.

3. An Adjective is a word added to a substantive, to express its quality; as, an *industrious* man, a *virtuous* woman.

An adjective may be known by its making sense with the addition of the word *thing*; as, a *good* thing, a *bad* thing; or of any particular substantive; as, a *sweet* apple, a *pleasant* prospect.

4. A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word; as, the man is happy; *he* is benevolent; *he* is useful.

5. A Verb is a word which signifies to BE, to DO, or to SUFFER; as, I *am*, I *rule*, I *am ruled*.

A Verb may generally be distinguished by its making sense with any of the personal pronouns, or the word *to* before it; as, I *walk*, he *plays*, they *write*; or, *to walk*, *to play*, *to write*.

6. An Adverb is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it; as, he reads *well*; a *truly* good man; he writes *very* correctly.

An adverb may be generally known by its answering to the question, How? How much? When? or Where; as, in the phrase, "He reads *correctly*," the answer to the question, How does he read? is *correctly*.

7. Prepositions serve to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them; as, "He went *from* London *to* York;" "she is *above* disguise;" "they are supported *by* industry."

A preposition may be known by its admitting after it a personal pronoun in the objective case; as, *with, for, to, &c.* will allow the objective case after them; with *him, for her, to them.*

8. A Conjunction is a part of speech that is chiefly used to connect sentences : so as, out of two or more sentences, to make but one : it sometimes connects only words ; as, "Thou *and* he are happy, *because* you are good." "Two *and* three are five."

9. Interjections are words thrown in between the parts of a sentence, to express the passions or emotions of the speaker ; as, "O virtue! how benevolent ; amiable thou art !"

ARTICLE.

An Article is a word prefixed to substantives, to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends ; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

In English there are but two articles, *a* and *the* ; *a* becomes *an* before a vowel, and before a silent *h* ; as, *an* acorn, *an* hour. But if the *h* be sounded, the *a* only is to be used ; as, *a* hand, *a* heart, *a* highway.

*A* or *an* is styled the indefinite article : it is used in a vague sense, to point out one single thing of the kind, in other respects indeterminate ; as, "Give me *a* book ;" "Bring me *an* apple."

*The* is called the definite article, because it ascertains what particular thing or things are meant : as, "Give me *the* book" "Bring me *the* apples ;" meaning some book, or apples, referred to,

A substantive, without any article to limit it, is generally taken in its widest sense ; as, " A candid temper is proper for man ;" that is, for all mankind.

### SUBSTANTIVE.\*

A Substantive or noun is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion ; as *London, man, virtue.*

Substantives are either proper or common.

Proper names or substantives, are the name appropriated to individuals ; as, *George, London, Thames.*

Common names or substantives, stand for kinds containing many sorts, or for sorts containing many individuals under them ; as, animal, man, tree, &c.

To substantives belong gender, number, and case ; and they are all of the third person, when spoken of, and of the second, when spoken to, as, " Blessings attend us on every side : " " Bountiful and grateful, children of men ! " that is, ye children of men.

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\* As soon as the learner has committed to memory the definitions of the article and substantive, he should be employed in parsing these parts of speech, as they are arranged in the correspondent Exercises in the Appendix. The learner should proceed in this manner, through all the definitions and rules, regularly turning to, and parsing, the exercises of one definition, or rule, before he proceeds to another. In the same order, he should be taught to correct the erroneous examples in the Exercises. For further directions, respecting the mode of using the Exercises, see " English Exercises," Tentative Edition, or any subsequent Edition, page 9—12.

**GENDER.**

Gender is the distinction of nouns, with regard to sex. There are three genders, the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

The masculine gender denotes animals of the male kind ; as, a man, a horse, a bull.

The feminine gender denotes animals of the female kind ; as, a woman, a duck, a hen.

The neuter gender denotes objects which are neither males nor females ; as, a field, a house, a garden.

Some substantives naturally neuter are, by a figure of speech, converted into the masculine or feminine gender ; as, when we say of the sun, *he* is setting, and of a ship, *she* sails well, &c.

The English language has three methods of distinguishing the sex, viz :

1. *By different words : as,*

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Bachelor	Maid	Horse	Mare	
Beau	Belle	Husband	Wife	
Boar	Sow	King	Queen	
Boy	Girl	Lad	Lass	
Brother	Sister	Lord	Lady	
Buck	Doe	Man	Woman	
Bull	Cow	Master	Mistress	
Bullock or	} Heifer	Milster	Spawner	
Steer		Nephew	Niece	
Cock	Hen	Ram	Ewe	
Dog	Bitch	} Singer	} Songstress or	
Drake	Duck			Singer
Earl	Countess	Sloven	Slut	
Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	
Friar	Nun	Stag	Hind	
Gander	Goose	Uncle	Annt	
Hart	Roe	Wizard	Witch	

2. *By a difference of termination: as,*

Abbot	Abbess	Baron	Baroness
Actor	Actress	Bridegroom	Bride
Administrator	Administratrix	Benefactor	Benefactress
Adulterer	Adultress	Caterer	Cateress
Ambassador	Ambadressess	Chanter	Chantress
Arbiter	Arbitress	Conductor	Conductress
Count	Countess	Patron	Patroness
Deacon	Deaconess	Peer	Peeress
Duke	Duchess	Poet	Poetess
Elector	Electress	Priest	Priestess
Emperor	Empress	Prince	Princess
Enchanter	Enchantress	Prior	Prioress
Executor	Executrix	Prophet	Prophetess
Governor	Governess	Protector	Protectress
Heir	Heiress	Shepherd	Shepherdess
Hero	Heroine	Songster	Songstress
Hunter	Huntress	Sorcerer	Sorceress
Host	Hostess	Sultan	} Sultanness, or Sultana
Jew	Jewess		
Landgrave	Landgravine	Tiger	Tigress
Lion	Lioness	Traitor	Traitress
Marquis	Marchioness	Tutor	Tutoress
Margrave	Margravine	Viscount	Viscountess
Master	Mistress	Votary	Votaress
Mayor	Mayoress	Widower	Widow

3. *By a noun, pronoun, or adjective, being prefixed to the substantive: as,*

A cock-sparrow	A hen-sparrow
A man-servant	A maid-servant
A he-goat	A she-goat
A he-bear	A she-bear
A male child	A female child
Male descendants	Female descendants

## NUMBER.

Number is the consideration of a object, one or more.

Substantives are of two numbers, the singular and the plural.



The singular number expresses but one object; as, a chair, a table.

The plural number signifies more objects than one; as, chairs, tables.

Some nouns, from the nature of the things which they express, are used only in the singular, others only in the plural form; as, wheat, pitch, gold, sloth, pride, &c. and bellows, scissors, ashes, riches, &c.

The plural number of nouns is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular; as, dove, doves; face, faces; thought, thoughts. But when the substantive singular ends in *x*, *ch*, *sh*, or *ss*, we add *es* in the plural; as, box, boxes; church, churches; lash, lashes; kiss, kisses.

Nouns ending in *f*, or *fe*, are generally rendered plural by the change of those terminations into *ves*; as, loaf, loaves; wife, wives. Those which end in *ff*, have the regular plural; as, ruff, ruffs.

Such as have *y* in the singular, with no other vowel in the same syllable, change it into *ies* in the plural; as, beauty, beauties; fly, flies; but the *y* is not changed, when there is another vowel in the same syllable; as, key, keys; delay, delays.

## CASE.

In English, substantives have three cases, the Nominative, the Possessive, and the Objective.

The nominative case simply expresses the name of a thing, or the subject of the verb; as, "The *boy* plays;" "The *girls* learn."

The possessive case expresses the relation of property or possession; and has an apostrophe.



with the letter *s* coming after it ; as, " The scholar's duty ;" " My father's house."

When the plural ends in *s*, the other *s* is omitted, but the apostrophe is retained ; as, " On the eagles, wings ;" " The drapers' company."

Sometimes also, when the singular terminates in *s*, the apostrophic *s* is not added ; as, " For the goodness' sake ;" " For righteousness' sake."

The objective case expresses the object of an action, or of a relation ; and generally follows the verb active, or a preposition ; as, " John assisted Charles ;" " They live in London."

English substantives are declined in the following manner :

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
<i>Nominative case,</i>	A mother.	Mothers.	
<i>Possessive case,</i>	A mother's.	Mothers'.	
<i>Objective case,</i>	A mother.	Mothers.	
	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
<i>Nominative case,</i>	The man.	The men.	
<i>Possessive case,</i>	The man's.	The men's.	
<i>Objective case,</i>	The man.	The men.	

ADJECTIVES.

An Adjective is a word added to a substantive to express its quality ; as, " An industrious man ;" " A virtuous woman ;" " A benevolent mind."

In English the adjective is not varied on account of gender, number or case. Thus we say " A careless boy ; careless girls."

The only variation which it admits, is that of the degrees of comparison.

There are commonly reckoned three degrees of comparison ; the positive, comparative, and superlative.

The positive state expresses the quality of

The schol. object, without any increase or diminution ; as, good, wise, great.

er's is omit. The comparative degree increases or lessens ; as, " On the positive in signification ; as, wiser, greater, company." less wise.

r terminate. The superlative degree increases or lessens ; as, " For the positive to the highest or lowest degree ; as, less sake." wisest, greatest, least wise.

object of an. The simple word, or positive, becomes the ally follows comparative, by adding *r* or *er*; and the superlative, by adding *st*, or *est*, to the end of it: as, John assistive, wise, wiser, wisest ; great, greater, greatest.—

d in the fol. And the adverbs *more* and *most*, placed before the adjective, have the same effect ; as, wise, *more* wise, *most* wise.

PLURAL.

Mothers.

Mothers'.

Mothers.

PLURAL.

The men.

The men's.

The men.

Monosyllables, for the most part, are compared by *er* or *est*; and dissyllables by *more* and *most*; as, mild, milder, mildest; frugal, more frugal, most frugal.

Some words of very common use are irregularly formed: as, good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least; much or many, more, most; and a few others.

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#### PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word; as, " The man is happy, *he* is benevolent, *he* is useful."

There are three kinds of pronouns, viz:—the Personal, the Relative, and the Adjective Pronouns.

#### PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

There are five Personal Pronouns, viz: *I, thou, she, it*; with their plurals, *we, ye* or *you, they*.

Personal pronouns admit of person, number, gender, and case.

The persons of pronouns are three in each of the numbers, viz :

*I*, is the first person

*Thou*, is the second person

*He, she, or it*, is the third person

*We*, is the first person

*Ye or you*, is the second person

*They*, is the third person

The numbers of pronouns, like those of substantives, are two, the singular and the plural, as, *I, thou, he ; we, ye or you, they*.

Gender has respect only to the third person singular of the pronouns, *he, she, it*. *He* is masculine ; *she* is feminine ; *it* is neuter.

Pronouns have three cases ; the nominative, the possessive, and the objective.

The objective case of a pronoun has, in general, a form different from that of the nominative or the possessive case.

The personal pronouns are thus declined :

PERSON.	CASE.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>First</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>I,</i>	<i>We.</i>
	<i>Possess.</i>	<i>Mine,</i>	<i>Ours</i>
	<i>Object.</i>	<i>Me,</i>	<i>Us</i>
<i>Second</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Thou,</i>	<i>Ye or you.</i>
	<i>Possess.</i>	<i>Thine,</i>	<i>Yours.</i>
	<i>Object.</i>	<i>Thee,</i>	<i>You.</i>
<i>Third Masculine</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>He,</i>	<i>They.</i>
	<i>Possess.</i>	<i>His,</i>	<i>Theirs.</i>
	<i>Object.</i>	<i>Him,</i>	<i>Them.</i>
<i>Third Feminine</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>She,</i>	<i>They.</i>
	<i>Possess.</i>	<i>Hers,</i>	<i>Theirs.</i>
	<i>Object.</i>	<i>Her,</i>	<i>Them.</i>
<i>Third Neuter</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>It.</i>	<i>They.</i>
	<i>Possess.</i>	<i>Its.</i>	<i>Theirs.</i>
	<i>Object.</i>	<i>It.</i>	<i>Them.</i>

on, number.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative Pronouns are such as relate, in general, to some word or phrase going before, which is thence called the antecedent : they are *who, which, and that* ; as, " The man is happy

Singular. *who* lives virtuously." \*

*What* is a kind of compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative, and is mostly equivalent to *that which* ; as, " This is *what* I wanted ;" that is to say, *the thing which* I wanted.

Plural. *Who* is applied to persons, *which* to animals and the plural animate things ; as, " He is a *friend, who* is faithful in adversity ;" " The *bird, which* sung so sweetly, is flown ;" " This is the *tree, which* produces no fruit."

*That*, as a relative is often used to prevent the too frequent repetition of *who* and *which*. It is applied to both persons and things ; as, " *He that* acts wisely deserves praise ;" " Modesty is a *quality that* highly adorns a woman."

