

Compliments of Waldteufel

ANALYSIS, PARSING, and COMPOSITION.

DESIGNED FOR BEGINNERS.

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By G. E. LIGHTHALL.

SAN JOSE, CAL.
A. WALDTEUFEL, MUSIC HALL, 287 FIRST STREET.
1874.

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PREFACE.

This little work has been prepared especially for the purpose of overcoming the difficulty experienced by teachers, in their efforts to inspire in the minds of their pupils a desire for the study of language. The attention of educators is therefore directed to the methods by means of which the author seeks to make this study a source of pleasure, as well as of profit, to children.

The instructions are given in conversational form; and the accompanying exercises are so arranged, that a lesson once learned, cannot be forgotten. As a guide to the analysis of sentences, a series of questions, the answers to which clearly indicate the office of each word; and a system of delineation, that will enable the student to dispose of each word as soon as its office has been determined, are introduced. In parsing, the delineations are also of great assistance; but they should be discarded so soon as it is discovered that their use is no longer a necessity. The praxes for analyzing and parsing are kept entirely separate; the paradigms are materially shortened; and the rules are made more general in their application, thus reducing their number. Numerous exercises in composition and false syntax are also inserted throughout the work, in order to give pupils a practical training, and to impress on their minds the importance of this study.

This treatise has been submitted to actual test in the class-room, and found to answer all expectations. The pupils never become wearied, and acquire in a short time a fair knowledge of the structure of the English language. In the hope that it may prove to be the introductory work so urgently demanded, it is now submitted to teachers by the author.

G. E. LIGHTHALL.

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ANALYSIS, PARSING, AND COMPOSITION.



CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.—SENTENCE.—SUBJECT.—PREDICATE.

You are now about to commence the study of *Language*. The science that teaches us how to use language correctly, is called GRAMMAR.

You sometimes think. Your thoughts, when expressed in words, form SENTENCES.

In order to think, *two* things are necessary.

You must have *something* to think about.

This, in the sentence, is called the SUBJECT.

You must think some *being, action, or state*, of the subject.

This, in the sentence, is called the PREDICATE.

Every complete sentence must, therefore, contain a *subject* and a *predicate*.

To assist you in learning and remembering this, I will make a delineation of a thought, on the blackboard.

The first line represents the subject, the second, the predicate. The words may be written above the delineation: Thus—

Subject Predicate

Now, I have a thought in my mind.

Do any of you know what that thought is?

You can tell, as soon as I express it in words.

I will write it on the board.

Dogs bark.

What is the thought? *Dogs bark.*

What did I think about? *Dogs.*

What did I think of dogs? *Bark.*

You may now delineate the following sentences, and write the words over the lines. Do not deviate from the form of question and answer given in the model.

MODEL.—Dogs bark. A sentence.

What is this sentence written about? *Dogs.*

Dogs is the subject. Dogs.

What is asserted of dogs? *Bark.*

Bark is the predicate.

Dogs bark

EXERCISE.—Birds fly. Lions roar. Children play. Owls hoot. Horses run. Ships sail. Stars twinkle. Boys whistle. Girls sing. Fire burns.

Complete the sentences over the following delineations.

Men	_____	_____	hum.
Eagles	_____	_____	talk.
Cows	_____	_____	grow.
Doves	_____	_____	walk.
Trees	_____	_____	crow.

CHAPTER II.

OBJECT.

Every sentence must have a *subject* and a *predicate*; but it may have more than these. The assertion, made by the predicate, may be that of an action terminating upon *something*.

The word, that denotes the thing upon which the action terminates, is called the OBJECT.

The following delineation represents a sentence having an object.

Subject Predicate Object

To ascertain if the sentence has an object, say the *subject*, the *predicate*, and the word, *anything*, in the form of a question; and the *object*, if there is one, will be the answer.

MODEL.—Boys eat apples. A sentence.

What is this sentence written about? *Boys.*

Boys is the subject. Boys.

What is asserted of boys? *Eat.*

Eat is the predicate. Boys eat

Boys eat anything? *Apples.*

Apples is the object.

Boys eat apples.

EXERCISE.—John struck James. Dogs bite men. Horses eat hay. Carpenters build houses. Generals command armies. Boys fly kites. Cats catch mice. Trees bear fruit. Contentment brings happiness. Adversity tries friends. Vice produces misery. Columbus discovered America.

Complete the sentences over the following delineations :

<u>Hawks</u>	<u>catch</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>draw</u>	<u> </u>
<u>Horses</u>	<u>drink</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>make</u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u>eat</u>	<u>fruit.</u>	<u>Dogs</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u>read</u>	<u>books.</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>squirrels.</u>

CHAPTER III.

MODIFIERS.

The subject, the predicate, and the object, are sometimes called the **PRINCIPAL PARTS**, or **ELEMENTS**, of a sentence.

Any or all of the principal elements, may be modified by one or more subordinate elements, called **MODIFIERS**.

Delineation of a sentence containing modifiers.

<u>Subject.</u>	<u>Predicate.</u>	<u>Object.</u>
<u>Modifier.</u>	<u>Modifier.</u>	<u>Modifier.</u>

MODEL.—Cross dogs bite bad men severely. A sentence.

What is this sentence written about? *Dogs.*

Dogs is the subject.

What is asserted of dogs? *Bite.*

Bite is the predicate.

Dogs bite anything? *Men.*

Men is the object.

Do *all dogs bite men? No, only *cross* dogs.

Cross modifies dogs.

Dogs bite how? *Severely.*

Severely modifies bite.

Dogs bite all men? No, only *bad* men.

Bad modifies men.

<u>Dogs</u>	<u>bite</u>	<u>men</u>
<u>cross</u>	<u>severely</u>	<u>bad.</u>

EXERCISE.—Young children study grammar. Good boys learn long lessons. Little girls sing pretty songs. Soldiers perform bold exploits. The army fought battles. Sour apples make good cider. This man obeys wise laws. That bear chased a man. A baker makes bread. Masons build high walls.

*The words ALL or ANY may be used to find the modifiers of the subject, the object, or the subsequent.

Complete the sentences over the following delineations.

<u>Pupils</u>	<u>learn</u>	<u>lessons.</u>	<u>Bears</u>	<u>climb</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>Hunters</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>birds.</u>	<u>Birds</u>	<u>sing</u>	<u>songs.</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>Carpenters</u>	<u>build</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>fly</u>	<u>kites.</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>eat</u>	<u>grass.</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>loads.</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>tender.</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>

CHAPTER IV.

MODIFIERS OF MODIFIERS.

Modifiers may be modified by other modifiers. Thus :

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Predicate</u>	<u>Object.</u>
<u>Modifier</u>	<u>Modifier</u>	<u>Modifier</u>
<u>Modifier</u>	<u>Modifier</u>	<u>Modifier</u>

To find the modifiers of the predicate, you may make use of the words how, why, where, and when, in the form of a question as given in the model.

MODEL.—All uncommonly studious children learn their lessons very well. A sentence.

What is this sentence written about? *Children.*

Children is the subject

What is asserted of children? *Learn.*

Learn is the predicate.

Children learn anything? *Lessons.*

Lessons is the object.

Do all children learn lessons? No, only *all studious* children.

All and studious modify children.

How studious? *Uncommonly.*

Uncommonly modifies studious.

Children learn how? *Well.*

Well modifies learn.

How well? *Very.*

Very modifies well.
 Children learn why? No answer.
 Children learn where? No answer.
 Children learn when? No answer.
 Children learn all lessons? No, only *their* lessons.
 Their modifies lessons.

Children	learn	lessons.
all	studious	well
uncommonly	very	their

EXERCISE.—¹Very old hunters shoot birds skillfully. Black bears climb large trees easily. The soldiers fought the enemy boldly. Exceedingly bright pupils learn long lessons quickly. The pigeon flies very swiftly. ²Little Mary gathered some extremely fragrant flowers.

<p>1</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>2</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
---	---

You may compose sentences similar to those in the foregoing exercise.

N. B.—Commence each sentence with a capital letter, and end it with a period.

NOTE.—Let the pupils write their sentences either on slate or paper, exchange, and criticise with reference to writing, spelling, and all directions given for their guidance. Do not expect them to note all the errors at first: in time they will improve.

CHAPTER V.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES.—CONNECTIVE.—SUBSEQUENT.

There is a class of modifiers, called **PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES**. These phrases consist of several words; and may modify either the principal parts, or the modifiers. The first word is called the **CONNECTIVE**. The object of the connective, is called the **SUBSEQUENT**. The subsequent may be modified, or not.

Subject	Predicate	Object
Connective		Subsequent.
Mod. of Sub.		

Subject	Predicate	Object
	Connective	Subsequent
		Connective Subsequent
		Mod. of Sub.

MODEL.—John struck James on the head. A sentence.

What is this sentence written about? *John.*

John is the subject.

What is asserted of John? *Struck.*

Struck is the predicate.

John struck anything? *James.*

James is the object.

Any John? John is unmodified.

John struck how? No answer.

John struck why? No answer.

John struck where? *On the head.*

On the head, modifies struck.

On is the connective.

On what? *Head.*

Head is the subsequent.

Any head? No *the* head.

The modifies head.

John struck when? No answer.

Any James? James is unmodified.

John	struck	James
	on head	
	the	

John struck James on the side of the head.

The prepositional phrase, *on the side of the head*, modifies the predicate, *struck*. *On* is the connective, *side* is the subsequent. The subsequent, *side*, is modified by *the*, and by the prepositional phrase, *of the head*. *Of* is the connective, *head* is the subsequent, and *the* is the modifier of the subsequent.

John	struck	James
	on side	
	the	of head
		the

EXERCISE.—¹The end of the stick broke. ²Horses eat grass in the fields. ³Birds fly high in the air. Large herds of cattle roam over the hills. Swallows build their nests under the

eaves of houses. Hawks catch little birds for food. Henry broke the handle of his knife. ⁴Mary went to town in a wagon. Wise men say nothing in dangerous times.

<p>1</p> <p>_____ _____</p> <p>_____ _____</p> <p>_____ _____</p>	<p>2</p> <p>_____ _____</p> <p>_____ _____</p> <p>_____ _____</p>
<p>3</p> <p>_____ _____</p> <p>_____ _____</p> <p>_____ _____</p>	<p>4</p> <p>_____ _____</p> <p>_____ _____</p> <p>_____ _____</p>

Compose sentences similar to those in the foregoing exercise, introducing the following prepositional phrases.

N. B. The words I and O, are always written in capitals.

Into the water. Up the street. Over the house. By the side of the barn. Under the end of the log. With a gun. On the water. Through the gate. From the road.

NOTE.—In this and all similar exercises, let the pupils exchange and criticise.

CHAPTER VI.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

Words are divided into classes, according to their use in sentences. These classes are called PARTS OF SPEECH.

In the following delineation, you will find all the parts of speech yet used.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Predicate</u>	<u>Object</u>
<u>Modifier</u>	<u>Modifier</u>	<u>Connective Subsequent</u>
<u>Modifier</u>	<u>Modifier</u>	<u>Modifier</u>
<u>Substantive</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Substantive</u>
<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb</u>	<u>Preposition Substantive</u>
<u>Adverb</u>	<u>Adverb</u>	<u>Adjective</u>

The subject, the object, and the subsequent, are SUBSTANTIVES.

The predicate is a VERB.

The modifiers of substantives are ADJECTIVES.

The modifiers of verbs, adjectives, or adverbs, are ADVERBS.

The connective of a prepositional phrase is a PREPOSITION.

In the foregoing delineation, as the prepositional phrase modifies a substantive, it is, taken as a whole, an ADJECTIVE. If it modified a verb, it would be an ADVERB.

Telling the parts into which a sentence is divided, is called ANALYZING.

Telling the parts of speech, and giving the rules for agreement and government, is called PARSING.

After delineating the following sentences, by the method of question and answer, given in previous models, analyze and parse them orally.

MODEL.—He twisted a piece of twine.

<u>He</u>	<u>twisted</u>	<u>piece</u>	
		<u>a</u>	<u>of twine</u>

ANALYSIS.—He twisted a piece of twine. A sentence. Subject, *he*. Predicate, *twisted*. Object, *piece*. Subject, unmodified. Predicate, unmodified. Object modified by *a*, and by the prepositional phrase, *of twine*. Connective *of*. Subsequent, *twine*.

PARSING.—*He*, substantive. *Twisted*, verb. *Piece*, substantive. *A*, adjective. *Of twine*, *adjective phrase. *Of*, preposition. *Twine*, substantive.

EXERCISE.—Cæsar conquered Gaul. Every truth has two sides. The king fears death. The river overflows its banks. The horse broke the tongue of the wagon. The apple grew on the end of a limb. He threw the paper into the stove.

N. B.—All names applied to Deity commence with capitals.

Correct the errors in the following sentences, and give your reason for making each correction :

he came for me. The boy wrote a leter John maid a whistle for me. May i go with you? John can read, rite, and spel. My hat is to large. Now, o my god, let trouble cease. The lord reigneth. He spels his words rong. Do i right well?

NOTE.—Let the pupils criticise the reasons given, as well as the corrections.

CHAPTER VII.

COMPOUND ELEMENTS.—CONJUNCTIONS.

A sentence may have two or more subjects, predicates, or objects.

*When a phrase modifies a verb, call it an ADVERBIAL PHRASE.

Two subjects.—John and Henry make baskets.

John
 (and make baskets.)
Henry

Or John and Henry make baskets.

Two predicates.—Ducks fly and swim.

 fly
Ducks (and
 swim.)

Or Ducks fly and swim.

Two objects.—William makes guns and pistols.

 guns
William makes (and
 pistols.)

Or William makes guns and pistols

In delineating sentences, compound elements may be connected either vertically or horizontally, as in the foregoing models.

A word, used to connect the parts of compound elements, is called a CONJUNCTION, in parsing.

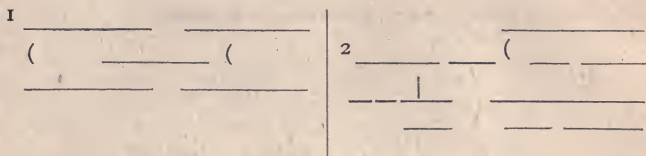
When more than two elements are joined in the same construction, the conjunction is usually, only written once, thus :—“Horses, cows, and sheep, eat grass” ; that is, “Horses, and cows, and sheep, eat grass.

Horses
 (—
cows eat grass.
 (and
sheep

In delineating sentences of this description, place a dash instead of the word omitted, as in the foregoing model.

EXERCISE.—Boys and girls study long lessons cheerfully. He reads and writes. Temperance brings peace and happiness. Plants, shrubs, and trees shed their leaves in autumn. Henry shot ducks, quails, and rabbits with his new gun. The box contained ripe apples and large peaches. ¹Indolence and extravagance produce want and suffering,

²The royal vices of our age demand
 A keener weapon, and a mightier hand.



N. B.—Sentences used to ask questions, end with a mark of interrogation (?).

Combine the following sentences by the use of conjunctions, omitting all words in the combined sentence not necessary to the sense. List.—And. Or. But. Nor. If. As. Because.

John can write. James can write.
 The man took it. The boy took it.
 He may go. He must not stay.
 The horse will run. The man whips him.
 He gave it to me. I asked him for it.

CHAPTER VIII.

COMPOUND FORMS.—QUESTIONS.

Sometimes the verb is composed of two or more words. Write all of them above the line for the predicate in the delineation.

MODEL.—The stars may be seen at night.

<u>Stars</u>	<u>may be seen</u>
<u>the</u>	<u>at night.</u>

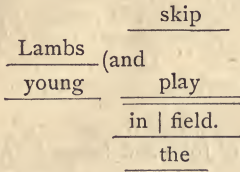
In delineating sentences, care must be taken to have the position of modifiers indicate the word, or words, that they modify.

MODEL.—Little John and his brother go to school.

<u>John</u>	
<u>little</u>	(and <u>go</u>
<u>brother</u>	to <u>school.</u>
<u>his</u>	

Little modifies John only. *His* modifies brother only.

MODEL.—Young lambs skip and play in the field.



A line is drawn beneath the compound predicate, to denote that both portions of it are modified by the prepositional phrase, *in the field*.

Change all questions to direct assertions, before analyzing them; thus, "May he have an apple?" to "He may have an apple." "Will he come?" to "He will come."

EXERCISE.—His brother has seen us. The man might have shot the crane. The horse can jump over the fence. Pride shall have a fall. The best advice may come too late. The industrious boys have recited their lessons well. Can the boy read well? Will he go to town? Did he obtain the prize? Should boys fly kites? Four faces had the dome. Brightly beamed the setting sun.

NOTE.—Inverted sentences like the last two, should be made direct, before being analyzed.

N. B.—A prepositional phrase, if it commences the sentence, ends with a comma.

Correct the errors in the following sentences, and give your reasons for making the corrections.

After a storm comes a calm? he would not leave If i find anything, i will tell you. They will not start before i get there. In the beginning god created the heavens and the earth. When did you see my uncle, John gave the book to me did i say a word about it

CHAPTER IX.

PROPOSITIONS.—CLAUSES.

An assertion containing a subject, and a predicate, is called a PROPOSITION.

A modifying proposition is called a CLAUSE.

All propositions must be analyzed separately.

MODEL.—John and James recite their lessons well, for they study them diligently. A sentence containing a principal proposition and a clause. The principal proposition is, '*John and James recite their lessons well.*' The clause is, '*they study them diligently.*' The connective is '*for.*'

What is the principal proposition written about? *John and James.*

John and James constitute the subject.

What is asserted of John and James? *Recite.*

Recite is the predicate.

John and James recite anything? *Lessons.*

Lessons is the object.

Any John and James? John and James are unmodified.

John and James recite how? *Well.*

Well modifies recite.

John and James recite why? *They study them diligently.*

The clause, '*they study them diligently,*' modifies recite.

What is this clause written about? *They.*

They is the subject.

What is asserted of they? *Study.*

Study is the predicate.

They study anything? *Them.*

Them is the object.

Any they? They is unmodified.

They study how? *Diligently.*

Diligently modifies study.

They study why? No answer.

They study where? No answer.

They study when? No answer.

Any them? Them is unmodified.

The connective is *for.*

John and James recite where? No answer.

John and James recite when? No answer.

All lessons? No, only *their* lessons.

Their modifies lessons.

John			
(and	recite	lessons	
James	well	their	
	(for		
they	study	them	
	diligently		

ANALYSIS.—John and James recite their lessons well, for they study them diligently. A sentence containing a principal proposition and a clause. The principal proposition is '*John and James recite their lessons well.*' The clause is '*they study them diligently.*' The connective is '*for.*' The subject of the principal proposition is *John and James.* Compound subject. Connective, *and.* Predicate, *recite.* Object, *lessons.* Subject,

unmodified. Predicate, modified by *well*, and by the clause, *they study them diligently*. Object, modified by *their*. The subject of the clause is *they*. Predicate, *study*. Object, *them*. Subject, unmodified. Predicate modified by *diligently*. Object, unmodified.