*Who* is of both numbers, and is thus declined:

declined :

SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

PLURAL.	<i>Nominative,</i>	Who.
We.	<i>Possessive,</i>	Whose.
Ours	<i>Objective,</i>	Whom.

*Who, which, what,* are called *Interrogatives,* when they are used in asking questions : as, " *Who* is he ?" " *Which* is the book ?" " *What* are you doing ?"

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective Pronouns are of a mixed nature, participating the properties both of pronouns and adjectives.

\* See Grammar, 14th, or any subsequent edition, p. , the note.

Them.

The adjective pronouns may be subdivided into four sorts, namely, the *possessive*, the *distributive*, the *demonstrative*, and the *indefinite*.

1. The *possessive* are those which relate to possession or property.

There are seven of them, viz : *my*, *thy*, *his*, *hers*, *our*, *your*, *their*.

*Mine* and *thine*, instead of *my* and *thy*, were formerly used before a substantive or adjective beginning with a vowel, or a silent *h* ; as, " Blame out all *mine* iniquities."

2. The *distributive* are those which denote persons or things that make up a number, as taken separately and singly. They are *each*, *every*, *either*; as, " *Each* of his brothers is in a favourable situation;" " *Every* man must account for himself;" " I have not seen *either* of them."

3. The *demonstrative* are those which precisely point out the subjects to which they relate; *this* and *that*, *these* and *those*, are of this class ; " *This* is true charity; *that* is only its image."

*This* refers to the nearest person or thing, *that* to the more distant : as, " *This* man is more intelligent than *that*." *This* indicates the latter or last mentioned ; *that*, the former, or first mentioned : as, " Wealth and poverty are both temptations ; *that* tends to excite pride, *this*, discontent."

4. The *indefinite* are those which express the subjects in an indefinite or general manner. The following are of this kind: *some*, *other*, *any*, *all*, *such*, &c.

Other is declined in the following manner :

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nominative,	other,	others.
Possessive,	other's,	others'.
Objective,	other,	others.

VERBS.

A Verb is a word which signifies to *be*, to *do*, or to *suffer*; as, "I am, I rule, I am ruled."

Verbs are of three kinds; *active*, *passive*, and *neuter*. They are also divided into *regular*, *irregular*, and *defective*.

A Verb Active expresses an action, and necessarily implies an agent, and an object acted upon; as, to love; "I love Penelope."

A Verb Passive expresses a passion or a suffering, or the receiving of an action; and necessarily implies an object acted upon, and an agent which it is acted upon; as to be loved; "Penelope is loved by me."

A Verb Neuter expresses neither action nor passion; but being, or a state of being; as, "I sleep, I sit."

Auxiliary or Helping Verbs, are those by the help of which the English verbs are principally conjugated: they are, *do*, *be*, *have*, *shall*, *will*, *may*, *can*, with their variations; and *let* and *must*, which have no variation.

Verbs belong *number*, *person*, *mood* and *tense*.

NUMBER AND PERSON.

Verbs have two numbers, the Singular and the Plural; as, "I love, we love."

In each number there are three persons; as,

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
First person,	I love,	We love.
Second person,	Thou lovest,	Ye love.
Third person,	He loves,	They love.



## MOODS.

Mood or Mode is a particular form of the verb, showing the manner in which the being, action, or passion, is represented.

There are five moods of verbs, the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Potential*, the *Subjunctive*, and the *Infinitive*.

The Indicative Mood simply indicates or declares a thing; as, "He loves; he is loved:" it asks a question; as, "Does he love? Is he loved?"

The Imperative Mood is used for commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting; as, "Blessed be thou; mind ye; let us stay; go in peace."

The Potential Mood implies possibility or probability, power, will, or obligation; as, "He may go or stay; I can ride; he would wait; they should learn."

The Subjunctive Mood represents a thing under a condition, motive, wish, supposition, &c. and is preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood, and attended by another verb; as, "I will respect him, though he chide me;" "Went he good, he would be happy:" that is, "if we were good."

The Infinitive Mood expresses a thing in a general and unlimited manner, without any distinction of number or person; as, "to act, to speak, to be feared."

The Participle is a certain form of the verb, and derives its name from its participating, yet only the properties of a verb, but also those of an adjective; as, "I am desirous of knowing him;" "Admired and applauded, he became vain."

“*Having finished* his work, he submitted it,” &c.  
 There are three Participles, the present or Active, the Perfect or Passive, and the compound Perfect: as, “loving, loved, having loved.”

## THE TENSES.

The Indicative Tense, being the distinction of time, might seem to admit only of the present, past, and future; but to mark it more accurately, it is made to consist of six variations, viz. the *Present*, the *Imperfect*, the *Perfect*, the *Pluperfect*, and the *First* and *Second Future* tenses.

The *Present Tense* represents an action or being; as, “I *love*,” as passing at the time in which it is mentioned; as, “I *rule*; I *am ruled*; I *think*; I *am*.”

The *Imperfect Tense* represents the action or being, either as past and finished, or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past: as, “I *loved* her for her modesty and virtue;” “They *were* travelling post when he met them.”

The *Perfect Tense* not only refers to what is past, but also conveys an allusion to the present time; as, “I *have finished* my letter;” “I *have seen* the person that was recommended to me;” that is, “I *have seen* him by this time.”

The *Pluperfect Tense* represents a time, not only as past, but also as prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence; as, “I *had finished* my letter before he arrived.”

The *First Future Tense* represents the action or being yet to come, either with or without respect to a precise time when; as, “The sun *will rise* tomorrow;” “I *shall see* them again.”

The *Second Future* intimates that the action



will be fully accomplished; at or before the time of another future action or event; as, "I shall have dined at one o'clock;" "The two houses will have finished their business, before the king comes to prorogue them."

The conjugation of a verb is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.

The conjugation of an active verb is styled the *Active Voice*; and that of a passive verb, the *Passive Voice*.

The auxiliary and active verb *to have*, is conjugated in the following manner:

## TO HAVE.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	<i>Pers.</i> I have.	1	We have.
2	<i>Pers.</i> Thou hast	2	Ye or you have.
3	<i>Pers.</i> He, she or it hath or has.	3	They have.

#### Imperfect Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	I had.	1	We had.
2	Thou hadst.	2	Ye or you had.
3	He, &c. had.	3	They had.

#### Perfect Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	I have had.	1	We have had.
2	Thou hast had.	2	Ye or you have had.
3	He has had.	3	They have had.

#### Pluperfect Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	I had had.	1	We had had.
2	Thou hadst had.	2	Ye or you had had.
3	He had had.	3	They had had.

## First Future Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	I shall or will have.	1	We shall or will have.
2	Thou shalt or wilt have.	2	Ye or you shall or will have.
3	He shall or will have.	3	They shall or will have.

## Second Future Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	I shall have had.	1	We shall have had.
2	Thou wilt have had.	2	Ye or you will have had.
3	He will have had.	3	They will have had.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD,

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	Let me have.	1	Let us have.
2	Have thou, or do thou have.	2	Have ye, or do ye or you have.
3	Let him have.	3	Let them have.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

## Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	I may or can have.	1	We may or can have.
2	Thou mayest or canst have.	2	Ye or you may or can have.
3	He may or can have.	3	They may or can have.

## Imperfect Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	I might, could, would, or should have.	1	We might, could, would, or should have.
2	Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst, have.	2	Ye or you might, could, would or should have.
3	He might, could, would or should have.	3	They might, could, would or should have.

## Perfect Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	I may or can have had.	1	We may or can have had.
2	Thou mayest or canst have had.	2	Ye or you may or can have had.
3	He may or can have had.	3	They may or can have had.

## Pluperfect Tense.

*Singular.*

- 1 I might, could, would  
or should have had.
- 2 Thou mightst, couldst  
wouldst or shouldst  
have had.
- 3 He might, could, would  
or should have had.

*Plural.*

- 1 We might, could, would  
or should have had.
- 2 Ye or you might, could  
would or should have  
had.
- 3 They might, could, would  
or should have had.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

*Singular.*

- 1 If I have.
- 2 If thou have.
- 3 If he have.

*Plural.*

- 1 If we have.
- 2 If ye or you have.
- 3 If they have.\*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present,* To have.      *Perfect,* To have

## PARTICIPLES.

*Present or Active,*  
*Perfect or Passive,*  
*Compound Perfect,*

Having.  
Had.  
Having had.

The auxiliary and neuter verb TO BE, is conjugated as follows :

## TO BE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

*Singular.*

- 1 I am.
- 2 Thou art.
- 3 He, she or it is

*Plural.*

- 1 We are.
- 2 Ye or you are.
- 3 They are.

\* The remaining tenses of the subjunctive mood, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of indicative mood ; with the addition to the verb of a conjunction, expressed or implied, denoting a condition, motive, wish, supposition, &c. It will be proper to direct the learner to repeat all the tenses of this mood with a conjunction prefixed to each of them.

Imperfect Tense.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
al. ht, could, would	I was.	1	We were.
ould have had:	Thou wast.	2	Ye or you were
ou might, could	He was.	3	They were.
or should have			

Perfect Tense.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
ght, could, would	I have been.	1	We have been.
ould have had.	Thou hast been.	2	Ye or you have been.
D.	He hath or has been.	3	They have been.

Pluperfect Tense.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
al. ave.	I had been.	1	We had been.
you have.	Thou hadst been.	2	Ye or you had been.
have.*	He had been.	3	They had been.

First Future Tense.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
To have h	I shall or will be.	1	We shall or will be.
aving.	Thou shalt or wilt be.	2	Ye or you shall or will be.
ad.	He shall or will be.	3	They shall or will be.

Second Future Tense.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
BE, is conjug	I shall have been.	1	We shall have been.
	Thou wilt have been.	2	Ye or you will have been
	He will have been.	3	They will have been.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
al. e.	Let me be.	1	Let us be.
you are.	Be thou, or do thou be	2	Be ye or you, or do ye be
are.	Let him be.	3	Let them be.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
unctive mood, ent tenses of the verb of a c ting a condit ill be proper to ses of this mo of them.	I may or can be.	1	We may or can be.
	Thou mayest or canst	2	Ye or you may or can
	be.		be.
	He may or can be.	3	They may or can be.

## Imperfect Tense.

*Singular.*

- 1 I might, could, would,  
or should be.  
2 Thou mightst, couldst,  
wouldst, or shouldst be  
3 He might, could, would  
or should be.

*Plural.*

- 1 We might, could, would,  
or should be.  
2 Ye or you might, could,  
would, or should be  
3 They might, could, would,  
or should be.

## Perfect Tense.

*Singular.*

- 1 I may or can have been  
2 Thou mayest or canst  
have been.  
3 He may or can have  
been.

*Plural.*

- 1 We may or can have  
been.  
2 Ye or you may or  
have been.  
3 They may or can  
been.

## Pluperfect Tense.

*Singular.*

- 1 I might, could, would  
or should have been  
2 Thou mightst, couldst,  
wouldst or shouldst  
have been.  
3 He might, could, would  
or should have been

*Plural.*

- 1 We might, could, would  
or should have been  
2 Ye or you might, could,  
would or should  
been.  
3 They might, could, would  
or should have been

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

*Singular.*

- 1 If I be.  
2 If thou be,  
3 If he be.

*Plural.*

- 1 If we be.  
2 If ye or you be.  
3 If they be.

## Imperfect Tense.

*Singular.*

- 1 If I were.  
2 If thou wert.  
3 If he were.

*Plural.*

- 1 If we were.  
2 If ye or you were.  
3 If they were.\*

\* The remaining tenses of this mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood. See the note at page 22.

**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

*Present Tense,* To be.      *Perfect,* To have been.

**PARTICIPLES.**

*Present,* Being.      *Perfect.* Been.  
*Compound Perfect,* Having been.

**OF THE CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.**

**Active.**

Verbs Active are called Regular, when they form their imperfect tense of the indicative mood, and their perfect participle, by adding to the verb, *ed*, or *d* only, when the verb ends in *e*; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
favour.	I favoured.	Favoured.
love.	I loved.	Loved.

Regular Active Verb is conjugated in the following manner:

**TO LOVE.**

**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

**Present Tense.**

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
I love.	1	We love.
Thou lovest.	2	Ye or you love.
He, she, or it loveth } or loves.	3	They love.

**Imperfect Tense.**

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
I loved.	1	We loved.
Thou lovedst.	2	Ye or you loved
He loved.	3	They loved.

**Perfect Tense.**

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
I have loved.	1	We have loved.
Thou hast loved.	2	Ye or you have loved.
He hath or has loved.	3	They have loved.