PARSING.—*John*, substantive. *James*, substantive. *And*, conjunction. *Recite*, verb. *Lessons*, substantive. *Well*, adverb. *Their*, adjective. *For*, conjunction. *They study them diligently*, adverbial clause. *They*, substantive. *Study*, verb. *Them*, substantive. *Diligently*, adverb.

NOTE.—The connective, joining propositions, may be placed between their predicates.

EXERCISE.—³William saws the wood, and Thomas piles it up. ¹The wagon tipped over, because the wheel broke. When you have recited your lessons, you may retire. While prosperity gilds your days, you may reckon many friends. ²Red battle stamps his foot, and nations feel the shock. ⁴Skill and patience will succeed, where force fails. The body may be enslaved; but no human power can control the mind.

Compose sentences to correspond with the following delineations.

N. B. Clauses are separated from independent propositions by commas (,).

<p>1 _____ (_____ _____ _____</p> <p>2 _____ (_____ _____ _____</p>	<p>3 _____ (_____ _____ _____</p> <p>4 (_____ _____ (_____ _____</p>
---	---

CHAPTER X.

NOUN.—PRONOUN.

A substantive may be a word, a phrase, or a clause.

If a word, it may be the *name* of something. This is called a NOUN.

Or, it may be a word used *instead* of a noun. This is called a PRONOUN.

What is this which I hold in my hand? A book.

What is this which I write on the board? Book.

Which is the *book*? That which I hold in my hand, or that which is written on the board? That which you hold in your hand.

Which is the *name*? That which is in my hand, or that which is on the board? That which is on the board.

Which is the noun then? That which is on the board.

Remember; a noun is not a thing, but the name of a thing.

When I say, Willie is a good boy, for he does not whisper; whom do I mean by *he*?

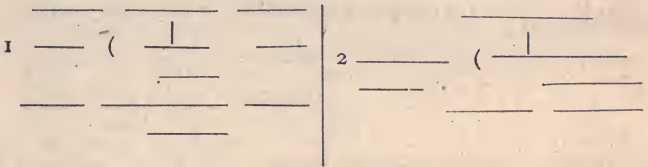
Who is it that does not whisper? Willie.

Willie is the name of something, of a little boy; it is therefore a *noun*.

The word *he*, used instead of a noun, is then a *pronoun*.

You must now look closely at the substantives in parsing, to tell whether they are nouns, or pronouns. If the names of things, they are nouns; if used instead of the names of things, pronouns.

EXERCISE.—He lost a marble. You may learn this lesson. I can find the marble. May we pluck the flowers? They may work in the fields. ¹The boy threw a stick at a bird, but he did not* kill it. The horse must have hurt the dog, for he kicked him. The girl has lost her hoop. ²The man shot at the geese, and killed them. He spoke to me about it.



N. B. Particular names of objects, such as, John, Mary, Sacramento, San Francisco, Sierra Nevada, San Joaquin, are called Proper Nouns, and always commence with a capital letter. General names of objects, such as, chair, table, horse, are called Common Nouns, and do not commence with a capital letter, unless placed at the beginning of a sentence.

Compose sentences similar to those in the exercise.

CHAPTER XI.

PERSON.

You can speak yourself, or to another person, or about some other person.

*The word, not, is called an adverb of negation, because it generally denies the assertion made by the predicate. See Note, Chap. XXIII.

If you speak yourself, you are, as the speaker, the most prominent, or *first person*.

If you speak to another person, he or she is, as the hearer, the next in prominence, or *second person*.

If you speak about some other person, he or she is, being absent, the least prominent, or *third person*.

NOTE.—Objects, other than persons, being usually spoken of, are considered to belong to the third rank or THIRD PERSON, unless represented as speaking, or being spoken to.

The pronoun nearly always shows whether it is the speaker, the hearer, or the person, or thing spoken of, that it represents.

If it represents the speaker, it is in the FIRST PERSON.

If it represents the hearer, it is in the SECOND PERSON.

If it represents the person, or thing spoken of, it is in the THIRD PERSON.

MODEL FOR PARSING.—I broke a stick.

I	broke	stick
		a

I is a pronoun, in the first person.

Stick is a noun, in the third person.

MODEL.—You may go with me.

You	may go
	with me.

You is a pronoun, in the second person.

Me is a pronoun, in the first person.

MODEL.—We will leave them.

We	will leave	them.
----	------------	-------

We is a pronoun, in the first person.

Them is a pronoun, in the third person.

NOTE.—Nouns are generally in the third person; pronouns, in any of the three.

EXERCISE.—John struck me. We caught a rabbit. They may go to town. Henry took it from us. You may ride with them. He reads good books. She goes to school with Susan. When the string broke, the kite fell. He may cry for release, but it comes not.

N. B.—Adjectives derived from proper nouns; such as, American, English, French, Spanish, always commence with a capital letter.

Correct the errors in the following sentences, and give your reasons for making the corrections.

Can henry read? May i go to san francisco? In the morning the sun rises? Peter wears a spanish cloak. In the fields in spring you can gather flowers. Judas betrayed christ. william is going to new york? Mary lives in paris.

CHAPTER XII.

NUMBER.

If I should write on the board, "Henry's apple," how many apples would you think Henry had? One.

If I should write, "Henry's apples," how many would you think he had? More than one.

What makes you think that there are more than one?

The change made in spelling the word "*apple*."

Can you tell by the way the word apples is spelled, exactly how many there are? No.

Can the word, *apples*, be so spelled as to tell exactly how many there are, if more than one? No.

Substantives, then, may denote by their spelling, whether they represent *one*, or *more than one*, object.

If a substantive represents one object only, it is said to be in the *singular number*.

If it represents more than one object, it is said to be in the *plural number*.

EXAMPLE.—John shot three ducks.

John	shot	ducks.
		three

The subject, *John*, denotes one only, it is therefore in the singular number.

The object, *ducks*, denotes more than one; in this case we know how many, as the word, *three*, tells us; it is therefore in the plural number.

They went to town.

They	went
	to town

The subject, *they*, denotes more than one; we do not know how many; but it is more than one; it is therefore in the plural number.

The subsequent, *town*, denotes one only, it is therefore in the singular number.

PARSING.—*They*, is a pronoun, in the third person, plural number. *Went*, is a verb. *To*, is a preposition. *Town*, is a noun, in the third person, singular number.

EXERCISE.—Mary may go with me. They sent him to school in the morning. Some kinds of birds fly very high in the air. He may bring a pail of water from the well. Henry may go and get some wood for the fire. Some birds can fly in the air and swim in the water. I called John, but he would not listen to me.

N. B. Independent propositions, if short and connected, are separated from each other by commas (,) if lengthy or disconnected, by semicolons (;). No definite rule can be given as a guide.

Write three sentences, each containing a pronoun in the first person, and singular number, and three others, each containing a pronoun in the third person, and plural number.

Write three sentences containing Proper Nouns.

CHAPTER XIII.

GENDER.

I will write a substantive on the board.

Boy.

Does the word, *boy*, denote a male or a female? A male.

I will write another one.

Girl.

Does the word, *girl*, denote a male, or a female? A female.

I will write another one.

Stick.

Does the word, *stick*, denote a male or a female? Neither.

I will write another one.

Cousin.

Does the word, *cousin*, denote a male or a female? Either a male or a female.

A substantive may thus denote the sex; that is, whether it is a male; as, man, boy, brother: or a female; as, woman, girl, sister, that it represents.

If the substantive denotes a male, it is said to be in the **MASCULINE GENDER**.

If it denotes a female, it is said to be in the **FEMININE GENDER**.

If the substantive is the name of an object; as, house, fence, tree, that has no sex, it has no gender. It is therefore said to

be in the NEUTER GENDER ; that is, neither the one nor the other.

When the substantive refers to a collection of objects of both sexes, as, parents, relations ; or when the sex cannot be determined, as, cousin, friend ; it is said to be in the COMMON GENDER.

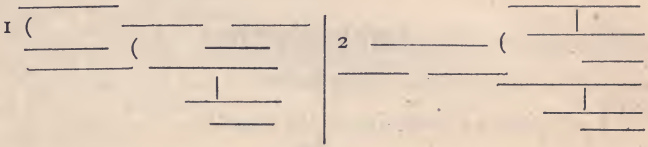
OBSERVATION. The word, COMMON, is not a very good one, as it does not fully express the intention; but there is no better, and custom has sanctioned its use. Those wishing to be very precise, may say BOTH GENDERS, or DOUBTFUL GENDER, as the case may be.

MODEL.—Mary sings songs.

Mary sings songs

Mary, is a noun, in the third person, singular number, and feminine gender. *Sings*, is a verb. *Songs*, is a noun, in the third person, plural number, and neuter gender.

EXERCISE.—Locomotives draw long trains of cars, on railroads. John has a nice new top. ¹Mary and Susan can sing charming songs, and they can play on the piano. ²All the neighbors came to the party, and remained during four hours. I will go with them. We must not stay too long on the road. She reads and writes well.



N. B. The plural of figures, letters, and other characters, is formed by means of an apostrophe (') and s. Thus :—4's, 8's, a's, b's, + 's, — 's.

Correct the errors in the following sentences, and give your reasons for making the corrections.

Henry has taken my Slate. Mary bought an english watch. Do you like my new book. George has gone to europe. May i ride with you on the Horse? he does not make his bs correctly. You must not take my pen? samuel makes his +s incorrectly.

CHAPTER XIV.

CASE.

A substantive may be used as the subject of a proposition, as the object after a verb or a preposition, or like an adjective, to

My is a pronoun, in the first person, singular number, common gender, and possessive case.

EXERCISE.—The man spoke to him. Some birds have richly tinted plumage. You may ride with them in the wagon, if they will let you. He must not stay in the house. The fence was blown down by the wind. The trees shed their leaves in autumn.

N. B. Nouns, used like adjectives, end with an apostrophe (') and s; as, *bird's*? except nouns in the plural number ending in s, which have only the apostrophe; as, *birds*'.

Paradigm of the forms of pronouns, in their different relations.

Subject	Modifier	Object
I.	My.	Me.
Thou.	Thy.	Thee. Nearly obsolete.
He.	His.	Him.
She.	Her.	Her.
It.	Its.	It.
We.	Our.	Us.
You.	Your.	You.
They.	Their.	Them.

Many pronouns are used in a double sense; that is, as a noun and its modifier. Thus:—'This book is *mine*.' Mine is equivalent to *my book*. All such words may with propriety be called ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Write three sentences containing pronouns in the nominative case; three, containing pronouns in the possessive case; and three, containing pronouns in the objective case.

Write a sentence containing a pronoun in the third person, singular number, masculine gender, and objective case.

CHAPTER XV.

RULES.—CAUTION.

You may now commit to memory the following rules.

Rule I. The subject of a proposition, must be in the nominative case.

Rule II. The object of a verb, or a preposition, must be in the objective case.

Rule III. A substantive, used like an adjective, must be in the possessive case.

Rule IV. Pronouns must agree in person, number, and gender, with the nouns they stand for.

CAUTION.—You will notice many substantives, used like adjectives. Do not make a mistake and call them adjectives; they are still substantives, and as such, may be modified by adjectives.

EXAMPLE.—That old man's cane is broken.

Cane	is broken
<u>man's</u>	
that	<u>old</u>

The word *man's*, though used to modify a substantive, is itself a substantive; and the words, *that* and *old* modifying it, are adjectives.

NOTE. When a substantive is actually converted into an adjective, it has neither person, number, gender, nor case. The word, GOLD, in the sentence, 'THIS IS A GOLD RING,' is simply an adjective.

EXERCISE.—The little boy's hat fell into the water. He took the old man's ax. You may take Henry's book. I will go with you to your house. We must not meddle with other people's affairs. They cannot* take our property by force. Does the lazy man's garden produce weeds? You must not rob a bird's nest.

Correct the errors in the following sentences, and give your reasons for making the corrections.

Him went to Boston yesterday. The boys arm was hurt. The man stole they horse. Henry gave some marbles to I. Us climbed up the mountain. Williams farm is sold. John and me will bring the wood. The dog tore katies dress. Can him fly his kite. The stranger wore a peruvian hat? John does not study their lesson. Mary went to the store and bought himself a new dress.

CHAPTER XVI.

COPULA.—ATTRIBUTE.—APPOSITION.

In some predicates there is an adjective, or a substantive, that in a measure modifies the subject.

In such cases, the predicate is supposed to be divided into two parts.

The verbal portion is called the COPULA.

The adjective, or the substantive, is called the ATTRIBUTE.

*The adverb, NOT, is sometimes joined to a part of the verb, as in the foregoing example.

The word, *Mary*, is used solely to identify sister more definitely. It is therefore in apposition.

PARSING.—*Mary*, is a noun, in the third person, singular number, feminine gender, and nominative case, according to Rule V.

NOTE.—In delineating sentences, words in apposition, with their modifiers, may be placed above the words they identify.

In analyzing, call *Mary* an element in apposition with *sister*.

CAUTION.—Pupils are apt to mistake a transitive verb in the passive form, for an attribute; but as transitive verbs always represent action as passing from one thing to another, they can easily determine by asking a question; thus. "The tree was killed." Did anything kill the tree? Something must have killed it. *Was killed* is then a verb. "The tree was dead." Did anything die the tree? No. *Dead* is then an attribute. The progressive form of the verb also troubles pupils, but, as in this case the verb always ends in *ing*; thus, "The tree was dying," they can easily distinguish it from the attribute.

EXERCISE.—^a*Mary's* new doll is beautiful. *Henry* is very happy. ^bThe old man is a good blacksmith. That boy's father was a talented actor. He is an accomplished singer. ¹*Washington* was great and good. Knowledge is power. Priceless are the rewards of virtue. No person is perfect in this world. Is *Samuel's* brother contented with his lot? ^oIs *Dennis* the gardener sick?

Washington	was	great	and	good	or	great
						(and
				Washington	was	good

N. B. An object addressed is independent in case.

Compose ^athree sentences containing an adjective as the attribute, ^bthree, containing a substantive as the attribute, and ^cthree, containing a substantive in apposition.

Compose a sentence containing a pronoun, in the first person, plural number, common gender, and nominative case.

CHAPTER XVII.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Observe this book, which is in my hand. I have a thought with regard to its size, and will write it on the board.

This is a small book.

Here is another not so large as the first. Compare it in size with the first one ; and make use of the words on the board, as nearly as possible, to express your opinion.

This is a smaller book.

Here is another book, not so large as either of the others. Compare it in size with them, and express your opinion as before.

This is the smallest book.

Had I picked up the smallest one first, and written on the board :

This is a large book ;

To compare the next one with it, you would say,

This is a larger book ;

And to compare the first one used with them, you would say,

This is the largest book.

If you will notice carefully the examples written on the board ; you will observe, that adjectives expressing *quality*, are changed in form to denote a greater or less degree of that quality, and that they undergo still another change in form, to denote the greatest or least degree of that quality.

When an adjective is used to denote a simple quality, as *good*, in the expression,—“John is a good boy,” it is said to be in the **POSITIVE DEGREE** of comparison.

When used to compare objects with each other, and at the same time to denote a greater or a less degree of quality, as *better*, in the expression,—“John is a better boy than James,” they are said to be in the **COMPARATIVE DEGREE** of comparison.

When used to compare one of a class of objects, with several others, and at the same time to denote the greatest or least degree of quality, as *best*, in the expression,—“John is the best boy in the school,” they are said to be in the **SUPERLATIVE DEGREE** of comparison.

Adjectives denoting quality are called **QUALIFYING** adjectives.

Adjectives not denoting quality, but used to limit or to point out substantives, are called **LIMITING** adjectives.

NOTE.—In general, you can determine whether an adjective is limiting or qualifying by trying to compare it.

Some adjectives, like *good*, *bad*, are compared irregularly.

Pos. good,	Com. better,	Sup. best.
Pos. bad,	Com. worse,	Sup. worst.

Others like *sweet*, are compared regularly, by adding *er* and *est*.

Thus :

Pos. sweet,	Com. sweeter,	Sup. sweetest.
-------------	---------------	----------------

Others, like *beautiful*, are compared regularly by prefixing some other word. Thus :

Pos. beautiful,	Com. more beautiful,	Sup. most beautiful,
Pos. beautiful,	Com. less beautiful,	Sup. least beautiful.

PARSING.—This is the sweetest rose.

This	is	rose
		the sweetest

Sweetest, a qualifying adjective, in the superlative degree.
The, a limiting adjective.

Henry's garden is the most beautiful one.

Garden	is	one
Henry's		the beautiful
		most

Beautiful, a qualifying adjective, in the superlative degree.
 Most, an adverb.

NOTE.—Some adverbs may be compared in the same manner as adjectives.

EXERCISE.—^aJohn is a good boy. He has a big apple. ^bMy kite is prettier than Henry's kite is. Is it a very bad road? This rose is handsomer than yours is. A good boy will not tell a lie. ^cThis is the sweetest apple in the orchard. He lost his new top in the road. ¹John's is the best ball. ²That is a dull knife.

NOTE.—In each of the last two sentences there is a word understood. In the first of the two, the word, BALL, is understood after John's; in the second, the word KNIFE, after that. The common rule in analyzing is this: "If the word is omitted after a noun in the possessive case, supply it; but if it is omitted after an adjective pronoun, do not supply it." Thus:

1	_____	is	ball	2	_____	is	knife
	John's		the best				a dull

N. B. A is used before a word commencing with a consonant sound; an, before a word commencing with a vowel sound.

Compose ^athree sentences containing adjectives in the positive degree, ^bthree, containing adjectives in the comparative degree, and ^cthree, containing adjectives in the superlative degree.

Compose three sentences containing adjective pronouns, and three with a word omitted after a noun in the possessive case.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RELATIVE CLAUSES.

Substantives are sometimes modified by clauses, the first word of which, is a word, used instead of the word modified by the clause.

These clauses are called **RELATIVE CLAUSES**, and the first word or connective, a **RELATIVE PRONOUN**.

Who, which, and that, are the words most frequently used in this way.

Subject.	Modifier.	Object.
Who	Whose	Whom.

NOTE.—**WHICH**, and **THAT**, are not inflected, though **WHOSE** is sometimes used as the possessive of **WHICH**.

Example.—The boy, who was lost, is found.

Boy	is	found
the	(
who	was	lost

In delineating these sentences, place the relative clause beneath the word it modifies, and connect them by the usual connective sign.

The whole clause, as it modifies a substantive, is an adjective clause.

The trees, which he saw, were dead.

Trees	were		dead
the	(
he	saw		which

In the foregoing sentence, the relative is the object of a verb.

The man, whose horse ran away, is hurt.

Man	is	hurt
the	(
horse	ran	
whose	away	

In the foregoing sentence, the relative is used like an adjective.