**B**



## Pluperfect Tense.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 I had loved.      | 1 We had loved.        |
| 2 Thou hadst loved. | 2 Ye or you had loved. |
| 3 He had loved.     | 3 They had loved.      |

## First Future Tense.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 I shall or will love.    | 1 We shall or will love.  |
| 2 Thou shalt or wilt love. | 2 Ye or you shall or will |
| 3 He shall or will love.   | 3 They shall or will love |

## Second Future Tense.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 I shall have loved.   | 1 We shall have loved.   |
| 2 Thou wilt have loved. | 2 Ye or you will have lo |
| 3 He will have loved.   | 3 They will have loved.  |

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Let me love.                  | 1 Let us love.                   |
| 2 Love thou or do thou<br>love. | 2 Love ye or you, or do<br>love. |
| 3 Let him love.                 | 3 Let them love.                 |

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

## Present Tense.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 I may or can love.            | 1 We may or can love.           |
| 2 Thou mayest or canst<br>love. | 2 Ye or you may or can<br>love. |
| 3 He may or can love.           | 3 They may or can love          |

## Imperfect Tense.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 I might, could, would,<br>or should love.               | 1 We might, could, w<br>or should love.    |
| 2 Thou mightst, couldst,<br>wouldst, or shouldst<br>love. | 2 Ye or you might, c<br>would or should lo |
| 3 He might, could, would,<br>or should love.              | 3 They might, could,<br>or should love.    |

Perfect Tense.

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

I may or can have loved. 1 We may or can have loved  
 Thou mayest or canst 2 Ye or you may or can  
 have loved. have loved.  
 He may or can have 3 They may or can have  
 loved. loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

I might, could, would or 1 We might, could, would,  
 should have loved. or should have loved.  
 Thou mightst, couldst, 2 Ye or you might, could,  
 wouldst, or shouldst would, or should have  
 have loved. loved.  
 He might, could, would, 3 They might, could, would  
 or should have loved. or should have loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

If I love. 1 If we love.  
 If thou love. 2 If ye or you love.  
 If he love. 3 If they love.\*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present, To love. Perfect, To have loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

*Present, Loving. Perfect, Loved.*  
*Compound Perfect, Having loved.*

Passive.

Verbs passive are called regular, when they form their  
 perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed*, to the verb;  
 from the verb, "To love," is formed the passive, "I  
 loved, I was loved, I shall be loved," &c.

A passive verb is conjugated by adding the perfect  
 participle to the auxiliary *to be*, through all its changes

\*The remaining tenses of this mood, are, in general,  
 similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative  
 mood. See the note at page 22.



of number, person, mood, and tense, in the following manner.

## TO BE LOVED.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	I am loved.	1	We are loved.
2	Thou art loved.	2	Ye or you are loved.
3	He is loved.	3	They are loved.

#### Imperfect Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	I was loved.	1	We were loved.
2	Thou wast loved.	2	Ye or you were loved.
3	He was loved.	3	They were loved.

#### Perfect Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	I have been loved.	1	We have been loved.
2	Thou hast been loved.	2	Ye or you have been loved.
3	He hath or has been loved.	3	They have been loved.

#### Pluperfect Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	I had been loved.	1	We had been loved.
2	Thou hadst been loved.	2	Ye or you had been loved.
3	He had been loved.	3	They had been loved.

#### First Future Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	I shall or will be loved.	1	We shall or will be loved.
2	Thou shalt or wilt be loved.	2	Ye or you shall or will be loved.
3	He shall or will be loved.	3	They shall or will be loved.

#### Second Future Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1	I shall have been loved.	1	We shall have been loved.
2	Thou wilt have been loved.	2	Ye or you will have been loved.
3	He will have been loved.	3	They will have been loved.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Let me be loved.                   | 1 Let us be loved.                       |
| 2 Bethou loved, or do thou be loved. | 2 Be ye or you loved, or do ye be loved. |
| 3 Let him be loved.                  | 3 Let them be loved.                     |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 I may or can be loved.         | 1 We may or can be loved.        |
| 2 Thou mayest or canst be loved. | 2 Ye or you may or can be loved. |
| 3 He may or can be loved.        | 3 They may or can be loved.      |

Imperfect Tense.

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 I might, could, would, or should be loved.            | 1 We might, could, would, or should be loved.        |
| 2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be loved. | 2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should be loved. |
| 3 He might, could, would, or should be loved.           | 3 They might, could, would or should be loved.       |

Perfect Tense.

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 I may or can have been loved.         | 1 We may or can have been loved.        |
| 2 Thou mayest or canst have been loved. | 2 Ye or you may or can have been loved. |
| 3 He may or can have been loved.        | 3 They may or can have been loved.      |

Pluperfect Tense.

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 I might, could, would or should have been loved.              | 1 We might, could, would or should have been loved.         |
| 2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst, have been loved. | 2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been loved. |
| 3 He might, could, would, or should have been loved.            | 3 They might, could, would or should have been loved.       |

*English Grammar.*  
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1 If I be loved.	1 If we be loved,
2 If thou be loved.	2 If ye or you be loved.
3 If he be loved.	3 If they be loved.

Imperfect Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1 If I were loved.	1 If we were loved.
2 If thou wert loved.	2 If ye or you were loved.
3 If he were loved.	3 If they were loved.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
To be loved.	To have been loved.

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Being loved.</i>
<i>Perfect or Passive.</i>	<i>Compound Perfect.</i>
Loved.	Having been loved.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular Verbs are those which do not form the imperfect tense, and their perfect participle, by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the verb; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. or Pass. Participle.</i>
I begin,	I began,	begun.
I know,	I knew,	known.

*Irregular Verbs are of various sorts.*

1. Such as have the present and imperfect tenses, and perfect participle the same; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. or Pass. Participle.</i>
Cost,	cost,	cost.
Put,	put,	put.

2. Such as have the imperfect tense, and perfect participle the same; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. Participle.</i>
Abide,	abode,	abode.
Sell,	sold,	sold.

\* See the note at page 22.

3. Such as have the imperfect tense, and perfect participle different; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Arise,	arose,	arisen.
Blow,	blew,	blown.

The following list of the irregular verbs will, it is presumed, be found both comprehensive and accurate.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. or Pass. Par.</i>
are loved.	Abide,	abode,	abode.
you were loved.	Am,	was,	been.
were loved.*	Arise,	arose,	arisen.
	Awake,	awoke, R.	awaked.
	Bear, <i>bring forth,</i>	bare,	born.
	Bear, <i>to carry,</i>	bore,	borne.
been loved.	Beat,	beat,	beaten, beat.
	Begin,	began,	begun.
	Bend,	bent,	bent.
oved.	Bereave,	bereft, R.	bereft, R.
<i>ad Perfect.</i>	Beseech,	besought,	besought.
been loved.	Bid,	bid, bade,	bidden, bid.
	Bind,	bound,	bound.
S.	Bite,	bit,	bitten, bit.
not form the	Bleed,	bled,	bled.
inciple, by the	Blow,	blew,	blown.
	Break,	broke,	broken.
<i>f. or Pass. P.</i>	Breed,	bred,	bred.
begun.	Bring,	brought,	brought.
known.	Build,	built,	built.
	Burst,	burst,	burst.
rious sorts.	Buy,	bought,	bought.
perfect tenses,	Cast,	cast,	cast,
	Catch,	caught, R.	caught, R.
<i>f. or Pass. P.</i>	Chide,	chid,	chidden, chid.
cost.	Choose,	chose,	chosen.
put.	leave, <i>to stick</i> }	REGULAR.	
	<i>or adhere,</i> }		
e, and perfect	leave, <i>to split,</i>	clove or cleft,	cleft, cloven.
	Cling,	clung,	clung.
<i>Perf. Part.</i>	Cloth,	clothed,	clad, R.
abode.	Come,	came,	come.
sold.	Cost,	cost,	cost.
	Crew,	crew, R.	crew, R.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Po
Creep	crept,	crept.
Cut,	cut,	cut.
Dare, <i>to venture.</i>	durst,	dared.
Dare, <i>to challenge,</i>	REGULAR.	
Deal,	dealt, R.	dealt, R.
Dig.	dug, R.	dug, R.
Do,	did,	done.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.
Drive,	drove,	driven.
Drink,	drank,	drunk.
Dwell,	dwelt, R.	dwelt, R.
Eat,	eat or ate,	eaten,
Fall,	fell,	fallen.
Feed,	fed,	fed.
Feel,	felt,	felt.
Fight,	fought,	fought.
Find,	found.	found.
Flee,	fled,	fled.
Fling,	flung,	flung.
Fly,	flew,	flown.
Forget,	forgot,	forgotten, forgot
Forsake,	forsook,	forsaken.
Freeze,	froze,	frozen.
Get,	got,	got.
Gild,	gilt, R.	gilt, R.
Gird,	girt, R.	girt, R.
Give,	gave,	given.
Go,	went,	gone.
Grave,	graved,	graven.
Grind,	ground.	ground.
Grow,	grew,	grown.
Have,	had,	had.
Hang,	hung, R.	hung, R.
Hear,	heard,	heard.
Hew,	hewed,	hewn, R.
Hide,	hid,	hidden, hid.
Hit,	hit,	hit.
Hold,	held,	held.
Hurt,	hurt,	hurt.
Keep,	kept,	kept.
Knit,	knit, R.	knit, R.
Know,	knew.	known.

Perf. or Pass. Par.

ept.  
 ut.  
 red,  
 ealt, R.  
 ug, R.  
 one.  
 rawn.  
 riven.  
 runk.  
 walt, R.  
 eaten,  
 allen.  
 ed.  
 elt.  
 ough.  
 ound.  
 fled.  
 flung.  
 flown.  
 forgotten, forgot  
 forsaken.  
 frozen.  
 got.  
 gilt, R.  
 girt, R.  
 given.  
 gone.  
 graven.  
 ground.  
 grown.  
 had.  
 hung, R.  
 heard.  
 hewn, R.  
 hidden, hid.  
 hit.  
 held.  
 hurt.  
 kept.  
 knit, R.  
 known.

Present.

ade,  
 ay,  
 ead.  
 eave,  
 end,  
 et,  
 ie, to lie down,  
 oad,  
 ose,  
 lake,  
 eet,  
 ow,  
 ay,  
 ut,  
 ead,  
 end,  
 d,  
 de,  
 ng,  
 se,  
 ve,  
 in,  
 w,  
 y,  
 e,  
 ek,  
 ll.  
 nd,  
 f,  
 ke.  
 ape,  
 ave,  
 ear,  
 ed,  
 ine,  
 ow,  
 ce,  
 ot,  
 rink,  
 ed,  
 it,  
 g.

Imperfect.

laded,  
 laid,  
 led,  
 left,  
 lent,  
 let,  
 lay,  
 loaded,  
 lost,  
 made,  
 met,  
 mowed,  
 paid,  
 put,  
 read,  
 rent,  
 rid,  
 rode,  
 rung, rang,  
 rose,  
 rived,  
 ran,  
 sawed,  
 said.  
 saw,  
 sought,  
 sold,  
 sent,  
 set,  
 shook,  
 shaped,  
 shaved,  
 sheared,  
 shed,  
 shone, R.  
 showed,  
 shod,  
 shot,  
 shrunk,  
 shred,  
 shut,  
 sung, sang.

Perf. or Pass. Par.

laden.  
 laid,  
 led,  
 left.  
 lent.  
 let,  
 lain.  
 laden, R.  
 lost.  
 made.  
 met,  
 mown, R.  
 paid.  
 put.  
 read.  
 rent,  
 rid.  
 rode, or ridden.  
 rung.  
 risen.  
 riven.  
 run.  
 sawn, R.  
 said.  
 seen.  
 sought.  
 sold.  
 sent.  
 set.  
 shaken.  
 shaped, shapen.  
 shaven, R. }  
 shorn.  
 shed.  
 shone, R.  
 shown.  
 shod.  
 shot.  
 shrunk.  
 shred.  
 shut.  
 sung.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. or Pass. P.</i>
Sink,	sunk, sank,	sunk.
Sit,	sat,	sat.
Slay,	slew,	slain.
Sleep,	slept,	slept.
Slide,	slid,	slidden.
Sling,	slung,	slung.
Slink,	slunk,	slunk.
Slit,	slit, r.	slit, or slitted.
Smite,	smote,	smitten.
Sow,	sowed,	sown, r.
Speak,	spoke,	spoken.
Speed,	sped,	sped.
Spend,	spent,	spent.
Spill,	spilt, r.	spilt, r.
Spin,	spun,	spun.
Spit,	spit, spat,	spit, spitten.
Split,	split,	split.
Spread,	spread,	spread.
Spring,	sprung, sprang,	sprung.
Stand,	stood,	stood.
Steal,	stole,	stolen.
Stick,	stuck,	stuck.
Sting,	stung,	stung.
Stink,	stunk,	stunk.
Stride,	strode or strid,	stridden,
Strike,	struck,	struck or stricken.
String,	strung,	strung.
Strive,	strove,	striven.
Strow or strew, {	strowed, or strewed,	{ strown, strowed strewed.
Swear,	swore,	sworn.
Sweat,	swet,	swet, r.
Swell,	swelled,	swollen, r.
Swim,	swum, swam,	swum.
Swing,	swung,	swung.
Take,	took,	taken.
Teach,	taught,	taught.
Tear,	tore,	torn.
Tell,	told,	told.
Think,	thought,	thought.
Thrive,	throve, r.	thriven.
Throw,	threw,	thrown,



Perf. or Pass. P.	Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Par.
thrust.	thrust,	thrust,	thrust.
trunk.	trod,	trodden.	trodden.
trud.	waxed,	waxen, n.	waxen, n.
trud.	wore,	worn,	worn,
trud.	wove,	woven.	woven.
trud.	wept,	wept.	wept.
trud.	won,	won.	won.
trud.	wound,	wound.	wound.
trud.	wrought,	wrought, worked.	wrought, worked.
trud.	wrung,	wrung.	wrung.
trud.	wrote,	written.	written.