ANALYSIS.—‘The boy, who was lost, is found,’ a sentence containing a principal proposition and a clause. The principal proposition is, ‘*the boy is found.*’ The clause is, ‘*who was lost.*’ The connective is, ‘*who.*’ The subject of the principal proposition is *boy*. Predicate, *is found*. The subject is modified by *the*, and by the relative clause, *who was lost*. Predicate, unmodified. The subject of the relative clause is *who*. Predicate, *was lost*. Subject, unmodified. Predicate, unmodified.

The word, *what*, is peculiar. It is like a conjunction, because it connects two propositions. It is like a relative, because it is either the first word in its clause, or the second after a governing preposition. It is like an adjective, because it modifies a noun, either expressed or understood. It is like a substantive, because it is used alone, either as the subject or the object in a proposition. The easiest way to dispose of it, is to class it among the adjective pronouns.

EXAMPLE.—He found what you lost.

He found you lost what

In this sentence, the word, *what*, introduces an object clause, and is itself the object of the clause introduced.

The doctor discovered what ailed the man.

Doctor discovered what ailed man
 the the

In this sentence, it is the subject of the clause it introduces.

When used in asking questions, *who*, *which*, and *what*, are called interrogative pronouns.

EXERCISE.—The dog, which barks, seldom bites. ¹People, who live in glass houses, should not throw stones. ³The man and the woman, whom I saw, were foreigners. ²People, whose means are limited, should live within them. ⁴The eagle, that he shot, was sitting in a tall tree. What you do not know, you cannot tell. What cannot be cured, must be endured. ⁵Our happiness depends on what we desire.

Compose sentences to place over the following delineations.

N. B. Relative clauses are generally marked off from the rest of the sentence by commas; and, to prevent ambiguity, the relative is placed either next the modified word, or as near it as possible.

2 _____
 (_____
 _____ | _____

3 _____ (_____
 _____ (_____
 _____ | _____

4 _____
 _____ (_____ | _____

1 _____
 (_____
 _____ | _____

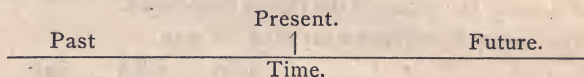
5 _____
 _____ | _____

CHAPTER XIX.

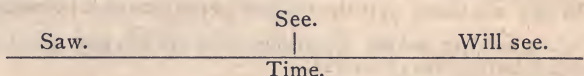
°VERBS.

Verbs not only assert being, action, or state, but the time of existence of the being, action, or state.

To illustrate, I will now draw on the board a horizontal line to represent time; and from the center of this, a short vertical line to represent that portion of time now in existence, or **PRESENT** time. All that portion to the left of the vertical line, will represent time gone by, or **PAST** time, and that on the right, time to come, or **FUTURE** time.

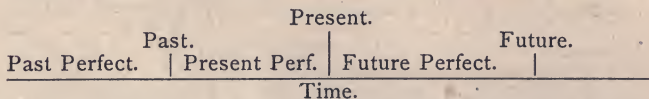


We will take the verb, *see*, and place it in each of the three divisions of time. In the present, now, I *see*. In the past, yesterday, I *saw*. In the future, to-morrow, I *will see*.



Besides these three principal divisions of time, there are three subordinate divisions, called **PERFECT**, because they represent the being, action, or state, as completed at or during one of the three principal divisions.

To illustrate, in past time I will draw a short vertical line, to represent the time at which some past action occurred, and a similar one in future time, to represent the time at which some future action will occur. Then that portion to the left of the line in past time, will represent past time completed at or before some definite past time, or **PAST PERFECT** time; the portion between that line, and the one standing for present time, past time completed at or before the present, or **PRESENT PERFECT** time; and the portion between the line standing for present time, and the line in future time, future time that will be completed at or before some definite future time, or **FUTURE PERFECT** time.



We will place the verb, *see*, in each of these kinds of time. Past time completed at or before some definite past time. I *had seen* him before you came.

Past time completed at or before the present. I **HAVE SEEN** him to-day.

Future time that will be completed at or before some definite future time. I SHALL HAVE SEEN him before the cars arrive.

	Saw.	See.	Will see.
Had seen.	Have seen.	Shall have seen.	
Time.			

N. B. Time in grammar is called TENSE.

Besides asserting the time, verbs have also a manner of asserting called MODE.

There are five modes ; the INDICATIVE, the POTENTIAL, the SUBJUNCTIVE, the IMPERATIVE, and the INFINITIVE.

The tenses of the different modes, may be known by the words prefixed, called *signs*.

By learning to make the following synopsis, you will know the tense signs.

The indicative mode has six tenses :—

Present. * No sign.		Pres. Pert. Have. Hast. Has. Hath. }
Past. *No sign.		Past Pert. Had. Hadst. }
Future. Shall. Will.		Fut. Pert. Shall have. Will have. }

The † potential mode has four tenses :—

Pres. May. Can. Must.		Pres. Pert. May have. Can have. }
Past. Might. Could.		Past Pert. Might have. &c. [&c. }
[Would. Should.		

The subjunctive mode has two tenses :—

Present. {	NOTE.—This mode is known by its characteristic significance of doubt. It has no peculiar signs.
Past. }	

The infinitive mode has two tenses :—

Present. To. }	Participles. {	Present. Ends in <i>ing.</i> }
Perfect. To have. }		Past. No sign. }
		Perfect. Having. }

The imperative mode has one tense :—

Present. {	The sign of this tense consists in its expressing a command. It is commonly used with a subject in the second person.
------------	---

If we discard a form of the verb, now nearly obsolete, the form agreeing with the pronoun thou, we will find but few changes in any verb, on account of agreement with its subject.

* To express strong emphasis, and also to ask questions, do is frequently used as a sign in the present, and did in the past indicative.

† The names of the tenses in this mode do not always denote the time.

The following is a paradigm of the verb *see*, in the simple form.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT.		PRESENT PERFECT.
See.		Have seen.
Subj. in 3rd per. sing. num.		Subj. in 3rd per. sing. num.
Sees.		Has seen.
PAST.		PAST PERFECT.
Saw.		Had seen.
FUTURE.		FUTURE PERFECT.
Shall, or will see.		Shall, or will have seen.

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT.		PRESENT PERFECT.
May, can, or must see.		May, can, or must have seen.
PAST.		PAST PERFECT.
Might, could, would, or should see.		Might, could; would, or should have seen.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT.		PAST.
See.		Saw.

INFINITIVE MODE.

PRESENT.		PERFECT.
To see.		To have seen.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT.

See. See *you. Do *you see. *Position of Subject.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PERFECT.
Seeing.	Seen.	Having seen.

Paradigm of the irregular, mixed verb *be*.

INDICATIVE MODE.

<p>PRESENT.</p> <p>Are.</p> <p>Sub. in 1st per. sing. num. Am.</p> <p>Sub. in 3rd per. sing. num. Is.</p> <p>PAST.</p> <p>Sub. in sing. num. Was.</p> <p>Sub. in plu. num. Were.</p> <p>FUTURE.</p> <p>Shall, or will be.</p>	<p>PRESENT PERFECT.</p> <p>Have been.</p> <p>Sub. in 3rd. per. sing num. Has been.</p> <p>PAST PERFECT.</p> <p>Had been.</p> <p>FUTURE PERFECT.</p> <p>Shall, or will have been.</p>
---	--

POTENTIAL MODE.

<p>PRESENT.</p> <p>May, can or must be.</p> <p>PAST.</p> <p>Might, could, would, or should be.</p>	<p>PRESENT PERFECT.</p> <p>May, can, or must have been.</p> <p>PAST PERFECT.</p> <p>Might, could, would, or should have been.</p>
--	---

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

<p>PRESENT.</p> <p>Be.</p>	<p>PAST.</p> <p>Were.</p>
----------------------------	---------------------------

INFINITIVE MODE.

<p>PRESENT.</p> <p>To be.</p>	<p>PERFECT.</p> <p>To have been.</p>
-------------------------------	--------------------------------------

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT.

Be. Be you. Do you be.

PARTICIPLES.

<p>PRESENT.</p> <p>Being.</p>	<p>PAST.</p> <p>Been.</p>	<p>PERFECT.</p> <p>Having been.</p>
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The paradigm of the verb, *be*, should be committed to memory, as it is used in the compound forms of conjugation, to be explained hereafter.

PARSING.—The boy can eat an apple.

Boy	can eat	apple
the		an

The, a limiting adjective. *Boy*, a noun, in the third person, singular number, masculine gender, and nominative case. Rule I. *Can eat*, a verb, in the potential mode, present tense, correct form to be used with a subject in the third person, singular number.

*Rule VI. A verb must agree with the person and number of its subject.

An, a limiting adjective. *Apple*, a noun, in the third person, singular number, neuter gender, and objective case. Rule II.

EXERCISE.—He has learned his lesson. John had finished his work. Mary will go with you. They will have entered college. We may improve our minds. He could perform the work. William might have gone to Europe. He may have done it, but I do not believe it.

Rewrite the following sentences in all the tenses of the indicative and the potential modes.

The pigeon flies very swiftly.

The rain fell in torrents.

We will write a letter.

I have learned my lesson.

He may leave it with us.

State in what particular the following sentences are incorrect. Correct them, and give your reasons for making the corrections.

John and me will go with you.

He struck I on my arm.

You may ride with they in their wagon.

Henry is a good boy, for she studies her lessons.

They asked william for his knife.

the old mans horse ran away.

This is not the book, that i wanted.

Will you lend he your new slate.

He went to sacramento on the cars ?

Is the coyote a very large river,

The storekeeper gave mary and i some candy.

I are writing my exercise.

She have not been attentive ?

*NOTE.—It was thought best to retain this rule, in order to call the attention of pupils to the changes sometimes made in the verb.

CHAPTER XX.

PARTICIPLES.—PASSIVE AND PROGRESSIVE FORMS OF CONJUGATION.

You will notice in the synopsis, and also in the paradigms given, a part of verbs called PARTICIPLES.

They are so called because they are partly verbs, and partly adjectives or substantives.

There are three participles : the PRESENT, which always ends in *ing* ; the PAST, which has no sign ; and the PERFECT, which has the word, *having*, prefixed.

You will also notice in the synopsis, that the present tense, indicative mode, the past tense, indicative mode, and the past participle, have no signs.

The way in which the past tense, indicative mode, and the past participle, are varied in spelling from the present tense, indicative mode, determines whether the verb is REGULAR or IRREGULAR.

If they are formed by adding *d* or *ed*, to the present tense, the verb is said to be regular ; if not, it is said to be irregular.

By making use of the following form, you will be enabled to determine whether a verb is regular or irregular.

Present Indicative.	{	Now I _____
Past Indicative.		Yesterday I _____
Past Participle.		I having _____

Fill in the verb in place of the dash.

To illustrate, we will use the verb *see*.

Present Indicative.	{	Now I see.
Past Indicative.		Yesterday I saw.
Past Participle.		I having seen.

As the past indicative and the past participle are not formed by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the present, the verb is irregular.

The present indicative, past indicative, present participle, and past participle, are called the principal parts of a verb, because all the other parts are formed from them.

NOTE.—The verb BE, being a mixed verb, is an exception to this statement.

The foregoing form determines all of these except the present participle, which always ends in *ing*.

When a verb asserts action, and represents this action as passing from one thing to another, it is called TRANSITIVE.

If the action is not represented as passing from one thing to another, or if the verb merely asserts being or state, it is called INTRANSITIVE.

If the action, asserted by a transitive verb, passes from the

subject of a sentence to the object, the verb is said to be in the *ACTIVE form; if the action passes from something else to the subject, the verb is said to be in the *PASSIVE form.

The active form of conjugation is the same as the simple form already given. The following is the passive form.

INDICATIVE MODE.

<p>PRESENT.</p> <p>Are seen.</p> <p>Sub. in 1st person, sing. num.</p> <p>Am seen</p> <p>Sub. in 3d person, sing. num.</p> <p>Is seen.</p> <p>PAST.</p> <p>Subject in singular number.</p> <p>Was Seen.</p> <p>Subject in plural number.</p> <p>Were seen.</p> <p>FUTURE.</p> <p>Shall, or will be seen.</p>	<p>PRESENT PERFECT.</p> <p>Have been seen.</p> <p>Sub. in 3d person, sing. num.</p> <p>Has been seen.</p> <p>PAST PERFECT.</p> <p>Had been seen.</p> <p>FUTURE PERFECT.</p> <p>Shall, or will have been seen.</p>
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POTENTIAL MODE.

<p>PRESENT.</p> <p>May, can, or must be seen.</p> <p>PAST.</p> <p>Might, could, would, or should be seen.</p>	<p>PRESENT PERFECT.</p> <p>May, can, or must have been seen.</p> <p>PAST PERFECT.</p> <p>Might, could, would, or should have been seen.</p>
---	---

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

<p>PRESENT.</p> <p>Be seen.</p>	<p>PAST.</p> <p>Were seen.</p>
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INFINITIVE MODE.

<p>PRESENT.</p> <p>To be seen.</p>	<p>PERFECT.</p> <p>To have been seen.</p>
------------------------------------	---

*That is; the form of conjugation to be used when the subject is active, or the subject is passive.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT.

Be seen. Be you seen. Do you be seen.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

PAST.

PERFECT.

Being seen.

Been seen.

Having been seen.

As will be seen by an inspection of the paradigm, the passive form of conjugation is formed by means of the verb, *be*: the verb *be*, being regularly conjugated through all the modes and tenses, and the *past participle* only, of the verb under conjugation, placed after it.

There is another form of conjugation in common use, that represents the subject as continuing in action.

This is called the PROGRESSIVE form.

This form of conjugation is formed by means of the verb, *be*, in the same manner as the passive form, with the exception, that in this case the *present participle* of the verb under conjugation is used.

EXAMPLE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.	Are seeing,	Am seeing,	Is seeing.
Past.	Was seeing,	Were seeing.	
Future.	Will be seeing,	Shall be seeing.	
	Etc.	Etc.	

PARSING.—The fish will be caught.

<u>Fish</u>	<u>will be caught.</u>
<u>the</u>	

Will be caught is an irregular, transitive verb, in the passive form, indicative mode, future tense, correct form to be used with a subject in the third person, singular number. Rule VI.—A verb must agree with the person and number of its subject.

EXERCISE.—Henry will be hurt by the horse. The men were riding in buggies. Rome was built on seven hills. Carthage was destroyed by the Romans. The children are playing in the garden. John is learning his lesson. The city may be destroyed by an earthquake. The house was burned by lightning. Mary is making a dress.

Rewrite the following sentences, transposing the verb from one form to another.

N. B.—The direct object of a transitive verb in the simple form, becomes the subject of the proposition, when the verb is transposed to the passive form.

The boy will shoot the dove.
 The men are chopping wood.
 The laborers may bind the grain.
 Have you seen the sun this morning?
 The sun gives light and heat to us.
 He has torn a leaf from his book.
 John can solve the problem.
 The gardener planted the seeds in the garden.
 The tree was blown down by the wind.

In speaking, many persons commit errors by substituting the past participle for the past tense, and vice versa.

N. B.—As the predicate of a proposition, the form for the past tense is never used with an auxiliary, or sign, while the form for the past participle is never used without one.

The following is a list of the verbs most frequently used incorrectly.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
Bind.	Bound.	Bound.
Climb.	Climbed.	Climbed.
Do.	Did.	Done.
Drag.	Dragged.	Dragged.
Drive.	Drove.	Driven.
Fall.	Fell.	Fallen.
Fly.	Flew.	Flown.
Go.	Went.	Gone.
Grow.	Grew.	Grown.
Know.	Knew.	Known.
Rise.	Rose.	Risen.
See.	Saw.	Seen.
Steal.	Stole.	Stolen.
Take.	Took.	Taken.
Tear.	Tore.	Torn.
Wear.	Wore.	Worn.
Write.	Wrote.	Written.

The following verbs are frequently confounded in use.

To recline.	{	Lie.	Lay.	Lain.
To put or place.		Lay.	Laid.	Laid.
To take a seat.	{	Sit.	Sat.	Sat.
To put or place.		Set.	Set.	Set.

Correct the errors in the following sentences, and state your reasons for making the corrections.

The boy clumb up the tree. I done it myself. He has drove a long distance. The horse drug the man all over the yard. My bird

has flew away. He might have fell down and hurt himself. Mary has went to the city. The tree had grew up crooked. I knowed it. He had rose up from the ground before the dog seen him. Somebody has stole Peter's knife. Henry has tore the leaves of his book. The coat was wore out. Susan has wrote her exercise. The boy laid down on the ground. James set down on a log. I have saw strange things. Who has took my slate? The apples have laid there long enough. Will you set there all day?

CHAPTER XXI.

INFINITIVE PHRASES.

The infinitive mode is used in phrases. •

These phrases may be used as substantives, as adjectives, as adverbs, or independently.

The infinitive mode does not admit of a subject, but it may have an object; the action in this case is represented as coming from some previous subject.

In delineating these sentences, place words or phrases, used independently, above the rest of the sentence.

MODEL.—To tell the truth, I did break it.

	to tell		truth		I		did		break		it
			the								

The infinitive, *to tell*, has an object, *truth*; the action coming from *I*, the subject of the sentence.

In the following sentence, an infinitive phrase is used as the object of a verb.

MODEL.—Boys love to play.

Boys		love		to play	or	Boys		love		to play
------	--	------	--	---------	----	------	--	------	--	---------

In the following sentence, an infinitive phrase is used like an adjective.

MODEL.—The right to carry arms is allowed.

Right		is		allowed
the		to carry		arms

ANALYSIS.—The right to carry arms is allowed. A sentence. Subject, *right*. Predicate, *is allowed*. The subject is modified

by *the*, and by the infinitive phrase, *to carry arms*. Infinitive, *to carry*. Object, *arms*. Predicate, unmodified.

PARSING.—*The*, a limiting adjective. *Right*, is a noun, in the third person, singular number, neuter gender, and nominative case. Rule I. *To carry arms*, an adjective phrase. *To carry*, a regular, transitive verb, in the active form, infinitive mode, present tense. *Arms*, a noun, in the third person, plural number, neuter gender, and objective case. Rule II. *Is allowed*, a regular, transitive verb, passive form, indicative mode, present tense, correct form to be used with a subject in the third person, singular number. Rule VI.

EXERCISE.—He wanted to get my pencil. You may be compelled to go. To acquire riches is not easy. Tell him to come here. I wish to see him. Try to act honestly. To learn lessons requires study. William ought to have received the prize. To persist in evil does not excuse it. The best throw of the dice is to throw them away.

NOTE.—The sign of the infinitive is sometimes omitted.

Bid him come here. He made the enemy fly before him. I felt it move. John saw the deer run over the hill. Did you hear them recite their parts?

Correct the errors in the following sentences, and give your reasons for making the corrections.