The verbs which are conjugated regularly, as well as irregularly, are marked with an *n*. Those preterits and participles, which are first mentioned in the list, seem to be the most eligible.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses; as, *am, was, been; can, could; may, might; shall, should; will, would, &c.*

ADVERB.

An Adverb is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it: as, "He reads *very*," "A *truly* good man;" "He writes *very correctly*." Some adverbs are compared, thus; "Soon, sooner, *onest*; often, oftener, *oftenest*." Those ending in *ly*, are compared by *more* and *most*; as, "Wisely, *more wisely, most wisely*."

*The following are a few of the Adverbs.*

ce	lastly	presently	quickly	not
w	before	often	perhaps	how
te	lately	much	indeed	more

PREPOSITION.

Prepositions serve to connect words with one another, to show the relation between them. They are, for the most part, set before nouns and pronouns; as, "He *came from* London *to* York;" "She is *above* disguise;" "They are supported *by* industry."



The following is a list of the principal prepositions to

of	into	above	at	off	ward
to	within	below	near	on or upon	3.
for	without	between	up	among	4.
by	over	beneath	down	after	4.
with	under	from	before	about	wh
in	through	beyond	behind	against	5.

### CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech that is chiefly used to connect sentences; so as, out of two or more sentences to make but one. It sometimes connects only words.

Conjunctions are principally divided into two sorts, the *Copulative* and *Disjunctive*.

The Conjunction Copulative serves to connect or to continue a sentence, by expressing an addition, a comparison, a cause, &c.: as, "He *and* his brother resides in London;" "I will go, *if* he will accompany me;" "You are happy, *because* you are good."

The Conjunction Disjunctive serves, not only to connect and continue the sentence, but also to express a position of meaning in different degrees: as, "Thou he was frequently reprov'd, *yet*, he did not reform;" "They came with her, *but* went away without her."

The following is a list of the principal conjunctions. The *Copulative*. And, that, both, for, therefore, if, till, since, because, wherefore.

The *Disjunctive*. But, than, though, either, or, as, less, neither, nor, lest, yet, notwithstanding.

### INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are words thrown in between the parts of a sentence, to express the passions or emotions of the speaker: as, "Oh! I have alienated my friend; Alas! I fear for life;" "O virtue! how amiable thou art!"

The following are some of the Interjections: O! Praise! heigh! lo! behold! ah! tush! fie! hush! hail!

### OF DERIVATION.

Words are derived from one another in various ways.

1. Substantives are derived from verbs: as from "love" comes "lover."

2. Verbs are derived from substantives, adjectives, and sometimes from adverbs: as, from "salt" comes "to salt."

- al preposition "to salt;" from "warm" comes "to warm;" from "fer-  
off ward" comes "to forward."  
ar on or up 3. Adjectives are derived from substantives: as, from  
among "health" comes "healty."  
wn after 4. Substantives are derived from adjectives: as, from  
fore about "white" comes "whiteness."  
hind against 5. Adverbs are derived from adjectives: as, from  
"base" comes "basely."

that is chiefly  
or more senten  
cts only words  
d into two so

s to connect o  
n addition, a  
his brother re  
accompany n  
d."

s, not only to  
also to express  
ees: as, "Tho  
did not refor  
y without her  
ipal conjuncti  
therefore, if, th

either, or, as  
standing.

S.  
between the par  
or emotions of  
ny friend; Al  
ble thou art!"  
jections: O!  
sh! hail!

N.  
in various way

erbs: as from  
antives, adject  
from "salt c

SYNTAX.

The third part of Grammar is *Syntax*, which treats of the agreement and construction of words in a sentence.

A sentence is an assemblage of words, forming complete sense.

Sentences are of two kinds, *simple* and *compound*.

A simple sentence has in it but one subject, and one finite verb: as, "Life is short."

A compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences connected together; as, "Life is short, and art long;" "Idleness produces want, vice, and misery."

A phrase is two or more words rightly put together, making sometimes part of a sentence, and sometimes a whole sentence.

The principal parts of a simple sentence are, the subject, the attribute, and the object.

The subject is the thing chiefly spoken of; the attribute is the thing or action affirmed, or denied of it; and the object is the thing affected by such action.

The nominative denotes the subject, and usually goes before the verb or attribute; and the word or phrase, denoting the object, follows the verb: as, "A wise man governs his passions." Here, a *wise man* is the subject; *governs*, the attribute, or thing affirmed; and *his passions*, the object.

Syntax principally consists of two parts, Concord and Government.

Concord is the agreement which one word has with another, in gender, number, case, or person.

Government is that power which one part of speech exercises over another, in directing its mood, tense, or case.

RULE I. A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person : as, " I learn ;" " Thou art proved ;" " The birds sing."

RULE II. Two or more nouns, &c. in the singular number, joined together by a copulative conjunction, expressed or understood, have verbs, nouns, and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural number : as, " Socrates and Plato *were* wise : *they* were the most eminent philosophers of Greece ;" " The sun that rolls over our heads, the food that we receive, the rest that we enjoy, daily *monish* us of a superior and superintending Power."

RULE III. The conjunction disjunctive has an effect contrary to that of the conjunction copulative ; for the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number : as, " Ignorance or negligence *has* caused this mistake ;" " John, or James, or Joseph, *intends* to accompany me ;" " There *is* in many minds, neither knowledge nor understanding."

RULE IV. A noun of multitude, or signifying many, may have a verb or pronoun agreeing with it, either in the singular or plural number ; yet not without regard to the import of the word as conveying unity or plurality of idea : as, " The meeting *was* large ;" " The parliament *is* dissolved ;" " The nation *is* powerful ;" " My people *do* not consider : *they* have not known me ;" " The multitude *eagerly pursue* pleasure, as *their* chief good ;" " The council *were* divided in *their* sentiments."

RULE V. Pronouns must always agree with their antecedents, and the nouns for which they stand, in gender and number ; as, " This is the friend *whom* I love ;" " That is the vice *which* I hate." " The king and queen had put on *their* robes ;" " The moon appears, *she* shines, but the light is not *her* own."

The relative is of the same person as the antecedent, and the verb agrees with it accordingly : as, " Thou *lovest* wisdom," " I, *who* speak from experience."

RULE VI. The relative is the nominative case to the verb, when no nominative comes between it and the verb : as, " The master *who* taught us ;" " The trees *which* are planted."

When a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence : as, "He *who* preserves me, to whom I owe my being, *whose* I am, and *whom* I serve, is eternal."

**RULE VII.** When the relative is preceded by two nominatives of different persons, the relative and verb may agree in person with either, according to the sense : as, "I am the man *who* command you;" or, "I am the *man who* commands you."

**RULE VIII.** Every adjective, and every adjective pronoun, belongs to a substantive, expressed or understood : as, "He is a *good*, as well as a *wise* man;" "Few are *happy*;" that is "*persons*;" "This is a pleasant walk;" that is, "*This walk is*," &c.

Adjective pronouns must agree, in number, with their substantives ; as, "This book, these books ; that sort, those sorts ; another road, other roads."

**RULE IX.** The article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only, individually or collectively : as, "A Christian, an Infidel, a score, a thousand."

The definite article *the* may agree with nouns in the singular or plural number : as, "the garden, the houses, the stars."

The articles are often properly omitted : when used they should be justly applied, according to their distinct nature : as, "Gold is corrupting ; The sea is green ; A lion is bold."

**RULE X.** One substantive governs another signifying different thing, in the possessive or genitive case : as, "My father's house ;" "Man's happiness ;" "Virtue's reward."

**RULE XI.** Active verbs govern the objective case : "Truth ennobles *her* ;" "She comforts *me* ;" "They support *us* ;" "Virtue rewards *her* followers."

**RULE XII.** One verb governs another that follows it, depends upon it, in the infinitive mood : as, "Cease *to* do evil ; learn *to* do well : " "We should be prepared *to* render an account of our actions."

The preposition *to*, though generally used before the

latter verb, is sometimes properly omitted: as, "I heard him say it;" instead of, "to say it."

RULE XIII. In the use of words and phrases which in point of time, relate to each other, a due regard to that relation should be observed. Instead of saying, "The Lord *hath* given, and the Lord *hath* taken away," we should say, "The Lord *gave*, and the Lord *hath* taken away." Instead of, "I *remember* the family more than twenty years;" it should be, "I *have* remembered the family more than twenty years."

RULE XIV. Participles have the same government as the verbs from which they are derived: as, "I am weary with *hearing* him;" "She is *instructing* us;" "The tutor is *admonishing* Charles."

RULE XV. Adverbs, though they have no government of case, tense, &c. require an appropriate situation in the sentence, viz. for the most part before adjectives after verbs active or neuter, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb: as, "He made a *very* sensible discourse; he *spoke* *unaffectedly* and *forcibly*; and *attentively* heard by the whole assembly."

RULE XVI. Two negatives, in English, destroy another, or are equivalent to an affirmative; as, "They did *not* perceive him;" that is, "they did perceive him;" "His language, though inelegant, is *not* ungrammatical;" that is, "it is grammatical."

RULE XVII. Prepositions govern the objective case, as, "I have heard a good character *of* her;" "From *that* is needy, turn not away;" "A word to the wise is sufficient *for* them;" "We may be good and happy *without* riches."

RULE XVIII. Conjunctions connect the same mood and tenses of verbs, and cases of nouns and pronouns, as, "Candour is *to be* approved and practised;" "thou sincerely *desire*, and earnestly *pursue* virtue, she assuredly *be* found by the world, and *prove* a rich reward." "The master taught *her and me* to write;" "He and I were schoolfellows."

RULE XIX. Some conjunctions require the indicative, some the subjunctive mood, after them. It is

mitted : as, "neral rule, that when something contingent or doubtful is implied, the subjunctive ought to be used: as, *If I were to write, he would not regard it;*" "He will not be pardoned, *unless he repent.*"

phrases which a due regard be taken away. Conjunctions that are of a positive and absolute nature require the indicative mood. "As virtue advances so vice recedes;" "He is healthy because he is temperate."

the family me have remember  
 same governme arrived: as, "I instructing"  
 have no govern appropriate situat before adjectiv ently between  
 RULE XX. When the qualities of different things are compared, the latter noun or pronoun is not governed by the conjunction *than* or *as*, but agrees with the verb, or is governed by the verb or the preposition, expressed or understood: as, "Thou art wiser than I;" that is, "than I am." They loved him more than me;" i. e. "more than they loved me;" "The sentiment is well expressed by Plato, but much better by Solomon than him;" that is, "than by him."

make a very sense forcibly; and  
 English, destroy  
 RULE XXI. To avoid disagreeable repetitions, and to express our ideas in few words, an ellipsis, or omission of some words, is frequently admitted. Instead of saying, "He was a learned man, he was a wise man, and he was a good man;" we use the ellipsis, and say, "he was a learned, wise, and good man."

When the omission of words would obscure the sense, weaken its force, or be attended with an impropriety, they must be expressed. In the sentence, "We are apt to love who love us," the word *them* should be supplied. "A beautiful field and trees;" is not proper language. It should be, "Beautiful fields and trees;" or, "A beautiful field and fine trees."

nect the same me  
 RULE XXII. All the parts of a sentence should correspond to each other: a regular and dependent construction, throughout, should be carefully preserved. The following sentence is therefore inaccurate: "He is more beloved, but not so much admired, as Cinthio" should be, "He was more beloved than Cinthio, but not so much admired."\*

\* See the 23d edition of the larger Grammar, page 12.



## PROSODY.



PROSODY consists of two parts : the former teaches the true pronunciation of words, comprising ACCENT, QUANTITY, EMPHASIS, PAUSE, and TONE ; and the latter, the law of VERSIFICATION.

## ACCENT.

Accent is the laying of a peculiar stress of the voice on a certain letter or syllable in a word, that it may be better heard than the rest, or distinguished from them, as, in the word *presume*, the stress of the voice must be on the letter *u*, and second syllable, *sume*, which take the accent.

## QUANTITY.

The quantity of a syllable is that time which is occupied in pronouncing it. It is considered as long or short.

A vowel or syllable is long, when the accent is on the vowel ; which occasions it to be slowly joined, in pronunciation, to the following letter : as, "Fäll, bälé, móat, hōuse, feāture."

A syllable is short, when the accent is on the consonant ; which occasions the vowel to be quickly joined to the succeeding letter : as, "an't, bon'net, hun'ger."

A long syllable requires double the time of a short syllable in pronouncing it : thus, "Mate" and "Note" should be pronounced as slowly again as "Mat" and "Not."

## EMPHASIS.

By emphasis is meant a stronger and fuller sound of voice, by which we distinguish some word or words which we design to lay particular stress, and to show how it affects the rest of the sentence. Sometimes emphatic words must be distinguished by a particular tone of voice, as well as by a greater stress.

## PAUSES.

Pauses or rests, in speaking and reading, are a cessation of the voice, during a perceptible, and, in many cases, a measurable space of time.



TONES.

Tones are different both from emphasis and pauses; consisting in the modulation of the voice, the notes or variations of sound which we employ, in the expression of our sentiments.

VERSIFICATION.

Versification is the arrangement of a certain number and variety of syllables, according to certain laws.

Rhyme is the correspondence of the last sound of one verse, to the last sound or syllable of another.



PUNCTUATION

is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by points or stops, for the purpose of marking the different pauses, which the sense and an accurate pronunciation require.

The Comma represents the shortest pause; the Semicolon, a pause double that of the comma; the Colon, double that of the semicolon; and the Period, double that of the colon.

The points are marked in the following manner:

- The Comma ,
- The Semicolon ;
- The Colon :
- The Period .

COMMA.

The Comma usually separates those parts of a sentence, which, though very closely connected in sense, require a pause between them: as, "I remember, with gratitude, his love and services." "Charles is beloved, esteemed, and respected."

SEMICOLON.

The Semicolon is used for dividing a compound sentence into two or more parts, not so closely connected as those which are separated by a comma, nor yet so independent on each other, as those which are distinguished by a colon: as, "Straws swim on the surface; but pearls lie at the bottom."

COLON.

The Colon is used to divide a sentence into two or

more parts, less connected than those which are separated by a semicolon ; but not so independent as separate, distinct sentences : as, " Do not flatter yourselves with hope of perfect happiness : there is no such thing in this world."

## PERIOD.

When a sentence is complete and independent, and not connected in construction with the following sentence, it is marked with a period : as, " Fear God. Honour our the King. Have charity towards all men."

Besides the points which mark the pauses in discourse there are others that denote a different modulation of voice, in correspondence to the sense. These are,

The Interrogative point, ?    The Exclamation point, !

The Parenthesis, ( )

as, " Are you sincere ?"

" How excellent is a grateful heart !"

" Know then this truth, (enough for man to know,

" Virtue alone is happiness below."

The following characters are also frequently used in composition.

An Apostrophe, marked thus ' ; as, " tho', judgment"

A Caret, marked thus ^ : as, " I ^ diligent."

A Hyphen, which is thus marked - : as, " Lap- to-morrow."

The Acute Accent, marked thus ' : as, " Fan'cy."

The Grave Accent, marked thus ` : as, " Favour."

The proper mark to distinguish a long syllable, this ¯ : as, " Rōsy : " and a short one, this ˇ : as, " Fē." This last mark is called a Breve.

A Dialectic, thus marked ¨, shows that two forms separate syllables ; as, " Creātor."

A Section is thus marked §.

A Paragraph, thus ¶.

A Quotation has two inverted commas at the beginning, and two direct ones at the end, of a phrase or saying : as,

" The proper study of mankind is man."

which are separate  
 as separate,  
 ourselves with  
 such thing in  
 independent,  
 the following:  
 "Fear God. For King.  
 all men."  
 pauses in discou  
 rent modulation  
 . These are,  
 exclamation poin

Crotchets or Brackets serve to enclose a particular word or sentence. They are marked thus [ ]

An Index or Hand ☞ point out a remarkable passage.

A Brace } unites three poetical lines ; or connects a number of words, in prose, with one common term.

An Asterisk or little star \* directs the reader to some note in the margin.

An Ellipsis is thus marked — : as, "K——g,"

An Obelisk, which is marked thus †, and Parallels ||, together with the letters of the alphabet, and figures, are used as references to the margin.

CAPITALS.

THE following words should begin with capitals.

1st. The first word of every book, chapter, letter, paragraph, &c.

2d. The first word after a period, and frequently after the notes of interrogation and exclamation.

3d. The names of the Deity ; as, God, Jehovah, the Supreme Being, &c.

4th. Proper names of persons, places, ships, &c.

5th. Ajectives derived from the proper names of places : as, Grecian, Roman, English, &c.

6th. The first word of an example, and of a quotation in a direct form : as, "Always remember this ancient maxim ; 'Know thyself.'"

7th. The first word of every line in poetry.

8th. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*!

9th. Word of particular importance : as, the Reformation, the Restoration, the Revolution.

**APPENDIX;**  
CONTAINING  
**EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY, IN PARSING,**  
**SYNTAX, AND IN PUNCTUATION.**

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PART I.  
**EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY.\***

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- |                                 |                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A sprigg of mirtle.             | A cup of chocolate.     |
| The lilly of the valley.        | A bason of soop.        |
| A border of daysies.            | Coalchester oisters.    |
| A bed of vilets.                | Phesants and patridges. |
| The Affrican marygold.          | A red herrin.           |
| The varigated Jeranium.         | A large lobster.        |
| Newington peeches.              | Sammon is a finer fish  |
| Italian nectarin <sup>s</sup> . | turbot, pertch or had   |
| Turky apricocks.                | Lisbon orranges.        |
| The Orleans plumb.              | Spanish chessnuts.      |
| The Portugal mellon.            | A beach tree.           |
| Dutch currans.                  | A burch tree.           |
| Red and white rasberries.       | A hauthorn hedge.       |
| The pricley coucumber.          | A fine spreading oak.   |
| Red and purple reddishes.       | A weeping willow.       |
| Meally potatos                  | The gras is green.      |
| Earley Dutch turneps.           | Safron is yallow,       |
| Late colliflowers.              | Vinigar is sowr.        |
| Dwarf cabages.                  | Shugar is sweet.        |
| A plate of sallet.              | A pair of scizzars.     |
| A dish of pees.                 | A silver bodken.        |
| A bunch of sparagrass.          | A small pennknife.      |
| A mess of spinnage.             | Black lead pensils.     |
| A pidgeon pye.                  | Ravens' quils.          |
| A plumb puddin.                 | A box of waifers.       |
| A rich cheasecake.              | A stick of seeling wal  |
| A beefstake.                    | The pint of a sword.    |
| A mutten chop.                  | The edge of a razer.    |
| A sholder of lamb.              | The tale of a plow.     |
| A fillet of veel.               | The gras of the feilde. |
| A hanch of veneson.             | A clean flore.          |

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\* The erroneus spelling is to be rectified by Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.

K ;

IN PARSING,  
SITUATION.

GRAPHY.\*

f chocolate.  
of soop.  
ster oisters.  
s and patridges.  
errin.  
lobstor.  
n is a finer fish  
t, pertch or had  
orranges.  
a chessnuts.  
h tree.  
h tree.  
horn hedge.  
spreding oak.  
ping willow.  
ras is green.  
is yellow,  
r is sowr.  
r is sweet.  
of scizzars.  
er bodken.  
ill pennknife.  
lead pensils.  
s' quil.

an arm chare.  
The front dore.  
The back kitchin.  
The little Parlor.  
A flour gardin.  
A feild of rie.  
The wheat harvist.  
A bleu sky.  
A lovley day.  
A beautifull scene.  
A splendid pallace.  
A chearful countenance.  
An antient castel.  
A straight gate.  
A strait line.  
A disagreeable journy.  
A willfull errour.  
A lameable conduct.  
A incere repentence.  
A audible persuits.  
A good behaviour.  
A reguler vissit.  
A rtifitial flowers.  
A cryatal streams.  
A hurmering winds.  
A tranquill retreat.  
A noisy school.  
A surprizing storey.

Spritely discourse.  
Prophane tales.  
A severe headake.  
A freindly gift.  
An affectionnate parent.  
A dutifull child.  
An oblidging behaviour.  
A wellcome messenger.  
Improveing conversation  
An importunate begger.  
An ocasional visitter.  
An encouraging look.  
A skilfull horsman.  
A favorable reception.  
Every season has its pecu-  
lier beautys.  
Avoid extreams.  
Never decieve.  
Knowledge inlarges the  
mind.  
To acquire it is a great pri-  
viledge.  
The school encreases.  
We must be studeous.  
Enquire before you resolve.  
Be not affraid to do what is  
right.

ek of secling was  
oint of a sword.  
edge of a razer.  
ale of a plow.  
gras of the feilds  
an flore.

rectified by Dr.

PART II.  
EXERCISES IN PARSING.

CHAPTER I.

EXERCISES IN PARSING, AS IT RESPECTS ETYMOLOGY ALONE.

SECT. I.

ETYMOLOGICAL PARSING TABLE.

What part of speech ?  
An article. What kind ? Why ?  
A substantive. Common or proper ? What Gender ?  
Number ? Case ? Why ?

3. *An adjective.* What degree of comparison? What does it belong to? Why an adjective?
4. *A pronoun.* What kind? Person? Gender? Number? Case? Why?
5. *A verb.* What kind? Mood? Tense? Number? Person? Why? If a participle, Why? Active or passive?
6. *An adverb.* Why is it an adverb?
7. *A preposition.* Why a preposition?
8. *A conjunction.* Why?
9. *An interjection.* Why?

### SECT. 2. Specimen of Etymological Parsing.

Hope animates us.

*Hope* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. (*Decline the substantive.*) *Animates* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular. (*Repeat the present tense, the imperfect tense, and the perfect participle; and sometimes conjugate the verb entirely.*) *Us* is a personal pronoun, first person plural, and in the objective case. (*Decline the pronoun.*)

A peaceful mind is virtue's reward.

*A* is the indefinite article. *Peaceful* is an adjective. (*Repeat the degrees of comparison.*) *Mind* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. (*Decline the substantive.*) *Is* is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular. (*Repeat the present tense, the imperfect tense, the participle; and occasionally conjugate the verb entirely.*) *Virtue's* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, in the singular number, and the possessive case. (*Decline the substantive.*) *Reward* is a common substantive, of the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case.

### SECT. III.

#### ARTICLE AND SUBSTANTIVE.

A bush	An apple	A hood
A tree	An orange	A house
A flower	An almond	A hunter



Comparison?	An hour	Yorkshire	Constancy
Adjective?	An hostler	The planets	An entertainment
Gender? Noun	The garden	The sun	A fever
	The fields	A volume	The stars
? Number? Participle or passive	The rainbow	Parchment	A comet
	The clouds	The pens	A miracle
	The scholars' duty	A disposition	A prophecy
	The horizon	Benevolence	Depravity
	Virtue	An oversight	The constitution
cal Parsing.	The vices	A design	The laws
	Temperance	The governess	Beauty
	A variety	An ornament	A consumption
the neuter gender, and the neuter (e.) Animate	George	The girls' school	An elevation
od, present tense, present tense, imperative; and sometimes personal pronoun in dative case. (Declension)	The Rhine	A grammar	The conqueror
	A prince	Mathematics	An Alexander
	A rivulet	The elements	Wisdom
	The Humber	An earthquake	America
	Gregory	The King's prerogative	The Cæsars
	The pope	Africa	The Thames
	An abbeſs	The continent	A river
	An owl	Roundness	The shadows
	A building	A declivity	A vacancy
s reward.	The Grocers' Company	Blackness	The hollow
ful is an adjective. Mind is a common noun, the third person dative case. (Declension)	Europe	An inclination	An Idea
r verb neuter, third person singular imperfect tense. conjugate the verb substantive, of the possessive is a common noun singular number	The sciences	The undertaking	A whim
		Penelope	Something
			Nothing

SECT. IV.