The books is on the desk. He asked Susan and I to go with him. Any one of my pupils is allowed to go to the board whenever they please. Horses runs wild in many countries. Let you and i the battle try. Give me samuels book. You should not set down in the damp grass. He done his part faithfully.

CHAPTER XXII.

PARTICIPIAL PHRASES.

Participles are also used in phrases, and these phrases may be substantive, adjective, or independent in use.

Participles have no subjects, but they may have objects.

NOTE. As participles are very much like infinitives in use, and unlike them in form, there is no necessity for any change in the delineations.

MODEL.—Perched on a crag he viewed the scene.

He	viewed	scene.
perched		the
on crag		
a		

MODEL.—Scaling yonder peak, I saw an eagle wheeling near its brow.

<u>I</u>	saw	<u>eagle</u>
scaling	peak	an wheeling
	<u>yonder</u>	near brow
		<u>its</u>

MODEL.—The art of reading well is acquired by imitating a good teacher.

<u>Art</u>	is	<u>acquired</u>
the .	reading	imitating teacher
of	well	by a good

MODEL.—Hoping for the best yet fearing the worst, Congress, though surrounded by difficulties, took measures to increase the army.

<u>Congress</u>	took	<u>measures</u>
hoping yet fearing	worst	to increase
for best	the (though	army.
	surrounded	the
	<u>by difficulties</u>	

In this sentence, the subject is modified by two participial phrases. The first, "*hoping for the best yet fearing the worst*," is compound. The second, "*surrounded by difficulties*," is simple, and joined to Congress, the word it modifies, by the conjunction, *though*.

Participles, used simply as the names of actions, are not to be considered participles, but nouns. Thus :

His singing was not appreciated.

<u>Singing</u>	was appreciated.
<u>his</u>	<u>not</u>

Singing is here a noun.

In the same manner, if they are used simply to denote some quality of a noun, without action or state being implied, they are to be considered adjectives. Thus :

A *singing* bird. *Singing* is here an adjective.

ANALYSIS.—And gathering loiterers on the land discern
Her boat descending from the latticed stern.

Loiterers	(and discern	boat
gathering on land	her	descending
the		from stern
		the latticed

A sentence. Introductory conjunction, *and*. Subject, *loiterers*. Predicate, *discern*. Object, *boat*. Subject modified by *gathering*, and by the prepositional phrase, *on the land*. Connective, *on*. Subsequent, *land*. Subsequent, modified by *the*. Predicate, unmodified. Object, modified by *her*, and by the participial phrase, *descending from the latticed stern*. Participle, *descending*. Participle modified by the prepositional phrase, *from the latticed stern*. Connective, *from*. Subsequent, *stern*. Subsequent, modified by *the*, and *latticed*.

PARSING. *And*, a conjunction. *Gathering*, a regular, intransitive verb, present participle. *Loiterers*, a noun, in the third person, plural number, common gender, and nominative case. Rule I. *On the land*, adjective phrase. *On*, a preposition. *The*, a limiting adjective. *Land*, a noun, in the third person, singular number, neuter gender, and objective case. Rule II. *Discern*, a regular, transitive verb, in the active form, indicative mode, present tense, correct form to be used with a subject in the third person, plural number. Rule VI. *Her*, a pronoun, in the third person, singular number, feminine gender, and possessive case. Rule III. *Boat*, a noun, in the third person, singular number, neuter gender, and objective case. Rule II. *Descending from the latticed stern*, adjective phrase. *Descending*, a regular, intransitive verb, present participle. *From the latticed stern*, adverbial phrase. *From*, a preposition, connects descending and stern. *The*, a limiting adjective. *Latticed*, a limiting adjective. *Stern*, a noun, in the third person, singular number, neuter gender, and objective case. Rule II.

EXERCISE.—Some fearing a trial fled. ¹The foraging, having in the mean time been completed, our soldiers distinctly hear the shout. The barbarians, espying our standard in the distance, desist from the attack. By doing nothing, we learn to do ill. ²The business of training youth in elocution, should begin in childhood. They could not avoid giving offense.

The judge rode slowly down the lane,
Smoothing his horse's chestnut mane.

Many thought his being dishonest was the cause of his failure.

	being dishonest		
	his		was cause
	_____		the of failure.
			his
Many	thought	_____	_____

1

_____ | _____

_____ | _____

_____ | _____

_____ | _____

_____ | _____

2

_____ | _____

_____ | _____

_____ | _____

In assuming, by the use of participles and participial phrases, the more unimportant particulars, the leading idea in a statement is brought out very prominently. Sentences that would otherwise be loose and weak, are thus made terse and strong.

EXAMPLES.— { He saw me, and then he fled.
 { On seeing me, he fled.

{ When Cæsar perceived this, he detached his cavalry to receive their charge.
 { On perceiving this, Cæsar detached his cavalry to receive their charge.

Assume one or more of the statements in the following sentences.

EXERCISE.—After corruption has once crept in, it will sharpen party animosity. I am determined to enjoy life, and I should be sorry to have my enjoyment the source of pain to an old friend. As soon as you reach the gates of the city, your labors will cease. Money that has been earned with little labor, is generally spent with little consideration. After you have informed yourself, you may instruct others. When he was crossing the mountains, he saw a bear, that was killing an ox. A terrace was raised, and lines were drawn round the place.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SENTENCES CLASSED ACCORDING TO STRUCTURE.

A sentence may contain one or more propositions or clauses.

A sentence containing but one proposition is called a SIMPLE sentence.

A sentence containing two or more independent propositions is called a COMPOUND sentence.

A sentence containing one simple proposition, and one or more clauses, modifying the whole or any part of the principal proposition, is called a COMPLEX sentence.

EXAMPLE.—Perseverance overcomes all obstacles.

Perseverance	overcomes	obstacles
		all

This is a simple sentence, it contains but one proposition.

EXAMPLE.—Prosperity gains friends, but adversity tries them.

Prosperity	gains	friends
	(but	
Adversity	tries	them

This is a compound sentence, it contains two independent propositions.

ANALYSIS.—Prosperity gains friends, but adversity tries them. A compound sentence. The first proposition is '*prosperity gains friends.*' The second is '*adversity tries them.*' The connective is '*but.*' The subject of the first proposition is *prosperity*. Predicate, *gains*. Object, *friends*. No modifiers. The subject of the second proposition is *adversity*. Predicate, *tries*. Object, *them*. No modifiers.

EXAMPLE.—I who was present, know all the particulars.

I	know	particulars
		(all the
who was		
present		

This is a complex sentence, it contains a principal proposition and a clause.

ANALYSIS.—I, who was present, know all the particulars. A complex sentence. The principal proposition is '*I know all the particulars.*' The clause is, '*who was present.*' The subject

of the principal proposition is *I*. Predicate, *know*. Object, *particulars*. The subject is modified by the relative clause, '*who was present*.' Predicate, unmodified. Object, modified by *all*, and *the*. The subject of the clause is *who*. Predicate, *was*. Subject, unmodified. Predicate modified by *present*.

NOTE. The classification of sentences according to structure, being of no practical value to either the speaker or the writer; and furthermore, as no two grammarians agree in their methods of classification, the pupils need not puzzle their brains much over this matter.

EXERCISE.—The farmer tills the soil. Have you heard the latest news? Having nothing to do, I went to sleep. The prisoner, who escaped, has been recaptured. The vessel, in which I embarked, was captured by pirates. Inform yourself, and instruct others. He who plays a trick, must be prepared to take a joke.

“The waves were white, and red the morn,
In the noisy hour when I was born.”

Tell me, *ye who tread the sods of yon sacred height, is Warren dead? *John, lend me your knife. Do you †not think so?

Tell in what particular the following sentences are incorrect, and give the rule for correction.

Who did you speak to. Him and her went to San Francisco. Do not scare the setting hen. The quail had flew into the bushes. I have climb up the hill often. john seen the apple first. He broke the birds wing. The man spoke to Henry and I about it. He must have tore his coat on a nail. Had it fell in the mud it would have been ruined.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SENTENCES CLASSED ACCORDING TO USE.

Sentences may express declarations, questions, commands, or exclamations.

When they express declarations, either affirmatively or negatively, they are called **DECLARATIVE** sentences.

When they express questions, they are called **INTERROGATIVE** sentences.

When they express commands, they are called **IMPERATIVE** sentences.

When they express exclamations, they are called **EXCLAMATORY** sentences.

EXAMPLE.—He is a good boy.

*An object addressed is independent in the structure of the sentence, and therefore has no case. It has always the form of the nominative.

†Not, in this case, does not signify negation, but asks for confirmation of an opinion. Observe these sentences:

Do you think so?

Do you not think so?

This is a declarative sentence, it expresses a declaration affirmatively.

Mary is not a good girl.

This is a declarative sentence, it expresses a declaration negatively.

Can he spin the top?

This is an interrogative sentence, it expresses a question.

Well, you are a man!

This is an exclamatory sentence, it expresses an exclamation.

NOTE.—Declarative, imperative, and interrogative sentences, are exclamatory, when they express exclamations.

Interrogative and exclamatory sentences may be known by the punctuation marks, placed after them.

COMPLETE ANALYSIS.—Good men are often overlooked in this world, but in the world to come, their good deeds will be remembered.

Men	are overlooked
good	often in world
	(but this
deeds	will be remembered
their good	in world
	the to come

This is a compound declarative sentence. The first proposition is '*good men are often overlooked in this world.*' The second is '*in the world to come, their good deeds will be remembered.*' The connective is '*but.*' The subject of the first proposition is *men*. Predicate, *are overlooked*. The subject is modified by *good*. The predicate, by *often*, and by the prepositional phrase, *in this world*. Connective, *in*. Subsequent, *world*. The subsequent is modified by *this*. The subject of the second proposition is *deeds*. Predicate, *will be remembered*. The subject is modified by *their*, and *good*. The predicate, by the prepositional phrase *in the world to come*. Connective, *in*. Subsequent, *world*. The subsequent is modified by *the*, and by the infinitive phrase *to come*.