ARTICLE, ADJECTIVE, AND SUBSTANTIVE.

good heart	An affable deportment
wise head	The whistling winds
strong body	A boisterous sea
An obedient son	The howling tempest
diligent scholar	A gloomy cavern
happy parent	Rapid streams
nady trees	Unwholesome dews
fragrant flower	A severe winter
he verdant fields	A useless drone
peaceful mind	The industrious bees
imposed thoughts	Harmless doves
serene aspect	The careless ostrich

NTIVE.  
 A hood  
 A house  
 A hunter



The dutiful stork	A temperate climate	The
The spacious firmament	Wholsome aliment	You
Cooling breezes	An affectionate parent	The
A woman amiable	A free government	He
A dignified character	The diligent farmer	The
A pleasing address	A fruitful field	You
An open countenance	The crowning harvest	he
The candid reasoner	A virtuous conflict	good
Fair proposals	A final reward	le
A mutual agreement	Peaceful abodes	Ve
A plain narrative	The noblest prospect	et
An historical fiction	A profligate life	to y
Relentless war	A miserable end	rep
An obdurate heart	Gloomy regions	et h
Tempestuous passions	An incomprehensible sub- ject	et u
A temper unhappy	A controverted point	nov
A sensual mind	The cool sequestered	et t
The babbling brook	A garden enclosed	hey
A limpid stream	The ivy-mantled tower	can
The devious walk	Virtue's fair form	e m
A winding canal	A mahogany table	e ec
The serpentine river	Sweet-scented myrtle	woul
A melancholy fact	A resolution wise, na- disinterested	e sh
An interesting history	Consolation's lenient	e m
A happier life	A better world	may
The woodbine's fragrance	A cheerful, good old m	you n
A cheering prospect	A silver tea-urn	e sh
An harmonious sound	Tender-looking charity	see
Fruit delicious	My brother's wife's m	live
The sweetest incense	A book of my friend's	hav
An odorous garden	An animating well-fou- hope	was
The sensitive plant		omot
A convenient mansion		hey
Warm clothing		nter
		live
		ving
		e re
		y a
		was
		hav
		had
		tue
		per
		tecc
		ni a

## SECT. V.

## PRONOUN AND VERB, &amp;c.

I am sincere	They commend her
Thou art industrious	Thou dost improve
He is disinterested	He assisted me
We honour them	We completed our jou
You encourage us	Our hopes did flatter us

te climate  
 aliment  
 onate parent  
 ernment  
 nt farmer  
 field  
 ing harvest  
 s conflict  
 ward  
 bodes  
 est prospect  
 te life  
 ble end  
 regions  
 prehensible sub  
 erted point  
 l sequestered  
 i enclosed  
 mantled tower  
 fair form  
 gany table  
 cented myrtle  
 tion wise,  
 erested  
 tion's lenient  
 r world  
 rful, good old m  
 er tea-urn  
 -looking charity  
 ther's wife's m  
 of my friend's  
 mating well-fo  
 , &c.  
 commend her  
 dost improve  
 sisted me  
 mpleted our jo  
 opes did flatter

They have deceived me  
 Your expectation has failed  
 The accident had happened  
 He had resigned himself  
 Their fears will detect them  
 You shall submit  
 They will obey us  
 Good humour shall prevail  
 He will have determined  
 We shall have agreed  
 Let me depart  
 Do you instruct him  
 Repare your lessons  
 Let him consider  
 Let us improve ourselves  
 Now yourselves  
 Let them advance  
 They may offend  
 Can forgive  
 He might surpass them  
 He could overtake him  
 Would be happy  
 He should repent  
 He may have deceived me  
 They may have forgotten  
 You might have improved  
 He should have considered  
 See the sun is pleasant  
 Live well is honourable  
 He have conquered himself  
 Was his highest praise  
 Promoting others' welfare,  
 They advanced their own  
 Interest  
 Lives respected  
 Having resigned his office,  
 He retired  
 They are discouraged  
 Was condemned  
 He have been rewarded  
 He had been admired  
 He will be rewarded  
 That person will have been  
 Executed, when the par-  
 m arrives

Let him be animated  
 Be you entreated  
 Let them be prepared  
 It can be enlarged  
 You may be discovered  
 He might be convinced  
 It would be caressed  
 I may have been deceived  
 They might have been ho-  
 noured  
 To be trusted, we must be  
 virtuous  
 To have been admired, a-  
 vailed him little  
 Ridiculed, persecuted, des-  
 pised, he maintained his  
 principles  
 Being reviled, we bless  
 Having been deserted, he  
 became discouraged  
 The sight being new, he  
 startled  
 This uncouth figure startled  
 him  
 I have searched, I have  
 found it  
 They searched those rooms ;  
 he was gone  
 The book is his ; it was mine  
 These are yours, those are  
 ours  
 Our hearts are deceitful  
 Your conduct met their ap-  
 probation  
 None met who could avoid it  
 His esteem is my honour  
 Her work does her credit  
 Each must answer the ques-  
 tion  
 Every heart knows its own  
 sorrows  
 Which was his choice ?  
 It was neither  
 Hers is finished, thine is to do  
 This is what I feared

That is the thing which I desired  
 Who can preserve himself?  
 Whose books are these?  
 Whom have we served?

Some are negligent, industrious  
 One may deceive one's  
 All have a talent to improve  
 Can any dispute it?  
 Such is our condition

## SECT. VI.

ADVERB, PREPOSITION, CONJUNCTION, AND INTERJECTION

I have seen him once, perhaps twice.  
 Thirdly, and lastly, I shall conclude.  
 This plant is found here and elsewhere.  
 Only to-day is properly ours.  
 The task is already performed.  
 We could not serve him then, but we will hereafter.  
 We often resolve, but seldom perform.  
 He is much more promising now than formerly.  
 We are wisely and happily directed.  
 He has certainly been diligent, and he will probably succeed.  
 How sweetly the birds sing!  
 Why art thou so heedless!  
 He is little attentive, nay, absolutely stupid.  
 When will they arrive?  
 Where shall we stop?  
 Mentally and bodily, we are curiously and wonderfully formed.  
 They travelled through France, in haste, towards Italy.  
 From virtue to vice, the progress is gradual.  
 By diligence and frugality, we arrive at competency.

We are often below our merits, and above our deserts.  
 Some things make for others against him.  
 By this imprudence, he plunged into new difficulties.  
 Without the aid of charity, he supported himself by credit.  
 Of his talents much may be said; concerning his integrity, nothing.  
 On all occasions, she behaved with propriety.  
 We in vain look for a balance between virtue and vice.  
 He lives within his income.  
 The house was sold at a high price, and above its value.  
 She came down stairs, but went briskly up.  
 His father and mother, uncle, reside at Rome.  
 We must be temperate, or we would be healthy.  
 He is as old as his father-in-law, but not so learned.  
 Charles is esteemed, because he is both discreet and benevolent.  
 We will stay till he has made his progress.  
 He retires to rest soon, and he may rise early.

re negligent, other  
 virtuous  
 may deceive one's  
 e a talent to impr  
 y dispute it?  
 our condition

ought to be thankful, for Notwithstanding his poverty,  
 we have received much. he is a wise and worthy  
 to lie is often advised, yet person.  
 he does not reform. If our desires are moderate,  
 proof either softens or our wants will be few.  
 hardens its object. Hope often amuses, but sel-  
 either prosperity nor ad- dom satisfies us.  
 versity, has improved him. Though he is lively, yet he  
 can acquire no virtue, un- is not volatile.  
 he make some sacrifices. O, peace! how desirable art  
 him that standeth, take thou!  
 heed lest he fall. I have been often occupied,  
 thou wert his superior, thou alas! with trifles.  
 shouldst not have boasted. Strange! that we should be  
 will be detected, tho' he so infatuated.  
 deny the fact. O! the humiliations to which  
 he has promised, he should vice reduces us.  
 ct accordingly. Hark! how sweetly the  
 will transgress, unless woodlark sings!  
 he be admonished. Ah! the delusions of hope.  
 e were encouraged, he Hail, simplicity! source of  
 would amend. genuine joy.  
 ough he condemn me, I Behold! how pleasant it is  
 all respect him. for brethren to dwell to-  
 ir talents are more bril- gether in unity.  
 ant than useful. Welcome again! my long  
 lost friend.

SECT. VII.

FEW INSTANCES OF THE SAME WORDS CONSTITUTING  
 SEVERAL OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

was the day, and the A little attention will rectify  
 ene delightful. some errors.  
 may expect a calm after Though he is out of danger,  
 storm. he is still afraid.  
 revent passion, is easier He laboured to still the tu-  
 an to calm it. mult.  
 er is a little with content, Still waters are commonly  
 a great deal with an- deepest.  
 ty. Damp air is unwholesome.  
 gay and dissolute think Guilt often casts a damp over  
 of the miseries, which our sprightliest hours.  
 stealing softly after Soft bodies damp the sound  
 much more than hard ones.

Though she is rich and fair, We must make a like  
 yet she is not amiable. between the lines.

They are yet young, and Every being loves its like  
 must suspend their judg- Behave yourselves like  
 ment yet a while. We are too apt to like

Many persons are better than cious company.  
 we suppose them to be. He may go or stay as he

The few and the many have They strive to learn.  
 their prepossessions. He goes to and fro.

Few days pass without some To his wisdom we owe  
 clouds. privilege.

Much money is corrupting. The proportion is ten to  
 Think much, and speak little. He served them with  
 He has seen much of the most ability.

world, and been much ca- When we do our utmo  
 ressed. more is required.

His years are more than I will submit, for subm  
 hers; but he has not more brings peace.

knowledge. It is for our health to be

The more we are blessed, the perate.  
 more grateful we should be. O! for better times.

The desire of getting more I have a regard for him  
 is rarely satisfied. He is esteemed, both

He has equal knowledge, own account; and  
 but inferior judgment. of his parents.

She is his inferior in sense, Both of them deserve  
 but his equal in prudence.

## SECT. VIII.

NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, AND VERBS, TO BE DECLINED, COMD,  
 AND CONJUGATED.

WRITE, in the nominative case plural, the follow  
 nouns: apple, plum, orange, bush, tree, plant, com  
 ence, disorder, novice, beginning, defeat, protuber

Write the following substantives, in the nomi  
 case plural: cry, fly, cherry, fancy, glory, dut  
 folly, play, lily, toy, conveniency.

Write the following nouns in the possessive ca  
 gular: boy, girl, man, woman, lake, sea, church  
 beauty, sister, bee, branch.

Write the following in the nominative case  
 loaf, sheaf, self, muff, knife, stuff, wife, staff, wo  
 calf, shelf, life.

make a like **Write the following in the genitive case plural:** bro-  
 the lines. **er, child, man, woman, foot, tooth, ox, mouse, goose,**  
 ng loves its like **any.**

ourselves like **Write the following nouns in the nominative and pos-**  
 apt to like **sive cases plural:** wife, chief, die, staff, city, river,  
 company. **es, archer, master, crutch, tooth, mouth, baker, dis-**  
 go or stay as he **g.**

ve to learn. **Write the possessive singular and plural of the pro-**  
 to and fro. **ns, I, thou, he, she, it, who and other.**

wisdom we own **Write the objective cases, singular and plural, of the**  
 ge. **nouns, I, thou, she, he, it, and who.**

ortion is ten **Compare the following adjectives:** fair, grave, bright,  
 ed them with **g, short, tall, white, deep, strong, poor, rich, great.**

ability. **Compare the following adjectives:** amiable, moderate,  
 e do our utmost **interested, favourable, grateful, studious, attentive,**  
 is required. **ligent, industrious, perplexing.**

submit, for subm **Write the following adjectives in the comparative de-**  
 s peace. **g: near, far, little, low, good, indifferent, bad, con-**  
 our health to be **rent.**

e. **Write the following adjectives in the superlative de-**  
 etter times. **g: feeble, bold, good, ardent, cold, bad, base, little,**  
 a regard for him **ng, late, near, content.**

steemed, both **Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood,**  
 account, and **ent tense; beat, gain, read, eat, walk, desire, interpose.**

s parents. **Conjugate the following verbs in the potential mood,**  
 f them deserve **erfect tense: fear, hope, dream, fly, consent, im-**  
**e, controvert.**

**Conjugate the following verbs in the subjunctive**  
**mode, perfect tense: drive, prepare, starve, omit,**

**DEDECLINED, COME, Ige, demonstrate.**

**Conjugate the following verbs in the imperative mood:**  
**go, depart, invent, give, abolish, contrive.**

plural, the follow **Write the following verbs in the infinitive mood,**  
 tree, plant, cov **nt, and perfect tenses: grow, decrease, live, pros-**  
 defeat, protuber **perate, incommode.**

es, in the nomi **Write the present, perfect, and compound participles,**  
 ncy, glory, dut **e following verbs: confess, disturb, please, know,**

the possessive ca **sit, set, eat, lie, lay.**  
 lake, sea, church

**Conjugate the following verbs, in the indicative mood,**  
**nt and perfect tenses of the passive voice: honour,**

**omninate case**  
**g: amuse, slight, enlighten, displease, envelope,**  
**f, wife, staff, wo ve.**



Conjugate the following verbs, in the indicative perfect and first future tenses: fly, contrive, devise, choose, come, see, go, eat, grow, bring, know, shake, heat, keep, give, blow, bestow, beset.

Write the following verbs in the present and perfect tenses of the potential and subjunctive moods: know, shake, heat, keep, give, blow, bestow, beset.

Write the following verbs in the indicative perfect and second future tenses, of the passive voice: slay, draw, crown, throw, defeat, grind, hear, drive.

Write the following verbs in the second and third persons singular of all the tenses in the indicative and subjunctive moods: approve, condemn, mourn, know, arise, drive, blow, investigate.

Form the following verbs in the infinitive and participative moods, with their participles, all in the active voice: embrace, draw, defeat, smite.

### SECT. IX.

#### PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES IN ETYMOLOGICAL PARAPHRASE.

In your whole behaviour, be humble and obliging. Virtue is the universal charm.

True politeness has its seat in the heart.

We should endeavour to please, rather than to dazzle.

Opportunities occur daily for strengthening ourselves the habits of virtue.

Compassion prompts us to relieve the wants of every creature.

A good mind is unwilling to give pain to either man or beast.

Peevishness and passion often produce, from the most serious mischiefs.

Discontent often nourishes passions, equally prevalent in the cottage and in the palace.

A great proportion of human evils is created by ourselves.

A passion for revenge, has always been considered the mark of a little and mean mind.

If greatness flatters our vanity, it multiplies our failings.

To our own failings we are commonly blind.

The friendships of young persons, are often formed on capricious likings.



In your youthful amusements let no unfairness be  
 Engrave on your minds this sacred rule; "Do unto  
 others, as you wish that they should do unto you."  
 Truth and candour possess a powerful charm: they  
 speak universal favour.  
 After the first departure from sincerity, it is seldom in  
 power to stop: one artifice generally leads on to  
 another.  
 Temper the vivacity of youth, with a proper mixture  
 of serious thought.  
 The spirit of true religion is social, kind, and cheerful.  
 Let no compliance with the intemperate mirth of  
 others, ever betray you into profane sallies.  
 In preparing for another world, we must not neglect  
 duties of this life.  
 The manner in which we employ our present time,  
 will decide our future happiness or misery.  
 Happiness does not grow up of its own accord: it is  
 the fruit of long cultivation, and the acquisition of la-  
 bour and care.  
 A plain understanding is often joined with great worth.  
 The brightest parts are sometimes found without vir-  
 tue or honour.  
 How feeble are the attractions of the fairest form,  
 when nothing within corresponds to them.  
 Piety and virtue are particularly graceful and become  
 youth.  
 In us, untouched by gratitude, view that profusion  
 of good, which the divine hand pours around us?  
 There is nothing in human life more amiable and res-  
 plendent, than the character of a truly humble and be-  
 lieving man.  
 That feelings are more uneasy and painful, than the  
 feelings of sour and angry passions?  
 Can man be active in disquieting others, who does  
 not at the same time disquiet himself.  
 A life of pleasure and dissipation, is an enemy to  
 fortune, and character.  
 To correct the spirit of discontent, let us consider how  
 little we deserve, and how much we enjoy.  
 As far as happiness is to be found on earth, we must

look for it, not in the world, or the things of the world, but within ourselves, in our temper, and in our hearts.

Though bad men attempt to turn virtue into ridicule, they honour it at the bottom of their hearts.

Of what small moment to our real happiness, are any of those injuries which draw forth our resentment.

In the moments of eager contention, every thing is magnified and distorted in its appearance.

Multitudes in the most obscure stations, are more eager in their petty broils, nor less tormented by passions, than if princely honours were the prizes which they contended.

The smooth stream, the serene atmosphere, the zephyr, are the proper emblems of a gentle temper and a peaceful life. Among the sons of strife, all is rage and tempestuous.

## CHAP. II.

*Exercises in Parsing, as it regards both Etymology and Syntax.*

### SECT. I.

#### SYNTACTICAL PARSING TABLE.

*Article.*—Why is it the definite article?

Why the indefinite?—Why omitted?—Why repeated?

*Substantive.*—Why is it in the possessive case?

Why in the objective case?—Why in apposition?

Why is the apostrophic *s* omitted?

*Adjective.*—What is its substantive?

Why in the singular, why in the plural number?

Why in the comparative degree, &c.?

Why placed after its substantive?

Why omitted? Why repeated?

*Pronoun.*—What is its antecedent?

Why is it in the singular, why in the plural number?

Why of the masculine, why of the feminine, why of the neuter gender?—Why of the first, of the second, of the third person?—Why is it in the nominative, why in the objective case?

Why the possessive?—Why the objective?

Why omitted?—Why repeated?

ings of the **verb.**—What is its nominative case?  
 and in our hearts. **What case does it govern?—Why is it in the singular?**  
 virtue into rid **Why in the plural number?**  
 hearts. **Why in the first person, &c.?**  
 happiness, at **Why is it in the infinitive mood?**  
 our resentment **Why in the subjunctive, &c.?**  
 tion, every th **Why in this particular tense?—What relation has it to**  
 rance. **another verb, in point of time?—Why do participles**  
 tations, are m **sometimes govern the objective case?—Why is the**  
 s tormented b **verb omitted?—Why repeated?**  
 were the pr **verb.**—What is its proper situation?  
**Why is the double negative used?—Why rejected?**  
 atmosphere, the **position.**—What case does it govern?  
 a gentle temp **Which is the word governed?—Why this preposition?**  
 of strife, all **Why omitted?—Why repeated?**  
**conjunction.**—What moods, tenses, or cases, does it con-  
 nect?—And why?—What mood does it require?  
**Why omitted?—Why repeated?**  
 ards both **Ety** **rejection.**—Why does the nominative case follow it?  
**Why the objective?—Why omitted?—Why repeated?**

SECT. II.

NG TABLE.

SPECIMEN OF SYNTACTICAL PARSING.

Vice degrades us.

article?  
 itted?—Why r  
 possessive case?  
 why in apposition  
 ed?  
 ve?  
 he plural number  
 e, &c.?  
 re?  
 ?  
 nt?  
 in the plural nu  
 the feminine, w  
 first, of the seco  
 n the nominative  
 he objective?  
 d?

**Vice** is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. **Degrades** is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative “vice,” according to RULE I. which (here repeat the rule.) **Us** is a personal pronoun, person plural, in the objective case, and governed by the active verb “degrades,” agreeably to RULE XI. **he says, &c.**

**Who** who lives virtuously prepares for all events. **Who** is a personal pronoun, of the third person, singular number, and masculine gender. **Who** is a relative pronoun which has for its antecedent “he,” with which it agrees in gender and number, according to RULE V. **he says, &c.** **Lives** is a regular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative “who,” according to RULE I.

tive mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative, "who," according to RULE VI. which says, &c. *Virtuously* is an adverb of quality, *Pre* is a regular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative, *For* is a preposition. *All* is an adjective pronoun, indefinite kind, the plural number, and belongs to the substantive "events," with which it agrees, according to RULE VIII. which says, &c. *Events* is a common substantive of the third person, in the plural number, in the objective case, governed by the preposition "for," according to RULE XVII. which says, &c.

If folly entice thee, reject its allurements.

*If* is a copulative conjunction. *Folly* is a common substantive of the third person, in the singular number, in the nominative case. *Entice* is a regular verb in the subjunctive mood, present tense, third person singular, and is governed by the conjunction "if," according to RULE XIX. which says, &c. *Thee* is a personal noun, of the second person singular, in the objective case, governed by the active verb "entice," according to RULE XI. which says, &c. *Reject* is a regular verb, imperative mood, second person singular, agreeing with its nominative case, "thou," implied. *Its* is a personal pronoun, third person, singular number, and neuter gender, to agree with its substantive "allurements," according to RULE V. which says, &c.—It is in the objective case, governed by the noun "allurements," according to RULE X. which says, &c. *Allurements* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, plural number, and the objective case, governed by the verb "reject," according to RULE XI. which says, &c.

### SECT. III.

*Exercises on the first, second, third, and fourth of Syntax.\**

1. The contented mind spreads ease and cheer around it.

\* In parsing these Exercises, the pupil should apply the respective rule of syntax, and show that it applies to the sentence which he is parsing.

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O RULE VI  
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XI. which say

The school of experience teaches many useful lessons.  
In the path of life are many thorns, as well as flowers.  
Thou shouldst do justice to all men, even to enemies.  
2. Vanity and presumption ruin many a promising youth.  
Food, clothing, and credit, are the rewards of industry.  
He and William live together in great harmony.  
3. No age, nor condition, is exempt from trouble.  
Wealth, or virtue, or any valuable acquisition, is not  
tainable by idle wishes.  
4. The British nation is great and generous.  
The company is assembled. It is composed of persons  
possessing very different sentiments.  
A herd of cattle, peacefully grazing, affords a pleasing  
sight.

SECT. IV

*Exercises on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth Rules of Syntax.*

5. The man who is faithfully attached to religion, may  
relied on with confidence.  
The vices which we should especially avoid, are those  
which most easily beset us.  
6. They who are born in high stations, are not always  
happy.  
Our parents and teachers are the persons whom we  
ought, in a particular manner, to respect.  
If our friend is in trouble, we, whom he knows and  
loves, may console him.  
Thou art the man who has improved his privileges,  
who will reap the reward.  
I am the person, who owns a fault committed, and who  
refuses to conceal it by falsehood.  
That sort of pleasure weakens and debases the mind,  
even in these times, there are many persons, who, from  
interested motives, are solicitous to promote the happiness  
of others.

SECT. V.

*Exercises on the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth Rules of Syntax.*

The restless, discontented person, is not a good  
neighbour, or a good subject.  
The young, the healthy, and the prosperous, should not  
boast of their advantages.

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ease and che  
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10. The scholar's diligence will secure the tutor's probation.

The good parent's greatest joy, is, to see his child wise and virtuous.

11. Wisdom and virtue ennoble us. Vice and debauchery debase us.

Whom can we so justly love, as them who have endeavoured to make us wise and happy?

12. When a person has nothing to do, he is almost always tempted to do wrong.

We need not urge Charles to do good : he loves to do good. We dare not leave our studies without permission.

#### SECT. VI.

*Exercises on the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Rules of Syntax.*

13. The business is, at last, completed; but long as I intended to do it.

I expected to see the king, before he left Windsor.

The misfortune did happen : but we early hoped and deavoured to prevent it.

To have been censured by so judicious a friend, have greatly discouraged me.

14. Having early disgraced himself, he became and dispirited.

Knowing him to be my superior, I cheerfully submitted.

15. We should always prepare for the worst, and for the best.

A young man, so learned and virtuous, promises to be a very useful member of society.

When our virtuous friends die, they are not ever; they are only gone before us to a happier world.

16. Neither threatenings, nor any promises, shall make him violate the truth.

Charles is not insincere; and therefore we may trust him.

17. From whom was that information received?

To whom do that house, and those fine gardens, belong?

#### SECT. VII.

*Exercises on the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second, Rules of Syntax.*

18 He and I commenced our studies at the same time.



are the tutor's **If we contend about trifles, and violently maintain our opinion, we shall gain but few friends.**

see his child **19. Though James and myself are rivals, we do not cease to be friends.**

Vice and **If Charles acquire knowledge, and good manners, and virtue, he will secure esteem.**

n who have en **William is respected, because he is upright and obliging.**

he is almost al **20. These persons are abundantly more oppressed than we are.**

d : he loves to d **Though I am not so good a scholar as he is, I am, perhaps, not less attentive than he, to study.**

out permission. **21. Charles was a man of knowledge, learning, politeness, and religion.**

nth, *fifteenth*, **In our travels, we saw much to approve, and much to condemn.**

es of *Syntax*. **22. The book is improved by many useful corrections, alterations, and additions.**

eted; but long **She is more talkative and lively than her brother, but not so well informed, nor so uniformly cheerful.**

ne left Windsor **to**

e early hoped an

SECT. VIII.

*Promiscuous Exercises in Syntactical Parsing.*

PROSE.

**DISSIMULATION** in youth, is the forerunner of perfidy in old age. Its first appearance, is the fatal omen of growing depravity, and future shame.

If we possess not the power of self-government, we shall be the prey of every loose inclination that chances to rise. Pampered by continual indulgence, all our passions will become mutinous and headstrong. Desire, not reason, will be the ruling principle of our conduct.

Absurdly we spend our time in contending about the trifles of a day, while we ought to be preparing for a high existence.

How little do they know of the true happiness of life, who are strangers to that intercourse of good offices and kind affections, which, by a pleasing charm, attaches men one another, and circulates rational enjoyment from heart to heart.

If we view ourselves, with all our imperfections and faults, in a just light, we shall rather be surprised at our

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*nd, Rules of Sy*  
*studies at the sam*



enjoying so many good things, than discontented, because there are any which we want.

True cheerfulness makes a man happy in himself, and promotes the happiness of all around him. It is the clear and calm sunshine of a mind illuminated by piety and virtue.

Wherever views of interest, and prospects of retirement mingle with the feelings of affection, sensibility acts as an imperfect part, and entitles us to small share of commendation.

Let not your expectations from the years that are to come, rise too high; and your disappointments will be fewer, and more easily supported.