EXERCISE—Liberty unsheathed his sword. Have you learned your lesson? If I should leave the land of my fathers, whither shall I fly? Look at my new slate. Go away. How high that mountain is! How wonderful is sleep! Our insignificance is often the cause of our safety. "Make way for liberty!"—he cried. And so hope was effulgent, and the gayety disported itself, and joy was with every guest.

N. B. The word that answers a question, if a substantive, must be in the same case with the word that asks it.

EXAMPLE.—Who broke this slate? I.

I agrees in case with *who*.

To whom did he speak? Me.

Me agrees in case with *whom*.

Whose book is this? Mine.

Mine agrees in case with *whose*.

In the same manner, when two objects are compared by means of the words *than*, *as*, or *like*, the words representing the objects compared are usually in the same case.

I would rather listen to him than her.

Her agrees in case with *him*.

He is wiser than I.

I agrees in case with *he*.

Hers is better than mine.

Mine and *hers* agree in case.

Correct the errors in the following sentences, and give your reasons for making the corrections.

Who told you? Him. Who did you see in town? Them. Who did he speak to? I. He sings better than me. They are as good as us. You cannot talk like him. John can run as fast as me. Can Mary play like her. Henry laid down on the ground? Who wants an apple? Me. You might have fell and hurt yourself like him. He set down like me.

Sudden exclamations; such as, hark, alas, whist, &c., are called INTERJECTIONS, and have no grammatical connection with the rest of the sentence. In delineating sentences, place the interjections in the order in which they occur in the sentence as nearly as possible, with a mark of exclamation (!) after them.

When words are used merely for sound, and without reference to their signification, they are called words of euphony, and have no grammatical connection with the rest of the sentence.

EXAMPLE.—Now, I never said it.

The word *now* has no reference to time; it is used merely for euphony.

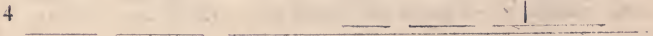
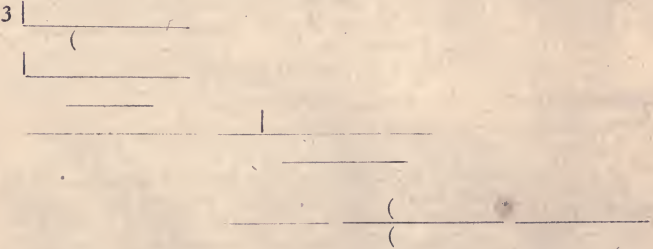
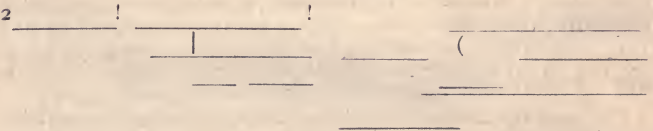
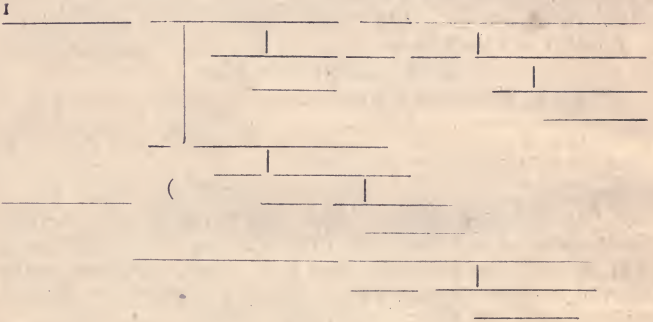
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES FOR ANALYSIS AND PARSING.

My subjects belong to different countries, and speak different languages. It may be silenced by military power; but it cannot be conquered. ¹With noiseless foot, he paces the lonely hall, half-lighted by the moon; he winds up the ascent of the stairs, and reaches the door of the chamber. When shall we see an

end of discord? Raised into that upper air, and charged with the general safety, they are expected to be impersonal. If you load muskets with bullets only, the result is simply a question of numbers. ²Oh, mourners of the early dead! they shall live again, and live forever. ³To be, or not to be; that is the question. Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean—roll! Banished from Rome! Tempests occasionally shake our dwellings, and dissipate our commerce; but they scourge before them the lazy elements, which without them would stagnate into pestilence. ⁴I trust that you will consider yourselves as the advanced guard of Liberty.

“The warrior bowed his crested head and tamed his heart of fire,
And sued the haughty king to free his long-imprisoned sire.”

DELINEATIONS.





CHAPTER XXV.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Rule I. The subject of a proposition must be in the nominative case.

Rule II. The object of a verb, or a preposition, must be in the objective case.

Rule III. A substantive, used like an adjective, must be in the possessive case.

Rule IV. Pronouns must agree in person, number, and gender, with the nouns they stand for.

Rule V. Substantives, used conjointly to denote the same thing, agree in case.

Rule VI. A verb must agree with the person and number of its subject.

N. B. As the predicate of a proposition, the form for the past tense is never used with an auxiliary, or sign, while the form for the past participle is never used without one.

N. B. An object addressed is independent in case.

N. B. A is used before a word commencing with a consonant sound; an, before a word commencing with a vowel sound.

N. B. The word that answers a question, if a substantive, must be in the same case with the word that asks it.

N. B. When two objects are compared by means of the words than, as, or like, the words representing the objects compared are usually in the same case.

PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALS.—Commence each sentence with a capital letter.

End each declarative and imperative sentence with a period.

End each interrogative sentence with a mark of interrogation.

End each exclamatory sentence with a mark of exclamation.

The words I and O, are always written in capitals.

All names applied to Deity commence with capitals.

Clauses are usually separated from independent propositions by commas.

Independent propositions, if short and connected, are usually separated from each other by commas; if lengthy or disconnected, by semicolons. No definite rule can be given.

All proper nouns commence with capitals.

Common nouns do not, unless the first word in the sentence.

All adjectives derived from proper nouns, commence with capitals.

Nouns, used like adjectives, end with an apostrophe and s ; except nouns in the plural number ending in s, which have only the 'apostrophe.

The plural of figures, letters and other characters, is made with an apostrophe and s.

Initial letters, and abbreviations ; as, Jan. for January, end with a period.

A prepositional phrase, if it commences the sentence, ends with a comma.

Relative clauses are generally marked off from the rest of the sentence by commas ; and to prevent ambiguity, the relative is placed either next the word modified, or as near it as possible.

DEFINITIONS.—Grammar is the science of language.

A sentence is a complete thought, expressed in words ; and must contain a subject and a predicate.

A noun is a word, used as the name of an object.

Nouns are classed as common and proper.

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

Pronouns are classed as personal, relative, adjective, and interrogative.

A personal pronoun is a pronoun that shows by its form, what person it represents.

A relative pronoun is a pronoun that refers to some preceding noun or pronoun, and with it, connects a clause.

An adjective pronoun is a pronoun used both as a noun and its modifier.

An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun used to ask a question.

Nouns and pronouns are called substantives, because they generally denote substance.

Substantives have person, number, gender, and case.

Person is that property of substantives that denotes the speaker, the hearer, or the person or thing spoken of.

Number is that property of substantives that distinguishes one from more than one.

Gender is that property of substantives that distinguishes the sex.

Case denotes the relation that substantives bear to other words in sentences.

Adjectives are words used to limit, or to qualify, substantives. Qualifying adjectives have comparison.

Adverbs are words used to modify verbs, adjectives, or adverbs.

Some adverbs have comparison.

Verbs are words used to assert being, action, or state.

Verbs are classed as regular or irregular, also as transitive or intransitive.

Transitive verbs have three principal forms of conjugation ; the active, the passive, and the progressive.

The active form represents the action as passing from the subject of a sentence to something else.

The passive form represents the action as having passed from something else to the subject.

The progressive form represents the subject as continuing in action.

Verbs have mode and tense.

Mode denotes the manner of the assertion.

Tense denotes the time of the being, action, or state.

Verbs are sometimes inflected to denote the person and number of their subject.

A preposition is a word used as a connective, to show a relation between words.

A conjunction is a word used generally as a pure connective.

An interjection is a word used as an exclamation.

A proposition is an expression containing a subject and a predicate.

A clause is a dependent proposition.

A relative clause is a clause introduced by a relative.

A substantive clause is a clause used as a substantive.

An adjective clause is a clause used as an adjective.

An adverbial clause is a clause used as an adverb.

An independent clause is a clause used independently.

A phrase is a part of a sentence not containing a subject and a predicate.

A prepositional phrase is a phrase introduced by a preposition.

An infinitive phrase is a phrase introduced by a verb in the infinitive mode.

A participial phrase is a phrase the principal word of which is a participle.

A substantive phrase is a phrase used as a substantive.

An adjective phrase is a phrase used as an adjective.

An adverbial phrase is a phrase used as an adverb.

An independent phrase is a phrase used independently.

Sentences may be simple, complex, or compound, in their structure.

Sentences may be declarative, imperative, interrogative or exclamatory in use.

A declarative sentence expresses a declaration.

An imperative sentence expresses a command.

An interrogative sentence expresses a question.

An exclamatory sentence expresses an exclamation.

Analysing is telling the structure of a sentence and its use.

Parsing is telling the parts of speech, and giving the rules for agreement and government.







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