To live long, ought not to be our favourite wish, so much as to live well. By continuing too long on earth, we can only live to witness a greater number of melancholy scenes, and to expose ourselves to a wider compass of human woe.

How many pass away some of the most valuable years of their lives, tost in a whirlpool of what cannot be called pleasure, so much as mere giddiness and folly.

Look round you with attentive eye, and weigh your characters well, before you connect yourselves too closely with any who court your society.

The true honour of man consists not in the multitude of riches, or the elevation of rank; for experience shows that these may be possessed by the worthless as well as by the deserving.

Beauty of form has often betrayed its possessor. A flower is easily blasted. It is short-lived at the best, and trifling, at any rate, in comparison with the high and more lasting beauties of the mind.

A contented temper opens a clear sky, and brightens every object around us. It is in the sullen and darkness of discontent, that noxious passions, like venomous animals, breed and prey upon the heart.

Thousands whom indolence has sunk into contempt and obscurity, might have come forward to usefulness and honour, if idleness had not frustrated the effect of all their powers.

Sloth is like the slowly-flowing, putrid stream, which stagnates in the marsh, breeds venomous animals, and grows rank with noxious plants; and infects with pestilential vapours the whole country round it.

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Disappointments derange, and overcome, vulgar minds.  
The patient and the wise, by a proper improvement, frequently make them contribute to their high advantage.  
Whatever fortune may rob us of, it cannot take away what is most valuable, the peace of a good conscience, and the cheering prospect of a happy conclusion to all the trials of life, in a better world.  
Be not overcome by the injuries you meet with, so as to pursue revenge; by the disasters of life, so as to sink into despair; by the evil examples of the world, so as to follow them into sin. Overcome injuries, by forgiveness; disasters, by fortitude; evil example, by firmness of principle.  
Sobriety of mind is one of those virtues, which the present condition of human life strongly inculcates. The uncertainty of its enjoyments, checks presumption; the multiplicity of its dangers, demands perpetual caution. Moderation, vigilance, and self-government, are duties incumbent on all; but especially on such as are beginning the journey of life.  
The charms and comforts of virtue are inexpressible; and can only be justly conceived by those who possess her. The consciousness of Divine approbation and support, and the steady hope of future happiness, communicate a peace and joy, to which all the delights of the world bear no resemblance.  
If we knew how much the pleasures of this life deceive and betray their unhappy votaries; and reflected on the disappointments in pursuit, the dissatisfaction in enjoyment, or the uncertainty of possession, which every where attend them; we should cease to be enamoured with these brittle and transient joys; and should wisely fix our hearts on those virtuous attainments, which the world can neither give nor take away.

VERSE.

Who is Heaven's first law; and this confess,  
None are, and must be, greater than the rest,  
More rich, more wise; but who infers from hence,  
That such are happier, shocks all common sense.  
Useful austerities our wills restrain;  
Thorns fence in the tender plant from harm.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense.  
Lie in three words, health, peace, and competence :  
But health consists with temperance alone ;  
And peace, Oh, virtue ! peace is all thy own.

On earth, nought precious is obtain'd,  
But what is painful too ;  
By travel and to travel born,  
Our sabbaths are but few.

Who noble ends by noble means obtains,  
Or sailing, smiles in exile or in chains,  
Like good Aurelius let him reign, or bleed  
Like Socrates, that man is great indeed.

Our hearts are fastened to this world,  
By strong and endless ties ;  
But every sorrow cuts a string,  
And urges us to rise.

Oft pining cares in rich brocades are dress'd,  
And diamonds glitter on an anxious breast.

Teach me to feel another's wo,  
To hide the fault I see ;  
That mercy I to others show,  
That mercy show to me.

This day be bread, and peace, my lot ;  
All else beneath the sun  
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not,  
And let thy will be done.

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,  
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen :  
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,  
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

If nothing more than purpose in thy power,  
Thy purpose firm, is equal to the deed :  
Who does the best his circumstance allows,  
Does well, acts nobly ; angels could no more.

In faith and hope the world will disagree,  
But all mankind's concern is charity.

sense.  
competence:  
alone;  
thy own.

o be resign'd when ills betide,  
patient when favours are denied,  
And pleas'd with favours giv'n:  
lost surely this is Wisdom's part,  
his is that incense of the heart,  
Whose fragrance smells to Heav'n.

is,  
bleed  
d.

ll fame is foreign, but of true desert;  
lays round the head, but comes not to the heart:  
ne self-approving hour whole years outweighs  
f stupid starers, and of loud huzzas;  
nd more true joy Marcellus exil'd feels,  
han Cæsar with a senate at his heels.

ar from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,  
Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray;  
long the cool sequester'd vale of life,  
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

rest,  
breast.

hat nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,  
he soul's calm sunshine, and the heartfelt joy,  
virtue's prize.

ity the sorrows of a poor old man,  
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to thy door,  
hose days are dwindled to the shortest span;  
h! give relief, and Heav'n will bless thy store.

ot;

ho lives to nature, rarely can be poor;  
ho lives to fancy, never can be rich.

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hen young, life's journey I began,  
The glitt'ring prospect charm'd my eyes;  
saw, along th' extended plain,  
Joy after Joy successive rise.

ien,  
een:  
face,  
nbrace.

it soon I found 't was all a dream;  
And learn'd the fond pursuit to shun,  
here few can reach their purpos'd aim,  
And thousands daily are undone.

ny power,  
lead:  
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ld no more.

is greatly wise to talk with our past hours;  
nd ask them what report they bore to heav'n.  
nature is but art, unknown to thee;  
chance, direction which thou canst not see;  
discord, harmony not understood;  
partial evil, universal good.

isagreea,  
ty.

Heav'n's choice is safer than our own;  
 Of ages past inquire.  
 What the most formidable fate?  
 "To have our own desire."

If ceaseless, thus, the fowls of heav'n he feeds,  
 If o'er the fields such lucid robes he spreads;  
 Will he not care for you, ye faithless, say?  
 Is he unwise? or, are ye less than they?

The spacious firmament on high,  
 With all the blue ethereal sky,  
 And spangled heavens, a shining frame,  
 Their great original proclaim:  
 Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,  
 Does his Creator's power display,  
 And publishes to ev'ry land,  
 The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,  
 The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,  
 And, nightly, to the list'ning earth,  
 Repeats the story of her birth:  
 Whilst all the stars that round her burn,  
 And all the planets in their turn,  
 Confirm the tidings as they roll,  
 And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What tho', in solemn silence, all  
 Move round the dark terrestrial ball!  
 What tho' nor real voice nor sound,  
 Amid the radiant orbs he found!  
 In Reason's ear they all rejoice,  
 And utter forth a glorious voice;  
 For ever singing as they shine,  
 "The hand that made us is Divine."

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### PART III.

#### EXERCISES IN SYNTAX.

**RULE I.** Fifty pounds of wheat contains forty  
 of flour.

What avails the best sentiments, if persons do  
 suitably to them?

Thou should love thy neighbour, as sincerely  
 loves thyself.

**RULE II.** Idleness and ignorance is the parent of  
my vices.

Patience and diligence, like faith, removes mountains.

What signifies the council and care of preceptors,  
on youth think they have no need of assistance ?

**RULE III.** Man's happiness or misery, are in a great  
measure, put into his own hands.

Man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch,  
which move merely as they are moved.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that be-  
comes inattention or ill-humour, are certainly criminal.

**RULE IV.** The British Parliament are composed of  
the Lords, and Commons

A great number do not always argue strength.

The council was not unanimous, and it separated with-  
out coming to any determination.

**RULE V.** They which seek wisdom will certainly find

do not think that any person should incur censure  
for being tender of their reputation.

Who who has been a witness of the fact, can give an  
account of it.

**RULE VI.** If he will not hear his best friend, whom  
I have sent to admonish him ?

Some persons, who conscience and virtue support, may  
succumb to the caprices of fortune.

From the character of those who you associate with,  
your own will be estimated.

**RULE VII.** Thou art the friend that has often reliev-  
ed me, and that has not deserted me now in the time of  
my dear need.

Be aware that thou art a pupil who possesses bright  
talents, but who has cultivated them but little.

**RULE VIII.** These kind of indulgences soften and in-  
fluence the mind.

Instead of improving yourselves, you have been play-  
ing two hours.

Such a sort of favours did real injury, under the appear-  
ance of kindness.

**RULE IX.** The fire, the air, the earth, and the water  
are the four elements of the philosophers.

They are placed here under a trial of our virtue.



The profligate man is seldom or never found to be a good husband, the good father, or the beneficent neighbour.

**RULE X.** Thy ancestors virtue is not thine. Thy fathers offence will not condemn thee.

A mothers tenderness and a fathers care, are 'gifts' for mans advantage.

A mans manner's frequently influence his fortune.

**RULE XI.** Who have I reason to love so much as my friend of my youth?

The man who he raised from obscurity is dead. He and they we know, but who art thou?

**RULE XII.** It is better live on a little, than on a great deal.

You ought not to walk too hastily.

I have seen some young persons to conduct themselves very discreetly.

**RULE XIII.** The next new year's day I shall be in school three years.

From the little conversation I had with him, he appeared to have been a man of letters.

It would have given me great satisfaction, to have seen him from that distressed situation.

**RULE XIV.** Esteeming themselves wise, they are fools.

Suspecting not only ye, but they also, I was obliged to avoid all intercourse.

From having exposed himself too freely in differences with his mates, he entirely lost his health.

**RULE XV.** He was pleasing not often, because his conversation was vain.

William nobly acted, though he was unsuccessful.

We may happily live, though our possessions be few.

**RULE XVI.** Be honest, nor take no shape or semblance of disguise.

There cannot be nothing more insignificant than vanity.

The measure is so exceptionable, that we can find no means permit it.

**RULE XVII.** We are all unaccountable to ourselves each for himself.

Does that boy know who he speaks to? What answer offer such language to?



never found to be the beneficent  
 it was not he that they were so angry with.  
**RULE XVIII.** My brother and him are tolerable grammarians.

is not thine. Did he not tell thee his fault, and entreated thee to  
 condemn thee. give him?

others care, are Professing regard, and to act differently, mark a base  
 end.

fluence his fortune. **RULE XIX.** Though he urges me yet more earnestly,  
 to love so much shall not comply, unless he advances more forcible  
 sons.

scurity is dead. He disapproved the measure, because it were very im-  
 portart thou? per.

a little, than though the fact be extraordinary, it certainly did hap-  
 pen.

family. **RULE XX.** The business was much better executed  
 by his brother than he.

to conduct the they are much greater gainers than me by this unexpect-  
 ed event.

ear's day I shall They know how to write as well as him; but he is a  
 good better grammarian than them.

had with him, he **RULE XXI.** These councils were the dictates of vir-  
 tue and the dictates of true honour.

to satisfaction, to We must guard against either too great severity, or  
 lightness of manners.

elves wise, they verily, there is a reward for the righteous! There is a  
 God that judgeth in the earth.

they also, I was by these happy labours, they who sow and reap will re-  
 ceive together.

too freely in differ- **RULE XXII.** He is more bold, and active, but not so  
 bold and studious as his companion.

not often, because sincerity is as valuable, and even more valuable, than  
 knowledge.

was unsuccessful. Neither has he, nor any other persons, suspected so  
 much dissimulation.

take no shape. Several alterations and additions have been made to the  
 work.

**PART IV.**  
**EXERCISES IN PUNCTUATION.**

**COMMA.**—The tutor by instruction and discipline lays  
 the foundation of the pupil's future honour.

self-conceit presumption and obstinacy blast the prospect  
 of many a youth.

Deliberate slowly execute promptly.

To live soberly righteously and piously comprehend the whole of our duty.

The path of piety and virtue pursued with a firm and constant spirit will assuredly lead to happiness.

Continue my dear child to make virtue thy principal study.

Peace of mind being secured we may smile at misadventures.

He who is a stranger to industry may possess but cannot enjoy.

Beware of those rash and dangerous connexions which may afterwards load thee with dishonour.

SEMICOLON.—The path of truth is a plain and a straight path that of falsehood is a perplexing maze.

Modesty is one of the chief ornaments of youth and has ever been esteemed a presage of rising merit.

Heaven is the region of gentleness and friendship but hell is the region of fierceness and animosity.

COLON.—Often is the smile of gaiety assumed while the heart aches within though folly may laugh guilt withering.

There is no mortal truly wise and restless at the same time wisdom is the repose of minds.

PERIOD.—We ruin the happiness of life when we attempt to raise it too high a tolerable and comfortable situation is all that we can propose to ourselves on earth peace and contentment not bliss nor transport are the full portion of man perfect joy is reserved for heaven.

INTERROGATION AND EXCLAMATION.—To lie down on the pillow after a day spent in temperance in benevolence and in piety how sweet it is.

We wait till to-morrow to be happy alas why not to-day shall we be younger are we sure we shall be healthier will our passions become feebler and our love of the world less.

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